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HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

Module7

EE463 Globalization and International development



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Module outline

- 01 Human Development
- 02 Education Issues and Challenges
- 03 Education Policies

- 04 Health Issues and Challenges
- 05 Health Policies
- 06 Conclusion



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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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The Importance of Health and Education

- Health and education are basic objectives of development
- Both are fundamental to the broader notion of expanded human capabilities and both comprise human capital
- **Health:** a prerequisite for increases in productivity. Greater health capital improves returns to investment in education and lowers the rate of depreciation of educational capital



Human Capital

- **Education** improves returns to investment in health for example basic health skills learned at school, sanitation and hygiene and education of health personnel
- The rise in earnings of workers in advanced industrialized countries was due to the growth in human capital; a limiting factor in the advance of poor countries was insufficient investment in people



Major Categories of Human Investments

- Formal education: primary, secondary, tertiary education and vocational training
- Health services
- On-the job training
- Government and sponsored training programs





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EDUCATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Definitions

- Gross enrollment rate: total number of children enrolled in a given school category divided by the number of children of that age group
- Net enrollment rate: total number of children enrolled relevant to the of the age group divided by the number of children in that age group
- Grade survival rate: estimate of how many children actually complete a certain grade level

Example GER: for primary school there are 1 million children enrolled. However there are 1.2 million children aged 6-12 years old. $GER = 1/1.2 = 83.3\%$
If there are many children enrolled that are older than 12 years, GER can be more than 100%

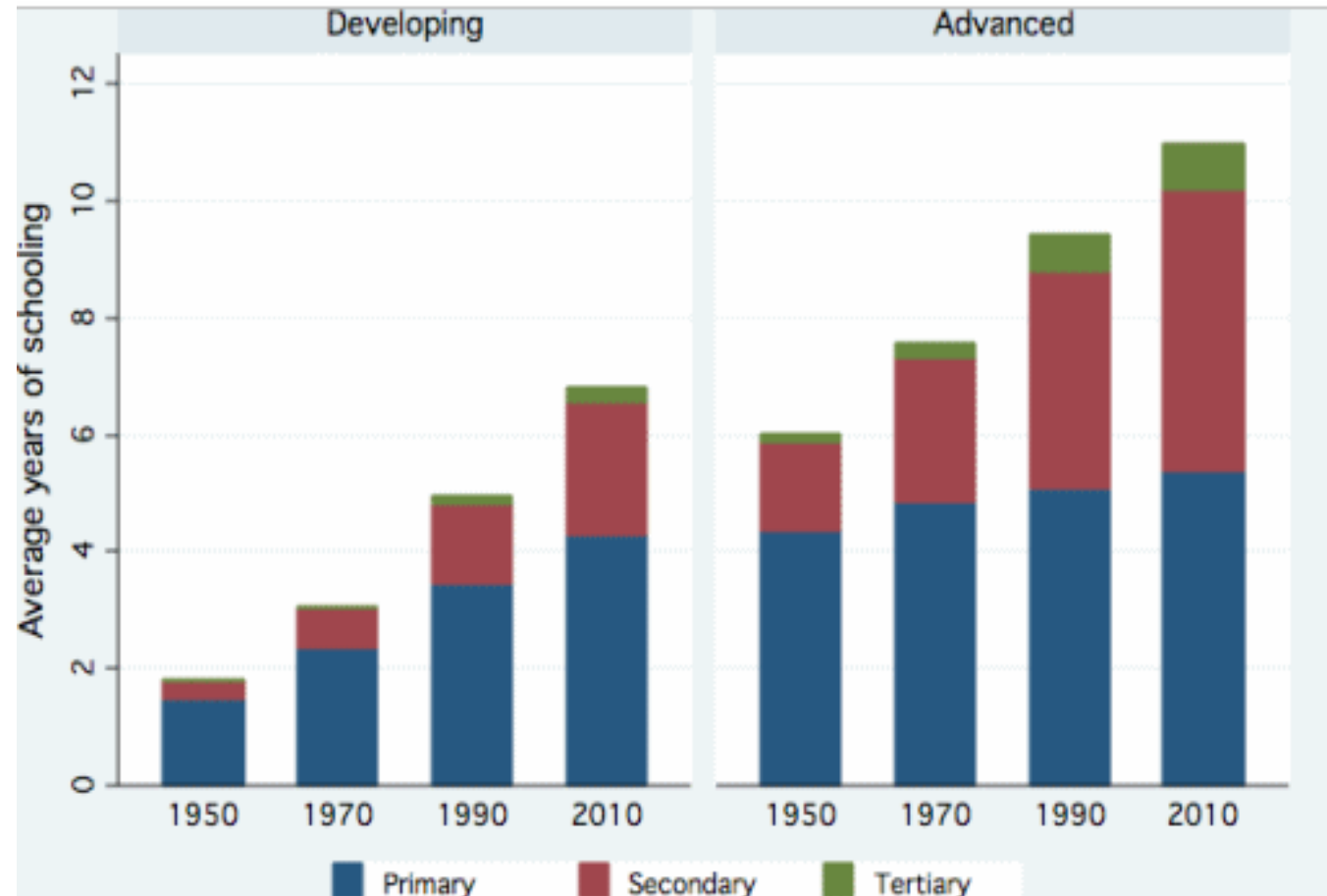
Definitions

- Educational attainment: the highest degree of education by a single individual
- Stocks: amount of schooling embodied in a population
- Flows: the net change in stocks as a result of school enrollment patterns



