

# **The Socio-Economic Influences of LLTI Reporting in England, 2001.**

**Contributing Evidence to the Joint Action European Health and Life Expectancy Information System Programme (Work Package 6: The National Experiences in SES differentials in Health Expectancies)**

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# Research Objectives

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- Assess the importance of individual and socio-demographic characteristics on LLTI reporting through logistic regression analysis
- Explore second order interactions
- Assess the inequality in LLTI reporting between most and least advantaged populations

## References:

ONS(2010) *HSQ 45*: 57–80.

Slogget and Joshi (2000) *Environ. Plann.* 33: 667-684

# Data - Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study

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## Criteria for Selection

- Complete records for limiting long-term illness (LLTI), age and variables of interest
- Over the age of 25
- Resident in England in private households
- Selected Study Population 309,459

# Binary Logistic Regression Analysis

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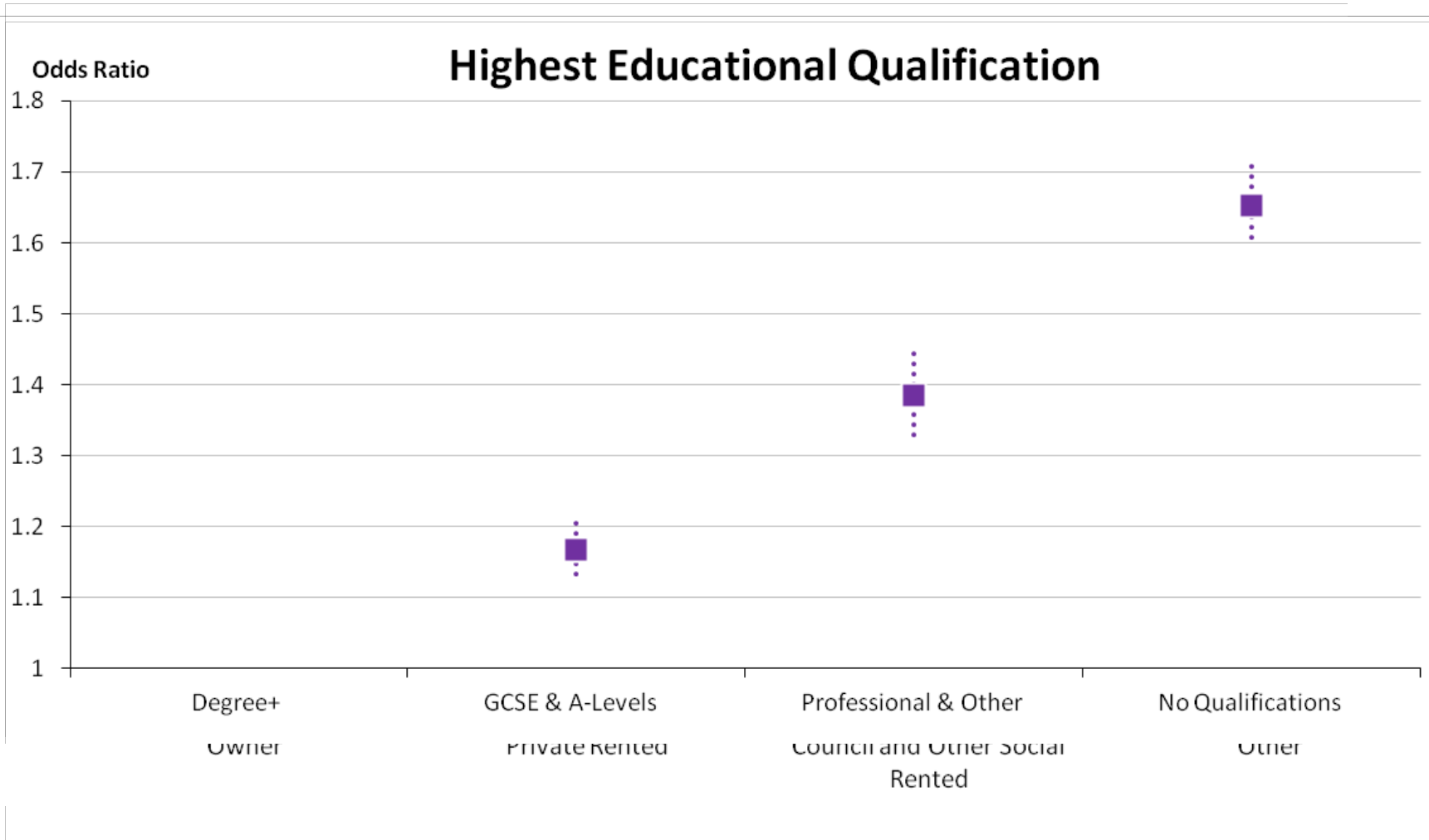
## Outcome Variable

- Reporting a Limiting Long-Term Illness in 2001

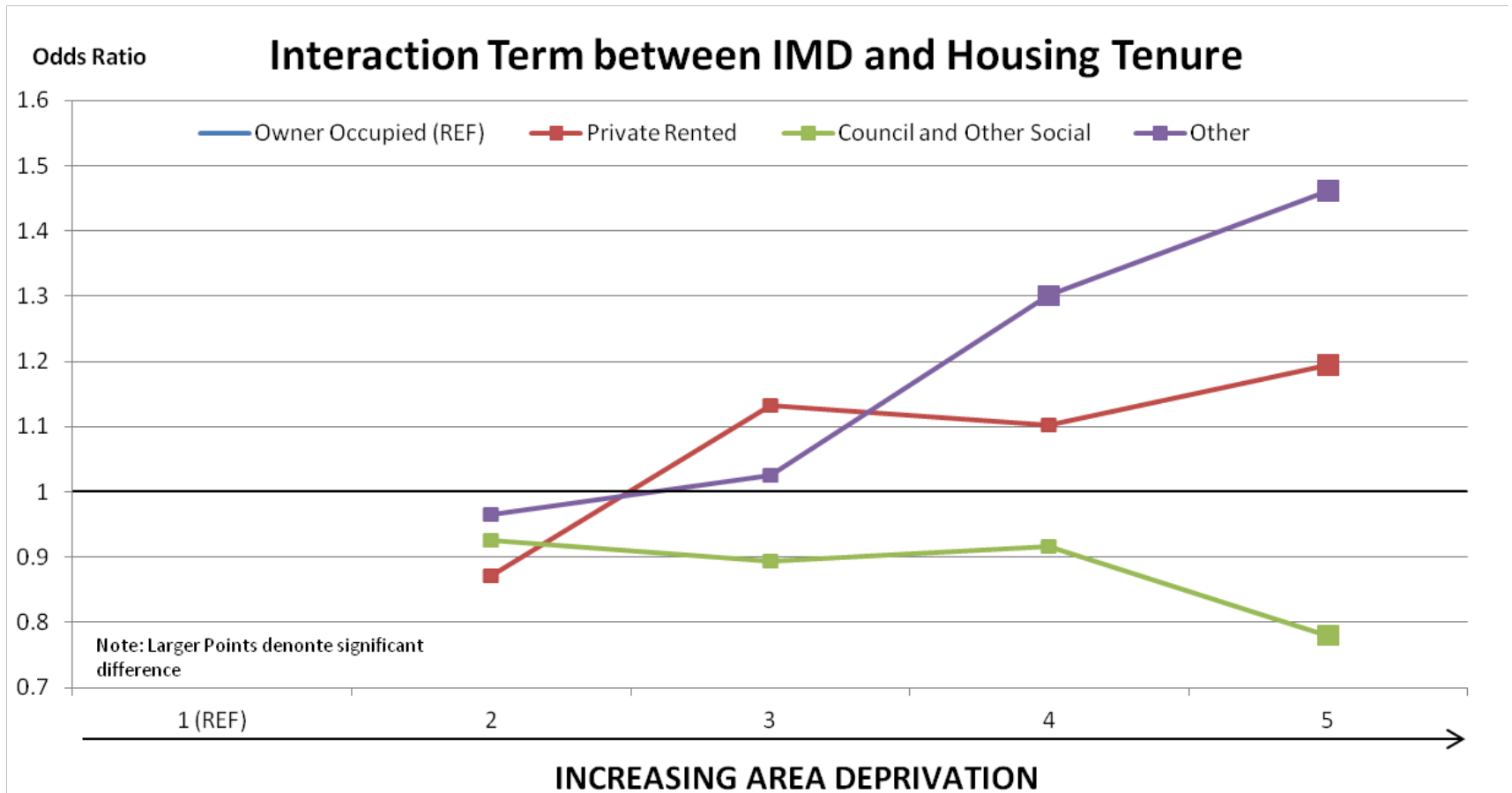
## Independent Variables Investigated

	<u>Reference Category</u>	<u>Significance</u>
• Age	Centred	0.000
• Gender	Female	0.000
• Marital Status	Married	0.000
• Government Office Region	South	0.000
• Provision of Informal Care	Does not provide care	0.000
• Highest Educational Qualification	Degree+	0.000
• Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile	IMD 1	0.000
• Ethnicity	White	0.000
• Housing Tenure	Owner	0.000
• Registrar General Social Class (RGSC)	RGSC I	0.000

# Results



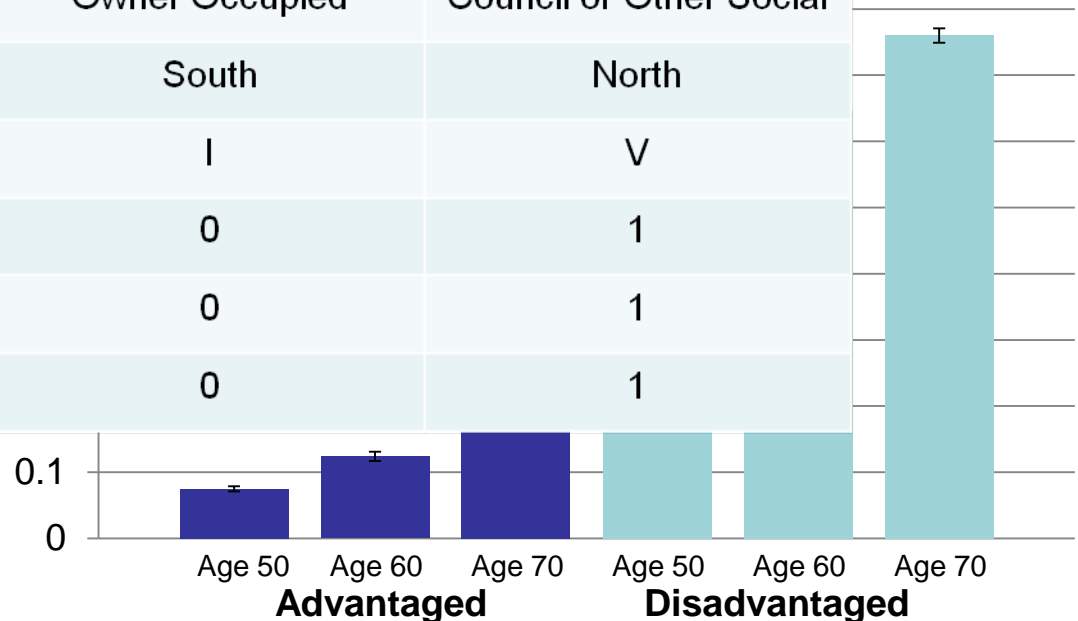
# Results – Interactions



# Results - Inequality between Most Advantaged and Most Disadvantaged

	ADVANTAGED	DISADVANTAGED
Age	Average	Average
Gender	Male	Male
Education	Degree+	No Qualifications
IMD	IMD1	IMD5
Informal Care	Doesn't Provide Care	Provides Care
Tenure	Owner Occupied	Council or Other Social
Region	South	North
RGSC	I	V
IMD*Region	0	1
IMD*Tenure	0	1
Informal Care*Region	0	1

Disability categories



# Results – Variable Contribution

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Rank	Variable	Change in -2*Log Likelihood	Sig.
1	Centred Age	18,812.54	.000
2	Highest Educational Qualification	1,135.88	.000
3	IMD (Area Deprivation)	506.20	.000
4	Ethnicity	341.04	.000
5	Housing Tenure	261.40	.000
6	RG Social Class (RGSC)	193.78	.000
7	Informal Care	182.10	.000
8	IMD*Tenure	103.67	.000
9	Relationship Status	69.00	.000
10	Relationship*RGSC	62.02	.000
11	Gender	43.38	.000
12	Government Office Region	35.59	.000
13	IMD*Region	14.58	.006
14	Informal Care*Region	10.20	.001



# Conclusions

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- Limiting long-term illness is influenced by a range of characteristics and circumstances
- Key findings include the stark inequality between the most and least advantaged.
- The high contribution of educational attainment shows its potential value in profiling inequalities in health expectancy.
- The interaction between housing tenure and IMD warrants further investigation

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Thank you

Any Questions?