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1.4. Risk factors and education -- 2. Historical Determinants of the Health Transition -- 2.1. Health and development in historical perspective -- 2.2. What factors have driven the health transition? -- PART III: THE CONSEQUENCES OF HEALTH IMPROVEMENT -- 1. Theoretical Framework -- 2. What factors explain the spread of mass education since 1870? -- 2.1. The spread of mass education since 1870 -- 2.2. The potential factors at play -- 2.3. What does the data say? -- 3. What factors explain the fertility transition? -- 3.1. Historical Trends in Fertility -- 3.2. The replacement effect and the influence of modernization -- 3.3. Unveiling the correlations -- 3.4. Assessing causal effects -- 4. Fertility and longevity taken together: explaining the dynamics of population growth -- 4.1. The Kuznets curve of population growth -- 4.2. The determinants of population growth -- 5. The other consequences of health improvement -- 5.1. Saving -- 5.2. Total Factor Productivity -- PART IV: HEALTH AND ECONOMIC GROWTH -- 1. The Macroeconomics of Health and Economic Growth -- 1.1. A Growth Accounting Framework -- 1.2. The adverse effect of health improvements in a Malthusian Economy -- 1.3. Health and endogenous growth -- 2. The Empirical Relationship Between Health and Growth -- 2.1. When Lucas meets Nelson-Phelps -- 2.2. Instrumental strategy and robustness tests -- 2.3. The case of OECD countries -- PART V: THE COST OF HEALTH -- 1. Health Systems Among OECD Countries -- 1.1. Health outcomes -- 1.2. Health expenditures -- 1.3. Organizational features -- 2. Towards efficient health systems -- 2.1. The economic determinants of health expenditures -- 2.1. The policy determinants of health expenditures -- 2.3. Institutions and the efficiency of health systems -- 3. France as a case-study -- 3.1. Fighting stark health inequalities -- 3.2. Improving cost-efficiency -- PART VI: HEALTH AND PROSPERITY -- 1. Prosperity Beyond GDP -- 1.1. The value of life -- 1.2. Defining prosperity -- 2. Global Prosperity over Time -- Conclusion -- References.

Sommario/riassunto

Murtin examines the long-term causes of health improvements over the last two centuries. Focusing on the relative importance of income and education, Murtin finds that education alone accounts for the bulk of health improvements since 1870, and explains the strong correlation between longevity and income, which is highly correlated with education. Conversely, the book shows that progress in longevity has had dramatic consequences on societies, as it reduced fertility, triggered the spread of education, spurred economic growth, and improved 'prosperity' in a way that is comparable to the long-term rise in income. Health and Prosperity sheds light on the real cost of health systems in the 21st century.
