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**Pre-writing**

- Using your own knowledge (or perception), describe a(n) 4-6 sentences each (what would it look like?) :
  - Excellent standard of living
  - Average standard of living
  - Poor standard of living

\*\* Make sure you provide examples for each comment/justification

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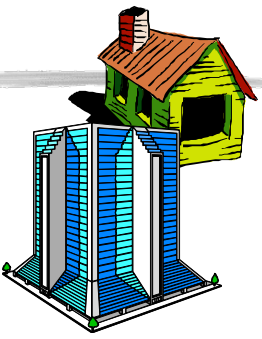
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**Rich and Poor**

- We do not all share the same standards of living.
- There are huge differences between nations, and also within them.
- In its 1997 Human Development Report, the UN development agency stated that: *"Human poverty is more than income poverty --- it is a denial of choices and opportunities for living a tolerable life."*



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## First, Second & Third Worlds

### First World

Industrialized countries where businesses operate independently of governments

■ Various terms are used to differentiate between rich and poor countries.

### Second World

Communist countries, where governments plan the economies.

■ One that is still cited, but now seems dated, distinguishes countries by economic systems.

### Third World

Poor, less developed countries, where businesses operate independently of governments.

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## First, Second & Third Worlds II



- Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and most of its dependent economies, the term Second World has largely lost its usefulness.
- China remains communist in name but has freed large parts of its economy from government control as has Vietnam.
- Only North Korea remains a truly Stalinist nation while Cuba tries to maintain its system unchanged despite the fall of its Soviet financiers.

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## Developed and Developing

- Most analysts now prefer to talk of developed or less developed economies – regardless of their political style.
- Countries like Canada, the USA, Britain and Japan are regarded as developed because of their industrialized and diverse economies.
- Countries like Indonesia and Egypt are regarded as developing or less developed (LDC' s).
- The world' s least developed countries, which often lack resources – like Chad or Laos – are often described as least less developed (LLDC' s).



Road to Development

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### North and South

- In a very simple division of the world, some observers note that most of the developed countries lie in the Northern hemisphere and many of the developing countries are in the southern.
- They refer to the rich countries as the North and the poor as the South.



The yellow countries represent the North - the Developed World  
The overall status of the former Soviet areas is somewhat unclear.

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### The Newly Industrialized

- In a further division of the world, some observers note that a number of countries, particularly in East Asia, have rapidly industrialized and have now, or soon will, catch up with the developed world.
- These are referred to as Newly Industrialized Countries – NIC's.
- Those in East Asia are sometimes called the New Dragons.

The New Dragons



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### Problems of Comparison

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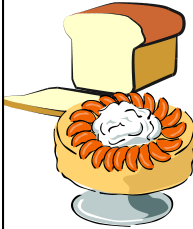
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## Needs and Wants



- Comparing standards of living between countries is not easy.
- Needs and wants differ enormously from place to place.
  - ▮ Air conditioning is highly desirable in the tropics, but not in higher latitude areas.
  - ▮ In colder countries good heating systems are essential.
  - ▮ Beyond the essentials of life – food, drink, clothing, security and shelter – needs are determined more by societal expectations than by biological requirements.

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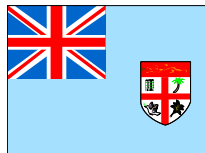
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## Comparing Countries II

Comparing the standards of living of Fijians and Bulgarians is not a simple task.

- ▮ Should one look primarily at income levels? How can this be computed?
- ▮ Can levels of happiness be evaluated?
- ▮ Can the health of people be compared?
- ▮ Is literacy an important factor?
- ▮ What about huge variations in income levels within individual countries? Should these be considered?



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## Comparing Countries III

- Comparing incomes using per capita figures seems reasonable, but:
  - ▮ how can currencies be compared? Conversions to US dollars or some other currency may be misleading. Currency values rise and fall through trade imbalances or speculation.
  - ▮ The cost of necessities varies enormously from place to place. Basic food and shelter is expensive in the developed world, but cheap in less developed countries.
  - ▮ Per capita GNP (Gross National Product) may actually mislead. If most of the money in a country is in a few hands, the poverty of the masses will not be indicated.

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## Purchasing Power Parity



- A reasonably effective way of comparing currency values is by employing some measure of purchasing power parity.
  - This is arrived at by examining the cost of a basket of necessary goods in terms of local currencies and comparing this to national income levels.
  - This results in a more accurate measure of what a currency actually buys.

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## The Big Mac Index



- *The Economist* Magazine uses one item in its “basket of goods.”
- Since Macdonald’s Restaurants are nearly universal, and since a Big Mac has the same ingredients everywhere, the Economist compares the costs of this burger from country to country and then says precisely how much a currency is overvalued or undervalued compared to the US dollar.
- Economists verify that this measure is as accurate as any other.

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## The Physical Quality of Life Index

- In a 1998 report, the UN notes that “income is certainly one of the main means of expanding choices and well-being. But it is not the sum total of people’s lives.”
- More comprehensive comparisons of countries have also been attempted.
- In the late 1970’s M.D. Morris employed three indicators in compiling his Physical Quality of Life Index.
  - These were
    - Life expectancy
    - Infant mortality
    - Literacy



These measures allow comparisons independent of the cash economy.

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## The Human Development Index

*Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. Enlarging people's choices is achieved by expanding human capabilities and functioning. At all levels of development the three essential capabilities for human development are for people to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living.*

*What is Human Development?  
The United Nation's Human Development Report. 1998.*

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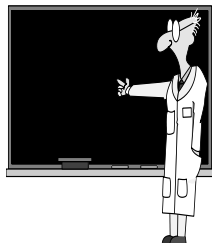
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## The Human Development Index II

- In a further refinement of the use of indicators, the United Nations Development Programme uses a measure known as the Human Development Index.
- Since 1990 a new report has been issued every year.
- Countries are compared in terms of:
  - Life expectancy
  - Adult literacy
  - School enrollment
  - GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per person (at purchasing power parity)



These items are weighted and an HDI figure assigned.

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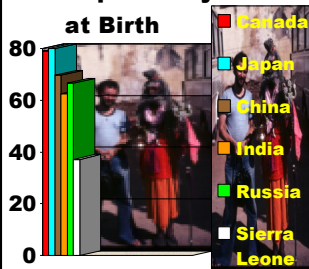
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## Life Expectancy at Birth

**Life Expectancy at Birth**



- This reflects wide ranging factors including health care, occupational safety and societal violence.
- The differences between countries can be startling.

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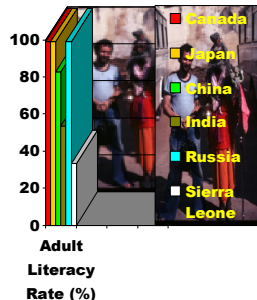
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### Adult Literacy

- Literacy is a key skill that allows people to control their own lives.
- It affects a person's ability to learn, work and interact with others.
- Literacy levels vary enormously from place to place.




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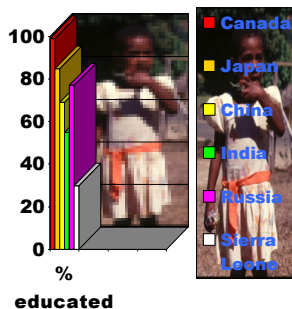
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### School Enrollment

1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> level gross enrollment ratio



■ This identifies the ratio of youth enrolled in primary, secondary or tertiary education.

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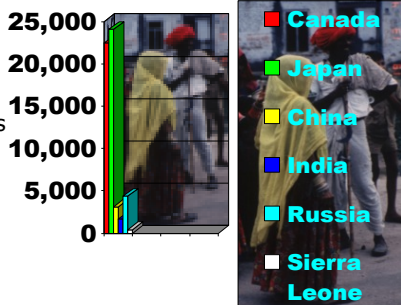
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### Real GDP/Person (PPP\$)

- This is a per capita GDP figure which takes into account what local currencies can buy.




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### The Human Development Index 1999

Top 5 Countries

Bottom 5 Countries

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Canada (.932)  | 170. Burundi (.324)      |
| 2. Norway (.927)  | 171. Burkina Faso (.304) |
| 3. USA (.927)     | 172. Ethiopia (.298)     |
| 4. Japan (.924)   | 173. Niger (.298)        |
| 5. Belgium (.923) | 174. Sierra Leone (.254) |

A score of over .904 is considered high

A score of under .416 is considered low.

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### The Human Development Index 2014 – average in the world = .702

Top 5 Countries

Bottom 5 Countries

- |                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Norway (.944)      | 183. Sierra Leone (.374)             |
| 2. Australia (.933)   | 184. Chad (.372)                     |
| 3. Switzerland (.917) | 185. Central African Republic (.341) |
| 4. Netherlands (.914) | 186 Congo (.338)                     |
| 5. U.S. (.914)        | 187. Niger (.337)                    |
| ...                   |                                      |
| 8. Canada (.902)      |                                      |

A score of over .890 is considered high

A score of under .493 is considered low.

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### Human Development Index

- Where is Canada?
- 2013 findings for the 2014 report
- HDI value = .902
- Life expectancy at birth = 81.5
- Mean years of schooling=12.3
- Expected years of schooling = 15.9
- Gross National Income per capita = \$41,887

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### Additional UN Measures of Human Development

- While most attention is focused on the HDI, the UN also notes additional measures of development.
- The Human Poverty Index measures the distribution of progress and what deprivations exist.
  - It is measured one way in developed countries – HPI-1, and another way in the developing world – HPI-2
  - The difference reflects different social norms in each.
- The Gender Development Index (GDI) examines inequalities in achievement between genders.
- The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) examines the active participation of both genders in the economy and in decision making.

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### Human Development



East & West

- Huge variations in standards of living exist between and within countries.
- These inequalities are a source of instability in the world.
  - The poor understandably want the comforts of their richer neighbours.
  - The rich must help them achieve some of these goals or face the threat of losing what they have through criminal acts, political action, or violence.

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### The Drive to Consume

- In the developed and developing worlds, one thing is constant – human beings want to improve their lives.
- This improvement is invariably linked to the use and consumption of goods and services.
- For us in the developed world to expect those in the less developed world to want any less than what we have now is naïve.

*Less is not more.  
More is more*

Miss Piggy




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### Review: Living Standard Indicators

- Education (formal)
- Literacy (reading/writing)
- Access to safe drinking water
- Shelter (home of some sort)
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Dependency ratio
- Health Care
- Food Supply
- Employment
- Physical quality of life index

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### Let's make a tree!

- <http://www.zolabo.com/projects/hdi/>

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### Videos

- Water PSA:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AqILyLeJuQ>
- Insects!  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O6GimGZz6a8>

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## Mid-Assignment

### ■ Plan of Action

- Identify 5 specific "ways" that you could ensure that all Canadians would have access to a good standard of living
- Discuss how your method would help the people whom do not currently have the same standard of living as others
- Include possible obstacles you might run into when trying to implement your strategy
- 3 paragraphs minimum

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## Consumption

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## Consumption



**Ever-expanding consumption puts strains on the environment – Emissions and wastes that pollute the earth and destroy ecosystems, and growing depletion and degradations of renewable resources that undermines livelihoods.**

United Nations Human Development Report 1998

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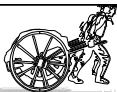
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## Consumption II



World consumption has expanded at an unprecedented pace over the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with private and public consumption expenditures reaching \$24 trillion in 1998, twice the level of 1975 and six times that of 1950. In 1900 real consumption expenditure was barely \$1.5 trillion.

United Nations Human Development Report, 1998

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## Consumption III



- Such consumption is more than simply a reflection of increased numbers.
- Much of the increase reflects rising material expectations in the developed and developing worlds.

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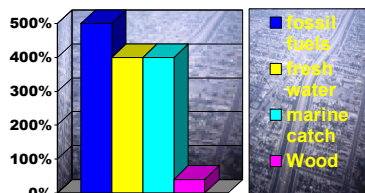
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## Consumption IV

- The UN notes the following increases in consumption over the past 50 years:



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### Consumption V



■ Though population increases in the Third World are having an impact on global consumption, rising consumption in the First World and the developing countries is having an even greater impact.

