

Le chômage: un problème de santé publique majeur

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Cohorte SUVIMAX

Enquête décennale de l'INSEE

Cohorte CONSTANCES

Définition du chômage

Genre

Age

Situation familiale

Profession

Conditions de travail

Assurance chômage

Sécurité sociale

Accès aux soins

Chômage

Mauvaise santé

Dépression

Trouble du sommeil

Obésité

Problème cardiovasculaire

Cancer

REPRODUCTION INTERDITE
SANS L'AUTORISATION DE L'AUTEUR

Losing Life and Livelihood: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Unemployment and All-Cause Mortality

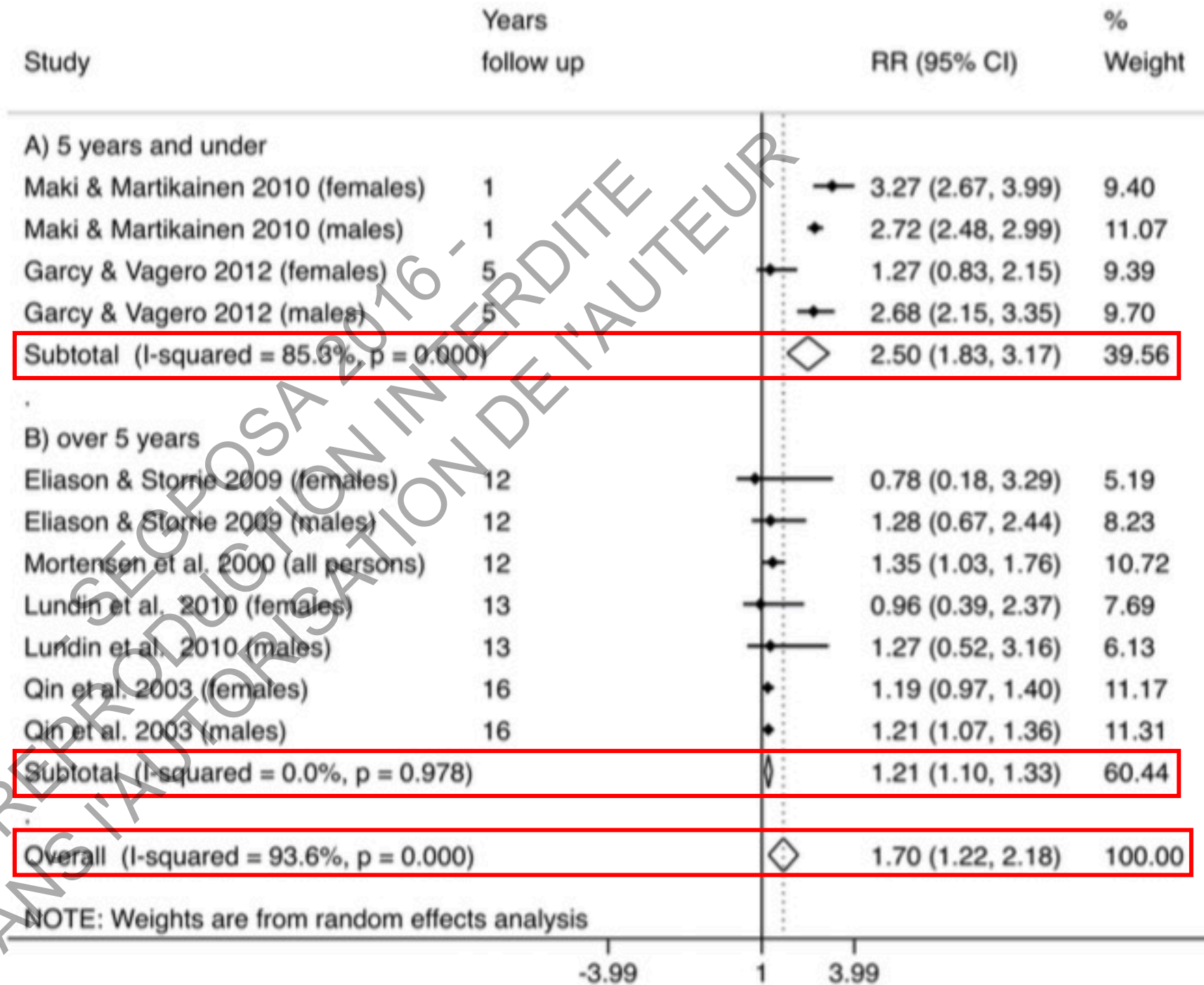
235 mortality risk estimates from 42 studies, providing data on more than 20 million persons

