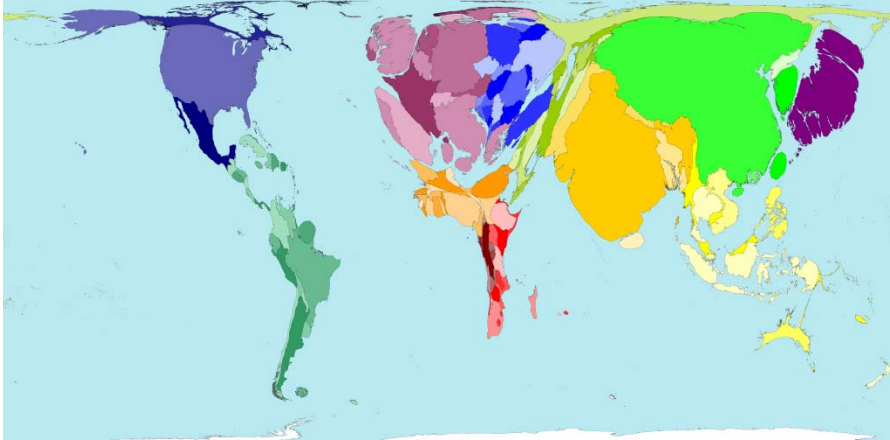


## Esempi di carte tematiche... Algoritmi Java applicati a file di base

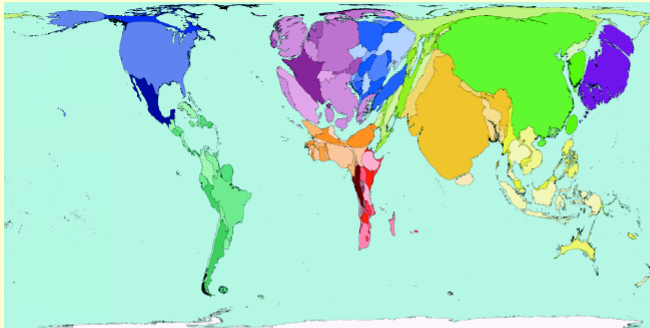
### Anziani oltre i 65 anni



Michael T. Gastner and M. E. J. Newman (2004) Diffusion-based method for producing density equalizing maps – Physics 1-12

## Total Elderly

Produced by the SAS Group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



In 2002 7% of the world population was over 65 years old. Only 1% of the population of the United Arab Emirates was over 65 years old. China has the largest elderly population (92 million) but this is only 7% of the Chinese population.

Growing proportions of elderly people are partly a result of people living longer and, often, of fewer births reducing the size of the younger population.

Africa is home to only 6% of the world's population aged over 65, but 13% of the total global population.

This map shows the worldwide distribution of people over 65 years old.



**Technical notes**

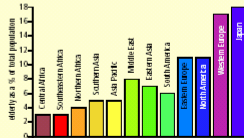
- Data source: United Nations Development Programme, 2004, World Development Report
- Elderly data are from 2002
- People over 65 are classified as elderly here.
- See website for further information.

### HIGHEST AND LOWEST PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS OLD

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Italy	19	189	Papua New Guinea	2
2	Japan	18	188	Comoros	2
3	Greece	18	193	United Republic Tanzania	2
4	Sweden	17	193	Yemen	2
5	Belgium	17	195	Equatorial Guinea	2
6	Germany	17	195	Oman	2
7	Spain	17	197	Algeria	2
8	San Marino	17	198	Qatar	2
	Monaco	17	199	Kuwait	1
8	Liechtenstein	17	200	United Arab Emirates	1

elderly as a % of total population

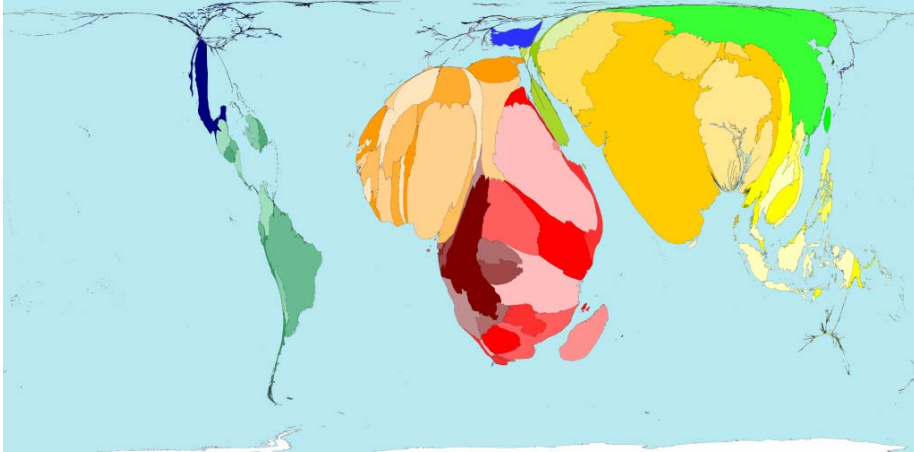
### PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OVER 65



