Name:	Period:	Date:

Unit

15

Concepts of Development

Economic Development

The following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in, or the specific answers given.

• Ind	lustries attract new investment to the core through:	
O	(supplying firms with components and services).	
	(supplying firms with components and services). (helping firms find uses and destinations for their	
	1	
0	(firms providing services for other corporations are	
at	(firms providing services for other corporations are tracted to the core)	
• Pro	ofits are reinvested into in innovative enterprises or research (
), which further improves the comparative advantage of the core.	
Measures of Development		
•	(GDP) - total value of all goods and services	
pro	oduced by a country in a year.	
•	(GNP) - total value of all goods and services	
produced by citizens in a year (regardless of location); production w/in the country +		
inc	come of those abroad.	
•	(GNI) - similar to GNP, except that in measuring	
the	e GNP one does not deduct the indirect business taxes (sales taxes)	
	ortcomings of GDP/GNP/GNI: 1) tells us little of the average citizen's material	
2)	does not include transactions in the economy (includes everything from	
а́́́	garden plot to odd jobs, to the black market and the drug trade); 3) does not reflect	
	y (e.g., resource depletion or environmental pollution) -	
ma	ay even record these negativities as a (e.g., jails, pollution cleanup, etc.)	
	NI is often calculated at (PPP), a	
	chnique used to determine the relative value of currencies, estimating the amount of	
adjustment needed on the exchange rate between countries in order for the exchange to		
	equivalent to each currency's purchasing power.	
	is is controversial because of the difficulties of finding comparable	
	(e.g., bread, gasoline, etc.) to compare purchasing power across countries.	
	e (HDI) measures the average achievements	
	a country in three basic dimensions of human development:	
	a long and healthy life, as measured by at birth;	
2) i	knowledge, as measured by the adult (with two-thirds weight)	
an	d the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross (with	
on	e-third weight); and	
3) a	a decent standard of living, as measured by per capita at in USD (\$).	
	OI is considered by many to be an excellent tool for measuring development, since	
bo	th and indicators are covered.	
• In	poorer countries, there are, where clusters of	
	poorer countries, there are, where clusters of prowth is taking place, producing	
loc	al conditions that differ sharply from those prevailing in surrounding areas.	
	st several alternative measures of development:	
	•	