

Estimations of health expectancy at age 65 in European Union countries in 2004

Calculations based on data from SHARE 2004



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"This paper uses data from the early release 1 of SHARE 2004. This release is preliminary and may contain errors that will be corrected in later releases. The SHARE data collection has been primarily funded by the European Commission through the 5th framework programme (project QLK6-CT-2001-00360 in the thematic programme Quality of Life). Additional funding came from the US National Institute on Aging (U01 AG09740-13S2, P01 AG005842, P01 AG08291, P30 AG12815, Y1-AG-4553-01 and OGHA 04-064). Data collection in Austria (through the Austrian Science Fund, FWF), Belgium (through the Belgian Science Policy Office) and Switzerland (through BBW/OFES/UFES) was nationally funded. The SHARE data set is introduced in Börsch-Supan et al. (2005); methodological details are contained in Börsch-Supan and Jürges (2005)."

This document has been prepared by Aurore Clavel, Sophie Le Roy and Jean-Marie Robine.

INTRODUCTION

Health expectancies are now essential indicators of health and quality of life in Europe. One such indicator, under the name of Healthy Life Years (HLY) has been selected to be a structural indicator for the European Union. These indicators are examined at each Spring Council meeting (European Commission 2003 and 2004). HLY is currently based on two questions from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), based on the functional health dimension and is in fact life expectancy without activity restriction.

The EHEMU (European Health Expectancy Monitoring Unit) project aimed to: improve comparisons of health expectancy indicators in Europe; assist in the further development of the quality of such indicators in order to highlight inequalities between European countries; help establish a European health monitoring system, in coordination with Eurostat, DG SANCO and their Task Force on health expectancy.

The new health expectancy calculations from EHEMU (year 2) were based on SHARE (The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) 2004 which included some 22,000 Europeans aged 50 and above. SHARE is co-ordinated centrally at the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging, under the leadership of Axel Börsch-Supan. The study was modelled on the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). Compared to HRS and ELSA, SHARE has the advantage of enabling cross-national variation of public policies, cultures and histories in a variety of European countries. This advantage makes SHARE a unique and innovative data set. Eleven countries have contributed micro data to the 2004 SHARE baseline study. They are a balanced representation of the various regions in Europe, ranging from Scandinavia (Denmark and Sweden) through Central Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands) to the Mediterranean (Spain, Italy and Greece).

Data collected include health variables (e.g. self-reported health, physical functioning, cognitive functioning, health behaviour, use of health care facilities), psychological variables (e.g. psychological health, well-being, life satisfaction), economic variables (e.g. current work activity, job characteristics, opportunities to work past retirement age, sources and composition of current income, wealth and consumption, housing, education), and social support variables (e.g. assistance within families, transfers of income and assets, social networks, volunteer activities). Based on probability samples in all participating countries,

SHARE represents the non-institutionalized population aged 50 and older. (Börsch-Supan, Axel et al. (2005), www.share-project.org).

The SHARE main questionnaire consists of 20 modules (supplemented by a self-completion questionnaire). Some modules concerning the household rather than the individual are only answered by the designated respondent. Using the physical health data (PH Physical Health: ph002, ph003, ph005, ph006, ph010, ph048, ph049, ph052, ph053) we calculated several types of health expectancies (life expectancy in perceived health, without chronic disease, without limitation of mobility, without limitation in activities of daily living (washing, eating...), without limitation in everyday domestic tasks, referred to as instrumental activities (using the phone, making a hot meal...)).

In this report we initially present the methods used, then the results of health expectancy calculations made from the module relative to physical health from SHARE 2004. All the calculations are presented for a population aged 65 and above.

SECTION 1. METHOD, PROCESS AND DATA

1 The EHEMU information system

EHEMU has established an information system to facilitate the calculation of life and health expectancies in 25 countries within the European Union. This system comprises a database (containing demographic and health questionnaire data) and an interface to enable analyses and certain calculations (EHEMU Technical report 2006_1).

International databases on life expectancies already exist but none of the existing databases offer data on health expectancies. Thus the EHEMU information system is unique and, in addition, it puts at the users' disposal all the raw data used as the Human Mortality Database (HMD) (www.mortality.org) already does for population and vital statistics.

The Eurostat database supplied official raw data on population, deaths and births for every European country, thus enabling calculation of life expectancies. Any missing data was obtained through the statistical centres for the country in question. These data are completed by health data provided by Eurostat (ECHP and SILC data), DG SANCO (Eurobarometer

data) and Mannheim University (SHARE data). All together the data enable calculation of health expectancies, following the Sullivan method (Jagger, 1999).

2 Demographic data

To calculate the mortality rates for 2004 we required birth and death counts for 2004 and population estimates on January 1st for 2004 and 2005.

Despite assistance provided by National Statistics centres some data were missing:

- Population estimates on January 1st 2005 for Greece and Italy
- Death counts in 2004 for Spain, France and Italy

For this report, we estimated the missing values through linear regression of the available raw data (from 1995 to 2003 or 2004) by country.

3 Health survey data: SHARE

The SHARE health survey was conducted in 11 European countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. The sample size ranged from 2000 to 3000 persons per participating country (cf. table1). However, data for Belgium will be available only in autumn 2006. In addition, EHEMU presently covers only the 25 EU countries, not including Switzerland. Therefore, this report is confined to 9 countries only: Germany, Austria, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden.

Table 1: Total numbers of participants and response rates for the SHARE survey, by country, sex and age group, 2004

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Under 50</i>	<i>50 to 64</i>	<i>65 to 74</i>	<i>75+</i>	<i>Household response rate *</i>	<i>Individual response rate</i>
Austria	1,986	820	1,166	48	1,004	571	363	58.1	87.4 %
Denmark	1,732	785	947	95	929	374	334	63.2	93.0 %
France	1,842	794	1,048	93	928	454	366	73.6	91.7 %
Germany	3,020	1,385	1,635	67	1,573	888	485	63.4	86.5 %
Greece	2,142	901	1,241	159	1,035	554	391	61.4	91.8 %
Netherlands	3,000	1,337	1,623	102	1,705	713	460	55.1	87.9 %
Italy	2,559	1,132	1,427	53	1,339	785	382	61.3	79.7 %
Spain	2,419	1,004	1,415	44	1,092	702	579	53.3	73.8 %
Sweden	3,067	1,424	1,643	57	1,595	821	594	50.2	83.8 %
Switzerland	1,010	468	542	41	508	245	203	37.6	86.9 %
<i>All countries</i>	<i>22,777</i>	<i>10,088</i>	<i>12,685</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>11,708</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>4,157</i>	61.8	86.0 %

* Weighted average (see Börsch-Supan & Jürges, 2005, for details).

We restricted analyses to those aged 50 or above in the calculations and omitted a small number for whom sex and age were missing. The final number of persons used in our calculations is 21016 (cf. table 2).

Table 2: Number of participants aged 50 and above from the SHARE survey used for calculation of health expectancies by country, sex and age group, 2004

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Austria	1938	814	1124
Denmark	1637	770	867
France	1748	785	963
Germany	2946	1372	1574
Greece	1980	899	1081
Italy	2506	1126	1380
Netherlands	2373	998	1375
Spain	3010	1417	1593
Sweden	2878	1355	1523
<i>All countries</i>	<i>21016</i>	<i>9536</i>	<i>11480</i>

4 The population living in institutions

To take into account the population living in institutions, excluded from general population surveys such as SHARE, Sullivan (1971) proposed two solutions, to assume that: either all individuals living in institutions are in poor health (i.e. with disability, chronic disease, poor perceived health); or individuals living in institutions have the same distribution of health conditions as the population living in standard households. For this report, we have assumed that the prevalence of health states outside and within institutions does not differ.

SECTION 2 RESULTS

Table 3 shows life expectancy at age 65 by country and gender. Life expectancy varies from 15.9 years in Denmark to 17.4 years in Sweden for men and from 18.9 years in Denmark to 21.4 years in France for women. The life expectancy at age 65 for women is, on average, 3.5 years longer than for men of the same age but this hides considerable variation in gender difference: from 2.2 years extra in women in Greece to 4.1 in Spain.

Table 3: Life expectancy in Europe at age 65 by country and sex, 2004

<i>Country</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Difference women-men</i>
Austria	16.9	20.3	3.4
Denmark	15.9	18.9	3.0
France	17.2	21.4	3.2
Germany	16.6	20.2	3.6
Greece	16.8	19.0	2.2
Italy	17.2	21.1	3.9
Netherlands	16.2	19.8	3.6
Spain	16.9	21	4.1
Sweden	17.4	20.6	3.2
Mean	16.8	20.2	3.4

Source: Eurostat

In this report we provide health expectancies at age 65 according to several health concepts. These fall under three broad categories: self-rated or perceived health, morbidity and symptoms, functional health (functional limitation and activity restriction):

- 1 Self-rated health
 - 1.1 Life expectancy in good perceived health (European version)
- 2 Morbidity
 - 2.1 Life expectancy without morbidity (undiagnosed)
 - 2.2 Life expectancy without morbidity (diagnosed)
- 3 Functional health
 - 3.1 Life expectancy without physical functional limitation
 - 3.2 Life expectancy without activity limitation (HLY)
 - 3.3 Life Expectancy without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL)
 - 3.4 Life Expectancy without self care activity restrictions (ADL)

We also present the expected years in each health state at age 65 as a proportion of the total life years by country and gender.

1 Self-rated health

1.1 Life expectancy in good perceived health (European version)

The question used in the SHARE questionnaire relative to perceived health is:

PH002 & PH053_ HEALTH IN GENERAL QUESTION V 1

Would you say your health is ...

1. *Very good*
2. *Good*
3. *Fair*
4. *Bad*
5. *Very bad*

These answers have been reclassified into three health states:

- (i) Good perceived health: interviewed person said that his health is « *very good* » or « *good* »;
- (ii) Fair perceived health: interviewed person said that his health is « *fair* »;
- (iii) Bad perceived health: interviewed person said that his health is « *bad* » or « *very bad* ».

Table 4 and Figure 1a show health expectancies in good, fair or bad perceived health at age 65 by gender for the various European countries using the European version of the self-perceived health question.

Table 4: Life expectancy and expected years in good, fair and bad perceived health, confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004 (European version)

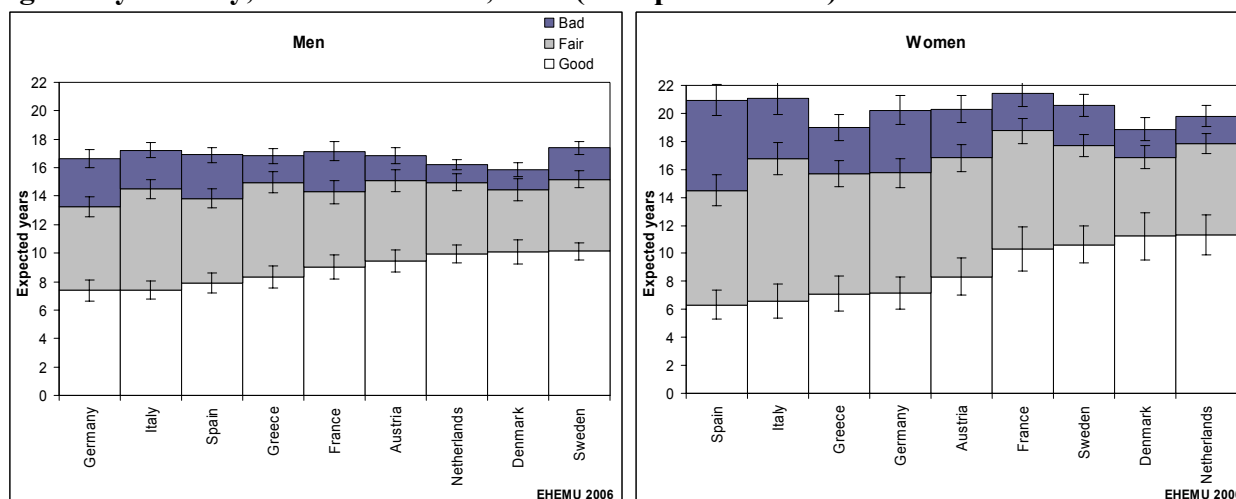
Men

Life expectancy in	Germany	Italy	Spain	Greece	France	Austria	Netherlands	Denmark	Sweden
Good perceived health	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.1
Fair perceived health	5.9	7.1	6.0	6.7	5.3	5.6	5.1	4.4	5.1
Bad perceived health	3.4	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.2
Total	16,7	17,2	16,9	16,8	17,2	16,9	16,2	15,9	17,4
Confidence interval									
Good perceived health	6.7 - 8.1	6.8 - 8.1	7.2 - 8.6	7.6 - 9.1	8.2 - 9.9	8.7 - 10.2	9.3 - 10.6	9.2 - 10.9	9.5 - 10.8
Fair perceived health	5.2 - 6.6	6.4 - 7.8	5.3 - 6.6	5.9 - 7.4	4.5 - 6.1	4.8 - 6.4	4.5 - 5.6	3.6 - 5.2	4.5 - 5.7
Bad perceived health	2.8 - 4	2.2 - 3.3	2.5 - 3.6	1.3 - 2.4	2.2 - 3.6	1.3 - 2.4	0.9 - 1.6	0.9 - 1.9	1.8 - 2.7
Proportion of expected years in									
Good perceived health	44%	43%	47%	49%	53%	56%	61%	63%	58%
Fair perceived health	35%	41%	35%	40%	31%	33%	31%	28%	29%
Bad perceived health	20%	16%	18%	11%	17%	11%	8%	9%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

