



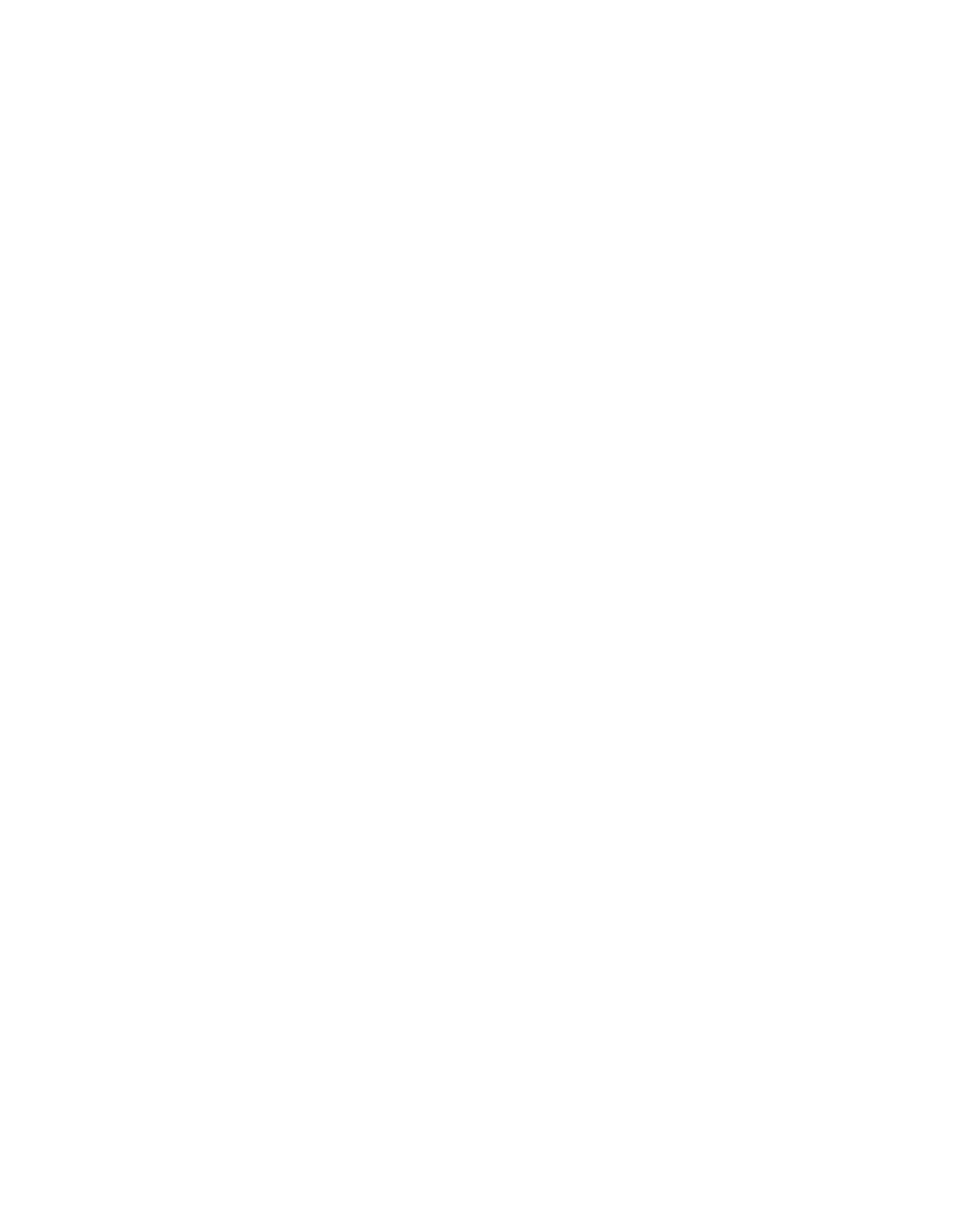
European
Commission

HEALTH EQUITY PILOT PROJECT

Sweden

Profile of socio-economic inequalities in alcohol, nutrition and physical activity





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SUMMARY

This report compares socio-economic inequalities relating to alcohol, nutrition and physical activity in Sweden with gradients for the European Union as a whole.

To set this in context, life expectancy in Sweden is slightly greater than that in the EU as a whole for both men and women – differences of two and less than one year of life, respectively. Differences in healthy life expectancy are substantially larger – around nine years more than the EU figure for both men and women. There are substantial income inequalities in Sweden, by level of educational attainment, and life expectancy is related to educational attainment – a five year difference among males and a three year difference among females.

There are steep gradients in self perceived health by education - differences are greater than for the EU as a whole for women and similar to the EU as a whole for men; gradients by income are steeper than for the EU as a whole for both men and women. Gradients in long term illness are steeper than those for the EU as a whole by education for women and by income for both males and females. Self-reported diabetes varies more by education among women than it does among men, but both gradients are less than those for the EU as a whole.

Some of the differences in health and behaviours that lead to these differences are apparent from early in life. There are gradients in obesity and pre-obesity among women at ages 15 to 44, the principal reproductive ages, slightly steeper than for the EU as a whole for obesity but less steep than the EU as a whole for pre-obesity. There is also a steep gradient in infant mortality by education. At ages four to seven, there are gradients in obesity for both boys and girls by level of mother's educational attainment and a gradient in pre-obesity among boys. At ages 11 to 15, girls from high family affluence groups are more likely to consume fruit daily than those in low ones. Both boys and girls in these groups are more likely to report daily physical exercise and less likely to be overweight.

At ages 15 to 16, male students with mothers with low levels of educational attainment are more likely than others to have drunk or binge drink in the last month, drunk in their lifetimes, got drunk at age 14 or less and drunk at age 12 or less. Female students with mothers with low levels of educational attainment are more likely to have engaged in binge drinking in the last month, got drunk at age 14 or less or drunk at age 12 or less than others. In each case, the differences are much greater than for the EU as a whole.

Among adults, men and women with tertiary education are more likely than others to consume vegetables daily than others and the difference is larger than that for the EU as a whole. For women there is a similar pattern in daily fruit consumption. Physical activity outside work increases with increased levels of educational attainment, for both men and women, with similar gradients to those for the EU as a whole. In work physical activity decreases with increased levels of educational attainment more sharply than for the EU as a whole. Among

men and women, those with tertiary education are less likely than others to be pre-obese or obese. The difference in male pre-obesity is greater than for the EU as a whole, while all other differences are smaller than for the EU as a whole.

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the data that are available to compare socio-economic inequalities relating to alcohol, nutrition and physical activity in Sweden with gradients for the European Union as a whole.

It is based solely **on data sources harmonised across Member States, available on or before April 2018**, from data bases such as Eurostat and WHO European Health Information Gateway. All graphs and tables presented in this report relate **solely to data for Sweden**.

Inequalities in life chances, behaviours and their health outcomes begin at the earliest stages in life, through intergenerational transmission, and accumulate across the life-course¹. This observation provides two guiding principles for the structure of this report. First, the presentation of results is ordered according to the stages of the life course – from conditions in the womb through to adult behaviours. Second, both to reflect differentials that are established early in life and to achieve the greatest level of comparability, level of educational attainment is used as the principle measure of socio-economic variation in this report². Other indicators, such as family affluence or income are used where this significantly extends the range of analyses possible.

¹ World Health Organization (2013) Review of Social Determinants of Health and the Health Divide in the WHO European Region: final report of a consortium chaired by Michael Marmot. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.

² Mackenbach, J.P. (2016), [*Health Inequalities in Europe*](#), Erasmus University Publishing, Rotterdam

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The average population of Sweden during 2017 was 10 million, two percent of the figure for the European Union (EU) as a whole. Half of the population was aged under 40.8 years – the comparable figure for the EU was 42.8 years. Net migration was 11.9 per 1,000 population (2.4 for the EU as a whole). In terms of age dependency, the number aged under 15 or 65 and over was 59.7 percent of the figure for age 15 to 64 - the comparable figure for the EU was 53.9 per cent.

In 2016, life expectancy at birth was 80.6 years for males and 84.1 years for females – a gender gap of 3.5 years. Comparable figures for the EU were 78.2, 83.6 and 5.4 years. The comparable figures for healthy life years in Sweden were 73.0, 73.3 and 0.3 years (i.e. women stayed healthier for slightly longer than men in Sweden) and 63.5, 64.2 and 0.7 years for the EU. These figures meant that men in Sweden could expect to spend 7.6 years in ill-health and women 10.8 years – a difference of 3.2 years. The comparable figures for the EU were 14.7 and 19.4 years – a difference of 4.7 years.

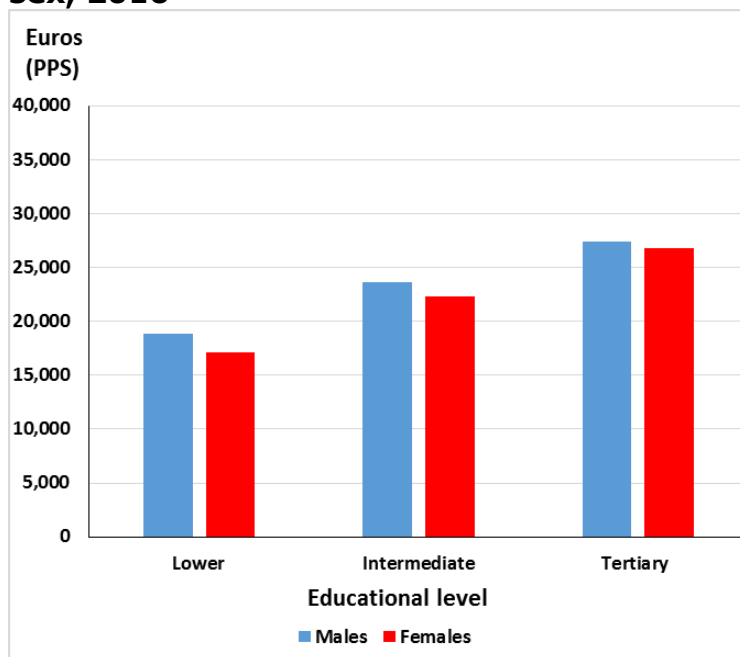
INCOME INEQUALITY

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

In terms of income inequality, the Gini coefficient was 27.6 for Sweden compared to 30.8 for the EU. The fifth of the population with the highest incomes received 4.3 times the income of the lowest fifth – the ratio across the EU was 5.2.

Both equivalised mean and median income per household increased with level of educational attainment in 2016. Average equivalised household income was around 8,600 Euros higher for men with tertiary education than for those with lower levels of educational attainment. For women of this age the difference was around 9,700 Euros. The comparable differences in median income were 7,100 and 9,100 Euros, respectively.

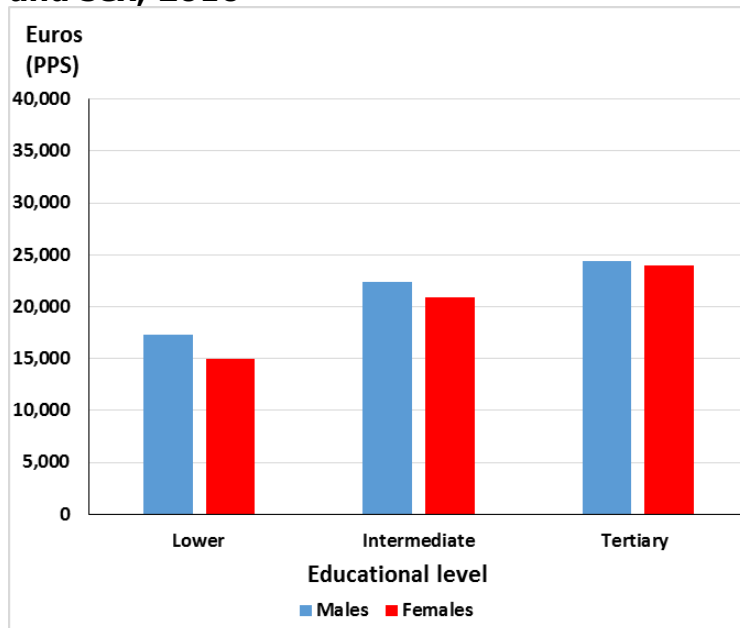
Equivalised mean income (pps) by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE
 No figures are available for the EU as a whole.

Equivalised median income (pps) by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE
 No figures are available for the EU as a whole.

