Effects of uneven development

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| Wealth | Health |
| There are huge variations in wealth globally, between countries. In the UK, the average income is 40 times higher than Chad | Infant mortality is much higher in LICs. In the UK, it is 4 per 1000 births. In Chad, it is 85 per 1000 deaths |
| Between 2015 and 2035, 100 million adults are due to enter the workforce because of a continuing rapid natural increase in Nigeria, yet unemployment in 2014 in this age group was already 75%. This indicates inequality will remain for some time | Main causes of death in HICs are heart and lung diseases, cancer, diabetes and dementia. Many diseases are caused by ‘luxuries’ that we can afford such as alcohol, cigarettes and unhealthy food (although it is important to remember not always the cause) |
| **In 2000 the richest 1% of global citizens owned 40% of the global assets. By 2014 the 85 richest people in the world controlled the same amount of wealth as the poorer 50% of the world (over 3.5 billion)** | People in HICs tend to live longer than people in LICs. Japan’s life expectancy is 85. In Somalia it is only 52 |
| Average LIC incomes increased by 11% between 1990 and 2010, yet family incomes are becoming more unevenly distributed in 2016 than in the 1990s | Incidence of diseases such as HIV/AIDs and malaria are much more prevalent in LIC countries as a result of greater awareness and better access to preventative measures |
| Extreme inequality is not only to do with income. It is also involving opportunities and access to resources which are largely controlled by where you were born – the country, the region and the district within that country | Types of diseases that are life threatening in LICs and NEEs are often easily treatable in HICs, or people are vaccinated against them. For example, diarrhoea and tuberculosis |
| As well as huge variations wealth between countries, there is also huge variation within countries. India’s richest 10% have been getting steadily richer since 2000, and now hold nearly three-quarters of the total wealth |  |

Wealth affects health because you need a stable economy to be able to create a universal healthcare system, although some rich countries like the USA have privatised healthcare.