**Question 1** (10 marks)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CO2 Emissions (metric tons per capita)** | **Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)** | **Access to electricity (%)** | **Fertility rate (births per woman)** | **Births attended by skilled personnel (%)** | **Female literacy rate (% of females aged 15 and over)** |
| **Australia** | 15.4 | 4 | 100 | 1.8 | 100 | 100\* |
| **Brunei**  | 22.1 | 11 | 100 | 1.9 | 100 | 95 |
| **Mali** | .1 | 106 | 35.1 | 6.0 | 44 | 22 |
| **Nigeria**  | .55 | 100.2 | 59.3 | 5.5 | 40.3 | 41 |
| **Qatar** | 45.4 | 8 | 100 | 1.9 | 100 | 94 |

\* Assumed rate

Source: World Bank, 2019.

1. Identify the country that would most likely be classified as a low-income country and justify your

choice. 2 marks

mali has the highest fertility and under-five mortality rate, therefore classified as a low-income country due to the lack of access to health care and high mortality rates.

1. Besides the information shown in the table, describe two characteristics of low-income countries

compared to high-income countries. 2 marks

* low-income countries have a lack of access to health care, no health system, and low rates of immunisation, whereas high-income country’s health care is accessible, affordable, and equitable, with existing health systems and higher rates of immunisation.
* having a lack of access to safe water and sanitation, may not be available in low-income countries due to high levels of poverty, however, safe water and sanitation is abundantly available to those in high-income countries.
1. Briefly explain how discrimination based on sex may influence any of the indicators shown in the

table. 2 marks

a lower status of women in low-income countries can often highlight the missed opportunities for education and employment, resulting to a lack of basic literacy skills which decreases the female literacy rate. many women work in jobs that are often badly paid, dangerous and laborious, directly putting their health and wellbeing at risk. prostitution is an example of this, as it increases levels of HIV/AIDS infections.

1. Explain how discrimination may impact social and emotional health and wellbeing. 4 marks

sexual orientation and gender identity are perceived differently within every individual. businesses may refuse to serve those of a different sexual orientation or gender identity, meaning it may be difficult to have a positive management and expression of emotional reactions due to not being able to order, affecting their emotional health and wellbeing. LGBTI people may face social exclusion in different social settings and may face difficulty in forming meaningful relationships and may experience higher rates of unemployment impacting on social health and wellbeing.

**Question 2** (5 marks)

Two dimensions of sustainability are social and economic sustainability.

1. Identify and briefly describe the other dimension of sustainability. 2 marks

environmental sustainability is described as ensuring that the natural environment is used in a way that will preserve resources into the future.

1. Briefly explain why social sustainability is an important consideration in promoting health and

wellbeing globally. 3 marks

the promotion of health and wellbeing globally supports all children to have access to quality education. having education influences the opportunity of employment in an individual’s future, meaning when grown up they are more likely to have a secure job while working with people in different parts of the world and working towards their purpose in life which globally promotes spiritual health and wellbeing.

**Question 3** (12 marks)

Two indicators used to calculate the Human Development Index (HDI) are mean and expected years of schooling.

1. Briefly describe the difference between mean and expected years of schooling. 2 marks

mean years of schooling refers to the average number of years of education achieved by those aged 25 years and over, whereas expected years of school is described as the number of years of education expected for a child of school entrance age.

1. Briefly explain the concept of human development. 3 marks

human development refers to the level of wellbeing of people and an environment where people can lead long, healthy and fulfilling lives in accordance with their needs and interests.

1. Discuss how having a higher ‘mean years of schooling’ could influence the level of human development experienced in a country. 3 marks

having high mean years of schooling provides an indication of the opportunities for children and adolescence, which reflects access to knowledge and the ability to enhance choices or capabilities in the future. having greater levels of education, increases an individual’s knowledge leading to more opportunities in life and high incomes, promoting a productive human development for a country.

1. Identify and briefly describe another indicator used to calculate the HDI. 2 marks

gross national income per capita is an indicator used to calculate the HDI, it is identified as the overall income of a country after expenses owing to other countries have been paid, divided by the population of the country.

1. Outline two limitations of the HDI in measuring human development. 2 marks
* the single statistical measure between 0-1 may highlight a comparison between different countries, however, it does not tell us anything about individual dimensions.
* low-income countries may not have reliable data for the indicators such as life expectancy at birth or mean years of schooling due to not everything (e.g. birth and death) being record by the government, therefore, the HDI may be inaccurate.

**Question 4** (9 marks)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Income group** | **Life expectancy**  | **DALY per 100 000**  | **DALY (%) due to unsafe water** | **Deaths (per 100 000) due to unsafe sanitation** | **GNI per capita ($)** |
| Australia  | High-income | 82.9 | 24 508 | .02 | .02 | 51 360  |
| Fiji | Middle-income  | 69.9 | 35 978 | 1.11 | 2.7 | 4 970 |
| Ethiopia  | Low-income | 65.5 | 36 768 | 8.47 | 37.6 | 740 |

Source: Adapted from World Bank and IHME, 2019.

