

January 6, 1941



Four Freedoms Speech



The third is freedom from want which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants, everywhere in the world

La terza è la libertà dal bisogno che, tradotta in termini universali, significa accordi economici che garantiranno a ogni nazione una vita sana e pacifica per i suoi abitanti, ovunque nel mondo..

Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt, 6 gennaio 1941.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

FREEDOM FROM WANT

FREEDOM FROM FEAR



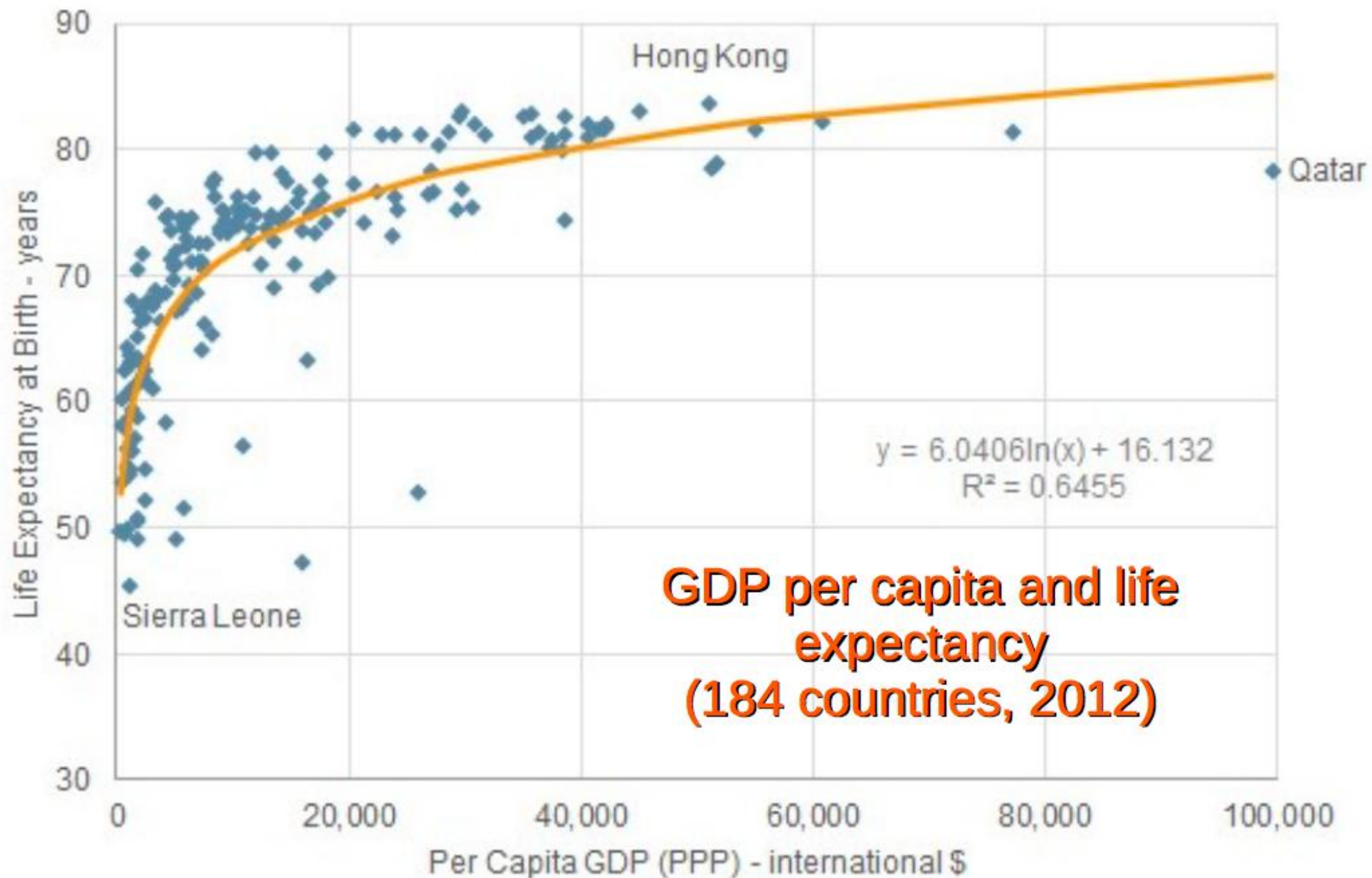
The determinants of health

“The primary determinants of disease are mainly economic and social, and therefore its remedies must also be economic and social. Medicine and politics cannot and should not be kept apart”.

