

INTERACTIVE TRAINING MODULE  
**ACCESS TO  
HEALTH CARE**

**Quiz**  
**inequalities in health**



# How it works

- Multiple-choice questions
- Hold up the card with the colour of the right answer
  - ◆ **A = RED**
  - ◆ **B = YELLOW**
  - ◆ **C = GREEN**



# Question 1

- ◆ **A** Life expectancy varies 18 years between countries
- ◆ **B** Life expectancy varies 13 years between countries
- ◆ **C** Life expectancy varies 36 years between countries



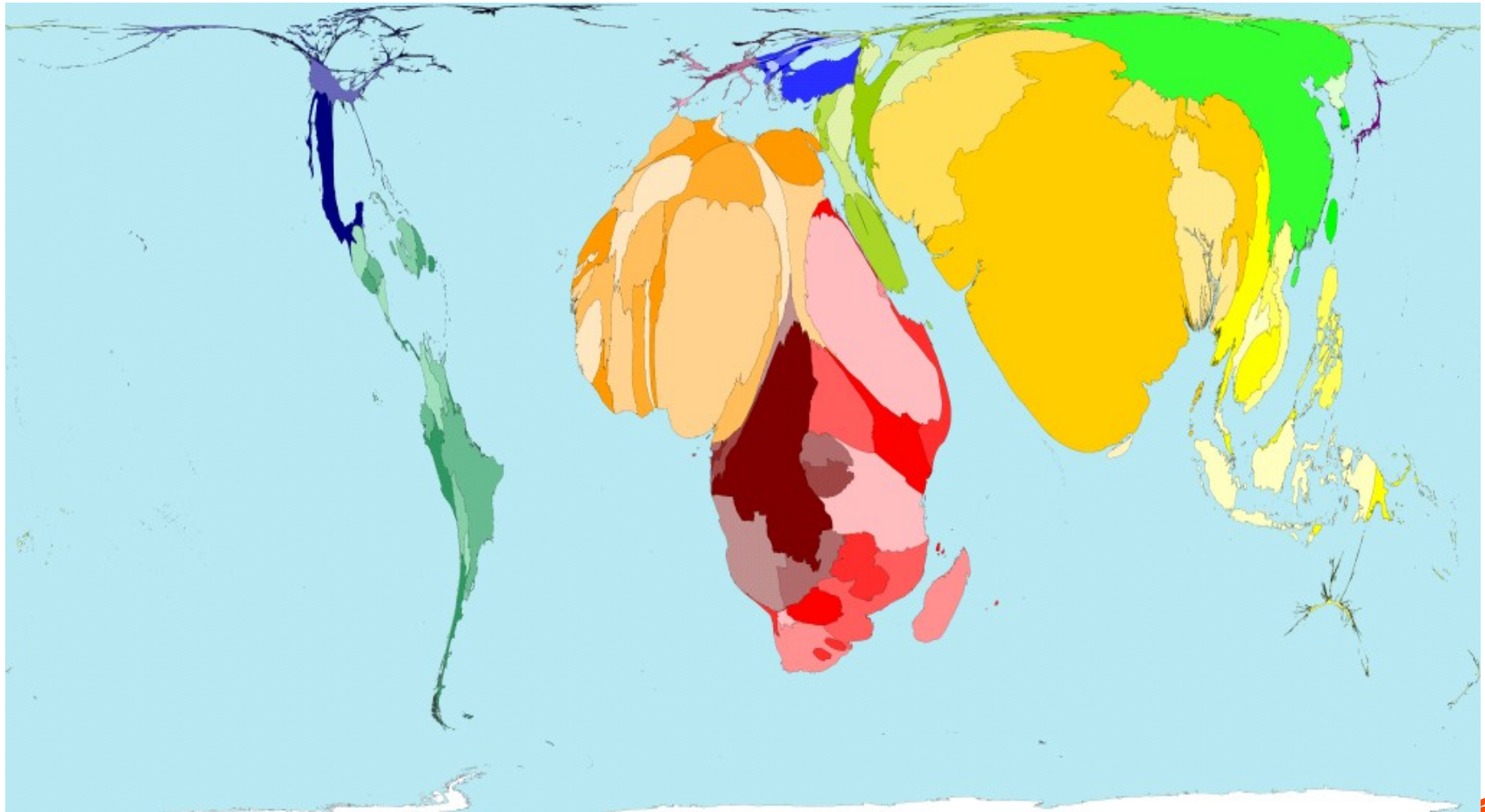
# Question 2

- What are Marie's chances, who was born in Brussels, to make it to the age of 5, compared to Charles, who was born in a less privileged neighbourhood of Kinshasa?

