

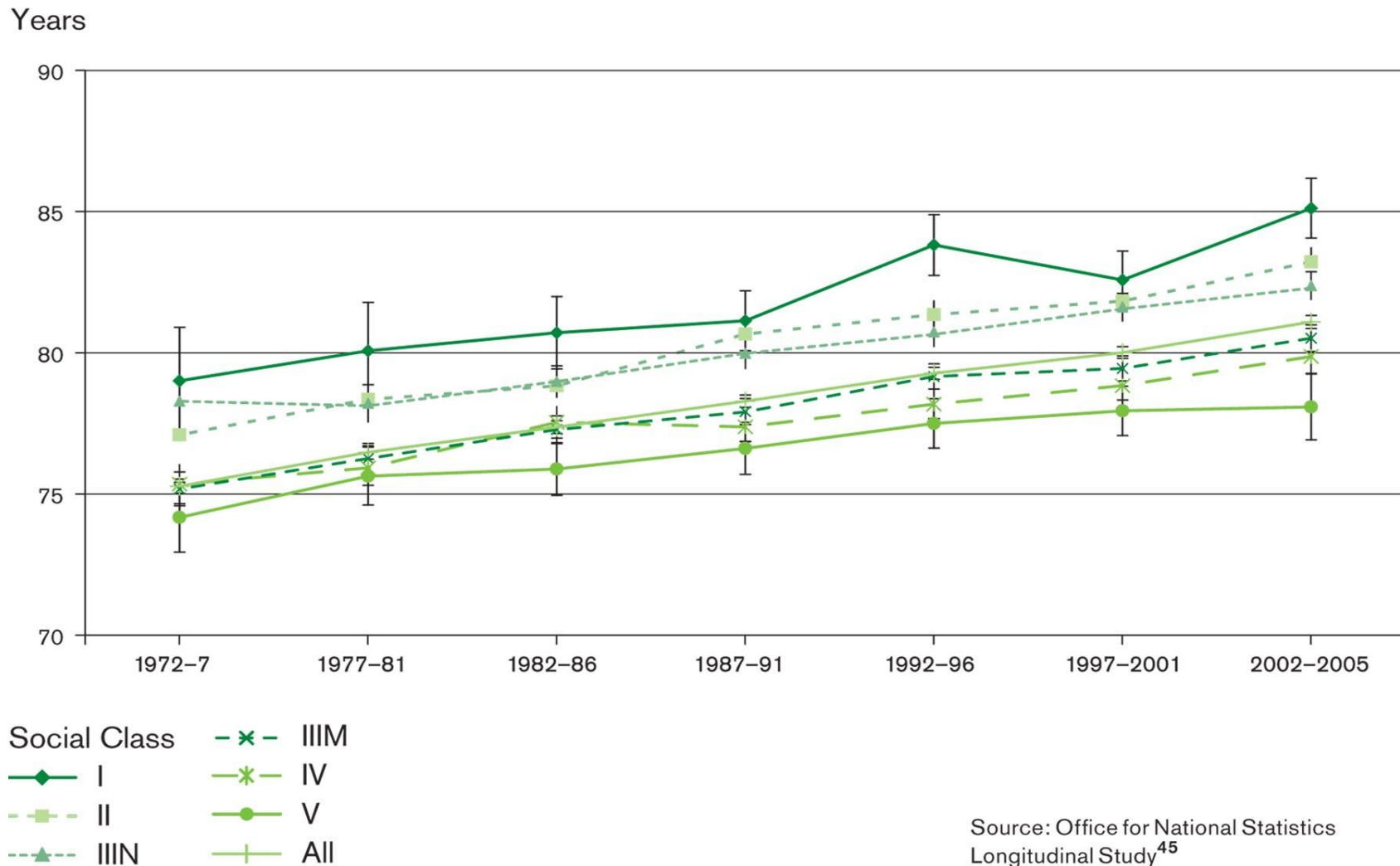
Social status and health

Peter Goldblatt
University College
London



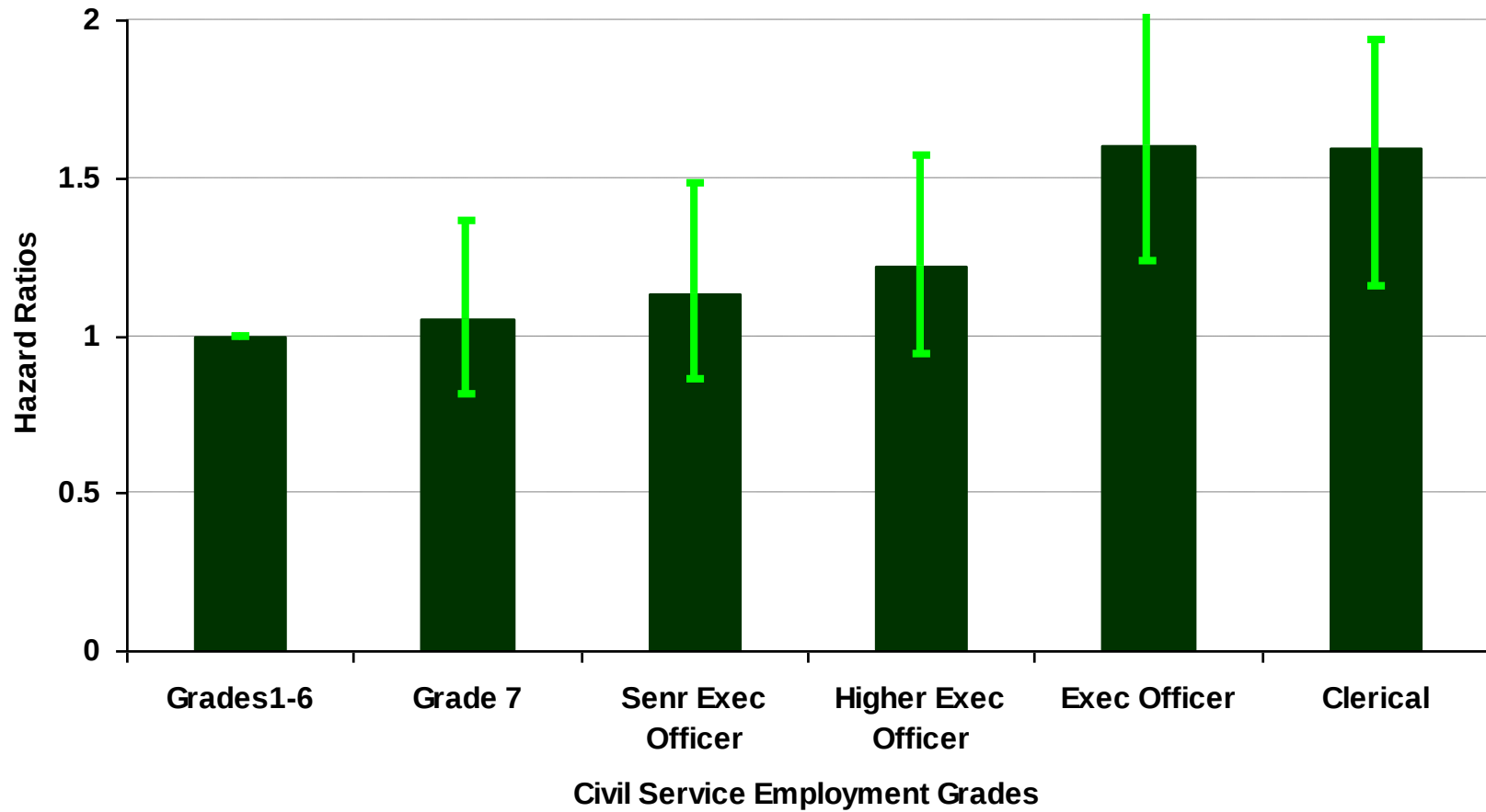
Life expectancy at birth by social class, females

England and Wales 1972-2005



The Social Gradient in Coronary Heart Disease

Whitehall II civil servants

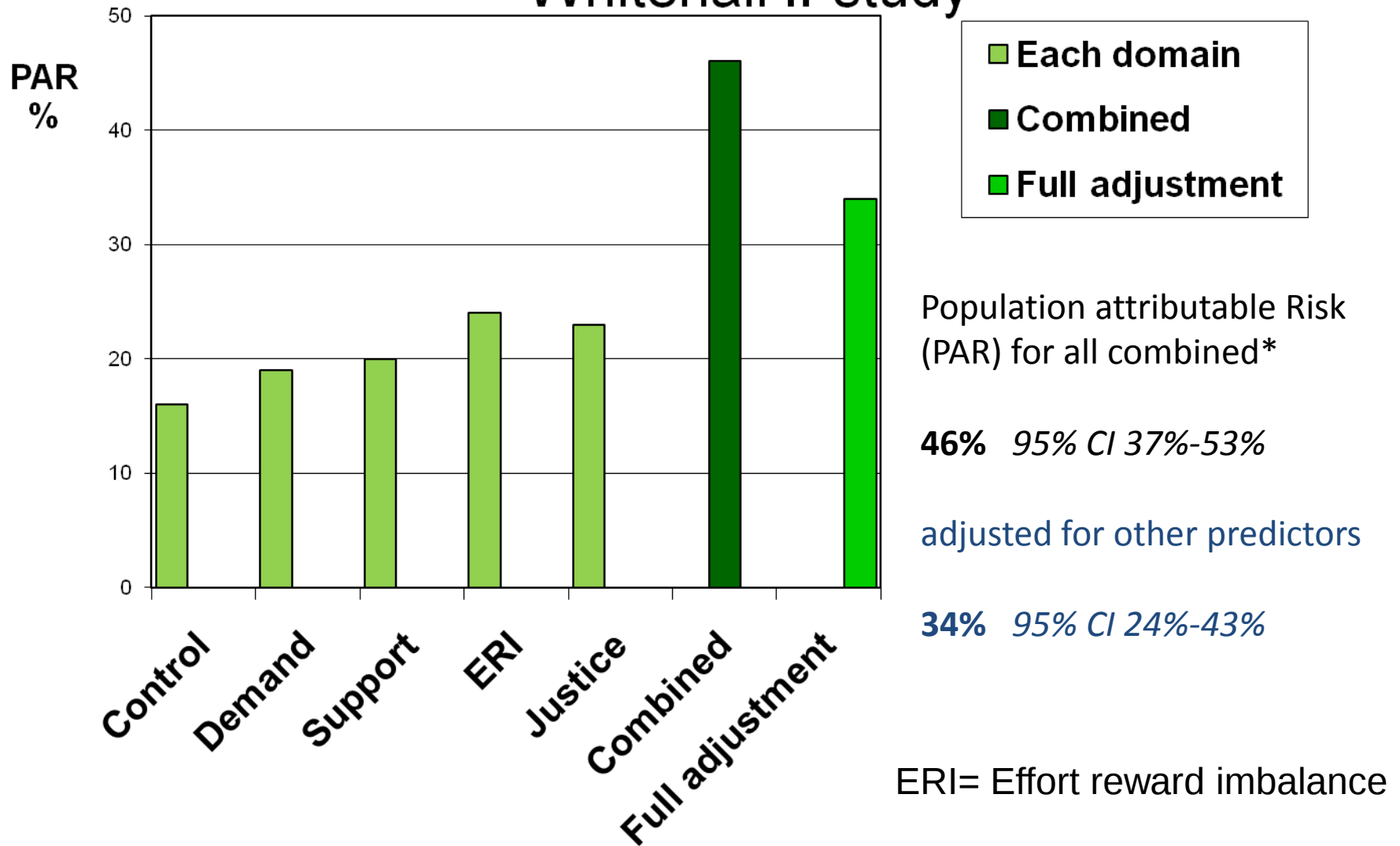


Psychosocial environment of work

Stress arises from:

