

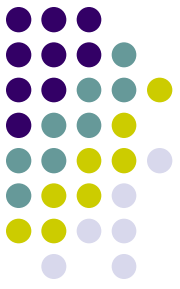
The background image shows a peaceful rural scene in Vietnam. A large, leafy tree stands on the left bank of a calm pond. A person is riding a bicycle along a path that runs parallel to the water. In the background, there is a traditional brick house with a tiled roof. The entire scene is reflected in the still water of the pond.

# **HEALTH EXPECTANCY AND ITS VARIATIONS IN VIETNAM**

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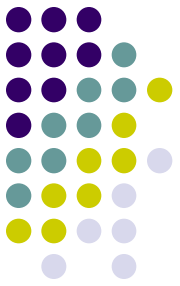
*Paper prepared for the 24<sup>th</sup> REVES meeting – Taichung – Taiwan, May 25-27, 2012*



# Background

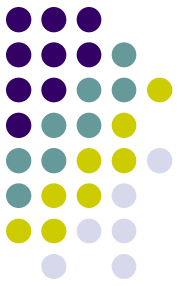
- Vietnam has achieved a relatively high life expectancy in the context of a low-income country.
- Good health achievements, especially in mortality and primary health care.
- Concern to high disability prevalence in post-war period and high prevalence of traffic accident.
- Emerging concerns to health penalties of rapid economic development.
- Health expectancy is unknown.

# Objectives



- To provide a general picture of health expectancies in Vietnam;
- To explore differences in health expectancies by gender, education, rura/urban, and socio-economic region.

# Methods



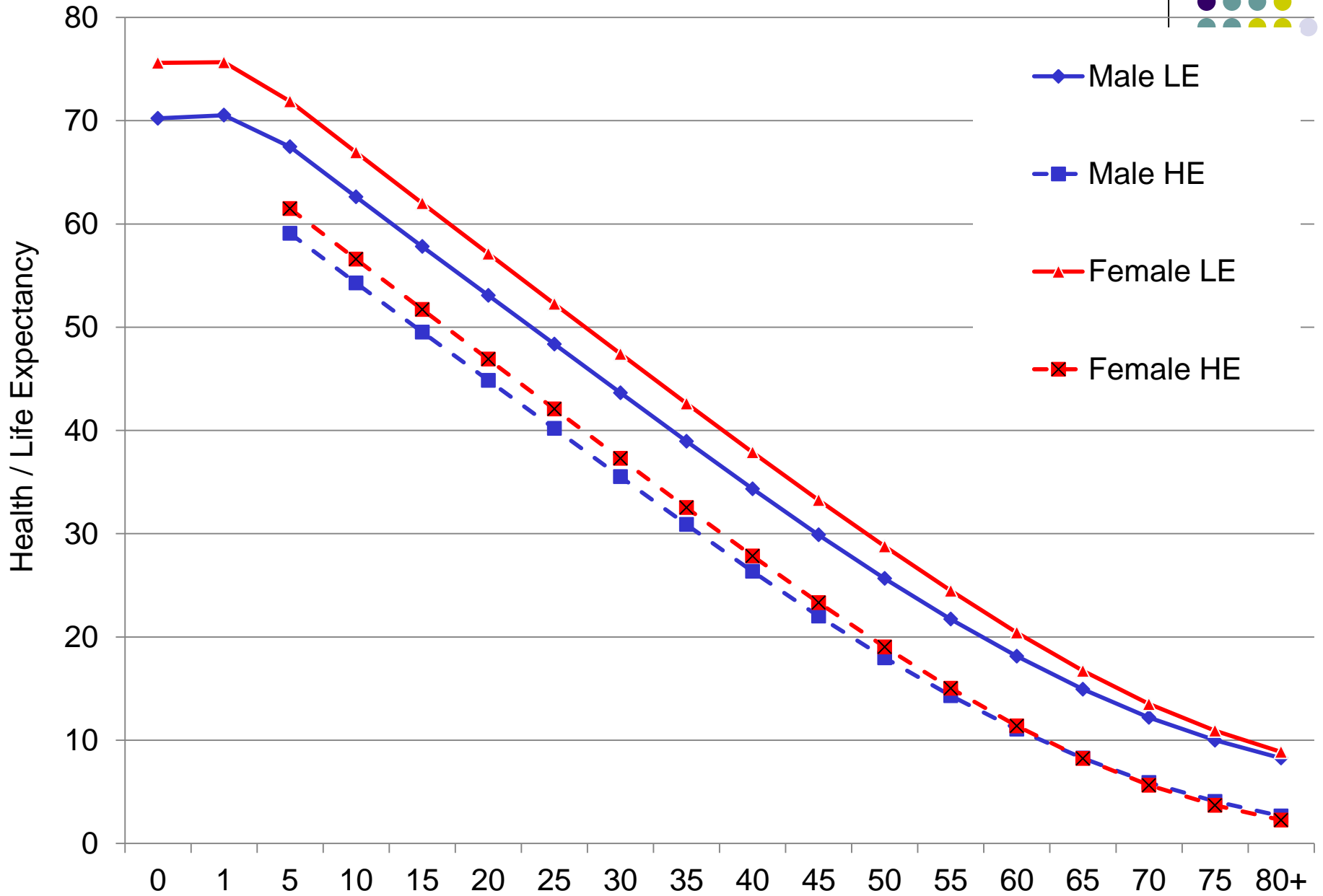
- Data: 15% sample of the most recent Census in 2009;
- Construction of life tables:
  - Griffith Feeney' spreadsheet: replacing the MATCH procedure in the MORTPAK software.
- Estimation of disability prevalence:
  - Using the ICF for Censuses;
  - 4 domains: Do you have any difficulty ... <seeing? hearing? walking? remembering?>
  - Four levels of difficulty: 1) Not at all; 2) Difficult; 3) Very difficult; 4) Cannot do it