Soc Sci Med. 2011 March 72(6): 840–854

Data	Unadjusted	Adjusted for Age Only	Adjusted for Age and Additional Covariates ^b
All available data	2.08 (1.77, 2.43)	1.59 (1.42, 1.77)	1.63 (1.49, 1.79)
Nonestimated death rate only	2.04 (1.73, 2.40)	1.48 (1.30, 1.68)	1.66 (1.48, 1.86)
Nonestimated standard error only	2.08 (1.77, 2.43)	1.67 (1.48, 1.89)	1.69 (1.54, 1.85)
Sex			
Women only	1.62 (1.25, 2.09)	1.31 ^c (1.10, 1.56)	1.37 (1.17, 1.60)
Men only	2.38 (1.85, 3.08)	1.79 (1.56, 2.05)	1.78 (1.56, 2.02)
Average age (y)			
< 40	1.84 (1.37, 2.48)	1.66 (1.39, 1.97)	1.73 (1.41, 2.11)
40 – 49.9	2.25 (1.87, 2.71)	1.77 (1.51, 2.08)	1.77 (1.59, 1.98)
50 – 65	1.64 ^e (0.97, 2.76)	1.33 ^d (1.02, 1.74)	1.25 ^d (1.03, 1.52)
Mean follow-up duration (y)			
≤ 5	1.70 ^c (1.15, 2.52)	1.50 (1.26, 1.80)	1.73 (1.44, 2.06)
5.1 – 10	2.65 (2.15, 3.25)	1.83 (1.55, 2.15)	1.76 (1.55, 2.00)
> 10	1.58 (1.22, 2.04)	1.37 ^c (1.12, 1.67)	1.42 (1.22, 1.64)
Comparison group			
Employed	2.09 (1.79, 2.45)	1.75 (1.54, 1.98)	1.63 (1.50, 1.78)
General Population	...	1.24 ^d (1.01, 1.51)	...
Unemployment measure			
Unemployed only	1.75 (1.48, 2.08)	1.58 (1.41, 1.77)	1.60 (1.45, 1.76)
Unemployed or not in labor force	3.76 (2.75, 5.14)	1.62 (1.25, 2.10)	1.73 (1.46, 2.04)

Long-Term
Unemployment
and Suicide: A
Systematic
Review and
Meta-Analysis

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1 e51333



ASSOCIATION ENTRE TAUX DE CHÔMAGE ET SUICIDE, PAR SEXE ET CLASSE D'ÂGE, EN FRANCE MÉTROPOLITAINE, 2000-2010

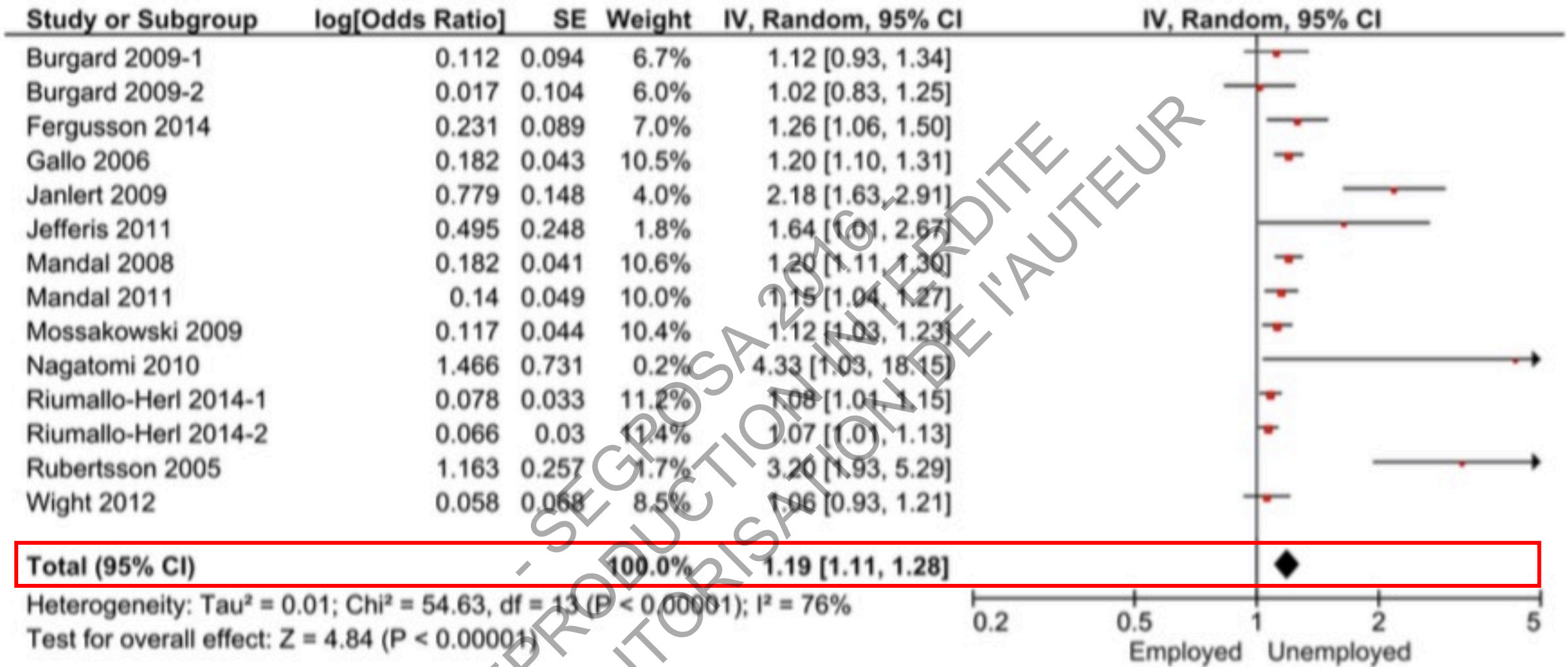
6 janvier 2015 | BEH 1-2

Le nombre de suicides attribuable en France à la hausse du chômage entre 2008 et 2010 est estimé à 584 comparativement au nombre de suicides attendu si le taux de chômage était resté stable depuis la fin 2007

Effet retard d'une augmentation de 10% du taux de chômage sur la mortalité par suicide en France métropolitaine entre 2000 et 2010

Effet d'une augmentation de 10% du taux de chômage	Variation du taux de suicide (%)	IC95%	p
Effet immédiat	1,5	0,7 - 2,3	<0,001
Effet retard de 3 mois	1,1	0,4 - 1,9	<0,01
Effet retard de 6 mois	0,7	-0,1 - 1,4	
Effet retard de 12 mois	-0,3	-1,0 - 0,3	