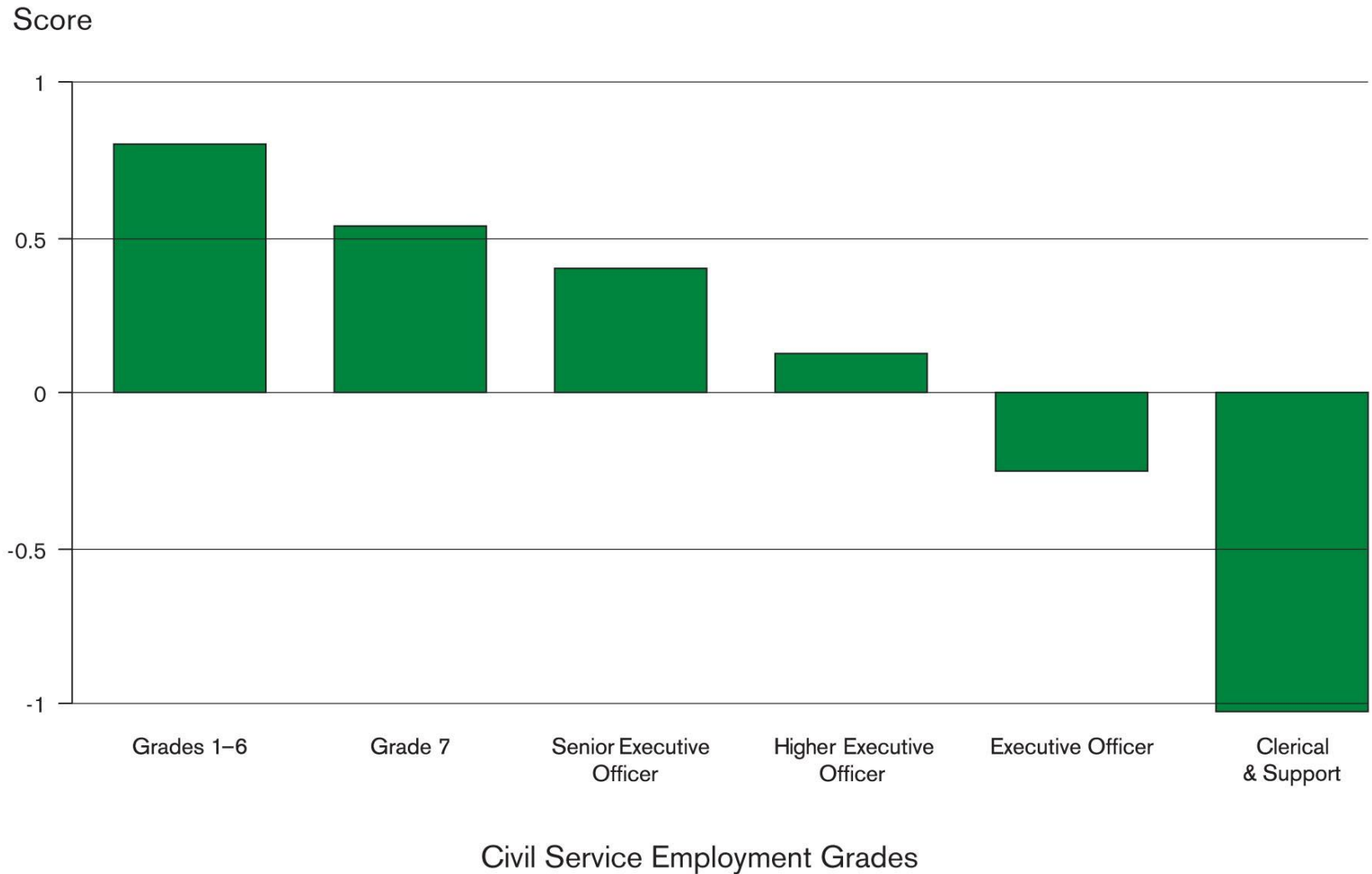
- Demand-control imbalance
- Effort-reward imbalance
- Organisational injustice
- Employment precariousness

PAR* for poor mental health (GHQ): Whitehall II study



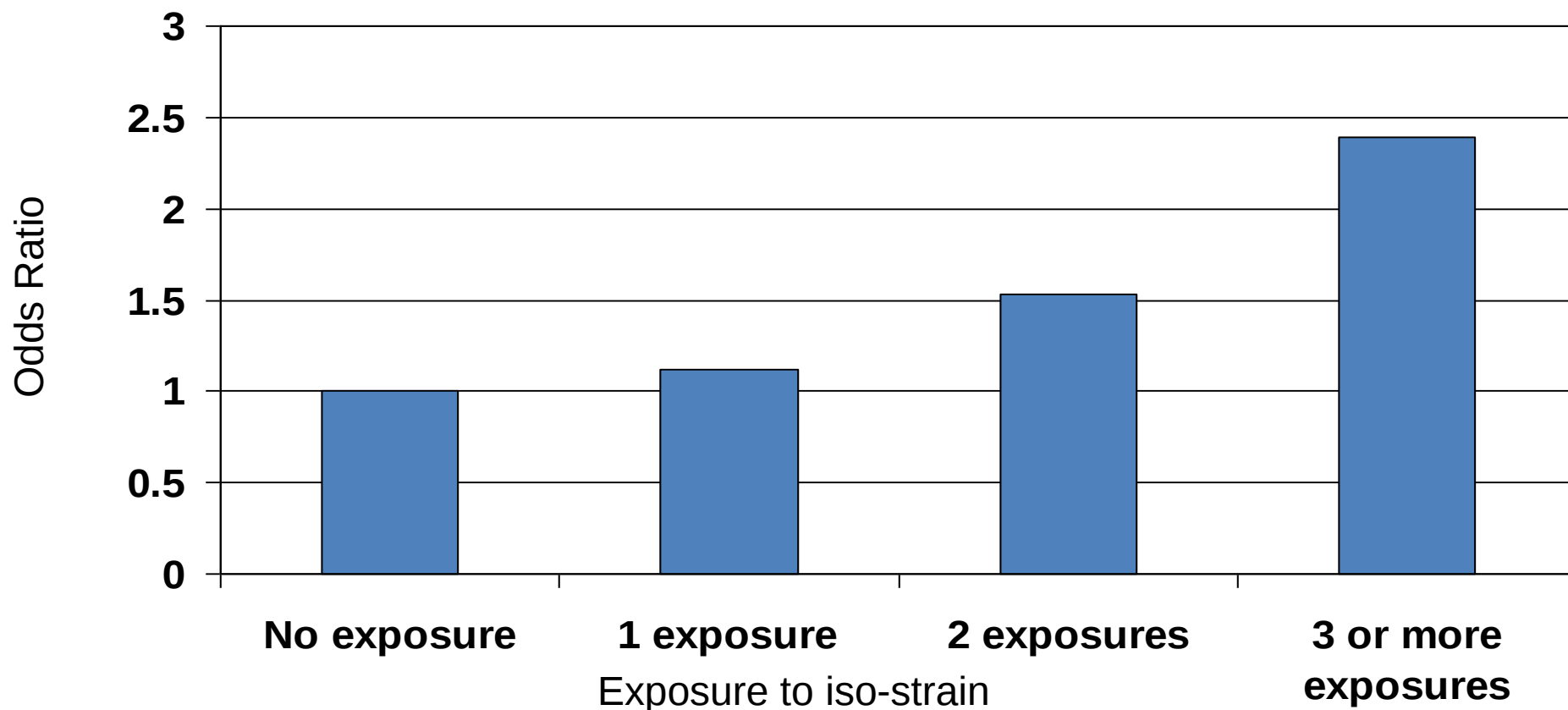
*calculated from odds ratios adjusted for age, sex, employment grade

The association of civil service grade with job control, Whitehall II study, 1985-88



Notes: Score calculated as a z score
Source: Whitehall II Study¹⁴³

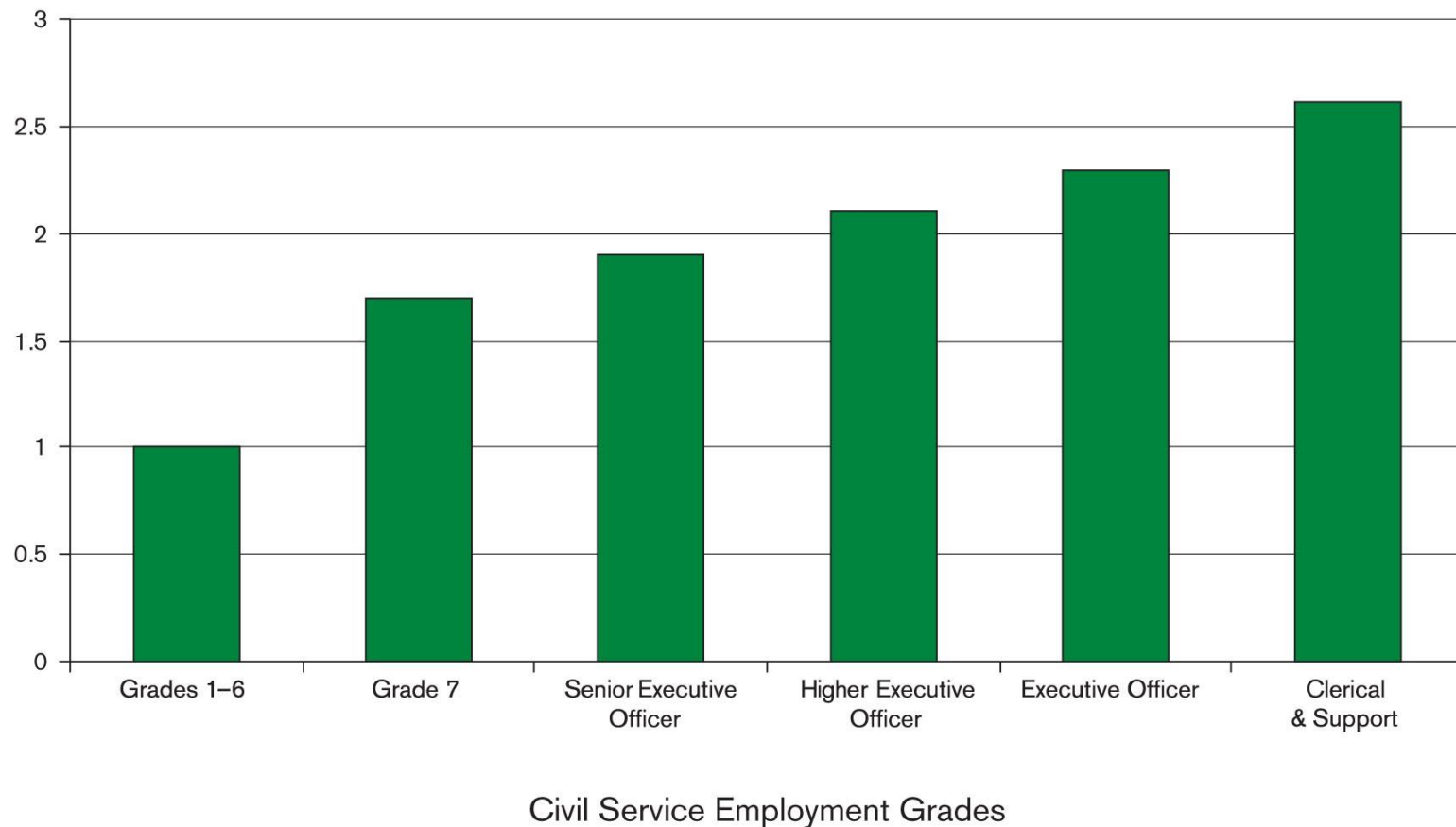
Odds ratio* of metabolic syndrome by exposure to iso-strain: Whitehall II phases 1 to 5



