

Health Expectancy in Austria

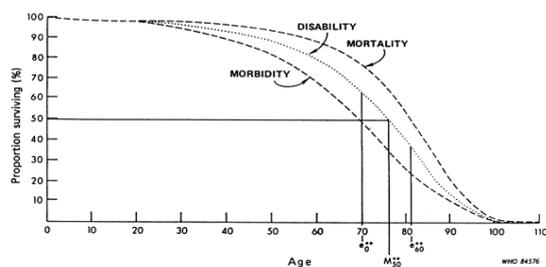
What is health expectancy?

Health 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?

The 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?

Health 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.

To 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.

What is in this report?

This 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 2016. 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 2016;

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* 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 (2004-2016)

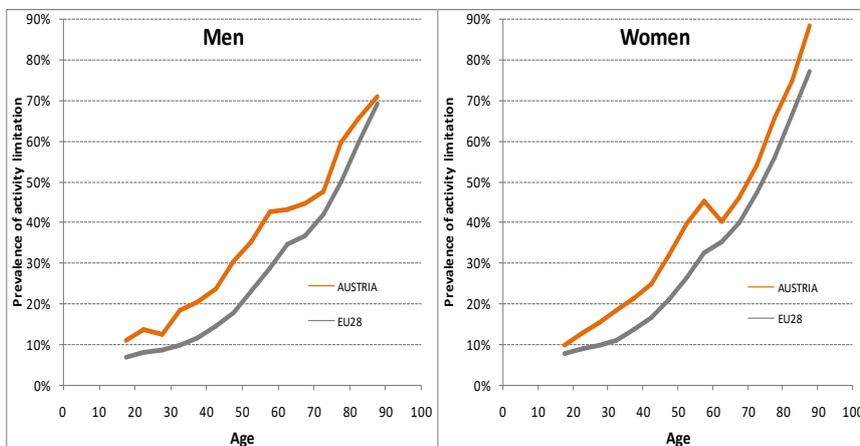
Key points:

Between 2004-2016 Austrian life expectancy (LE) at age 65 increased by 1.5 years for women and 1.7 years for men. In 2016, the remaining LE at age 65 was 21.7 years for women and 18.5 years men, being slightly above the EU28 average for both sexes (21.6 years for women and 18.2 for men).

The HLY series on the basis of SILC data shows this indicator value for Austrian women being 2.6 years below the EU28 average of 10.1 in 2016. Austrian men can expect 8.2 years HLYs which is also below the EU28 average of 9.8. Thus, in 2016 women and men at age 65 can expect to spend 35% and 44% 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.



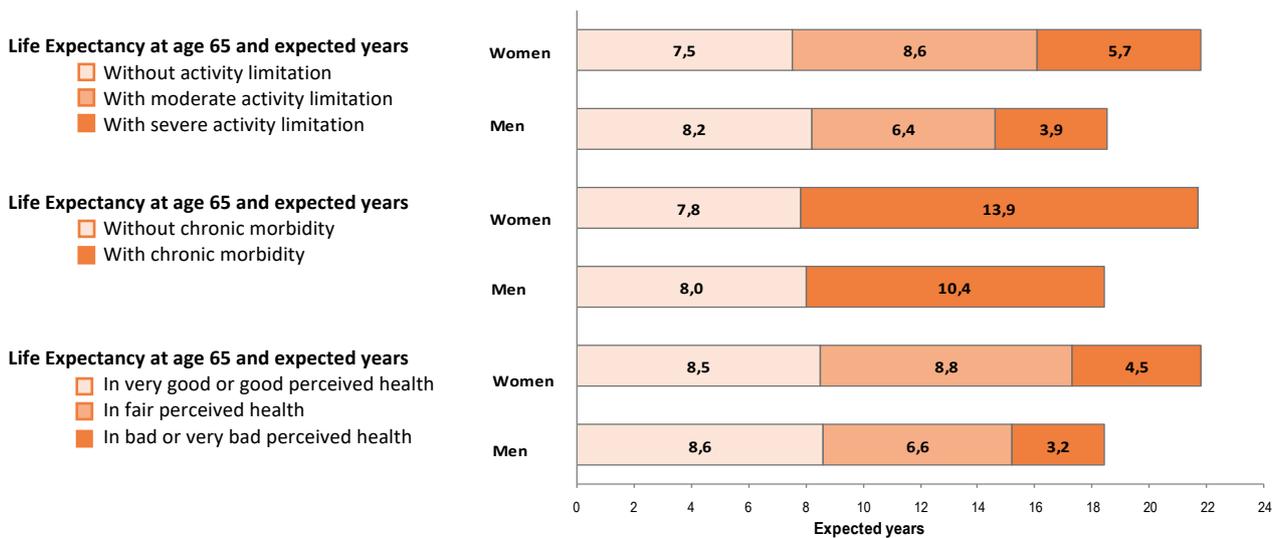
Prevalence of activity limitation in Austria and in the European Union (EU28) based on the GALI question, by sex and age group (SILC, Mean 2014-2016)



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 (2014-2016), Austria tends to display higher prevalence rates with the largest differences before age 65. In higher ages, there seem to be only minor or no differences compared to the European average.

These results should be interpreted with caution as sample sizes in the SILC survey vary remarkably; for instance in 2016 they ranged from 5,787 in Sweden to 41,547 in Italy. In 2016, the sample size for Austria comprised 5,685 women and 5,165 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 2016)



Key points:

In 2016, LE at age 65 in Austria was 21.7 years for women and 18.5 years for men.

Based on SILC 2016 data, women at age 65 spent 7.5 years (35% of their remaining life) without activity limitation (corresponding to Healthy Life Years [HLY]), 8.6 years (40%) with moderate activity limitation and 5.7 years (26%) with severe activity limitation.*

Men of the same age spent 8.2 years (44% of their remaining life) without activity limitation compared to 6.4 years (35%) 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 number of life years spent in good health (with regard to all health measures, activity limitation, chronic morbidity and perceived health) were greater for men than women in relative as well as in absolute terms. Thus, 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

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European Health and Life Expectancy Information System – EHLEIS - website: <http://www.eurohex.eu>

Project leader : Jean-Marie Robine – Coordination of the Country reports : Isabelle Beluche

Contact: Christine Perrier - Université de Montpellier – U1198 MMDN - Place Eugène Bataillon - CC105 - 34095- Montpellier cedex 5 – France

Tel: +33 (0)4 67 14 33 85 /e-mail: christine.perrier@inserm.fr