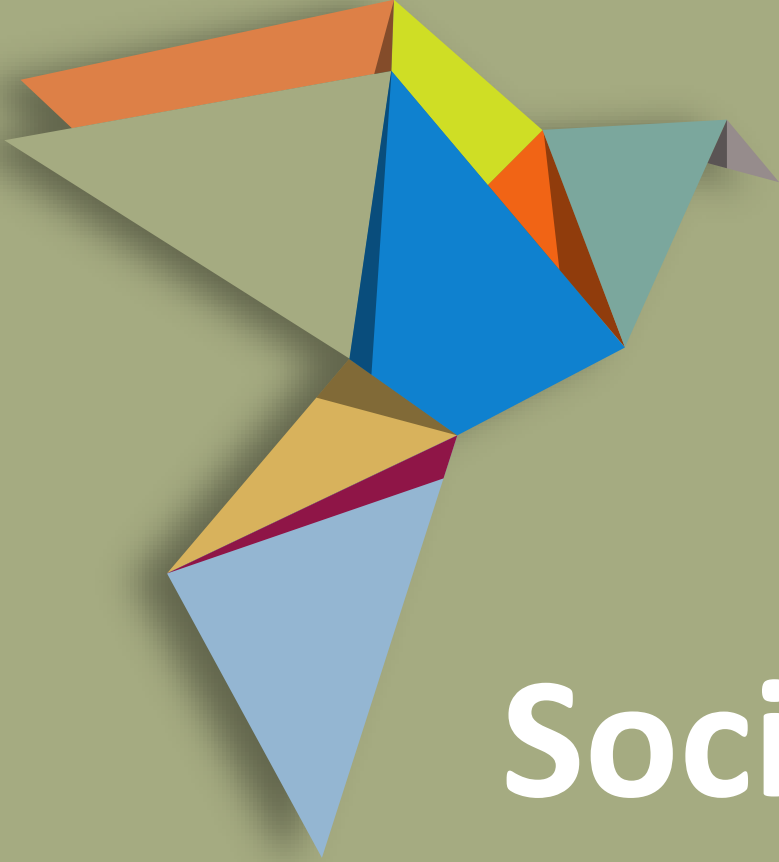




Social Development

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

Outline

01 Roles of education and health

02 Trends in education and health

03 Issues in education

04 Issues in health

05 Conclusion

06



YOUR

Roles of Education and Health in Social Development

Education and health linkages

- Health and education are basic objectives of development; both are fundamental to the expanding human capabilities and human capital
- Health = prerequisite for increases in productivity
- Better health capital improves returns to investment in education and lowers the rate of depreciation of educational capital



Education and health linkages

- Greater education capital improves returns to investment in health
- Education is essential for a satisfying and rewarding life
- Plays a key role in the ability to absorb technology and develop capacity for sustainable development





YOUR LOGO

Trends in Education and Health

Indicators show improving worldwide trend

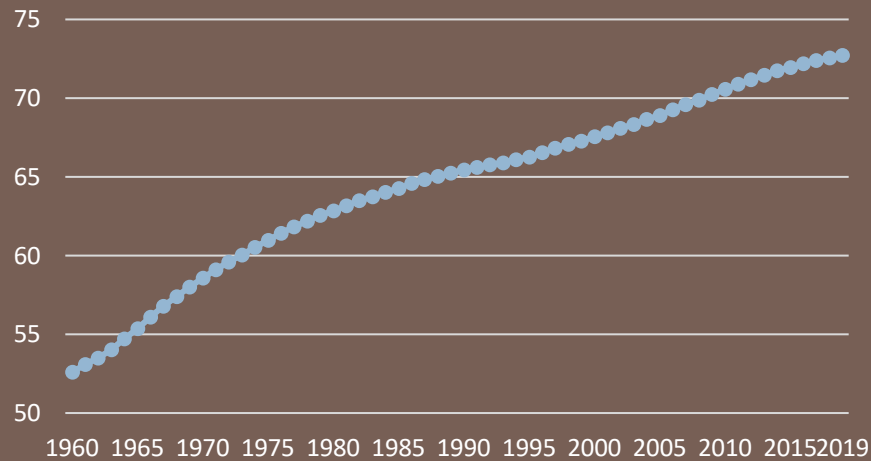
Education indicators

- Increasing school enrolment
- Greater educational attainment
- Increasing literacy rate

