

PLS 140  
Introduction to  
Comparative Politics

Week 4, Lecture 1:  
Development

# Recap

- The formation of contemporary states as a result of *longue durée* historical processes

# Plan for this week

- Development, inequality, and exclusion

# Plan for today

- Development and political development

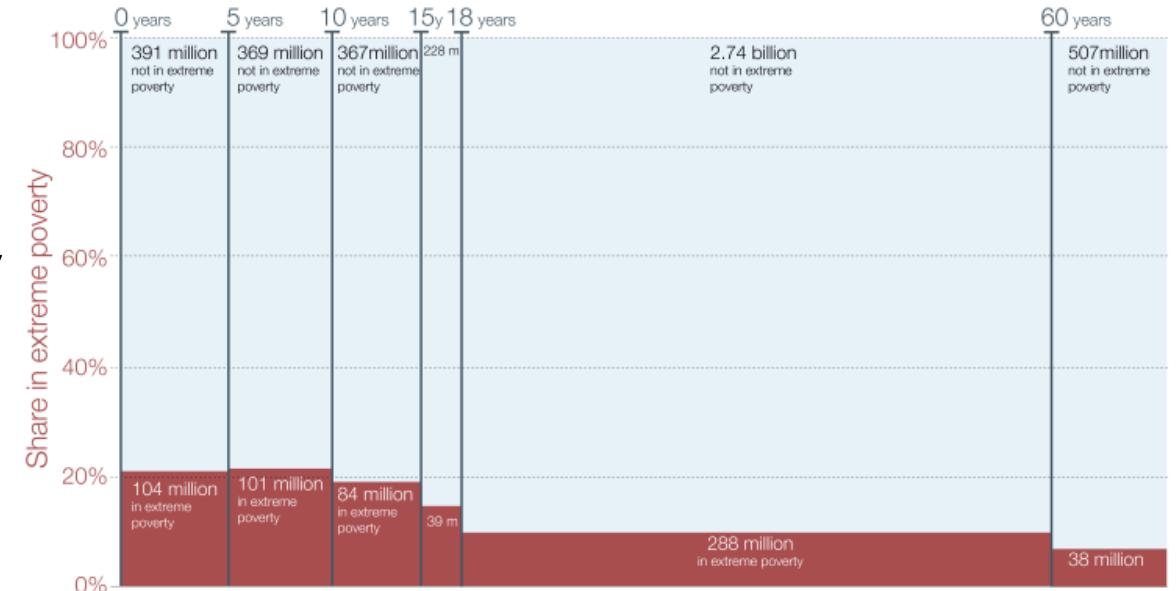
# Deprivation: poverty

- 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.

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- 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%

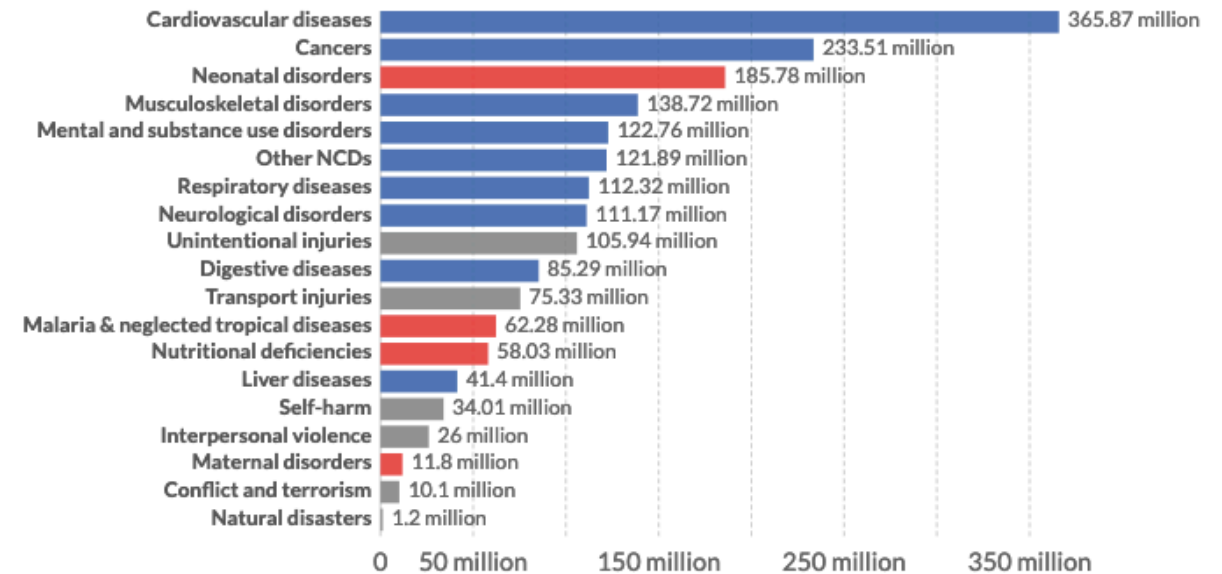
## Burden of disease by cause, World, 2017

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.

Our World  
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⇌ Change country



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

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# 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

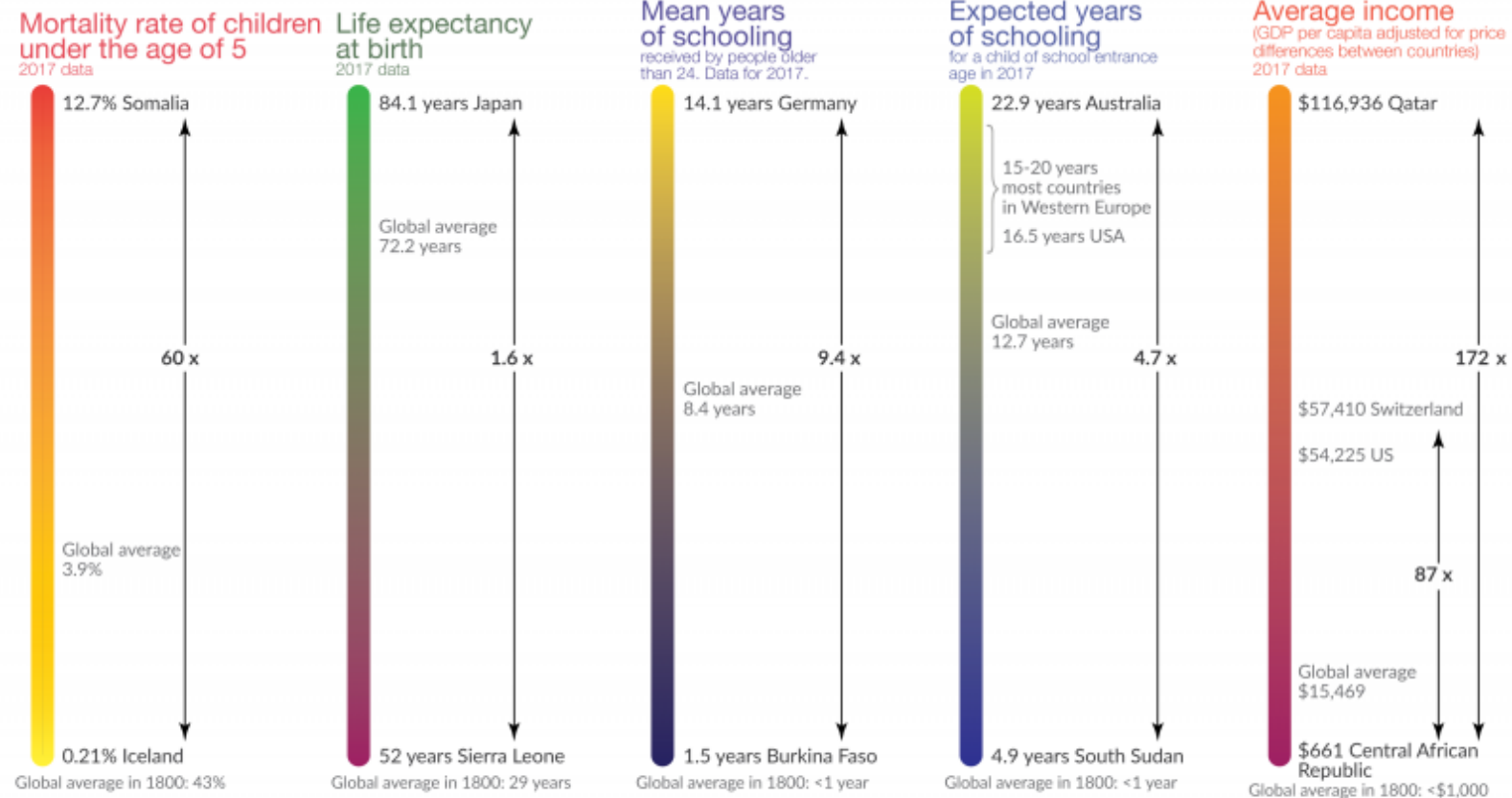


# Plenty

- 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

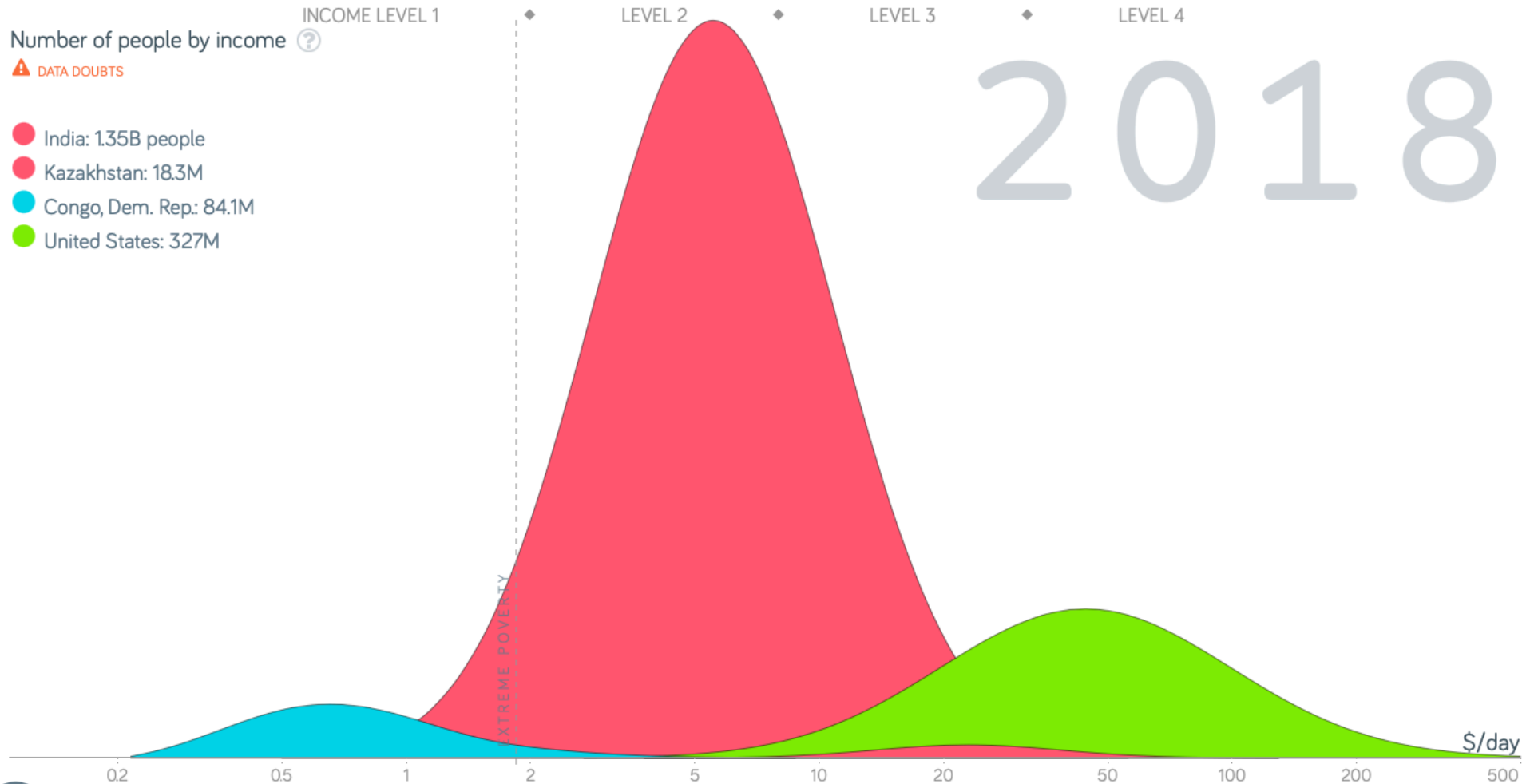
## Global inequality in living conditions between the world's worst-off and best-off countries



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.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser.

