

Employment history and health in Europe – cumulative disadvantages and vulnerabilities

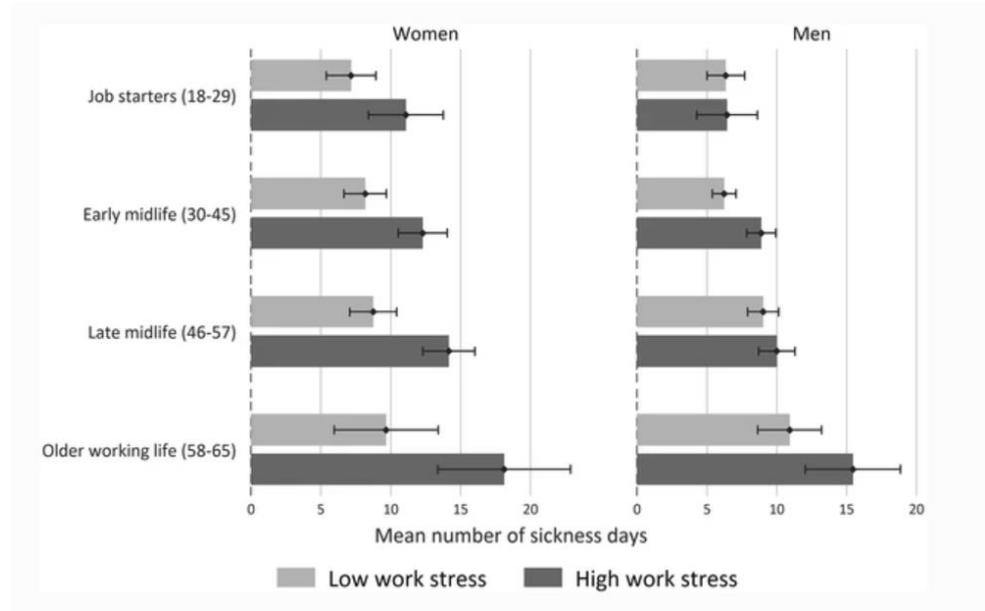
Hanno Hoven

Førsteamanuensis II, Department of Sociology and Political Science

Head of Epidemiology, Institute for Occupational Health and Maritime Medicine, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf

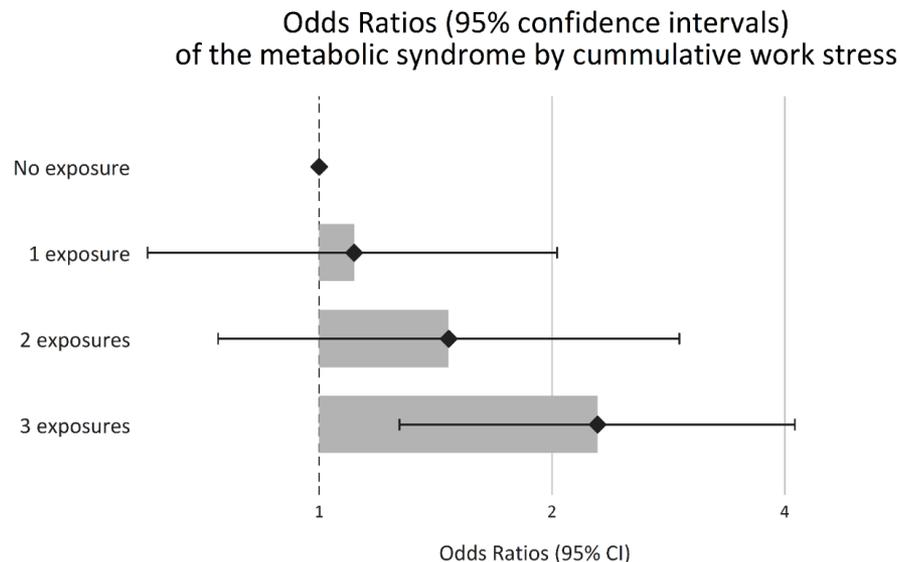
Life course research implies more than a longitudinal study design.
Principles of life courses include:

1. Timing of exposure



Life course research implies more than a longitudinal study design.
Principles of life courses include:

1. Timing of exposure
2. Duration and risk accumulation



Chandola T, Brunner E, Marmot M (2006). *British Medical Journal*, 332, 521-524. Own visualisation.

