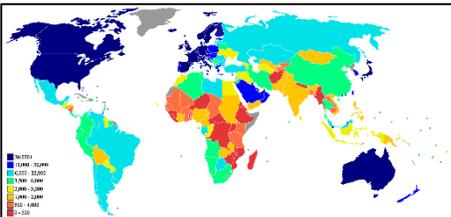


**Development** is a process of change in countries that **improves people's lives**. It is closely linked to the **wealth** of a country and peoples **income**.

A good **indicator (way of comparing) levels of development** is **GDP per capita**. This measures the **wealth** produced in a country **divided by its population**. The higher the amount the wealthier the country



Key  
Wealthy = dark blue  
Poor = Red

**Features of more developed countries (HIC)**

- Better healthcare
- Less poverty
- Better education
- Fair police and courts
- Strong economy
- Equality of men and women
- Good access to services
- Higher wages
- Cleaner environment
- Fair Government

**Grouping countries**  
**HIC - High Income Country**

(UK, USA, NORWAY)

**These have strong economies (many jobs and industry)**

**NEE – Newly Emerging Economy**

(BRAZIL, INDIA, CHINA)

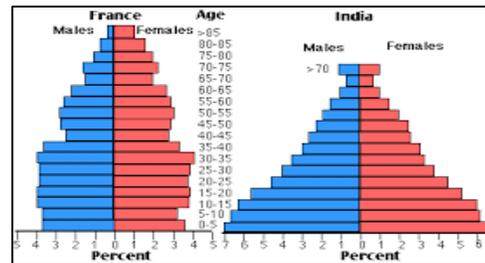
**These are rapidly industrialising**

**LIC - Low Income Country**

(GHANA, KENYA, HAITI)

**These have little industry**

A **population pyramid** shows the percentage of people in different age groups in a population.



The pyramid shape differs between a HIC and LIC country

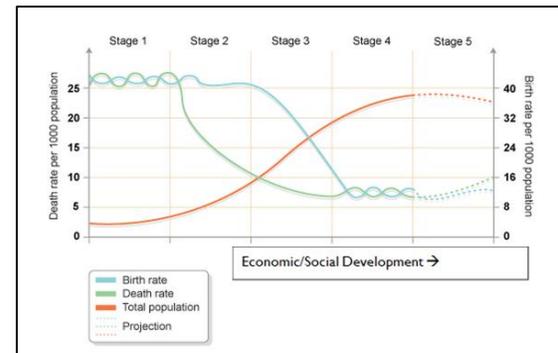
HIC (France)

- Narrower base** = Low Birth rate
- Straighter sides** = Low death rate
- Bigger top** = Longer life expectancy

LIC or NEE (India)

- Wider base** = High birth rate
- More sloping sides** = High death rate
- Smaller top** = Low life expectancy

The **DTM (Demographic transition model)** shows how population changes as a country develops from an LIC to HIC



**Stages of the DTM**

- Stage 1: High birth rate, high death rate.** Families are large but many people die due to dirty water, lack of healthcare, famine, and disease. **Little population growth (very few countries)**
- Stage 2: Birth rate is high,** as people want children to help on farms, fetch water or earn income. **Death rate drops** due to more money being spent on healthcare, clean water and sanitation **Population growth increases rapidly.** (LIC's e.g. Kenya)
- Stage 3: Birth rate starts falling** as people need less children as they are earning income in factories, contraception is used, and women work rather than have children. **Death rate continues to drop** as people are wealthier and healthier. **Population increase slows down.** (NEE's e.g. Brazil)
- Stage 4:** The country is now wealthy. Family planning is widespread. **Low birth rate** as people focus on careers and marry later. **Low death rate** as healthcare is excellent. **Slow population growth.** (HIC's e.g. UK)
- Stage 5:** People have very few children. **The death rate is higher than the birth rate** as the elderly population begins to die. **Population starts to decline.** (HIC's e.g. Japan)

**Indicators of development** are statistics that allow you to compare features of different countries to see how developed they are. **Important indicators of development include:**

- Life expectancy (years)** - the average age to which a person lives, e.g. this is 79 in the UK and 48 in Kenya. = **High in HIC's**
- Birth Rate per 1000 people** - the number of live births per thousand of population per year = **High in HIC's**
- Death Rate per 1000 people** - the number of deaths per 1000 of the population per year = **High in LIC's**
- Infant mortality rate per 1000 births** - the number of babies who die under the age of one. = **High in LIC's**
- Poverty rate (%)** the percentage of people living below the poverty level, (e.g. under £1 per day). = **High in LIC's**
- Access to water (%)** - the percentage of people who have access to clean drinking water = **High in HIC's**
- Doctors per 1000 people** - how many doctors there are for the population to use = **High in HIC's**
- Literacy rate (%)** - is the percentage of adults who can read and write. This is 99 per cent in the UK, 85 per cent in Kenya and 60 per cent in India = **High in HIC's**

**Factors that keep some countries poor and slow down development (improvement)**

Environmental	Economic	Historical
<b>Natural hazards</b> , extreme weather can damage regions and areas, this costs money to rebuild.	<b>Corrupt governments</b> treat the population badly, steal the countries money and resources and spend it on weapons and war rather than helping people.	<b>Colonial powers</b> like the UK took advantage of native people, ruled their countries and took their natural resources, leaving them less able to develop.
<b>Extreme climates</b> , droughts or flooding of land, can harm crops so people don't have food to keep them fit, healthy and productive.	Many countries are in <b>debt</b> as they have borrowed money for development projects. They end up paying off loans and not on improving development.	<b>Tribal and Cultural differences</b> between different groups create tension and <b>civil war</b> in a struggle for power after colonial powers left their country.
<b>Landlocked countries</b> find it harder to trade, they do not have <b>access by sea</b> to other countries. No trade means little money.	<b>Trade</b> - HICs buy cheap goods and sell expensive <b>manufactured</b> ones. LICs often buy expensive goods and have sell cheap <b>raw materials</b> so make little money.	