

## *Studying Poverty: Comparison Activity*

Group Name: \_\_\_\_\_

In order to collect more details and statistics about the quality of life in developing nations, you will be visiting a website that allows you to compare different countries in many different categories. Go to our Kiva Wiki Site (<http://kivaproject.wikispaces.com/home>) and click on Research Resources.

While you are there, you may encounter some new vocabulary words that you are unfamiliar with. Here are some you should be aware of:

- ***Per Capita***: This means per person. If you saw the phrase "cropland per capita," it would mean the amount of cropland per person in a country.
- ***GDP***: This stands for Gross Domestic Product. It is the value of all of the goods produced by a country and is a good measure of how a strong country's economy is.
- ***GDP per capita***: This is the value of all the goods produced by a country divided by the number of people in the country. Just because a country has a high GDP doesn't necessarily mean the people are well-off. Bigger countries will always have a bigger GDP, but they also have more people to share the money with. When a country has a higher GDP per capita, it means the people are truly better off.
- ***GNP***: This stands for Gross National Product. It is the GDP plus all the money earned by a country's citizens who live and work in other countries. It is another good measure of a country's economy. The higher it is, the more a country has.

Now it's time to start collecting some statistics. Please focus on the categories listed on the following pages. Compare the statistics of the two countries that you have selected.

***Comparison 1: GDP per capita***

***Criteria: Econoy***

GDP per capita is a good way to know how strong a country's economy is. To figure out GDP per capita, economists take the total value of the goods a country produces and then divide it by the number of people in a country. Basically, it shows you how much money each person in a country would get if you divided that country's money up equally. The first comparison you are going to make is GDP per capita.

What important statistics have you found? Record them here:

Country 1	Country	United States
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What have you learned about the GDP per capita in each of the countries that you have selected? Knowing this, where would you rather live? Why?

***Comparison 2: Infant***

***Mortality Rates***

***Criteria: Health***

Infant mortality means the number of children under the age of 1 that die out of every 1,000 born. Countries with high infant mortality rates generally have poor health care systems. The second comparison that you are going to make is infant mortality rates.

What important statistics have you found?  
Record them here:

Country 1	Country 2	United States
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What have you learned about infant mortality rates in the two countries that you have selected? Knowing this, where would you rather live? Why?

### ***Comparison 3: Unemployment Rates***

#### ***Criteria: Economy***

The unemployment rate in a country is the percentage of the population that is unable to find work. Countries with high unemployment rates wouldn't be good to live in because it might be hard to find a job. The fourth comparison you are going to make is unemployment rates.

What important statistics have you found? Record them here:

Country 1

Country 2

United States

What have you learned about the unemployment rates in countries you have selected? Knowing this, where would you rather live? Why?

### ***Comparison 4: Your Choice***

#### ***Category:***

The fourth comparison you are going to make is your choice. Based on the information you have read so far, choose one more category and make a final comparison using your chosen countries.

What important statistics have you found? Record them here:

Country 1

Country 2

United States

What have you learned about this category in the countries you have selected? Knowing this, where would you rather live? Why?