

The economic and social value of health from childhood to later life

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Aim

- Much is known about the effect of SES on health, but a recent CLS review identifies major gaps in our knowledge on the impact of health on social and economic outcomes
- What impact does physical and mental health have on social and economic outcomes?

Impact of physical and mental health on

1. Educational development:

- cognitive scores; school qualifications; highest qualification achieved

2. Economic outcomes:

- labour supply; employment and occupational status; earnings; social class

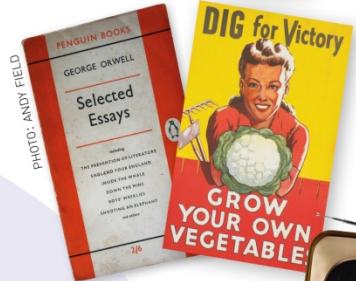
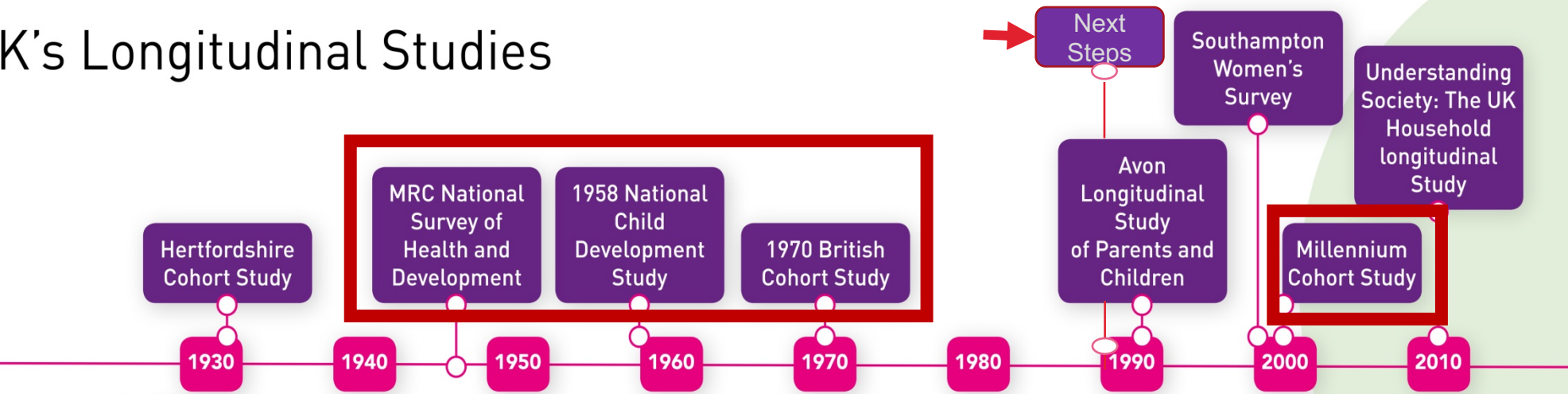
3. Socio-emotional outcomes:

- childhood behavioural adjustment; quality of life; social support; marital/partnership status.

