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Socioeconomic inequalities in mortality and longevity

Peter Goldblatt

Taking action on the
Social Determinants of Health

12 March 2013

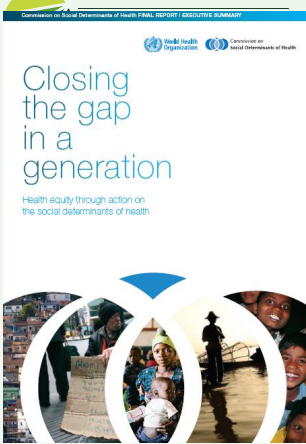



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Thanks to Ruth Bell

www.instituteoftheequity.org




Review of Social Determinants of Health and the Health Divide in the WHO European Region

The Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) – Closing the gap in a generation

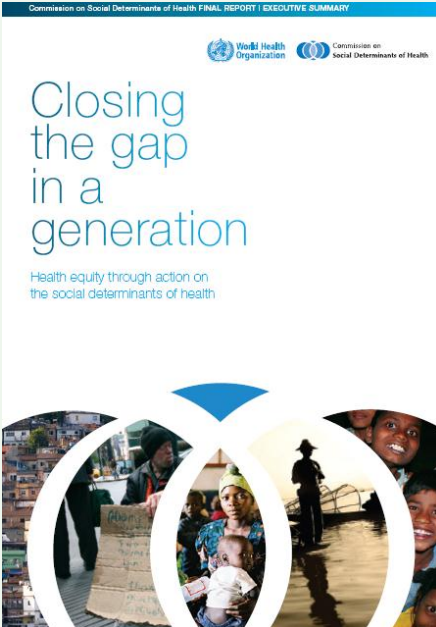
Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England: The Marmot Review – Fair Society Healthy Lives

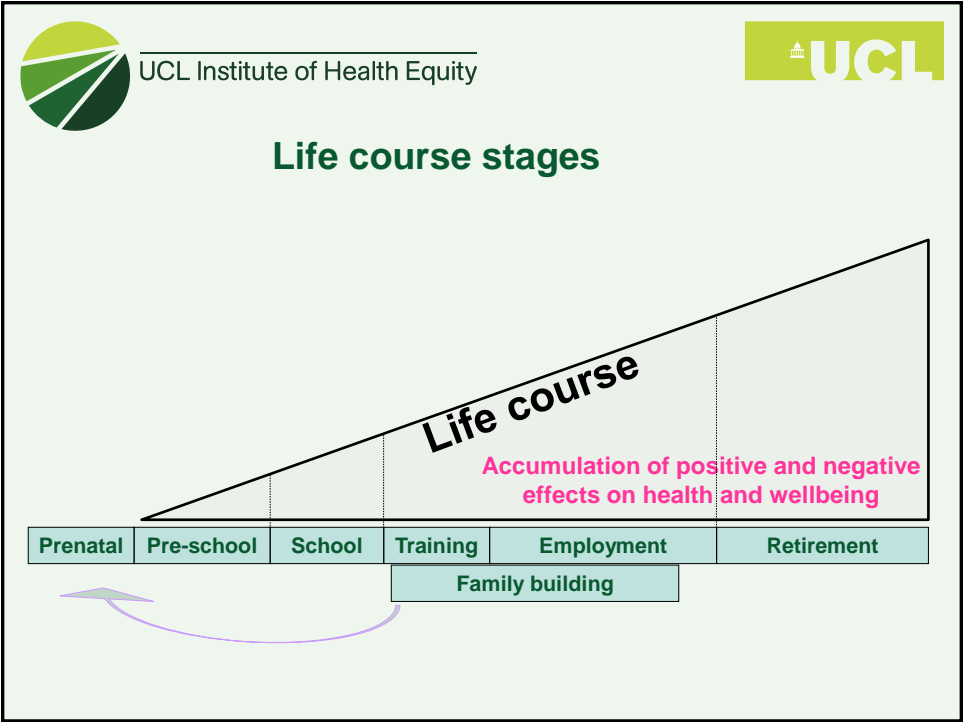
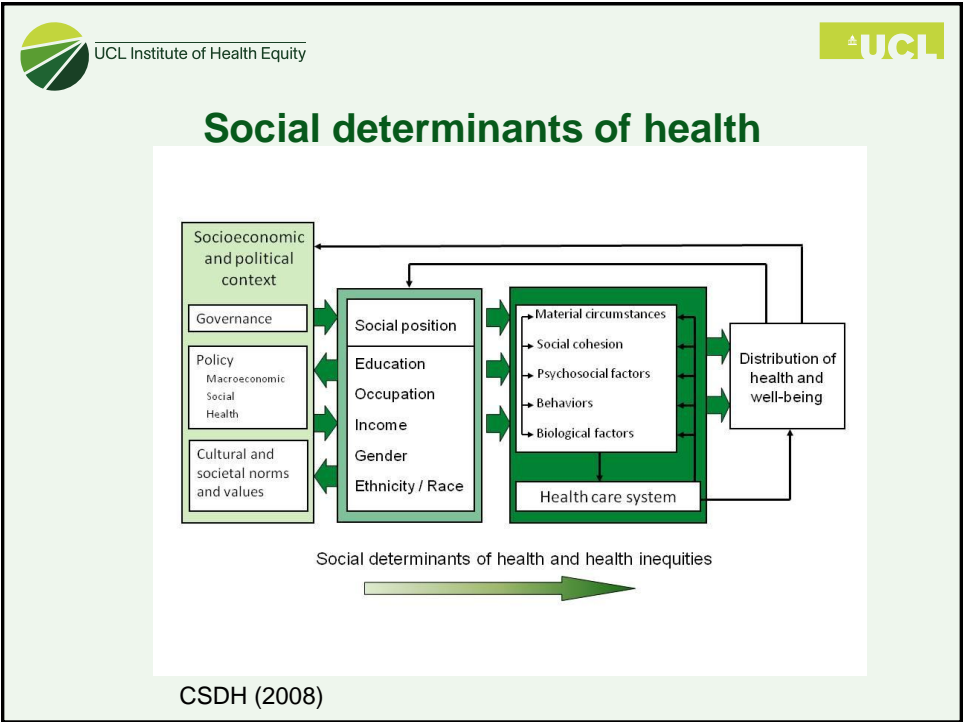


Key principles

- Social justice
- Material, psychosocial, political empowerment
- Creating the conditions for people to have control of their lives

www.who.int/social_determinants







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“Fair Society, Healthy lives” themes

A) Give every child the best start in life.

B) Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives.

C) Create fair employment and good work for all.

D) Ensure healthy standard of living for all.

E) Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities

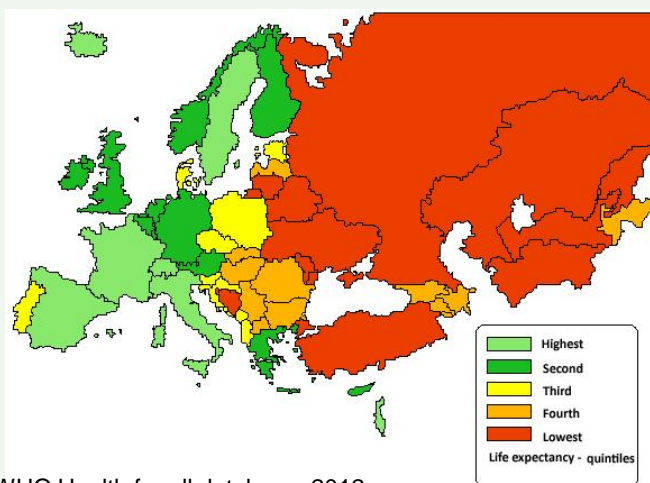
F) Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.



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Life expectancy in countries in the WHO European Region, 2010 (or latest available)



Source: WHO Health for all database, 2012



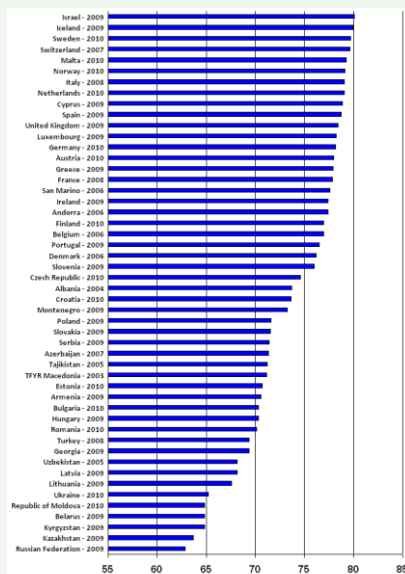
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Male life expectancy – WHO European Region

Country	Year	Life expectancy
Highest		
Israel	2009	80
Iceland	2009	80
Sweden	2010	80
Switzerland	2007	80
Lowest		
Ukraine	2010	65
Republic of Moldova	2010	65
Kyrgyzstan	2009	65
Belarus	2009	65
Kazakhstan	2009	64
Russian Federation	2009	63

Source: WHO HFA database



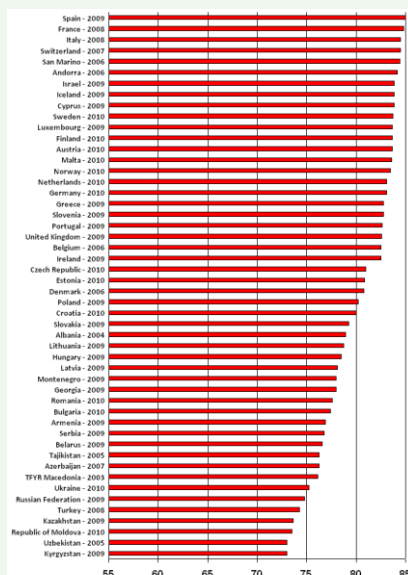
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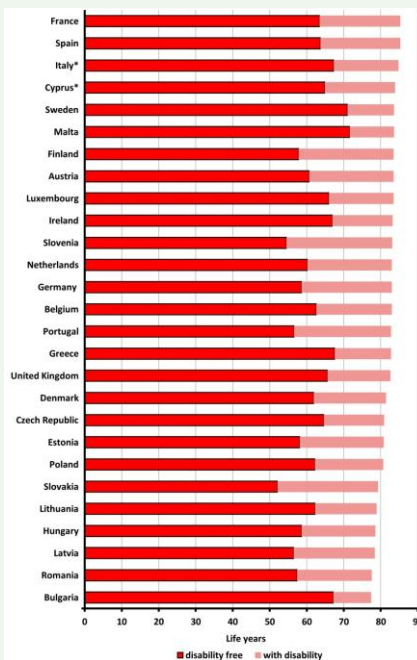
Female life expectancy – WHO European Region

Country	Year	Life expectancy
Highest		
Spain	2009	85
France	2008	85
Italy	2008	85
Switzerland	2007	85
Lowest		
Ukraine	2010	75
Russian Federation	2009	75
Turkey	2008	74
Kazakhstan	2009	74
Republic of Moldova	2010	74
Uzbekistan	2005	73
Kyrgyzstan	2009	73

Source: WHO HFA database

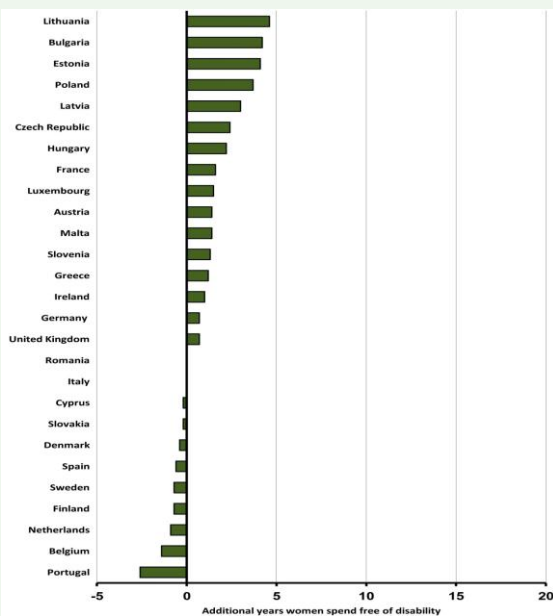


Years of life spent free of disability, women in selected European countries 2009

