

CPI1 NEWS MEDIA Hans Rosling: Global Population Growth, Box By Box

www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_on_global_population_growth?referrer=playlist-the_best_hans_rosling_talks_yo

Watch the talk at the link above. Answer the questions below.

1. Hans Rosling uses the following props to illustrate his talk. What do they represent?

A blue box: the richest billion of the world population

Green boxes: the poorest billions of the world population

A model car: what the richest billion aspired to have in 1960, and what the more successful emerging economies aspired to have in 2010

A pair of flip-flops: what the poorest billions aspired to have in 1960 and even today (ie: food and clothing)

A model plane: what the richest billions aspire to have in 2010 (ie: an exotic holiday)

A model bicycle: what emerging economies aspired to have in 2010

2. What does he say about population growth between 1960 and 2010?

1960: 3bn, 2010: 7bn

3. What does he mean by “emerging economies”? Roughly how many people do they include?

Developing countries whose economies are becoming successful. 4bn.

4. What does he say about the gap between rich and poor in 2010?

The gap is not as big as in 1960. There are people on all levels of wealth.

5. In 2050, which section of the population will double? What is the main reason for this?

The 2bn poorest. They lack education and birth control.

6. What does Hans Rosling’s digital graph show?

The correlation between the number of children per woman and the rate of child survival over the period between 1960 and 2008. Emerging economies improve their rate of child survival as the number of children per woman decreases. In 2008, most countries have joined the west in terms of high child survival, but not African countries, where the child/woman ratio is still high.