

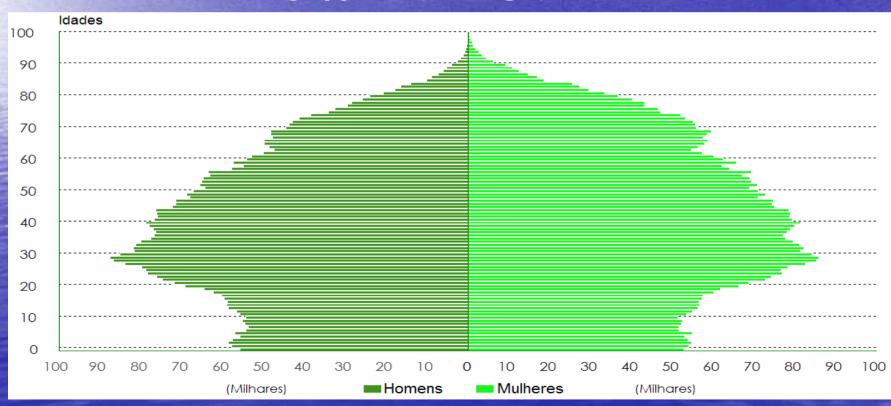
Social Determinantsand Health

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Age pyramid, Portugal, 2004



Source: INE, Demographic statistics



Life Expectancy

At Birth

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Portugal						
	Male	72,6	73,2	73,5	73,8	74,2
	Female	79,5	80	80,3	80,5	80,5
EU25						
	Male	73,8	74,4	74,7	75	75,1
	Female	80,4	80,8	81,1	81,2	81,2

Source: Eurostat - Demography



Disability-Free Life Expectancy

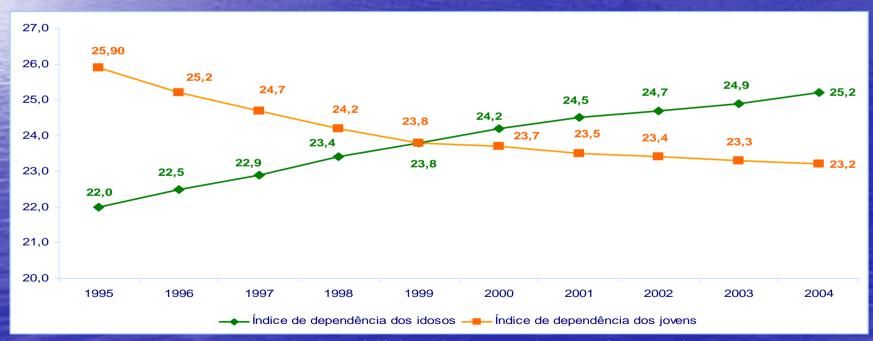
At Birth

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Portugal					
Male	58,8	60,2	59,5	59,7	59,8
Female	60,7	62,2	62,7	61,8	61,8
EU25					
Male	63,2	63,5	63,6	64,3	64,5
Female	63,9	64,4	65	65,8	66

Source: Eurostat - Demography



Dependency rates of young and elderly people between 1995 and 2004



Dependency rate of elderly people

Dependency rate of young people

Source: INE, Demographic statistics



Unemployment Rate

15 + years

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Portugal	4	5	6,3	6,7	7,6
Men	3,2	4,1	5,4	5,9	6,7
Women	5	3	7,2	7,6	8,6
EU25	8,4	8,8	9	9,1	8,7
Men	7,3	7,8	8,1	8,1	7,9
Women	9,8	10	10,2	10,3	9,8

Source: Eurostat - Harmonized unemployment series, Annual average



Eligibility for Public Coverage

All population is covered by the National Health Service system, financed by general taxation



Health Expenditure %GDP

Total (Source: SHA)

Portugal EU25

Public Sector (Source: WHO)

Portugal EU25

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8,4	8,7	9,2	9,4	9,3	9,6	X
8,2	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,7	8,8	X

