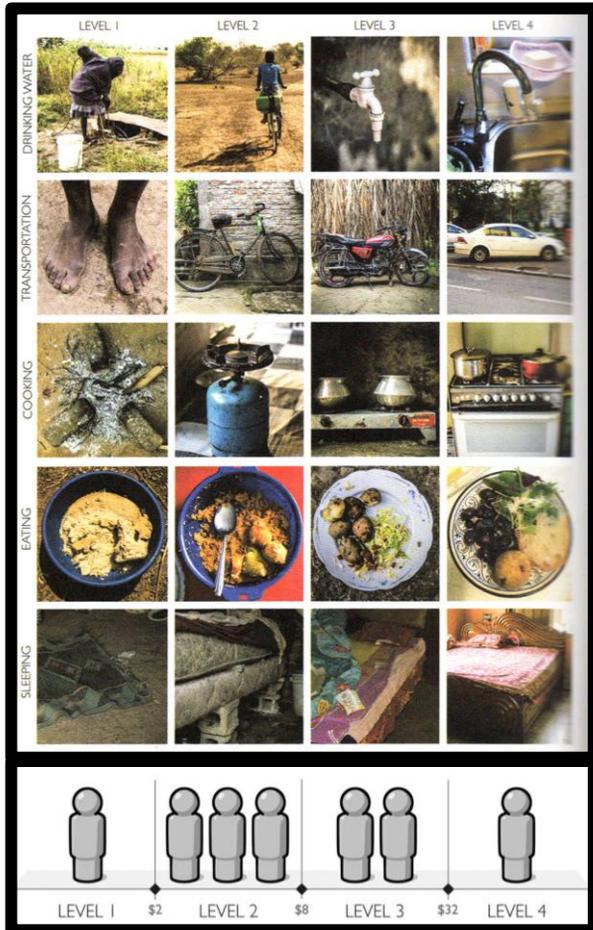


Factfulness

In summary...

Classify countries – the four levels



Level 1 = \$1 per day, walking barefoot for miles to fetch dirty water, eat the same meal everyday, lack of medicine. 1 billion live like this.

Level 2 = \$4 per day. You can afford chickens, sandals and a bike. You have a gas stove, a mattress and a bulb to provide electricity. Kids can go to school. 3 billion live like this.

Level 3 = \$16 per day as you work multiple jobs, long hours and 7 days a week. You can install a cold water tap, electricity line and own motorbike. With savings, you can afford medical treatment or high school education. You can go to the beach for a holiday. 2 billion live like this.

Level 4 = more than £32 per day. You have more than 12 years of education, have flown on a plane, you eat out once a month, you have a car, you have cold and hot water indoors. 1 billion live like this.

Chapter 1 – The Gap Instinct

- 91% of humanity lives in high or middle income countries. We are not “us” and “the rest”.
- 200 years ago, 85% of humanity lived on level 1.
- Always look at the majority over the gap, do this by being aware of averages (look at the spread), of the extremes and the view from above.

Chapter 2 – The Negativity Instinct

- Until 1966, extreme poverty was the rule, not the exception.
- Gradual change or good news is not news.
- News now more reported than before and relies on drama. This is not more suffering.
- Things can be bad but still be getting better.

Chapter 3 – The Straight Line Instinct

- The population is not expected to keep increasing due to less births, there will be a balance with nature.
- Poorer countries had more children for labour and to ensure they had a child that survived. With education, healthcare and contraception, this does not happen.
- Trends can be S-bends, slides, humps or doubling lines. Not always straight.

Chapter 4 – The Fear Instinct

- The 2011 Japanese Tsunami 1,600 died, not based of radiation, but because of the fear that drove them to live in evacuation shelters.
- Terrorism is increasing worldwide, but not on level 4.
- Natural disasters, murder, terrorism, nuclear leaks and plane crashes kill less than 1% of people per year. Fear danger not what is frightening.

Factfulness

In summary...