IC95% : intervalle de confiance à 95%



Perceived job insecurity, unemployment and depressive symptoms: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective observational studies

Int Arch Occup Environ Health (2016) 89:561–573

Table 2 Proportions and 95% confidence intervals of tobacco smoking and overweight/obesity stratified by gender, age and months unemployed

N	Tobacco smoking			Overweight/obesity		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
	7,500	3,506	3,994	7,294	3,631	4,163
Total	57.7; 56.6-58.8	53.3; 51.6-55.0	61.6; 60.1-63.1	45.6; 44.5-46.7	40.4; 38.8-42.0	50.1; 48.6-51.6
18-24 years old	64.9; 63.0-66.8	63.5; 60.7-66.3	66.2; 63.5-68.7	28.9; 27.2-30.7	26.7; 24.2-29.2	30.9; 28.5-33.5
0-6 months	59.7; 57.2-62.2	60.1; 56.5-63.5	59.4; 55.8-62.8	26.5; 24.3-28.7	22.9; 20.0-26.0	29.9; 26.8-33.2
6-24 months	71.3; 67.8-74.5	66.9; 61.4-72.0	74.7; 70.2-78.8	32.0; 28.7-35.5	32.7; 27.6-38.1	31.5; 27.1-36.2
> 24 months	82.6; 76.6-87.6	80.2; 70.8-87.6	84.8; 76.4-91.0	37.4; 30.8-44.4	38.1; 28.5-48.6	36.7; 27.7-46.5
25-39 years old	60.4; 58.5-62.3	53.1; 50.2-56.0	66.1; 63.6-68.5	43.1; 41.3-45.0	35.5; 32.8-38.3	49.0; 46.5-51.6
< 6 months	46.4; 42.6-50.2	43.1; 37.7-48.5	49.6; 44.3-54.9	34.8; 31.2-38.4	25.1; 20.6-30.0	44.0; 38.8-49.3
6-24 months	61.8; 58.7-64.8	55.0; 49.9-60.0	66.2; 62.3-70.0	41.8; 38.7-44.9	32.1; 27.5-37.0	47.9; 43.9-51.9
> 24 months	69.4; 66.3-72.4	59.5; 54.6-64.3	77.6; 73.7-81.1	51.2; 48.0-54.5	47.5; 42.6-52.4	54.3; 49.9-58.7
40-64 years old	47.2; 45.2-49.2	43.0; 40.1-45.9	51.2; 48.4-54.1	65.4; 63.5-67.2	58.8; 56.0-61.6	71.7; 69.1-74.1
< 6 months	38.0; 33.1-43.1	38.8; 31.7-46.3	37.2; 30.5-44.4	65.5; 60.6-70.3	58.1; 50.6-65.2	72.5; 65.8-78.6
6-24 months	44.0; 40.3-47.7	39.1; 33.5-45.0	47.5; 42.6-52.4	65.5; 61.9-68.9	53.4; 47.5-59.2	73.9; 69.4-78.0
> 24 months	51.8; 49.0-54.9	45.8; 42.0-49.6	58.5; 54.4-62.4	65.9; 63.2-68.4	62.1; 58.3-65.7	70.1; 66.3-73.7

Table 5 Proportions and 95% confidence intervals of having ≥ 3 health risk factors stratified by gender, age and months unemployed

	Total	Women	Men
N	7,418	3,473	3,945
Total	52.4; 51.2-53.5	43.8; 42.1-45.5	60.0; 58.4-61.5
18-24 years old	50.6; 48.6-52.6	46.4; 43.6-49.3	54.4; 51.6-57.1
< 6 months	46.9; 44.4-49.4	44.8; 41.2-48.3	49.0; 45.5-52.6
6-24 months	56.1; 52.4-59.7	49.8; 44.2-55.5	61.0; 56.0-65.8
> 24 months	59.4; 52.2-66.3	48.4; 38.0-58.9	69.6; 59.7-78.3
25-39 years old	53.8; 51.9-55.8	41.6; 38.8-44.6	63.3; 60.8-65.8
< 6 months	41.8; 38.1-45.6	33.8; 28.8-39.2	49.4; 44.1-54.8
6-24 months	54.6; 51.5-57.8	41.5; 36.5-46.5	63.1; 59.1-67.0
> 24 months	62.1; 58.9-65.3	48.3; 43.3-53.3	73.4; 69.3-77.2
40-64 years old	52.7; 50.7-54.8	43.2; 40.3-46.1	61.9; 59.1-64.6
< 6 months	49.3; 44.2-54.5	39.3; 32.2-46.8	58.8; 51.5-65.8
6-24 months	52.6; 48.8-56.3	41.4; 35.7-47.3	60.5; 55.6-65.3
> 24 months	53.9; 51.1-56.6	45.1; 41.3-48.9	63.9; 59.9-67.7

Table 2 Unadjusted and adjusted risk of MI and stroke associated with involuntary job loss

