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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Geography, 2016

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 16 November 2016

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate in-depth geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate comprehensive geographic understanding of differences in development.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

**High
Excellence**

TOTAL

8

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INSTRUCTIONS

Development refers to the standard of living and quality of life of people. Living standards and quality of life vary spatially, and undergo change, at the individual, local, national, and global scales.

Case study evidence refers to information about communities, areas, or countries across the globe at different stages of development.

Note: You may use the same or different case studies to answer parts (a), (b), and (c).

In your answers, you should:

- integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence from communities, areas, or countries at different stages of development
- use appropriate geographic terminology and relevant geographic concepts, showing insight.

Relevant Geographic Concepts

Environments

Environments may be natural and / or cultural. They have particular characteristics and features, which can be the result of natural and / or cultural processes. The particular characteristics of an environment may be similar to, or different from another.

Location

Location is where something is found. It can be an advantage or a constraint. Location can be described in absolute or relative terms.

Perceptions

Perceptions are the way in which people view and interpret environments or what they think about geographic issues (viewpoints), and are usually the result of their background, experiences or involvement with environments or issues. People's perceptions and viewpoints can, and often do, change over time.

Change

Change involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and / or temporal. Change can bring about further change.

Interaction

Interaction involves elements of an environment affecting each other and being linked together. Interaction incorporates movement, flows, connections, links, and interrelationships, which work together and may be one-way or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change.

QUESTION

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(a) Different ways development can be measured

Characteristics of development refer to descriptions of development based on economic, social, and political factors and features. Qualitative or quantitative indicators are used to measure development, but have limitations.

Name ONE indicator and explain its limitations in measuring development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

Indicator: Average income

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

- Average, no disparities
- No happiness relation
- No informal economies

Average income is a quantitative indicator, a neutral measure. It is the total ~~number~~ of amount of income divided by the earning population. It is a good indicator for economic development however it also has many limitations.

Firstly, because it is an average, it shows no disparities or uneven distribution of wealth within the area being measured. Especially in capitalist economies such as America's, the top 1% hold the wealth. For example, the state of Louisiana, has a relatively low average income of \$23,000 compared to the countries average of \$26,000. However Louisiana has a very high poverty rate of 21% that is not shown in the average income indicator.

Additionally, average income as an indicator does not include informal economies or people living in subsistence. ~~Because~~ Because average income is a Western system, calculated by money, any non money incomes are not included. Making the average income statistic less accurate in places such as Mississippi, where farmers may trade medicine or necessities with non money forms of payment.

Lastley, Average income is purely an economic indicator and therefore does not represent development as a whole, only economic development. Development refers to the standard of living. Development includes peoples well-being and happiness. Although material wealth is assumed to equal ^{happ} ~~material~~ wealth, this is not always the case. (happiness & health) Peoples state of mind is an important part of development that average income does not include.

(b) Factors contributing to differences in development

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Factors contributing to differences in development may be natural or cultural.

Name ONE factor and fully explain how it contributes to differences in development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

Factor: Natural factor of landforms

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

Environment can be natural or cultural, they are made up of natural/cultural ~~feature~~ features due to natural/cultural processes taking place. Natural environments can contribute to a difference in development. For example the

American states of Hawaii and New Mexico experience different natural landforms that contribute to their differences in ^{economic} development in terms of average income.

Hawaii is located in the Pacific Ocean, far off the west coast of ~~Ame~~ Mainland America. It is made up of natural landforms that allow it to be more developed. Volcanoes such as Kilauea ^{that} have been erupting for 16 years, and world famous beaches such as Waikiki make up its tropical environment. Hawaii's unique landforms attracts over 8 million tourists from around the world.

The tourism industry is reliable as it is multi-seasonal and not weather dependant and is therefore controlled by internal factors. Tourists in Hawaii directly create 160,000 jobs in the tertiary sector and brought in 14 billion dollars in revenue in 2015. Reliable and high paying jobs contribute to Hawaii having a higher average income of \$29,000.

In America, a higher average income directly links to life expectancy as people with higher incomes are able to access more regular and reliable healthcare. Therefore Hawaii's unique landforms also contribute to Hawaii having a higher life expectancy of 81, the highest in the country.

