

## Handout 1

Get a Life: 2014 Life Expectancy (average for both men and women in years) based on <https://www.CIA.gov> data

Japan	84.5
Australia	82.1
France	81.7
Sweden	81.1
Spain	81.5
Italy	82.0
Greece	80.3
Switzerland	82.4
Monaco	76.5
USA	79.0
Cuba	78.4
Costa Rica	79.7
Saudi Arabia	75.5
Kuwait	74.3
China	75.5
Russia	70.2
Ethiopia	63.3
Zimbabwe	55.7
Uganda	59.5
Zambia	57.9
Niger	58.0
Sierra Leone	45.4

## Handout 2      Developed and Developing Countries Notes

### Developed Population Characteristics

1. few \_\_\_\_\_ being born (low \_\_\_\_\_ rate)
2. high \_\_\_\_\_ of living (Most \_\_\_\_\_ are good and have \_\_\_\_\_.)
3. good \_\_\_\_\_ care (long \_\_\_\_\_)
4. Most people work in \_\_\_\_\_ goods or selling them. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ and they feed \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Most people live in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

### Economic Characteristics

1. These countries have \_\_\_\_\_ transportation and communication systems.
2. They are called “\_\_\_\_\_” countries because they have a \_\_\_\_\_ GDP (Gross Domestic Product).
3. They have many \_\_\_\_\_ and many ways to earn a living.
4. They have many developed \_\_\_\_\_ of energy and a \_\_\_\_\_ of commercial activities. Good \_\_\_\_\_ is available.

Some developed countries include:

### Developing Population Characteristics

1. many \_\_\_\_\_ being born (high \_\_\_\_\_ rate)
2. poor \_\_\_\_\_ of living (poor \_\_\_\_\_ and little use of \_\_\_\_\_)
3. poor \_\_\_\_\_ care (shorter \_\_\_\_\_)
4. Most people work on \_\_\_\_\_ that only provide enough \_\_\_\_\_ to feed their \_\_\_\_\_. (These farmers are called \_\_\_\_\_.)
5. Most people live in the countryside or \_\_\_\_\_.

### Economic Characteristics

1. These countries have \_\_\_\_\_ transportation and communication systems.
2. They are called “\_\_\_\_\_” countries because they have \_\_\_\_\_ GDP (Gross Domestic Product).
3. They have \_\_\_\_\_ factories and ways to earn a living
4. They may have sources of \_\_\_\_\_ but they are not \_\_\_\_\_ and few \_\_\_\_\_ activities. They have poor \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities in most places.

Some developing countries include:

## Handout 2 Answer Key

### Developed and Developing Countries Notes

#### Developed Population Characteristics

1. few babies being born (low birth rate)
2. high standard of living. (Most houses are good and have electricity.)
3. good health care (long life expectancy)
4. Most people work in making goods or selling them. There are few farmers and they feed many people

Most people live in cities or urban areas.

#### Economic Characteristics - Developed

1. These countries have many transportation and communication systems.
2. They are called “have” countries because they have high GDP (Gross Domestic Product).
3. They have many factories and many ways to earn a living.
4. They have many developed sources of energy and a variety of commercial activities. Good education is available.

Developed countries include: most of Europe, United States and Canada, Australia, and Japan

#### Developing Population Characteristics

1. many babies being born (high birth rate)
2. poor standard of living. (poor housing and little use of electricity)
3. Poor health care (shorter life expectancy)
4. Most people work on farms that only provide enough food to feed their families. These farmers are called subsistence farmers.
5. Most people live in the countryside or rural areas.

#### Economic Characteristics - Developing

1. These countries have few transportation and communication systems.
2. They are called “Have Not” countries because they have low GDP (Gross Domestic Product).
3. They have few factories and ways to earn a living.
4. They may have sources of energy but they are not used, few commercial activities, and poor education in most places.

Developing countries include:  
Most of Asia, Africa, and South America

## Handout 3

### Disability-Adjusted Life Years, or The DALY News

The world is divided between people in developed countries, like the United States, (sometimes called the “haves”) and people in developing countries (sometimes called the “have-nots”). People in the richer countries consume too much salt and fat, while people in the poorer countries are starved for their basic nutrients. The World Health Organization (WHO) recently published the first global plan for tackling preventable illnesses caused by either too much fat in a person’s diet or not enough available food to provide for a person’s basic needs.

The World Health Organization’s analysis in its yearly World Health Report for 2002 says that the three top global health risks are malnutrition, unsafe sex, and high blood pressure. In its report, WHO not only outlines the top twenty health risks which rob people of a normal life span, but WHO also gives recommendations of what to do about these risks. WHO calls the loss of one healthy year of life to some preventable risk a disability-adjusted life year, or DALY.

