

EUROPA BARRUAN

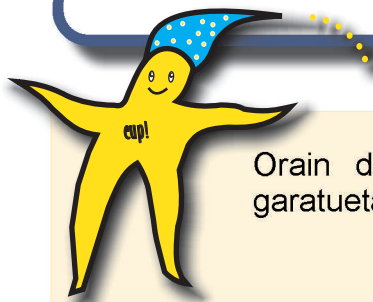
UNHEALTHY SOCIETIES

Among the developed countries it is not the richest societies which have the best health, but those that have the smallest income differences between rich and poor. Inequality and relative poverty have absolute effects: they increase death rates. But why? How can smaller income differences raise average life expectancy?

Using examples from the USA, Britain, Japan and Eastern Europe, and bringing together a mass of evidence from the social and medical sciences, *Unhealthy Societies* provides the explanation. Healthy, egalitarian societies are more cohesive. They have a stronger community life and suffer fewer of the corrosive effects of inequality. The public arena becomes a source of supportive social networks rather than stress and potential conflict.

As well as weakening the social fabric and damaging health, inequality increases crime rates and violence. *Unhealthy Societies* shows that social cohesion is crucial to the quality of life. Increased inequality imposes a psychological burden which reduces the well-being of the whole society. The pattern of modern disease shows that the material standard of living in developed countries is no longer the main issue. The problem is now the psycho-social quality of life, which must be supported by greater material equality. (...)

R.G. Wilkinson "Unhealthy Societies" London, 1996. I. orrialdea.



Orain duzu ingelesez egiteko aukera. Galdetu ingelesez ea herrialde garatuetan zeintzuek daukaten osasun-egoera hobereena.

- Zergatik?
- Zer da erabakigarria bizimodu kalitatean?
- Zein da orain oso gai inportantea osasun arloan?

CGI	Diru-sarrera edo kontsumo-zatiak				Desberdintasun-indizea		
	% 10 pobreena	% 20 pobreena	% 20 aberatsena	% 10 aberatsena	% 10 aberatsena % 10 pobreenare-kiko	% 20 aberatsena % 20 pobreenare-kiko	Gini koefizientea
1 Norvegia	4,1	9,7	35,8	21,8	5,3	3,7	25,8
2 Islandia							
3 Suedia	3,4	9,1	34,5	20,1	5,9	3,8	25,0
4 Australia	2,0	5,9	41,3	25,4	12,5	7,0	35,2
5 Herbehereak	2,8	7,3	40,1	25,1	9,0	5,5	32,6
6 Belgika	2,9	8,3	37,3	22,6	7,8	4,5	25
7 AEB	1,8	5,2	46,4	30,5	16,6	9,0	40,8
8 Kanada	2,7	7,3	39,3	23,9	9,0	5,4	31,5
9 Japonia	4,8	10,6	35,7	21,7	4,5	3,4	24,9
17 Frantzia	2,8	7,2	40,2	25,1	9,1	5,6	32,7
19 Espainia	2,8	7,5	40,3	25,2	9,0	5,4	32,5

Inkestak 90eko hamarkadan egin ziren

Koadro honetan diru desberdintasunari buruzko informazioa ematen zaizu: www.undp.org/
Herrialde horien bizi-itzaropena eta BPG per capita, "Europa munduan" orrietan dauzkazu. 6., 7., 8. eta 9. herrialdeei buruzko informazioa hurrengo orrian duzu.



* El Roto (Andrés Rábago) "EL LIBRO DE LOS DESÓRDENES"
Círculo de Lectores, 2004

GGB	Bizi-itxaropena (urteak jaiotzean) 2001	BPG per capita 2001
6 Belgika	78,5	25.520
7 AEB	76,9	34.320
8 Kanada	79,2	27.130
9 Japonia	81,3	25.130



Orrialde hauetako eta "Europa Munduan" orrietako datuekin, bete ezazu beheko taula. Seinalatu behar duzu zenbatgarren postua duen herrialde bakoitzak arlo horietan.

GGI	Bizi-itxaropena	BPG per capita	Ezberdintasunak
1 Norvegia			
2 Islandia			
3 Suedia			
4 Australia			
5 Herbehereak			
6 Belgika			
7 AEB			
8 Kanada			
9 Japonia			
17 Frantzia			
19 Espainia			



- Zein datu dira "Unhealthy societies" artikuluko hipotesiaren aldekoak?
- Zein kontrakoak?
- Ezberdintasunak gutxitzea edo apaltzea onuragarri izan liteke?
- Zure ustez, zer egin beharko lukete agintariek?
- Zer egin beharko lukete herritarrek?