

# Health Expectancy in Austria

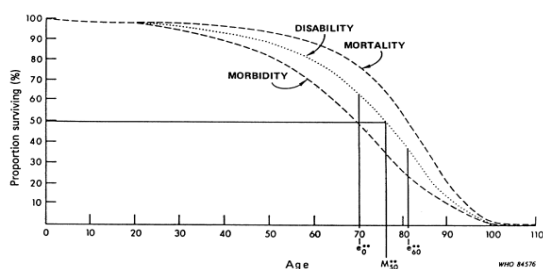
## What is health expectancy?

**H**ealth expectancies were first developed to address whether or not longer life is being accompanied by an increase in the time lived in good health (the compression of morbidity scenario) or in bad health (expansion of morbidity). So health expectancies divide life expectancy into life spent in different states of health, from say good to bad health. In this way they add a dimension of quality to the quantity of life lived.

## How is the effect of longer life measured?

**T**he general model of health transitions (WHO, 1984) shows the differences between life spent in different states: total survival, disability-free survival and survival without chronic disease. This leads naturally to life expectancy (the area under the 'mortality' curve), disability-free life expectancy (the area under the 'disability' curve) and life expectancy without chronic disease (the area under the 'morbidity' curve).

The general model of health transition (WHO, 1984): observed mortality and hypothetical morbidity and disability survival curves for females, USA, 1980



$e_0^{**}$  and  $e_{60}^{**}$  are the number of years of autonomous life expected at birth and at age 60, respectively.  
 $M_{50}^{**}$  is the age to which 50% of females could expect to survive without loss of autonomy.

There are in fact as many health expectancies as concepts of health. The commonest health expectancies are those based on self-perceived health, activities of daily living and on chronic morbidity.

## How do we compare health expectancies?

**H**ealth expectancies are independent of the size of populations and of their age structure and so they allow direct comparison of different population sub-groups: e.g. sexes, socio-professional categories, as well as countries within Europe (Robine et al., 2003).

Health expectancies are most often calculated by the Sullivan method (Sullivan, 1971). However to make

valid comparisons, the underlying health measure should be truly comparable.

**T**o address this, the European Union has decided to include a small set of health expectancies among its European Core Health Indicators (ECHI) to provide summary measures of disability (i.e., activity limitation), chronic morbidity and perceived health. Therefore the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM), composed of 3 general questions covering these dimensions, has been introduced into the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) to improve the comparability of health expectancies between countries.\* In addition life expectancy without long term activity limitation, based on the disability question, was selected in 2004 to be one of the structural indicators for assessing the EU strategic goals (Lisbon strategy) under the name of “**Healthy Life Years**” (HLY).

Further details on the MEHM, the European surveys and health expectancy calculation and interpretation can be found on [www.eurohex.eu](http://www.eurohex.eu).

## What is in this report?

**T**his report is produced by the European Health and Life Expectancy Information System (EHLEIS) as part of a country series. In each report we present:

- Life expectancies and Healthy Life Years (HLY) at age 65 for the country of interest and for the overall 28 European Union member states (EU28), using the SILC question on long term health related disability, known as the GALI (Global Activity Limitation Indicator), from 2004 to 2014. The wording of the question has been revised in 2008.
- Prevalence of activity limitation in the country of interest and in the European Union based on the GALI question by sex and age group;
- Health expectancies based on the two additional dimensions of health (chronic morbidity and self-perceived health) for the country of interest, based on SILC 2014;
- Prevalence of activity limitation in Europe (EU28) in 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014.

## References

- Jagger C., Gillies C., Moscone F., Cambois E., Van Oyen H., Nusselder W., Robine J.-M., EHLEIS Team. Inequalities in healthy life years in the 25 countries of the European Union in 2005: a cross-national meta-regression analysis. *The Lancet*. 2008;372(9656) 2124-2131
- Robine J.-M., Jagger C., Mathers C.D., Crimmins E.M., Suzman R.M., Eds. *Determining health expectancies*. Chichester UK: Wiley, 2003.
- Sullivan D.F. *A single index of mortality and morbidity*. HSMHA Health Reports 1971;86:347-354.
- World Health Organization. *The uses of epidemiology in the study of the elderly: Report of a WHO Scientific Group on the Epidemiology of Aging*. Geneva: WHO, 1984 (Technical Report Series 706)

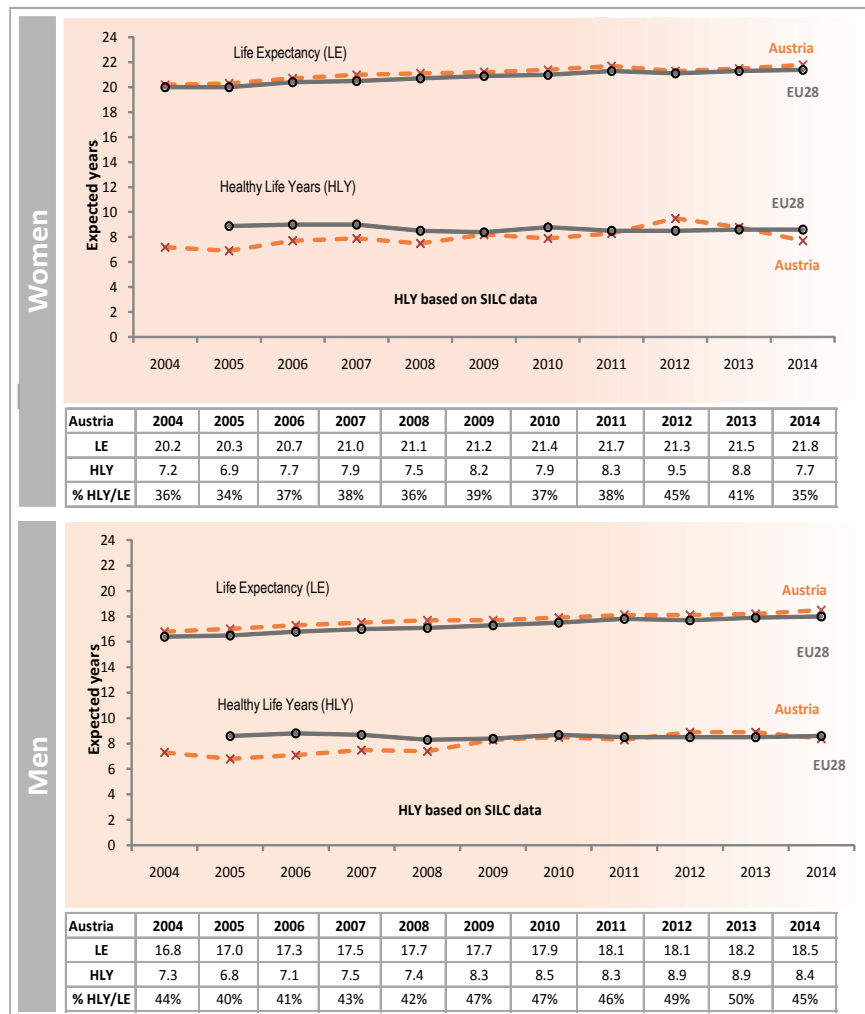
\* Before the revision of 2008, the translations of the module used in some countries were not optimum (See Eurostat-EU Task Force on Health Expectancies common statement about the SILC data quality). The revision is being evaluated.

## Life expectancy (LE) and Healthy Life Years (HLY) at age 65 for Austria and the European Union (EU28) based on SILC data (2004-2014)

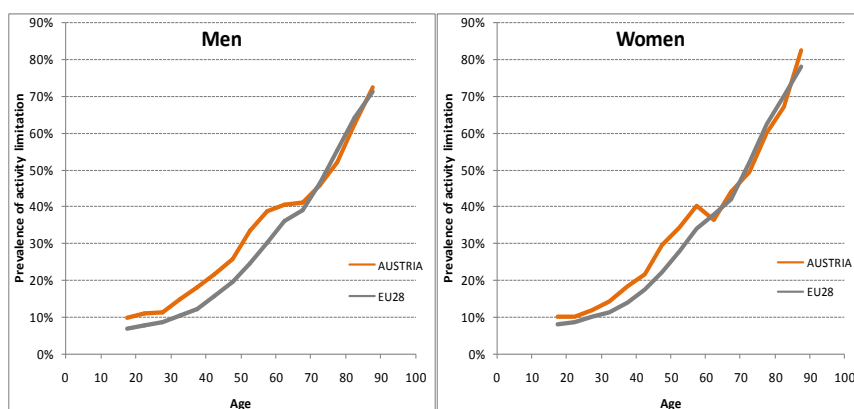
### Key points:

Between 2004-2014 Austrian life expectancy (LE) at age 65 increased by 1.6 years for women and 1.7 years for men. This indicator value is above the EU28 average in 2014 for women and men (21.6 years for women and 18.1 for men).

The HLY series on the basis of SILC data shows this indicator value for Austrian women being 0.9 years below the EU28 average of 8.6 in 2014. Austrian men can expect 8.4 years HLYs which is also below the EU28 average of 8.6. Thus in 2014 women and men at age 65 can expect to spend 35% and 45% respectively of their remaining life without *self-reported long-term activity limitations*. Compared to earlier trends, the phrasing of the SILC question may explain the lower level of reported activity limitations as people report limitations of different severity. The wording of the GALI question was changed in Austria in 2008 to better reflect the EU standard, and another revision was implemented in 2014 to match the wording with the ATHIS (EHIS) survey.



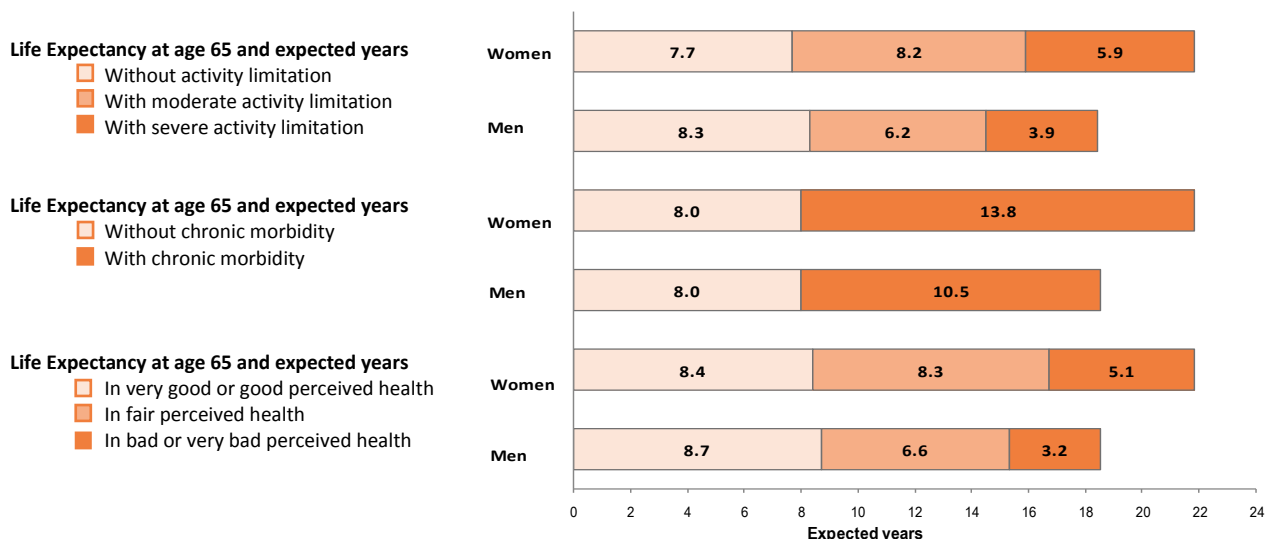
## Prevalence of activity limitation in Austria and in the European Union (EU28) based on the GALI question, by sex and age group (SILC, Mean 2012-2014)



Reports of limitation in usual activities strongly increase with age in the European Union and women systematically report slightly more activity limitation than men. Compared to the mean trajectory by age observed in the European Union in the 3 years (2012-2014), Austria tends to display slightly higher prevalence rates of activity limitation before age 65 and after age 80, but lower prevalence rates in between.

