

Key Terms: Changing Economic World



Economic Development and Quality of Life

Economic Development: Progress in an economy, leading to improved living standards.

Quality of Life: General well-being, including economic, social, and environmental factors.

Gross National Income (GNI): Total income of a country, including income from abroad.

Birth Rate: Number of live births per 1,000 people per year.

Death Rate: Number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.

Infant Mortality: Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births per year.

Life Expectancy: Average number of years a person is expected to live.

People per Doctor: Number of people served by one doctor.

Literacy Rate: Percentage of people who can read and write.

Human Development Index (HDI): Composite measure of GNI, life expectancy, and education.

Demographic Transition Model: Model showing population change as a country develops.



Reducing the Development Gap

Investment: Money spent in a country to improve infrastructure and industries.

Industrial Development: Growth of manufacturing to stimulate economic progress.

Tourism: Attracting visitors to generate income and jobs.

Aid: Financial or technical help provided by other countries or organizations.

Intermediate Technology: Simple, sustainable tools for local use.

Fairtrade: Ensuring fair wages and conditions for producers in developing countries.

Debt Relief: Cancellation of debts for poorer nations to free resources for development.

Microfinance Loans: Small loans to help individuals or small businesses.



Uneven Development

Physical Causes: Natural factors like climate, natural disasters, or resource availability.

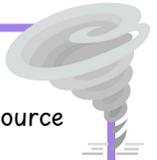
Economic Causes: Trade imbalances or dependence on primary products.

Historical Causes: Colonialism or conflicts affecting development.

Wealth Disparity: Unequal distribution of income and resources globally.

Health Inequality: Differences in healthcare access and outcomes between regions.

International Migration: Movement of people across borders for better opportunities.



Economic Growth in LICs/NEEs

NEEs: Newly Emerging Economies experiencing rapid industrial growth.

Transnational Corporations (TNCs): Large companies operating in multiple countries.

Industrial Structure: Proportion of jobs in primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Globalisation: Increasing interconnectedness of economies and cultures.

Trading Relationships: Economic exchanges between countries.

International Aid: Help given to improve development and quality of life



Economic Change in the UK

Deindustrialisation: Decline in manufacturing and heavy industry.

Post-Industrial Economy: Economy focused on services and technology.

Science and Business Parks: Areas designed for research and industry collaboration.

North-South Divide: Economic disparities between northern and southern regions in the UK.

Sustainable Industry: Environmentally friendly industrial practices.

Global Links: UK's connections through trade, culture, and organizations like the EU and Commonwealth.

