

WELLBEING & WEALTH INEQUALITY

Human wellbeing is the recognition that everyone, regardless of age, geography, culture, religion aspires to 'live well'. This is not bound by income, rather it is a measure of how well they are doing in life and their contentment with their own life.

1. Discuss with the person next to you: how would YOU define 'living well'? What would it look like and what things would you need? What factors influence a person's ability to live a good life? Write your thoughts here:

2. Watch the video 'Global Wealth Inequality' (on haiku page) and answer the following question in a TEEC paragraph:

Why are some countries rich, whilst others are poor?

- **Write a topic sentence** that reframes the question in your own words
- **Explain 2 reasons** why wealth differs between countries
- Provide **Evidence/Examples** – quote **statistics from the video that prove your answer**
- **Write a conclusion** that restates your answer to the question

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

Human development can be measured using development indicators, based on certain categories:

- **Social or demographic** — a measure related to people or a population and their lives (e.g. health, education, family, cultural characteristics) i.e. **Life expectancy at birth, Mean years of schooling, Access to improved water sources**
- **Economic** — any measure to do with money relating to income, levels of production, a country's economy or infrastructure (e.g. income, levels of production, service provision) i.e. **Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Unemployment rate**
- **Environmental** — any measure to do with the quality of the environment in which people live (e.g. level of air pollution, tree clearing) i.e. **CO₂ emissions per capita, Ecological footprint**
- **Political** — any measure to do with the government (e.g. human rights, law and order) i.e. **Press freedom, Frequency of democratic elections**

1. Discuss with the person next to you: what do you think are some limitations (problems) with measuring development by these factors? What aspects of human wellbeing are missing from this list or unable to be measured by any of these scales? Write your thoughts here:

Read the following information to complete the questions to the right.

Development is defined as the economic, social and political changes that improve the wellbeing of people.

Development is a process of change — it is *an improvement from one state to a better state*.

A place is either:

- **developed** —has a strong economy, people’s physical and emotional needs and freedoms are met, and there is political stability and freedom.
- **developing** —in the process of becoming developed by improving economic, social and political factors, however may be restricted by political, environmental or social factors i.e. war, poor governance, low average wealth, climate change.

Another way of categorising countries is to classify them as:

- **More Developed Countries (MDC) or More Economically Developed Countries (MEDC)** — high income, widespread and well-developed infrastructure, high level of industrialisation, jobs primarily in secondary and tertiary sectors, good/high standard of living.
- **Least Developed Countries (LDC) or Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC)** — low income, population generally has poor health and is poorly educated, economy is based on instable primary sectors like agriculture.

What is the difference between developed and developing countries?

What other terms are used for developed and developing countries?

Decide whether each of the development factors below are social, economic, political, demographic or environmental. Decide if they influence wellbeing by improving it or making it worse.

Development factor	Social, economic, political, demographic or environmental	Effect on wellbeing
Free education is provided for all children		<input type="checkbox"/> improve <input type="checkbox"/> make it worse
Farmers are able to get more of a profit from the goods they sell		<input type="checkbox"/> improve <input type="checkbox"/> make it worse
Civil war breaks out in the country		<input type="checkbox"/> improve <input type="checkbox"/> make it worse

Use the statements below to write your own definition of wellbeing.

- quality of life
- measured by indicators
- life satisfaction
- influenced by individual perception
- determined by culture, values and background
- health, wealth and education

Match the left-hand column with the right-hand column to show how improving development in a country or region can also improve the wellbeing of a population.






	Improvement in development		How it improves wellbeing
1	access to clean drinking water	A	reduced malnutrition and increased life expectancy
2	access to schools and trained teachers	B	reduce outbreaks of diseases like cholera, which reduces the number of people becoming ill
3	crop yields increase through use of irrigation and fertilisers	C	increases chances of getting employment to support the family

For each of the development indicators below, tick the possible reasons or causes of the indicator.

Low life expectancy can be caused by:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a lack of medicine and doctors | <input type="checkbox"/> an outbreak of disease such as cholera |
| <input type="checkbox"/> war | <input type="checkbox"/> a natural disaster such as drought |
| <input type="checkbox"/> government corruption | <input type="checkbox"/> lack of a safe water supply |

Match the development factor with the correct example

Development factor	Example of how it influences wellbeing
 <p>Social Factors that relate to people and society and its organisation, for example families, communities, healthcare, education, law and order.</p>	<p>Having a democratically elected and stable government can result in people having more human rights and freedoms. People who feel they have safety and freedom are more likely to have a sense of wellbeing.</p>
 <p>Economic Factors that relate to the economy, for example costs, profits, earnings and wages.</p>	<p>Improving a population's access to healthcare and education results in positive social impacts, particularly on human wellbeing. People are likely to be healthier, happier, live longer, and get better jobs.</p>
 <p>Political* Factors that relate to the organisation of a country and its laws, taxes and expenditure.</p>	<p>Higher wages can result in people being able to afford adequate food and access to healthcare and education. People who can afford the basic necessities of life are more likely to have a sense of wellbeing.</p>
 <p>Demographic* Factors that relate to the structure of populations, for example birth rate, death rate, and life expectancy.</p>	<p>Improved access to clean drinking water can reduce outbreaks of diseases like cholera, which reduces the number of people becoming ill. Healthy people are more likely to have a sense of wellbeing.</p>
 <p>Environmental Factors that relate to the environment, for example soil, climate, water, air, natural resources.</p>	<p>When birth rates and death rates are lowered, population growth is controlled which doesn't put as much pressure on resources, increasing wellbeing. When life expectancy is raised, people have a greater sense of wellbeing.</p>