Chapter 5 – The Size Instinct

- Improving healthcare on L1 comes from preventative measures outside the hospital including education, training nurses and immunisations.
- The world's PIN code is 1-1-1-4 (Asia)/ By 2100, it will be 1-1-4-5 (Africa and Asia).
- Don't look at lonely number, compare across history, by region, what is it per person?

Chapter 7 – The Destiny Instinct

- Africa is lagging on average, but some places including Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya and Egypt are not.
- In 60 years, most African countries have gone from colonies to independent states.
- Religion and more children is not a link - economic and social progress is the link.
- Slow change is not no change! 3BC first national park now 15% of the earth is protected.

Chapter 9 – The Blame Instinct

- To solve most of the worlds problems look beyond a guilty individual and to the system
- 2015 Syrian crisis Geneva Convention allowed day asylum entitled refugees to asylum but European immigration policies prevented this.
- Canada's per capita CO2 is twice as high as China's and eight times as high as India's. Everyone deserves to live like L4.

Chapter 11 – In Practice

1. Look for the majority.
2. Expect bad news.
3. Lines might bend.
4. Calculate the risks
5. Get thigs in proportion.
6. Question your categorises.
7. Slow change is still change.
8. Resist pointing the finger.

Chapter 6 – The Generalisation Instinct

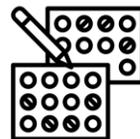
- Simple categories can be misleading – look for differences/similarities within and across groups, beware of the exception, what is the “majority” – 60 vs 90%?
- **DollarStreet.org** – imagining all houses across the world lined up by income.
- ‘Africa's Problem's’ is to general – Somalia, Ghana and Tunisia are all at different stages.

Chapter 8 – The Single Perspective Instinct

- experts are only experts in their field
- Activists often unintentionally exaggerate issues to see change e.g. women's education. Making people care, they forget about the progress.
- Need to understand with numbers but not just be numbers e.g. shoe story.
- US spends twice as much per capita on health than over L4 countries but 39 countries have higher life expectancies due to the privatisation of the industry and the poor cannot get the help they need.
- There is no single indicator that can measure a nations progress.

Chapter 10 – The Urgency Instinct

- 800 million still live in poverty.
- Be aware of predictions showing worst case scenarios (look at multiple predictions).
- 5 risks to worry about: global pandemic, financial collapse, world war, CC, extreme poverty.
- Be less stressed by imaginary problems of an over dramatic world and more alert to real problems and their solutions.



Quiz

- Where do the majority of the world population live?**
 - Low-Income Countries
 - Middle-Income Countries
 - High-Income Countries
- In the last 20 years, the amount of people in the world living in extreme poverty has...**
 - Almost doubled
 - Remained more or less the same
 - Almost halved
- What is life expectancy of the world today?**
 - 50 years
 - 60 years
 - 70 years
- In low income countries across the world today, how many girls finish primary school?**
 - 20%
 - 40%
 - 60%
- How many of the worlds 1 year old children have been vaccinated against some degree?**
 - 20%
 - 50%
 - 80%
- How many people in the world have some access to electricity?**
 - 20%
 - 50%
 - 80%
- There are 2 billion children in the world today aged 0 – 15 years old. How many children will there be in the year 2100, according to the United Nations?**
 - 4 billion
 - 3 billion
 - 2 billion
- The UN predicts that by 2100 the world population will have increased by 4 billion people. What is the main reason?**
 - There will be more children (aged below 15)
 - There will be more adults (aged 15 to 74)
 - There will be more very old people (aged 75 and over)
- How did the number of deaths per year from natural disasters change over the last hundred years?**
 - More than doubled
 - Remained about the same
 - Decreased to less than a half
- Worldwide, 30-year-old men have spent 10 years in school, on average. How many years have women of the same age spent in school?**
 - 9 years
 - 6 years
 - 3 years
- In 1996, tigers, giant pandas and black rhinos were all listed as endangered. How many of these species are more critically endangered today?**
 - Two of them
 - One of them
 - None of them
- Global climate experts believe that , over the next 100 years the average temperature will...**
 - Get warmer
 - Remain the same
 - Get colder

Answers...

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C

7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. C 12. A