

Health and ways of living among the elderly

Pilar Zuera
pzueras@ced.uab.es
Anna Cabré
Antonio D. Cámara



Introduction and objectives

This work presents a summary of results from several research projects dealing with aging and health expectancies and focusing on the following areas: 1) Health outcomes measured in terms of disability and chronic conditions; 2) The impact of health on living arrangements of the elderly; 3) Time use and performance of daily outside activities (results not shown); and 4) Socio-demographic profiles of the elderly living in institutions.

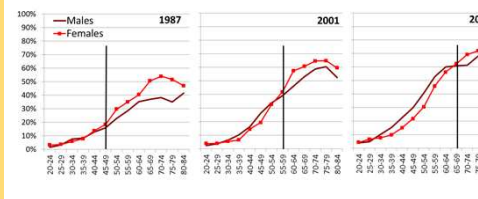
Its main goal is to explore how elderly people live according to their autonomy in private and social domains, considering inter and intra-cohort differences (gender, socioeconomic status and family formation biographies).



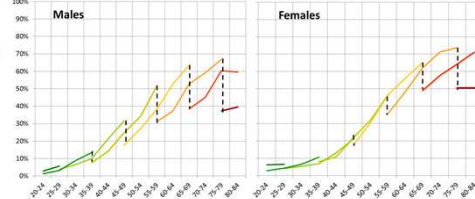
Health and daily living performance among the Spanish elderly

Chronic Cardiovascular Conditions (CCCs)

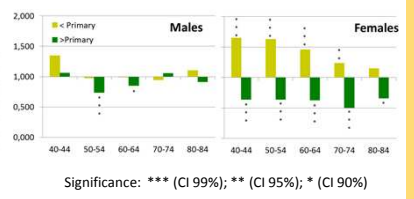
Prevalence of CCCs by sex and age over time



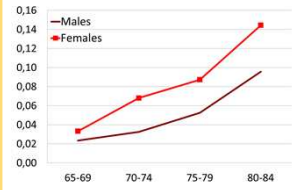
Prevalence of CCCs by sex, age and birth cohort



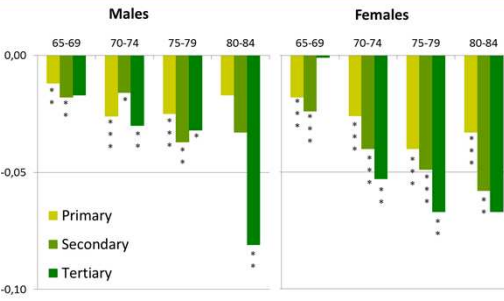
Odds Ratio for suffering from a CCC by education



GIL by sex and age, 2011.



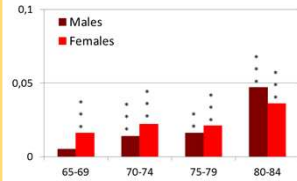
Effect of educational level on GIL by age and sex



General Index of Limitation (GIL)

$$GIL_i = 1 - (1 - cw_1 * iw_1)^{y_1} (1 - cw_2 * iw_2)^{y_2} \dots (1 - cw_j * iw_j)^{y_j}$$

CCCs effect on level of disability (GIL)

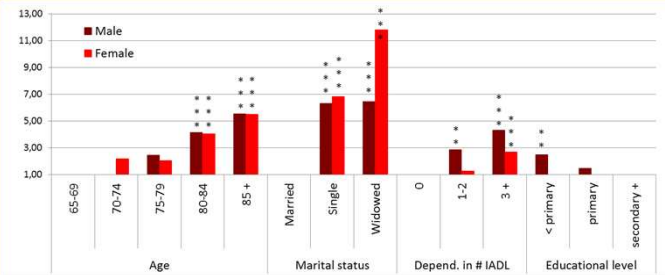


Stratified model by education: OLS coefficients on the GIL

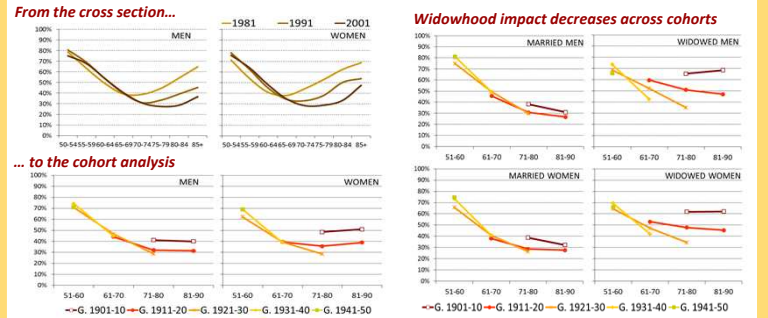
ref. 1930-34	65-69	ref. 1925-29	70-74	ref. 1920-24	75-79	ref. 1915-19	80-84
No studies	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Age	0,008 ***	0,006 *	0,012 ***	0,002	0,014 ***		
CCCs	0,021 ***	0,028 ***	0,028 ***	0,002	0,055 ***		
Female	0,010	0,020 **	0,028 **	0,028 **	0,042 ***		
coh3539	0,003	coh3034	-0,009	coh2529	0,019	coh2024	0,065 **
coh4044	0,015 *	coh3539	0,005	coh3034	0,029	coh2529	0,082 ***
Short	-0,010	0,005	0,000	0,000	0,011		
Tall	-0,005	0,001	-0,002	-0,002	-0,008		
N= 877; Female 66,4%		N= 963; Female 67,6%		N= 1035; Female 68,3%		N= 776; Female 68,9%	
Primary	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Age	0,005 ***	0,005 ***	0,005 **	0,013 ***			
CCCs	0,007 **	0,012 ***	0,026 **	0,055 ***			
Female	0,005	0,016 ***	0,015 **	0,012			
coh3539	0,005	coh3034	-0,006	coh2529	-0,002	coh2024	-0,037 **
coh4044	0,012 ***	coh3539	0,002	coh3034	0,012	coh2529	-0,013
Short	-0,002	0,005	-0,015 *	0,010			
Tall	-0,007 *	0,011 *	0,012	0,007			
N= 2145; Female 61,9%		N= 1880; Female 61,2%		N= 1588; Female 61,4%		N= 950; Female 61,4%	
Secondary	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Age	0,003	0,006 *	0,019 ***	0,020 **			
CCCs	0,007	0,007	0,012	0,025			
Female	0,008	-0,006	0,012	0,007			
coh3539	0,008	coh3034	0,012	coh2529	0,005	coh2024	0,028
coh4044	0,000	coh3539	0,023 *	coh3034	0,011	coh2529	0,080 **
Short	0,001	0,002	-0,001	-0,069 *			
Tall	0,002	-0,005	-0,007	-0,032			
N= 466; Female 47,2%		N= 372; Female 43,8%		N= 273 Female 48,4%		N= 140 Female 42,1%	

Health and living arrangements in Catalonia (Spain)

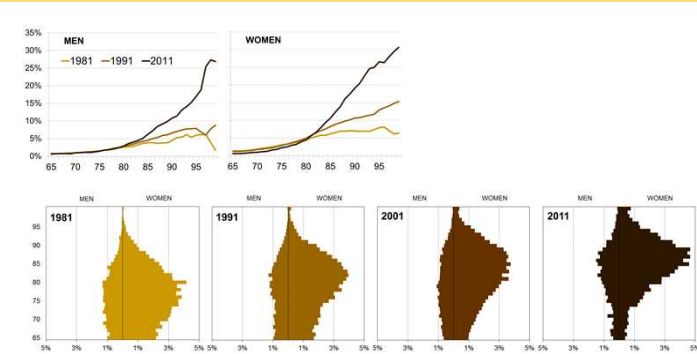
Determinants of residential dependency among non-institutionalized elderly (OR)



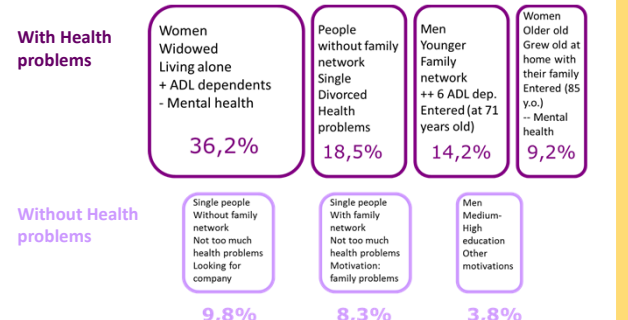
Trends of Parent-Child coresidence among non-institutionalized elderly



Trends of institutionalization among elderly people



Profiles of elderly people living in nursing homes



Sources: The Spanish National Survey of Health (ENSE, 1987, 1993, 1995, 1997, 2001, 2003, 2006 and 2011); Spanish census (1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011); The Catalan Health Survey (ESCA 2006) and The Catalan Health Survey of Institutionalized Population (ESPI 2006)