Geoffrey Rose

“The strategy of preventive medicine”, 1992.

n = 184

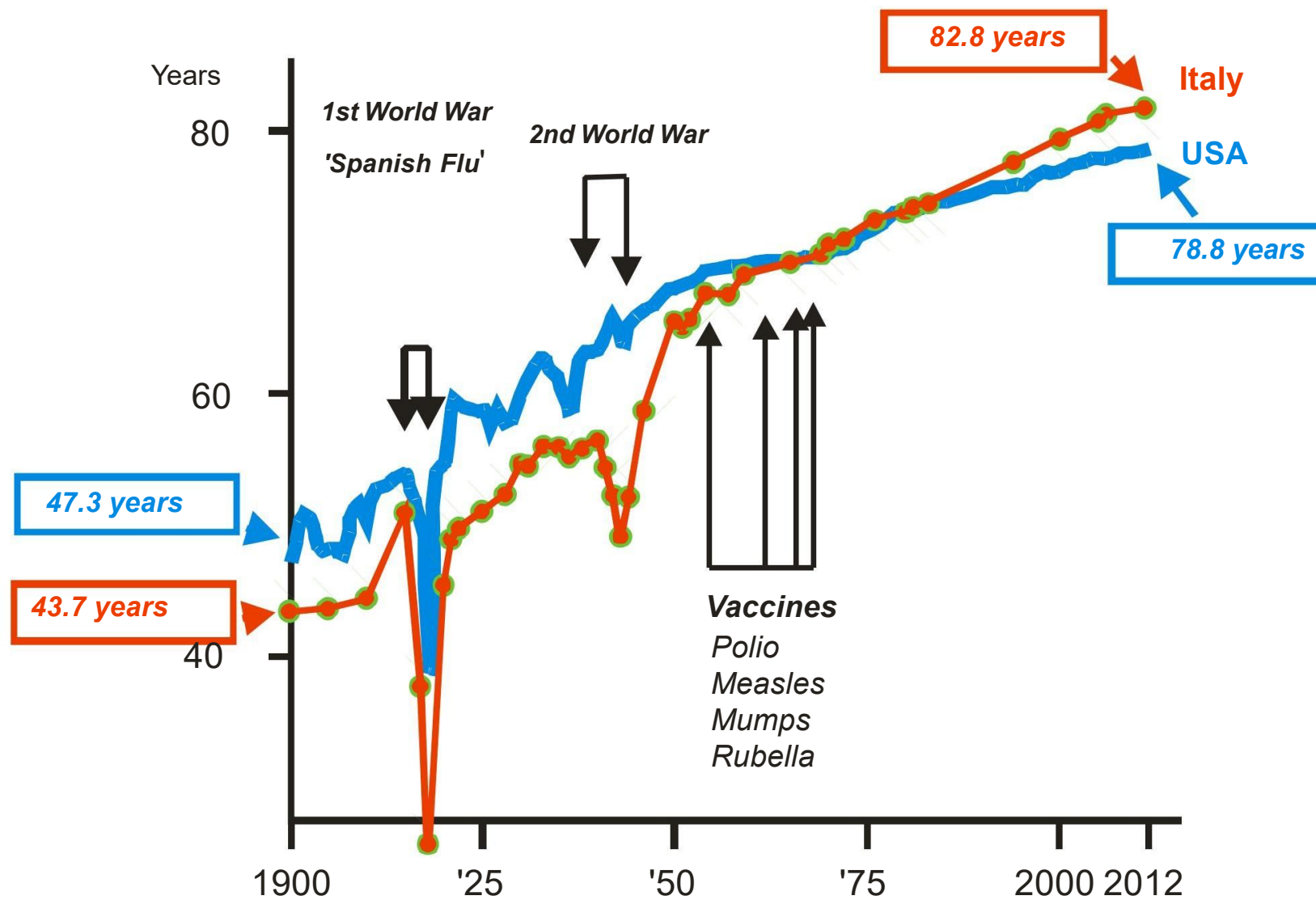


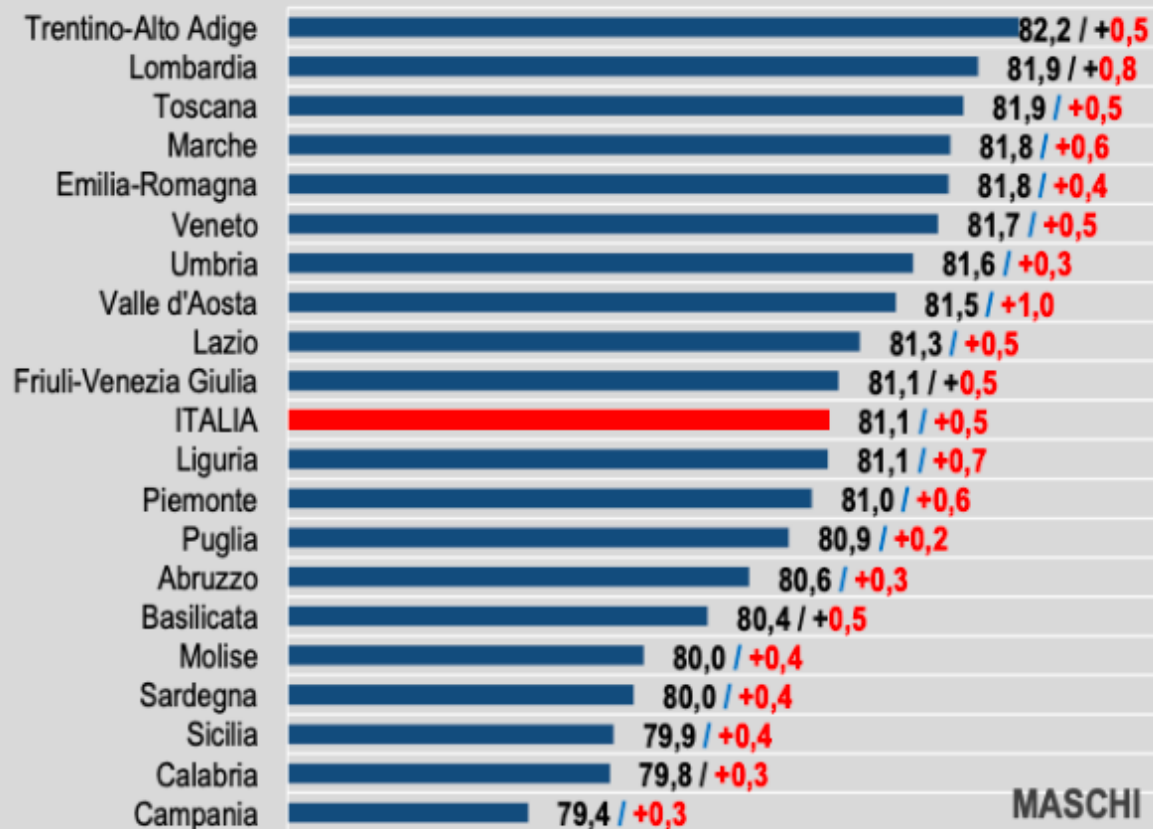
IMD2000=Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2000; LA=local authority.
 *95% CI based on robust standard errors; model based on equation 1 (see text); model also adjusted for nine government office regions (No of local authorities=324).