*"A child born in the industrial world adds more to consumption and pollution over his or her lifetime than do 30-50 children born in developing countries."*

Human Development Report 1998

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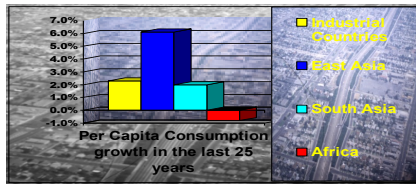
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### Consumption VI

■ In 1998 the United Nations Human Development Report noted that changes in consumption per capita vary widely.




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### Consumption VII

- The UN report notes that the world's poorest have been left out of the consumption explosion.
- Over 1 billion people lack basic needs.
  - 3/5 of the 4.4 billion people in developing countries are without basic sanitation.
  - 1/3 lack clean water
  - 1/4 lack decent housing.
  - 1/5 of children are unschooled.
  - 1/5 are without adequate nutrition in the form of dietary energy and protein.




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### Consumption VIII

■ The United Nations also notes the following discrepancies in consumption between the richest 1/5 & the poorest 1/5 of humans.

	Richest	Poorest
Fish & Meat	45%	5%
Energy	58%	4%
Telephone lines	74%	1.5%
Paper	84%	1.1%
Vehicles	87%	1%

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### Consumption IX

■ In its 1999 Human Development Report, the United Nations notes that the world is experiencing “*shrinking space, shrinking time and disappearing borders.*”

■ Indian and African villagers watch American television and develop a desire for western goods.

■ Diets in China now contain more animal protein than ever before as prosperity allows more consumption.

■ Could the world also support a car in every Chinese household?

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## Living Standards

**FOOD FOR  
THOUGHT**

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**Discuss:**

How much do you spend on food per week?

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**\* Take a good look at the family size & diet of each country.**

**\* Note the cost of what is eaten in one week.**

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**National & Global Instability**

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## Inequalities



- Domestic inequalities often result in social and political tensions that threaten social order.
- International inequalities may do the same on a global scale.

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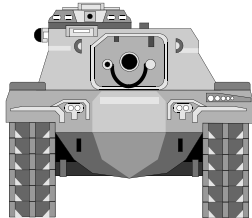
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## Haves and Have Nots

- The “haves” tend to hold tenaciously to what is theirs.
- The “have nots” respond fatalistically or strive to increase their share.
- Violent confrontation may result.



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## Internal Instability



- Wars of secession have wracked countries like Ethiopia, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka.
- Anarchy and chaos are the norms in Somalia and Liberia.
- Political strife tears at the fabric of countries as disparate as Indonesia and Peru.

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### International Strife

- China, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia and Indonesia all seek to control potential oil reserves in the South China Sea.
- Water supplies become an ever increasing source of tension in the Middle East.



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### People on the Move - Refugees

- The United Nations High Commission for Refugees noted in a 1998 report that there were more than 22 million refugees at the end of 1997.
- Nearly 150,000 of these were seeking asylum in Canada at that time.
- Many of these people face political or religious persecution in their homelands; some face torture or death.



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### People on the Move – Economic Migrants



- Some move to improve their lives.
- North America and Australia are largely populated by economic migrants of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries who came in search of better lives.
- Today, illegal migration to Western Europe, Canada and the USA has become a hot political issue as truckloads of illegals are arrested in southern England and boatloads of Asians are rounded up in British Columbia.

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### Limiting Illegal Migration



- Most people would prefer to stay put if conditions could be improved
  - if persecution could be eliminated.
  - if violence could be curtailed.
  - if standards of living could be improved.
- Social stability, throughout the world, is a concern of all global citizens.

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### International Stability

- Confrontation is not the only possibility.
- The United Nations and other international organizations seek peaceful resolutions to world problems.
- Non governmental organizations work within troubled nations to improve people's lives.



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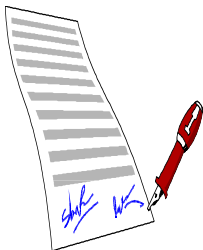
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### Wealth Redistribution



- In social democracies wealth has often been redistributed through the tax system and the provision of services, like health care, welfare and pensions.
- International agreements like the Law of the Seas treaty have arranged equitable distribution of resources.