# A world of deprivation and plenty

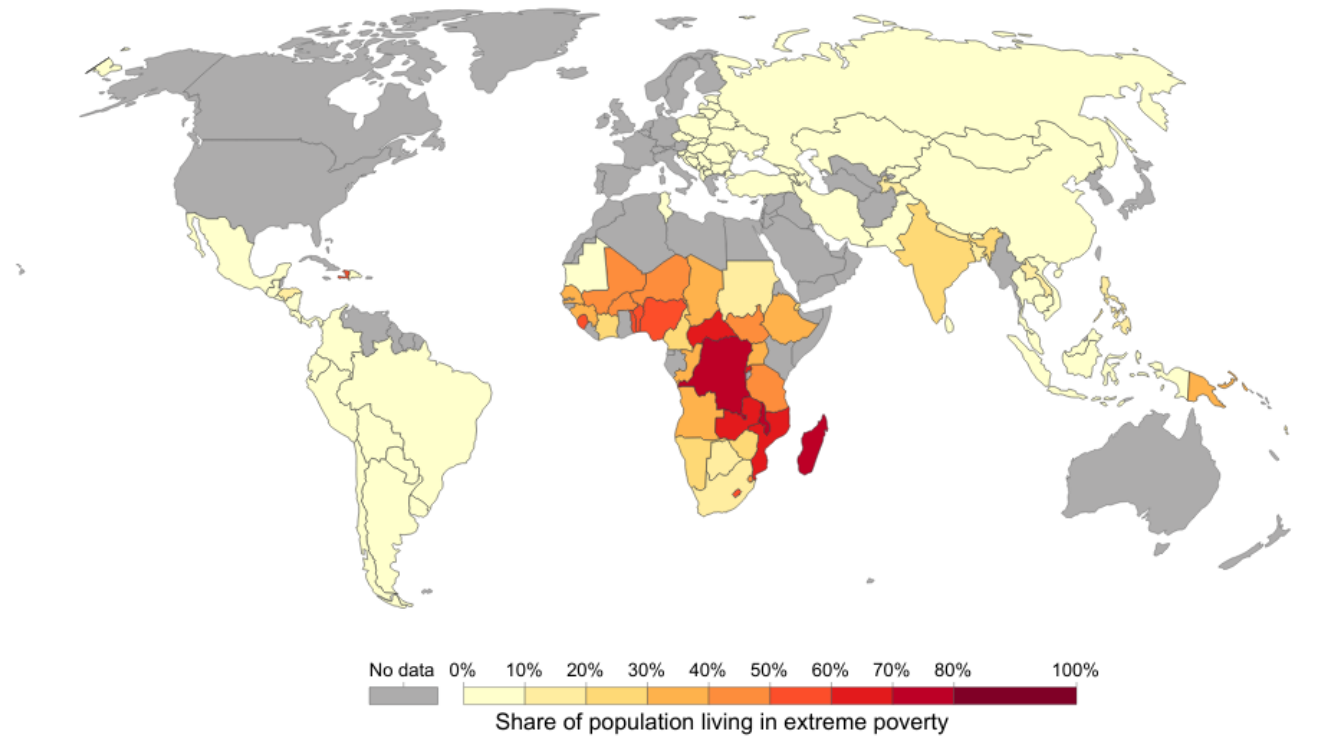


Source: <https://www.gapminder.org/>

# 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)

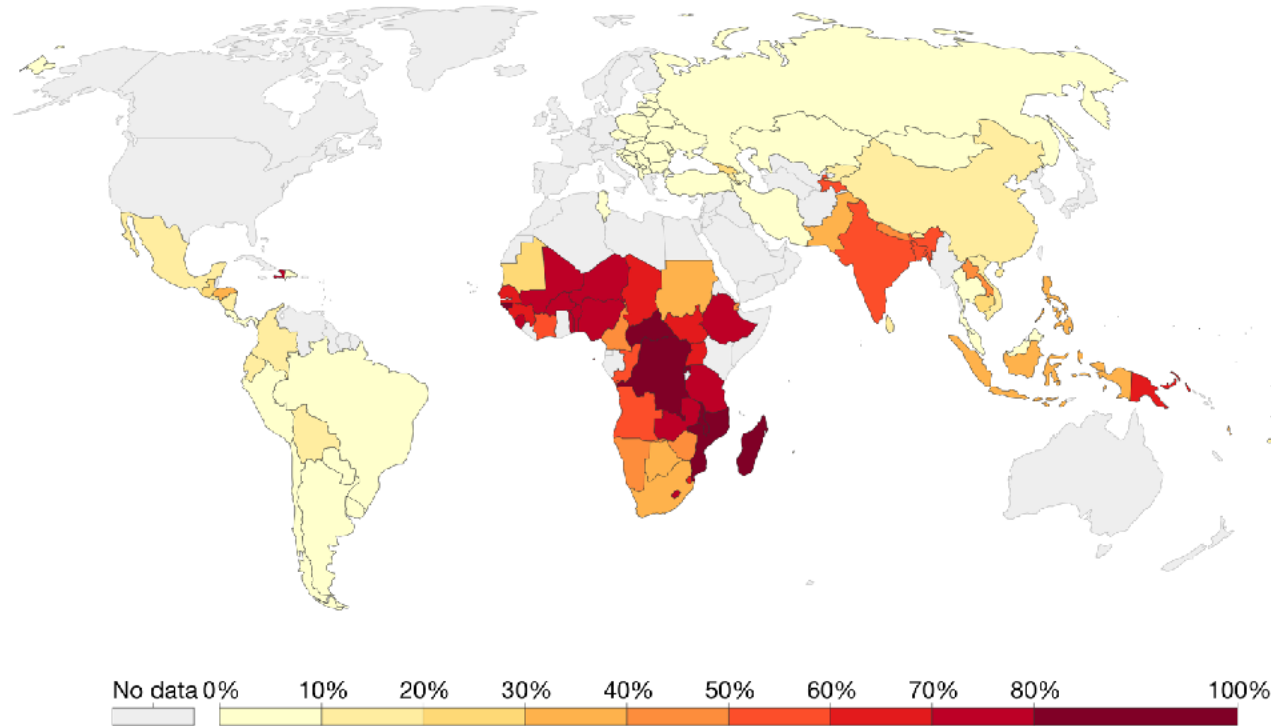
[OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/](https://OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/) • CC BY-SA

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.



Source: World Bank – WDI

[OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/](https://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.

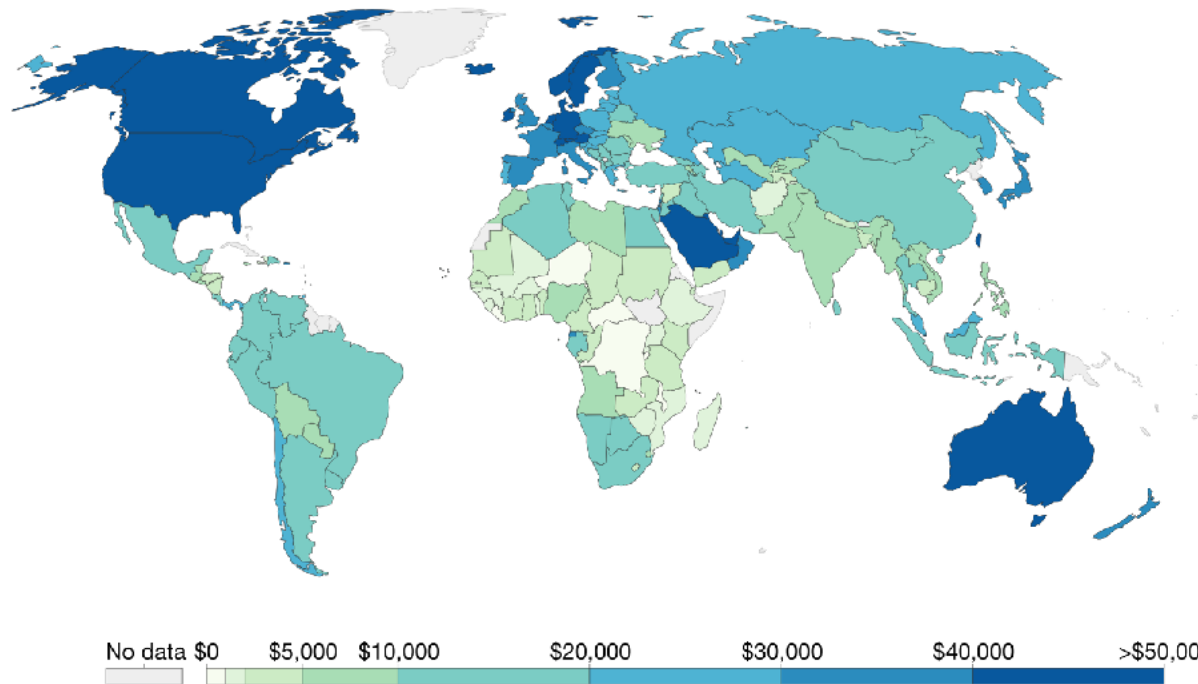
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# Geographic distribution: wealth

## 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 • CC BY

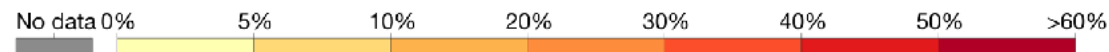
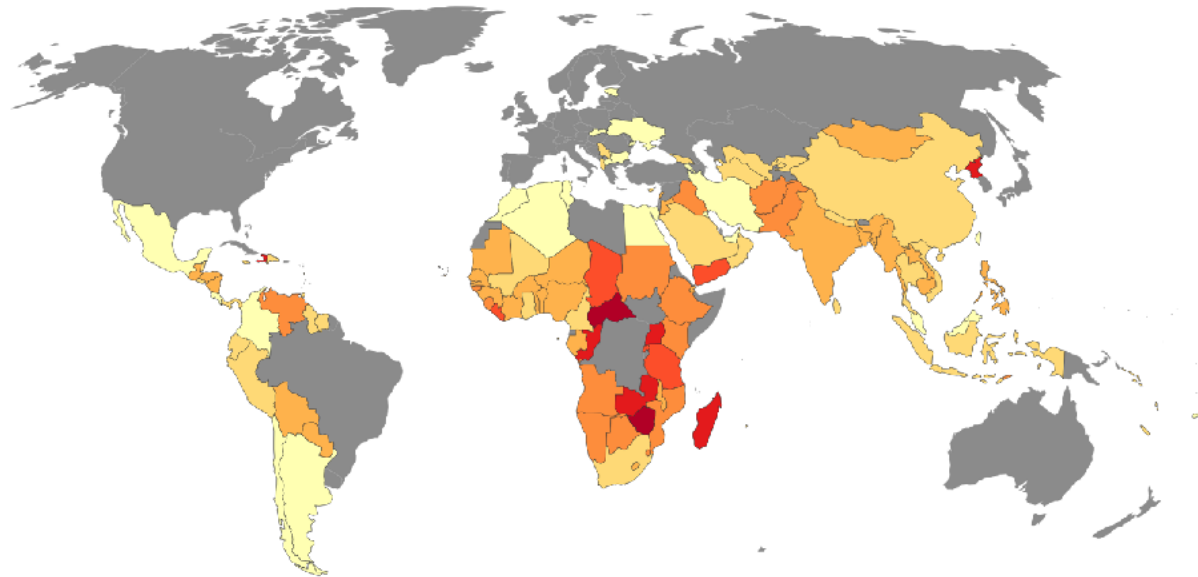
Note: These series are adjusted for price differences between countries using multiple benchmark years, and are therefore suitable for cross-country comparisons of income levels at different points in time.

# 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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in Data



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

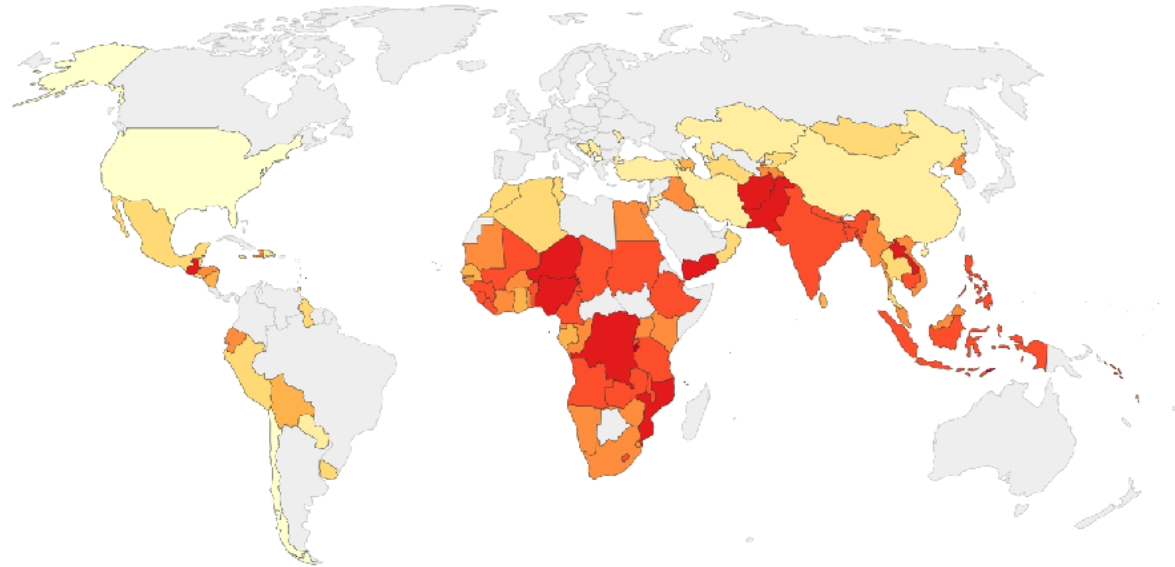
[OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-underrnourishment](https://OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-underrnourishment) • CC BY

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.

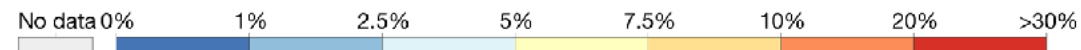
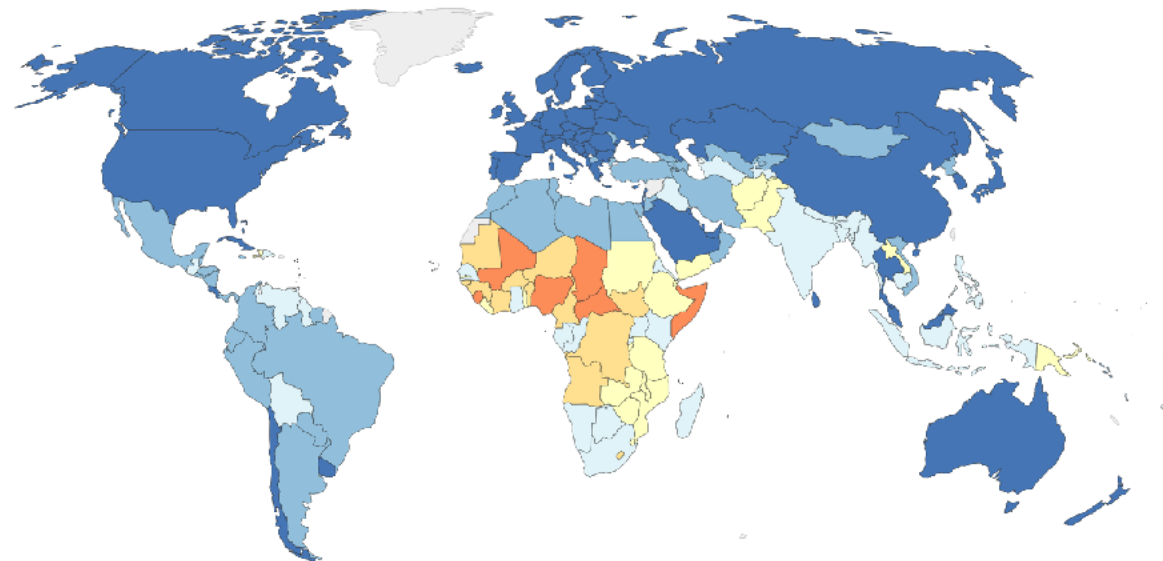


# Geographic distribution: child mortality

## Child mortality rate, 2017

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

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in Data



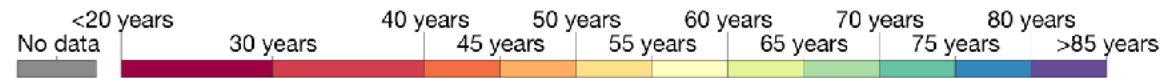
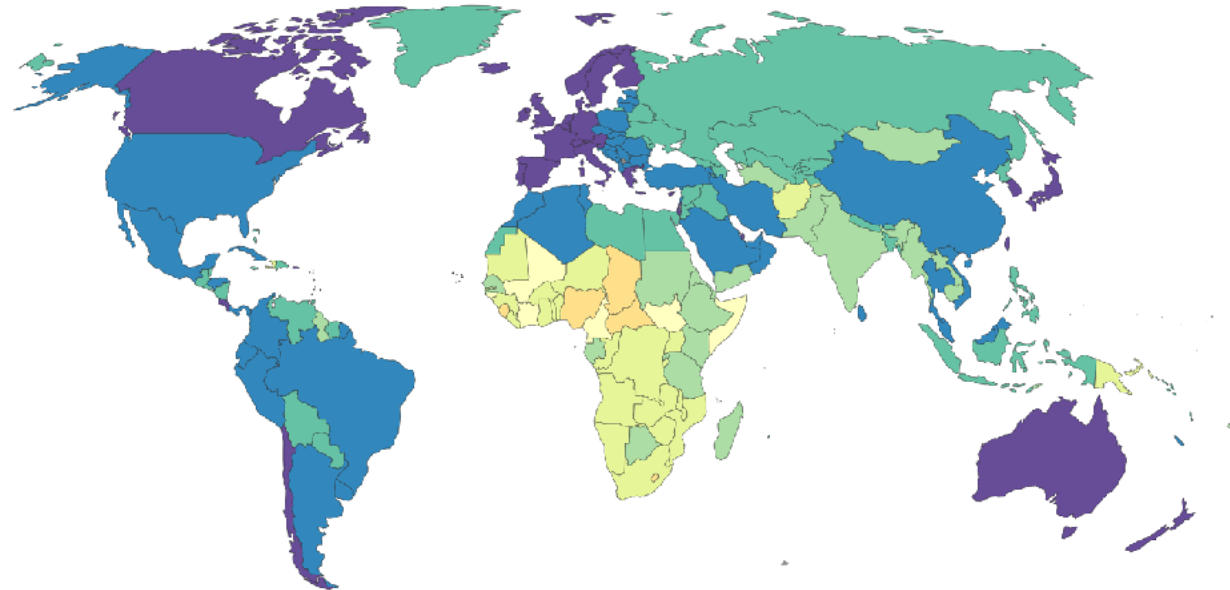
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

