

Forum de l'Institut
de Recherches Sociologiques

Les inégalités sociales face à la santé:
constats, explications et politiques

Educational health inequalities an institutional approach

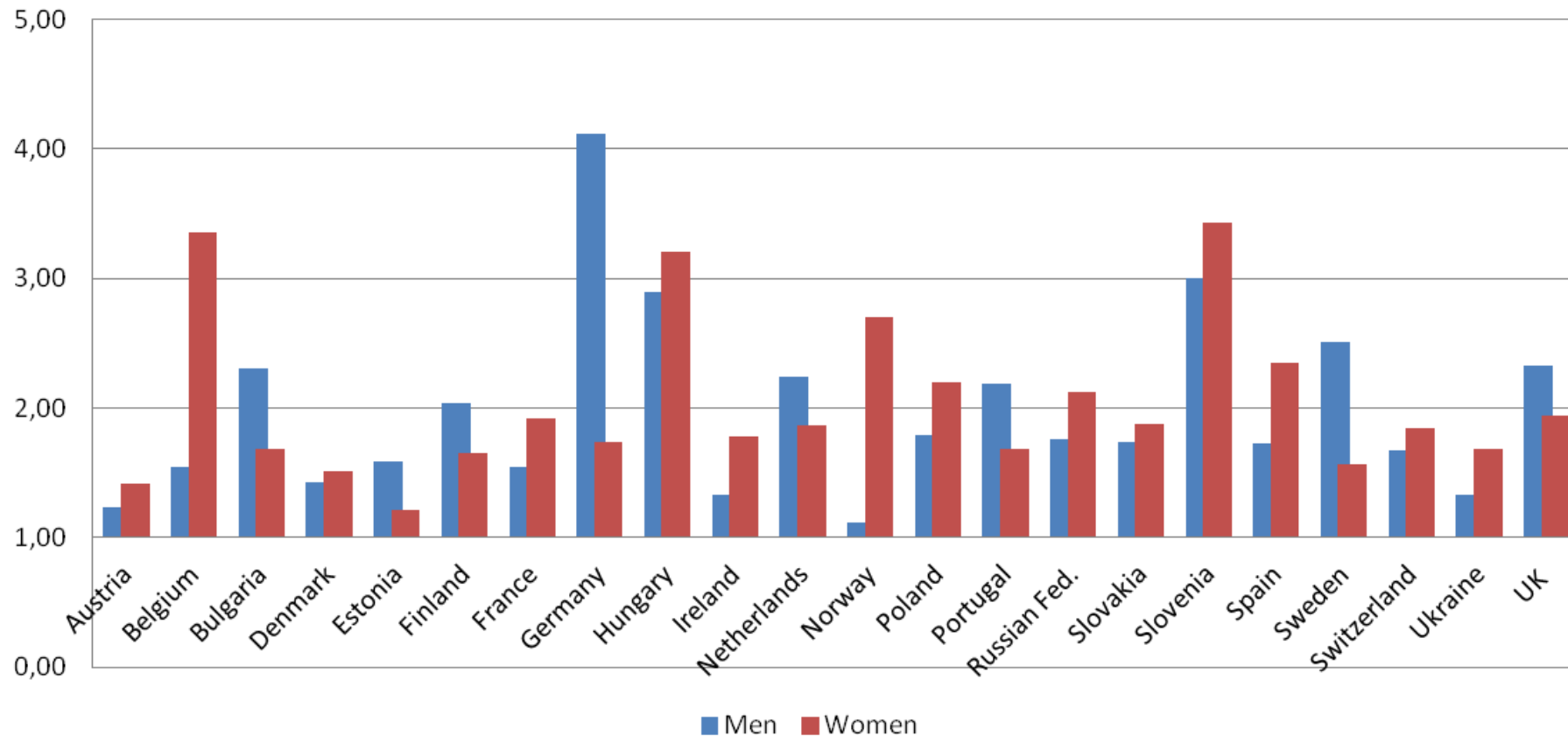
Piet Bracke, Department of Sociology, Ghent University
NCCR Lives visiting professor, University of Geneva/Lausanne

References.

- ◇ Von dem Knesebeck, O., Pattyn, E., Bracke, P. (2010). Education and depressive symptoms in 22 European countries. *International Journal of Public Health*, 56(1):107-10.
- ◇ Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., & von dem Knesebeck, O. (2013). Overeducation and depressive symptoms: Diminishing mental health returns to education. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 35(8), 1242-1259.
- ◇ Bracke, P., van de Straat, V., & Missinne, S. (2014). Education, mental health, and education–labor market misfit. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 55(4), 442-459.
- ◇ Delaruelle, K., Buffel, V., & Bracke, P. (2015). Educational expansion and the education gradient in health: A hierarchical age-period-cohort analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*, 145, 79-88.
- ◇ Delaruelle, K., Buffel, V. & Bracke, P. (2017), The reversed gender gap and the education gradient in health: A cohort perspective, Ghent University: working paper.
- ◇ Dudal, P., Verhaest, D. & Bracke, P., (2017) Educational inequalities in depression: do labor markets matter? Ghent University Working Paper.
- ◇ Freeman, R. 1976. *The Overeducated American*. New York: Academic Press.
- ◇ Van de Werfhorst, H. G. (2017). Vocational and academic education and political engagement: The importance of the educational institutional structure. *Comparative Education Review*, 61(1), 111-140.
- ◇ Wolbers, M.H.J. 2003. “Job Mismatches and Their Labour-market Effects among School-leavers in Europe.” *European Sociological Review* 19(3):249–66



Depressive symptoms among the lower educated (odds ratios, lower secondary or less versus other, adjusted for age, ESS 2006, weighted sample)



From: Von dem Knesebeck, O., Pattyn, E., Bracke, P. (2010). Education and depressive symptoms in 22 European countries. *International Journal of Public Health*, 56(1):107-10.

Education in health research

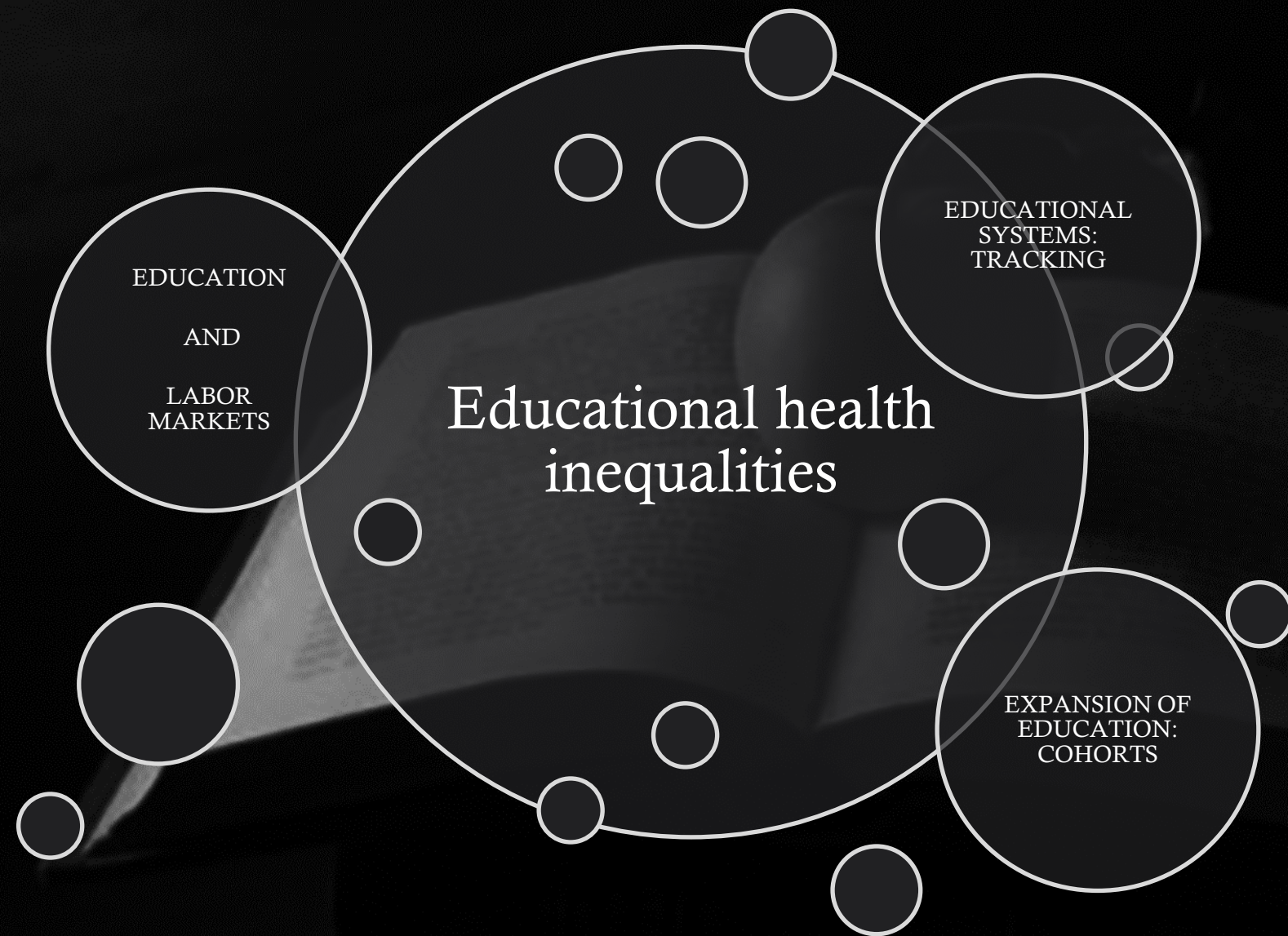
A dark, monochromatic background image featuring an open book with a single apple resting on its pages. The lighting is soft, creating a contemplative and scholarly atmosphere.