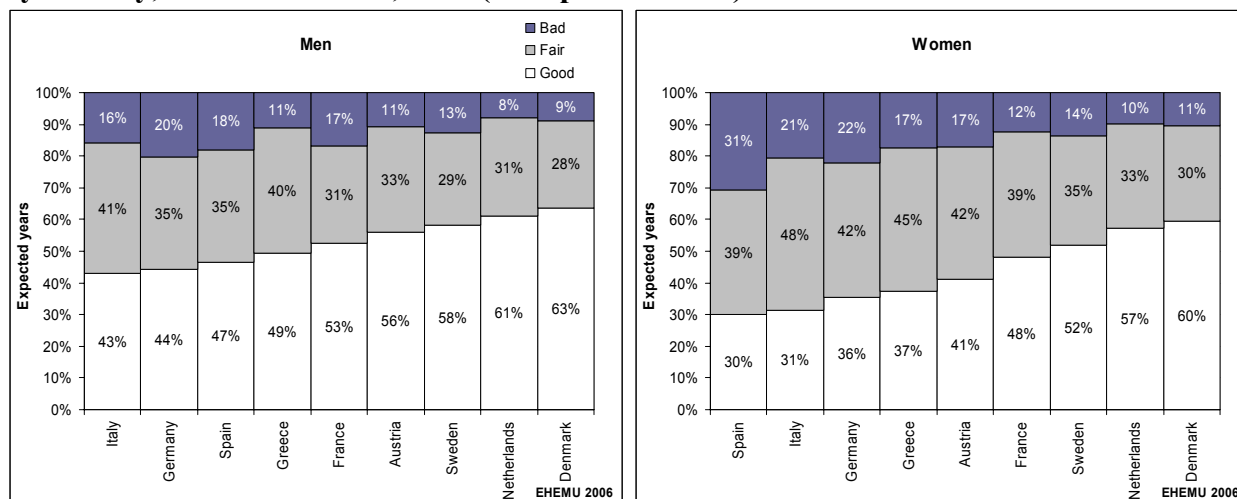
Life expectancy in	Spain	Italy	Greece	Germany	Austria	France	Sweden	Denmark	Netherlands
Good perceived health	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.2	8.3	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.3
Fair perceived health	8.2	10.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.1	5.6	6.5
Bad perceived health	6.5	4.3	3.3	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.0
Total	21.0	21.1	19.0	20.2	20.3	21.4	20.6	18.9	19.8
Confidence interval									
Good perceived health	5.3 - 7.4	5.3 - 7.8	5.9 - 8.4	6 - 8.3	7 - 9.7	8.7 - 11.9	9.3 - 12	9.5 - 12.9	9.9 - 12.8
Fair perceived health	7 - 9.4	8.6 - 11.8	7.1 - 10.1	7.2 - 9.9	7 - 10	6.6 - 10.3	5.9 - 8.3	4.3 - 7	5.3 - 7.7
Bad perceived health	5.4 - 7.6	3.2 - 5.5	2.4 - 4.2	3.5 - 5.5	2.5 - 4.5	1.8 - 3.6	2 - 3.6	1.2 - 2.8	1.2 - 2.7
Proportion of expected years in									
Good perceived health	30%	31%	37%	36%	41%	48%	52%	60%	57%
Fair perceived health	39%	48%	45%	42%	42%	39%	35%	30%	33%
Bad perceived health	31%	21%	17%	22%	17%	12%	14%	11%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 1a: Life expectancy and expected years in good, fair and bad perceived health at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004 (European version)



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 1b: Proportion of expected years in good, fair and bad perceived health at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004 (European version)



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 1b shows the proportion of expected years at age 65 in good, fair and bad perceived health (European version). The proportion of life expectancy in good perceived health varied from 43% in Italy to 63% in Denmark and in women from 30% in Spain to 60% in Denmark. The proportion of life expectancy in good perceived health for women is generally lower than for men and inversely, the life expectancy in bad perceived health is higher for women. It would appear therefore that women have an overall lower level of perceived health than men. Sweden, Netherlands and Denmark have the highest proportion of life expectancy in good perceived health for both men and women.

2 Morbidity

2.1 Undiagnosed morbidity

The question used for morbidity (undiagnosed) was as follows:

PH010_ BOTHERED BY SYMPTOMS

Please look at card 7. For the past six months at least, have you been bothered by any of the health conditions on this card? Please tell me the number or numbers.

1. Pain in your back, knees, hips or any other joint
2. Heart trouble or angina, chest pain during exercise
3. Breathlessness, difficulty breathing
4. Persistent cough
5. Swollen legs
6. Sleeping problems
7. Falling down
8. Fear of falling down
9. Dizziness, faints or blackouts
10. Stomach or intestine problems, including constipation, air, diarrhoea

11. Incontinence or involuntary loss of urine

96. None

97. Other symptoms, not yet mentioned

Table 5 and Figure 2a show life expectancy without morbidity (undiagnosed) at age 65 by gender for the different European countries.

Table 5: Life expectancy and expected years without and with undiagnosed morbidity (one or two, at least three), confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

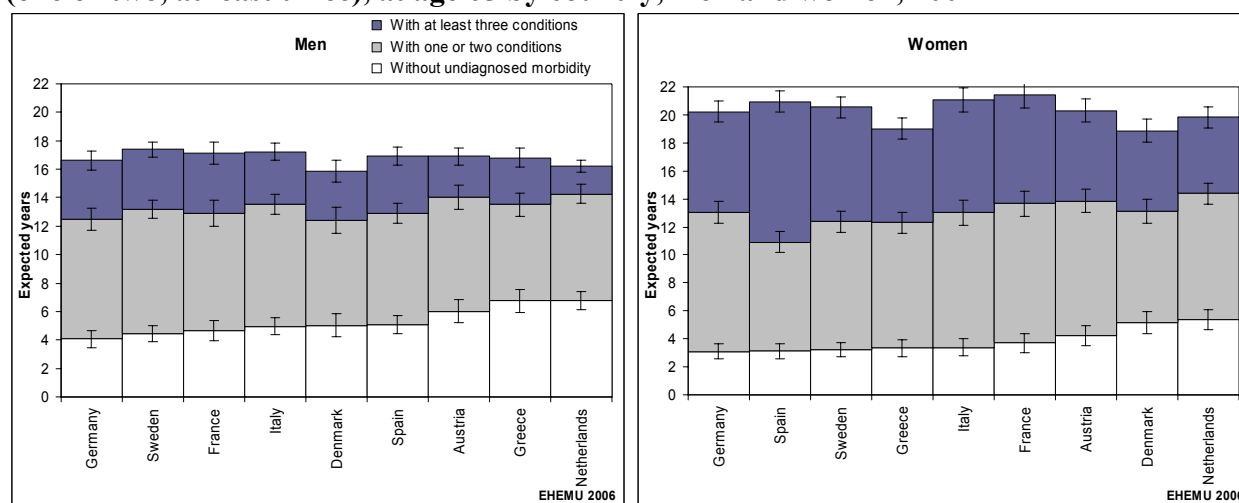
Men

Life expectancy	Germany	Sweden	France	Italy	Denmark	Spain	Austria	Greece	Netherlands
Without morbidity (undiagnosed)	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.7	6.8
With one or two conditions	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.6	7.4	7.8	6.0	6.8	7.5
With at least three conditions	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.0
Total	16.6	17.4	17.2	17.2	15.9	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.2
Confidence interval									
Without morbidity (undiagnosed)	3.4 - 4.7	3.9 - 5	3.9 - 5.4	4.4 - 5.6	4.2 - 5.8	4.5 - 5.7	5.2 - 6.8	6 - 7.5	6.1 - 7.4
With one or two conditions	7.7 - 9.2	8.1 - 9.4	7.4 - 9.2	7.9 - 9.3	6.5 - 8.3	7.1 - 8.5	7.2 - 8.9	6 - 7.6	6.8 - 8.2
With at least three conditions	3.5 - 4.8	3.7 - 4.7	3.5 - 5	3.1 - 4.3	2.7 - 4.2	3.4 - 4.7	2.3 - 3.5	2.7 - 4	1.6 - 2.4
Proportion of expected years									
Without morbidity (undiagnosed)	24%	26%	27%	29%	32%	30%	36%	40%	42%
With one or two conditions	51%	50%	48%	50%	47%	46%	47%	40%	46%
With at least three conditions	25%	24%	25%	21%	22%	24%	17%	20%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

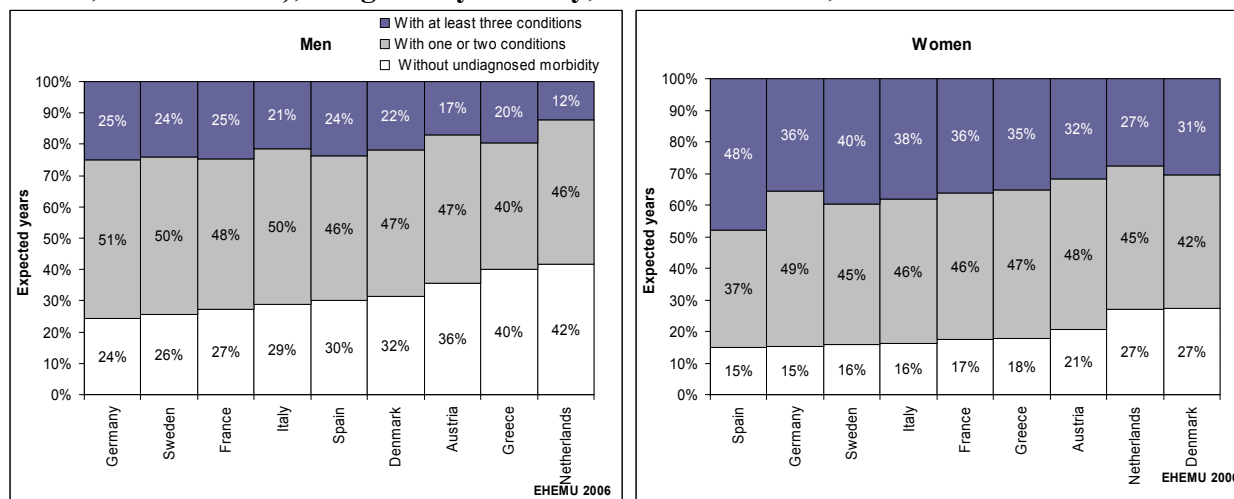
Life expectancy	Germany	Spain	Sweden	Greece	Italy	France	Austria	Denmark	Netherlands
Without morbidity (undiagnosed)	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.4
With one or two conditions	9.9	7.8	9.2	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.7	8.0	9.0
With at least three conditions	7.2	10.1	8.2	6.7	8.1	7.8	6.5	5.8	5.5
Total	20.2	21.0	20.5	19.0	21.1	21.4	20.3	18.9	19.8
Confidence interval									
Without morbidity (undiagnosed)	2.6 - 3.7	2.6 - 3.7	2.7 - 3.8	2.8 - 4	2.8 - 4	3 - 4.4	3.5 - 4.9	4.3 - 6	4.7 - 6.1
With one or two conditions	9.1 - 10.7	7 - 8.5	8.4 - 9.9	8.2 - 9.7	8.7 - 10.5	9 - 10.9	8.8 - 10.5	7.1 - 8.9	8.2 - 9.8
With at least three conditions	6.4 - 8	9.3 - 10.8	7.4 - 8.9	5.9 - 7.4	7.2 - 8.9	6.8 - 8.7	5.6 - 7.3	4.9 - 6.6	4.7 - 6.2
Proportion of expected years									
Without morbidity (undiagnosed)	15%	15%	16%	18%	16%	17%	21%	27%	27%
With one or two conditions	49%	37%	45%	47%	46%	46%	48%	42%	45%
With at least three conditions	36%	48%	40%	35%	38%	36%	32%	31%	27%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 2a: Life expectancy and expected years with and without undiagnosed morbidity (one or two, at least three), at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 2b: Proportion of expected years with and without undiagnosed morbidity (one or two, at least three), at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 2b shows the proportion of life expectancy at age 65 lived without morbidity (undiagnosed), with one or two conditions and with at least three conditions. At age 65 years men live longer without morbidity (undiagnosed) than women: on average men live 30% of their total life expectancy without morbidity (undiagnosed) whereas the average is only 20% for women.

2.2 Diagnosed morbidity

The question used for morbidity (diagnosed) was:

PH006_ DOCTOR TOLD YOU HAD CONDITIONS

Has a doctor ever told you that you had any of the conditions on this card? Please tell me the number or numbers of the conditions.

1. A heart attack including myocardial infarction or coronary thrombosis or any other heart problem including congestive heart failure
2. High blood pressure or hypertension
3. High blood cholesterol
4. A stroke or cerebral vascular disease
5. Diabetes or high blood sugar
6. Chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema
7. Asthma
8. Arthritis, including osteoarthritis, or rheumatism
9. Osteoporosis
10. Cancer or malignant tumour, including leukaemia or lymphoma, but excluding minor skin cancers
11. Stomach or duodenal ulcer, peptic ulcer
12. Parkinson disease
13. Cataracts

14. Hip fracture or femoral fracture
 96. None
 97. Other conditions, not yet mentioned

Table 6 and Figure 3a show the values obtained for life expectancy without morbidity (diagnosed) at age 65 by gender for the different European countries.