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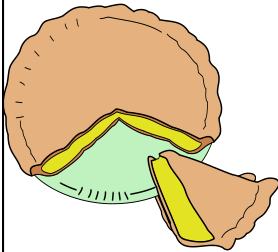
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### Wealth Redistribution II



- It is not always simply a matter of redistributing pieces of the pie.
- Economic growth has consistently enlarged the available pie throughout this century.
- Can we create enough for everyone to live at a decent level?

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### A Developed World?

- Can we all live at the standard of the developed world today?
  - Can the world's resources support this?
  - Is it even desirable?
  - Are there acceptable alternatives?
- There are no easy answers, yet answers must be found.

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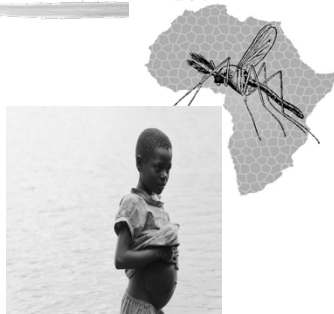
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### Health Concerns in the Developing World



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### Water-Borne Diseases

- Most deaths in the developing world are attributable to contaminated water
- Diarrhoea
- Cholera
- Billharzia

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### Diarrhoea

- Common killer of infants in developing countries
- According to the WHO, diarrhoea is responsible for up to 6 million deaths worldwide annually
- Although highly treatable most deaths occur because children die of dehydration

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Right- an advertisement by **USAID in Nicaragua (Central America)** to encourage parents to obtain oral rehydration tablets to treat diarrhoea in infants



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## Cholera

- Deadly bacteria which is spread through contaminated water and affects the intestines
- Leads to rapid dehydration and death if not treated promptly
- According to the WHO, over 4 million people are affected annually causing over 100,000 deaths

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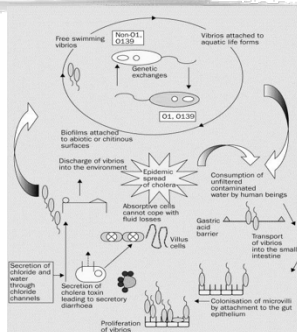
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Right- Cholera bacteria life cycle chart




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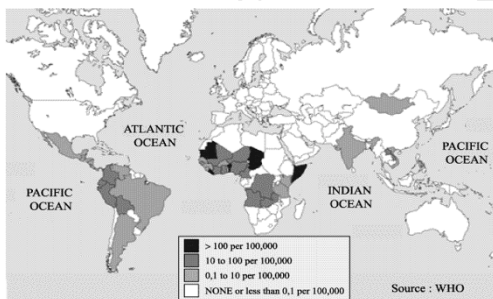
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## Annual Cholera cases (2009)




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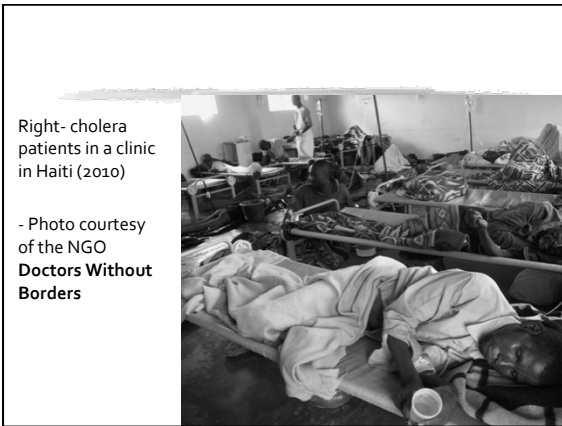
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### Billharzia (Schistosomiasis)

- Acquired by parasites while swimming, bathing, drinking, or wading in contaminated fresh water
- Parasites can burrow through skin
- According to the WHO, "it is the second most socioeconomically devastating disease after malaria"
- Causes an estimated 20,000 deaths/year
- Causes chronic disease: kidney, liver damage, cancer