The UK's Longitudinal Studies

TIMELINE

CENTRE FOR
LONGITUDINAL
STUDIES



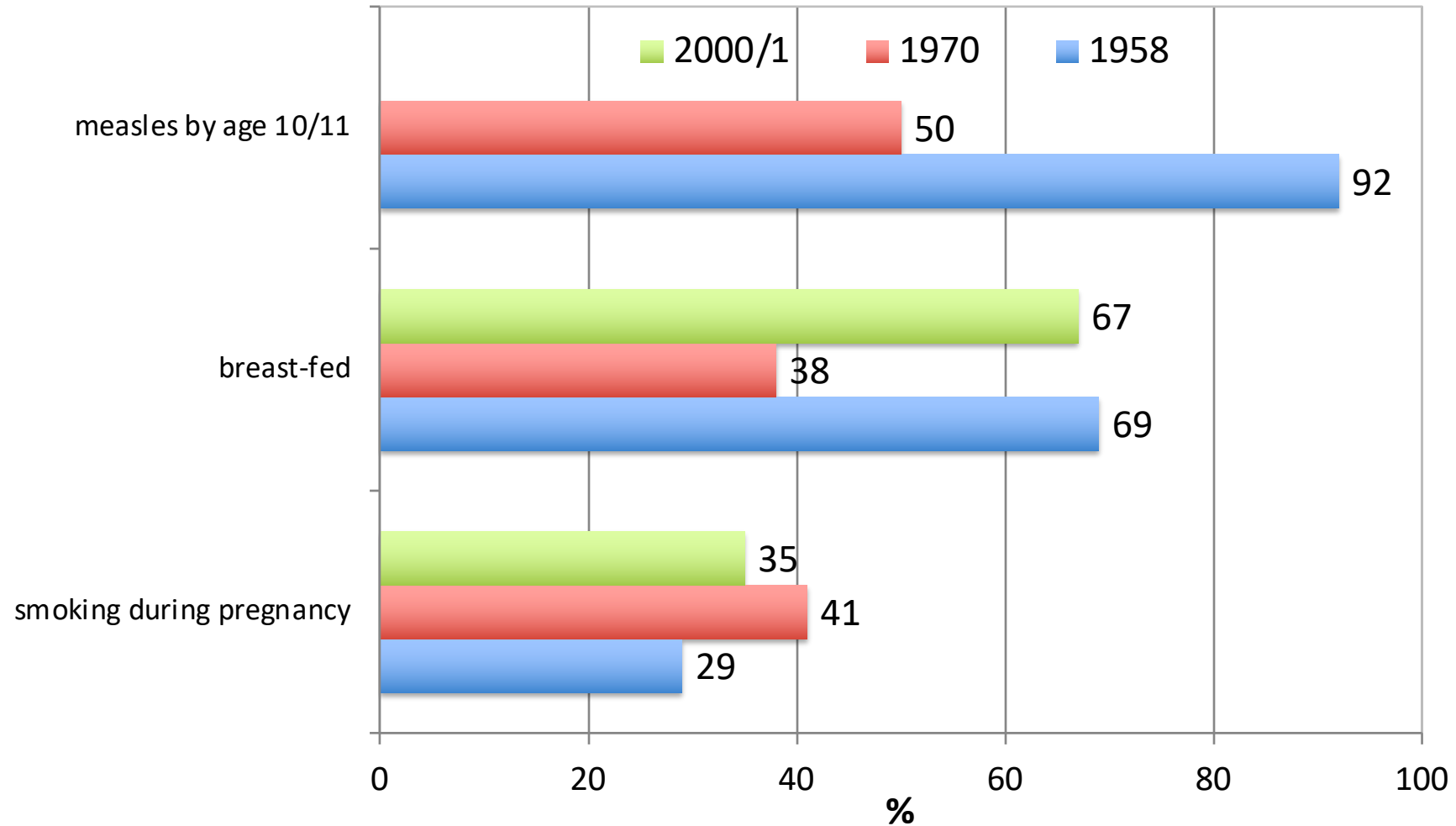
Knowledge gaps we will fill

- Use MCS and Next Steps (born 89/90) to consider impact of childhood and adolescent health on social and economic outcomes for contemporary young people.
- Lasting effects of poor childhood/adolescent health for outcomes in mid-40s and older.
- Early to mid adult health (biomarkers) and later social outcomes
- Use NSHD and NCDS to examine outcomes at age 55+ using prospective data.

