

HERZLIA MIDDLE SCHOOL



STANDARD OF LIVING



Compare the standard of living in the pictures, what do you notice?

STANDARD OF LIVING

Lifestyles in different societies

There is a wide variation in the standard of living and people have different lifestyles in different parts of the world.

Some places are highly developed with modern, impressive infrastructure, a high standard of living and low levels of unemployment.



Provide **two** examples of cities characterised by the above characteristics.

1. _____
2. _____

Study the image below and identify **4** characteristics of the standard of living shown.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Name **2** examples of communities shown in the image above found in Cape Town.

1. _____
2. _____

SA living standard: 10 things worth knowing - City Press

The standard of living in South Africa has improved “drastically”, statistician Niel Roux has said of Statistics South Africa’s 2012 Household Survey, which was released this morning.

Here are highlights of the findings:

1. Females are less likely to be illiterate than males in the age group 20 to 39 years.
2. 30.3% of children from Western Cape households said education was “useless” and that is why they did not attend school.
3. 25% of children in households all over South Africa said the reason they did not attend school was because they do not have money for school fees.
4. The percentage of children over the age of five years who attend educational institutions and do not pay fees (in no-fee schools) increased from 0.8% in 2002 to 56.8% in 2012.
5. The Eastern Cape reported the highest percentage of children who have experienced corporal punishment, which is banned, at 30.3%.
6. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of people who live in informal dwellings, such as shacks, at 22.8% – up from 12.3% in 2002.
7. Only 45% of households have piped water, 16% use communal taps and 3% use the neighbour’s tap.
8. 77.3 % of households in Mpumalanga experienced interruption of their water supply regularly in 2012, with 61.5% of these households experiencing interruptions lasting a total of 15 days.
9. Eastern Cape households that use bucket toilets, decreased from 36.8% in 2002 to 13.4% in 2012.
10. Western Cape households, at 19.2%, trumped all other provinces, with 7.5% of households recycling.

‘Why women are still SA’s biggest losers’ article.

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/157874701/Why-women-are-still-SA%E2%80%99s-biggest-losers>

Mindmaps to be inserted here for rural and modern societies.

Lifestyles and the standard of living

The way in which a person or group lives is known as their **L**_____. A person or household's lifestyle is determined by the culture in which they live and their standard of living.

Standard of living is defined as _____

State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**:

1. Standard of living is determined by how much money people earn and what goods and services they are able to consume. _____
2. We say that someone has a high standard of living if they do not earn enough money to live comfortably. _____
3. People with a poor or low standard of living are unable to satisfy all their basic needs because they do not have access to resources. _____
4. People's standard of living varies greatly in different parts of the world. _____
5. People have the same lifestyles depending on where they live. _____

Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

Developed or Developing? Dividing the World into The Haves and The Have-Nots

First World or Third World? LDC or MDC? Global North or South? By Jessica Karpilo

The world is divided into those countries that are industrialized, have political and economic stability, and have high levels of human health, and those countries that do not. The way we identify these countries has changed and evolved over the years as we have moved through the Cold War-era and into the modern age; however, it remains that there is no consensus as to how we should classify countries by their development status.



First, Second, Third, and Fourth World Countries

The designation of "Third World" countries was created by Alfred Sauvy, a French demographer, in an article that he wrote for the French magazine, *L'Observateur* in 1952 after World War II. The terms "First World," "Second World," and "Third World" countries were used to differentiate between democratic countries, communist countries, and those countries that did not align with democratic or communist countries.

First World described the **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries and their allies, which were democratic, capitalist and industrialized. The First World included most of North America and Western Europe, Japan, and Australia.

Second World described the communist-socialist states. These countries were, like First World countries, industrialized. The Second world included the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China.

Third World described those countries that did not align with either the First World or Second World countries after World War II and described less-developed countries. The Third World included the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Fourth World was coined in the 1970s, referring to the nations of indigenous people that live within a country. These groups often face discrimination and are among the poorest in the world.

Global North and Global South

The terms "Global North" and "Global South" divide the world in half both geographically with the Global North meaning all countries north of the equator in the **Northern Hemisphere** and the Global South being all of the countries south of the equator in the **Southern Hemisphere**. This classification groups the Global North into the rich northern countries, and the Global South into the poor southern countries. This differentiation is based on the fact that most of developed countries are in the north and most of the developing or underdeveloped countries are in the south.

In the Global North, some examples of the developing countries include: Haiti, Nepal, Afghanistan, and many of the countries in northern Africa.

In the Global South, some examples of the well-developed countries include: Australia, South Africa, and Chile.

MDCs and LDCs

MDC stands for More Developed Country and LDC stands for Least Developed Country. This classification is a broad generalization but it can be useful in grouping countries based on factors including their GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita, political and economic stability, and human health, as measured by the **Human Development Index** (HDI). While there is debate as to at what GDP threshold an LDC becomes an MDC, in general, a country is considered an MDC when it has a GDP per capita of more than US \$4000, along with a high HDI ranking and economic stability.

Developed and Developing Countries

The most commonly used terms to describe and differentiate between countries are "developed" and "developing" countries. Developed countries describes the countries with the highest level of development based on similar factors to those used to distinguish between MDCs and LDCs, as well as based on levels of industrialization. These terms are the most frequently used and the most politically correct however, there is really no actual standard by which we name and group these countries.

Questions

1. State whether the following statement is **True** or **False**.
'The world is divided into those countries that are industrialized, have political and economic stability, and have high levels of human health and those countries that do not.'