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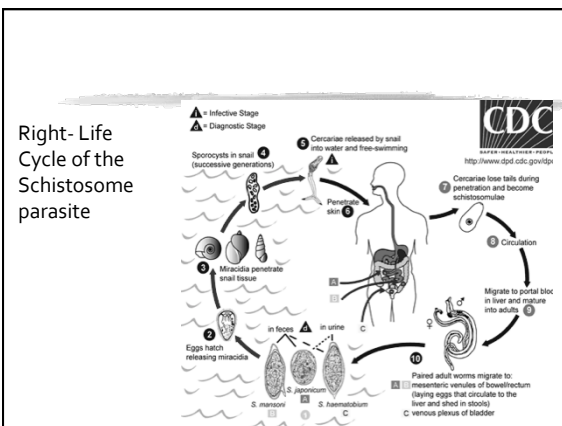
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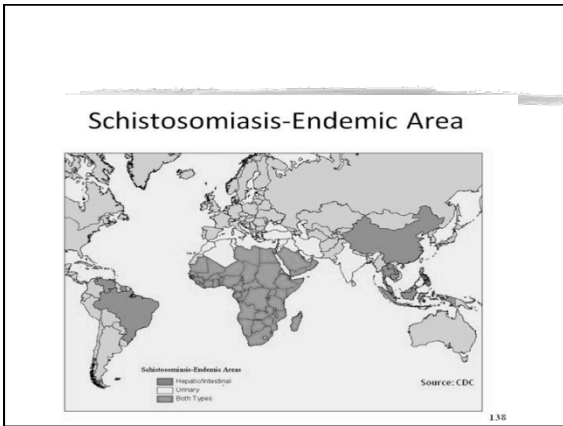
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**Insect-Borne Diseases**

- Malaria
- African Sleeping Sickness

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**Malaria**

- Malaria is the number one parasitic killer in the world and is responsible for nearly 900,000 deaths annually according to the WHO
- It is a parasite which is spread by a vector called the Anopheles mosquito- active only at night and only in climatic conditions above 20 degrees Celsius

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Right- Picture of the Female Anopheles mosquito. Only this specie of mosquitoes can transmit the malaria parasite- and only the females



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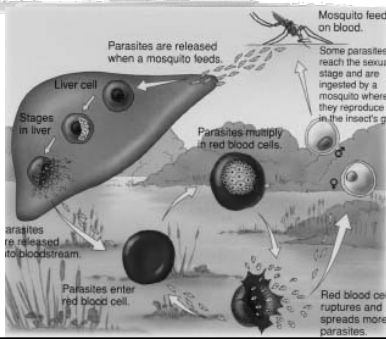
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Right- Life Cycle of Malaria parasite



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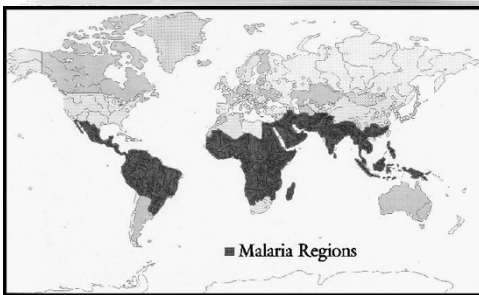
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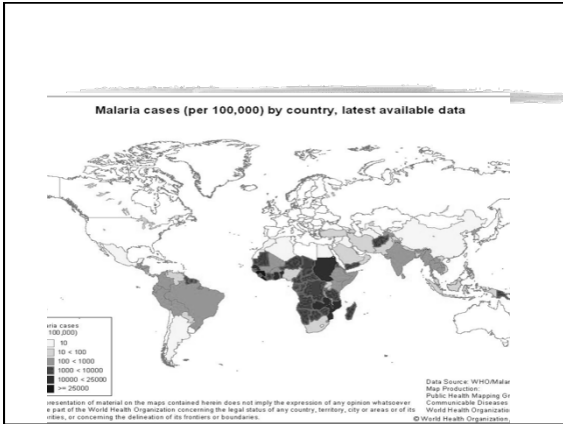
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**African Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)**

- Parasitic disease spread by the Tsetse fly
- According to the WHO, it killed an estimated 48,000 people in 2008
- Exclusively affects sub-Saharan Africa and is endemic in countries (see map)

