**Potential Impact of Economic Growth and Lower Mortality on Public Health Policies**

**Increase in GDP (Economic Growth):**

**Better Healthcare:** When a country's economy grows, the government can spend more on healthcare. This means better hospitals, modern medical equipment, and more healthcare workers.

**Health Education:** With more money, there can be more programs to educate people about staying healthy, like how to prevent diseases and make healthier life choices.

**Reducing Health Gaps:** Richer countries can focus on making sure everyone, especially the poor, has access to good healthcare.

**Decrease in Mortality (Fewer Deaths):**

**Longer Lives:** If fewer people die from preventable diseases, people will live longer. Public health policies will need to focus on improving the quality of life for older people and managing long-term health conditions.

**Preventing Diseases:** Fewer deaths could show that health programs like vaccinations and better nutrition are working. It's important to keep investing in these areas to maintain low death rates.

**New Health Challenges:** As people live longer, they are more likely to get chronic diseases like heart disease or diabetes. Public health efforts should shift to managing these conditions early.

**Public Health Prioritization:**

**Addressing Social Issues:** Economic growth leading to longer lives highlights the need to focus on social factors like education, poverty reduction, and food security to improve health outcomes.

**Stronger Health Systems:** With changes in health needs, it’s crucial to build stronger health systems that can handle new challenges and continue improving public health.