Variable	MI model (n = 4301)			Stroke model (n = 4301)		
	Unadjusted model HR (95% CI)	Adjusted model HR (95% CI)	Reduced form model HR (95% CI)	Unadjusted model HR (95% CI)	Adjusted model HR (95% CI)	Reduced form model HR (95% CI)
Primary independent variable						
Involuntary job loss	2.51 (1.52–4.17)	2.48 (1.49–4.14)	2.68 (1.61–4.48)	2.39 (1.18–4.95)	2.43 (1.18–4.98)	2.38 (1.15–4.92)
Adjustment variables						
Age	–	1.03 (0.95–1.12)	–	–	1.06 (0.97–1.16)	–
Female	–	0.57 (0.34–0.93)	0.63 (0.38–1.05)	–	0.54 (0.29–1.01)	–
White	–	3.18 (1.36–7.41)	3.07 (1.35–6.98)	–	1.61 (0.70–3.70)	–
Blue collar occupation	–	–	–	–	0.51 (0.23–1.15)	–
Labour income	–	1.07 (1.00–1.15)	1.06 (0.99–1.14)	–	–	–
Current smoker	–	2.55 (1.62–4.02)	2.55 (1.62–4.02)	–	–	–
Prevalence of hypertension	–	2.19 (1.37–3.50)	2.53 (1.62–3.95)	–	1.77 (0.96–3.27)	–
Prevalence of diabetes	–	–	–	–	2.68 (1.15–6.23)	2.95 (1.27–6.88)
Obese (BMI ≥30)	–	1.53 (0.91–2.57)	–	–	–	–
Mental health score	–	1.12 (0.98–1.29)	–	–	–	–
Physical functional score	–	1.08 (0.99–1.18)	–	–	–	–

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

The impact of late career job loss on myocardial infarction and stroke: a 10 year follow up using the health and retirement survey

Occup Environ Med 2006;63:683–687

Unemployment
and cancer: a
literature
review

IARC
Scientific
Publications
No. 138
International
Agency for
Research on
Cancer, Lyon,
1997

Country and population	Follow-up period	Age group	Obs.	All cancer		Lung cancer			Reference
				SMR/RR	Adj. SMR/RR	Obs.	SMR/RR	Adj. SMR/RR	
United Kingdom 1971 census, mortality	1971–1981	15–64	102	1.44	1.28 ^a	56	1.89	1.62 ^a	Moser <i>et al.</i> , 1990
	1971–1975		52	1.42	NA	33	2.06	1.74 ^a	
	1976–1981		50	1.48	NA	23	1.70	1.45 ^a	
	1971–1981	15–64	267	1.29	NA	96	1.50	NA	
	1971–1975		103	1.18	NA	43	1.56	NA	
	1976–1981		164	1.37	NA	53	1.46	NA	
1981 census, mortality	1983	16–64	25	1.38	NA	14	2.09	NA	Moser <i>et al.</i> , 1987
1978–1980 British Regional Heart Study, mortality	1978/80–1989	40–59	27	1.74	1.59 ^b	NA	NA	NA	Morris <i>et al.</i> , 1994
Finland 1980 census, mortality	1981–1985	30–54	NA	1.39	1.17 ^c	NA	2.05	1.43 ^c	Martikainen, 1990
Denmark 1970 census, mortality	1970–1980	20–64	NA	1.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	Iversen <i>et al.</i> , 1987
	1970–1975		163	1.24	NA	70 ^d	1.54 ^d	NA	Lynge & Andersen, 1996
	1976–1980		NA	1.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	Iversen <i>et al.</i> , 1987
	1970 census, incidence	1970–1975		291	1.25	NA	97 ^d	1.64 ^d	NA
1986 census, mortality	1986–1990	20–64	1204	1.23	NA	464 ^d	1.44 ^d	NA	Lynge & Andersen, 1996
Italy 1981 census, mortality	1981–1985	15–59	78	1.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	Costa & Segnan, 1987

Welfare state regimes,
unemployment and
health: a comparative
study of the
relationship between
unemployment and
self-reported health in
23 European countries

J Epidemiol
Community Health,
63:92–98, 2009

Table 1 Characteristics of unemployment protection in 23 European countries, ranked by welfare state regime (2004)^{33 34}

Welfare regime (1–5, high–low)	Country	Funding system	Qualifying period*	Initial net replacement rate (% of net average wages)†	Unemployment insurance benefit duration (months)‡	Waiting period (days)§
1. Scandinavian	Denmark	Subsidised voluntary insurance	12 months in last 3 years	70	48	0
	Finland	Voluntary subsidised insurance and social assistance system	43 weeks in last 2 years	70	23	7
	Norway	Social insurance	Annual earnings in last year equal to 75% of base amount	68	36	5
	Sweden	Subsidised programme of basic insurance and voluntary income-related insurance	6 months in last 12 months	75	28	5
2. Bismarckian	Austria	Social insurance	28 weeks in last 12 months	63	9	0
	Belgium	Social insurance	468 days in last 27 months	61	No limit	0
	France	Social insurance and social assistance	6 months in last 22 months	75	23	8
	Germany	Social insurance and social assistance	12 months in last 2 years	69	12	0
	Luxembourg	Social insurance	26 weeks in last 12 months	80	12	0
	Netherlands	Social insurance and social assistance	26 weeks in last 39 weeks	74	24	0
	Switzerland	Social insurance	12 months in last 2 years	77	24	5
3. Anglo-Saxon	Ireland	Social insurance and social assistance	39 weeks in last 12 months	49	15	3
	United Kingdom	Social insurance and social assistance	Contributions equivalent to 25 and 50 times the lower earnings limit must have been paid in the last 2 years	54	6	3
4. Southern Europe	Greece	Social insurance	125 days in last 14 months	55	12	6
	Italy	Social insurance	2 years of insurance contributions with 52 weeks contributions in last 2 years	54	6	7
	Portugal	Social insurance and social assistance	540 days in last 24 months	83	24	0
5. Eastern Europe	Spain	Social insurance	12 months in last 6 years	67	21	0
	Czech Republic	Social insurance	12 months in last 3 years	56	5	–
	Hungary	Social insurance	12 months in last 4 years	49	9	0
	Poland	Social insurance	Earnings in 18 months prior to claim must be at least equivalent to the minimum wage	59	12	7
	Slovenia	Social insurance	12 months in last 18 months	56	8	–

