Multiple Choice: (10 points) *Put the best correct answers in the blank spaces provided at the left of each question. Watch for fill in the blank (FITB) questions as % or Billion or Million. Slash means order does not matter. Be sure to fill in blank spaces on the left.*

_**C**_ 1. UNICEF says less than __ % of all workers under 14 work in export-oriented factories (a) 50% (b) 33% (c) 10%

_**D**_ _**A or C**_   2. A healthy 5'4" 120 lb. BMI 21 adult can maintain a stable **nutritional status** doing 1-3 hours of light work per day with a daily gross intake of about __calories but needs about __calories to do 6-8 hours of heavy work. a) 4000 b) 1.27*BMR c) 2*BMR (two BMRs) d) 2250 ($1.25/day).
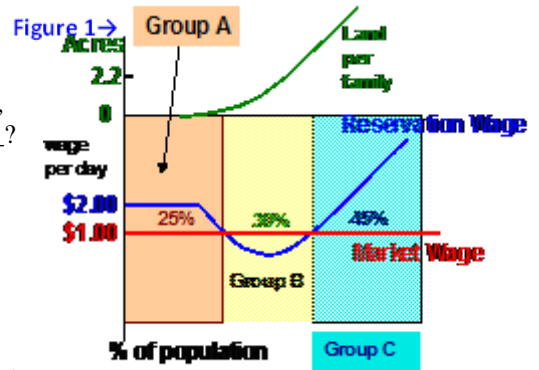
_**18.5**_ _**$1**_ 3. At 5.4" 104 lbs, Mr. Hassan is under the safe BMI of ___(FITB) this implies his family is less than $____ day poor.

_**D A _$2-4/day [b or c] 10B**_ 4. Swedish public health Professor Hans Rosling argues every family should have a __ but not necessarily a __ and that unless we raise everyone's income above __$/day (fitb) as indicated by having a _, world population will double to over __ the next 50 years. (a) a car (b) shoes (c) a bicycle (d) a washing machine (e) access to air travel (f) green energy.

_**B**_ _**A**__ 5. Figure 1 groups are in a rural village with 20% landless workers, 30% small land holders (net food buyers) and 45% small-farmers net food sellers. Which group works in the unskilled rural labor market (weeding, brick-making, etc.)?__ Which group wants to work but can't because they are malnourished__?

_**C**__ 6. Which Figure 1 group is unlikely to be malnourished and working as unskilled laborers (weeding, brick-making)?

_**A**__**7**. In Figure 1 which group does the Hassan family belong to? Draw an arrow point to where the Hassan family is in Figure 1.

9. UNICEF says the Bangladeshi girls to the right are the same age, but one shows signs of _**stunting**__, an anthropometric indicator of **Early Childhood** malnutrition.

10. List three low cost ($1-$2 per life saved) methods that reduce U5MRs & help families break out of the NBEW poverty trap (FITB): _**Vaccines/antibitics**__ __**ORS/ORS**_ _ _____**Birth spacing** ___**bednets**____**deworming**___

_**A**__ _**B**_ _**A**__ 11. Of the estimated __ thousand workers fired by the BGMEA in 1993 roughly ___ thousand were eventually placed in schools after protests by ___ workers led to an MOU with UNICEF and the ILO.   (a) 50   (b) 10   (c) 20   (d) 30

_**10**__$ _**A**__ 12. In 2000 Indonesian footwear workers earned about $2.50 per day or about ___ day $ppp 2005 but even this meager salary makes them better off than about __ of the 6B people living in developing countries (a) 50% (b) 25%   (c) 15%

_**A**__ 13. If one cares mainly about the middle class, the best inequality measure is (a) the Gini coefficient (b) the inequality ratios   (c) the Sen Index (d) the poverty gap e) the gap squared or FGT f) the share of the top 1%

_**B**_ / _**F**__ 14 (#13 choices) If like Thomas Piketty one is concerned with top incomes which two inequality measures are best?

_**D**_ / _**C**_ _**C**__ 15. (#13 choices) After the welfare reform discussed in class, these two poverty measures are equal, before the welfare reform eliminates inequality among the poor this severity measure is higher__

C E 16. Which #13 poverty measures are sensitive to the severity of poverty or inequality among the poor?

90-130 **M** _**300-600 M**_*17. Factory girls Min and Guimin lifted seven family members out of $1.25/day (including themselves) and sincethere are over a __ million migrant factory workers in China their remittances can account for a major share of the __M that escaped poverty $1.25 a day in China over during the last 30 years.*

__A__ 18. The infant at right is weighed monthly as part of a _growth monitoring_ (FITB) program to check for malnutrition indicated by a slow weight gain or (a) underweight (wasting) (b) stunting

CCT 19. This could also be part of a **CCT** (FITB) such as Bolsa Famlilia or a _food as medicine_ program when any indication of wasting or stunting triggers a 120 day prescription for food.

