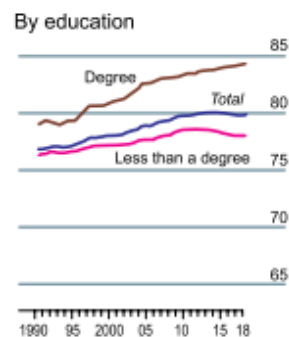
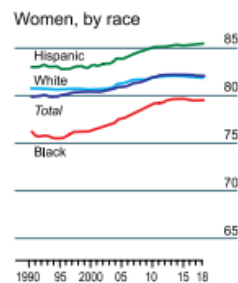
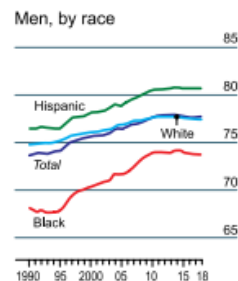


**Questão 26**

**Educated Americans live longer, as others die younger**

Catching up, falling behind  
United States, average life expectancy at age 25



(Anne Case and Angus Deaton. "Life expectancy in adulthood is falling for those without a BA degree, but as educational gaps have widened, racial gaps have narrowed". *PNAS*, 2021. Adaptado.)

A 25-year-old American with a university degree can expect to live almost a decade longer than a contemporary who dropped out of high school. Although researchers have long known that the rich live longer than the poor, this education gap is less well documented — and is especially marked in rich countries. And whereas the average American's expected span has been flat in recent years — and, strikingly, even fell between 2015 and 2017 — that of the one-third with a bachelor's degree has continued to lengthen.

This disparity in life expectancy is growing, according to new research published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Using data from nearly 50m death certificates filed between 1990 and 2018, Anne Case and Angus Deaton of Princeton University analysed differences in life expectancy by sex, race, ethnicity and education. They found that the lifespans of those with and without a bachelor's degree started to diverge in the 1990s and 2000s. This

gap grew even wider in the 2010s as the life expectancy of degree-holders continued to rise while that of other Americans got shorter.

What is the link between schooling and longevity? Some argue that better-educated people develop healthier lifestyles: each additional year of study reduces the chances of being a smoker and of being overweight. The better-educated earn more, which in turn is associated with greater health. Ms Case and Mr Deaton argue that changes in labour markets, including the rise of automation and increased demand for highly-educated workers, coupled with the rising costs of employer-provided health care, have depressed the supply of well-paid jobs for those without a degree. This may be contributing to higher rates of alcohol and drug use, suicide and other "deaths of despair".

(www.economist.com, 17.03.2021. Adaptado.)

According to the third paragraph, better-educated people

- (A) don't smoke any kind of substance.
- (B) tend to have better access to healthcare.
- (C) might lose their privilege because of the rise of automation.
- (D) consume moderate amounts of alcohol as a rule.
- (E) are usually underpaid despite having a degree.

### **ALTERNATIVA B**

No texto, o trecho "The better-educated earn more, which in turn is associated with greater health." Indica que pessoas com maior poder aquisitivo tendem a possuir mais acesso a tratamentos de saúde.