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What environmental factors may affect the type of climax community that develops in an ecosystem

It might appear that big and small corporate players are sailing along smoothly, but behind the scenes, various internal and external factors greatly influence their success. While it is practically impossible to control forces outside the business like world economic conditions and capital availability, management must guide and inspire internal operations to ensure a competitive position in the marketplace. The steady stream of action going from within also includes adaptability and innovation, which are crucial to gaining market share and staying profitable in fluctuating economic climates. External factors that affect a business include competition and the economy. Efficiency, marketing and innovation are factors that influence success from the inside. Being competitive in a world market requires an innovative product or service, fair pricing and an excellent marketing plan. To meet these high standards, operational efficiency is required to keep the price competitive. A well-run business incorporates a shared goal to inspire a spirit of cooperation between departments. Dynamic leadership is paramount for running a profitable business in challenging times. Financial managers ensure that cash flow is available to meet payroll and to pay overhead expenses. Marketing management drives sales revenue by developing creative and effective ways to entice the customer to buy. To round out the management team, human resources recruits qualified professionals needed to make conducting business possible. Consumers expect value. Armed with access to data and product information, today's consumer demands innovation and effective customer service. Prices and features can be compared easily on the Internet, or over a cell phone. The informed consumer forces companies to evolve into transparent marketing machines. With constant reviews of new products between friends, consumers speak their mind on Facebook and Twitter, dealing both praise and deadly criticism with record speed. For these reasons, a company's ability to market a product well determines success or failure very quickly and definitively. No external factor affects a business more than economic conditions. When interest rates are high, and capital is expensive to borrow, businesses may stop expanding. Conversely, cheap money feeds business growth and innovation. When capital is scarce, the economy often shrinks in response, as businesses hoard cash reserves to weather recessions. Favorable taxation rates similarly feed economic expansion and encourage hiring and growth. Business leaders are quick to modify optimistic plans when business taxes increase. This emphasis on lower taxes is why municipalities often offer substantial tax breaks to a business for several years, in exchange for business relocation into the area. Exchange rates also play an influential role in business management decisions. With the global market expanding annually, exchange rates can encourage or discourage business growth. Competition shapes the business landscape, as company executives create business strategies based on other firms' actions. Gaining market share is the goal of all corporate executives as they contemplate the next quarterly shareholder's meeting. The obvious way to accomplish growth objectives is to take market share from an inferior competitor. Increasing promotional budgets to outspend a smaller competitor is one technique aggressive companies use to buy market share. Another proven strategy for forcing a competitor out of the market to gain market share is to temporarily price a product or service artificially low. Larger companies often run smaller companies out of the marketplace by pricing them out of business. The population of the planet is constantly increasing, and this growth can have many effects on the environment and the economy of the world. For example, as the world population rises, the pressure mounts on the agricultural sector to feed the millions of extra mouths. In predicting the rise of the world population, scientists use a number of variables. The factor which affects the growth of the population in the biggest way is the fertility rate. The fertility rate is typically measured by the number of children per one woman of child-bearing age. If the fertility rate is larger than 2, the rule of thumb is that the population should rise, as there are more children than their parents. On the other hand, if this ratio is below 2, the population of the region may be destined for a decline. A key factor affecting the growth of the population is the death, or mortality, rate. Just as the birth of new people increases the population size, deaths decrease it. The factors that affect the mortality rate include the availability and affordability of quality health care and lifestyle habits – for example, whether they smoke or do physical exercises regularly. Cross-border migration is the act of people moving from one country to another. It affects the population size of both the host and destination countries. Emigration is caused by a number of factors, such as fleeing war, finding education, seeking new jobs or joining family members. When a person emigrates from a country, its population shrinks. When someone moves to a country from another place, it is known as immigration. Whether or not a person is allowed to immigrate is controlled by the country that will host this person. There are some people in the world, including politicians, who believe that some countries need to have a birth rate restriction -- in fact, China already has its widely-known one-child policy. Such a restriction would prevent couples from being able to have more than the restricted amount of children. The argument goes that this type of restriction would cause fewer resources to be used and prevent overpopulation. William Shakespeare wrote "some people are born great, some people achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them." No matter the situation in which you are called upon to lead, many different factors determine your potential success, as well as your suitability for the role. While some of these factors may be out of your control now that you are a leader, understanding others can help you become more effective. Experience is one of the primary factors that affect leadership. Many individuals are selected for leadership positions because of past experiences that prepared them for the job. Although you may not have had experiences that directly correlate to the leadership position you want, you can make it seem that way. Leaders often need experience in making difficult decisions, thinking quickly, and motivating people. If you can show those in power that you've done those things, they may make you a leader. At times, there is no substitute for the natural characteristics that every leader must have. Leaders should be highly motivated; halfhearted working styles simply won't do. Leaders also need to be forward thinking, always one step ahead of the competition, watching the future of their industry or company carefully. Finally, leaders must be practical. They should set their sights on achievable goals and work hard to succeed in them. Economics plays a large part in who is selected as leader, when, or even how many leaders are chosen in total. For example, when economies are flush, more leadership positions at companies open up. This may be because the company is expanding, and needs leaders to head different offices or branches. It may also be because the company can