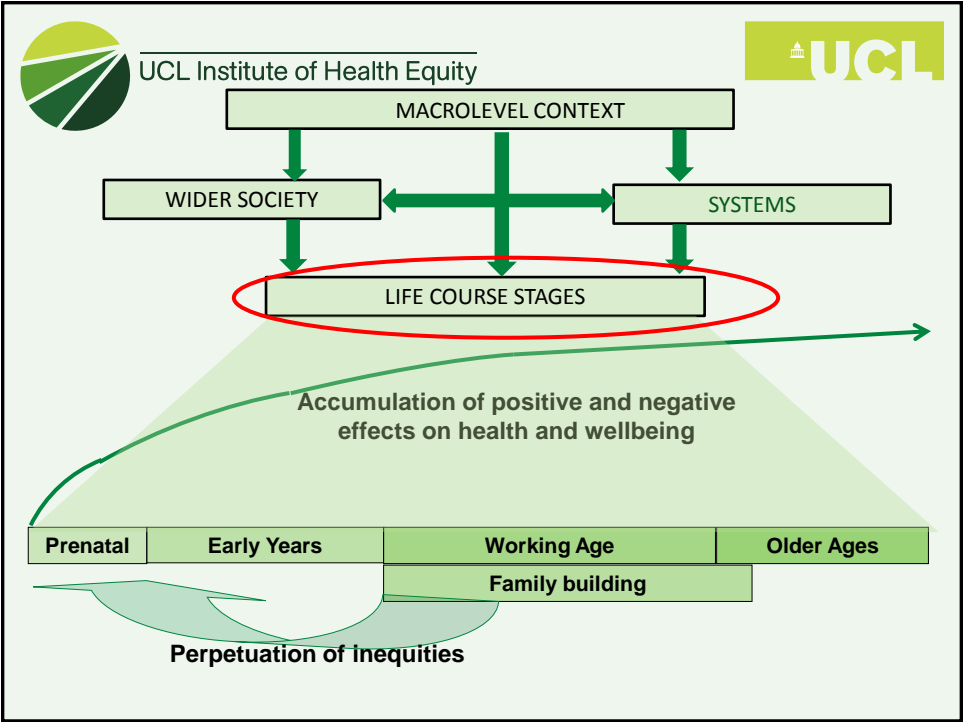
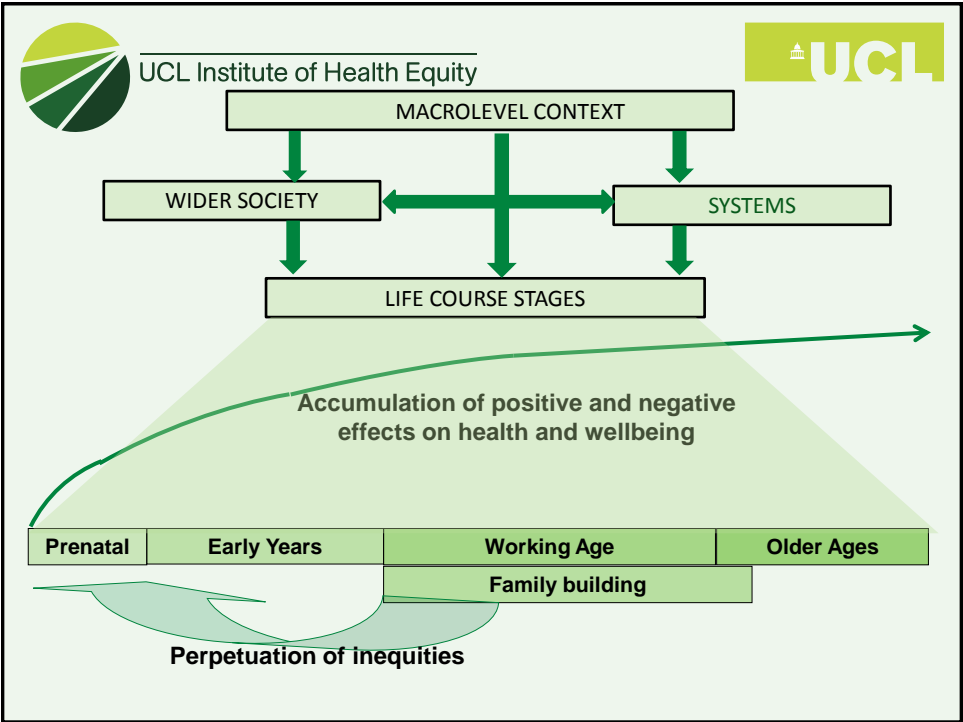


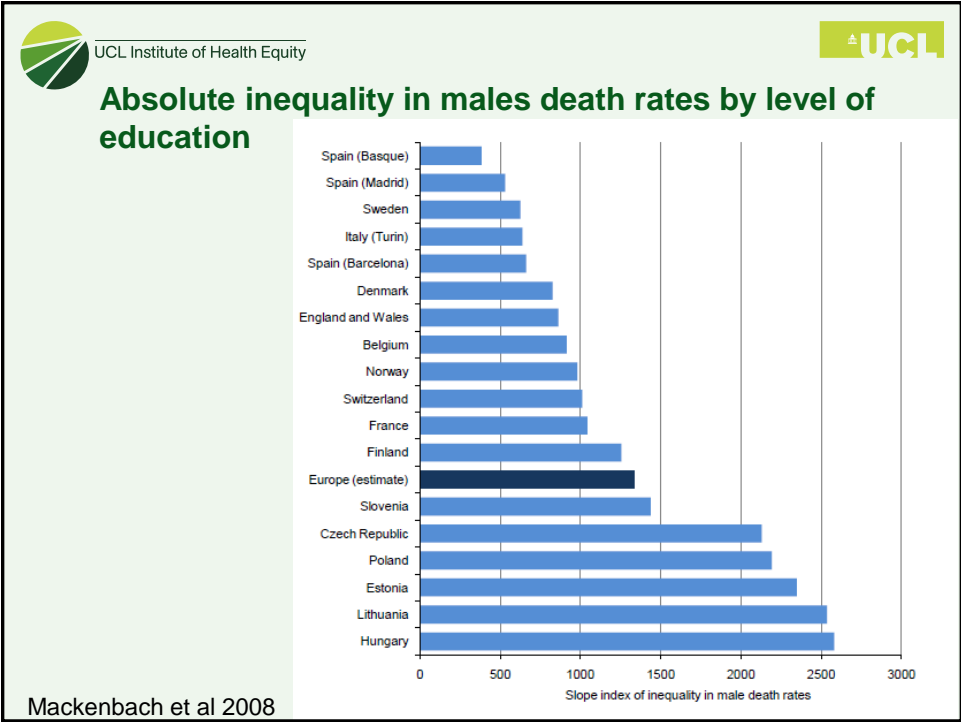
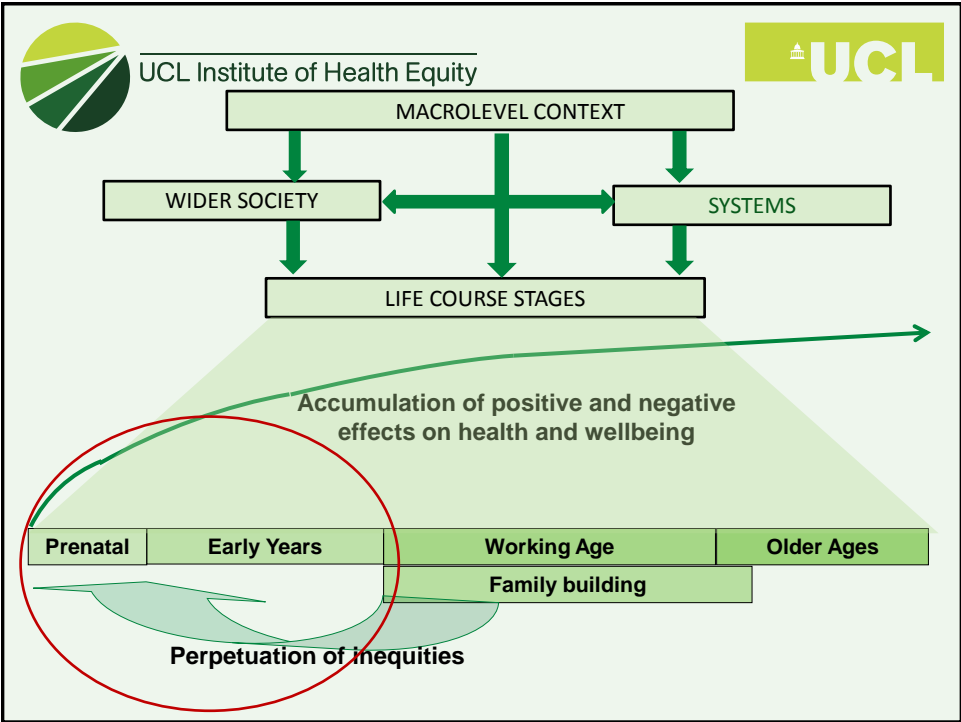
Source: EC health indicators