5,6	5,9	6,4	6,6	6,6	6,7	6,8
6,1	6,2	6,2	6,4	6,6	6,7	6,7



SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH

			2004
Portugal	good or very good		
		Male	52,5
		Female	45,3
	Fair		
		Male	31,7
		Female	33,4
	bad or		
	very bad		
		Male	15,8
		Female	21,3

Source: SILC, Eurostat



Infant Mortality Rates

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Portugal	5,2	5	4,8	4,6	4,5
EU25	5,5	5	5	4,1	4

Source: ESTAT, Eurostat



Prevention Measures: Vaccination

	2004
Portugal	
DTP	97,8
Poliomeilite	97,3
MMR	94,8
HiB	97,4
Hepatite B	96,4

Source: WHO



SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH

	Male	Female
Very Good	11,1	8
Good	55,3	44,6
Fair	26	33,4
Bad	6,4	10,6
Very Bad	1,2	3,5

Total Absolute Number	1158	1376



SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH

Years of schooling	< 5 years	5 - 9 years	> 9 years
Very Good	4,4	12,9	16,6
Good	37,3	58,6	64,4
Fair	38,9	23,5	17,8
Bad	15,1	3,9	0,9
Very Bad	4,3	1,1	0,3

Total Absolute Number	1100	1000	226
Total Absolute Number	1182	1023	320



SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH

Income	Low	Mediam	High
Very Good	5,8	9,4	12,2
Good	31,5	50,3	65,5
Fair	40,4	31,6	20,8
Bad	17,1	6,5	1
Very Bad	5,2	2,2	0,5

Total Absolute Number	502	943	197



Who takes most medicine?

- Women;
- People > 50 years old;
- < 5 years' schooling;</p>
- Non-specialized manual workers;
- Low-income groups;
- Lower and middle-lower social classes.



WHO IS CONCERNED ABOUT DISEASE?

- Women, people > 50 years of age, < 5 years' schooling – CANCER
- Young people CVD and AIDS
- Lower social classes CVD
- Middle social classes AIDS



Obstetric Care

- Women > 9 years' schooling, higher incomes, working in tertiary sector, higher and middle-higher social classes, have no children or had their children at a late age;
- Women from the lower social classes have their first child at a young age between the 19 and 21 years.



Pregnancy Surveillance

Women interviewed with < 5 years' of schooling, low incomes, living in rural areas and with manual jobs are subject to less pregnancy surveillance.



Voluntary interruption of pregnancy

- 9% of women admitted having voluntarily interrupted their pregnancy;
- These women live in urban areas and have > 5 years' of schooling.



Tobacco

Smokers are mainly men, with aged between 30 and 49 years old, living in urban areas, with medium or higher incomes and more than 5 years' of schooling.



Alcohol

- The alcohol consumers are men, 30 64 years old and specialized manual workers;
- Lower social classes do not consume alcohol or are every day consumers.



Health Precautions

Men, < 30 years old, with > 5 years' of schooling, middle and higher social classes and working in tertiary sector.



Contraception

- Women <5 years' of schooling use fewer contraceptive methods;
- Higher-education students are those who use most contraceptives;
- Women > 9 years' of schooling either use or have used oral contraception.



Cervical and breast-cancer screening

Women living in urban areas, middle-higher and higher social classes are subject to most screening.



Portuguese National Health Plan

2004 - 2010



Major Goals of National Health Plan:

- Achieving health gains by raising the standard of health at the different stages of the lifecycle and by reducing the burden of disease;
- Using the necessary tools, in an appropriate organizational context, namely by centring change on the citizen, while equipping the health system for innovation and re-orienting the healthcare system;
- Ensuring the right mechanisms for the fulfilment of the Plan are in place, by securing adequate resources, promoting inter-sectorial dialogue, adapting the legal framework and creating mechanisms which will be able follow-up and updating measures to be implemented.



Programmes with major significance:

- •The National Programme for prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases;
- •The National Programme for prevention and control of the oncological diseases;
- •The National Programme for prevention of HIV/AIDS infection and other sexually transmitted diseases;
- •The National Programme for senior citizen's health.

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