[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)

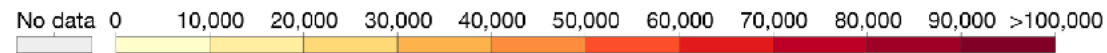
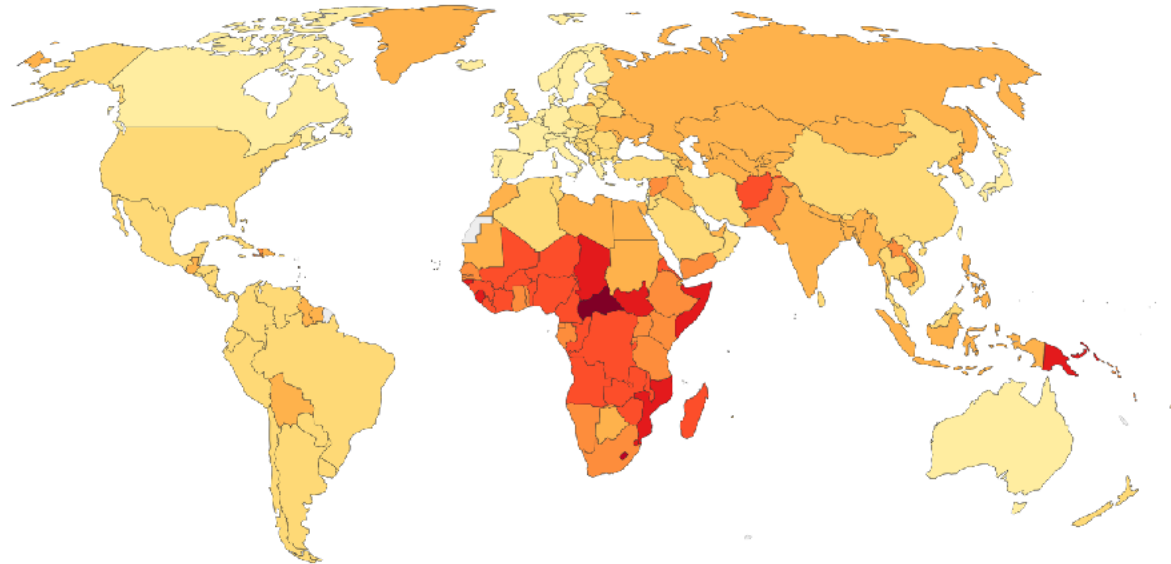
[OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy](https://OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy) • CC BY

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

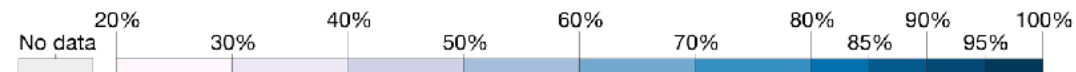
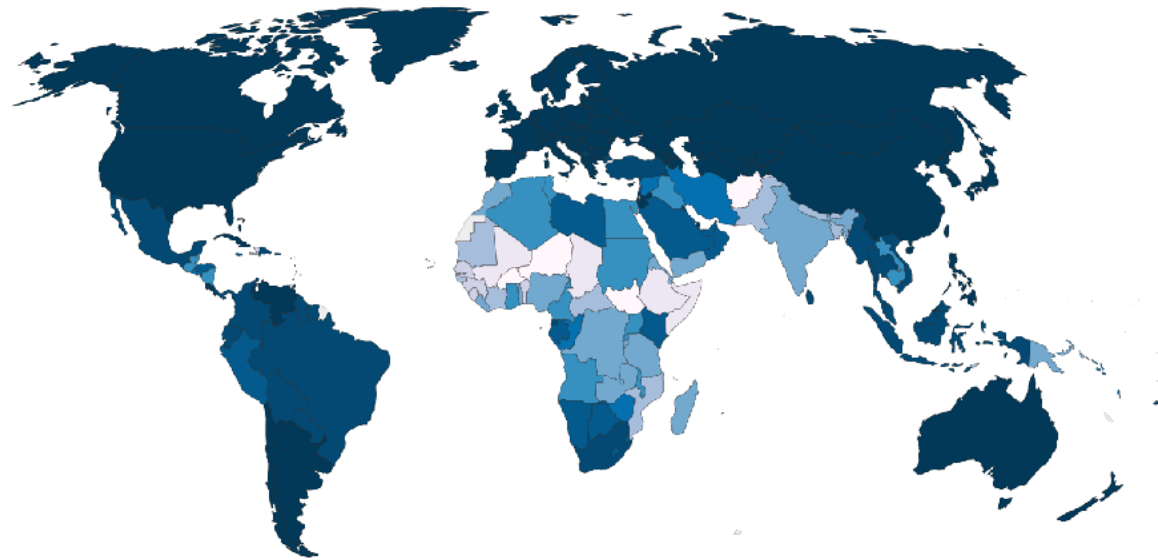
Note: To allow comparisons between countries and over time this metric is age-standardized.

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

# Geographic distribution: literacy

## Literacy rate by country, 2011

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



Source: CIA Factbook (2016)

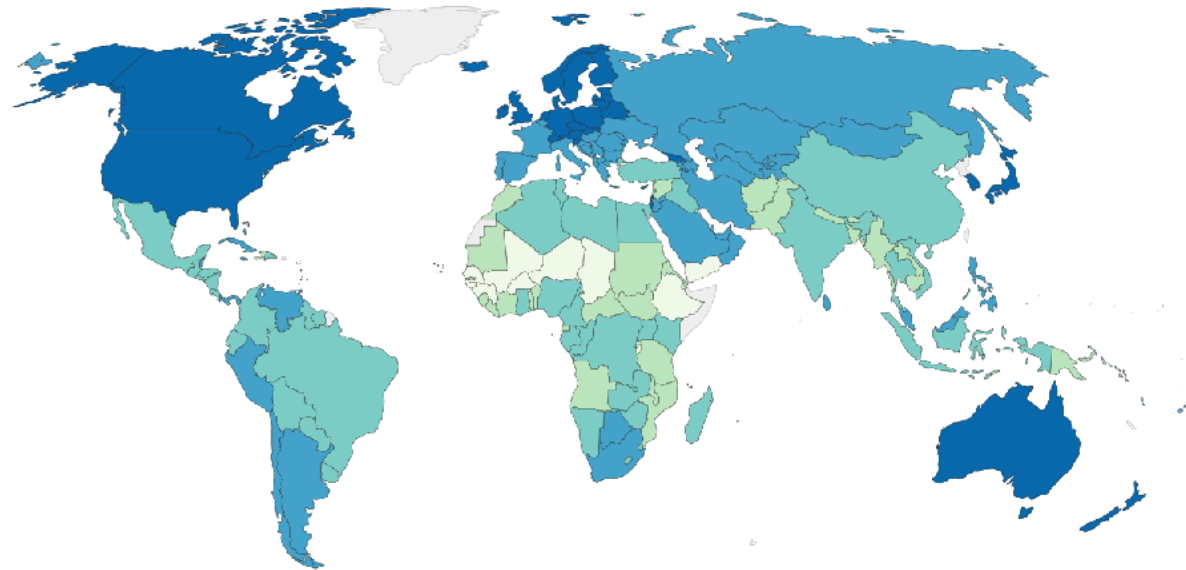
[OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education](https://OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education) • CC BY

# Geographic distribution: education

## Mean years of schooling, 2017

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

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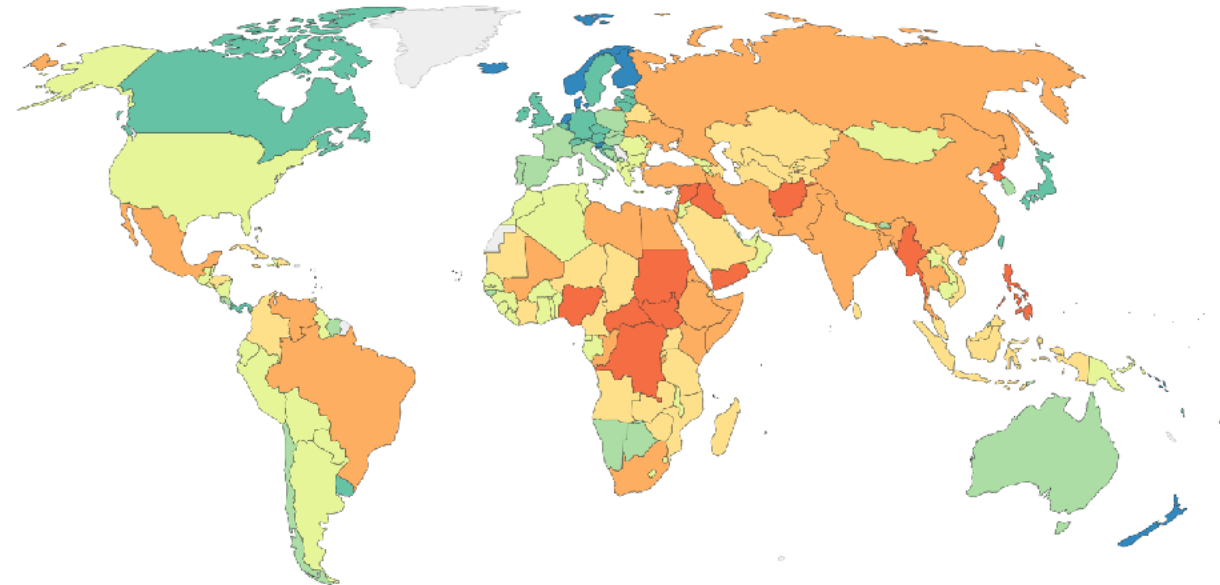
Source: Lee-Lee (2016), Barro-Lee (2018) and UNDP, HDR (2018)

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# 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).

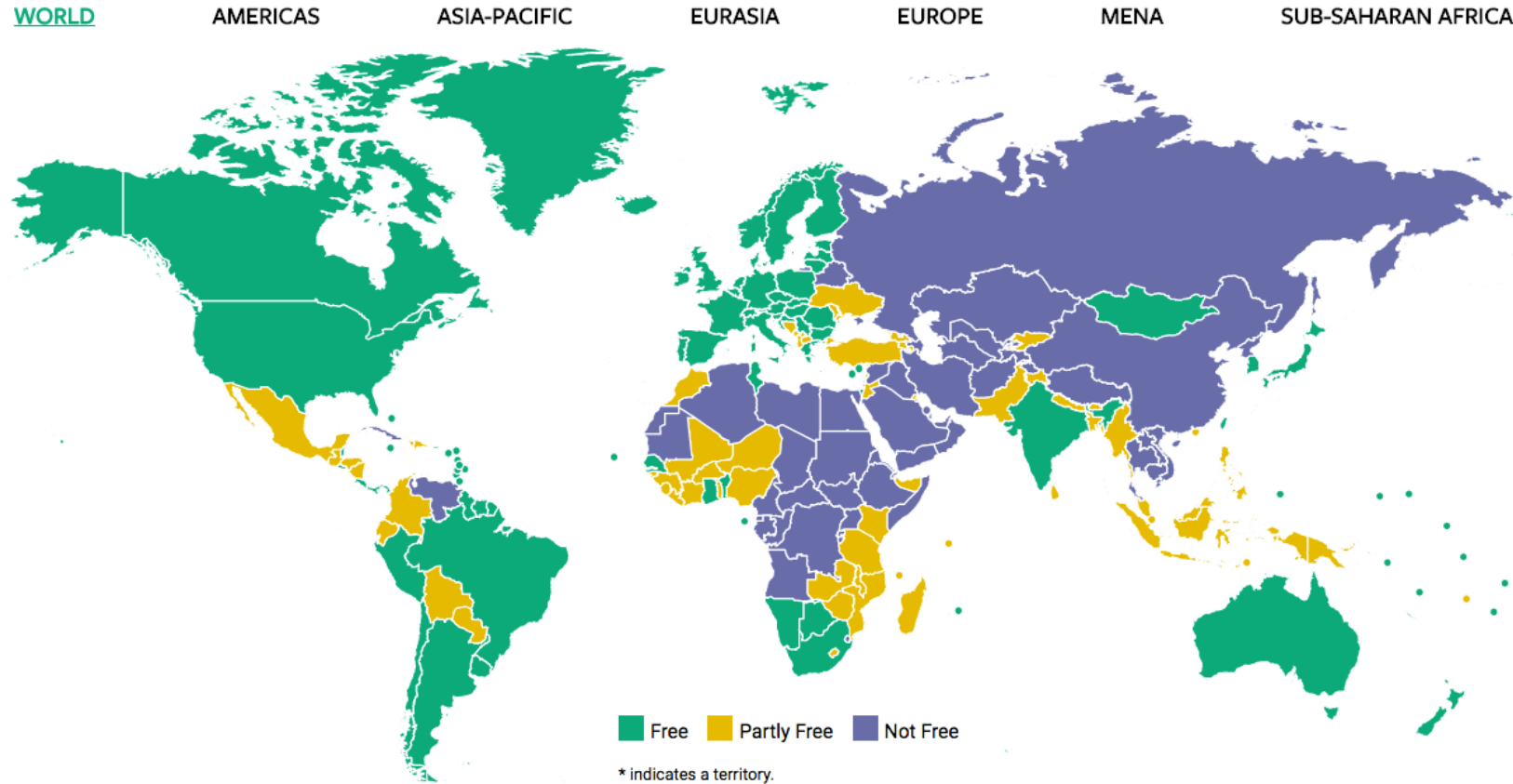


Source: Schnakenberg and Fariss (2014), Fariss (2019)

[OurWorldInData.org/human-rights/](https://OurWorldInData.org/human-rights/) • CC BY