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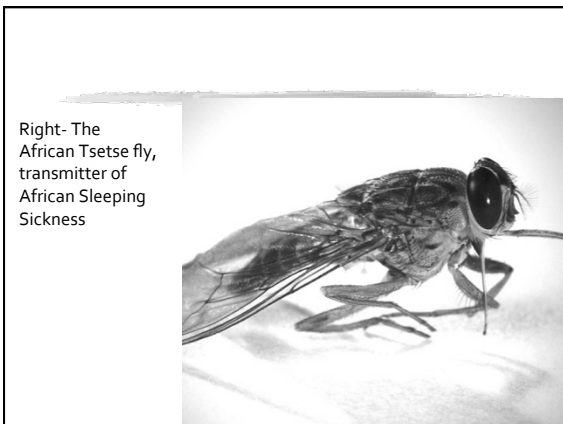
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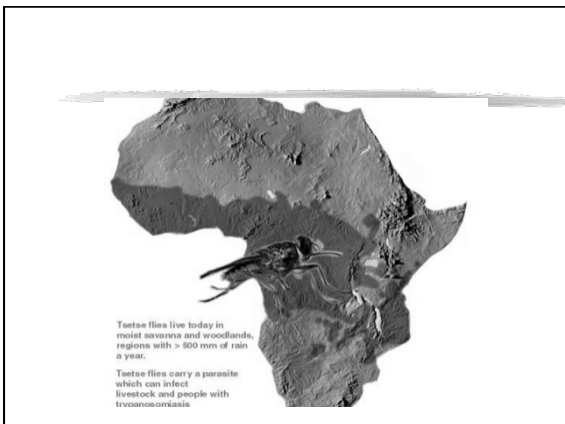
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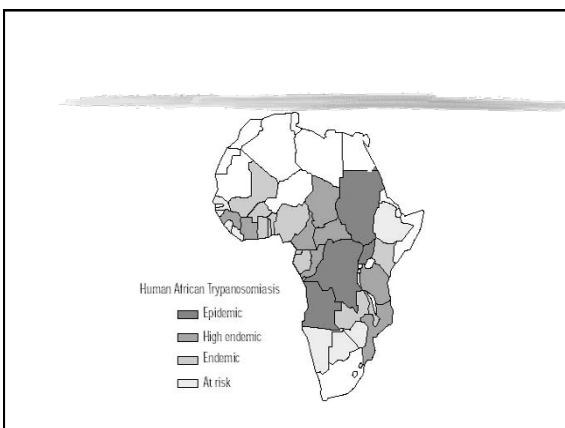
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### HIV/AIDS

- According to the WHO, approximately 33 million people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide
- In 2009, it was estimated that 1.8 million people died of the disease
- It is spread only by humans through contact with infected sexual fluid or blood
- After a period of incubation, the virus begins to attack White Blood Cells thereby lowering immunity to infections

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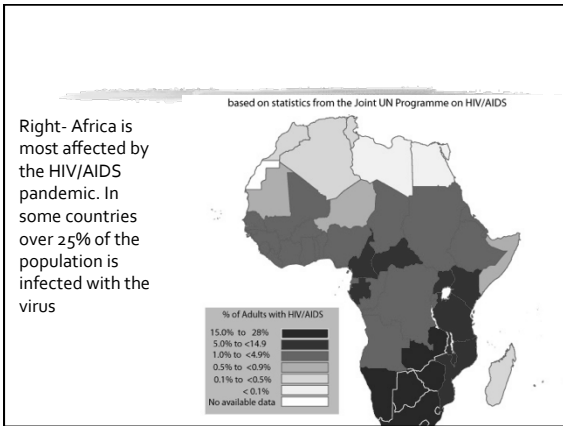
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- Although it remains a serious health concern worldwide, AIDS related deaths have begun to decline in recent years
- Sexual education, effective screening of blood products (medical transfusions) for HIV, and new drugs have reduced AIDS related mortality

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**Rabbies**

- Fatal virus which is spread through the infected saliva (usually a bite) of a mammal
- Dogs and bats are the main vectors of the disease
- According to the WHO, an estimated 55,000 people die annually, disproportionately in the developing world

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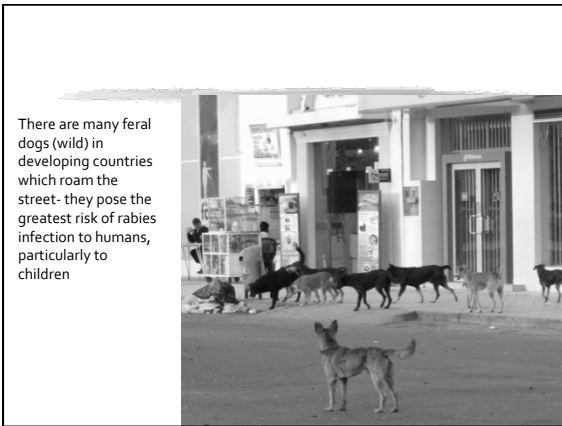
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### Group Brainstorm

■ A Nigerian once said, “If the developed world sends money, it is only temporary. Send tools and technology and we will solve our own problems.”

