

GEOGRAPHY – GCSE – THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD PART 1

A GLOBAL VARIATIONS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

1	GNI per capita	The total value of goods and services produced in a country (per person)
2	Human Development Index	Measuring development where GNI (per capita), life expectancy, and literacy rate are combined to give an overview

B DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

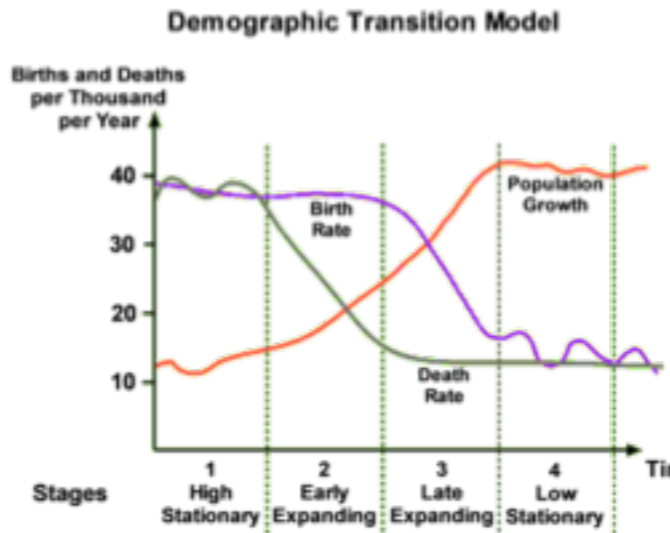
	Indicator	Definition	How the indicator changes as a country develops
1	Birth rate	The number of births a year per 1000 of the population	Decreases
2	Death rate	The number of deaths a year per 1000 of the population	Decreases
3	Infant mortality	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 of the population	Decreases
4	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live	Increases
5	Doctors per people	The number of doctors per 100 people	Increases
6	Literacy rate	% of people in a country that can read and write	Increases
7	Access to safe water	% of people in a country with access to clean water	Increases

C CAUSES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT

	Cause	Definition	Example
1	Physical causes	How the physical geography of a country can effect its development.	Bangladesh deals with the 'monsoon season' every year, destroying the economy
2	Historical causes	How a country's history can effect its development	50% of Africa's population was transported to America in the 1800's so there was fewer workers to develop Africa as a continent
3	Economic causes	How a country's economy can effect its development	TNCs like Nike are owned by the USA so all the profits from around the world end up back in The USA

D CONSEQUENCES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT

1	Disparities in wealth	North America has 5% of the worlds population but holds 35% of the worlds wealth
2	Disparities in health	LICs are more likely to have bad health. EG. in 2013 malaria causes of half a million deaths. 80% of the deaths were in LICs
3	International migration	1.1 million migrants from countries like Syria entered Germany in 2015



E THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

1	Stage	1	2	3	4	5
2	Birth rate	High	High	Starts to decrease rapidly	Low (fluctuates)	Slight decrease
3	Reason for birth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High infant mortality No education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High infant mortality No education for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women start to become educated Technology increases so less infant mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are educated Technology is saving lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women become career focused so have less children
4	Death rate	High	Starts to decrease rapidly	Continues to decrease	Low	Very slight increase
5	Reason for death rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No healthcare No education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men become educated so healthcare is introduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men and women become educated Better healthcare Better technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good education for all Good healthcare Good technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of elderly as health care is sustaining life
6	Total population	Low	Starts to increase	Continues to increase	High	Slight decrease
7	Examples	Rainforest tribes	Afghanistan	Nigeria	UK	Germany

F STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

	Strategy	Definition	Example
1	Investment	HICs and TNCs give money and expertise to LICs	Harley Davidson invested money into opening dealerships in Botswana.
2	Industrial development	Using money from a business to expand and develop it.	Malaysia's manufacturing sector has grown by 57% since 2011 due to industrial development
3	Aid	When a country or a non-governmental organisation donates resources to LICs	Goat aid Oxfam is used to give a family in Malawi a goat, which allows them to sell resources from the goat
4	Intermediate technology	Technology suited to the needs, skills, and wealth of a country.	In Ethiopia small dams were built to help irrigate farmland that unskilled people could use
5	Fairtrade	Producers in LICs given a better price for their goods	Over 90% of small coffee farmers have joined a Fairtrade scheme to ensure they get a fair price for their goods
6	Debt relief	The cancellation of debts to a country by a global organisation	On the 6 th Jan 2006, The IMF cancelled debts of the 19 poorest countries in the world
7	Microfinance	Very small loans which are given to people in LICs to help them start businesses	The Grameen bank in Bangladesh was set up in 1976 to help small businesses keep going.
8	Tourism	Using holidays and people wanting to visit a country to develop jobs	200,000 people in Jamaica are employed in the tourism industry (see case study sheet)