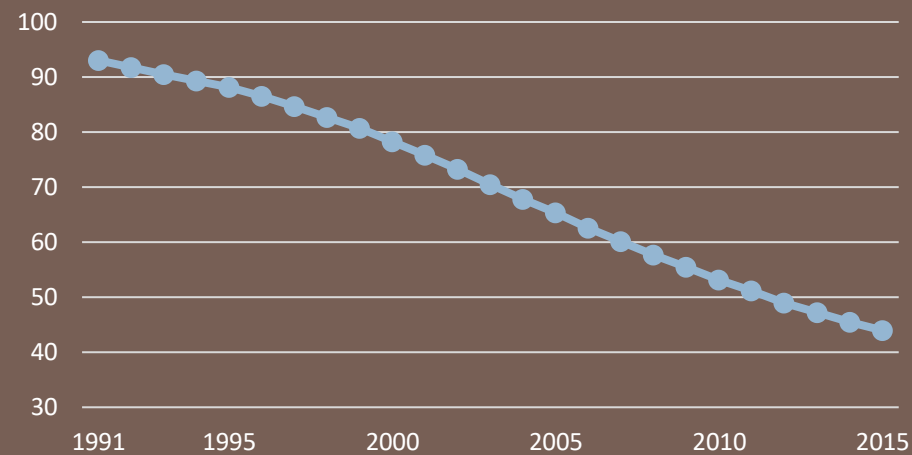
Health indicators

- Lower under-5 mortality rate
- Higher Life expectancy
- Lower morbidity

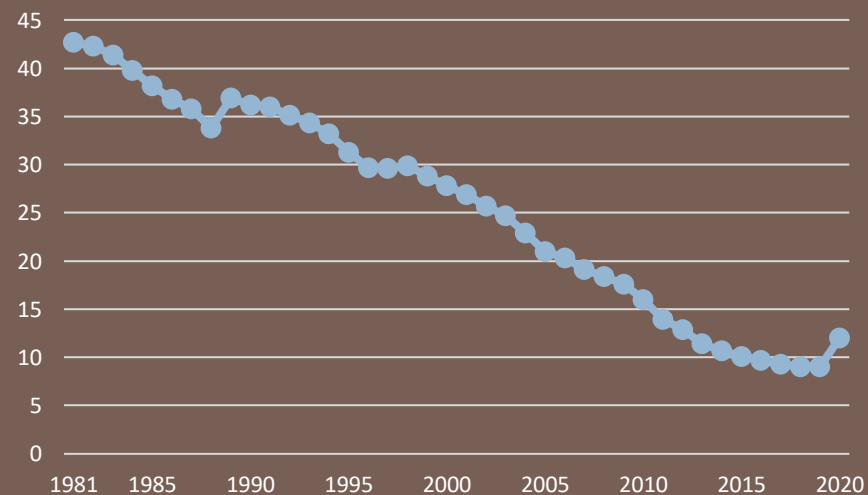
Improvements in health and education