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

# Geographic distribution: political freedom

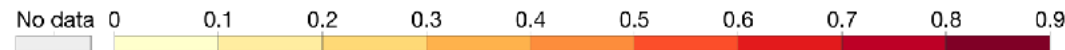
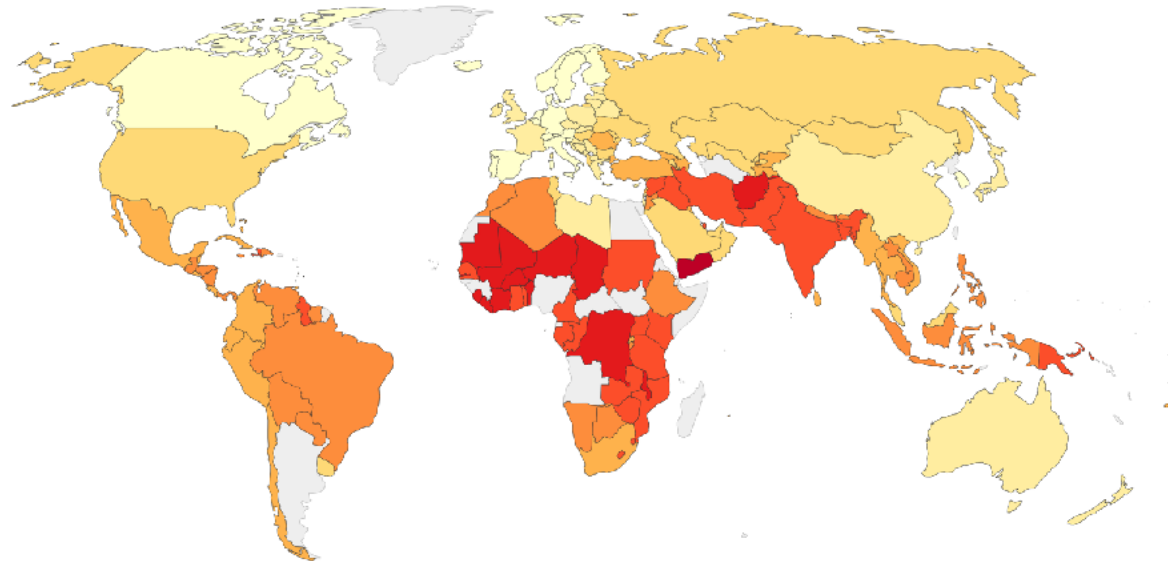


Source: <https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

# 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.

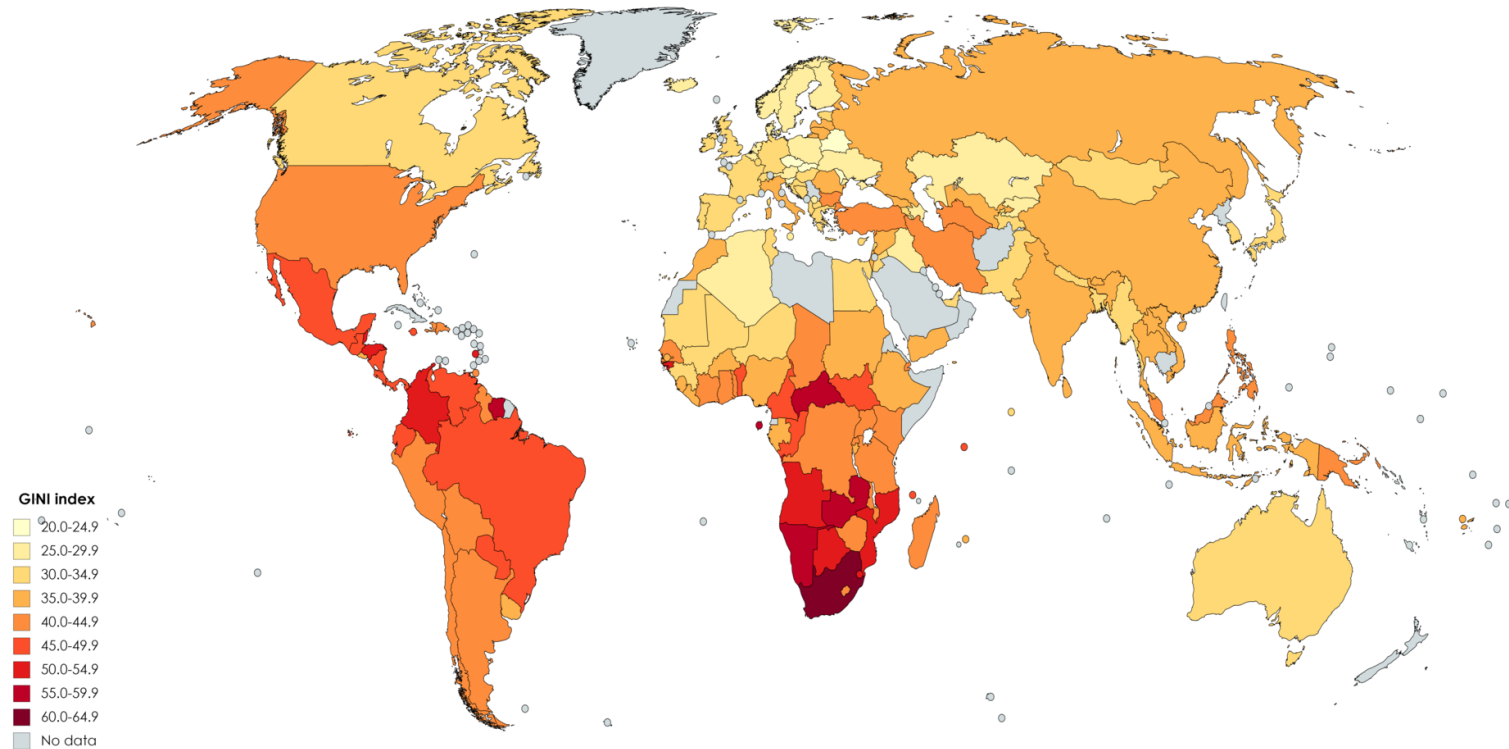


Source: Human Development Report (2015)

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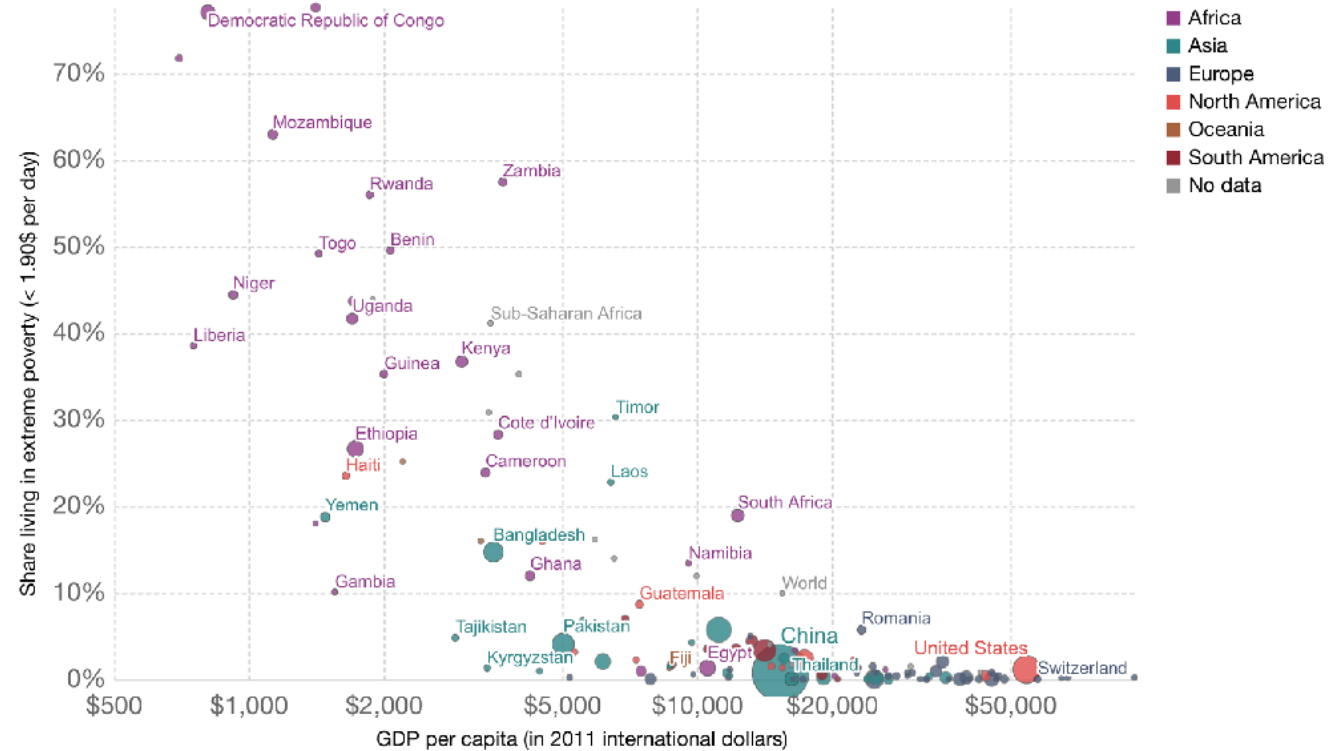
# Geographic distribution: economic inequality



# 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.



Source: World Bank - WDI

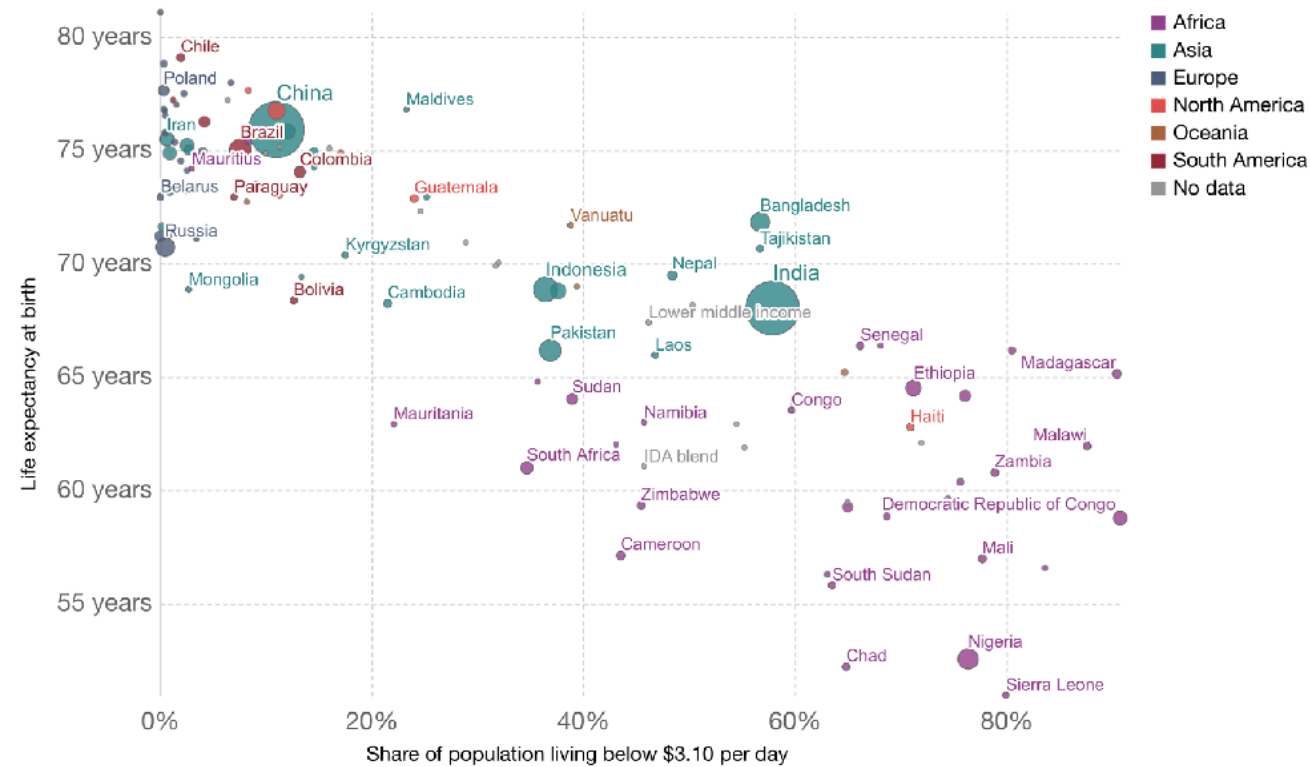
OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ - CC BY

# 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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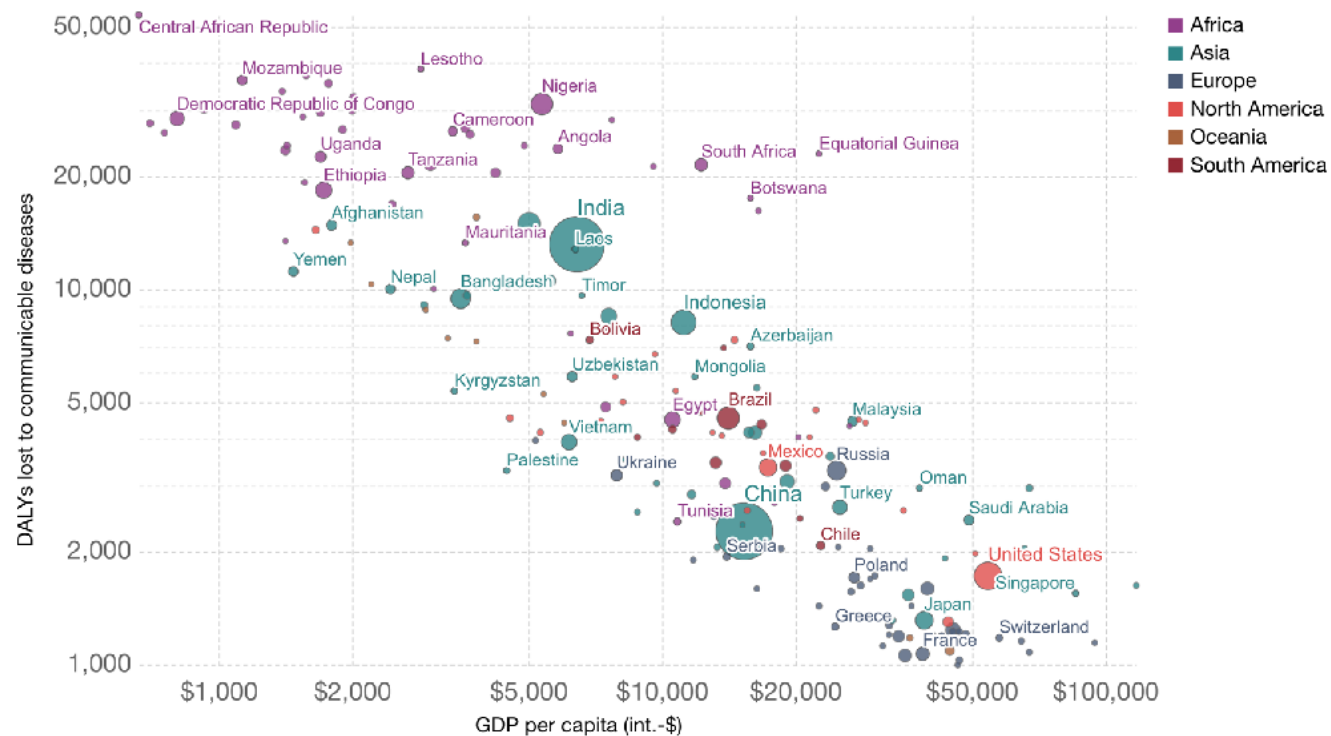
Source: World Bank