INEQUALITIES IN BEHAVIOURS AND OUTCOMES

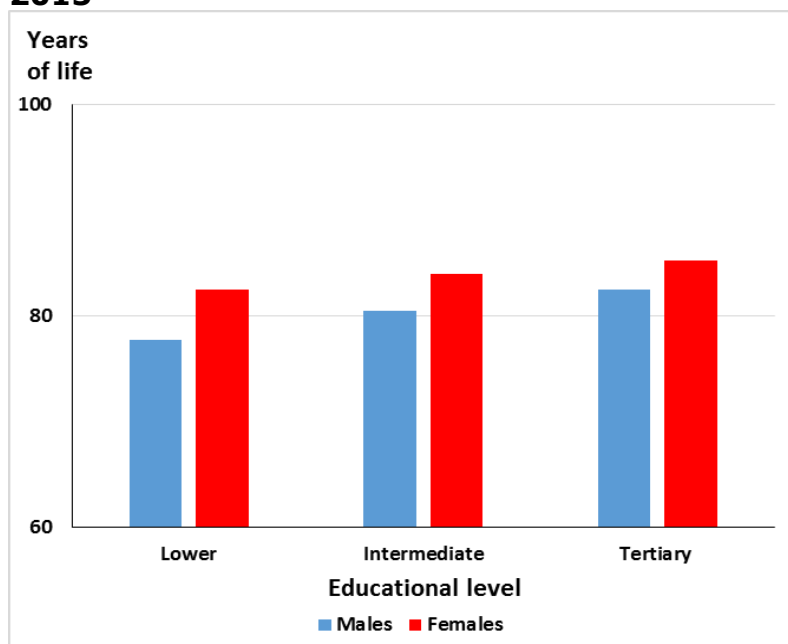
HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

LIFE EXPECTANCY

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The data suggest there are clear social gradients in life expectancy for both men and women in Sweden. Life expectancy at birth increases with increased level of educational attainment. There are five and three year gaps for men and women, respectively, between the least and most educated. The social gradients are less steep than in the majority of other EU countries for which data are available.

Life expectancy at birth by age, sex and educational attainment level, 2015



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

No figures are available for the EU as a whole. Only 16 Member States report these data to Eurostat, of which three are for earlier years than 2015. In all these 16 Member States there are social gradients in life expectancy by educational attainment.

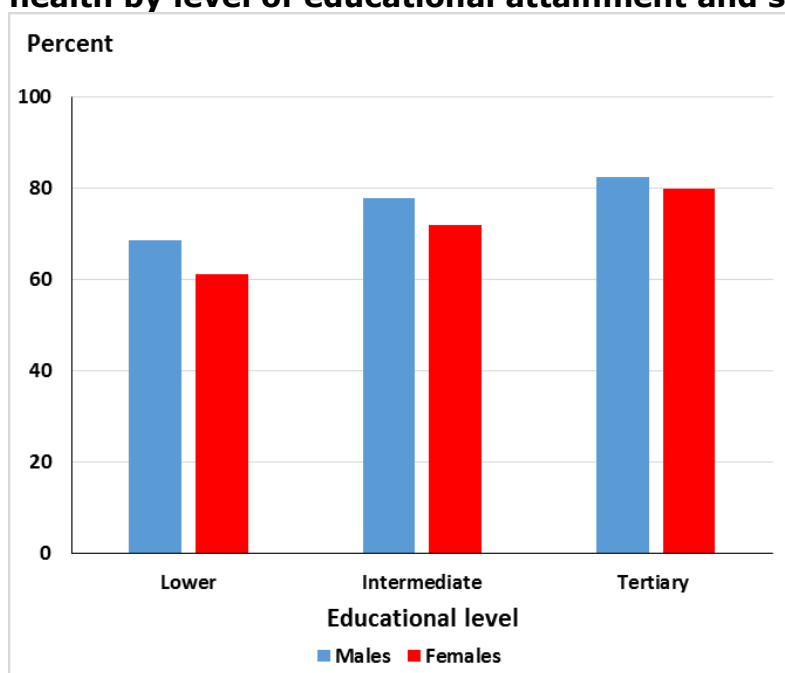
SELF PERCEIVED HEALTH

(a) By educational attainment

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The data suggest there are clear social gradients in self-perception of good or very good health for both men and women in Sweden by level of educational attainment. Self-reported health of the least educated men is 14 percentage points less than the most educated. For Swedish women, the gradient is slightly steeper and there is a gap of 19 percentage points.

Age standardised percentage with good or very good self-perceived health by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

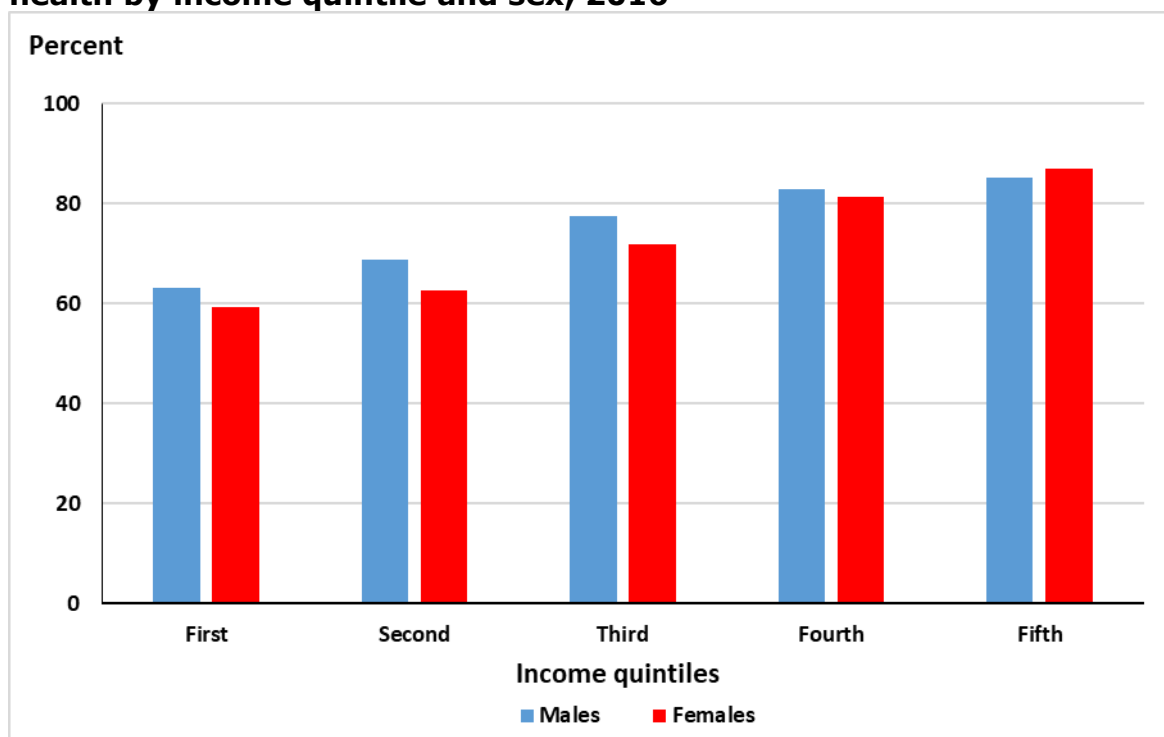
The data suggest there is a clear social gradient in self-perception of good or very good health in the EU as a whole. Self-reported health of the least educated men is 14 percentage points less than the most educated. For women, the gradient is slightly steeper with a gap of 16 percentage points.

(b) By income

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The data suggest there are clear social gradients in self-perception of good or very good health among both men and women in Sweden by income quintile. Self-reported health of men in the lowest income quintile is 22 percentage points less than those in the top income quintile. For Swedish women, the gradient is steeper and there is a gap of 28 percentage points.

Age standardised percentage with good or very good self-perceived health by income quintile and sex, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

The data suggest there is a clear social gradient in self-perception of good or very good health in the EU as a whole. Self-reported health of men in the lowest income quintile is 18 percentage points less than for those in the highest income quintile. For women, the gradient is similar with a gap of 19 percentage points.

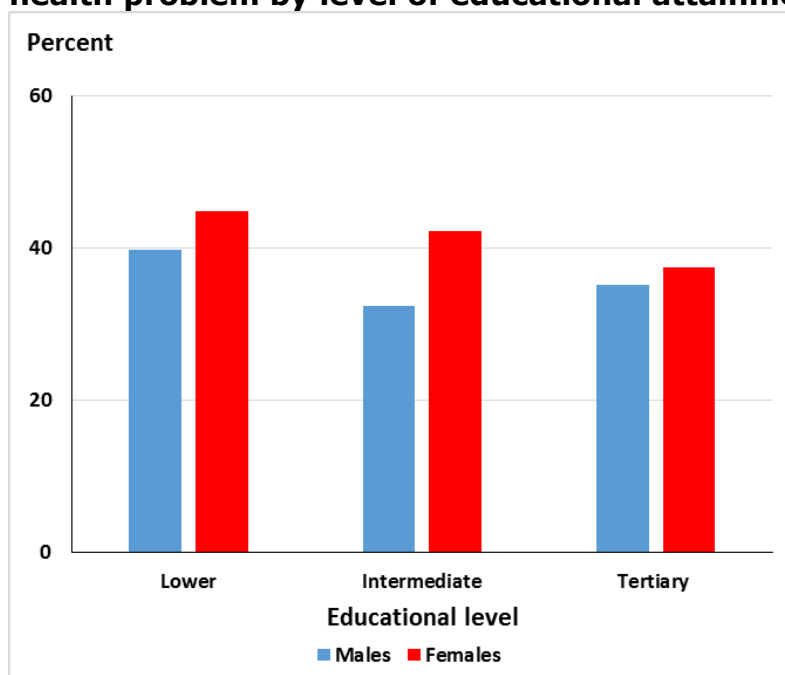
LONGSTANDING ILLNESS OR HEALTH PROBLEMS

(a) By educational attainment

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The data suggest there is a clear social gradient for females in reporting a long-standing illness or health problem in Sweden by level of educational attainment. Women with tertiary education are seven percentage points less likely to report a long-standing illness or health problem than those with lower levels of educational attainment. For men, those with intermediate level education are less likely than others to report a long-standing illness or health problem.

Age standardised percentage reporting a long-standing illness or health problem by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

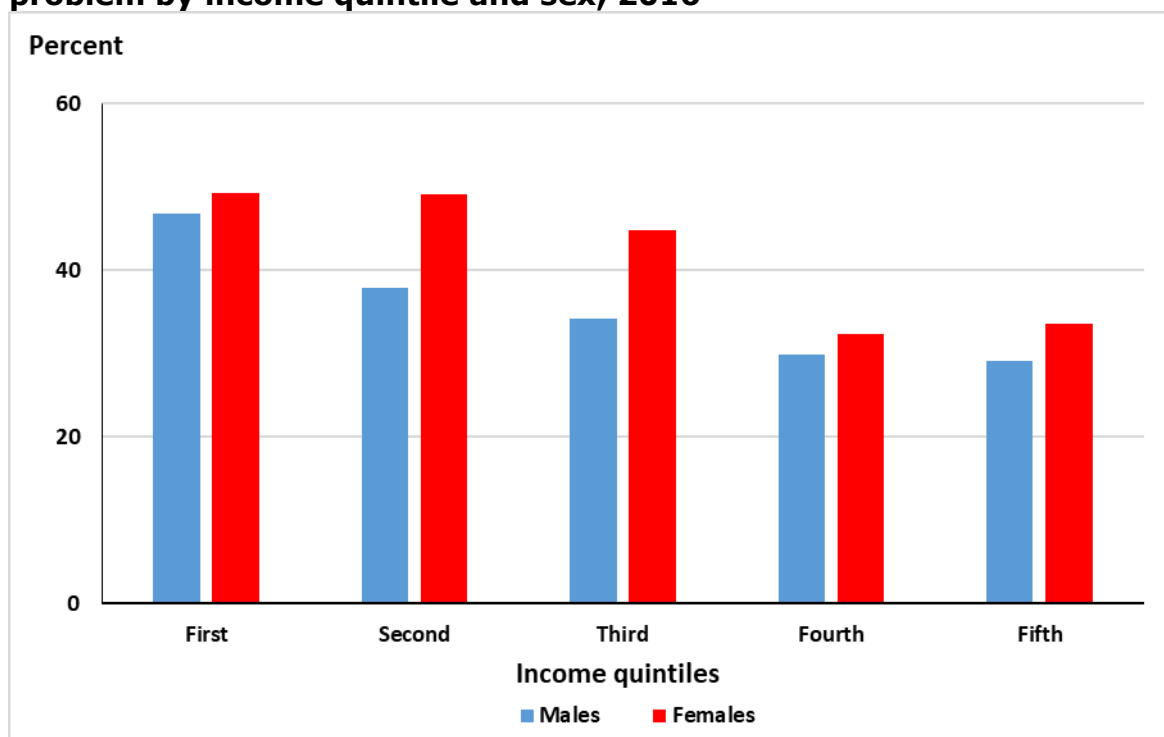
The data suggest that those with tertiary education are much less likely to report a long-standing illness or health problem than those with less educational attainment in the EU as a whole. Reporting of long-standing ill-health is four percentage points lower for the most educated men than for the least educated. For women, the gap is five percentage points.

(b) By income

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The data suggest there is a clear social gradient in reporting a long-standing illness or health problem by men in Sweden by income quintile. Self-reported long-standing illness or health problems by men in the lowest income quintile is 18 percentage points greater than for those in the top income quintile. Among women, the gradient is less clear. However, those in the two lowest income quintiles have similar, high rates of reporting long-standing illness or health problems and, conversely, those in the top two income quintiles have similar, but markedly lower levels of reporting - representing a gap of 16 percentage points between the top and bottom.