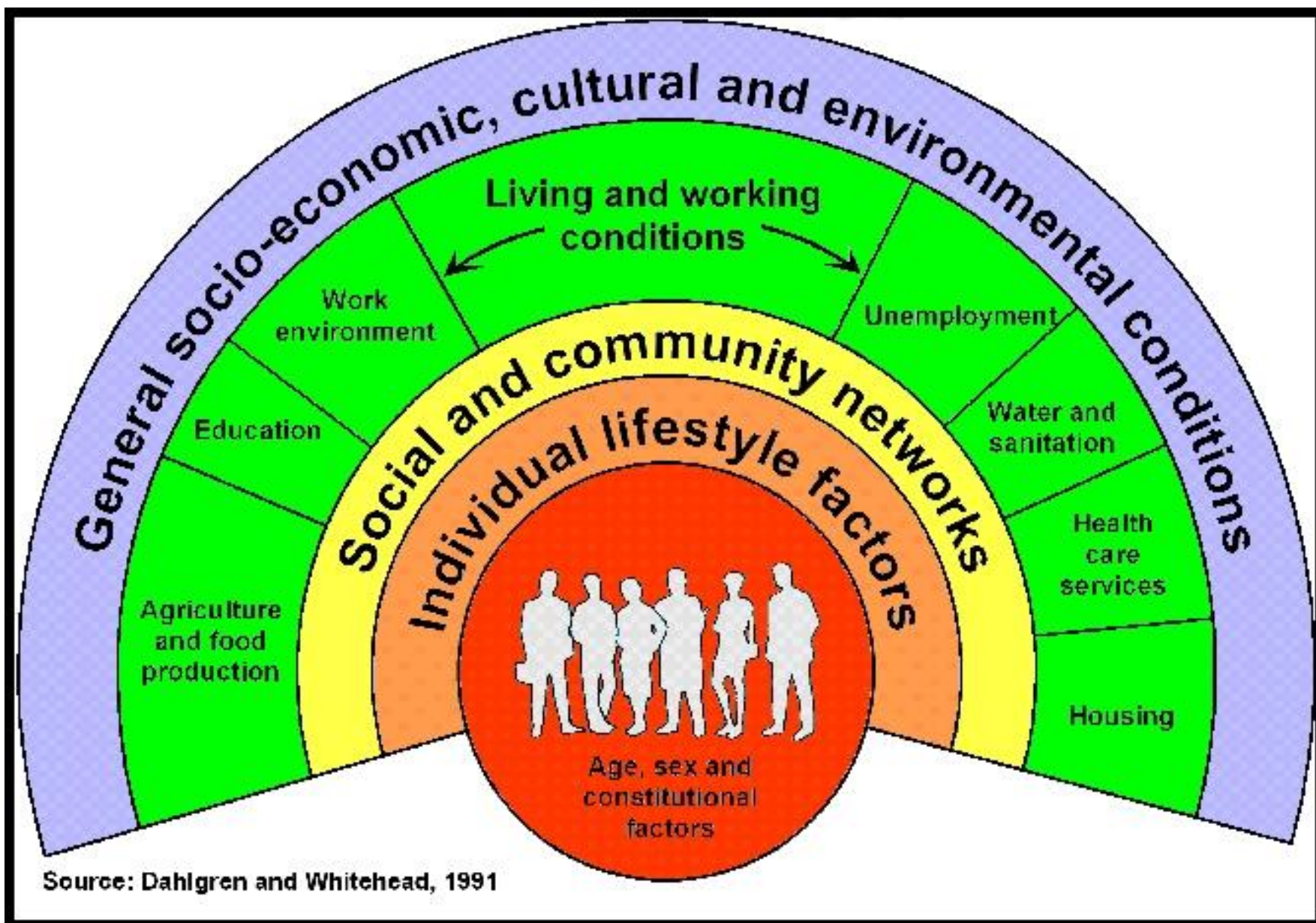
*Adj. for age, employment, grade and health behaviours

The social gradient in the metabolic syndrome, Whitehall II study, 1991-93

Odds Ratios



Conceptual frameworks





World Health
Organization



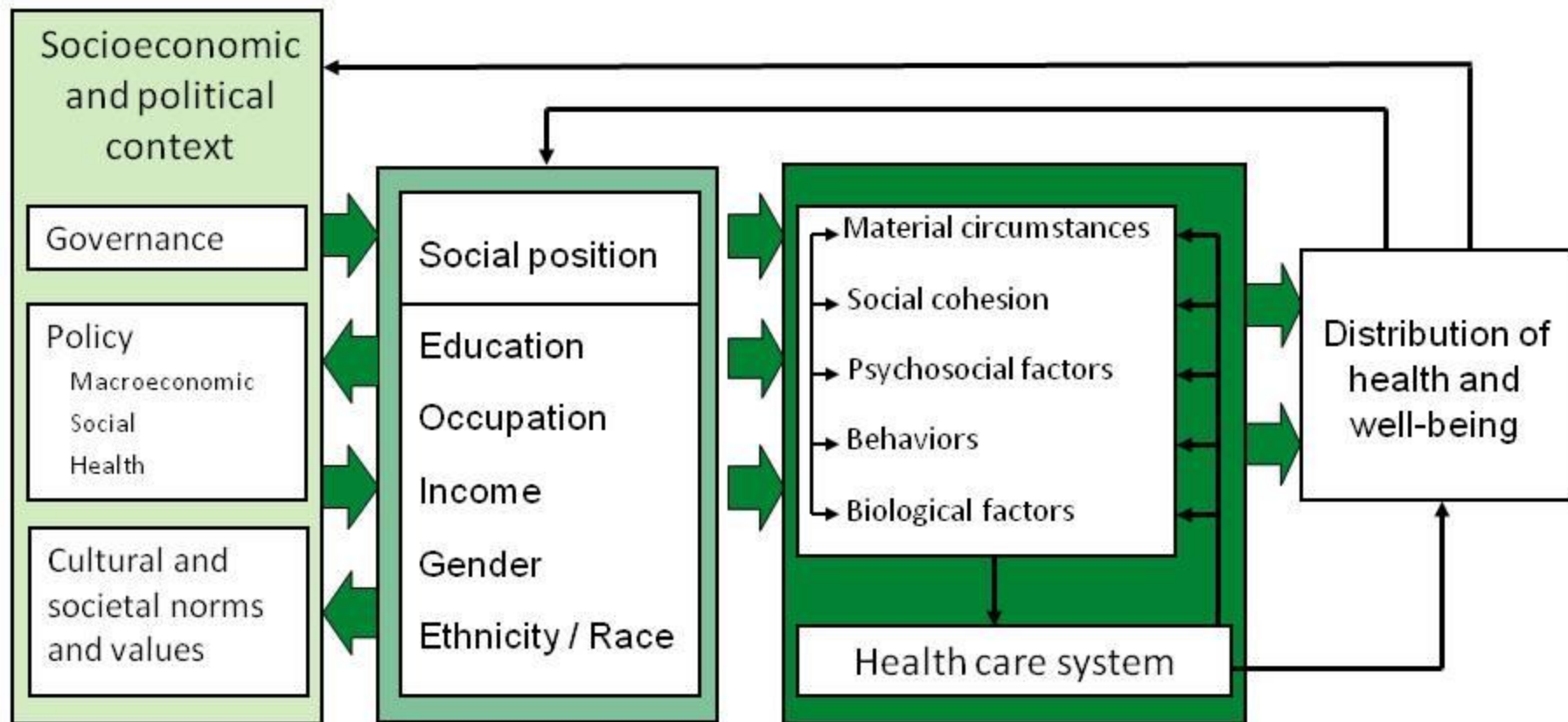
Commission on
Social Determinants of Health

