

Developed v. Developing Countries



DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

TECHNOLOGY/INDUSTRIAL

- +High degree of technology
- +High levels of industrialization
 - o Improved overall infrastructure
 - o i.e.. roads, communications, housing,
- + ~Increased mobility
- +High energy per capita consumption
- +High dependence on mineral/fossil fuel resources
- +Higher quality/technology/accessibility of health care
 - * Low infant mortality
 - * Higher life expectancy
 - * Healthier/stable population

ECONOMIC

- Increased Labour Productivity
- Diversified sectors of economic activity
 - * More desirable types of labor
 - * More choices of labor
 - * Safer types of labor
- =HIGHER GNP (Gross National Product)
 - * =Favourable Trade Balance
 - * =Higher Corporate Earnings
 - * =Higher Worker Salaries
 - o =More expendable income
 - o High rates of consumption
 - o Better health care
 - o INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION
 - o =Higher mobility/MORE OPPORTUNITY

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TECHNOLOGY/INDUSTRIAL

- Historically lower degree of technology
- Historically lower degree of industry
 - o Isolated pockets of infrastructure
 - o Unequally distributed, sparse overall
 - + ~Decreased mobility
- Low energy per capita consumption
 - * typically of inefficient fuel sources like wood/dung
- Low dependence on mineral/fossil fuel resources
- Lower quality/technology/accessibility of health care
- Different types of mortality:

ECONOMIC

- Low Labour Productivity
- Large, unbalanced sectors of activity, typically focused on PRIMARY and SECONDARY sectors
- =Lower GNP
 - * Low value goods exported
 - * High value goods imported
 - * Negative Trade Balance
 - * Lower Overall Salaries
 - * Lower degree of re-investment into economy
- All of these factors generally lead to DECREASED OPPORTUNITIES for the individual, DECREASED salaries, and therefore DECREASED investment in education and risk-taking (e.g. small business).

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

SOCIAL

Stable Population

Population Pyramid Cylinder Shaped

Stable Rates of Urbanization

Widely accessible SOCIAL SAFETY NETS

- * Medicare

- * Social Security Retirement Benefits

- * Unemployment Insurance

- * Bankruptcy declarations

=Increased mobility and RISK TAKING

GOVERNMENT

Typically democratic, or socialistic with democratic aspects

Are more open to change, or dynamic

Typically very stable

Stable governments lead to stable economies

Actively participating in global trade and investment

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SOCIAL

Growing Population

Population Pyramid in true pyramid shape-- wide bottom tapering to narrow top

Large percentage of population under the age of 15: resource drain

High rates of Urbanization

Little or no social safety nets

GOVERNMENT

Typically military, theocracy/monarchy, one-party, or chaotic states lacking democratic aspects

Are more closed to change, or static

Typically not stable, as any internal dynamic change will likely end in civil war or other violent upheaval

Unstable governments lead to unstable economies

These types of government discourage global trade and investment

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