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

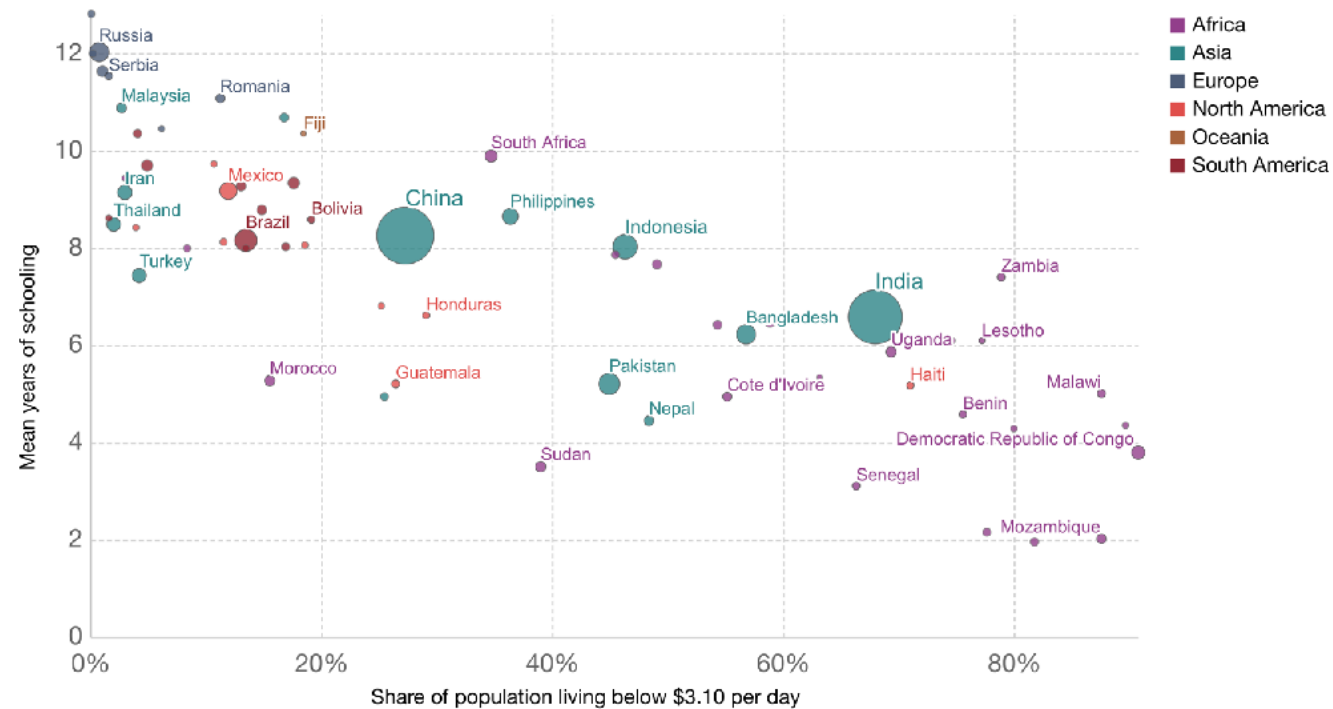
OurWorldInData.org/burden-of-disease/ • CC BY

# 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 living below \$3.10 international dollars per day. Colours represent world regions. Bubble sizes are proportional to the total country population.

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in Data

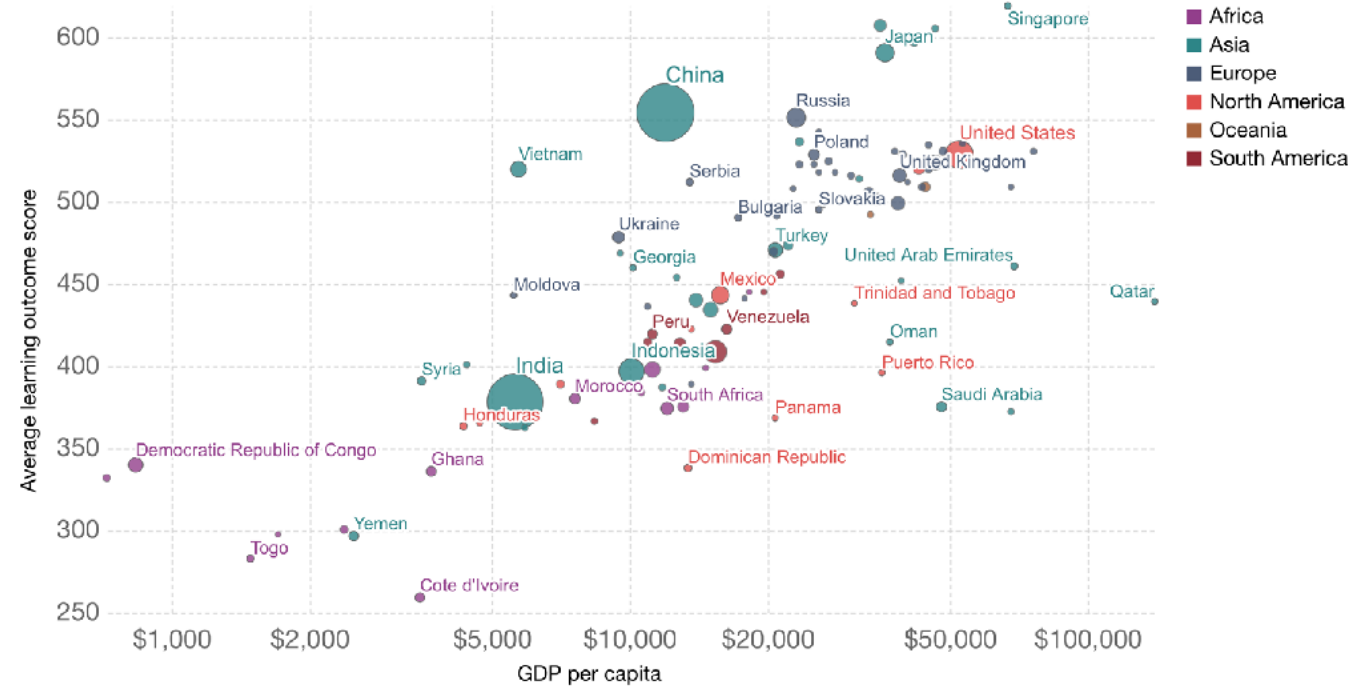


Source: World Bank – WDI, Lee and Lee (2016), Population (Gapminder, HYDE(2016) & UN (2019)), Our World In Data  
OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY

# 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.



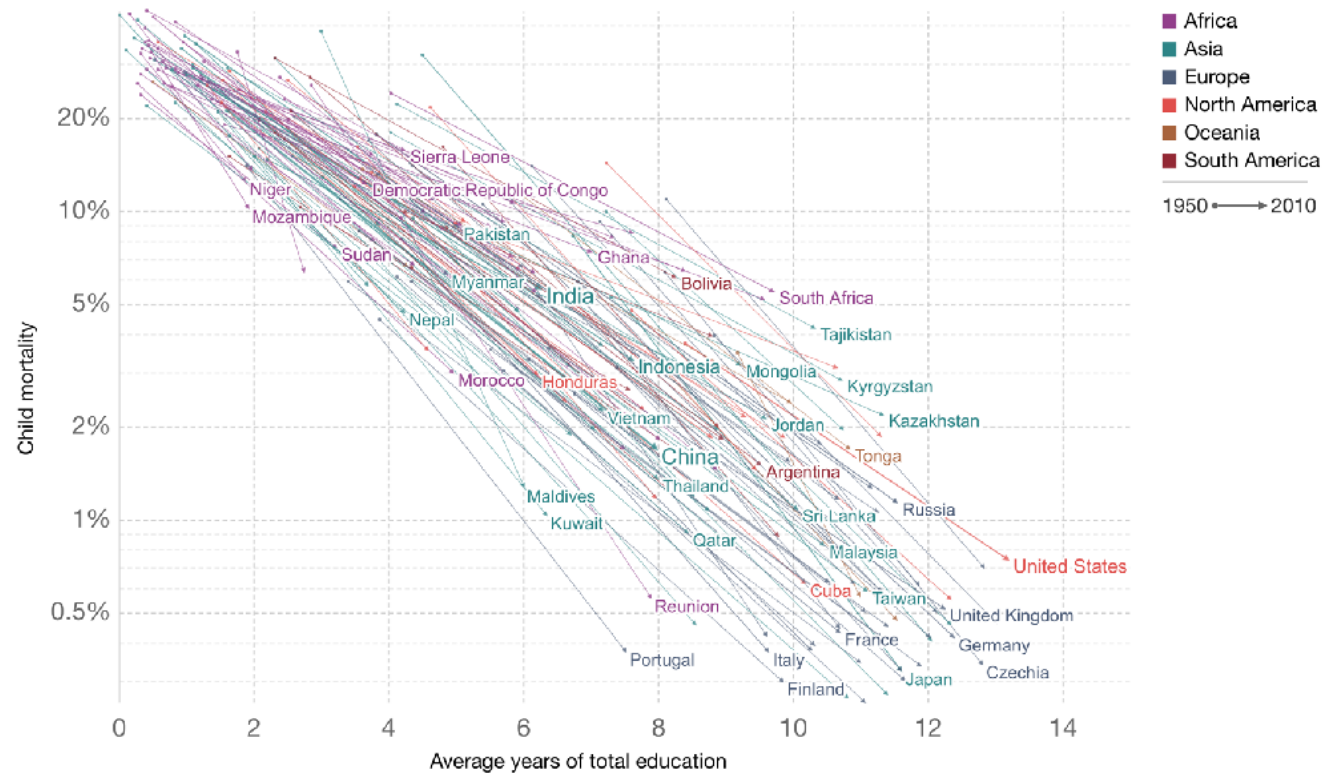
Source: Altinok, Angrist, and Patrinos (2018), Maddison Project Database (2018), Population (Gapminder, HYDE(2016) & UN (2019)), OuEC BY World In Data

# 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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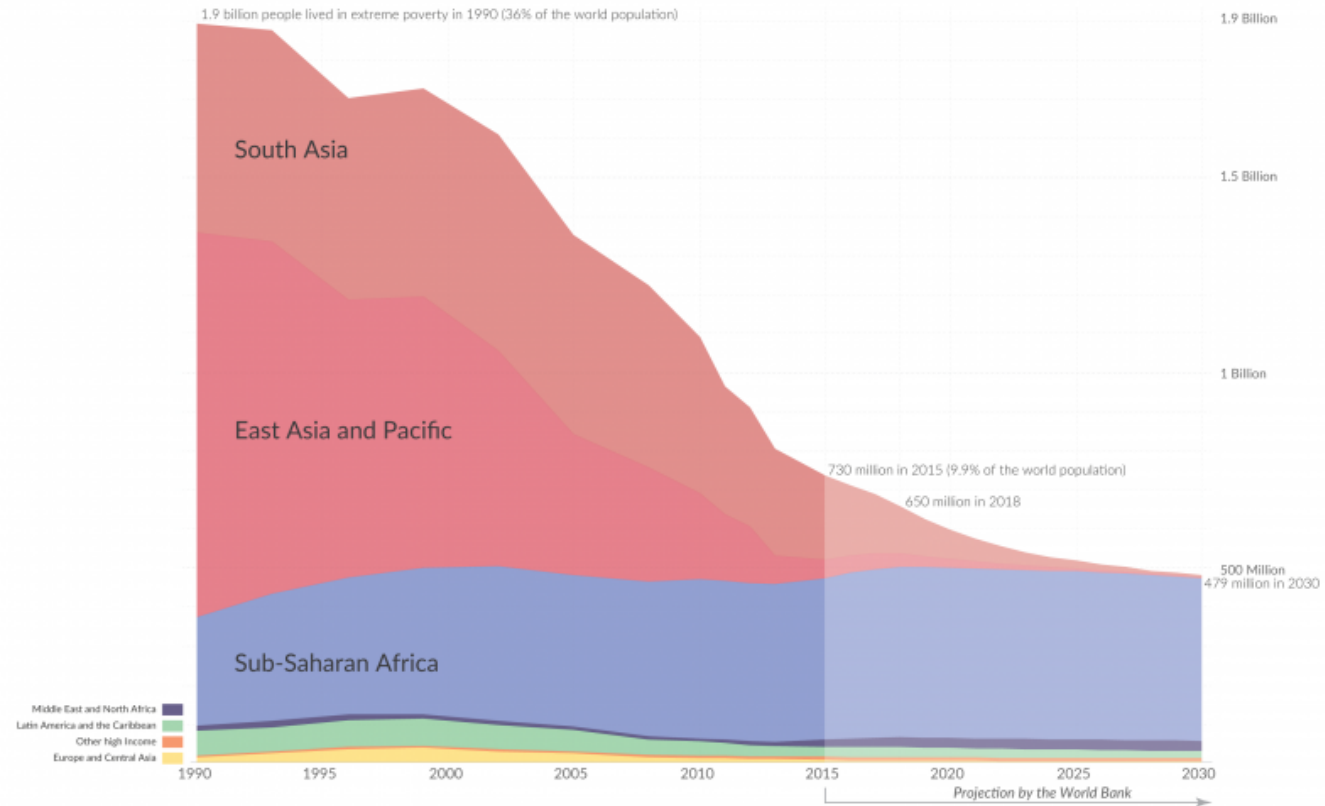
Source: UN Population Division, Barro Lee Education Dataset

OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality/ • CC BY

# Trends: poverty

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

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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, where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser.

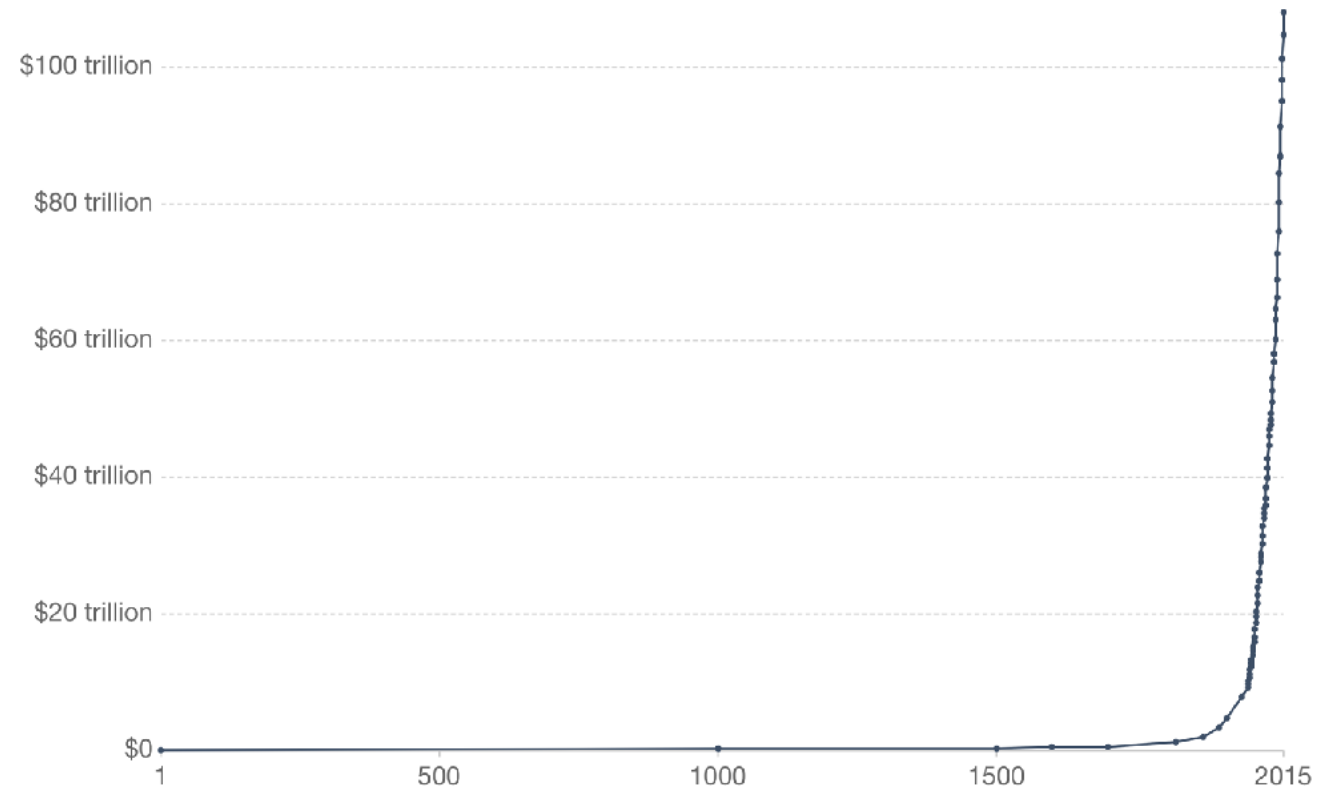


# Trends: economic growth

## 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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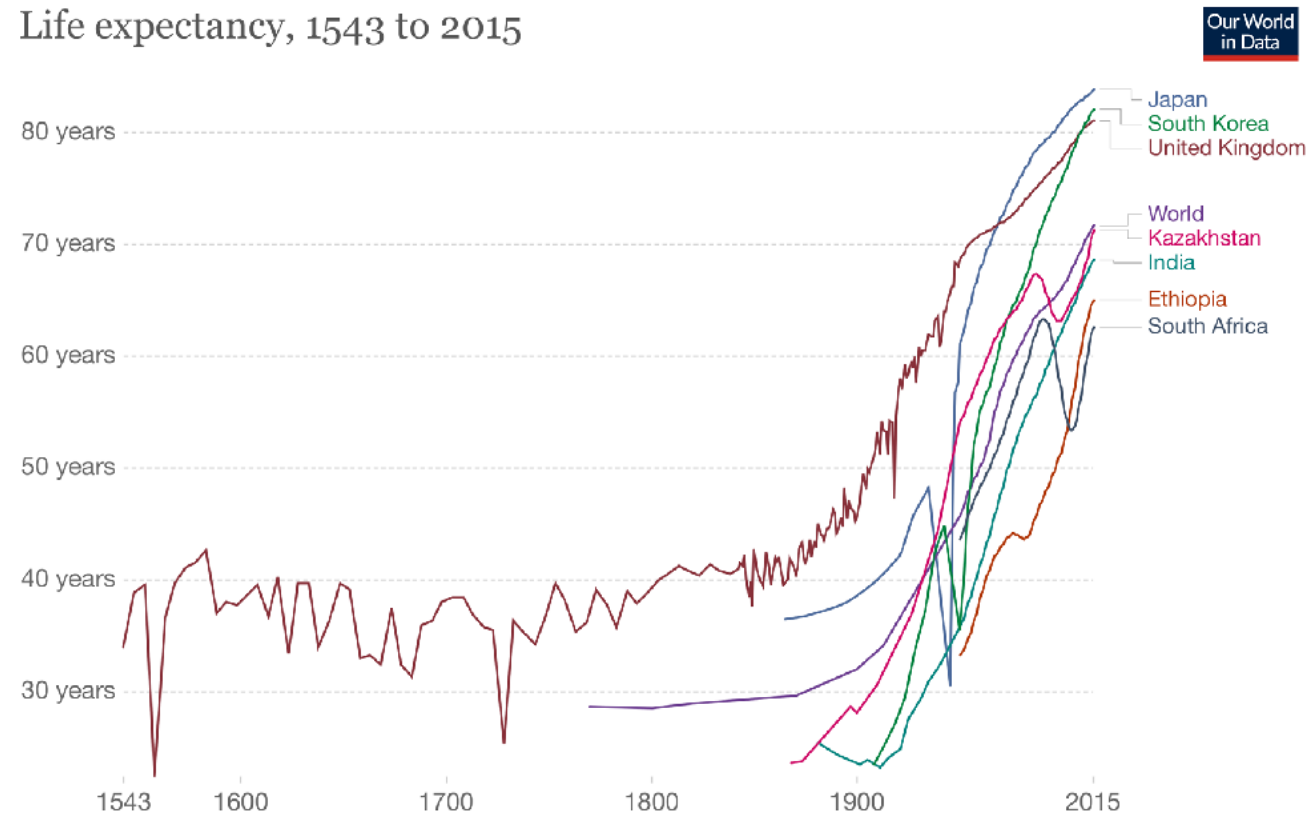


Source: World GDP - Our World In Data based on World Bank & Maddison (2017)

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# Trends: life expectancy

Life expectancy, 1543 to 2015



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

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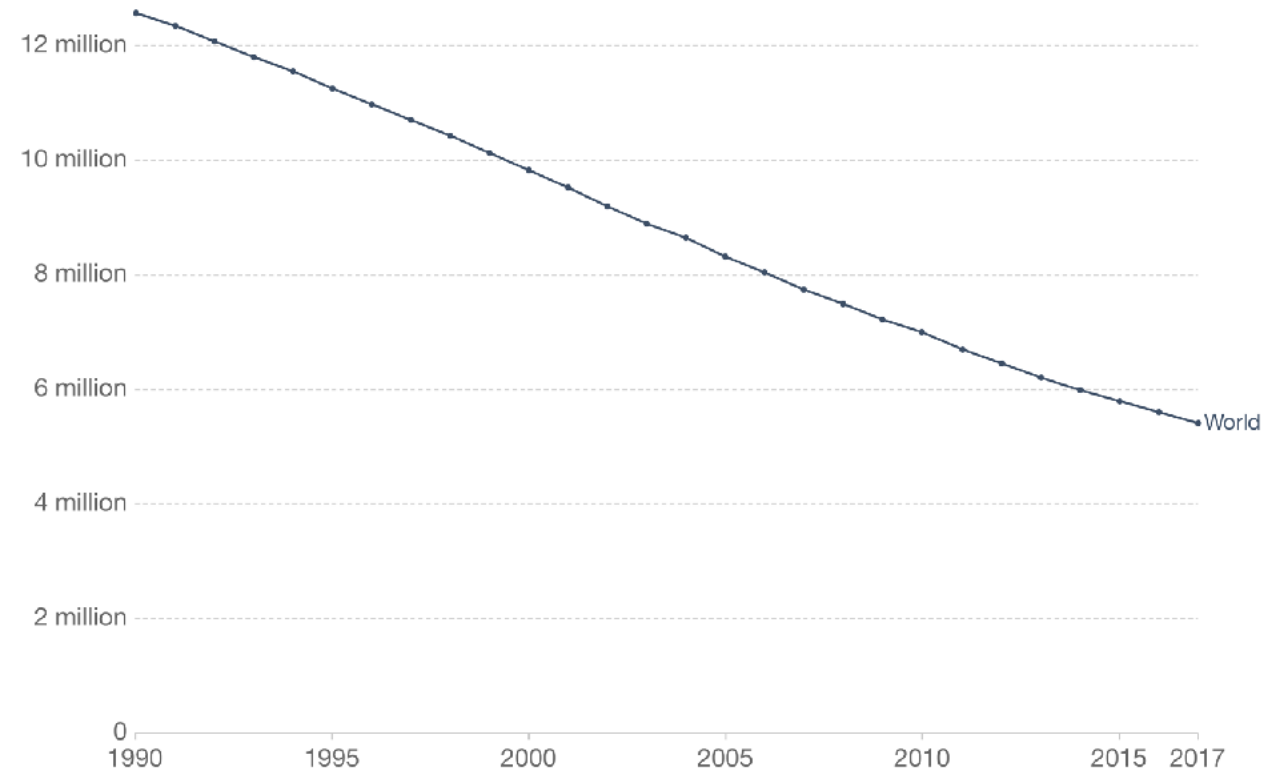
Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

# Trends: child mortality

## Number of child deaths

The number of deaths of children under five years old.

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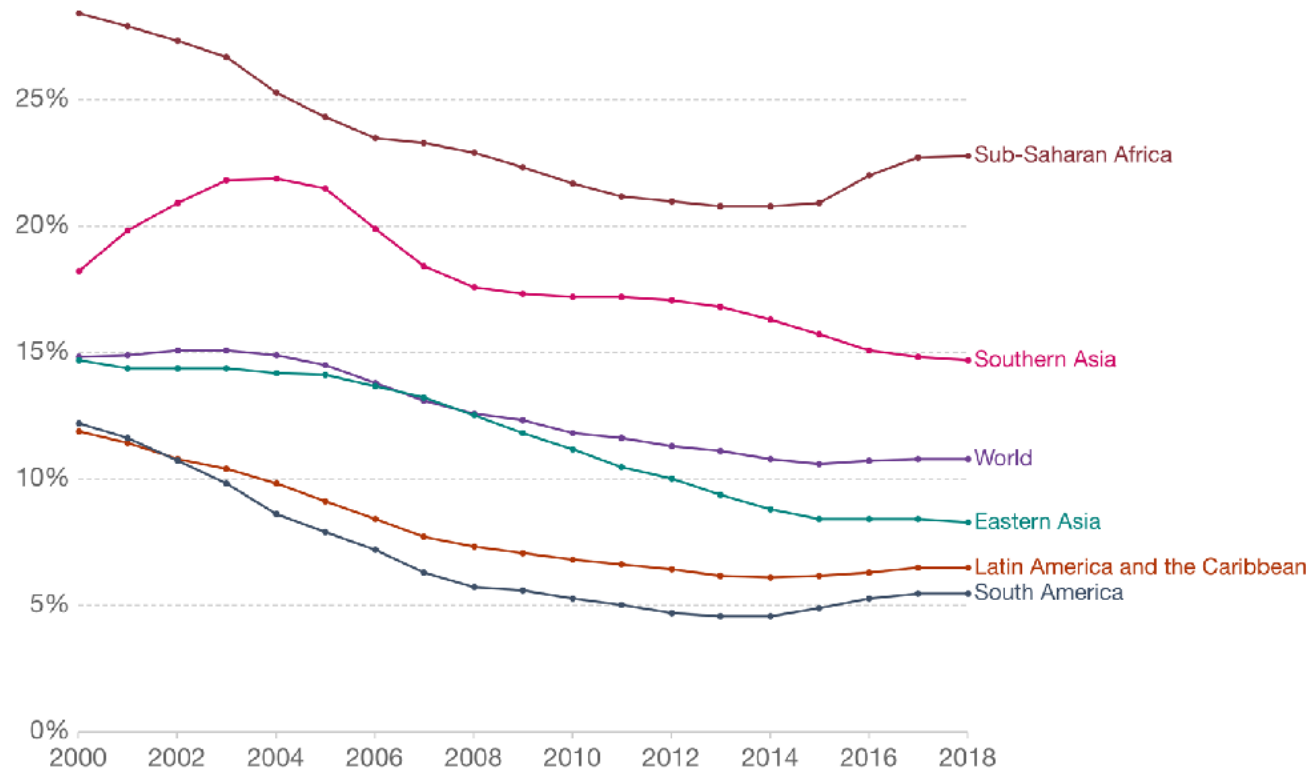
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

[OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality/](https://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.



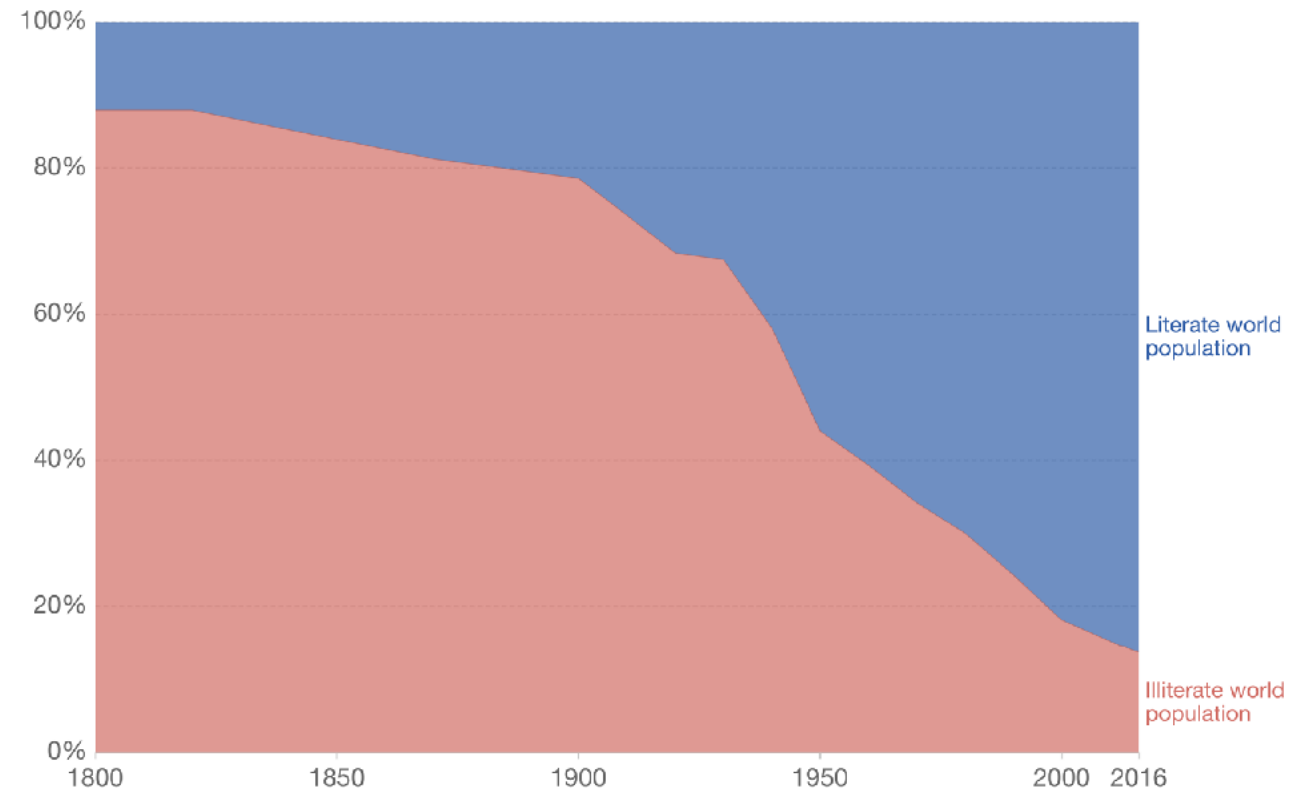
Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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

# Trends: literacy

## Literate and illiterate world population

Population 15 years and older.



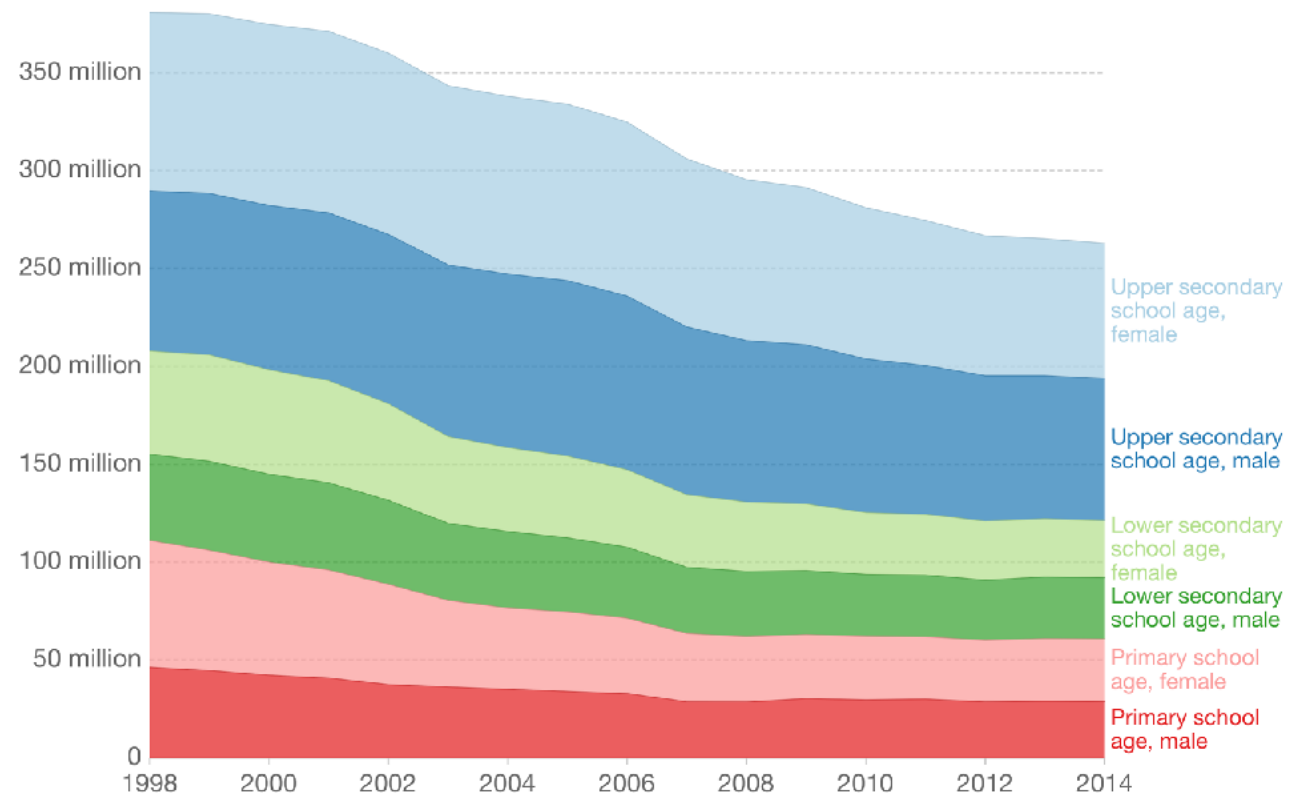
Source: Our World in Data based on OECD and UNESCO (2016)

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

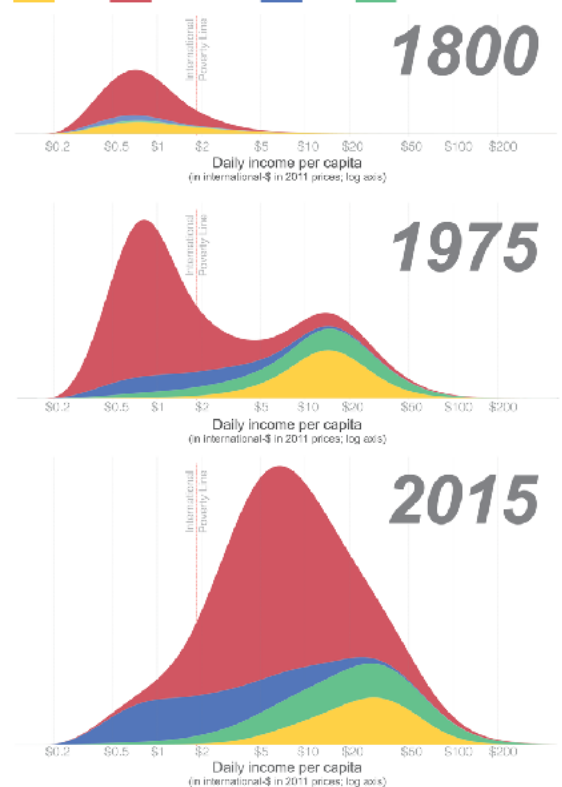
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# Trends: economic inequality

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.

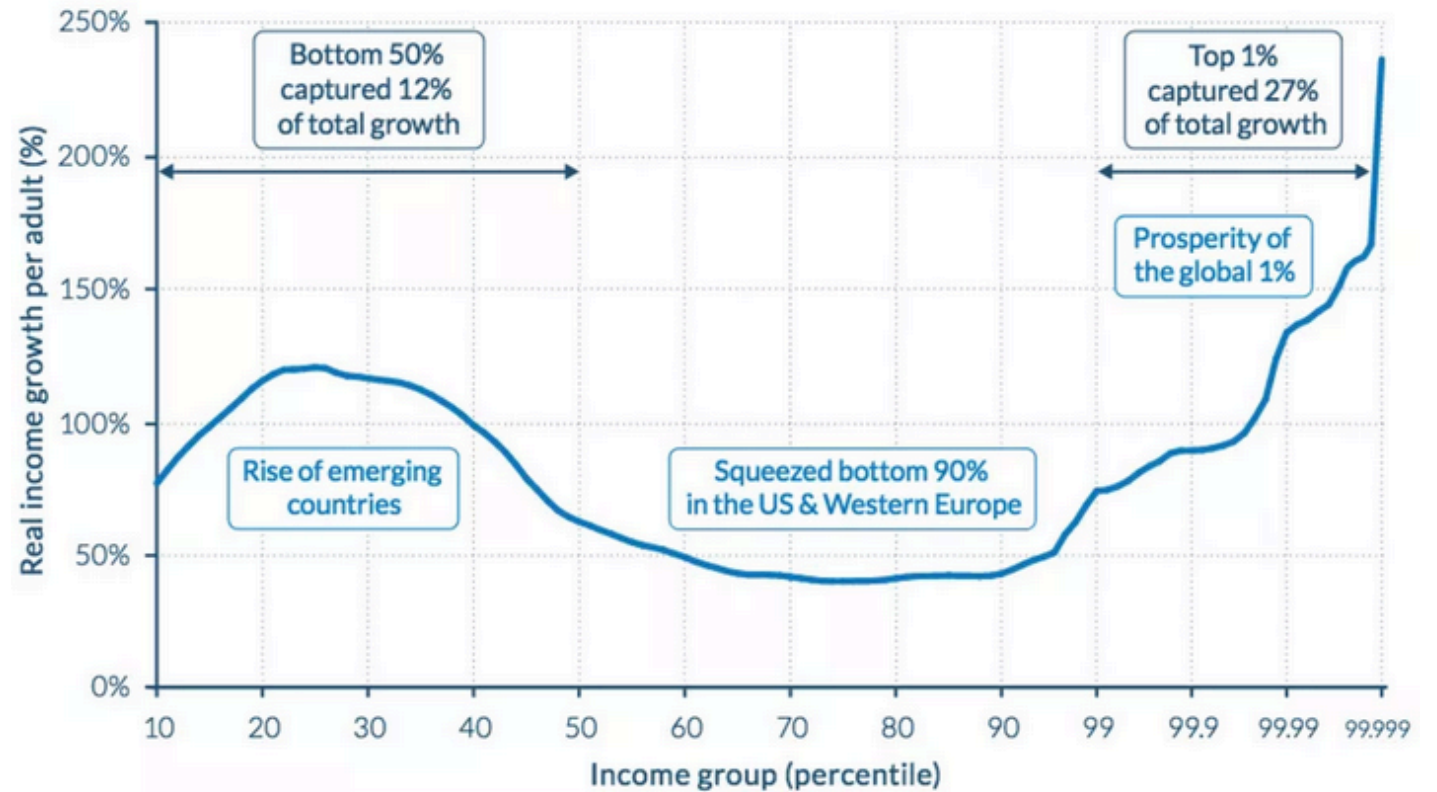
■ Europe 
 ■ Asia and Pacific 
 ■ Africa 
 ■ North- and South America



Data source: Calculations by Our World in Data, based on data from Our World in Data. 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**

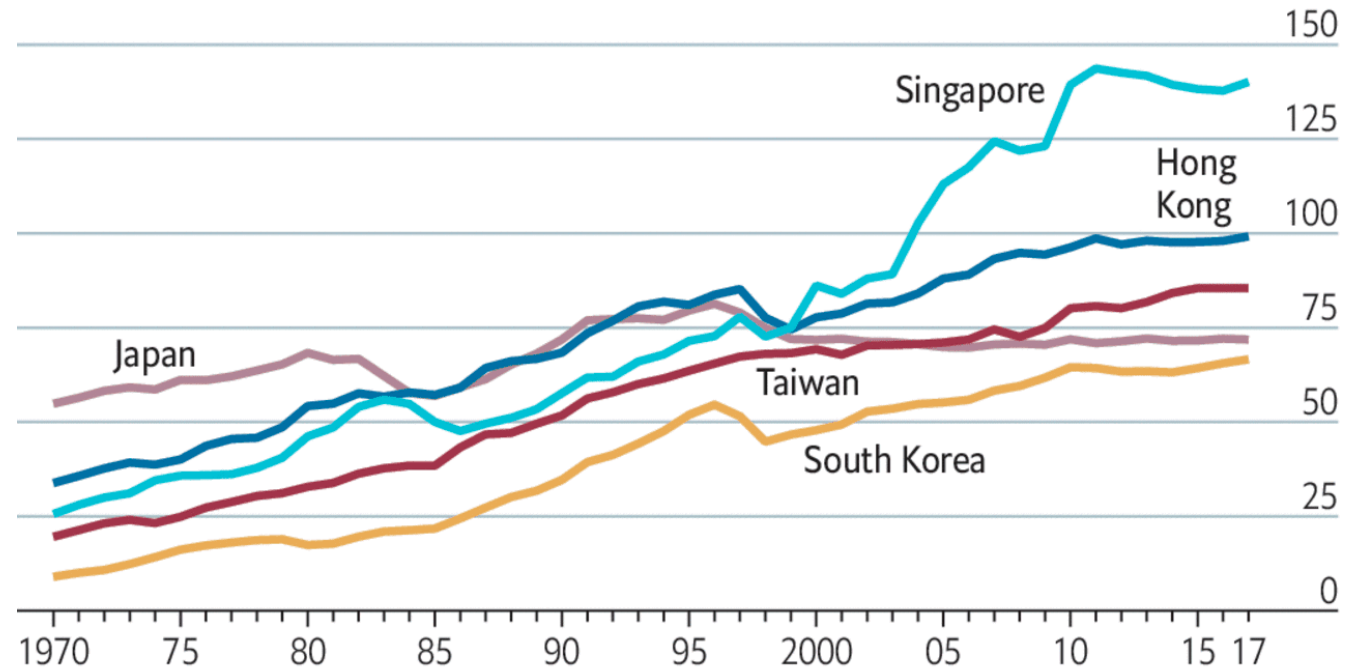


Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world) for more details.