Unemployment
and Mortality: A
Comparative Study
of Germany and
the United States

American Journal
of Public Health
August 2012, Vol
102, No. 8

TABLE 2—Relative Risk of Dying for Current Labor Force Status for the German and American Cohorts, Adjusted for Age and Gender and Other Potential Confounders: German Socio-Economic Panel and US Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1984–2005

Variables	German Cohort (n = 10 754)		American Cohort (n = 9523)	
	Age and Gender, RR (95% CI)	Fully Adjusted, RR (95% CI)	Age and Gender, RR (95% CI)	Fully Adjusted, RR (95% CI)
Employment status (Ref = employed)				
Unemployed	2.15*** (1.50, 3.07)	1.42 (0.98, 2.04)	3.66*** (2.60, 5.16)	2.35*** (1.67, 3.34)
Not working	3.01*** (2.44, 3.70)	2.01*** (1.61, 2.51)	4.24*** (3.47, 5.15)	2.43*** (1.95, 3.01)

Unemployment is associated with high cardiovascular event rate and increased all-cause mortality in middle-aged socially privileged individuals

**Pierre Meneton · Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot ·
Caroline Méjean · Léopold Fezeu · Pilar Galan ·
Serge Hercberg · Joël Ménard**

Int Arch Occup Environ Health,
88(6): 707-716, 2015

Etude réalisée dans la cohorte Suvimax : près de 6000 volontaires, âgés de 45 à 64 ans, vivant sur l'ensemble du territoire métropolitain français et suivis pendant 12 ans (1995-2007)

Table 2 Behavioural and socio-demographic characteristics of volunteers compared to randomly selected individuals

	Volunteers	Randomly selected individuals	<i>p</i>
<i>N</i>	5,852	13,920	-
Men [<i>n</i> (%)]	2,449 (41.8)	6,606 (47.5)	<0.0001
Age (years)	48.4 ± 6.3	48.3 ± 8.2	0.40
Smoking [<i>n</i> (%)]	762 (13.0)	3,939 (28.3)	<0.0001
Alcohol consumption [<i>n</i> (%)]	4,863 (83.1)	11,359 (81.6)	0.01
Education [<i>n</i> (%)]			
Primary school	1,214 (20.7)	3,823 (27.5)	
Secondary school	2,266 (38.7)	6,833 (49.1)	<0.0001
University	2,372 (40.6)	3,264 (23.4)	
Occupation [<i>n</i> (%)]			
Upper management	1,336 (22.8)	1,764 (12.7)	
Middle management	1,905 (32.5)	2,640 (19.0)	
White-collar	773 (13.2)	3,112 (22.3)	
Blue-collar	176 (3.0)	2,583 (18.6)	<0.0001
Self-employed	315 (5.4)	1,149 (8.2)	
Retired	525 (9.0)	1,480 (10.6)	
Homemaker	513 (8.8)	302 (2.2)	
Unemployed	309 (5.3)	889 (6.4)	

	Volunteers	Randomly selected individuals	<i>p</i>
<i>N</i>	4,898	3,208	–
Men [<i>n</i> (%)]	2,449 (50.0)	1,595 (49.7)	0.82
Age (years)	49.9 ± 5.3	50.1 ± 8.2	0.18
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	24.5 ± 3.7	26.2 ± 4.6	<0.0001
Obesity [<i>n</i> (%)]	379 (7.7)	565 (17.6)	<0.0001
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	124.9 ± 14.1	132.0 ± 19.0	<0.0001
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	80.4 ± 8.8	82.6 ± 11.6	<0.0001
Antihypertensive drug treatment [<i>n</i> (%)]	484 (22.1)	449 (14.0)	<0.0001
Hypertension [<i>n</i> (%)]	1,618 (33.0)	1,370 (42.7)	<0.0001
Plasma total cholesterol (mmol/l)	6.1 ± 1.0	5.9 ± 1.0	<0.0001
Plasma triglyceride (mmol/l)	1.1 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 1.1	<0.0001
Lipid-lowering drug treatment [<i>n</i> (%)]	354 (16.2)	323 (10.1)	<0.0001
Hypercholesterolaemia [<i>n</i> (%)]	1,747 (35.7)	1,126 (35.1)	0.62
Diabetes [<i>n</i> (%)]	233 (4.8)	382 (11.9)	<0.0001
All-cause mortality [<i>n</i> (%)]	120 (2.4)	156 (4.9)	<0.0001

Table 3 12-year cardiovascular event risk and all-cause mortality according to occupational groups of volunteers at baseline

