Income Levels and Mortality

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One question that has always fascinated the economists as well as the health experts is that how the income and the quality of life are linked with one another. The relationship specially that exists between the life expectancy at the national level as well as the national income index is something that is talked about at quite an extensive detail. Despite the fact that there is considerable interest in this issue and both these things are quite integral when it comes to measuring the national health level, there has not been many comprehensive researches that have taken into account how both of these things are linked to one another. Thus, this research is going to be focussing on the fact that how the connection between the life expectancy and the income level of the people tend to relate with one another.

# Hypothesis

The easiest explanation that can be given in this regard is that how the food supply is related with the mortality of the individual. Even if one looks at the history, it can be seen that there are quite a lot of parallels that exist between the price index of the food and the level of mortality that is witnessed in the country at the particular point of time. When there is higher level of income prevailing in the country, it means that the overall quality of the life improves. It means that they are more likely to be having access to better housing, but they would be getting better health services. The same goes with the diet, the higher the level of income at the given level, and the greater is going to be the likelihood that the people are going to be in the position that they would be having good food. That does not mean that the direct relationship tends to exist among both of these variables, as it has been seen that the relationship between having higher level of income and the life expectancy is not that straightforward and one the income level reaches at a certain threshold, the same thing cannot be witnessed at the given point of time. The other thing that has to be looked at is that how to define a country that is developed and how both these things are related to one another. So, at the deeper level, all these variables are related quite closely to one another as far as the way decision making is supposed to be made.

# Research Question

The major premises of this research are going to be how the income level and the healthcare premises such as the mortality rate of the population are connected with one another. Not only research is going to look at some of the ways the innate income level of the populace is going to be related with one another, the idea is also to make sure that some insight how the income level affects the healthcare level of the general population.

# Conclusion

There are many dimensions that one is going to be seeing during the course of this research such is that how the criterion for the higher income and development is going to be determined. The other thing that has to be done is to ensure that what are some of the income levels at which the mortality rate is going to be lowered and at what income levels it is going to increase. Most importantly, income is not the only criteria, and a number of countries that are wealthy but not industrialised are not included in the list. Many mineral resource-rich economies, for example, have a high per capita GDP, often far exceeding the standard US$20,000 threshold for a country to be considered as ‘developed’, but are not considered developed countries because of export diversification criteria.

**References**

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