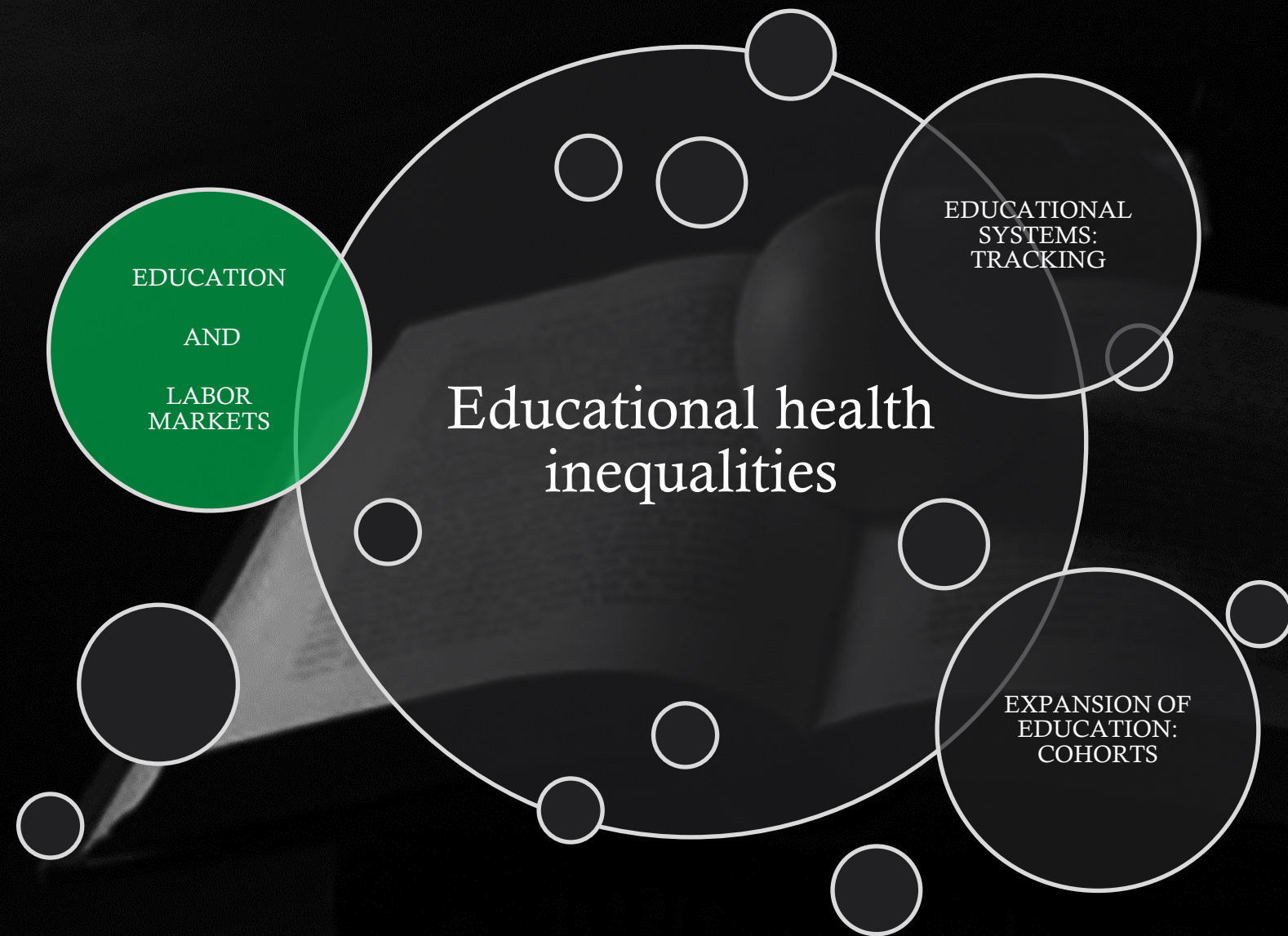
- ◆ Control variable
- ◆ Proxy indicator of inequality
- ◆ Human capital: competence, resource, life style

An Institutional approach



- ◆ The expansion of education
- ◆ Education and the labor market
- ◆ The educational institutions and the reproduction of inequalities: tracking





Education as human capital

Depression



Level of education

* From: Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., & von dem Kneesebeck, O. (2013). Overeducation and depressive symptoms: Diminishing mental health returns to education. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 35(8), 1242-1259.

Education as human capital: diminishing mental health returns



* From: Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., & von dem Knesebeck, O. (2013). Overeducation and depressive symptoms: Diminishing mental health returns to education. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 35(8), 1242-1259.

Overeducation

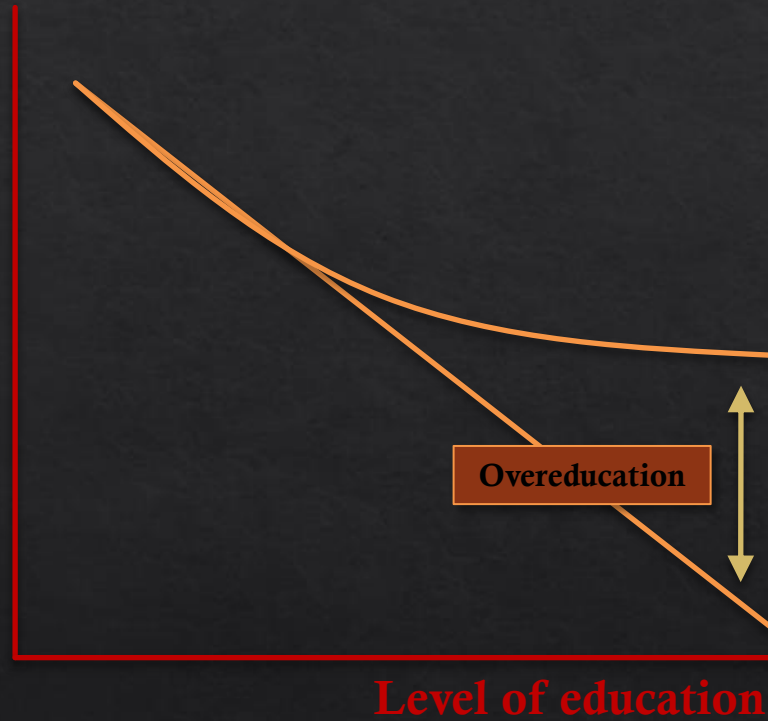
“when the level of education acquired exceeds the level of education required to perform the job adequately”

(Wolbers, 2003)

Wolbers, M.H.J. 2003. “Job Mismatches and Their Labour-market Effects among School-leavers in Europe.”
European Sociological Review 19(3):249–66

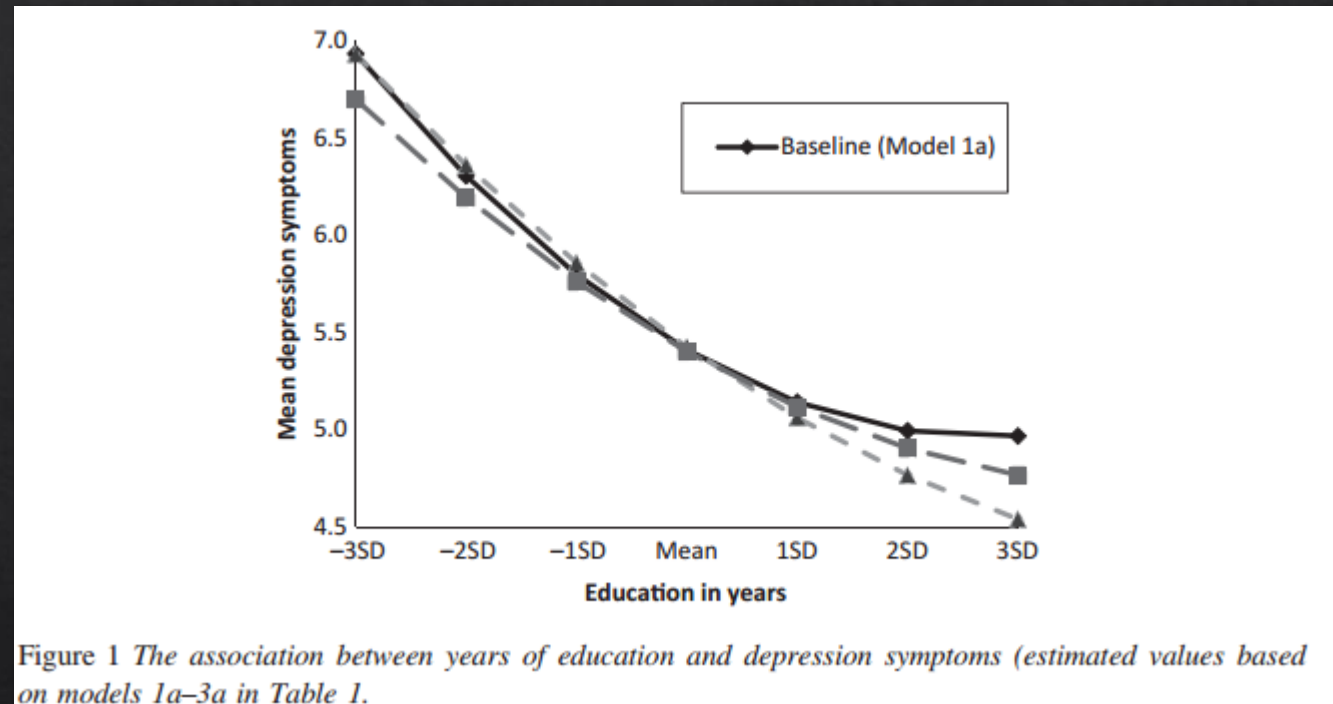
Overeducation: individual level

Depression



* From: Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., & von dem Knesebeck, O. (2013). Overeducation and depressive symptoms: Diminishing mental health returns to education. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 35(8), 1242-1259.

Mental health returns to education and over-education*



* From: Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., & von dem Knesebeck, O. (2013). Overeducation and depressive symptoms: Diminishing mental health returns to education. *Sociology of health & illness*, 35(8), 1242-1259.



**FOR
HIRE**

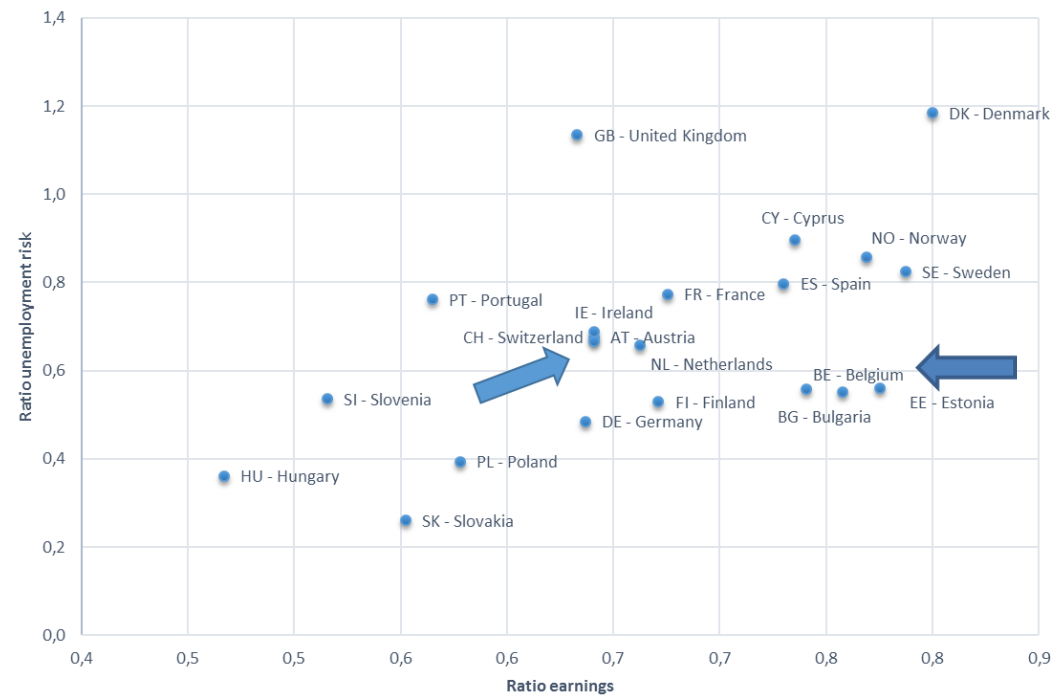
Overeducation

a labor market condition *‘in which individuals cannot realize a sufficient monetary reward from their education’*

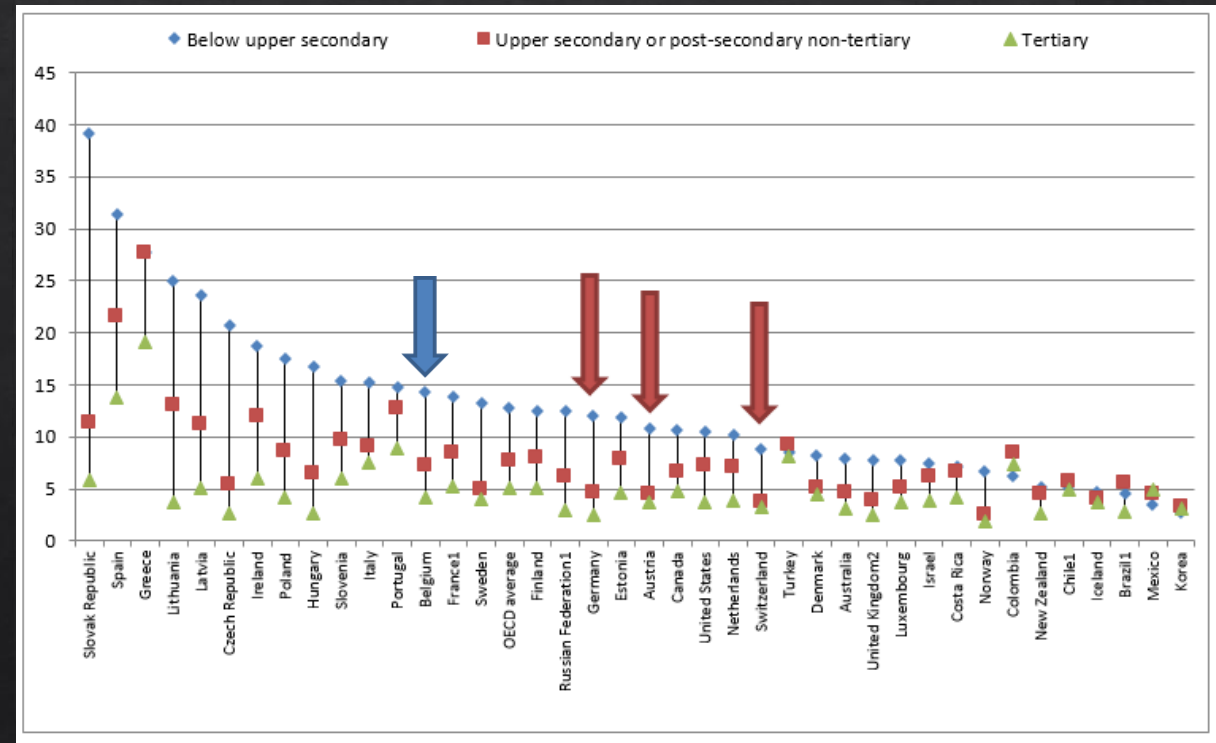
Freeman (1976)

Economic returns to education (age 25-64 years)

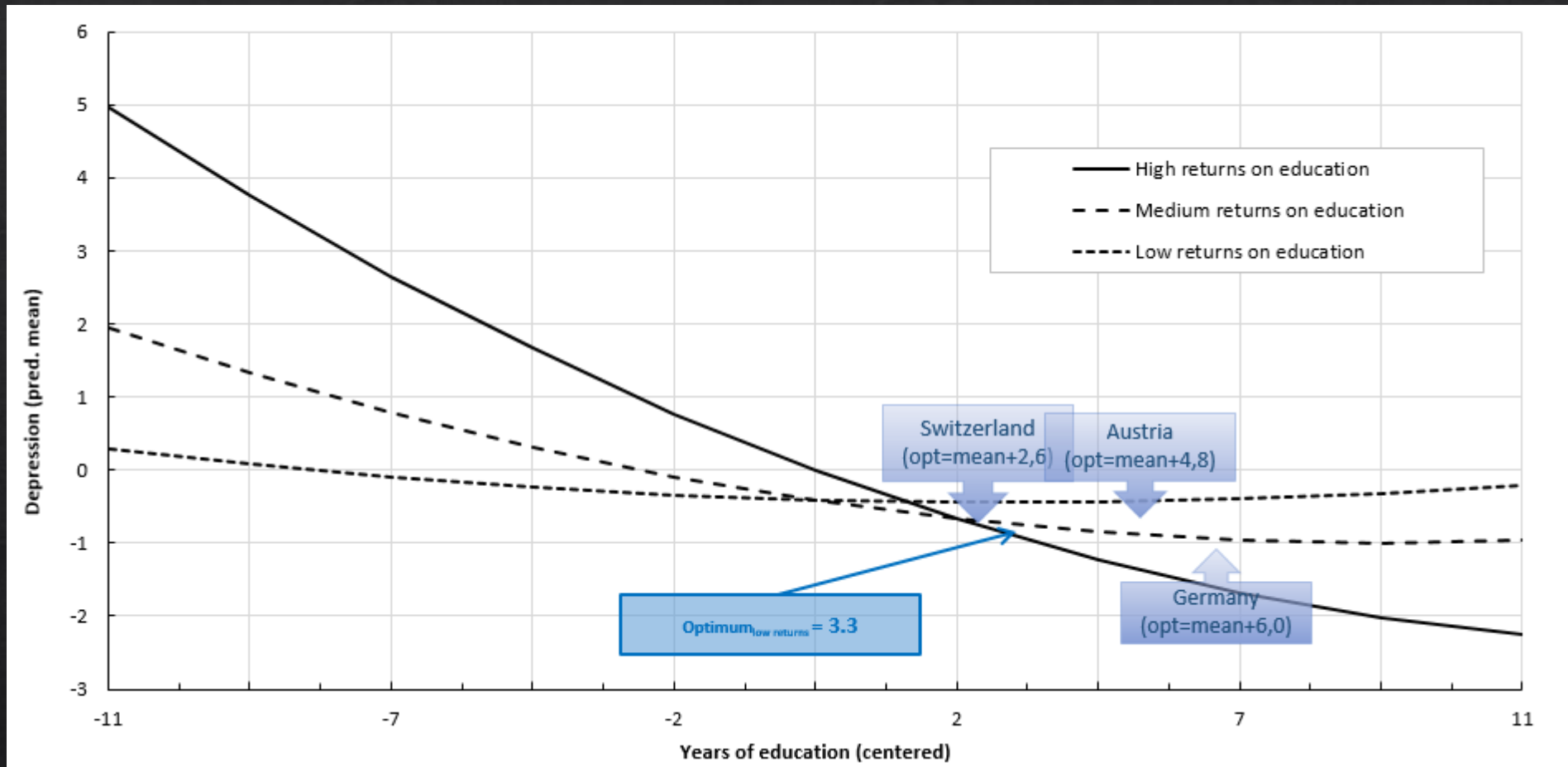
Relative earnings tertiary/others
& relative unemployment risks



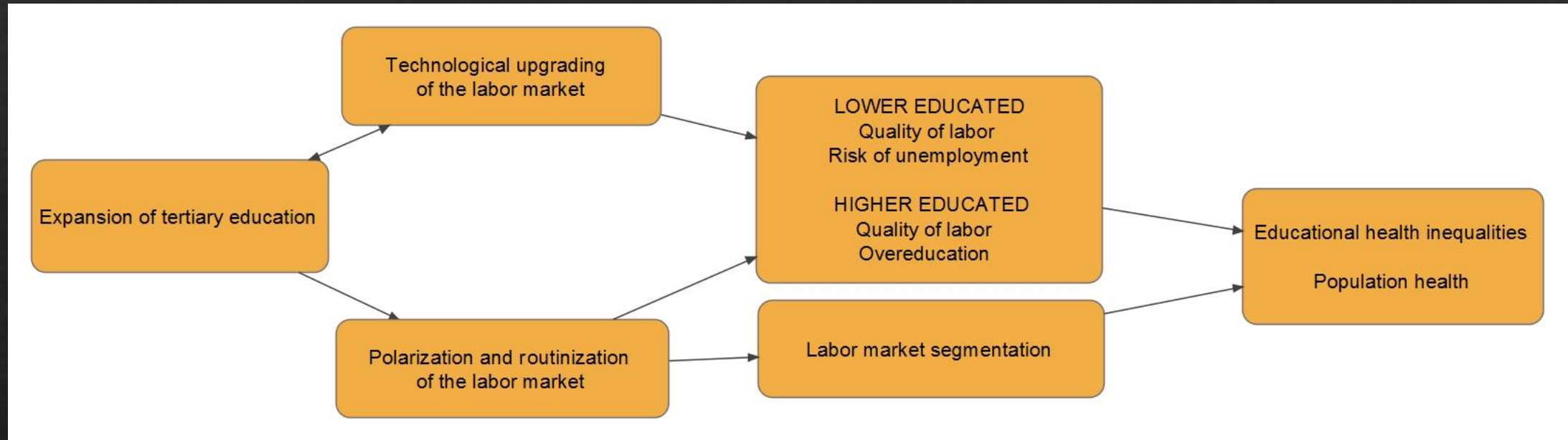
Unemployment rates, by educational attainment
(2014) *



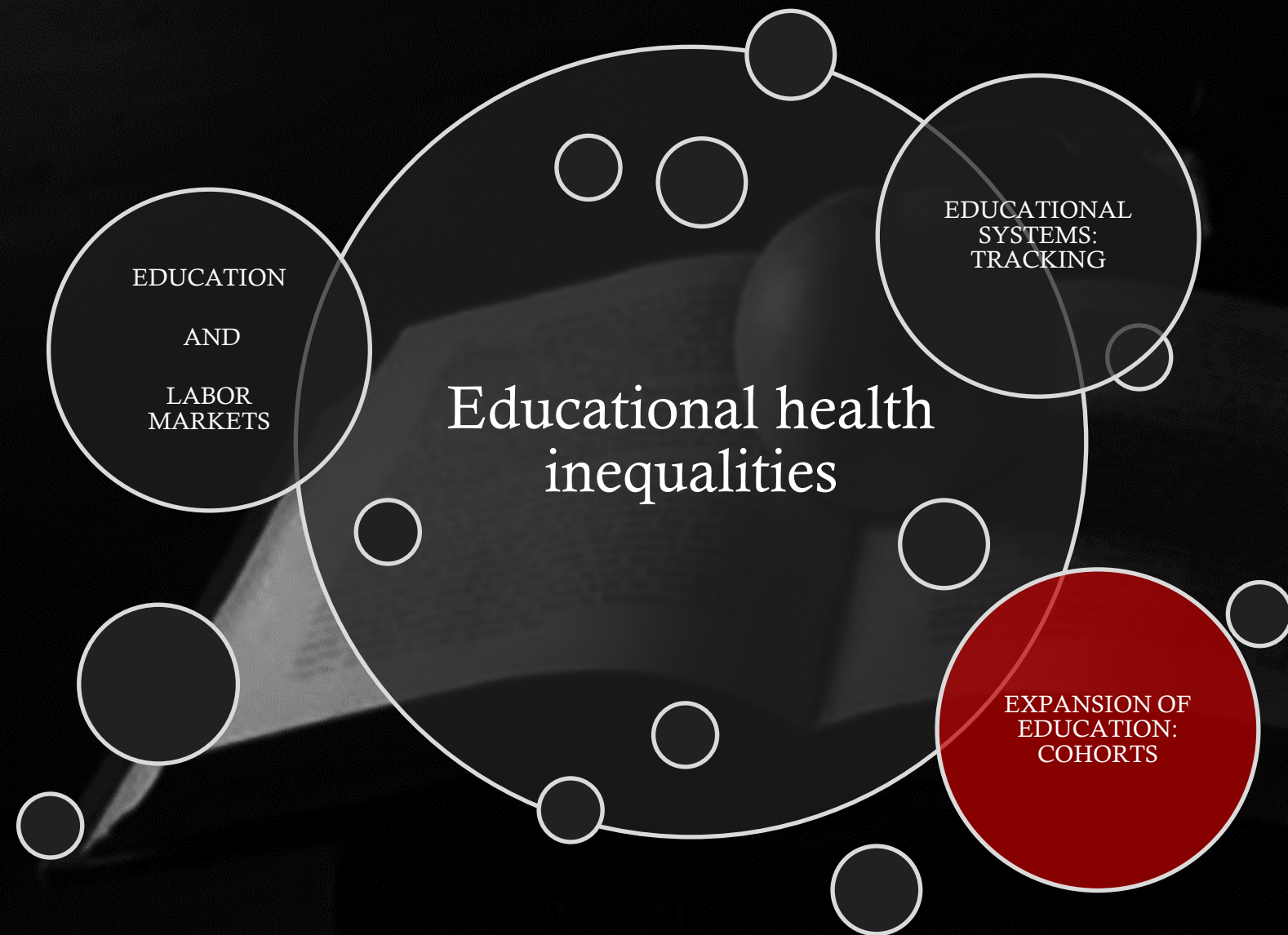
Depressive symptoms, years of education, and economic returns on education*



Bracke, P., van de Straat, V., & Missinne, S. (2014). Education, mental health, and education–labor market misfit. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 55(4), 442-459.



Dudal, P., Verhaest, D. & Bracke, P., Educational inequalities in depression: do labor markets matter? Ghent University Working Paper.



Educational expansion and the education gradient in health: cohort and age differences*

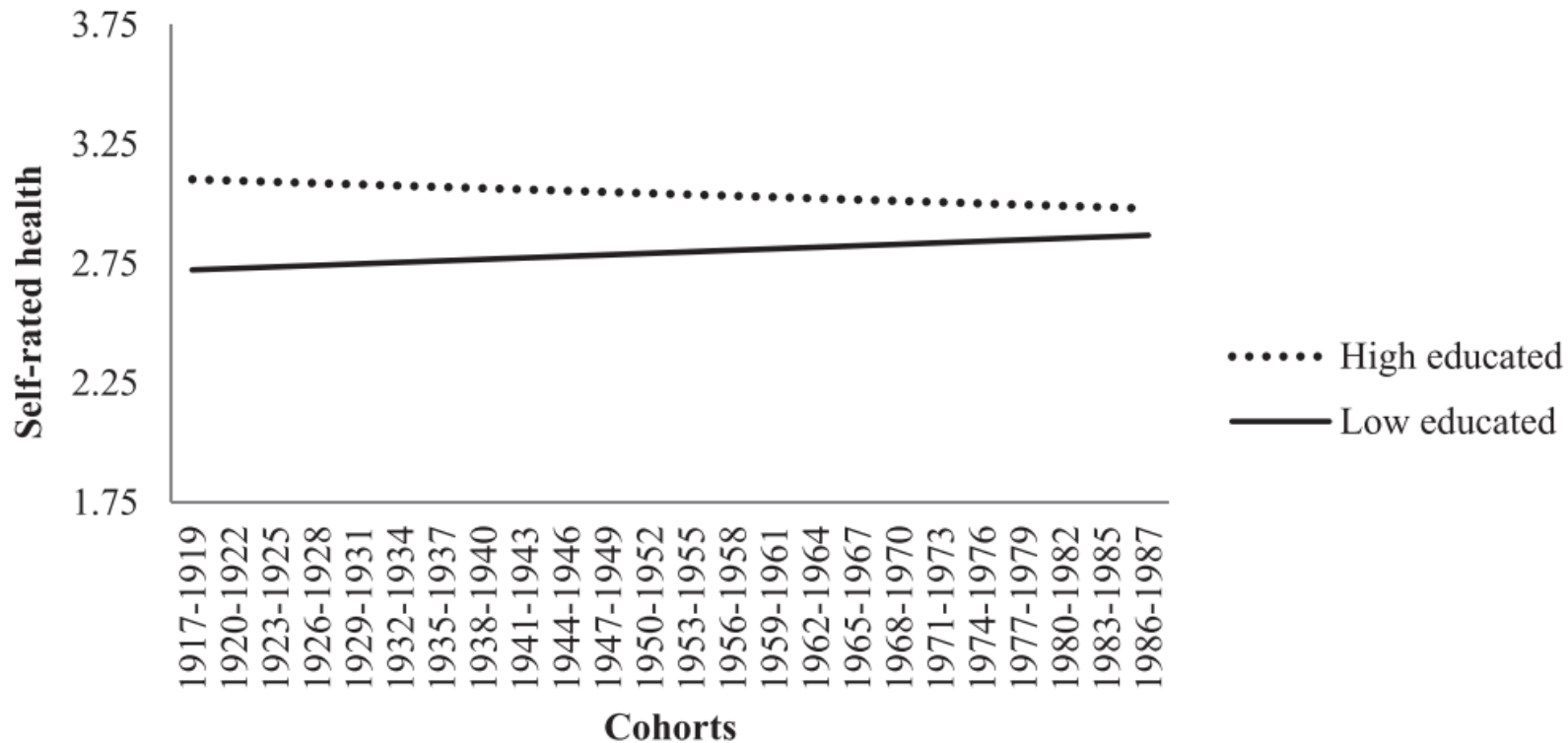
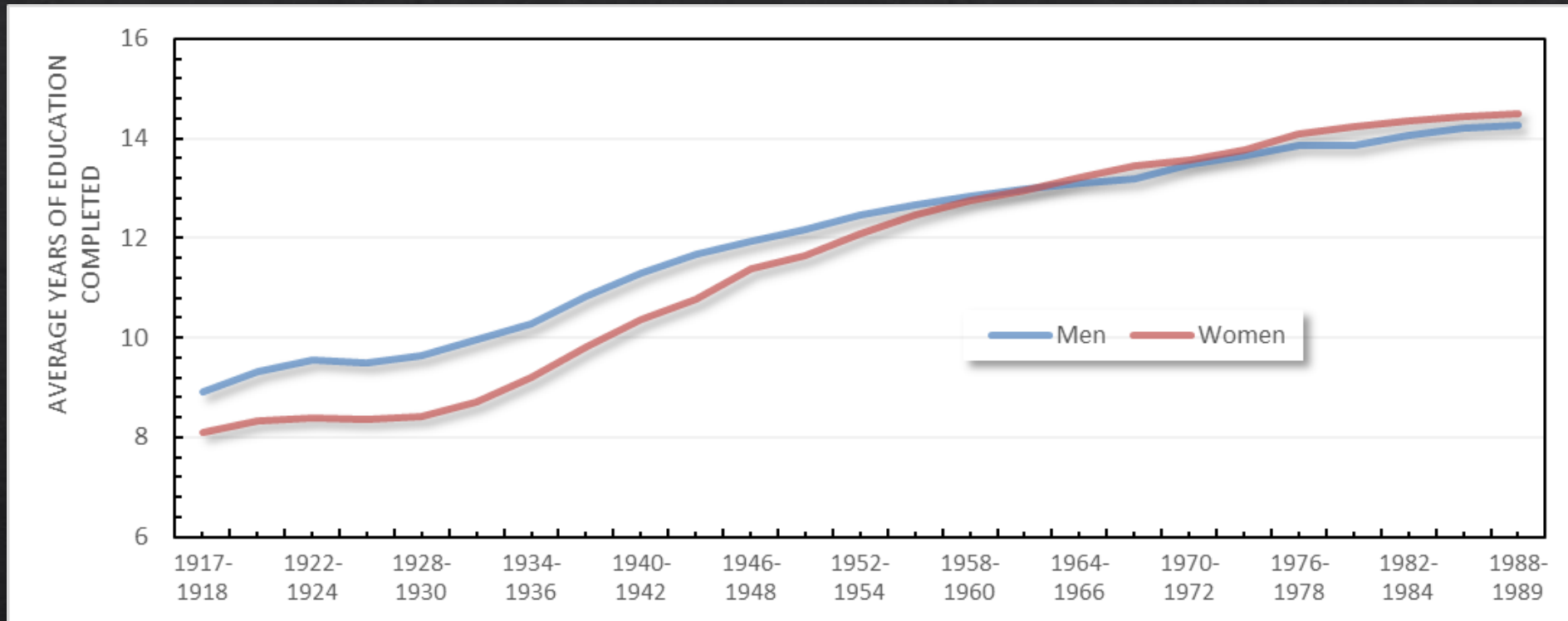


Fig. 6. Educational health differences across cohorts, controlling for employment status, household income, and family characteristics.

* From: Delaruelle, K., Buffel, V., & Bracke, P. (2015). Educational expansion and the education gradient in health: A hierarchical age-period-cohort analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*, 145, 79-88.

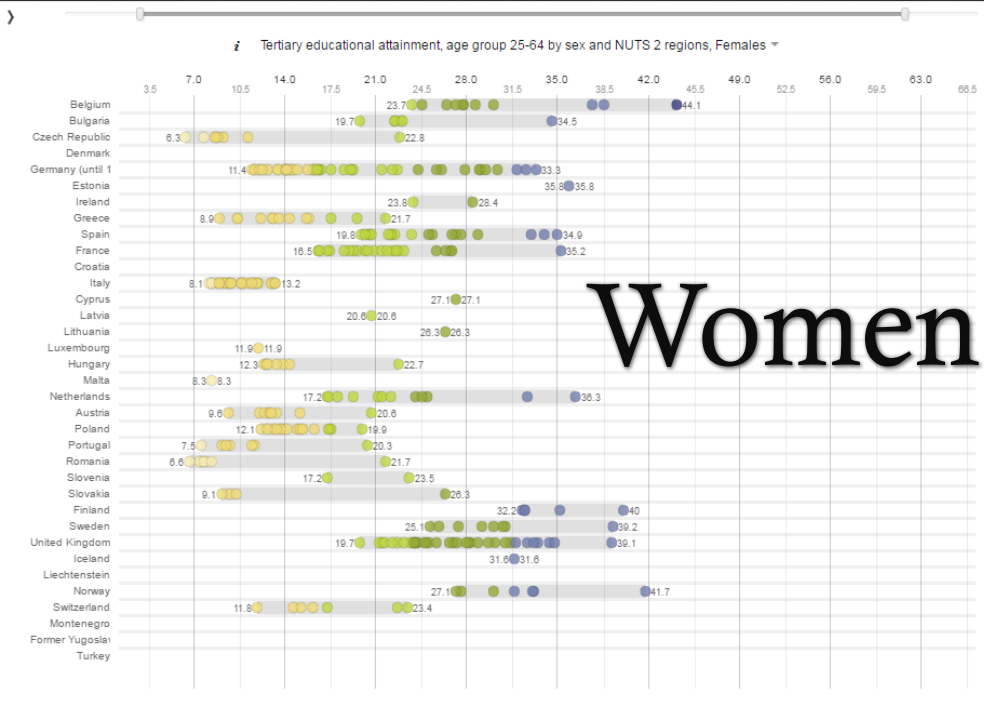
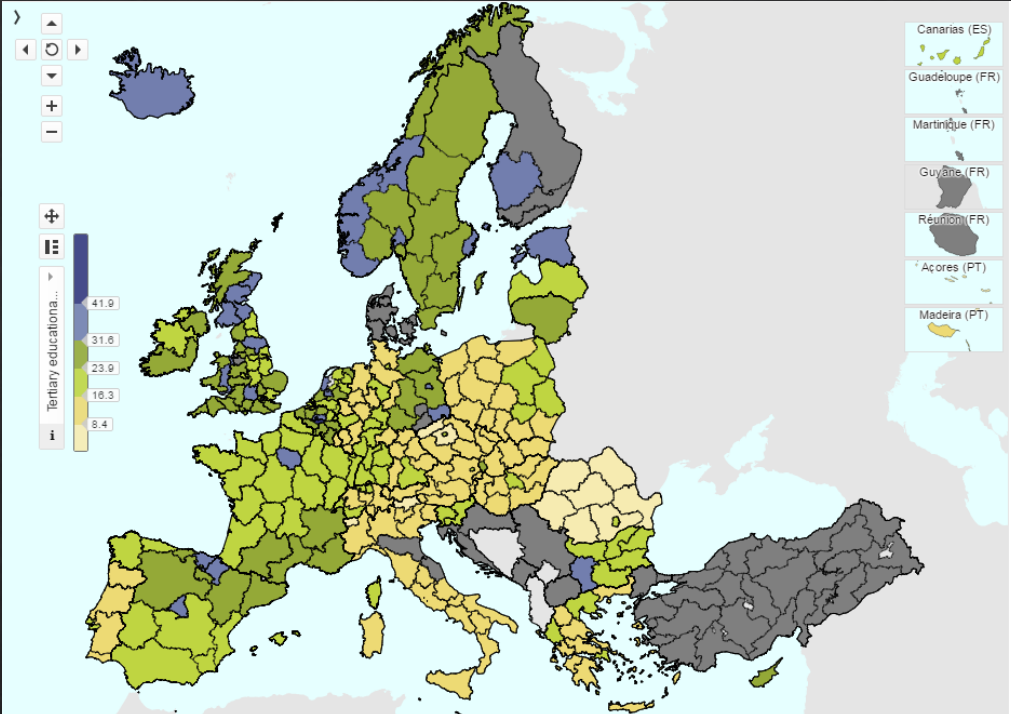
Reversed gender gap in education

Average years of education completed by gender and cohort (ESS 2002-2014)*

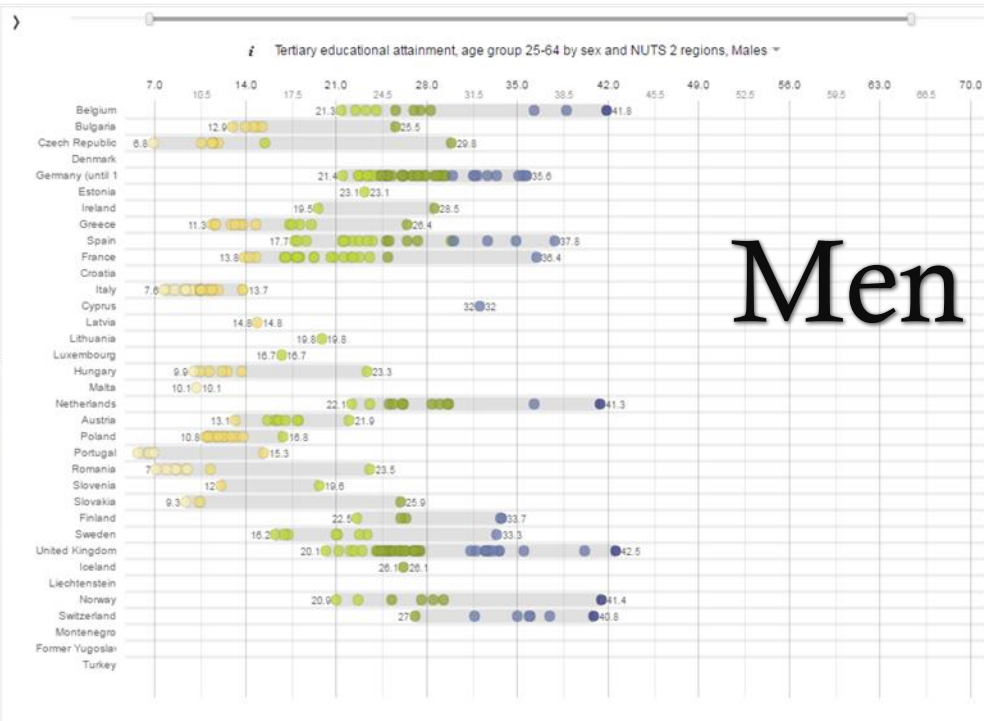
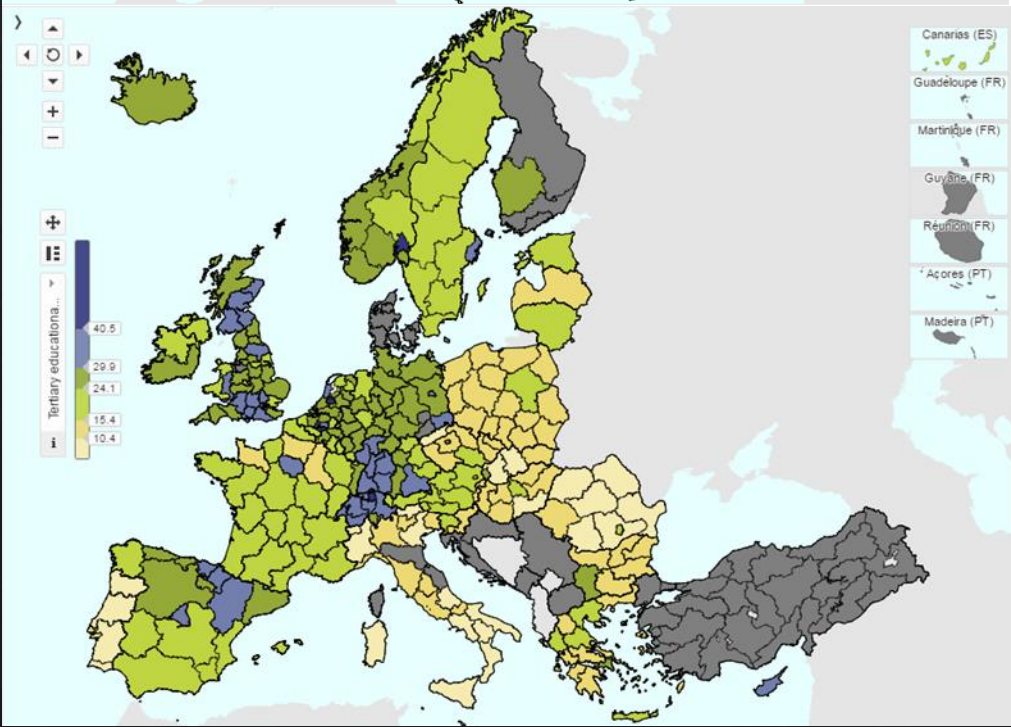


*From: Delaruelle, K., Buffel, V. & Bracke, P. (2016), The reversed gender gap and the education gradient in health: A cohort perspective, Ghent University: working paper.

2003

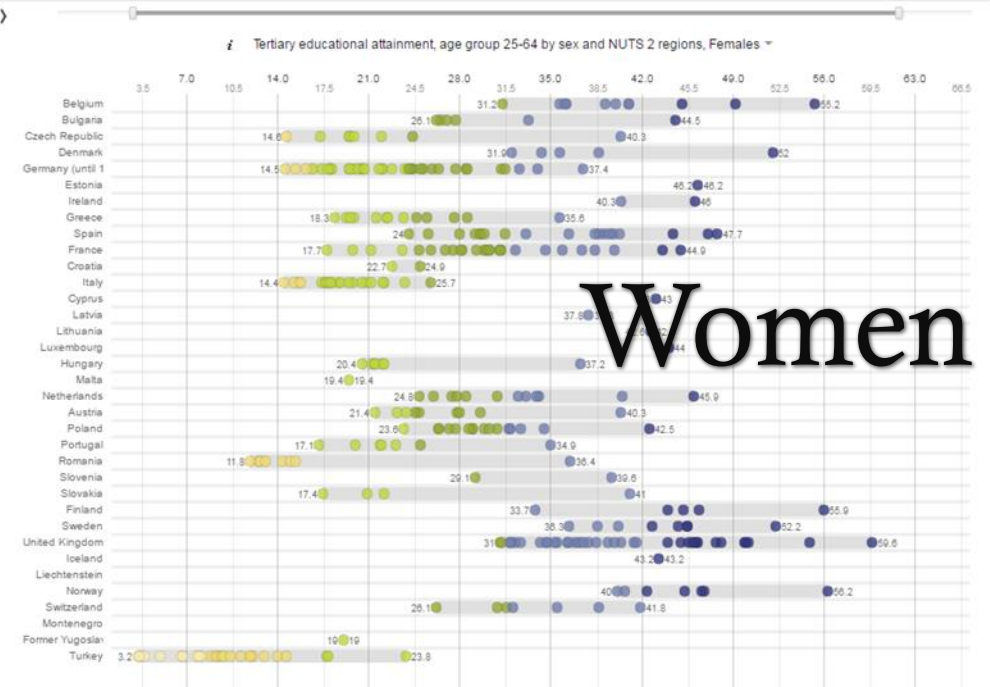
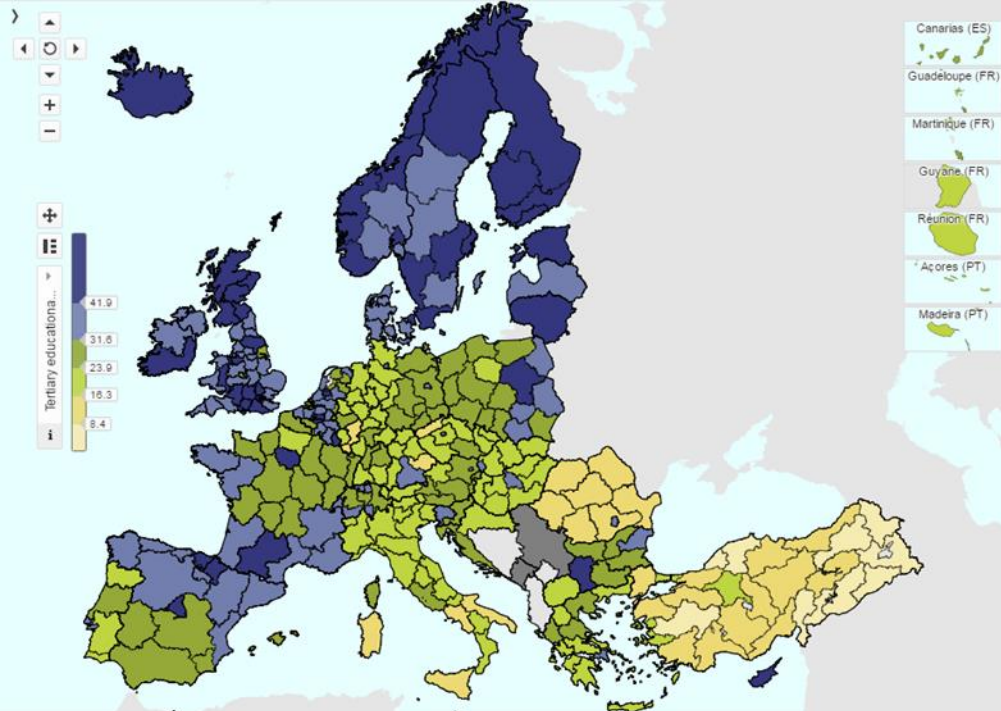


Women

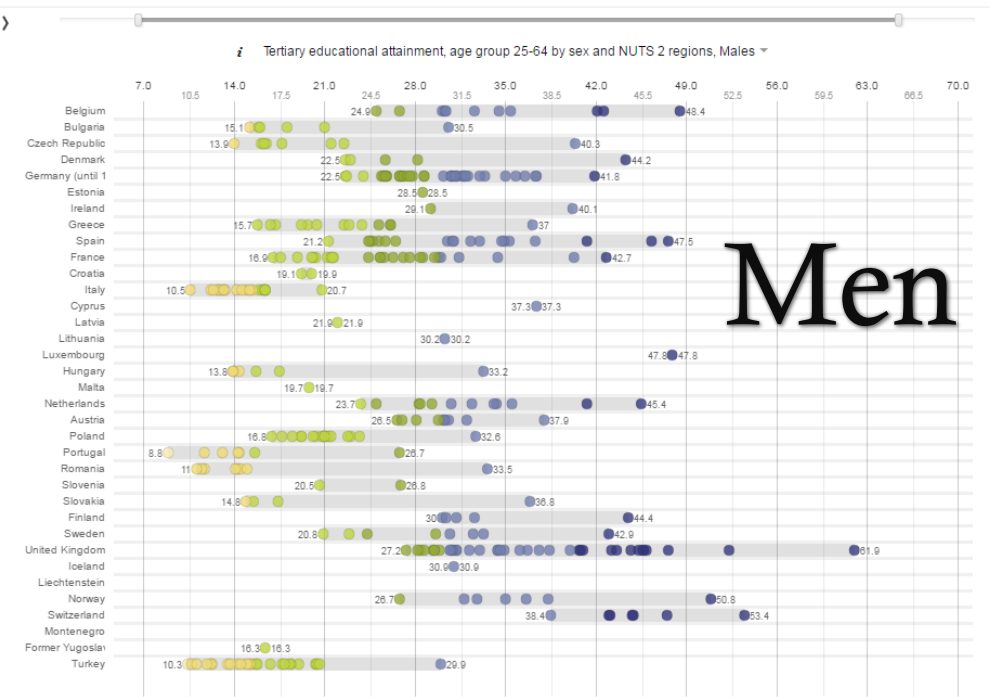
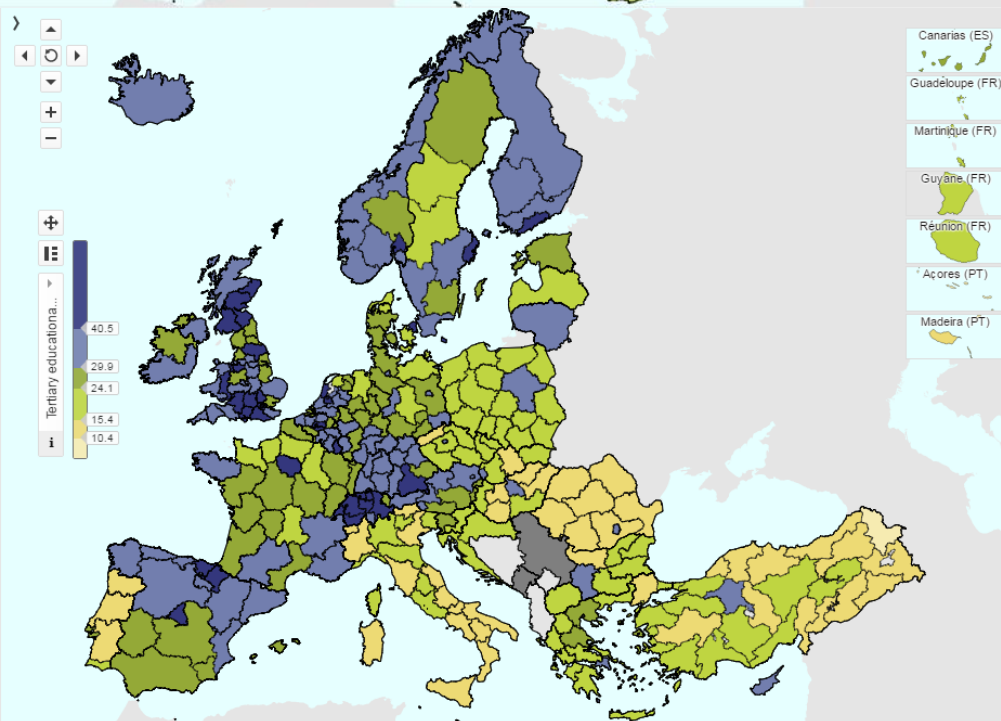


Men

2014



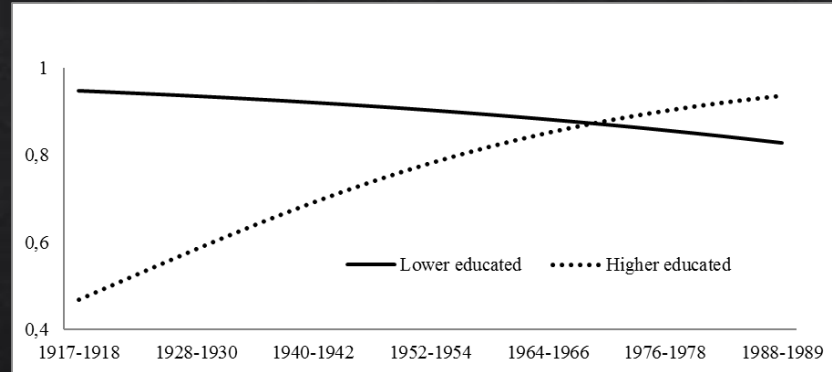
Women



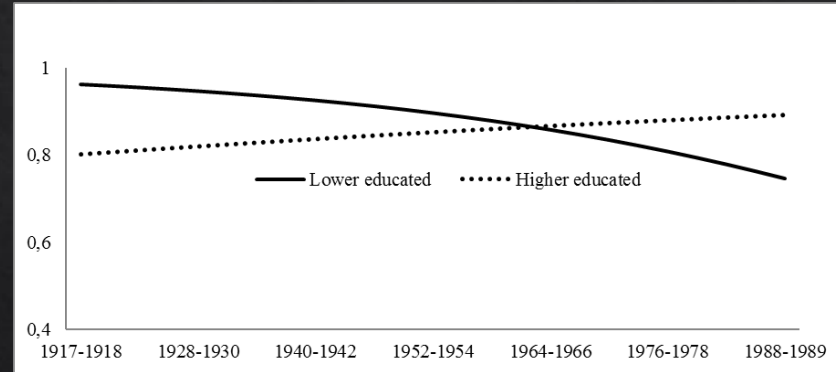
Men

Reversed gender gap in education and allocation in the marriage and labor market

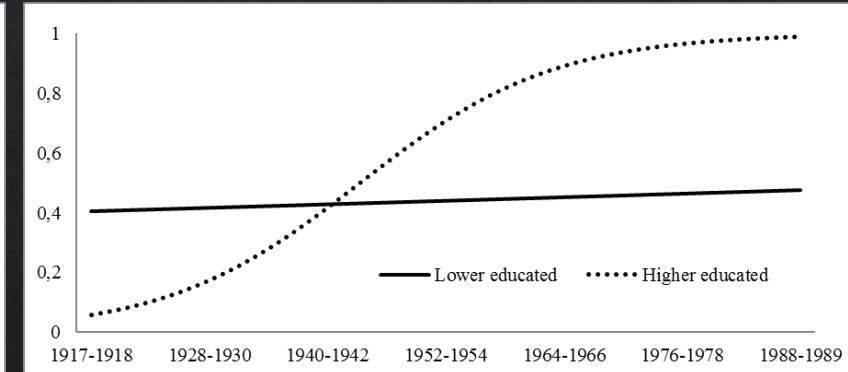
Predicted probability of being **married** (vs. **divorced**)



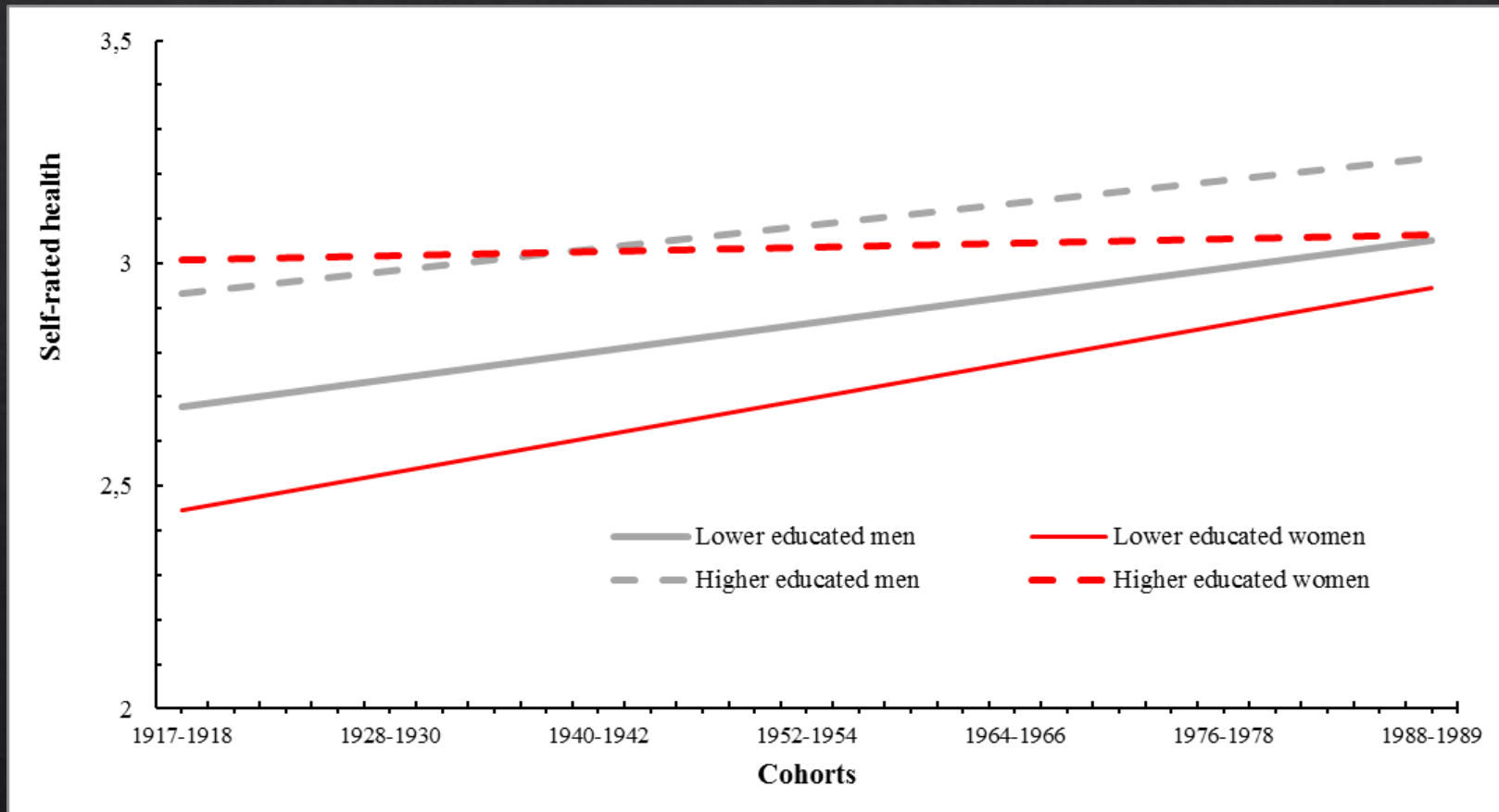
Predicted probability of being **married** (vs. **single**)



Pred. prob. of being **employed** (vs. **homework**)

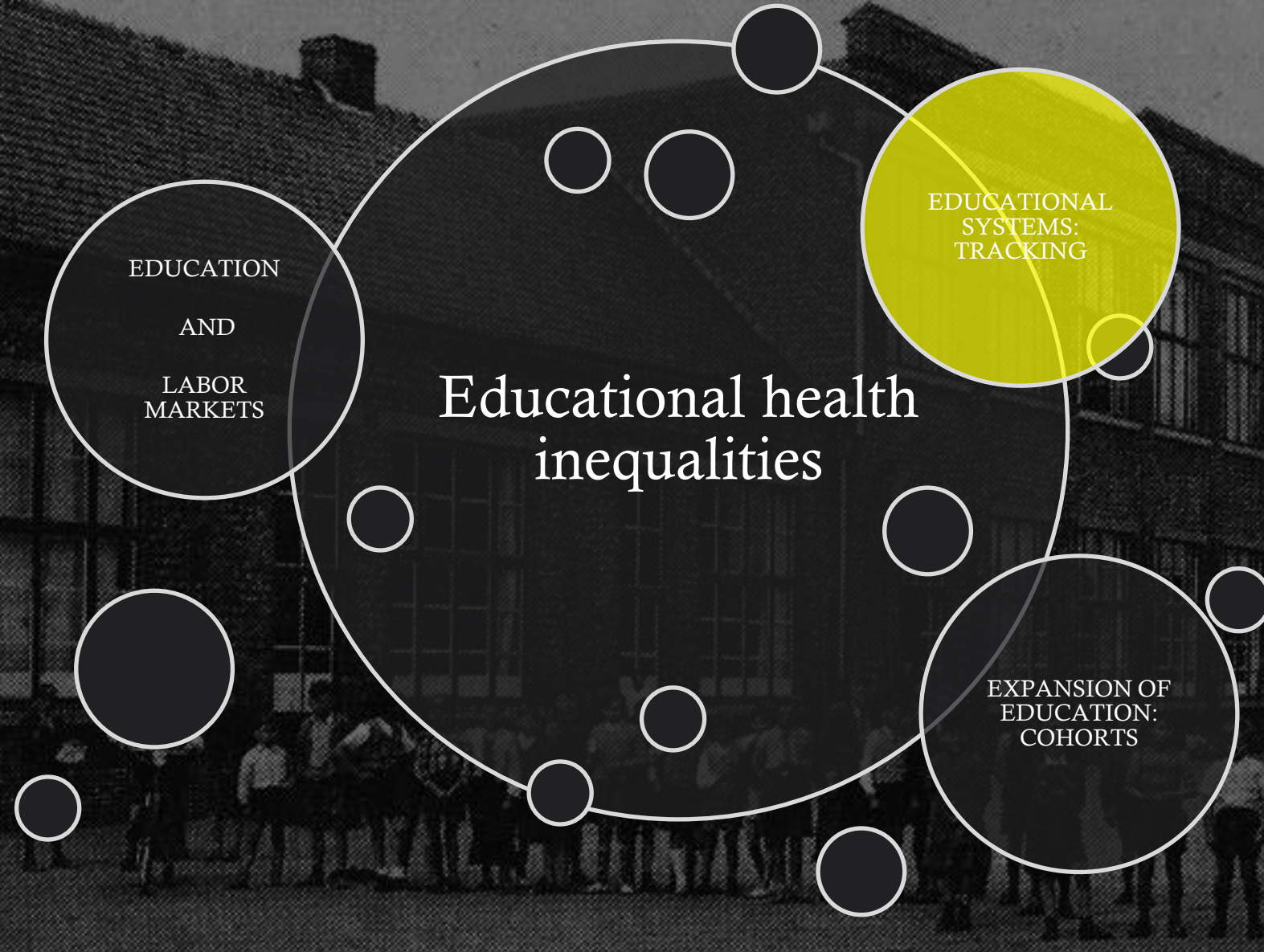


Gendered expansion of education and cohort differences in self-rated health



*From: Delaruelle, K., Buffel, V. & Bracke, P. (2016), The reversed gender gap and the education gradient in health: A cohort perspective, Ghent University: working paper.





CURRICULAR TRACKING

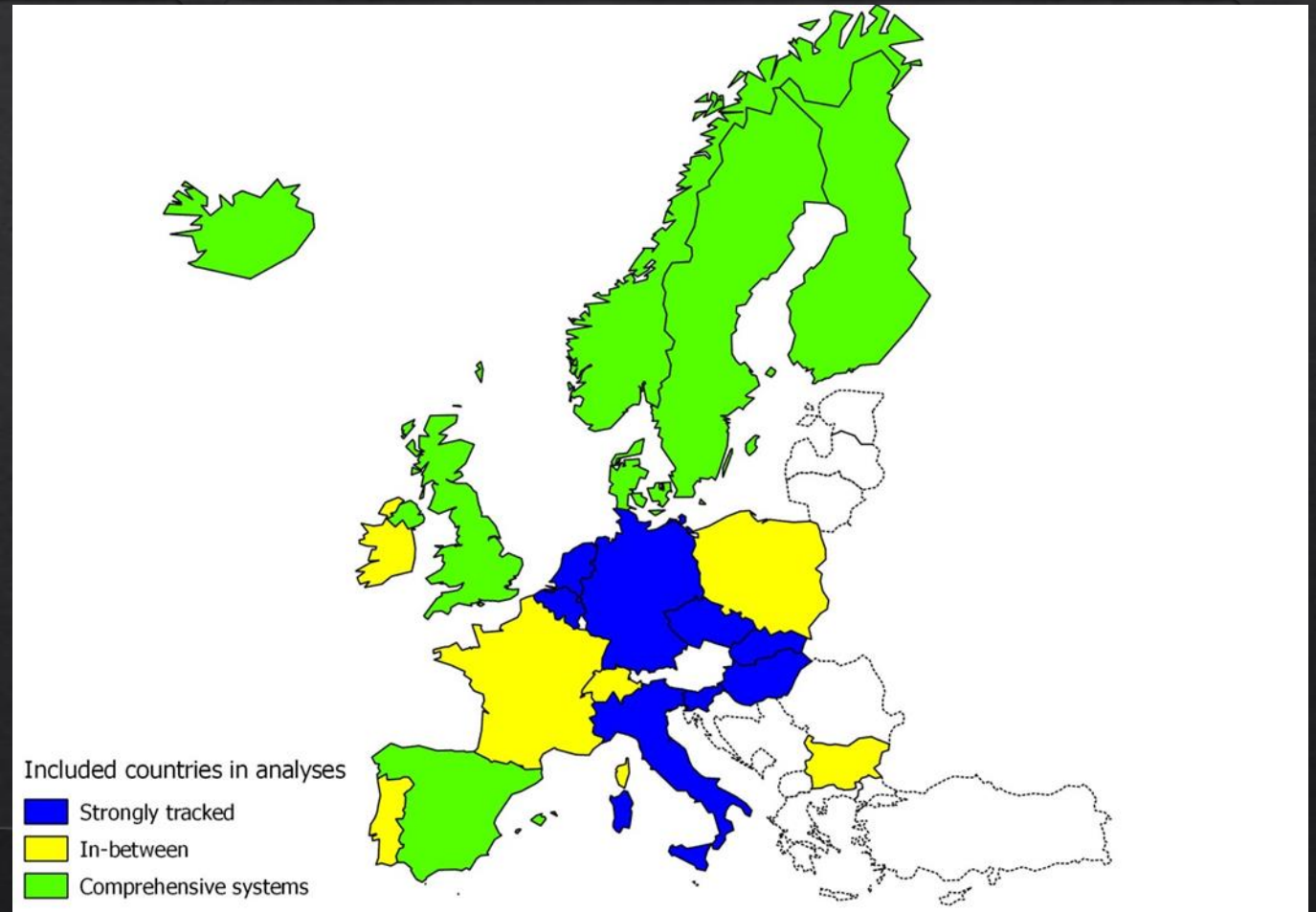
◆ DEFINITION

Between-school tracking refers to “the extent to which students are sorted in separate ability-grouped schools, at which ages this occurs, and how many different schooltypes are offered” (Van de Werfhorst, 2011)

- ◆ MEASUREMENT: Tracking Index: (i) age of first selection (ii) the number of different school tracks available to a 15-year-old student (iii) the length of differentiated curriculum expressed as a proportion of total length of primary and secondary education (Van de Werfhorst, 2011)

Tracking: country differences

DE – Germany	1,79
CZ – Czech Republic	1,67
HU – Hungary	1,3
SK – Slovakia	1,06
BE – Belgium	1,04
NL – Netherlands	0,97
SI – Slovenia	0,76
IT – Italy	0,18
CH – Switzerland	-0,02
PT – Portugal	-0,04
PL – Poland	-0,04
BG – Bulgaria	-0,07
IL – Israel	-0,13
IE – Ireland	-0,13
RU – Russia	-0,25
FR – France	-0,48
ES – Spain	-0,8
IS – Iceland	-0,88
FI – Finland	-0,93
DK – Denmark	-0,93
SE – Sweden	-1,06
NO – Norway	-1,08
GB – United Kingdom	-1,08



School tracking and educational health inequalities

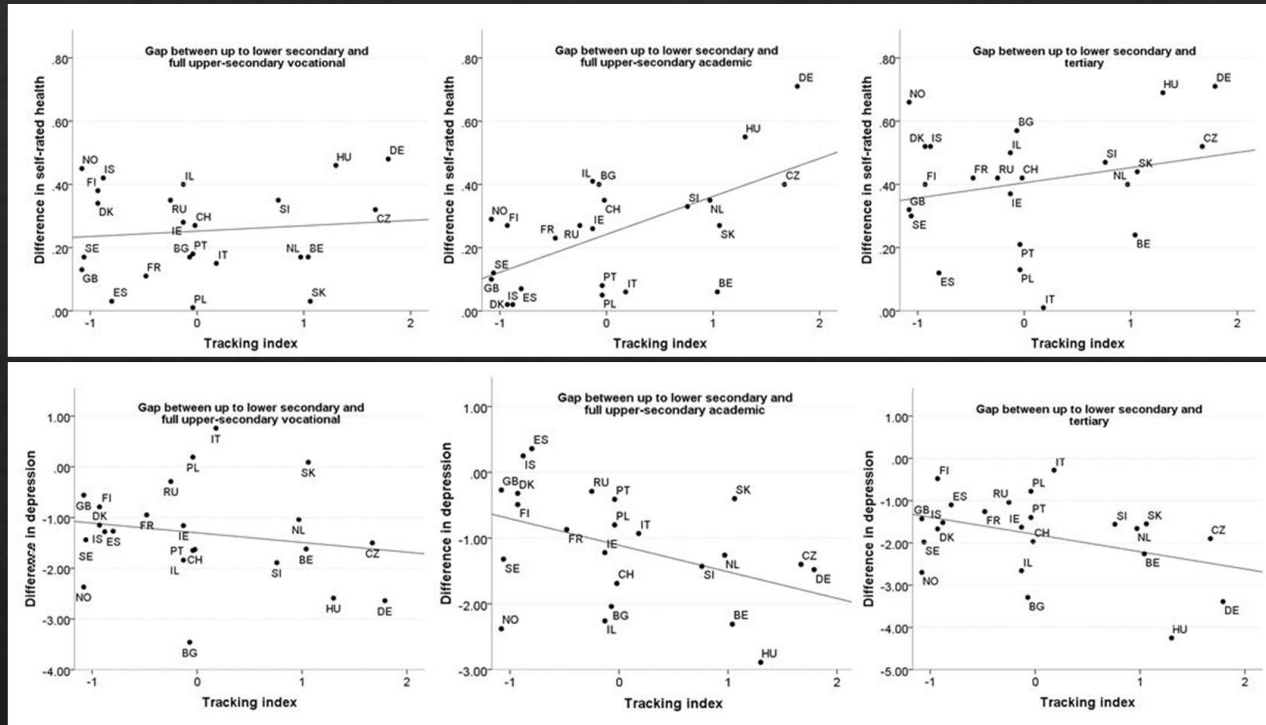
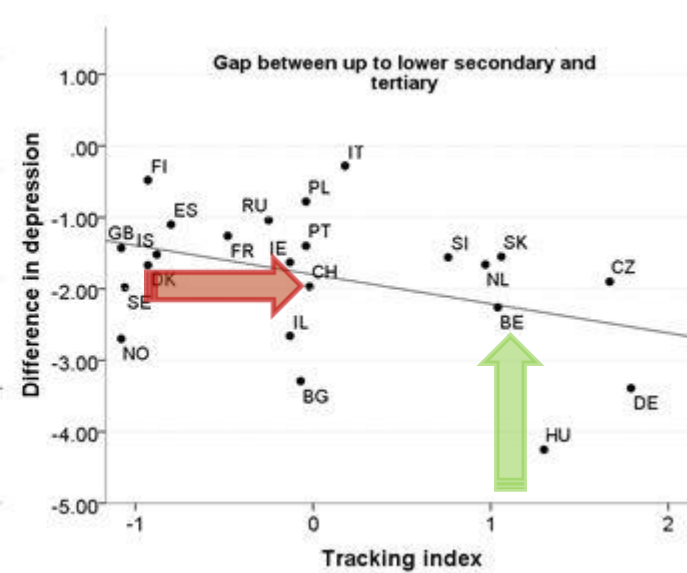
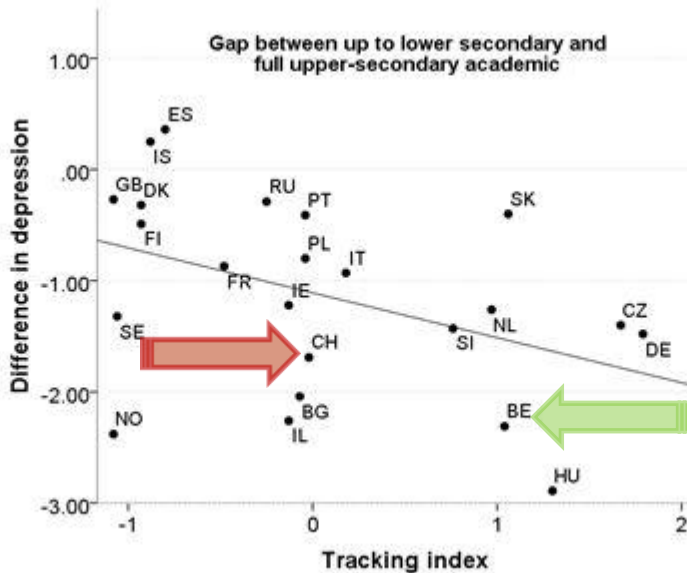
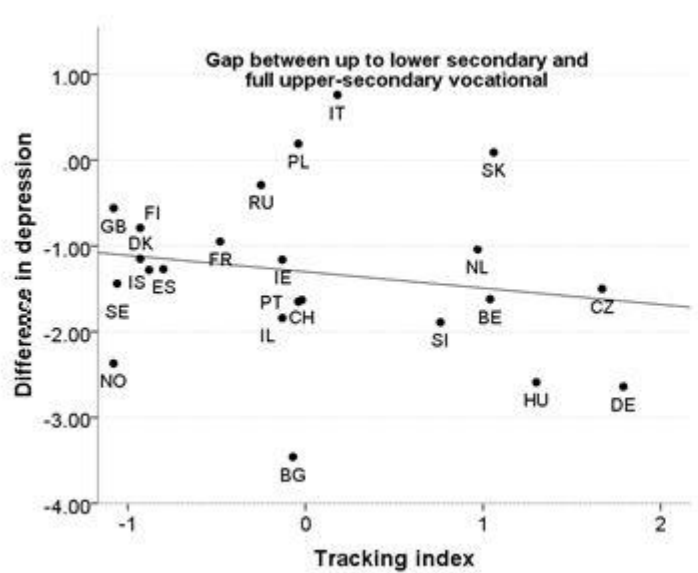
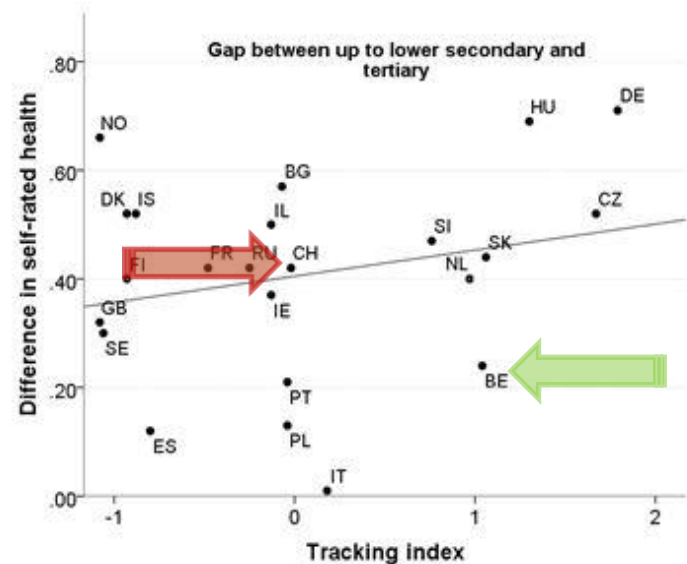
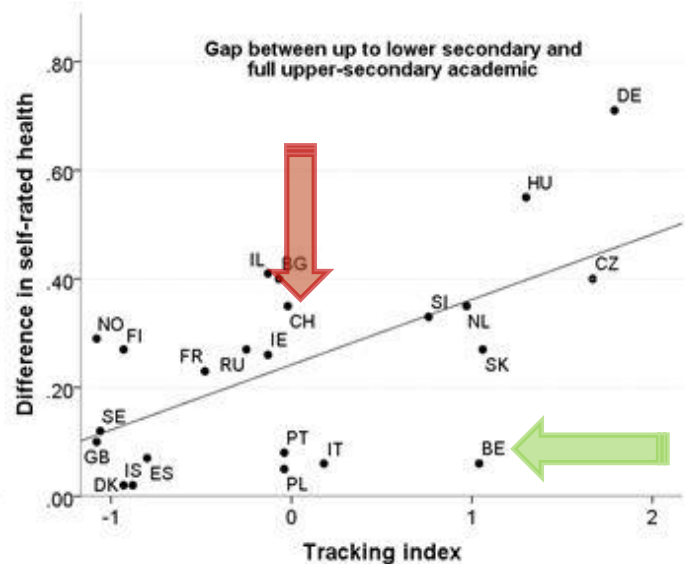
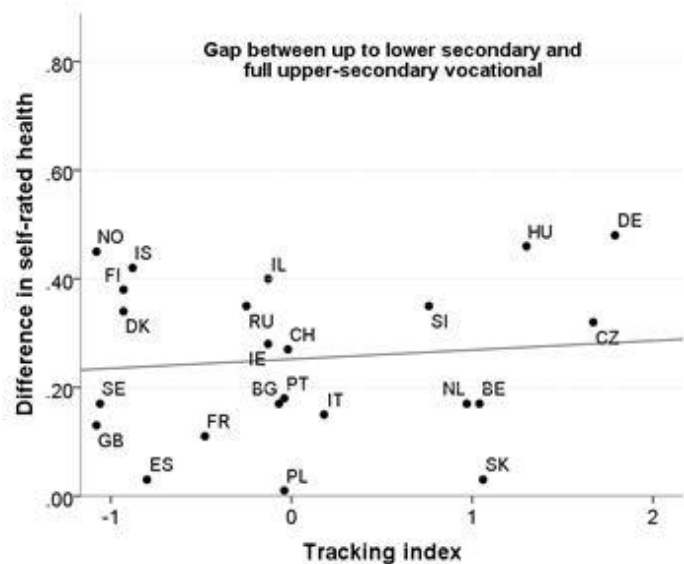


Figure 1. A – Gap in self-rated health between up to lower secondary on the one hand and full upper-secondary vocational/general, and tertiary education on the other by level of educational tracking. B – Gap in depression between up to lower secondary on the one hand and full upper-secondary vocational/general, and tertiary education on the other by level of educational tracking.





Towards institutional theories of population health

- ◆ Sociological attention for the social conditions that allow for health inequalities to emerge
- ◆ Liberate the control variables !
- ◆ All policies can be health policy

A black and white photograph of a wall covered in graffiti. The wall is made of concrete or stone, with a dark horizontal band across the middle. Below the wall is a wooden fence with vertical slats. The graffiti includes names like 'Taylin Brade', 'Hannan', 'Honeyman', and 'HONORMAN'. There are also some numbers and symbols.

Feel free to contact me

Piet.Bracke@UGent.be