- ◆ A 20 times higher
- ◆ B 42 times higher
- ◆ C twice as high



# Child mortality worldwide



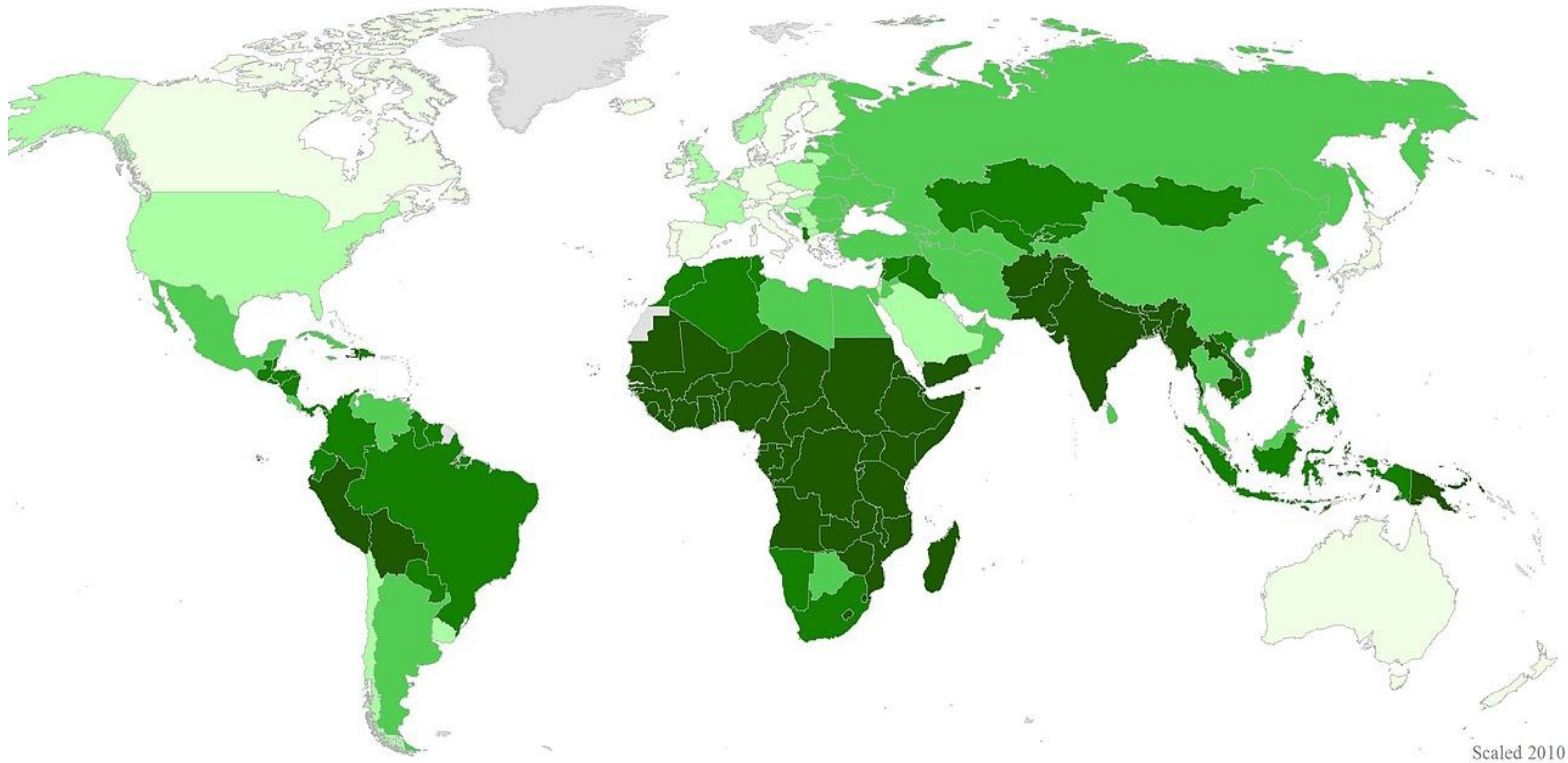
# Question 3

- How many mothers in Belgium die today during their pregnancy or delivery, compared to the Philippines?
  - ◆ **A 8 a year** in Belgium, 8 a day in the Philippines
  - ◆ **B 10 a year** in Belgium, 100 a year in the Philippines
  - ◆ **C 6 a year** in Belgium, 6 a month in the Philippines



# Maternal mortality worldwide

## Maternal Mortality





# Question 4

- Developing countries chiefly have to deal with infectious diseases (ebola, cholera, malaria, etc), whereas non-transferable chronic diseases (heart disease, diabetes, cancer) are chiefly diseases of western countries.

