

YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 2 – REDUCING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

BOX 1: KEYWORDS PART 1	
quality of life	standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by a person
limitations	the negatives or limits of something
economic development	to improve the wealth of a place → e.g. money, jobs and amenities
BOX 2: CLASSIFYING THE WORLD → BY DEVELOPMENT LEVEL	
LIC	Low Income Countries → poorest countries → lowest GNI → e.g. Nepal
NEE	Newly Emerging Economies → getting richer → medium GNI → Nigeria
HIC	High Income Countries → richest countries → highest GNI → e.g. The UK
BOX 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT	
GNI	Gross National Income → total money made in a country → also includes money from business in foreign countries (per year, shown in dollars)
GNI per capita	same as GNI → but per person → total GNI is divided by population
birth rates	number of live births (per 1,000 people) → high in LICs
death rates	number of deaths (per 1,000 people) → high in LICs
infant mortality	number of babies who do not survive to age of 1 (per 1,000 live births)
life expectancy	average age that a person is likely to live to (in a particular place)
people per doctor	ratio to compare number of people to doctors → more doctors in HICs
literacy rates	percentage of people who can read and write
access to safe water	percentage of people who have access to safe, clean water
HDI	Human Development Index → combines wealth, health and education data → score between 1 and 0 for each country → 1 = most developed
BOX 4: LIMITATIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT	
limitations ☹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI is an average → so 'hides' the poorest people from the figure countries with less technology unable to record accurate data government may be corrupt and change data to make it look better
BOX 5: THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL (DTM)	
DTM	Demographic Transition Model → shows how populations should change over time → e.g. birth rates, death rates and total population
stage 1	stage 1 → e.g. Tribes → birth and death rates are high → population low → lots of disease and famine, no contraception
stage 2	stage 2 → e.g. Nepal → birth rate high, death rate decreasing → population increasing → more money for healthcare and food
stage 3	stage 3 → e.g. India → birth rate and death rate decreasing → population increasing → better living conditions, more contraception
stage 4	stage 4 → e.g. The UK → birth rate and death rate low → population high → free vaccinations → infant mortality rate is low
stage 5	stage 5 → e.g. Japan → birth rate below death rate → population decreasing → death rate increasing slightly → aging population
natural increase	when birth rate is higher than death rate → population increases
natural decrease	when death rate is higher than birth rate → population decreases

BOX 6: KEYWORDS PART 2	
uneven development	when one area or country is less developed than another
development gap	difference between development level of richest and poorest countries
cause	the reason for something
consequence	the result of something (also called an impact or effect)
international	across more than one country → links between countries around world
migration	moving from one area to another
strategies	a plan or project (sometimes called a scheme)
BOX 7: CAUSES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT	
1. physical causes	climate, natural disasters, raw materials, landlocked, tropical diseases
2. economic causes	debt, wars, corruption
3. historical causes	colonisation → slaves and resources removed by colonial powers
BOX 8: CONSEQUENCES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT	
1. health	health disparities (inequalities/differences) → LICs have worst health
2. wealth	wealth disparities → LICs have lowest wealth
3. migration	international migration → moving from LIC to HIC → to find better life
BOX 9: STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP → 8 STRATEGIES	
1. investment	companies in one country invest in (give money to) companies in another country → improves business → more profit → development → then some of this profit is sent back to the company who lent the money
2. industrial development	reducing primary sector jobs (farmer) and increasing secondary sector jobs (factory worker) → more profitable goods to trade → development
3. tourism	tourists spend money → increases tertiary sector employment for locals e.g. hotel staff and tour guides → higher pay → more development
4. aid	money, goods and services given as a gift to a country → to improve the quality of life and economy (or to help recover from a natural disaster)
5. intermediate technology	simple, easily learned and maintained technology used by locals in LICs → e.g. 'Life Straw' → cleans water → less sickness → more development
6. fairtrade	producers in LICs are given a higher price for the goods they produce → improves income and reduces exploitation → more development
7. debt relief	cancelling debts of LICs → use the money to develop the country
8. microfinance loans	very small loans → given to people in LICs → help them to start a small business → more income → better quality of life → more development
BOX 10: USING TOURISM TO REDUCE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP IN JAMAICA	
case study	Jamaica → a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)
How has tourism increased development in Jamaica?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> income from tourists → \$2 billion each year → tourists on average spend \$120 a day on holiday → provides over 200,000 jobs for locals in 2014, tourism created 24% of Jamaica's income → expected to rise to 32% by 2024 → will increase tertiary jobs (e.g. waiters) infrastructure improved for tourists → money also spent on schools

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