Impact of an Economic Collapse on Child Health in Iceland

Geir Gunnlaugsson, MD, PhD, MPH Professor of Public Health, Reykjavik University

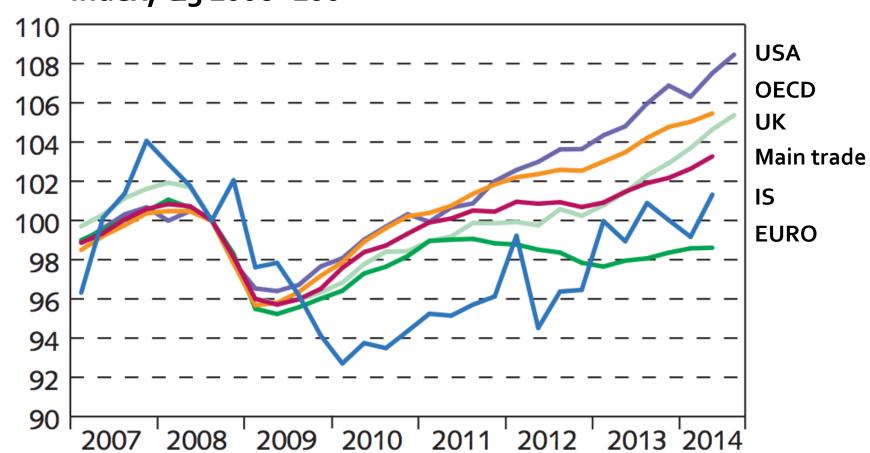




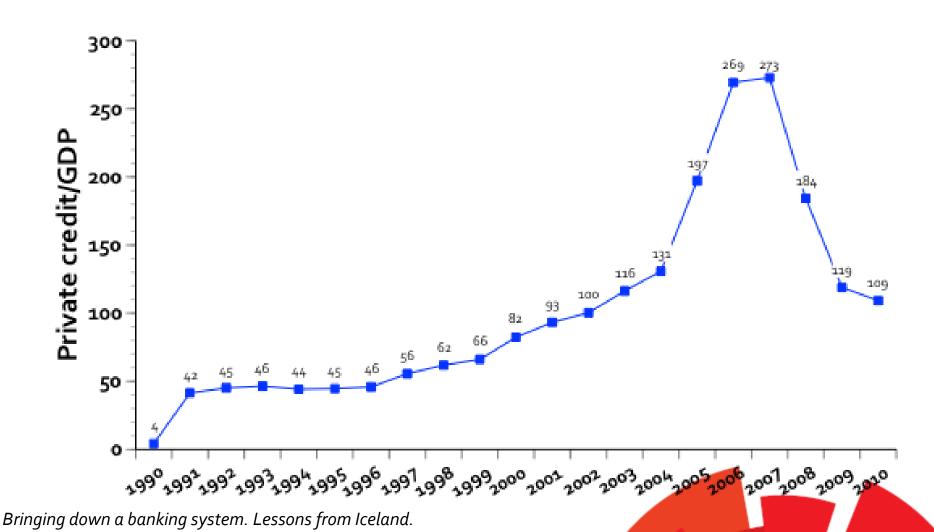
Gross Domestic Product

Iceland 2007-2014

Index, Q3 2008=100

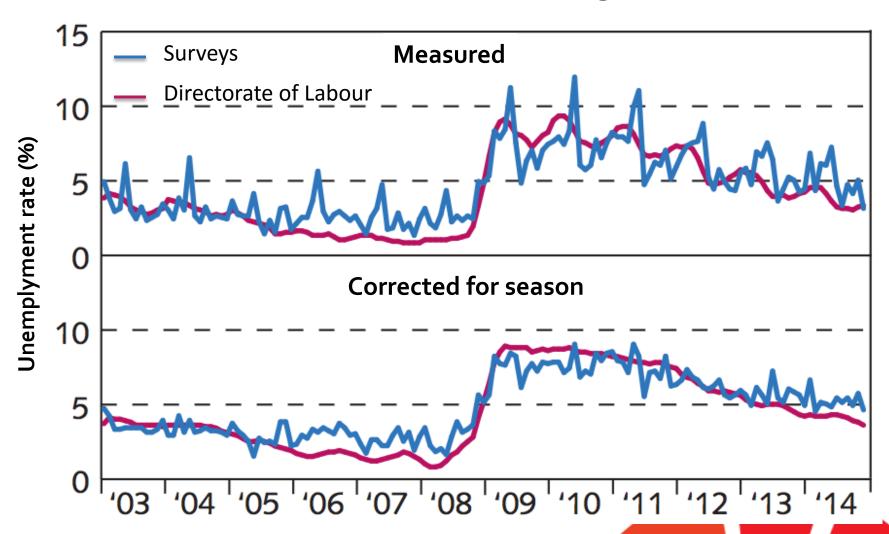


Credit boom as share of GDP Credit to the private sector in Iceland 1990-2010



Guðrún Johnsen, 2014.

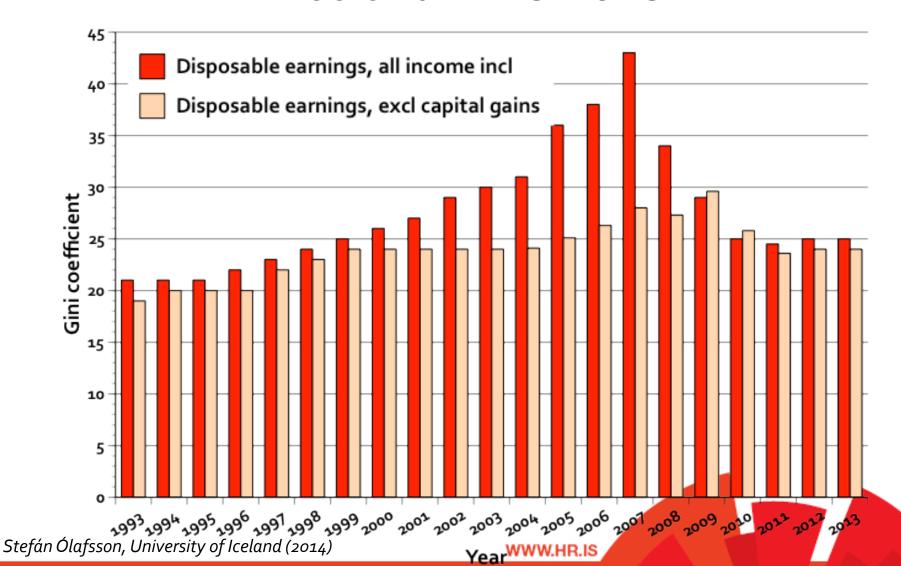
Unemployment Iceland 2007-2013



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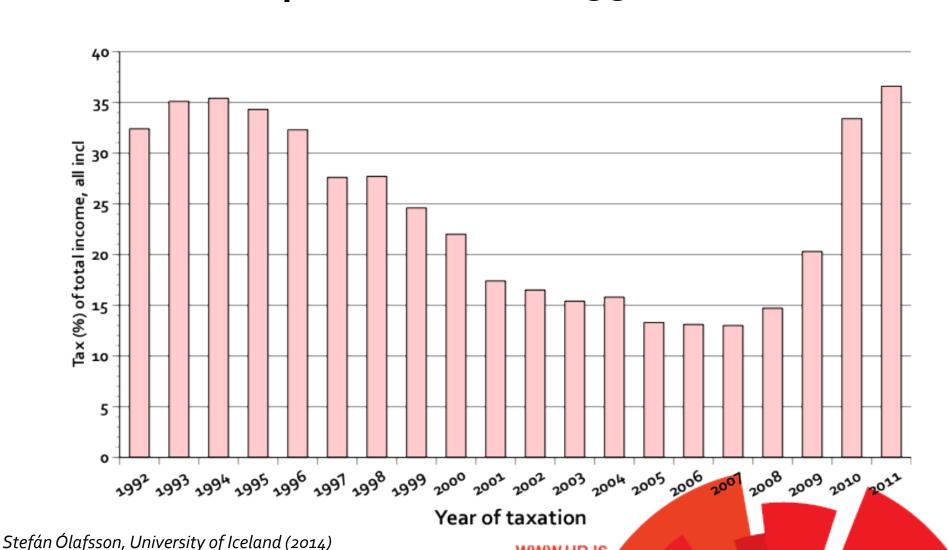
Central Bank of Iceland, Peningamál February 2015

Gini Coefficient Iceland 1993-2013



Total effective tax burden

Top 1% in Iceland 1992-2011





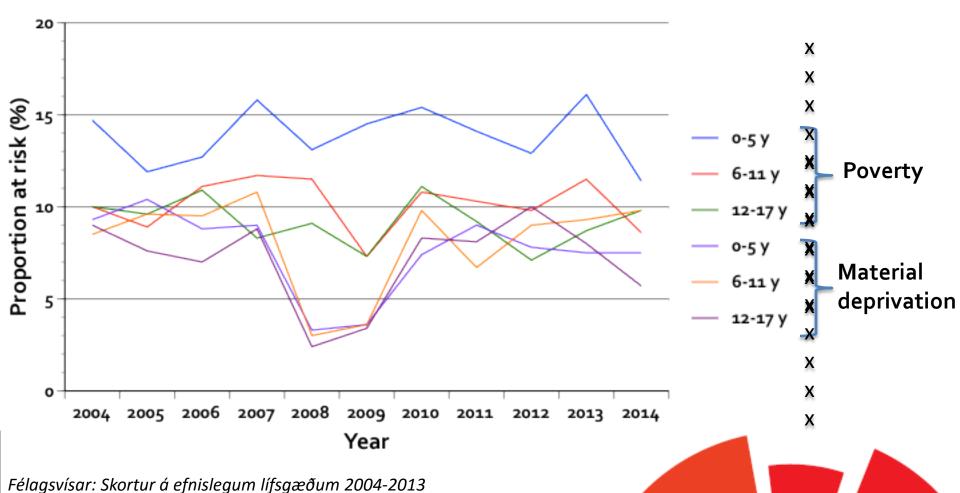
IMPACT ON CHILD POVERTY & MATERIAL DEPRIVATION





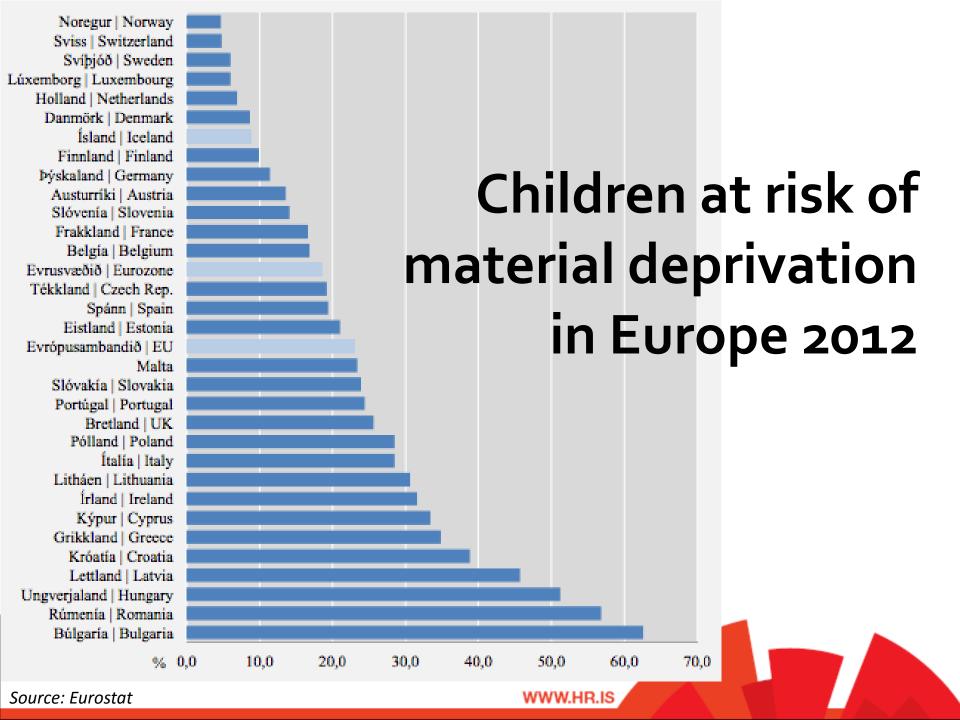
At risk of poverty and material deprivation by age