Men (R*=0.27)		
Factor influencing life expectancy	Increase in life expectancy-months (95% CI)	P value
Additional increase in life expectancy with each 1% decline in unemployment rate	2.2 (0.5 to 3.8)	0.009
Additional increase in life expectancy with each £1000 increase in disposable household income per head	1.4 (0.3 to 2.5)	0.01
Additional increase in life expectancy for each point that LA's initial level of deprivation (IMD2000) is lower than average	0.2 (0.1 to 0.3)	< 0.001

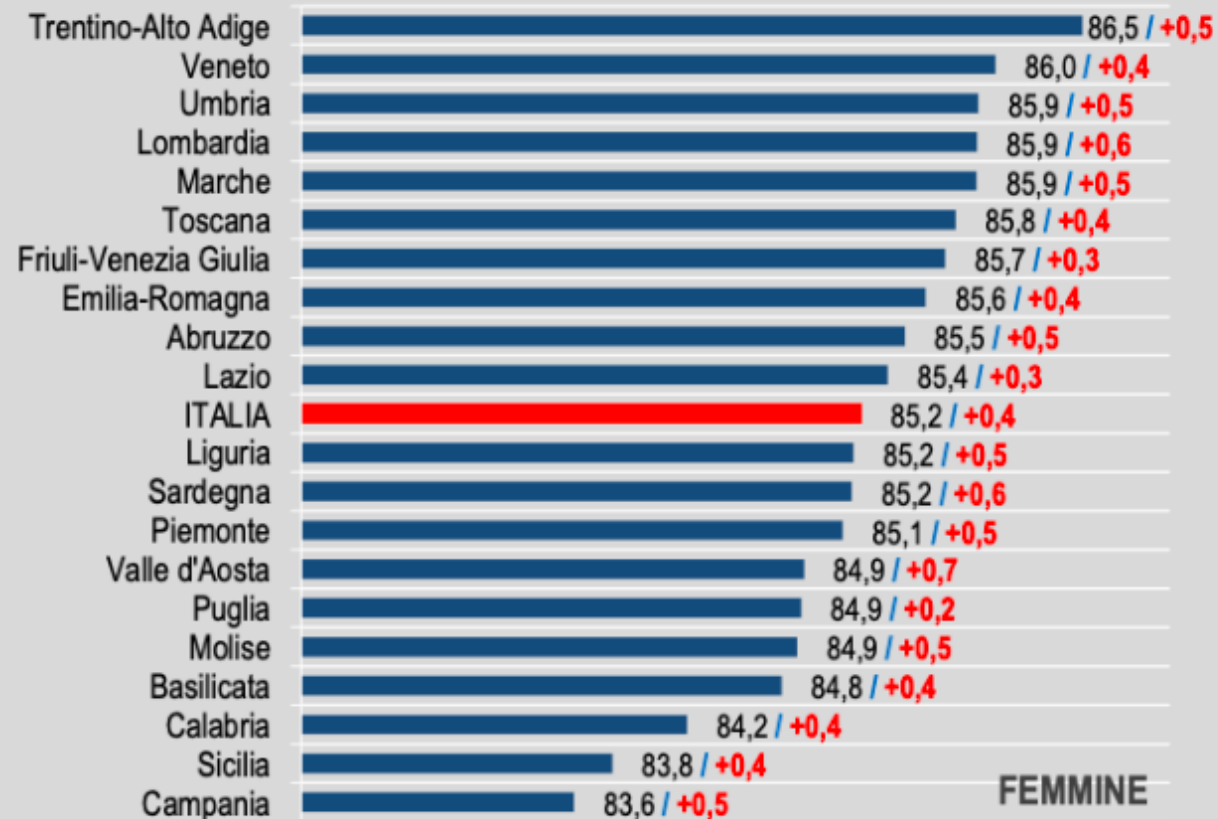
Barr B. et al, Impact on health inequalities of rising prosperity in England 1998-2007, and implications for performance incentives: longitudinal ecological study Ben Barr BMJ 345:17, 2012

Life expectancy in industrialized countries 1900-2012: USA vs Italy





MASCHI



FEMMINE

Fonte: Istat, Tavole di mortalità della popolazione residente (2022) e Stime anticipatorie degli indicatori demografici e sociali (2023).

“Quale che sia l'indicatore di **posizione sociale** impiegato - *l'istruzione, la classe sociale, le caratteristiche dell'abitazione* - il **rischio di mortalità** cresce in ragione inversa delle risorse sociali di cui gli individui dispongono.”

Le politiche pubbliche – dalla sanità alla redistribuzione del reddito, fino allo stesso modello di regime politico – **influenzano profondamente la salute e la durata della vita delle popolazioni**