Closing the gap in a generation

Health equity through action on
the social determinants of health

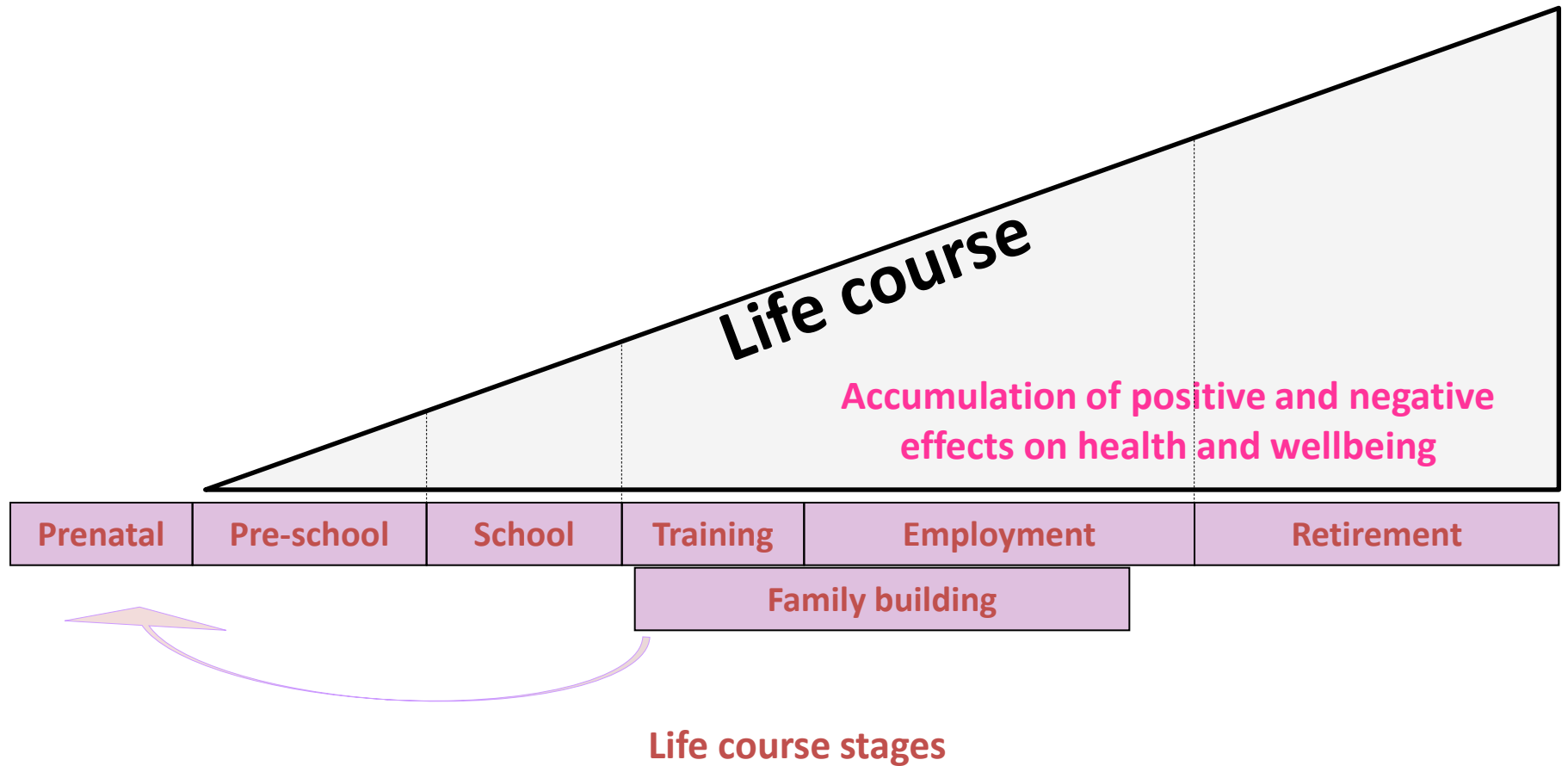


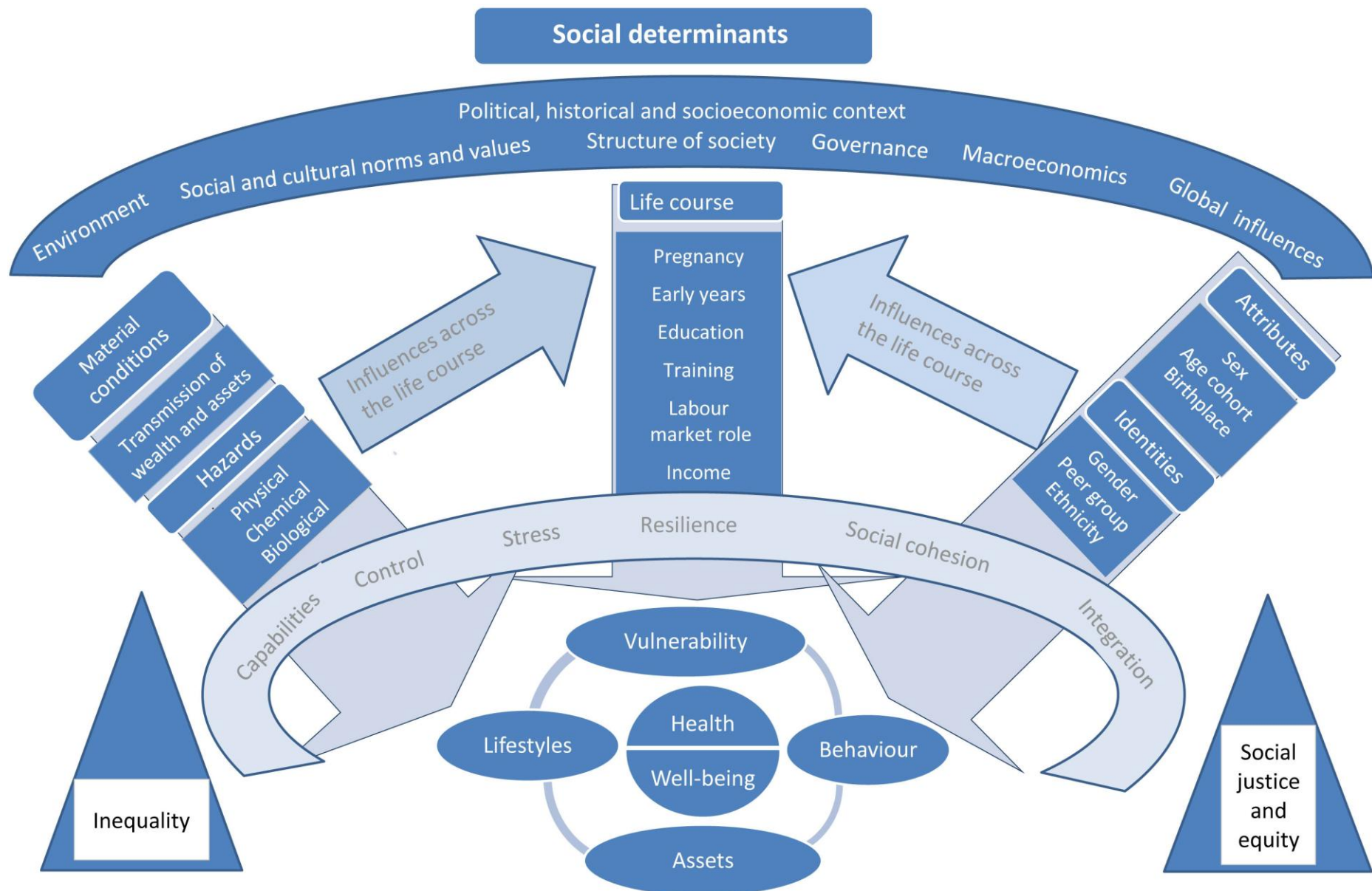
www.who.int/social_determinants



Social determinants of health and health inequities



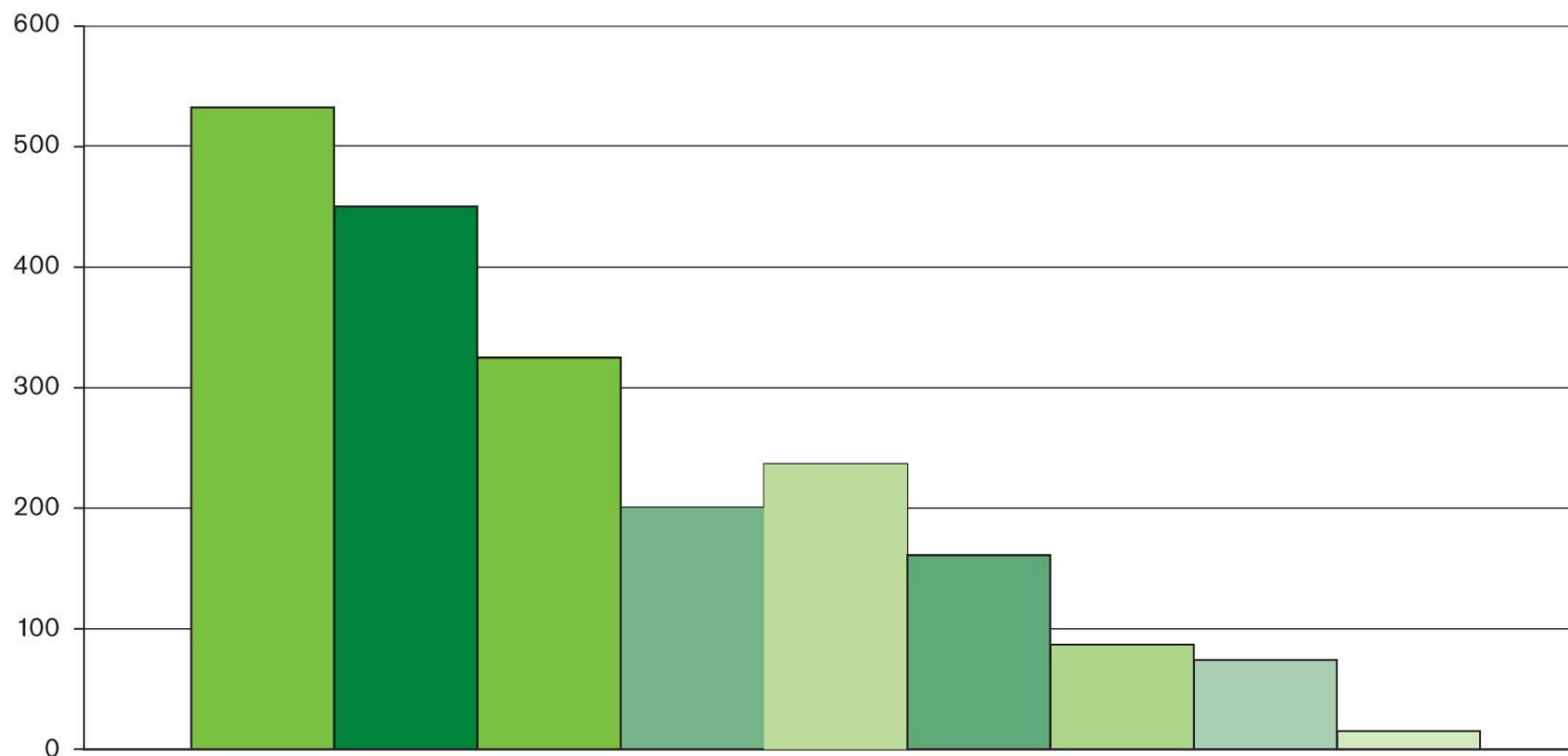




Socio economic indicators

Median total wealth by socio economic classification, 2006-8

£ (Thousands)



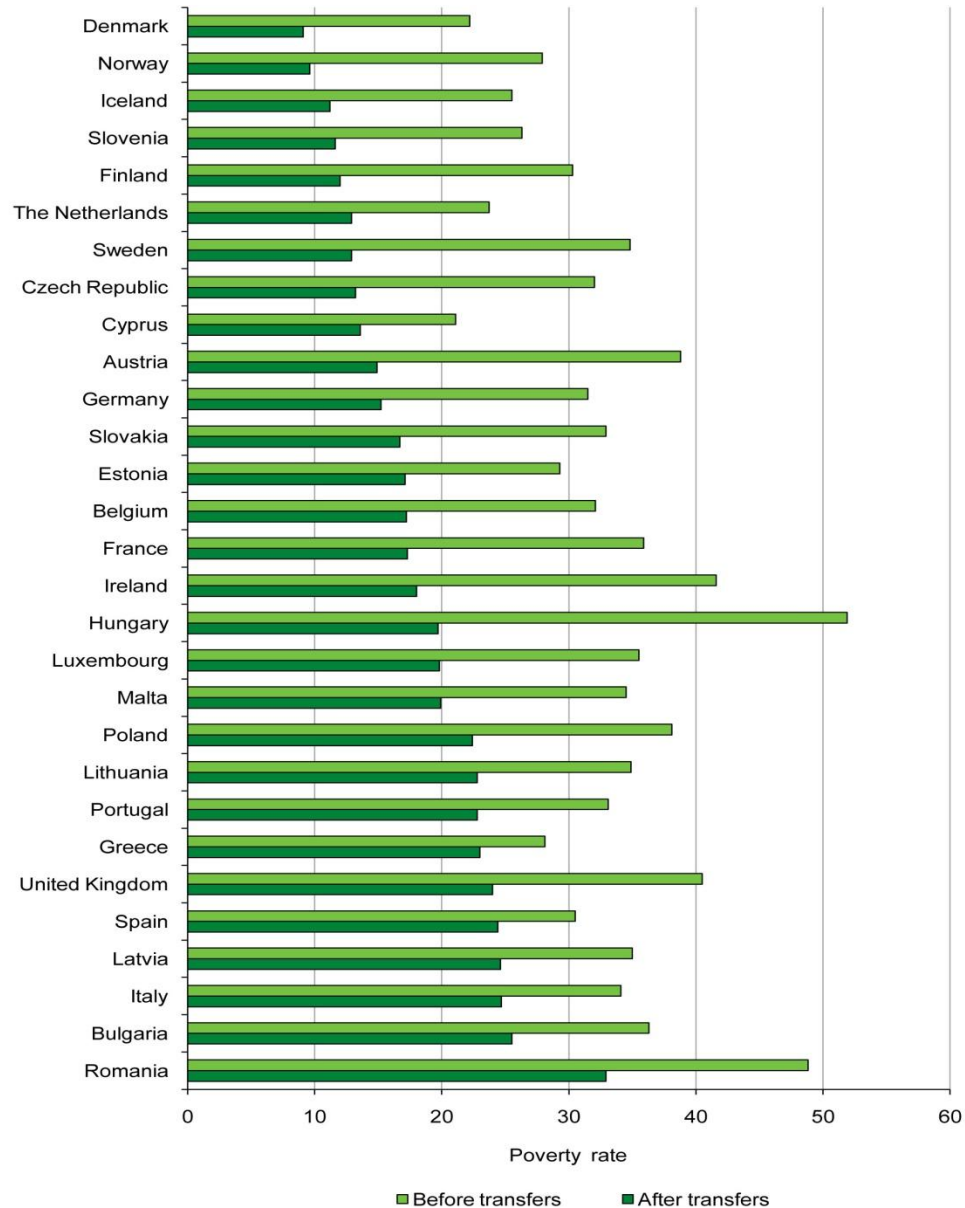
Socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC)

- Large employers and higher managerial
- Higher professional
- Lower managerial & professional
- Intermediate occupations
- Small employers & own account workers

- Lower supervisory and technical
- Semi-routine occupations
- Routine occupations
- Never worked/long term unemployed