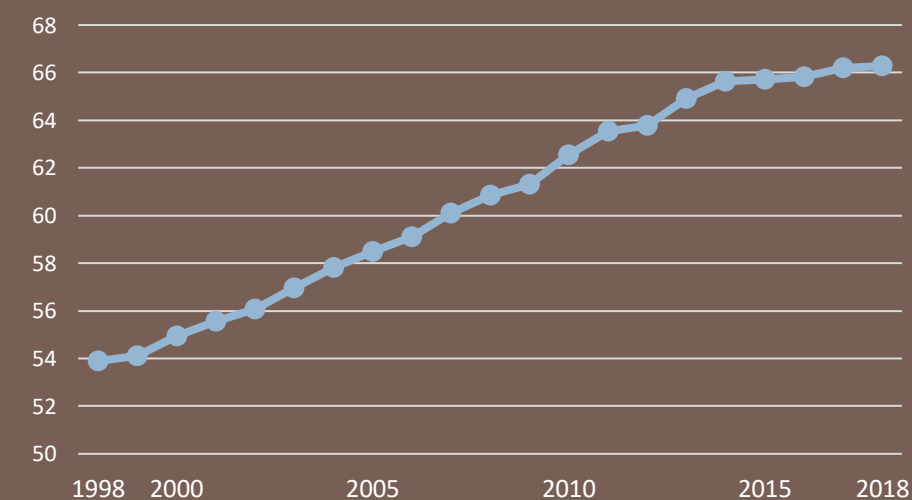
Life expectancy



Under 5 mortality rate



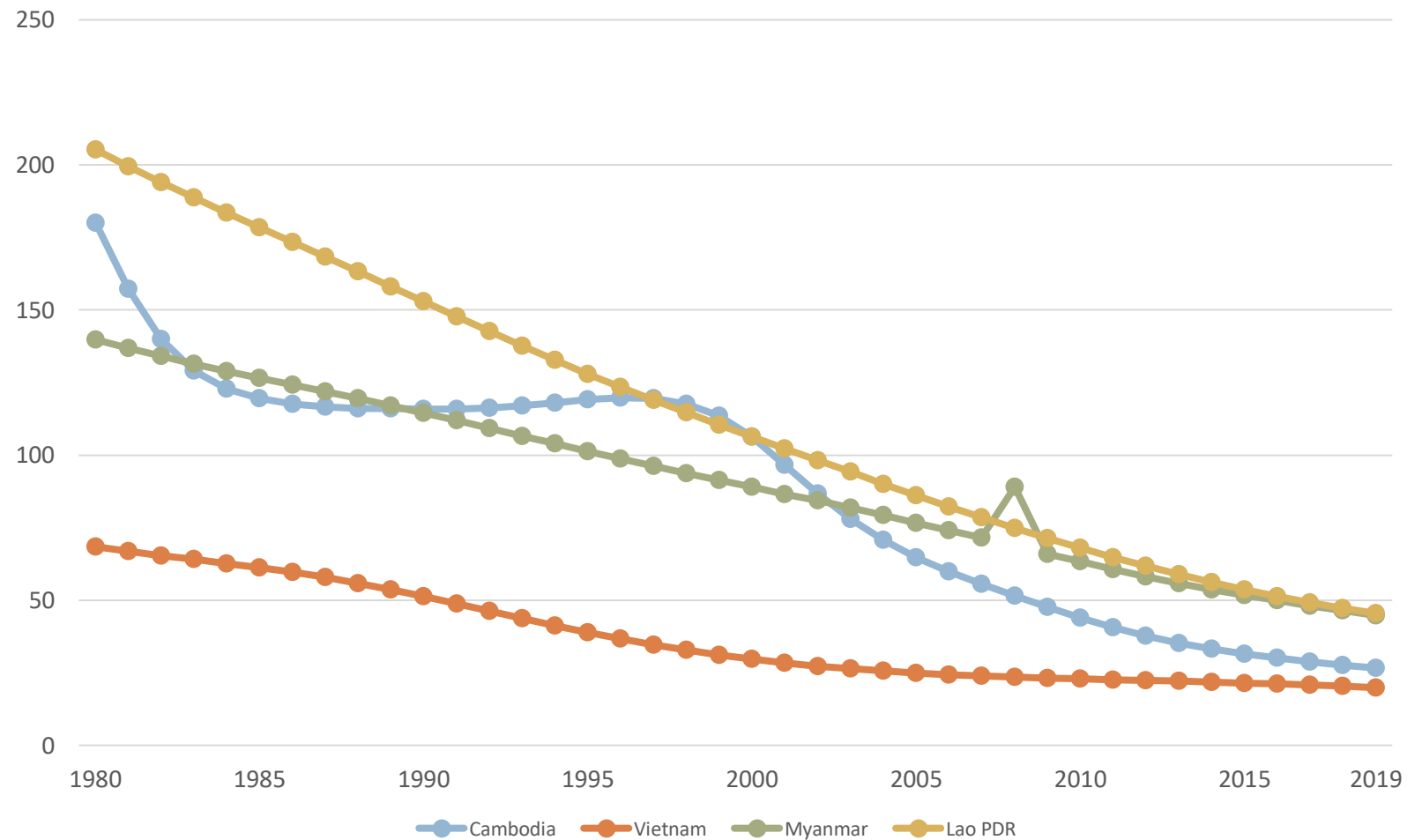
Poverty reduction



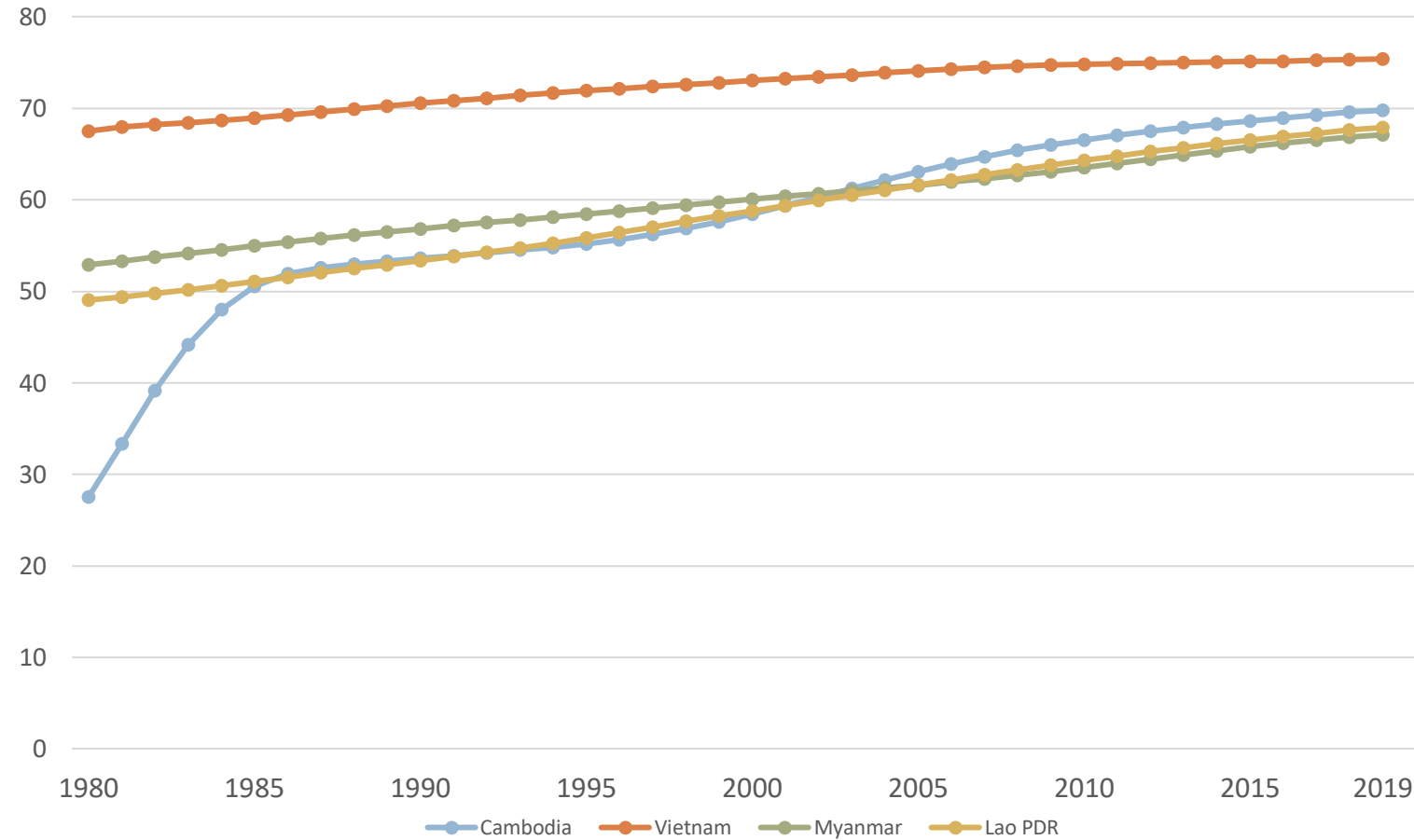
Secondary school enrollment