Part II. Short answer—5 points. (_lists or keywords fine—please answer in the space provided_)
sections in italics are optional
1. Working in Brooklyn's Chai Feng sweatshop one evening NYT reporter Jane Li heard 11-year-old Shi Chuen Mie yell "My head is hurting, it's about to explode. I am going to die…" Why do Shi's co-workers ignore her cries? Do these mothers want their children with them at work? _Why?_

Keywords: English, video games, junk food, Tiger moms.
Shi Chuen Mie spoke in English, _knowing all the workers (including her mother) would ignore her cries. Perhaps she was trying to get attention from Jane Lii (NY Times) or Madame Zheng (who did speak English). Soon after she cried out, she fell asleep to wake up later and help her mother complete a rush order. Language skills are key to this story:_ **_English lessons_** _are the only thing the workers request when the union rep visits. The workers are explicitly engaged in what the NYT editor calls a "conspiracy of the poor" to create jobs for undocumented workers who do not speak English (for themselves). The feel twice blessed: first that they have jobs and second that their kids are in NYC schools, learning English. Even as they work long hours at low pay they know that their children will have much better opportunities (extremely high social mobility). And the data on Asian immigrants in New York City proves them correct, their particular conspiracy works very well. The difference between Queens and China is that the daughters work in China, and the mothers work in NYC._

The mothers wanted their children with them because they were afraid left at home **_they would just play video games and eat junk food._** _They liked having their kids where they could see them if they had to work late, in fact they liked Madam Zheng because she picked up their kids after school and brought them to the factory. Strict mothers who force their children to work or do homework instead of watch TV are sometimes called "_**_Tiger Moms" (Amy Chau)._**

2. Why did the ILO and UNICEF become involved after the BGMEA began firing workers who looked underage? How does this illustrate rising women's agency in Bangladesh? **_Keywords: 50 workers protested, women determined to work. ._**

53 workers protested in front of the UN/UNICEF/ILO offices (see MC choice #11 above which has answer), this protest demonstrated their determination to work despite being fired for looking underage and harassment by Imams on their way to work (Bangladeshi women are traditionally expected to work at home, and not leave the house—Kabeer, 2001).

3. Of the two Bangladeshi girls in the photo above, which is most likely to be fired? Why? List two elements of UNICEFs six point plan to reduce child labor most relevant to helping these Bangladesh garment workers.

Since there are no birth certificates in rural Bangladesh, the shorter girl is likely to be fired because she looks younger. She may be stunted reflecting malnutrition of her or her mother early in life when she was 0-3 years old. However, stunting lowers her BMR and makes it less likely that will be malnourished as an adults (she needs less food to do the same work). Stunting is low height for age, the body's way of adapting to lower calorie intake, however she may be an excellent worker especially in a factory where size is not an advantage.

Most relevant elements of UNICEF plan to end child labor: Birth registration and mandatory free primary school.

4. List the two types of child workers Kabeer describes, give an example of each from Africa or Asia or Brooklyn. What did the BGMEA-ILO-UNICEF do to help each worker (hint: what does the GAP do now when suspects a contractor has underage workers).

Emmanuel from Uganda: hard core child worker
Min Lu from China: hard core
Rina: Bihar India: tag along
Shi Chuen Mie (Brooklyn) tag along

The Gap helps contractor get underage looking worker into school, sometimes at its expense,

5. What was the BGMEA MOU supposed to for this "hard core" child worker (as opposed to mothers who like to bring their kids to work with them)?

The BGMEA paid tag along child workers as stipend to go to school and found replacements for hard core child workers from the same family.

Part IIIA EC Short answer: please answer one below if time permits or write a more detailed answer on turnitin.com showing you have done some related readings (quotes and/or citations). If you answering online, please indicate sources and use quotes or page numbers or video frames. Please answer one question online.

1. The NY Times describes Brooklyn's Chai Feng sweatshop as a "conspiracy of the poor"—a conspiracy to do what? What convinced the Kristof and Wudunn sweatshops were good for China? Have recent trends in Southern China proved them correct, that is China losing the "race to the bottom" Which African country might be the next garment exporter (hint: Live Aid).   What country has already opened shoe and garment factories there (in what city)?

2. Use the efficiency wage hypothesis to discuss the benefits (and drawbacks) of "black factories" that pay very low wages. Who in the global supply change will lose if minimum wages are raised in all ready-made- garment and shoe factories? How did the black factory help workers like Min Lu? (hint: hukou).

3. Mexico and Brazil pioneered Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) programs which_____?
Given the "isolation paradox" that parents do not pay the full cost of raising their children how can CCT benefit levels be adjusted to avoid increasing population growth?

4. Why does women's agency make a dramatic difference in the rate of growth and development and have substantial health benefits for mothers and infants, as measured by maternal and under five mortality rates. Give some examples from Africa and South Asia as well. What happens when women to MDG 1-4 when people move from the farm to the factory, for example? (use Gruben and McLeod, 2005 or Mubarek and Heath, 2012 to answer this question please).