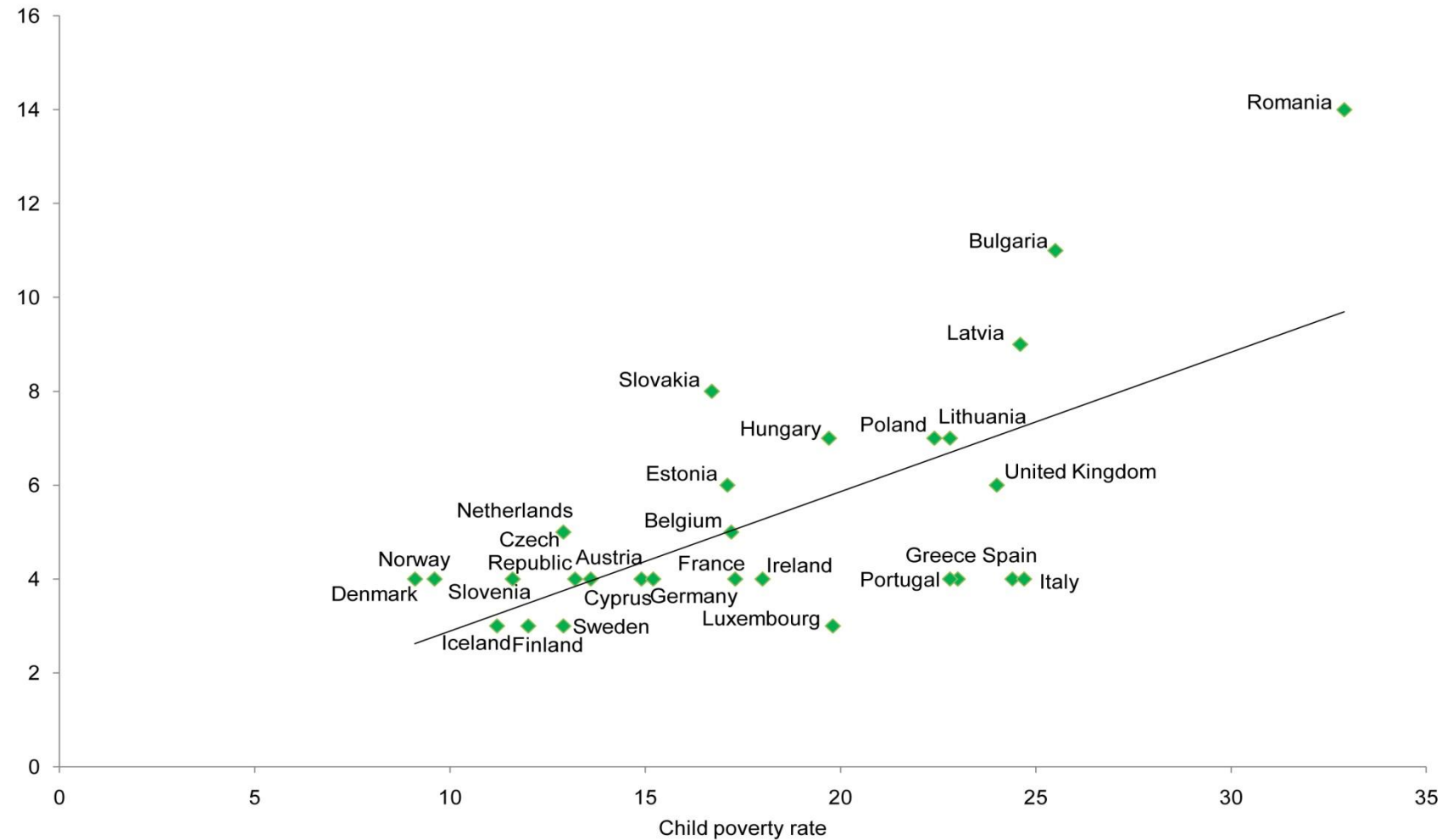
Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey¹⁹¹

Child poverty rates before and after transfers ranked by “after transfer” rate, EU SILC 2008



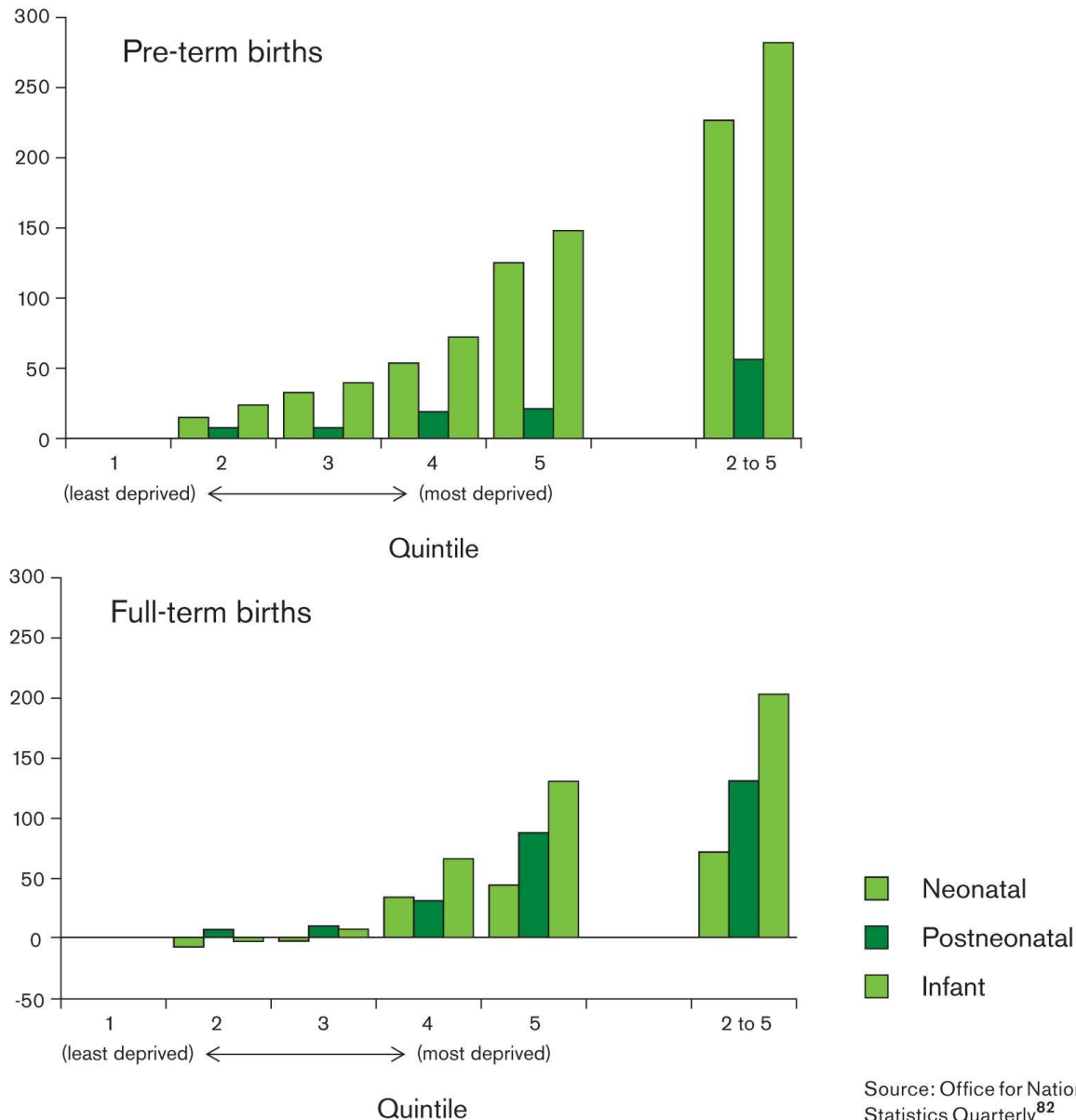
Under five mortality rates by child poverty in selected European countries

