Keywords

- HIC
- LIC
- Quality of life
- Health
- Wealth
- Life expectancy
- Development
- Access to sanitation
- Literacy rate
- Aid
- Water aid
- Dysentery
- Slums
- Makeshift housing
- Poverty
- Deprivation
- Migration
- Landlocked
- Trade
- Resource
- Conflict

- Climate change
- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Hypothesis
- Data collection
- Data presentation
- Conclusion
- Environmental survey
- Urban
- Rural
- Physical processes
- Human processes

Important information

Image 1 – Development indicators – these help use determine whether a country is developed or not. Measures like literacy rate (how many people can read and write), access to sanitation (safe disposal of human waste), access to education, access to clean water, doctors per person. These all indicate quality of life.

Image 2 – Makeshift housing – These housing settlements are often found in LICs due to over population. They are poor quality homes and have basic facilities. For example, lack of access to sanitation, poor quality access to water and lack of power. These factors can reduce life expectancy

Image 3 – Mozambique – Mozambique has a life expectancy of 61 and less than half the population have access to safe drinking water. Mozambique also has beautiful beaches which should attract tourists and generate income and employment.

Image 4 – Fieldwork – The conduction of fieldwork is important to help further your own geographical understanding. Being able to conduct research into areas that are relevant to your learning and draw accurate and reliable conclusions is important.