Under-5 mortality rate, CLMV 1980-2019



Life expectancy, CLMV 1980-2019



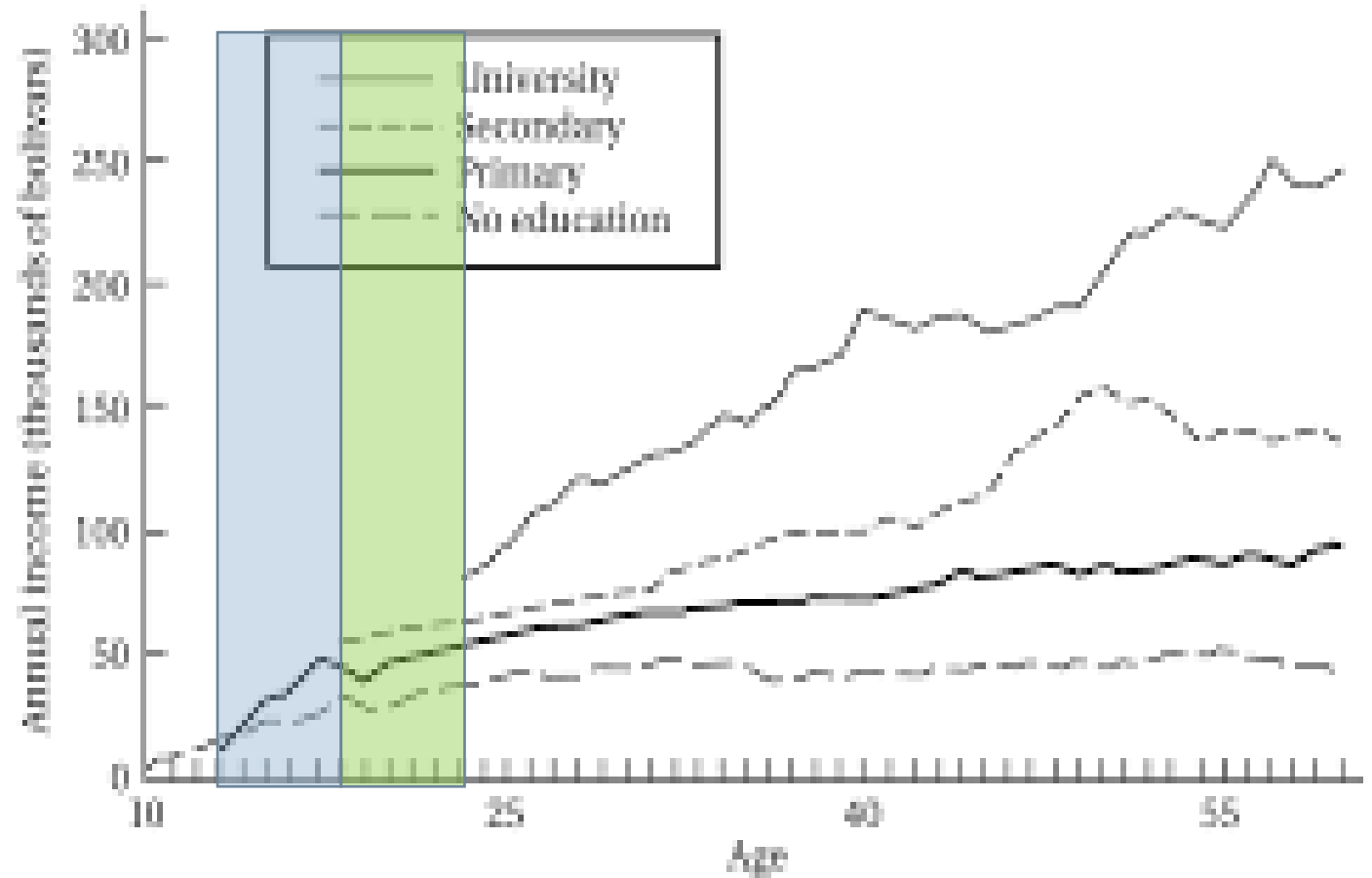


YOUR LOGO

Issues in Education

Returns from education

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