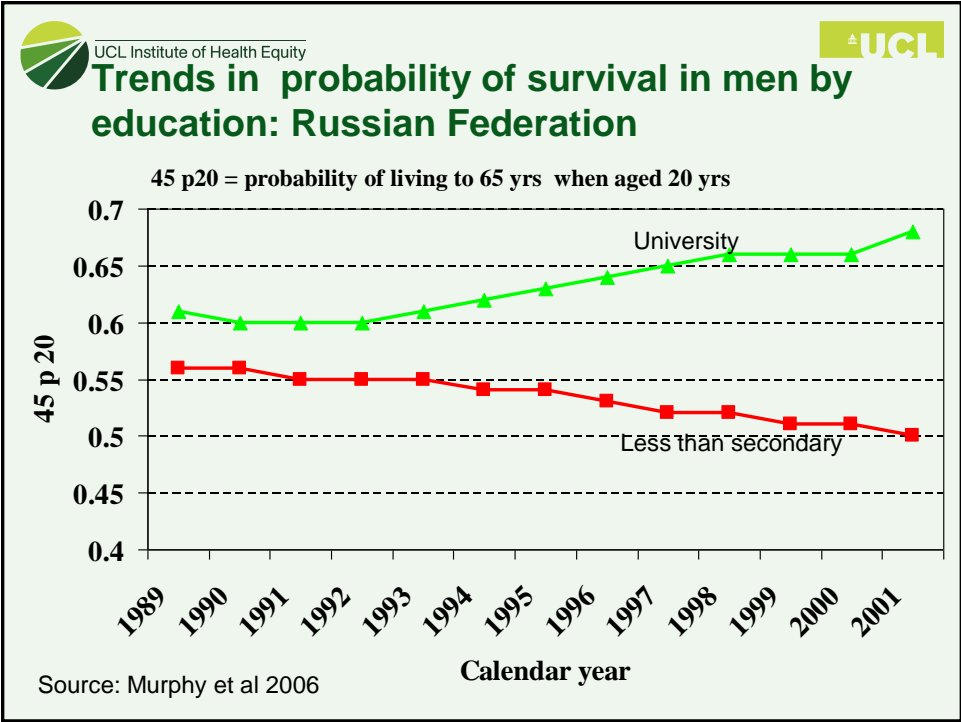
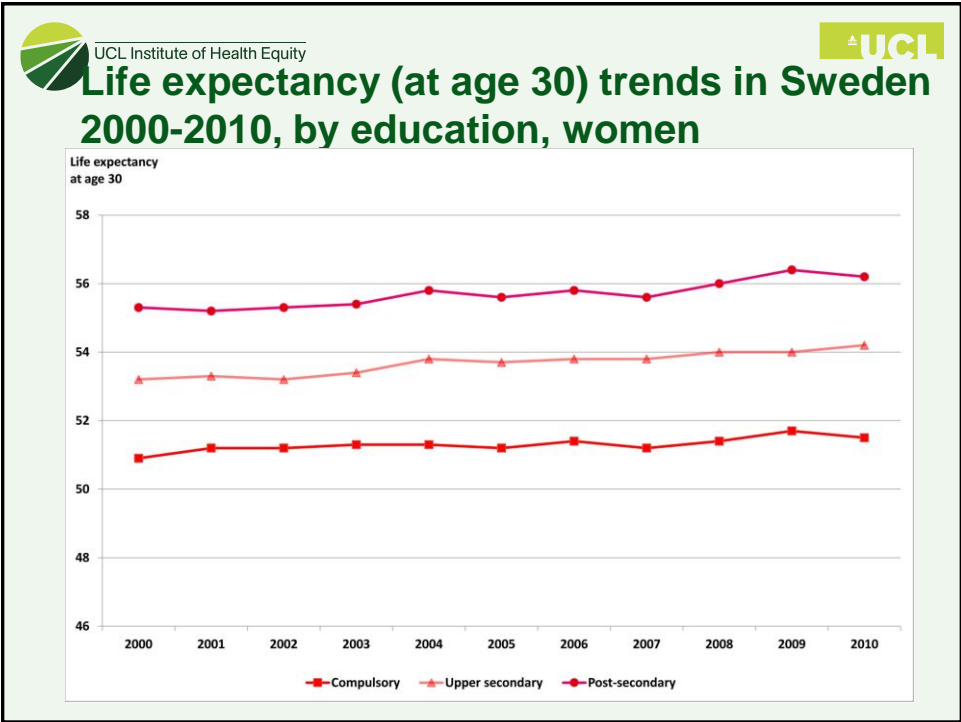
Differences between women and men in years spent free of disability, selected European countries 2009



Source: EC health indicators









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Early child care and education

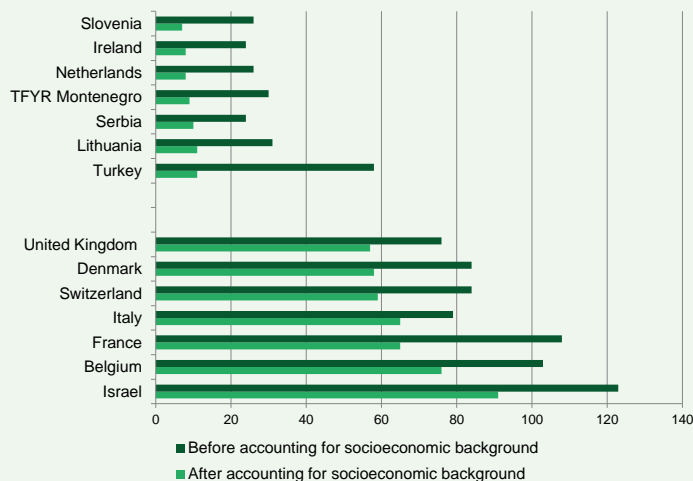
- Parenting and family support
 - Perinatal services
 - Care before and during pregnancy
 - Help for new mothers
- Pre-school education and care
- Primary, secondary and tertiary education and training