Age standardised percentage reporting a long-standing illness or health problem by income quintile and sex, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

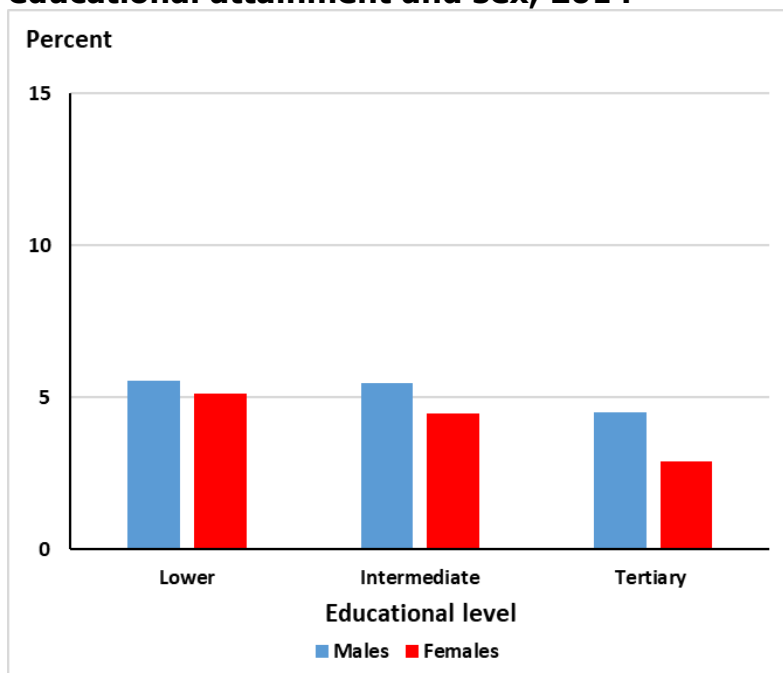
The data suggest there is a clear social gradient in reporting a long-standing illness or health problem in the EU as a whole. Self-reported long-standing ill-health in the lowest income quintile is 11 percentage points higher than for those in the highest income quintile, for both men and women.

SELF REPORTING OF DIABETES

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The data suggest there are social gradients in self-reporting of diabetes in Finland by level of educational attainment. Self-reported diabetes among the least educated men is one percentage points greater than for the most educated. For women, the gradient is slightly steeper with a gap of two percentage points.

Age standardised percentage reporting diabetes by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

The data suggest that those with tertiary education are less likely to report having diabetes than those with less educational attainment in the EU as a whole. Reporting of diabetes is three percentage points lower for the most educated men than for the least educated. For women, the gap is four percentage points.

LIFECOURSE

A) LIFECOURSE STAGE - A GOOD START IN LIFE

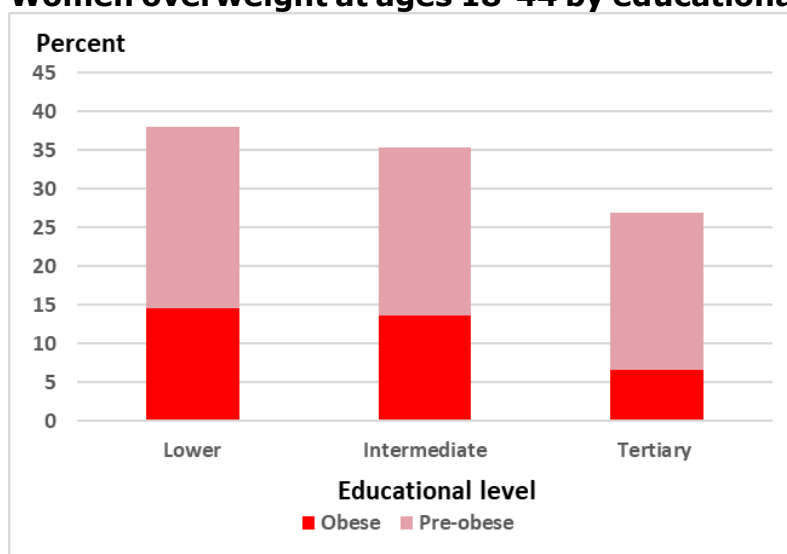
The events at which a good start in life needs to be established include pre-conception, conception, pregnancy and birth, the first thousand days, pre-school and primary education.

WOMEN OVERWEIGHT AT FERTILE AGES 18 TO 44

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Among overweight adults (BMI of 25 or more), the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) separately identifies the proportions obese (BMI of 30 or more) from those who are not (i.e. pre-obese with BMI of at least 25 but less than 30). Among women at ages 18 to 44 in Sweden, the data suggest that both obesity and pre-obesity decrease with increased levels of educational attainment. Prevalence of obesity is considerably lower among those with tertiary education than others.

Women overweight at ages 18-44 by educational attainment level, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

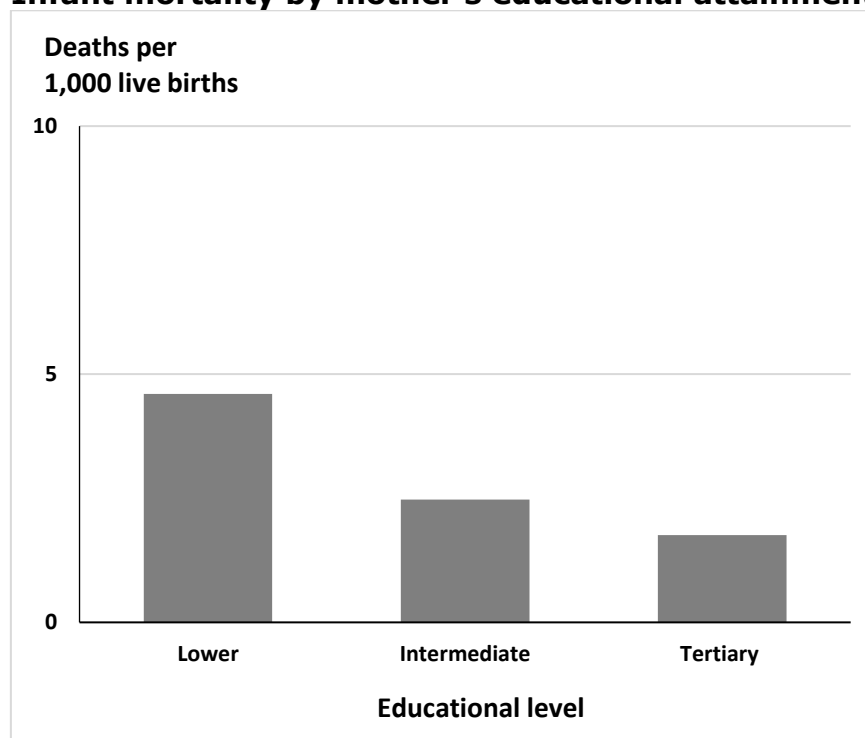
For the EU as a whole, there is a social gradient in both pre-obesity and obesity among women aged 18 to 44. Among those with lower levels of educational attainment, 24.1 percent are pre-obese. This figure falls to 17.6 per cent among those with tertiary education. The comparable figures for obesity are 14.3 and 7.7 per cent.

INFANT MORTALITY

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

In Sweden, there is a clear social gradient in infant mortality by mother's educational status - infant mortality rates decrease as level of educational attainment increase.

Infant mortality by mother's educational attainment level, 2016



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

A similar social gradient occurs across all but one of the other eight countries in the EU for which data are available.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DURING PREGNANCY

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

BREAST FEEDING AND COMPLIMENTARY FEEDING

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SALT CONSUMPTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SATURATED FAT CONSUMPTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

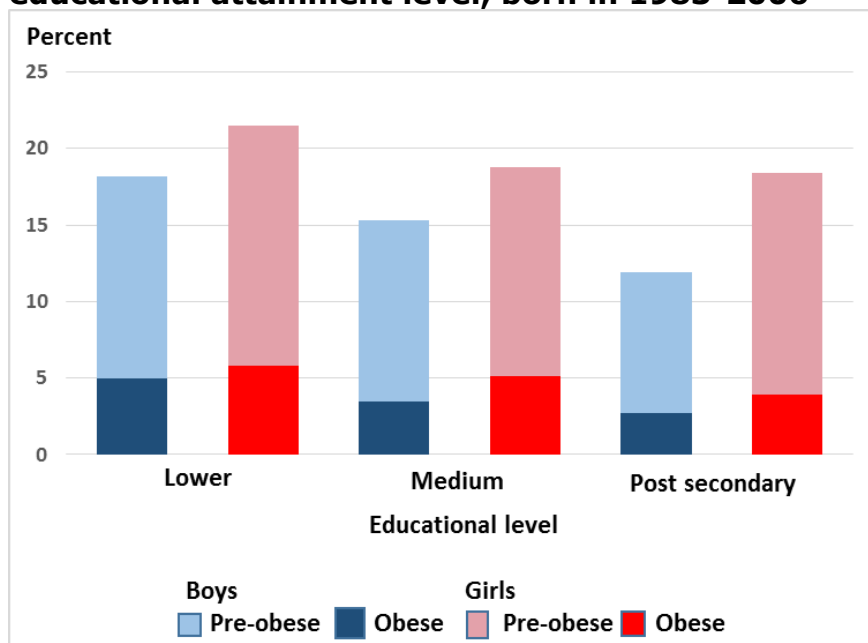
No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

OVERWEIGHT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

In Sweden, the research carried out by Ruiz at al., shows a social gradient in both obesity (BMI equivalent of 30 or more at age 18) and pre-obesity (BMI equivalent of ≥ 25 but < 30 at age 18) among boys at ages four to seven - prevalence of both decreases with level of maternal educational attainment. For girls at these ages, there is also a gradient in obesity. There is no consistent pattern in pre-obesity among girls at these ages.

Children overweight at ages four to seven by sex and mother's educational attainment level, born in 1983-2006



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

In the majority of the nine countries in the EU for which data are available, at ages four to seven, children whose mothers attained post-secondary education are less likely to be either obese or pre-obese than those whose mothers have lower levels of educational attainment.

B) LIFECOURSE STAGE - AGES 11 TO 15

The Health Behaviour of School Age Children (HBSC) survey 2013/2014 is the principal source of information at ages 11 to 15. To derive their Family Affluence Scale (FAS) the survey used a six-item assessment of common material assets or activities. Responses were scored and summed to form a summary score.

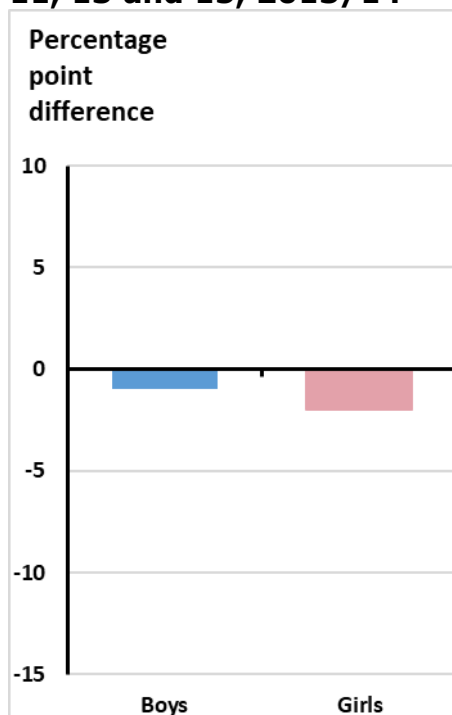
Additional information is available from ESPAD on alcohol consumption and is presented in the next section.

SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES AT AGES 11 TO 15

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The HBSC data show no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of daily consumption of soft-drinks between low and high family affluence groups for boys and girls at ages 11 to 15 in Sweden.

Percentage point difference in prevalence of drinking soft-drinks at least once a day between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

The HBSC survey does not provide estimates for the EU as a whole. However, soft drink consumption is significantly related to low family affluence for girls in nearly half of EU countries for which these data are available. For boys, the pattern differs between EU countries with few countries showing significant differences.

SALT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 11 TO 15

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SATURATED FAT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 11 TO 15

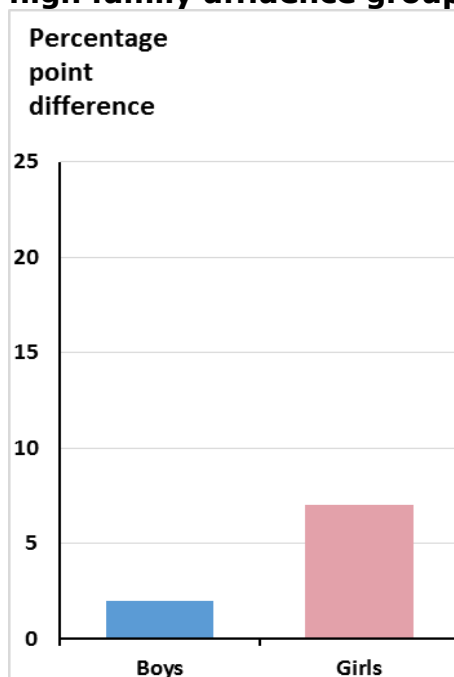
No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

FRUIT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 11 TO 15

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The HBSC data suggest that daily fruit consumption is more common in high family affluence groups than in low family affluence groups in Sweden at ages 11 to 15. There is a seven percentage point difference for girls. The smaller difference for boys is not statistically significant.