Age earning profiles by level of education

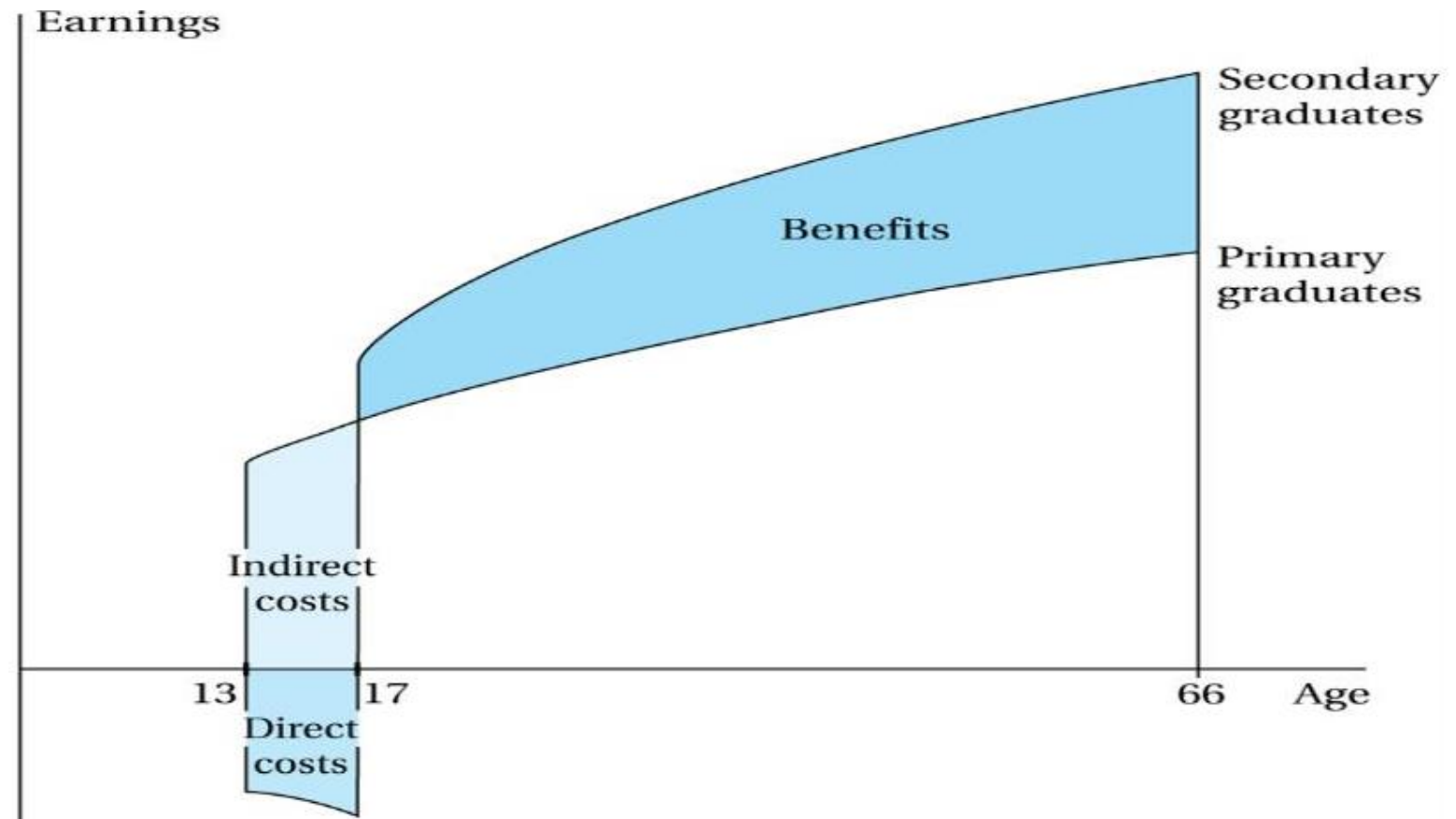
Costs and benefits of education

- As primary school graduates begin to work, students attending secondary school will incur direct cost (tuition, transport) and indirect costs (foregone earnings)
- These combined costs constitute opportunity cost for attending secondary school
- However upon graduating, the individual receives higher earnings, which yield more benefits