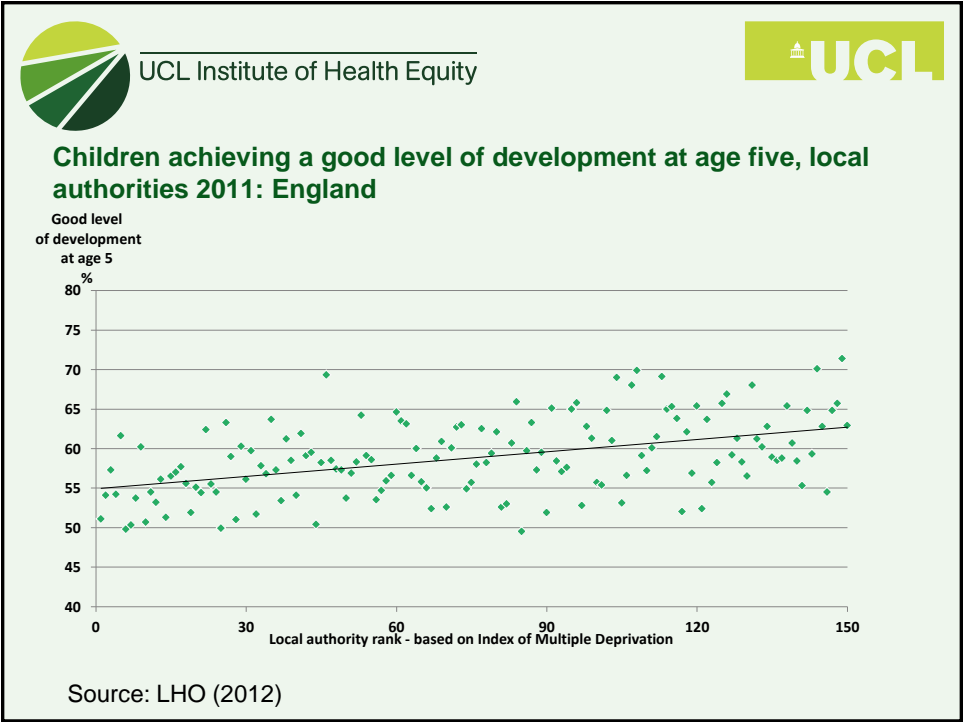
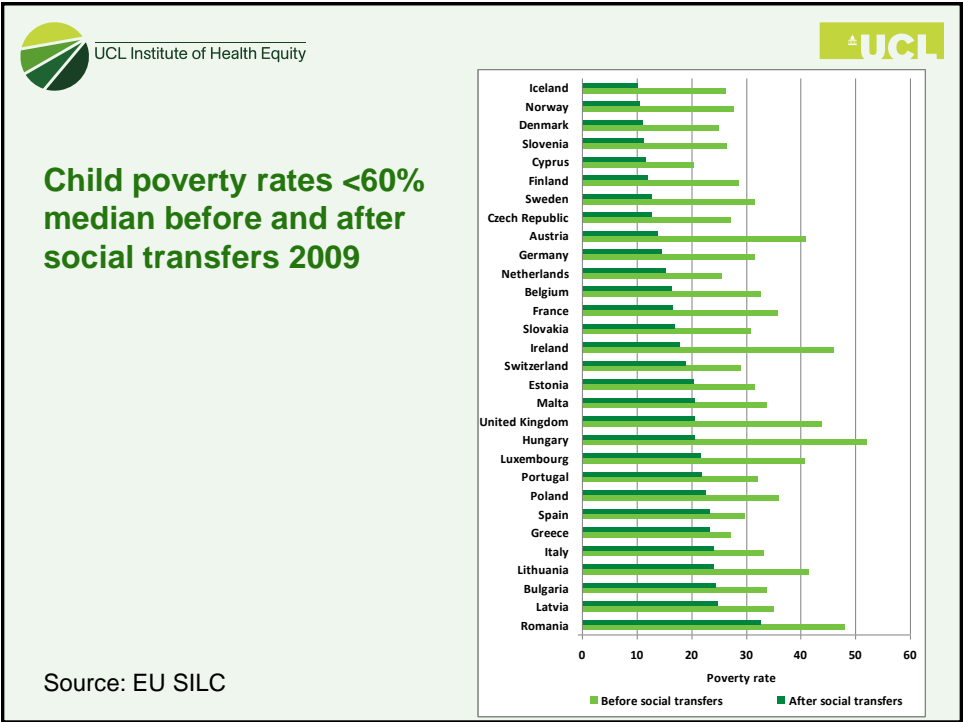
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Differences in PISA scores by attending preschool for more than one year before and after accounting for socioeconomic background