*"We live in an era of unprecedented, rapid and inexorable global ageing."* HelpAge International, 2002

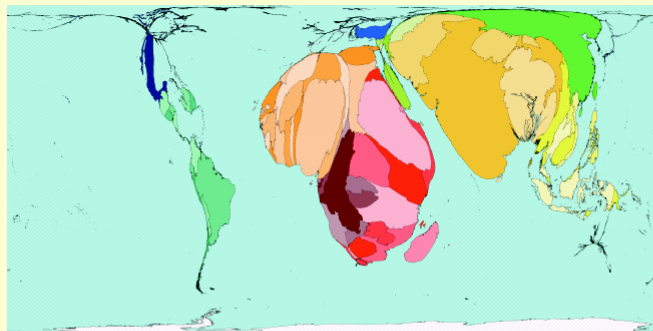
# Applicazione di modelli al software arcview Carte tematiche a "fisarmonica"

## Lavoro minorile



## Child Labour

Produced by the SAS group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)

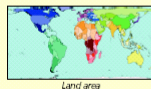


Nine of the ten territories with the highest proportions of child labourers are in Africa. The anomaly is Bhutan. At the other extreme, Italy which has the lowest proportion of children living there also has a very low percentage of children who work.

The map shows that most child labour occurs in African and Southern Asian territories. India has the highest number of child labourers, twice as many as China where the second highest population of child labourers lives.

No children work in Japan, in Western Europe there are 13 000 child labourers. These are the regions with the smallest workforces of children.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide child work force (aged 10-14) that live there.



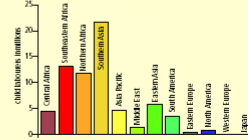
**Technical notes**  
 • Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, 2008.  
 • Child labour here is children aged 10-14 that are in the labour force.  
 • All territories reported non-zero low rates.  
 • See website for further information.

### MOST AND FEWEST CHILD LABOURERS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Italy	805	108	Iraq	14.3
2	Burundi	754	109	Mauritius	11.8
3	Uganda	716	110	Sri Lanka	11.7
4	Niger	711	111	Mongolia	10.5
5	Bhutan	678	112	Uruguay	5.7
6	Burkina Faso	634	113	Morocco	4.7
7	Rwanda	620	114	Portugal	4.6
8	Ethiopia	516	115	Suriname	4.2
9	Eritrea	572	116	Albania	2.1
10	Guinea-Bissau	559	117	Italy	1.5

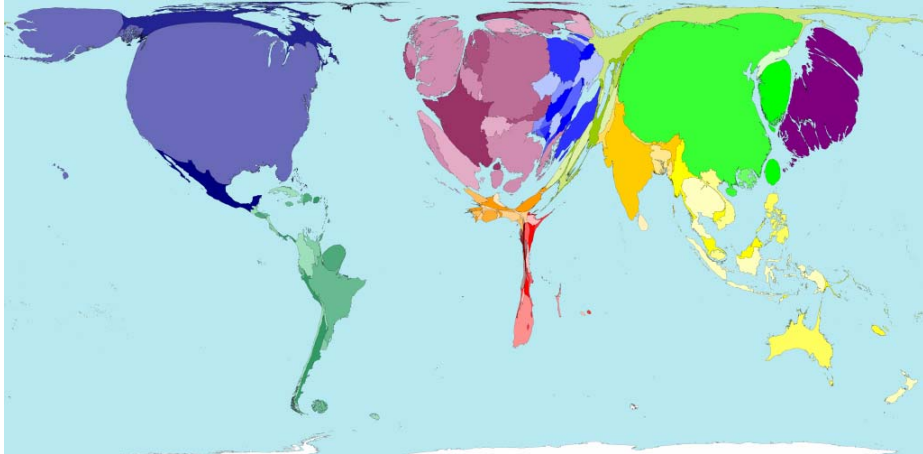
number of child labourers per 10000 people\*