Life course research implies more than a longitudinal study design.

Principles of life courses include:

1. Timing of exposure
2. Duration and risk accumulation
3. Embeddedness and sequencing of exposure

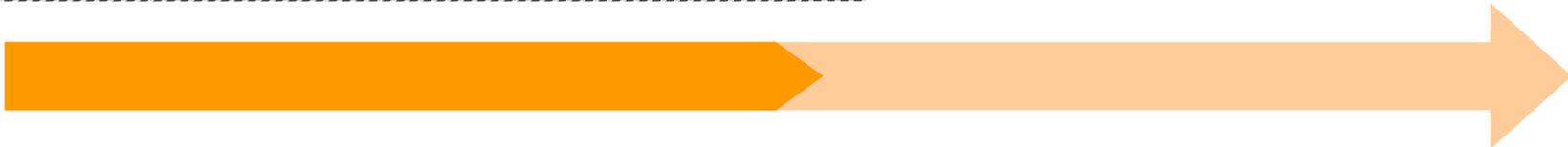
Healthcare quality and access indicators

W Employed full-time
e Employed part-time
S Self-employed
U Unemployed
D Domestic work
R Retired



UWWWWWWWWWWWWWWUUUUwwwURRRRRRRRR

Healthcare access

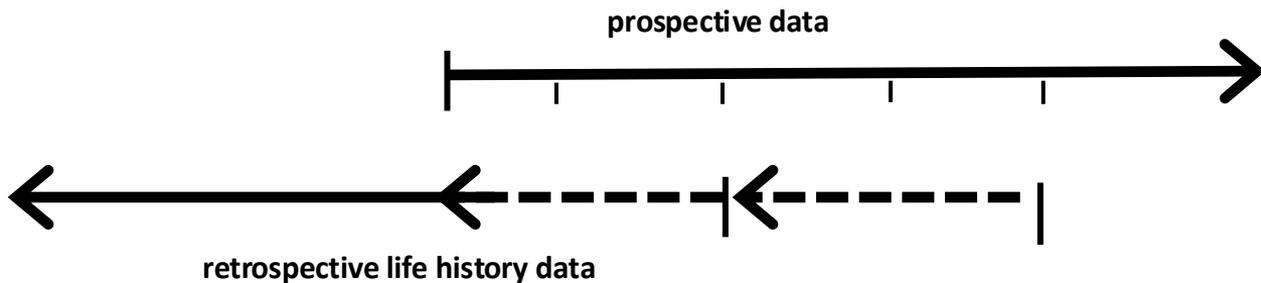
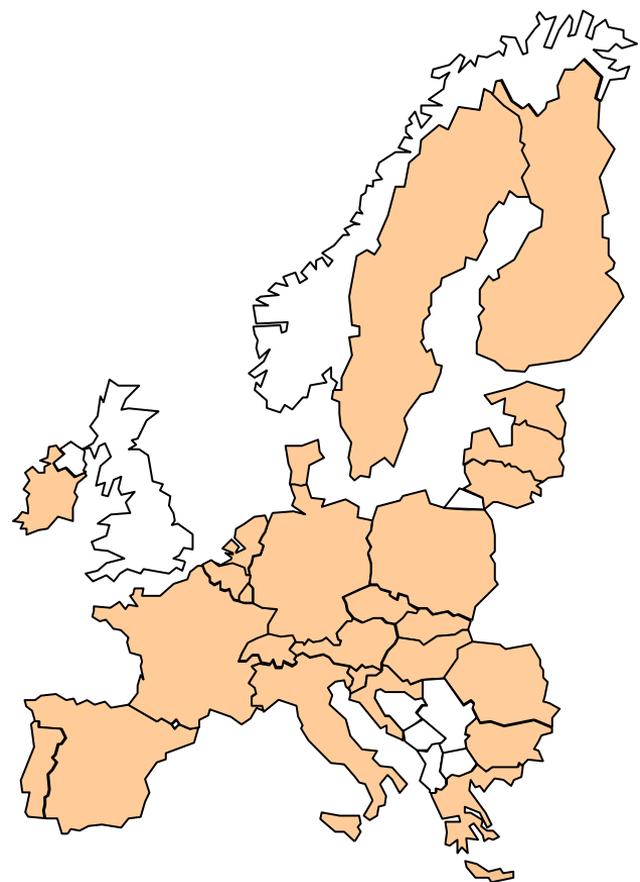


25 30 40 50 60 70 80

Data source



SHARE is part of the HRS family surveys and consists of nationally representative samples of individuals aged 50+.



