

Disparities

[Parts of the World](#), [Asia](#)



Possibly: IN per capita with Life expectancy: IN per capita will allow citizens to afford deiced andhealthservices, meaning they could treat deadly sicknesses such as cancer or expensive treatments Life expectancy global patterns: Low life expectancy. Most of Africa, especially Southern, Central, Eastern and Western (Sub-Sahara Africa) including very low countries such as . Anomaly of Afghanistan in Africa, and Laos. Middle life expectancy: Anomalies in Africa, including Equatorial Guiana and Reiterate and Madagascar.

Middle nations Include Central South America, countries such as Peru and Brazil and even Bola, although low compared to the mentioned previously. North Africa, countries such as Egypt and Morocco and Eastern Asia (China) plus South East Asia including Indonesia and the Philippines. High: North America and Western Europe, Japan and Australia/New Zealand. Anomalies include: Bolivia/Guyana, Greenland, Madagascar/Equatorial Guiana, Haiti, Afghanistan. Bolivia => Natural causes, high altitude in the whole countries makes the population live under constantstressand pressure, exhausting faster organs.

Low literacy rates: Concentrates mostly in Central and Western Africa and South Central Asia, including Nations such as India and Pakistan. Nations with lowest literacy include Chad, Nigeria and Mali. Middle literacy rates: South America, including Peru. South Asia including China, and the Middle East including Saudi Arabia and Oman. Anomalies in Africa, including Egypt and Madagascar and most of Southern Africa. High literacy rates: North America and most of Europe (old soviet USSR included), with slight high rates in South America including Argentina surprisingly and Guyana.

Southern Africa surprisingly, with anomalies including Zanzibar. Australia and New Zealand ANOMALIES: Portugal, Bosnia and Serbia. Yemen. Peru. Papua New Guinea. Guatemala. Haiti. Zanzibar. Cambodia. Low IN per capita: Mostly concentrated in Central, Eastern and Western Africa including nations such as the Dem. Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Niger. Indonesia and Papua New Guinea stand out in South East Asia and South Central Africa, Southern Africa including South America. The Balkan and most of Asia. High IN: North America, Europe. Undernourishment global patterns:

Low undernourishment: Distributed in relation to Medics, mostly found in North America and Western Europe plus Russia. Northern Africa regions including Libya and Egypt, southern South America e. G. Argentina and Uruguay and Australia/New Zealand. Middle undernourishment: Distributed along the equator (tropical areas) with nations in central South America such as Peru and Brazil, North America including Mexico and Eastern Africa including Nigeria. Indonesia and Eastern Asia nations including China and Vietnam as well count with 5-19% of undernourished.

High undernourishment: Southern African Nations including the Congo and Central African Republic, Anomaly of Bolivia in South America and most of Central America and the Caribbean including Panama and Honduras. Other nations in South Asia including India and Pakistan, plus Manner and Mongolia. Anomalies: Bolivia in South America, Libya in Africa, North Korea, the Balkans in Europe. HIV/AIDS 1. Explain which of the maps is the most useful 2. Using the map on the right describe the distribution of people living with HIV Explaining the development gap: