**WHAT DISPARTIES ARE THERE BETWEEN COUNTRIES?**

**TANZANIA AND USA**

Development in these two countries is at different levels – known as disparities. There are 5 main areas of life (standard of living which is related to development definitions) that are particularly different in these countries. They are:

***\*All figures are from World Bank Internet site!***

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| **TYPE OF DISPARITY** | **TANZANIA** | **USA** |
| Health Life expectancy  Infant mortality  Maternal mortality  Number of doctors and distance to hospitals  Technology & availability of health care  Drug availability  Disease / immunisation  These are all indicators that are used to evaluate the level of development in people’s health, which is directly affected by the access they have to health care resources. | Tanzania’s life expectancy is 47 years and decreasing due to Aids.  Its infant mortality rate is one of the highest in the world with 111 per 1000 dying before they are 1 year old.  There are 4000 people per doctor and little hospital funding.  5% of GNP invested in health sector – but GNP low for 33 million people ($7 per capita)  This results in many people having health problems and are unable to receive medication attention. | USA’s life expectancy is 75 years and increasing due to better technology  Its infant mortality rate is 7 per 1000 and is even lower for high income USA families (5/1000)  There are 350 people per doctor and health insurance covers many people.  13% of GNP invested in health sector – but GNP high and they spend $3,000 per capita.  For most people in the US, they have access to basic medical services. |
| Education Literacy  Level of education  Affordability  Resources in schools  Teacher shortages or lack of classrooms  Girls disadvantaged  These are all indicators that are used to evaluate the level of development in people’s education, which is directly affected by the access they have to educational resources. | Tanzania’s literacy rate is 69% and is different between Males and Females.  M = 80% F = 60%  % of Tanzanian’s with a tertiary qualification = 3% (mostly urban)  Secondary schools costs  US$50. Average income is low ($220 per capita) and therefore education is too expensive for many families (only 8% attend).  It is harder to get an education in Tanzania – many unable to. | USA’s literacy rate is 99.5% and the same for Male and Female.  % of students who enroll at a tertiary institute is 73%  Secondary schools costs a similar amount in the US, but the income they earn is high ($33,000 per capita). This means education is accessible to all those that want it.  All people in the USA have access to education and have the opportunities available to them. |
| **Employment & Income**  Primary, Secondary and Tertiary  GNP  Imports / exports  Reliance on one crop  Economic growth  Inflation  Debt  These are all indicators that are used to evaluate the type of jobs and income generated by both an individual and a country. These influence directly a person’s SOL. | 80% of Tanzania’s pop is rural and 82% work in the primary sector – the lowest paying employment sector.  Total value of exports was  $691 million (in 1992)  The agriculture sector is also prone to the following   * price fluctuations – * Little price increase over time * No income if crops fail   Depend on other countries to set price. | 20% of USA’s pop is rural and only 2.8% of work force is involved in Agriculture (more in forestry, mining etc, other primary sector jobs) 45% in industry –secondary jobs  Total value of exports was  $649, 233 million (in 1992)  The industry and information sector – important in the US, is not prone to these factors – making income more secure and having a better SOL. |
| Infrastructure & Amenities Electricity  Phone  safe drinking water  Sanitation  Technology available (e.g. washing machines)  These are all indicators that are used to evaluate the level of development in every day life – it is about access to important resources and services. | In Tanzania  50% of population have access to safe drinking water (50% have to walk more than 1km for it)  64% have access to adequate sanitation  8% have access to electricity  There are 400 people per telephone  Daily life is harder, with the need to collect water, collect firewood for power (70% of energy consumption in rural areas) and many lacking the access to safe sanitary conditions. | In USA  100% of pop has access to safe drinking water  100% have access to adequate sanitation  98% have access to electricity  There are 1.3 people per telephone.  Daily life is easier, with easy access to water and power in the home, and having access to sanitary conditions and communication systems. |
| Food availability Malnutrition  Calorie intake  Subsistence farming  Having access to a healthy supply of food affects not only health, but ability to work and get an education Refer to the poverty cycle | Calorie intake in Tanzania  50% of people consume less than 2200 calories per day.  Over 30% of Tanzania is living on subsistence farming. | Calorie intake in the US  50% of people consume more than 3500 calories per day.  0% of people in the US live on subsistence farming. |