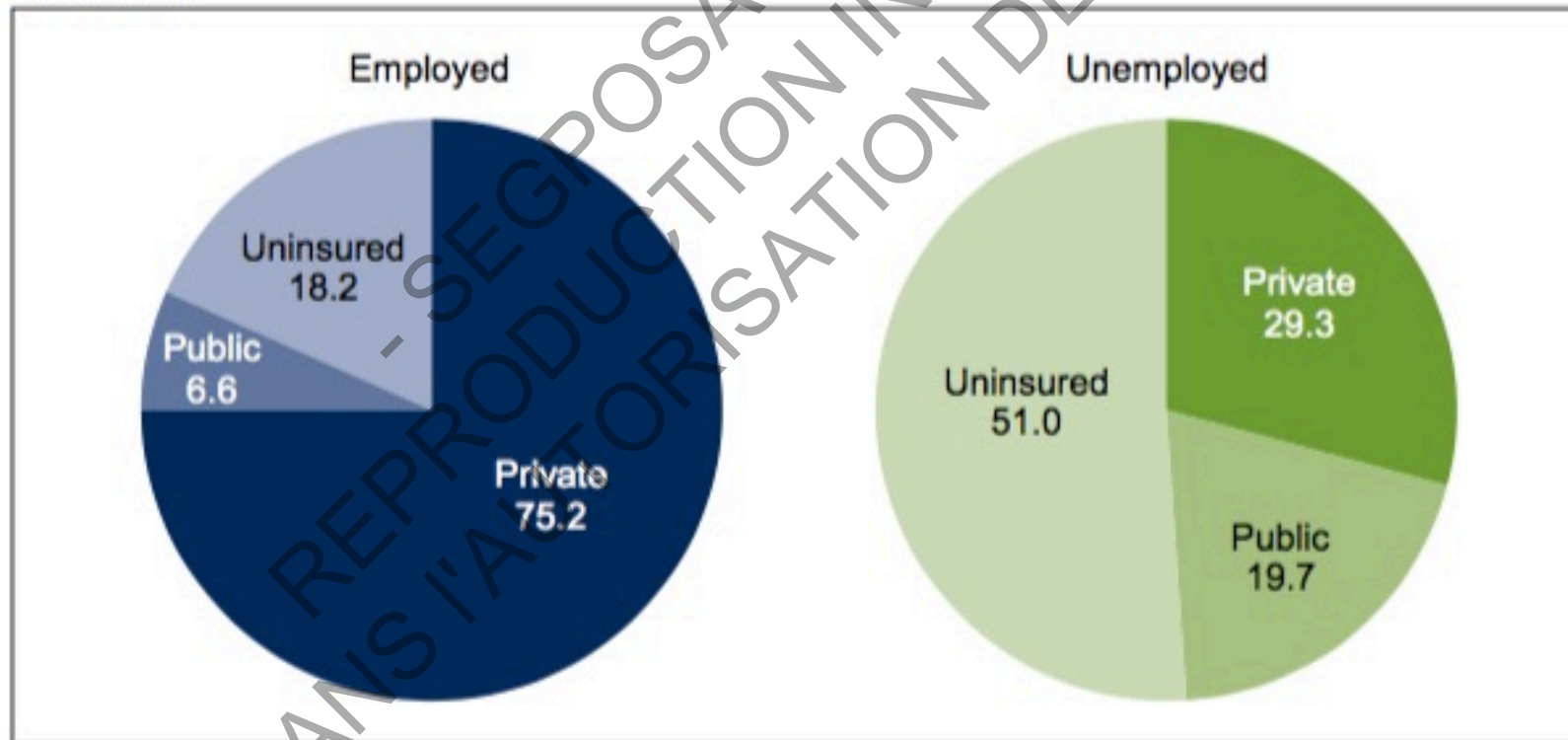
Occupation	No. of cases	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 4	
		HR (95 % CI)	<i>p</i>	HR (95 % CI)	<i>p</i>	HR (95 % CI)	<i>p</i>
Cardiovascular events							
Worker	154	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Unemployed	23	2.25 (1.41–3.42)	0.001	1.84 (1.15–2.83)	0.01	1.74 (1.07–2.72)	0.03
Retired	57	3.41 (2.49–4.60)	<0.0001	1.44 (1.00–2.07)	0.05	1.34 (0.92–1.93)	0.13
All-cause mortality							
Worker	97	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Unemployed	20	3.27 (1.96–5.19)	<0.0001	2.79 (1.66–4.47)	0.0002	2.89 (1.70–4.69)	0.0002
Retired	31	2.99 (1.96–4.43)	<0.0001	1.63 (1.00–2.59)	0.05	1.57 (0.96–2.52)	0.07

L'extrapolation de ces résultats à la population française en tenant compte du taux de chômage actuel et des chiffres de mortalité dans la tranche d'âge considérée donne un chiffre de 14000 décès imputables chaque année au chômage. Il ne s'agit évidemment que d'une estimation à cause de la non-représentativité de la cohorte étudiée et de certaines limitations liées au manque de données (sur la durée du chômage notamment) mais elle fournit un ordre de grandeur suggérant que les quelques centaines de suicides annuels liés au chômage ne seraient que la partie émergée de l'iceberg et que le problème de santé publique serait beaucoup plus vaste.

Health and Access to Care Among Employed and Unemployed Adults: United States, 2009–2010

