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How should we think about the world in order to understand it? One thing that has helped is to divide countries into simple groups. For 50 years, we have divided the world into two groups, developed and developing countries, and even called it developed and developing world. But is it true today that people live in two different worlds? I will show you today's data, and particularly health data shows that we now have to divide countries in new ways, and especially into more than two groups. But first, take a look at the extraordinary change that has happened in world health in the last 50 years.

I will go back 50 years in time to 1963. Here are all the countries, and the size of the bubble show the size of the population. Look, the big ones over there is China and India, and Bangladesh is just behind. In 1963, the average number of babies born per woman in the world was five, but it was a divided world, can you see that? These countries over here, the developed countries, they had small families and long lives, and then there were the developing countries over here, and they had large families and short lives, and very few were in between. But now we'll see what has happened.

I start the world, here we go. And you can see that China is getting the big bubble, is getting to better health, and then they start family planning, they move along to smaller families, and the big green, look at Mexico, Mexico is coming there and this is Brazil also, the green in Latin America, and here India's following. India is following, the big red bubbles are Asian countries going this way, many Africans are still with many babies born per woman, and then Bangladesh over there overtakes India on its way to the small family, and now almost all go up to this bubble, even Africa now starts to move. Oh, that was the earthquake in Haiti, and now everyone ends up there. What a change we have.

The best website for health data is the Global Health Observatory at the World Health Organisation. Here you can find lots of things; life expectancy, disease specific data, risk factors for health. But I'm going just to take life expectancy and fertility rate, and take you back to the graph you saw in the clip. So how can we say about groups? We definitely have a group here of the poorest countries. We have a middle group here which have come down to two child families and a relatively good health, and then we have countries up here which have quite good health but many of them surprisingly low fertility rate, less than two children per woman. So with the exception of the poorest countries, the other countries of the world have really come together with regard to fertility rate.

With life expectancy, that is health, there is much more of a difference, and in order to show that more clearly, I will show you a graph with life expectancy against another indicator. On this graph, I still have life expectancy from 50 years to 80 years. On this axis now, I have income per person, 300, 3,000, 30,000 dollars, and I've chosen the income because that varies a lot between the countries in the world. So you can see very clearly how they are distributed. You can find countries all the way from Congo down here, which has a low income and short life expectancy, up to Japan, with a very long life expectancy and high income. And can you see most people live in the middle. These big bubbles here are countries with huge population, India, China, and down here, we have a little more than one billion people, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, and up here the richest countries with quite good health.

But it is a continuous world, it doesn't divide itself into two groups any longer. And there is no country up here, no country with low income and really good health. Neither can you find a country with really good income and bad health. There's quite a strong correlation. And we could think about the world, and that's the way I think about the world as being three types of countries. Down here you have the low income countries, and they suffer mainly from the infections and malnutrition hitting mainly children. In the middle here you find the middle income countries that have non-communicable

diseases today, diseases like cancer, cardiovascular, stroke, psychiatric diseases, and traffic accidents, but they have difficulties in treating them because their income is still modest. Up here the countries suffer from the same conditions, but they have money so that they can prevent them and even cure them to a much greater extent. This is the underlying reason for the continuous variation of income and health in the world.

Now, let me show you just child mortality. This shot shows child mortality back in 1963. This axis shows the number of child deaths per 1,000 born, 100, 200, 300, it means up here one child in three died before the age of five. Here I have the same as before, income per person, 300 to 3,000, 30,000 dollar. Now the size of the bubble here is the number of child deaths in the country. Look at China and India, huge number of child deaths, because the death rate was high, whereas in the richest countries down here, this is United States, this is Europe, there the child deaths were very few, they are small bubbles. So you can see one group of countries there which had relatively low child death rate, and almost the entire rest of the world that at that time was called the developing world, had a high child mortality.

But now I start the world, here we go. You can see as time passed by, the death rate in children falls and the bubble size shrinks, fewer and fewer children are dying in China, India is following, and all countries come down here, then they get richer and richer, and they get smaller and smaller bubbles. Today almost all child death occur in the countries with the lowest income. These countries with the middle income, also labelled as developing countries, they have very low child mortality, and the high income countries have extremely low child mortality.

When thinking about where all this leave us, I have just one little humble advice to you. Beside everything else, look at the data. Look at the facts about the world, and you will see where we are today. We no longer live in a divided world.