

**Social inequities in health expectancies:
The double burden of social conditions**

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Context

Large disparities in life expectancies in the early 2000

What about health expectancies?

Does a shorter life for the manual workers

- *save years of poor health ?*

- *share equally between good and poor health?*

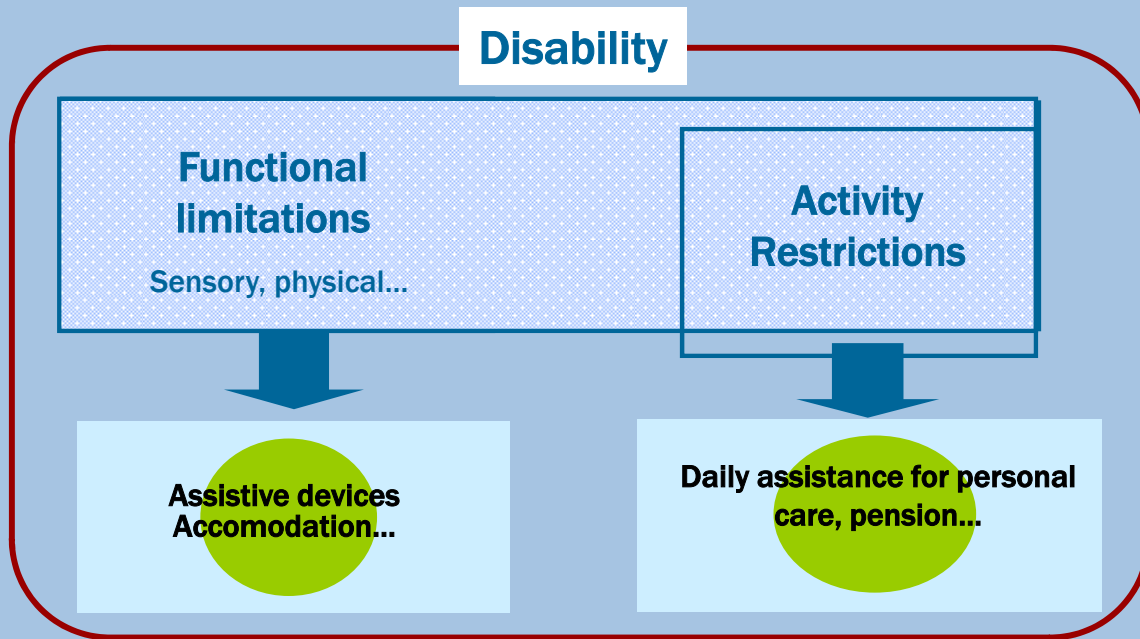
- *go along with more years of deteriorated health?*

Double trouble for manual workers...

for any types of disability?

Different disability measures

different situations and needs...

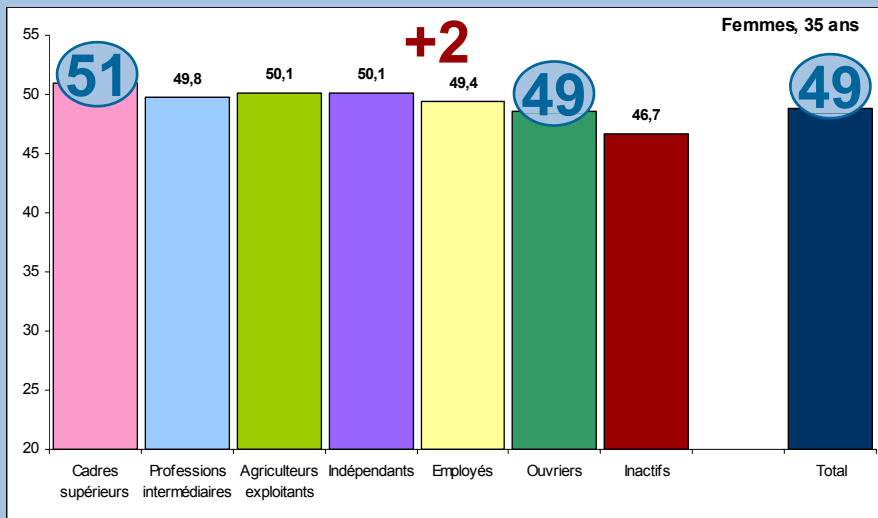
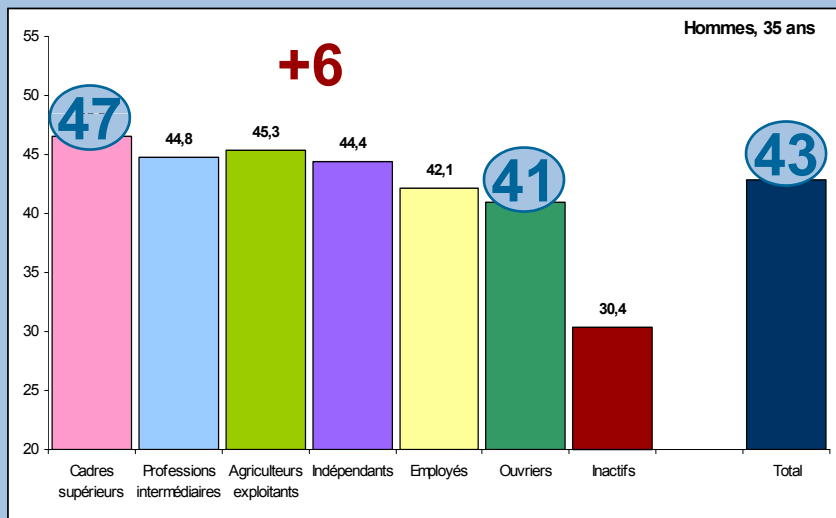


We compute a set of disability free life expectancies to assess differentials in various disability situations

Estimation of disability free life expectancies

Sullivan method:

- Life tables (using « IMaCh » to model death form the longitudinal census sample)



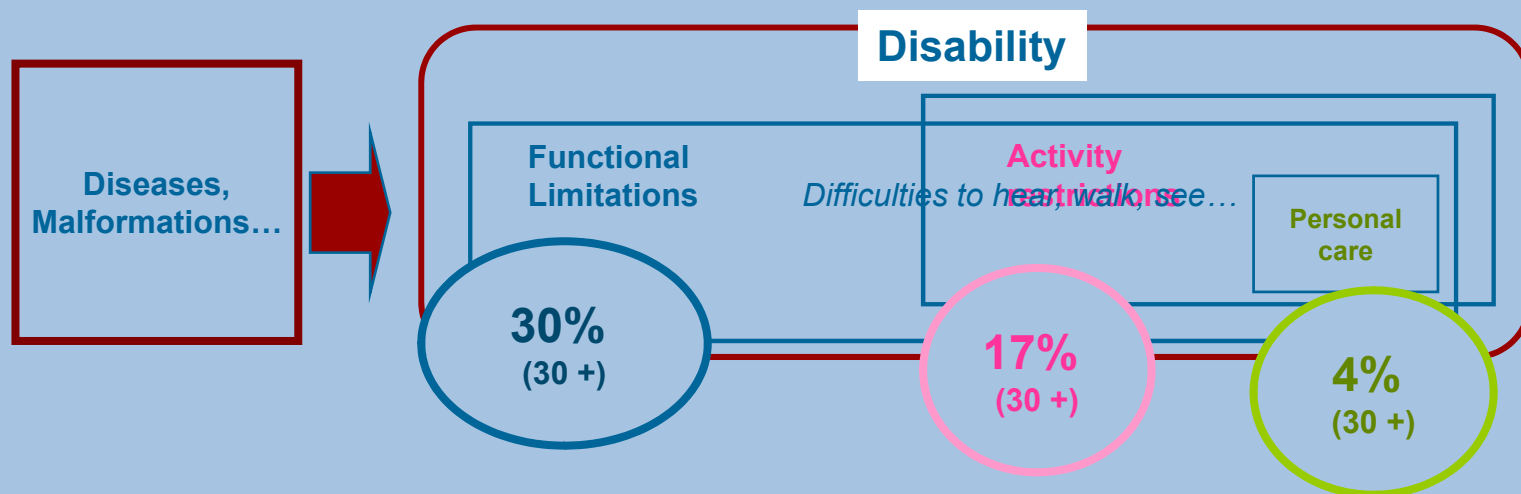
Estimation des espérances de vie sans incapacité

Sullivan method:

- Life tables (using « IMaCh » to model death form the longitudinal census sample)
- Institutionalization rates by social status (specific survey)
- Age specific prevalence of disability from NHIS 2003 : several indicators

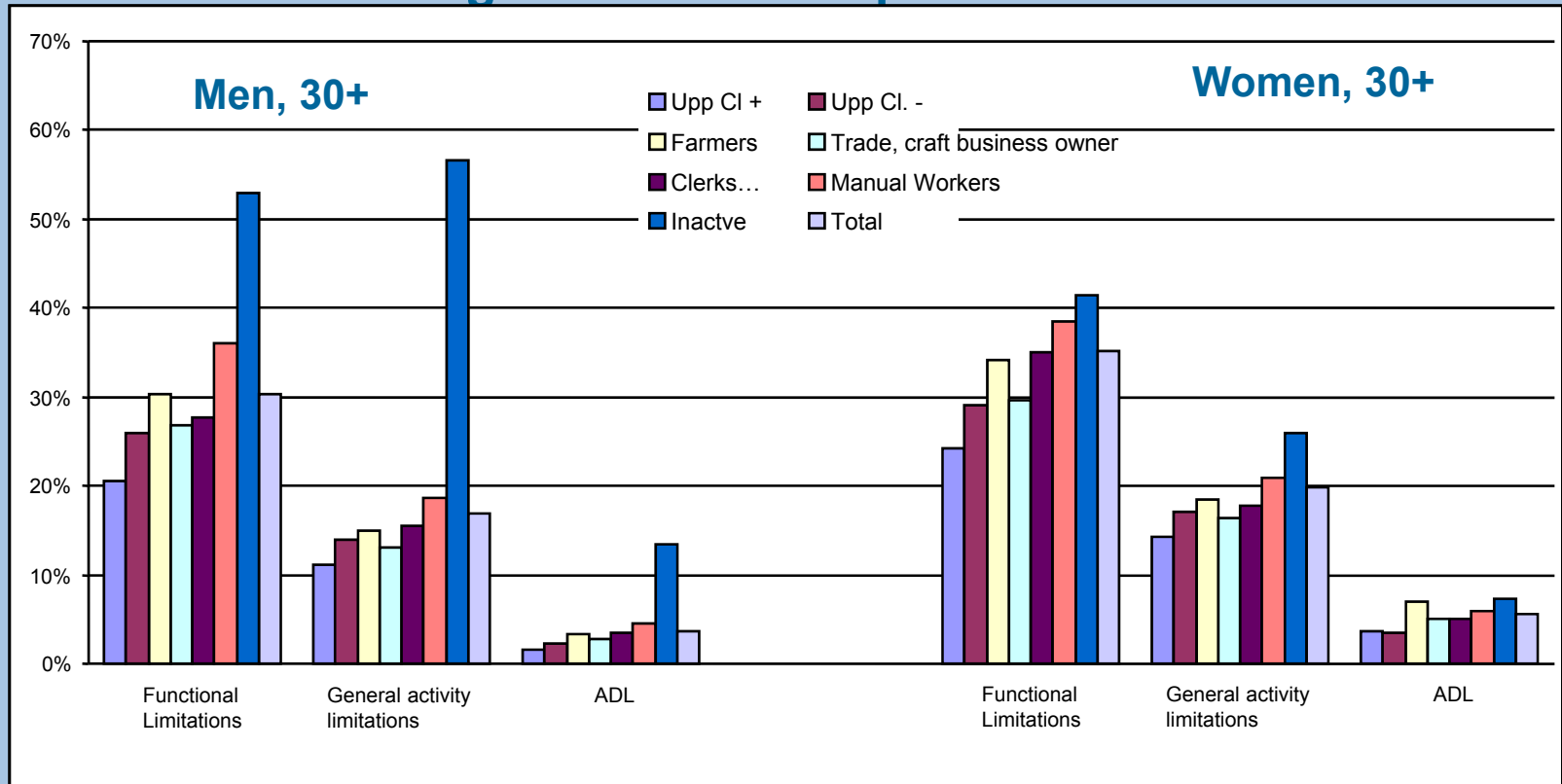
Study population: 25 171 men and women, 30 year old and over

- ✓ Physical and sensory functional limitations (Nagi type of questions)
- ✓ General activity limitations (work disability, chore activities...)
- ✓ Personal care activity restriction « ADL »



Occupational differentials Regarding 3 disability situations

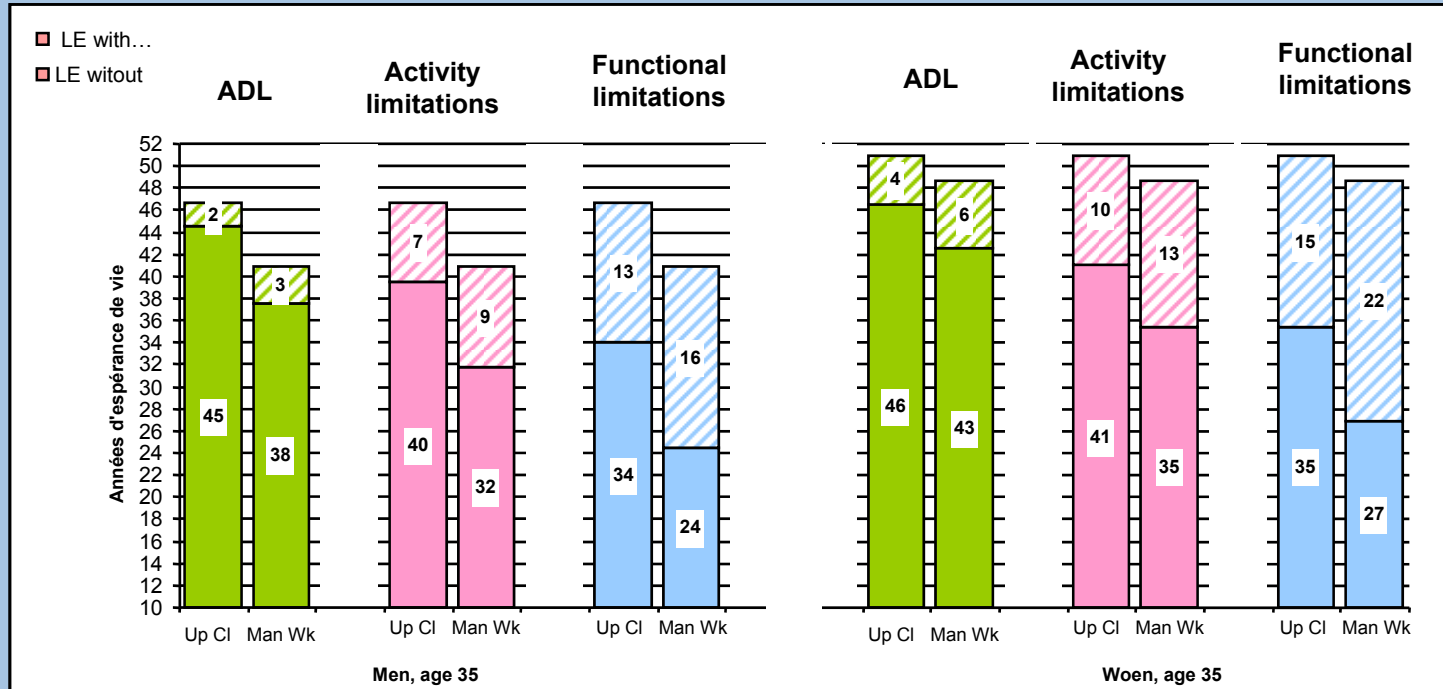
Age standardized prevalences



- Large disadvantage of manual workers
- + farmers regarding functional limitations

DFLE differentials between upper class and manual workers

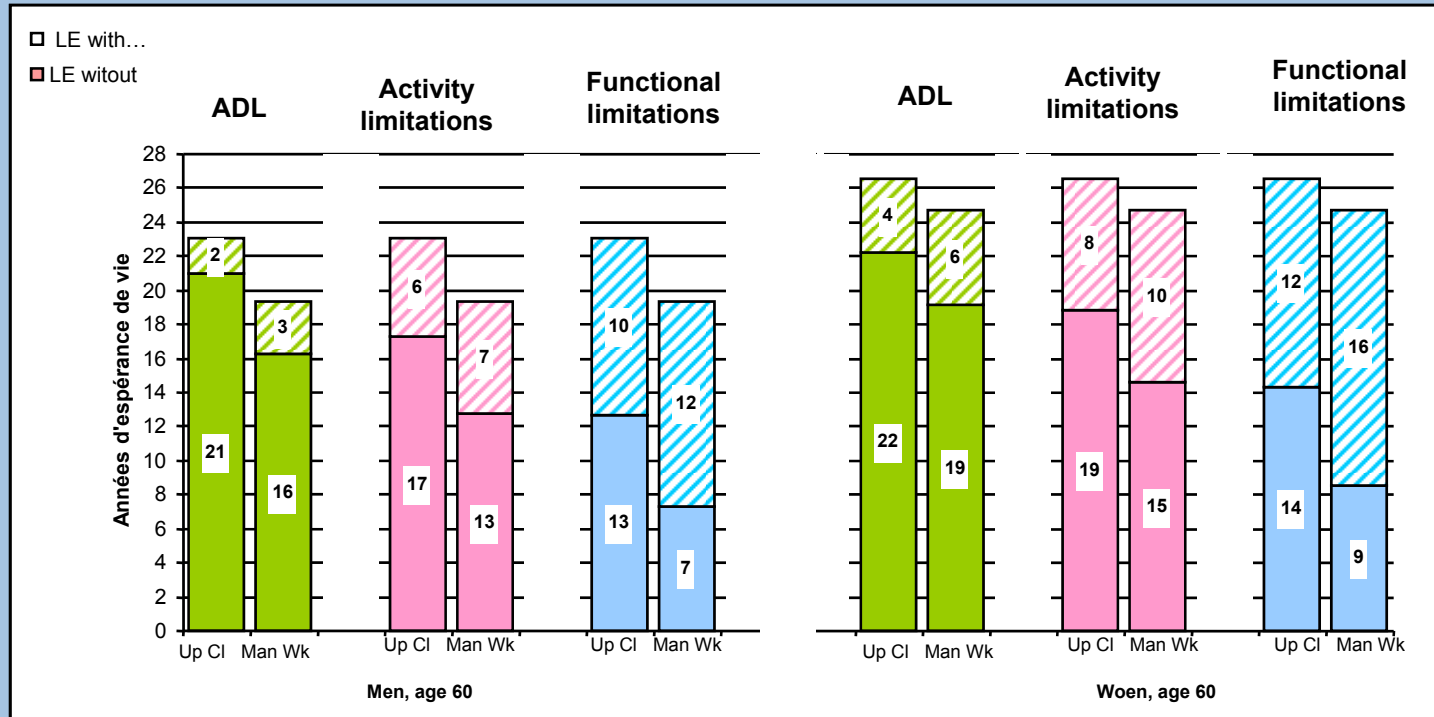
Life expectancies with and without disability at age 35



- +6 years of LE (2 years for women)
- +7 years of ADL free LE (4 years for women)
- +8 years of general activity limitation (+5 years for women)
- +10 years of functional free LE (8 years for women)
- More years with disability: functional limitations and ADL

DFLE differentials between upper class and manual workers

Life expectancies with and without disability at age 60



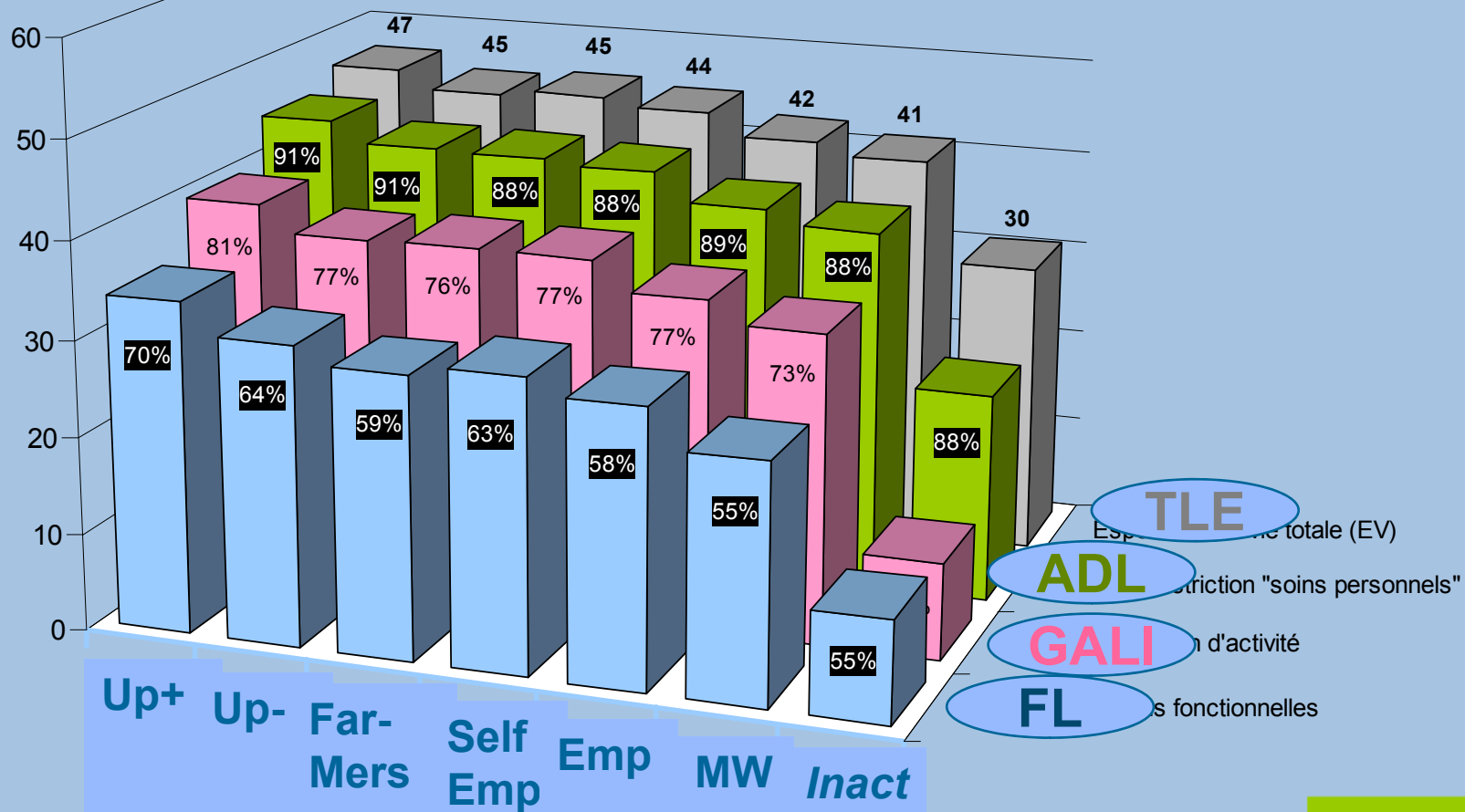
- Differentials are still large at age 60
- Most of the years with ADL are lived after age 60
- Manual workers live more years with functional limitations than without

And the other occupational class

DFLE at age 35 for men

Hommes (35 ans)

Années d'espérance
de vie



Discussion

- 1. Occupation situation at one given date : disparities within classes linked to health exposures/events along the careers,**
- 2. Self-reported disability: social differentials in the propension of detecting and reporting health problems**
- 3. Sullivans method tends to under-estimate DFLE (stock data + years in institution accounted as years of disability)**

Conclusions

- 1. Social differential in DFLE are almost twofold the LE differentials,**
- 2. The shortest LE go along with longest LE with disability**
Double burden of social conditions (\neq gender differential)
- 3. Manual occupations exposed to functional problems but not systematically to activity restrictions**
Farmers have long life but also long LE with functional limitations

Our study has highlighted

- ▶ **Large social disparities in the quality of the years lived: double disadvantage**
- ▶ **Specific damaging effect of manual activities regarding functional health**
- ▶ **Variation in the magnitude of the gap with the disability situation**
- ▶ **Different situations and different needs**

