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Health expectancies in the European Union
The European Community Household Panel:
data analysis

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Introduction

The first calculations of health expectancy, disability-free life expectancy or life expectancy in good perceived health in Europe appeared in the late 1980s. They covered France for 1982 (Robine et al, 1986), England and Wales for 1976, 1981 and 1985 (Bebbington, 1988) and the Netherlands for the period 1981-1985 (van Ginneken and Bonte, 1989; van Ginneken et al, 1991).

The value of health expectancies is two-fold. Firstly, they make it possible to take account of both the mortality rate and the prevalence of different health states in health state comparisons of different population groups at a given moment, irrespective of the criterion governing the constitution of these groups: gender, socio-occupational category, region or country of residence, etc. Secondly, they make it possible to identify the dynamics of transitions occurring and whether changes in the mortality rate are being accompanied by changes in health states, thus verifying compression or expansion of morbidity theories.

International agencies (WHO, OECD, etc) were very quick to recognise the value of health expectancies as a means of comparing the state of health of different countries' populations (see, for example, WHO, 1984 and 1997; OECD, 1976 and 1997).

In Europe, the WHO has, since 1985, used disability-free life expectancy as one of the indicators for measuring the achievement of regional "Health for All" objectives. This indicator is presented as optional, since the WHO considers that "further research is required before this type of indicator can be used comparatively" (WHO, 1985). Harmonisation of calculations of disability-free life expectancies is therefore one of the aims of the "Consultation to develop common methods and instruments for health interview surveys", which was set up in Europe by the WHO in 1988. A working party, bringing together France, the UK, the Netherlands, Sweden and various other countries, was to be formed to decide which health expectancies should be included in the list of essential indicators (WHO, 1988). However, this working party never actually met

and the recommendations concerning disability-free life expectancy contained in the final Consultation report published in 1996 are vague (WHO, 1996).

In the early 1990s, the Treaty of Maastricht gave the European Commission a specific mandate to act in the sphere of public health. Since any such action required prior knowledge of the nature and intensity of public health problems, the Commission organised a working group on health data and indicators in 1993. Participants recommended starting by developing a Community Health Information System (Ministry of Health, Denmark, 1994). In 1995, the Commission proposed setting up a five-year action programme on health monitoring; this proposal was adopted in July 1997. Health expectancies are at the top of the list of indicators provided in an annex to the decision of the European Parliament and Council.

The creation, in 1989, of REVES (Réseau Espérance de Vie en Santé/International Network on Health Expectancy), at the initiative of INSERM, encouraged more calculations, particularly in the European Union, where these calculations are now available for every Member State. At present, time series of health expectancies have been produced in eight European countries: Denmark (1987-1994), Finland (1978-1986), France (1981-1991), Germany (1986-1995), the Netherlands (1983-1994), Spain (1986-1991), Sweden (1975-1990) and the UK (1976-1994).

Most European countries now use these data in official reports on the state of health of the population, and several of them have recently produced entire reports or books devoted solely to health expectancies. This is true, for example, in Finland (Sihvonen, 1994), the UK (Bone et al, 1995), Belgium (Roelands and Van Oyen, 1995), the Netherlands (van de Water et al, 1995; van der Maas and Kramers, 1997) and France (Dupâquier, 1997).

Outside Europe, only Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the USA have equivalent data on their population's state of health. Similar data are beginning to be available in developing countries such as China, Taiwan and Korea.

However the main limitation of health expectancy data published to date is their lack of comparability at international level. The REVES teams in Europe have examined this problem in detail within the framework of the BIOMED 1 concerted action project set up to promote the harmonisation of health expectancy calculations in Europe: Euro-REVES (Robine et al, 1997). Since health expectancy is a combination of life expectancy and a health concept, there are potentially as many health expectancies as there are health concepts. This means we need first to decide which health concepts are to be used for European comparisons of health expectancies, and then to define how comparable data are to be collected for calculations.

We can now identify three ways of collecting comparable data in Member States of the European Union: (1) recommending implementation of the recommendations made by the World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe (Consultation and Euro-HIS); (2) developing common modules and introducing them into existing social surveys in the various countries (on living conditions, health, employment, etc); (3) developing and extending Community-wide surveys. These three possibilities could also be combined. For example, the WHO Europe recommendations could be used as a basis for developing a Community module. The various possible solutions will not all offer the same degree of comparability. For example, the introduction of a common health module in "employment" surveys, which are already harmonised to a large extent and already contain Community modules, would provide data that were more comparable than those produced by introducing the same module in "health" surveys, which are currently very poorly harmonised. Of course, the development of Community-wide surveys would offer the greatest comparability of data. It is this latter solution that we shall be exploring here, using data collected by the European Community Household Panel, Wave 1, 1994.

Materials and methods

Data: disability data are taken from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], which is a longitudinal, multi-subject survey covering many aspects of daily life, particularly employment and income but also demographic characteristics, environment, education and health. The three essential features of the ECHP are (i) simultaneous coverage of many aspects of daily life, (ii) a standardised methodology producing comparable information for the Member States of the Union, and (iii) a longitudinal or "panel" design (Eurostat, 1996a). The ECHP was designed to complement the two main social surveys coordinated at Union level - the employment survey and the household income survey. In all, the sample covers some 60 000 households comprising 130 000 adults aged 16 or over at 31 December of the previous year (see Table 1). The first waves took place in 1994 (Wave 1), 1995 (Wave 2) and 1996 (Wave 3).

In this study, we shall be using the data for 1994. The questionnaire for this first wave was the result of work that began in 1991, involving numerous consultations and some pilot surveys in 1993. This first wave covered only the twelve countries that were then members of the European Union. Since then, Finland and Austria have collected identical data, applying the common protocol. Transcription of the reference protocol in the various States involved not only correct translation but also adaptation to the specific needs and conditions of each country.

Table 1: Sample of the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], Wave 1, 1994

Member State	Number of households selected	Number of households surveyed	Number of individual interviews	Survey periods
B	4886	4192	8127	May-July 1994
DK	5500	3482	5903	April-October 1994
D	10572	5054	9920	April-July 1994 and September 1994-February 1995
G	6131	5523	12492	November-December 1994
E	7108 (+4822 replacements)	7206	17908	October-December 1994
F	9239	7344	14333	October-December 1994
IRL	7252	4048	9905	June-December 1994
I	7989	7115	17729	June-October 1994
L	2826	1011	2046	October-December 1994
NL	5926	5187	9407	April-July 1994
P	6238	4881	11622	May-December 1994
UK	8104	5779	10517	July-October 1994
Euro-12	81771	60822	129877	

Source : Eurostat, 1996a

The ECHP contains several questions on health, including a general question on restrictions on the activities of daily living caused by a health problem. Although this type of question appears in virtually every health survey (Verbrugge, 1997), no general question on restrictions on the activities of daily living is currently recommended by WHO Europe. For example, the wording of the French health survey is "*Y-a-t-il dans le ménage des personnes handicapées ou ayant simplement quelques gênes ou difficultés dans la vie quotidienne?*" (Is there anyone in the household who is disabled or handicapped or who simply suffers some restrictions or difficulties in daily life?). The reference wording of the European Panel question in English is: "*Are you hampered in your daily activities by any chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability?*" "Yes, severely", "Yes, to some extent", and "No".

More information on the ECHP can be found in various Eurostat documents (Eurostat, 1996a, 1996b and 1998).

Mortality tables also come from Eurostat. These all relate to 1994, except for the Italian tables, which cover 1993.

Calculation of disability-free life expectancies: we have used the Sullivan method to estimate disability-free life expectancies (Sullivan, 1971). Because of the lack of comparable data on institutions in the Member States, we have assumed that years lived in an institution divide into years lived with and without disability in the same proportions as years lived in ordinary households (Robine and Mormiche, 1994). In addition, in order to present calculations at birth, we have, in all countries and for both genders, applied a constant disability rate - of 1% - between the ages of 0 and 16. This rate, which is compatible with the values observed over the age of 16, has virtually no impact on the value of disability-free life expectancies. Finally, we have calculated confidence intervals, for people over the age of 16, by the Mathers method (1991), using Jagger's calculation table (1997).

Results

Survival curves: The results for each of the twelve Member States and for the two genders are initially presented in the form of three survival curves, from birth to the age of 85: total survival, severe-disability-free survival and disability-free survival, when all levels of disability are included (see Annex 1).

An examination of these 24 groups of three curves suggests that women live considerably longer with disability than men. It also points to the existence of considerable national differences. However, the curves contain too much information and it needs to be broken down into the various life expectancies, as detailed in Annex 2.

Classifications: The various possible classifications of the twelve Member States are illustrated in four sets of six graphs, as contained in Annex 3: the first two sets classify them on the basis of total life expectancy, disability-free life expectancy when all levels of disability are included and life expectancy with disability, by gender, at birth and at the age of 65. The subsequent two sets concern life expectancy with and without severe disability, still by gender, at birth and at the age of 65. These graphs enable us, first and foremost, to measure the differences separating the extremes.

The difference in life expectancy at birth, of some four years for both women (between Denmark and France) and men (between Portugal and Greece) rises to some eight years for disability-free life expectancy (see Annex 3.1) - that is, a doubling of the difference for both women and men (between Portugal and Greece in both cases). The difference in life expectancy with disability varies from seven years for women to around five years for men (between Ireland and Portugal in both cases).

It should be noted, for example, that the Netherlands, which had one of the highest life expectancies at birth for women in 1994, has one of the lowest disability-free life expectancies - when all levels of disability are included - and thus, by the same token, one of the highest life expectancies with disability. For men, it may be noted, for example, that Denmark, which, conversely, had one of the lowest life expectancies at birth in 1994, has a good disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - and, therefore, one of the lowest life expectancies with disability.

The difference in life expectancy at the age of 65, of some three years for women and two years for men (between Ireland and France in both cases), remains virtually identical for disability-free life expectancy (see Annex 3.2): three years for both women (between Italy and Luxembourg) and men (between Germany and Luxembourg). The difference in life expectancy with disability varies from four years for women (between Ireland and Italy) to about three years for men (between Luxembourg and Germany).

It can be seen, for example, that Luxembourg, which had a very average life expectancy for women at the age of 65 in 1994, has the highest disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - and, conversely, one of the lowest life expectancies with disability. For men, the opposite is the case in Germany: whereas life expectancy in Germany, at 65, coincides with the average, it has the lowest disability-free life expectancy (65) - when all levels of disability are included - and the highest life expectancy with disability.

The difference in life expectancy at birth, of about four years for both women and men, increases by a year for severe-disability-free life expectancy (see Annex 3.3), to about five years for both women (between Portugal and Luxembourg) and men (between Portugal and Ireland). The difference in life expectancy with severe disability varies from six years for women to about four years for men (between Ireland and France in both cases).

It may be seen that France had the highest life expectancy at birth for women in 1994, one of the lowest severe-disability-free life expectancies and, therefore, the highest life expectancy with severe disability. For men, Portugal had the lowest life expectancy at birth in 1994, the lowest severe-disability-free life expectancy and one of the highest life expectancies with severe disability.

The difference in life expectancy at 65 - of about three years for women and two years for men - remains stable for severe-disability-free life expectancy (see Annex 3.4): about three years for women (between Portugal and Luxembourg) and two years for men (between Portugal and

Spain). The difference in life expectancy with severe disability varies from four years for women (between Ireland and France) to about three years for men (between Luxembourg and France).

Ireland has the lowest life expectancy at 65 for women, but one of the two highest severe-disability-free life expectancies and, therefore, the lowest life expectancy with severe disability. For men, it may be seen that Italy had a relatively high life expectancy at 65 in 1993 and a relatively low severe-disability-free life expectancy and, therefore, one of the highest life expectancies with severe disability.

So, is there any correlation in Europe between life expectancy, severe-disability-free life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included?

Correlations: The correlations between different expectancies are grouped together in Table 2 and illustrated in Annex 4.

There is a positive correlation between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included (see Annex 4.1) - a relatively weak correlation that is stronger at birth and for men: +0.42 for women at birth, +0.67 for men at birth, +0.22 for women at 65 and +0.28 for men at 65.

There is no correlation, for women, between life expectancy and severe-disability-free life expectancy (see Annex 4.2), either at birth or at the age of 65 (+0.03 and +0.04, respectively). For men, however, there is still a positive correlation between life expectancy and severe-disability-free life expectancy, both at birth and at the age of 65 (+0.61 and +0.31, respectively).

There is either no correlation (women, +0.05) or a weak and negative correlation (men, -0.30), between life expectancy and life expectancy with disability at birth, when all levels of disability are included (see Annex 4.3). By contrast, at the age of 65, there is a positive correlation between these values (+0.61 for women and +0.52 for men).

There is a positive correlation between life expectancy and life expectancy with severe disability (see Annex 4.4). If we exclude men at birth (+0.04), the correlation is quite strong: +0.66 for women at birth, +0.73 for women at 65 and +0.66 for men at 65.

Table 2: Correlation between the different expectancies, by gender, at birth and at the age of 65

2.1: Between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included

Women		Men	
At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
+ 0.42	+ 0.22	+ 0.67	+ 0.28

2.2: Between life expectancy and severe-disability-free life expectancy

Women		Men	
At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
+ 0.03	+ 0.04	+ 0.61	+ 0.31

2.3: Between life expectancy and life expectancy with disability, when all levels of disability are included

Women		Men	
At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
+ 0.05	+ 0.61	- 0.30	+ 0.52

2.4: Between life expectancy and life expectancy with severe disability

Women		Men	
At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
+ 0.66	+ 0.73	+ 0.04	+ 0.66

There is a fairly simple logical explanation for these correlations being generally positive: **a higher life expectancy gives rise both to a higher disability-free life expectancy and a higher life expectancy with disability.**

From this viewpoint, the following correlations between life expectancy and disability-free years as a proportion of life expectancy are more interesting.

Table 3: Correlation between life expectancy (expressed in years) by gender, at birth and at the age of 65, and...

3.1: the ratio of disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - to total life expectancy (expressed in per cent)

Women		Men	
At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
+ 0.06	- 0.26	+ 0.39	- 0.22

3.2: the ratio of severe-disability-free life expectancy to total life expectancy (expressed in per cent)

Women		Men	
At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
- 0.62	- 0.64	- 0.02	- 0.56

Figure 1 shows that there is either no correlation (women, +0.06) or a weak, positive correlation (men, +0.39) between life expectancy and disability-free years - when all levels of disability are

included - as a proportion of life expectancy at birth. At the age of 65, we can see a slight negative correlation between these values (-0.26 for women and -0.22 for men), which means the trend is towards a smaller proportion of disability-free years when life expectancy at 65 is greater.

Figure 1: Correlation between life expectancy (expressed in years) and the ratio of disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - to life expectancy (expressed in per cent), by gender, at age of 65

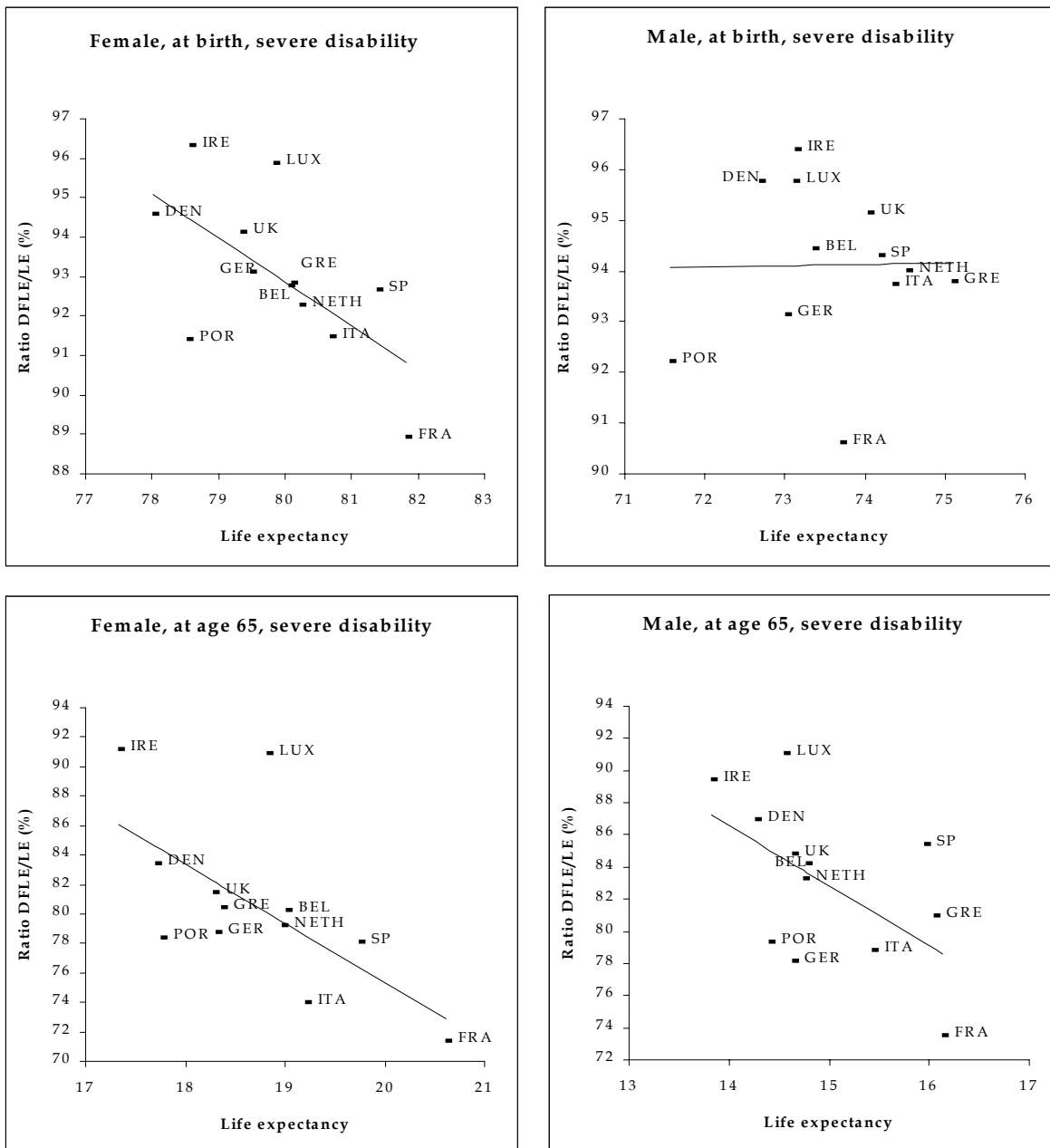
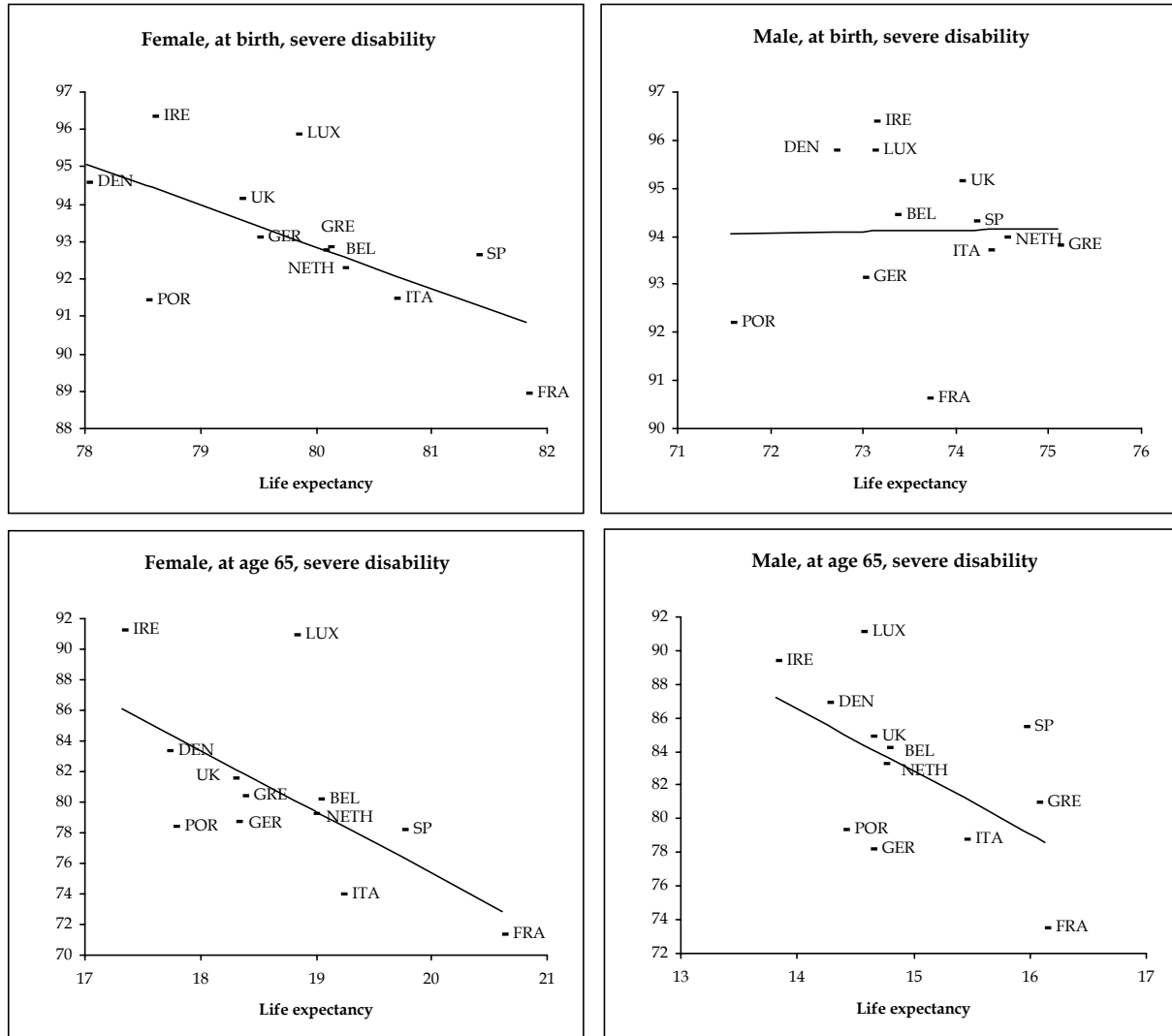


Figure 2 indicates these correlations for severe disability. The graphs show a negative correlation between life expectancy and severe-disability-free years as a proportion of life expectancy, at birth and at the age of 65. If we exclude men at birth (-0.02), the correlations are relatively strong: -0.62 for women at birth, -0.64 for women at 65 and -0.56 for men at 65. **This means that the higher the life expectancy, the lower the proportion of severe-disability-free years.** Analysis indicates some consistency in the results here.

Figure 2: Correlation between life expectancy (expressed in years) and the ratio of severe-disability-free life expectancy to life expectancy (expressed in per cent), by gender, at birth and at the age of 65



The gradient of the regression lines is quite steep. At the age of 65, for example, for women, a gain of one year of life expectancy reduces by, on average 4% of the proportion of life expectancy lived without severe disability. At the two extremes, Ireland, with a life expectancy for women at the age of 65 of 17.3 years in 1994, has a proportion of severe-disability-free years to life expectancy of 91.2%; France, with a life expectancy for women of 20.6 years, has a proportion of severe-disability-free years of 71.4%.

Correlations between the sexes: Examination of the correlations of all the quantities results between the two sexes is a good way of verifying the robustness of the results (see Table 4).

There is no question about the value and accuracy of calculated life expectancies. Firstly, therefore, we find a strong positive correlation between the life expectancy of the two sexes (see Annex 5), both at birth (+0.61) and at the age of 65 (+0.78). These correlations are stronger for disability-free life expectancy, both at birth (+0.85) and at the age of 65 (+0.83).

Table 4: Correlation between the sexes, at birth and at the age of 65

4.1: of life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (expressed in years)

Life expectancy		Disability-free life expectancy	
At birth	At the age of 65	At birth	At the age of 65
+ 0.61	+ 0.78	+ 0.85	+ 0.83

4.2: of the ratio of disability-free life expectancy to life expectancy (expressed in per cent), when all levels of disability are included, and severe disability

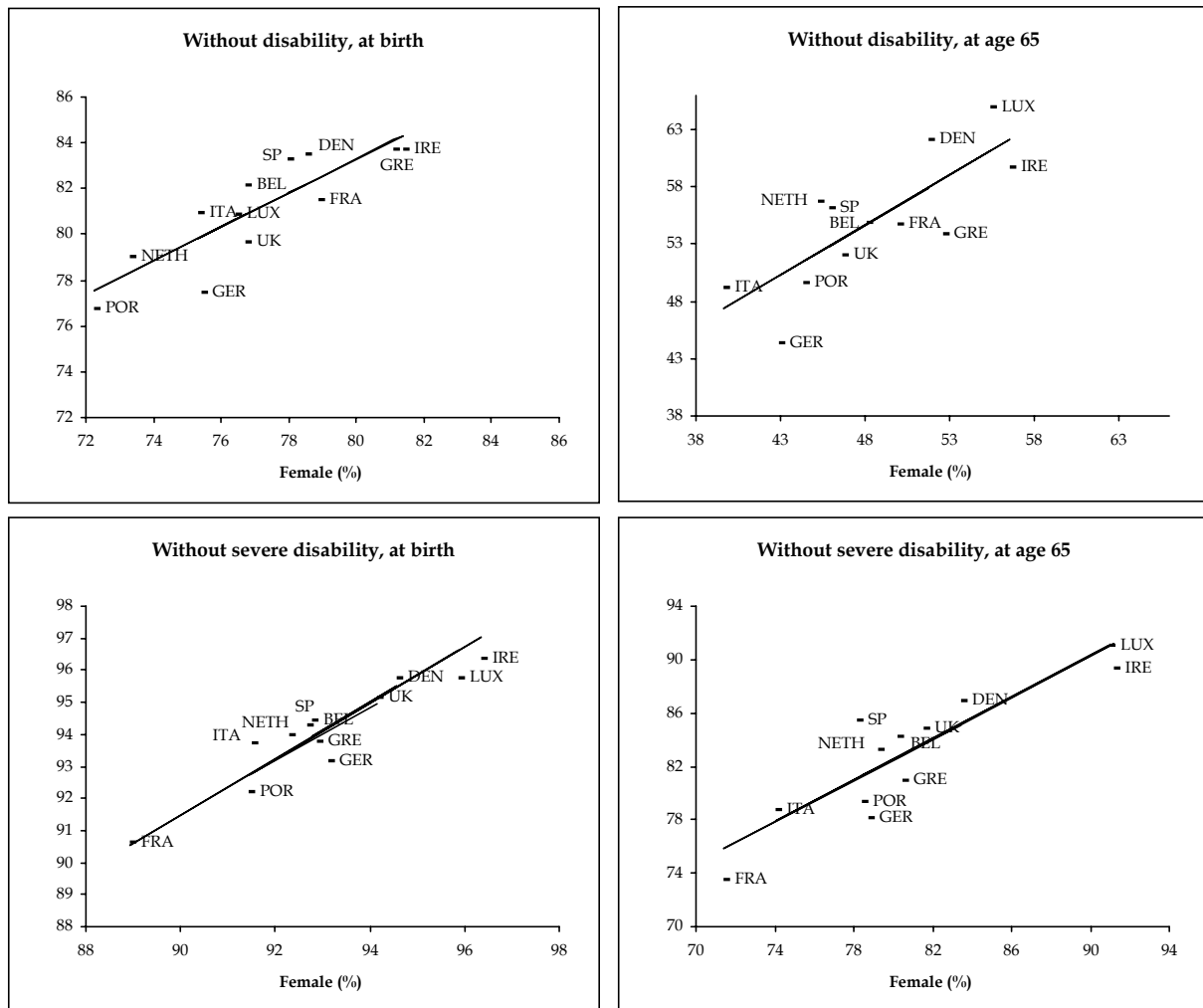
All levels of disability included		Severe disability	
At birth	At the age of 65	At birth	At the age of 65
+ 0.86	+ 0.79	+ 0.94	+ 0.89

Figure 3 therefore shows that the correlation between the proportion of disability-free years for the two sexes is strongly positive both at birth and at the age of 65, for severe disability or disability, when all levels of disability are included: +0.86 for the proportion of disability-free years, when all levels of disability are included, at birth; +0.79 for the proportion of disability-free years, when all levels of disability are included, at the age of 65; +0.94 for the proportion of severe-disability-free years, at birth; and +0.89, for the proportion of severe-disability-free years, at the age of 65.

Although we do not know the causes of the differences between the Member States in the levels of disability noted by the European Community Household Panel, we can be certain that these differences are not caused by fluctuations in the sampling. **The levels of disability observed in the various Member States are more strongly correlated between the sexes than are levels of mortality.**

This last figure also makes it possible to confirm the impression given by visual examination of the various survival curves. **The proportion of disability-free years - when all levels of disability are included - is lower for women, by about 4% at birth and 6% at the age of 65. The proportion of severe-disability-free years is also lower for women, by about 1% at birth and 2% at the age of 65.**

Figure 3: Correlation between the sexes of the ratio of disability-free life expectancy to life expectancy (expressed in per cent), when all levels of disability are included, and severe disability, at birth and at the age of 65



The accuracy of the results: The sample used by the European Community Household Panel is a reasonable size and the calculated health expectancies are fairly accurate (see Annex 2).

In Figures 4 and 5 the dark line indicates the 95% confidence interval for each calculation ($\pm 1.96\sigma$). We can see, for example, from Figure 4 that disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - is significantly higher at the age of 15 for young women living in Greece, France or Ireland than for those living in Italy, Denmark, the UK, Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands or Portugal. Slightly different results are found for the two sexes and for each age group, from 15 to 65.

Figure 4: Disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - upper estimate (+1.96σ) and lower estimate (-1.96σ), European Union, 1994

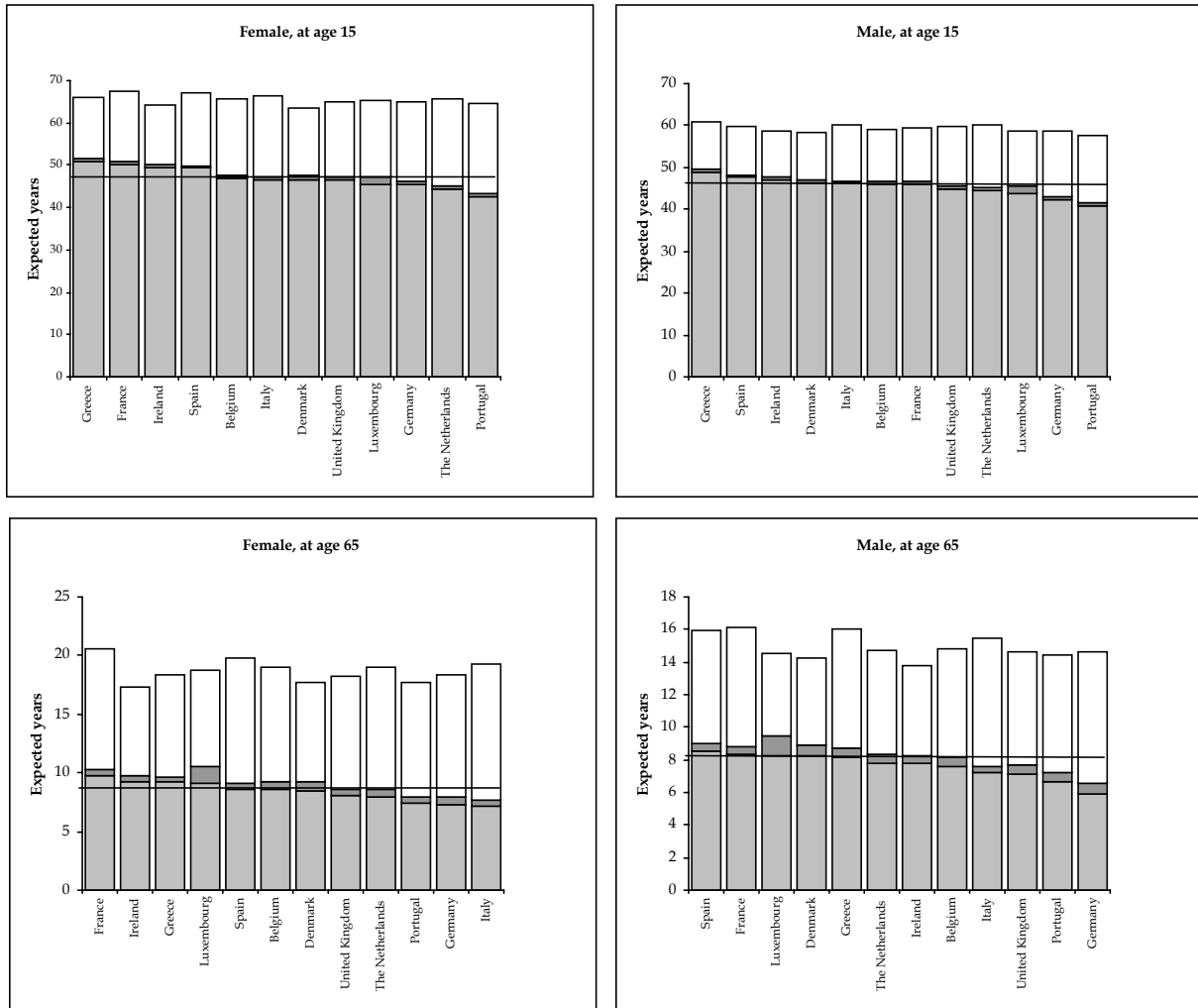
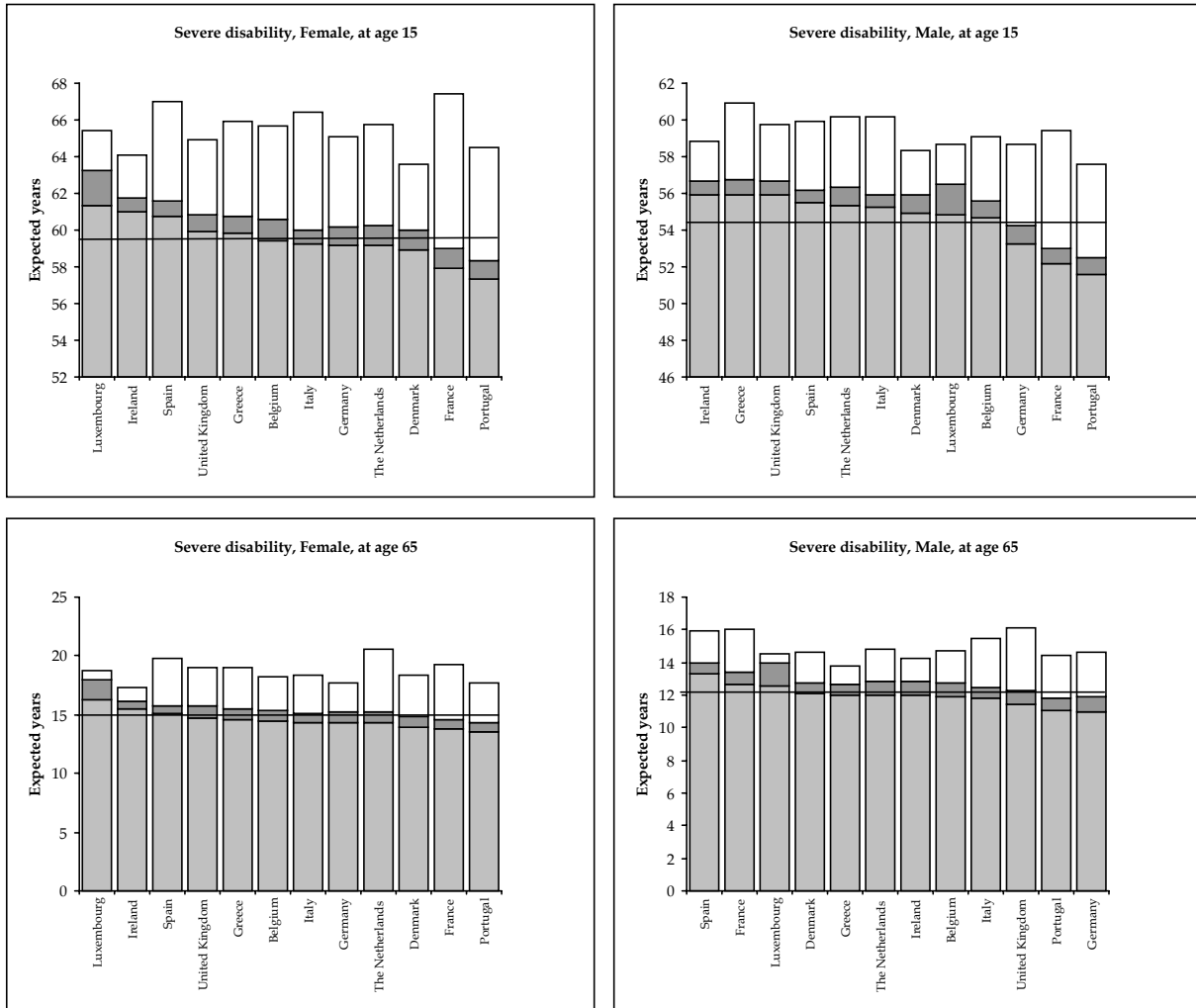


Figure 5 indicates the results for severe disability. They show that severe-disability-free life expectancy, at the age of 15, is significantly higher for women in Luxembourg than in France, and for men in Ireland than in Portugal. At the age of 65, it can be seen, for example, that severe-disability-free life expectancy is markedly higher for men in Spain than in Germany. Anyone can use these figures, using the criteria described, to see whether disability-free life expectancy in a particular Member State differs significantly from that in other Member States.

Figure 5: Severe-disability-free life expectancy, upper estimate (+1.96σ) and lower estimate (-1.96σ), European Union, 1994



Discussion

Severe-disability-free life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy, taking all levels of disability together, vary significantly from one country to another within the European Union. The only way of explaining these results other than by an actual difference in rates of disability in daily life is to consider whether the questions could have different meanings in the various countries and whether, therefore, they express differing types or degrees of disability.

To counter this argument, we note firstly that there is absolutely no geography of disability bringing together several countries on the basis of cultural criteria, such as the Scandinavian or Latin countries, or Catholic or Protestant countries. Secondly, global questions on disability in daily life are regularly used in "health" surveys (Verbrugge, 1997). This is true, for example, of

France and the UK. The wording of these questions is simple, as is that of the responses, especially if the response is limited to "Yes, severely" and if account is taken only of people over the age of 65, who are, in Europe, generally aware of the notion of difficulties in daily life, which is the basis of any measurement of the "dependence" of elderly people.

Given the lack of comparable data for people living in institutions, we have assumed that, in each country, they have disability rates comparable to those of people living in ordinary households. This hypothesis is unlikely but necessary for our calculations. However, it is unlikely that differences in rates of institutionalisation and in the severity of the levels of disability of the institutionalised population explain the significant differences in disability-free life expectancy in the various Member States of the European Union. Ideally, we would need to have comparable information on the levels of disability of the institutionalised population in the various institutions of the Member States. It is not enough to have an institutionalisation rate and to consider all years lived in an institution as years of disability, since the number of available institutions is certainly not comparable from one country to another.

At the European level, this study indicates firstly that the higher the life expectancy, the lower the proportion of severe-disability-free years and, secondly, that disability-free years account for a lower proportion of total life expectancy for women. These results could suggest that the European Union overall is in a pandemic phase as regards disability, corresponding to a situation in which life expectancy is increasing more quickly than disability-free life expectancy and in which, therefore, the proportion of disability-free years is falling. However, there is nothing to prove that this opposite relationship among the Member States is or will be true for Europe or for each and every Member State over time.

The European Community Household Panel [ECHP], which we have used for this study, has a number of methodological weaknesses that have been clearly described by Eurostat. For example, although the adaptation of the first wave of the ECHP is very close to the reference version in eight Member States (Germany, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and the UK), additional questions have been added in two Member States (Belgium and Ireland) and the adaptation differs significantly from the reference version in two others (France and the Netherlands) (Eurostat, 1996a). Yet Eurostat had made clear provision for a four-stage translation procedure: (i) initial translation, (ii) independent back translation, (iii) reconciliation and (iv) incorporation of corrections (Eurostat, 1996a).

However, the final two figures confirm the general validity of the various national and European results in relation to each other. The values calculated using ECHP data fall exactly in the middle

Figure 6: Trend in disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, in the various Member States, and the values of disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for men at birth

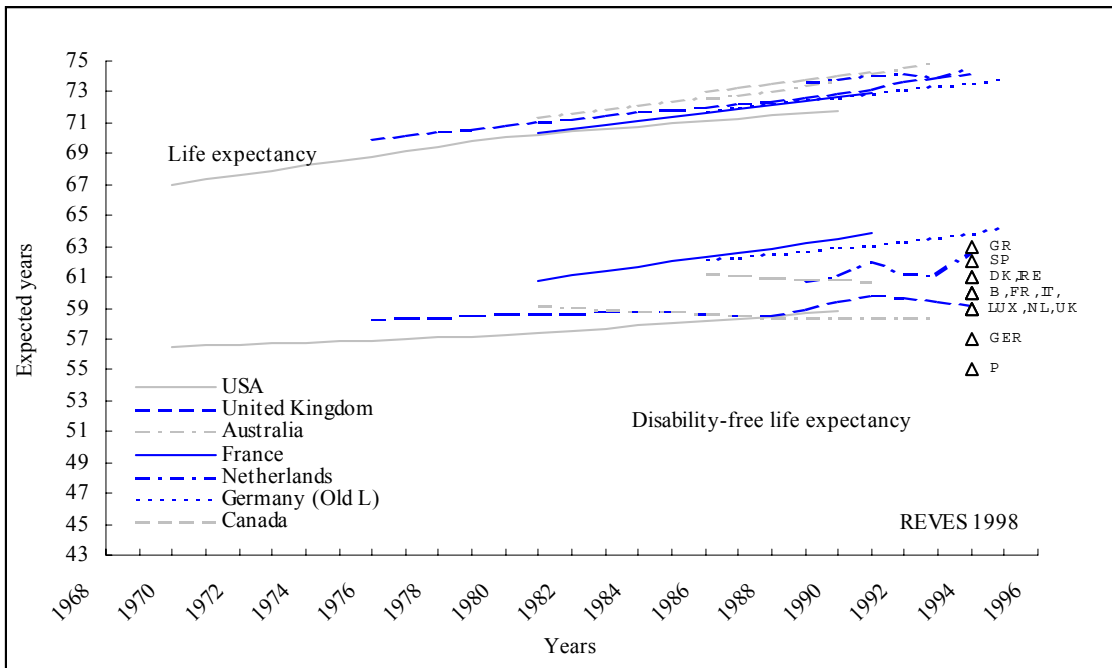
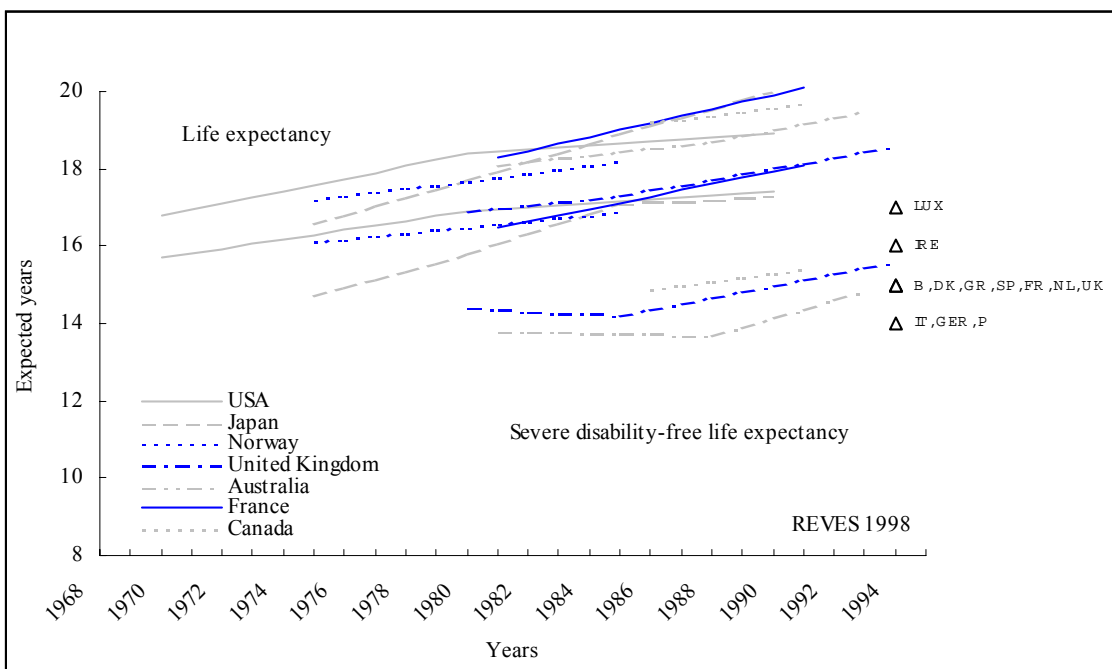


Figure 7: Trend in severe disability-free life expectancy in the various Member States and the values of severe-disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for women at the age of 65



of the national estimates we gathered in the previous study (Robine and Romieu, 1998), both for disability, when all levels of disability are included, at birth, as shown in Figure 6 using the example of men, or for severe disability at the age of 65, as shown in Figure 7 using the example of women.

Figure 7 actually enables us to distinguish ADL-type severe disability (dependence) from a yet more severe level of disability (institutionalised or confined to the home). Annex 6 contains these graphs for both sexes, at birth and at the age of 65, for disability, when all levels of disability are included, and severe disability.

And in the future: Although the average response rate for the first wave in 1994 was over 70%, the rate varied widely from less than 50% in Luxembourg and Germany to more than 90% in Italy and Greece. For the second wave in 1995, the response rate was over 80% in every Member State, with an average of 87% (Eurostat, 1998).

However, the presentation of the question "*Are you hampered in your daily activities...*" was changed for the second and third waves. It is now preceded by the question, "*Do you have any chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability?*" "Yes" or "No", and is addressed only to respondents who answer "Yes" to this first question (Eurostat, 1996b).

This change, decided upon before the first wave was analysed, is unfortunate, since it makes it difficult to compare the first two waves and means that data on transitions between them cannot be produced. Yet Eurostat itself noted that, since the main objective of the ECHP is to generate longitudinal data, changes between the various waves of the survey should be kept to a minimum (Eurostat, 1996b).

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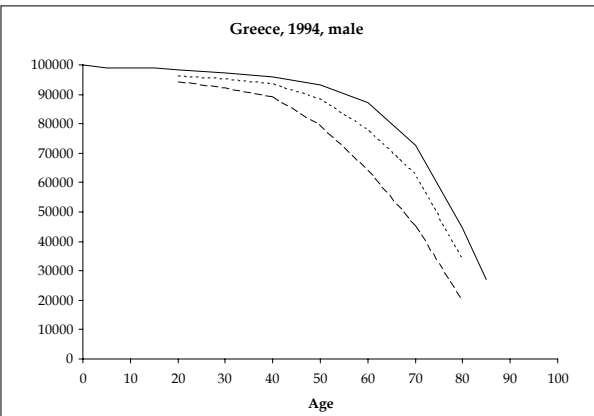
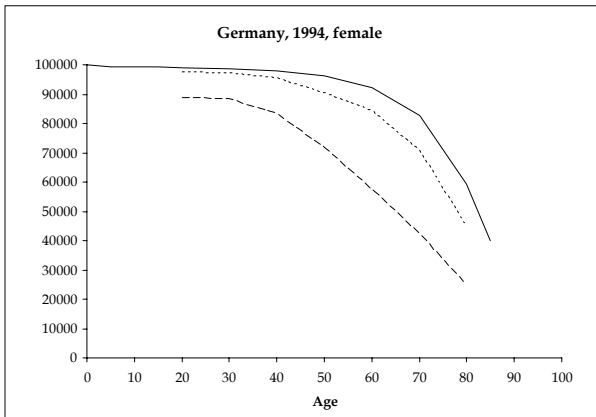
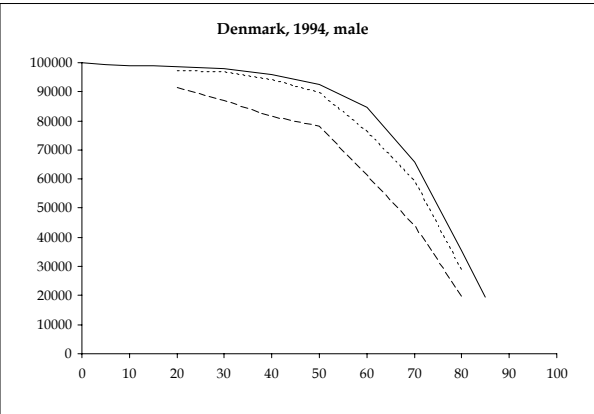
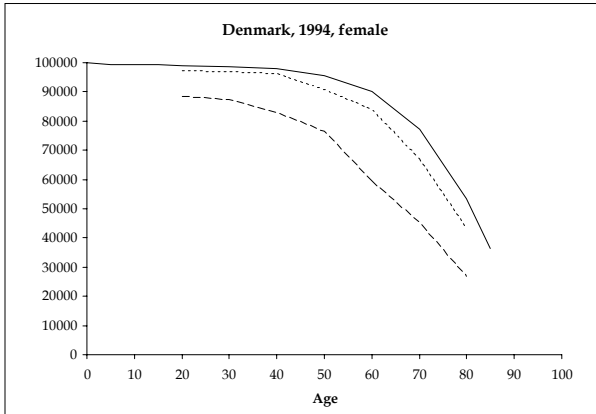
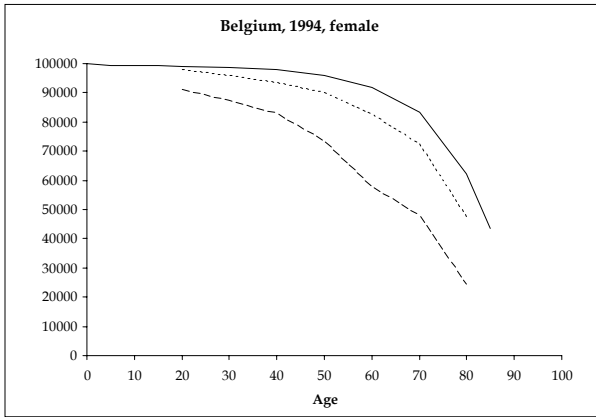
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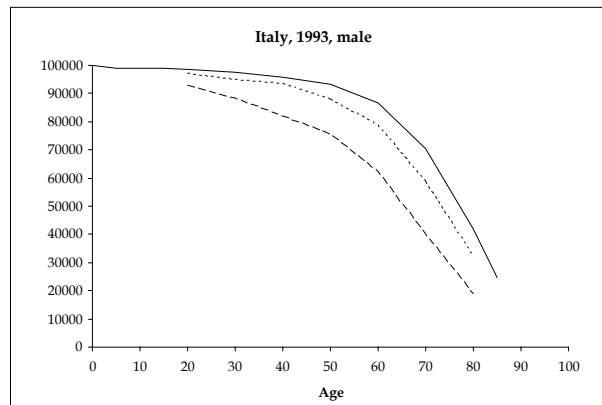
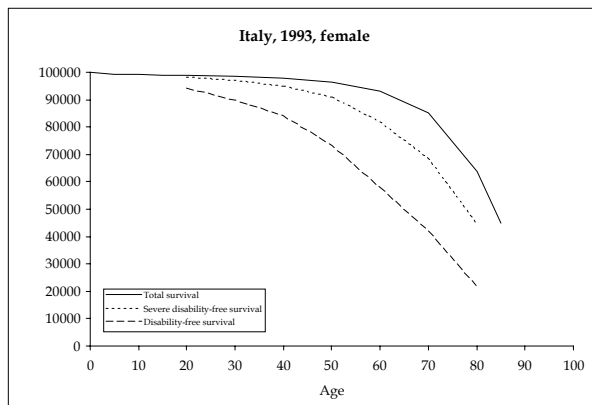
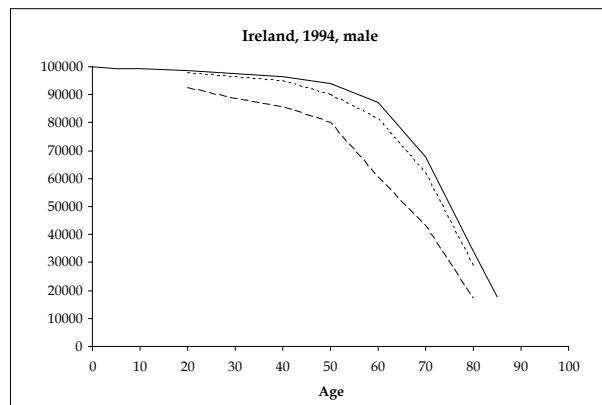
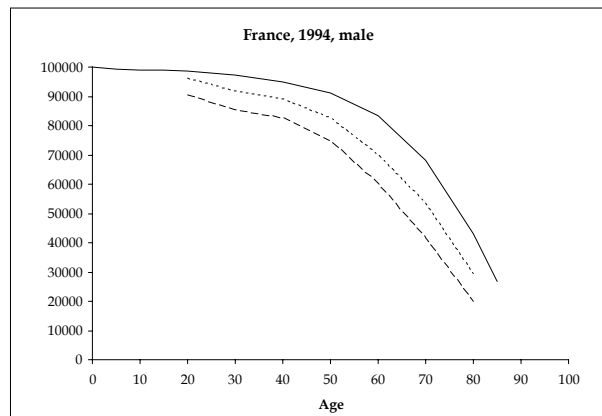
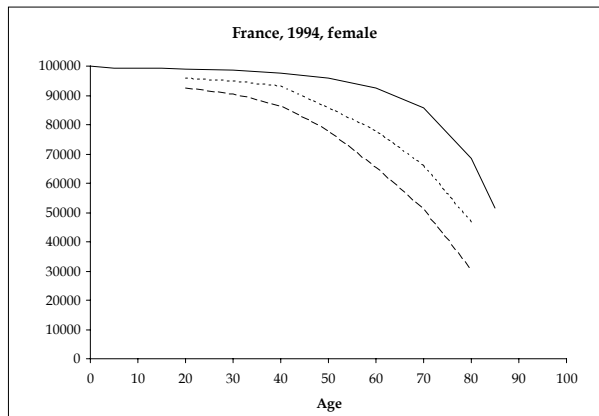
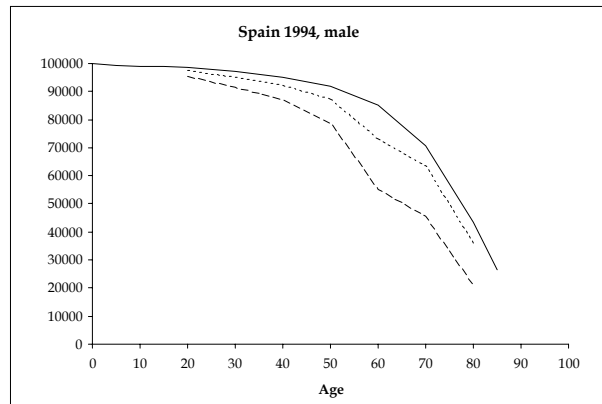
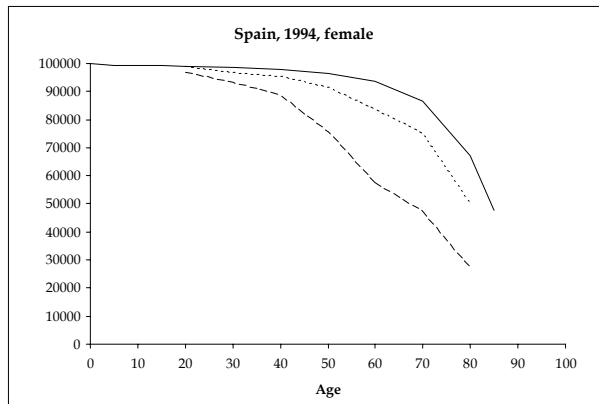
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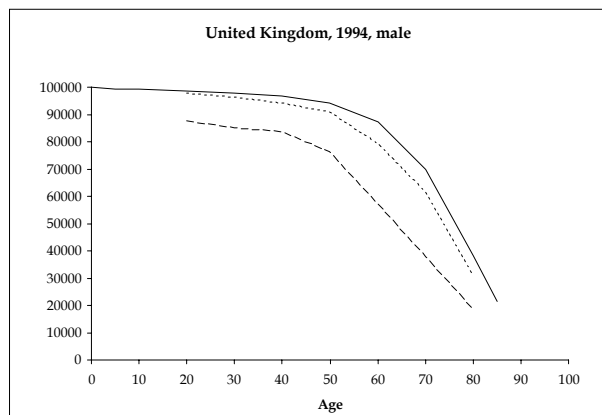
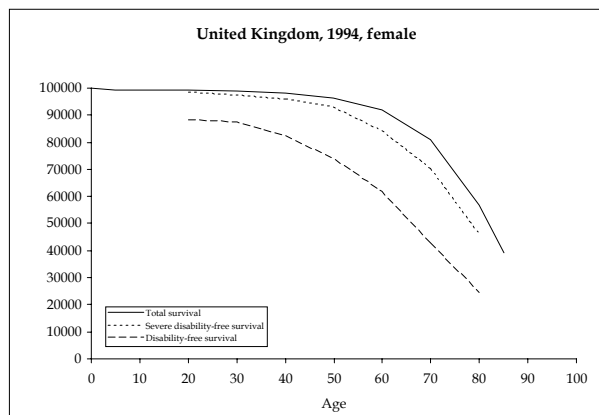
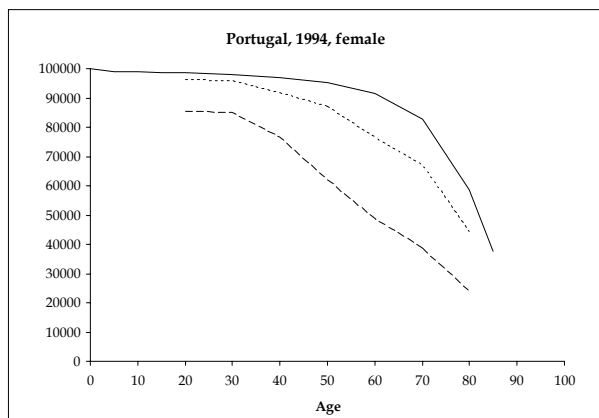
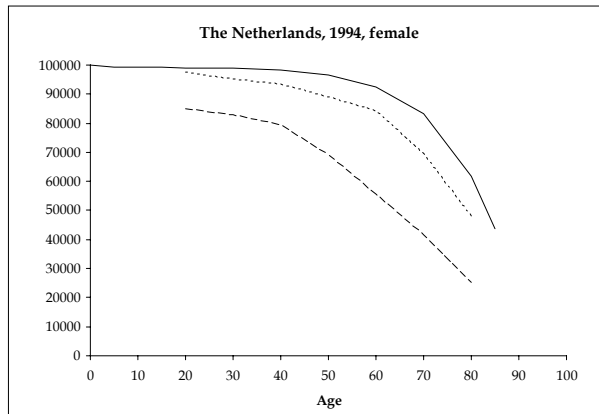
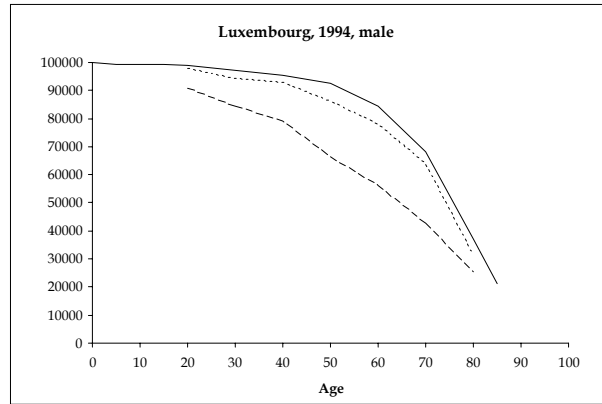
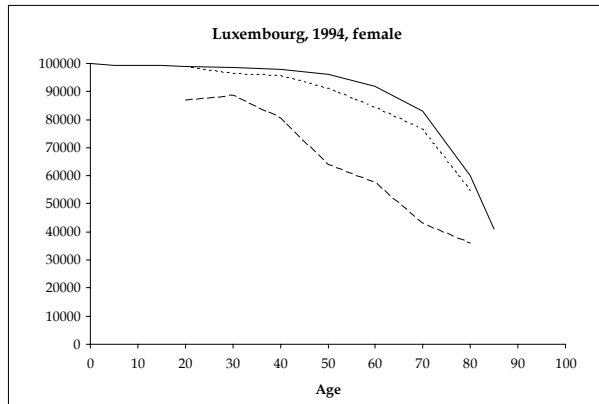
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Annexes

Annex 1: Survival curves







Annex 2: Life expectancies and disability-free life expectancies, according to the level of severity of disability, in the Member States of the European Union in 1994, by gender

Belgium, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	80,1		61,4			74,3	100,0	76,7	16,1	7,2	
15	65,7	46,9	47,8	47,8	59,4	60,0	60,6	100,0	72,7	18,6	8,6
25	55,9	37,9	38,7	38,7	49,8	50,3	50,9	100,0	69,3	20,7	10,0
35	46,2	29,3	30,0	30,0	40,3	40,8	41,4	100,0	65,1	23,3	11,6
45	36,7	21,1	21,9	21,9	31,2	31,7	32,2	100,0	59,6	26,8	13,5
55	27,6	14,1	14,7	14,8	22,6	23,1	23,6	100,0	53,4	30,3	16,3
65	19,0	8,6	9,2	9,2	14,8	15,3	15,8	100,0	48,1	32,1	19,8
75	11,5	4,0	4,5	4,5	8,0	8,5	9,0	100,0	39,2	34,5	26,2
85	5,8	1,7	2,2	2,3	3,4	3,9	4,5	100,0	38,5	28,8	32,7

Belgium, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	73,3		60,3			69,3	100,0	82,2	12,3	5,6	
15	59,1	46,1	46,8	46,8	54,6	55,1	55,6	100,0	79,2	14,1	6,7
25	49,7	37,3	38,0	38,0	45,4	45,8	46,3	100,0	76,5	15,7	7,8
35	40,3	28,5	29,2	29,2	36,1	36,6	37,0	100,0	72,5	18,2	9,2
45	31,1	20,2	20,8	20,8	27,1	27,6	28,0	100,0	67,0	21,8	11,2
55	22,5	13,1	13,7	13,8	19,0	19,4	19,9	100,0	61,2	25,3	13,5
65	14,8	7,6	8,1	8,1	12,0	12,4	12,8	100,0	55,0	29,2	15,8
75	8,8	3,6	4,1	4,2	6,7	7,2	7,6	100,0	47,1	34,3	18,6
85	4,6	2,1	2,8	2,8	3,7	4,1	4,6	100,0	61,5	28,2	10,3

Denmark, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	78,0		61,2			73,8	100,0	78,5	16,1	5,4	
15	63,6	46,6	47,6	47,6	58,9	59,5	60,0	100,0	74,8	18,7	6,5
25	53,8	37,9	38,8	38,8	49,3	49,8	50,4	100,0	72,1	20,5	7,3
35	44,0	29,2	30,1	30,1	39,7	40,2	40,7	100,0	68,4	23,0	8,6
45	34,5	21,2	22,0	22,0	30,3	30,9	31,4	100,0	63,6	25,8	10,6
55	25,7	13,9	14,7	14,7	21,9	22,4	22,9	100,0	57,1	30,1	12,8
65	17,7	8,5	9,2	9,2	14,3	14,8	15,3	100,0	51,8	31,6	16,6
75	11,0	4,4	4,9	5,0	8,3	8,8	9,3	100,0	44,7	35,1	20,1
85	5,8	1,3	1,8	1,9	3,8	4,4	4,9	100,0	31,7	43,9	24,4

Denmark, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	72,7		60,7			69,6	100,0	83,5	12,3	4,2	
15	58,4	46,3	47,1	47,1	54,9	55,4	55,9	100,0	80,8	14,2	5,0
25	48,7	37,4	38,2	38,2	45,5	45,9	46,4	100,0	78,4	15,9	5,8
35	39,3	29,0	29,7	29,7	36,1	36,5	37,0	100,0	75,7	17,3	7,0
45	30,2	21,2	21,9	21,9	27,1	27,6	28,0	100,0	72,5	18,8	8,7
55	21,6	13,8	14,4	14,5	18,7	19,1	19,6	100,0	66,7	21,8	11,5
65	14,3	8,3	8,9	8,9	12,0	12,4	12,8	100,0	62,1	24,9	13,0
75	8,6	4,2	4,7	4,8	6,6	7,1	7,5	100,0	54,8	27,3	17,9
85	4,7	1,6	2,3	2,3	3,3	3,9	4,4	100,0	48,9	33,3	17,8

Germany, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	79,5		60,0			74,0	100,0	75,4	17,7	6,9	
15	65,1	45,5	46,3	46,3	59,2	59,7	60,2	100,0	71,1	20,6	8,2
25	55,2	36,7	37,4	37,4	49,5	50,0	50,5	100,0	67,8	22,8	9,5
35	45,5	27,9	28,6	28,6	39,9	40,4	40,9	100,0	62,9	25,8	11,2
45	36,0	19,8	20,4	20,4	30,6	31,1	31,5	100,0	56,8	29,6	13,6
55	26,8	12,8	13,4	13,4	21,9	22,4	22,9	100,0	50,0	33,4	16,6
65	18,3	7,4	7,9	7,9	14,0	14,4	14,9	100,0	42,9	35,8	21,3
75	11,0	3,3	3,8	3,8	7,4	7,8	8,3	100,0	34,4	37,1	28,6
85	5,6	0,4	0,8	0,8	2,8	3,4	3,9	100,0	13,7	46,3	40,0

Germany, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	73,0		56,6			68,0	100,0	77,5	15,7	6,8	
15	58,7	42,3	43,0	43,0	53,3	53,8	54,2	100,0	73,3	18,4	8,3
25	49,1	33,4	34,1	34,1	43,8	44,3	44,8	100,0	69,5	20,7	9,8
35	39,7	24,8	25,5	25,5	34,4	34,9	35,4	100,0	64,3	23,7	12,0
45	30,5	16,8	17,4	17,5	25,5	26,0	26,5	100,0	57,2	28,0	14,8
55	22,0	10,2	10,8	10,8	17,5	18,0	18,5	100,0	48,9	32,9	18,1
65	14,6	5,9	6,5	6,5	11,0	11,4	11,9	100,0	44,4	33,8	21,8
75	8,8	2,6	3,2	3,2	6,2	6,7	7,2	100,0	36,1	40,1	23,8
85	4,7	1,1	1,7	1,7	2,3	3,0	3,6	100,0	36,7	26,5	36,7

Greece, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	80,1		65,0			74,4	100,0	81,1	11,8	7,1	
15	65,9	50,9	51,5	51,5	59,8	60,3	60,7	100,0	78,2	13,3	8,5
25	56,1	41,3	41,9	41,9	50,1	50,6	51,1	100,0	74,7	15,5	9,8
35	46,3	32,0	32,6	32,6	40,5	40,9	41,4	100,0	70,4	18,0	11,6
45	36,6	23,2	23,8	23,8	31,0	31,5	31,9	100,0	64,9	21,1	14,0
55	27,3	15,4	16,0	16,0	22,2	22,7	23,1	100,0	58,6	24,5	16,9
65	18,4	9,2	9,7	9,7	14,4	14,8	15,2	100,0	52,6	27,8	19,6
75	10,6	4,2	4,7	4,7	7,6	7,9	8,3	100,0	43,8	30,8	25,4
85	5,5	1,5	2,0	2,0	3,5	4,0	4,4	100,0	36,5	35,7	27,8

Greece, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	75,1		62,9			70,4	100,0	83,8	10,0	6,2	
15	60,9	48,9	49,5	49,5	55,9	56,3	56,7	100,0	81,2	11,3	7,5
25	51,5	39,8	40,3	40,3	46,7	47,1	47,5	100,0	78,4	13,1	8,5
35	42,1	30,8	31,3	31,3	37,4	37,8	38,2	100,0	74,5	15,4	10,1
45	32,7	22,0	22,5	22,5	28,2	28,6	29,0	100,0	68,8	18,7	12,5
55	23,9	14,3	14,8	14,8	19,7	20,1	20,5	100,0	61,8	22,5	15,7
65	16,1	8,2	8,7	8,7	12,6	13,0	13,4	100,0	53,9	27,1	19,0
75	9,7	3,8	4,2	4,3	6,8	7,2	7,6	100,0	43,7	30,7	25,6
85	5,5	1,7	2,2	2,2	3,3	3,8	4,3	100,0	40,0	29,0	31,0

Spain, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	81,4		63,5			75,4	100,0	78,0	14,7	7,3	
15	67,0	49,3	49,9	49,9	60,8	61,2	61,6	100,0	74,4	16,9	8,8
25	57,2	39,7	40,2	40,2	50,9	51,3	51,7	100,0	70,3	19,4	10,3
35	47,5	30,4	31,0	31,0	41,4	41,8	42,2	100,0	65,2	22,7	12,1
45	37,9	21,6	22,1	22,2	32,0	32,4	32,8	100,0	58,4	26,9	14,7
55	28,6	14,2	14,7	14,7	23,1	23,5	23,9	100,0	51,3	30,7	18,0
65	19,7	8,6	9,1	9,1	15,1	15,4	15,8	100,0	45,9	32,3	21,8
75	11,8	4,1	4,5	4,5	7,9	8,3	8,6	100,0	38,0	32,3	29,7
85	5,9	1,5	1,9	1,9	3,1	3,5	3,9	100,0	32,2	27,6	40,2

Spain, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	74,2		61,8			70,0	100,0	83,3	11,0	5,7	
15	59,9	47,8	48,3	48,3	55,5	55,8	56,1	100,0	80,6	12,6	6,9
25	50,4	38,5	39,0	39,0	46,0	46,4	46,7	100,0	77,4	14,6	8,0
35	41,3	29,8	30,3	30,3	37,1	37,4	37,8	100,0	73,3	17,3	9,4
45	32,3	21,3	21,8	21,8	28,2	28,5	28,9	100,0	67,6	20,9	11,5
55	23,7	13,7	14,1	14,1	19,9	20,3	20,6	100,0	59,7	25,9	14,4
65	16,0	8,6	9,0	9,0	13,3	13,6	13,9	100,0	56,2	29,3	14,5
75	9,6	4,0	4,4	4,4	7,4	7,7	8,0	100,0	45,5	34,2	20,3
85	5,1	1,5	1,9	1,9	3,2	3,6	4,0	100,0	37,6	33,3	29,1

France, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	81,8		64,6			72,8	100,0	78,9	10,0	11,1	
15	67,4	50,3	50,9	50,9	57,9	58,4	59,0	100,0	75,5	11,2	13,3
25	57,6	41,1	41,7	41,7	48,4	49,0	49,5	100,0	72,4	12,5	15,1
35	48,0	32,2	32,8	32,8	39,1	39,6	40,1	100,0	68,3	14,2	17,5
45	38,5	23,7	24,3	24,3	30,0	30,5	31,0	100,0	63,0	16,1	20,8
55	29,3	16,1	16,7	16,7	21,7	22,2	22,7	100,0	56,8	18,9	24,3
65	20,6	9,8	10,3	10,3	14,3	14,7	15,2	100,0	50,0	21,4	28,6
75	12,7	4,8	5,3	5,3	8,0	8,4	8,8	100,0	41,8	24,6	33,6
85	6,5	1,9	2,3	2,4	3,6	4,1	4,5	100,0	36,0	26,5	37,5

France, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	73,7		60,1			66,8	100,0	81,5	9,1	9,4	
15	59,4	46,0	46,6	46,6	52,1	52,6	53,0	100,0	78,4	10,1	11,5
25	50,0	37,3	37,8	37,8	42,9	43,3	43,8	100,0	75,7	11,0	13,3
35	40,8	29,1	29,6	29,6	34,1	34,6	35,0	100,0	72,7	12,1	15,2
45	31,9	21,2	21,7	21,7	25,6	26,1	26,5	100,0	68,1	13,7	18,1
55	23,5	14,1	14,6	14,6	17,9	18,3	18,7	100,0	61,8	16,0	22,2
65	16,1	8,4	8,8	8,9	11,5	11,9	12,3	100,0	54,8	18,8	26,5
75	9,9	4,2	4,6	4,6	6,2	6,6	7,1	100,0	46,9	20,3	32,8
85	5,2	1,9	2,4	2,5	2,7	3,3	3,8	100,0	47,0	15,7	37,3

Ireland, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	78,6		63,9			75,7	100,0	81,4	15,0	3,7	
15	64,1	49,5	50,3	50,3	61,0	61,4	61,7	100,0	78,4	17,3	4,3
25	54,2	40,3	41,0	41,0	51,2	51,5	51,9	100,0	75,7	19,4	5,0
35	44,4	31,4	32,1	32,1	41,5	41,9	42,3	100,0	72,3	22,0	5,7
45	34,8	23,3	23,9	23,9	32,2	32,6	33,0	100,0	68,8	24,9	6,3
55	25,7	15,5	16,2	16,2	23,3	23,6	24,0	100,0	62,9	29,2	7,9
65	17,3	9,2	9,8	9,8	15,5	15,8	16,1	100,0	56,6	34,6	8,8
75	10,4	5,0	5,5	5,5	9,3	9,6	9,9	100,0	53,2	39,4	7,4
85	5,4	1,9	2,5	2,5	5,1	5,3	5,5	100,0	46,3	51,9	1,9

Ireland, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	73,1		61,2			70,5	100,0	83,8	12,6	3,6	
15	58,8	47,1	47,7	47,7	56,0	56,3	56,7	100,0	81,1	14,6	4,3
25	49,3	38,1	38,7	38,7	46,5	46,9	47,2	100,0	78,5	16,5	5,0
35	39,8	29,4	30,0	30,0	37,1	37,4	37,8	100,0	75,4	18,7	5,9
45	30,3	20,9	21,5	21,5	27,7	28,1	28,4	100,0	70,9	21,7	7,4
55	21,4	13,2	13,7	13,7	19,2	19,5	19,9	100,0	64,1	27,1	8,8
65	13,8	7,8	8,3	8,3	12,0	12,4	12,7	100,0	59,7	29,7	10,6
75	8,2	3,8	4,3	4,4	6,7	7,1	7,4	100,0	53,0	33,2	13,9
85	4,7	2,1	2,9	2,9	3,8	4,2	4,7	100,0	61,3	29,0	9,7

Italy, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	80,7		60,8			73,8	100,0	75,3	16,2	8,5	
15	66,4	46,7	47,2	47,2	59,2	59,6	60,0	100,0	71,1	18,7	10,2
25	56,6	37,3	37,8	37,8	49,5	49,9	50,3	100,0	66,8	21,3	11,9
35	46,8	28,3	28,9	28,9	39,8	40,3	40,7	100,0	61,6	24,3	14,1
45	37,2	20,0	20,5	20,5	30,5	30,9	31,3	100,0	55,1	27,9	17,1
55	27,9	12,8	13,3	13,3	21,7	22,1	22,4	100,0	47,6	31,3	21,1
65	19,2	7,2	7,6	7,6	13,9	14,2	14,6	100,0	39,7	34,4	26,0
75	11,5	3,2	3,5	3,5	7,5	7,8	8,2	100,0	30,5	37,5	32,0

Italy, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability		
0	74,4		60,2			69,7	100,0	80,9	12,8	6,3	
15	60,2	46,2	46,7	46,7	55,2	55,6	55,9	100,0	77,7	14,7	7,6
25	50,6	37,2	37,7	37,7	45,8	46,2	46,5	100,0	74,4	16,8	8,8
35	41,3	28,6	29,0	29,0	36,7	37,0	37,3	100,0	70,3	19,3	10,4
45	31,9	20,5	20,9	20,9	27,5	27,8	28,1	100,0	65,5	21,5	13,0
55	23,1	13,1	13,5	13,5	19,0	19,4	19,7	100,0	58,5	25,3	16,2
65	15,4	7,2	7,6	7,6	11,8	12,2	12,5	100,0	49,2	29,6	21,2
75	9,3	3,3	3,7	3,7	6,5	6,8	7,2	100,0	39,3	33,8	26,8
85	5,0	0,6	0,9	0,9	2,5	3,0	3,4	100,0	18,3	41,3	40,5

Luxembourg, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy						Distribution of life expectancy			
		DFLE +/- 1.96s			Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s			Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
0	79,8		61,0			76,5		100,0	76,4	19,5	4,1
15	65,4	45,6	47,4	47,4	61,3	62,3	63,2	100,0	72,4	22,8	4,8
25	55,8	37,1	38,8	38,8	51,6	52,6	53,5	100,0	69,6	24,7	5,7
35	46,1	28,3	30,0	30,0	42,1	43,1	44,0	100,0	65,2	28,3	6,5
45	36,5	20,4	22,0	22,1	32,7	33,6	34,6	100,0	60,4	31,8	7,8
55	27,3	14,4	15,9	16,0	24,1	24,9	25,8	100,0	58,0	33,2	8,8
65	18,8	9,1	10,4	10,5	16,3	17,1	17,9	100,0	55,4	35,5	9,1
75	11,3	5,4	6,7	6,8	9,3	10,1	11,0	100,0	58,9	30,5	10,6
85	6,2	1,9	3,5	3,7	4,2	5,3	6,5	100,0	57,1	28,6	14,3

Luxembourg, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy						Distribution of life expectancy			
		DFLE +/- 1.96s			Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s			Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
0	73,1		59,1			70,0		100,0	80,9	14,9	4,2
15	58,6	43,9	45,4	45,5	54,9	55,7	56,5	100,0	77,5	17,5	5,0
25	49,2	35,2	36,7	36,7	45,5	46,3	47,1	100,0	74,5	19,6	5,9
35	39,9	27,1	28,5	28,6	36,5	37,3	38,1	100,0	71,5	22,0	6,6
45	30,9	19,5	20,9	21,0	27,7	28,5	29,3	100,0	67,7	24,5	7,8
55	22,2	13,3	14,6	14,7	19,7	20,4	21,1	100,0	65,7	26,1	8,2
65	14,6	8,3	9,5	9,5	12,6	13,3	14,0	100,0	64,9	26,1	8,9
75	8,8	4,7	6,0	6,1	6,9	7,7	8,5	100,0	68,1	19,4	12,5
85	4,6	1,3	3,1	3,1	4,6	4,6	4,6	100,0	66,7	33,3	0,0

The Netherlands, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s			Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s			Distribution of life expectancy			
								Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
0	80,2		58,8			74,0		100,0	73,3	19,0	7,7
15	65,8	44,2	45,1	45,1	59,1	59,7	60,3	100,0	68,6	22,2	9,2
25	56,0	35,8	36,6	36,7	49,4	50,0	50,6	100,0	65,5	23,9	10,6
35	46,2	27,6	28,4	28,4	40,0	40,6	41,1	100,0	61,5	26,4	12,1
45	36,6	19,8	20,6	20,6	30,9	31,5	32,0	100,0	56,2	29,7	14,1
55	27,5	13,2	13,9	13,9	22,4	22,9	23,5	100,0	50,5	32,9	16,6
65	19,0	8,0	8,6	8,6	14,5	15,0	15,6	100,0	45,2	34,0	20,7
75	11,5	4,1	4,6	4,7	8,1	8,6	9,1	100,0	40,5	34,8	24,6
85	5,8	1,7	2,3	2,4	3,4	4,1	4,7	100,0	40,3	29,9	29,9

The Netherlands, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s			Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s			Distribution of life expectancy			
								Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
0	74,5		58,9			70,1		100,0	79,1	14,9	6,0
15	60,2	44,6	45,4	45,4	55,4	55,8	56,3	100,0	75,3	17,4	7,2
25	50,5	36,3	37,0	37,0	45,8	46,3	46,8	100,0	73,2	18,4	8,3
35	40,9	27,7	28,4	28,4	36,3	36,8	37,3	100,0	69,5	20,5	10,0
45	31,5	19,9	20,6	20,6	27,2	27,7	28,2	100,0	65,4	22,6	12,0
55	22,5	12,9	13,5	13,5	18,7	19,2	19,7	100,0	60,0	25,3	14,7
65	14,7	7,8	8,4	8,4	11,9	12,3	12,7	100,0	56,7	26,6	16,7
75	8,7	3,7	4,3	4,3	6,0	6,5	7,0	100,0	49,0	25,9	25,1
85	4,7	0,8	1,5	1,5	2,8	3,5	4,1	100,0	32,4	41,2	26,5

Portugal, Female

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy			Severe disability-free life expectancy			Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
		DFLE +/- 1.96s			sDFLE +/- 1.96s						
0	78,5		56,7			71,8		100,0	72,2	19,2	8,6
15	64,5	42,6	43,3	43,3	57,3	57,8	58,3	100,0	67,1	22,5	10,3
25	54,7	34,1	34,8	34,8	47,7	48,2	48,7	100,0	63,6	24,6	11,8
35	45,1	25,6	26,3	26,3	38,2	38,7	39,2	100,0	58,4	27,6	14,0
45	35,6	18,1	18,7	18,7	29,3	29,7	30,2	100,0	52,6	30,9	16,5
55	26,4	12,0	12,6	12,6	20,8	21,3	21,7	100,0	47,7	32,7	19,6
65	17,8	7,4	7,9	7,9	13,5	13,9	14,3	100,0	44,4	34,0	21,6
75	10,1	3,8	4,2	4,3	7,3	7,7	8,1	100,0	41,8	33,9	24,3
85	4,7	1,7	2,1	2,1	3,1	3,5	3,9	100,0	44,5	30,0	25,5

Portugal, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Distribution of life expectancy									
		Disability-free life expectancy			Severe disability-free life expectancy			Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
		DFLE +/- 1.96s			sDFLE +/- 1.96s						
0	71,6		55,0			66,0		100,0	76,8	15,4	7,8
15	57,6	41,0	41,6	41,6	51,6	52,1	52,5	100,0	72,3	18,1	9,6
25	48,3	32,8	33,4	33,4	42,5	43,0	43,4	100,0	69,1	19,8	11,1
35	39,3	25,0	25,6	25,7	33,9	34,3	34,8	100,0	65,3	22,1	12,7
45	30,3	17,4	18,0	18,0	25,4	25,8	26,2	100,0	59,4	25,6	15,0
55	21,9	11,0	11,5	11,5	17,3	17,8	18,2	100,0	52,6	28,6	18,8
65	14,4	6,7	7,2	7,2	11,0	11,4	11,8	100,0	49,6	29,7	20,6
75	8,3	3,3	3,8	3,8	5,9	6,3	6,7	100,0	46,0	30,1	23,9
85	4,0	1,1	1,7	1,7	1,8	2,4	3,0	100,0	42,2	17,8	40,0

United Kingdom, Female

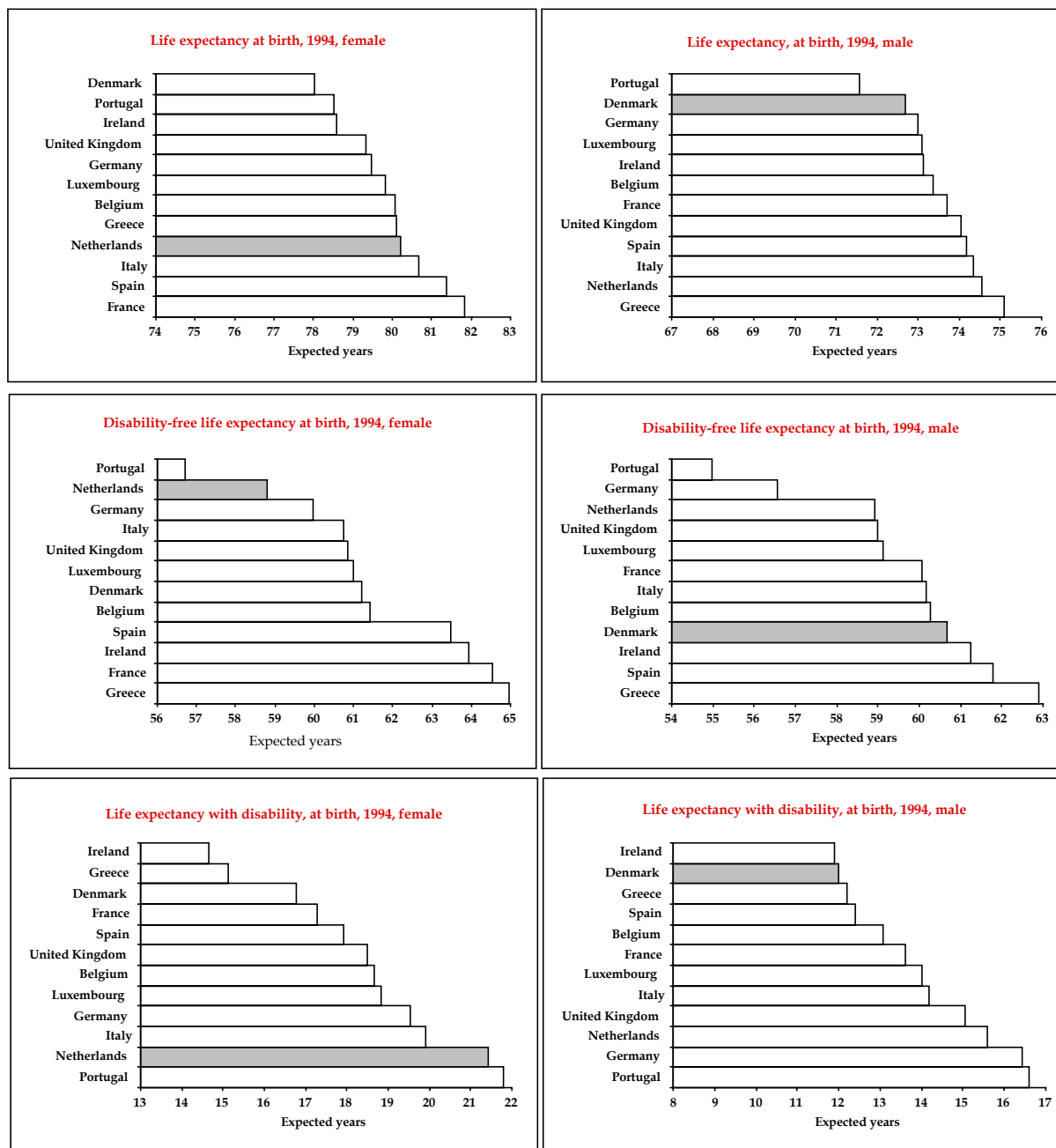
Age	Life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Distribution of life expectancy			
						Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
0	79,3		60,8		74,7	100,0	76,7	17,4	5,9
15	64,9	46,5	47,2	47,2	59,9	100,0	72,7	20,3	7,0
25	55,1	37,7	38,4	38,4	50,2	100,0	69,7	22,1	8,1
35	45,3	29,0	29,7	29,7	40,5	100,0	65,6	24,8	9,6
45	35,7	21,0	21,6	21,6	31,1	100,0	60,4	27,9	11,7
55	26,6	13,8	14,4	14,4	22,2	100,0	54,1	31,0	14,9
65	18,3	8,0	8,5	8,6	14,5	100,0	46,7	34,8	18,5
75	11,4	4,1	4,6	4,6	8,3	100,0	40,2	36,0	23,8
85	6,3	1,6	2,1	2,1	3,6	100,0	33,3	31,7	35,0

United Kingdom, Male

Age	Life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy DFLE +/- 1.96s		Severe disability-free life expectancy sDFLE +/- 1.96s		Distribution of life expectancy			
						Total %	With disability	With some disabilities	With severe disability
0	74,0		59,0		70,5	100,0	79,7	15,5	4,8
15	59,7	44,8	45,5	45,5	55,9	100,0	76,1	18,1	5,8
25	50,1	36,3	36,9	36,9	46,4	100,0	73,6	19,7	6,8
35	40,6	27,9	28,5	28,5	36,9	100,0	70,3	21,6	8,1
45	31,2	19,7	20,3	20,3	27,7	100,0	65,1	25,1	9,8
55	22,3	12,3	12,9	12,9	19,1	100,0	57,8	29,5	12,7
65	14,6	7,1	7,6	7,6	12,1	100,0	52,1	32,8	15,1
75	8,8	3,9	4,3	4,4	6,7	100,0	49,1	31,5	19,4
85	5,0	1,9	2,5	2,5	3,5	100,0	50,0	30,4	19,6

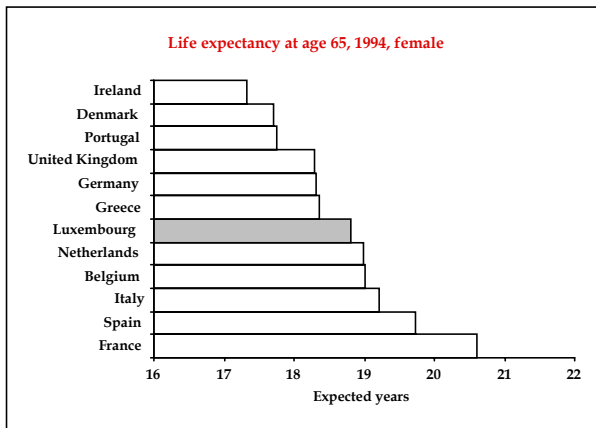
Annex 3: Classifications

Annex 3.1: Classification of Member States of the European Union in 1994*, according to total life expectancy at birth, disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, and life expectancy with disability, by gender



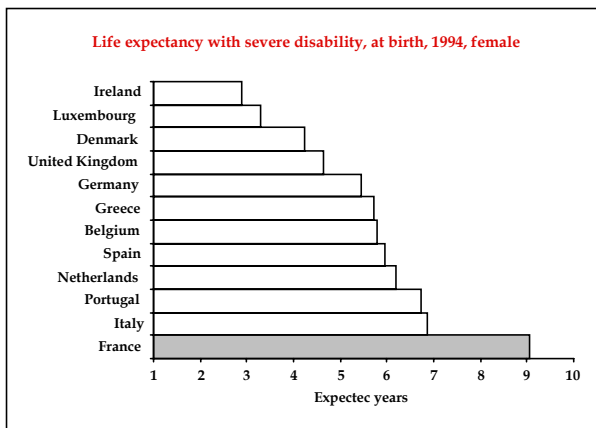
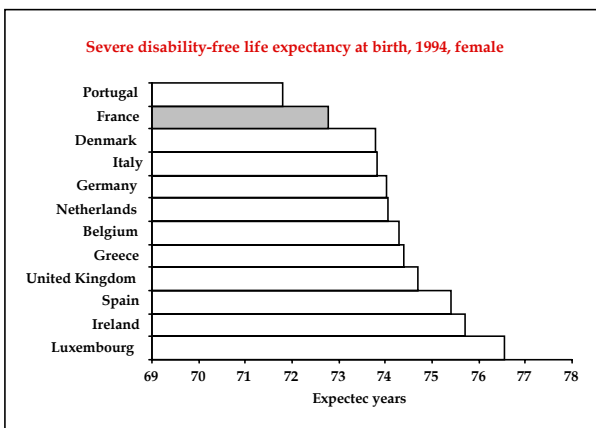
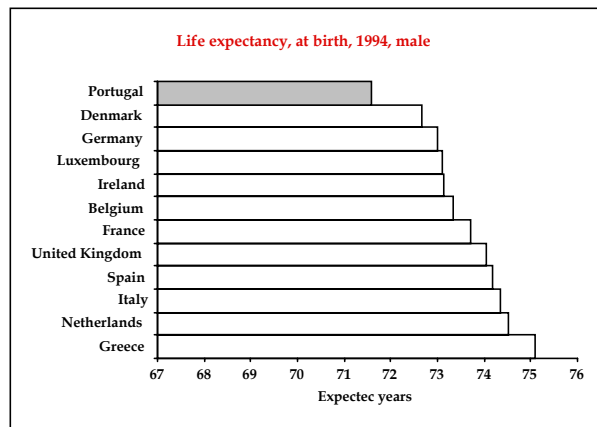
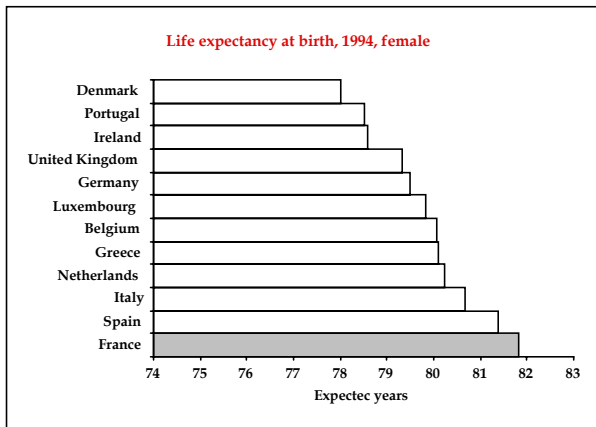
*Except in the case of Italy, 1993

Annex 3.2: Classification of Member States of the European Union in 1994*, according to total life expectancy at the age of 65, disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, and life expectancy with disability, by gender



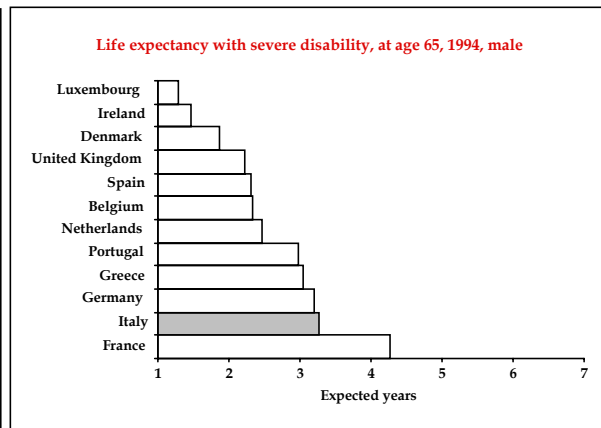
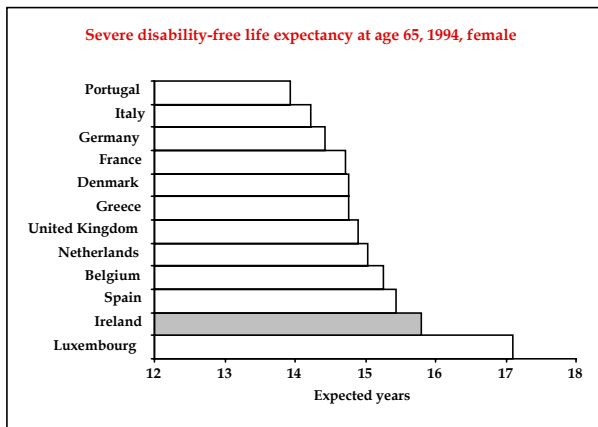
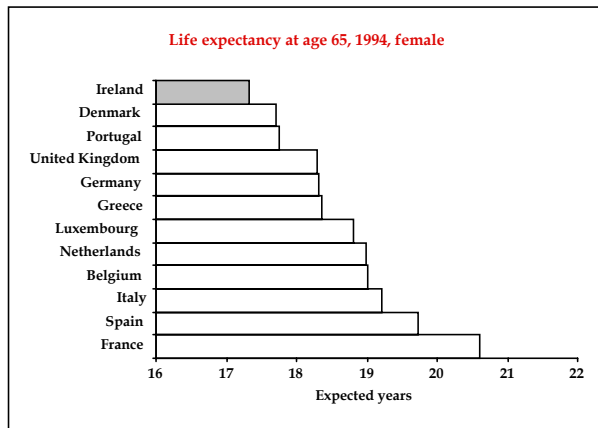
*Except in the case of Italy - 1993

Annex 3.3: Classification of Member States of the European Union in 1994*, according to total life expectancy at birth, severe-disability-free life expectancy and life expectancy with severe disability, by gender



* Except in the case of Italy - 1993

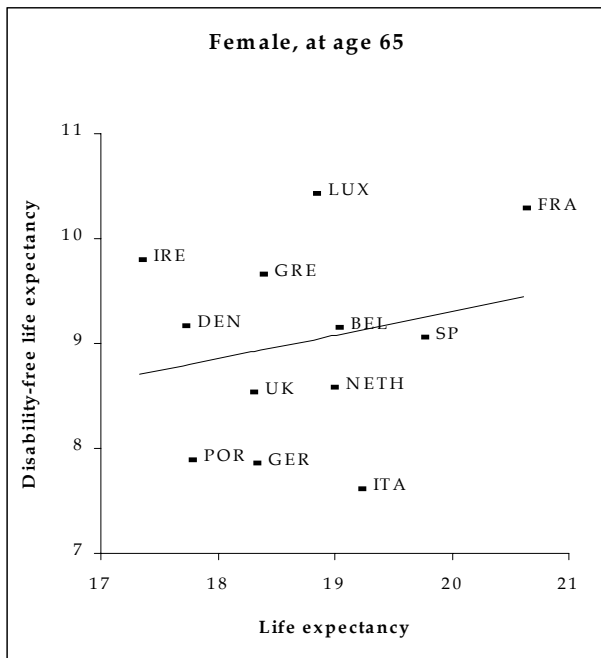
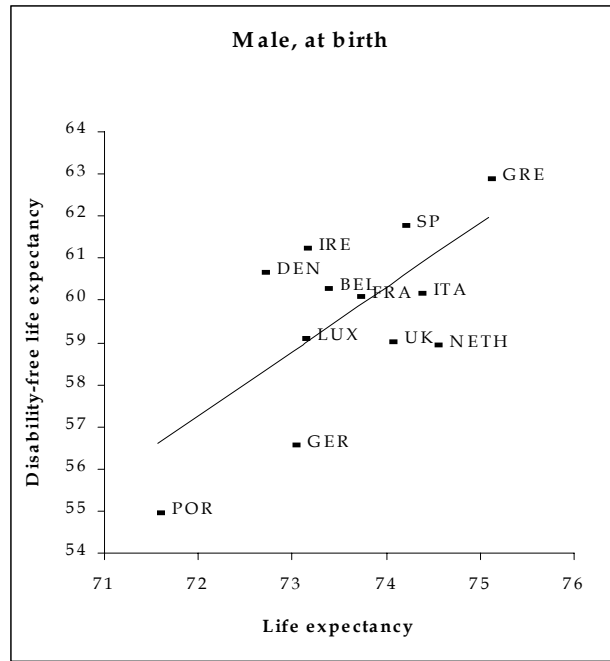
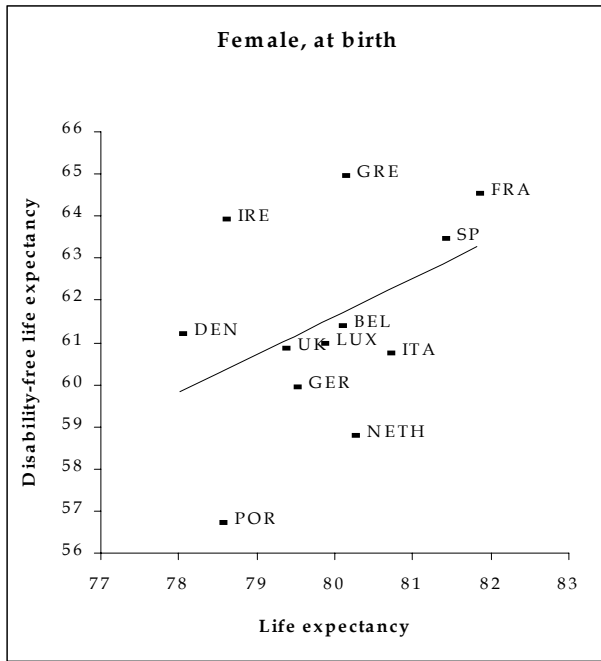
Annex 3.4: Classification of Member States of the European Union in 1994*, according to total life expectancy at the age of 65, severe-disability-free life expectancy and life expectancy with severe disability, by gender



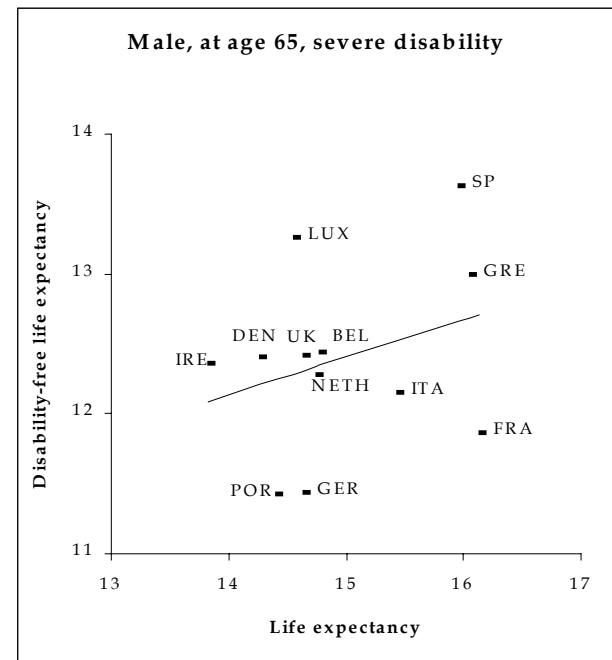
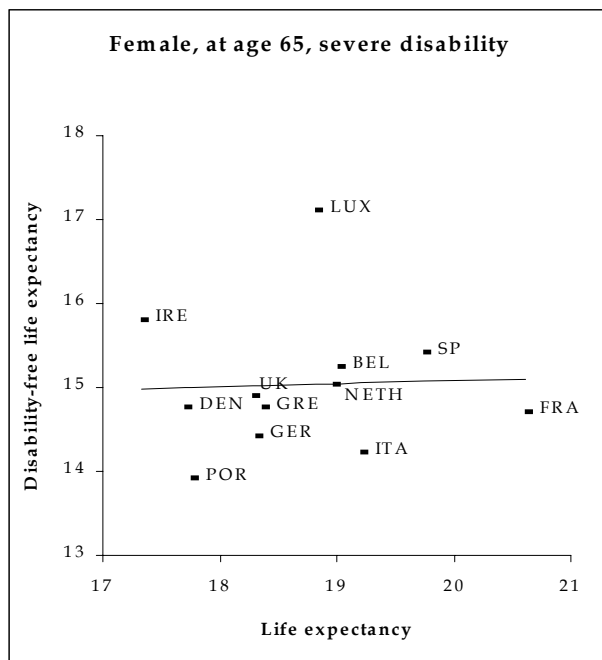
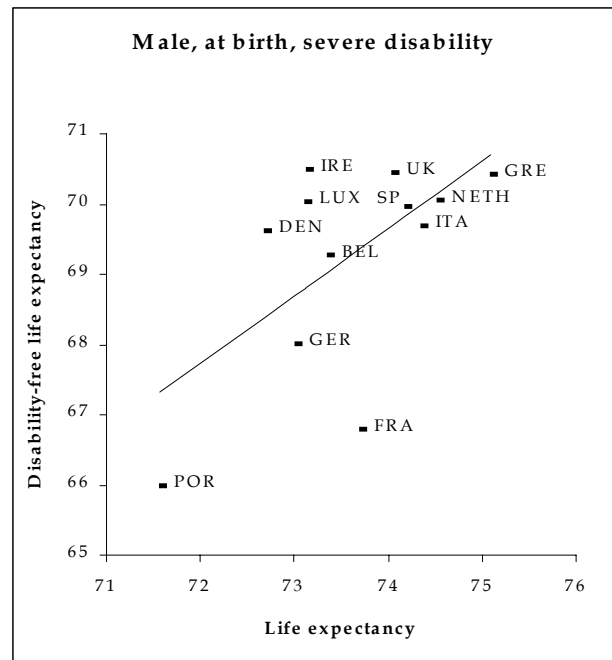
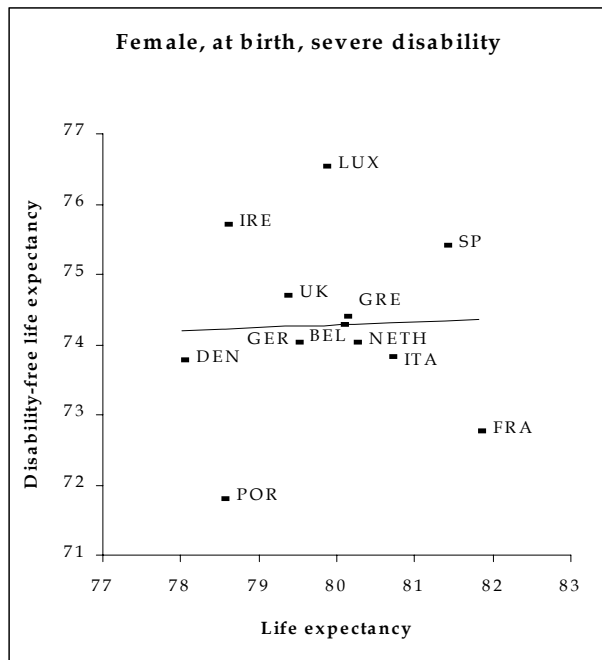
* Except in the case of Italy - 1993

Annex 4: Correlations between expectancies

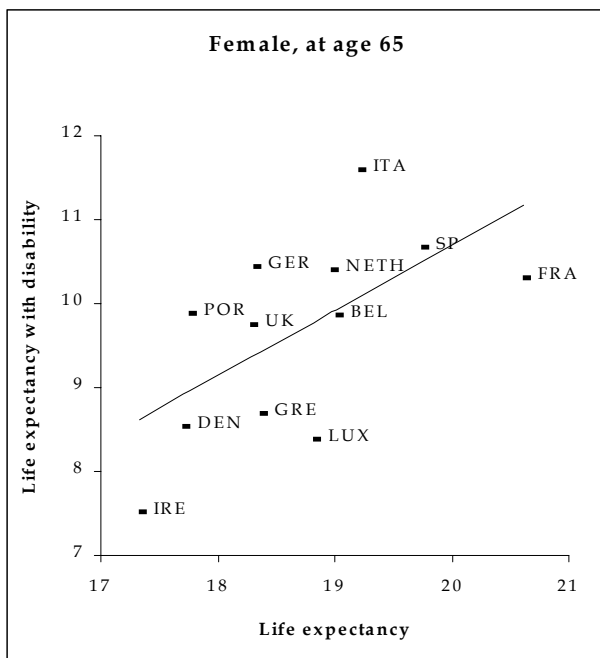
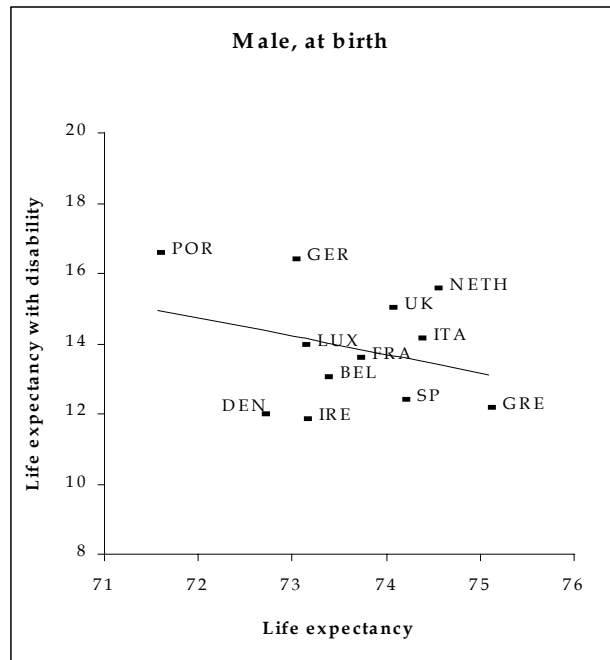
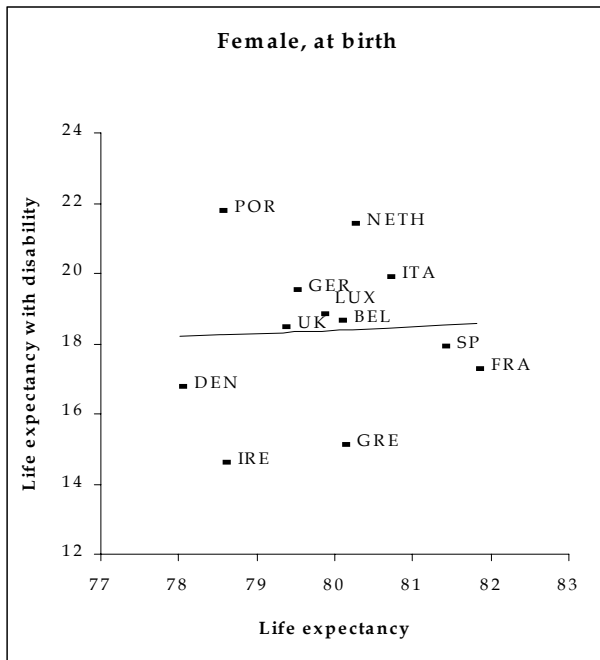
Annex 4.1: Correlation between the value of life expectancy and the value of disability-free life expectancy - when all levels of disability are included - by gender, at birth and at the age of 65 (in years)



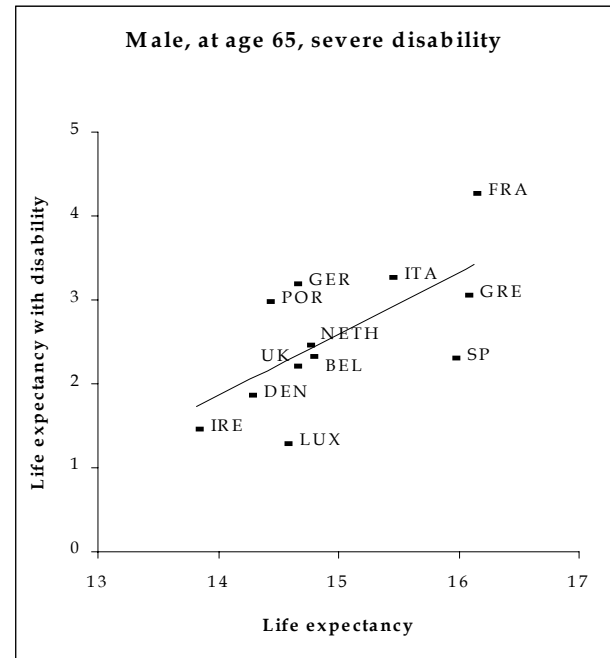
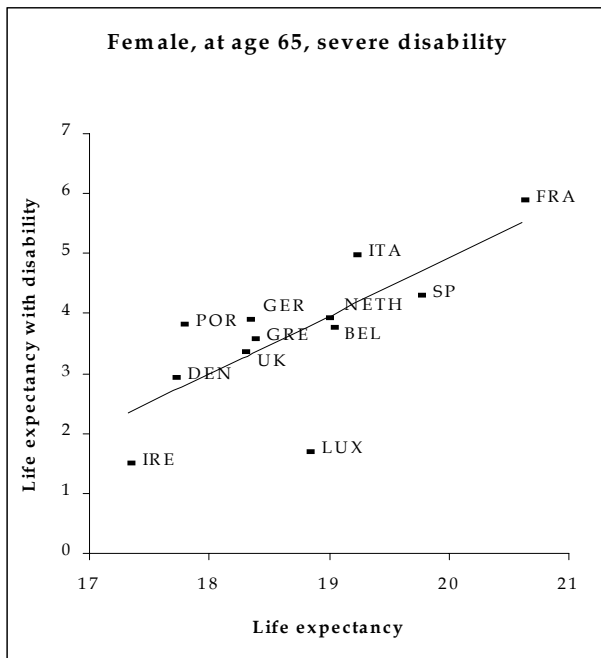
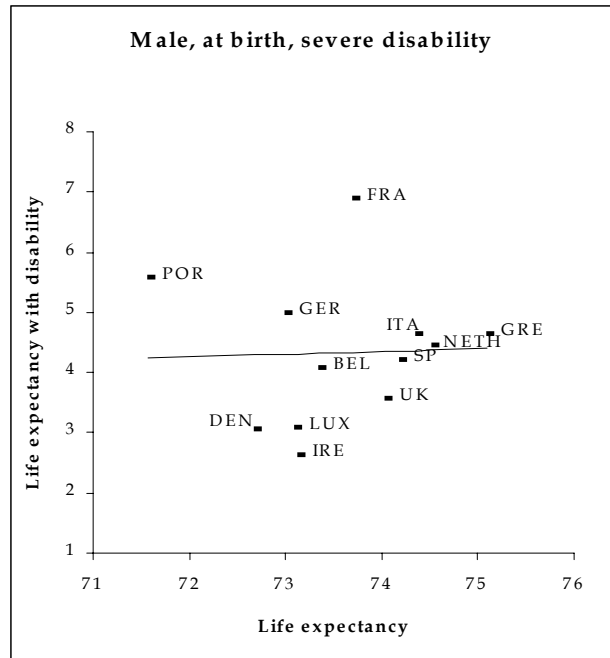
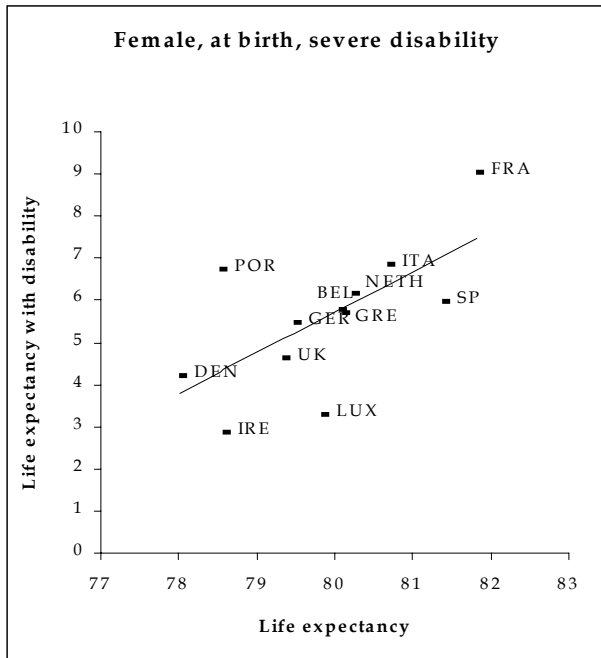
Annex 4.2: Correlation between the value of life expectancy and the value of severe-disability-free life expectancy, by gender, at birth and at the age of 65 (in years)



Annex 4.3: Correlation between the value of life expectancy and the value of life expectancy with disability - when all levels of disability are included - by gender, at birth and at the age of 65 (in years)

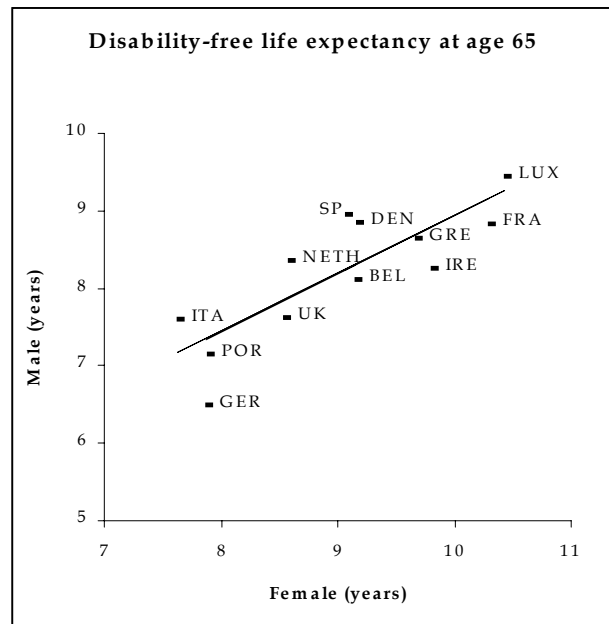
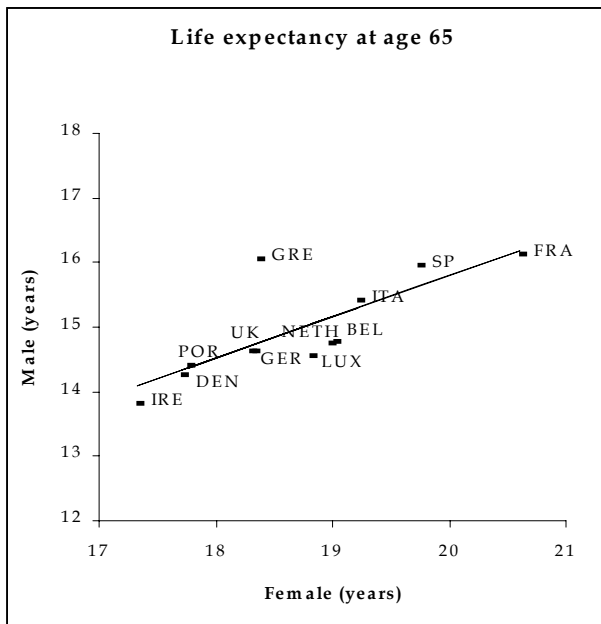
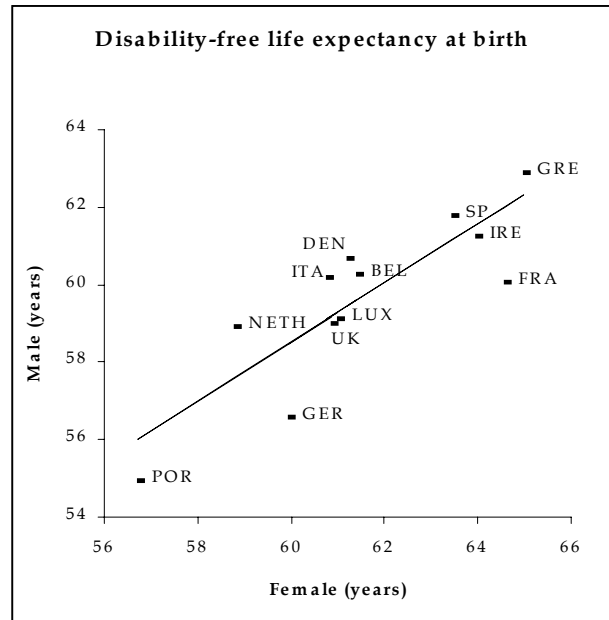
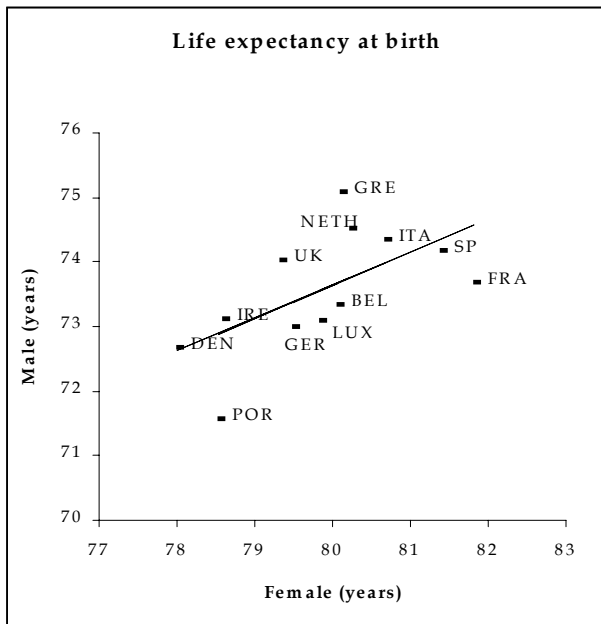


Annex 4.4: Correlation between the value of life expectancy and the value of life expectancy with severe disability, by gender, at birth and at the age of 65 (in years)



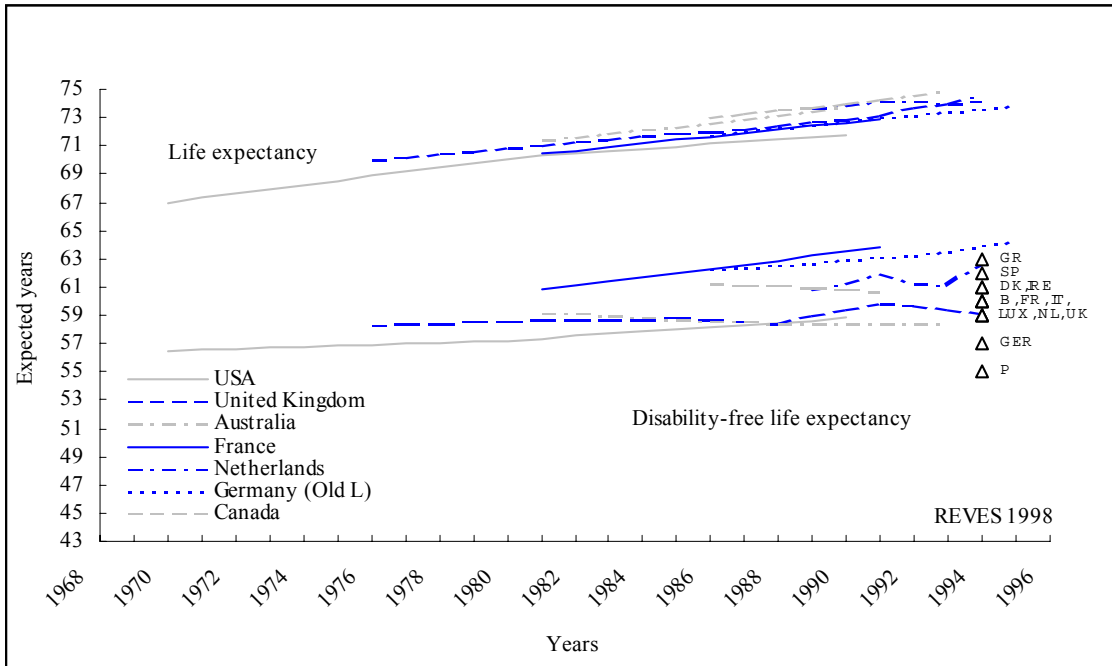
Annex 5: Correlation between the sexes

Correlation between the sexes of life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (expressed in years), at birth and at the age of 65

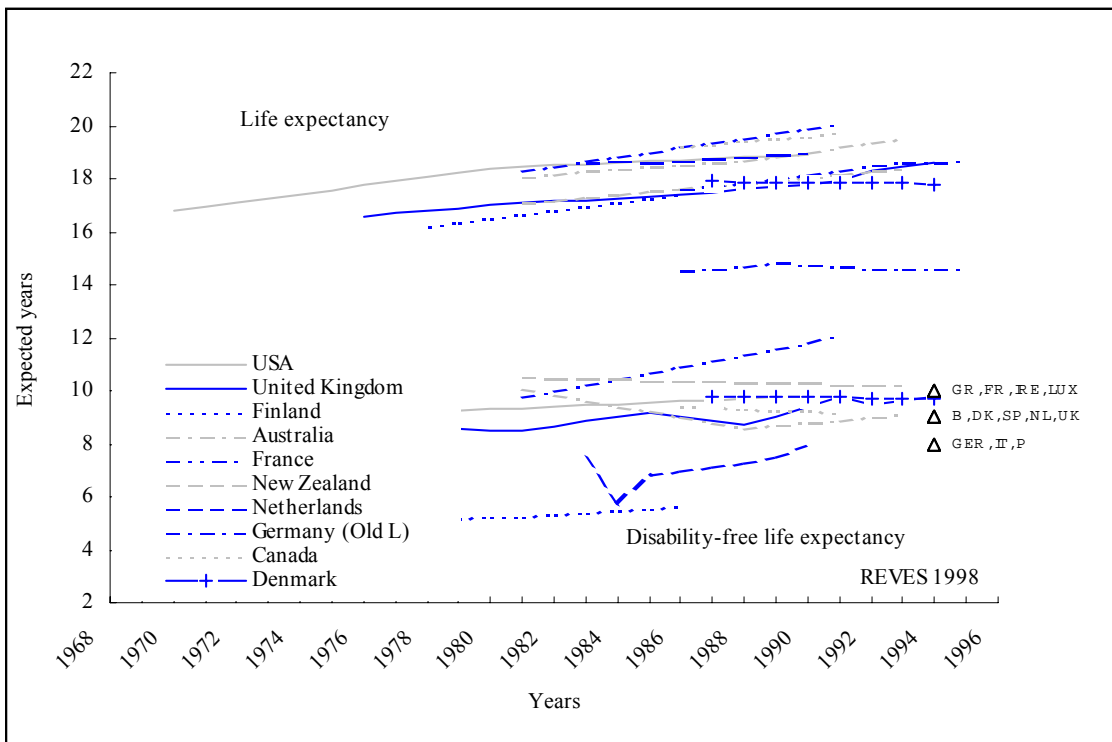


Annex 6: Trends in disability-free life expectancies in the various Member States and values of disability-free life expectancy in 1994, calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [EHP]

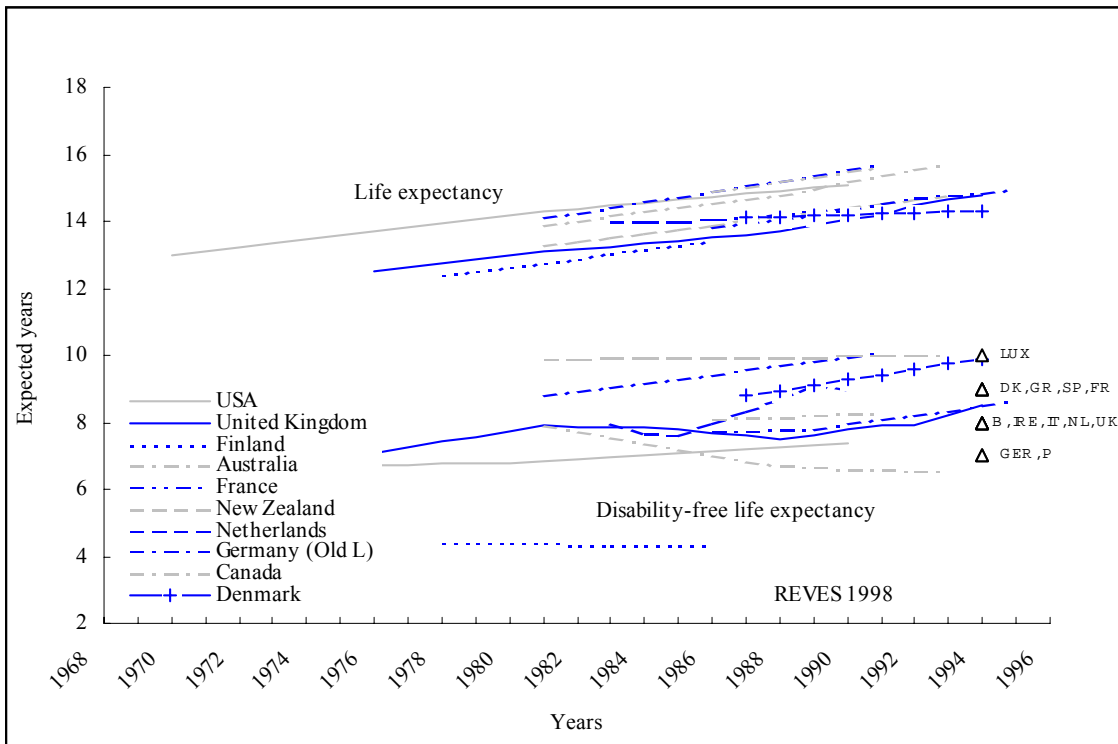
Annex 6.1: Trend in disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, in the various Member States and values of disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for men, at birth



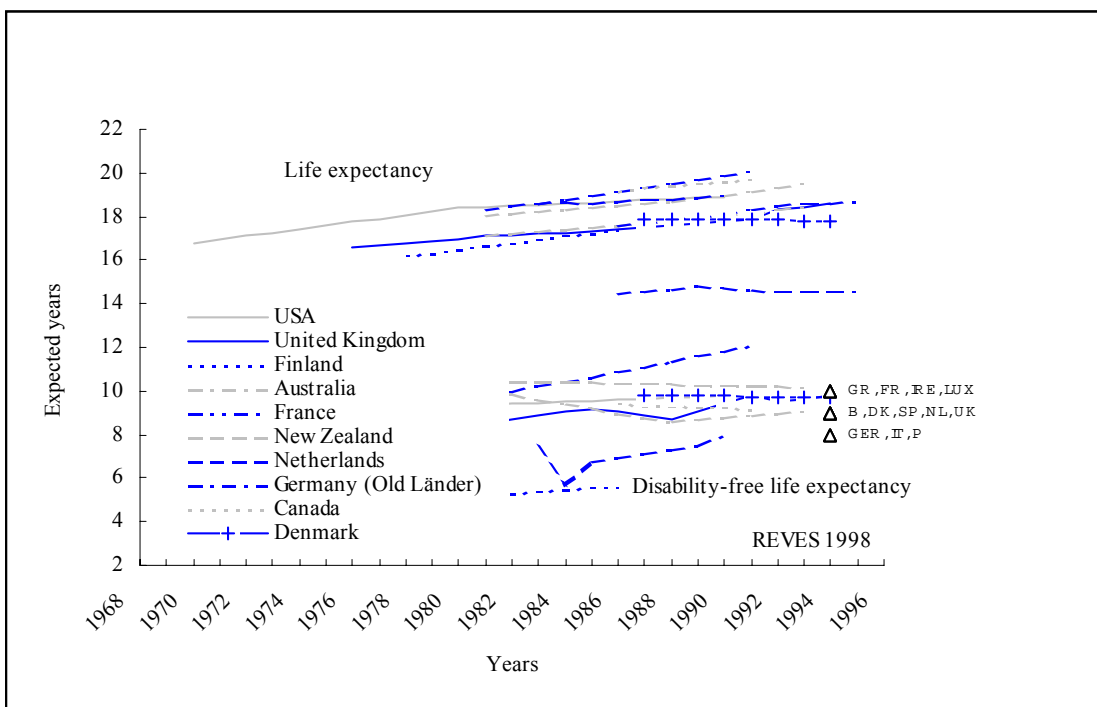
Annex 6.2: Trend in disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, in the various Member States and values of disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for women, at birth



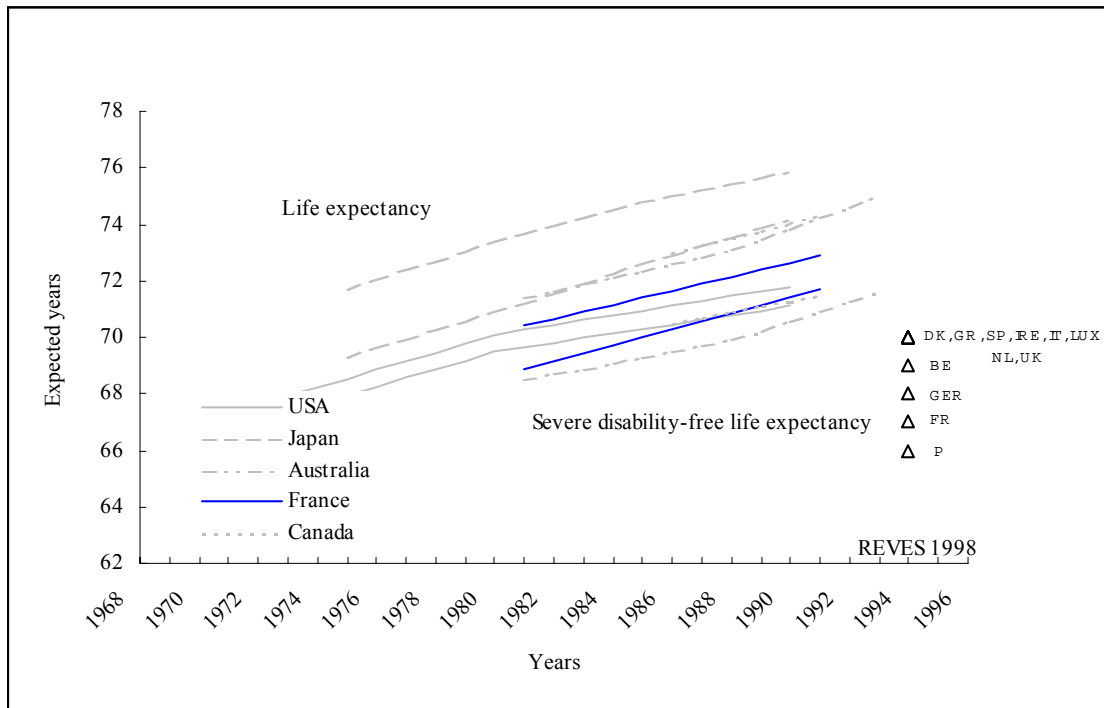
Annex 6.3: Trend in disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, in the various Member States and values of disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for men, at the age of 65



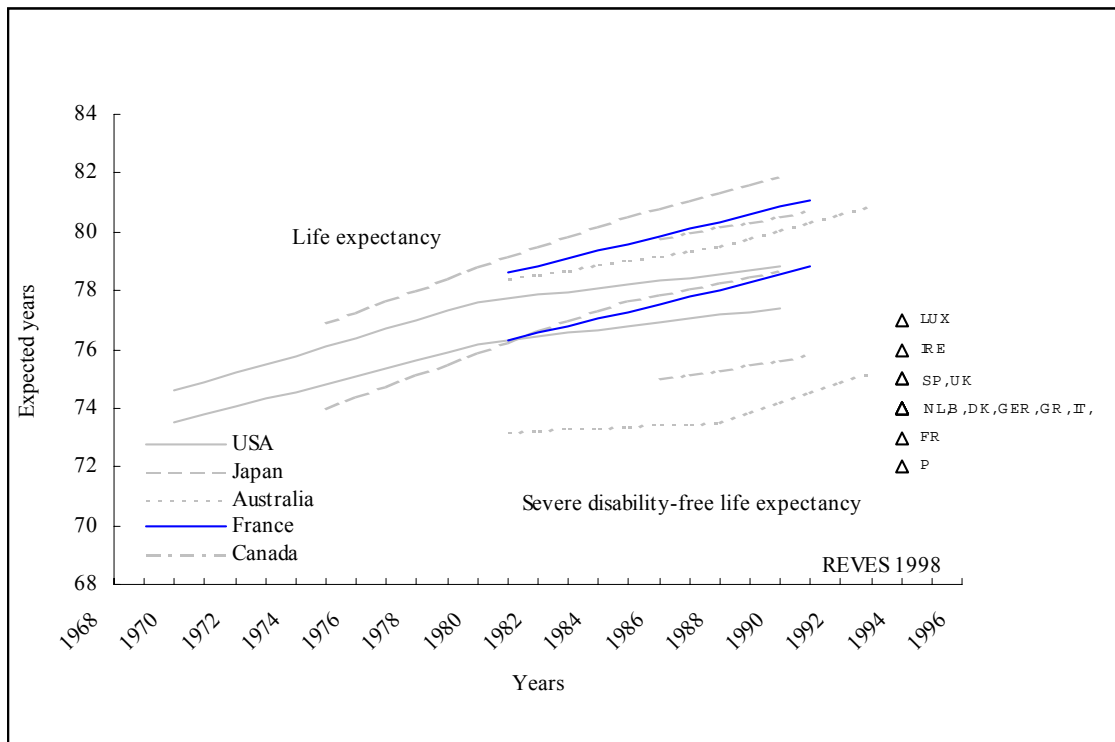
Annex 6.4: Trend in disability-free life expectancy, when all levels of disability are included, in the various Member States and values of disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for women, at the age of 65



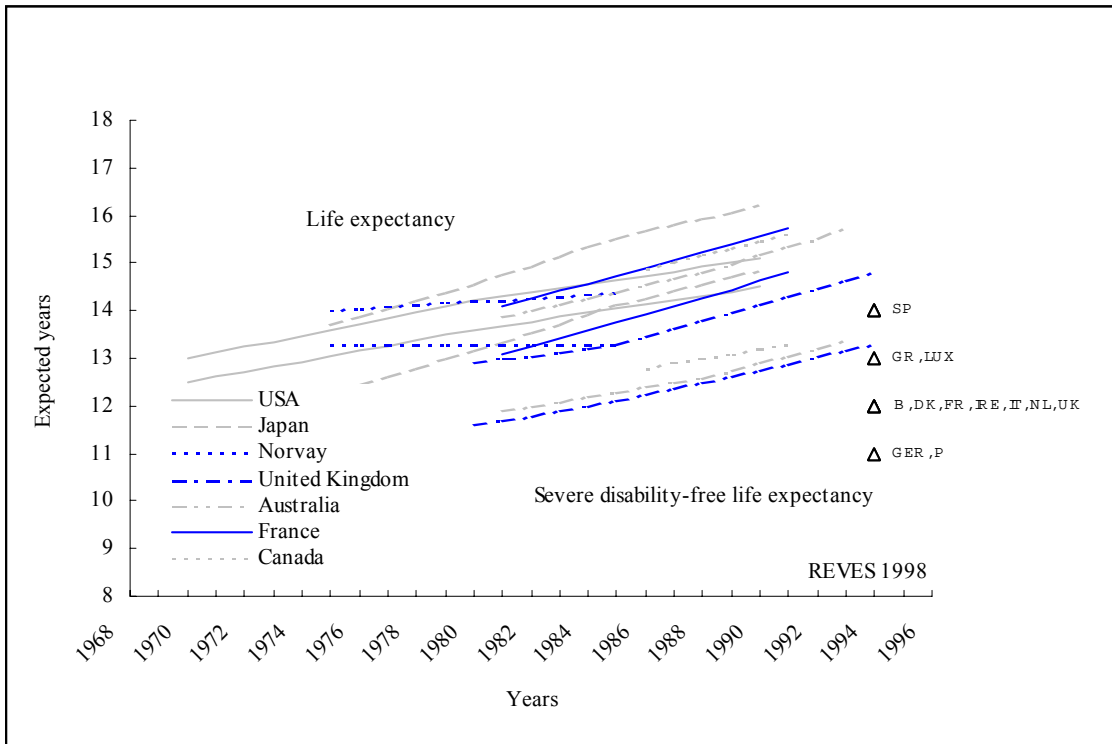
Annex 6.5: Trend in severe-disability-free life expectancy in the various Member States and values of severe-disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for men, at birth



Annex 6.6: Trend in severe-disability-free life expectancy in the various Member States and values of severe-disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for women, at birth



Annex 6.7: Trend in severe-disability-free life expectancy in the various Member States and values of severe-disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for men, at the age of 65



Annex 6.8: Trend in severe-disability-free life expectancy in the various Member States and values of severe-disability-free life expectancy calculated using data from the European Community Household Panel [ECHP], 1994, for women, at the age of 65