Iceland 2004-2014



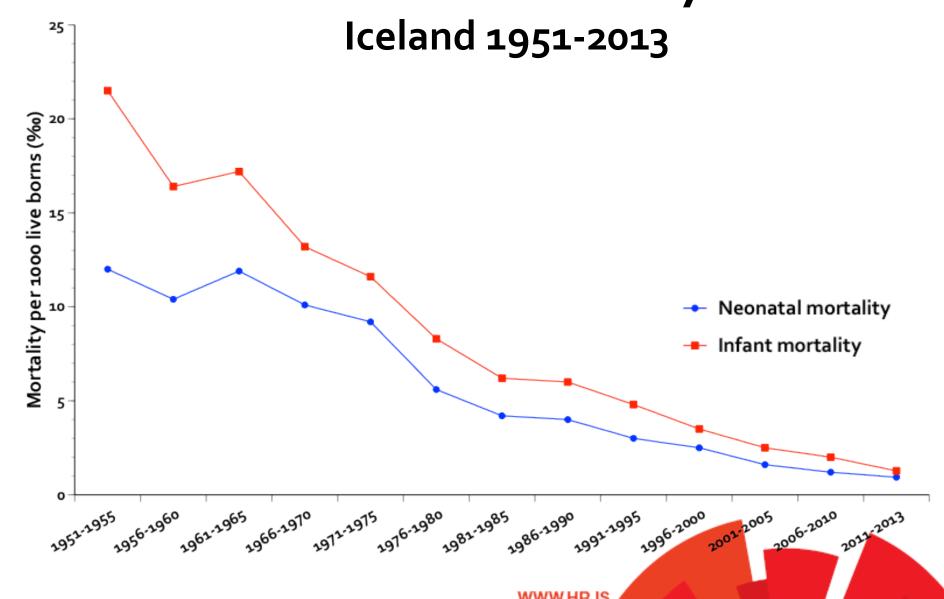
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Statistics Iceland, 2014



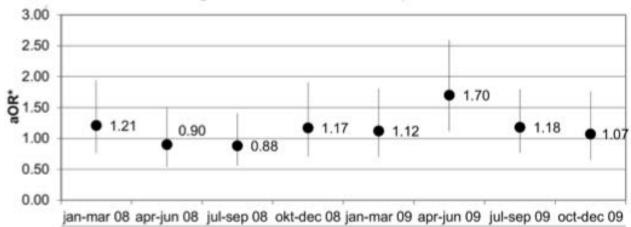


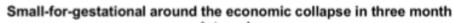


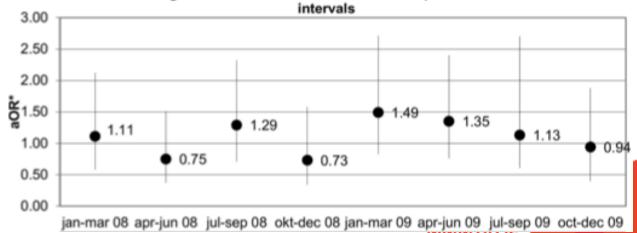


Crisis and perinatal health Iceland January 2008-December 2009



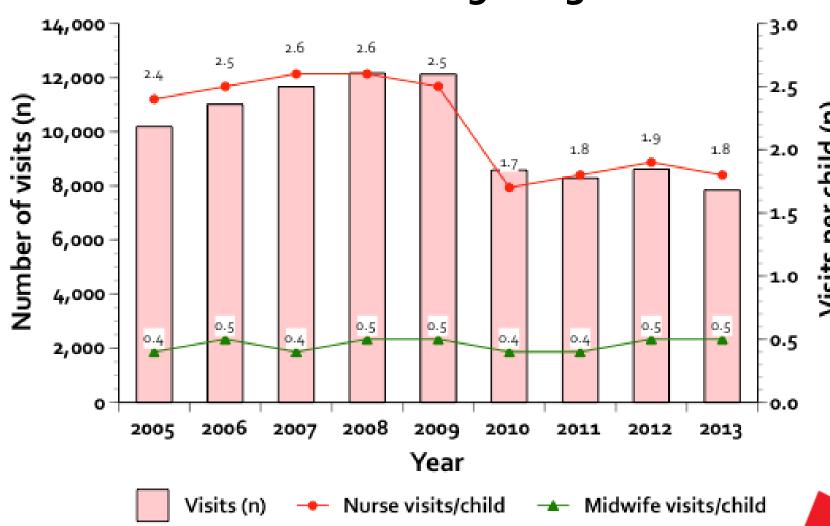




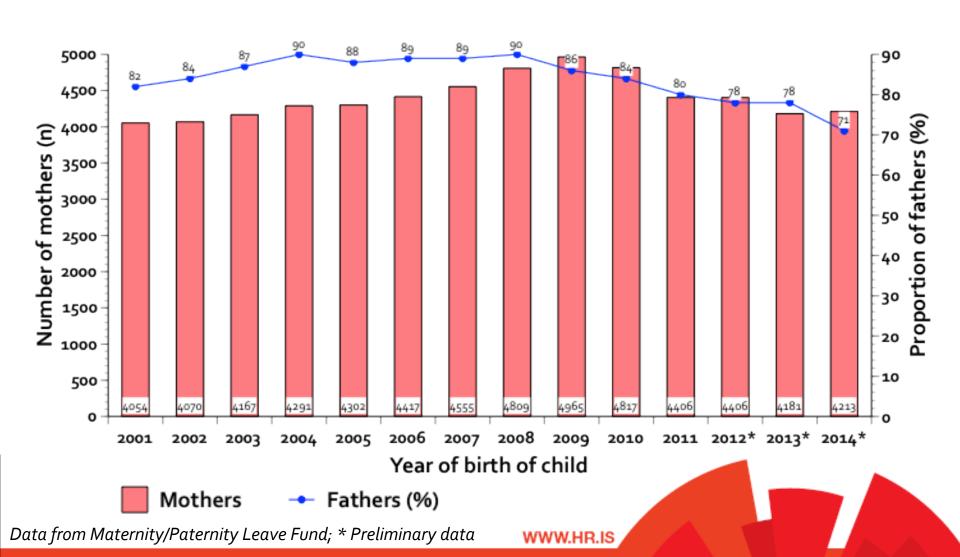


Eiríksdóttir V et al. PLOS ONE 2013;8(12):1-9

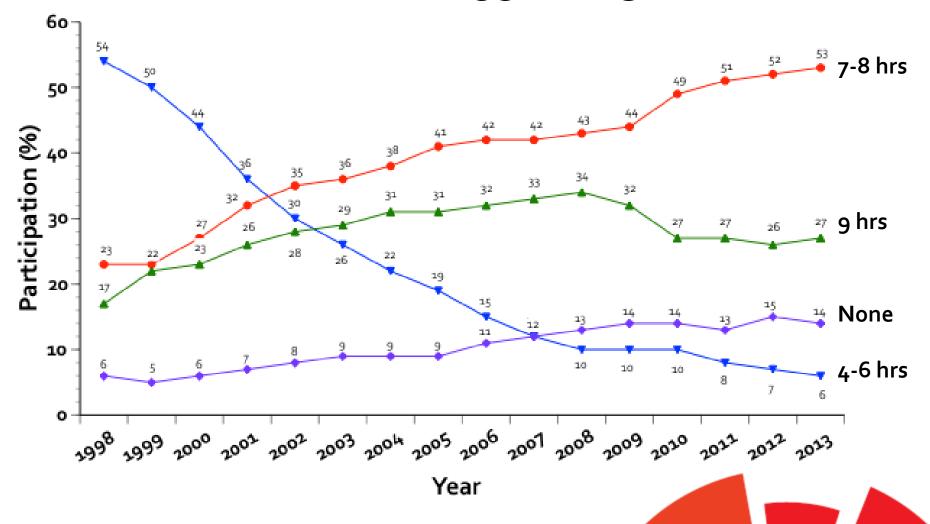
Home visitations for newborns Iceland 2005-2013



Use of maternity/paternity leave Iceland 2001-2014

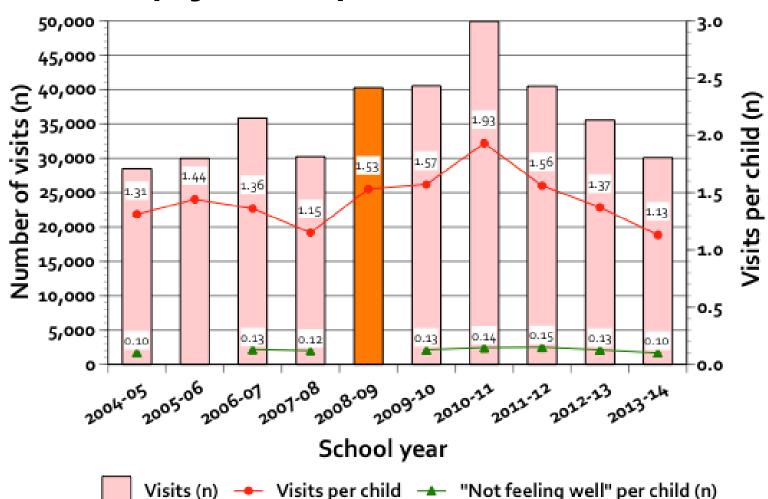


Participation in pre-schools Iceland 1998-2013



Statistics Iceland, 2015

Visits to school health nurse Reykjavik Capital Area 2004-2014

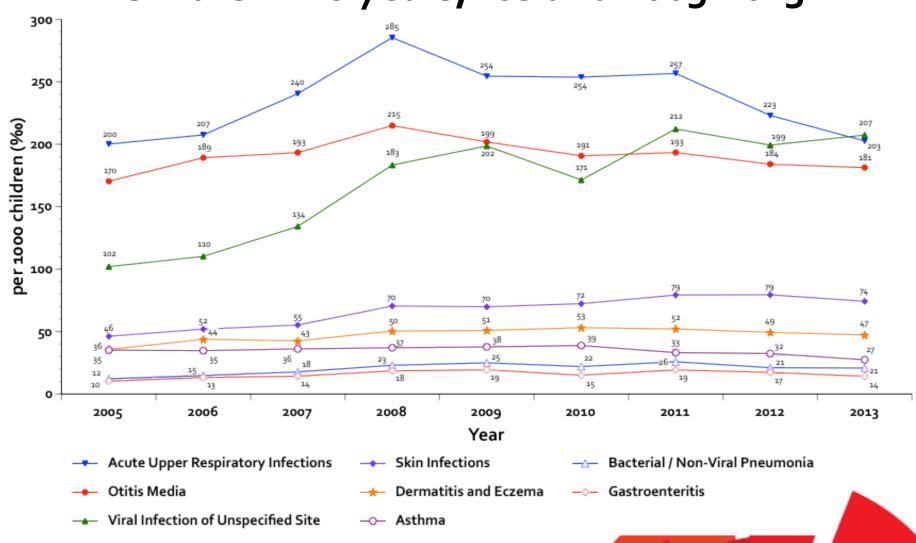


Compulsory school 6-15 years Primary Health Care Organisation, 2015

www.HR.IS

Diagnosis* in Primary Health Care

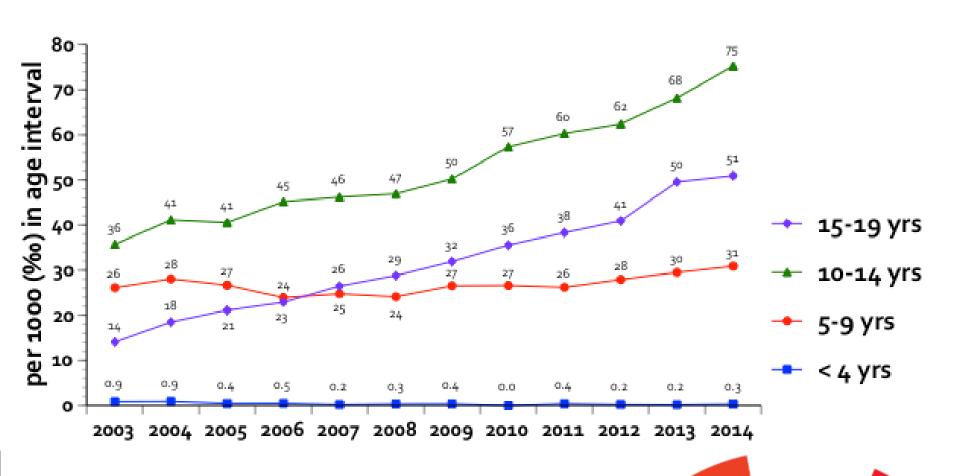
Children <18 years, Iceland 2005-2013



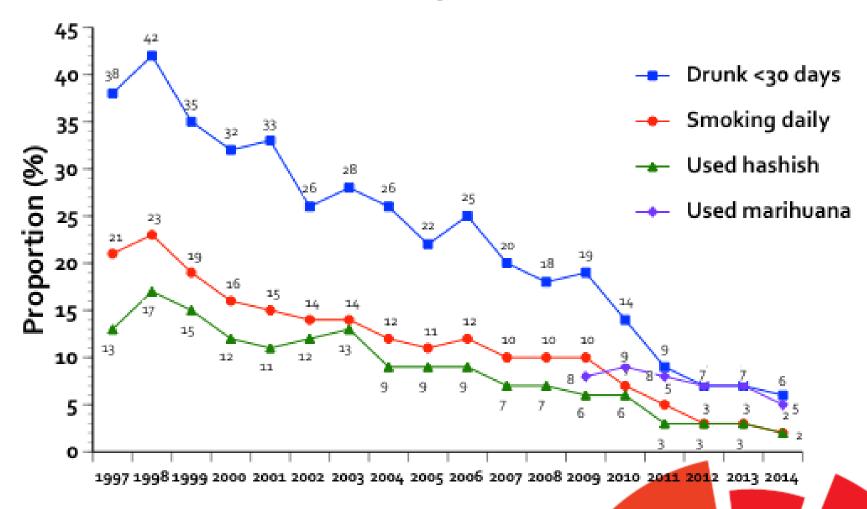
WWW.HR.IS

* Builds on Child Poverty Monitor, New Zealand

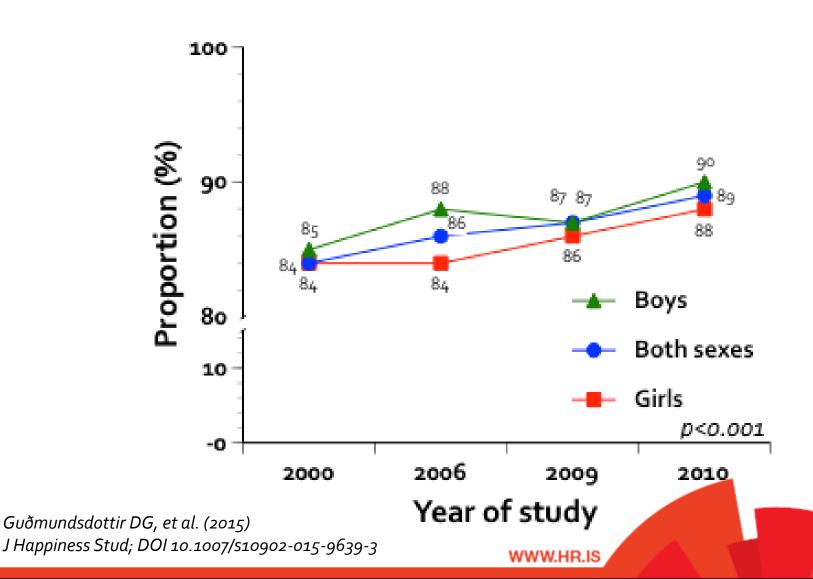
Use of methylphenidate by age Iceland 2003-2014



Alchohol, tobacco and cannabis Iceland (14-15 years) 1997-2014



Happiness of adolescents Iceland 2000-2010



Conclusions

- Historic economic collapse
 - Unemployment
 - Felt increased relative child poverty
 - Policy of redistribution
- Impact on child health
 - No major short term impact, but ...
- Future perspectives
 - Mental health
 - Inequality
 - Uncertain



