

Paragraph 1

The impacts of tectonic hazards are worse in LICs, for example...

The social impacts were...
This is because...
This happens as a result of...
This means that...

Paragraph 2

However, they are not always worse in LICs, for example...

This is because...
This happens as a result of...

In LIC's the economic impact is far greater than in a HIC. This is mostly because £2 billion is a much larger chunk of a LTC economy than it would be less of a problem in a HIC. The difference in damage in LTC's and HIC's could be caused by the fact that in LTC's the building regulations are less strict and there are many ways round following to follow the guidelines. This could cause the reason that the buildings are more vulnerable to collapse in the event of an earthquake. Also, in LTC's the poorer areas with weaker buildings could be very densely populated. This means that there would be a higher casualty rate in those countries.

However, the damage can be worse in HIC's. For example, in many HIC's like America, there are numerous cities like San Francisco (which is very densely populated) that has a low density ground. This means that if a big enough earthquake hit there could be greater damage to the buildings because of possible liquefaction.

Paragraph 1

The impacts of tectonic hazards are worse in LICs, for example...

The social impacts were...
This is because...
This happens as a result of...
This means that...

^{Q.1} The impacts of tectonic hazards are worse in LICs. for example, as they have less money, LICs may not be able to afford things such as healthcare, safer building structures and warning systems. This means that more buildings would collapse and people may not be able to prepare in advance which would increase the impacts of tectonic hazards. An example of this is that only 181 people died in the New Zealand earthquake compared to 8632 in the Nepal earthquake. This is mainly due to the fact that Nepal is a LIC. The economic loss

(continued in book)

Paragraph 2