### TOTAL CHILD LABOURERS



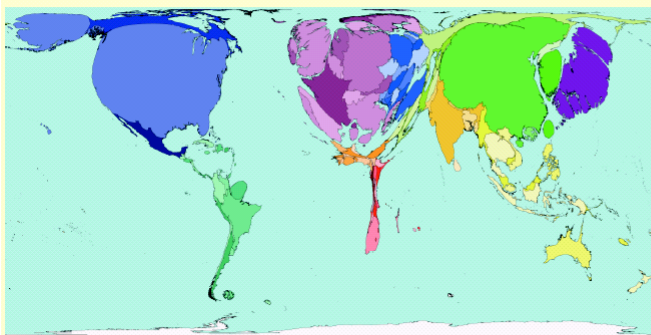
*"At our homes we had done a lot of ploughing, planting, weeding and harvesting; we had hewn wood and drawn water; we had tended sheep, goats and cattle; we had done one hundred and one odd jobs."* Ndabaninga Sithole, 1959

## Reddito delle donne



## Women's Income

Prepared by the SAS Group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



The total income of women is highest in the United States, and second highest in China. Women in the United States have a high total income because on average they are some of the highest paid women in the world. Women in China earn below the world average, but they have high total earnings due to the large population of China.

Norway and Denmark are home to women with the highest annual earnings per person in the population. Women living in Yemen and Sierra Leone earn 150 to 250 times less per person. Income is measured here in its purchasing power where it is earned, rather than being adjusted to be made comparable using a simple exchange rate.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide women's earnings measured in local purchasing power, earned there.



**Industrial notes**

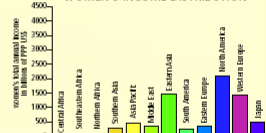
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, 2004.
- Income is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$. There is a small bias for the US to be more in Zambia than in Japan, due to different exchange rates and PPP is not a true measure of income where it is earned, measured in US\$ equivalent.
- See website for further information.

### HIGHEST AND LOWEST AVERAGE ANNUAL FEMALE EARNINGS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Norway	7541	191	Zambia	98
2	Denmark	6566	192	Pakistan	97
3	United States	6355	193	Sudan	93
4	Sweden	6121	194	Malawi	89
5	Iceland	5832	195	Ethiopia	80
6	Canada	5668	196	Dem Republic Congo	75
7	Australia	5227	197	Uganda	74
8	Luxembourg	5185	198	Guinea-Bissau	70
9	Finland	5062	199	Sierra Leone	42
10	Greenland	4935	200	Yemen	31

earnings by women in US\$ purchasing power parity (PPP) per person in the whole population

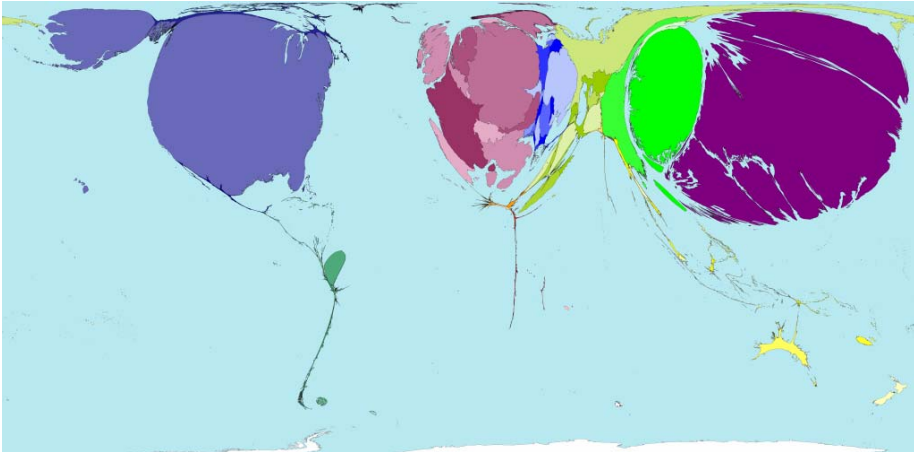
### WOMEN'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION



*"In a growing number of marriages, it's the woman who is bringing home the big paycheck. Is she stressed? Yes. Resentful? A little. Would she trade places with her husband? Not on your life."*

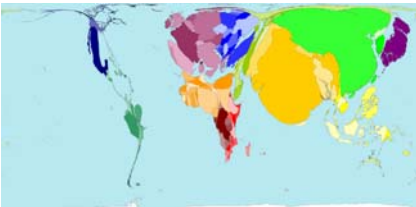
Kimberly Goad, 2006

## Brevetti depositati



## Popolazione della Terra

nel 1500...



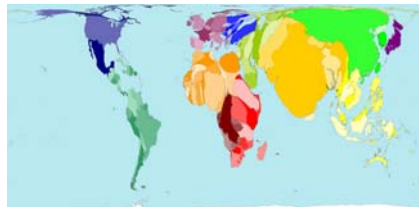
nel 1900...

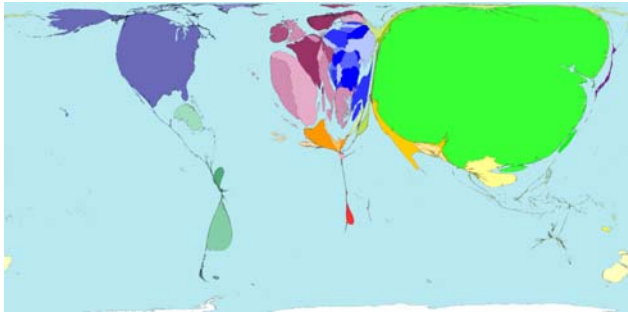


nel 2000...



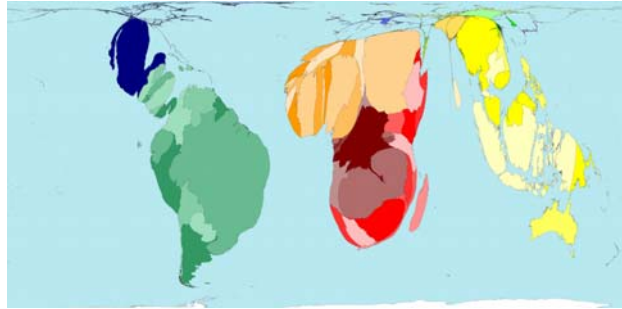
nel 2050...





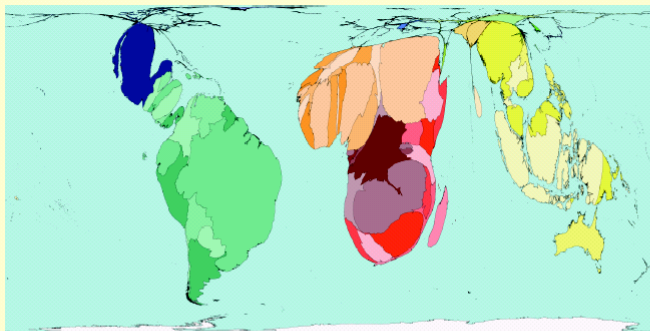
Foreste in crescita

Perdita di foreste



## Forest Loss

Produced by the SAS Group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



If the net forest loss of all territories between 1990 and 2000 is summed, 31% occurred in South America, and 21% was in Asia Pacific. Worldwide, territories with net forest loss lost 1.33 million km<sup>2</sup> of forest over this ten year period. Despite this, South America was the region with the largest forested area in the world in 2000. The more forest area there is, the more it is possible to lose.

Japan is unexceptional, having neither forest loss nor forest growth from 1990 to 2000.

The area of Africa covered by forest was reduced by 550 000 km<sup>2</sup> in the 1990s. This includes the loss of forests that covered 11.4% of Zambian land.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net forest loss that occurred there between 1990 and 2000.



**Technical notes**

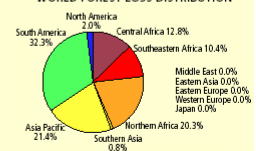
- Data used from the World Bank's World Development Indicators.
- Forest loss is the change in forest area between 1990 and 2000.
- Forest areas are under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.
- \*\*The graph shows net forest loss in each region.
- See website for further information.

### MOST FOREST LOSS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Belize	15.6	11	Malawi	7.5
2	Zambia	11.4	12	Indonesia	7.2
3	Haiti	9.7	13	Malaysia	7.2
4	Samoa	8.8	14	Panama	7.0
5	Cote d'Ivoire	8.3	15	Burkina Faso	6.3
6	Zimbabwe	8.3	16	Rwanda	6.1
7	Saint Lucia	8.2	17	Burundi	5.7
8	Liberia	7.9	18	Nepal	5.5
9	Myanmar	7.9	19	Sri Lanka	5.4
10	Gambia-Bissau	7.7	20	Dominica	5.3

forest loss as a percentage of land area

### WORLD FOREST LOSS DISTRIBUTION\*



*"Indonesia is blessed with some of the most extensive and biologically diverse tropical forests in the world. But the tragedy is that Indonesia has one of the highest rates of tropical forest loss in the world."* E.G. Togu Manurung, 2006

[www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/worldmapper/index.html](http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/worldmapper/index.html)