

## **SYMPOSIA 6**

### **Olivier Lacoste :**

Ville: Loos, France

Company: Directeur ORS Nord Pas-de-Calais

### **Title : « Approche différentielle de la mortalité territoriale : l'ICEM, indice comparatif d'évolution de la mortalité »**

L'état de santé à l'échelle locale est abordée communément par la standardisation de l'indice comparatif de mortalité -ICM-.

Un autre indicateur, l'Indice comparatif d'évolution de la mortalité permet d'aborder les tendances locales ou même régionales avec une bien plus grande sensibilité susceptible de mieux s'adapter aux besoins de suivi des politiques régionales de santé, des Agences régionales de santé tout d'abord.

### **Wallid GHOSN :**

**Pas de résumé**

### **Jérôme MOCELLIN :**

Ville: Nanterre

Company: post-doctorant

### **“Area-Based Deprivation Indices Construction And Health Inequalities In The French Urban Context”**

Jérôme MOCELLIN, Stéphane RICAN, Grégoire REY and DELOS partners

After many years of focusing on individual social, economic and cultural characteristics, the analysis of health inequalities today highlights the need to consider the social, environmental and political context in which these individuals develop. These analyses require the construction of indices that

make it possible to identify local situations that tend to promote or undermine the health status of individuals or entire populations. Great Britain has first witnessed the rise of deprivation indices in the 1980's with Jarman who pioneered their construction, shortly followed by Townsend and Carstairs. In addition to their use for monitoring health inequalities and analyzing determinants associated with these inequalities, these synthetic indicators can also serve as decision support tools for allocating resources and designing prevention or management policies focused on specific populations. Widely used in studies from English-speaking countries, they tend to disseminate to other areas since few years. However, their universality and the relevance of their components are nonetheless debated today. There is not yet any consensual localised index that is sufficiently standardised to allow comparisons between the different studies conducted in the field of health inequalities.

In this perspective, this short communication is part of a current research project entitled DELOS (DEsavantage LOcaux et Santé) related to the development of methodologies required to dispose of standard tools for the measure of deprivation in small areas within the field of spatial health inequalities. The main goal of this project, gathering different research team working on the influence of the residential setting in health, is to propose a consensus concerning the definition and the construction of local deprivation indices in the field of health inequalities. It also examines the ability of such indices to take current or future health vulnerability into account as well as their potential for use in the management of health resources.

Therefore, this presentation is two-fold: we first present a methodology to construct area-based deprivation indices devised at various geographical scales (IRIS, municipalities ...) in Metropolitan France in focusing both on the urban and infra-urban context. These indices are compounded of several dimensions as the median household income, the percentage high school graduates in the population aged 15 years and older, the percentage of blue-collar workers in the active population or the unemployment rate among others. In addition, we decided to take into account other dimensions as internal segregation shown as one of the consequences induced by urban dynamic. Secondly, in order to highlight their relevancy, we considered such deprivation indices in relation with health related outcomes in particular mortality indicators (SMR's, specific mortality ratios). We then observe the association between deprivation and mortality at various scales in such urbanized environments.

**Stéphane RICAN,**

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**« Urbanisation, inégalités sociales et santé : décrypter les dynamiques spatio-temporelles de la mortalité »**

Les indicateurs de mortalité, bien que négatifs, constituent des indicateurs robustes et synthétiques de l'état de santé d'une population. A la fois marqueurs des conditions de vie passées et présentes, ils accompagnent les principales mutations sociales, économiques, culturelles ou territoriales d'une société. L'analyse des changements dans la distribution spatiale de la mortalité par âge, sexe ou causes de décès constitue un puissant révélateur des de la variété des structurations urbaines et de leurs évolutions. L'objectif de la session est, au travers de travaux portant soit sur des approches transversales à différentes périodes, soit sur des approches longitudinales, de mieux cerner les mécanismes sociaux et territoriaux à l'œuvre dans la constitution des écarts inter-urbains et intra-urbains de mortalité et la pertinence de ces indicateurs comme outils de pilotage des politiques de développement local.

Stéphane Rican (lab. Mosaïques, Equipe Santé et Territoires, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la défense)

Dynamiques urbaines et dynamiques de mortalité en France (1970-2009)

Grégoire Rey (CépiDc INSERM)

Désavantage social et disparités spatiales de mortalité en France depuis 1990

Diana Corman (Centre for Epidemiology and Community Health)

The impact of contextual exposure on small area mortality differentials in Greater Stockholm. A multilevel analysis 2001-2009.

Walid Ghosn (CépiDc INSERM) :

Evolution de la place des déterminants contextuels et des déterminants individuels dans les inégalités de mortalité en France depuis les années 50