

HUMAN WELLBEING

Human Wellbeing at a range of scales

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A. MAPPING HUMAN WELLBEING AT A GLOBAL SCALE

Collect the data to create a choropleth map

1. Use CIA World Factbook to collect data and fill in the table below:

	Life Expectancy (years)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	Obesity – adult prevalence rate (%)	Literacy (%)	GDP – per capita (PPP)
Australia						
India						
Norway						
Sudan						
Peru						
Iran						
Canada						
Indonesia						

2. Use the data collected above to decide on differing levels for each indicator on the table below:

	Life Expectancy (years)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	Obesity – adult prevalence rate (%)	Literacy (%)	GDP – per capita (PPP)
Low						
Medium						
High						

3. Choose 2 indicators to create a choropleth map using **the world map in the Appendix**. On the map you will need a key with high, medium and low for each indicator [you could use colour for one and shading/patterns for the other]. Remember BOLTSS.
4. Explain your choropleth map. Hint: consider interconnections between indicators.

NOTE: Worksheets for these activities, including the base maps and tables, are in the Appendix with this edition on the GTANSW & ACT website.

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B. SPATIAL VARIATIONS in HUMAN WELLBEING WITHIN INDIA

1. Colour the **flag of India**.
2. **On the map of India** label the state and territories of India, and the cities of Mumbai, New Delhi and Kolkata.
3. **Complete the table** with data for the states of Bihar and Kerala.
 Bihar <https://globaldatalab.org/profiles/region/INDr103/>
 Kerala <https://globaldatalab.org/profiles/region/INDr110/>
4. **Represent the statistics in a graph** using a tool such as Excel.
5. **Collect media reports** on inequality in India. On a copy of the article highlight references to inequality and annotate the nature of the inequality e.g., housing, education, health care.

	Kerala value	Bihar value
Level of development	Value	Value
Subnational Human Development Index		
International Wealth Index (IWI)		
Gross National Income per capita (\$)		
Poverty	Value	Value
Percentage poor households (IWI value under 70)		
Percentage poorer households (IWI value under 50)		
Percentage poorest households (IWI value under 35)		
Educational attendance	Value	Value
Educational attendance children aged 6-8 (%)		
Educational attendance children aged 15-17 (%)		
Position of women	Value	Value
Total fertility rate		
Mean age at first marriage of women aged 20-50		
Mean age at first birth of women aged 20-50		
Position of children	Value	Value
Infant mortality rate		
Percentage underweight children		
Percentage overweight children		
Asset ownership	Value	Value
Percentage households with a TV		
Percentage households with a refrigerator		
Percentage households with a washing machine		
Percentage households with a motorbike		
Access to public services	Value	Value
Percentage of households with piped water		
Percentage of households with electricity		
Percentage households with a phone		
Population	Value	Value
Percentage population in urban areas		
Quality of housing	Value	Value
Percentage households with flush toilet		
Percentage households with a natural floor (earth, sand, dung etc.)		
Percentage households with three or more sleeping rooms		
Percentage households cooking on wood, straw, grass, dung etc.		

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C. VARIATIONS IN HUMAN WELLBEING IN AUSTRALIA: EDUCATION

There are spatial variations in Human Wellbeing within countries. For this task you are to choose **ONE area from List A** and compare it to **ONE area within List B**.

List A	List B
Ceduna, SA	Berrimah, NT
Moree, NSW	Portsea, VIC
Charleville, QLD	Toorak, VIC
Buloke, VIC	Cottesloe, WA
Croydon-Ethridge, QLD	Bellevue Hill, NSW
Yuendumu – Anmatjere, NT	North Adelaide, SA
Halls Creek, WA	Ascot, QLD
Anindilyakwa, NT	Sandy Bay, TAS
Orbost, VIC	Balmain, NSW
Fairfield, NSW	Forrest, ACT

NB, ABS Quickstats search using Statistical area (**SA2**).

Nelson Mandela once said, “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” Education is the key to eliminating gender inequality, to reducing poverty, to creating a sustainable planet, to preventing needless deaths and illness, and to fostering peace.

The main focus is a **comparison** of education in your two areas. Consider:

- Collecting statistical data on education from reputable sources eg, a good place to start would be the Australian Bureau of Statistics both Quickstats and the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA).
- Dig deeper into the factors (causes) that hinder education (why can't all children access school? eg, domestic violence, disability, hunger, distance to school)
- Research rates of tertiary education eg, TAFE or university. How does tertiary studies link to income levels?
- Education scoring eg, HSC and NAPLAN results

Part 1: Collecting Data

For your TWO areas, you must collect data that will best represent education in your areas. You must show 10 different statistics in the table below:

Part 2: Analyse the Data

You will now use the data you collected in Part 1 to analyse the difference between the two areas in 700 words.

NOTE: Worksheets for these activities, including tables, are in the Appendix with this edition on the GTA NSW & ACT website.