Table 6: Life expectancy and expected years without and with diagnosed morbidity (one or two, at least three), confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

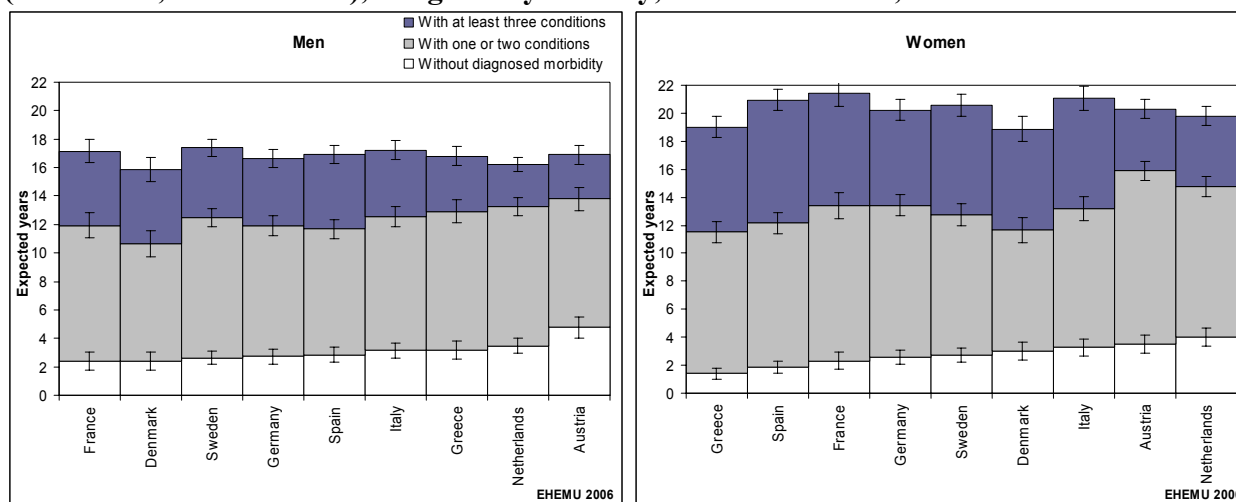
Men

Life expectancy	France	Denmark	Sweden	Germany	Spain	Italy	Greece	Netherlands	Austria
Without morbidity (diagnosed)	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.8
With one or two conditions	9.5	8.2	9.8	9.2	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.0
With at least three conditions	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.7	3.9	3.0	3.1
Total	17.2	15.9	17.4	16.7	16.9	17.2	16.8	16.2	16.9
Confidence interval									
Without morbidity (diagnosed)	1.8 - 3	1.7 - 3.1	2.2 - 3.1	2.2 - 3.2	2.3 - 3.4	2.6 - 3.7	2.5 - 3.8	3 - 4	4 - 5.5
With one or two conditions	8.7 - 10.4	7.3 - 9.1	9.2 - 10.5	8.5 - 9.9	8.1 - 9.5	8.7 - 10.1	8.9 - 10.6	9.1 - 10.4	8.2 - 9.9
With at least three conditions	4.4 - 6.1	4.4 - 6.1	4.3 - 5.5	4.1 - 5.4	4.6 - 5.9	4 - 5.3	3.2 - 4.6	2.5 - 3.5	2.4 - 3.7
Proportion of expected years									
Without morbidity (diagnosed)	14%	15%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	21%	28%
With one or two conditions	56%	52%	57%	55%	52%	55%	58%	60%	54%
With at least three conditions	30%	33%	28%	28%	31%	27%	23%	18%	18%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

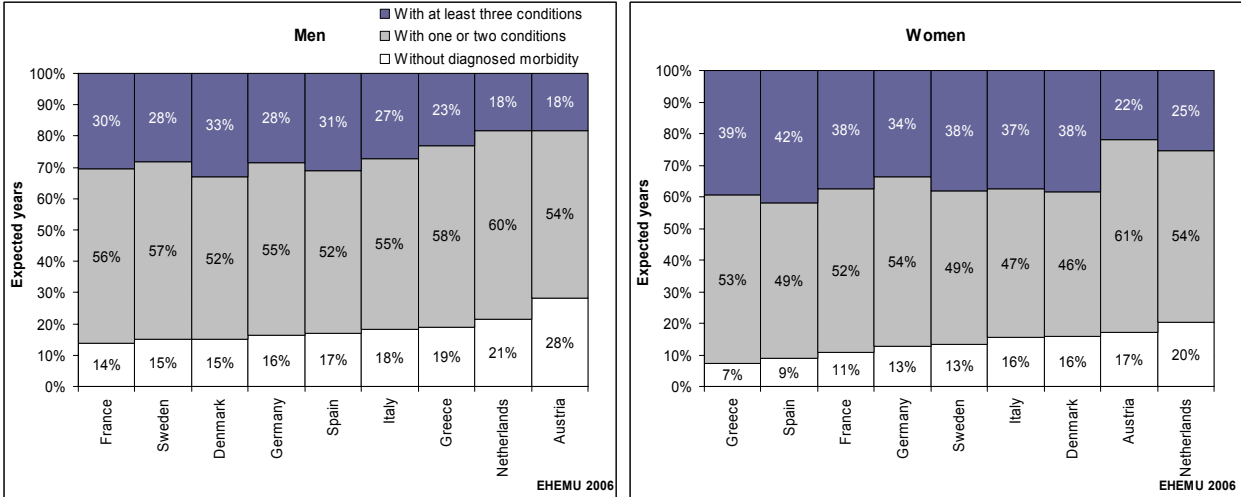
Life expectancy	Greece	Spain	France	Germany	Sweden	Denmark	Italy	Austria	Netherlands
Without morbidity (diagnosed)	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0
With one or two conditions	10.1	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.0	8.7	9.9	12.4	10.8
With at least three conditions	7.5	8.8	8.0	6.8	7.8	7.2	7.9	4.4	5.0
Total	19.0	20.9	21.4	20.2	20.6	18.9	21.1	20.3	19.8
Confidence interval									
Without morbidity (diagnosed)	1 - 1.8	1.4 - 2.3	1.7 - 2.9	2.1 - 3.1	2.2 - 3.2	2.3 - 3.7	2.6 - 3.9	2.9 - 4.1	3.4 - 4.7
With one or two conditions	9.3 - 10.9	9.6 - 11.1	10.1 - 12	10 - 11.7	9.2 - 10.8	7.7 - 9.6	9 - 10.9	11.5 - 13.2	9.9 - 11.6
With at least three conditions	6.7 - 8.3	8.1 - 9.5	7.1 - 9	6 - 7.6	7 - 8.6	6.3 - 8.1	7 - 8.7	3.7 - 5.1	4.3 - 5.7
Proportion of expected years									
Without morbidity (diagnosed)	7%	9%	11%	13%	13%	16%	16%	17%	20%
With one or two conditions	53%	49%	52%	54%	49%	46%	47%	61%	54%
With at least three conditions	39%	42%	38%	34%	38%	38%	37%	22%	25%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 3a: Life expectancy and expected years with and without diagnosed morbidity (one or two, at least three), at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 3b: Proportion of expected years with and without diagnosed morbidity (one or two, at least three), at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 3b shows the proportion of life expectancy at age 65 lived without morbidity (diagnosed), with one or two conditions and with at least three conditions. For women over half of the total life expectancy at age 65 is lived with one or two conditions. The proportion of life expectancy without morbidity (diagnosed) for women varies by up to threefold: from 7% in Greece to 20% in the Netherlands. For men, the proportion of life expectancy without morbidity (diagnosed) varies by up to twofold: from 14% for Austria to 28% for Sweden. For both men and women, the Netherlands and Austria have the highest proportion of life expectancy without morbidity (diagnosed).

3 Functional health

3.1 Life expectancy without physical functional limitations

The question used for physical functional limitations was as follows:

PH048_ HEALTH AND ACTIVITIES

Please look at card 9. We need to understand difficulties people may have with various activities because of a health or physical problem. Please tell me whether you have any difficulty doing each of the everyday activities on card 9. Exclude any difficulties that you expect to last less than three months. (Because of a health problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on this card?)

1. Walking 100 metres

2. *Sitting for about two hours*
3. *Getting up from a chair after sitting for long periods*
4. *Climbing several flights of stairs without resting*
5. *Climbing one flight of stairs without resting*
6. *Stooping, kneeling, or crouching*
7. *Reaching or extending your arms above shoulder level*
8. *Pulling or pushing large objects like a living room chair*
9. *Lifting or carrying weights over 10 pounds/5 kilos, like a heavy bag of groceries*
10. *Picking up a small coin from a table*
96. *None of these*

Table 7 and Figure 4a show life expectancy without physical functional limitations at age 65 by gender and country.

Table 7: Life expectancy and expected years with and without physical functional limitations, confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

Men

Life expectancy	Germany	Greece	Spain	Italy	Austria	Denmark	France	Sweden	Netherlands
Without physical functional limitations	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	9.2
With physical functional limitations	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.5	9.1	7.9	8.9	9.0	7.1
Total	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.2	16.9	15.9	17.2	17.4	16.2
Confidence interval									
Without physical functional limitations	5.3 - 6.6	5.7 - 7.2	6.3 - 7.6	7.1 - 8.4	7 - 8.6	7.1 - 8.8	7.4 - 9.1	7.8 - 9.1	8.5 - 9.8
With physical functional limitations	10.1 - 11.4	9.6 - 11.2	9.3 - 10.6	8.8 - 10.1	8.3 - 9.9	7.1 - 8.8	8 - 9.8	8.3 - 9.6	6.4 - 7.7
Proportion of expected years									
Without physical functional limitations	36%	38%	41%	45%	46%	50%	48%	48%	56%
With physical functional limitations	64%	62%	59%	55%	54%	50%	52%	52%	44%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

Life expectancy	Greece	Spain	Germany	France	Austria	Italy	Sweden	Denmark	Netherlands
Without physical functional limitations	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.1
With physical functional limitations	15.5	16.4	15.5	16.4	14.8	14.9	14.4	11.9	12.8
Total	19.0	21.0	20.2	21.4	20.3	21.1	20.6	18.9	19.8
Confidence interval									
Without physical functional limitations	3 - 4.1	4 - 5.1	4.1 - 5.3	4.3 - 5.7	4.8 - 6.3	5.4 - 6.9	5.5 - 6.8	6.1 - 7.8	6.3 - 7.8
With physical functional limitations	14.9 - 16	15.8 - 17	14.9 - 16.2	15.7 - 17.2	14.1 - 15.5	14.2 - 15.6	13.7 - 15	11.1 - 12.8	12.1 - 13.5
Proportion of expected years									
Without physical functional limitations	19%	22%	23%	23%	27%	29%	30%	37%	36%
With physical functional limitations	81%	78%	77%	77%	73%	71%	70%	63%	64%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 4a: Life expectancy and expected years with and without physical functional limitations, at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

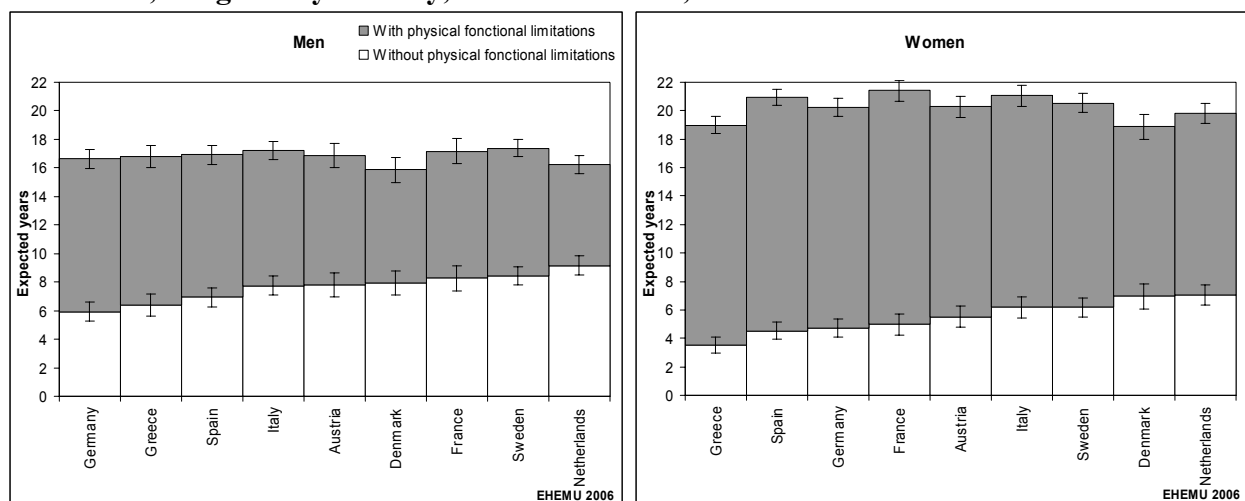
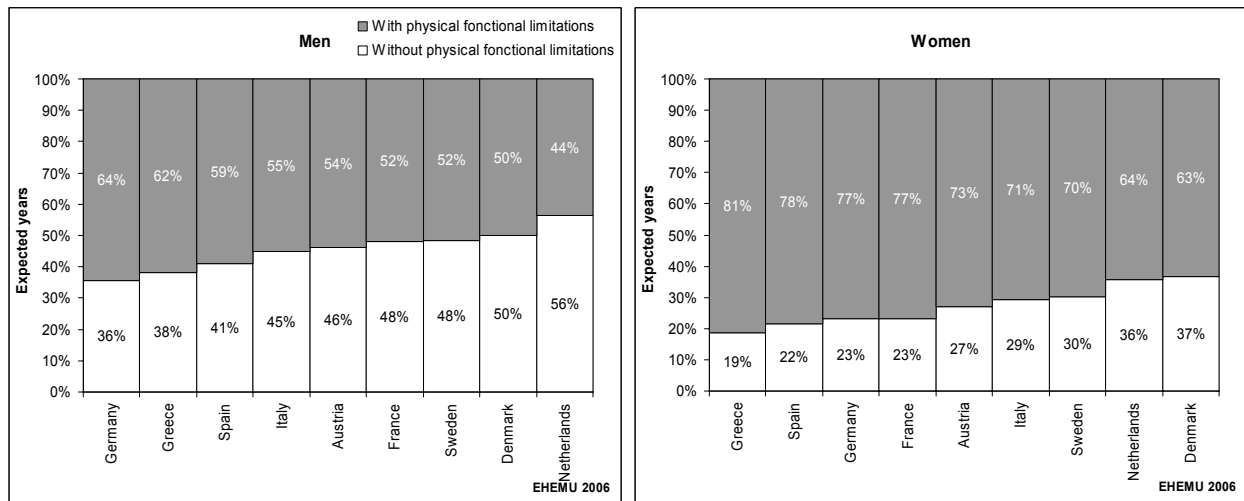


Figure 4b: Proportion of expected years with and without physical functional limitations, at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 4b shows the proportion of life expectancy at age 65 lived with and without physical functional limitations. We see a large difference between men and women with regard to the proportion of life expectancy without physical functional limitations and inversely, the proportion with functional limitations. On the basis of the functional criteria, women appear to be in less good health than men: they spend on average 27% of their total life expectancy at age 65 without physical functional limitations, compared to 45% for men. Countries with the highest proportions of life expectancy without physical functional limitations were the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. On the other hand, Greece, Germany and Spain have the lowest proportions of life expectancy without physical functional limitations for both men and women.

3.2 Life expectancy without activity limitation (HLY)

The question for activity limitation was as follows:

PH005_ LIMITED ACTIVITIES

For the past six months at least, to what extent have you been limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do?

1. Severely limited
2. Limited, but not severely
3. Not limited

This question is part of the series of questions developed by EuroREVES for DG SANCO and Eurostat (Minimum European Health Module / MEHM, Survey on Income and Living Conditions / SILC, and future European Health interview survey EHIS) [Euro-REVES (2002)] and will be used to compute the Healthy Life Years (HLY).

Table 8 and Figure 5a show life expectancies without activity limitation at age 65 by gender and country.