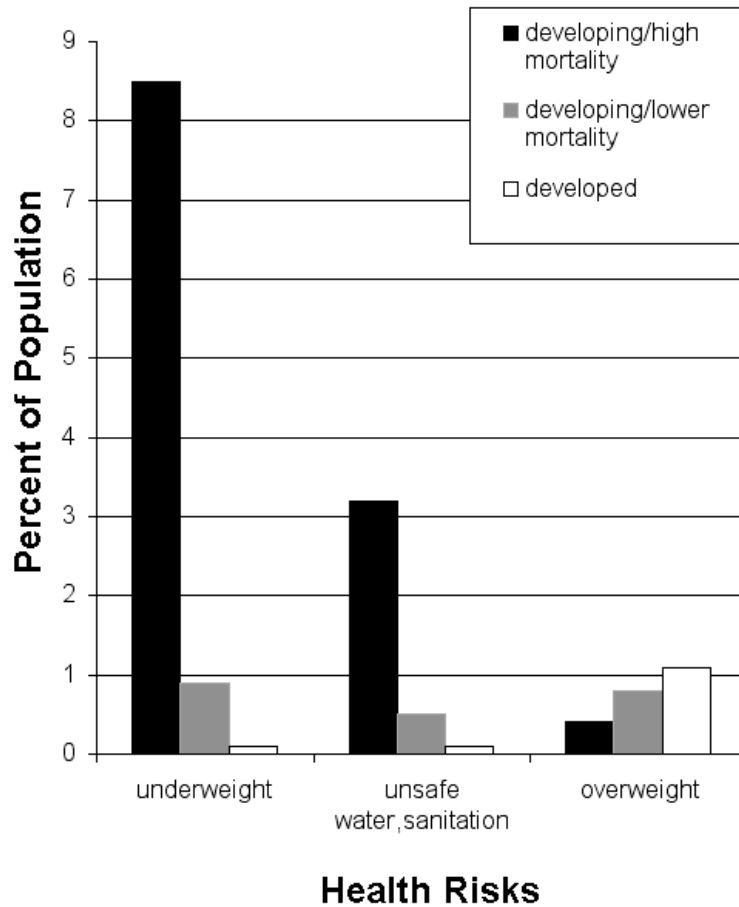
For example, Americans and the people in other wealthy countries around the world could add six years to their average life span of 76.9 years if they exercised more, lost weight, and took medicines that reduce the risks of heart disease.

Health groups around the globe have called for governments to help implement the report’s recommendations. Some people say that the health gap between the developed and developing countries is “shocking.” In poorer countries people have high percentages of DALY’s from malnutrition, especially iron and zinc deficiencies, HIV, unsafe water and unsanitary conditions, and smoke from indoor coal and cooking fires. The smoke causes childhood pneumonia and adult lung disease.

*(Based on USA Today, October 31, 2002: “Global health gap ‘shocking’”*

Note: The U.S. life span is now 79 years (2014).

## Handout 4 DALY Graph



### Handout 4 Questions based on the DALY graph:

1. Look at the bar graph and, in your own words, explain what the percentages mean.

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2. a) What percentage of the developing/high mortality populations has a DALY from being underweight? \_\_\_\_\_

b) What percentage of the developed populations has a DALY from being underweight? \_\_\_\_\_

c) Do developing or developed nations have a higher rate of early death from being underweight? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Based on what you know about developing and developed nations, make a judgement statement about these statistics. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Look at the bar graph for percentages of DALY's from unsafe water and sanitation problems. What differences do you notice between developed and developing nations?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which part of the world has higher DALY's from the factor of being overweight: developed or developing? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What judgment would you make about the differences you see between the risks of being underweight or overweight? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. In your opinion, where is it better to live, in a developed or developing nation? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Handout 5 What Would You Do? Assessment

Using the bar graph from Handout 3 as a model, create your own graph using the following statistics about DALYs, or disability-adjusted life years, for developed nations and developing nations, both with high mortality and lower mortality rates.

	Developing countries with high mortality	Developing countries with lower mortality	Developed countries
High blood pressure	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
Tobacco	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%
Alcohol	0.9%	1.8%	1.3%
High cholesterol	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%
Indoor smoke from solid fuels	2.1%	0.5%	0%
Iron deficiency	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%
Zinc deficiency	1.8%	0.1%	0%

After you make your bar graph:

Pretend you were a doctor working at the World Health Organization, and after reading these statistics, you are challenged to do something about these risks that shorten people's lives. Choose one of the risks with a high percentage from the developing nations and one of the risks with a high percentage from the developed nations. What would you recommend for each so that people could expand their life expectancies?

## Key Handout 4 Questions based on the graph **Answer Key**

Questions based on the graph of health risks of underweight, etc.:

1. Look at the bar graph and, in your own words, explain what the percentages mean. ***They show what percentage of the world's total population loses one healthy year of life from various health risks, such as being overweight or having high blood pressure.***

2. What total percentage of the world's population has a DALY from being underweight? ***\_9.5%\_***

a) Do developing or developed nations have a higher rate of early death from being underweight? ***developing***

b) Based on what you know about developing and developed nations, explain your answer? ***The people in developing nations often have a shortage of food.***

c.) Where is it better to live? Why? ***Student answers will vary.***

3 a) Look at the bar graph for percentages of DALY's from unsafe water and sanitation problems. Explain the differences between developed and developing nations. ***In developing nations there is a higher DALY because more people die from unsanitary conditions.***

b) Where is it better to live? Why? ***Student answers will vary.***

4. Which part of the world has higher DALY's from the factor of being overweight: developed or developing? ***Developed***

5. What judgment can you make about the differences you see between the risks of being underweight or overweight? ***In developing countries a higher percentage of people have shortened life spans due to being underweight, while in developed countries a higher percentage of people have shortened life spans due to being overweight.***

6. Where is it better to live? Why? ***Student answers will vary.***