◆ A TRUE

◆ B NOT TRUE





# Question 5

- Is there a difference in the life expectancy between the poor neighbourhood of Tottenham Green and the rich neighbourhood of Queen's Gate in London?

- ◆ A No
- ◆ B Yes, 8 years
- ◆ C Yes, 17 years



# Question 6

- What is the difference in the life expectancy of black Americans in the centre of Washington and white people in Montgomery County, to the north of the city?

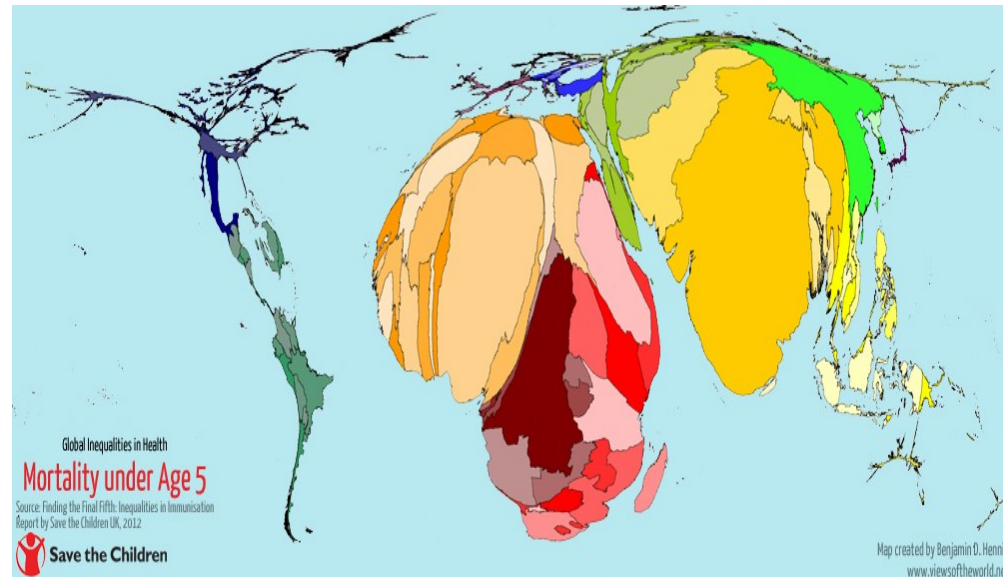
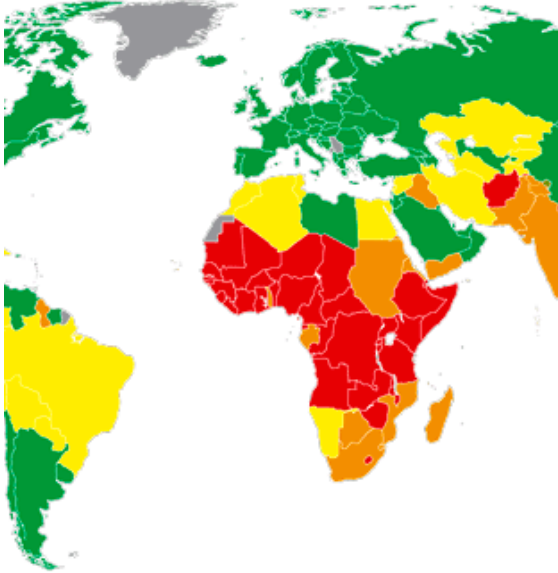
- ◆ **A** No difference
- ◆ **B** Maximum 5 years
- ◆ **C** At least 20 years



