

The contribution of health to educational inequalities in exit from paid employment in five European regions ¹

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1. *Supplementary material*
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Table S1. Prevalence of poor health, chronic diseases and limitations in daily activities due to health problems at enrolment among lower-, intermediate-, and higher educated workers in five European regions of a rotating panel (EU-SILC) with a maximum follow-up period of three years between 2005 and 2014.						
	Poor health		Chronic disease		Limitations in daily activities due to health problems	
	(%)	Relative inequality (95%CI)	(%)	Relative inequality (95%CI)	(%)	Relative inequality (95%CI)
Northern region		1.97 (1.80-2.16)		1.14 (1.06-1.23)		1.26 (1.14-1.38)
Lower education	20		27		17	
Intermediate education	16		25		17	
Higher education	10		24		14	
Continental region		2.49 (2.35-2.65)		1.39 (1.32-1.46)		1.90 (1.78-2.02)
Lower education	23		23		18	
Intermediate education	15		20		14	
Higher education	9		17		10	
Southern region		2.63 (2.52-2.76)		1.35 (1.30-1.41)		1.87 (1.77-1.97)
Lower education	23		16		14	
Intermediate education	13		12		9	
Higher education	9		12		7	
Anglo-Saxon region		1.88 (1.69-2.09)		1.27 (1.17-1.37)		1.57 (1.40-1.76)
Lower education	15		24		13	
Intermediate education	12		22		10	
Higher education	8		19		8	
Eastern region		2.04 (1.96-2.12)		1.49 (1.42-1.57)		1.97 (1.85-2.08)
Lower education	44		24		19	
Intermediate education	31		19		13	
Higher education	22		16		10	

Table S2. The proportion of exit from paid employment (all pathways) that can attributed to poor health among lower-, intermediate-, and higher educated workers in five European regions of a rotating panel (EU-SILC) with a maximum follow-up period of three years between 2005 and 2014.

	Exit from paid employment			
	per 1000 person years	Relative inequality (95%CI)	Poor health HR (95%CI)	Population attributable fraction (PAF)
Northern region		1.71 (1.53-1.91)		
Lower education	63.3		2.46 (2.03-2.98)	0.21 (0.16-0.26)
Intermediate education	47.5		2.04 (1.81-2.30)	0.14 (0.11-0.17)
Higher education	37.0		1.81 (1.52-2.16)	0.08 (0.05-0.10)
Continental region		2.74 (2.53-2.96)		
Lower education	66.9		1.77 (1.59-1.98)	0.14 (0.11-0.17)
Intermediate education	43.2		1.82 (1.66-1.99)	0.11 (0.09-0.13)
Higher education	24.4		2.10 (1.80-2.45)	0.09 (0.07-0.11)
Southern region		1.99 (1.91-2.08)		
Lower education	104.4		1.29 (1.22-1.36)	0.06 (0.04-0.07)
Intermediate education	65.9		1.28 (1.19-1.39)	0.03 (0.02-0.04)
Higher education	52.5		1.41 (1.25-1.58)	0.03 (0.02-0.04)
Anglo-Saxon region		2.20 (1.95-2.47)		
Lower education	79.7		2.11 (1.70-2.60)	0.12 (0.08-0.16)
Intermediate education	45.9		1.80 (1.53-2.13)	0.08 (0.05-0.10)
Higher education	36.3		1.83 (1.49-2.26)	0.06 (0.04-0.09)
Eastern region		3.02 (2.85-3.20)		
Lower education	114.8		1.45 (1.33-1.57)	0.15 (0.12-0.18)
Intermediate education	60.5		1.43 (1.37-1.49)	0.12 (0.10-0.13)
Higher education	38.0		1.32 (1.20-1.46)	0.06 (0.04-0.08)

Figure S1 Labour force exit through different pathways due to a chronic disease among lower-, intermediate-, and higher educated workers in five European regions of a rotating panel (EU-SILC) with a maximum follow-up period of three years between 2005 and 2014

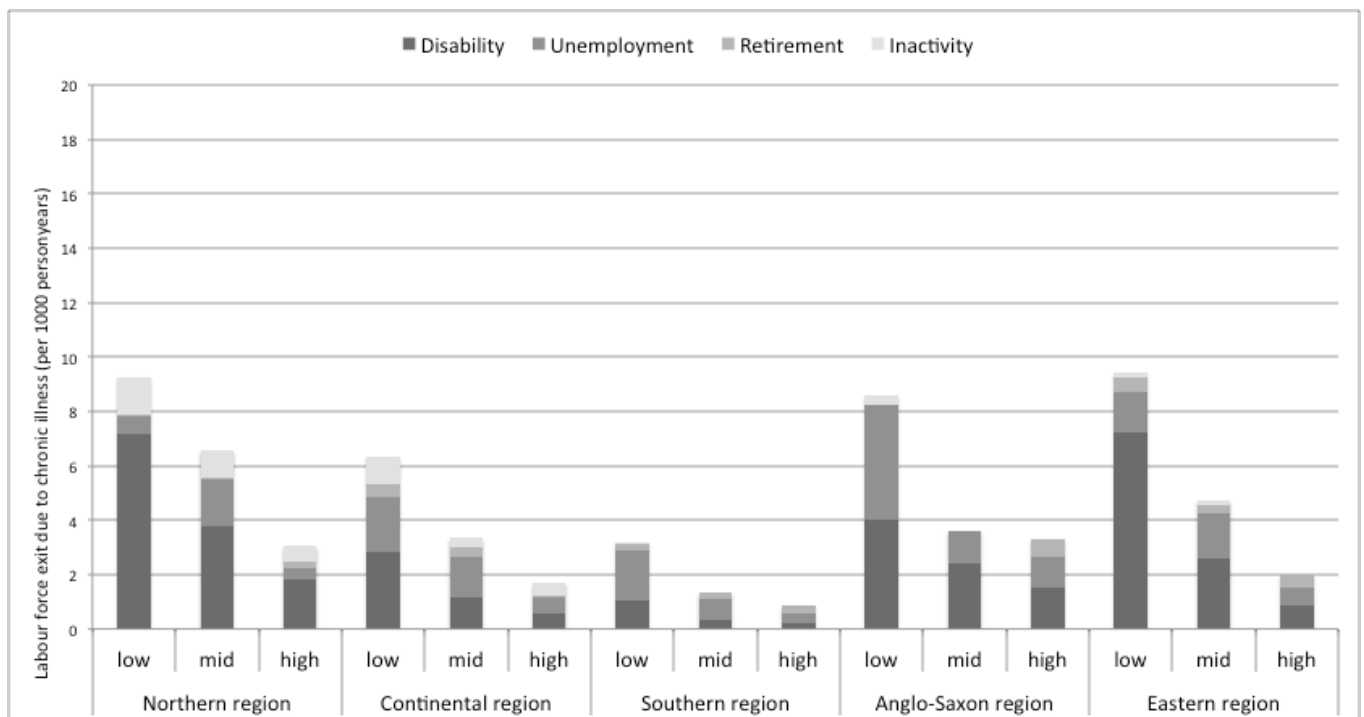


Figure S2 Labour force exit through different pathways due to limitations in daily activities due to health problems among low-, intermediate-, and high educated workers in five European regions of a rotating panel (EU-SILC) with a maximum follow-up period of three years between 2005 and 2014