Mortality rate of children
aged under five
per 1000 live births

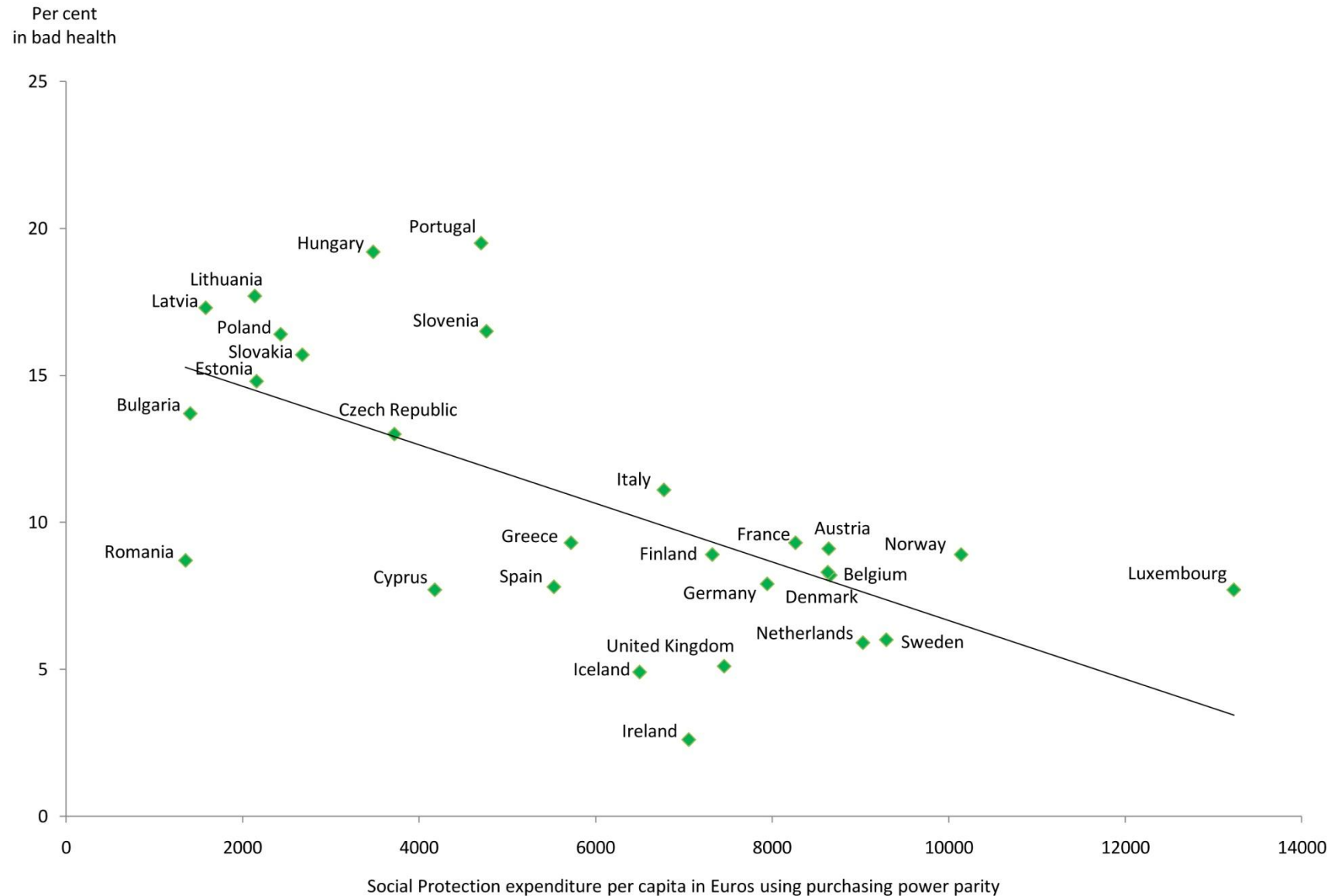


Source: Bradshaw and Mayhew

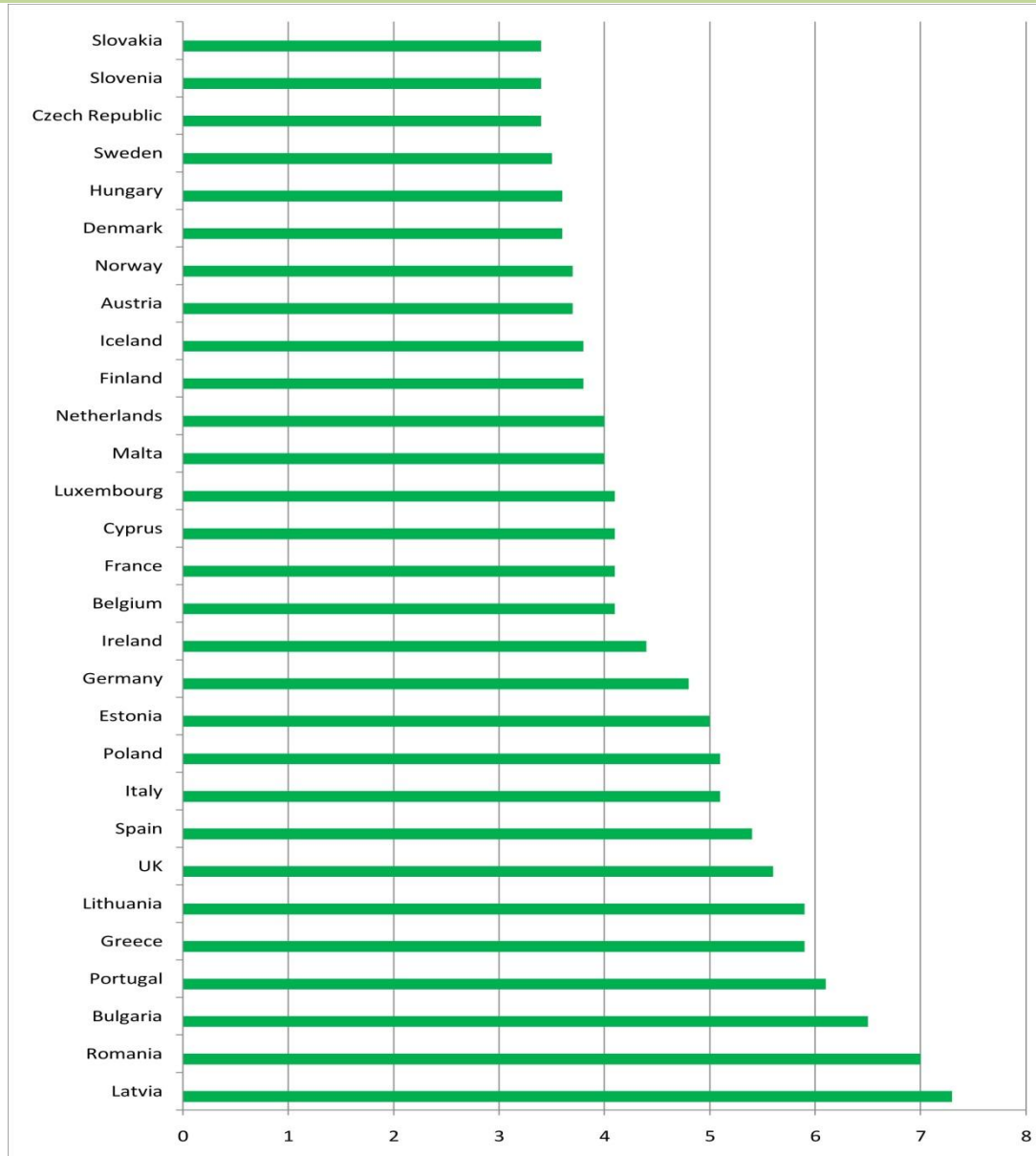
Estimated number of infant deaths avoidable if all quintiles had the same level of mortality, 2005-6



Per cent reporting bad health by social protection expenditure, EU SILC 2008

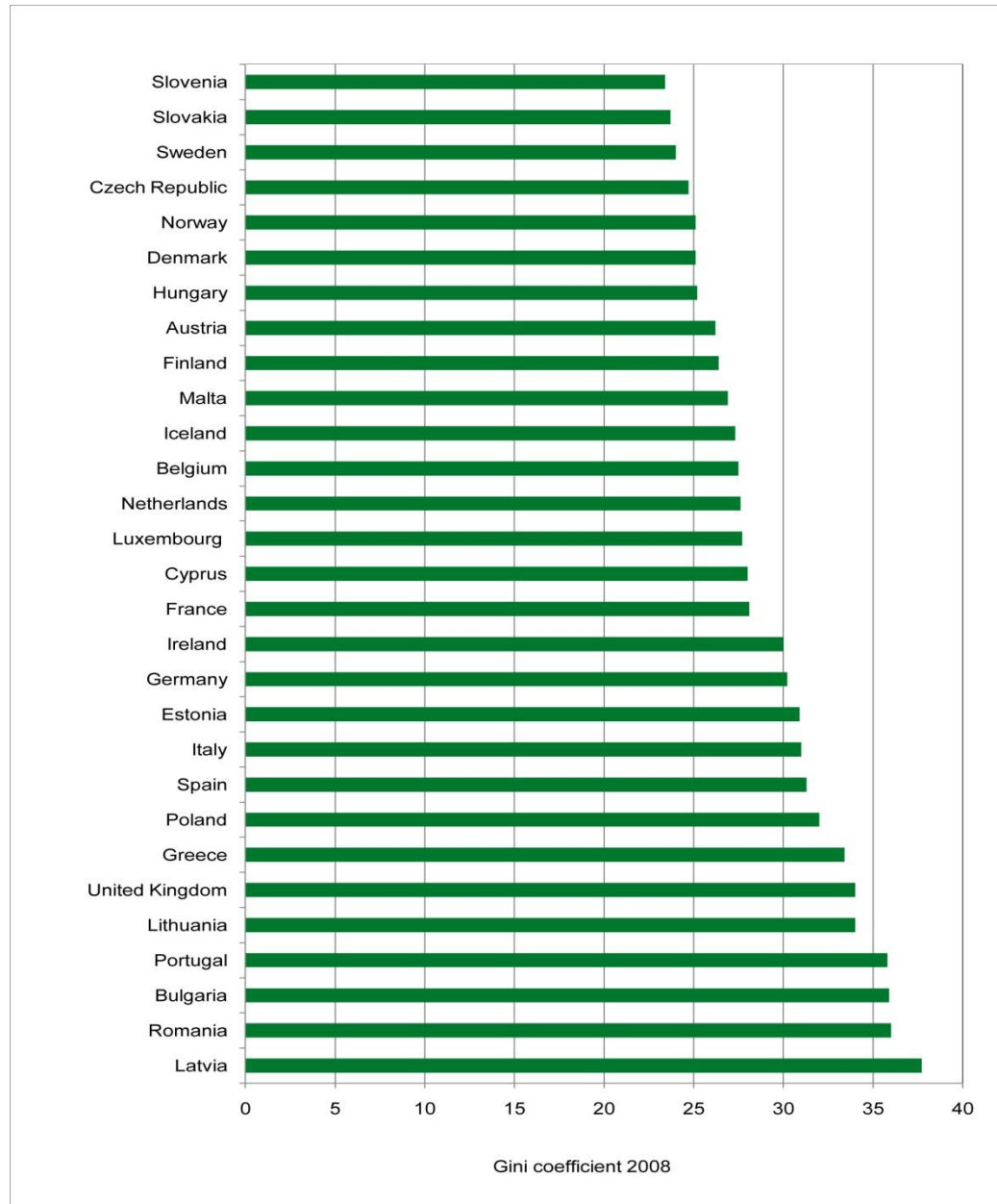


Ratio of top household equivalent income decile to the bottom decile in selected European countries, EU SILC 2008



Source: Bradshaw and Mayhew

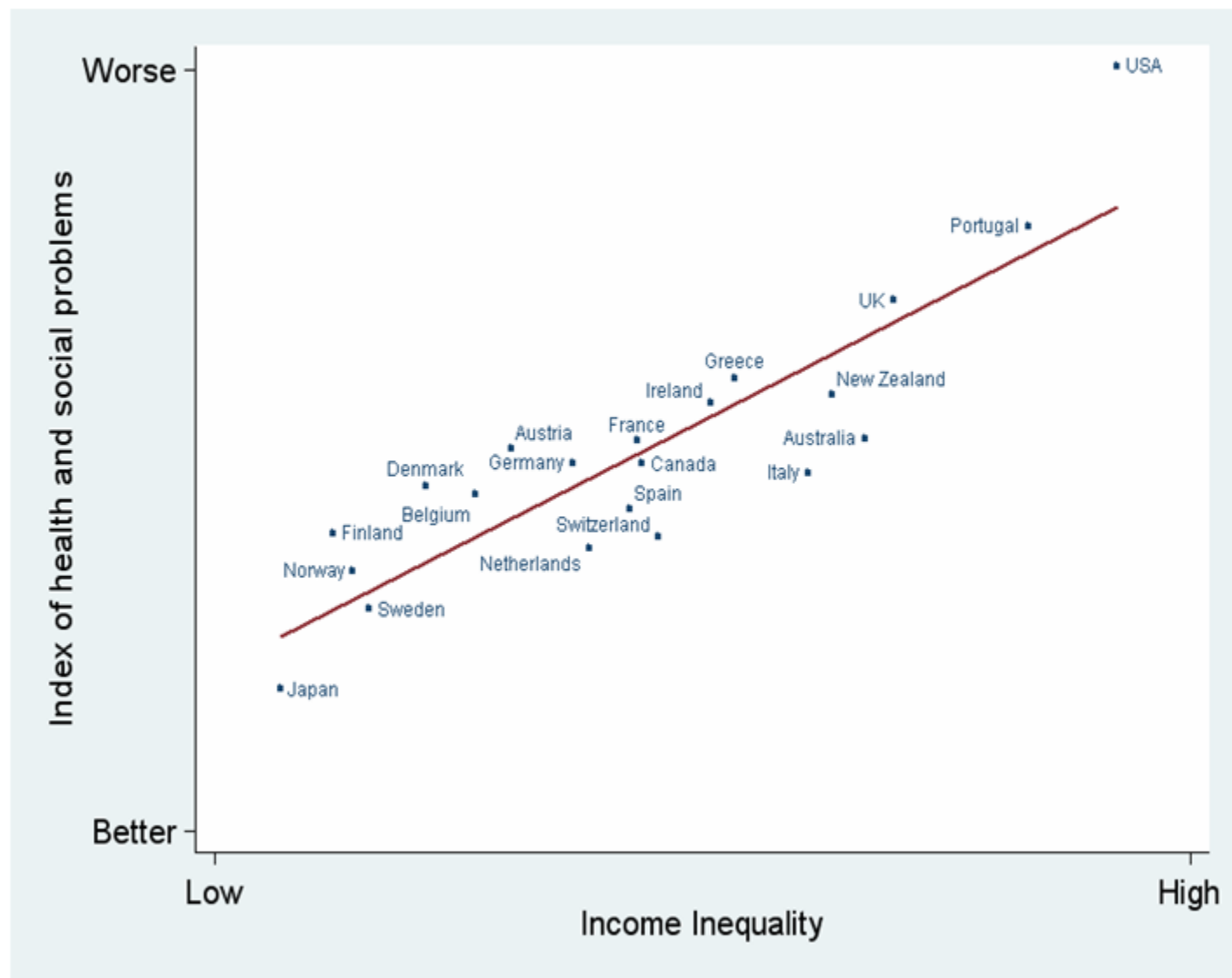
Gini coefficient of income, selected European countries



Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal Countries

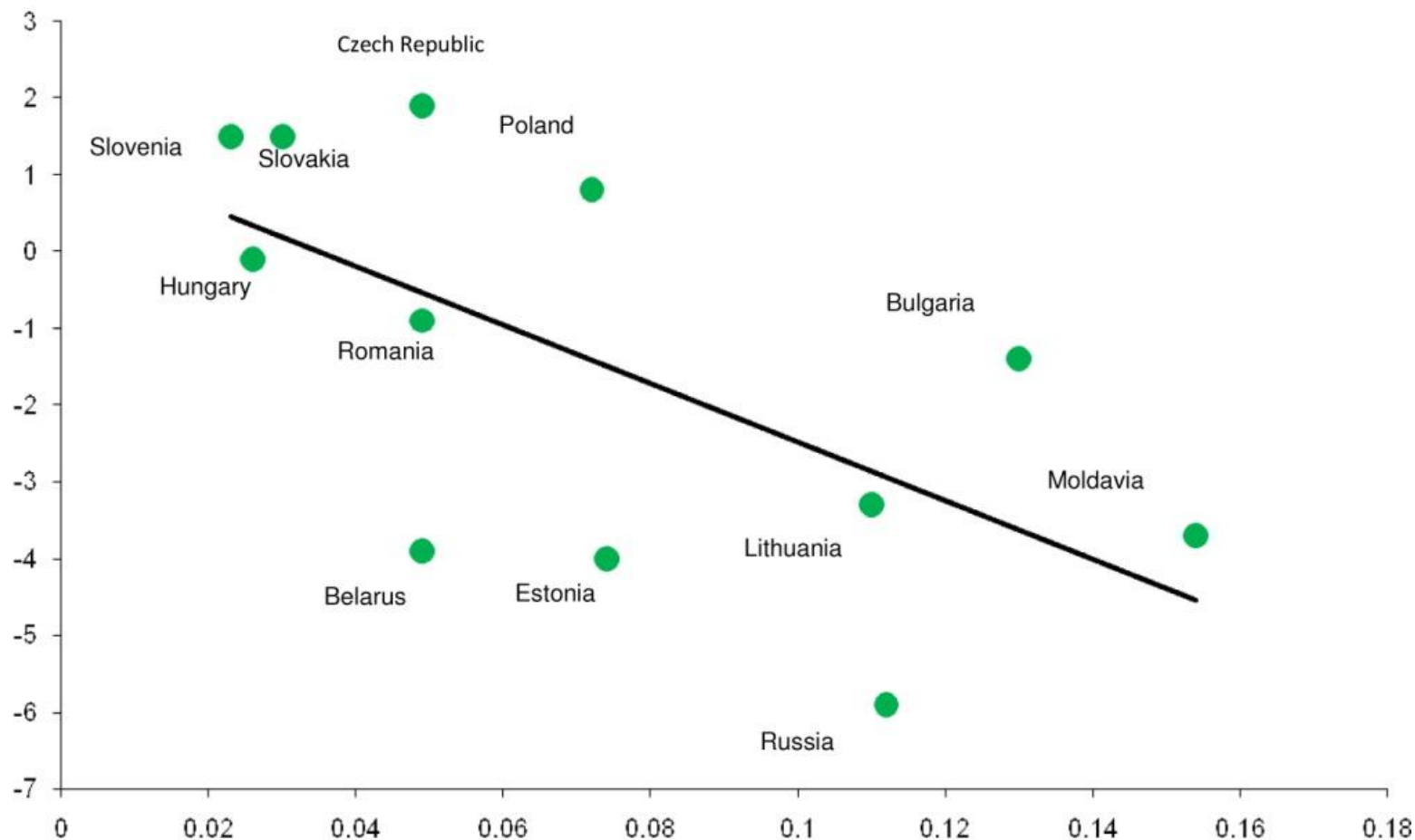
Index of:

- Life expectancy
- Math & Literacy
- Infant mortality
- Homicides
- Imprisonment
- Teenage births
- Trust
- Obesity
- Mental illness – incl. drug & alcohol addiction
- Social mobility



Change in life expectancy by change in Gini coefficient of income, selected European countries, 1989-95

Change in life expectancy at birth 1989-95 (years)

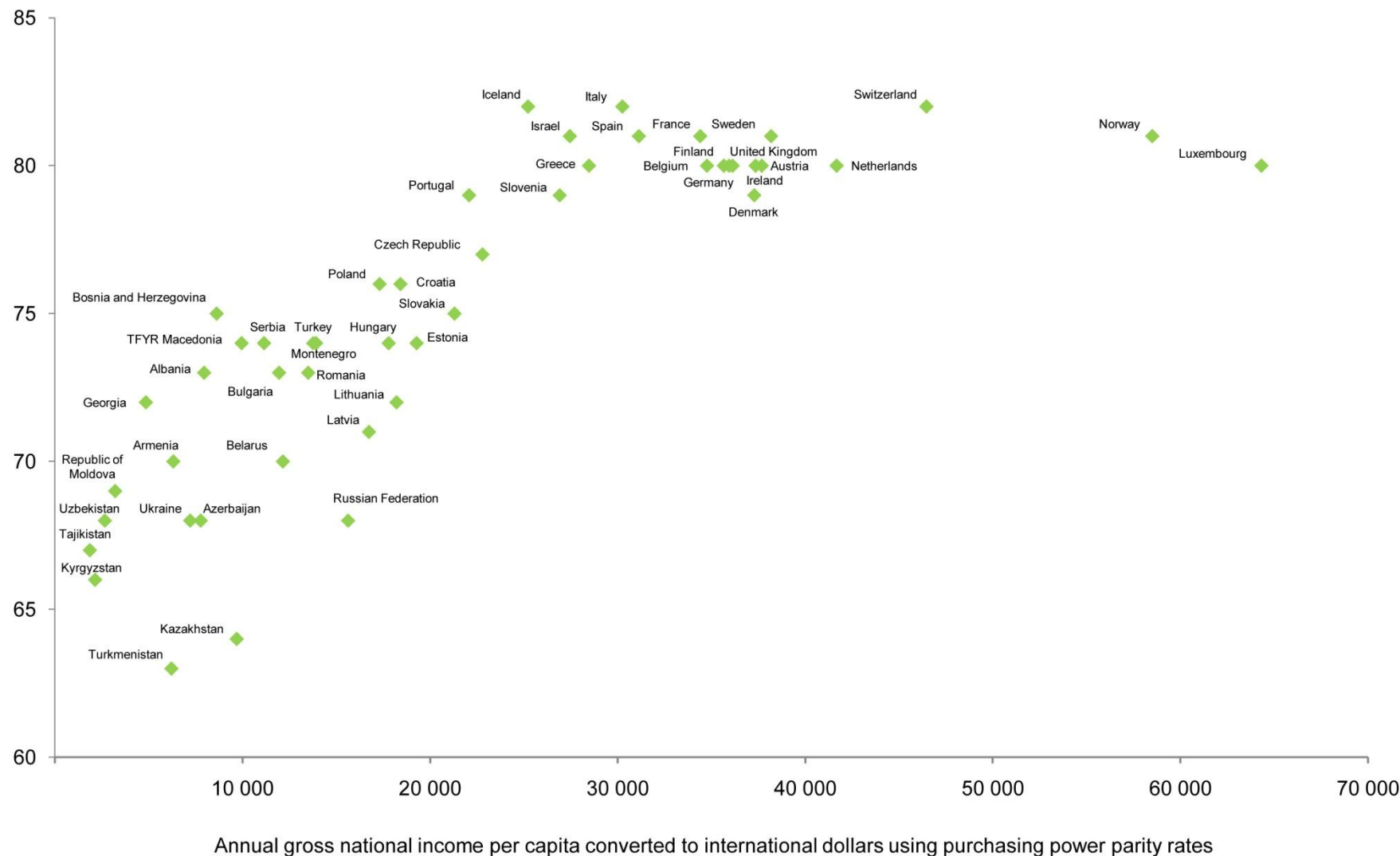


Change in Gini coefficient, 1989-95

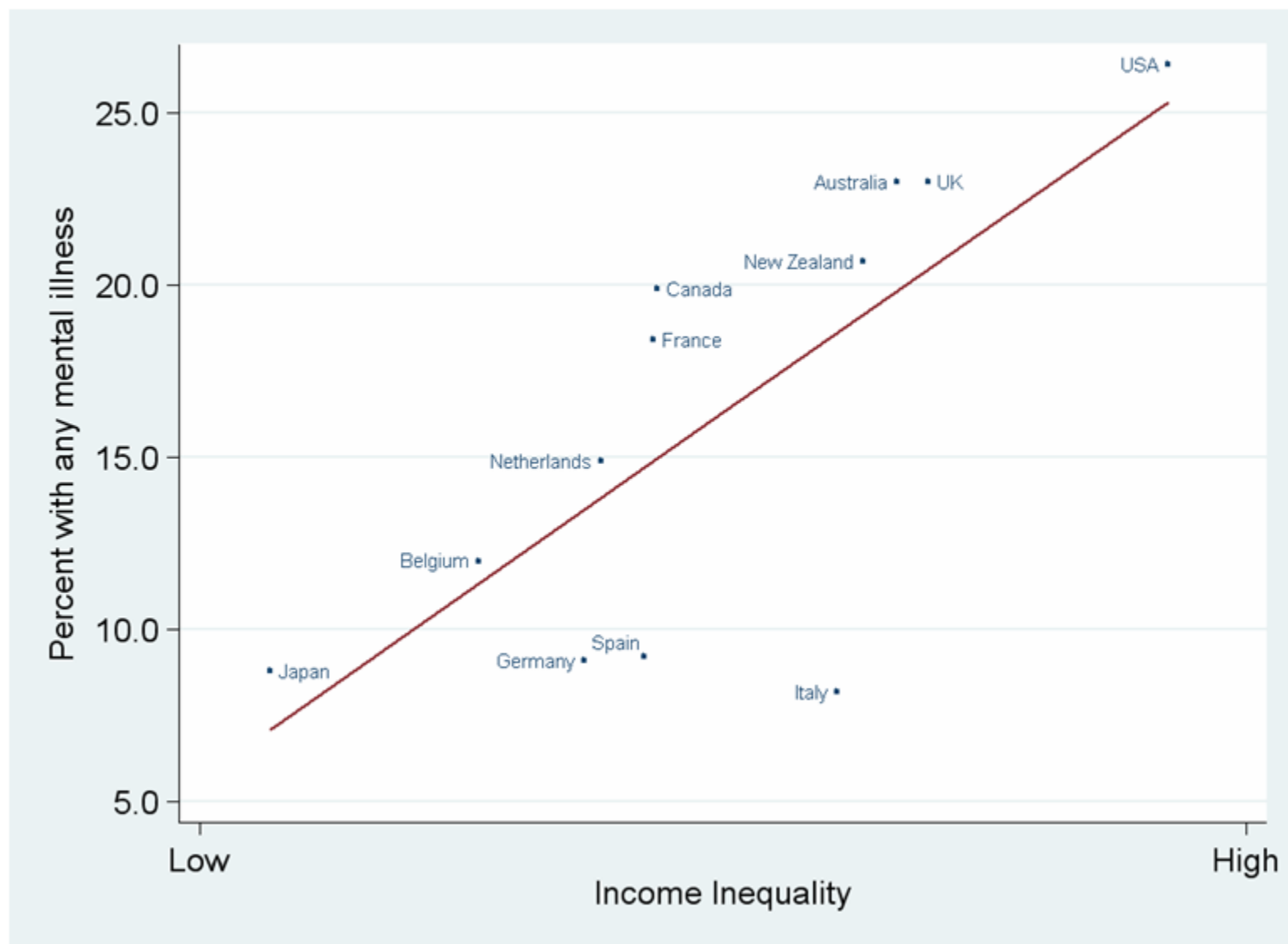
Source: Marmot and Bobak

Life expectancy by gross national income per head of population (Preston Curve), countries in the WHO European Region , 2008