Table 8: Life expectancy and expected years with and without activity limitation (moderate and severe), confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

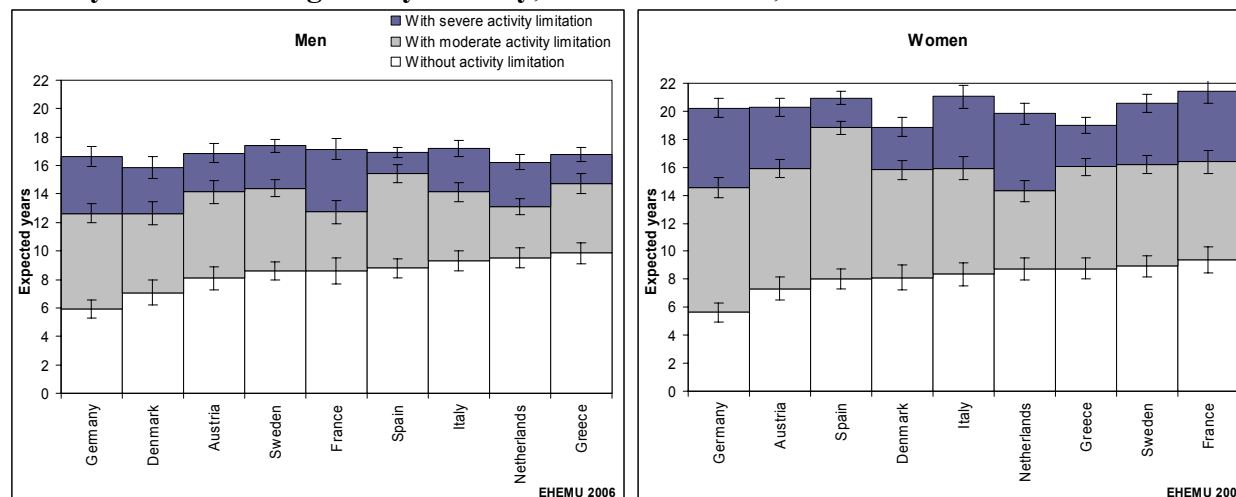
Men

Life expectancy	Germany	Denmark	Austria	Sweden	France	Spain	Italy	Netherlands	Greece
Without activity limitation	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.9
With moderate activity limitation	6.7	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.1	6.7	4.8	3.6	4.9
With severe activity limitation	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.4	1.5	3.1	3.1	2.1
Total	16.6	15.9	16.9	17.4	17.2	16.9	17.2	16.2	16.8
Confidence interval									
Without activity limitation	5.3 - 6.6	6.2 - 7.9	7.3 - 8.9	8 - 9.2	7.7 - 9.5	8.1 - 9.5	8.6 - 10	8.8 - 10.2	9.1 - 10.6
With moderate activity limitation	6 - 7.4	4.8 - 6.4	5.2 - 6.9	5.2 - 6.4	3.3 - 4.9	6 - 7.3	4.2 - 5.5	3 - 4.2	4.2 - 5.6
With severe activity limitation	3.3 - 4.7	2.5 - 4	2.1 - 3.4	2.5 - 3.5	3.7 - 5.2	1.1 - 1.9	2.5 - 3.7	2.6 - 3.6	1.6 - 2.6
Proportion of expected years									
Without activity limitation	36%	45%	48%	49%	50%	52%	54%	59%	59%
With moderate activity limitation	40%	35%	36%	33%	24%	39%	28%	22%	29%
With severe activity limitation	24%	20%	16%	17%	26%	9%	18%	19%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

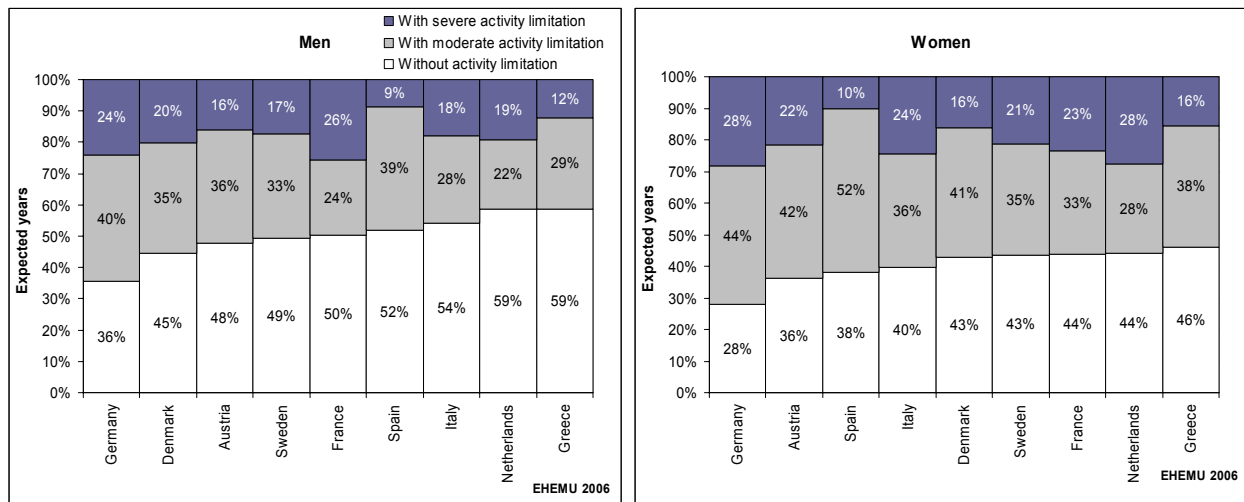
Life expectancy	Germany	Austria	Spain	Denmark	Italy	Netherlands	Greece	Sweden	France
Without activity limitation	5.6	7.3	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.4
With moderate activity limitation	8.9	8.6	10.8	7.7	7.6	5.6	7.3	7.3	7.0
With severe activity limitation	5.7	4.4	2.1	3.1	5.1	5.5	3.0	4.4	5.0
Total	20.2	20.3	21.0	18.9	21.1	19.8	19.0	20.5	21.4
Confidence interval									
Without activity limitation	5 - 6.3	6.5 - 8.1	7.3 - 8.7	7.2 - 9	7.5 - 9.2	7.9 - 9.6	8 - 9.5	8.2 - 9.7	8.5 - 10.3
With moderate activity limitation	8.1 - 9.7	7.7 - 9.4	10.1 - 11.6	6.8 - 8.6	6.7 - 8.5	4.9 - 6.3	6.5 - 8	6.5 - 8	6.1 - 7.9
With severe activity limitation	5 - 6.4	3.8 - 5.1	1.7 - 2.6	2.4 - 3.7	4.3 - 6	4.8 - 6.3	2.4 - 3.6	3.7 - 5	4.2 - 5.9
Proportion of expected years									
Without activity limitation	28%	36%	38%	43%	40%	44%	46%	43%	44%
With moderate activity limitation	44%	42%	52%	41%	36%	28%	38%	35%	33%
With severe activity limitation	28%	22%	10%	16%	24%	28%	16%	21%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 5a: Life expectancy and expected years with and without moderate and severe activity limitation at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 5b: Proportion of expected years with and without moderate and severe activity limitation, at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 5b shows the proportion of life expectancy lived without activity limitation, with moderate activity limitations and with severe activity limitations at age 65. On average and regardless of gender, 20% of the total life expectancy is lived with severe activity limitations in the 9 countries. But this varies considerably between countries: from 9% to 26% in men and 10% to 28% in women respectively. In both men and women, the Netherlands and Greece have the highest proportions of life expectancy without activity limitation (59% for men and 45% for women) whereas Germany has the lowest (36% for men and 28% for women).

In all countries the proportion of life expectancy without activity limitation is higher in men than women.

3.3 Life Expectancy without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL)

The SHARE question relating to instrumental activity restrictions (IADL) is as follows:

PH049_ MORE HEALTH AND ACTIVITIES

Please look at card 10. Here are a few more everyday activities. Please tell me if you have any difficulty with these because of a physical, mental, emotional or memory problem. Again exclude any difficulties you expect to last less than three months. (Because of a health or memory problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on card 10?)

1. Dressing, including putting on shoes and socks

2. *Walking across a room*
3. *Bathing or showering*
4. *Eating, such as cutting up your food*
5. *Getting in or out of bed*
6. *Using the toilet, including getting up or down*
7. *Using a map to figure out how to get around in a strange place*
8. *Preparing a hot meal*
9. *Shopping for groceries*
10. *Making telephone calls*
11. *Taking medications*
12. *Doing work around the house or garden*
13. *Managing money, such as paying bills and keeping track of expenses*
96. *None of these*

Only the answers 7 to 13 are used to calculate an IADL type indicator.

Table 9 and Figure 6a show life expectancy with and without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL) at age 65 by gender and country.

Table 9: Life expectancy and expected years with and without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL), confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

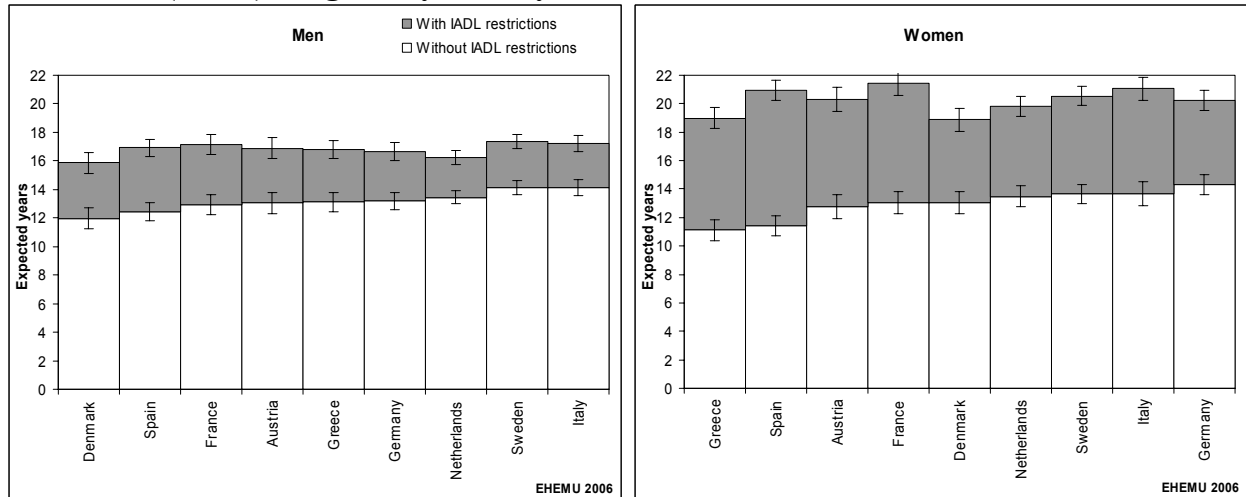
Men

Life expectancy	Denmark	Spain	France	Austria	Greece	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden	Italy
Without IADL restrictions	12.0	12.4	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.5	14.1	14.1
With IADL restrictions	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.1
Total	15.9	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.2	17.4	17.2
Confidence interval									
Without IADL restrictions	11.2 - 12.7	11.8 - 13.1	12.3 - 13.6	12.3 - 13.8	12.5 - 13.8	12.6 - 13.8	13 - 13.9	13.6 - 14.6	13.6 - 14.7
With IADL restrictions	3.1 - 4.6	3.9 - 5.1	3.5 - 4.9	3.1 - 4.6	3.1 - 4.3	2.9 - 4.1	2.3 - 3.3	2.8 - 3.8	2.5 - 3.7
Proportion of expected years									
Without IADL restrictions	76%	74%	75%	77%	78%	79%	83%	81%	82%
With IADL restrictions	24%	26%	25%	23%	22%	21%	17%	19%	18%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

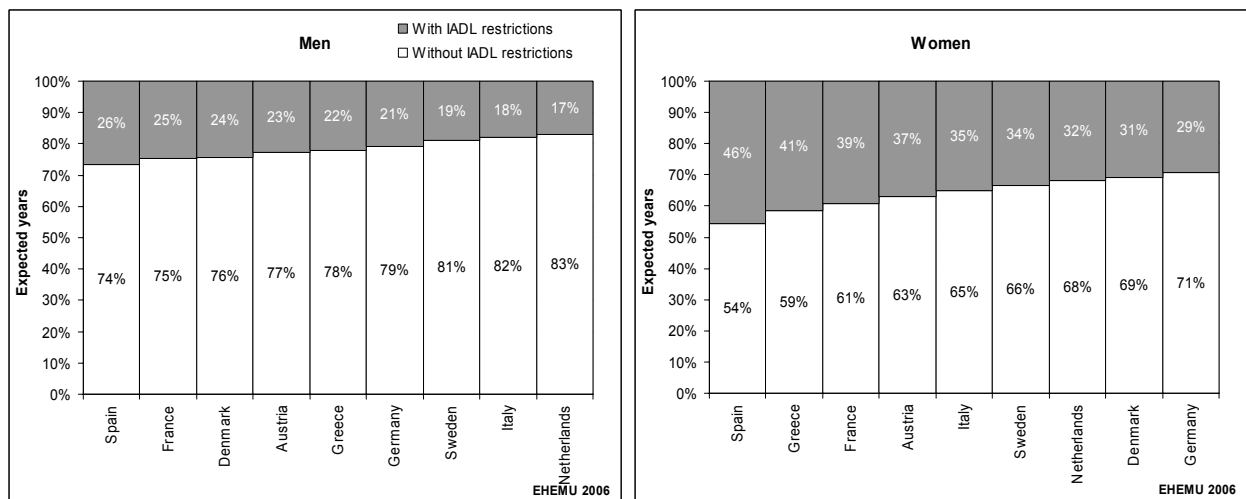
Life expectancy	Greece	Spain	Austria	France	Denmark	Netherlands	Sweden	Italy	Germany
Without IADL restrictions	11.1	11.4	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.7	14.3
With IADL restrictions	7.9	9.6	7.5	8.4	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.4	5.9
Total	19.0	21.0	20.3	21.4	18.9	19.8	20.6	21.1	20.2
Confidence interval									
Without IADL restrictions	10.4 - 11.9	10.7 - 12.1	11.9 - 13.6	12.2 - 13.8	12.3 - 13.8	12.8 - 14.2	13 - 14.3	12.9 - 14.5	13.6 - 15
With IADL restrictions	7.1 - 8.6	8.9 - 10.3	6.7 - 8.4	7.6 - 9.2	5 - 6.6	5.6 - 7	6.3 - 7.6	6.5 - 8.2	5.2 - 6.6
Proportion of expected years									
Without IADL restrictions	59%	54%	63%	61%	69%	68%	66%	65%	71%
With IADL restrictions	41%	46%	37%	39%	31%	32%	34%	35%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 6a: Life expectancy and expected years with and without instrumental activities restrictions (IADL) at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 6b: Proportion of expected years with and without instrumental activities restrictions (IADL) at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 6b illustrates the proportion of life expectancy at age 65 with and without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL). We see that compared to men, women have a much lower proportion of life expectancy without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL) (64% on average compared to 78%). In both men and women, Spain has the lowest proportion of life expectancy without instrumental activity restrictions (IADL): 74% for men and 54% for women.

3.4 Life Expectancy without self care activity restrictions (ADL)

The SHARE question relating to self care activity restrictions (ADL) is as follows:

PH049_ MORE HEALTH AND ACTIVITIES

Please look at card 10. Here are a few more everyday activities. Please tell me if you have any difficulty with these because of a physical, mental, emotional or memory problem. Again exclude any difficulties you expect to last less than three months. (Because of a health or memory problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on card 10?)

1. Dressing, including putting on shoes and socks
2. Walking across a room
3. Bathing or showering
4. Eating, such as cutting up your food
5. Getting in or out of bed
6. Using the toilet, including getting up or down
7. Using a map to figure out how to get around in a strange place
8. Preparing a hot meal
9. Shopping for groceries
10. Making telephone calls
11. Taking medications
12. Doing work around the house or garden
13. Managing money, such as paying bills and keeping track of expenses
96. None of these

Only the answers 1 to 6 are used to calculate an ADL type.

Table 10 and Figure 7a show life expectancy with and without self care activity restrictions (ADL) at age 65 by gender by country. As befits their greater severity fewer years are lived with ADL restrictions than with IADL restrictions.

Table 10: Life expectancy and expected years with and without self care activity restrictions (ADL), confidence interval and proportion of expected years at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004

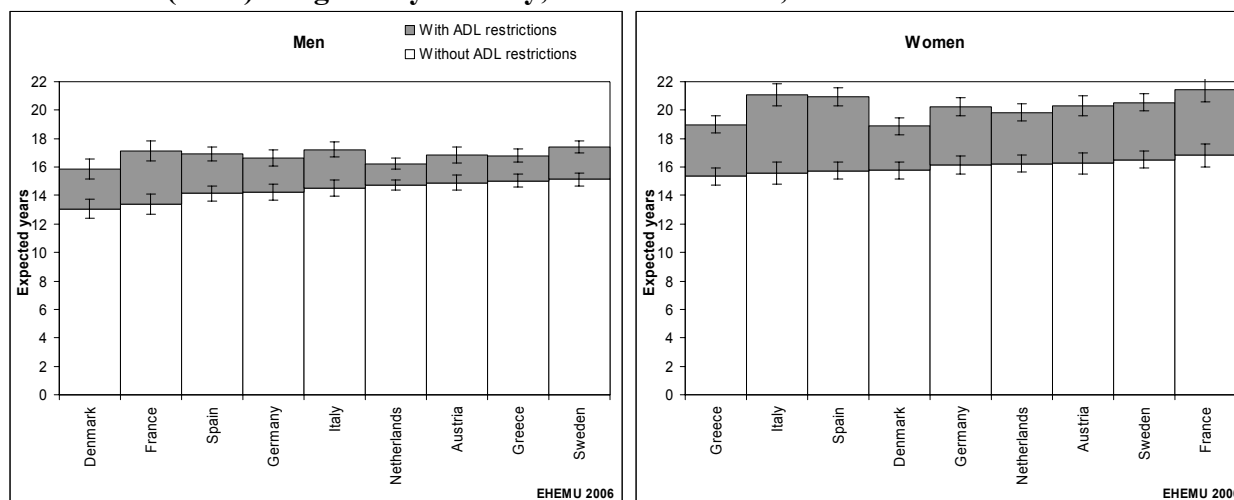
Men

Life expectancy	Denmark	France	Spain	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Greece	Sweden
Without ADL restrictions	13.1	13.4	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.1
With ADL restrictions	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.3
Total	15.9	17.2	16.9	16.6	17.2	16.2	16.9	16.8	17.4
Confidence interval									
Without ADL restrictions	12.4 - 13.8	12.7 - 14.1	13.6 - 14.7	13.7 - 14.8	14 - 15.1	14.4 - 15.1	14.4 - 15.5	14.6 - 15.5	14.7 - 15.6
With ADL restrictions	2.1 - 3.5	3.1 - 4.5	2.3 - 3.3	1.9 - 3	2.2 - 3.3	1.2 - 1.9	1.4 - 2.5	1.3 - 2.2	1.8 - 2.7
Proportion of expected years									
Without ADL restrictions	82%	78%	84%	86%	84%	91%	88%	89%	87%
With ADL restrictions	18%	22%	16%	14%	16%	9%	12%	11%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Women

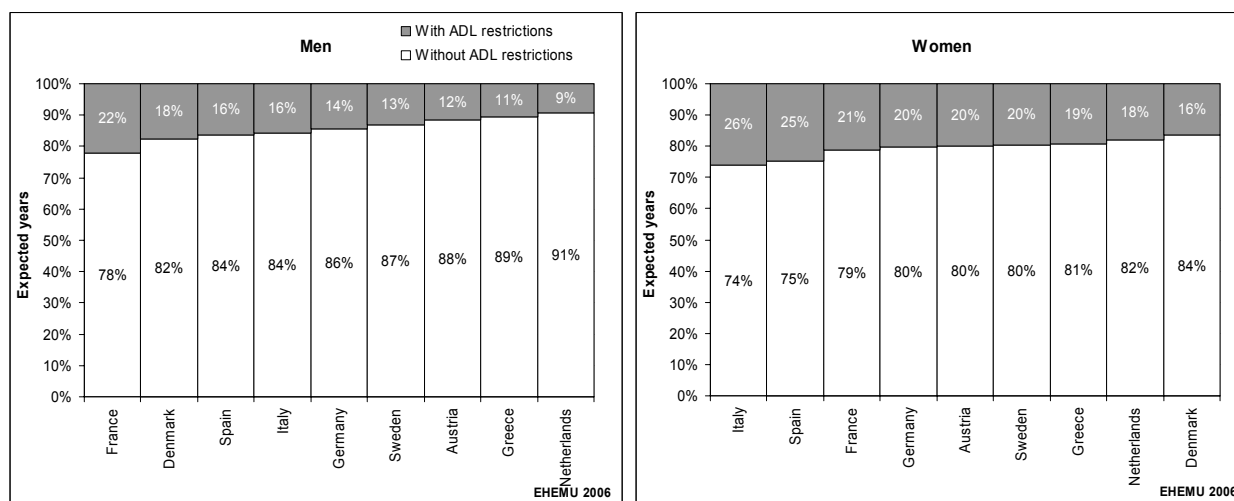
Life expectancy	Greece	Italy	Spain	Denmark	Germany	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	France
Without ADL restrictions	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8
With ADL restrictions	3.7	5.5	5.2	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.6
Total	19.0	21.1	20.9	18.9	20.2	19.8	20.3	20.6	21.4
Confidence interval									
Without ADL restrictions	14.7 - 16	14.8 - 16.4	15.1 - 16.4	15.2 - 16.4	15.5 - 16.8	15.6 - 16.8	15.5 - 17	15.9 - 17.1	16 - 17.6
With ADL restrictions	3.1 - 4.3	4.7 - 6.3	4.6 - 5.8	2.5 - 3.7	3.5 - 4.7	3 - 4.2	3.3 - 4.8	3.4 - 4.6	3.8 - 5.4
Proportion of expected years									
Without ADL restrictions	81%	74%	75%	84%	80%	82%	80%	80%	79%
With ADL restrictions	19%	26%	25%	16%	20%	18%	20%	20%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 7a: Life expectancy and expected years with and without self care activity restrictions (ADL) at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

Figure 7b: Proportion of expected years with and without self care activity restrictions (ADL) at age 65 by country, men and women, 2004



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

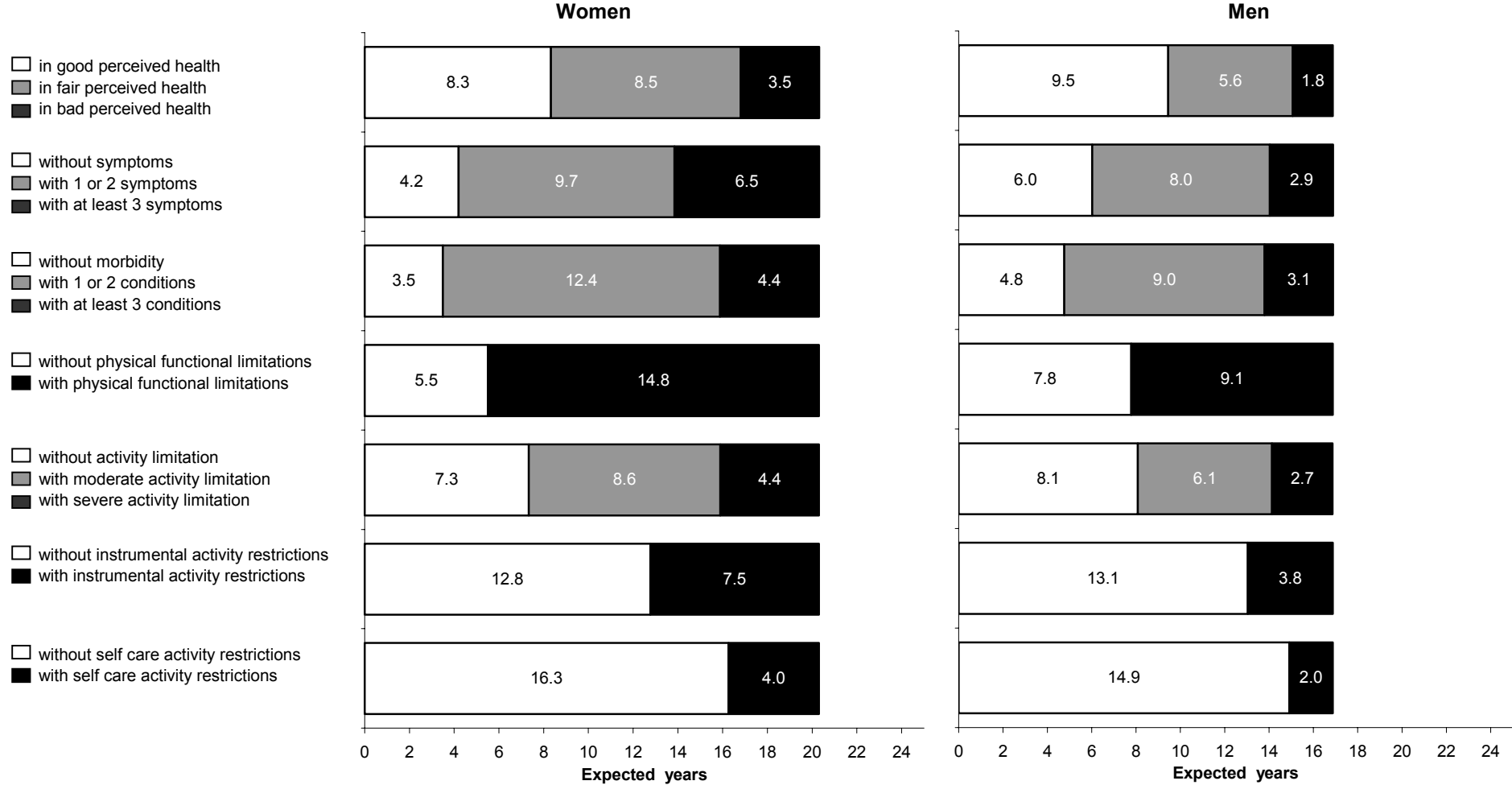
Figure 7b illustrates the variation observed in the proportion of life expectancy at age 65 lived without self care activity restrictions (ADL). For men the proportion varies more or less linearly from 78% for France to 91% for the Netherlands. The picture for women is similar.

The proportion of life expectancy with no ADL limitation in women varies from 74% in Italy to 84% in Denmark.

In Figure 8 all the health expectancies for a given country (Austria) at age 65 are shown together (see annex 2 for the other countries): perceived health expectancy (European version); life expectancy without, with one or two and at least three symptoms; life expectancy without morbidity, with one or two and at least three conditions; life expectancy with or without physical functional limitations; life expectancy without activity limitation, with moderate limitation and severe limitation; life expectancy with or without IADL restrictions; and life expectancy with or without ADL restrictions.

In 2004, life expectancy at age 65 in Austria was 20.3 years for women and 16.9 years for men. Although, the total years lived by men were less than those lived by women, for all health expectancies the years of life spent in positive health were greater for men than women (apart from the life expectancy with ADL restrictions). Compared to men, women spent a much larger proportion of their life in ill health and these years of ill health were more likely to be years with severe health problems.

Figure 8: Life expectancy and expected years in different health status at age 65, Austria, men and women, 2004 (EHEMU 2006)



Sources: Eurostat and SHARE 2004

SECTION 3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Regardless of the health expectancies considered, we found that women in comparison to men generally live a larger part of their longer life expectancy with health problems. In many cases the amount of time spent in poor health by women within the overall life expectancy period is greater than that of men. We also observe that the Netherlands is frequently ranked amongst the countries with the best health expectancies. These calculations, established from SHARE survey data, pertain to 9 European countries only. They are therefore not fully representative of the entire European Union. It will be interesting to compare these calculations with those obtained from SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) survey carried out amongst the 25 countries of the European Union. In all cases, these initial results obtained from the EHEMU information system (cf. EHEMU Technical report 2006_1) provide a rich source of information to provide a better understanding of the differences in health between European populations.

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ANNEX 1

Prevalence (perceived health, symptoms, morbidity, physical functional limitation “PFL”, activity limitation, instrumental activity restriction “IADL”, self care activity restrictions “ADL”), age group (65+, 65-74, 75-84, 85+), sex and country (SHARE 2004)

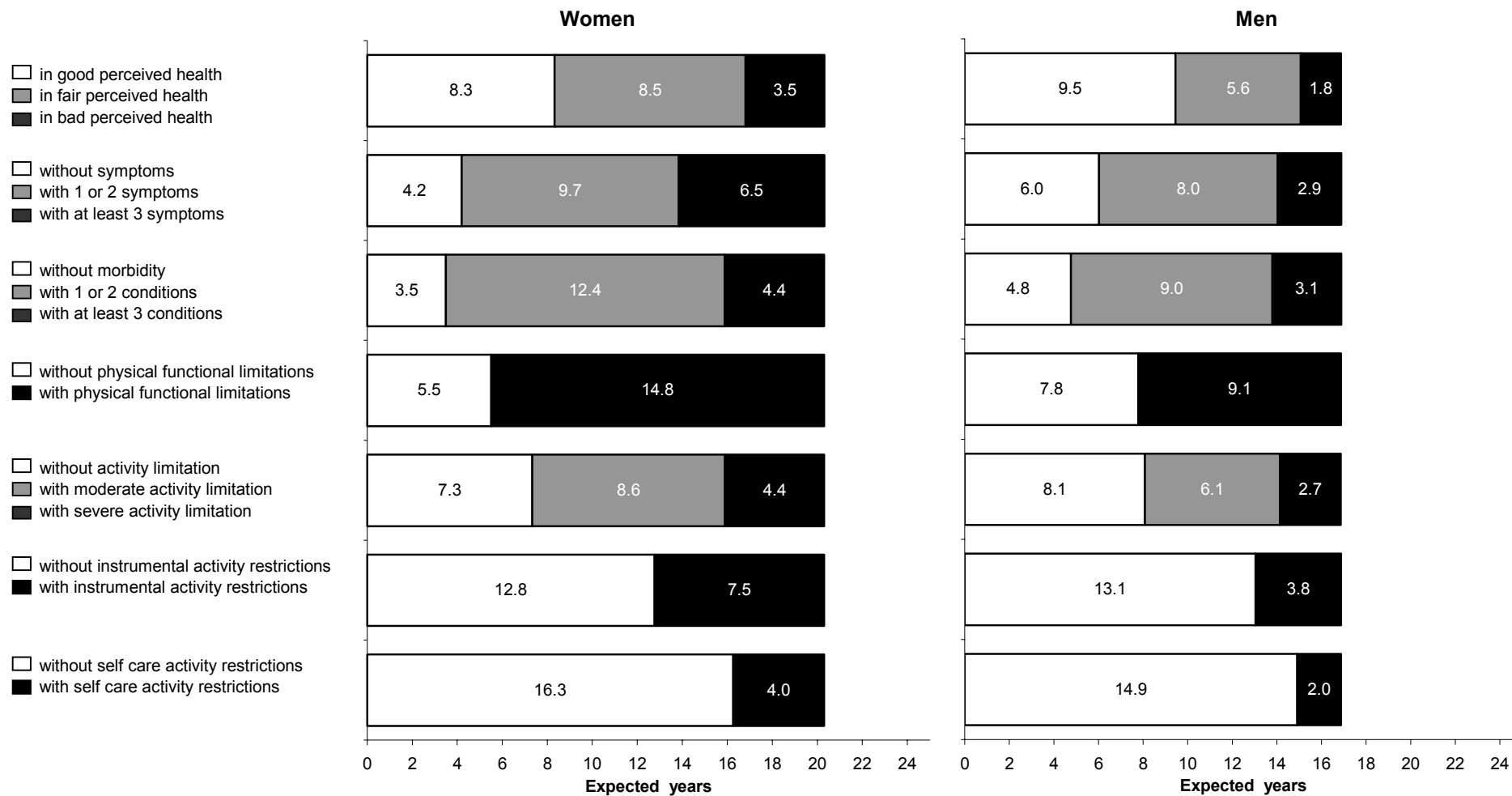
Women		Perceived health			Symptoms			Morbidity			PFL		Activity limitation			IADL		ADL	
country	age	good	fair	bad	without	1 or 2	>=3	without	1 or 2	>=3	without	with	without	moderate	severe	without	with	without	with
Austria	65+	0.45	0.40	0.16	0.21	0.49	0.30	0.17	0.60	0.22	0.30	0.70	0.38	0.42	0.20	0.67	0.33	0.82	0.18
	65-74	0.52	0.37	0.11	0.23	0.51	0.25	0.19	0.61	0.20	0.38	0.62	0.45	0.43	0.12	0.75	0.25	0.88	0.12
	75-84	0.36	0.42	0.21	0.15	0.48	0.36	0.12	0.58	0.30	0.20	0.80	0.30	0.41	0.29	0.58	0.42	0.78	0.22
	85+	0.27	0.45	0.29	0.26	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.63	0.10	0.12	0.88	0.27	0.41	0.33	0.45	0.55	0.61	0.39
Denmark	65+	0.59	0.30	0.10	0.27	0.43	0.30	0.16	0.47	0.37	0.37	0.63	0.44	0.40	0.16	0.69	0.31	0.84	0.16
	65-74	0.68	0.26	0.06	0.33	0.45	0.22	0.21	0.46	0.33	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.33	0.13	0.82	0.18	0.90	0.10
	75-84	0.51	0.36	0.13	0.24	0.44	0.32	0.13	0.50	0.37	0.29	0.71	0.40	0.46	0.15	0.65	0.35	0.87	0.13
	85+	0.52	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.35	0.51	0.08	0.38	0.54	0.18	0.82	0.22	0.49	0.30	0.38	0.62	0.55	0.45
France	65+	0.50	0.38	0.12	0.18	0.47	0.35	0.11	0.51	0.38	0.25	0.75	0.46	0.30	0.23	0.66	0.34	0.81	0.19
	65-74	0.57	0.34	0.10	0.20	0.47	0.33	0.12	0.54	0.34	0.31	0.69	0.54	0.31	0.14	0.77	0.23	0.88	0.12
	75-84	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.18	0.45	0.37	0.11	0.49	0.40	0.19	0.81	0.40	0.28	0.32	0.61	0.39	0.77	0.23
	85+	0.39	0.39	0.22	0.07	0.54	0.39	0.10	0.39	0.51	0.12	0.88	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.78	0.54	0.46
Germany	65+	0.39	0.41	0.20	0.17	0.50	0.33	0.14	0.55	0.31	0.27	0.73	0.31	0.45	0.24	0.75	0.25	0.84	0.16
	65-74	0.47	0.39	0.13	0.21	0.52	0.27	0.18	0.57	0.25	0.35	0.65	0.37	0.46	0.16	0.83	0.17	0.90	0.10
	75-84	0.27	0.45	0.29	0.11	0.46	0.43	0.08	0.54	0.38	0.13	0.87	0.21	0.44	0.35	0.68	0.32	0.80	0.20
	85+	0.28	0.39	0.33	0.13	0.46	0.41	0.14	0.43	0.43	0.13	0.87	0.24	0.31	0.46	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.50
Greece	65+	0.39	0.44	0.17	0.18	0.47	0.35	0.08	0.55	0.37	0.20	0.80	0.47	0.38	0.15	0.58	0.42	0.80	0.20
	65-74	0.44	0.43	0.12	0.21	0.51	0.27	0.10	0.58	0.32	0.29	0.71	0.60	0.32	0.08	0.70	0.30	0.89	0.11
	75-84	0.33	0.46	0.21	0.16	0.38	0.47	0.05	0.49	0.46	0.11	0.89	0.30	0.48	0.22	0.50	0.50	0.73	0.27
	85+	0.28	0.44	0.27	0.09	0.52	0.38	0.07	0.56	0.37	0.03	0.97	0.32	0.38	0.30	0.22	0.78	0.58	0.42
Italy	65+	0.35	0.47	0.18	0.17	0.48	0.35	0.15	0.48	0.37	0.32	0.68	0.44	0.35	0.21	0.72	0.28	0.81	0.19
	65-74	0.38	0.47	0.15	0.18	0.51	0.31	0.17	0.48	0.35	0.37	0.63	0.52	0.32	0.16	0.84	0.16	0.87	0.13
	75-84	0.31	0.45	0.25	0.15	0.43	0.42	0.09	0.47	0.44	0.24	0.76	0.31	0.41	0.27	0.55	0.45	0.76	0.24
	85+	0.18	0.64	0.18	0.17	0.43	0.40	0.31	0.44	0.25	0.30	0.70	0.26	0.38	0.35	0.48	0.52	0.36	0.64
Netherlands	65+	0.59	0.32	0.09	0.29	0.45	0.26	0.21	0.54	0.25	0.39	0.61	0.45	0.29	0.26	0.72	0.28	0.85	0.15
	65-74	0.66	0.28	0.05	0.20	0.42	0.38	0.28	0.52	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.29	0.23	0.79	0.21	0.93	0.07
	75-84	0.52	0.37	0.11	0.13	0.33	0.55	0.13	0.53	0.34	0.28	0.72	0.39	0.33	0.28	0.69	0.31	0.83	0.17
	85+	0.43	0.37	0.20	0.05	0.35	0.60	0.13	0.63	0.24	0.15	0.85	0.41	0.20	0.39	0.44	0.56	0.54	0.46
Spain	65+	0.31	0.40	0.29	0.16	0.38	0.47	0.09	0.50	0.42	0.23	0.77	0.40	0.52	0.09	0.57	0.43	0.78	0.22
	65-74	0.35	0.43	0.22	0.21	0.51	0.28	0.12	0.56	0.32	0.31	0.69	0.49	0.48	0.03	0.71	0.29	0.90	0.10
	75-84	0.28	0.38	0.34	0.16	0.43	0.42	0.04	0.46	0.51	0.17	0.83	0.32	0.57	0.10	0.49	0.51	0.74	0.26
	85+	0.26	0.29	0.45	0.05	0.36	0.59	0.11	0.35	0.53	0.05	0.95	0.22	0.52	0.26	0.23	0.77	0.40	0.60
Sweden	65+	0.54	0.33	0.13	0.17	0.46	0.36	0.15	0.49	0.36	0.34	0.66	0.46	0.35	0.19	0.71	0.29	0.84	0.16
	65-74	0.65	0.26	0.09	0.34	0.47	0.19	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.43	0.57	0.53	0.35	0.12	0.84	0.16	0.93	0.07
	75-84	0.42	0.40	0.18	0.23	0.42	0.35	0.10	0.49	0.42	0.26	0.74	0.45	0.32	0.23	0.67	0.33	0.82	0.18
	85+	0.37	0.46	0.17	0.18	0.44	0.38	0.06	0.45	0.50	0.13	0.87	0.16	0.43	0.41	0.24	0.76	0.51	0.49

Men		Perceived health			Symptoms			Morbidity			PFL		Activity limitation			IADL		ADL	
country	age	good	fair	bad	without	1 or 2	>=3	without	1 or 2	>=3	without	with	without	moderate	severe	without	with	without	with
Austria	65+	0.58	0.32	0.09	0.36	0.51	0.13	0.28	0.56	0.16	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.36	0.14	0.81	0.19	0.89	0.11
	65-74	0.64	0.30	0.06	0.38	0.53	0.10	0.30	0.55	0.14	0.52	0.48	0.55	0.36	0.09	0.89	0.11	0.93	0.07
	75-84	0.49	0.34	0.18	0.33	0.51	0.16	0.25	0.59	0.17	0.43	0.57	0.42	0.36	0.22	0.68	0.32	0.83	0.17
	85+	0.39	0.50	0.12	0.26	0.19	0.56	0.19	0.48	0.32	0.26	0.74	0.38	0.25	0.37	0.51	0.49	0.76	0.24
Denmark	65+	0.63	0.27	0.10	0.31	0.47	0.22	0.14	0.52	0.34	0.50	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.20	0.75	0.25	0.82	0.18
	65-74	0.67	0.25	0.08	0.37	0.47	0.16	0.18	0.52	0.30	0.59	0.41	0.52	0.32	0.16	0.88	0.12	0.91	0.09
	75-84	0.63	0.28	0.09	0.26	0.49	0.25	0.10	0.50	0.40	0.44	0.56	0.36	0.46	0.19	0.71	0.29	0.83	0.17
	85+	0.43	0.37	0.20	0.22	0.36	0.41	0.11	0.56	0.33	0.20	0.80	0.21	0.40	0.40	0.27	0.73	0.44	0.56
France	65+	0.52	0.33	0.15	0.29	0.48	0.23	0.14	0.58	0.28	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.24	0.24	0.77	0.23	0.79	0.21
	65-74	0.59	0.31	0.10	0.36	0.51	0.13	0.18	0.59	0.23	0.58	0.42	0.58	0.26	0.16	0.90	0.10	0.89	0.11
	75-84	0.44	0.38	0.18	0.23	0.43	0.34	0.07	0.60	0.33	0.36	0.64	0.46	0.22	0.31	0.65	0.35	0.68	0.32
	85+	0.44	0.17	0.39	0.04	0.52	0.43	0.09	0.39	0.52	0.35	0.65	0.26	0.22	0.52	0.39	0.61	0.61	0.39
Germany	65+	0.47	0.37	0.16	0.28	0.51	0.21	0.18	0.56	0.25	0.41	0.59	0.43	0.38	0.19	0.84	0.16	0.88	0.12
	65-74	0.53	0.35	0.13	0.31	0.52	0.17	0.22	0.55	0.23	0.47	0.53	0.50	0.35	0.14	0.90	0.10	0.93	0.07
	75-84	0.34	0.42	0.24	0.19	0.52	0.29	0.10	0.61	0.29	0.29	0.71	0.27	0.47	0.26	0.73	0.27	0.80	0.20
	85+	0.40	0.38	0.22	0.26	0.43	0.31	0.16	0.52	0.32	0.26	0.74	0.26	0.24	0.50	0.47	0.53	0.62	0.38
Greece	65+	0.51	0.38	0.11	0.39	0.41	0.20	0.19	0.60	0.22	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.29	0.11	0.79	0.21	0.89	0.11
	65-74	0.59	0.34	0.07	0.45	0.41	0.14	0.22	0.62	0.16	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.25	0.07	0.87	0.13	0.93	0.07
	75-84	0.43	0.41	0.16	0.32	0.39	0.29	0.13	0.54	0.33	0.28	0.72	0.52	0.34	0.14	0.73	0.27	0.83	0.17
	85+	0.22	0.56	0.22	0.18	0.54	0.28	0.14	0.65	0.21	0.04	0.96	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.68	0.75	0.25
Italy	65+	0.46	0.41	0.13	0.31	0.48	0.21	0.17	0.55	0.27	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.29	0.15	0.86	0.14	0.87	0.13
	65-74	0.48	0.41	0.11	0.32	0.48	0.20	0.18	0.55	0.27	0.53	0.47	0.60	0.29	0.11	0.92	0.08	0.92	0.08
	75-84	0.43	0.37	0.20	0.29	0.48	0.24	0.18	0.53	0.29	0.37	0.63	0.47	0.29	0.24	0.73	0.27	0.76	0.24
	85+	0.34	0.52	0.13	0.21	0.47	0.32	0.06	0.75	0.19	0.36	0.64	0.50	0.24	0.26	0.56	0.44	0.63	0.37
Netherlands	65+	0.62	0.29	0.08	0.41	0.47	0.12	0.22	0.58	0.19	0.57	0.43	0.59	0.21	0.20	0.84	0.16	0.91	0.09
	65-74	0.67	0.26	0.07	0.44	0.46	0.10	0.26	0.56	0.18	0.66	0.34	0.63	0.20	0.17	0.90	0.10	0.94	0.06
	75-84	0.52	0.36	0.11	0.37	0.48	0.15	0.14	0.62	0.24	0.42	0.58	0.52	0.23	0.25	0.78	0.22	0.90	0.10
	85+	0.62	0.25	0.13	0.31	0.48	0.21	0.30	0.59	0.11	0.32	0.68	0.55	0.17	0.28	0.42	0.58	0.58	0.42
Spain	65+	0.48	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.46	0.23	0.16	0.55	0.28	0.42	0.58	0.53	0.38	0.09	0.75	0.25	0.85	0.15
	65-74	0.56	0.30	0.14	0.36	0.45	0.18	0.20	0.57	0.23	0.52	0.48	0.62	0.34	0.04	0.83	0.17	0.91	0.09
	75-84	0.38	0.38	0.23	0.24	0.48	0.27	0.12	0.53	0.35	0.33	0.67	0.42	0.44	0.13	0.69	0.31	0.82	0.18
	85+	0.30	0.46	0.24	0.19	0.43	0.38	0.07	0.52	0.40	0.14	0.86	0.34	0.45	0.21	0.47	0.53	0.59	0.41
Sweden	65+	0.61	0.28	0.11	0.26	0.52	0.22	0.16	0.56	0.28	0.52	0.48	0.52	0.32	0.16	0.83	0.17	0.88	0.12
	65-74	0.66	0.26	0.08	0.29	0.56	0.15	0.19	0.61	0.21	0.61	0.39	0.63	0.26	0.11	0.90	0.10	0.93	0.07
	75-84	0.55	0.32	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.28	0.13	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.59	0.39	0.41	0.20	0.78	0.22	0.82	0.18
	85+	0.44	0.31	0.25	0.11	0.38	0.51	0.08	0.63	0.28	0.22	0.78	0.28	0.34	0.38	0.55	0.45	0.73	0.27

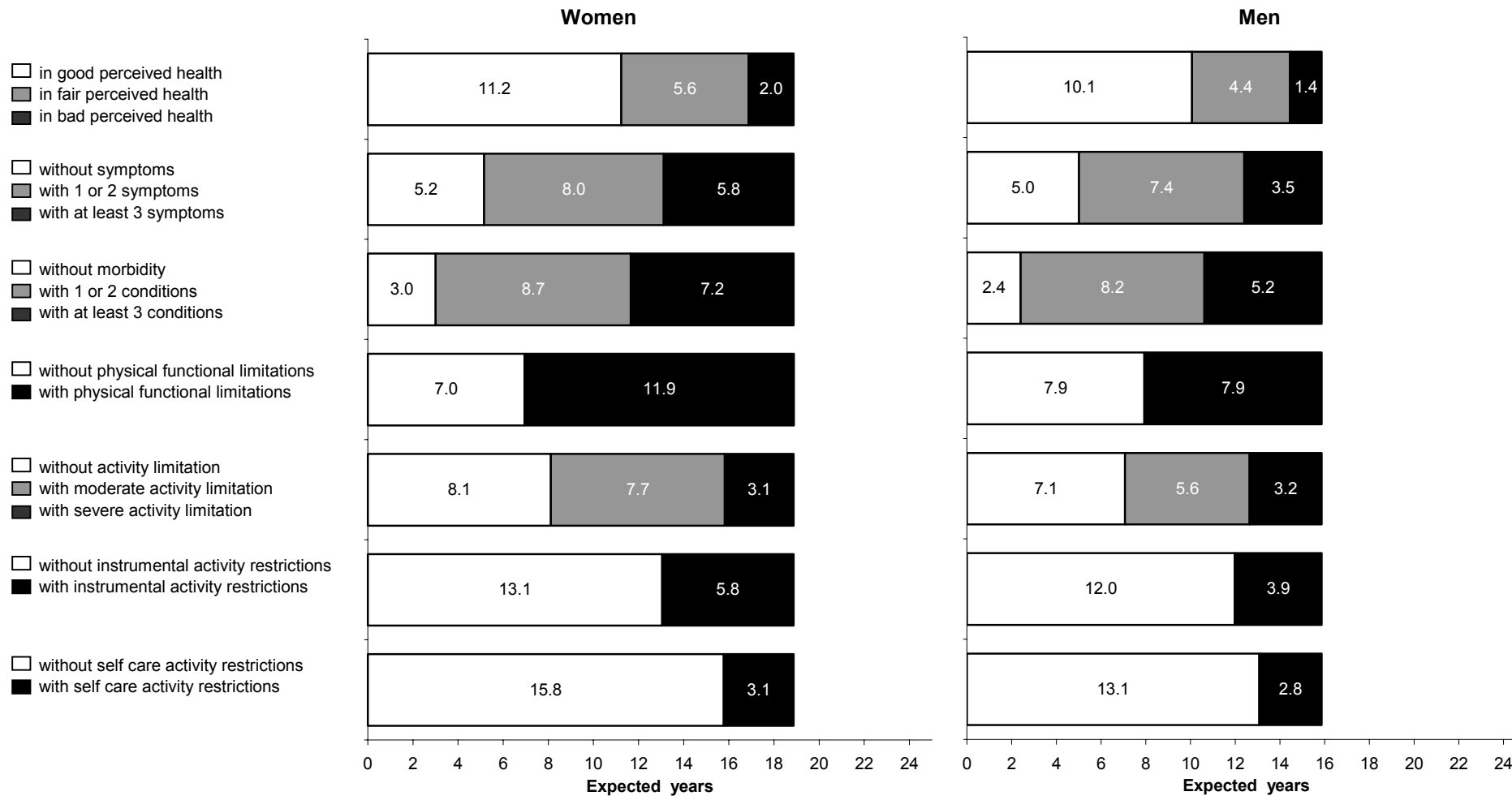
ANNEX 2

Life and health expectancies at age 65, by sex and country (SHARE 2004)

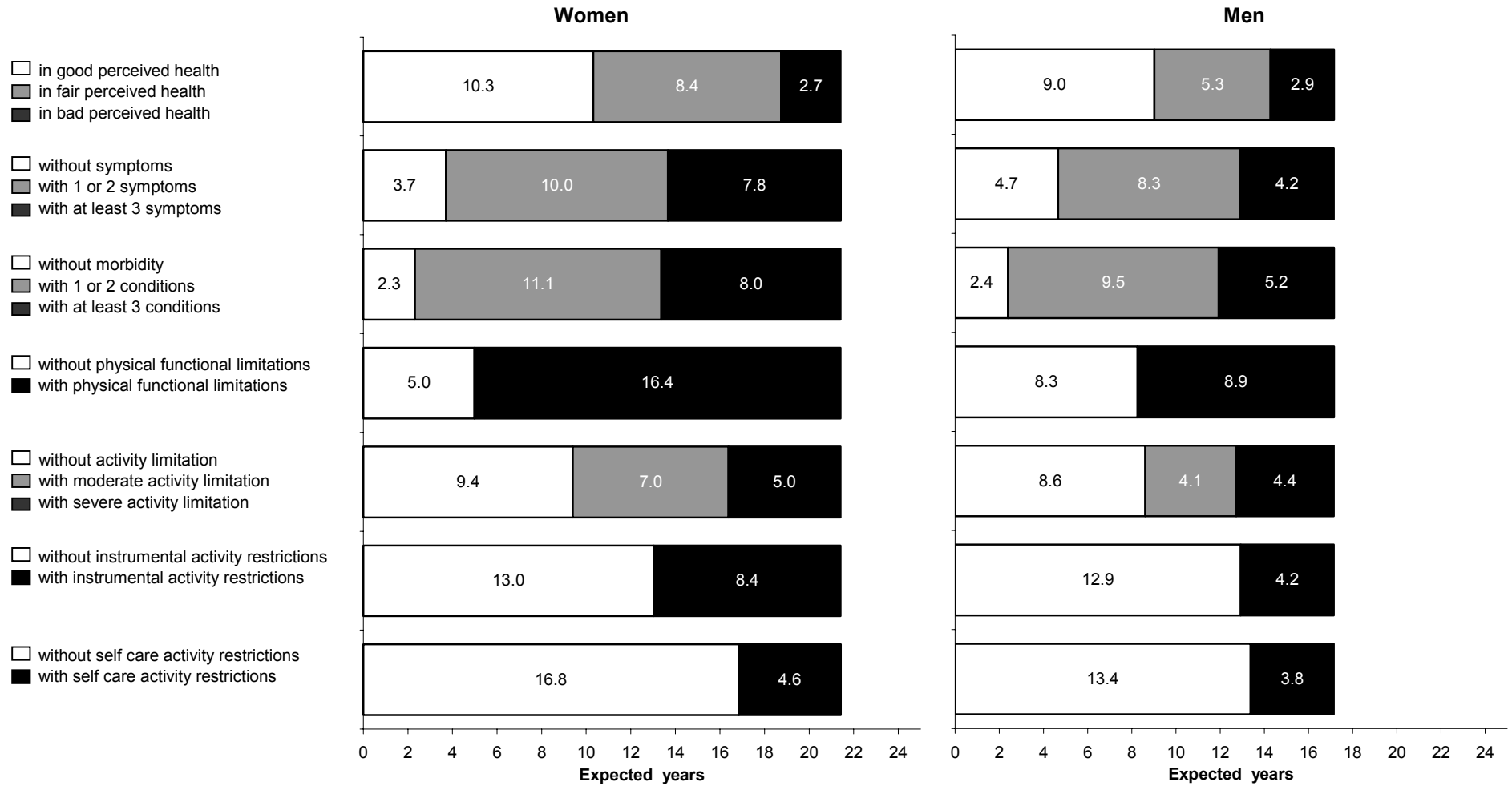
AUSTRIA



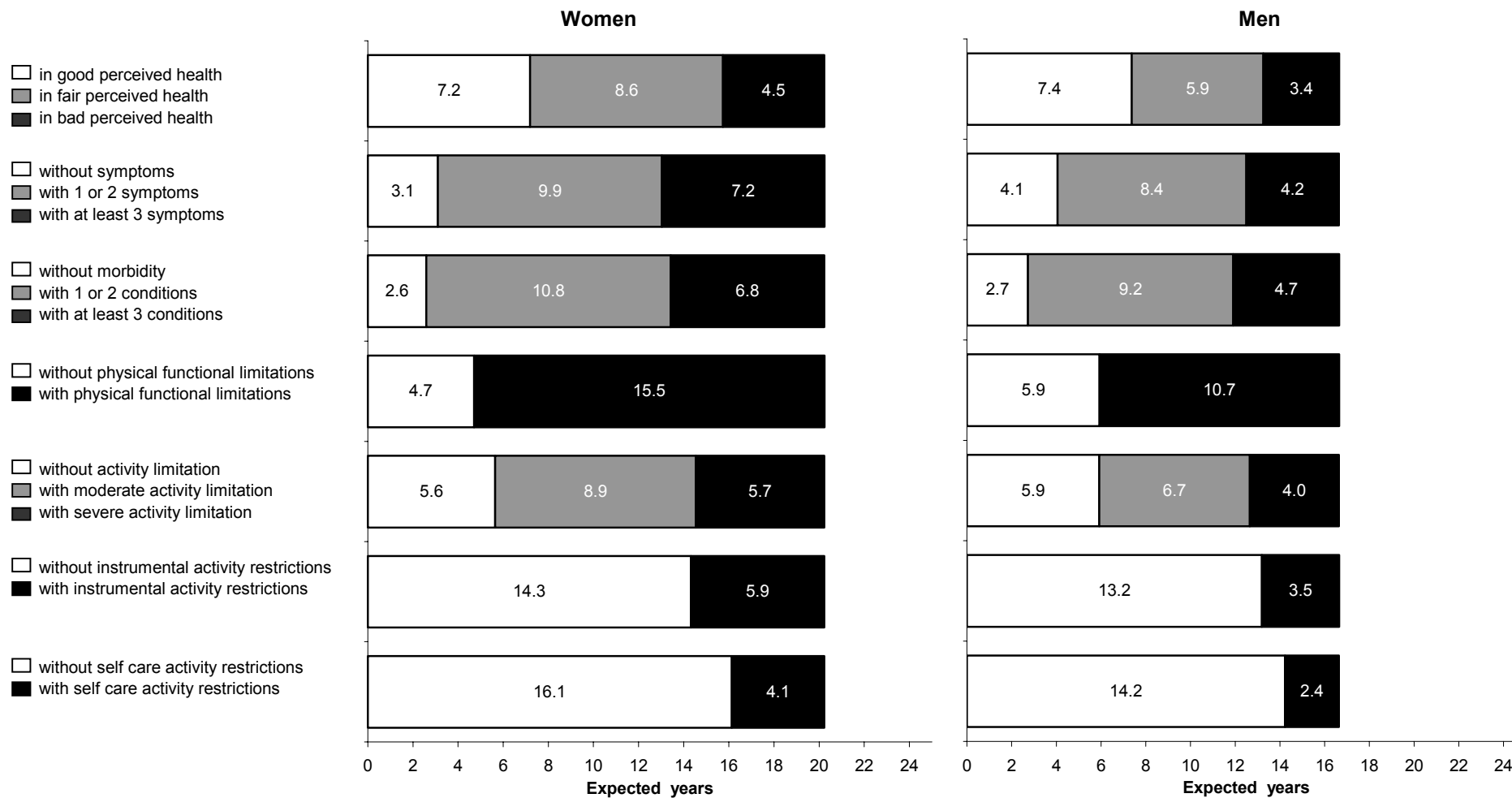
DENMARK



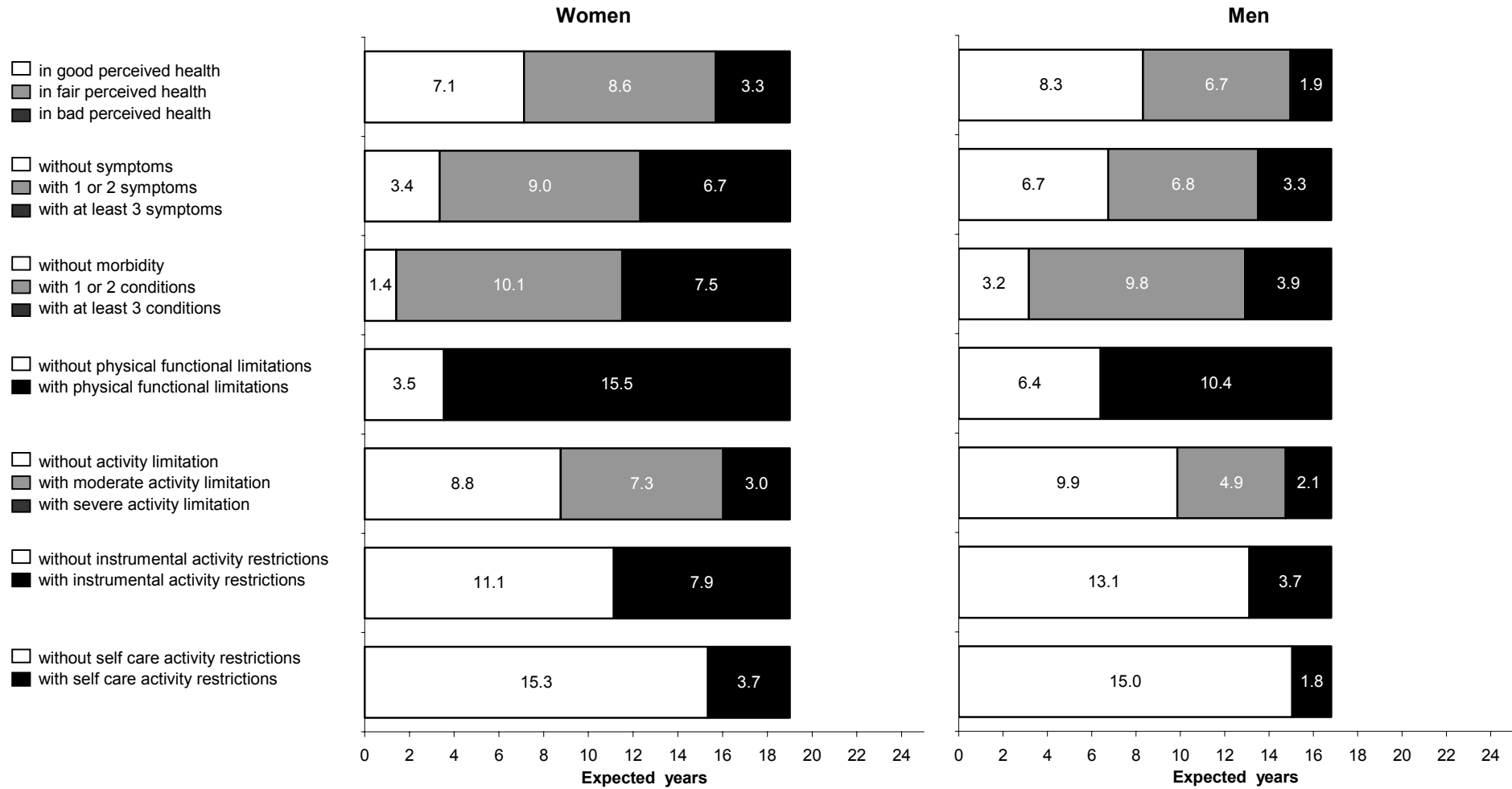
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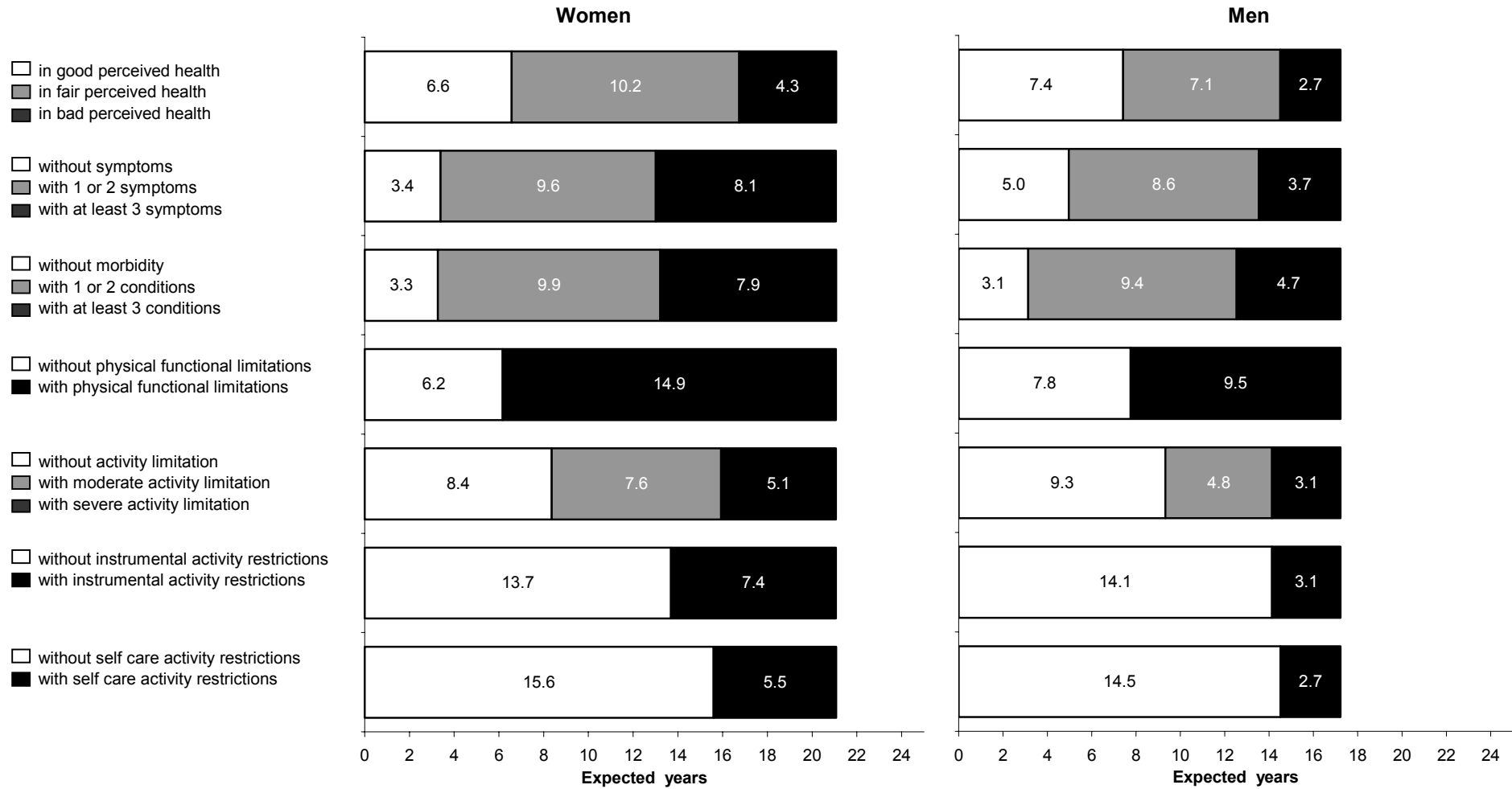
GERMANY



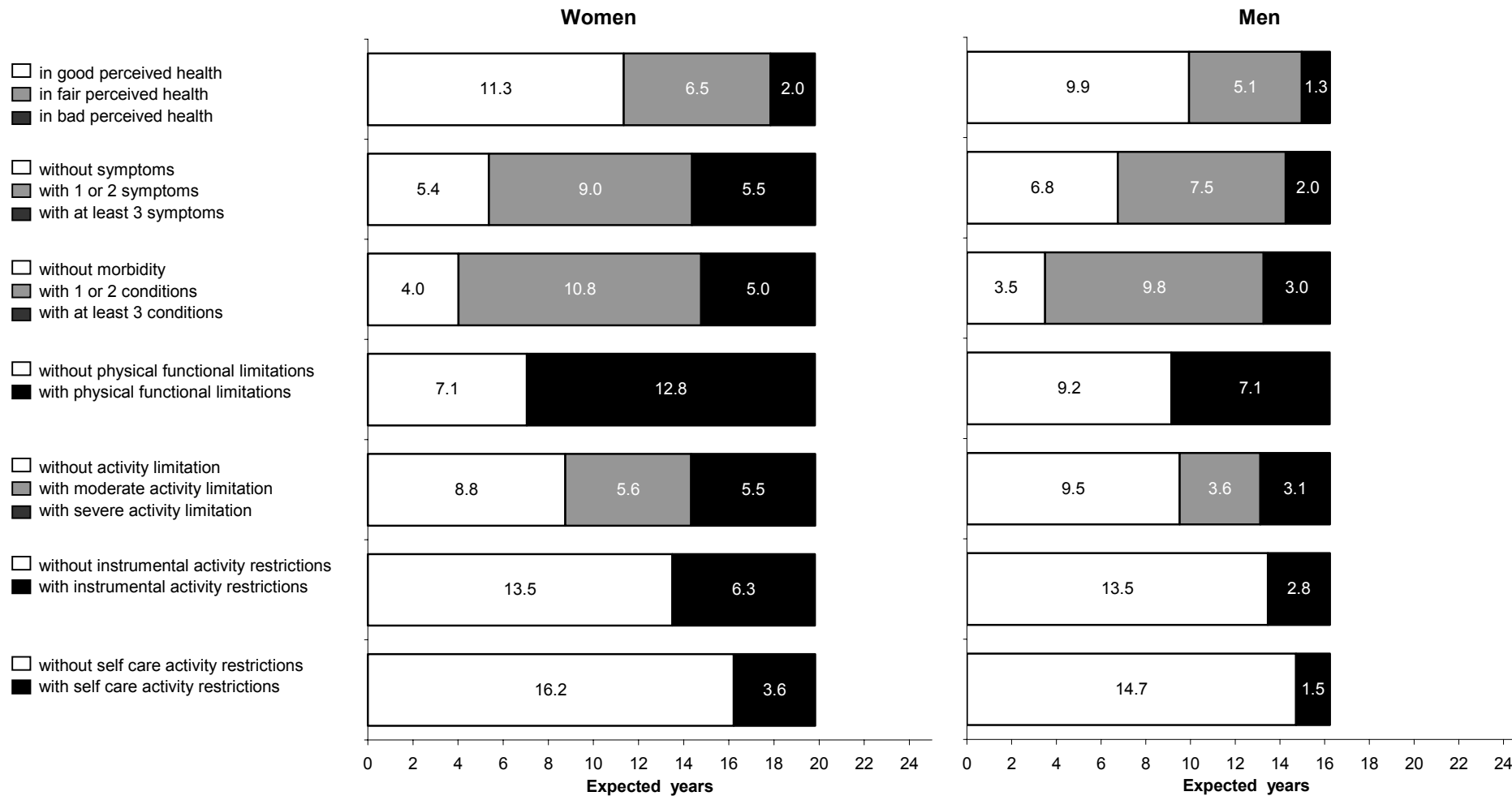
GREECE



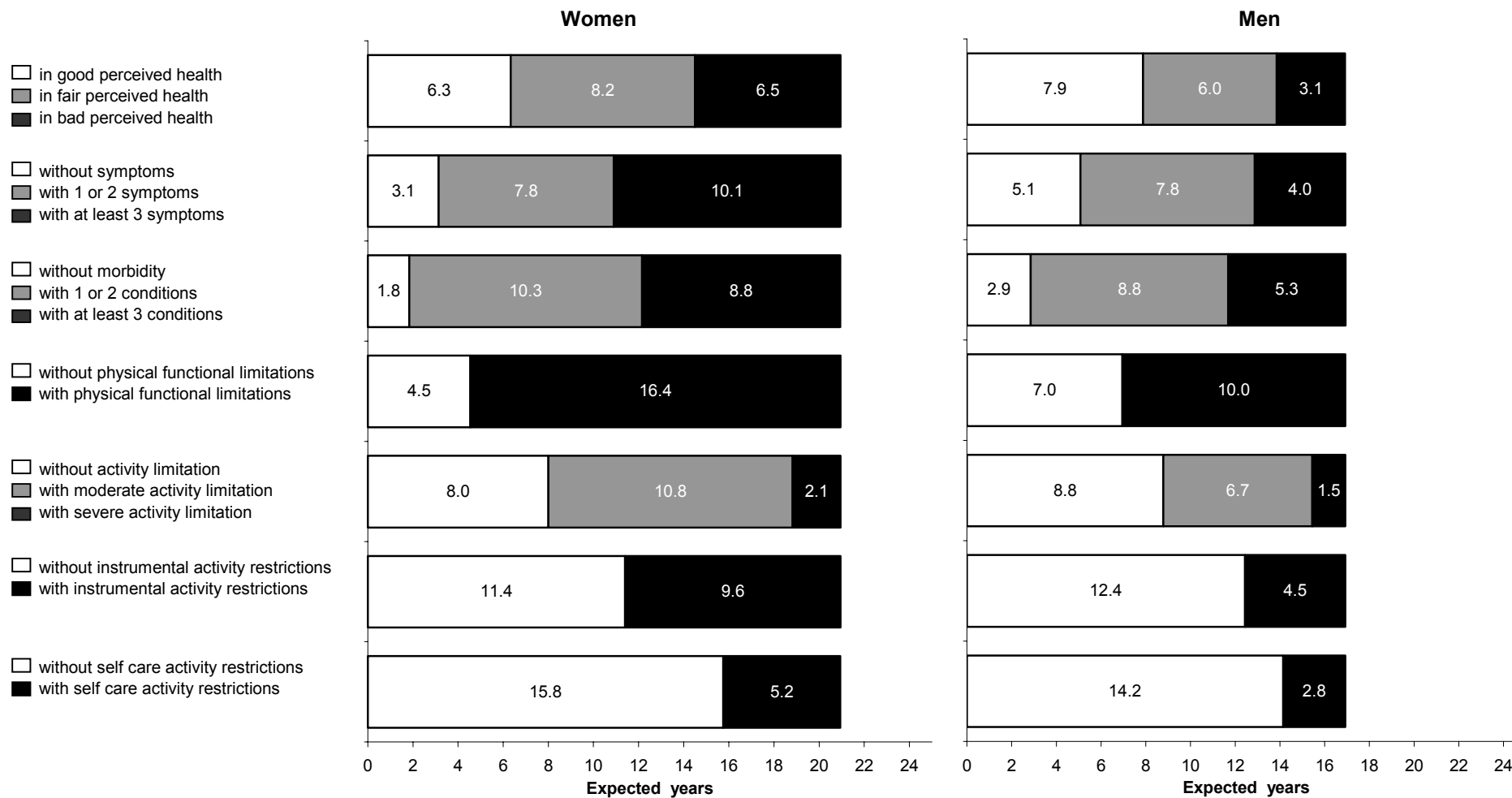
ITALY



NETHERLANDS



SPAIN



SWEDEN