# Outlier effects: economic growth

## Overtaking Japan

GDP per person\* as % of United States



Source: Penn World Table

The Economist

\*At purchasing-power parity

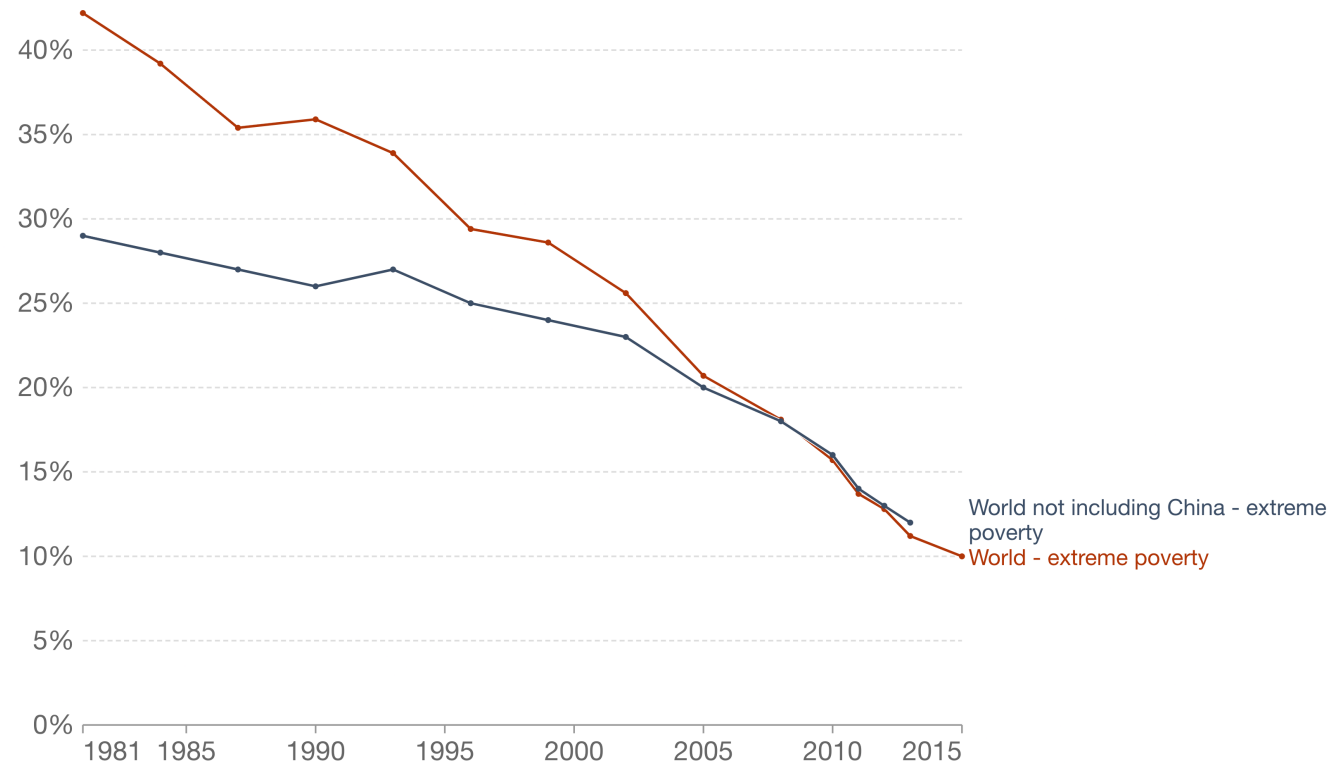


# Outlier effects: poverty

## Share of global population living in extreme poverty including and excluding China, 1981 to 2015

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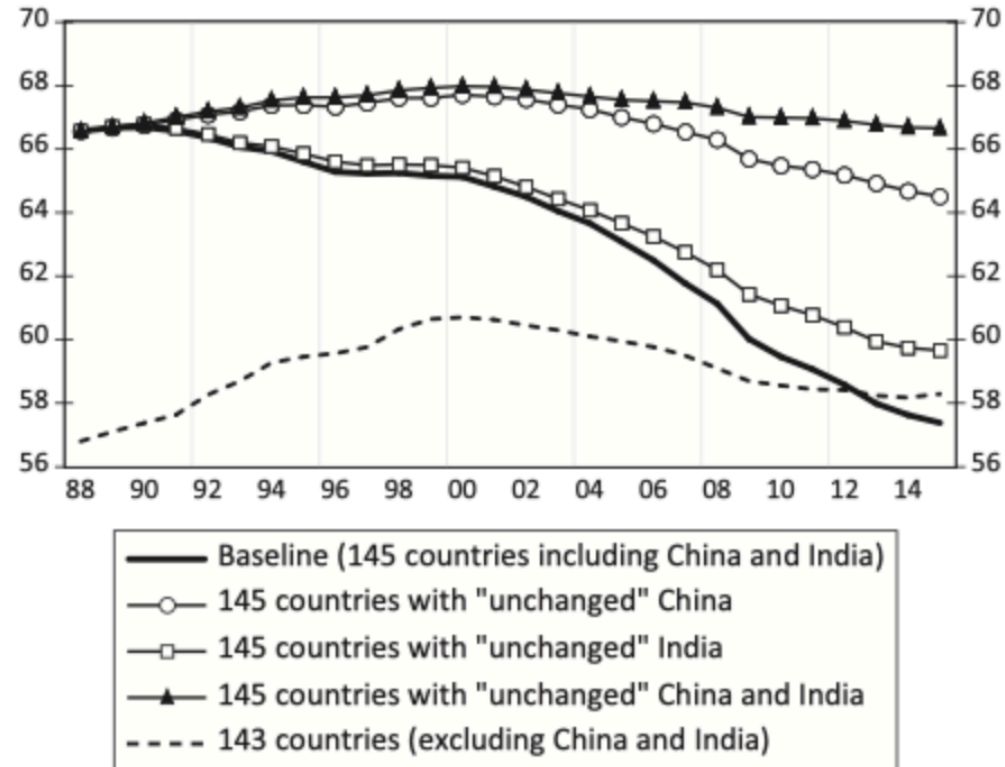
Living in extreme poverty is defined as living below the international poverty line at 1.90 international-\$ per day,



Source: China share of World Poverty - World Bank (WDI) (2017), World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY

# Outlier effects: economic inequality



**Fig. 6.** The impact of China and India on global income inequality developments, 1988–2015. Source: author's calculations, using the two-parameter method based on the Log-normal distribution, in the deterministic setting. Note: disposable income (after taxes and transfers) is considered.

# The development of development

- Harry S. Truman's Four Point speech, 1949:
  - “We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas.”



# The concept of development

- Multiple meanings
- Contested
- Ambiguous
- Elusive
- Complex

# The concept of development according to Myrdal

- "By **development** I mean **the movement upward of the entire social system**, and I believe this is the only logically tenable definition. This social system encloses, besides the so-called economic factors, all noneconomic factors, including all sorts of consumption by various groups of people; consumption provided collectively; educational and health facilities and levels; the distribution of power in society; and more generally economic, social, and political stratification; broadly speaking, institutions and attitudes. [...]  
This social system may stay stagnant, or it may move upward or downward."

- From Myrdal, Gunnar. 1974. "What Is Development?." *Journal Of Economic Issues* 8 (4): 729-730.

# The concept of development according to Myrdal

- Economic factors
- Noneconomic factors:
  - Consumption
  - Education
  - Health
  - Distribution of power
  - Economic, social, and political stratification
  - Institutions



# Institutions

- “Stable, valued, recurring patterns of behavior”
  - Huntington, Samuel. 1968. *Political Order in Changing Societies*. New Haven, Connecticut, United States: Yale University Press.
- “Humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic, and social interaction”
  - North, Douglass. 1990. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- “*First*, an institution is a set of rules that structure social interactions in particular ways. *Second*, for a set of rules to be an institution, knowledge of these rules must be shared by the members of the relevant community or society.”
  - Knight, Jack. 1992. *Institutions and Social Conflict*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- “Rules of the game”
  - North, Douglass. “Institutions and Credible Commitment.” *Zeitschrift Für Die Gesamte Staatswissenschaft* 149, no. 1 (1993): 11-23.

# Political development according to Fukuyama

- “Change over time in political institutions”
  - Fukuyama, Francis. 2014. *Political Order and Political Decay*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.
- The institutions of political development:
  - The state
  - Rule of law
  - Mechanisms of accountability





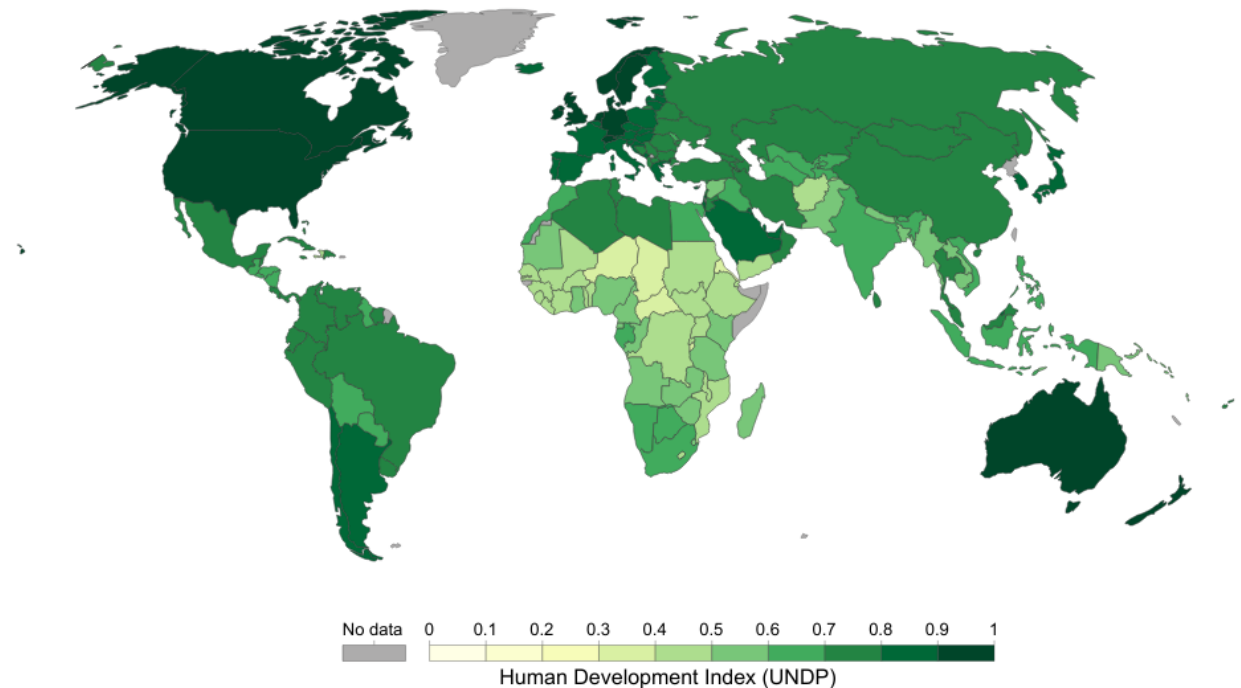
# Measurement: Human Development Index

- Life expectancy
- Educational attainment (adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment)
- Real GDP per capita (in Int.-\$)

## Human Development Index, 2014

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

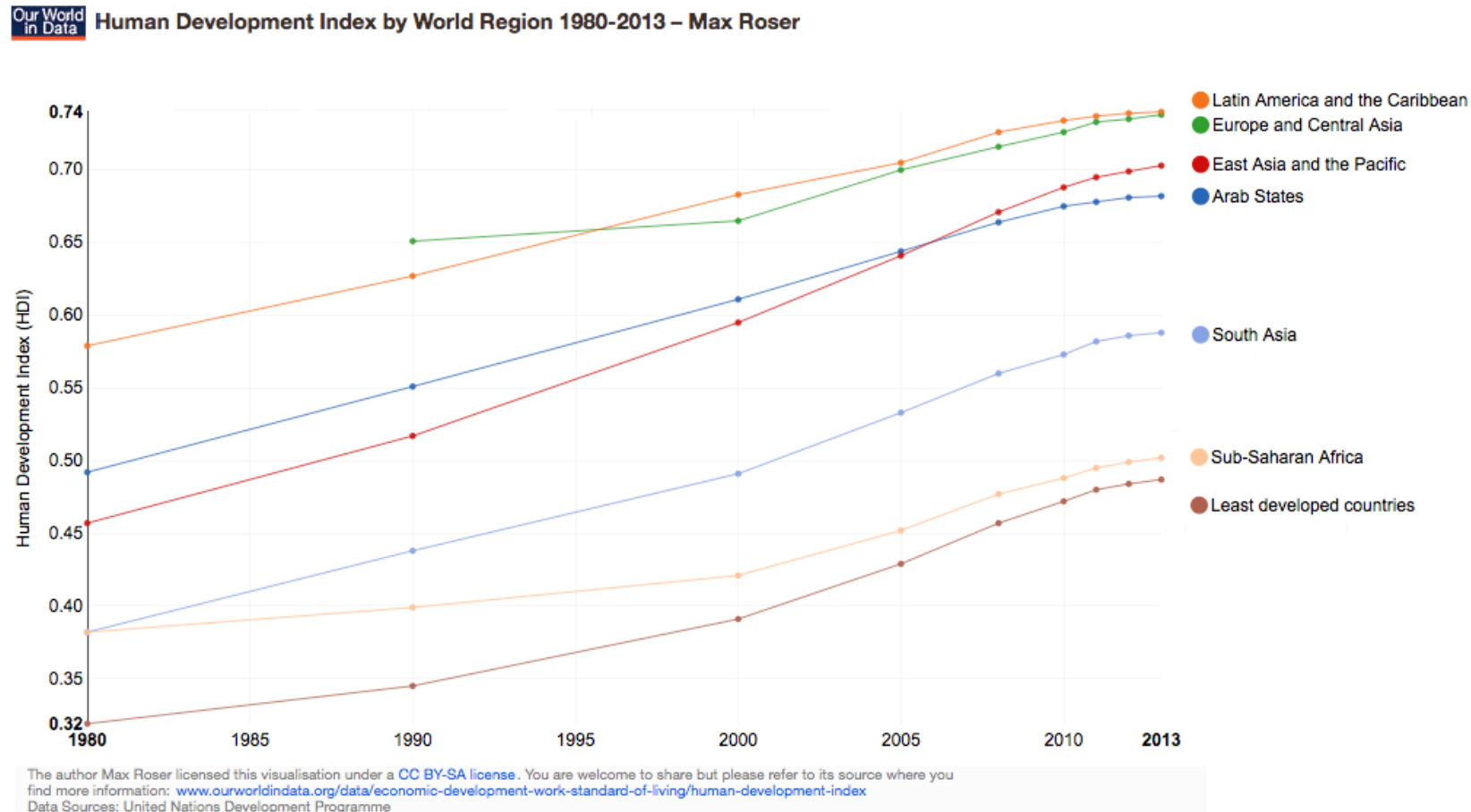
Our World  
in Data



Source: Human Development Index (UNDP)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index/ • CC BY-SA

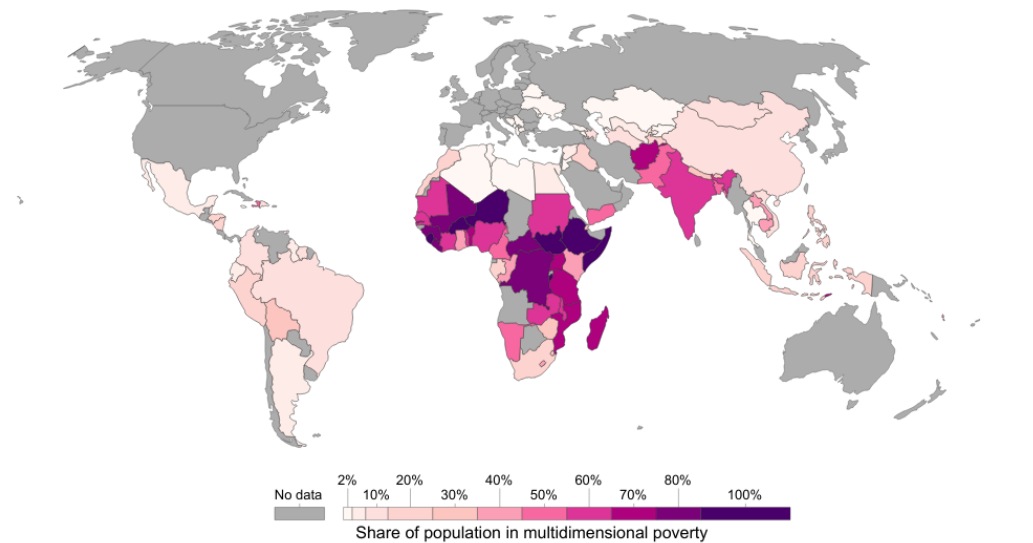
# Measurement: Human Development Index



# Measurement: Multidimensional Poverty Index

## Share of population living in multidimensional poverty

Proportion of people who are poor according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The MPI weights ten indicators of deprivation in the context of education, health and living standards. Individuals are considered poor if deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators (see source for more details). Since some observations for 2014 are not available the map displays the closest available data (2005 to 2014).



Source: OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY-SA

Dimensions of poverty	Indicator	Deprived if...	Weight
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling.	1/6
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8.	1/6
Health	Child Mortality	Any child has died in the family.	1/6
	Nutrition	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished.	1/6
Living Standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Improved Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Improved Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18
	Flooring	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor.	1/18
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal.	1/18
	Assets ownership	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

# Takeaways

- Empirical evidence of the incidence of development, inequality, and exclusion and of developmental patterns and trends
- Development as a multifaceted phenomenon that captures diverse—but related—phenomena
- The importance of institutions in development and political development