

EVERYONE COUNTS

Unit 3: Handling inequality data

UNIT 3 SESSION 4

Comparing time use

Viet Nam

<

>

=

Time spent
doing domestic
tasks.

Girls

>

Boys

India

<

>

=

Time spent doing
tasks on family
farm or business.

Girls

<

Boys

Peru

<

>

=

Time spent
at school.

Urban

>

Rural

Ethiopia



Time spent
caring for
others.

Urban



Rural

TIME TO THINK

- What similarities and differences in time use are there between children in urban and rural areas?
- What similarities and differences in time use and daily life are there between boys and girls in each of the four countries?
- What do you think are the reasons for some of these similarities and differences?
- Are the differences fair?

UNIT 3 SESSION 5

How do you travel to school?

HOW DO YOU TRAVEL TO SCHOOL?



- Which do you think is the **most frequent** method of travel?
- Why do you think this?
- How could you find out?



TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL



Walk

TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL



Bicycle

TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL



Public bus, coach or shared taxi

TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL



Motor bike or three wheeled vehicle

TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL



School bus

UNIT 3 SESSION 6

Measuring inequality

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?



- How might a government measure well-being?

HOW CAN WE MEASURE A COUNTRY'S WEALTH?



AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON

This is calculated by:

**Total amount of money made in that
country over a year**

Total number of people in the country

COMPARING COUNTRIES

How do you think the 'income per person' of these countries compare?

Rank the countries in order: lowest to highest 'income per person'.

India

UK

Viet Nam

Ethiopia

Peru

COMPARING COUNTRIES

UK

Peru

India

Viet Nam

Ethiopia



Highest

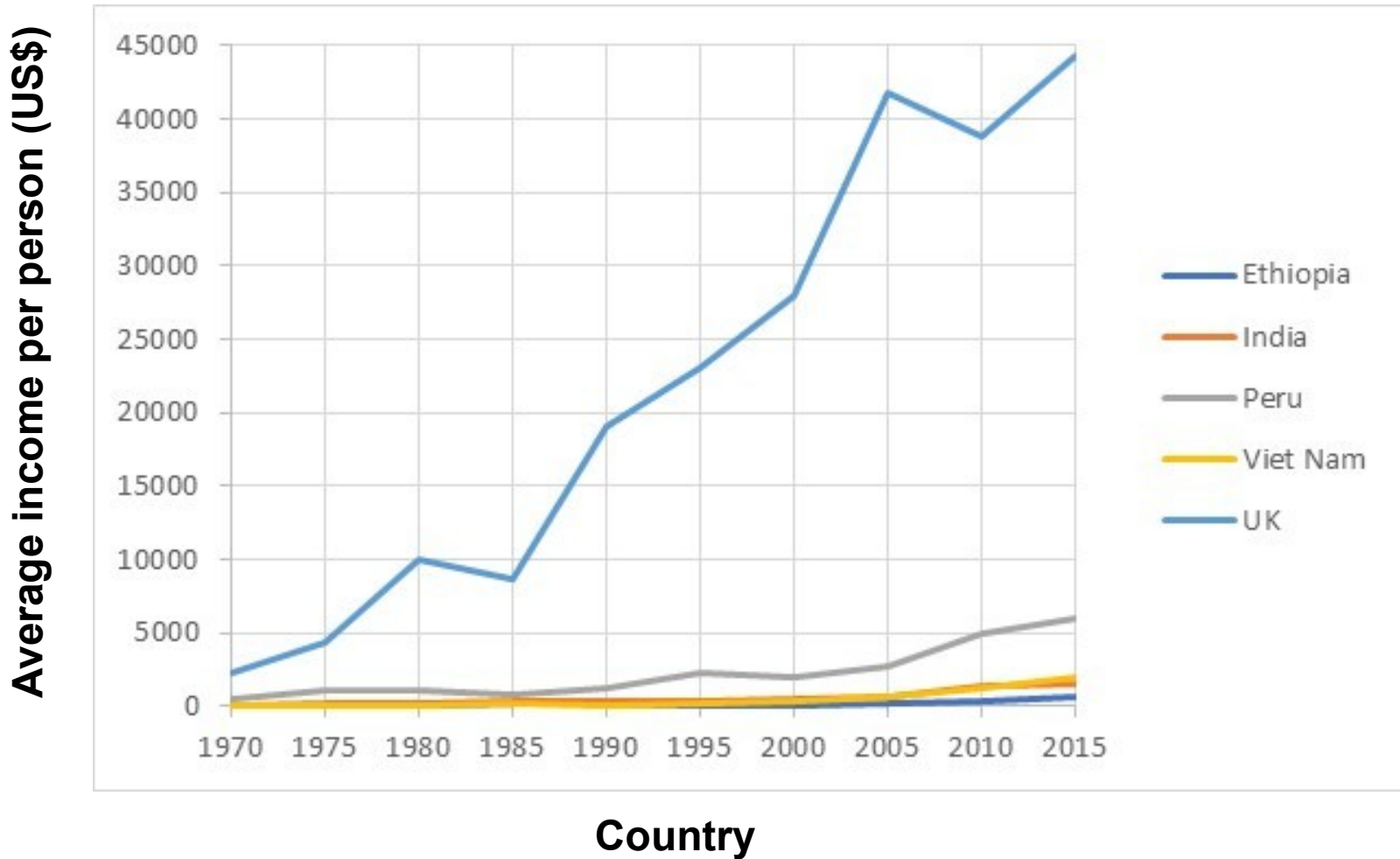
Income per person

Lowest

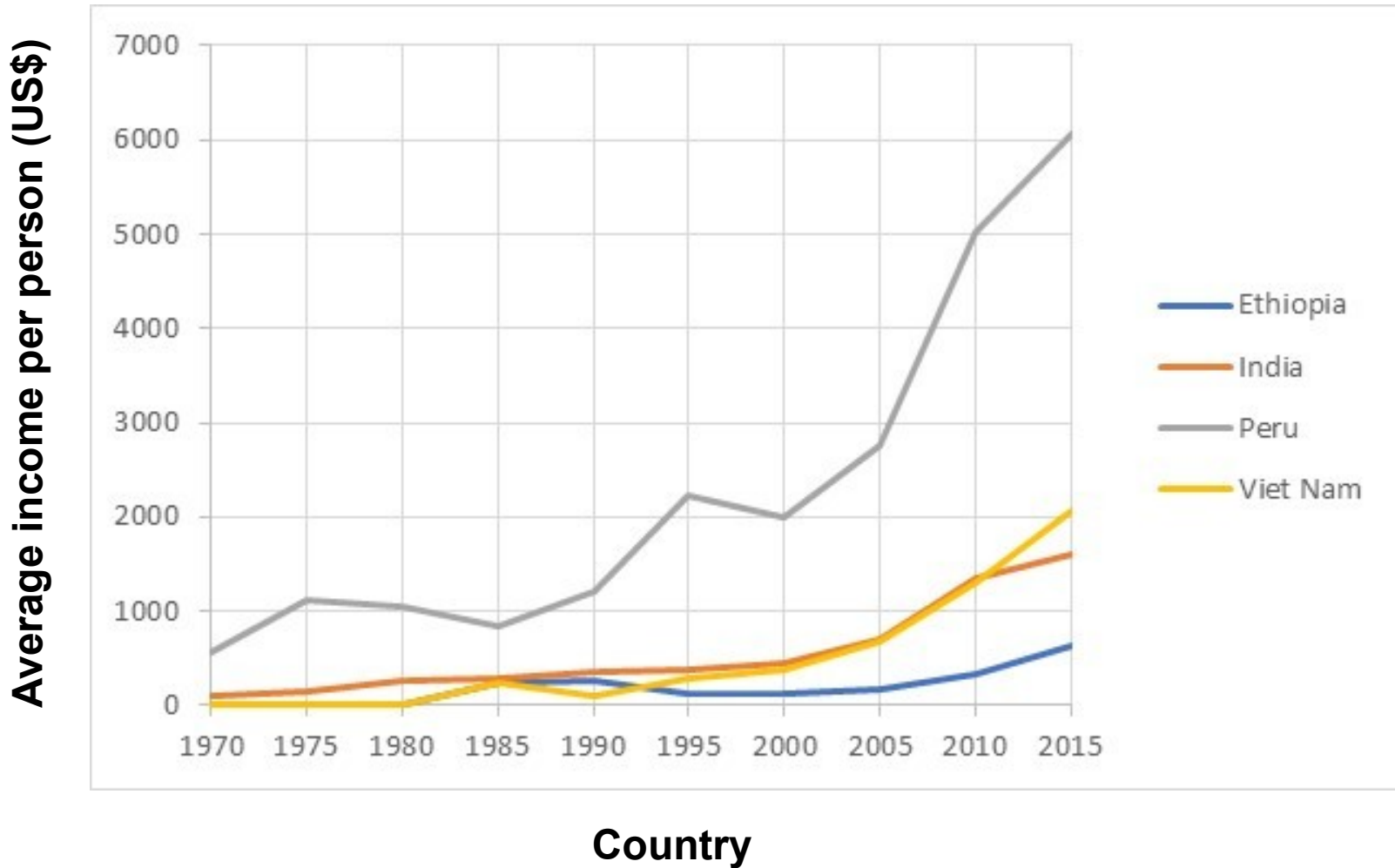
AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON (US\$)

Country	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Ethiopia	-	-	-	232	253	134	124	162	341	645
India	111	156	264	293	364	370	439	707	1,346	1,606
Peru	557	1,108	1,045	847	1,210	2,218	1,997	2,755	5,022	6,053
Viet Nam	-	-	-	231	95	276	388	684	1,310	2,065
UK	2,348	4,300	10,032	8,652	19,095	23,013	27,982	41,733	38,893	44,306

AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON



AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Country	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Ethiopia	43	44	44	45	47	49	52	56	62	65
India	48	51	54	56	58	60	63	65	67	68
Peru	53	57	60	63	66	68	71	72	74	75
Viet Nam	60	61	68	69	71	72	73	74	75	76
UK	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81

WHAT DOES INEQUALITY MEAN?

We can think of inequality as the difference between the things some groups of people have compared to other people.

It's a bit like looking at how big a slice of cake one person has compared to another.



INEQUALITY BETWEEN COUNTRIES

There is inequality between countries in the world.

This means things are not shared fairly between countries.

For example, some countries are wealthy while others are extremely poor.



INEQUALITY WITHIN COUNTRIES

There is also inequality within countries.

This means things are not shared fairly within the same country.

For example, some people may have more money than others.



THINKING ABOUT INEQUALITY

Inequality is not just about how money is shared between and within countries.

There can also be inequality in the kinds of opportunities people have in life.



MEASURING INEQUALITY

We can use the GINI Index to measure inequality within a country.

Countries are given a score to show how equal or unequal they are.

MEASURING INEQUALITY

A score of 0 would mean that everyone in the country had the same income.



In reality no country is this equal.

MEASURING INEQUALITY

A score of 1 would mean that one person has all the country's money.



In reality no country is this unequal.

MEASURING INEQUALITY



All countries have a score somewhere between 0 and 1. The lower the number the more equal a country is.

GINI INDEX

Country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Ethiopia	*	0.36	0.41	0.45	0.33	0.29	0.33
India	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.50	0.50**
Peru	*	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.47
Vietnam	*	*	*	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.42
UK	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36

GINI INDEX