Education Trends and Patterns

- In general more people worldwide are getting more education.
- Educational attainment worldwide is uneven; gross enrollment rate in tertiary education:
 - Advanced countries: 67%
 - Middle income countries: 25%
 - Low income countries: 7.5%



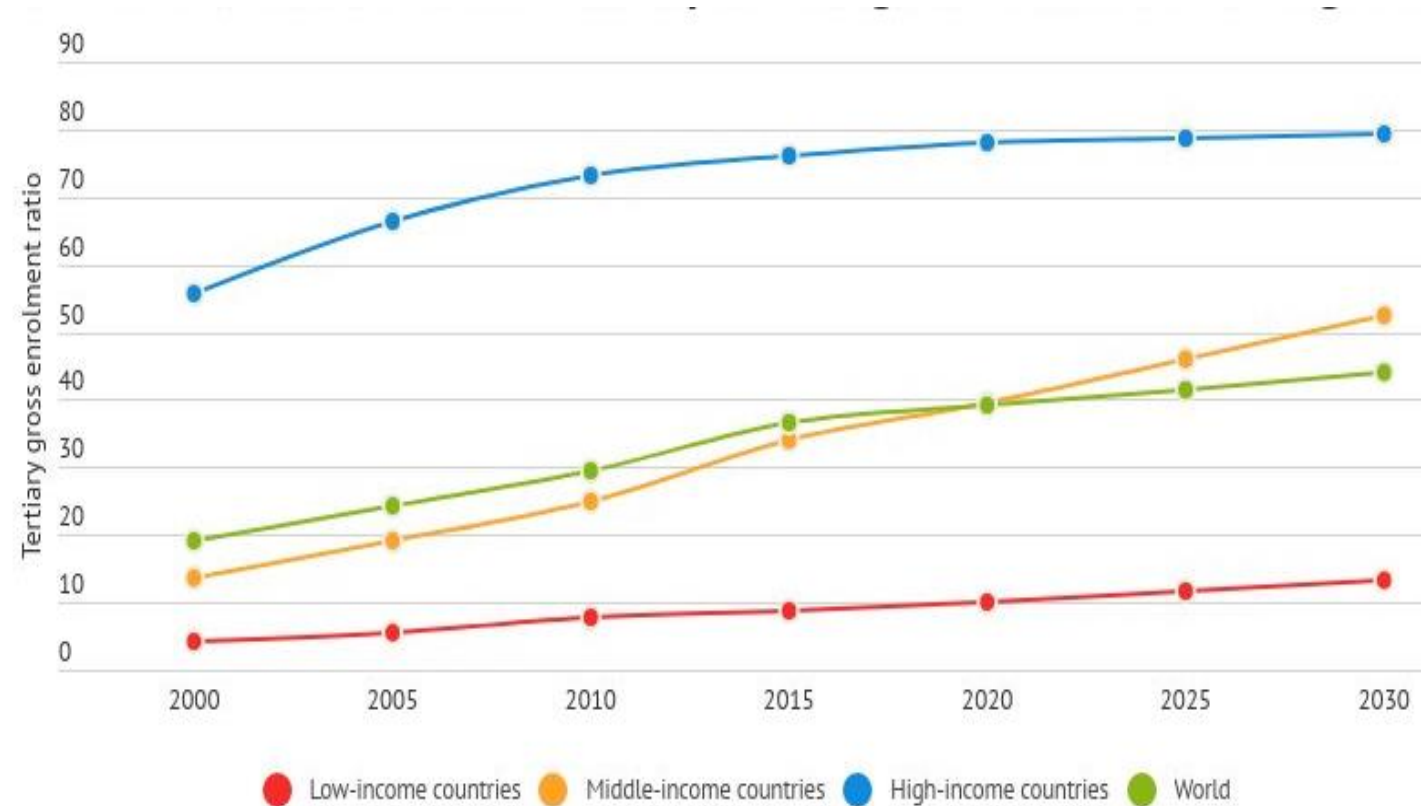
Education Comparisons across Countries

- In the US, only 6% of adults (25 years and older) did not complete primary school
- In Brazil: 25% of adults did not complete primary school
- In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (India) with a population of 250 million, 50% of adults did not complete primary



The Situation is Changing...

