

# PLS 341

# Politics of Development

Week 1, Lecture 1:

Introduction

Deprivation and plenty in the contemporary world

Welcome to PLS 341!

# Plan for today

- Introduction to the course topic
- Course organization and assessment

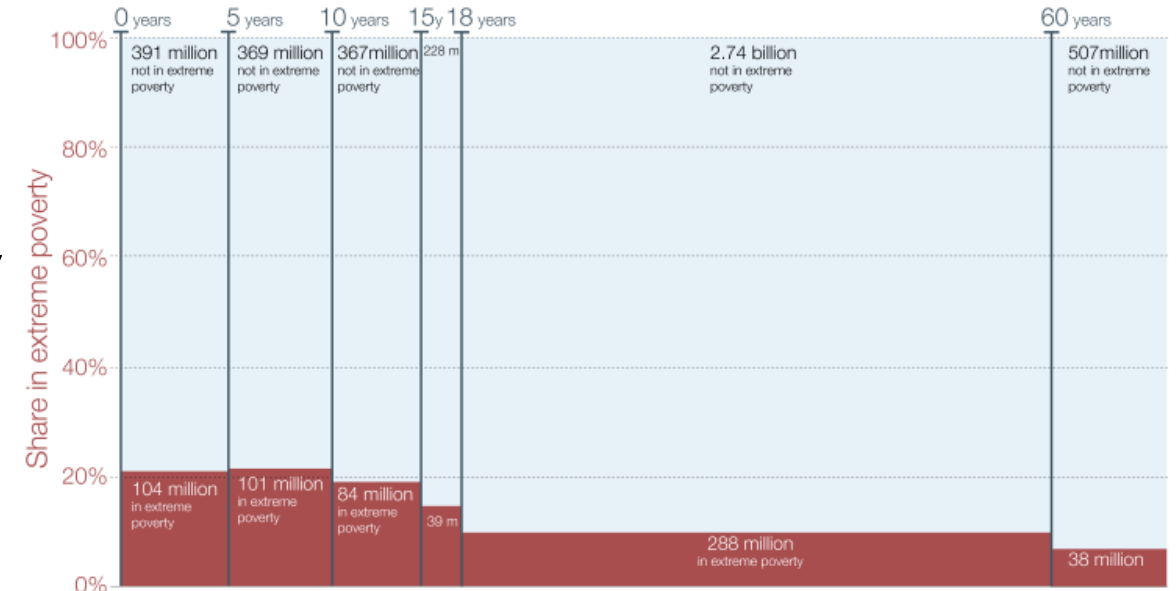
# Deprivation: poverty

- Global poverty rates in 2015:
  - 0.73 billion people, or 9.94% of world population, under Int.-\$ ('international dollars') 1.9 per day, i.e. in 'extreme poverty'
  - 4.77 billion, or 64.74%, under Int.-\$ 10 per day
- Child poverty in 2013:
  - 328 of 654 million, or 50% of, people in extreme poverty under 18

## Extreme poverty in low and middle income countries, by age group (2013)

Share of people living in households with per capita consumption (or income) below 1.90 'international dollars' per day. International dollars are adjusted for price differences between countries.

Estimates correspond to aggregates across 89 countries in the Global Micro Database. These include 84.2% of the population in low and middle income countries.



Data source: Newhouse, Suarez-Becerra, Evans, and Data for Goals Group (2016) – "New Estimates of Extreme Poverty for Children." Policy Research Working Paper 7845, World Bank

Data Note: Data comes from surveys taken between 2009 and 2014, but all figures are extrapolated to represent the estimates of extreme poverty in 2013. The source defines the universe of low and middle income countries as all countries except: Australia, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

This data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find more visualizations and research on extreme poverty.

Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

- Data (here and on most other slides) from Our World in Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/>.



# Deprivation: hunger

- Undernourishment:
  - 821 million people, or 10.8% of world population (2017 / 2018)
- Child stunting: 22% (2016)
- Food insecurity:
  - 697 million people, or 9.2% of world population, severely food insecure
  - 1.2 billion, or 16.2%, moderately food insecure

# Deprivation: ill health

- Disease burden (2017):
  - 1.65 billion years of potential life lost due to premature death caused primarily by disease or disability
- Child mortality (2015):
  - 5.4 million children, or 3.9%

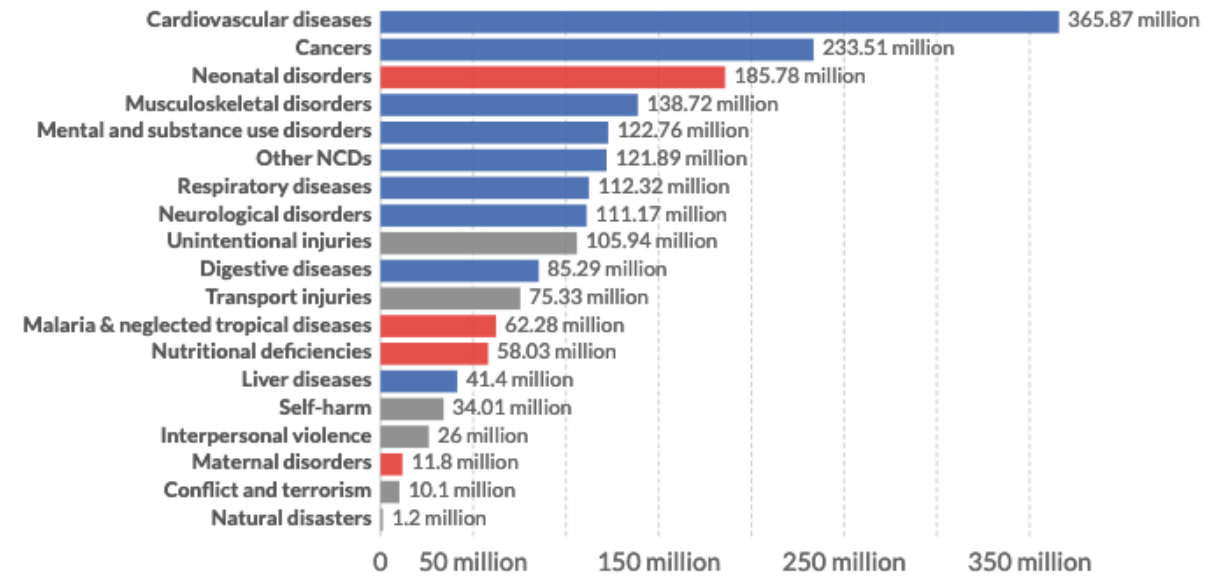
## Burden of disease by cause, World, 2017

Total disease burden, measured in Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) by sub-category of disease or injury.

DALYs measure the total burden of disease – both from years of life lost due to premature death and years lived with a disability. One DALY equals one lost year of healthy life.

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⇌ Change country



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

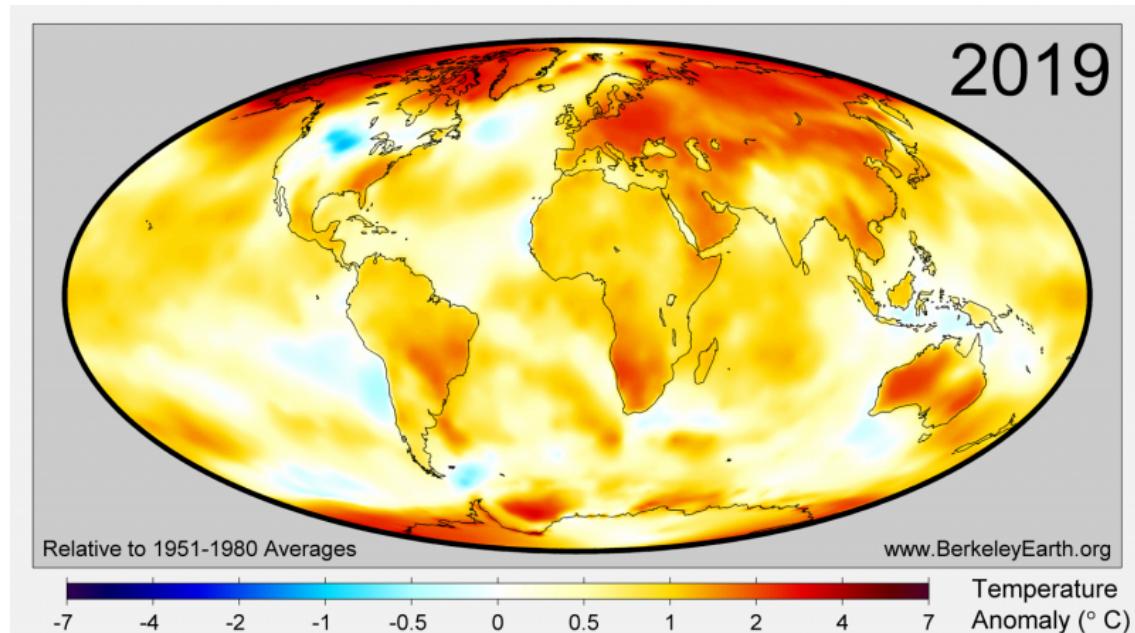
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# Deprivation: displacement and violence

- Forced migration:
  - 80 million refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (2019)
- Ongoing civil and interstate wars:
  - 76,480 direct, violent deaths (2019)
  - 2 major wars (Afghanistan and Yemen): 38,500 fatalities (2020)
  - 14 conflicts with 1,000-10,000 fatalities, 22 with 100-1,000, and 17 with fewer than 100 (2000)
- Homicide:
  - 405,000 deaths (2017)

# Deprivation: pollution and climate change

- Air pollution:
  - 5 million, or 9%, of all deaths per year
- Heat and other extreme weather events



# Deprivation: exclusion and unfreedom

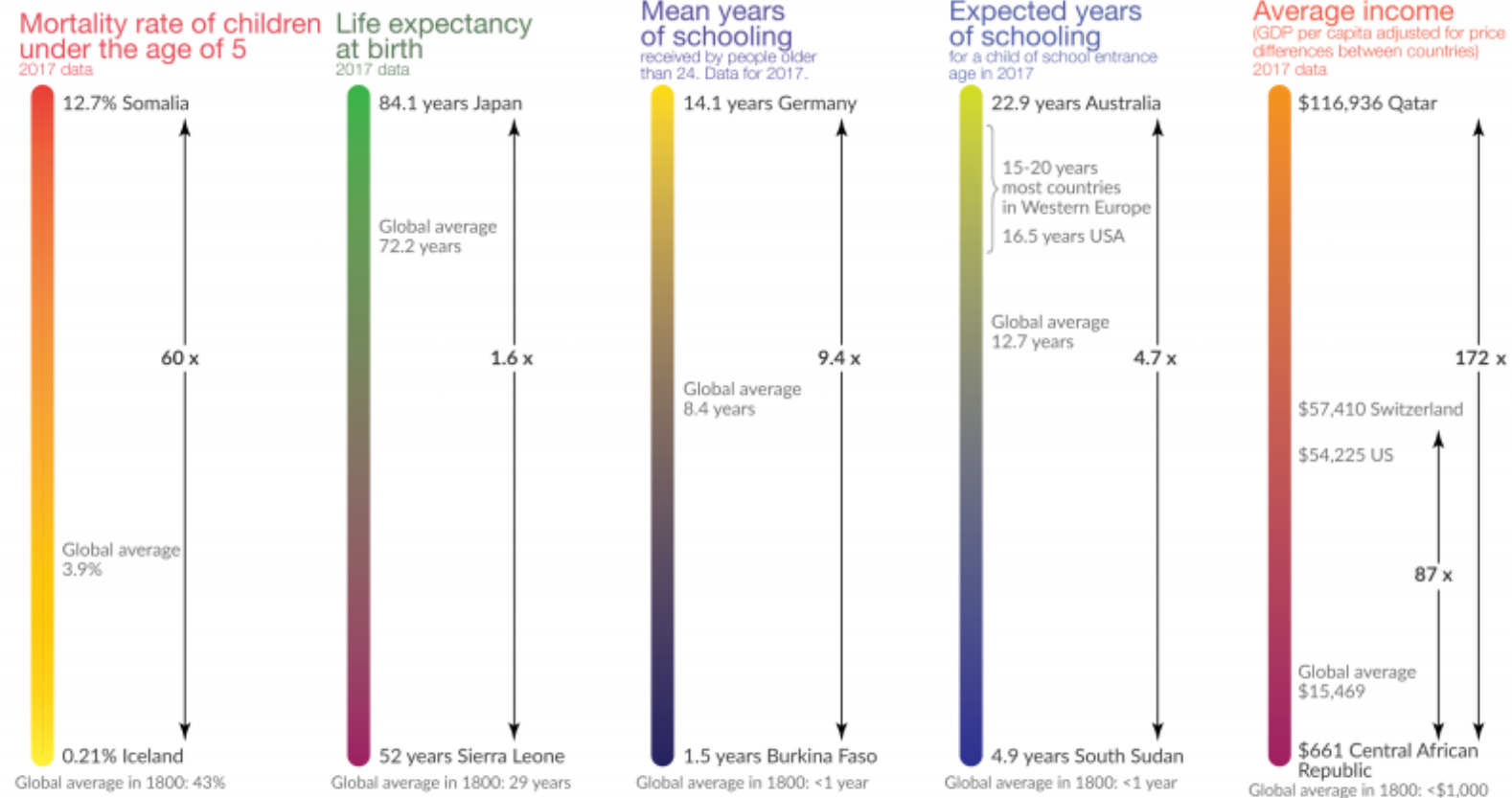
- Access to public goods:
  - Education:
    - 14% of global population illiterate (2016)
    - 263 million children out of school (2014)
- Discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, race, religion
- Other human rights abuses

# Plenty

- Wealth:
  - 46.8 million USD millionaires (2019)
  - 1.7 billion people in the global middle class (USD 10,000-USD 100,000 in assets)
- Safety
- Access to education, healthcare, and other public (club?) goods
- Freedoms and representation, including of women and minorities

# A world of deprivation and plenty

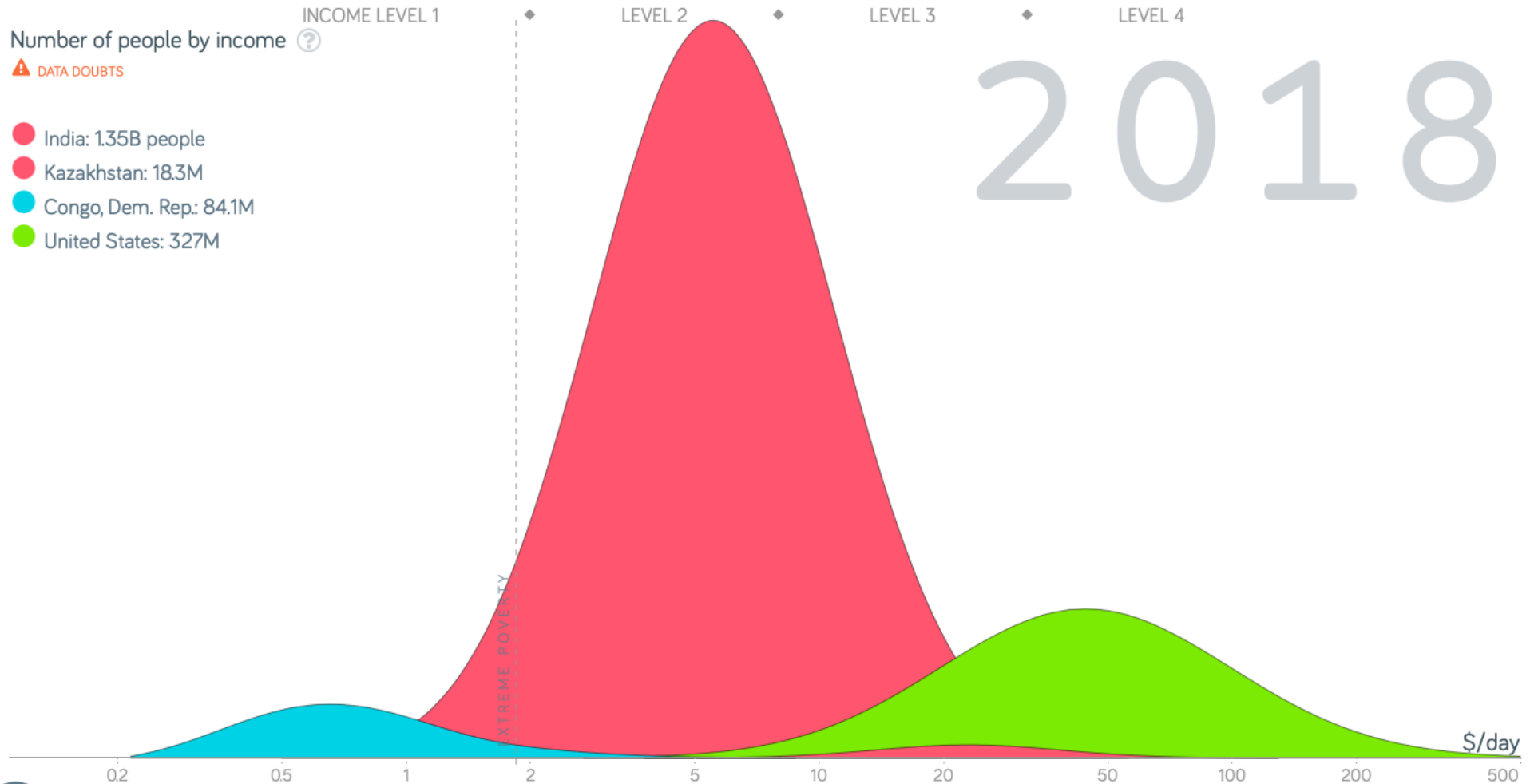
## Global inequality in living conditions between the world's worst-off and best-off countries



Data source: all data for 2017 is taken from various UN publications. Historical estimates for 1800 are from OECD - How was life? and Our World in Data. This is a visualization from [OurWorldinData.org](http://OurWorldinData.org), where you find data and research on the world's largest problems.

