**S2 International Development Revision**

Developed Countries **or Economically More Developed Countries (EMDCs)** Developing Countries **or Economically Less Developed Countries (ELDCs)**

**Economic Indicators**

* **Gross National Product (GNP)** - the value of all goods produced and services provided in a country in one year, divided by the total population.
* **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - the value of all goods produced, services provided in a country in a year.
* GNP/GDP $ per capita = Per person
* **% People employed in agriculture** - a country where most people work in agriculture has very little industry. This means the wealth of the country is limited
* **Energy per person (tonnes of oil equivalent per person)** - the energy used in a country divided by the number of people in that country. Countries with a higher standard of living and industries will use more energy.

**Social Indicators**

* **Health -** number of doctors per 1000 people
* **Life Expectancy -** average age people are expected to live to at birth
* **Death Rate -** number of deaths per 1000 people per year
* **Birth Rate -** number of babies born per 1000 women per year
* **Infant Mortality Rate -** number of babies born per 1000 who die before the age of one
* **Education –** percentage of adults who are literate
* **Food -** number of calories consumed per person per day

**Trade**

Trade is the movement and sale of goods between countries.

Developing countries have mainly primary jobs.

Developed countries have mainly tertiary jobs.

Newly industrialised countries have a mix of all.

**Fairtrade**

Farmers are paid a fair wage for their work and safer working conditions are promoted. The ‘middle man’ is removed meaning more money is paid to the local people.

Money from fair trade can be used to improve services in local communities such as schools and clinics which improves standard of living

Fairtrade means that farmers have to farm in a way that is sustainable, this means that their land will be profitable for the next generation as well.

**Aid**

Aid can be given by charities or by countries or by international organisations like the United Nations and the World Bank.

Self-help schemes are small scale projects which allow local people to use their skills to help improve their local area. The government has provided materials such as bricks, cement and glass to enable residents to improve their own homes. This often fosters a community spirit as many families work together to make the improvements.

In Brazil, self-help schemes have improved the area from slums to low quality housing where the majority of homes have basic services like electricity. There are now also many services in Rocinha including cafes and shops. Some people have been granted legal ownership of the land on which their houses are built.

Tied aid is foreign aid that must be spent in the country providing the aid.

Tide aid advantages:

* Money can be used to buy new seeds to improve food supplies
* Improve trade links
* Used to fund big projects

Tied aid disadvantages:

* Money has to be paid back with interest
* Countries may not have a choice about where to spend the money