Chapter 10 – Factors Contributing to Differences in Global Health

HH330 – Unit 4 – AoS1
Definitions of sustainability and human development

**Human development**

→ **Creating an environment** in which people can:
  
  • develop to their full potential
  
  • lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests

→ **Expanding people’s choices** and **enhancing capabilities** through:
  
  • increased participation in community life and decision-making
  
  • access to knowledge
  
  • standards in living and health
Sustainability

→ Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Sustainable human development...

...is a process of people striving to achieve their full potential, lead productive lives, expand their choices and meet their needs without compromising the opportunities for future generations
The interrelationships between health, human development and sustainability to produce sustainable human development
The influence of income, gender equality, peace, education, access to healthcare, political stability, global marketing and environments on health

- Income
- Peace
- Access to healthcare
- Global marketing
- Gender equality
- Education
- Political stability
- Environments

All impact differently on health in developing and developed countries
The income of the individual and of their country can both impact on health:

- Income of the individual or family can influence health in terms of access to resources such as food, shelter and healthcare.

- Income of a country, in terms of GDP, can impact on levels of poverty and provision of government resources such as healthcare and education which can impact on health.
GENDER EQUALITY

- Australian laws protect the rights and opportunities of males and females.

- In some developing countries women and girls can be denied rights, opportunities and resources such as food and education. They often face barriers to family planning and employment.

- Many females are at great risk of exposure to violence, adult roles and exploitation.
Peace refers to the absence of violence and the presence of wellbeing, justice, equity and human rights.

People who experience peace have more freedom, opportunities and choice about their own life.

Good governance is vital for peace.
• Education and literacy has a direct impact on poverty and health status.

• Due to gender inequality many females are denied the opportunity to an education and very few girls in the least developed countries will ever attend secondary school.
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

- Australians are fortunate to have a government funded health care system in the form of Medicare. In the poorest countries there is no such healthcare system.

- Geographic location, gender and culture are also issues in healthcare access.

- Access to primary health care is vital to improve health in developing countries.
POLITICAL STABILITY

- Stable government is essential to sustainable human development.
- Political stability can lead to a decrease in:
  - discrimination
  - poverty
  - violence
  - conflict.

and can improve access to:
- healthcare
- education.
The advertising and exchange of goods and services across the world is called global marketing.

- Advances in technology, communications, transport and industry have led to a more interconnected world and allow multinational corporations to trade in global markets.

- There are advantages and disadvantages to global marketing:
  - countries with goods to sell are increasing GDP
  - most of the poorest countries have failed to experience these benefits
The physical environment refers to all of the natural resources around us (including water and access to food).

Physical environment also includes:
  - the impact of geographic location
  - climate
  - climate change
  - natural disasters.

‘Man made’ environments include shelter.
1. Explain the impact of political stability on health status.

The impact of political stability on health status is that less money being spent on military expenses frees up more funding for health services.
2. Discuss how being a female in a developing country can affect one’s health status.

- Being a female in a developing country can affect one's health status due to marrying at a young age, giving birth when not physically or emotionally ready, working long hours, and malnutrition.
3. Identify steps that can be taken to improve the health of women in developing countries.

Steps that can be taken to improve the health of women in developing countries are:

- increased accessibility to education,
- access to better nutrition, information about birth control
- a focus on preventing domestic violence
- availability of community support.
4. Identify three ways that not having access to an adequate and clean water supply can impact on health

Three ways that not having access to adequate and clean water are:

- Disease
- Drought
- Pollution
5. Identify three steps that communities can take to improve their access to a clean water supply.

Three steps that communities can take to improve their access to a clean water supply are:

- Regular garbage collection
- Adequate drainage
- Education on infectious diseases
6. Explain how having access to education impacts on health status.

- Education impacts on health status because it empowers people to learn about health and then to teach others which results in an outpouring of knowledge of more effective health measures.
7. Explain what is meant by global marketing

- Global marketing refers to the advertising and selling of goods and services all across the world.
8. Analyse how global marketing impacts on health.

Global marketing impacts on health because it contributes to ongoing poverty in countries that are unable to compete with wealthier countries on the global market.
9. Identify three ways that governments in developing countries could reduce the number of people smoking.

Three ways governments in developing countries could reduce the number of people smoking;

- Increase the price of cigarettes
- Implement anti smoking strategies
- Place restrictions on the sale of cigarettes such as age and where they’re sold.
10. Identify barriers to healthcare in developing countries.

Barriers to healthcare and developing countries may include:

- War/conflict
- Unfavourable trade arrangements
- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Lack of immunisation
- Mistreatment of women
- Lack of safe water supply and sanitation
Discussion Questions 2

i. Explain how:

- income
- gender equality
- peace
- education
- access to healthcare
- political stability
- global marketing
- environments

have an impact on health.