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# A world of deprivation and plenty



Source: <https://www.gapminder.org/>

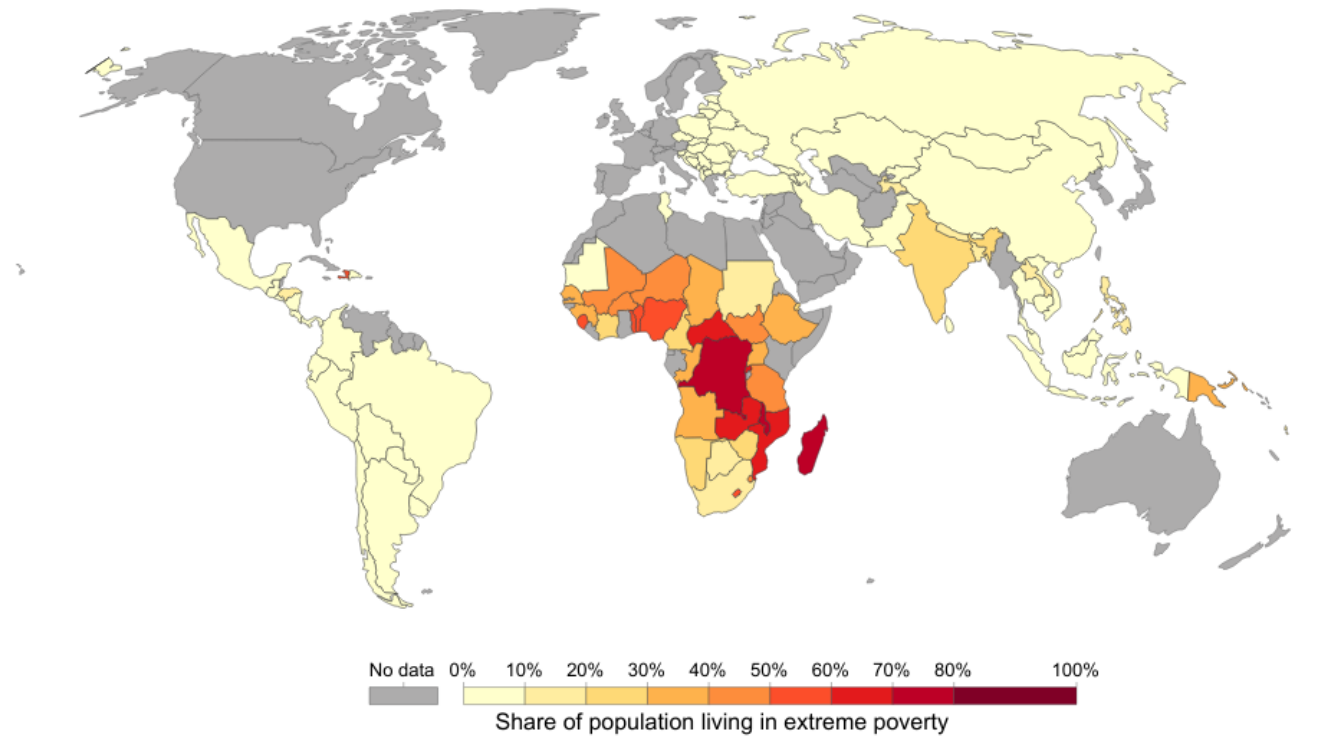


What explains the coexistence of deprivation and plenty in the contemporary world?

# Geographic distribution: poverty

## Share of the population living in extreme poverty, 2014

Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below 1.90 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries. Since some observations for 2014 are not available the map displays the closest available data (2008 to 2014).



Source: Poverty - WORLD BANK (WDI - 2017/02)

[OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/](https://OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/) • CC BY-SA

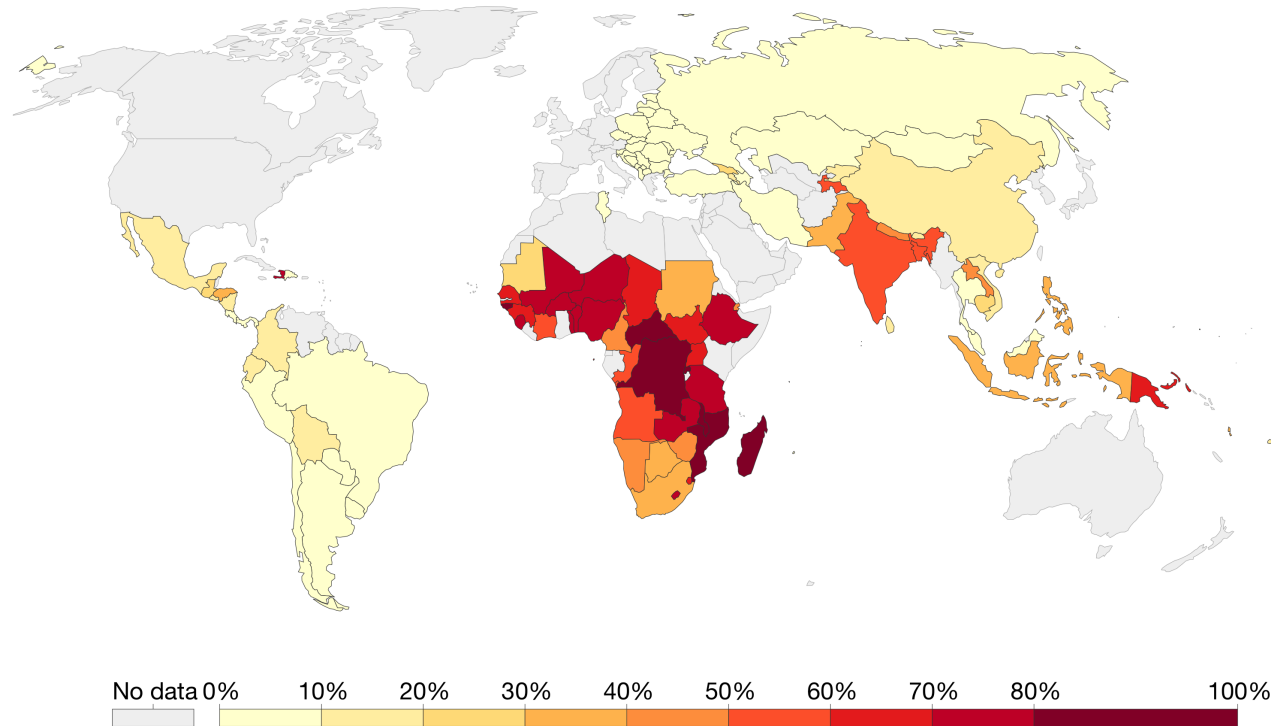
Note: Consumption in each country is adjusted for inflation over time and for price differences between countries and expressed in 2011 PPP international dollars.

# Geographic distribution: poverty

## Share of population living with less than 3.10 int.-\$ per day, 2014

Share of population living with per capita household consumption below 3.10 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries.

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Source: World Bank – WDI

[OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/](http://OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/) • CC BY

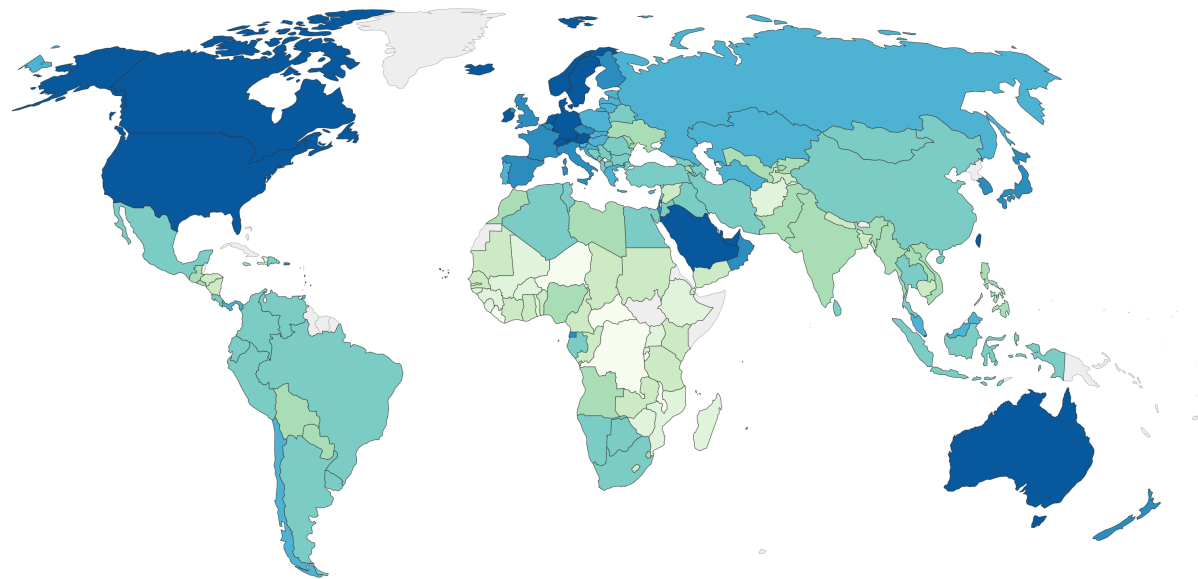
Note: Consumption per capita is the preferred welfare indicator for the World Bank's analysis of global poverty. However, for about 25% of the countries, estimates correspond to income, rather than consumption.

# Geographic distribution: wealth

## GDP per capita, 2016

GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-\$ in 2011 prices.

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Source: Maddison Project Database (2018)

[OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth](https://OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth) • CC BY

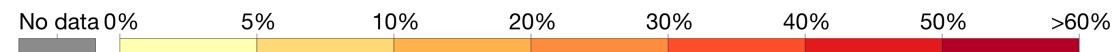
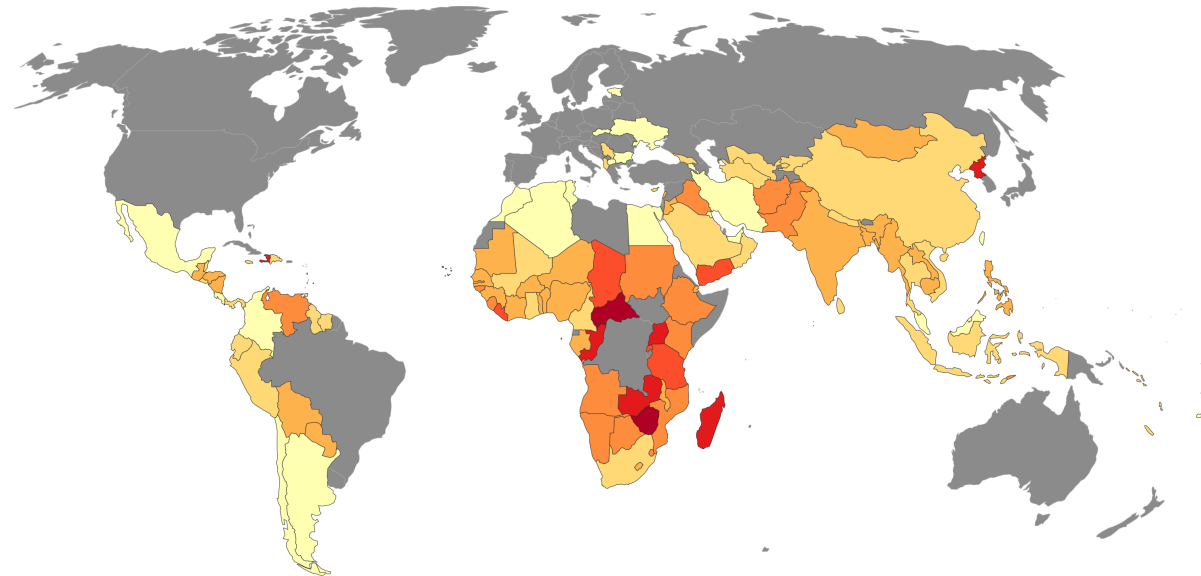
Note: These series are adjusted for price differences between countries using multiple benchmark years, and are therefore suitable for cross-country comparisons of income levels at different points in time.

# Geographic distribution: malnutrition

## Share of the population that are undernourished, 2017

Share of individuals who have a habitual energy intake lower than their requirements.

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Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

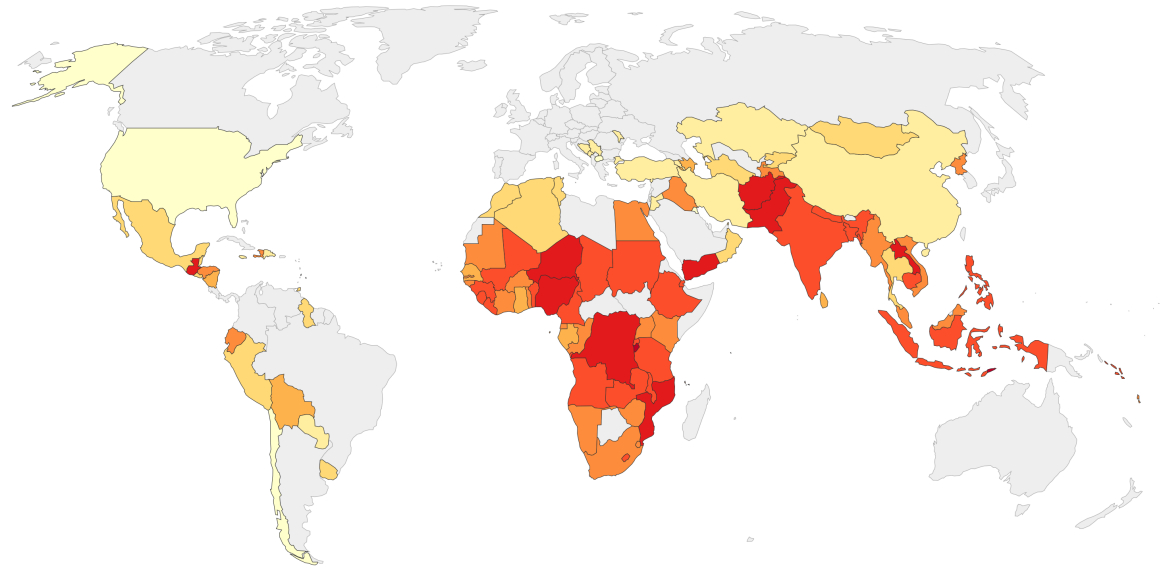
[OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-underrnourishment](https://OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-underrnourishment) • CC BY

Note: Undernourishment is defined as having food energy intake which is lower than an individual's requirements, taking into account their age, gender, height, weight and activity levels.

# Geographic distribution: child stunting

## Share of children who are stunted, 2016

The share of children younger than five who are stunted – significantly shorter than the average for their age, as a consequence of poor nutrition and/or repeated infection.



Source: World Health Organization (WHO); UNICEF

[OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment](https://OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment) • CC BY

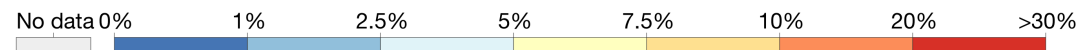
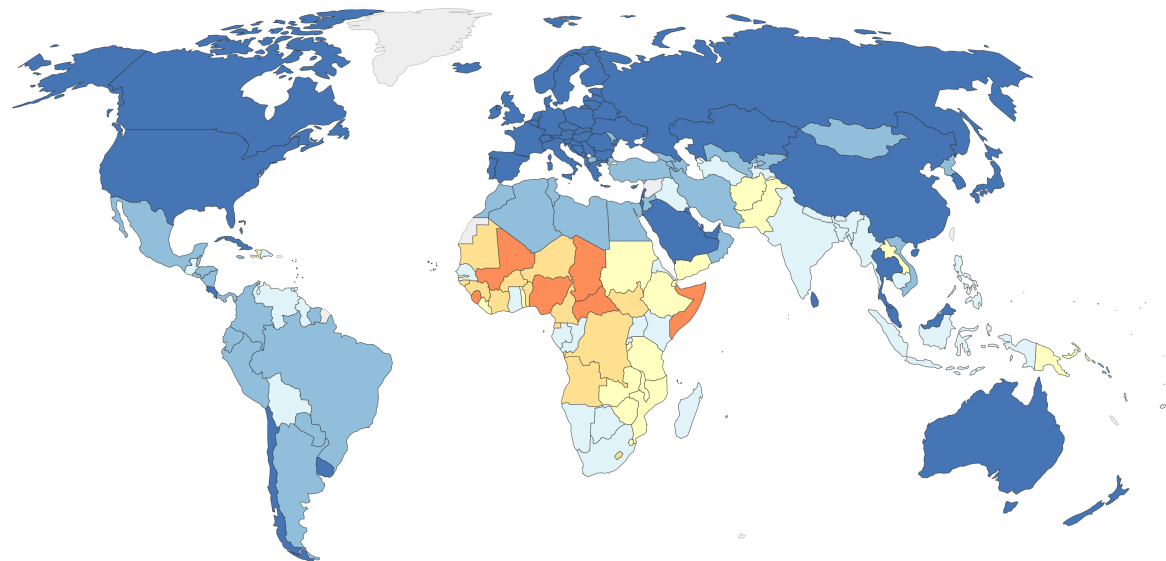
Note: Stunting in children is defined as being less than two standard deviations below the median height for their age.

# Geographic distribution: child mortality

## Child mortality rate, 2017

The share of newborns who die before reaching the age of five.

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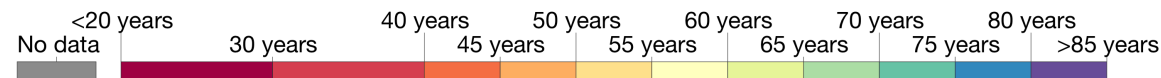
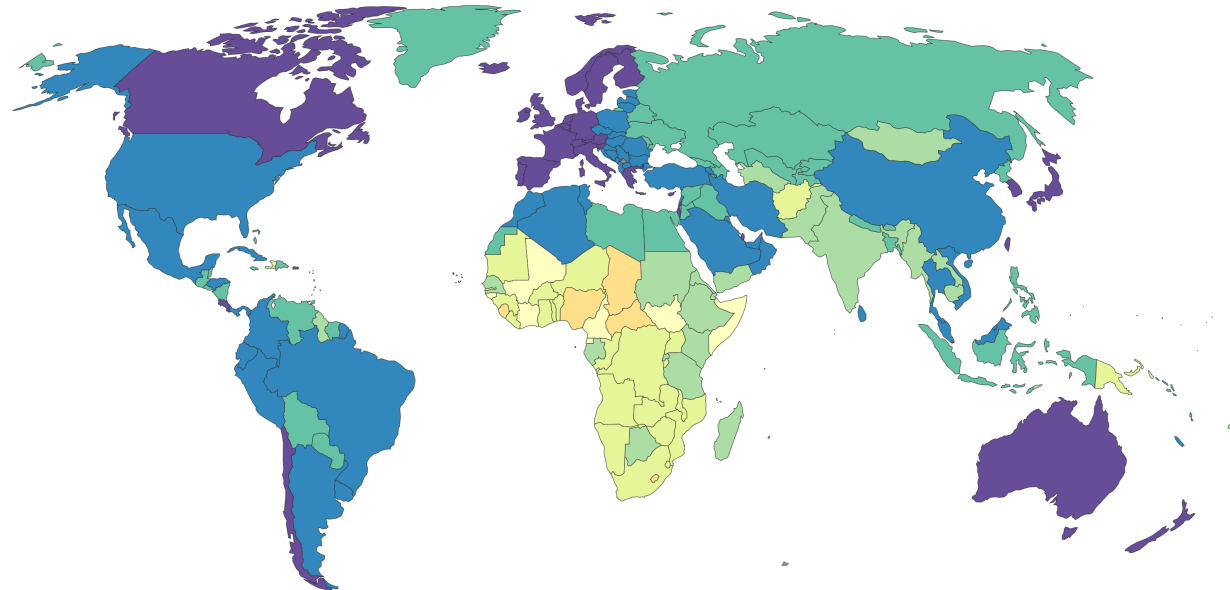
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

[OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality](https://OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality) • CC BY

Note: The child mortality rate expresses the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. This is given as the share of live births.

# Geographic distribution: life expectancy

Life expectancy, 2019



Source: Riley (2005), Clio Infra (2015), and UN Population Division (2019)

[OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy](https://OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy) • CC BY

Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

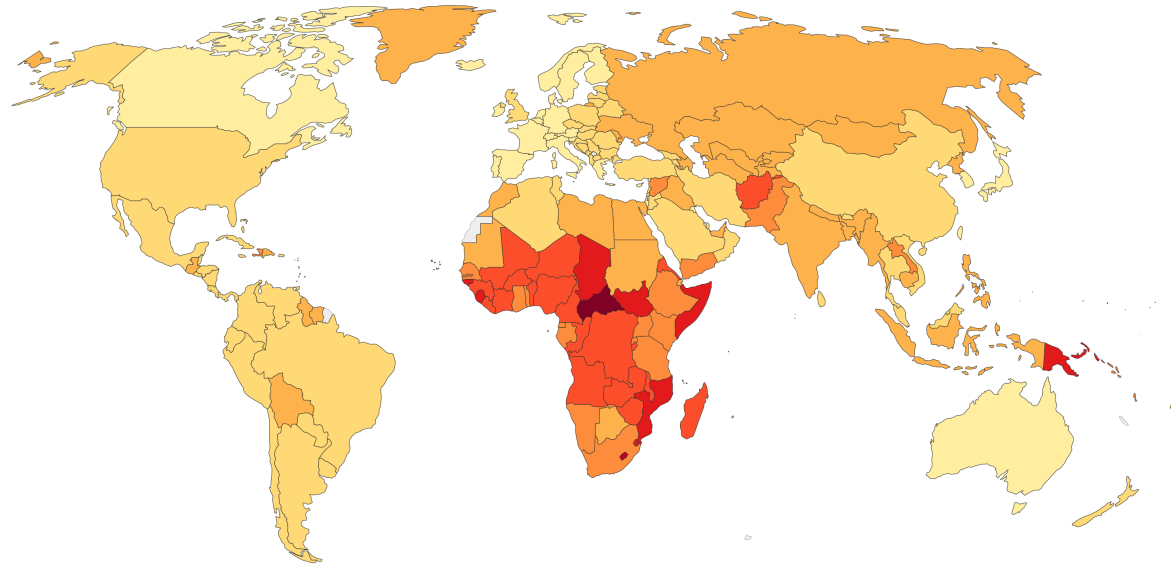


# Geographic distribution: disease burden

## Burden of disease, 2017

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) per 100,000 individuals from all causes.

DALYs measure the total burden of disease – both from years of life lost due to premature death and years lived with a disability. One DALY equals one lost year of healthy life.



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

Note: To allow comparisons between countries and over time this metric is age-standardized.

[OurWorldInData.org/burden-of-disease](https://OurWorldInData.org/burden-of-disease) • CC BY

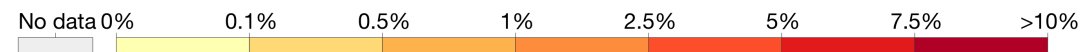
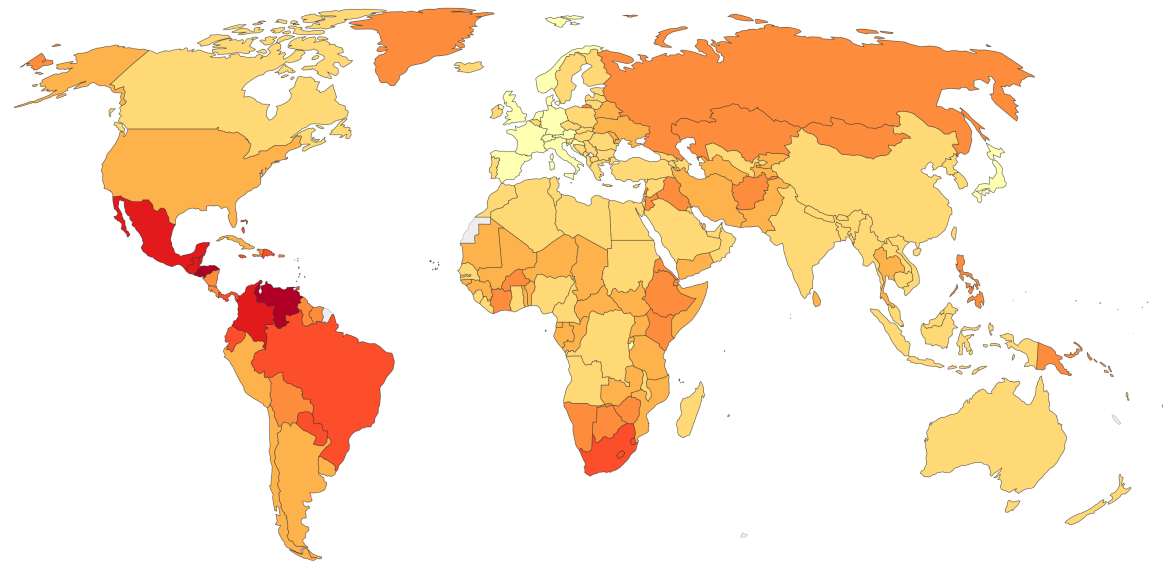
# Geographic distribution: forced migration



# Geographic distribution: homicides

Share of deaths from homicide, 2017

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Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

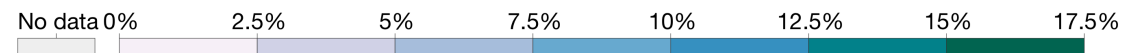
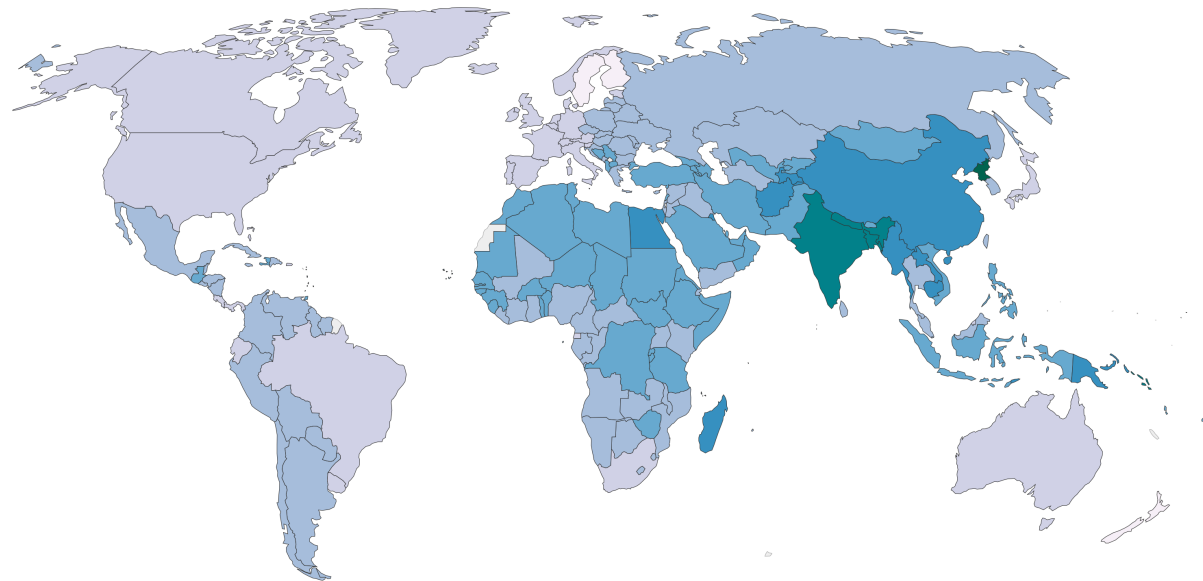
OurWorldInData.org/homicides • CC BY

# Geographic distribution: air pollution

## Share of deaths from air pollution, 2017

Share of deaths which are attributed to total air pollution – outdoor and indoor – as a risk factor.

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Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

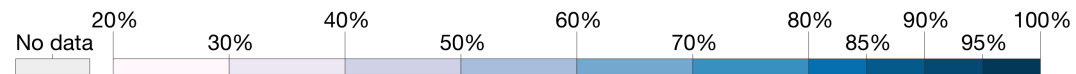
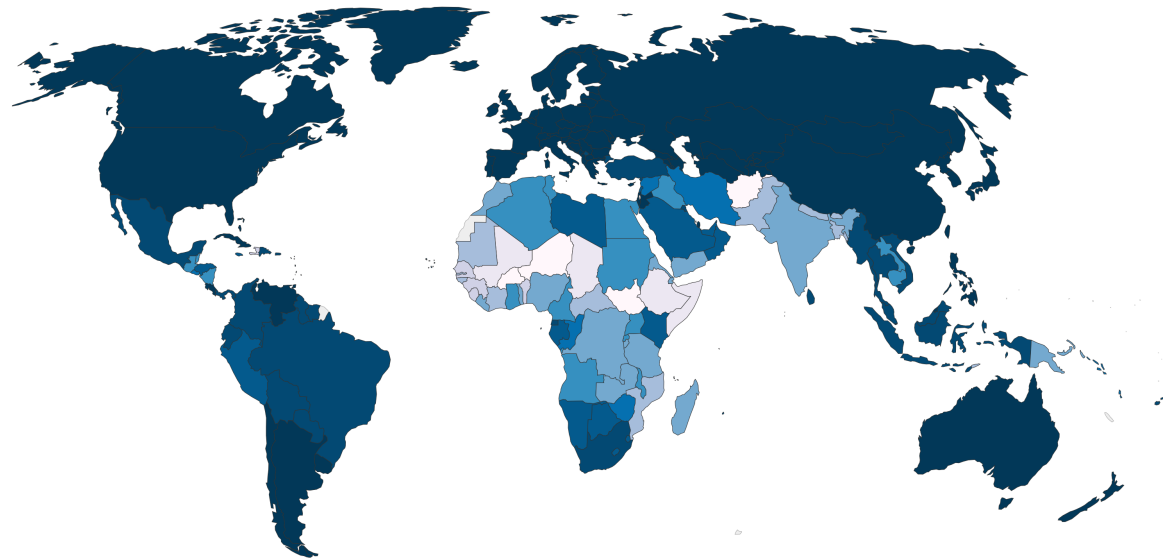
[OurWorldInData.org/air-pollution](https://OurWorldInData.org/air-pollution) • CC BY

# Geographic distribution: literacy

## Literacy rate by country, 2011

Literacy rate for the entire population, 2011 or latest data from CIA Factbook.