# Findings

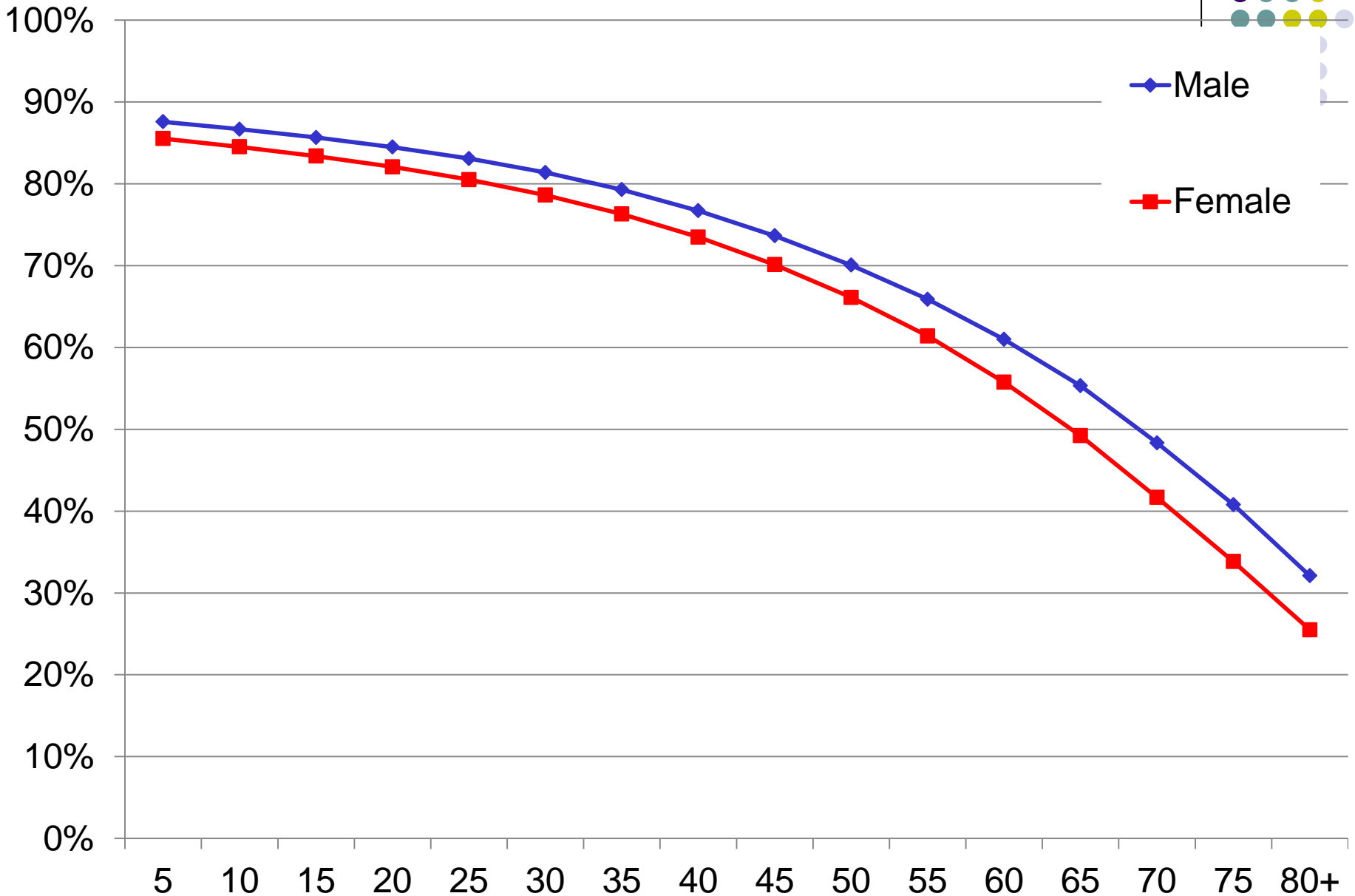
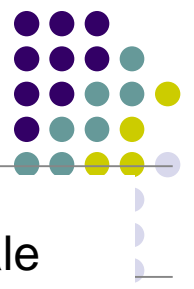


Age	Male				Female			
	LE	HE	Diff.	% wo disability	LE	HE	Diff.	% wo disability
0	70.2				75.6			
5	67.5	59.1	8.4	87.6	71.9	61.5	10.4	85.5
15	57.8	49.5	8.3	85.7	62.0	51.7	10.3	83.4
40	34.3	26.3	8.0	76.7	37.9	27.8	10.0	73.5
60	18.1	11.1	7.1	61.0	20.4	11.4	9.0	55.8
80+	8.3	2.7	5.6	32.1	8.9	2.3	6.6	25.5

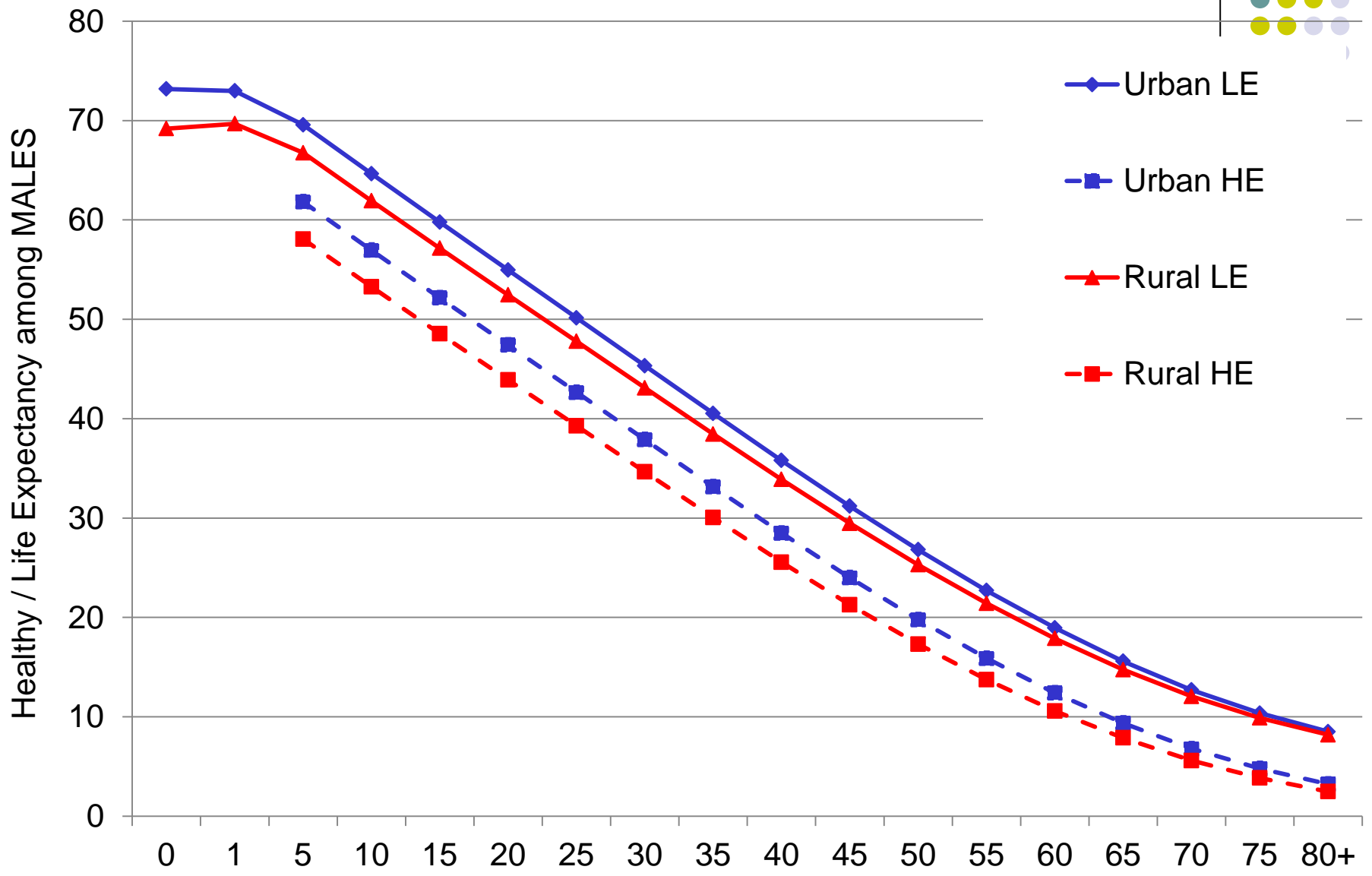
# Life & Health Expectancy by Gender



# % healthy life expectancy by Gender

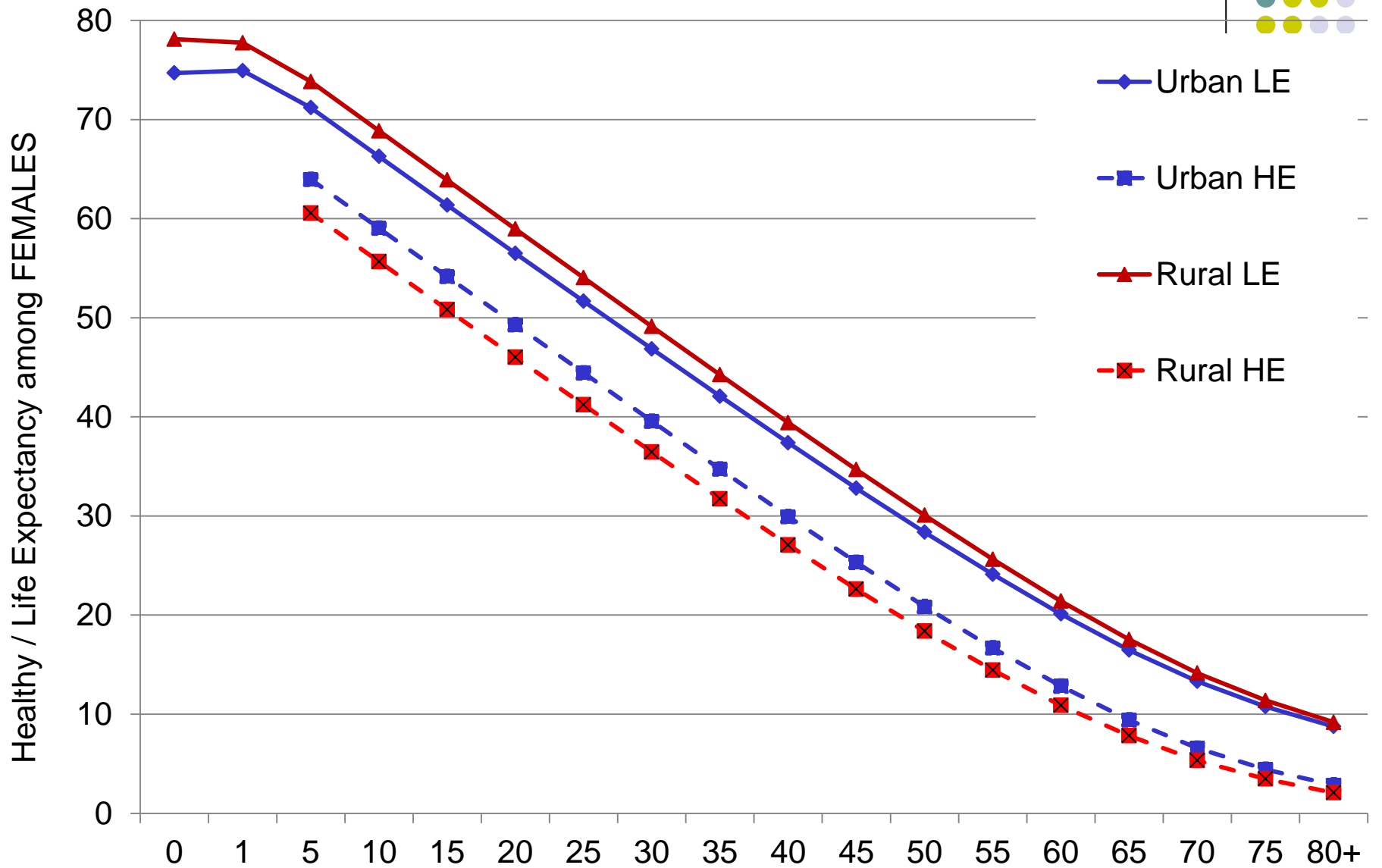


# Life & Health Expectancy among Males by Rural/Urban Place of Residence

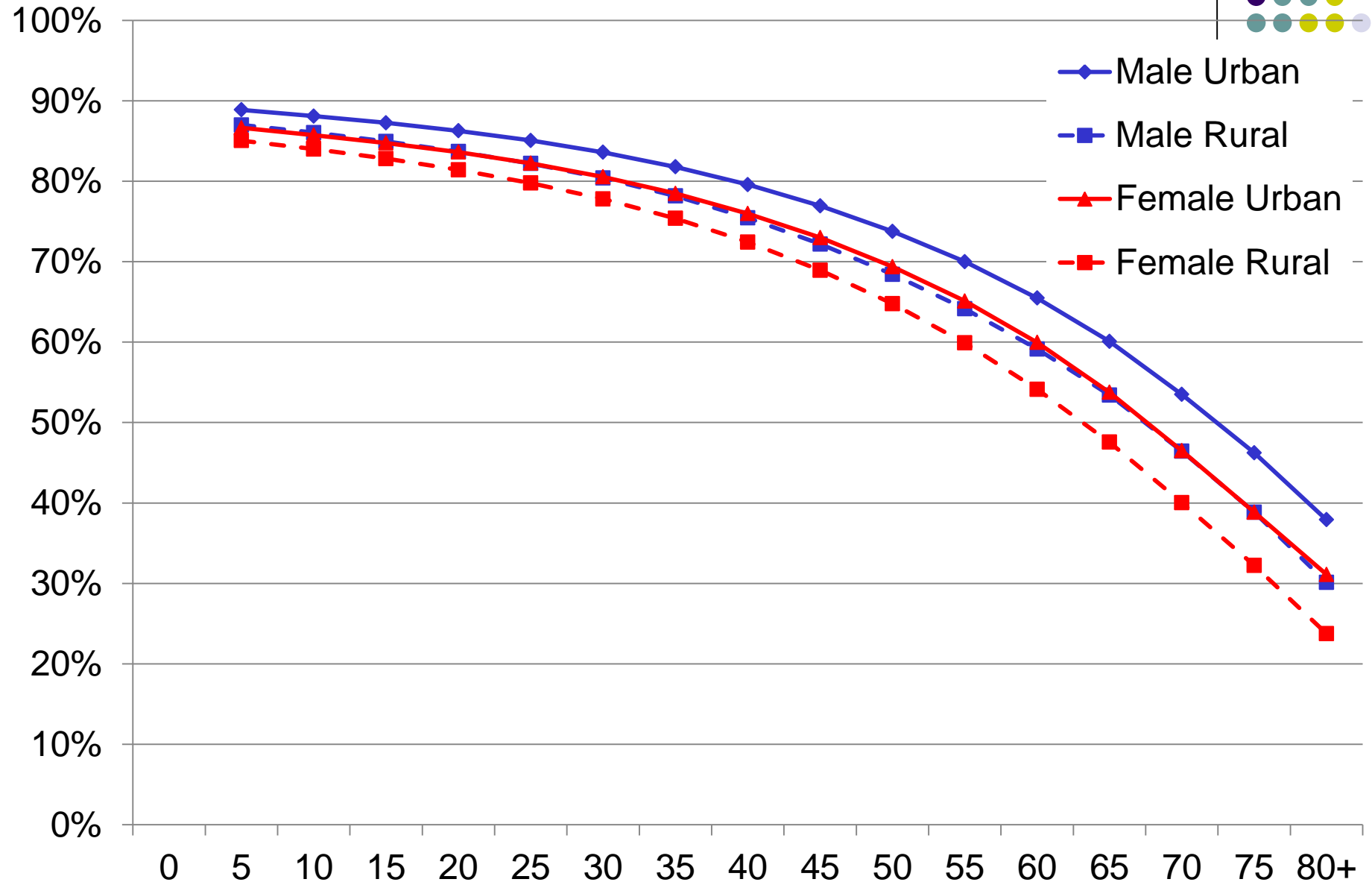




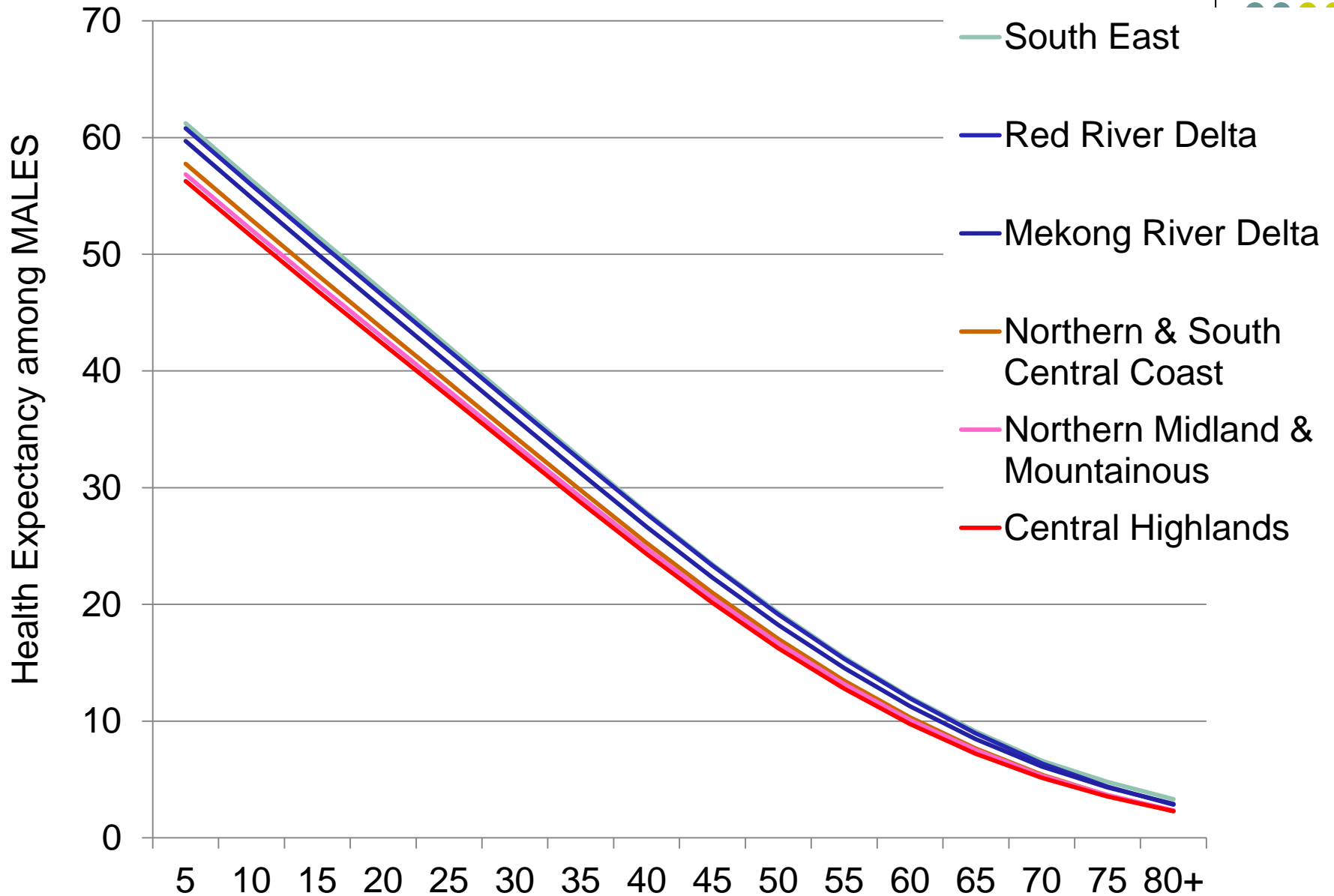
# Life & Health Expectancy among Females by Rural/Urban Place of Residence

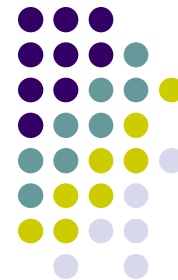
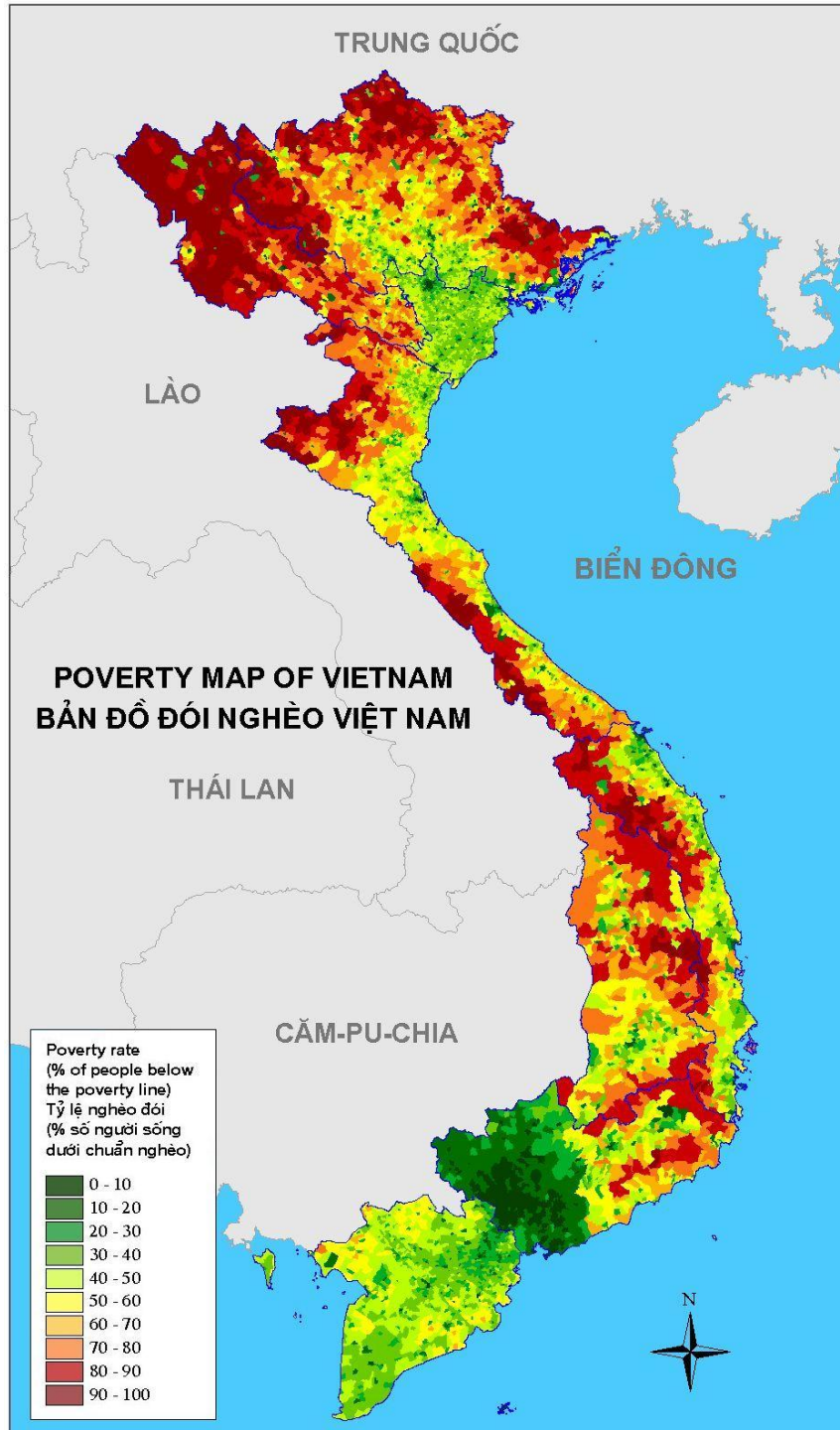


# % healthy life expectancy by Rural/Urban

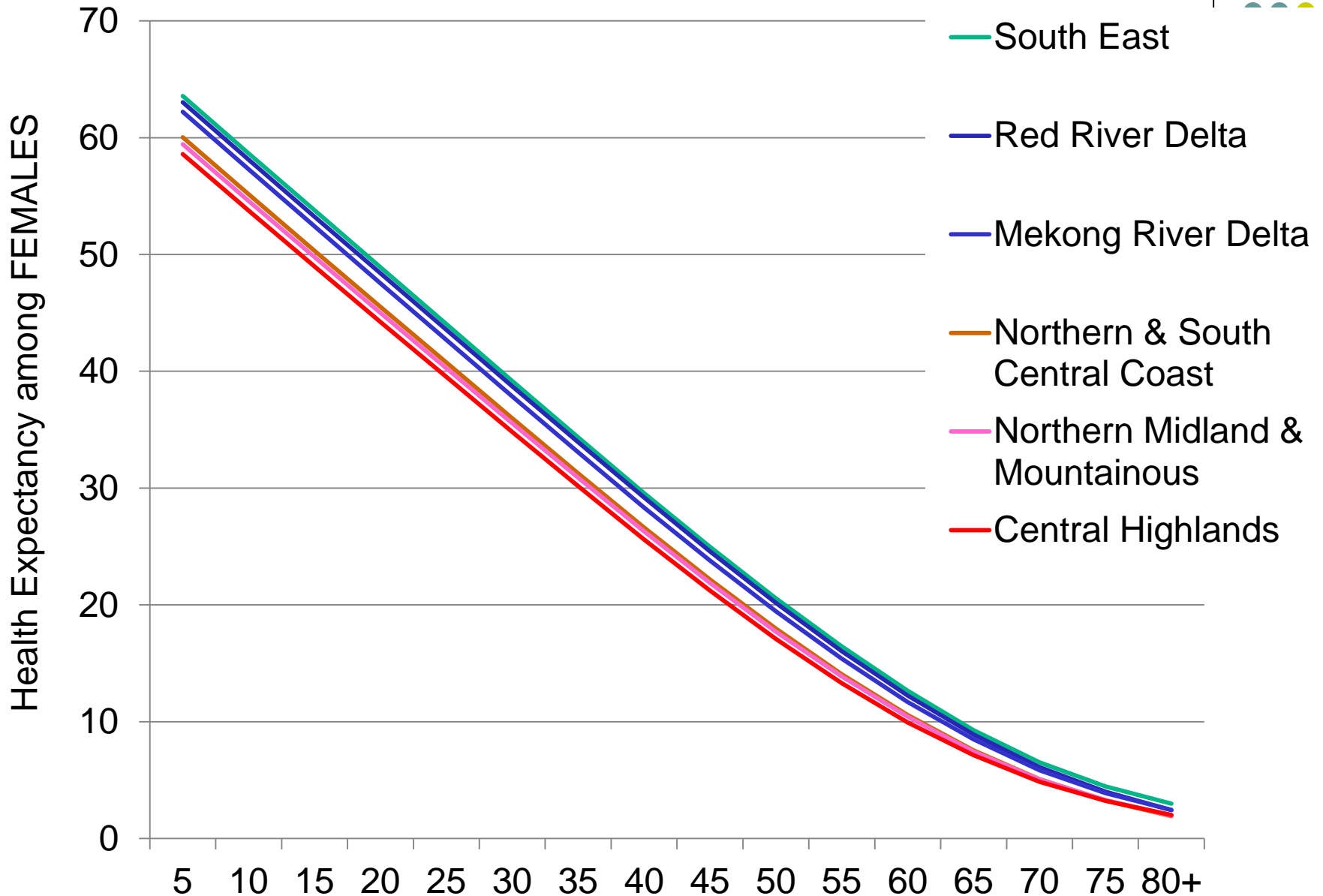


# Health Expectancy among Males by SE Region

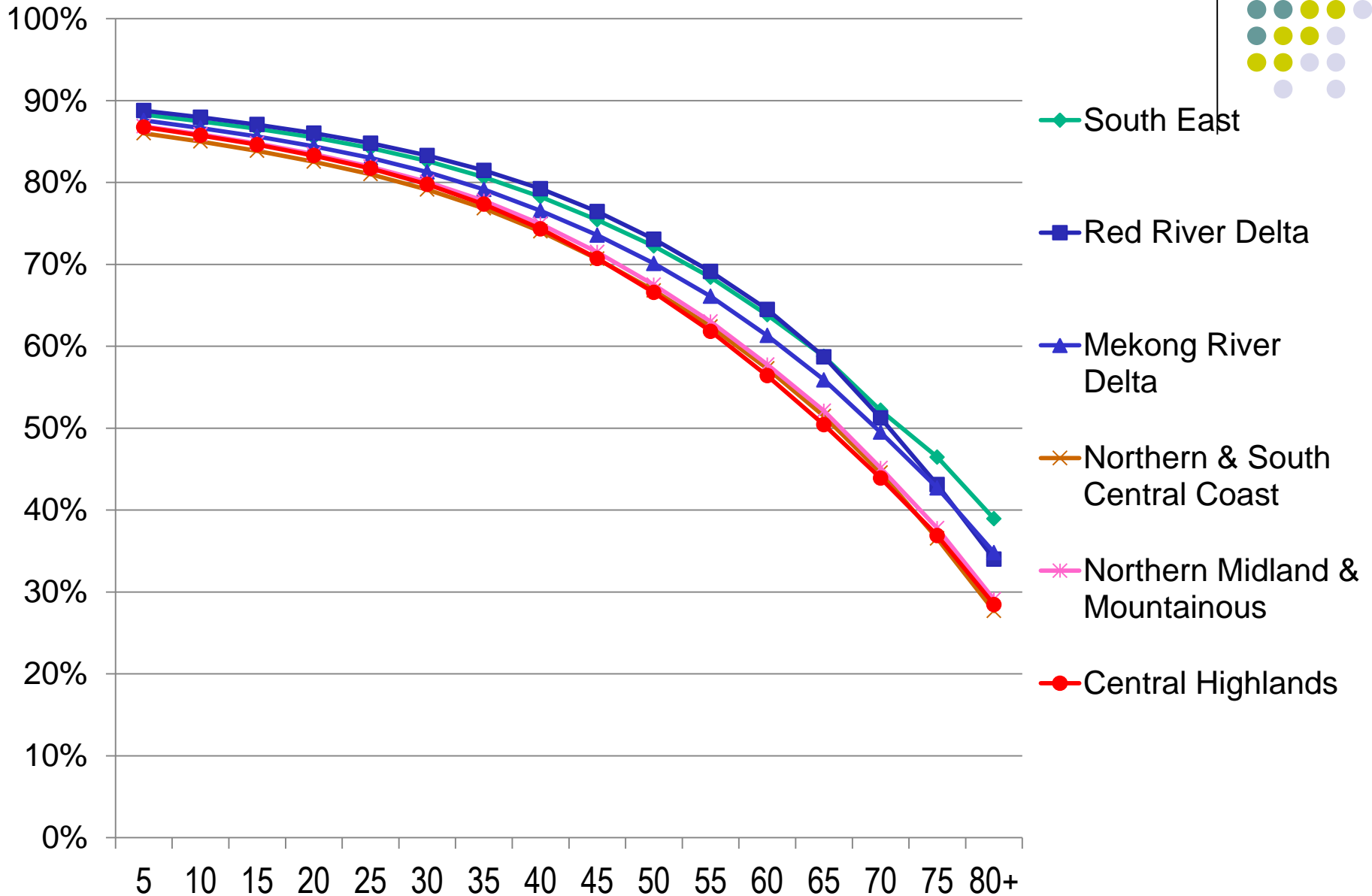




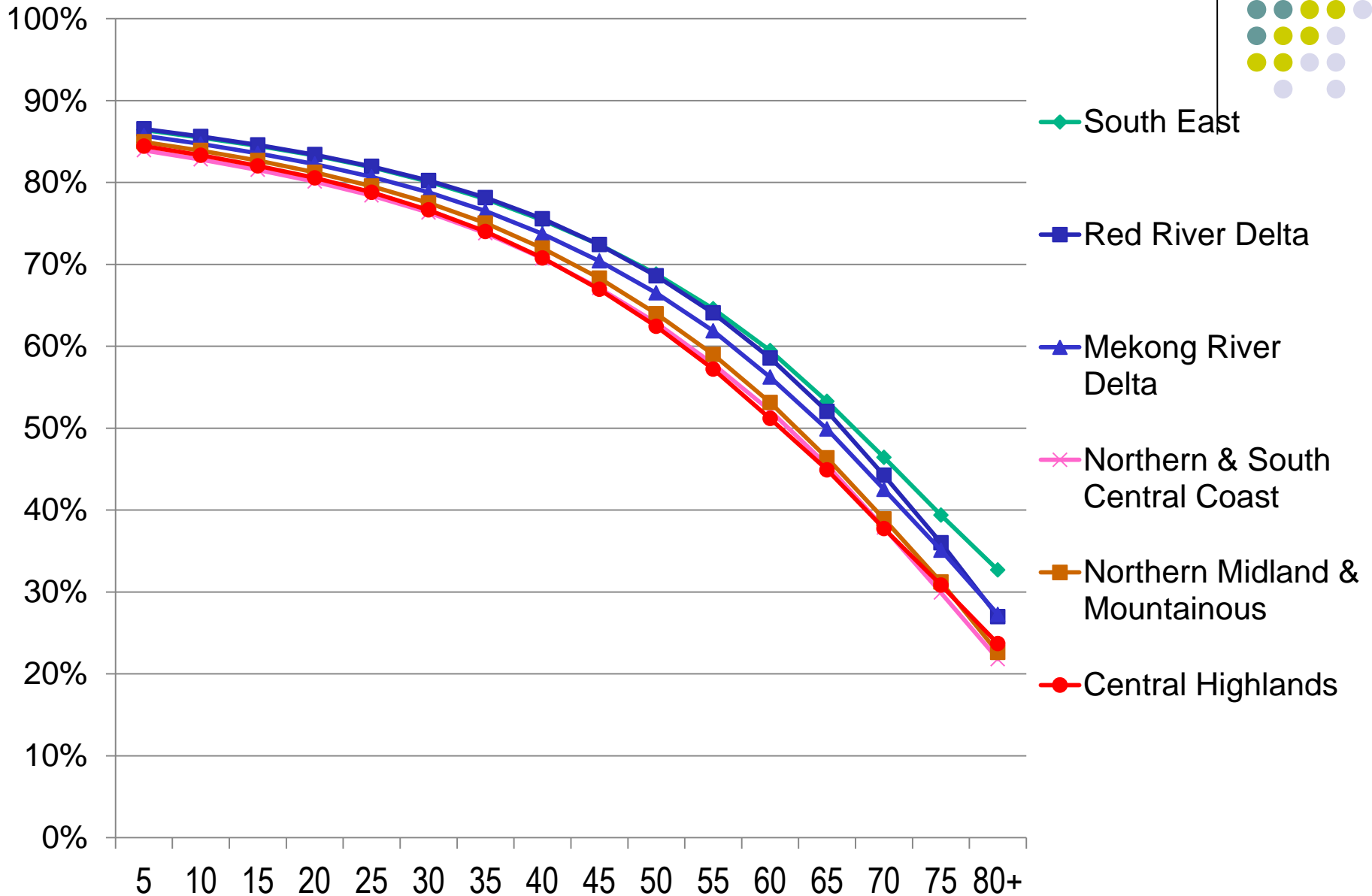
# Health Expectancy among Females by SE Region



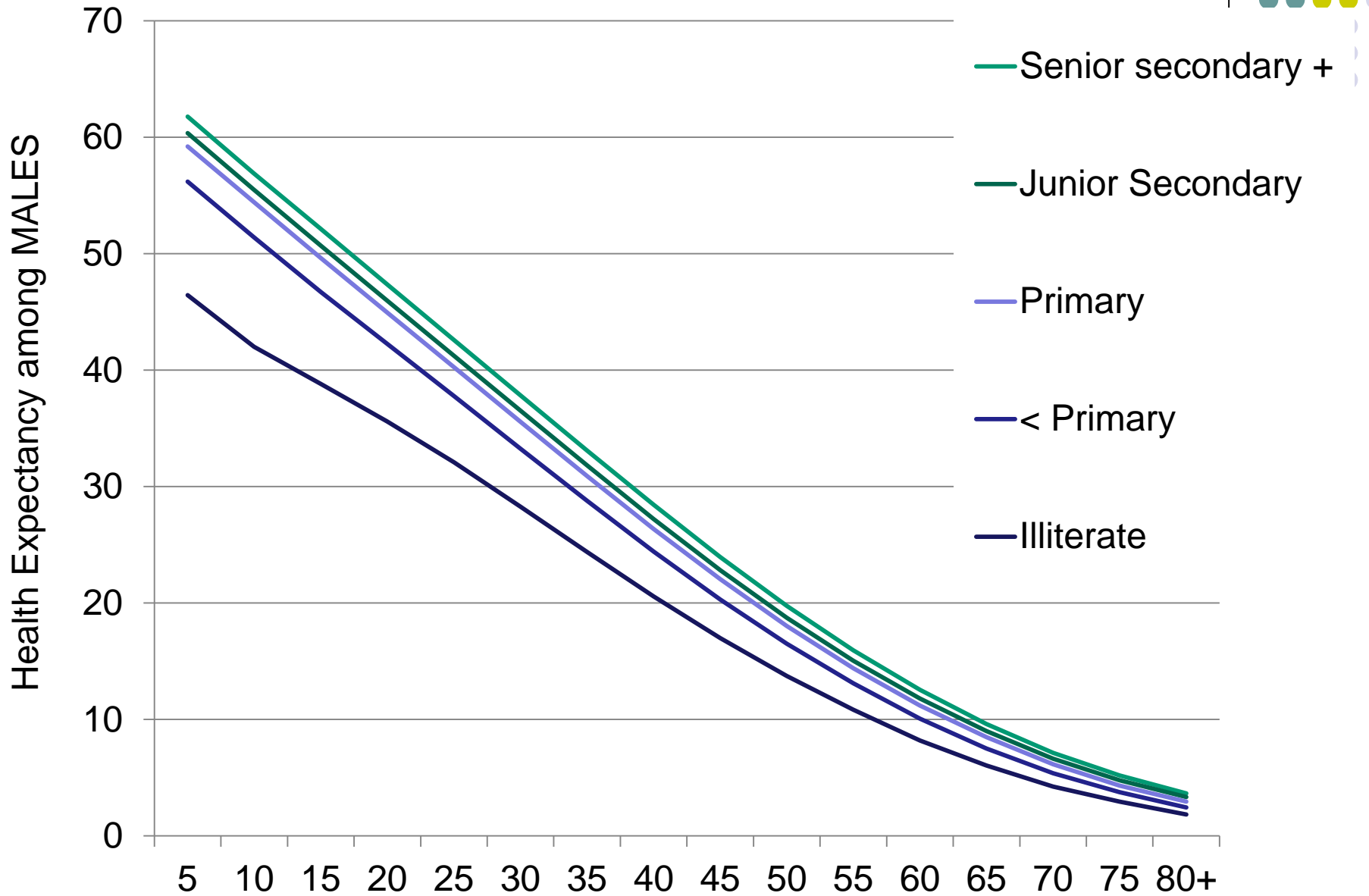
# % healthy life expectancy among males by Region



# % healthy life expectancy among females by Region

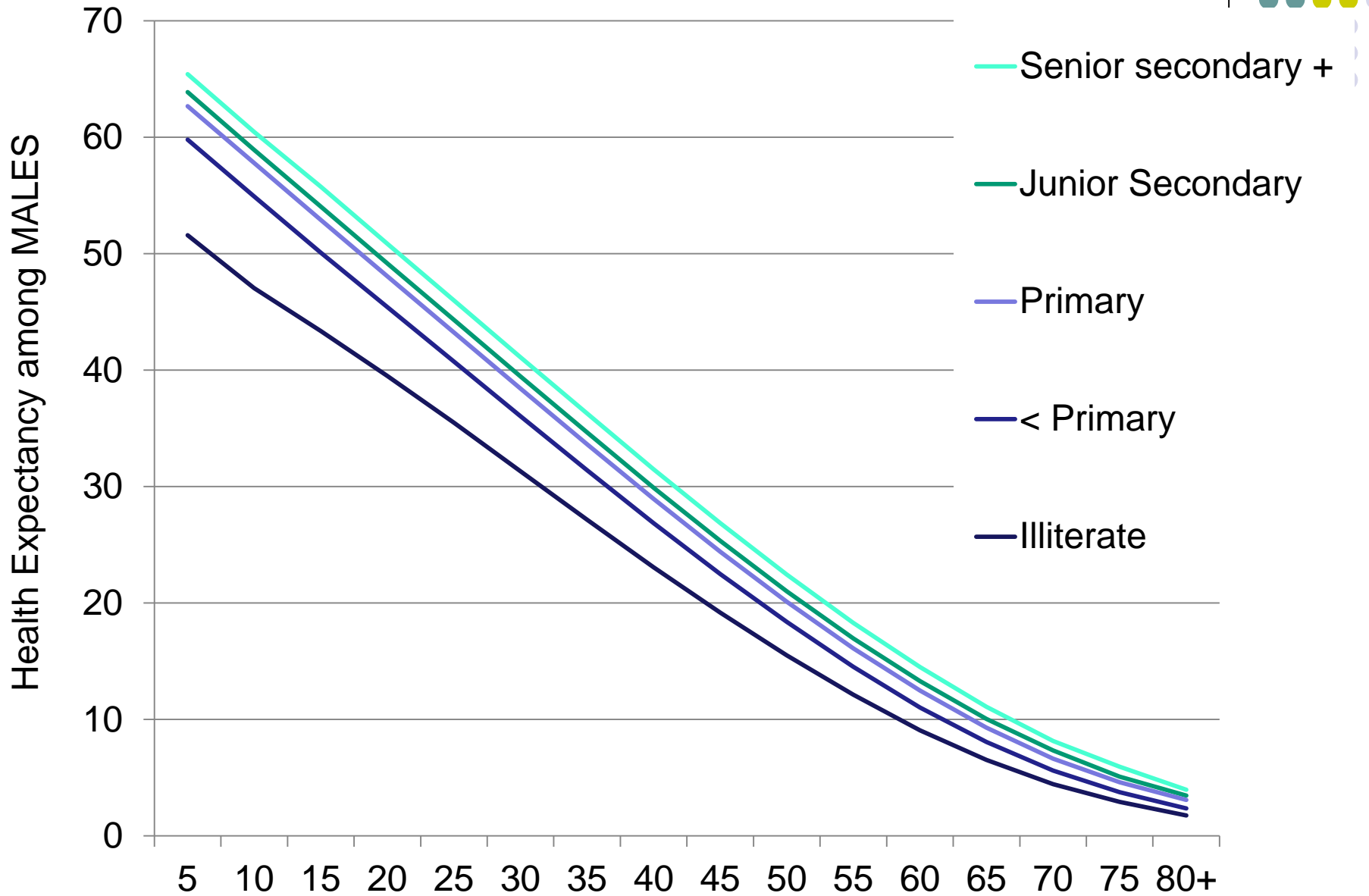


# Health Expectancy among males by Education

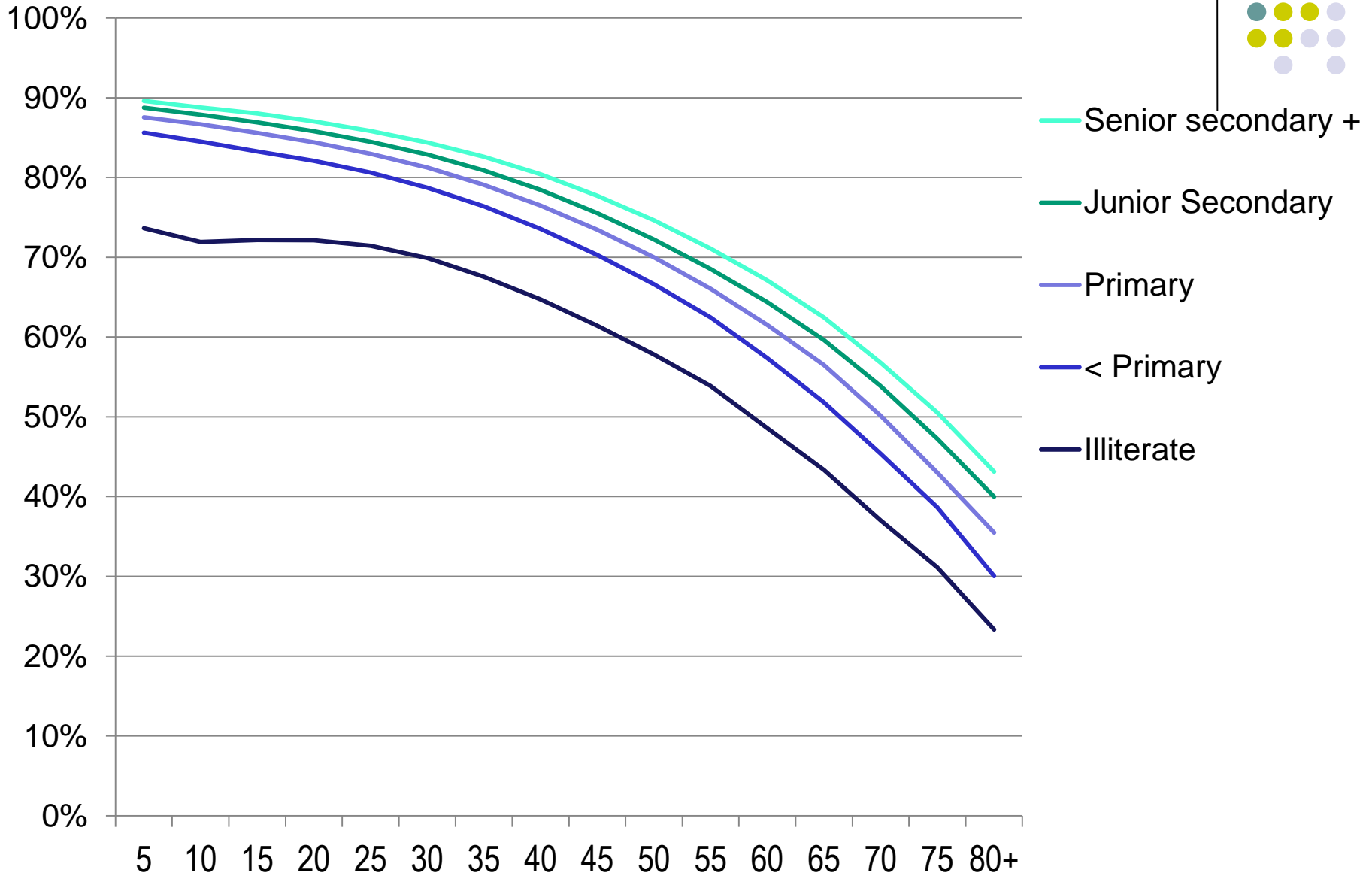
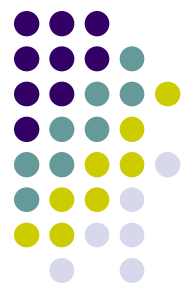