Percentage point difference in daily fruit consumption between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

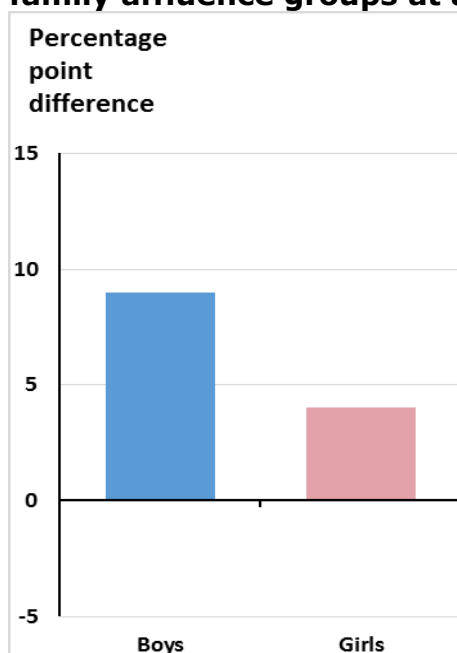
The HBSC survey does not provide estimates for the EU as a whole. However, fruit consumption is significantly related to family affluence across most EU countries for which these data are available.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT AGES 11 TO 15

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The HBSC data suggest that daily physical activity is more common in high family affluence groups than in low family affluence groups in Sweden at ages 11 to 15. There are nine and four percentage point difference for boys and girls, respectively.

Percentage point difference in prevalence of reporting at least one hour of moderate or vigorous physical activity daily, between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

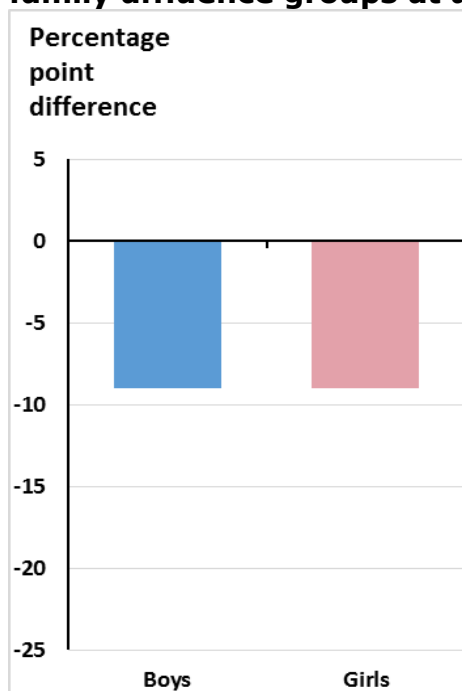
The HBSC survey does not provide estimates for the EU as a whole. However, physical activity is significantly related to family affluence in around half of EU countries for which these data are available. In these countries it is more common among both boys and girls in high family affluence groups than in low ones.

OVERWEIGHT AT AGES 11 TO 15

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Among children aged 11 to 15 in Sweden the HBSC data suggests that children from low family affluence groups are more likely to be overweight than those in high family affluence groups. For both boys and girls, there are nine percentage point differences between family affluence groups.

Percentage point difference in those overweight between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

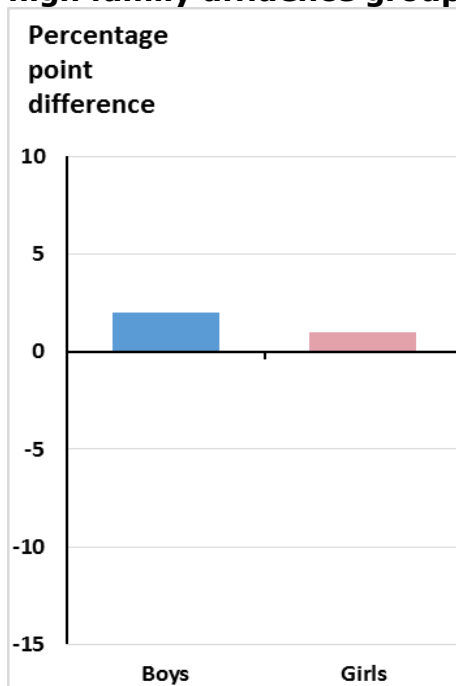
The HBSC survey does not provide estimates for the EU as a whole. However, being overweight is significantly related to family affluence across most EU countries for which these data are available.

WEEKLY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT AGES 11 TO 15

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The HBSC data show no statistically significant differences in weekly use of alcohol between low and high family affluence groups for boys and girls at ages 11 to 15 in Sweden.

Percentage point difference in weekly use of alcohol between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, 2013/14



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

The HBSC survey does not provide estimates for the EU as a whole. Weekly alcohol consumption is not significantly related to family affluence in the majority of EU countries for which these data are available.

C) LIFECOURSE STAGE - AGES 15 TO 24

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REPORTED AT AGES 15 AND 16

The main purpose of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) project is to collect comparable data on substance use among 15 to 16 year- old students in as many European countries as possible. The target group consists of students who turn 16 during the year of data collection, which in 2011 meant students born in 1995. The surveys are conducted in schools in the participating country, during the same period of time and using a common methodology.

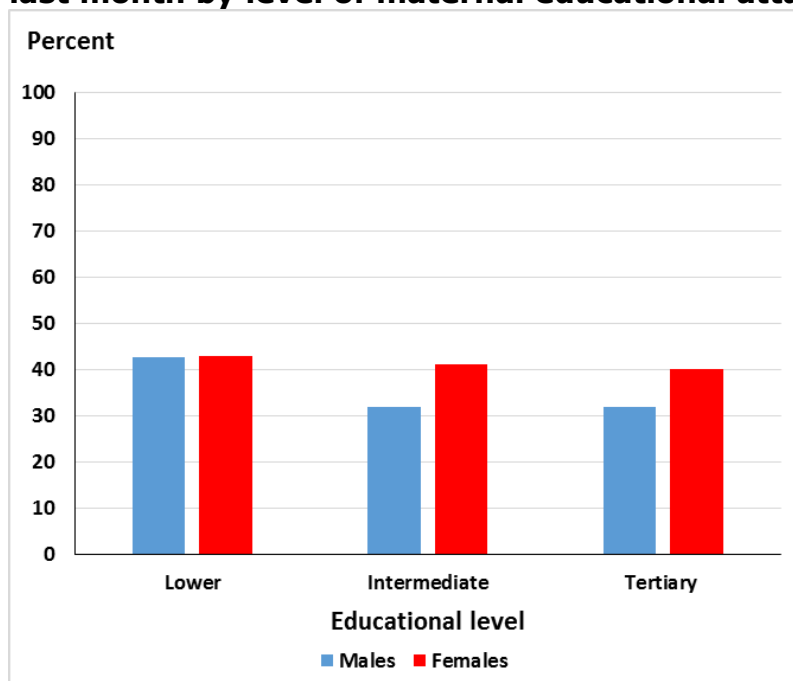
The ESPAD survey was not conducted in all EU member States in 2011 – no ESPAD data are available for Austria, Germany, Luxembourg and Spain for 2011. However, it did cover 23 Member States as well as Flanders (in Belgium). It is therefore possible to compare figures for Sweden to the average for all survey participants in the EU.

DRANK ALCOHOL IN THE LAST MONTH

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The percentage of female students aged 15 to 16 years in Sweden who drank alcohol in the preceding month differed little by level of maternal educational attainment. Among male students aged 15 to 16 years, the percentage who drank alcohol in the preceding month was greater for those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment than it was among others.

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who drank alcohol in the last month by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

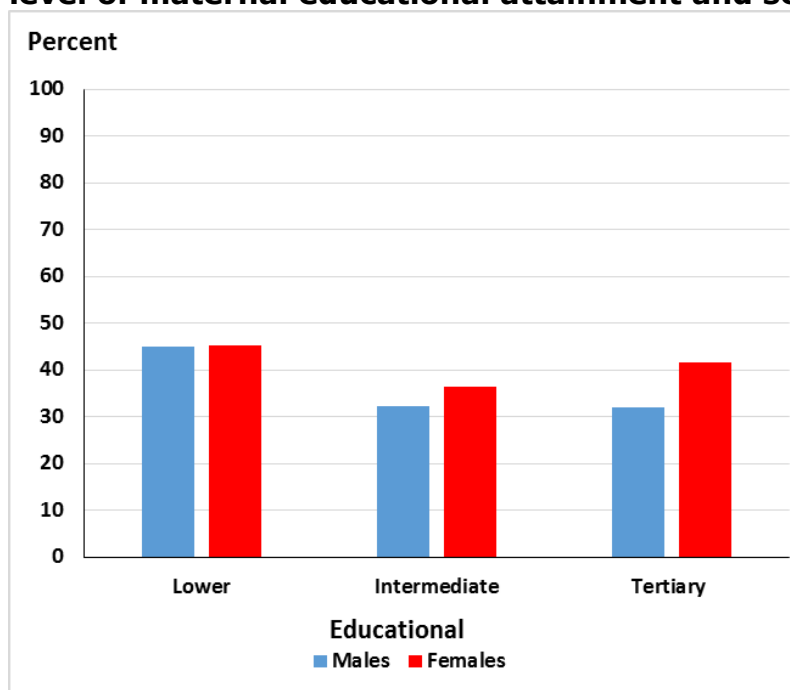
For both males and females, the percentage of participating EU students aged 15 to 16 years who drank alcohol in the preceding month was least among those whose mothers had a lower level of educational attainment.

DRUNK IN LIFETIME

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Among male students aged 15 to 16 years in Sweden, the percentage who had ever been drunk in their lifetime was greater for those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment than others. Among females, those whose mothers had intermediate levels of maternal educational attainment were less likely to have ever been drunk than others.

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who had ever been drunk by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

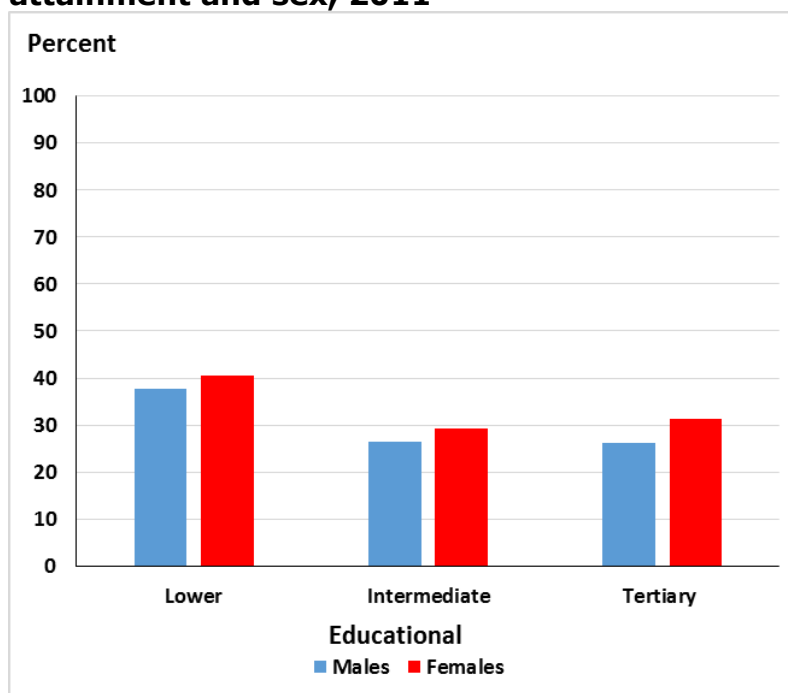
The percentage of participating EU students aged 15 to 16 years who had ever been drunk in their lifetime differed little by level of maternal educational attainment. For both males and females, it was slightly greater for those whose mothers had intermediate levels of educational attainment and slightly lower for those whose mothers had a tertiary education.

HEAVY DRINKING IN THE LAST MONTH

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The percentage of both male and female students in Sweden aged 15 to 16 years who had five or more drinks on one occasion in the previous month was greater among those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment than it was among others.

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who drank heavily on at least one occasion in the last month by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

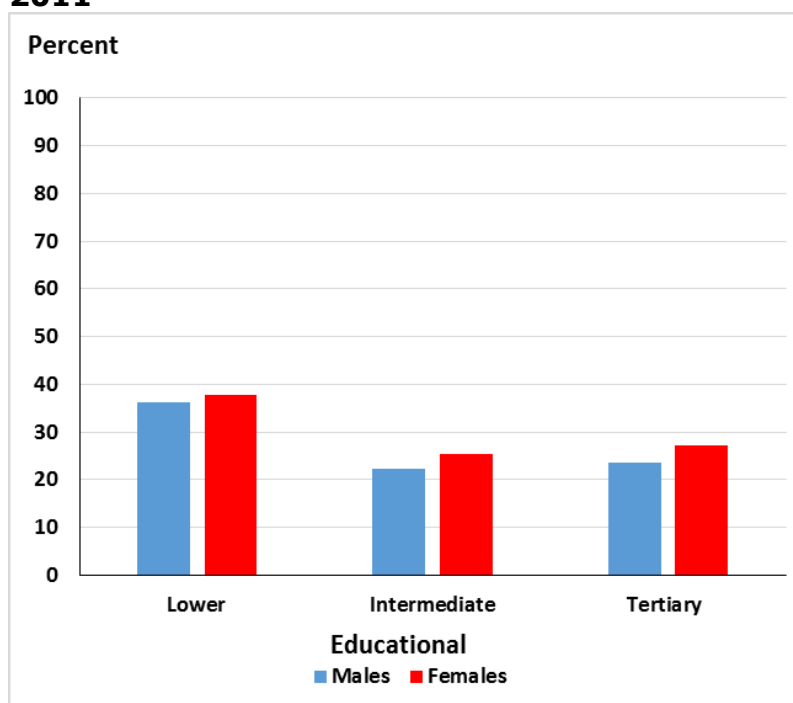
The percentage of participating EU students aged 15 to 16 years who had five or more drinks on one occasion in the previous month decreased with increased level of maternal educational attainment, with a six percentage point difference between lower levels of maternal educational attainment and tertiary education for both males and females.