# Question 7

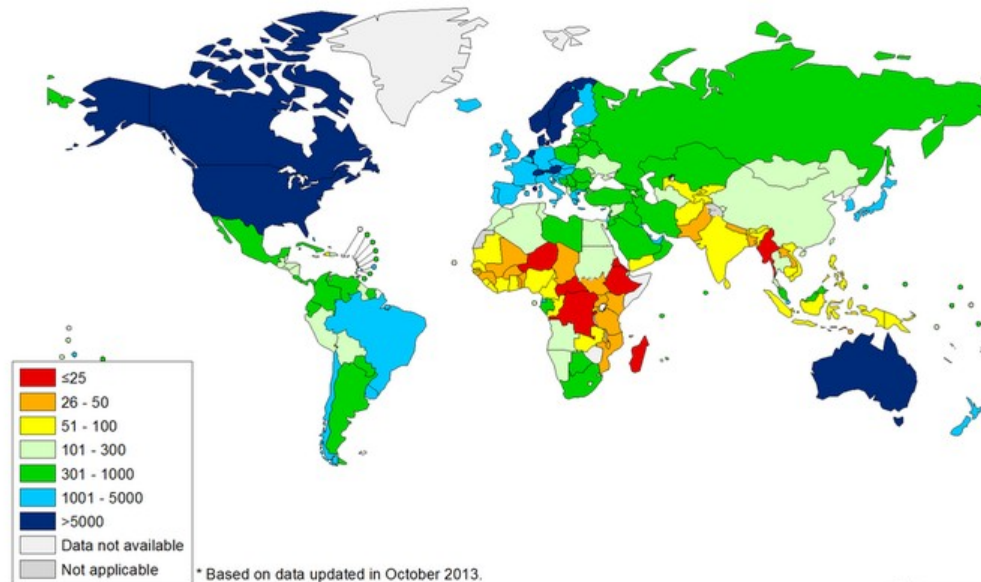
- What percentage of global health care expenses is spent in developing countries if you know that developing countries bear 90% of the global burden of disease?

00,000 live births (2005)



# Question 7

Per capita total expenditure on health  
at average exchange rate (US\$), 2011 \*



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: Global Health Observatory, WHO  
Map Production: Public Health Information  
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)  
World Health Organization



© WHO 2013. All rights reserved.

- ... only 12% of global health care expenses is spent in developing countries
- The most vulnerable people with the highest needs have the least access to health care



# Question 8 - inequality

- ◆ **A** Solving the inequalities would cost too much money and is therefore only possible in countries with good economic growth.
- ◆ **B** Inequalities in health costs society a lot of money. Tackling it would therefore save a lot of money in the long term.



# Question 9

- Cuba is 8 times poorer than the United States. Child mortality is...
  - ◆ **A** Lower
  - ◆ **B** Higher
  - ◆ **C** The same



# Summary

- Huge inequalities in health exist between countries, but also within countries
- These inequalities are not only attributed to biological or genetic factors, but to the quality of your living environment, which reflects whether you are poor or rich
- Inequalities in health cost a lot to society and slow down development
- Inequalities in health can be tackled with a small budget