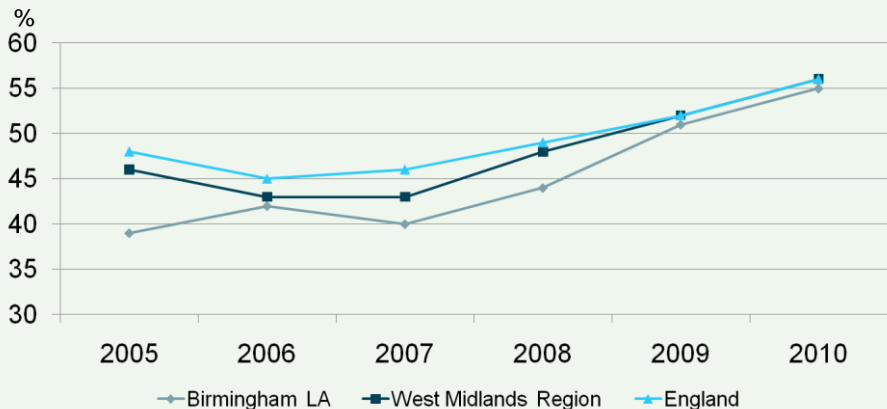
OECD PISA 2009 database



Birmingham Brighter Futures

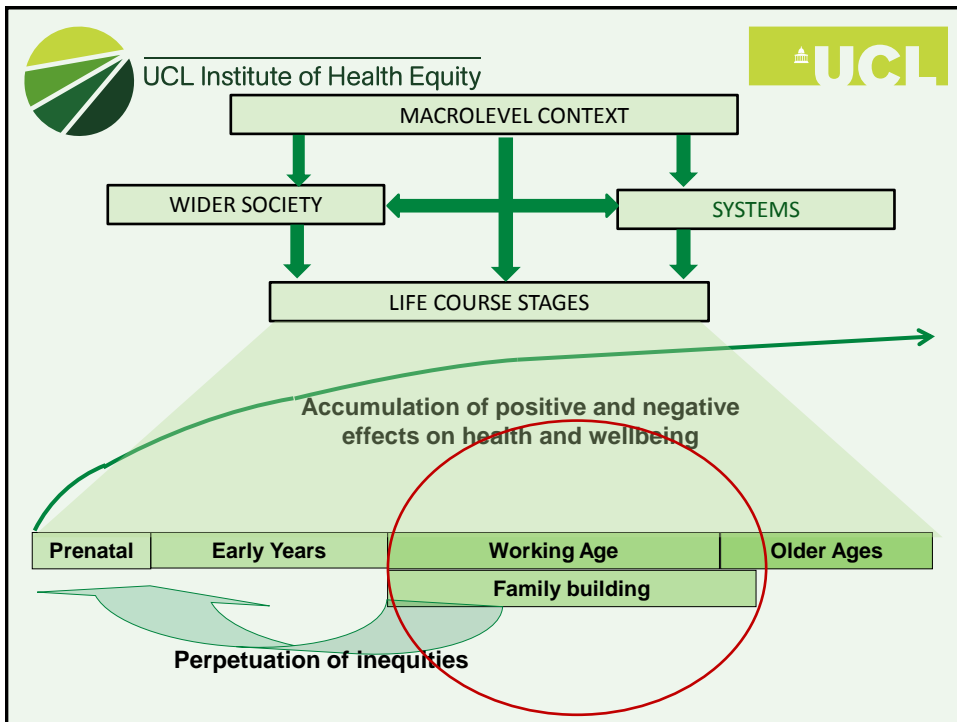
- Aims to improve the lives of all the city's children and young people;
- Focus on improving children's physical health, literacy and numeracy, behaviour, emotional health, social literacy, and job skills.
- Specific programmes relevant to early years include: Family Nurse Partnership (FNP), Incredible Years Parenting Programme, Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS), Triple P Parenting Programme.

Per cent 5 year olds achieving 'good development score',* Birmingham LA, West Midlands & England



*in personal, social and emotional development and communication, language and literacy

Source: Department for Education: preliminary data



Work and employment are of critical importance for population health and health inequalities

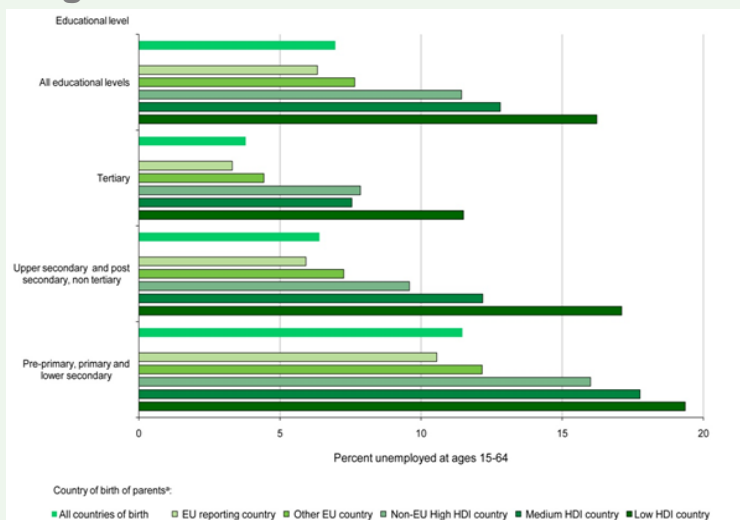
- Participation in, or exclusion from the labour market determines a range of life chances
- Wages and salaries provide the major component of the income of most people in employment
- Exposure to hazards at work, demanding or dangerous work, long or irregular hours, shift work, and prolonged sedentary work can all adversely affect health
- Psychological and socio-emotional demands and threats evolving from an adverse psychosocial work environment have become more widespread



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Unemployment rates by education and country of origin in selected countries



Source:
Eurostat
database

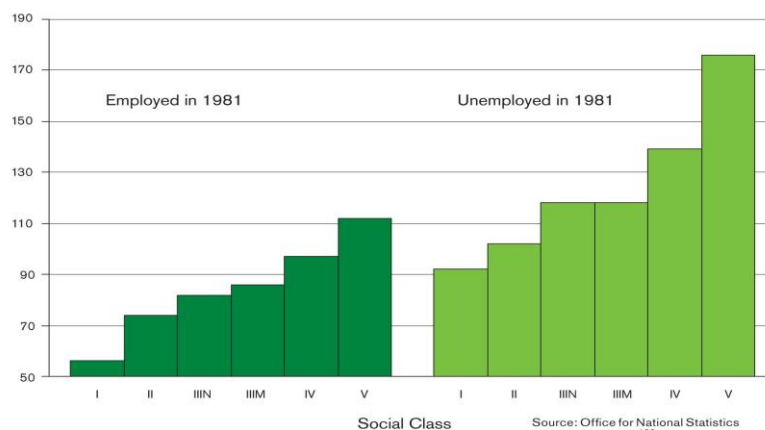


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Figure 2.29 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

Standardised
Mortality Rate



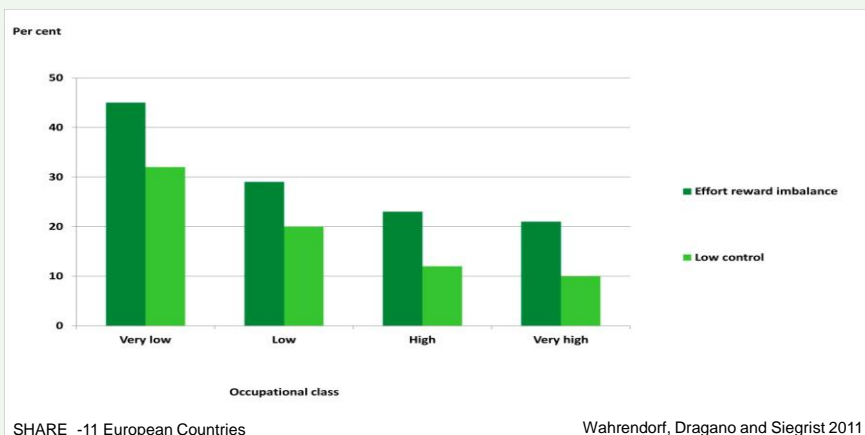
Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study¹²⁹



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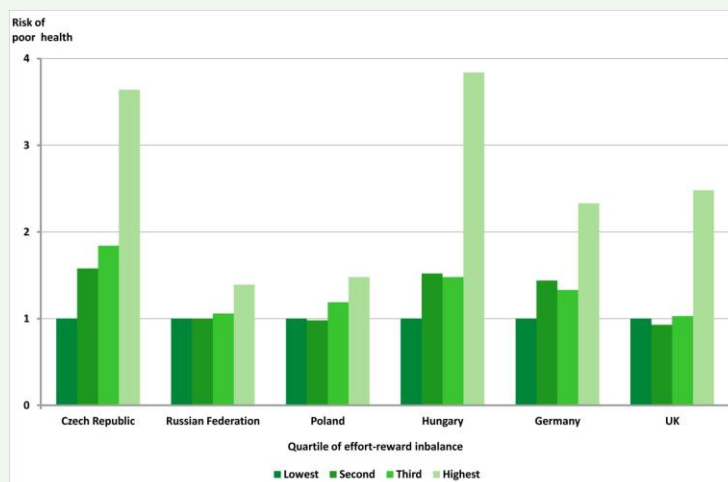
Psychosocial stress and occupational class

