Class 5 - Socioeconomic Status
Agenda

- SES – what is it?
- Income
- Education
- Employment
- Life course considerations
- UTEC coming next week
- Informal HIA preference poll
SES

- Money
- Knowledge
- Prestige
- Power
- Networks
- Position (relational)
- Status (amount)
Fundamental Cause Theory

Reactions?
Income

Household or individual
Point in time or average
Wealth

- Material resources
- Control
- Participation
- Relative social standing
- Network
Income

• Natural experiments (EITC) – birth outcomes and child development
• Conditional cash transfers – child health, diarrheal disease and malnutrition.
  ▫ Increased risk of obesity and unhealthy behaviors
• Experiments – mixed
  ▫ Casino studies - drug use, better mental health
    *BMI modified by household SES. Death from accidents increased
Mortality Rate by Income Decile

Attenuation of the relative rates after adjustment for social class and education is shown by the dark grey sections, and further adjustment for own economic activity by the light grey sections.

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Education

Years of school
Quality of schooling

- Health information
- Cognitive/emotional skills
- Literacy
- Numeracy
- Credentials
- Networks
- Income
1.2.2. Gap in life expectancy at age 30 by sex and education level, 2010 (or nearest year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gap in years</td>
<td>Gap in years</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.5</td>
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</table>

Note: The figures show the gap in the expected years of life remaining at age 30 between adults with the highest level ("tertiary education") and the lowest level ("below upper secondary education") of education.

Source: Eurostat database complemented with national data for Austria, Netherlands and Switzerland.
Perry Preschool

- $13 return for $1 spent
- Criminal involvement
- Health insurance
- Health behaviors
- Mortality, self-rated health, stopping work (p<.05)
Abecedarian

- 1970s
- Childcare infancy – age 5, factorial design with extra services through grade 2
- Pregnancy
- Depression
- Drug use
- Health problems | hospitalizations
- Index of 11 health problems
Employment

- Employment status
- Occupation
- Job security

- Job strain
- Occupational hazards
- Economic deprivation
- Latent functions (time structure, social contact, purpose, mental stimulation)
- Networks
Demands (D) Often. Sometimes. Seldom. Never/almost never
D1. Do you have to work very fast?
D2. Do you have to work very intensively?
D3. Does your work demand too much effort?
D4. Do you have enough time to do everything?
D5. Does your work often involve conflicting demands?
Control (C) Often. Sometimes. Seldom. Never/almost never
C1. Do you have the possibility of learning new things through your work?
C2. Does your work demand a high level of skill or expertise?
C3. Does your job require you to take the initiative?
C4. Do you have to do the same thing over and over again?
C5. Do you have a choice in deciding HOW you do your work?
C6. Do you have a choice in deciding WHAT you do at work?
Support (A) Strongly agree. Mildly agree. Mildly disagree. Strongly disagree
A1. There is a calm and pleasant atmosphere where I work.
A2. We get on well with each other where I work.
A3. My co-workers support me.
A4. The others understand if I have a bad day.
A5. I get on well with my supervisors.
A6. I enjoy working with my co-workers.

FIGURE 2-2
The occupational distribution of psychological demands and decision latitude
(U.S. males and females, N = 4,499)

Low strain  Active

Passive  High strain

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Losing life and livelihood: a systematic review and meta-analysis of unemployment and all-cause mortality

Pooled hazard = 1.63


Life course models

Chain of risk

Cumulative risk

Critical period (latency)

Mobility effects

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