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 83 ■ January 2012

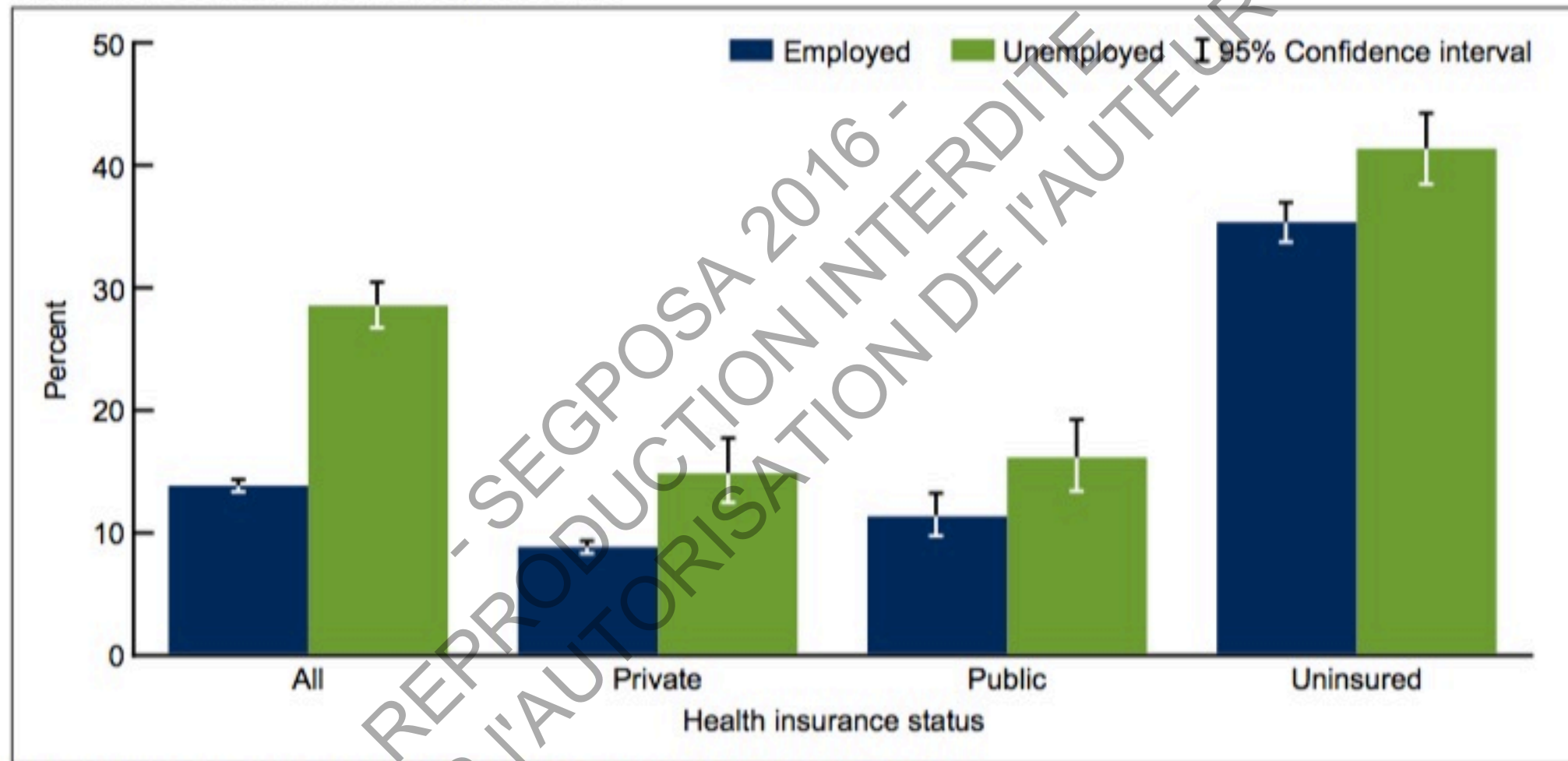
Figure 1. Insurance status among adults aged 18–64 years, by employment status: United States, 2009–2010



NOTE: Access data table for Figure 1 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db83_tables.pdf#1.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey.

Figure 4. Delayed or did not receive needed medical care due to cost among adults aged 18–64 years, by employment and insurance status: United States, 2009–2010



NOTE: Access data table for Figure 4 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db83_tables.pdf#4.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey.

Health insurance coverage is the single most prominent socioeconomic factor associated with cardiovascular drug delivery in the French population

Pierre Meneton^a, Jean-Louis Lanoë^b, and Joël Ménard^c

J Hypertens 30:617–623, 2012

Etude réalisée dans l'enquête décennale de l'INSEE en 2003: échantillon représentatif de la population française (près de 5000 personnes souffrant de problèmes cardiovasculaires)

TABLE 4. Odds ratios (95% confidence interval) for physician visit according to the socioeconomic status of patients