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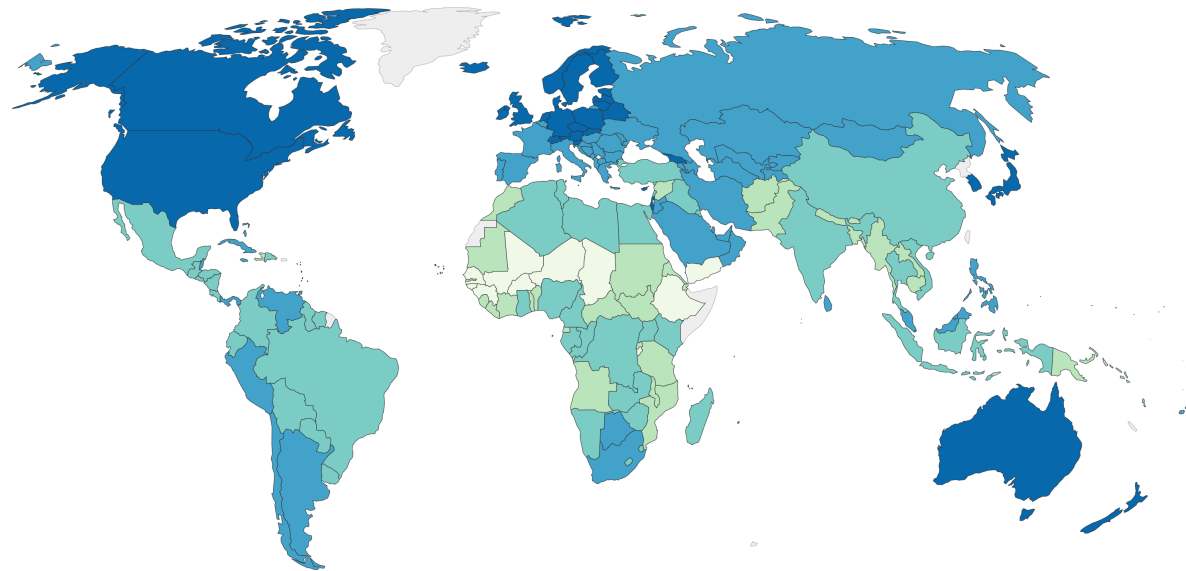
Source: CIA Factbook (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education • CC BY

# Geographic distribution: education

## Mean years of schooling, 2017

Average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 25+



Source: Lee-Lee (2016), Barro-Lee (2018) and UNDP, HDR (2018)

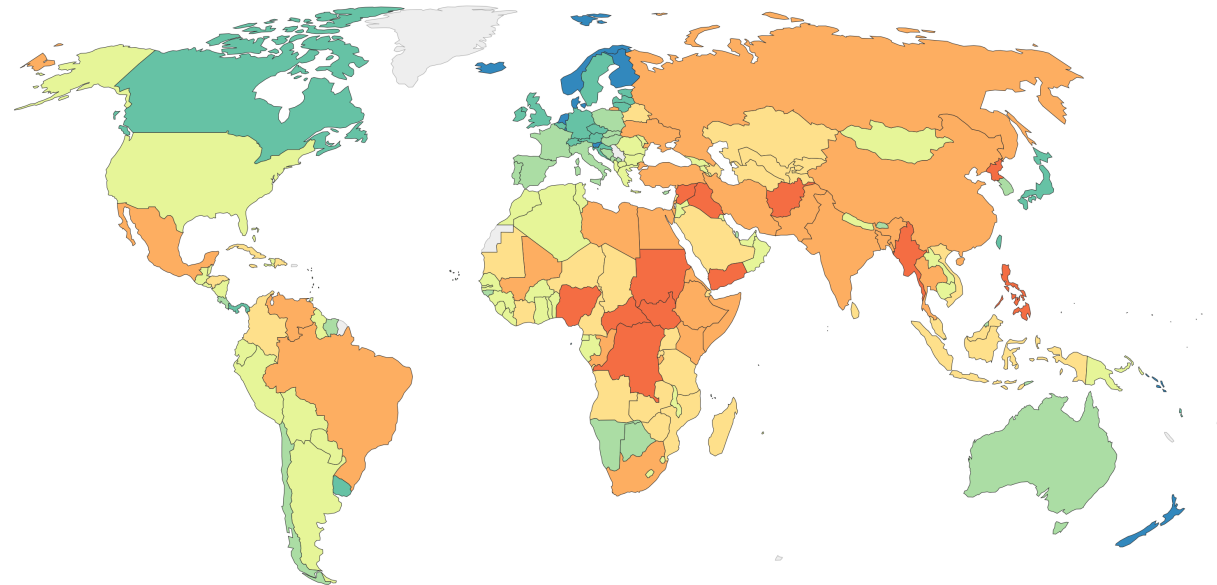
[OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education](https://OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education) • CC BY

# Geographic distribution: human rights

## Human Rights Scores, 2017

These Human Rights Scores indicate the degree to which governments protect and respect human rights. The values range from around -3.8 to around 5.4 (the higher the better).

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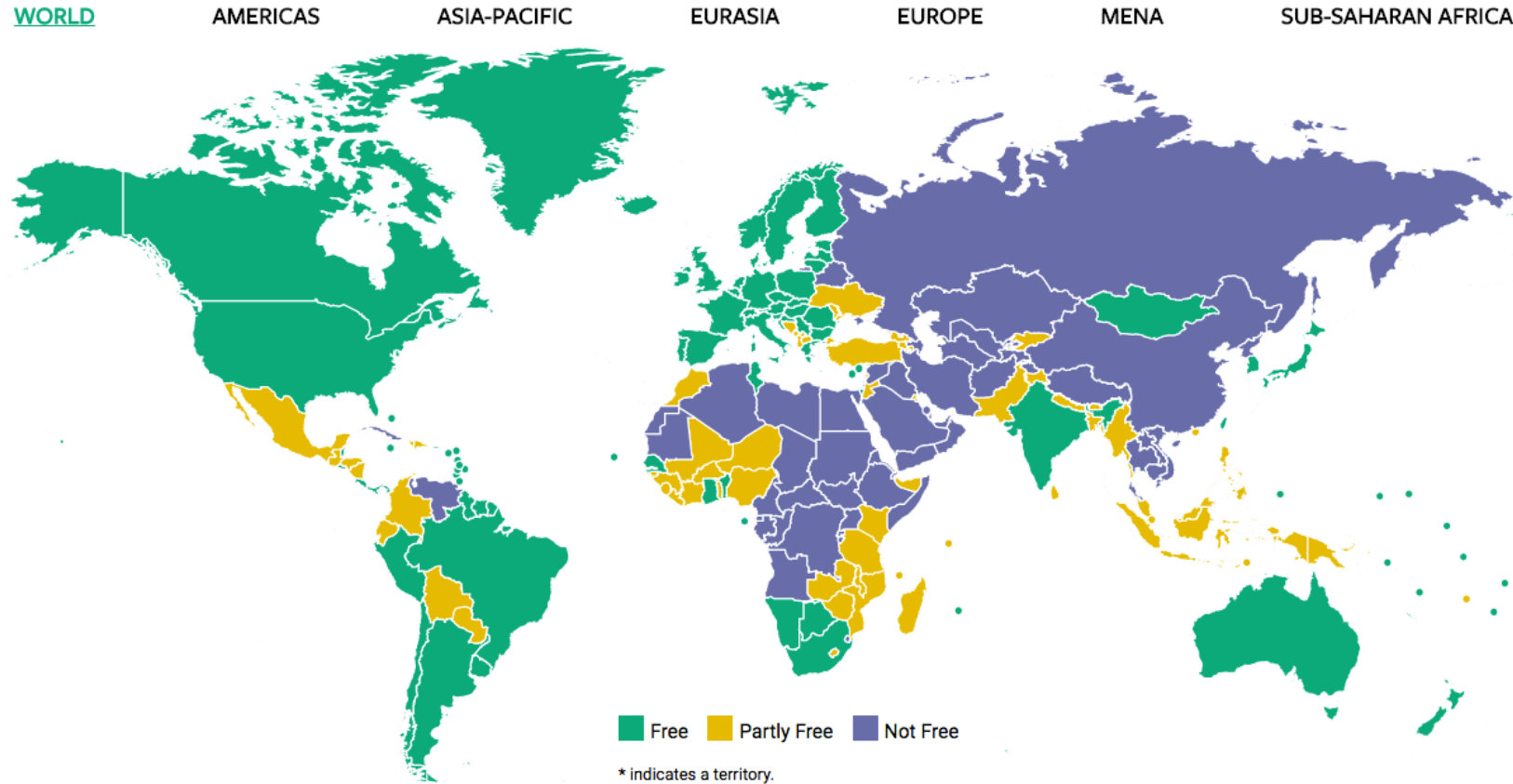


Source: Schnakenberg and Fariss (2014), Fariss (2019)

Note: These Scores are produced from an econometric model that combines measures from nine other sources. For details, see Fariss (2019).

OurWorldInData.org/human-rights/ • CC BY

# Geographic distribution: political freedom



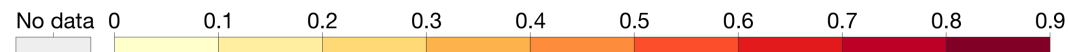
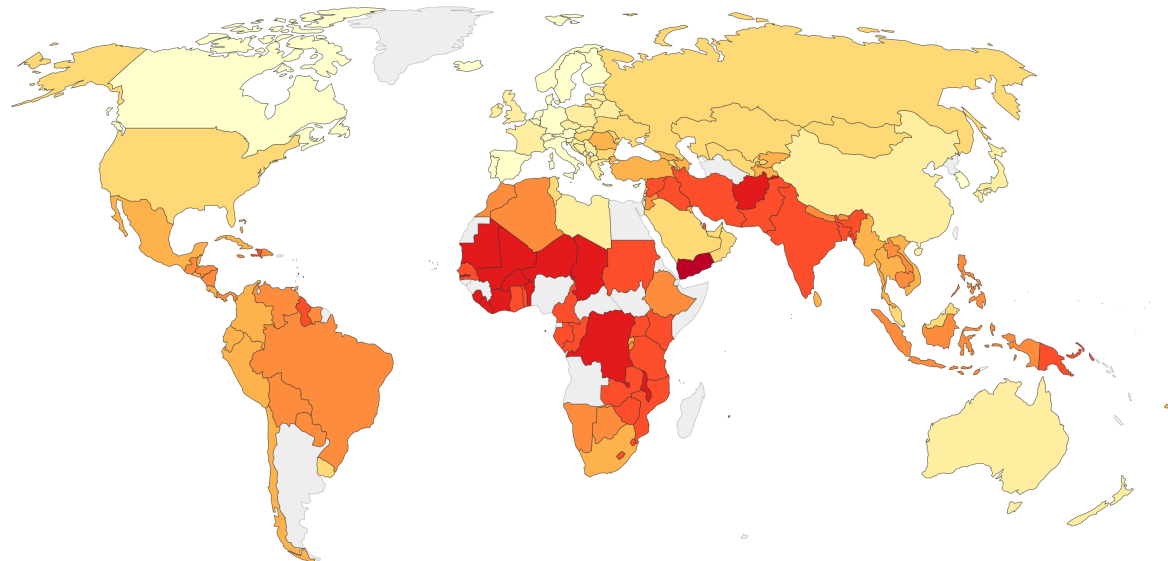
Source: <https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>



# Geographic distribution: gender equality

## Gender Inequality Index from the Human Development Report, 2015

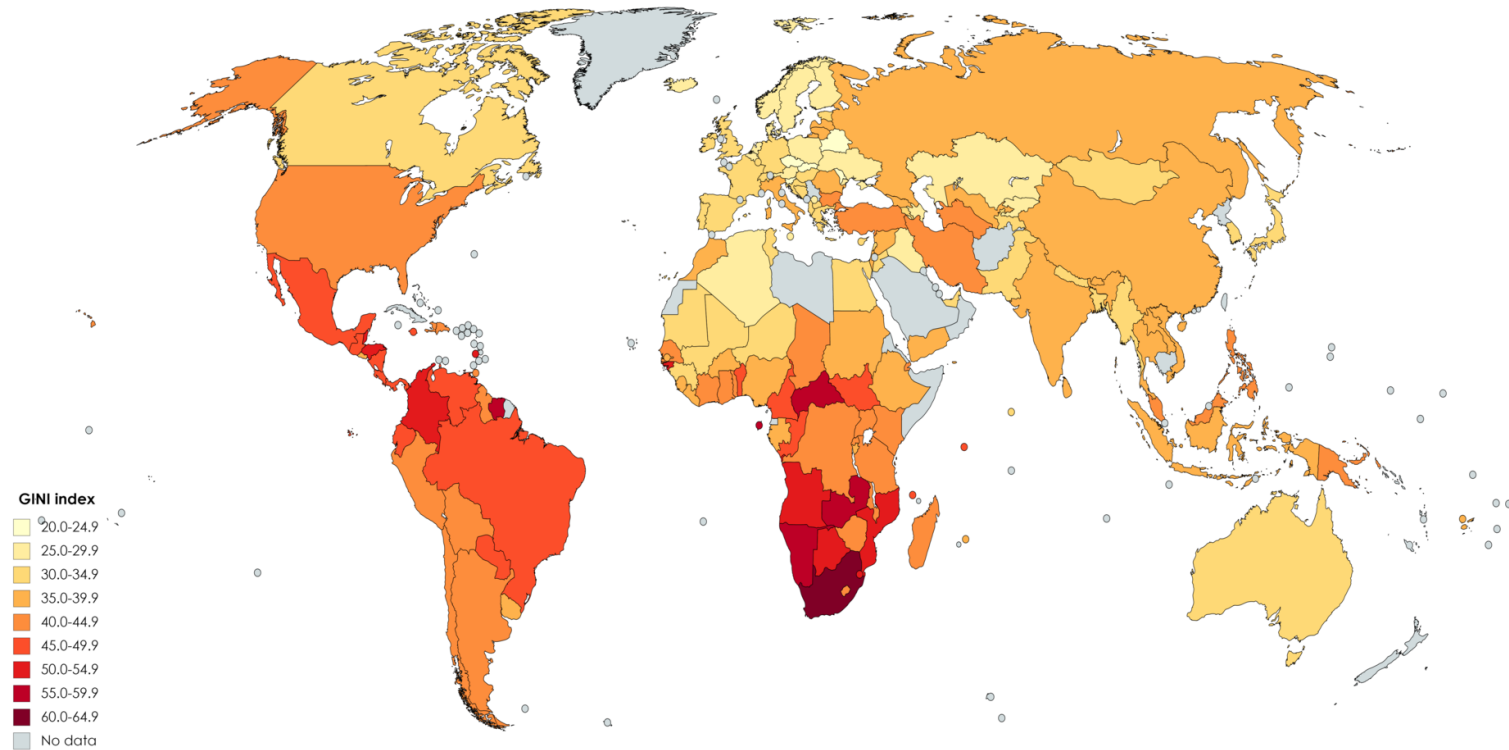
This index covers three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. Scores are between 0-1 and higher values indicate higher inequalities.



Source: Human Development Report (2015)

CC BY

# Geographic distribution: economic inequality



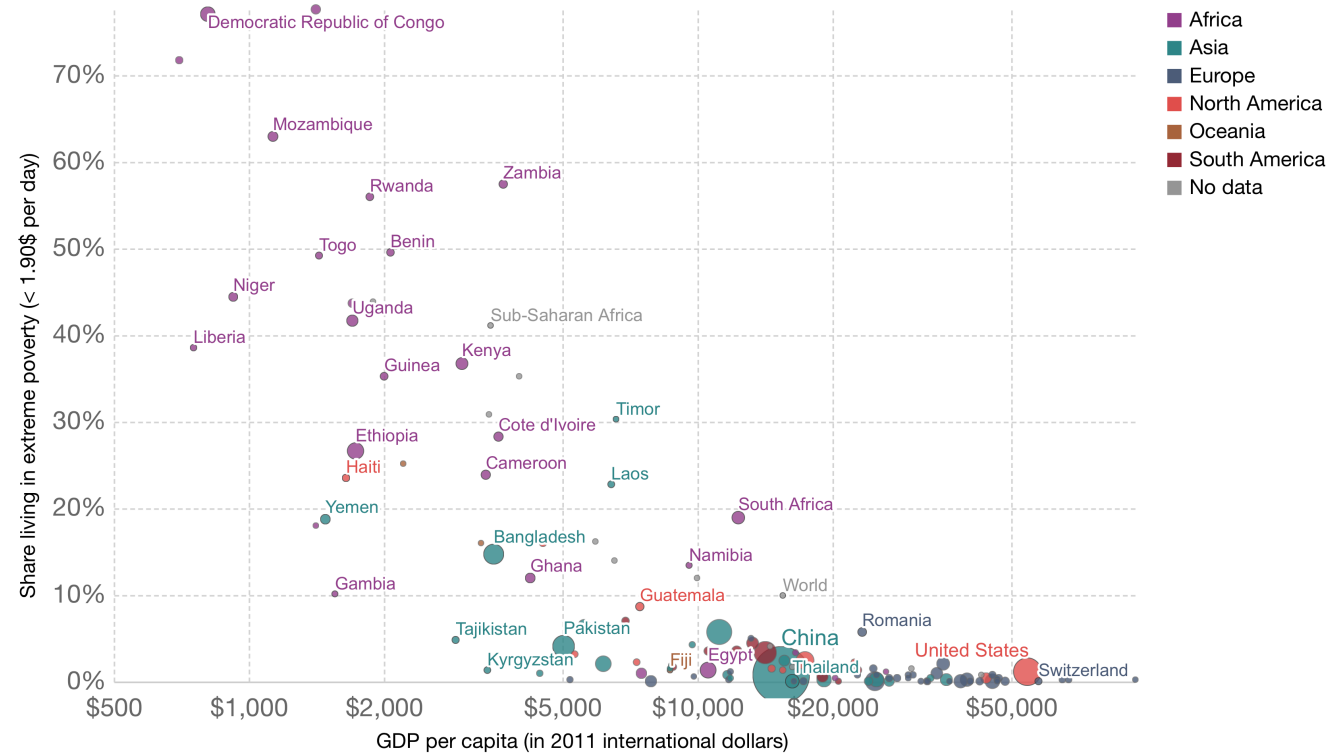
Why are some parts of the world  
so poor, repressive, and violent,  
while others are rich, free, and peaceful?