	Name of statistic:	From List A – Name:	From List B – Name:	Source:
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

D. SPATIAL VARIATIONS IN WELLBEING: CENTRAL COAST NSW

A. Collect data to complete figure 1 and figure 2

B. Interpret the data and communicate your findings

Use the data to answer the following questions:

1. Using data explain the differences in EDUCATION across the Central Coast.
2. Use the interactive map (<https://www.smh.com.au/education/where-you-live-is-determining-your-school-s-naplan-score-20181126-p50ibq.html>) from Macquarie University to identify areas that:
 - a. Perform above the average for Year 5 writing results
 - b. Perform below the average for Year 5 writing results
3. Using data explain the differences in EMPLOYMENT across the Central Coast.
4. Using data explain the differences in INCOME across the Central Coast.
5. Using data explain the differences in HOUSEHOLD mortgage and rent repayments across the Central Coast.
6. Outline any general trends you can identify between the different categories of human wellbeing.

REFER TO FIGURE 3: Indigenous population on the Central Coast

7. Using statistics describe the profile of indigenous males and females aged 0-29 years as compared to the non-indigenous profile.
8. Using statistics describe the profile of indigenous males and females aged 30 years + as compared to the non-indigenous profile.

REFER TO FIGURE 4: Aboriginal

9. Refer to Figure 2 Describe the differences in average weekly household incomes between Aboriginal and "others" on the Central Coast.

REFER TO FIGURE 5: Aboriginal hospitalisations

10. Using data, describe the hospitalisations in our region for Aboriginal peoples.
11. Make a judgement based on statistics collected about human wellbeing on the Central Coast.



Image source: Rob Freijs, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=46568109>

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Figure 1: Census data

Complete the data table using this link –

<https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/quickstats?opendocument&navpos=220>

Figure 2: Income variation: Macquarie University Interactive map

Use the interactive map from Macquarie University to complete the table (<https://www.smh.com.au/education/where-you-live-is-determining-your-school-s-naplan-score-20181126-p50ibq.html>)

	% of income earners in top income bracket (\$3000/week)
Central Coast	
Hornsby	
Mosman	
Parramatta	
Fairfield	
Waverly	
Southerland Shire	

	Woy Woy-Blackwall (SA2)	Terrigal-North Avoca (SA2)	The Entrance (SA2)	Gorokan-Kanwal-Charmhaven (SA2)	Morisset-Coorabong (SA2)	NSW %	Australia %
Age							
-0-14 years							
-15-64 years							
-65 years +							
Education							
University or tertiary institution							
Level of education							
Bachelor's degree							
Year 12							
Year 10							
Year 9 or below							
Employment							
35 hours or more							
Professionals							
Managers							
Technicians/Trades							
Labourer							
Clerical/ Admin							
Top industry of employment (Name of industry)							
Income							
Personal							
Family							
Employment status- both not working							
Household income - <\$650/week							
- \$650/week - \$5,100/week							
Household							
Median monthly mortgage repayments							
Median weekly rent							

Figure 3: Population profiles

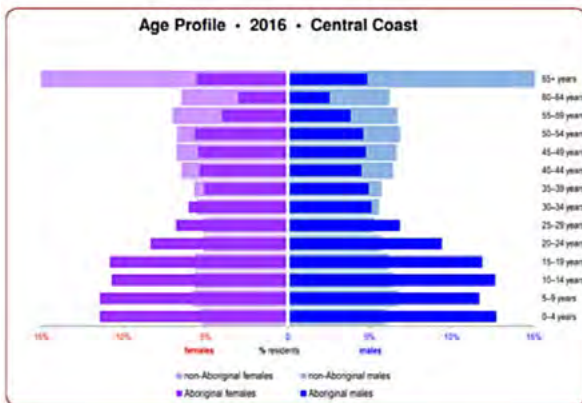
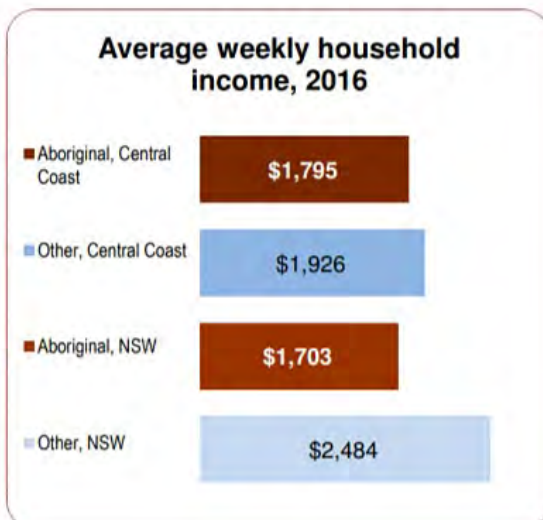


Figure 5: Hospitalisations

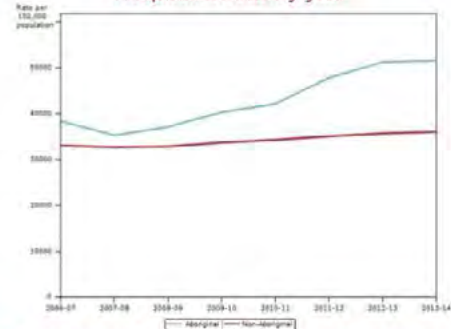


Figure 4: Household income



THE HIGHEST CAUSE OF HOSPITALISATIONS FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IS DIALYSIS, where they are almost four times as likely to be hospitalised compared to non-Indigenous people.

Hospitalisations by year



HOSPITALISATIONS FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE ARE INCREASING OVER TIME compared to non-Indigenous people which remain constant.