	Unadjusted	P	Model 1	P	Model 2	P	Model 3	P
Living in a poor urban area								
Yes	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.60
No	1.01 (0.73–1.36)		0.99 (0.72–1.34)		0.95 (0.66–1.36)		0.91 (0.62–1.30)	
Migrant								
Yes	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.34	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.91
No	1.15 (0.89–1.47)		1.13 (0.87–1.46)		1.11 (0.80–1.51)		1.02 (0.73–1.40)	
Living alone								
Yes	1.00	0.001	1.00	0.44	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.83
No	1.31 (1.11–1.54)		1.07 (0.90–1.27)		1.01 (0.83–1.22)		1.02 (0.84–1.25)	
Education								
Primary	1.00	<0.0001	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.07
Secondary	0.78 (0.67–0.90)		0.94 (0.81–1.10)		0.97 (0.82–1.16)		0.87 (0.71–1.05)	
University	0.67 (0.55–0.81)		0.83 (0.68–1.03)		0.87 (0.69–1.10)		0.70 (0.52–0.95)	
Occupation								
Upper management	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.09	1.00	0.08
Middle management	1.29 (1.01–1.65)		1.24 (0.97–1.59)		1.25 (0.96–1.62)		1.15 (0.86–1.52)	
Self-employed and farmer	1.26 (0.98–1.61)		1.00 (0.78–1.30)		0.91 (0.68–1.21)		0.80 (0.57–1.13)	
White collar	1.42 (1.12–1.78)		1.21 (0.94–1.54)		1.13 (0.86–1.48)		0.98 (0.71–1.35)	
Blue collar	1.20 (0.95–1.51)		1.15 (0.91–1.45)		0.97 (0.75–1.25)		0.82 (0.59–1.13)	
Never worked and student	1.23 (0.88–1.74)		0.93 (0.65–1.35)		0.83 (0.55–1.28)		0.75 (0.47–1.19)	
Unemployment								
Yes	1.00	0.001	1.00	0.04	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.29
No	0.73 (0.60–0.89)		0.81 (0.66–0.99)		0.97 (0.77–1.22)		0.87 (0.68–1.12)	
Annual per capita household income								
Poor	1.00	0.11	1.00	0.11	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.47
Low	0.84 (0.61–1.15)		0.84 (0.61–1.15)		0.90 (0.61–1.31)		0.86 (0.58–1.26)	
Lower middle	1.12 (0.83–1.49)		1.15 (0.85–1.54)		1.19 (0.83–1.69)		1.10 (0.76–1.58)	
Upper middle	0.96 (0.72–1.28)		1.01 (0.75–1.35)		1.14 (0.80–1.61)		1.03 (0.71–1.48)	
High	0.93 (0.69–1.23)		1.01 (0.75–1.34)		1.14 (0.80–1.61)		1.06 (0.73–1.53)	
Full health coverage								
Yes	1.00	0.0008	1.00	0.0007	1.00	0.0001	1.00	0.0002
No	0.65 (0.51–0.83)		0.64 (0.50–0.83)		0.54 (0.40–0.74)		0.54 (0.40–0.75)	

TABLE 2. Odds ratios (95% confidence interval) for cardiovascular drug delivery according to the socioeconomic status of patients

	Unadjusted	P	Model 1	P	Model 2	P	Model 3	P	Model 4	P
Living in a poor urban area										
Yes	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.08	1.00	0.19	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.24
No	1.37 (1.03–1.80)		1.29 (0.96–1.73)		1.25 (0.89–1.74)		1.20 (0.85–1.69)		1.24 (0.87–1.75)	
Migrant										
Yes	1.00	0.005	1.00	0.004	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.11	1.00	0.11
No	1.40 (1.11–1.77)		1.44 (1.13–1.84)		1.41 (1.04–1.89)		1.29 (0.94–1.74)		1.29 (0.94–1.77)	
Living alone										
Yes	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.12	1.00	0.32	1.00	0.49	1.00	0.47
No	1.17 (1.01–1.36)		0.88 (0.74–1.03)		0.91 (0.75–1.10)		0.93 (0.77–1.13)		0.93 (0.76–1.13)	
Education										
Primary	1.00	<0.0001	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.12	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.26
Secondary	0.68 (0.60–0.78)		1.04 (0.89–1.21)		1.07 (0.90–1.27)		1.07 (0.88–1.29)		1.11 (0.91–1.34)	
University	0.51 (0.42–0.61)		0.80 (0.65–0.98)		0.85 (0.68–1.07)		0.85 (0.64–1.15)		0.92 (0.68–1.24)	
Occupation										
Upper management	1.00	0.004	1.00	0.27	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.47
Middle management	1.14 (0.91–1.44)		1.16 (0.91–1.47)		1.12 (0.86–1.45)		1.04 (0.78–1.37)		1.03 (0.77–1.37)	
Self-employed and farmer	1.53 (1.20–1.96)		1.13 (0.88–1.47)		1.12 (0.84–1.49)		0.97 (0.68–1.36)		1.02 (0.71–1.45)	
White collar	1.07 (0.86–1.33)		1.10 (0.87–1.40)		1.03 (0.79–1.34)		0.91 (0.67–1.25)		0.93 (0.67–1.28)	
Blue collar	1.23 (0.98–1.53)		1.28 (1.01–1.61)		1.23 (0.95–1.59)		1.13 (0.81–1.56)		1.19 (0.86–1.66)	
Never worked and student	1.01 (0.74–1.39)		0.94 (0.66–1.35)		0.97 (0.64–1.48)		0.95 (0.60–1.53)		0.99 (0.62–1.59)	
Unemployment										
Yes	1.00	0.002	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.52
No	0.76 (0.63–0.90)		0.90 (0.75–1.09)		0.92 (0.74–1.15)		0.90 (0.71–1.14)		0.92 (0.72–1.18)	
Annual per capita household income										
Poor	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.86
Low	0.98 (0.74–1.31)		0.96 (0.70–1.31)		1.13 (0.77–1.64)		1.06 (0.72–1.56)		1.10 (0.73–1.63)	
Lower middle	1.18 (0.90–1.53)		1.15 (0.86–1.52)		1.19 (0.84–1.68)		1.07 (0.75–1.52)		1.06 (0.73–1.52)	
Upper middle	1.11 (0.85–1.44)		1.10 (0.83–1.46)		1.09 (0.77–1.53)		0.96 (0.67–1.38)		0.97 (0.67–1.39)	
High	1.08 (0.83–1.40)		1.08 (0.81–1.43)		1.08 (0.77–1.51)		0.98 (0.68–1.41)		0.97 (0.66–1.41)	
Full health coverage										
Yes	1.00	<0.0001	1.00	<0.0001	1.00	<0.0001	1.00	0.0001	1.00	0.001
No	0.53 (0.42–0.66)		0.53 (0.41–0.68)		0.51 (0.38–0.69)		0.54 (0.39–0.74)		0.59 (0.43–0.82)	