These results should be interpreted with caution as samples sizes in the SILC survey vary remarkably; for instance in 2014 they ranged from 5758 in Denmark to 40274 in Italy. In 2014 the sample size for Austria comprised 5655 women and 5083 men aged 16 years and over.

## Life and health expectancies at age 65 based on activity limitation (Healthy Life Years), chronic morbidity and perceived health for Austria (Health data from SILC 2014)



### Key points:

In 2014, LE at age 65 in Austria was 21.8 years for women and 18.5 years for men.

Based on SILC 2014 data, women at age 65 spent 7.7 years (35% of their remaining life) without activity limitation (corresponding to Healthy Life Years [HLY]), 8.2 years (38%) with moderate activity limitation and 5.9 years (27%) with severe activity limitation.\*

Men of the same age spent 8.3 years (45% of their remaining life) without activity limitation compared to 6.2 years (33%) with moderate activity limitation and 3.9 years (21%) with severe activity limitation.\*

Although the total number of years lived by men were less than those for women, the relative number of HLY (with regard to all health measures, activity limitation, chronic morbidity and perceived health) were greater for men than women on all severity levels. Therefore compared to men, women spent a larger proportion of their life in ill health and these years of ill health were more likely to be years with severe health problems.

These results should be interpreted with caution as health states of people living in institutions or nursing home are not surveyed.

\* These may not sum to Life Expectancy respective 100 % due to rounding

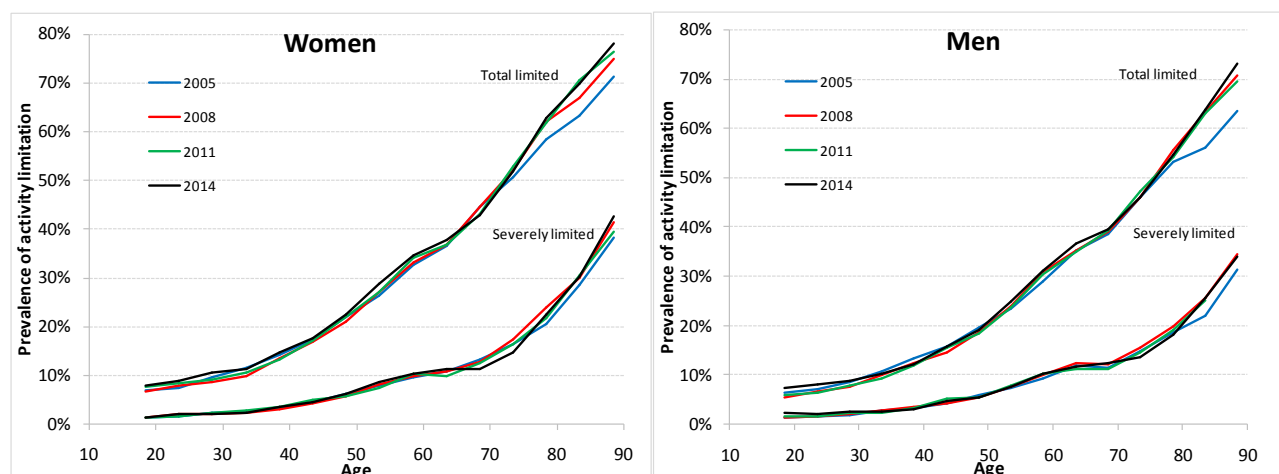
## Publications and reports on health expectancies for Austria

- Klotz, J., Klimont J. (2016): Lebenserwartung in Gesundheit; zeitliche Entwicklung 1978 bis 2014. Statistische Nachrichten 71(4), 256-263.
- Klimont, J., Klotz, J. (2016): Lebenserwartung in Gesundheit nach Bundesland, Geburtsland und Schulbildung. Auswertungen aus der Österreichischen Gesundheitsbefragung 2014. Statistische Nachrichten 71(9), 664-669.
- Klotz J. Convergence or divergence of educational disparities in mortality and morbidity? The evolution of life expectancy and health expectancy by educational attainment in Austria in 1981-2006. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research*. 2010; 8:139-174.
- Jagger C., Robine J.-M., Van Oyen H., Cambois E. *Life expectancy with chronic morbidity*. In: European Commission, editor. *Major and chronic diseases - report 2007*. Luxembourg: European Communities; 2008. p. 291-304.
- Jagger C., Gillies C., Mascone F., Cambois E., Van Oyen H., Nusselder W.J., Robine J.-M., EHLEIS team. Inequalities in healthy life years in the 25 countries of the European Union in 2005: a cross-national meta-regression analysis. *The Lancet*. 2008; 372(9656):2124-2131.
- Lievre A., Jusot F., Barnay T., Sermet C., Brouard N., Robine J.-M., Brieu A.-M., Forette F. Healthy working life expectancies at age 50 in Europe: a new indicator. *J Nutr Health Aging*. 2007; 11(6):508-514.
- Jagger C., EHEMU team. *Healthy life expectancy in the EU 15*. In: Institut des Sciences de la Santé, editor. *Living longer but healthier lives: how to achieve health gains in the elderly in the European Union Europe Blanche XXVI, Budapest, 25-26 November 2005*. Paris: ISS; 2006. p. 49-62.
- Doblhammer G., Kytir J. Compression or expansion of morbidity? Trends in healthy-life expectancy in the elderly Austrian population between 1978 and 1998. *Soc Sci Med*. 2001; 52(3):385-391.
- Doblhammer G., Kytir J. Social Inequalities in Disability-free and healthy life expectancy in Austria. *Wien Klin Wochenschr*. 1998;110(11):393-396

# Prevalence of activity limitation in Europe (EU28) in 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014

Thanks to the EU-SILC survey, we now have 10 years of experience in measuring disability within the European Union. The survey really started in 2005 with 25 Member States (MS). In 2008, a coordinated revision of the translation of the GALI was made by some countries to better reflect the original standard. An evaluation made by Eurostat shows that in 2012 the translation of the GALI fully follows the English standard in 18 MS, partially in 8 others and still not in 5 MS. Progressively EU-SILC involved 27 then 28 MS but all the estimations provided below have been estimated for the EU28. The prevalence of disability among women and men is displayed by age and level of severity of the reported disability, from the age group 16-19 to 85+, for the calendar years 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014.

## Prevalence of activity limitation in Europe (EU28), by sex and age group, SILC EU28, 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014



The revision of the translation of the GALI in 2008 significantly changed the age trajectory of the prevalence of disability, increasing the report of disability among the oldest participants in the EU-SILC survey, especially for those reporting being not severely limited in usual activities. Beyond this change between 2005 and 2008, the general pattern of the age trajectory remains almost unchanged over time. In particular, and especially for the severe limitation, we observed less rapid increase of the prevalence around the retirement age. Among men and women, the age standardized prevalence of reported disability increases over time (Table).

## Standardized prevalence of activity limitation at age 15 and over (in %), SILC EU28, 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014

The standardized rate of disability varies little over the years, even between 2005 and 2008 (period of changes in the instrument in some MS). Overall, these rates disclose a small increase over time in the prevalence of reported disability across the European Union.

|              | 2005 | 2008  | 2011   | 2014  |
|--------------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| <b>Men</b>   | 23,0 | 23,1  | 23,0   | 23,9  |
| (3-year gap) |      | (0,1) | (-0,1) | (0,8) |
| <b>Women</b> | 27,8 | 28,2  | 28,6   | 29,3  |
| (3-year gap) |      | (0,3) | (0,4)  | (0,7) |

## BRIDGE-Health (Bridging Information and Data Generation for Evidence-based Health Policy and Research)

The **European Health and Life Expectancy Information System (EHLEIS)** is part of **BRIDGE-Health** which aims to prepare the transition towards a sustainable and integrated EU health information system within the third EU Health Program, 2014-2020 ([www.bridge-health.eu](http://www.bridge-health.eu)).