2. The title '**Third World**' countries was created by which French demographer?

3. Match Column A with Column B.

	Column A	Column B	Answers
3.1	First World	A Referring to indigenous people that live within a country, often face discrimination and are poor.	3.1
3.2	Second World	B Includes countries such as North America, Western Europe, Japan and Australia.	3.2
3.3	Third World	C Countries that did not meet First World or Second World countries status.	3.3
3.4	Fourth World	D Includes countries such as Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China.	3.4

4. Countries in the Northern Hemisphere are classified as rich countries. State whether this is **True** or **False** and provide a reason for your answer.

5. What do the following acronyms stand for:

5.1 **MDC** _____

5.2 **LDC** _____

5.3 **GDP** _____

5.4 **HDI** _____

6. In your opinion, is South Africa an example of a developing or developed country? Provide two reasons for your answer.

Less Developed Countries versus Developed Countries

Complete the table below.

	Less Developed Country	Developed Country
Example		
Characteristics	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Level of lifestyle		
Standard of living (High / Low)		
Population size		
Human Development Index (HDI – High/Low)		
Level of unemployment		
GDP per capita (\$)		
Main industries in the economy		



IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

What is the natural environment?

The **natural environment** refers to all living and non-living things that occur naturally on earth.

The **built environment** refers to those things that are made by humans.

Examples include:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



The natural environment supports economic activity by providing the natural resources that are needed to make goods and services.

Examples include:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Explain why is it important for our natural environment to be protected so that it can support economic development?

Impact of economic development on the natural environment



The pollution that results from economic growth can have a negative impact on the environment.

Identify **5** factors that contribute negatively on the natural environment.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment can be defined as _____

How is unemployment measured?

It is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labour forces and multiplying this number by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed individuals}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

Did you know?

In 2010, the **unemployment rate** in South Africa was estimated to be approximately 25%. This means that 25 out of every 100 people in the **labour force** are unemployed. One person out of every four people in the labour force was without a job and was actively looking for one.



SA losing out on 250 000 jobs - report

President Jacob Zuma said in his State of the Nation address that the economy needs to grow three-fold in order to create jobs. Cape Town - South Africa is missing out on about 250 000 potential jobs a year because government spending is 30% under target, BDLive reported on Monday.

This is according to a KPMG report that looked into spending and the National Development Plan (NDP). For the NDP to create 11 million jobs by 2030, the private and public sectors would need to significantly raise investments, the report noted.

"By increasing private sector investment in SA to at least 20% of GDP and government investment to 10% of GDP, we could assist in addressing the unemployment problem", Lullu Krugel, senior economist at KPMG in SA, was quoting as saying.

Krugel said this could potentially create 3.75 million job opportunities a year at the end of the NDP period. The ANC adopted the NDP at its National Conference in Mangaung in December 2012. Among its more ambitious targets is decreasing unemployment to 14% by 2020.

Despite President Jacob Zuma saying it will place the country on a clear growth path, the plan has received criticism from its alliance partners. Cosatu and the SA Communist Party have expressed reservations about certain aspects of the plan, while Numsa went as far as labelling the plan as a right wing document that hijacked DA policies.

There was no chapter in the 500 page document discussing how factors such as tertiary education, faster land reform, national health insurance and guaranteed minimum living standards subsidies of various kinds would be paid for, it said.

"To endorse the NDP amounts to giving government a blank cheque for more taxation and more borrowing and probably for both," it added. Emerging markets economist Peter Attard Montalto said the NDP is not without flaws, but it's the best we've got in the current political reality.

Montalto said he agreed with the NDP concentrating on lower wage growth as the only way to meaningfully dent unemployment, given the current skills base. "SA cannot skip going through this level of development straight to more skilled jobs base".

Last week, ANC secretary general Gwede Mantashe said it is time to start implementing the plan and stop debating it. "We can't debate until we are blue in the face, we must implement. We can only see what is working and what is not working in the course of implementing," he said.

1. Identify the main points from the article.

Needs and wants of unemployed people

Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

Lindi is a single mother with two small children. She does not have a job and relies on her brother to provide in her needs. He buys food for her and she lives in the back room of his house with her children. Lindi receives a government grant for herself and her children, which she uses for buying clothes. But she cannot afford enough warm clothes or a heater in winter for her and the children. She pays her brother for boarding and lodging. If she has money left, she buys some sweets for the children and airtime for her cell phone.

Lindi does all the cooking and cleaning for her brother and his family and her two children. She is grateful that she and the children have enough to eat and a place to live, but she wishes she could have a better life – a better place to live, better clothes for her and her children and more free time. If only she could find a job! Her brother has a job and can buy many things he wants. The other day he bought a new TV and new furniture for his lounge. Lindi wishes she could buy a TV and some nice furniture. She would also like to buy her children some toys.

1. Which of Lindi's basic needs are satisfied?

2. Name two of Lindi's basic needs that are not adequately satisfied.

3. Which of Lindi's wants are satisfied?

4. Name three wants Lindi would satisfy if she could find a job.

5. Who contributes more to consumption and therefore to economic growth, Lindi or her brother?

PRODUCTIVE USE OF RESOURCES TO PROMOTE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

One way to promote a healthy environment is to make productive use of resources. There are two strategies that are helpful in making productive use of resources:

1. Conservation of natural resources

Limiting our consumption of natural resources.



2. Preservation of natural resources

Another way to promote a healthy environment is to find alternative ways of doing things that **DO NOT** rely on the use of natural resources.

Examples include:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