GOT DRUNK AT AGE 14 OR LESS

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

The percentage of both male and female students in Sweden aged 15 to 16 years who got drunk at age 14 or less was greater among those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment than it was among others.

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who had ever been drunk at age 14 or less by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

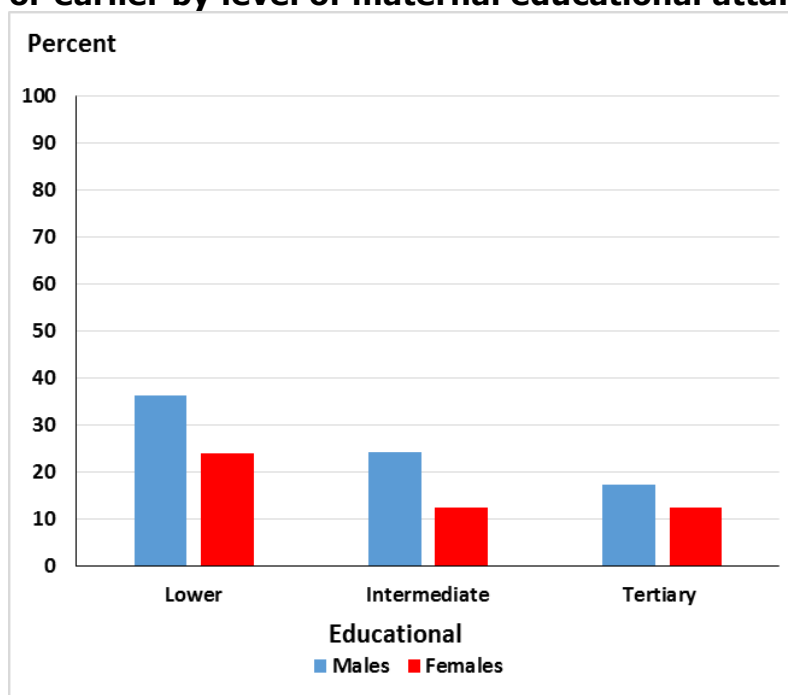
The percentage of participating EU students aged 15 to 16 years who got drunk at age 14 or less differed little by level of maternal educational attainment for both males and females. For both males and females, it was slightly greater for those whose mothers had intermediate levels of educational attainment and slightly lower for those whose mothers had a tertiary education.

FIRST DRANK ALCOHOL AT AGE 12 OR EARLIER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

There is a clear social gradient in the percentage of male students aged 15 to 16 years in Sweden who first drank alcohol at age 12 or earlier. The percentage who had done so decreases with increasing levels of maternal educational attainment. There is a 19 percentage points difference between those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment and those with tertiary education. Among females at these ages, the percentage who first drank alcohol at age 12 or earlier was greater among those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment than it was among others.

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who drank alcohol at age 12 or earlier by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

The percentage of participating EU students aged 15 to 16 years who had first drunk alcohol at age 12 or less decreased with increased level of maternal educational attainment. Among males and females, it was five and six percentage points, respectively, lower among those whose mothers had a tertiary education than among those whose mothers had lower levels of educational attainment.

DIET AND EXERCISE AT AGES 15 TO 24

The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) is the principal source of information at ages 15 and over. The survey consists of four modules on health status, health care use, health determinants and socio-economic background variables. EHIS targets the population aged at least 15 and living in private households.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION AT AGES 15 TO 24

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SALT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 15 TO 24

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SATURATED FAT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 15 TO 24

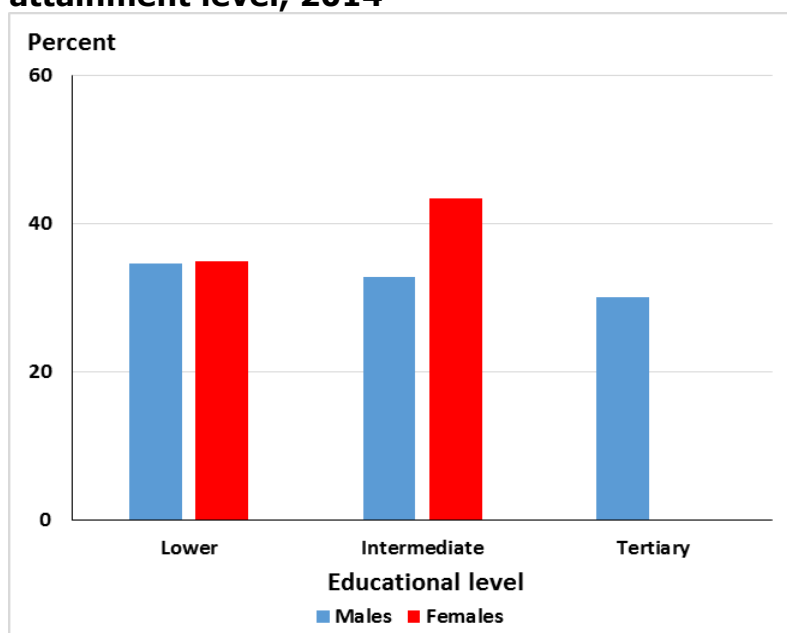
No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

FRUIT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 15 TO 24

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Data from EHIS suggest that the percentage of men at ages 15 to 24 in Sweden who consume fruit at least daily decreases with level of educational attainment (although many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of education). Among women at these ages, the proportion consuming fruit at least daily is higher among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment than among those with lower levels of educational attainment.

Fruit consumption at least daily at ages 15 to 24 by sex and educational attainment level, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

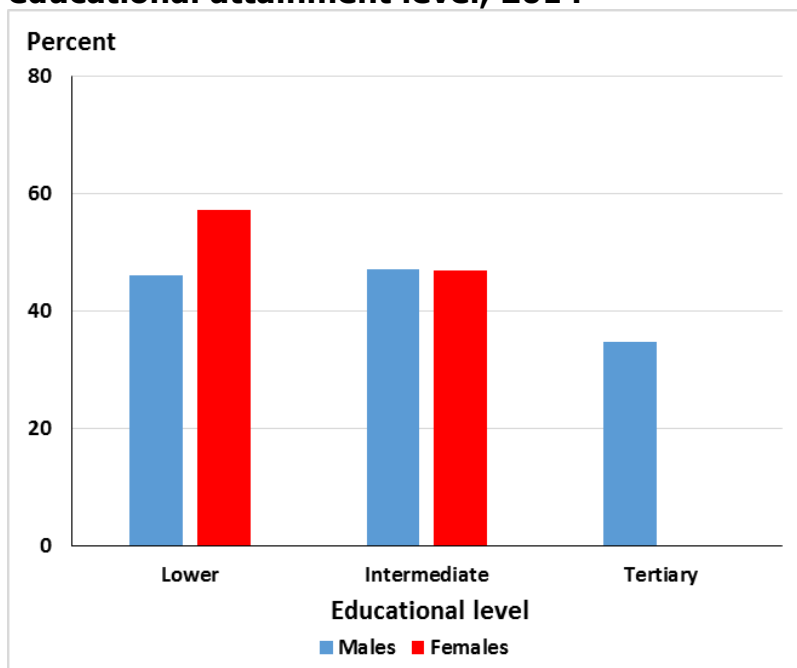
Data from EHIS for the EU as a whole suggest that there are consistent gradients in vegetable consumption among young men and women aged 15 to 24, with those who attained a tertiary level of education most likely to eat fruit at least daily. However, many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of educational attainment.

VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION AT AGES 15 TO 24

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Based on EHIS data, among men aged 15 to 24 in Sweden, daily vegetable consumption is least common in those with a tertiary education (although many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of education). For women at these ages, the proportion consuming vegetables at least daily is higher among those with lower levels of educational attainment than among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment.

Vegetable consumption at least daily at ages 15 to 24 by sex and educational attainment level, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

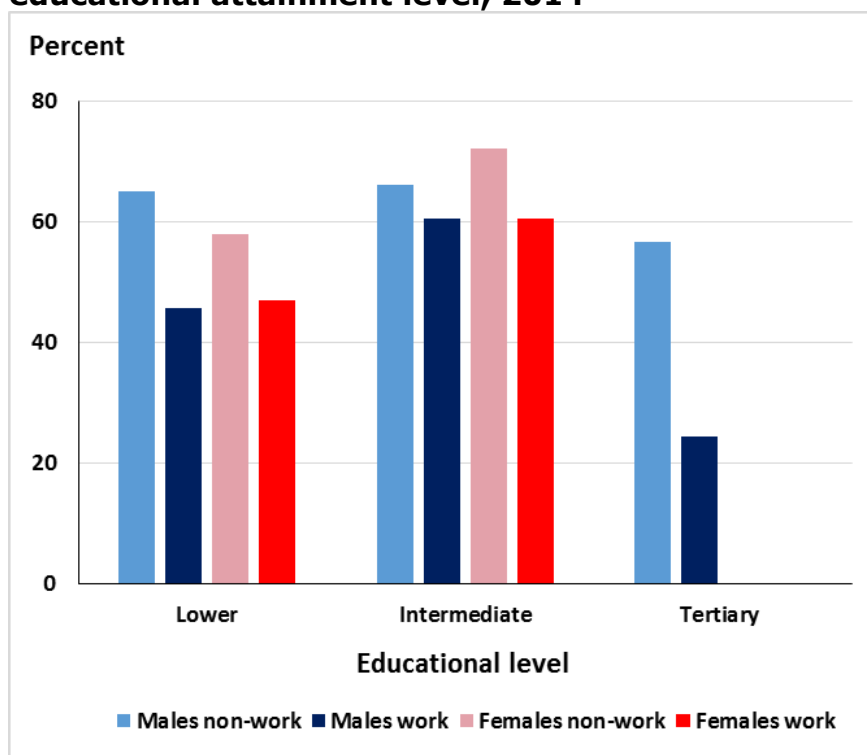
Data from EHIS for the EU as a whole suggest that there are consistent gradients in vegetable consumption among young men and women aged 15 to 24, with those who attained a tertiary level of education most likely to eat fruit at least daily. However, many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of educational attainment.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT AGES 15 TO 24

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

EHIS data suggest that, for both men and women in Sweden at ages 15 to 24, physical activity in and outside work is most common among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment (although many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of education). For men at these ages, physical activity in and outside work is least common among those with tertiary education.

Work and non-work related physical activity at ages 15 to 24 by sex and educational attainment level, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

Physical activity recorded in EHIS shows no clear relationship between in-work physical activity and educational attainment level, at ages 15 to 24 across the EU as a whole. Those with intermediate levels of educational attainment are most likely to engage in moderate or heavy physical activity in-work and those with lower levels of attainment least likely to do so. Physical activity outside work is more common among young men with lower levels of educational attainment than among those with intermediate levels. For young women, the highest levels are among those who had attained a tertiary level of education at this age.

Physical activity outside work similarly shows no clear relationship with educational attainment level, at ages 15 to 24 across the EU as a whole. Those with intermediate levels of educational attainment are least likely to engage in significant physical activity outside work at these ages.

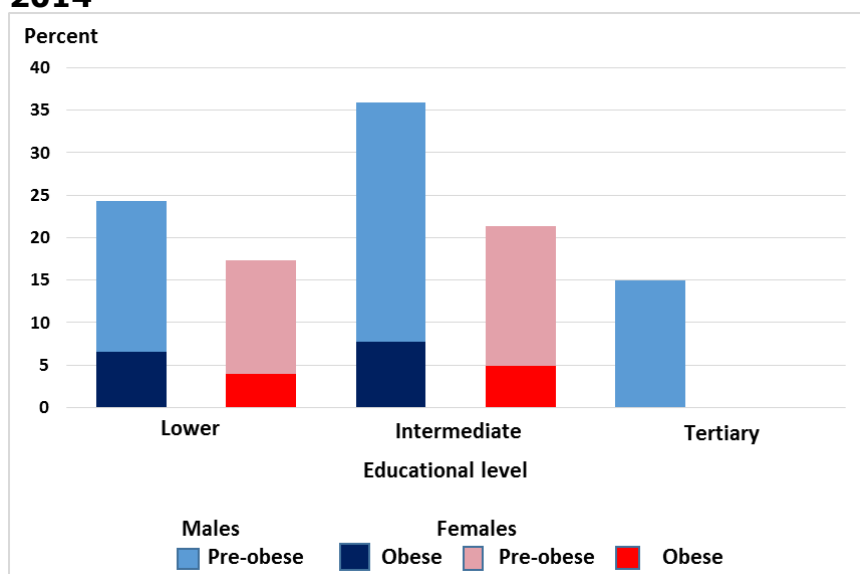
Many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of educational attainment.

OVERWEIGHT AT AGES 15 TO 24

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

EHIS data show that, at ages 15 to 24 in Sweden, rates of both obesity (equivalent to BMI of at least 30 at age 19) and pre-obesity (equivalent to BMI of at least 25 but less than 30 at age 19) are highest for both men and women among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment (although many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of education). For men at these ages, rates are lowest for those with tertiary education.

Overweight at ages 15 to 24 by sex and educational attainment level, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

In the EU as a whole, at ages 15 to 24, EHIS data suggest that both pre-obesity (equivalent to BMI of at least 25 but less than 30 at age 19) and obesity (equivalent to BMI of 30 or more at age 19) are generally more common among young men and women with intermediate levels of educational attainment than at other levels of attainment. Many in this age group will not have attained their final lifetime level of education.

