

Getting a descriptive grasp on development and the Global South

This exercise is designed to help you figure out how good your **intuitions** are in relation to a basic quantitative description of recent development patterns in the Global South.

Once you are in a group, make sure everybody has met each other, and choose a secretary to record group answers. As a group you should come to a **consensus** on the correct answers and record them on the Group Answer Sheet that I will give you (Everybody should keep track of the answers on their own as well for the purposes of future discussions).

Being "exactly right" is meaningless on most questions since nobody remembers all these numbers and even if they did different statistical sources are likely to disagree. What is important is to have an approximate, "order of magnitude" sense of what the numbers are and a sense of relative differences. If you think that there are 75 million people living in Guatemala and 25 million living in Indonesia, you are working with a distorted vision of what the world is like.

POPULATION

- List five (or as many as there are if there are less than 5) Third World Countries in each of the following categories of population size:

over 500 million

over 100 million
(but less than 500)

over 50 million
(but less than 100)

less than 10 million.

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

INCOME

- What is the average income per person per year (PPP GNP per capita) in the U.S.? \$_____
- What level of consumption does the annual income of the average Indonesian allow her or him to enjoy in terms of U.S. dollar equivalents (given that someone in Indonesia is buying goods at local prices) This is know as "Purchasing power Parity" (PPP) GNP per capita see below] \$_____
- In Purchasing Power Parity terms, how many people in the World are living on **less than PPP\$1.00 per day** (i.e. in real buying power terms)? _____ people

[Note: Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) estimates of income take into account differences in cost of living that don't get reflected in official exchange rates. Since local services are cheaper in poor countries, incomes are higher in poor countries when purchasing power parity is taken into account. Once incomes are measured in PPP terms, it is no longer possible to think that "People in poor countries can live on less because things are cheaper there." If people are living on less in PPP terms it is purely because they get that many fewer goods and services.]

- In 1999, about 60 % of the World's people lived in countries with less than \$800 GNP per capita. What share of the world's total income did they receive? _____ %

SOCIAL INDICATORS

6. Life expectancy in the United States is about 77 years. Estimate life expectancy for the following countries:
- a. China _____ b. Japan _____ c. Nigeria _____
- d. Cuba _____ e. India _____ f. Uganda _____
- g. Brazil _____ h. Mexico _____ i. Vietnam _____
7. Given that in Niger six adults out of seven (83%) can't read and write, while in Costa Rica 19 out of every 20 adults (96%) can read and write, estimate the percentage of the population that is illiterate in the following countries:
- a. China _____ b. Thailand _____ c. Mexico _____
- d. Argentina _____ e. Guatemala _____ f. Mozambique _____
- g. India _____ h. Nigeria _____ i. Yemen _____
8. The Human Development Index combines longevity, education (literacy and school enrollment), and PPP income and then produces a ranking of 177 countries from 1 (most developed) to 177 (least developed). Estimate the ranking of the following countries:
- a. China _____ b. Thailand _____ c. Mexico _____
- d. Costa Rica _____ e. Bolivia _____ f. Korea _____
- g. South Africa _____ h. Nigeria _____
9. For each of the following pairs, circle the country with the higher child mortality rate:
- Sri Lanka vs. Turkey Poland vs. South Korea Malaysia vs. Russia
- Pakistan vs. Vietnam Thailand vs. South Africa

MIGRATION

10. What percentage of the world's population lives outside of their country of birth? _____
- And of these international migrants, what percentage live in the Global South? _____
11. The U.S. receives about \$1300 million in remittances each year, which is only .02 percent of its GDP and .20 percent of its exports; whereas Jamaica receives only \$490 million, but this represents 9 percent of GDP and 17 percent of exports. Try the following countries:

	Remittances (\$millions)	Percent of GDP	Percent of Exports
Lesotho			
Phillipines			
Mexico			
China			
El Salvador			