Financial tradeoffs in deciding to continue schooling

- In deciding whether to pursue secondary education the benefits should exceed costs



Keeping children in school

In developing countries, compulsory education is not necessarily effective; complementary policies are needed:

- Introducing complementary activities
- Providing conditional cash transfers as incentives for parents to keep their children in school
- School nutrition programs for school children



The gender gap in education

- While youth literacy has much improved, girls education still lag behind boys in many developing countries
- Discrimination against women hinders economic development in addition to reinforcing social inequality
- Increasing women's education not only increases their productivity but also results in greater labor force participation, later marriage, lower fertility and greatly improved child health and nutrition





YOUR LOGO

Issues in Health

Health and productivity

- Poor health harms the productivity, e.g., lost person work days because of illness
- Healthier persons get better pay. In India, elimination of deformity from leprosy enabled workers to earn three times their original wages
- In developing countries: increases in height from generation to generation
- In Brazil: taller people earn more income, holding other factors such as education and experience constant



Public health systems

- Public health systems include: public health departments, hospitals, clinics, doctors and paramedics, and informal network used by poorer citizens, such as traditional healers and midwives



Indicators to measure performance

- The overall health level of the population
- Health inequalities within the population, health system responsiveness
- Distribution of responsiveness within the population
- Distribution, or fairness, of the health system's financial burden within the population



Health issues in developing countries

- Absolute poverty: limits access to health and health care facilities
- Malnutrition: retards the immune system and causes stunting in children
- AIDS: leading cause of deaths of working-age adults in developing countries
- Malaria: making a comeback after years under control; 70% fatalities are children



Health issues in developing countries

- Tuberculosis: claims about 2 million lives a year; 1/3 of world population infected
- Acute lower respiratory infections: pneumonia is cause of 20% child deaths
- Dengue: spreads rapidly with millions of cases reported each year
- Parasitic infections (ascariasis, guinea worm disease, chagas disease, elephantiasis)



Epidemiologic transition

- The dramatic improvement in life expectancy and reduction in infant mortality resulting in demographic and socioeconomic changes
- Lower fertility rates, decline in death rates and slower rates of population growth
- As societies age and health improves the pattern of disease and causes of death shift in a predictable pattern

Some examples

- Period of pestilence and famine due to wars and conflict: malnutrition and diseases associated with unsanitary and unhygienic conditions
- Period of receding pandemics: famine declines, death rates decline, life expectancy increases; heart disease and cancer become common
- Period of degenerative and man-made diseases with low mortality rates: heart disease, diabetes, hypertension and cancer

Government role in the health sector

- To ensure good policies to ensure the overall health of the population as improved health = reduced poverty
- Address externalities in the health sector (e.g., contagion or spread of disease), of which people are unwilling to shoulder the costs
- Invest in health infrastructure and research and development, wherein private sector is unwilling to invest
- Implement public health programs that have proven successful



Health and gender

- Girls face discrimination in health; families are more likely to take an ill boy rather than an ill girl to a health center
- Education of girls is one of the cost effective means of improving health standards
- As many families prefer a baby boy over a baby girl, there is a tendency towards a smaller portion of women; in the future, males will have a more difficult time seeking a partner



Conclusion

Conclusion

- Health and education are important elements of social development; both are prerequisites to the improvement of human capital and productivity
- Worldwide, people's education and health have been improving; however there are still many that do not have access to basic health and education
- Returns to investment from education is an individual decision, weighing costs and benefits; however in the long run, those with higher education are better off and on average have higher incomes

Conclusion

- Improvements in nutrition, food production and technology has improved health conditions worldwide; however health systems need to be more equitable, accessible and responsive
- Along with improvements in health, types and patterns of diseases also change; this is called the "epidemiological transition"
- Government has an important role in addressing externalities in the health and education sectors through appropriate policies

THANK **Y**OU!

Merry Christmas!

Made with ❤️ by **showeet**