

Gapminder/BBC 2 video

Three [Hans Rosling](#) TED-Gapminder videos will feature prominently in our May 7th final exam. One is the [Bangladesh Miracle](#) video, the [Washing Machine Video](#) and the [IKEA boxes video](#). Luckily, last year BBC 2 assembled material from all of these videos into one 50 minute “[Over population myth](#)” (or Don’t Panic) special. This video focuses on the interaction between health and poverty and population growth, some is prediction (and a worldview) but fortunately much is a story about what has already happened in some of the poorest countries in the world (Mozambique and Bangladesh). No mention of garment workers or microfinance, but if you interested in these aspects of the Bangladesh miracle ([lecture notes](#)) we have Professors Radhakrishnan and [Rivoli’s the race to the bottom video and Chapter 7](#) from Rivoli’s book *Travels of a T-Shirt*) as well as [Mohammed Yunus’ speech](#) on the four components of the Bangladesh miracle, starting with women’s agency (very evident in this BBC-2 video), micro-credit, group lending (Grameen and Yunus’ contribution, garment exports and remittances (missing from this Rosling video). The race to the bottom chapter is a great EC video/book excerpt easy to relate to this course, as discussed in the [EC topics hand out](#).



The Overpopulation Myth

Hans Rosling, Gapminder and University of UpSalla, Sweden

The Myth of Overpopulation (originally produced for the 2013 BBC 2 series “Don’t Panic” series)



LDQ 9.1 Roughly, how many people lived in the earth in 10000 BC, in early 1800 and in 2014? (minute 1)

LDQ 9.2 What was Bangladesh population in 1970s? What is it now? (minute 4)

LDQ 9.3 *How many children do Taslim and her husband (his name, their names?) have? (hint: Barack and Michelle). Does either husband long for a son? How does this reflect dramatic social change in Asia, especially in Bangladesh? (min 5)*

LDQ 9.4 *What was the average number of kids per family in Bangladesh in 1972? What was it in 2012? What does Taslim do for a living in Bangladesh? Like RMG women are better at this job, explain. Does it seem that Taslim and her colleagues are doing a good job? What else explains falling fertility in Bangladesh? Why does fertility almost always fall faster in cities than in the country side? This is true in China too, but for different reasons. Explain. (Minute 5-20)*

LDQ 9.5 What was the average number of kids per family in the world in 1963? What was it in 2012? (Minute 8)

LDQ 9.6 Why did the average number of kids per family in Bangladesh decline? (Minute 5-20)

LDQ 9.7 What was child survival rate before 1800s? What is it now? How does it drive population growth? Why do improved health and women's agency reduce population growth? (Minute 20)

LDQ 9.8 How large will the world population be at the end of the century? (Minute 21)

LDQ 9.9 When did the number of children in the world reach 2 billion? Is it expected to grow more? (minute 22)

LDQ 9.10 Explain how world population will grow even if thought the number of children on earth will never be larger than it was in 2000 (2 billion) (Minute 23)

LDQ 9.11 By the end of the century, how many billion people will be living in Africa? How about Asia? (Minute 26)

LDQ 9.12 Thirty years ago Hans Rosling was one of only two doctors at a hospital in Mozambique how much have conditions in that hospital improved? Is this due for foreign aid or rapid growth in Mozambique (coastal neighbor of Malawi).

LDQ 9.13 Is the current rate of population growth and peak sustainable? (Minute 29)

LDQ 9.14 *How many people live below the \$1.25 poverty line? What can they buy? (Especially when they get more than a \$1/day). Why is Andrea's ambition to buy a bicycle? (What can he do with it? Is it for recreation or fitness?). Why are bicycles likely to reduce the birth rate in Mozambique, over the longer term? To really take advantage of bicycles, what does Mozambique and Mauritania need? (Recall the villages in Indonesia). (Minute 36)*

LDQ 9.15 *According to Andrea "A house without a bicycle is not a house." For those at the wearing shoes, why important is it to cross the bicycle line: that is, what difference does the bicycle make both for women's health and for the family's total income? (Minute 34) Recall that Mr. Hassan bought a bicycle, a Rickshaw using a microloan, but it did not help his family escape severe poverty. What else does Andrea's family need to break the \$1/day poverty trap (what role do or can cell phones play?).*

LDQ 9.16 How much money a day does the average person living in the bottom billion live on? How about those in the middle billion and those in the top billion? From the perspective of those at the top,

those at \$1 a day and at \$10 a day appear equally poor. Explain how the picture is totally different from the perspective of those at the bottom billion. (Minute 36)

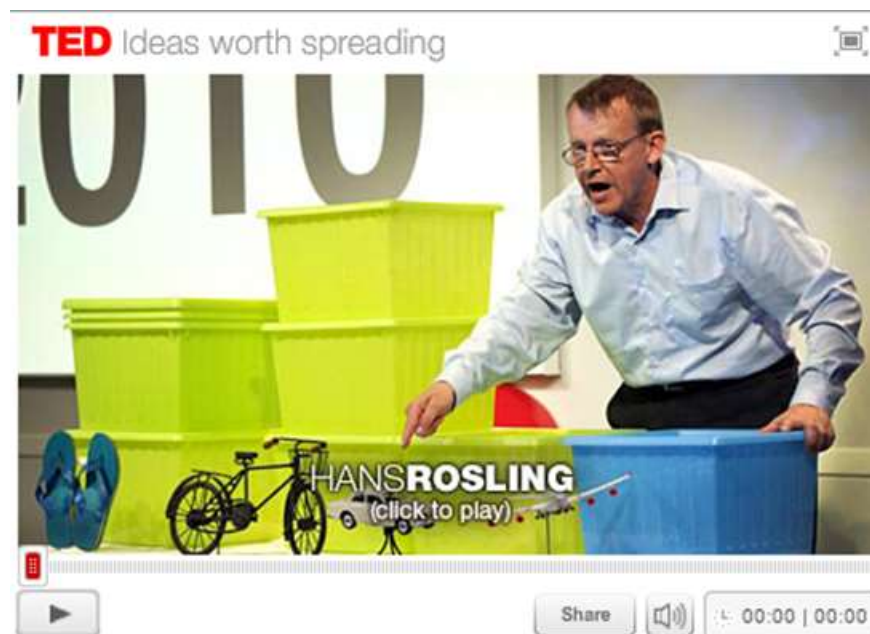
LDQ 9.18 What is the literacy rate worldwide? (Minute 42)

LDQ 9.19 Briefly, explain the relationship between income, life expectancy, and population growth.

LDQ 9.20 Explain how the shape of the world's income distribution has changed from that of a two-hump camel to that of a Dromedary (one-hump) camel? (Minute 45)

LDQ 9.21 As the standards of living improve across the world, more and more people start using machines which increase their ecological footprint, explain how a sustainable higher standard of living could be achieved? (Minute 29- end)

LDQ 9.22 What percentage of total fossil fuels are consumed by the top billion vs. the bottom vs. the bottom billion? (Minute 52-end)



<http://www.gapminder.org/videos/population-growth-explained-with-ikea-boxes/>