D) LIFECOURSE STAGE - ADULT BEHAVIOUR

SUGAR CONSUMPTION IN ADULTS

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SALT CONSUMPTION IN ADULTS

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

SATURATED FAT CONSUMPTION IN ADULTS

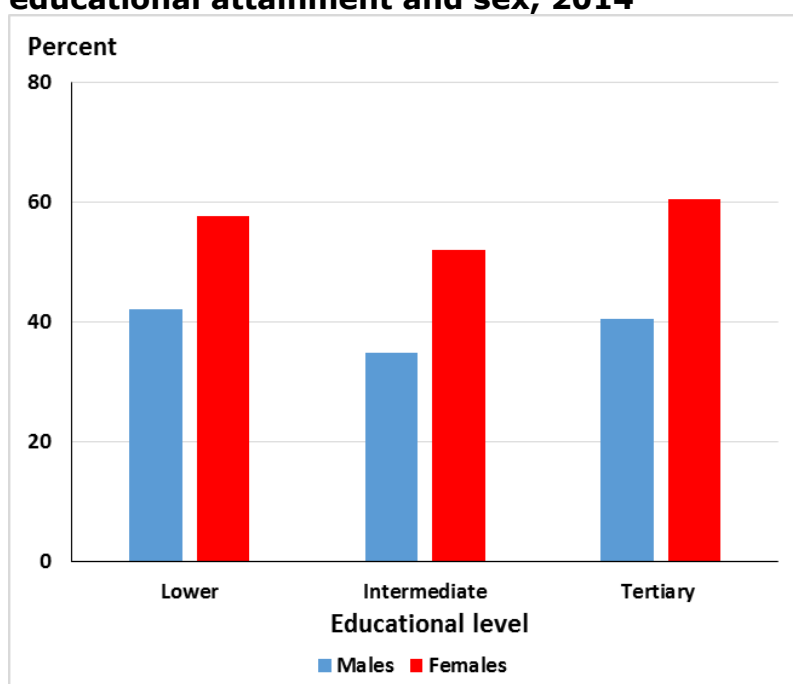
No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status for

FRUIT CONSUMPTION AT AGES 18 AND OVER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

EHIS data show no clear association between educational attainment level and daily fruit consumption among men and women at ages 18 and over in Sweden. For both men and women at these ages, the lowest levels of consumption are among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment.

Fruit consumption at least daily at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

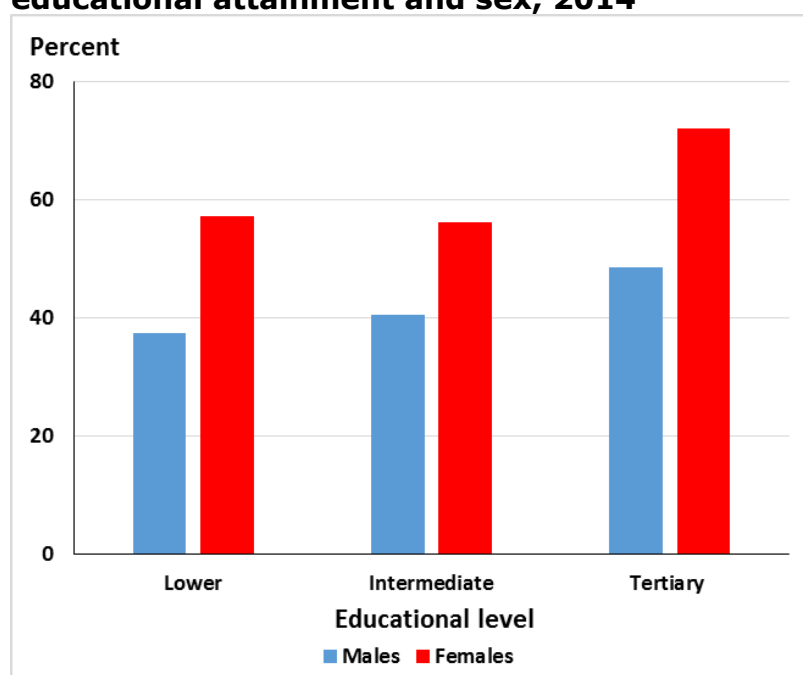
Data from EHIS for the EU as a whole suggest that those with intermediate levels of educational attainment were least likely to eat fruit at least daily at ages 18 and over, with those who attained a tertiary level of education generally most likely to eat fruit at least daily.

VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION AT AGES 18 AND OVER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

EHIS data suggest a clear social gradient in daily vegetable consumption among men at ages 18 and over in Sweden – the proportion consuming fruit at least daily increases with educational attainment level. Among women at these ages, the proportion consuming vegetables at least daily is greatest among those with tertiary education.

Vegetable consumption at least daily at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

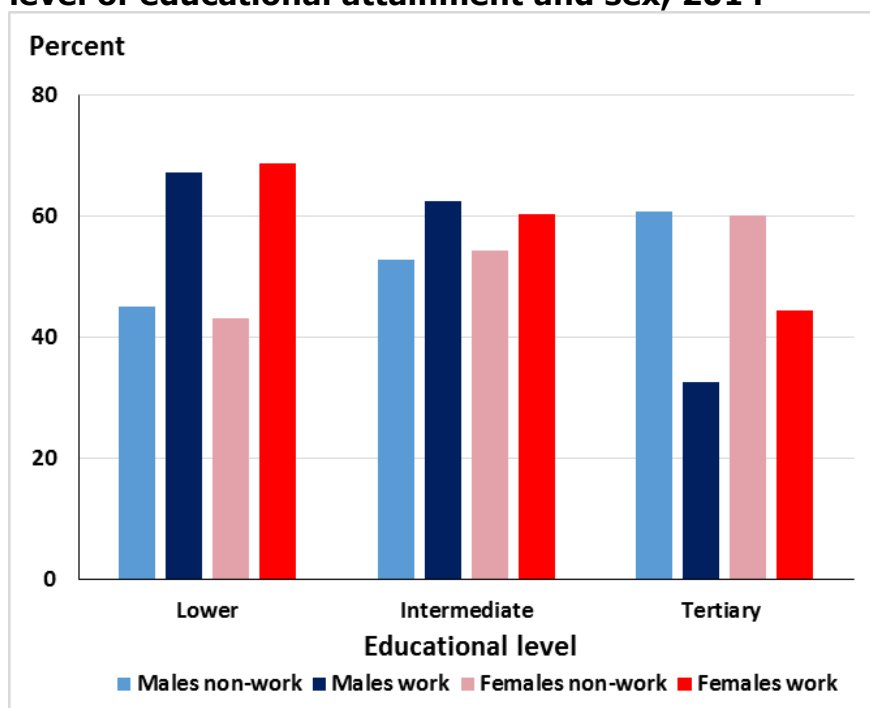
Data from EHIS for the EU as a whole suggest that those with intermediate levels of educational attainment were least likely to eat vegetables at least daily at ages 18 and over, with those who attained a tertiary level of education generally most likely to eat vegetables at least daily.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT AGES 18 AND OVER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

In Sweden, EHIS data show that, for both men and women at ages 18 and over, the proportion engaging in physical activity outside work increases with increasing level of educational attainment. Conversely, the proportions engaging in in-work physical activity decrease with increasing level of educational attainment.

Work and non-work related physical activity at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

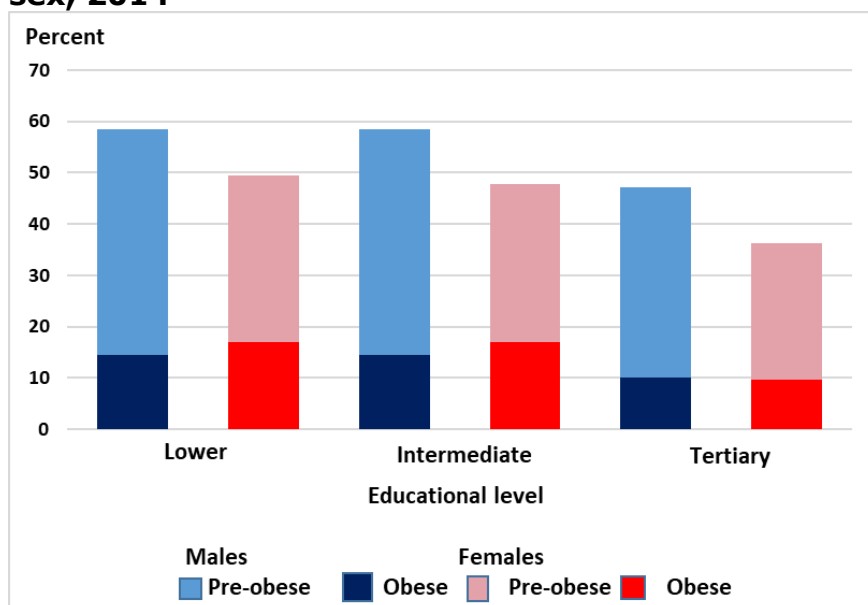
In the EU as a whole, EHIS data suggest that for both men and women there is a marked social gradient in physical activity outside work – the proportion engaging in physical exercise outside work increases with increased levels of educational attainment. Physical activity at work among men and women, aged 18 and over, is most common among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment and least common among those with tertiary education.

OVERWEIGHT AT AGES 18 AND OVER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

In Sweden, EHIS data suggest that pre-obesity (BMI of at least 25 but less than 30) among women aged 18 and over decreases with increased level of educational attainment. Among men at these ages, pre-obesity is less common for those with tertiary education than it is in others. Obesity (BMI of at least 30) is similarly less common, for both men and women at these ages, among those with tertiary education.

Overweight at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

For the EU as a whole, there is a social gradient for both men and women in both the proportion who are pre-obese (BMI of at least 25 but less than 30) and obese (BMI of 30 or more) based on EHIS data. That is to say, both decrease as level of educational attainment increases. Among men at this age, however, these differences in levels of pre-obesity by level of educational attainment are small.

CORONARY HEART DISEASE INCIDENCE

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

CANCER INCIDENCE

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

CANCER DEATHS

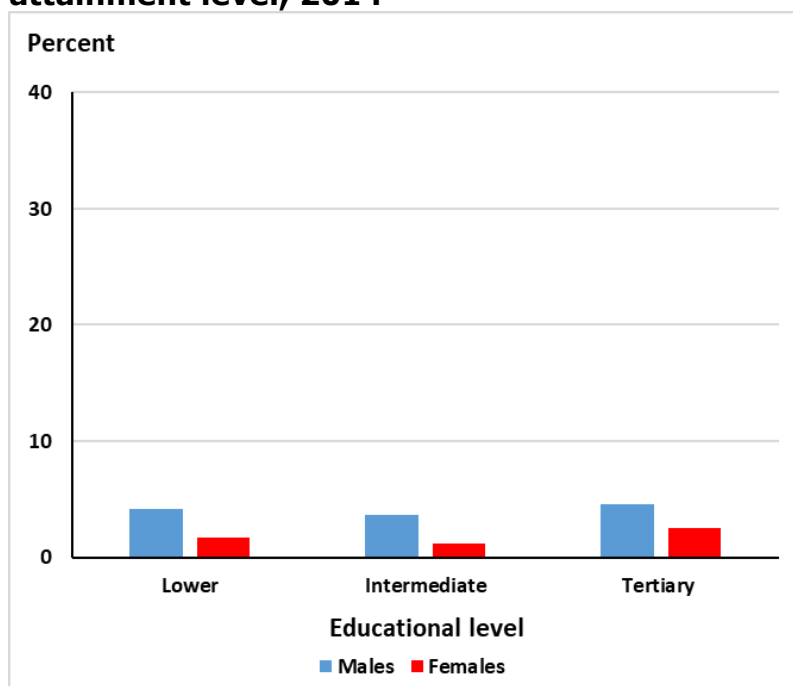
No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

DAILY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT AGES 18 AND OVER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Based on EHIS data there is no clear association between level of educational attainment and the proportion of men and women at ages 18 and over in Sweden consuming alcohol daily. Those with intermediate levels of educational attainment are slightly less likely than others to consume alcohol daily.

Daily alcohol consumption at ages 18 and over by sex and educational attainment level, 2014



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

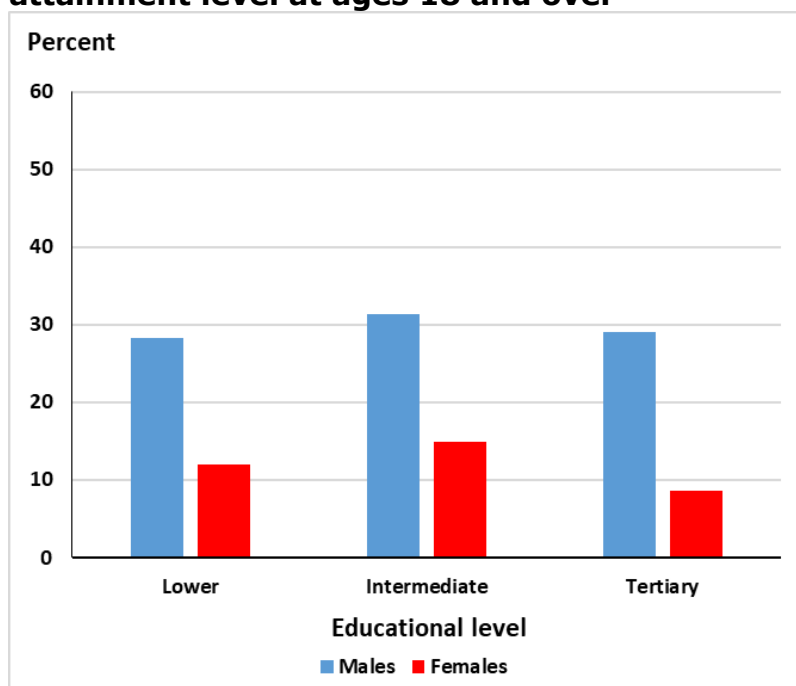
Based on EHIS data, among women aged 18 and over in the EU as a whole, there is a social gradient in the proportion drinking alcohol daily – the figure decreases with the level of education attained. Among men, while the proportion is highest among those with lower levels of educational attainment it is least among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment. The proportion of women drinking every day is around a third of the figure for men.

HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING AT AGES 18 AND OVER

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

Based on EHIS data there is no clear association between level of educational attainment and the proportion of men and women at ages 18 and over in Sweden engaging in heavy episodic drinking at least monthly. Among both men and women at these ages, those with intermediate levels of educational attainment are more likely to do so than others. Among women, those with tertiary education are least likely to do so.

Heavy episodic drinking at least monthly by sex, and educational attainment level at ages 18 and over



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

Based on EHIS data in the EU as a whole there are no clear social gradients in the proportion drinking heavily at least monthly for both sexes at ages 18 and over. While those with lower levels of educational attainment are markedly less likely than others to drink heavily at least monthly, proportions for those with intermediate levels of educational attainment are slightly higher than for those with tertiary education. The proportion of women drinking heavily at least monthly is less than half the proportion among men.

ALCOHOL RELATED CAUTIONS AND ARRESTS

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS

No EU harmonised data available by socio-economic status

RARHA ALCOHOL DATA

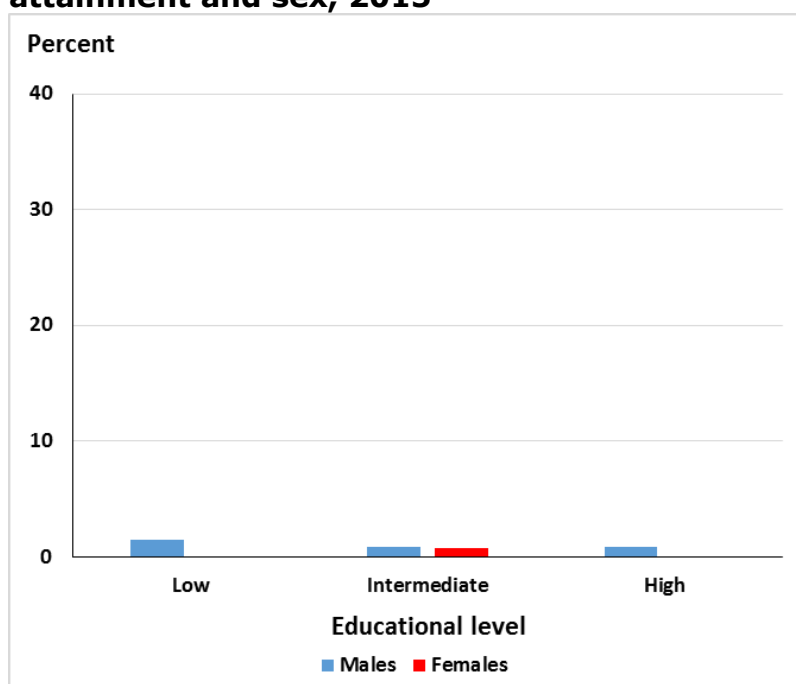
The EU Joint Action on Reducing Alcohol Related Harm Standardised European Alcohol Survey (RARHA SEAS) was a comprehensive survey of alcohol consumption and harm conducted in 17 EU countries and two non-EU countries. Survey data was gathered from representative samples of the general populations aged 18-64.

DAILY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT AGES 18 TO 64

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

RARHA survey data for Sweden suggest that there is a no clear association between level of educational attainment and the proportion of men or women aged between 18 and 64 who consume alcohol every day. Percentages are low for all groups.

Daily alcohol consumption at ages 18 to 64 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2015



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

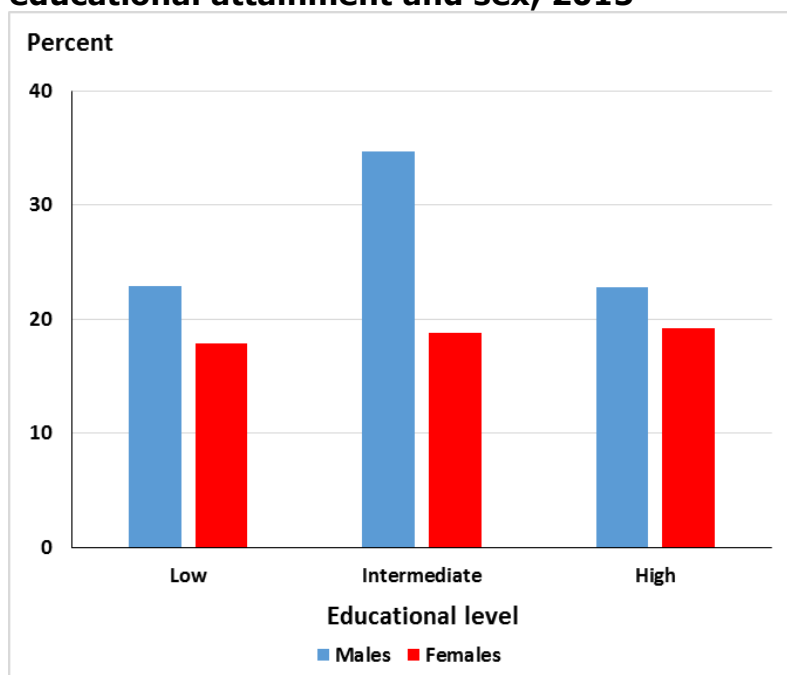
RARHA survey data for the 17 participant EU Member States suggest that there are clear social gradients by educational attainment in the proportions of both men and women aged between 18 and 64 who consume alcohol every day. The gradient is steeper for men than for women and, in each educational attainment category, the proportion of women who drink alcohol daily is less than that for men. Among women with lower levels of educational attainment the proportion drinking every day is less than a third of the figure for their male counterparts.

HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING AT LEAST MONTHLY AT AGES 18 TO 64

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRY

RARHA survey data for Sweden suggest that the proportion of women aged between 18 and 64 who drink heavily at least monthly increases slightly as level of educational attainment increases. Among men the proportion doing so is greater among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment than among other men.

Heavy episodic drinking at least monthly at ages 18 to 64 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2015



Sources, numbers and definitions: See Annex

COMPARISON WITH INEQUALITIES IN THE EU AS A WHOLE

RARHA survey data for the 17 participant EU Member States suggest that there is a clear reverse social gradient in the proportion of women aged between 18 and 64 who drink heavily at least monthly. The proportion is least among women with lower levels of educational attainment and greatest among those with tertiary education. Among men the proportion is greatest among those with intermediate levels of educational attainment.

ANNEX

DATA FOR SWEDEN, SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

INCOME INEQUALITY

Income is computed in EU SILC on the basis of the total equivalised disposable income attributed to each member of the household. The data (for each person) are ordered according to the value of the total equivalised disposable income.

Equivalised mean income in Euros (PPS) at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Males	18,837	23,663	27,424	Mean equivalised household income (pps) for males and females aged 18 and over
Females	17,093	22,278	26,834	

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC survey [ilc_di08]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di08&lang=en

Accessed 23 March 2018

Equivalised median income in Euros (PPS) at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Males	17,282	22,341	24,421	Median equivalised household income (pps) for males and females aged 18 and over
Females	14,926	20,861	24,017	

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC survey [ilc_di08]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di08&lang=en

Accessed 23 March 2018

HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth by level of educational attainment

Life expectancy represents the mean number of years still to be lived by a person, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

Level of educational attainment is defined according to the [International standard classification of education \(ISCED\)](#). The educational attainment level of an individual is the highest ISCED level successfully completed.

Educational attainment levels are presented for three main categories:

- Lower: Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 2011 levels 0-2)
- Intermediate: Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4)
- Tertiary: Tertiary education (ISCED 2011 levels 5-8)

Life expectancy at birth by level of educational attainment and sex, 2015

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	77.7	80.5	82.5	Mean number of years still to be lived from birth
Females	82.5	84	85.3	
<i>Source: Eurostat [demo_mlexpecedu]</i> http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_mlexpecedu&lang=en Accessed 20 April 2017				

Self reported health by level of educational attainment and income

The European Statistics of Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC) survey contains a small module on health, composed of three variables on health status and four variables on unmet needs for health care.

The variables on **health status** represent the so called Minimum European Health Module (MEHM), and measures three different concepts of health:

- Self-perceived health
- Chronic morbidity (people having a long-standing illness or health problem)
- Activity limitation – disability (self-perceived long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems)

In this report the first two health status concepts are used since these are the ones most likely to result from behaviours, rather than inherited disorders, accidents and the relationship between health status and the availability of aids to daily living that mitigate health conditions.

Educational attainment level: the level of education attainment of individuals is classified in EU SILC according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) version of 1997 and are grouped as follows:

- Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education
- Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education
- First and second stage of tertiary education

Income quintile group is computed in EU SILC on the basis of the total equivalised disposable income attributed to each member of the household.

The data (of each person) are ordered according to the value of the total equivalised disposable income. Four cut-point values (the so-called quintile cut-off points) of income, dividing the survey population into five groups equally represented by 20 % of individuals each, are found:

- First quintile group of equivalised income
- Second quintile group of equivalised income
- Third quintile group of equivalised income
- Fourth quintile group of equivalised income
- Fifth quintile group of equivalised income.

The first quintile group represents 20 % of population with lowest income and the fifth quintile group 20 % of population with highest income.

Age standardised percentage with good or very good self-perceived health by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	68.47	77.82	82.46	Percent reporting good or very good health, standardised for age using the European Standard Population
Females	61.13	71.82	79.94	

Source: Eurostat [hlth_silc_02]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_02&lang=en

Accessed 18 March 2018

Note: Age standardisation for males and females in Sweden is based on ages 16 to 24, then ten-year age groups up to age 74 and then 75 and over.

Age standardised percentage with good or very good self-perceived health by income quintile and sex, 2016

	Income quintile					Definition
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Males	63.10	68.86	77.62	82.88	85.15	Percent reporting good or very good health, standardised for age using the European Standard Population
Females	59.42	62.57	71.91	81.33	87.07	

Source: Eurostat [hlth_silc_10]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_10&lang=en

Accessed 18 March 2018

Note: Age standardisation for females in Sweden is based on ages 16 to 24, then ten-year age groups up to age 64 and then 65 and over, due to unavailability of finer age breakdowns at older ages for self-perceived health in the highest income quintile. Age standardisation for males in Sweden is based on ages 16 to 24, then ten-year age groups up to age 74 and then 75 and over.

Age standardised percentage reporting a long-standing illness or health problem by level of educational attainment and sex, 2016

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	39.75	32.37	35.11	Percent reporting a long-standing illness or health problem, standardised for age using the European Standard Population
Females	44.80	42.17	37.46	

Source: Eurostat [hlth_silc_05]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_05&lang=en

Accessed 18 March 2018

Note: Age standardisation for males and females in Sweden is based on ages 16 to 24, then ten-year age groups up to age 74 and then 75 and over.

Age standardised percentage reporting a long-standing illness or health problem by income quintile and sex, 2016

	Income quintile					Definition
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Males	46.84	37.97	34.17	29.83	29.18	Percent reporting a long-standing illness or health problem, standardised for age using the European Standard Population
Females	49.32	49.11	44.88	32.28	33.58	

Source: Eurostat [hlth_silc_11]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_11&lang=eneing

Accessed 18 March 2018

Note: Age standardisation for females in Sweden is based on ages 16 to 24, then ten-year age groups up to age 64 and then 65 and over, due to unavailability of finer age breakdowns at older ages for self-perceived health in the highest income quintile. Age standardisation for males in Sweden is based on ages 16 to 24, then ten-year age groups up to age 74 and then 75 and over.

Age standardised percentage reporting that they have diabetes by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	5.53	5.48	4.49	Percent reporting that they have diabetes, standardised for age using the European Standard Population
Females	5.10	4.45	2.87	

Source: Eurostat [hlth_silc_05]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_cd1e&lang=en

Accessed 11 October 2018

Note: Age standardisation for males and females in Sweden are based on age groups 15 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74 and 75 and over.

LIFECOURSE

A) LIFECOURSE STAGE - A GOOD START IN LIFE

Educational attainment level: the education attainment levels of individuals are based on data collected in the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 and are grouped as above.

