

5.5	Some countries with an increasing life-expectancy gap between 1960 and 2007	121
6.1	UK population by ethnic group, April 2011	139
6.2	Self-reported limiting longstanding illness, 1999 and 2004, by age within minority ethnic groups, and gender, England	141
6.3	Self-reported 'bad / very bad' health, by ethnic group and sex, 2004	141
6.4	Life expectancy at birth, selected countries, United States, selected years	143
6.5	Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, per 100,000 population, United States, 2006	144
7.1	Rising healthcare expenditures as % of GDP, selected countries	161

# Contents

<i>Figures and tables</i>		vi
<i>Preface to the second edition</i>		ix
<i>Acknowledgements</i>		x
<b>1</b>	<b>Enduring theoretical legacies</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Contemporary theories of health and medicine in a changing world</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Feminism, gender theories and health</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Socio-economic inequalities in health</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Gender inequalities in health</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>'Race', ethnicity and health</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Health systems and healthcare in transition</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Professions in transition</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>The experience of health, illness and healthcare</b>	<b>194</b>
<i>Notes</i>		226
<i>References</i>		227
<i>Index</i>		274

# Figures and tables

## Figures

2.1	Conceptualizations of biopower	36
4.1	The Gini coefficient (GB)	76
4.2	Distribution of real household disposable income: United Kingdom/Great Britain	77
4.3	Life expectancy at birth (CIS, EU, CSEC)	86
4.4	Commission on Social Determinants of Health conceptual framework	90
5.1	Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex, 1974 to 2010, Great Britain	117
6.1	High GHQ scores, by minority ethnic group	142
6.2	Reduction in relative risk of ill-health	146

## Tables

4.1	Life expectancy at birth (years) by social class, England and Wales	82
4.2	Local areas with the highest and lowest probabilities of survival of males to age 75, England and Wales	82
4.3	Trends in all-cause mortality by social class, 1986–1999, men and women aged 35–64	83
5.1	Life expectancy at birth in selected WHO member states, 2011	112
5.2	The 'gender gap' in life expectancy in Western countries (years)	114
5.3	Residual life expectancy at selected ages, Sweden and UK	114
5.4	Changing life expectancies (LEs) in Sub-Saharan Africa	119

5.5	Some countries with an increasing life-expectancy gap between 1980 and 2007	121
6.1	UK population by ethnic group, April 2011	139
6.2	Self-reported limiting longstanding illness, 1999 and 2004, by age within minority ethnic groups, and gender, England	141
6.3	Self-reported 'bad / very bad' health, by ethnic group and sex, 2004	141
6.4	Life expectancy at birth by race and sex, United States, selected years, 1990–2010	143
6.5	Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, per 100,000 population, United States, 2006	144
7.1	Rising healthcare expenditures as % of GDP, selected countries	161

Since the first edition of *The Sociology of Health, Illness and Healthcare* was published, it has taken a long time to prepare the second edition, and very little of the content of the original edition has been updated, but almost totally rewritten. The book has had several changes in the parent discipline of sociology over the years, but also the continued growth of research in health, illness and healthcare. The same basic structure remains, but the content of the References list will give a sense of the extent of the new material. As with the first edition, the intention is to provide a critical and wide-ranging understanding of society, past and present. In the second edition, the book has been extended globally. While the book cannot claim to cover health, illness and healthcare in all parts of the world, it does aim as much as is possible in the limited space to address the issues raised in a global context, even when the research on which it is based is on research generated in the UK and the US. Like the first edition, the book has been written for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students with an existing knowledge of sociology and other social sciences.