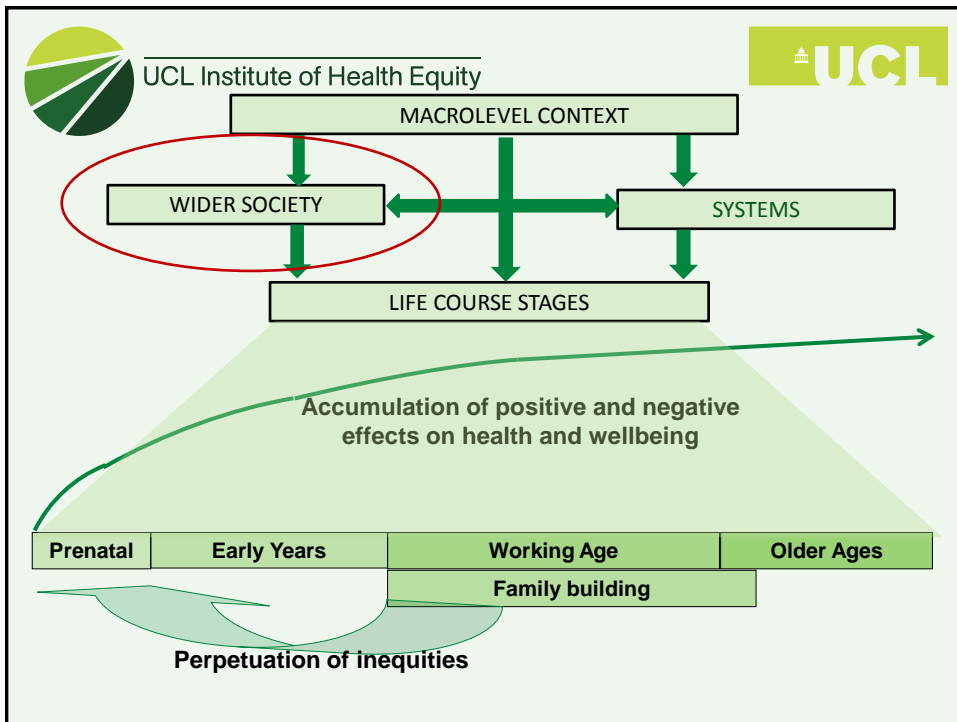


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Risk of poor health by effort-reward imbalance at work: European countries



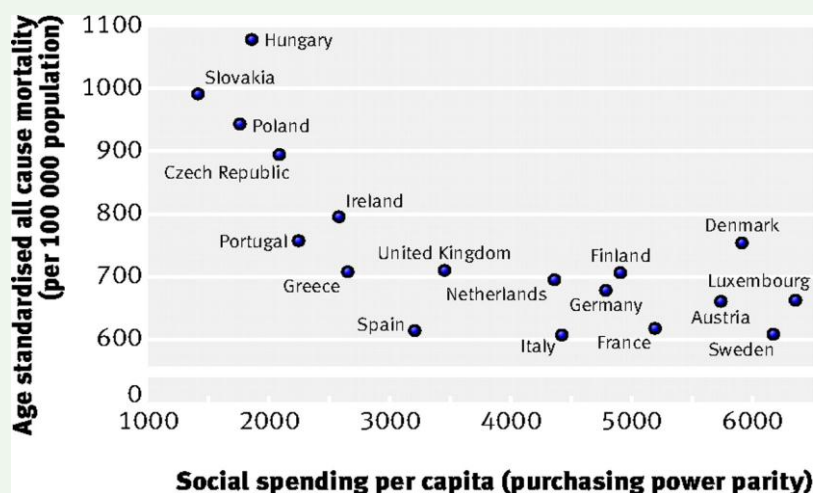




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Relation between social welfare spending and all cause mortality in 18 EU countries, 2000



Stuckler D et al. BMJ 2010;340:bmj.c3311



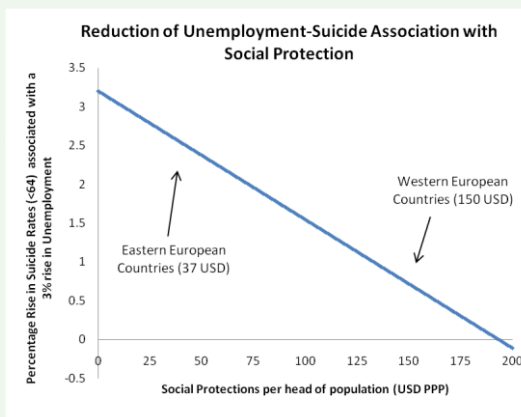
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Social Protection

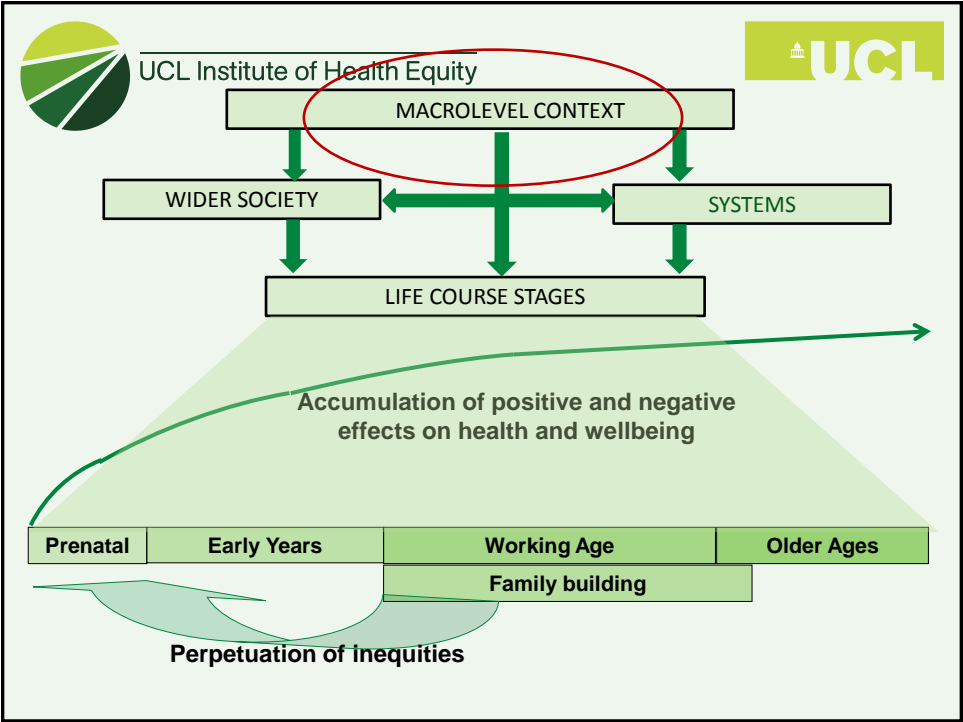
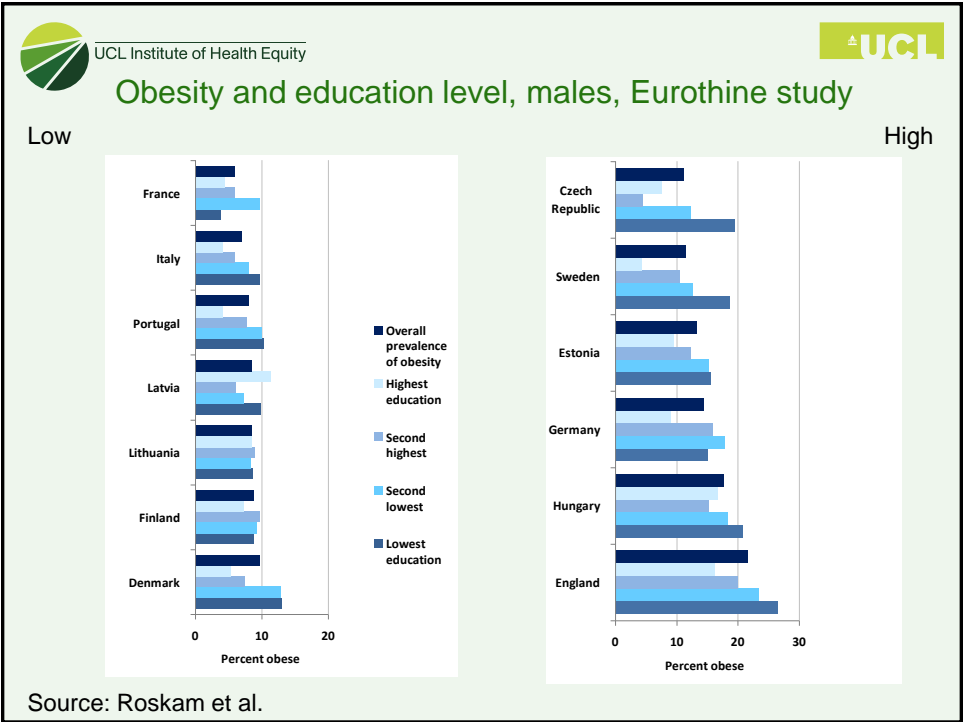
Each 100 USD per capita greater social spending reduced the effect on suicides by:

- 0.38%, active labour market programmes
- 0.23%, family support
- 0.07%, healthcare
- 0.09%, unemployment benefits



Spending > 190 USD no effect of unemployment on suicide

Source: Stuckler et al 2009 *Lancet*





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Macrolevel context:

Economic Issues

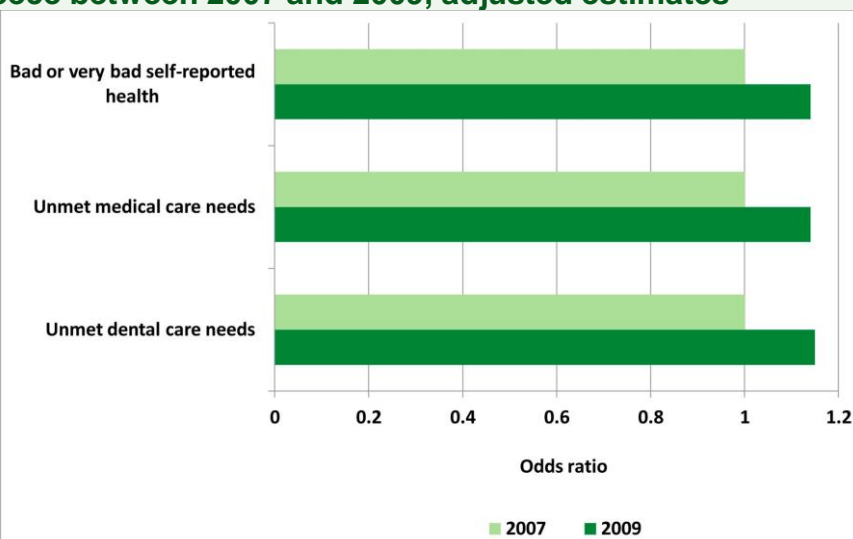
Sustainability and environment



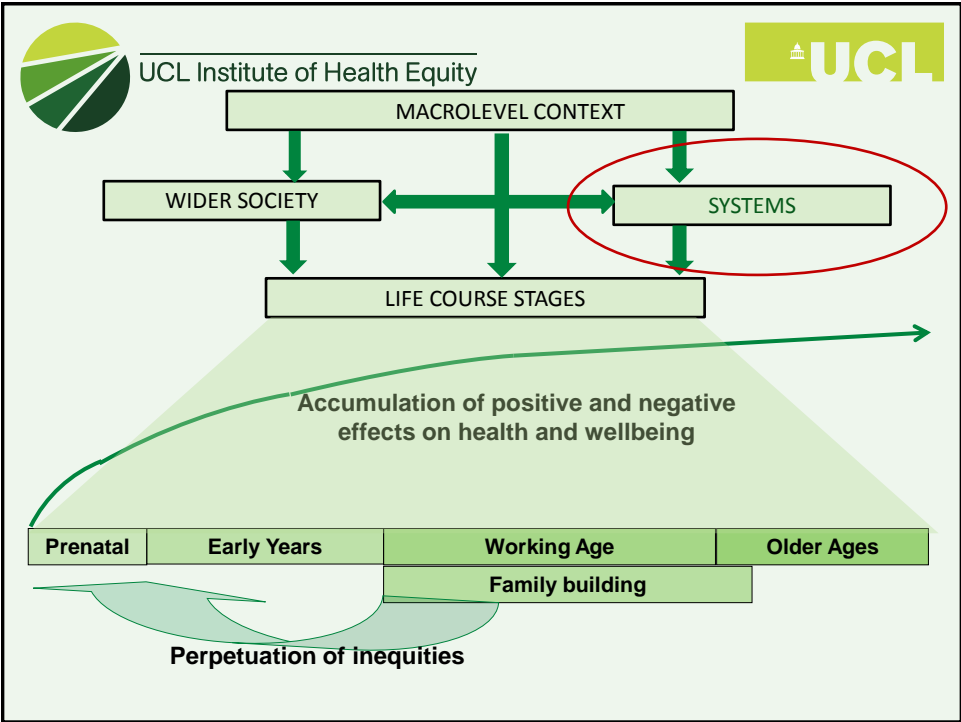
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Changes in self-reported health and access to health care in Greece between 2007 and 2009, adjusted estimates



Source: Kentikelenis et al, 2011



The slide is a presentation slide for the 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' report. On the left is a photograph of a child's hand being held by an adult's hand, with the text 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' and 'The Marmot Review' overlaid. On the right is a light green background with the UCL logo at the top right and the text '•A Fair Society' in the center. At the bottom left is a small logo and the text 'Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010'. At the bottom right is a larger logo and the text 'Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010'.