- For primary education, gross enrollment rate has been high in East Asia, Central Asia and Latin America
- Middle income countries can expect a great rise in tertiary education, reaching 52% by 2030
- However, close to 70 million children worldwide are not in school



Changes in Schooling and GER

Region	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1975	2005	1975	2005	1975	2005
Asia and Pacific	113	111	37	73	2.5	20
Europe and Central Asia	97	97	85	88	33	55
Latin America and Carribean	109	118	38	90	13	30
Middle East and North Africa	82	106	31	76	11	26
South Asia	77	110	27	50	4.5	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	59	92	11	32	1.2	5.3
High Income Economies	98	100	79	98	34	62

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics 2006

Challenges in Education

- Achieving primary education remains an important goal
- Expanding secondary and tertiary education
- Governments need to decide on whether to allocate resources to achieving universal primary education or expanding either secondary or tertiary educational opportunities



Schooling vs Education

- Schooling is a means to an end. The ultimate goal is education – skills acquired from time spent studying and learning
- One method of how is learning measured is through PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment)
- Industrialized countries have advantages over lower income countries to educational investments; however this changing

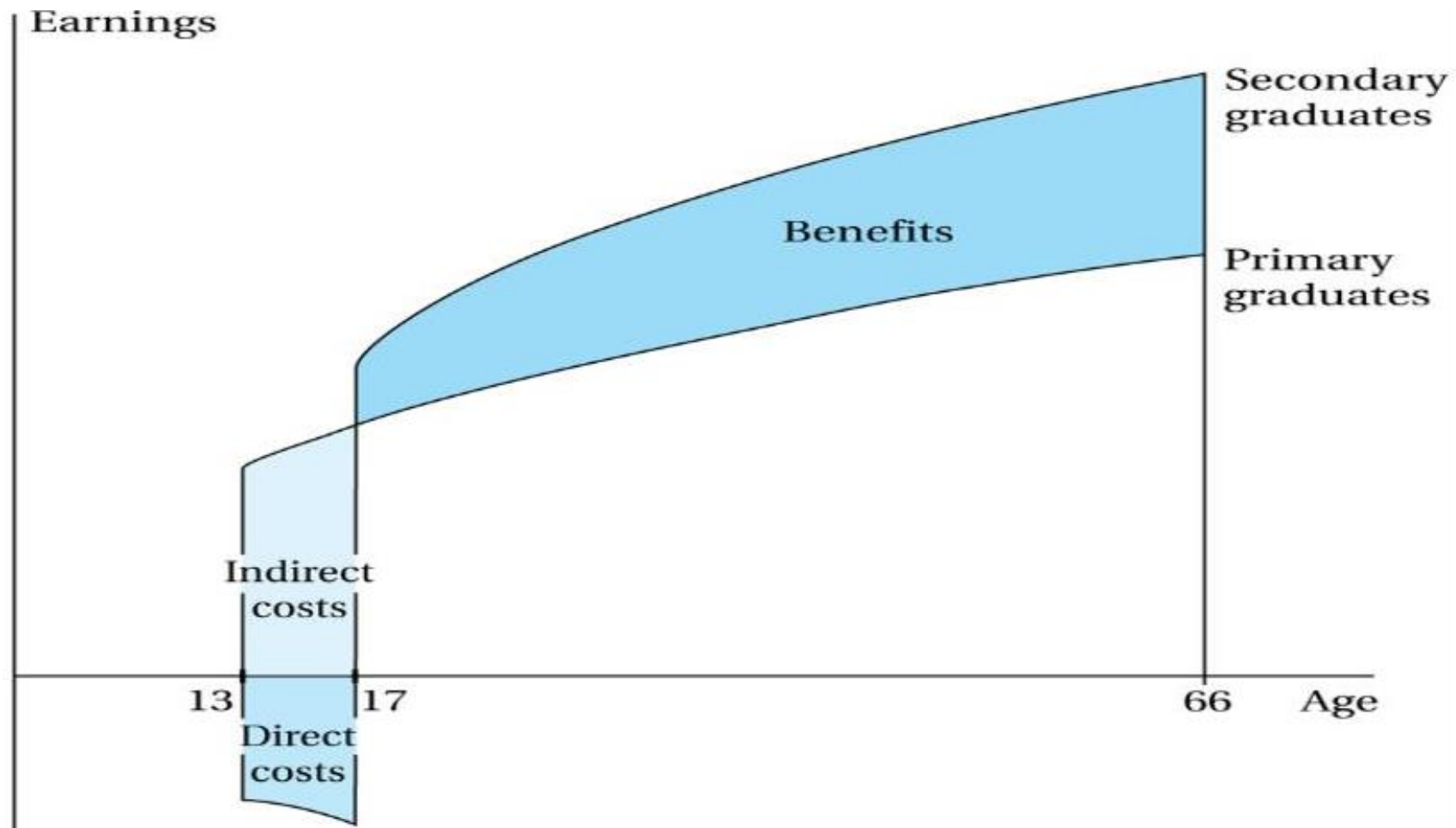


Rate of Return of Schooling

- Secondary school graduates will likely earn more than those completing primary school
- As primary school graduates begin to work, secondary school students will incur direct and indirect costs, which constitute opportunity cost for attending secondary school; however upon graduating, the individual receives higher earnings/benefits
- In deciding whether to pursue secondary education, benefits should exceed costs

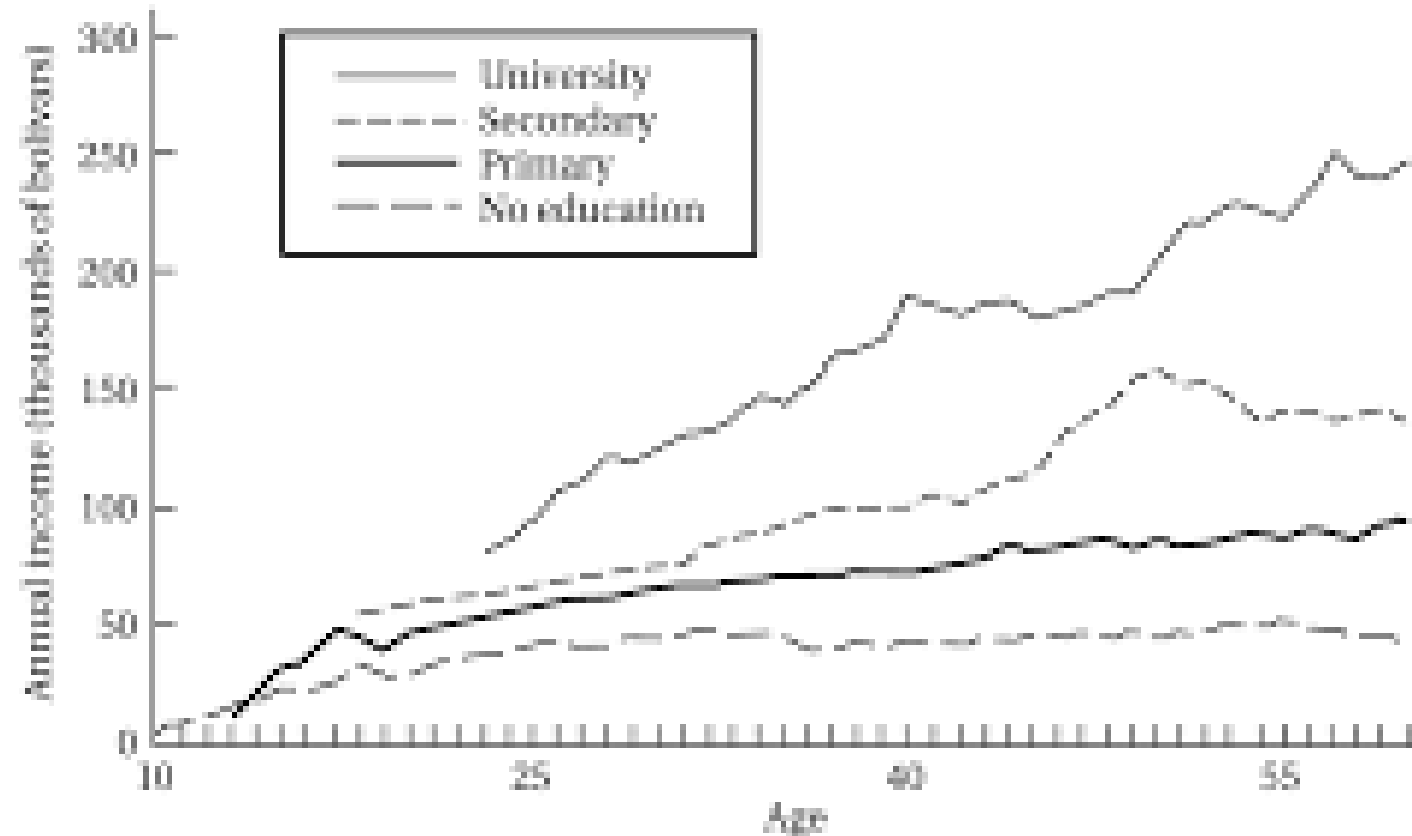


Rate of Return of Schooling



Earnings by Level of Education

- People with higher levels of education tend to earn more at the same age level



Source: George Psacharopoulos, *The Profitability of Investment in Education: Concepts and Methods* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1995). Reprinted with permission.

Gender in Education

- Favoring education of boys over girls is a common throughout much of the world; however this is changing and the gender gap has decreased over time
- In 1960: the average schooling for males in developing countries was 3.1 years and for females, 2.0 years
- In 2010: 7.6 years for males and 6.5 years for females
- Gender disparities still exist in South Asia, the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa





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COFFEE BREAK

Enjoy your 15' pause



HEALTH ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

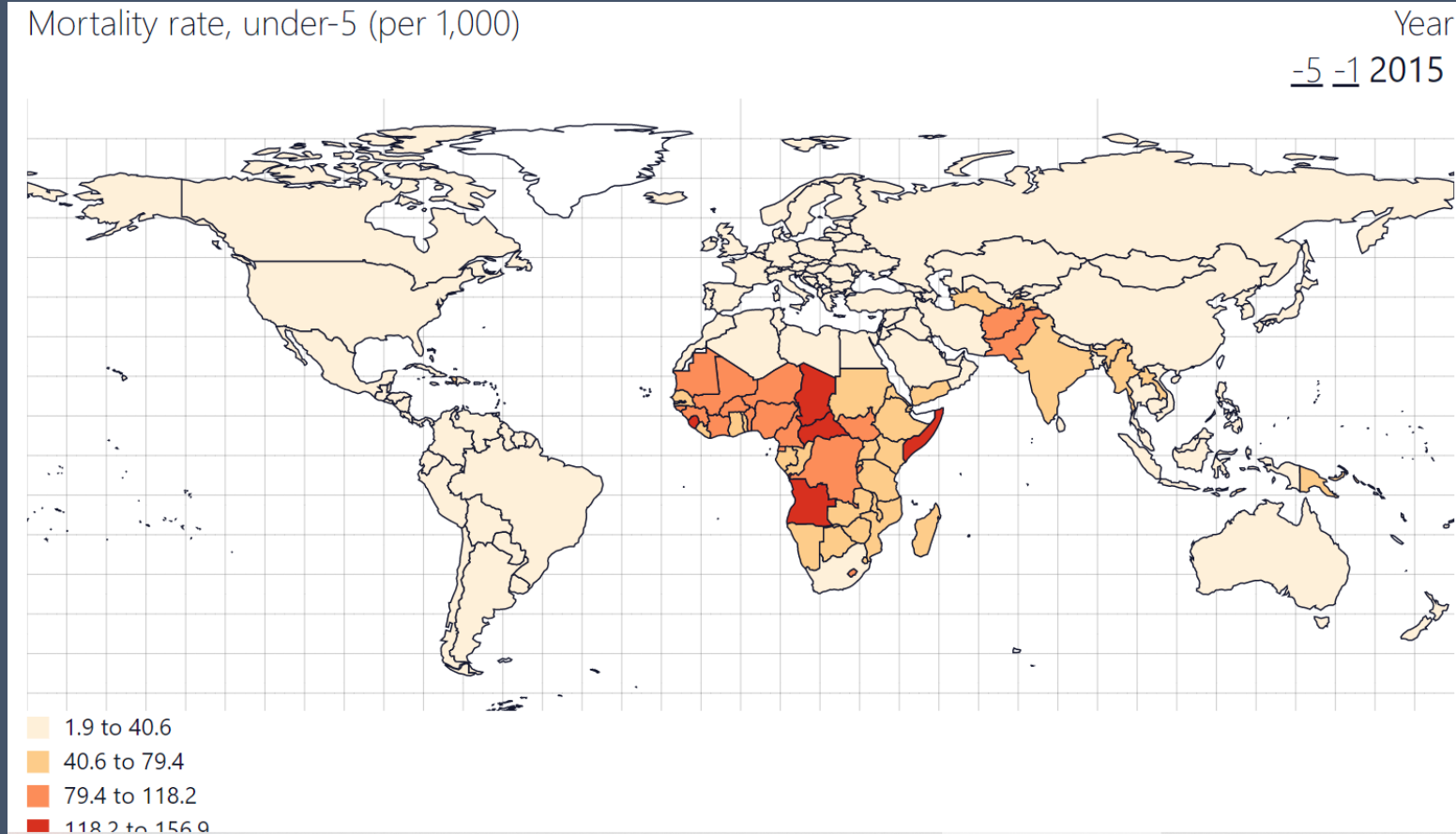
What is health?

- Health is a state of complete mental, physical, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease (World Health Organization); measures of health in a country:
- Mortality: deaths in a population
- Life expectancy: estimated life span, calculated at birth
- Morbidity: rates of disease