afford the higher salaries and perks that go with such positions. When funds are scarce, however, leaders may find that their roles are scaled back -- or even eliminated. Finally, support from those around them also affects who gets chosen as leader, as well as how well they perform in the role. Support from supervisors, or even being well-liked by co-workers, can get you promoted. Once in a leadership position, the support of these same people can help you "sink or swim": become overwhelmed by your new responsibilities or receive a great deal of help in handling them. It pays to be nice to your co-workers, you never know when you might need such individuals later. Entrepreneurs are self-driven individuals willing to take thoughtful risks. Factors that affect entrepreneurial growth are both internal and external, starting with mindset and personality, and circling outward to social and economic factors that provide a landscape where a small business can thrive. Although many external factors can help lay a strong foundation for entrepreneurial growth, small businesses can thrive even under harsh and limiting conditions if their owners are savvy, tenacious and also somewhat lucky. The more experience you have in your entrepreneurial field, the better you'll set yourself up for success. You should have a strong background in the field or market you've chosen, such as acupuncture or shoe sales, and also quality training in the nuts and bolts of how to run a business. Work in the field you've chosen long enough to feel confident striking out on your own. Seek mentors among other entrepreneurs who excel in your trade. Enlist the support of small business advisers, who often provide free guidance to fledgling entrepreneurs. Learn all you can and also develop a clear sense of what you don't know, so you can continue building on your knowledge and expertise as your business grows. Unless you're running your business from home with a laptop you already own, you'll probably need to invest some money in infrastructure and inventory. You may have sufficient savings to get your endeavor off the ground, but it's more likely you'll seek some kind of capital. Entrepreneurial financing options range from borrowing from frniends and family to taking out secured loans using personal assets such as real estate as collateral. During economic downturns, banks tend to be cautious about lending money and during times of economic expansion, banks are more willing to lend. Most lenders consider startup businesses as particularly high risk, so having tangible and intangible assets that increase confidence, such as collateral and experience, make it easier for an aspiring entrepreneur to borrow.n Individual qualities are perhaps the most important factors affecting entrepreneurship development, allowing you to transcend and circumvent obstacles in your external environment. If you're frugal and resourceful, you'll position yourself well to get your business off the ground even if it's difficult to find financing. If you're willing to start small and learn from your mistakes, you may be able to succeed despite a lack of hands-on experience. If you're inclined to persevere rather than growing discouraged, you'll be well set to weather the challenges that inevitably come with an entrepreneurial undertaking. To succeed in a new entrepreneurial venture, you should possess several personal characteristics. You must be self-driven, willing to take risks and open to learning from your mistakes. Having experience in your chosen field is helpful, but if you don't have the background, finding a mentor and putting together a group of advisers is essential. Above all, you must have the perseverance to overcome the inevitable obstacles and have the confidence that you will succeed. New research studies the association between environmental quality in over 3,000 United States counties and finds intriguing differences between rural and urban areas. Share on PinterestNew research suggests that several environmental factors are affecting the risk of type 2 diabetes.Estimates indicate that over 30 million people in the United States are currently living with type 2 diabetes, and another 84 million are living with prediabetes.Complications from diabetes are the leading cause of adult blindness, kidney failure, and amputations.Type 2 diabetes has witnessed a rapid increase in the last few years. Between 2002 and 2012, the condition increased by 4.8% each year in the U.S.When added to a genetic predisposition, diet and insufficient physical activity account for a lot of this increase. But, are these two risk factors the only environmental influences that explain the rising trend of diabetes in the U.S.?New research set out to examine if environmental factors in rural and urban areas also play a role. Dr. Jyotsna Jagai, a research assistant professor of environmental and occupational health sciences at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) School of Public Health, is the first author of the new study.Dr. Jagai and the team examined people in 3,134 counties across the U.S. and published their findings in the Journal of Diabetes Investigation.The researchers wanted to measure the cumulative environmental effects on the risk of developing type 2 diabetes. To this end, they developed an Environmental Quality Index (EQI), which included data on the quality of the air, water, and land, as well as sociodemographic factors in a given area.Sociodemographic factors included average household income, education, violent crime rates, or property crime rates.The EQI also included so-called built domain factors. That is, how many fast-food restaurants were in an area, how many fatal accidents occurred, and how many highways, roadways, or public housing units there were.Dr. Robert Sargis, study co-author and UIC associate professor of endocrinology, diabetes, and metabolism in the College of Medicine, explains the scientific value of using the EQI.He says, “The EQI’s cumulative assessment is unique [...] In most studies, we are not looking at the combination of factors. We look at single chemicals or single classes of chemicals and how they are associated with disease risk.”“This study pulls together all of the factors we think increase risk and puts them into a single measure to look at the cumulative environment.”The results of this analysis showed that overall, a poorer environmental quality had links with a higher prevalence of type 2 diabetes.The research linked inferior air quality and built and sociodemographic factors with a higher risk of diabetes in rural areas. However, in urban areas, the researchers associated only air and sociodemographic factors with diabetes risk.“There might be something happening in rural areas that is different than in urban areas. Our findings suggest that environmental exposures may be a bigger factor in rural counties than in urban areas in the U.S.,” explains Dr. Jagai. The authors mention that the findings confirm previous studies that found an increased risk of diabetes in urban areas with poor air quality, or studies that showed changes in air quality might raise insulin resistance. But, say the researchers, environmental influence is so much more than pollution.“The environment that we are exposed to is broader than pollutants alone. Our health is dependent on these combined effects, such as sociodemographic or built stressors, that can impact our livelihoods.” Dr. Jyotsna Jagai“Understanding local social and economic demographic factors can help communities develop environmental regulations and policies to improve the health outcomes of their residents,” adds the lead author.