Women overweight at ages 18-44 by level of educational attainment, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Pre-obese	23.6	21.6	20.4	Percent with a BMI of at least 25 but less than 30
Obese	14.5	13.7	6.6	Percent with a BMI of 30 or more

Source: Eurostat, [hlth_ehis_bm1e], European Health Interview Survey

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en

Accessed 25 April 2017

Infant mortality

Infant deaths - the death of a live-born infant who has not yet completed one year of life

Level of educational attainment – see life expectancy by educational attainment

Infant mortality by level of maternal education, 2016

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Infant mortality rate	4.60	2.47	1.76	Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
<i>Source: Eurostat [demo_minfedu], [demo_faeduc]</i> http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_minfedu&lang=en http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_faeduc&lang=en Accessed 18 May 2018				

OVERWEIGHT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Ruiz et al. (2016) defined overweight cases using the age and gender-specific thresholds for BMI recommended by the International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) in each national cohort, which correspond to a BMI value of 25 kg/m² at 18 years of age. Obese cases in each cohort were also defined by the IOTF as the age- and gender-specific BMI values that are comparable to an adult BMI value of 30 kg/m².

Maternal education was ascertained at entry to each cohort study, either during pregnancy or near the time of birth. The country-specific coding scheme provided by ISCED-1997 was used to classify mothers into the following categories:

- post-secondary non-tertiary to second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 4–6),
- upper secondary education (ISCED 3), and
- pre-primary to lower secondary or second stage of basic education (ISCED 0–2).

Children overweight at ages four to seven by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, born in 1983-2006

	Educational attainment level			Definitions
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
<i>Pre-obese</i>				
Boys	13.2	11.8	9.2	Percent with BMI that is equivalent to at least 25 but less than 30 at age 18
Girls	15.7	13.7	14.5	
<i>Obese</i>				
Boys	5.0	3.5	2.7	Percent with BMI that is equivalent to 30 or more at age 18
Girls	5.8	5.1	3.9	
<i>Source: Ruiz et al (2016) Impact of Low Maternal Education on Early Childhood Overweight and Obesity in Europe</i> http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ppe.12285/full Accessed 25 April 2017				

B) LIFECOURSE STAGE - AGES 11 TO 15

The Health Behaviour of School Age Children (HBSC) survey 2013/2014 is the principal source of information at ages 11 to 15. To derive their Family Affluence Scale (FAS) the survey used a six-item assessment of common material assets or activities as follows:

(1) summing the score on responses to the following six items:

- Does your family own a car, van or truck? (Responses: no, one, two or more);
- Do you have your own bedroom for yourself? (No, yes);
- How many times did you and your family travel out of [insert country/region name] for a holiday/vacation last year? (Not at all, once, twice, more than twice);
- How many computers do your family own? (None, one, two, more than two);
- Does your family have a dishwasher at home? (No, yes); and
- How many bathrooms (rooms with a bath/shower or both) are in your home? (None, one, two, more than two).

(2) comparing the individual's summary score from the FAS to all other scores in the respective country/region. This relative affluence score is then used to identify groups of young people in the lowest 20% (low affluence), middle 60% (medium affluence) and highest 20% (high affluence) in each country and region.

Percentage point difference in prevalence of drinking soft-drinks at least once a day between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, by sex, 2013/14

	Percentage point difference	Definition
Boys	-1	Difference in prevalence between those in the low and high affluence groups based on the Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Girls	-2	
<i>Source: HBSC 2016</i> https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hbsc-indicators/hbsc_6-difference-in-drinking-soft-drinks-by-fas/ Accessed 14 March 2017		

Percentage point difference in daily fruit consumption between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, by sex, 2013/14

	Percentage point difference	Definition
Boys	2	Difference in prevalence between those in the low and high affluence groups based on the Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Girls	7	
<i>Source: HBSC 2016</i> https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hbsc-indicators/hbsc_4-difference-in-eating-fruit-by-fas/ Accessed 14 March 2017		

Percentage point difference in prevalence of reporting at least one hour of moderate or vigorous physical activity daily, between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, by sex, 2013/14

	Percentage point difference	Definition
Boys	9	Difference in prevalence between those in the low and high affluence groups based on the Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Girls	4	
<i>Source: HBSC 2016</i> https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hbsc-indicators/hbsc_12-difference-in-moderate-to-vigorous-physical-activity-by-fas/ Accessed 14 March 2017		

Percentage point difference in those overweight between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, by sex, 2013/14

	Percentage point difference	Definition
Boys	-9	Difference in prevalence between those in the low and high affluence groups based on the Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Girls	-9	
<i>Source: HBSC 2016</i> https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hbsc-indicators/hbsc_83-differences-in-bmi-by-fas/ Accessed 14 March 2017		

Percentage point difference in weekly use of alcohol between low and high family affluence groups at ages 11, 13 and 15, by sex, 2013/14

	Percentage point difference	Definition
Boys	2	Difference in prevalence between those in the low and high affluence groups based on the Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Girls	1	
<i>Source: HBSC 2016</i> https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hbsc_88-differences-in-alcohol-consumption-by-fas/ Accessed 14 March 2017		

C) LIFECOURSE STAGE - AGES 15 TO 24

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REPORTED AT AGES 15 AND 16

The main purpose of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) project is to collect comparable data on substance use among 15 to 16 year- old students in as many European countries as possible. The target group consists of students who turn 16 during the year of data collection, which in 2011 meant students born in 1995. The surveys are conducted in schools in the participating country, during the same period of time and using a common methodology.

Educational attainment level: the level of education attainment of mothers is used here, grouped using the classification in ESPAD as follows:

Lower

Completed primary school or less
Some secondary school

Intermediate

Completed secondary school

Tertiary

Some college or university
Completed college or university

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who drank alcohol in the last month by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Males	42.6	31.8	31.9	Percent who had any alcohol beverage to drink during the last 30 days
Females	42.8	41.1	40.1	

Source: ESPAD

<http://www.espad.org/>

Extracted 13 April 2018

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who had ever been drunk by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Males	45.0	32.1	32.0	Percent who have been intoxicated from drinking alcoholic beverages, for example staggered when walking, not being able to speak properly, throwing up or not remembering what happened, in their lifetime
Females	45.3	36.3	41.5	

Source: ESPAD

<http://www.espad.org/>

Extracted 13 April 2018

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who drank heavily on at least one occasion in the last month by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	37.8	26.5	26.2	Percent who had five or more drinks on one occasion during the last 30 days
Females	40.6	29.2	31.2	

Source: ESPAD
<http://www.espad.org/>
 Extracted 13 April 2018

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who had ever been drunk at age 14 or less by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	36.3	22.4	23.5	Percent who had first got drunk on alcohol when aged 14 years of age or less
Females	37.7	25.4	27.1	

Source: ESPAD
<http://www.espad.org/>
 Extracted 13 April 2018

Percentage of 15 and 16 year old students who drank alcohol at age 12 or earlier by level of maternal educational attainment and sex, 2011

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	36.2	24.2	17.3	Percent who first drank at least one glass of alcoholic beverage when aged 12 years of age or less
Females	23.9	12.3	12.5	

Source: ESPAD
<http://www.espad.org/>
 Extracted 13 April 2018

DIET AND EXERCISE AT AGES 15 TO 24

The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) is the principal source of information at ages 15 and over. The survey consists of four modules on health status, health care use, health determinants and socio-economic background variables. EHIS targets the population aged at least 15 and living in private households.

Educational attainment level: the education attainment levels of individuals in EHIS are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 and are grouped as follows:

- Lower: less than primary, primary and lower secondary education
- Intermediate: upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary
- Tertiary: Tertiary education

Fruit consumption at least daily at ages 15 to 24 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	34.6	32.9	30.1	Percent consuming fruit at least daily
Females	35.0	43.4	:	
Source: Eurostat [hlth_ehis_fv1e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_fv1e&lang=en Accessed 26 April 2017				

Vegetable consumption at least daily at ages 15 to 24 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	46.0	47.1	34.7	Percent consuming vegetables at least daily
Females	57.2	47.0	:	
Source: Eurostat [hlth_ehis_fv1e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_fv1e&lang=en Accessed 26 April 2017				

Work and non-work related physical activity at ages 15 to 24 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definitions
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
<i>Non-work related physical activity</i>				
Males	65.0	66.1	56.6	Percent engaging in health-enhancing aerobic physical activity of 150 or more minutes per week outside work
Females	57.9	72.0	:	
<i>work-related physical activity</i>				
Males	45.7	60.4	24.3	Percent engaging in moderate or heavy physical activity in work.
Females	47.0	60.4	:	
Source: Eurostat, [hlth_ehis_pe1e, hlth_ehis_pe2e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_pe1e&lang=en http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_pe2e&lang=en Accessed 17 April 2017				

Overweight at ages 15 to 24 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definitions
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
<i>Pre-obese</i>				
Males	17.7	28.2	15.0	Percent with BMI that is equivalent to at least 25 but less than 30 at age 19
Females	13.3	16.4	:	
<i>Obese</i>				
Males	6.6	7.7	0	Percent with BMI that is equivalent to 30 or more at age 19
Females	4.0	4.9	:	
Source: Eurostat, [hlth_ehis_bm1e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en Accessed 20 April 2017				

(D) LIFECOURSE STAGE - ADULT BEHAVIOUR

The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) is the principal source of information at ages 15 and over. The survey consists of four modules on health status, health care use, health determinants and socio-economic background variables. EHIS targets the population aged at least 15 and living in private households.

Educational attainment level: the education attainment levels of individuals in EHIS are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 and are grouped as follows:

- Lower: less than primary, primary and lower secondary education
- Intermediate: upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary
- Tertiary: Tertiary education

Fruit consumption at least daily at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	42.1	34.9	40.5	Percent consuming fruit at least daily
Females	57.7	52.1	60.6	
Source: Eurostat [hlth_ehis_fv1e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_fv1e&lang=en Accessed 26 April 2017				

Vegetable consumption at least daily at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	37.5	40.6	48.6	Percent consuming vegetables at least daily
Females	57.3	56.2	72.1	
Source: Eurostat [hlth_ehis_fv1e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_fv1e&lang=en Accessed 26 April 2017				

Work and non-work related physical activity at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definitions
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
<i>Non-work related physical activity</i>				
Males	45.0	52.9	60.8	Percent engaging in health-enhancing aerobic physical activity of 150 or more minutes per week outside work
Females	43.2	54.3	60.2	
<i>Work-related physical activity</i>				
Males	67.3	62.4	32.5	Percent engaging in moderate or heavy physical activity in work.
Females	68.7	60.3	44.4	
Source: Eurostat, [hlth_ehis_pe1e, hlth_ehis_pe2e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_pe1e&lang=en http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_pe2e&lang=en Accessed 17 April 2017				

Overweight at ages 18 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definitions
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
<i>Pre-obese</i>				
Males	43.9	43.9	36.9	Percent with BMI at least 25 but less than 30 at age 19
Females	32.4	30.7	26.7	
<i>Obese</i>				
Males	14.6	14.5	10.2	Percent with a BMI of 30 or more
Females	17.0	17.0	9.6	
Source: Eurostat, [hlth_ehis_bm1e], European Health Interview Survey http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en Accessed 21 February 2017				

Daily alcohol consumption at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	4.2	3.6	4.6	Percent consuming alcohol at least daily
Females	1.7	1.2	2.5	
<i>Source: Eurostat [hlth_ehis_a11e], European Health Interview Survey</i> http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_a11e&lang=en Accessed 27 April 2017				

Heavy episodic drinking at least monthly at ages 18 and over by level of educational attainment and sex, 2014

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter-mediate	Tertiary	
Males	28.3	31.3	29.0	Percent ingesting more than 60gm of pure ethanol on a single occasion at least once a month
Females	12.0	14.9	8.6	
<i>Source: Eurostat [hlth_ehis_a13], European Health Interview Survey</i> http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_a13e&lang=en Accessed 26 July 2017				

EU Joint Action on Reducing Alcohol Related Harm Standardised European Alcohol Survey (RARHA SEAS)

RARHA SEAS was a comprehensive survey of alcohol consumption and harm conducted in 17 EU countries and two non-EU countries. Survey data was gathered from representative samples of the general populations aged 18-64. On average 1,500 interviews per country were carried out, most surveys being completed in 2015.

Questions asked included frequency and usual quantity of drinking alcohol and risky single occasion drinking (RSOD) i.e. heavy episodic or binge drinking. It was assumed that drinking 40 grams of 100% alcohol or more per woman and 60 grams or more per man constitutes a threshold of RSOD or heavy episodic drinking.

The survey included a number of social and demographic questions, including "What is the highest school grade you have completed?" Answers to this question have been grouped as follows:

- 1) Less than primary, primary education and lower secondary education (lower)
- 2) Upper secondary (general and vocation), post-secondary non-tertiary education (intermediate)
- 3) Short-cycle tertiary, Bachelors, Masters, Doctoral (tertiary)

Daily alcohol consumption at ages 18 to 64 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2015

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Males	1.4	0.9	0.9	Percent consuming alcohol at least daily
Females	0.0	0.7	0.0	
<i>Source: RARHA SEAS</i> http://www.rarha.eu/About/Pages/default.aspx Accessed 9 April 2018				

Heavy episodic drinking at least monthly at ages 18 to 64 by level of educational attainment and sex, 2015

	Educational attainment level			Definition
	Lower	Inter- mediate	Tertiary	
Males	22.9	34.7	22.8	Percent drinking 40 grams of 100% alcohol or more per woman and 60 grams or more per man on a single occasion at least once a month
Females	17.9	18.8	19.2	
<i>Source: RARHA SEAS</i> http://www.rarha.eu/About/Pages/default.aspx Accessed 9 April 2018				



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