The state of New Mexico is located in the South of mainland America. New Mexico does not have unique landforms. Its landscape is made up of dry ~~desert~~ ^{Rocky} desert planes due to its location in the ~~Rocky~~ Mountain's rainshadow. Its environment is not hospitable for tourists therefore New Mexico does not have a large or reliable tourism industry. Resulting in the state having to rely on its unreliable agriculture industry.

The agriculture industry is unreliable as it is seasonal, weather dependant and therefore controlled by external factors. Additionally agriculture is in the primary job sector, meaning it is usually low paid. Unreliable, low paying jobs contribute to New Mexico having a low average income of \$23,000.

A) Lower average income mean people ~~there~~ are less likely to have access to regular and reliable healthcare. Therefore New Mexico's unfavourable landforms contribute to the state having a lower life expectancy of 77 years.

In this way, one's natural environment in terms of landforms can contribute to economic and social development disparities.

(c) Strategies for reducing differences in development

Fully explain how a government or non-government organisation has taken (or could take) action, or adopt a strategy, to reduce differences in development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

Government or non-government organisation: The Red Cross

Action or strategy: Provide healthcare, housing and education to those in need.

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

Av incomes:
23 vs 33

Povo rate
21

Infant mortality
8.65 4.92

Life expectancy
75 80

Change occurs at varying rates and is cultural. This case is cultural. The Red Cross are aiming to change & improve Louisiana's standard of living and level of development.

The Red Cross (RC) are a non-government, non-profit organisation that has been working in the state of Louisiana for over 100 years.

They provide people in need with basic healthcare, housing and education in efforts to reduce differences in development between Louisiana and ~~diff~~ richer states such as New York.

The state of Louisiana is in need of RC as it has one of the lowest average incomes of \$23,000 and one of the highest poverty rates of 21%. Over the past ten years, RC has helped over 25 thousand people into basic housing and education. This means that more people are likely to be able to go onto tertiary education, possibly improving the state's low average income, as people with degrees are able to work higher paid jobs. With the Red Cross's help, economic development disparities may be reduced to compare with richer states, such as New York, with an average income of \$33,000.

The state of Louisiana is reported to have the worst health status of all of America, due to its low average income and percent of people without health insurance. RC ~~have~~ also provide people in need with basic healthcare with a focus on immunising infants under the age of

Six months, whose parents wouldn't be able to afford it otherwise. Immunisations preventing against preventable diseases such as diphtheria, HIV and Influenza. Immunisations are very important to infants health and chance of survival. Louisiana has a very high infant mortality rate of 8.65 (per thousand live births) compared to New York, of 4.92, ~~the~~ aim to showing a lower level of social development. RC aim to reduce the difference in social development by immunising infants.

Life expectancy is the average amount of years people are expected to live. Infant mortalities are included in the calculation of this statistic. Louisiana's high infant mortality rate therefore contributes to the state having a very low life expectancy of 75 years. By improving the infant mortality rate, RC would therefore also be improving Louisiana's low life expectancy to one day match New York's life expectancy of 80 years.

The Red Cross's efforts and strategies to reduce development disparities improve ~~the~~ Louisiana's standard of living by improving economic and social development.

High Excellence exemplar for Geography 91242 2016		Total score	8
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
	E8	<p>The candidate demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of differences in development in the USA, and uses comprehensive case study information to back up the points made, with geographic concepts and terminology used across the paper. Overall, this paper is at an Excellence level.</p> <p>The candidate shows a comprehensive understanding of the limitations of the use of indicators to measure development in the USA, and links the factor of landforms to the differing levels of development in the USA by using two locations, showing how the landforms lead to an indicator of development in both places.</p> <p>The candidate chooses a development strategy and explains how the strategy impacts on development in Louisiana, and briefly links this to the difference between Louisiana and New York.</p> <p>The candidate consistently uses geographic terminology and case study information, with the concepts of process, environment, and location integrated in the response.</p> <p>Overall, the candidate shows a comprehensive understanding of the specific differences in development in named areas of the USA and has gained an Excellence grade.</p>	