Life expectancy
at birth in years

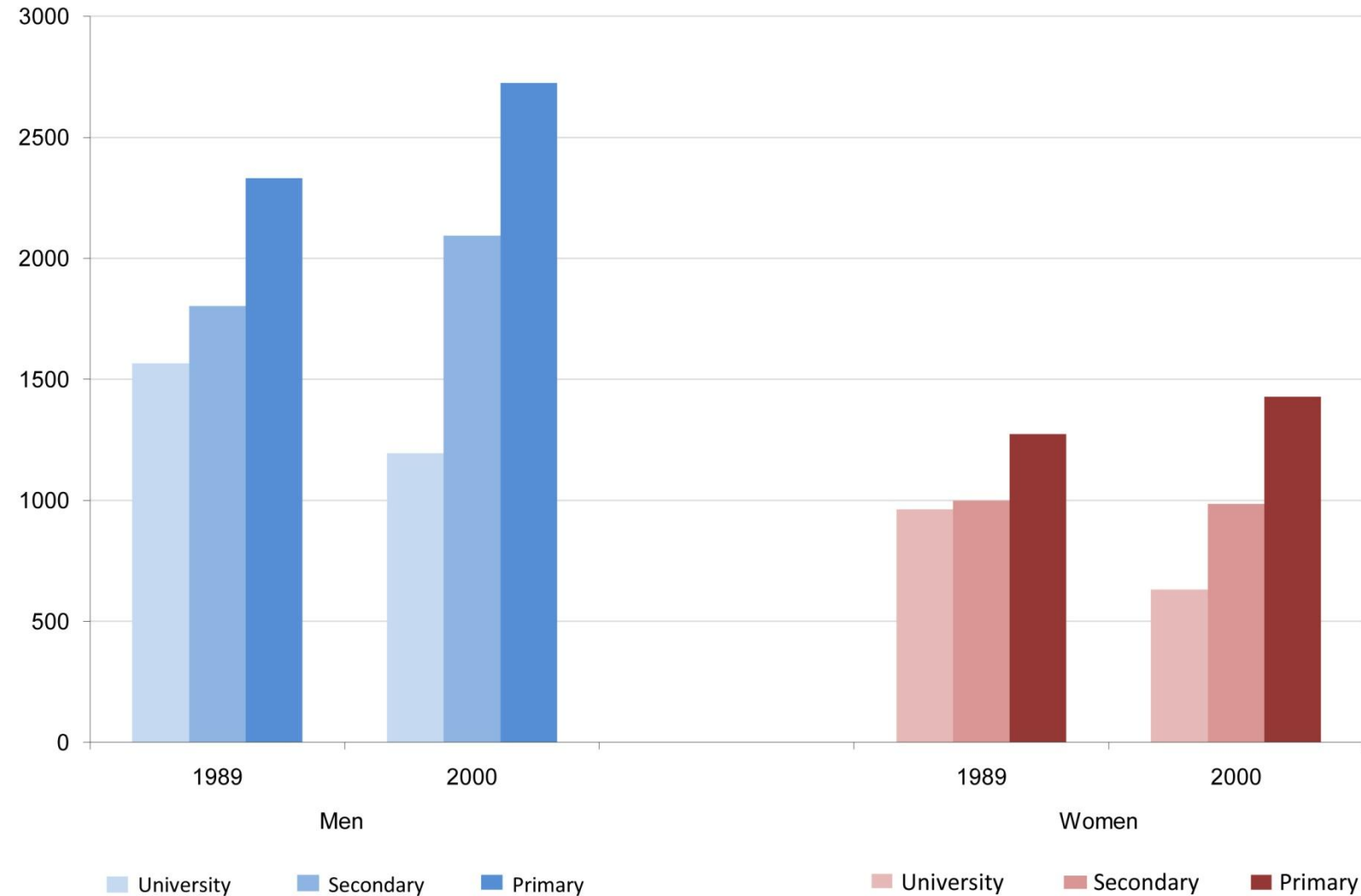


The Prevalence of Mental Illness is Higher in More Unequal Rich Countries

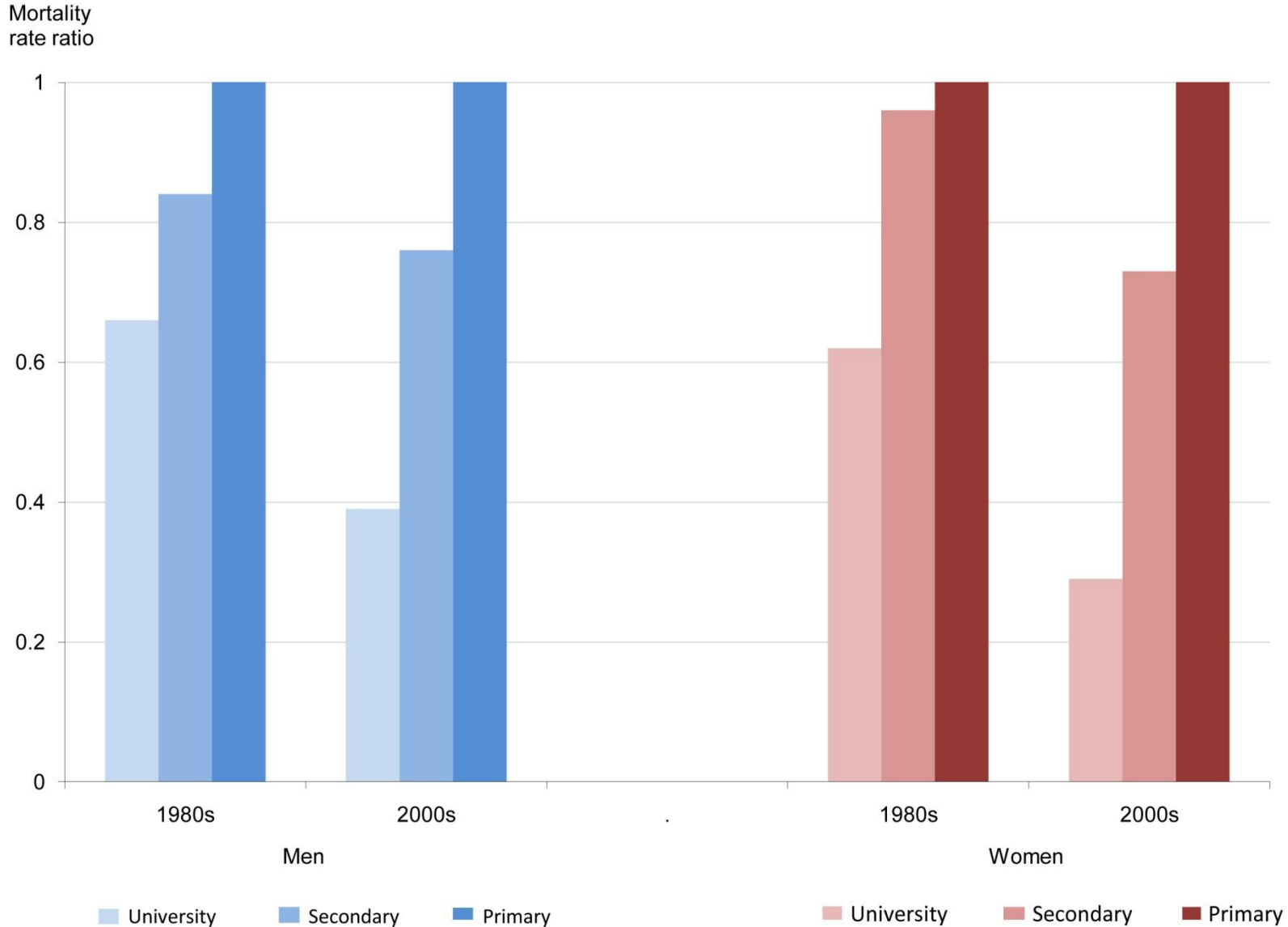


Mortality by sex and highest level of education, Estonia, 1989 and 2000

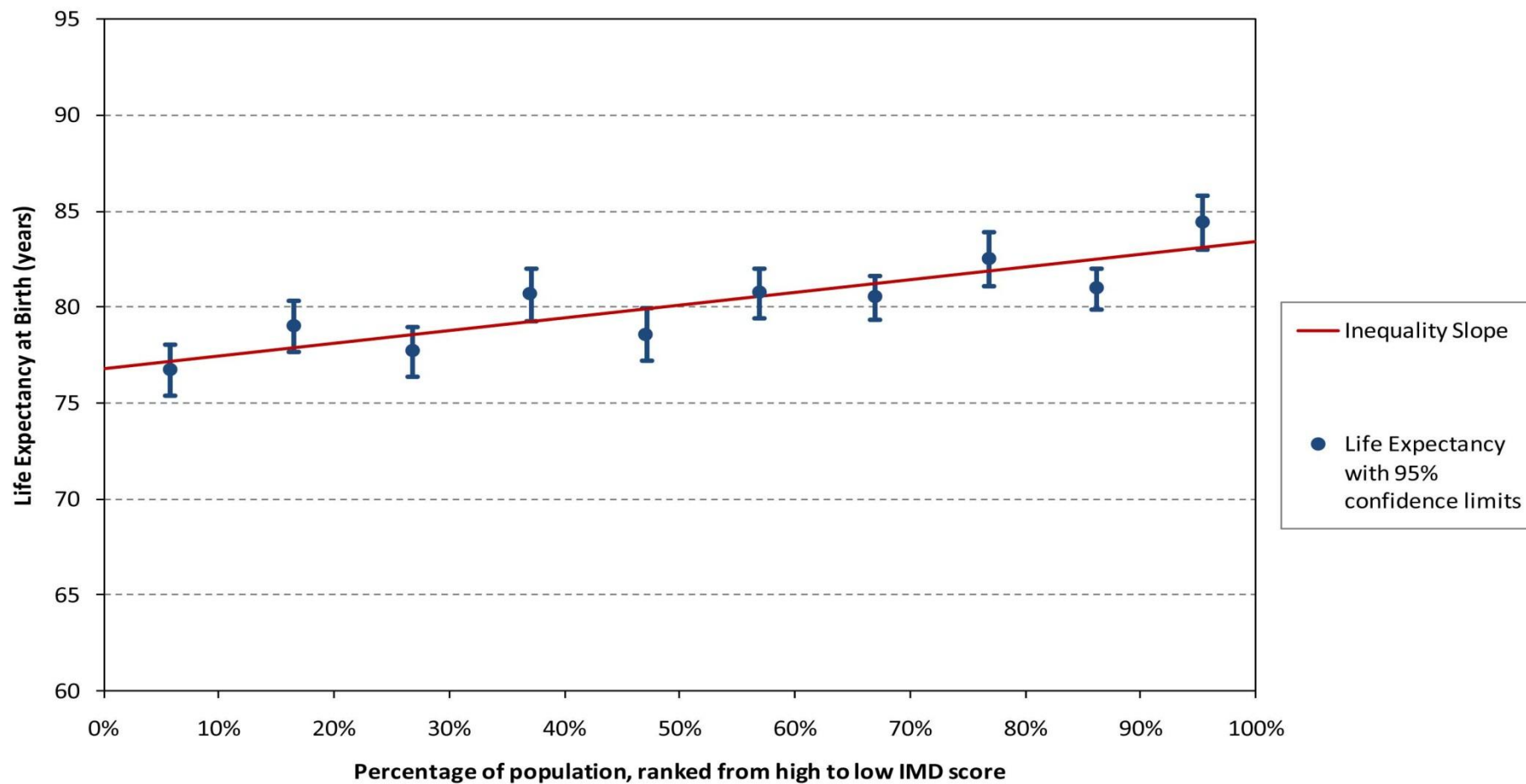
Age-standardised
mortality
per 100,000



Mortality rate ratios by education, by sex at ages 45-64, Czech Republic, five-year averages 1980s and 2000s



Life Expectancy by Deprivation Deciles, showing the Slope Index of Inequality
Luton PCT, Females, 2004-08
Slope Index of Inequality = 6.6 years (95% Confidence Interval: 3.7 to 9.5)



Absolute inequality (slope index of inequality) in male death rates by level of education