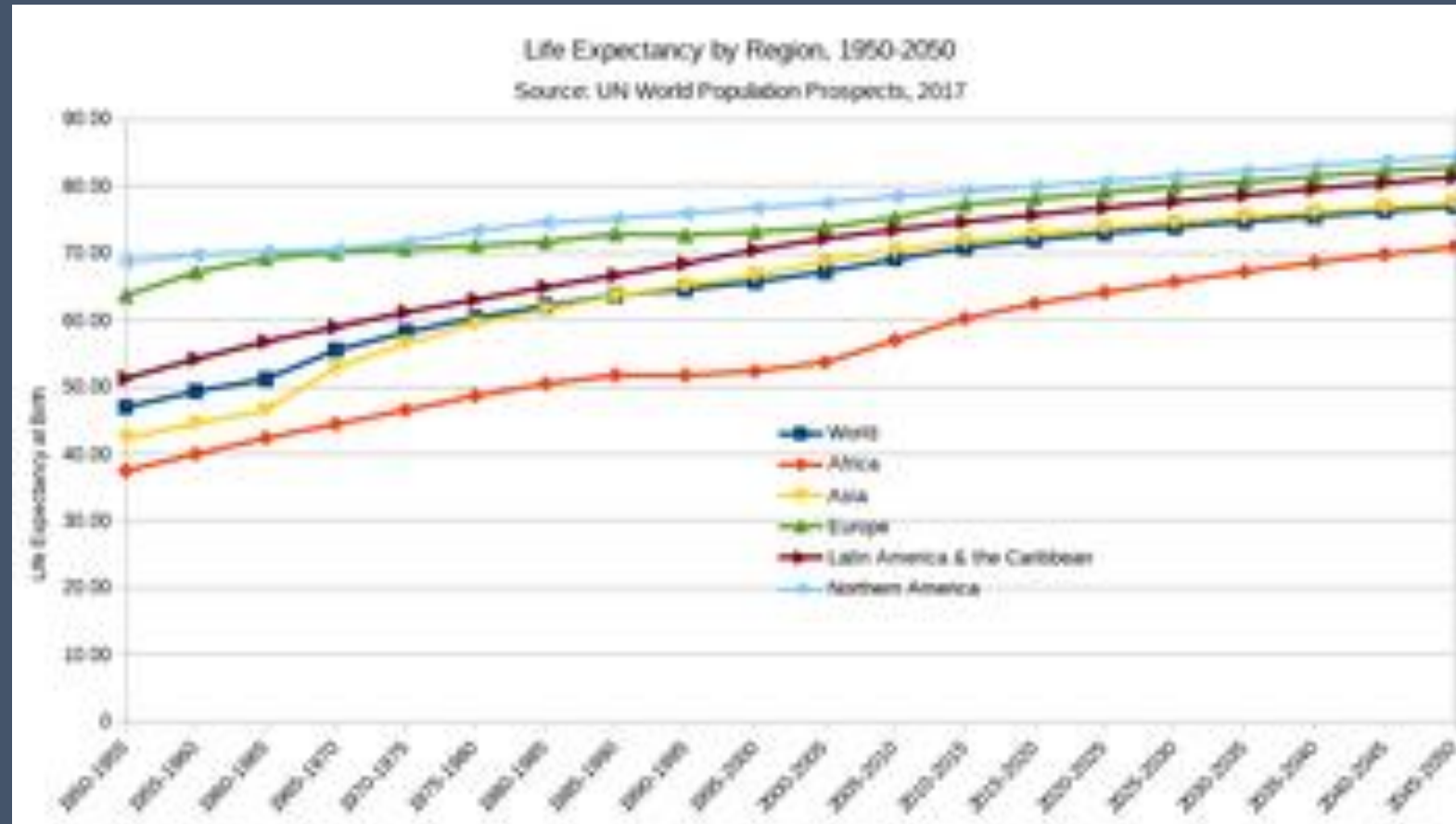
Under-5 mortality rate

- Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year
- MR is a good indicator of public health

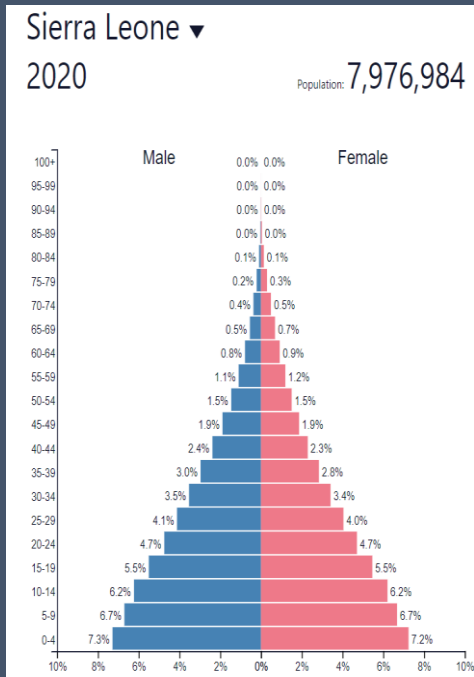


Life expectancy

- Life expectancy: the number of years a person can expect to live
- Based on an estimate of the average age that members of a particular population group will be when they die