# Correlates: poverty and wealth

## The share of people living in extreme poverty vs GDP per capita, 2017

Both measures are adjusted for inflation over time and for price differences between countries (PPP adjustment) and are expressed in 'international dollars'. Extreme poverty is defined as living with less than 1.90\$ per day.

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in Data



Source: World Bank - WDI

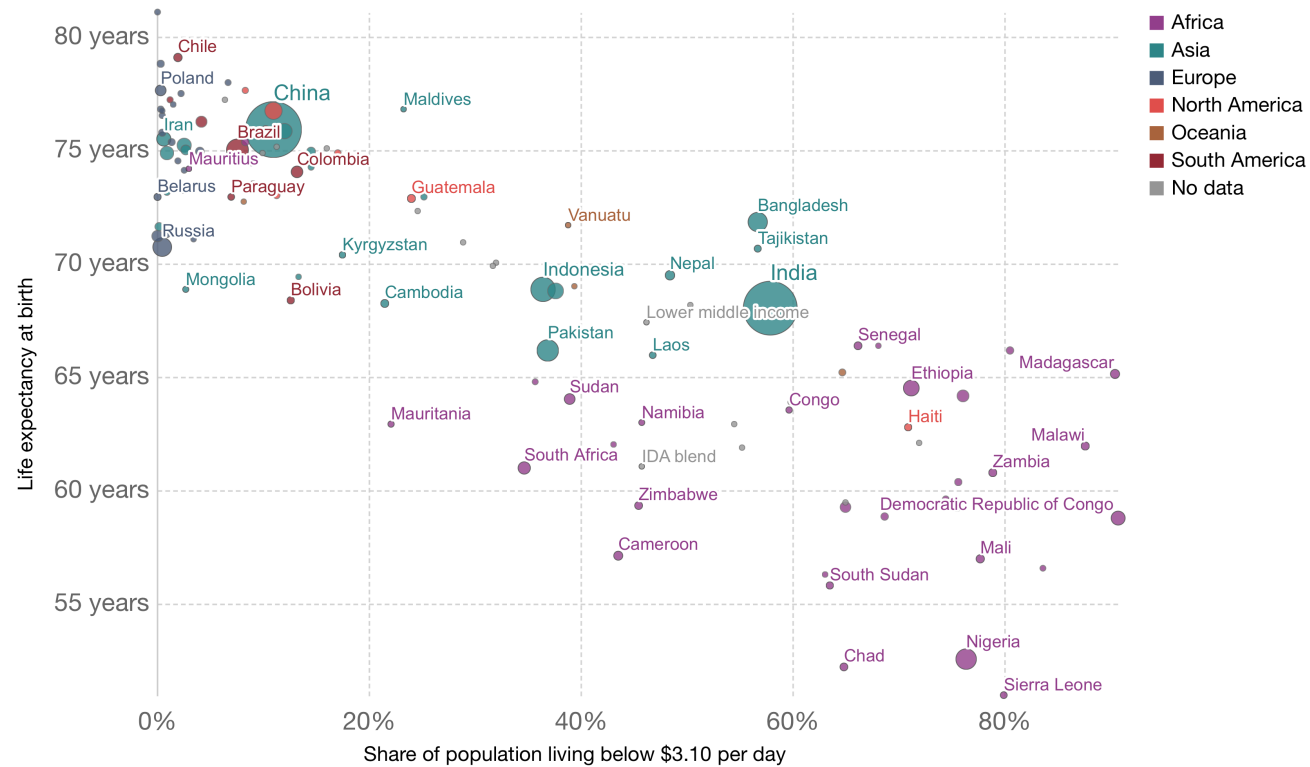
OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY

# Correlates: poverty and life expectancy

## Poverty vs. Life expectancy, 2014

Poverty is measured as the share of the population living on less than 3.10\$ international dollars per day.

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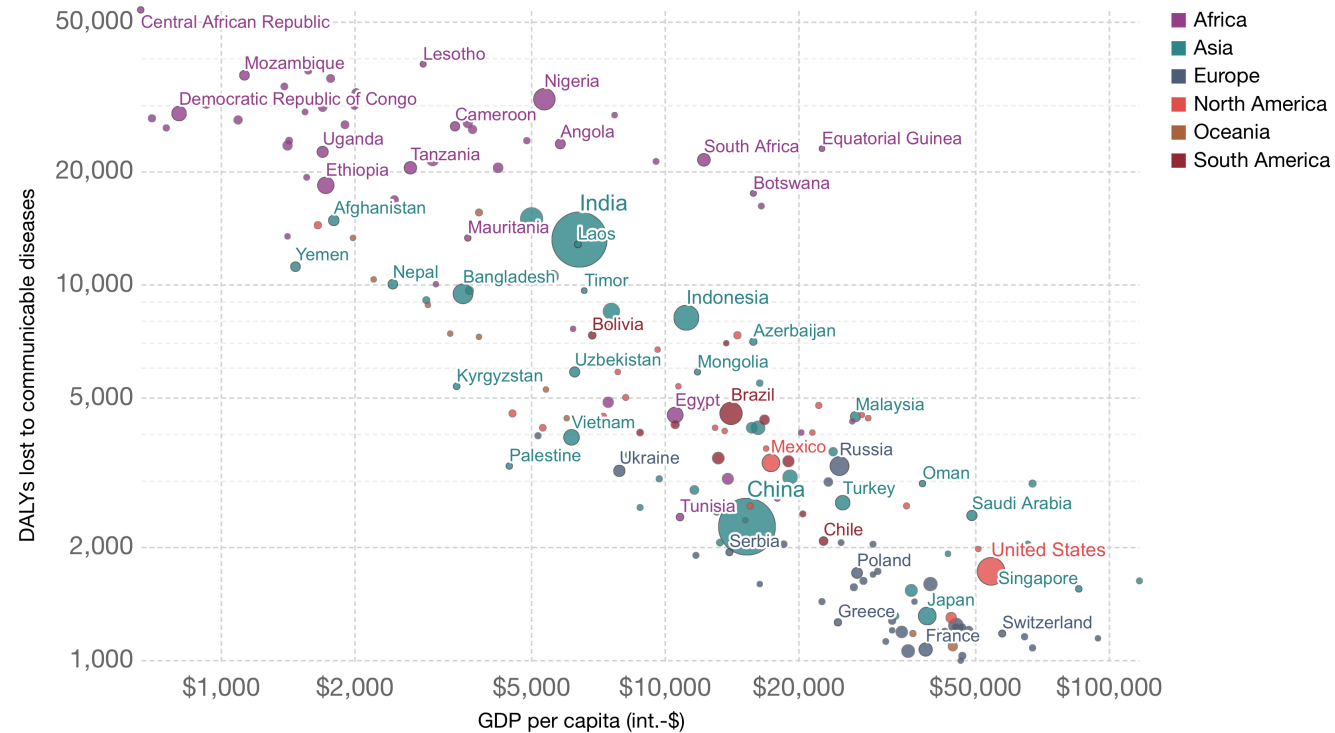
Source: World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY

# Correlates: wealth and disease burden

## Disease burden due to communicable diseases vs. GDP per capita, 2017

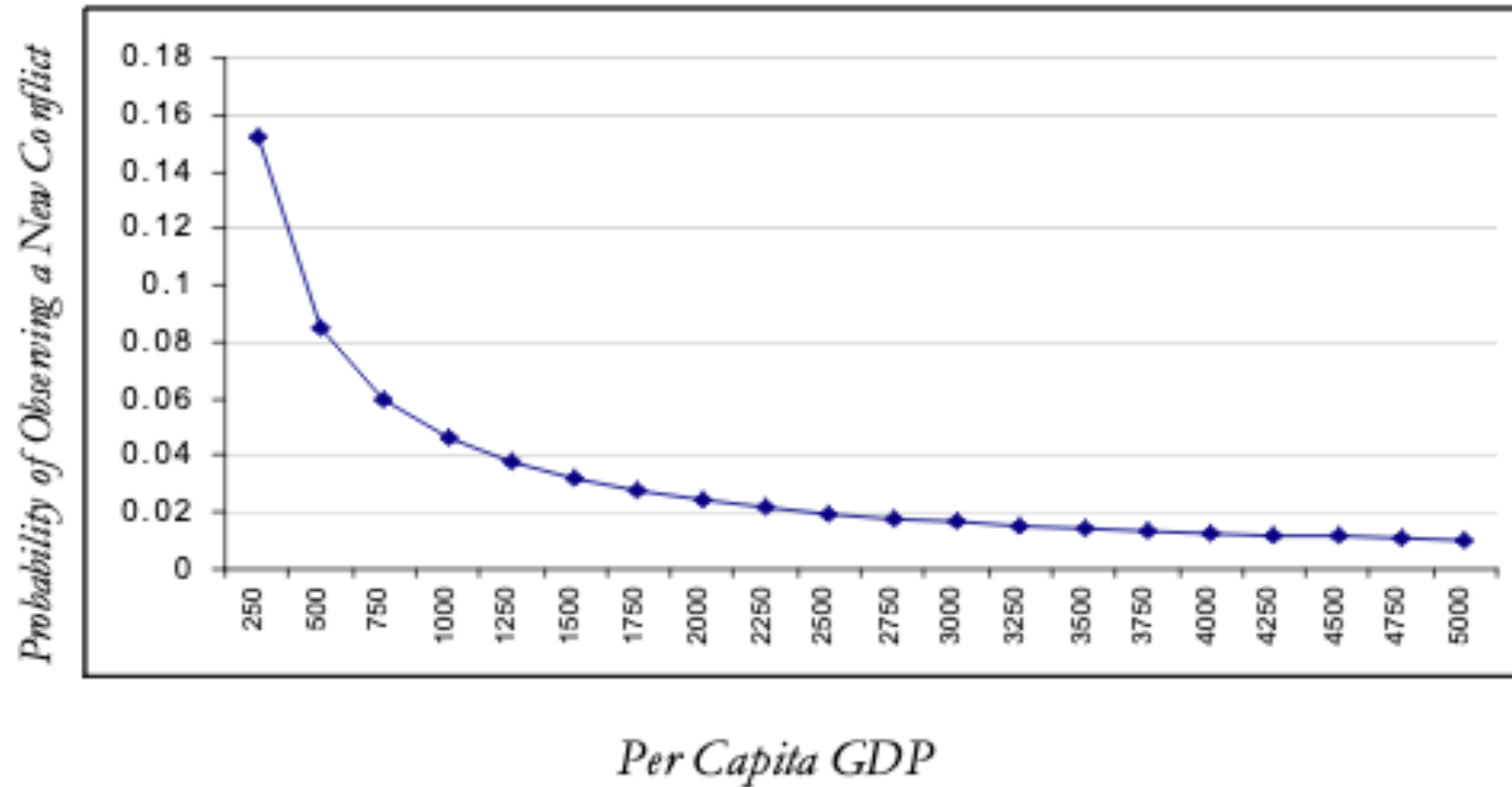
Disease burden to communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases, measured in DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) per 100,000 individuals versus gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, measured in 2011 international-\$.  
Our World in Data



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease; World Bank – WDI

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# Correlates: wealth and conflict

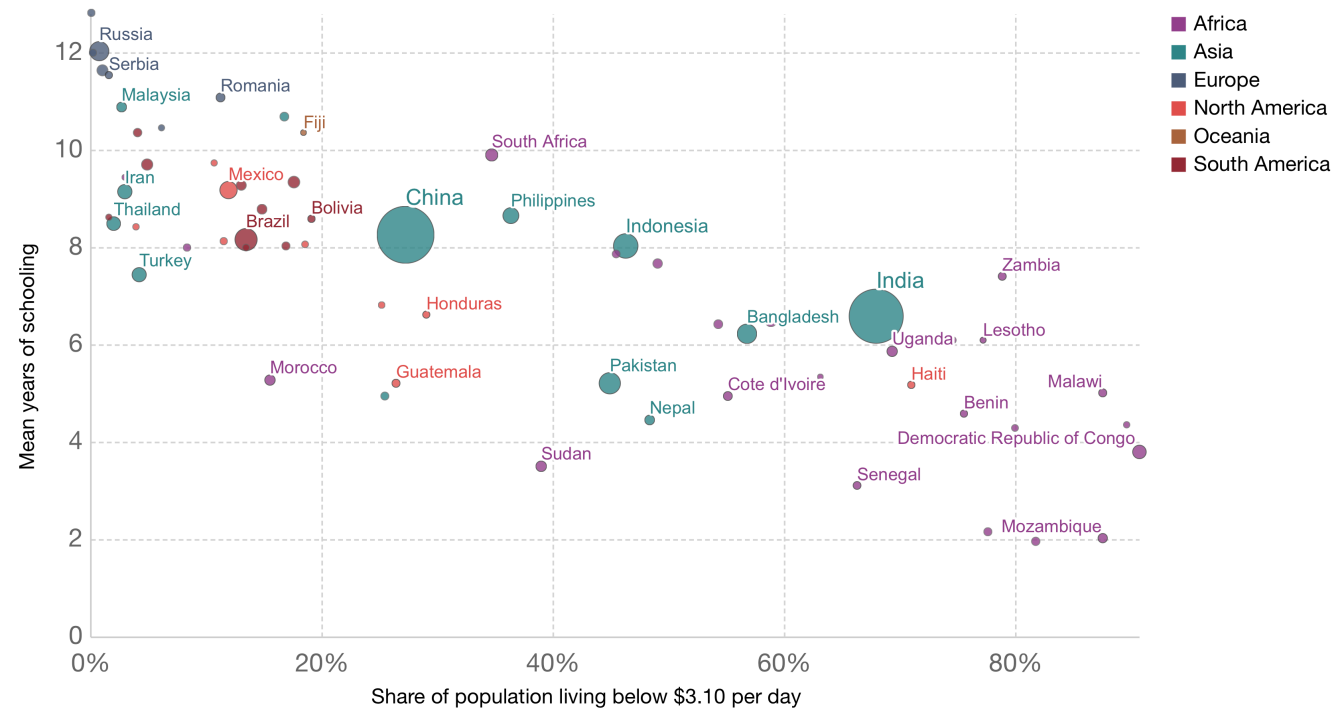


# Correlates: poverty and education

## Poverty vs. educational attainment, 2010

Vertical axis measures the average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 15-64. Horizontal axis measures the share of population across living below 3.10\$ international dollars per day. Colours represent world regions. Bubble sizes are proportional the total country population.

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Source: World Bank – WDI, Lee and Lee (2016), Population (Gapminder, HYDE(2016) & UN (2019)), Our World In Data  
OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY

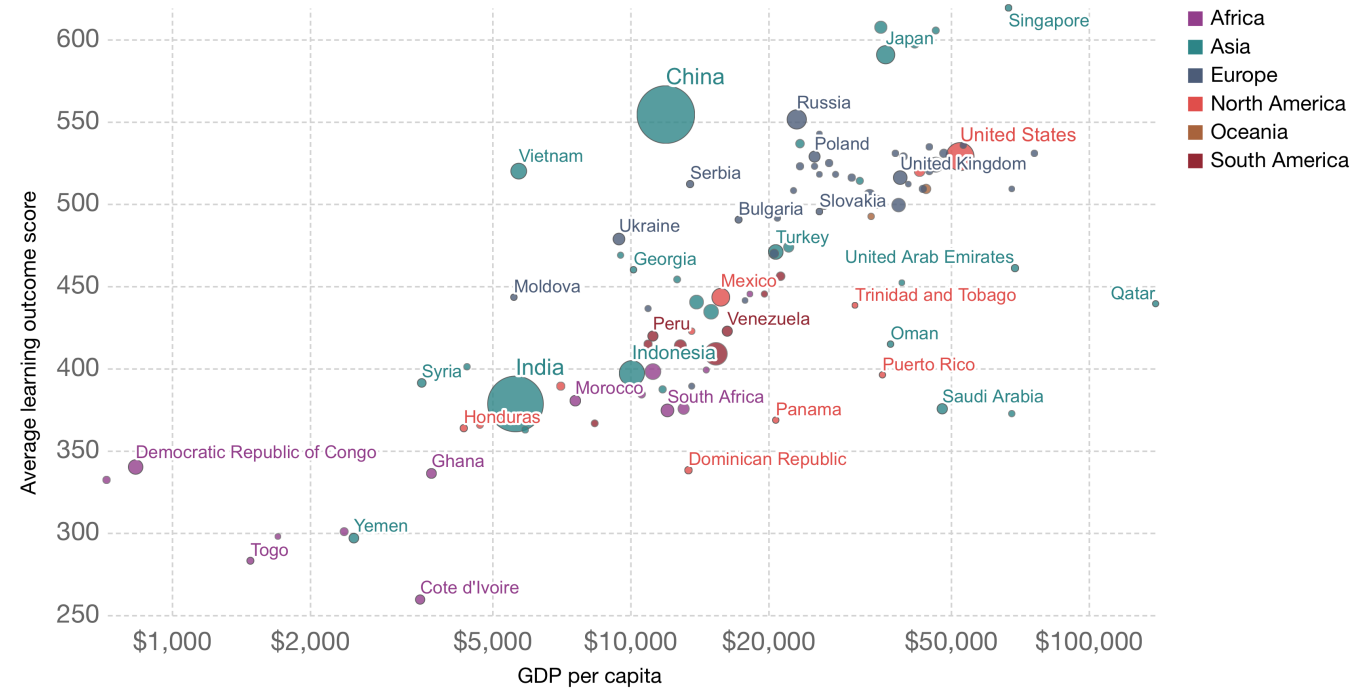


# Correlates: wealth and education

## Average learning outcomes vs GDP per capita, 2015

The vertical axis shows average scores across standardized, psychometrically-robust international and regional student achievement tests. To maximize coverage by country, tests have been harmonized and pooled across subjects (math, reading, science) and levels (primary and secondary education). The horizontal axis shows GDP per capita after adjusting for price differences between countries and across time.

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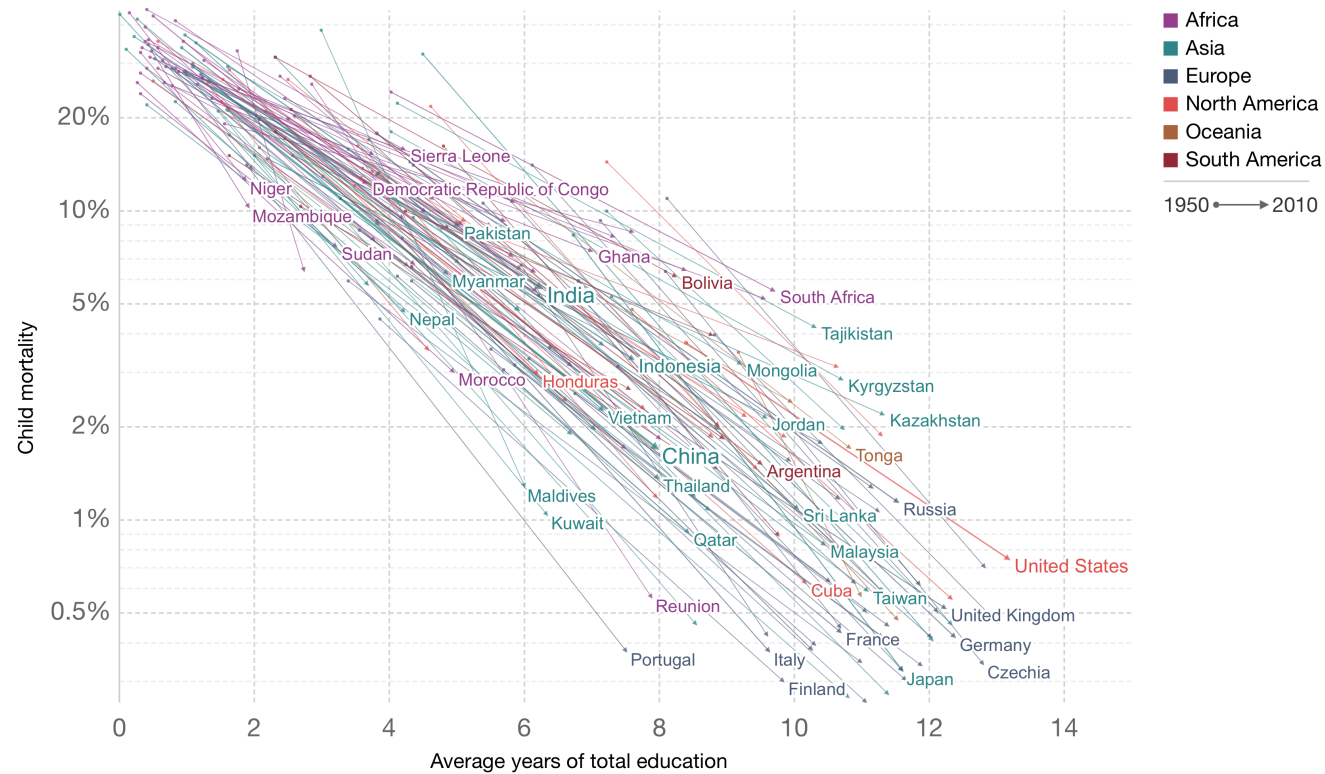


# Correlates: child mortality and education

## Child mortality vs. mean years of schooling, 1950 to 2010

Mean years of schooling is for those aged 15 and older.

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Source: UN Population Division, Barro Lee Education Dataset

OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality/ • CC BY

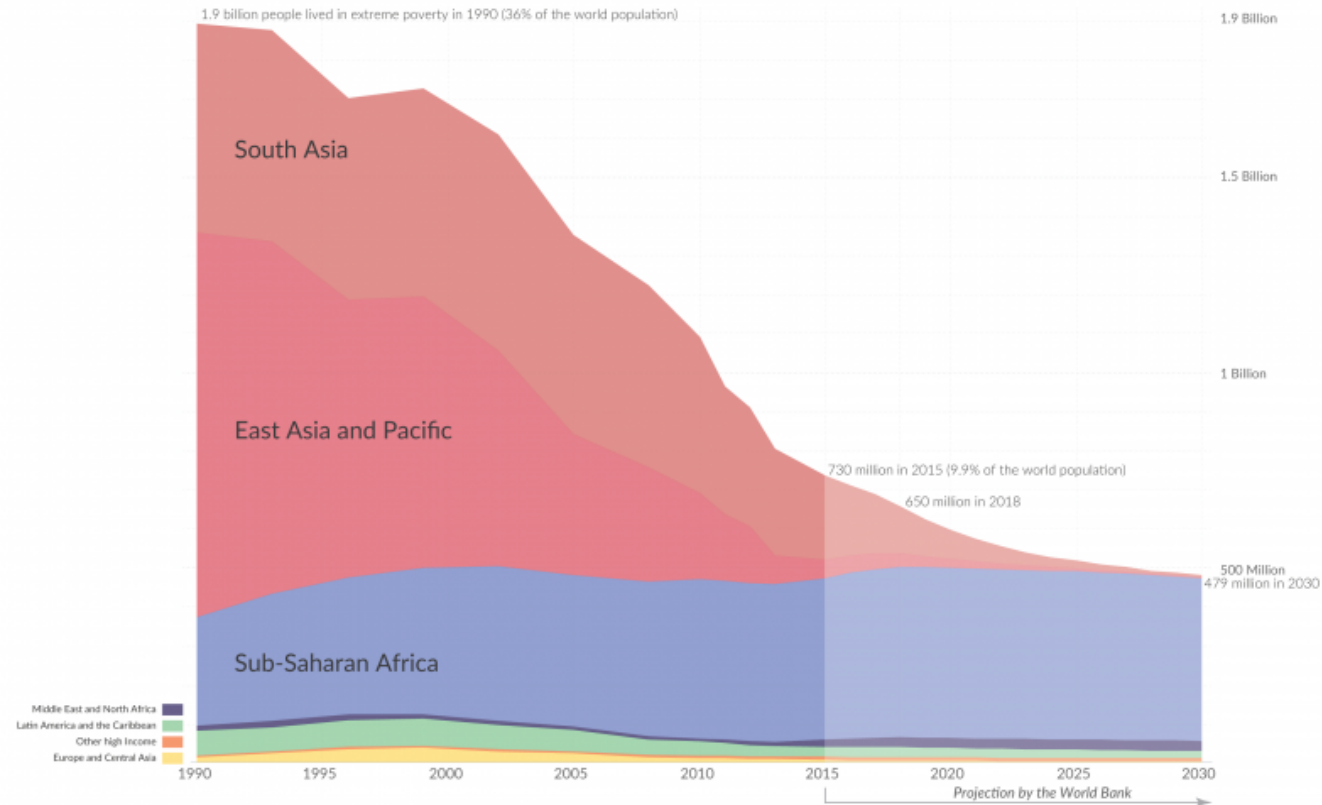
What explains the strong connections between these phenomena?

# Trends: poverty

## The number of people in extreme poverty – including projections to 2030

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Extreme poverty is defined by the 'international poverty line' as living on less than \$1.90/day. This is measured by adjusting for price changes over time and for price differences between countries (PPP adjustment). From 2015 to 2030 the World Bank's projections are shown.



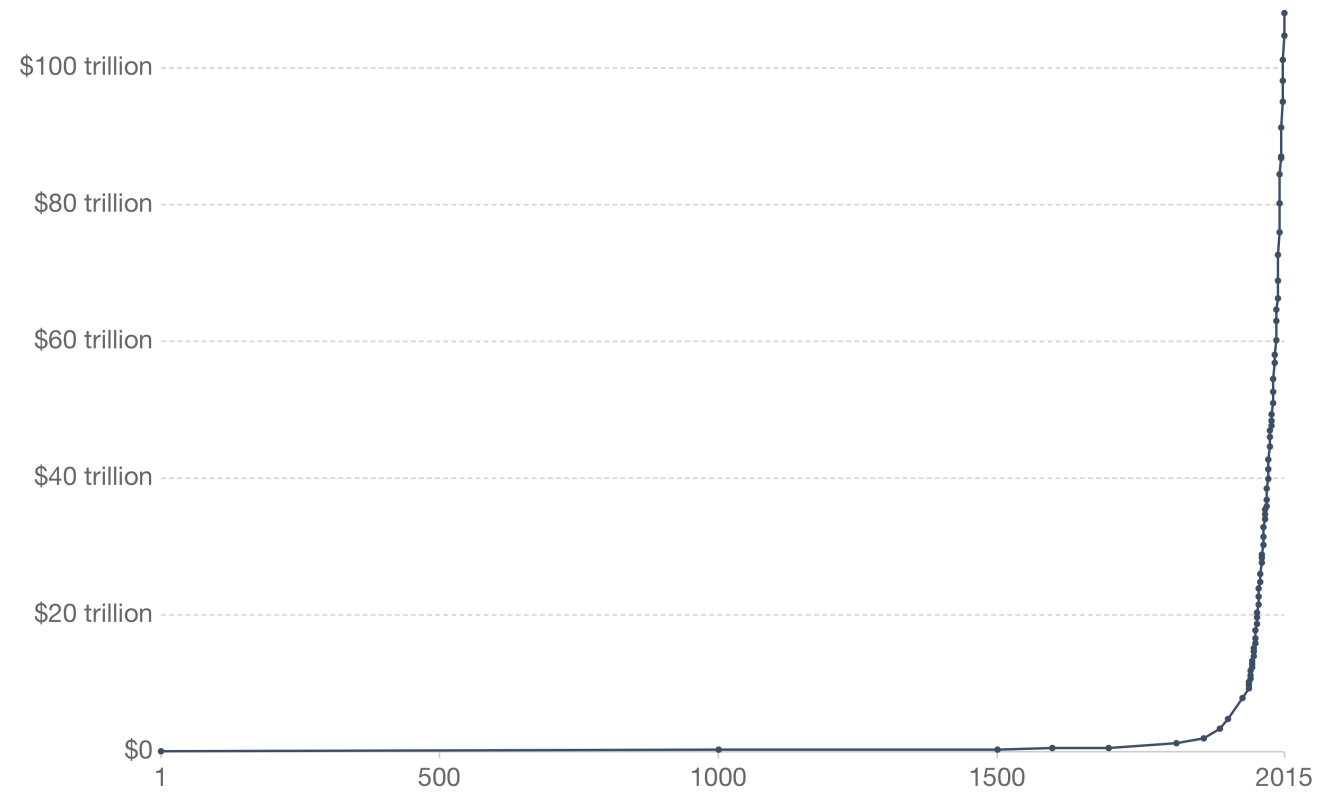
Data source: World Bank data from 1990 to 2015. The projections from 2015 to 2030 are published in the World Bank report: Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018. This is a visualization from [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org), where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser.

# Trends: economic growth

## World GDP over the last two millennia

Total output of the world economy; adjusted for inflation and expressed in international-\$ in 2011 prices.

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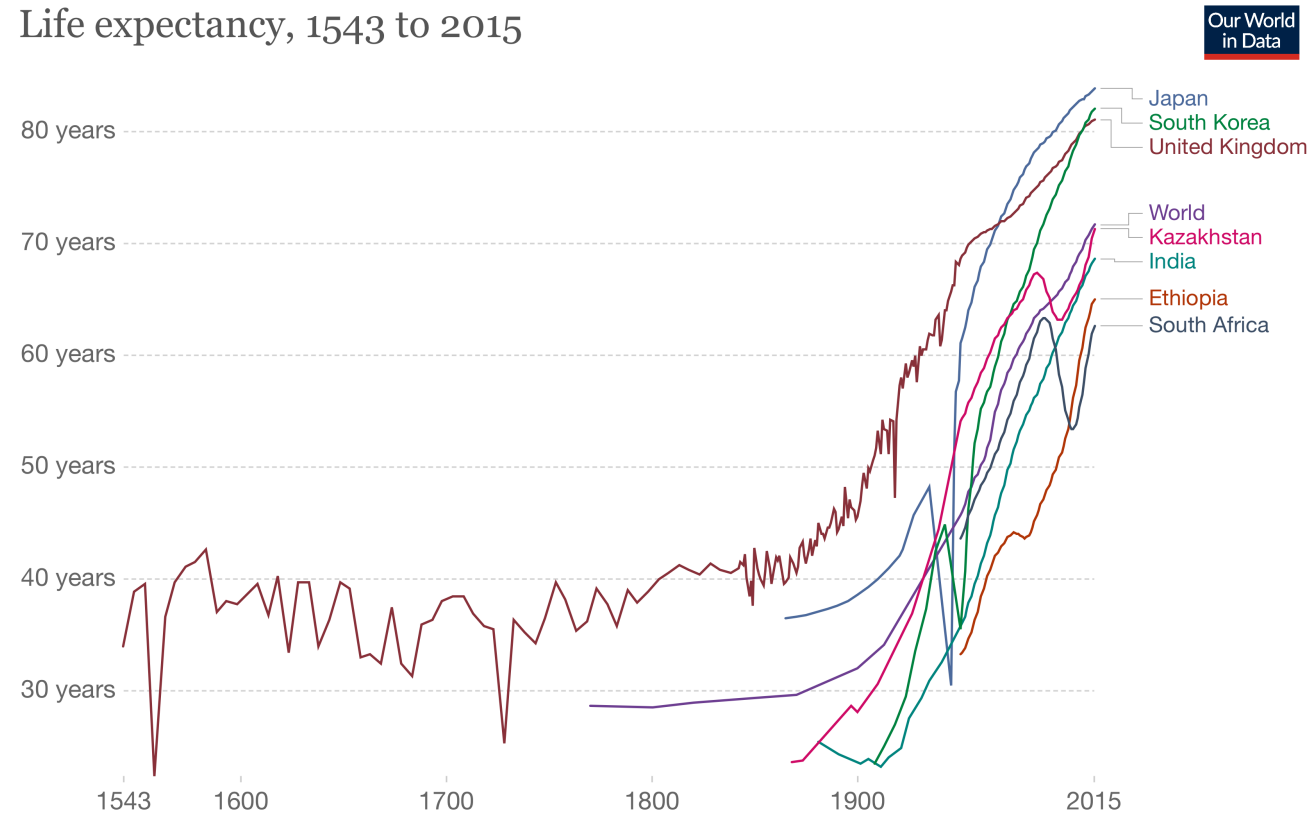


Source: World GDP - Our World In Data based on World Bank & Maddison (2017)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

# Trends: life expectancy

Life expectancy, 1543 to 2015



Source: Riley (2005), Clio Infra (2015), and UN Population Division (2019)

OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy • CC BY

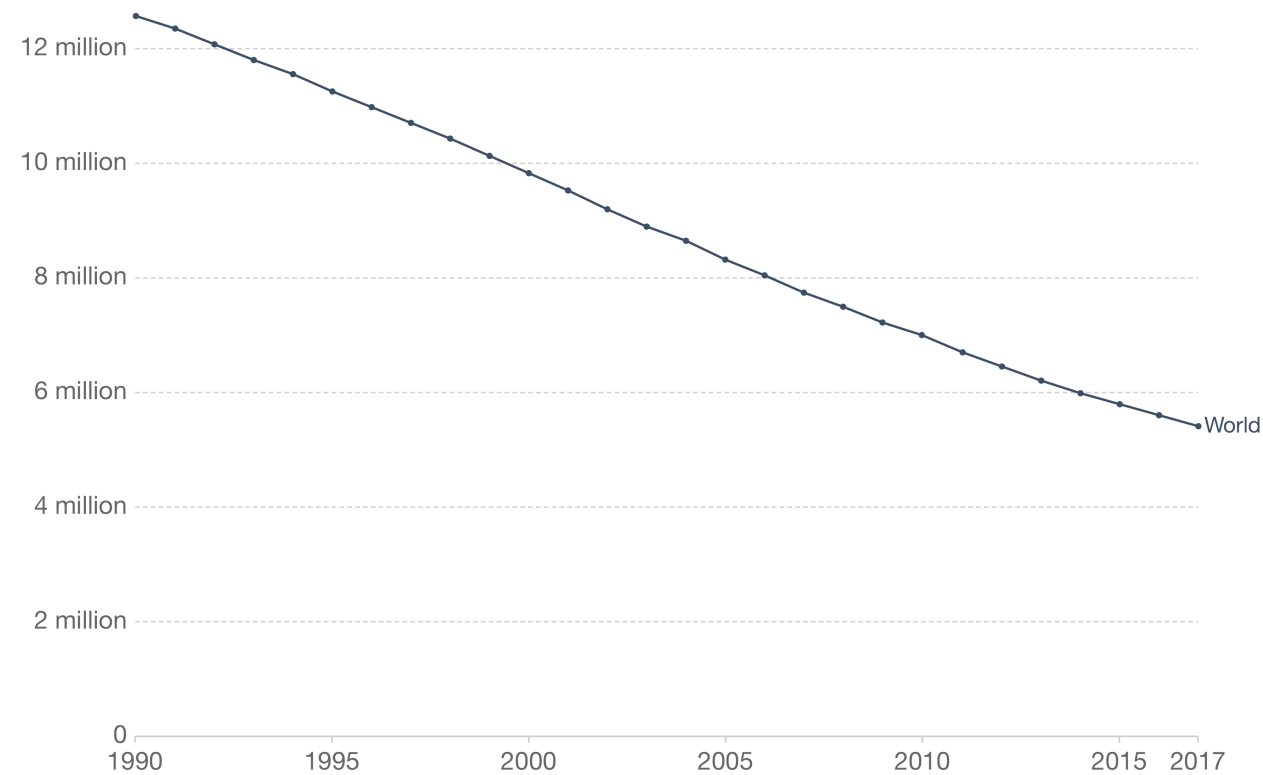
Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

# Trends: child mortality

## Number of child deaths

The number of deaths of children under five years old.

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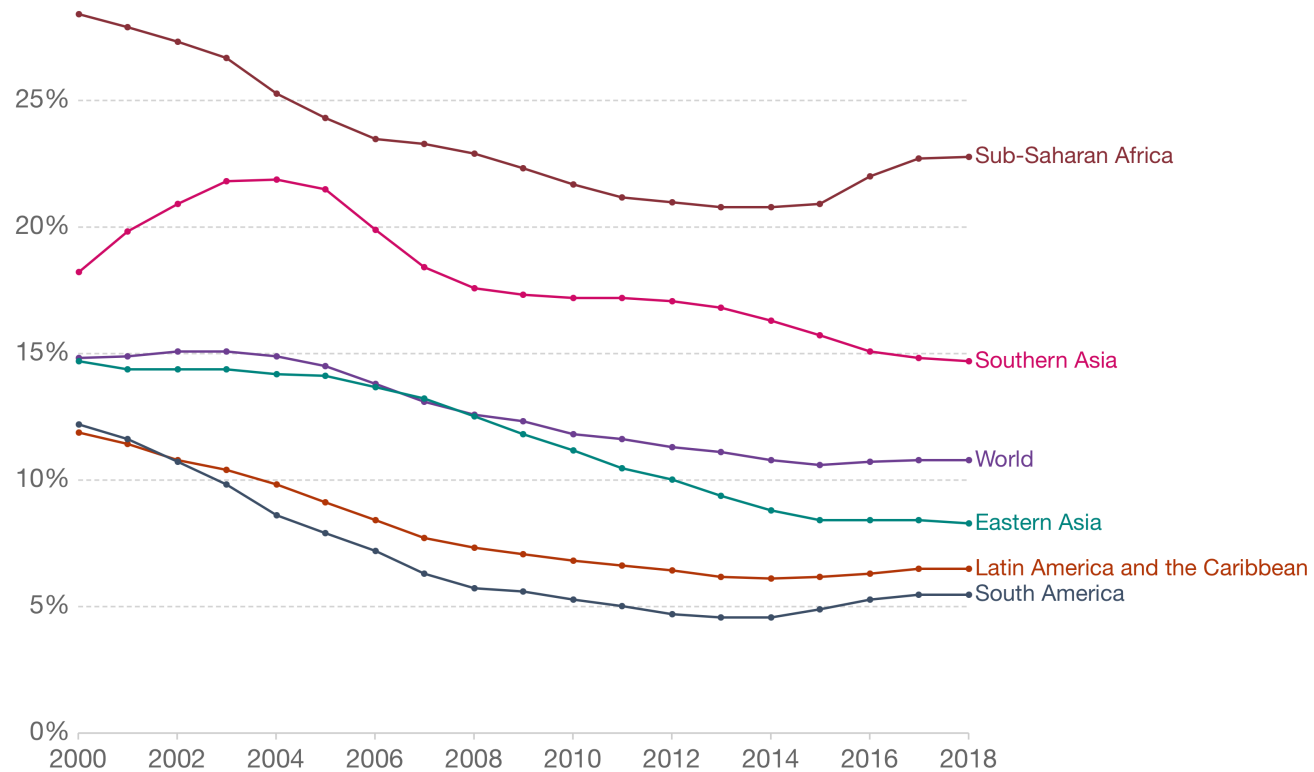
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality/ • CC BY

# Trends: malnutrition

## Share of people who are undernourished, 2000 to 2018

Undernourishment measures the share of the population that has a caloric intake which is insufficient to meet the minimum energy requirements necessary for a given individual.



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment • CC BY

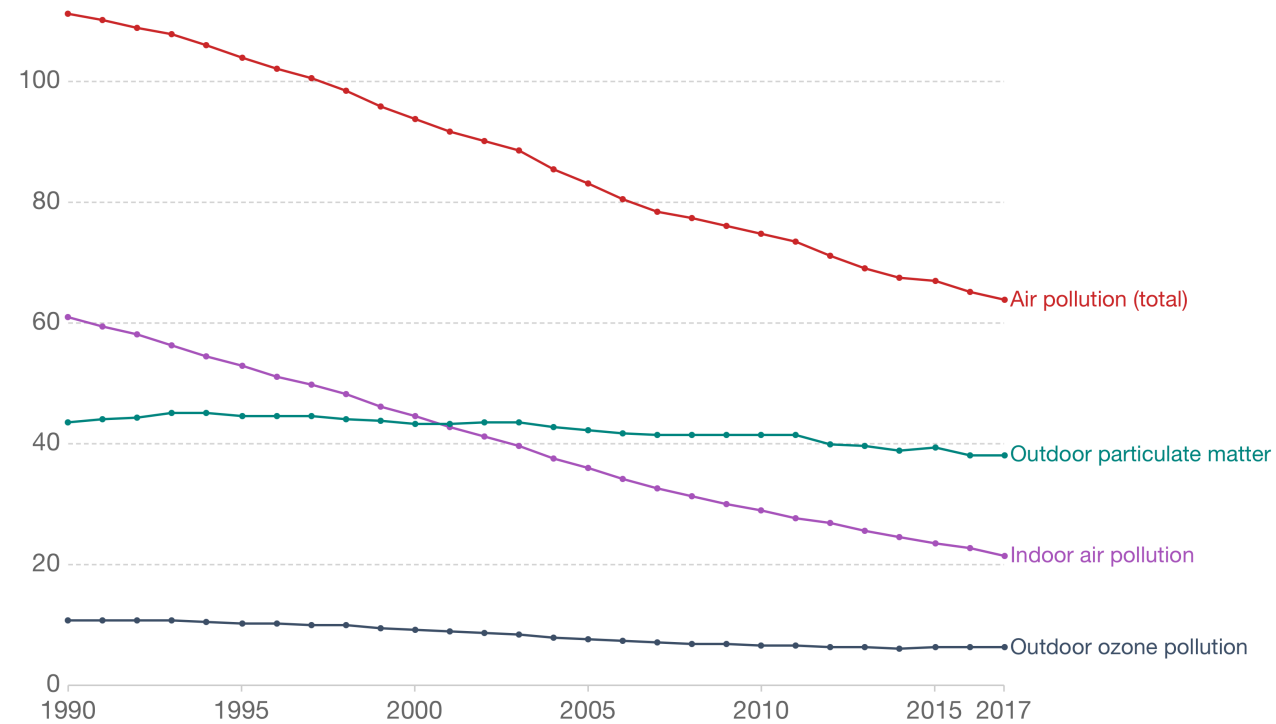


# Trends: air pollution

## Death rates from air pollution, World, 1990 to 2017

Death rates are given as the number of attributed deaths from pollution per 100,000 population. These rates are age-standardized, meaning they assume a constant age structure of the population: this allows for comparison between countries and over time.

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in Data



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

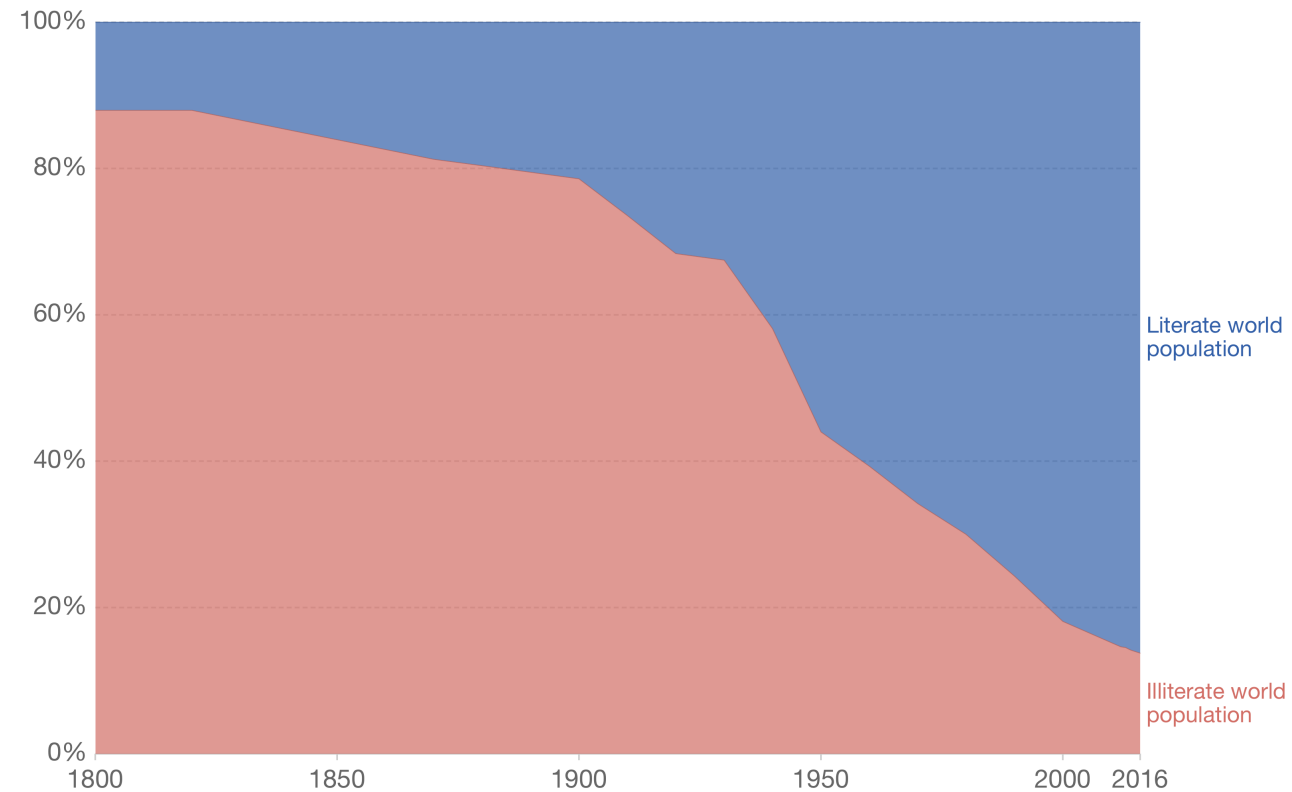
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# Trends: literacy

## Literate and illiterate world population

Population 15 years and older.

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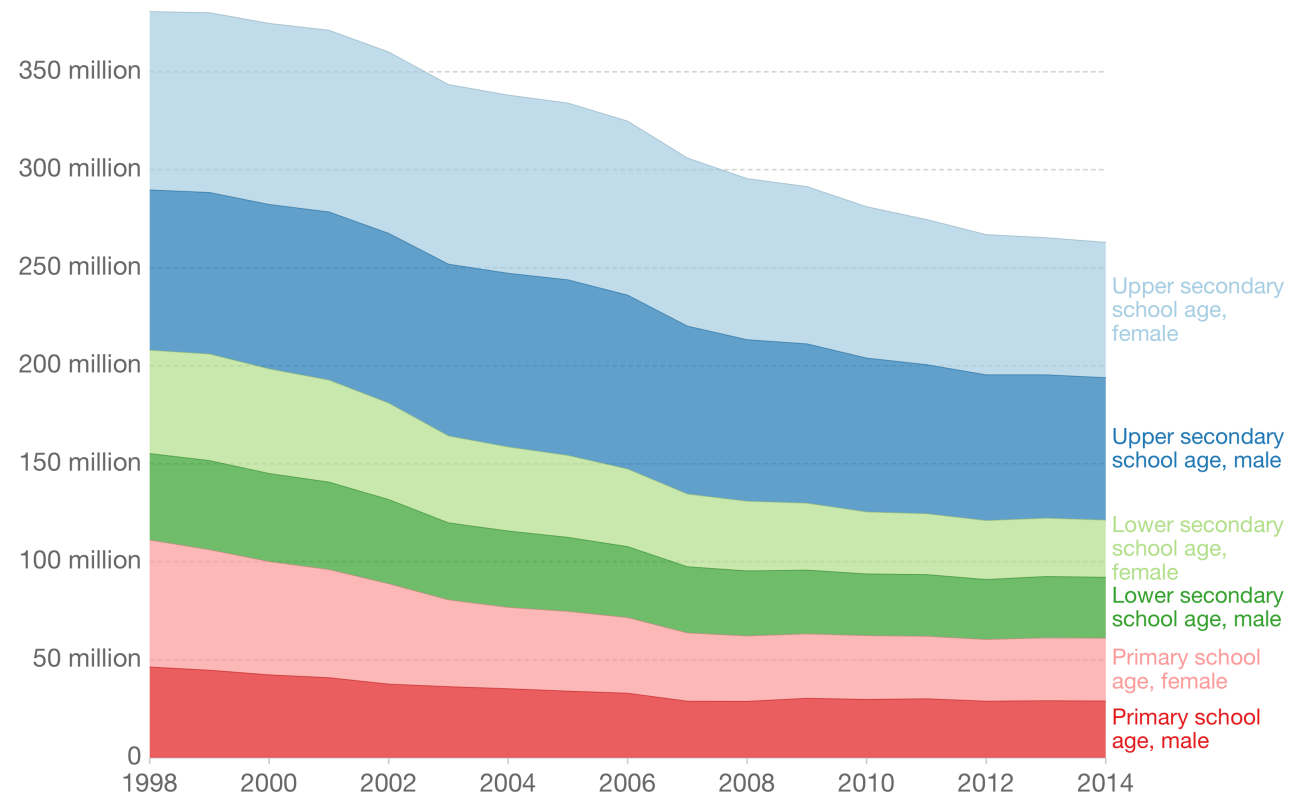
Source: Our World in Data based on OECD and UNESCO (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education • CC BY

# Trends: education

Number of out-of-school children, World, 1998 to 2014

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Source: World Bank

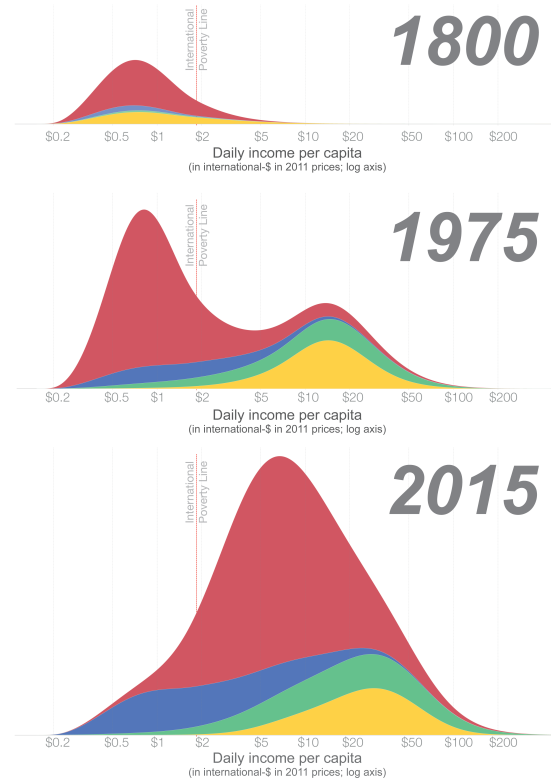
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# Trends: economic inequality

## Global income distribution in 1800, 1975, and 2015 Our World in Data

Income is measured by adjusting for price changes over time (inflation) and for price differences between countries (purchasing power parity (PPP) adjustment). These estimates are based on reconstructed National Accounts and within-country inequality measures. Non-market income (e.g. through home production such as subsistence farming) is taken into account. The *International Poverty Line* is set by the *United Nations* and is the poverty line that defines extreme poverty.

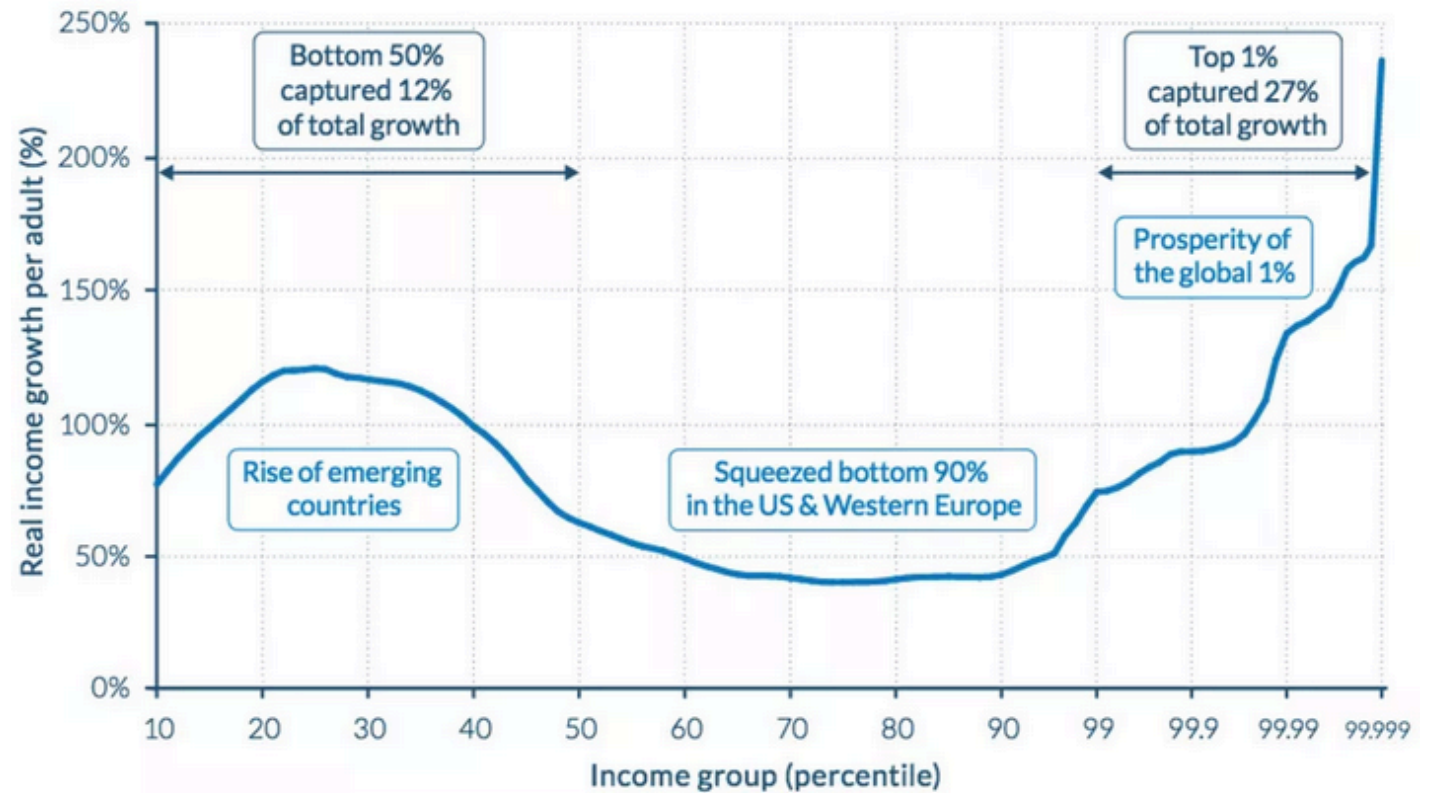
■ Europe 
 ■ Asia and Pacific 
 ■ Africa 
 ■ North- and South America



Data source: Calculations by Odo Rossig from Caporin et al. (2017). OurWorldInData.org. Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser.

## Figure 2.1.4

### Total income growth by percentile across all world regions, 1980–2016



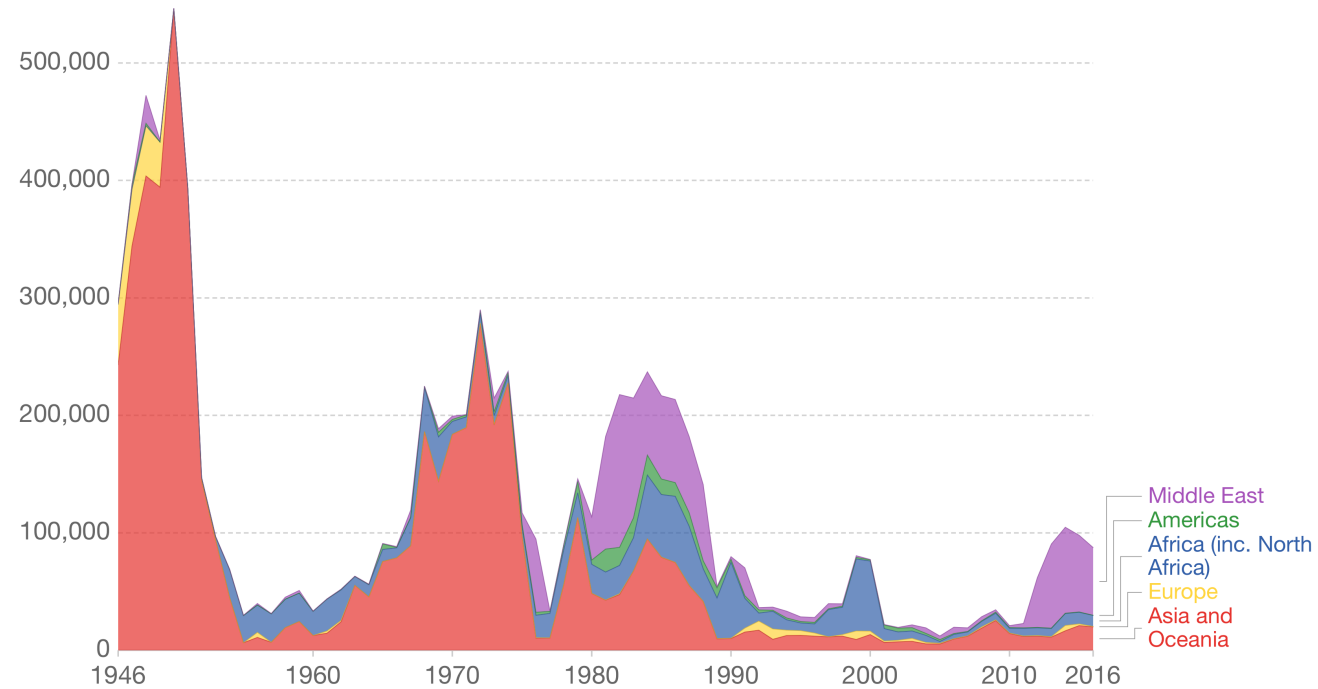
Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world) for more details.

# Trends: conflict

## Battle-related deaths in state-based conflicts since 1946, by world region , 1946 to 2016

Our World  
in Data

The region refers not to the location of the battle but to the location of the primary state or states involved in the conflict (see 'Sources' tab). Only conflicts in which at least one party was the government of a state and which generated more than 25 battle-related deaths are included. The data refer to direct violent deaths (i.e. excluding outbreaks of disease or famine).



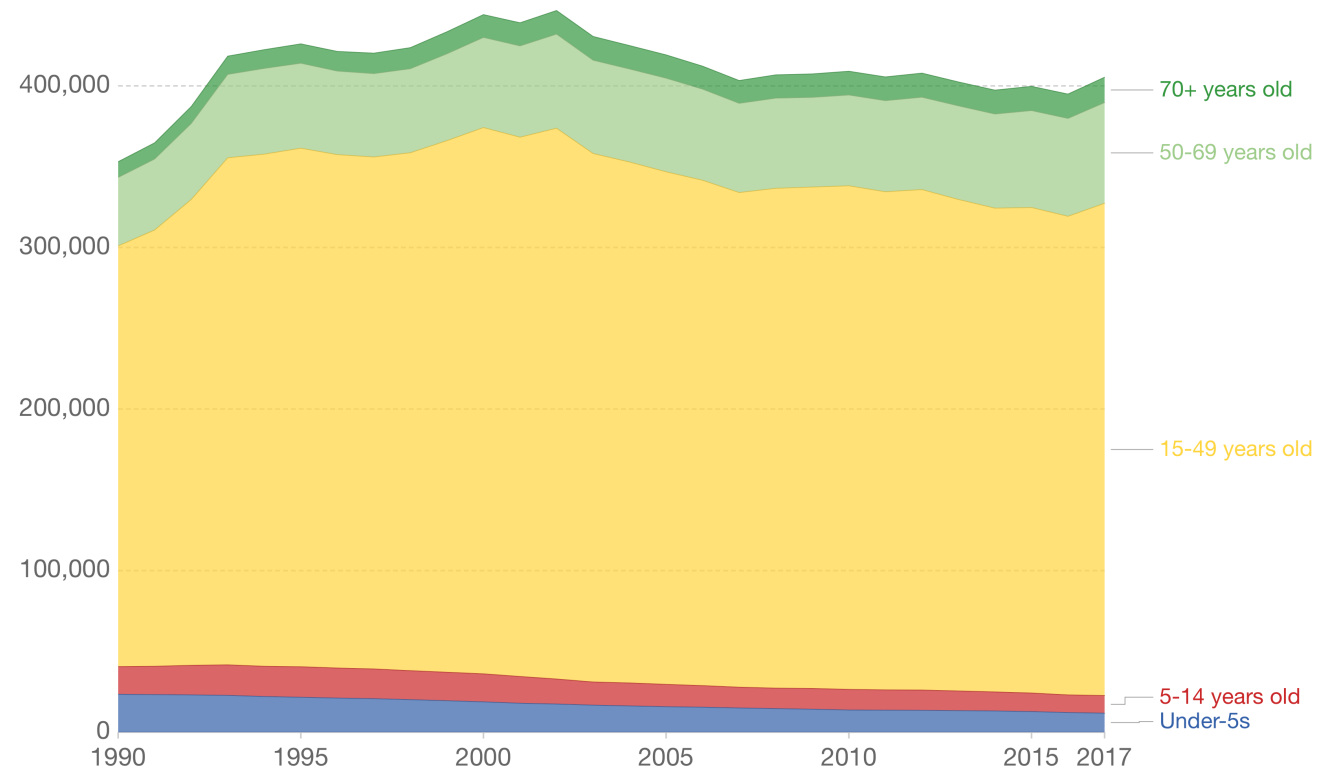
Source: UCDP/PRIO

CC BY

# Trends: homicides

Deaths from homicide, by age, World, 1990 to 2017

Annual number of homicide deaths, differentiated by age group.



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (GBD)

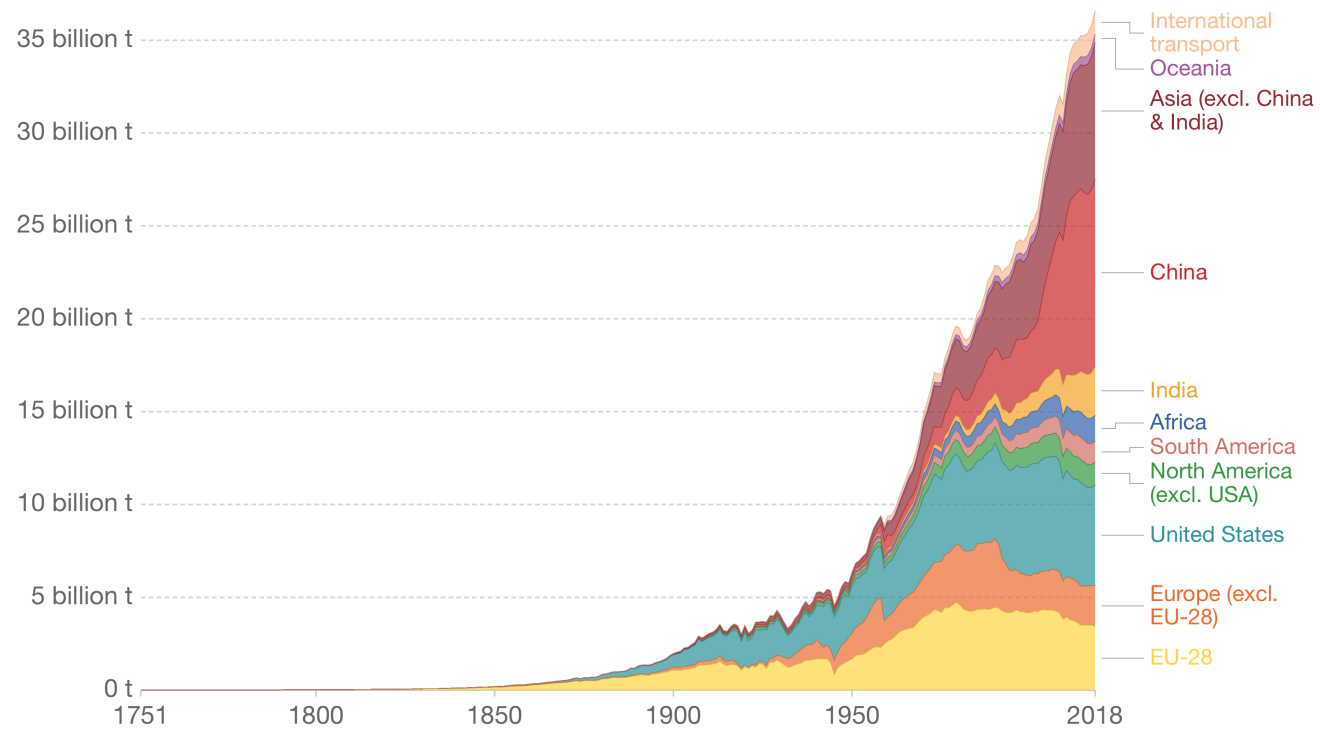
[OurWorldInData.org/homicides/](https://OurWorldInData.org/homicides/) • CC BY

# Trends: climate change

## Annual total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, by world region

This measures CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels and cement production only – land use change is not included.

Our World  
in Data



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC); Global Carbon Project (GCP)

Note: 'Statistical differences' included in the GCP dataset is not included here.

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

What explains these dramatic  
(if uneven) changes?



# Course overview

- Part I: Introduction
  - Deprivation and plenty in the contemporary world —>
  - Development
- Part II: Explaining development
  - Modernization and neoliberalism
  - Geography
  - Historical legacies:
    - Colonialism
    - Dependency / underdevelopment
    - Institutions and institutionalism

# Course overview

- Part III: Political development
  - States, state capacity, and its developmental importance
  - Construction of state capacity
  - The developmental pitfalls of capable states
  - Political regimes and their developmental performance
  - Distribution of political power and state-society relations:
    - Neopatrimonialism
    - The politics of collective identities and its developmental effects
    - Political violence, conflict, and development

# Course overview

- Part IV: What is to be done?
  - Foreign aid, development interventions, and their efficacy
  - Trade and migration

# Course organization

- Readings:
  - Book chapters and journal articles + some non-academic sources
  - Some of the most important contributions to development scholarship
- Lectures and seminars
- Contact:
  - Office hours
  - Moodle forum and messages

# Assessment

- Research proposal 5%
- Research essay:
  - Initial draft 20%
  - Final draft 20%
- Term test 15%
- Final exam 25%
- Class involvement 15%

# Course policies and requirements



## IT'S IN THE SYLLABUS

This message brought to you by every instructor that ever lived.

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# Commitments

