**Economic Classification of Countries**

**Developed**

A **developed country** has a strong economy and is wealthier. Many people have access to education, technology, health care, and have resources to purchase many material goods.

Examples:

**Developing**

A **developing nation** has an economy that is growing but may not have a lot of industries. Some people have access to education, technology and health care but there is often a great divide between the rich and the poor.

Examples:

**Underdeveloped**

An **underdeveloped country** is less ​[developed](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/developed) ​[economically](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/economically) than most other countries, with little ​[industry](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/industry) and little ​[money](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/money) ​[spent](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/spend) on ​[education](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/education), ​[health](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/health) ​[care](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/care), etc. Many people struggle to meet their basic needs.

Examples: