

**M1 PUBLIC HEALTH 2021**

**CLASS 3**

# **SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY**

**DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH**



## Census (2015) + Death Rate per 1,000 (2015)

• London:	8,754,710	<b>5.8</b>	• Cardiff:	345,810	<b>7.8</b>
• Birmingham:	1,126,927	<b>7.8</b>	• Belfast:	333,740	<b>9.6</b>
• Glasgow:	603,080	<b>10.5</b>	• Newcastle:	279,534	<b>9</b>
• Manchester:	587,820	<b>6.8</b>	• Aberdeen:	201,470	<b>9.5</b>

(For your information: **Bordeaux: 243,626 7.01**)

- Where are you least likely to grow old? **Glasgow.**
- Can you think of any reasons why this city has the highest mortality rate in the UK?

## Vocabulary in context:

1. inner city      **g)** the area near the centre of a city, especially when associated with social and economic problems. (Text 2)
2. housing estates      **f)** residential areas in which the houses have all been planned and built at the same time. (Text 2)
3. welfare      **d)** financial support given to those who are unemployed or otherwise in need (Text 2)
4. deprived      **h)** suffering a severe and damaging lack of basic material and cultural benefits. (Text 2)
5. development      **c)** the process of converting land to a new purpose by constructing buildings or making use of its resources. (Text 1)
6. The Commonwealth      **e)** financial support given to those who are unemployed or otherwise in need (Text 2)
7. smog      **b)** fog or haze intensified by smoke or other atmospheric pollutants. (Text 1)
8. outbreak      **a)** a sudden occurrence of something unwelcome, such as war or disease. (Text 2)

## **Give examples for the following determinants of health:**

a)Biology and genetics: **sex and age**

b)Individual behaviour: **alcohol use, injection drug use (needles), unprotected sex, smoking**

c)Social environment: **discrimination, income, and gender**

d)Physical environment: **where a person lives and crowding conditions**

e)Health services **access to quality health care and having or not having health insurance.**

**Watch the introduction and understand what the figures you hear/see correspond to :  
Life expectancy in Glasgow.**

Number	Corresponds to
<b>54</b>	<b>1911 life expectancy for a woman</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>1911 life expectancy for men</b>
<b>77.7</b>	<b>Today for men</b>
<b>81.9</b>	<b>Today for women</b>

2) Keep watching and fill in the gaps in the summary below.

The richest part of Glasgow is located in the West end. In this rich neighborhood, men's life expectancy is 79 years. Further down the street it rises to 80 years. But if you keep going half a mile, life expectancy for men drops by about 5 years. Go another half a mile and you have dropped 15 years. If you keep going in that direction you get to the poorer parts of the city where things are very bad.

**3) How do the factors below impact your lifespan ? Complete the table deciding if they increase/decrease it and by how many years. How is it explained ?**

Factor	+	-	why?
Professional work	3 years		Worn down by arduous work + bad thoughts about yourself (low
Unskilled labour		4 years	
Moderate drinking	1 year		
Heavy drinking		3 years	It includes former heavy drinkers who have damaged their liver
No drinking		1 year	
smoking		4 years	
No smoking (ever)	3 years		
Stopping smoking	4 years (if you've never smoked : 7)		
Eating fruit and vegetables once a	1 year		
Being over 5 foot 10 (men)	1 year		
Under 5 foot 8 (men)		1 year	
Homeless in a	12		
Homeless on the street	3 years	25 years	Worn down by arduous work + bad thoughts about yourself



**HOMework FOR  
NEXT WEEK**

- ➡ In pairs:
- ➡ Prepare 2 slides comparing 2 countries of your choice (preferably on same continent)
- ➡ Prepare a spoken commentary of your slides

## Social determinants of health, comparing 2 countries of your choice

➡ **2 Slides maximum + bring your own computer!**