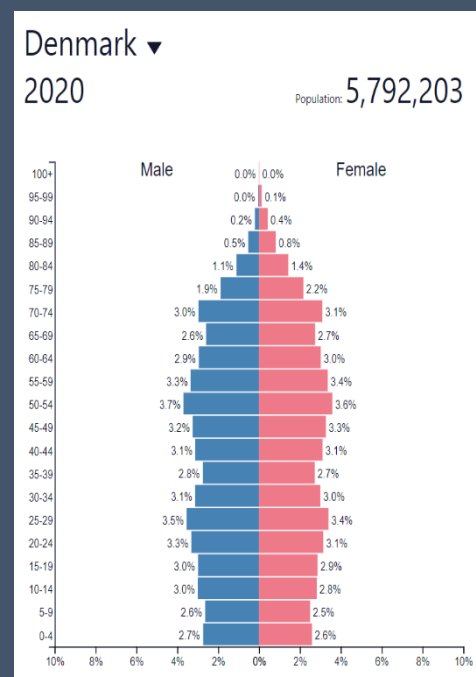


Two countries, contrasting statistics



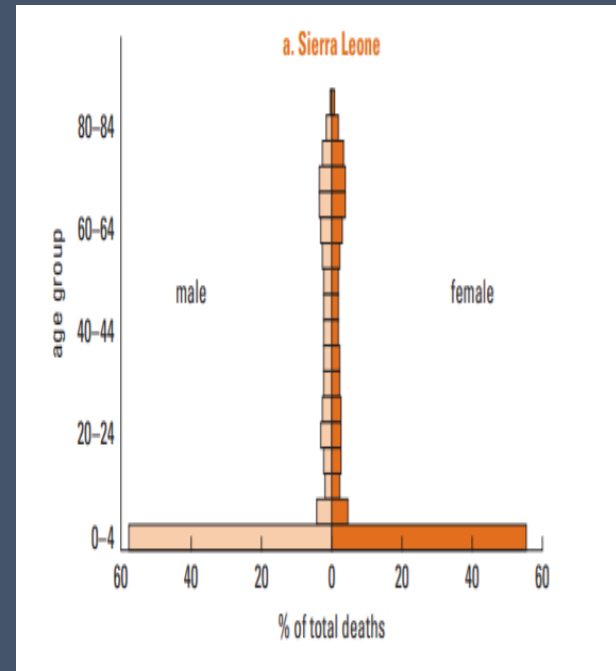
Sierra Leone

Population Pyramid



Denmark

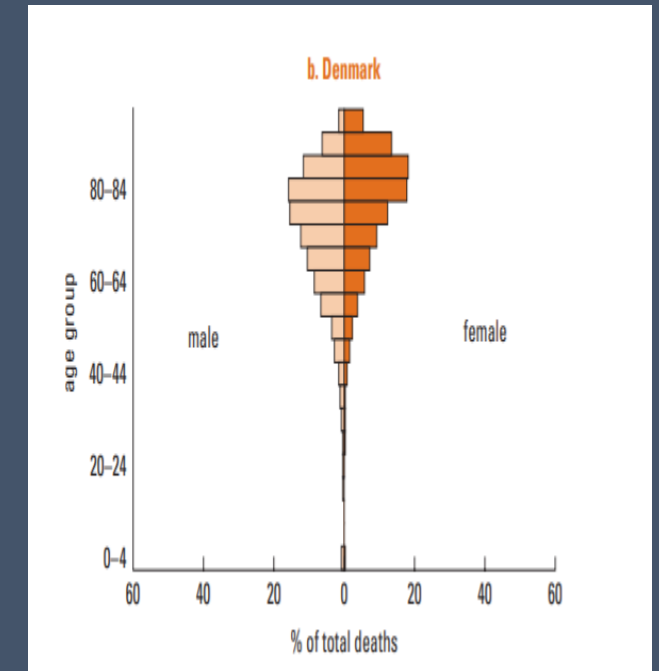
a. Sierra Leone



Sierra Leone

Distribution of Age at Death

b. Denmark



Denmark

Two countries, contrasting statistics

Sierra Leone

- Deaths occur in the first 4 years
- Median age of death: 4 years old
- Under-5 mortality rate: 269 deaths/1,000 births
- Life expectancy: 40 years
- Access to improved water sources: 83%
- Per capita health expenditure: \$41

Denmark

- Child deaths rarely occur
- Median age of death: 77 years old
- Under-5 mortality rate: 4 deaths/1,000 births
- Life expectancy: 79 years
- Access to improved water sources: 100%
- Per capita health expenditure: \$3,349

Transitions in global health

- Remarkable improvements in health and life expectancy occurred from 1800s to 1960s
- In 1800s, life expectancy at birth was 30 years; many people died in infancy or early childhood



Transitions in global health

- From 1960 to 2008, life expectancy worldwide increased from 50 to 69 years
- For low income countries the increase was from 44 to 67 years
- However HIV/AIDS decreased life expectancy in Africa. Other decline in life expectancy: Russia in 1990s (64 years to 58 years)