1. Using data, describe the relationship between GNI per capita and life expectancy. 2 marks

when the gross national income per capita (GNI) increases, the life expectancy of a country also increases. ethiopia has a GNI per capita of $740 and a life expectancy of 65.5 years, whereas australia has a GNI per capita of $51360 and a life expectancy of 82.9 years.

1. Briefly explain poverty and include one way that it can be measured. 2 marks

poverty refers to deprivation of resources, usually as a result of having limited financial resources. poverty can be measured as those living on less than fifty per cent of their country’s average income, identified as relative poverty.

1. Besides influencing access to safe water and sanitation, explain how poverty influences life expectancy

in low-income countries. 2 marks

when compared to countries with lower levels of poverty, higher levels of poverty may indicate that more people are food insecure. this may signify that the immune system function is compromised in low-income countries, making infections more likely to result higher mortality rates, therefore leading to a shorter life expectancy for individuals.

1. What is meant by ‘sanitation’? 1 mark

sanitation refers to the process of eliminating contact between humans and hazardous wastes such as domestic animal faeces and urine, wastewater, industrial and agricultural wastes.

1. Explain how unsafe sanitation contributes to a variation in health status between Australia and

Ethiopia. 2 marks

communities in ethiopia have more unsanitary conditions than those people in australia, this contributes to an increased burden of disease and lower health status within the community. those living in remote and rural areas may experience a lack of access to sanitation as the infrastructure required to provide these resources is often unavailable. having no functioning waste disposal means poor air quality, increasing the risk of air-borne and respiratory diseases such as asthma, leading to increased YLD’s. this also creates a breeding ground for mosquitoes, increasing the risk of malaria, thus decreasing life expectancy. Poor sanitation can also weaken the immune system, making people more prone to communicable diseases such as typhoid fever, increasing incidence of such diseases.

**Question 5** (4 marks)

Levels of tourism have increased globally over time and predictions indicate that it will continue to increase into the future.

1. Briefly explain how increased tourism can promote health and wellbeing in low-income countries. 2 marks

low-income countries such as indonesia and thailand are very popular tourism destinations, due to their beautiful landscapes, unique cultures, and the fact that they are relatively inexpensive destinations. tourists from high-income countries such as australia and the united states often visit low-income countries on vacation. all the money spent by foreigners while visiting is an inject of capital into the country’s economy. thus, increased tourism results in an increase in income, allowing locals to be able to afford food, access health care, buy their children schoolbooks, and send their children to school.

1. Briefly explain how increased tourism can negatively impact health and wellbeing in low-income

countries. 2 marks

people coming from high-income countries for tourism in lower-income countries tend to have more wasteful lifestyles than those individuals in the countries they are visiting. as such, they tend to use the resources in a lower-income country at a faster rate than what the locals are accustomed to, creating more poverty for the people such as flushing toilets frequently, creating pressure on the country’s sewerage system.

**Question 6** (7 marks)

Climate change is predicted to have a greater impact on low- and middle-income countries compared to high-income countries.

1. Briefly explain why climate change is more likely to impact low-income countries compared to

high-income countries. 3 marks

infrastructure in high-income countries is more developed than in low-income countries. this means that when extreme weather events occur, populations of high-income countries are more likely to be able to escape direct danger and flee to a securer area.

One impact of climate change is rising sea levels.

1. Briefly explain two ways that rising sea levels may impact health and wellbeing. 4 marks
* relocation of villages and farms: rising sea levels mean people living in coastal areas will lose their villages and farms due to flooding and will be forced to relocate. this brings about stress and poor mental health and wellbeing. it also places strain on infrastructure such as safe water and sanitation services, housing and healthcare services, which contributes to mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases. relocating can interfere with social networks within the community and reduce levels of social health and wellbeing.
* reducing the availability of fresh water: as sea levels increase, salt water gradually seeps into fresh water sources underground. this destroys fresh water sources that will result in widespread water scarcity and increased morbidity and mortality from diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases. water scarcity can also lead to greater poverty as people must pay large amounts of money to purchase clean water for drinking.

**Question 7** (3 marks)

a. Briefly explain what is meant by global marketing of tobacco. 1 mark

the global marketing of tobacco refers to multi-national brands advertising and selling of tobacco goods and services on a global scale.

b. Explain why low-income countries are particularly susceptible to the distribution and marketing of

tobacco. 2 marks

low-income countries have been specifically targeted by manufactures of tobacco, therefore contributing to an increase in non-communicable diseases in these countries. as smoking rates have decreased in many high-income countries, the global distribution and marketing has increased in low-income countries in attempt to make up lost revenue experienced in high-income countries and to increase global sales. people in low-income countries tend to have lower levels of education, meaning they are more likely to see only the attractive side of the tobacco being marketed without considering the consequences of consumption. these countries often do not have strict laws or regulations such as no labelling laws, no regulations, and no taxes on imported goods, which makes it easier for manufacturers in high-income countries to sell their brand of tobacco and tend to make a lot of sales in low-income countries.

**END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET**