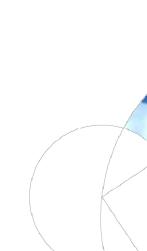


Cross Cultural Comparability of Questionnaire Based Data Used for Health Expectancy Calculations

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Cross cultural validity and comparability issues in HE

- Correct statistical calculations
- Correct translation of conceptual and operational definitions – literally and scientifically correct
- Cultural "correct" translations, i.e. with identical meanings for the respondents

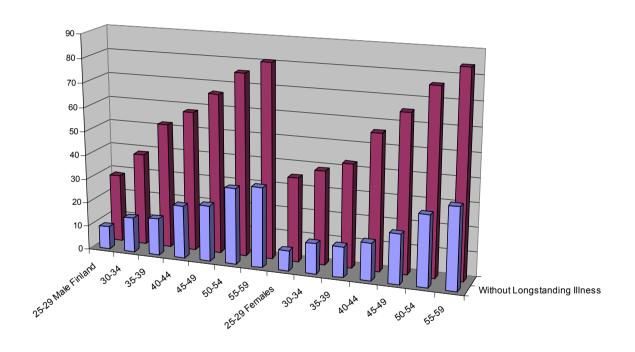


Data

- Nationally representative samples from Finland, Sweden & Denmark
 - Living conditions surveys and HIS 1990es
- Local community surveys from Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania & Poland
 - 2007 Low responserates patterns comparable with European Social Survey

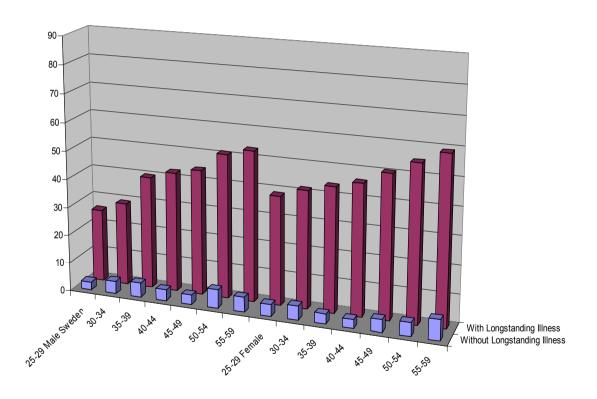


Longstanding illness and Less Than Good perceived health, Finland



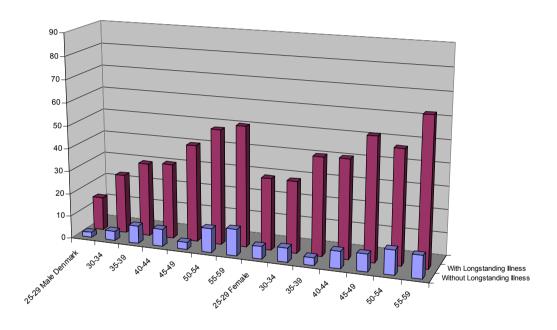


Longstanding illness and Less Than Good perceived health, Sweden



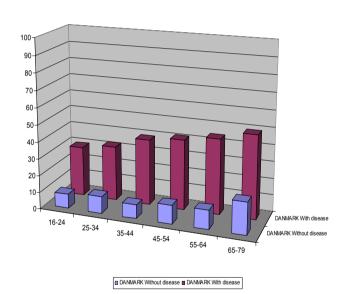


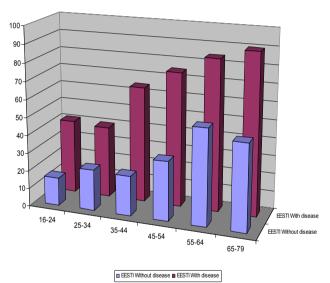
Longstanding illness and Less Than Good perceived health, Denmark





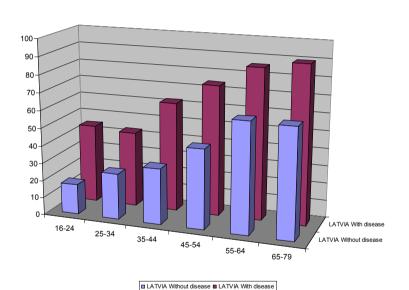
LTG perceived health, age and disease, Denmark & Estonia

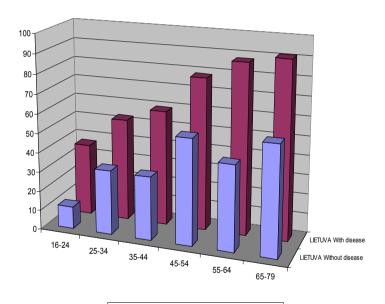






LTG perceived health, age and disease, Latvia and Lithuania

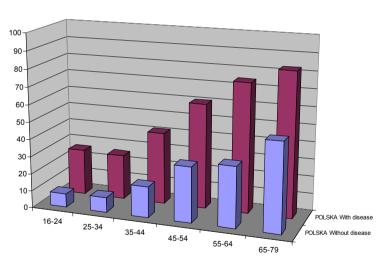




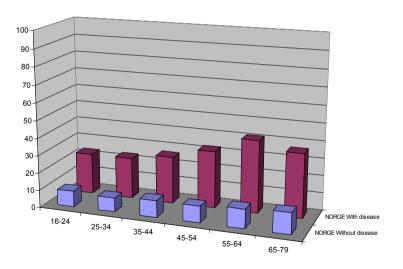
■ LIETUVA Without disease ■ LIETUVA With disease



LTG perceived health, age and disease, Poland and Norway







■ NORGE Without disease ■ NORGE With disease



What is the explanation?

- Confounders
- Unmeasured diseases/illnesses
- Differences in disease burden
- Differences in meanings of "perceived health"
- Differences in mental and cognitive processes and subjective criteria in evaluating and assessing subjective health
- Is perceived health quantatively comparable across cultures



How to proceed in implementing HE calculations for European monitoring purposes

- Validity in one culture or country do not ensure cross cultural validity and comparability
- Establish quality control procedures
- Follow common cognitive testing protocols, that includes comparative analyses