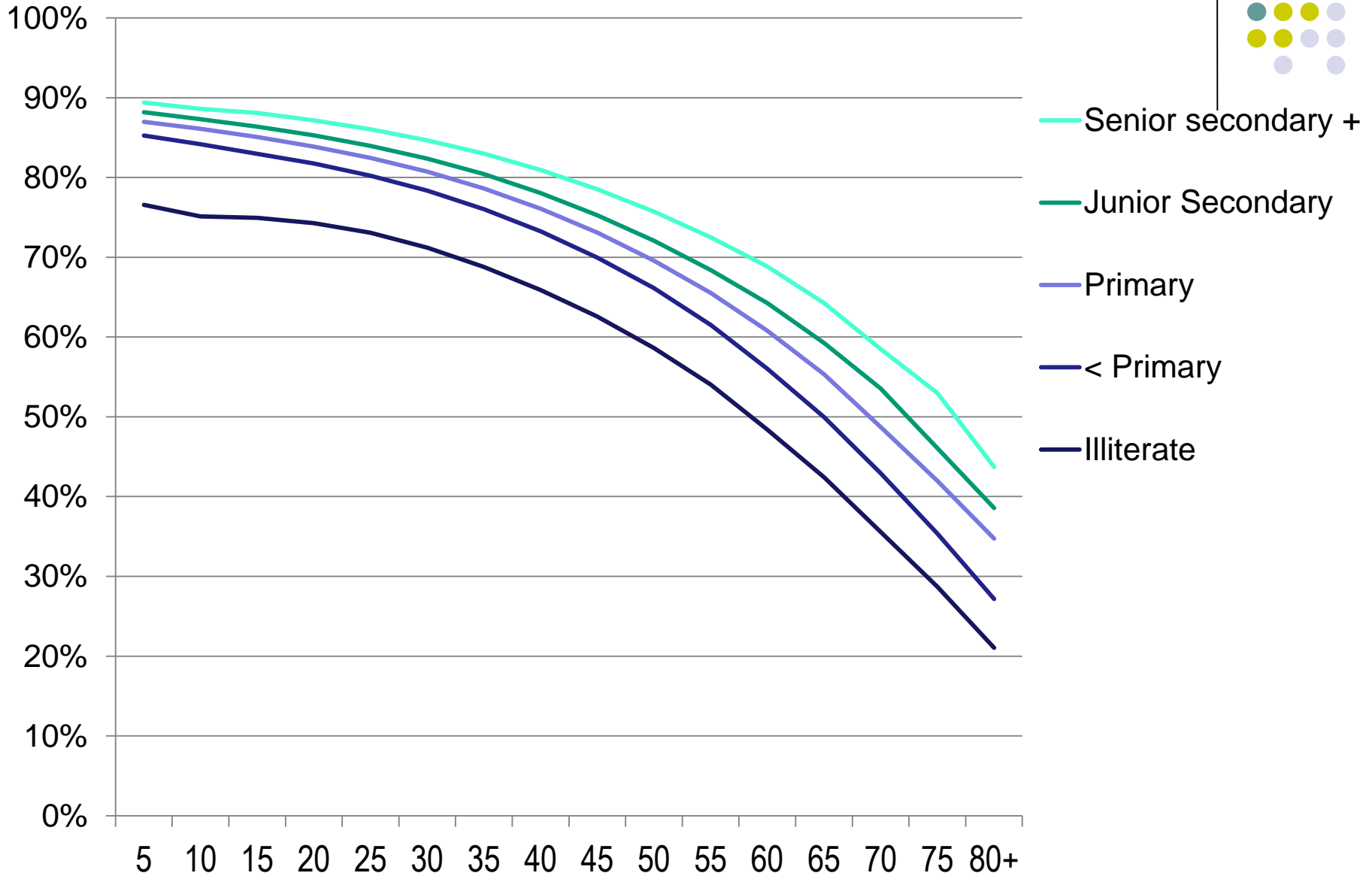
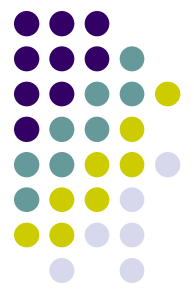
# Health Expectancy among females by Education



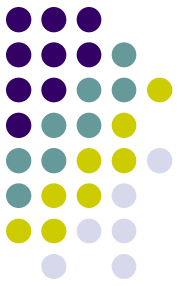
# % healthy life expectancy among males by Education



# % healthy life expectancy among females by Education



# Conclusion



- Life expectancy at 5 years old for Vietnamese is nearly 70 years and health expectancy at the same age is about 10 years less.
- As people age, the gap between health expectancy and life expectancy reduce.
- As people age, the proportion of health life expectancy reduces from 85% at age 5 to 75% at age 40; 65% at age 55; 55% at early 60; and less than a third at age 80 or older.

# Conclusion

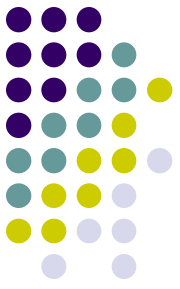


- Life expectancy and Health expectancy are higher among females compared to males; but gender difference reduces when people get older.
- While females are expected to live longer, their share of healthy life is slightly smaller than that of males.
- While life expectancies are similar between rural and urban areas, health expectancy is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.
- The share of healthy life expectancy is highest among males living in urban areas while lowest among females living in rural areas.

# Conclusion



- The poorer mountainous regions clearly have lower health expectancy than other regions. Moreover, the share of healthy life of the the mountainous regions is also smaller than that of the other regions.
- The lower the level of education, the lower the health expectancy; and the lower the share of healthy life expectancy at the same age.
- Next step:
  - Make comparisons to other countries.
  - Estimate health expectancy by province.
  - Link health expectancy to other SES indicators.



*Thank you for your attention!*