Calendar interview

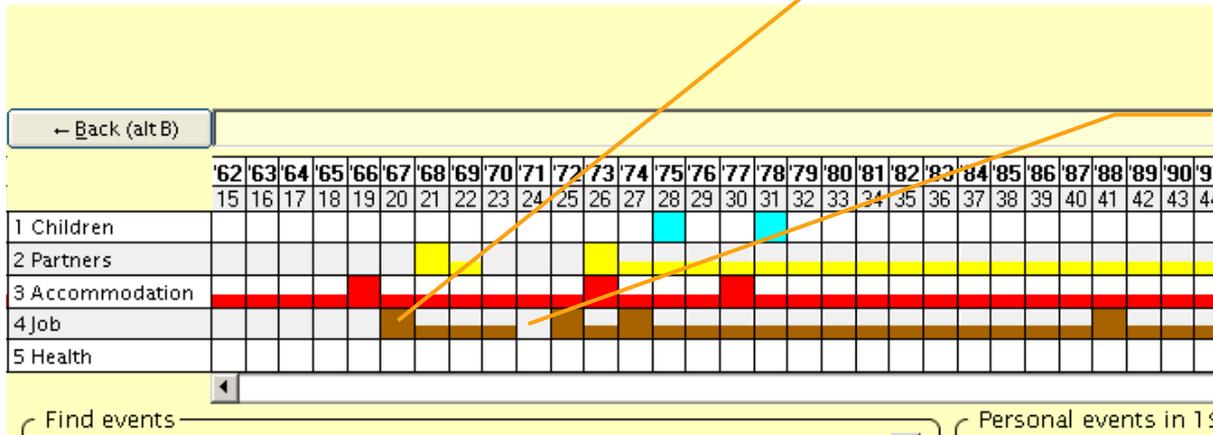


Information on job includes:

- Start of spell
- End of episode
- Full or part time job
- Employed / self-employed

Information on gaps includes:

- Unemployed
- Looking after home or family
- Retired from work
- Education



E Employed full-time
 e Employed part-time
 S Self-employed
 U Unemployed
 D Domestic/home/family work
 R Retired

```

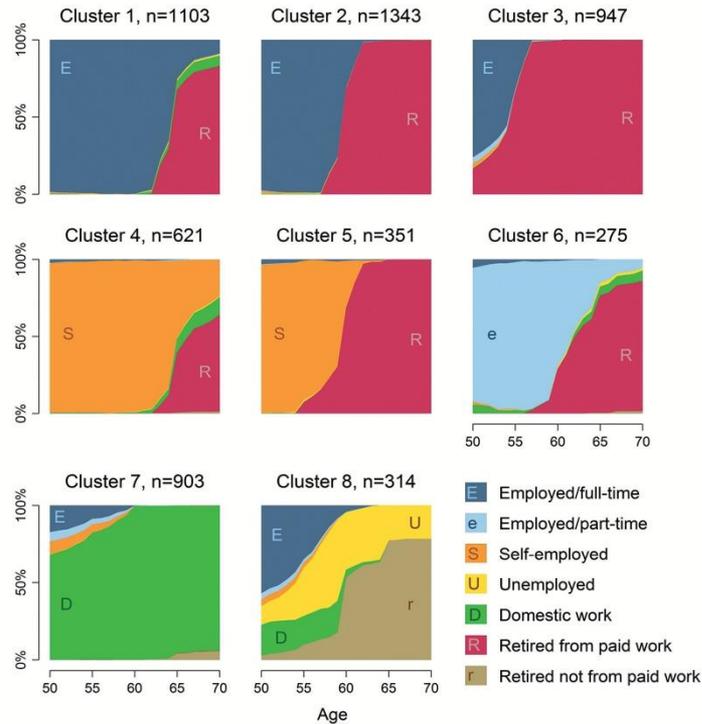
+-----+
|      sex                      seqstr |
+-----+
1. | Male      EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRR |
2. | Female    eeEEEEEEEDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDRRRRRR |
3. | Female    EDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDR |
4. | Female    EDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDRR |
5. | Male      EUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUERRRRRR |
... |
14017. | Female    DDDDDDDDEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRRRR |
14018. | Female    DDDDDDDDEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRRRR |
14019. | Male      EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEER |
14020. | Male      EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEER |
14021. | Male      EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEER |
14022. | Female    DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD |
... |
+-----+
  
```

E Employed full-time
 e Employed part-time
 S Self-employed
 U Unemployed
 D Domestic/home/family work
 R Retired

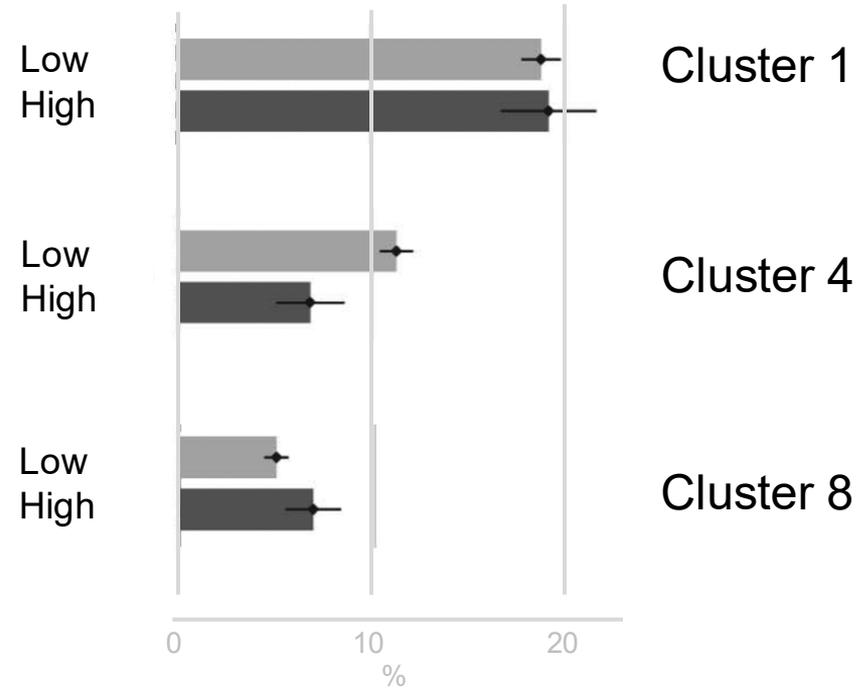
```

+-----+
|      sex                      seqstr |
+-----+
1. | Male   EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRR |
2. | Female eeEEEEEEEDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDRRRRRR |
3. | Female EDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD |
4. | Female EDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDRRR |
5. | Male   EUEEUUEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRR |
... |
14017. | Female DDDDDDDDEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRRRR |
14018. | Female DDDDDDDDEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEERRRRRRRR |
14019. | Male   EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEER |
14020. | Male   EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEER |
14021. | Male   EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEER |
14022. | Female DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD |
... |
+-----+
  
```

1. Comparing sequences and define clusters

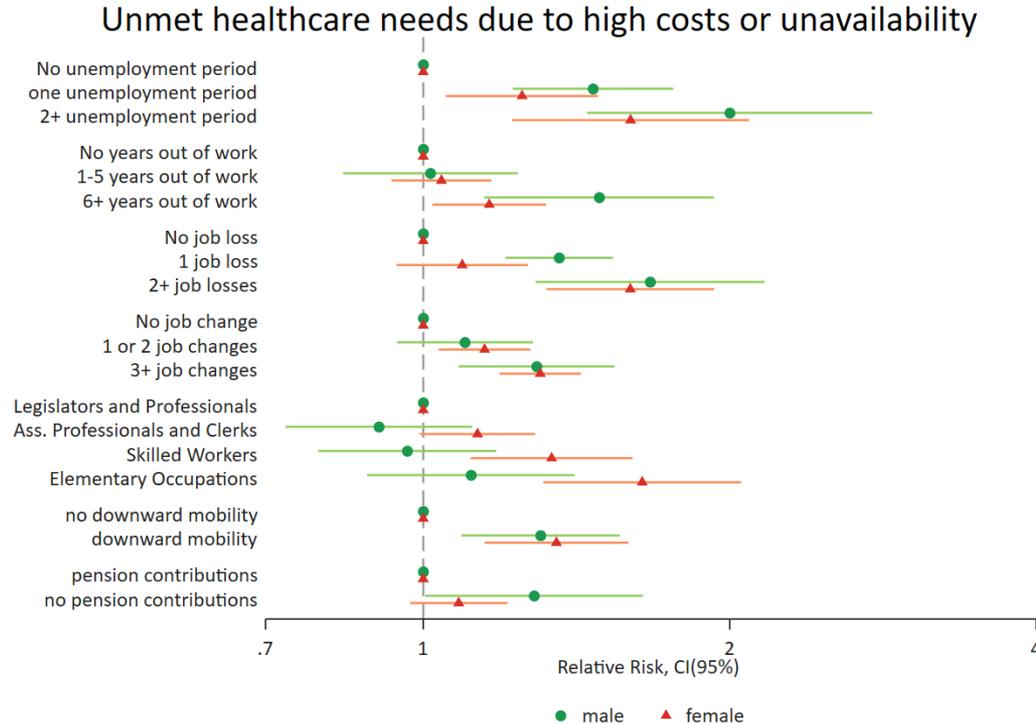


Adjusted Probabilities by social adversity in childhood, n=5,857



Hoven H et al. (2018). *Work, Ageing and Retirement* 4(3): 283–250.

2. Derive characteristics of employment history

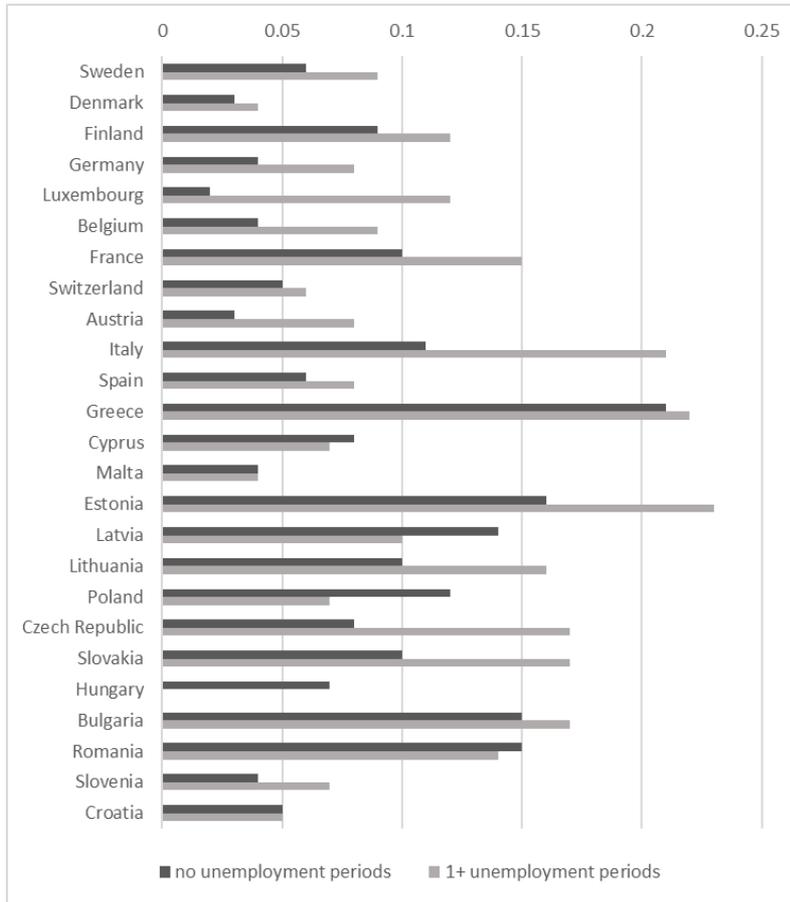


N=31,616. Findings remain consistent when adjusting for contemporaneous wealth, income, and subjective health.

Hoven H, Backhaus I, Gero K, Kawachi I (2023).. *Eur J Public Health* 91, 479–496.

Conclusions

- Disadvantages in late life (including working careers) are part of larger trajectories of disadvantages throughout the life course.
- Life course research is more than studying long-term effects of single exposures.
- Life course data, in combination with methods of sequences analyses, allow to advance scientific knowledge.



Access barriers in
Greece, Estonia, Italy,
Romania, and Bulgaria

Social inequalities in
access barriers in
Luxembourg, France,
Switzerland, Italy,
Spain, Latvia, Poland,
Slovakia, and Croatia