■ What does he mean?

■ How would tools and technology be useful in solving development problems?



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### Types of Foreign Aid

■ Bilateral aid – financial aid given directly to a government from another government

■ Example: **CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)**

■ Multilateral aid – financial aid given to a government from many other governments.

■ Examples: **United Nations, World Bank, IMF**

■ NGO's – financial aid provided to countries from non governmental organizations.

■ Examples: **Oxfam, Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Amnesty International (human rights)**

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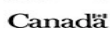
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■ The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is Canada's **lead agency for development assistance.**

■ CIDA's aim is to:

■ manage Canada's support and resources effectively and accountably to achieve meaningful, sustainable results.

■ engage in policy development in Canada and internationally, enabling Canada's effort to realize its development objectives.

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**CIDA INTERNATIONAL AID**



A world map with several countries highlighted in dark grey, indicating CIDA international aid regions. The highlighted areas include parts of South America, Africa, and Asia.

Americas : Bolivia - Caribbean Program - Colombia - Haiti - Honduras - Peru  
Asia : Afghanistan - Bangladesh - Indonesia - Pakistan - Vietnam  
Eastern Europe : Ukraine  
North Africa and Middle East : West Bank and Gaza  
Sub-Saharan Africa : Ethiopia - Ghana - Mali - Mozambique - Senegal - Sudan - Tanzania

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- Over 40,000 international NGO's
- Even more national NGO's
  - Example: Russia has over 277,000 alone
- Some act primarily as lobbyists, while others primarily conduct programs and activities.
- An NGO such as **OXFAM**, concerned with poverty alleviation, might provide needy people with the equipment and skills to find food and clean drinking water.



A logo for Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) featuring the text "Non Governmental Organizations" in a stylized font over a globe.

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The Sunrise Children's Villages logo, which includes a stylized sun icon and the text "sunrise children's villages". To the right is a black and white photograph of a group of diverse children smiling.

**LOVE IS THE LIGHT**  
People can make a real difference in the life of a child by choosing to support Sunrise for a reasonable cost.

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### **Problems with Foreign Aid**

- Tied Aid – lending governments attach conditions to aid being given.
  - Example: The lending country makes sure the borrowing country must buy goods from the lending country in the future if they get a loan
- Massive Debt – many countries that receive large loan are forced into paying off the huge loan payments instead of putting the money to good use.
- Corrupt governments – When loan money goes to poor nations, the money doesn't always go where it is needed, but rather to the leaders of the country

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### **Discussion Questions**

- Should Canada link its foreign aid to human rights?
- Should Canada be helping poor people in countries that abuse human rights, such as North Korea, Myanmar and Afghanistan?

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### **A note about terminology**

- The terms have been very contentious
- Now accepted are:
  - Developed countries = most wealthy countries
  - New industrializing countries = places like Indonesia that are building up their industries and infrastructure
  - Developing countries = do not have a modern infrastructure or many industries
  - Highly indebted poor countries (HIPCs) = most of the countries at the bottom of the UN Human Development Index in debt to developed nations

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### **Developing World Map**

- Interactive map
- <http://worldmap.canadiangeographic.ca/>
- You can compare any country and look at things like child mortality rate, access to clean drinking water etc.

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### **Post-Writing**

- Go back to your initial writings about standard of living
- Write a one-page discussion assessing any changes you might have in opinion after looking at specifics. (Now you can use the proper terms!).
- Discuss each of the levels of standard of living (excellent, average, poor) and what you imagine them to be like now that you have a bit more information. Were you close? Far off?

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### **Developing World Assignment**

- See website for details

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