Groceries...
Transportation in India
Work In Vietnam
Work in Silicon Valley
Hospital in Soweto, South Africa
Hospital in Canada
Hyderabad, India
What can be done?

Gates Foundation

Why is this a problem?
Sanitation in Guatemala
School in Tibet
Education for women in Pakistan
Development

Improving the health and prosperity of the people in a country
Measuring Development

- GDP
- Level of Industrialization
- Literacy rate
- Life expectancy
- Infant mortality rate
- Infrastructure
Types of Jobs as an indicator

- Primary
  - Directly extracting materials from the Earth
  - Agriculture
- Secondary
  - Manufacturing raw materials
- Tertiary
  - Provision of goods and services in exchange for payment
  - Retailing, banking, law, education, government
Measuring Development

- Human Development Index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development
  - a long and healthy life
  - knowledge
  - and a decent standard of living.
Components of the Human Development Index

The HDI—three dimensions and four indicators

- Health
  - Life expectancy at birth
- Education
  - Mean years of schooling
  - Expected years of schooling
- Living standards
  - Gross national income per capita

Three dimensions
Four indicators

Note: The indicators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.
Source: HDRO.
Comparing with similar countries…

We’re #10!

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Inequality Adjusted HDI (IHDI)

...because using averages in HDI masks disparity
Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index

- IHDI is the HDI discounted for inequalities
- the ‘loss’ in human development due to inequality
- the difference between HDI and IHDI

(it can be expressed as a %)
We’re 19! We’re 19!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IHDI value</th>
<th>Overall loss (%)</th>
<th>Human inequality coefficient (%)</th>
<th>Inequality in life expectancy at birth (%)</th>
<th>Inequality in education (%)</th>
<th>Inequality in income (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0.796</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0.861</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0.839</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>0.776</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high HDI</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Development Index (GDI)
New in 2014...

GDI

Gender Development Index (GDI) based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI.

How it’s calculated:

Health - measured by female and male life expectancy at birth)

Education - measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older);

Command over economic resources - measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita.

How the US stacks up:

The 2015 female HDI value for the United States was 0.915 in contrast with 0.922 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.993.

In comparison, GDI values for Canada and Australia are 0.978 and 0.983 respectively.
### Table D: United States' GDI for 2015 relative to selected countries and groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Expected years of schooling</th>
<th>Mean years of schooling</th>
<th>GNI per capita</th>
<th>HDI values</th>
<th>F-M ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high HDI</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generalizations
Generalization #1: North America, N & W. Europe, Japan & Oceania Have the highest levels of development

Hi! I'm Oceania!
Generalization #2: The USA lags behind other MDCs when equality is factored in

- Capitalism: the American Dream and Social Darwinism
- No socialized medicine *(Obamacare isn’t socialized medicine)*
- Fewer subsidies for education, childrearing, and retirement
- American workplace culture is not generally supportive of having kids and caring for them

i.e. let’s look at a map of maternity leave on the next slide...
Paid Maternal Leave: Almost Everywhere

The United States is one of only eight countries, out of 188 that have known policies, without paid leave.

Countries with paid leave:  
- 26 weeks or more
- 14-25 weeks
- Less than 14 weeks

No paid leave:

Data not available
Generalization #3: Latin America has the highest HDI among LDCs

- Hindered by inequitable income distribution
- Farming (coffee, tea, fruit) for export
- Economy closely linked to US
- Large, coastal urban areas have more wealth and health than hinterlands

Table C: Colombia’s IHDI for 2015 relative to selected countries and groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>IHDI Value</th>
<th>Overall Loss (%)</th>
<th>Human Inequality Coefficient (%)</th>
<th>Inequality in Life Expectancy at Birth (%)</th>
<th>Inequality in Education (%)</th>
<th>Inequality in Income (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>0.548</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0.561</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>0.587</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High HDI</td>
<td>0.597</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generalization #4: China .738 (HDI rank 90/187), is an up-and-comer

**Between 1980 and 2013**

China’s life expectancy at birth increased by 8.3 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.8 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.5 years. China’s GNI per capita increased by about **1563.3%** between 1980 and 2013.

In 2014, China overtook the US as the largest economy in the world.

When you think of China, visualize England during Dickens or the US in the Gilded Age. Industrial Revolution Pros and Cons...
Generalization #5: Southwest Asia and North Africa are helped by resources and hindered by culture and combat.

Women are excluded from holding most jobs, have limited access to justice and freedom. 


War, violence, political instability throughout the region.

One Exception... Dubai

---

**Table D: Saudi Arabia’s GDI for 2015 relative to selected countries and groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Expected years of schooling</th>
<th>Mean years of schooling</th>
<th>GNI per capita</th>
<th>HDI values</th>
<th>F-M ratio</th>
<th>GDI value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>19,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>3,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high HDI</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>29,234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Table D: Iran (Islamic Republic of)’s GDI for 2015 relative to selected countries and groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Expected years of schooling</th>
<th>Mean years of schooling</th>
<th>GNI per capita</th>
<th>HDI values</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>5,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High HDI</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generalization #6: Southeast Asia has had rough times but manufacturing is helping.
Generalization #7: The “stans” of Central Asia are all low HDI

- Kazakhstan (HDI .757) and Iran (HDI .749) have oil, so they’re a little better off, though GII and GDI in Iran are not good

- the other stans rely on minerals and agricultural products

- Afghanistan (.468) is the worst of the region and 169/187
Generalization #8: Sub Saharan Africa has the lowest levels of development

- legacy of European colonization
- lack of arable land
- political instability

South Africa has benefitted from site (minerals such as chromium, diamonds, manganese, and platinum) and situation (oceanfront property for trade) factors.
The World is Getting Better

11 maps and charts
Population Pyramids

Notice the shape of developed countries pyramids and those of LDC... What is the difference?
Denmark: 2010

Ethiopia: 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.
Let’s check out changes in a population pyramid as a country develops!

http://www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/world-population-pyramid