

# Transitions, choices and health at older ages: life course analyses of longitudinal data. RES-352-25-0015.

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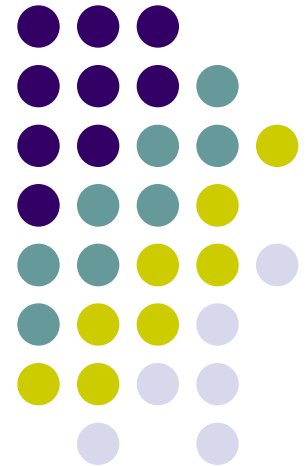
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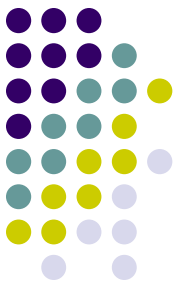
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# Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (also Turin LS and Finnish LS).



## Three Research Questions:

1. Has relationship between health and labour market position around the State Pension Age changed in recent decades?
2. What is the relationship at older ages between paid employment, informal caring and health?
3. Does the relationship between health and labour market position vary with welfare state regime?

*Only Research Question 1 addressed in this presentation.*

# Policy context of presentation.



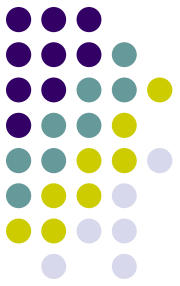
- Presentation is policy-relevant fraction of larger epidemiological study.
- Recent introduction of Employment and Support Allowance and its associated Work Capability Assessment.
- Underlying assumption that the nature of *permanent sickness* has changed, due to dilution by proportionate growth.

# Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study



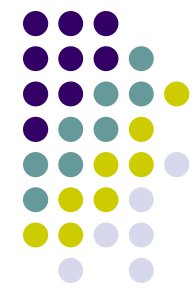
- Linked Decennial Censuses 1971-2001.
- One per cent sample of population of England and Wales; some 500,000 people.
- Linked to death registration 1971-2006.
- Present analyses based on 41,033 men and 48,235 women in 1971 and 41,241 men and 49,207 women in 2001.
- Mortality in first five years after Census; per 10,000 population.

# ONS Longitudinal Study: Socioeconomic context

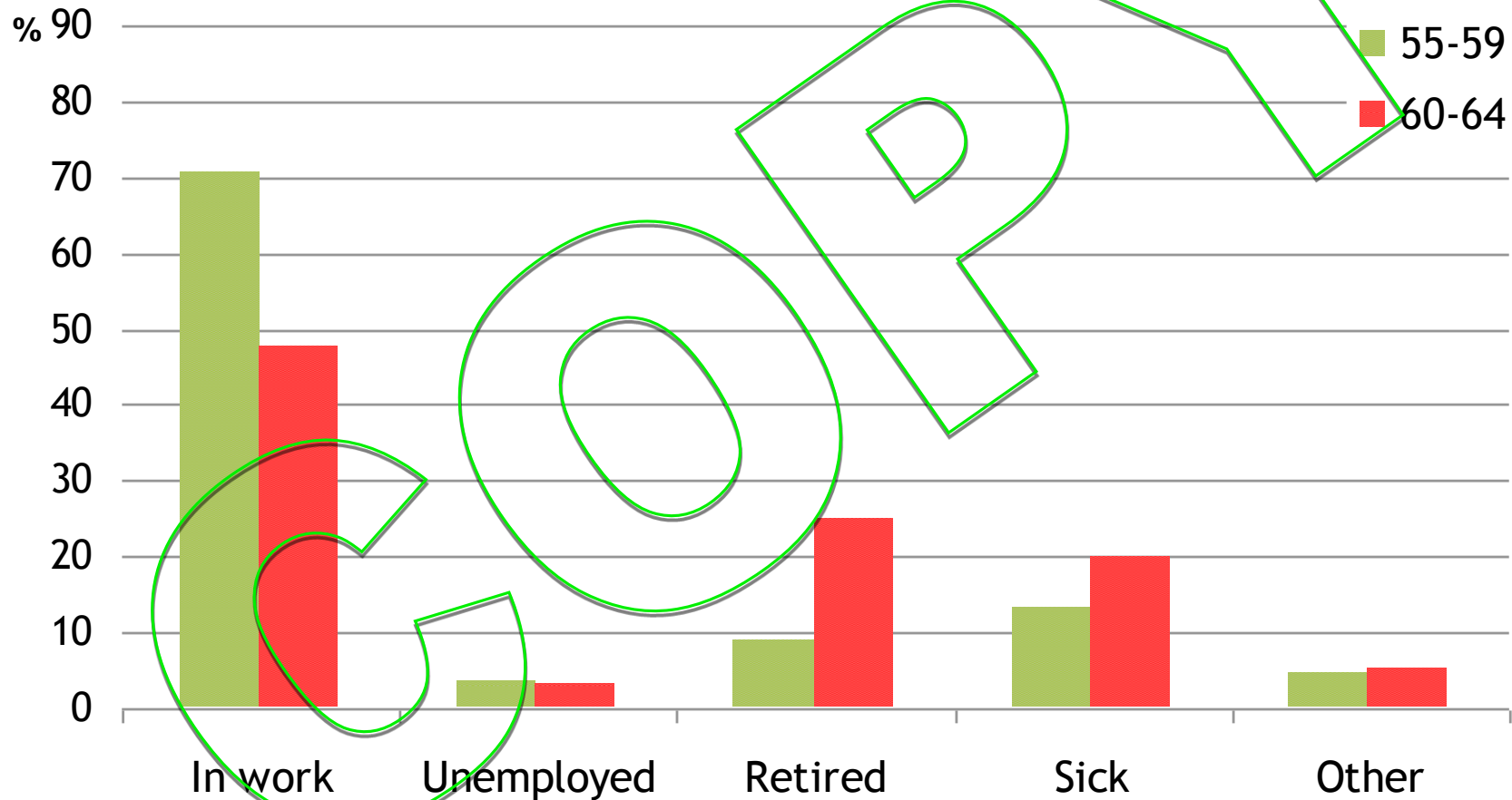
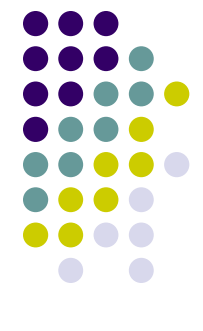


- ONS-LS covers a period of great change in British society - from the end of the post-war settlement, through de-industrialisation, to globalisation.
- Men have moved from full employment until State Pension Age to early labour market exit.
- Women have moved from *housewives/pin money* to employees.

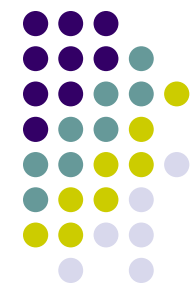
# Distribution of labour force position Men aged 55-64, 1971



# Distribution of labour force position Men aged 55-64, 2001

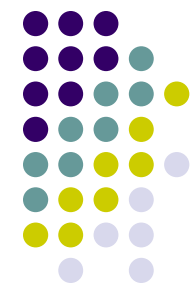


# Distribution of labour force position Women aged 50-59, 1971



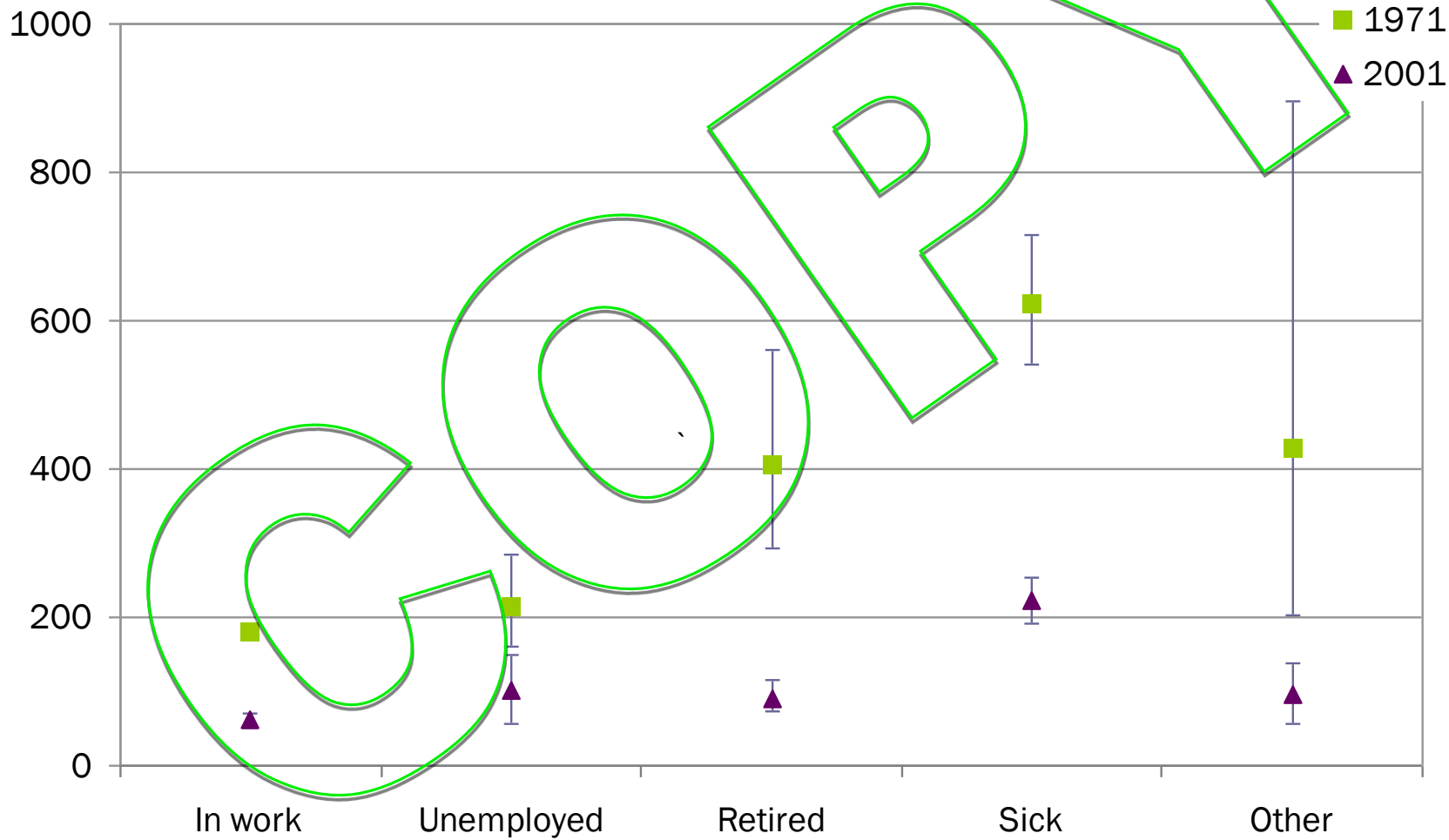
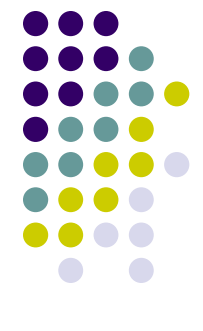


# Distribution of labour force position Women aged 50-59, 2001



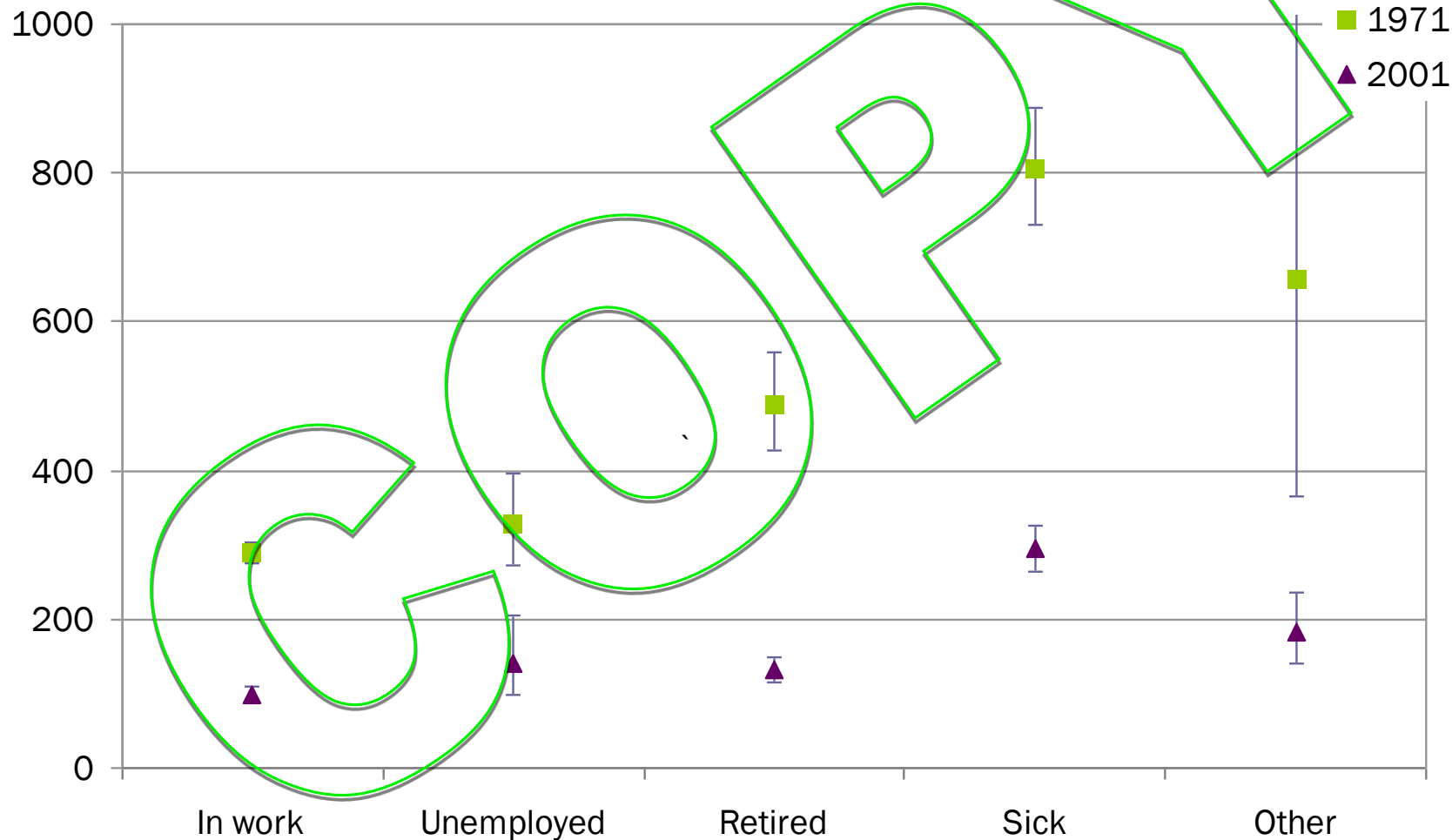
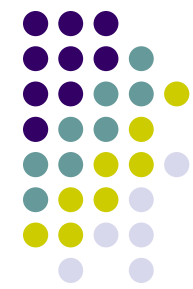
# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Men aged 55-59, 1971 and 2001



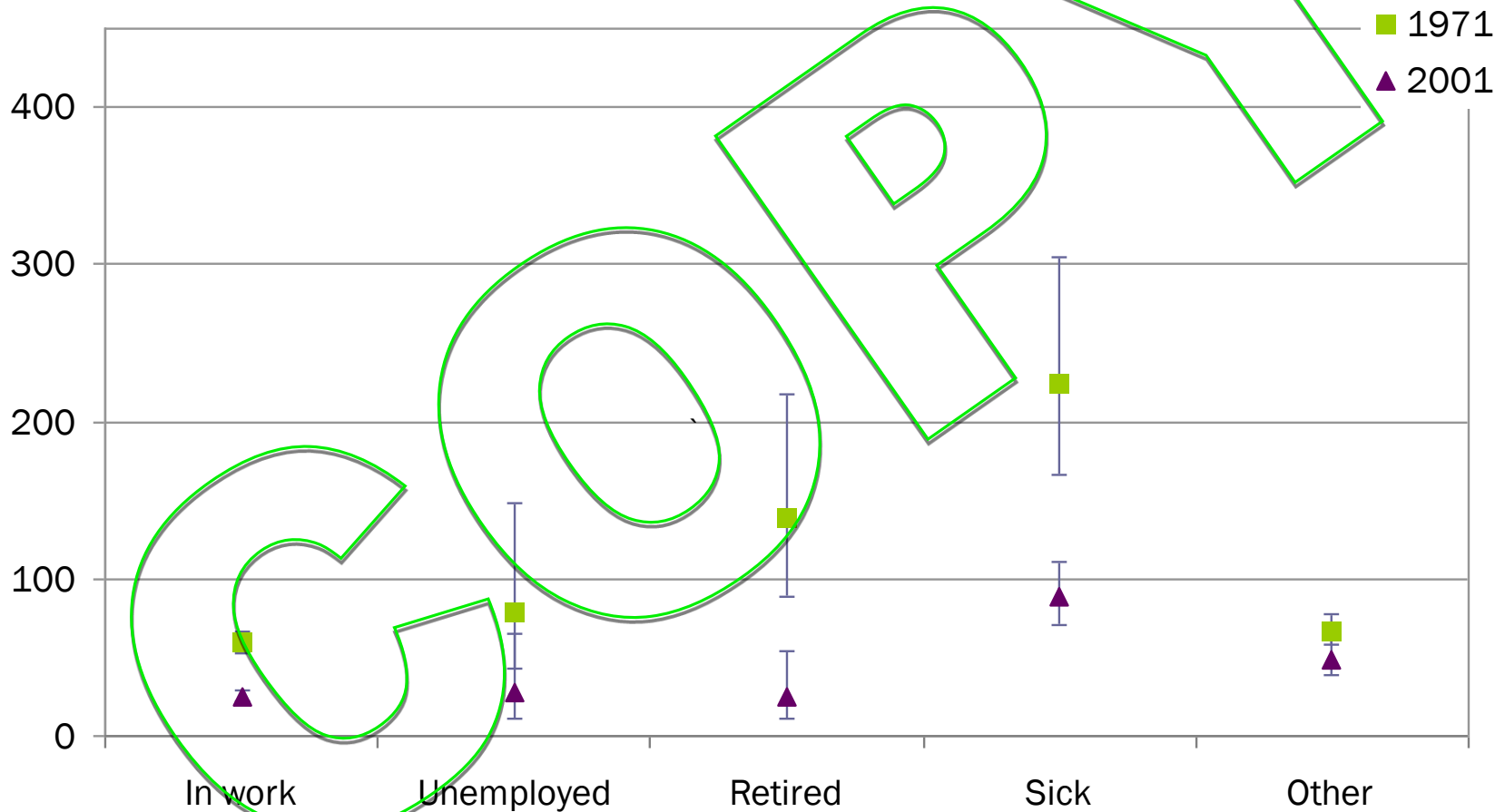
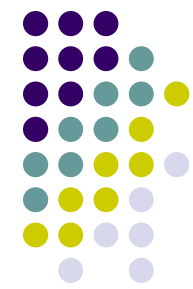
# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Men aged 60-64, 1971 and 2001



# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Women aged 50-54, 1971 and 2001

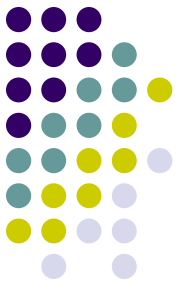


# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Women aged 55-59, 1971 and 2001



# Conclusion.

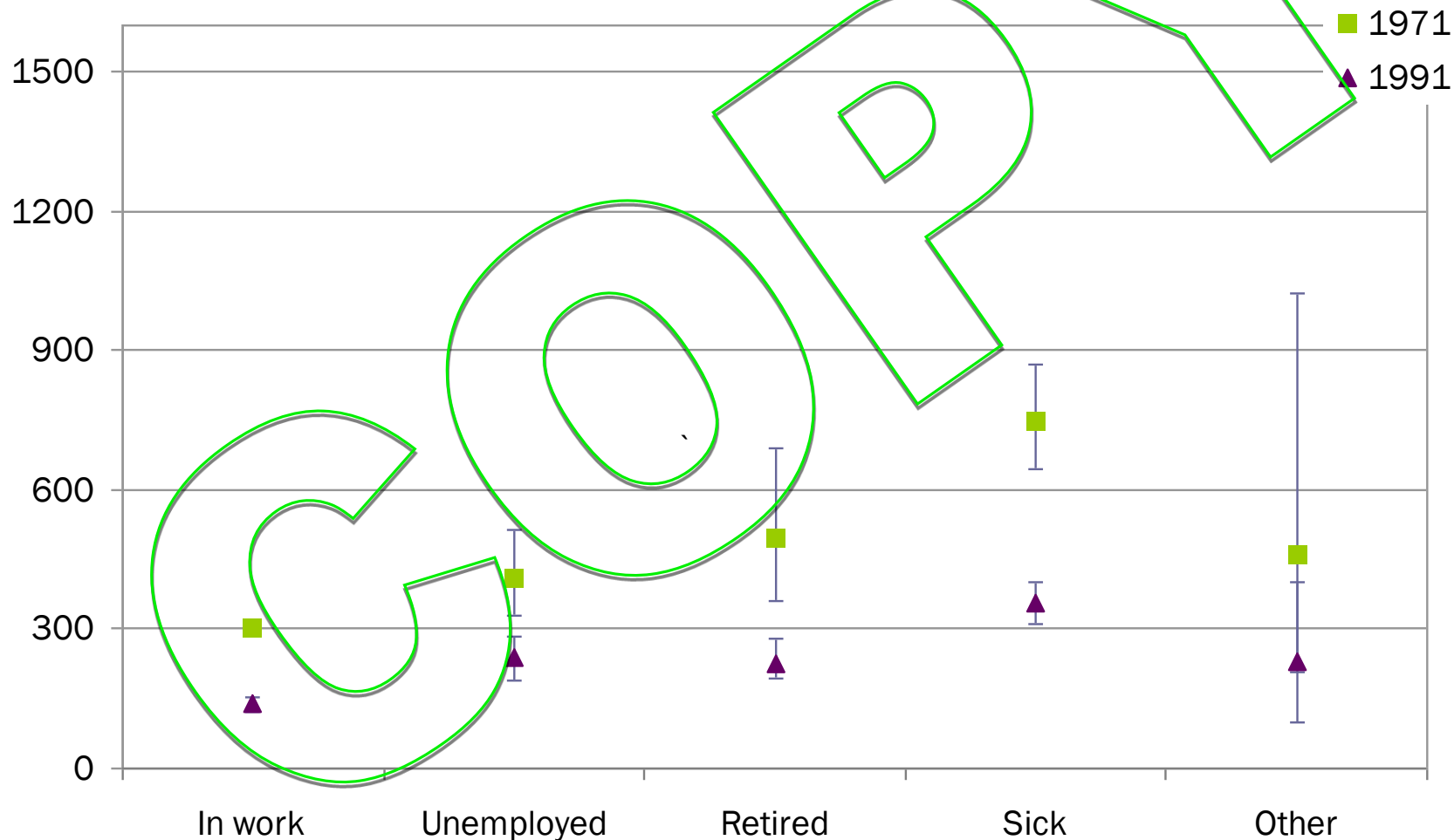


- The permanently sick in 2001 are healthier than in 1971.
- But, the whole population in 2001 is healthier than in 1971.
- The permanently sick in 2001, compared with those in work, suffer the same mortality disadvantage as in 1971.

# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Men aged 55-59, 1971 and 1991

Deaths 6-10 years after census. Rates per 10,000



# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Men aged 60-64, 1971 and 1991

Deaths 6-10 years after census. Rates per 10,000





# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Women aged 50-54, 1971 and 1991

Deaths 6-10 years after census. Rates per 10,000



# Mortality rates by labour market position

## Women aged 55-59, 1971 and 1991

Deaths 6-10 years after census. Rates per 10,000



## Conclusions: wearing off of selection.



- Higher mortality risk of permanently sick (in relation to those in work), even after allowing for the wearing off of selection, suggests that being in the permanently sick category generates ill-health over and above that brought into the category.
- Morris' Minimum Income for Healthy Living suggests a possible causal mechanism.