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A multi-dimensional approach to aging, disease and functionality to estimate health life expectancies

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- Health status of the elderly is depicted by a complicated and interwoven set of physical, mental and functionality conditions
- Such description might be an understandable and useful picture for an individual
- The question is how to evaluate an aging population when demographic and health related characteristics are so complex and heterogeneous to be summarized in macro indicators

Crimmins, Mathers, Robine, , , ,

Indicators should be chosen in regard to:

- Identification of health issues
- Policy design and application
- Data availability (this is most frequently the decisive factor)

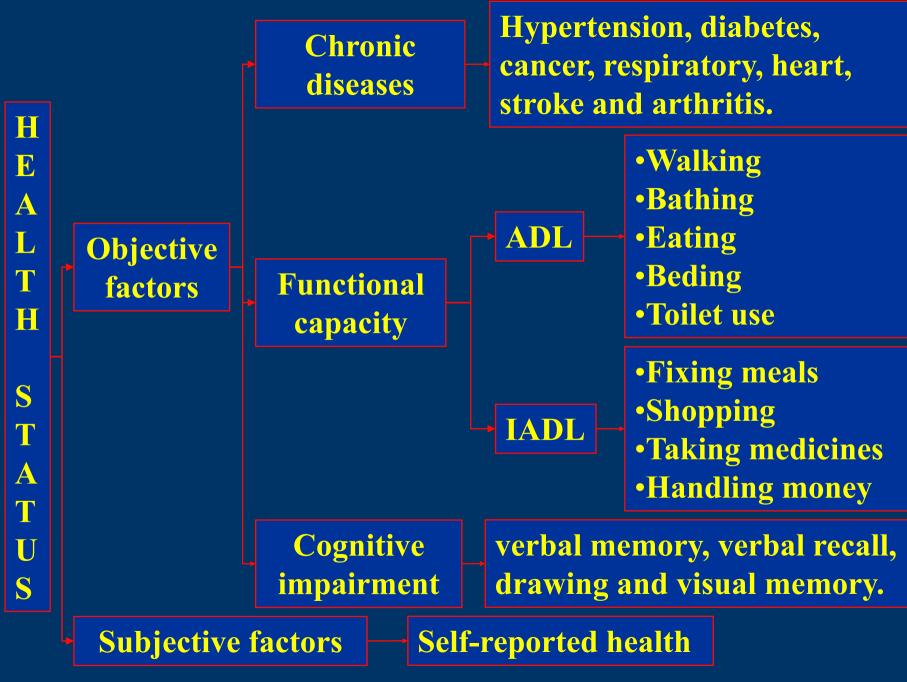
The Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS)

- •The first panel survey on aging in México, 2001 and 2003
- •Population 50 + ; 15,000 cases
- •Data on health (self report, symptoms, functional capacity, health behaviors, health care services, depression, pain, cognitive impairment)
- Characteristics on family, households, economics, migration

Proposing two examples of multi-dimensional approach

• A typology of aging, functionality and health

• A classification of health through diseases, disabilities and impairments



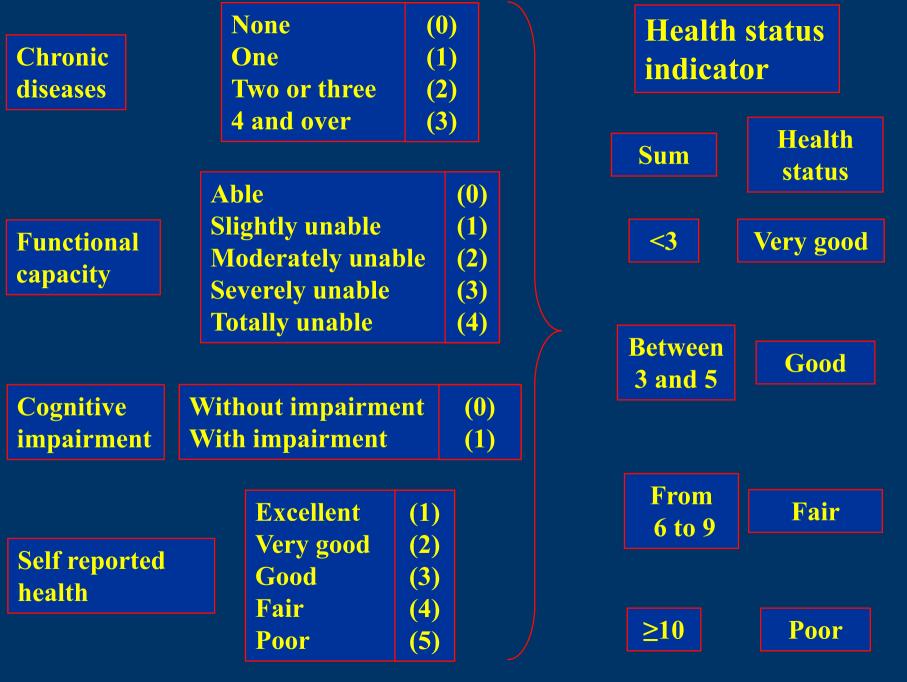
Smoking

Risk factors

Drinking

Lack of exercise or physical work

A typology of aging **Ideal** Health Active status Less active Risk factors Pathological



Risk factors indicator

Risk

Combinations

Low

{0,4,8}

Medium

All other combinations

High

{0,7,9} {1,7,9} {2,7,9} {3,4,9} {3,5,9} {3,6,9} {3,7,8} {3,7,9} (0) | None

(1) | Low

(2) Moderate

(3) | High

Smoking

(4) None

(5) Occasional

(6) Moderate

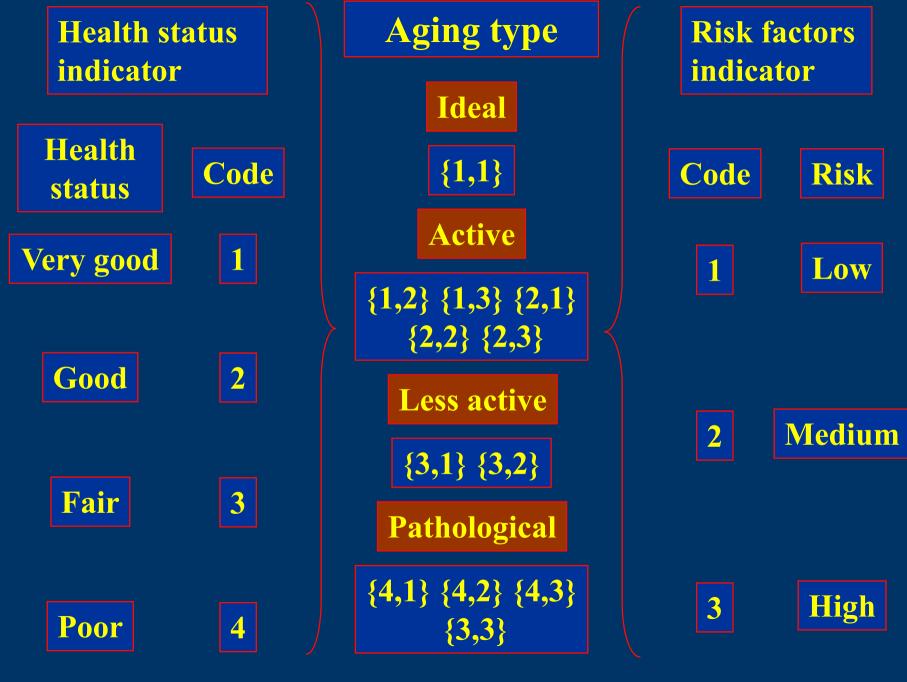
(7) | **High**

Drinking

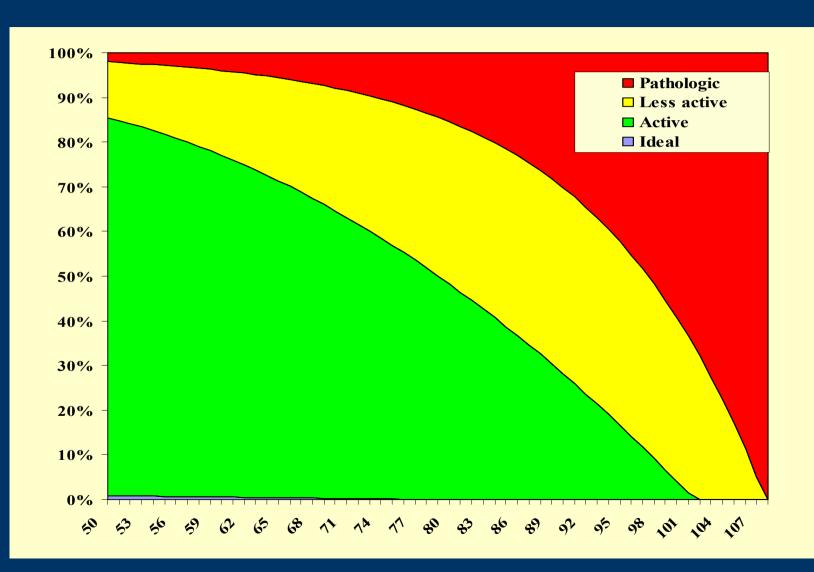
(8) **Yes**

(9) No

Exercise or physical work

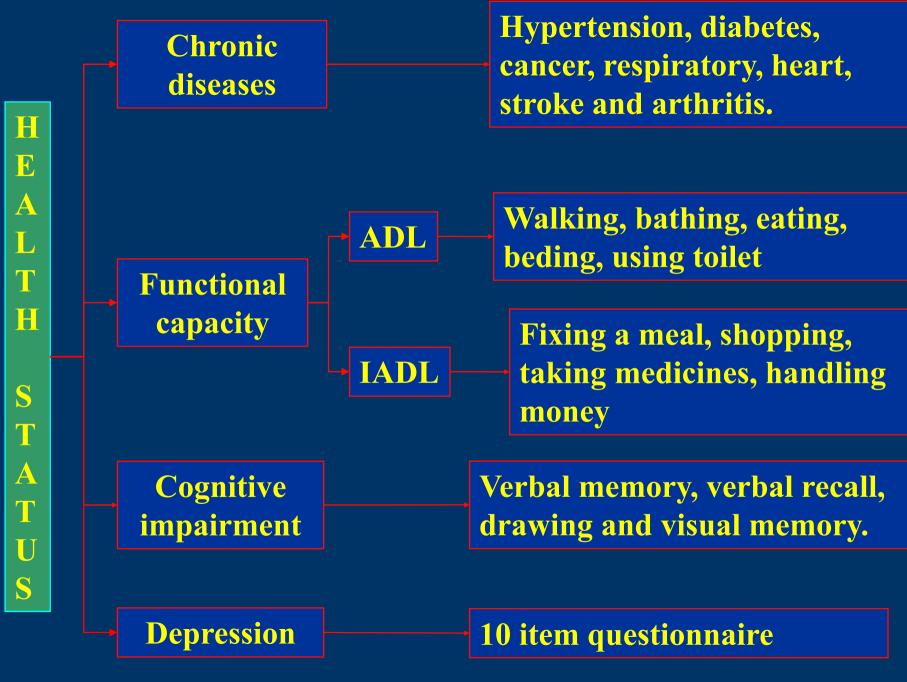


Prevalence of aging types



LE, ILE, ALE, LALE, PLE

| | E(x) | ideal | act. | less act. | path. | % I | % A | %LA | % P |
|----|------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-----|------|------|------|
| 50 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 18.7 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 66.9 | 24.3 | 8.3 |
| 60 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 59.2 | 29.1 | 11.4 |
| 70 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 49.2 | 34.4 | 16.3 |
| 80 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 39.1 | 24.7 |
| 90 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | |



Categories **Indicators** None (0)Chronic One **(1)** diseases Two or three **(2)** 4 and over **(3)** Able (0)Slightly unable **(1) Functional Moderately unable (2)** capacity Severely unable **(3) Totally unable (4) Cognitive (0)** None impairment With cognitive impairment **(1) (0)** None **Depression Established**

Health Status

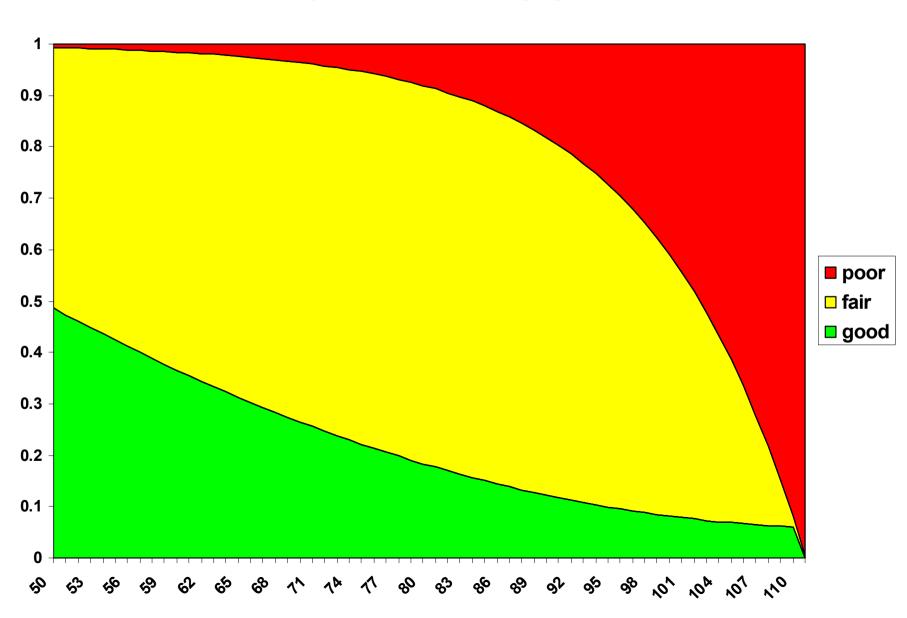
Good All indicators have 0 code.

Fair All other cases.

Severely or totally unable on functional capacity and/or at least 2 indicators in their highest code.

Poor

Prevalence of good, fair and poor aging status. Men, 2000



| LE. | GHLE | E. FHI | LE. I | PHLE |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| | CITEL | <i>-</i> , <i>- - - - - - - - - -</i> | | |

| Age | E(x) | Good | Fair | Poor | %G | %F | %P |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 50 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 18.0 | 1.1 | 31.5 | 64.5 | 3.9 |
| 60 | 20.3 | 5.1 | 14.0 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 69.0 | 5.9 |
| 70 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 19.4 | 71.2 | 9.4 |
| 80 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 13.6 | 70.5 | 15.9 |
| 90 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 64.2 | 26.4 |
| | | | | | | | |



谢谢