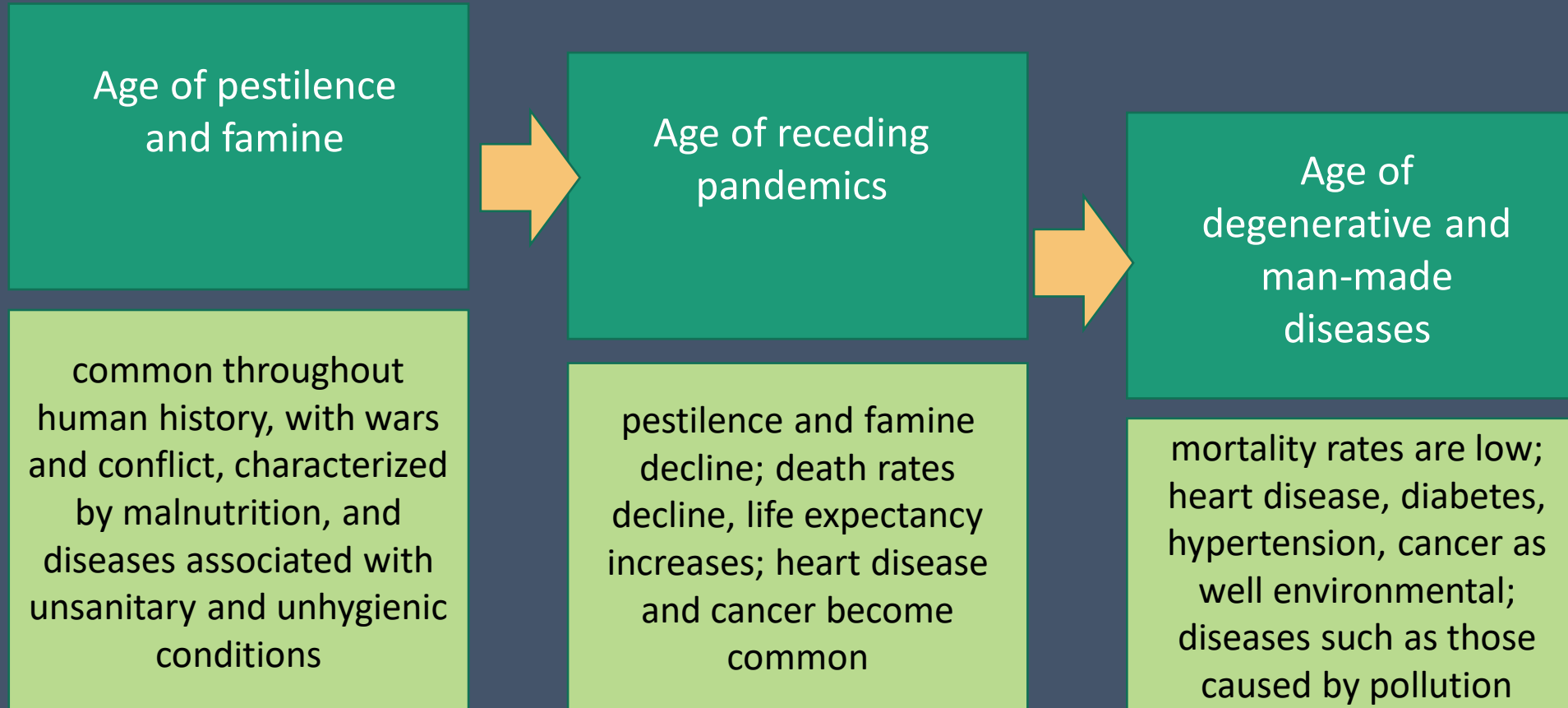
Epidemiologic transition

- Dramatic improvements in life expectancy and reductions in infant and child mortality during the past century
- This resulted in dramatic demographic and socioeconomic changes
- Lower fertility rates, decline in death rates and slower rates of population growth

Epidemiologic transition

As societies age and health improves, the pattern of disease and causes of death shift in a predictable pattern

Epidemiologic transition



Determinants of improved health

- Improved health and increases in life expectancy are due to several factors
- Major improvements in agriculture and food distribution in Europe led to the disappearance of famine and starvation



Determinants of improved health

- As incomes increase, people are able to increase spending on a range of goods and services that directly or indirectly improve health (fitness, healthy living, knowledge).
- Government are able to build hospitals and other health facilities.
- Improved health leads to improved productivity



HIV/AIDS

- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome : final and fatal stage of infection of the human immunodeficiency virus
- AIDS epidemic began 2013; 70 million people infected; ½ died
- Some progress made; new infections has decreased steadily
- With better health care and practices for women and children; significant rate of decrease



Sub-Saharan region remains most severely affected, with nearly 1 in every 5 adults affected

Malaria

- Over half of the world's population (106 countries) is at risk of malaria
- Causes 800,000 deaths each year
- Malaria has disproportionate impact on the poor; likely to occur in slum areas, or in countryside where environmental hygiene is poor
- Some progress in preventing risk from malaria: using bed nets using preventive drugs for pregnant women



Tuberculosis

- Over 1/3 of world population is infected with TB; most people infected do not carry symptoms
- Causes 1.7 million deaths each year; 90% of deaths occur in developing countries
- Low immune systems of people with HIV/AIDS makes them vulnerable to TB; occurs in dense areas with poor environmental hygiene
- Strategy to eliminate TB: drug dosage combined with clinical observation visits



Government role in health

- Develop good policies to ensure the overall health of the population
- Address negative externalities, such as outbreaks, spread of diseases and pandemics
- Invest in health infrastructure; market is unable and unwilling to invest in health unless profitable
- Prepare and develop public health programs that have been proven successful

Summary

- During the past three decades, significant changes in terms of educational attainment has been achieved worldwide, particularly in primary education
- The investments in education have resulted in improvements in human capital and improving the well-being of millions of people
- Challenges remain; more than 4 out of 5 children live in low and middle income countries without proper education and learn very little
- Investments in education yield good returns; however the investment is long term, while the poor have more, immediate needs

Summary

- Improving health and rising levels of per capita income are strongly correlated. Access to clean water and sanitation, vaccination programs, and awareness education programs for women, significantly improve public health
- Infectious diseases continue to plague less developed countries. Most common are HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis
- The challenge of the 21st century will be for low and middle income countries to win the battle against both old and new infectious diseases, address the prevalence of chronic noncommunicable diseases associated with higher incomes

THANK **Y**OU!