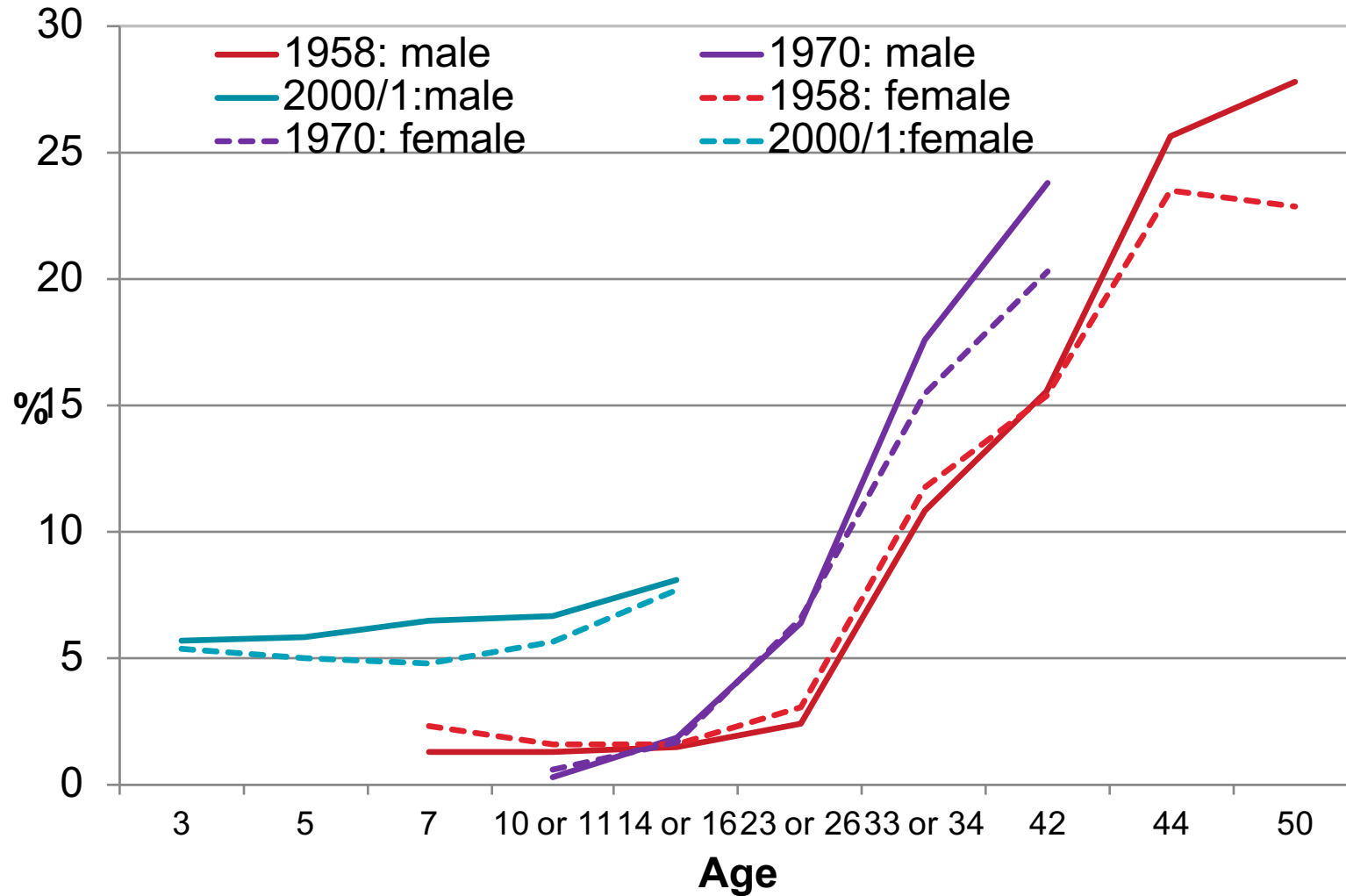
Life course approach using rich, longitudinal data

- Health status and outcomes from early childhood to later life (55-69)
- Dynamic trajectories and interrelationships between health and social outcomes
- Addressing socio-economic inequalities and sex differences
- Cross-cohort comparisons, addressing generational change

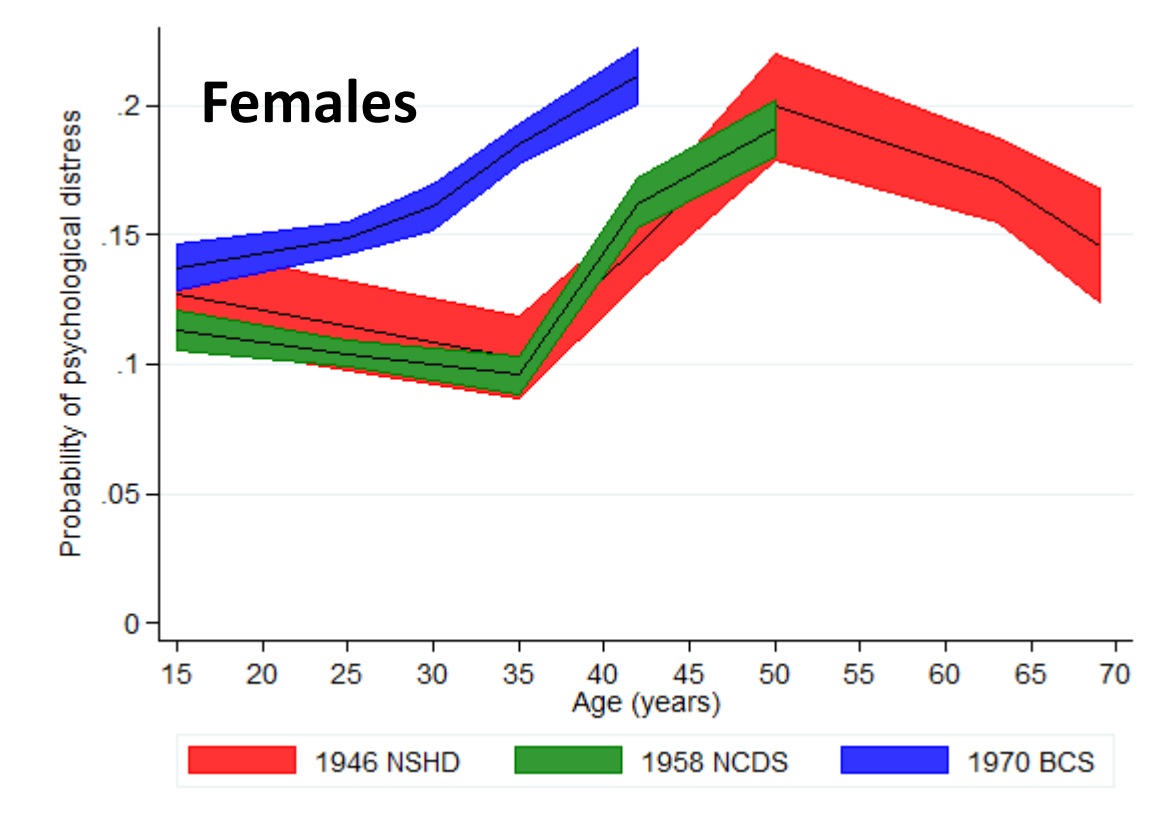
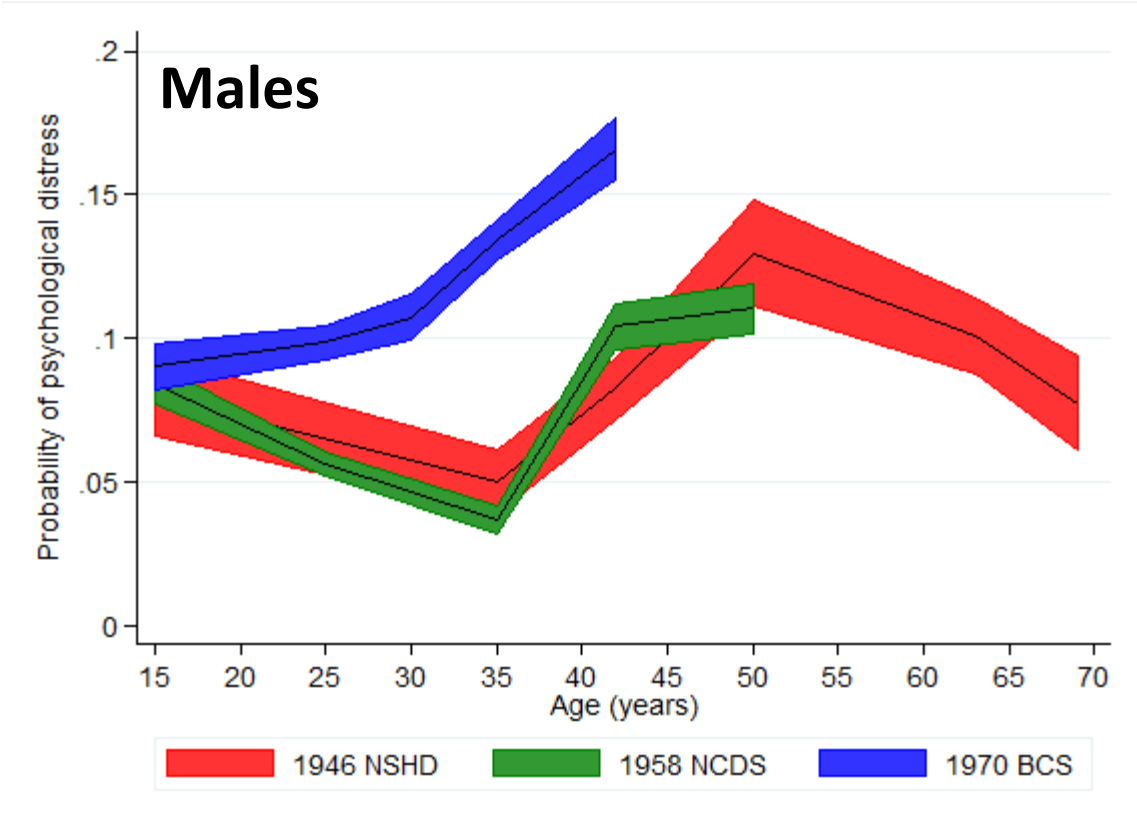
Changing health exposures: childhood



Rising tide of obesity



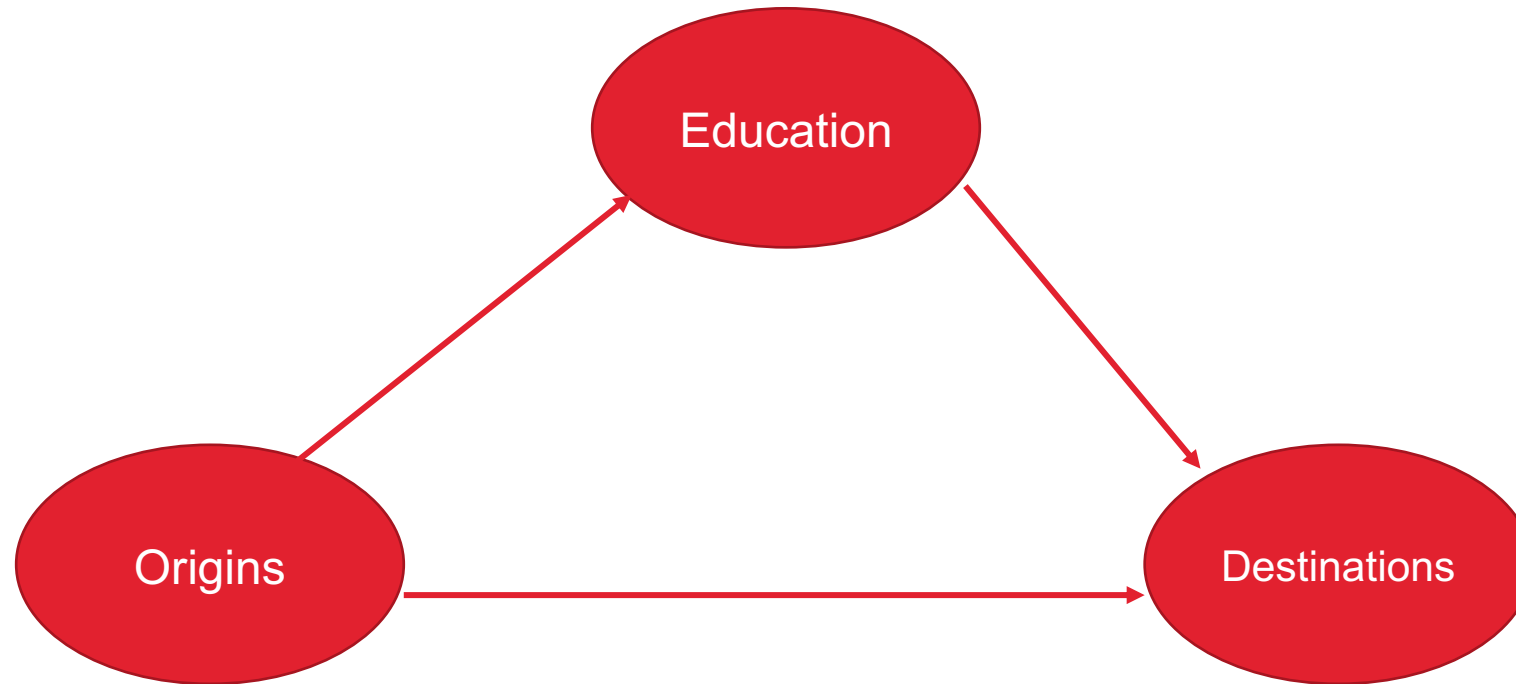
Trajectories of psychological distress – Midlife peak - Gen X doing worse than previous generations



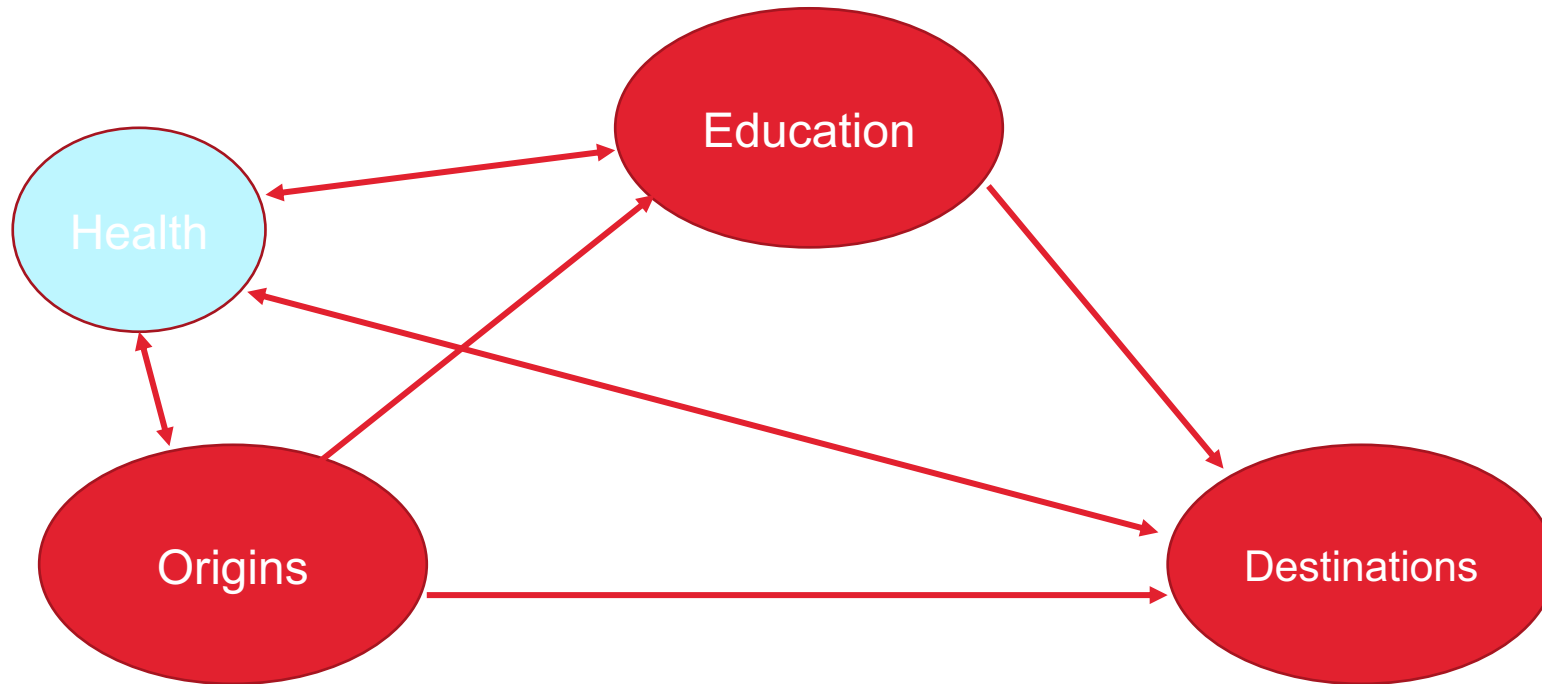
Childhood and early adult health and subsequent outcomes

- What is the role of both parental and child physical and mental health in:
 - education and social mobility chances?
 - socio-emotional outcomes?

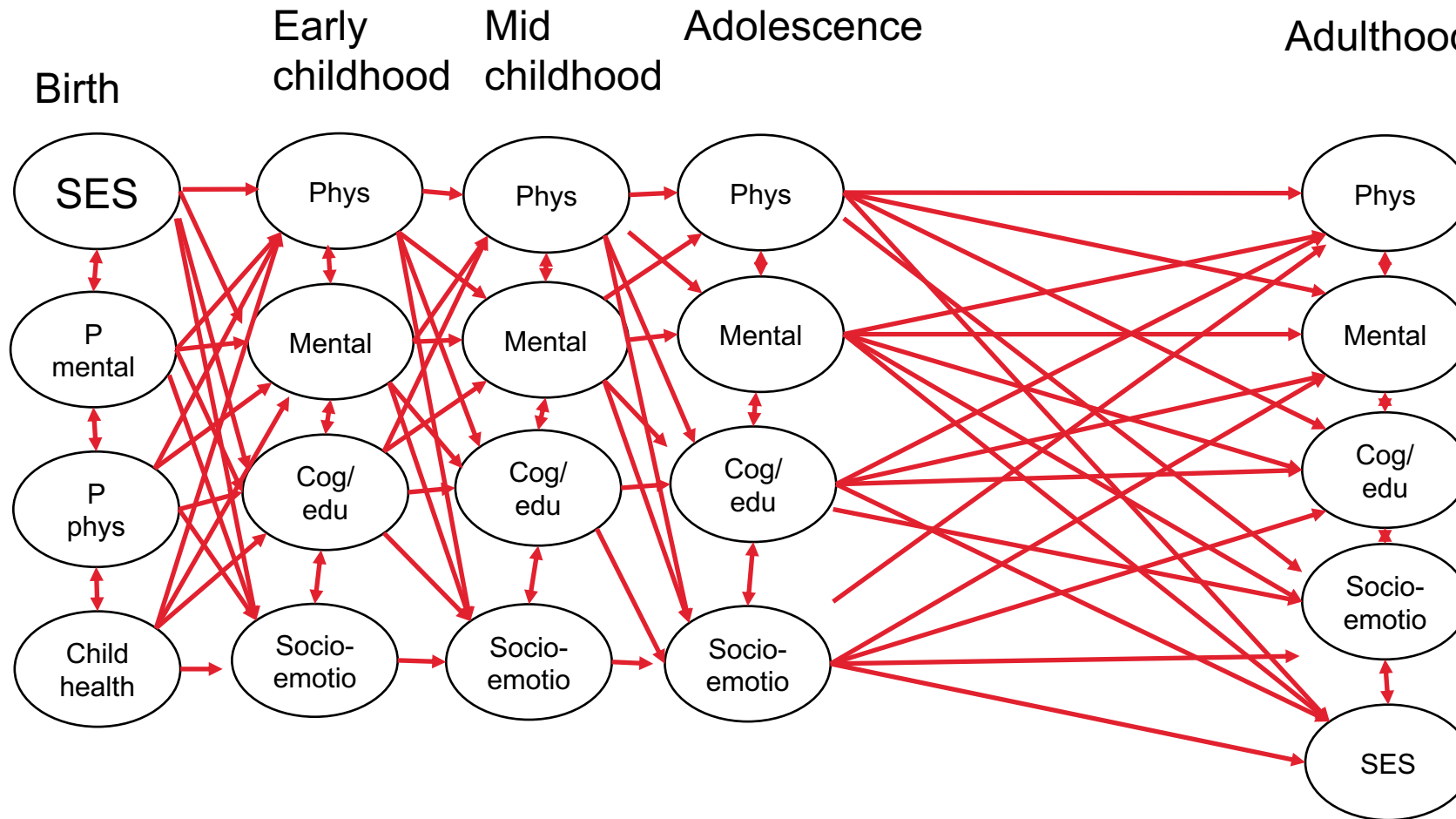
The standard social mobility model: OED



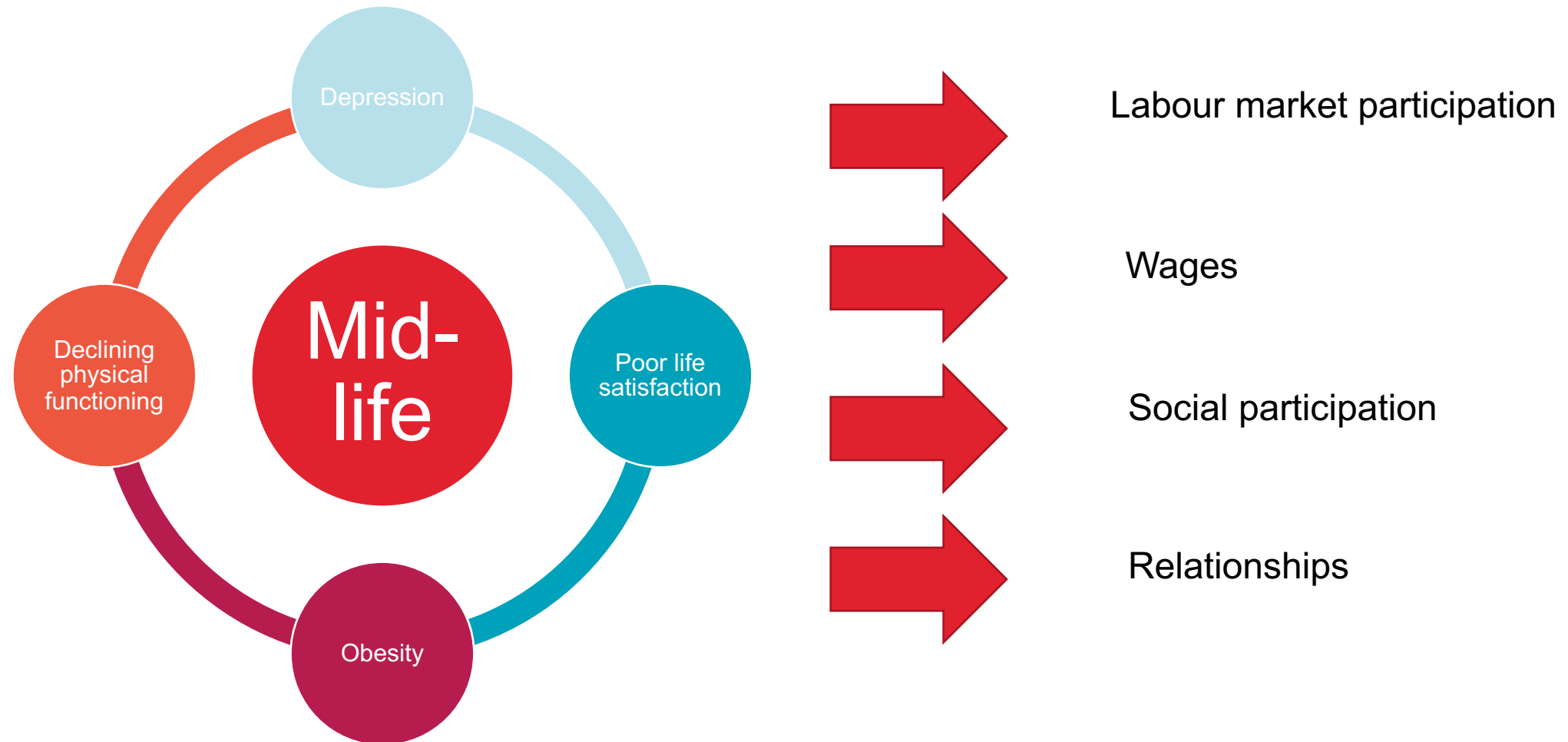
Taking health into account: the missing link in social mobility research?



Dynamic interrelationships: health, education and SES



Mid-life health and later outcomes



Policy aims

- Understanding the wider costs of poor health and wider benefits of good health can give impetus to greater investment in tackling health problems.
- Understanding the wider costs of health challenges that are increasing across generations (obesity, depression) should spur action.
- Information on critical life stages and vulnerable groups can be used to inform targeting of resources.

Methodological approach to key challenges in observational data

- Causal inference
 - ✓ Mendelian Randomisation/Instrumental Variables
 - ✓ Negative controls
 - ✓ Sensitivity analysis for departures of the “no omitted variables” assumption
- Missing Data
 - ✓ Multiple Imputation
 - ✓ Full Information Maximum Likelihood
 - ✓ Inverse Probability Weighting
- Measurement Error
 - ✓ Latent variables
 - ✓ Sensitivity analysis/Simulations
 - ✓ Regression calibration

Team

- Alice Sullivan (PI) BCS70 PI, Prof in sociology
- George Ploubidis, Prof in population health and statistics
- Samantha Parsons, Research Fellow
- Vanessa Moulton, Research Associate
- Alissa Goodman, CLS Director and NCDS PI, Prof in economics
- Emla Fitzsimons, MCS PI, Prof in economics
- Gabriella Conti, Reader in economics, co-I NCDS
- Alex Bryson, Prof in quantitative social science
- David Bann, co-I NCDS, senior lecturer population health
- Bilal Nasim, Research data scientist

Thank you
Any questions?