



Regional Variation in Happy Life & Healthy Life Expectancies in the U.S.

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Introduction

- Are we adding "life to years?"
 - Happy vs. Healthy Life Expectancies
 - Health well studied...happiness not
- Does it make sense to look at the US as a whole?
 - People in the South tend to be less healthy but happier compared to people from other US regions

- Does early-life region matter?
 - i.e. Grow up in South move to North East

Happiness

- Age/happiness relationship
 - positive, negative, U-Shaped, and curved

- J-shaped age/happiness relationship
 - Yang's (2008) A-P-C analysis

- Health predicts happiness
 - Happiness also predicts health

Happy & Healthy Life Expectancies

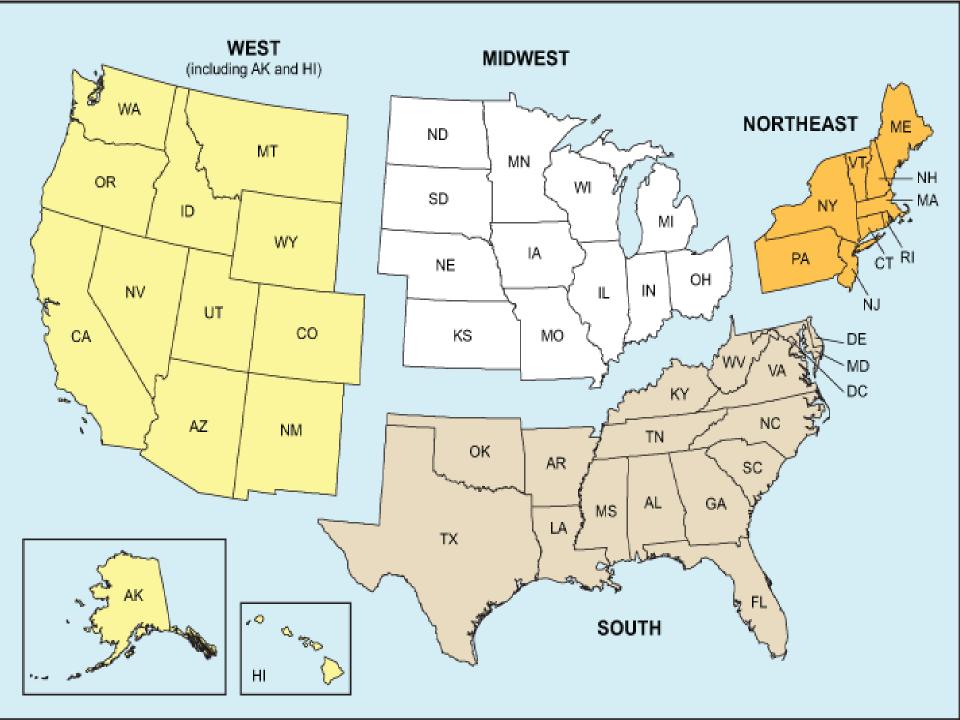
- Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE)
 - Increased since 1960s

- Happy Life Expectancy (HapLE)
 - Given current age-specific rates of mortality and happiness what is the average number of years a member of the life table cohort could expect to be happy
 - Increased since at least the 1970s

 Both HLE and HapLE display racial, sex, and socioeconomic inequalities

Geographic Variation

- "There are quite probably physical and social influences related to culture that are inculcated in individuals across regions" (Lin & Zimmer, 2002, pp. 407)
 - (e.g., diet, exercise activities, leisure activities, and risk-taking behaviors)
- Not much on US regional variation in HLE & HapLE
 - Health: South least healthy
 - Happiness: West most happy



Research Questions

- Is there regional variation in happy and healthy life expectancies?
 - (i.e., can individuals in one region expect to live happier and/or healthier lives compared to individuals in other regions?)
 - Can people in the West expect to live happier and healthier lives?
 - Does early-life region matter?
 - Can people who grew up in the South and move expect to add healthy years?
- What mechanisms may be related to this regional variation?

Data / Methods

- General Social Survey (GSS)
 - 1998-2008 [1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008]
- National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
 - Mortality data 2004-2008 [2004, 2006, 2008]

- Bayesian Sullivan Life Tables (Lynch & Brown, 2010)
 - Proportion of life remaining to be spent in each state
 - 64 rows and 37 columns

Measures

- General Social Survey (GSS)
 - Happiness: "Taken all together, how would you say things are these days – would you say that you are"...
 - 1. Very happy
 - 2. Pretty happy
 - 3. Not too happy
 - Health: "Would you say your own health, in general, is"...
 - 1. Excellent
 - 2. Good
 - 3. Fair
 - 4. Poor

Basic Descriptive

Variable	Ranges	Descriptives
Years	'98-08'	n=7,363
Age	years: 30-89+	
Sex	male	44%
Race	black	14%
Happiness	Happy (dichotomous)	88%
Health	Healthy (dichotomous)	70%
Current Region	North East, Midwest, South, West	
Region at 16	North East, Midwest, South, West	

Findings (overview)

- Consistent patterns across regions & age groups
 - Race: Whites are happier, healthier, & happy-healthier than Blacks
 - Sex: Men are happier than women and happy-healthier
 *Women are healthier
- Regional patterns evident across race, sex, and age
 - e.g. Being from the South isn't good for HLE, but not bad for HapLE
 - Moving to the South is often positive
 - Being from the West isn't as great as moving there

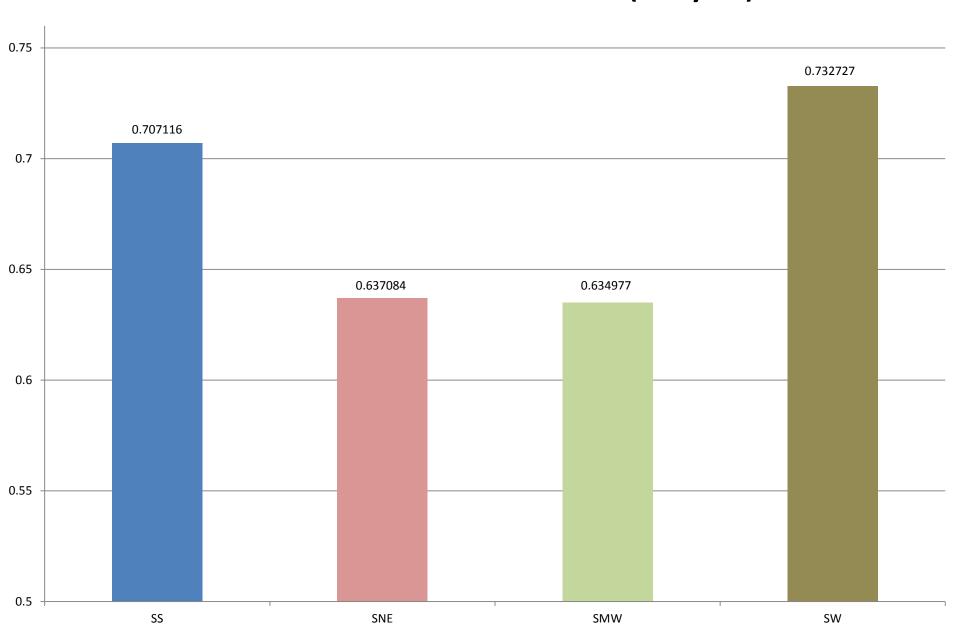
Findings (South early life region)

 Being from the South isn't good for HLE, but not bad for HapLE

Loose HapLE if move from South

- People from the South have the lowest HLE no matter where they move
 - Only gain in HLE if move West

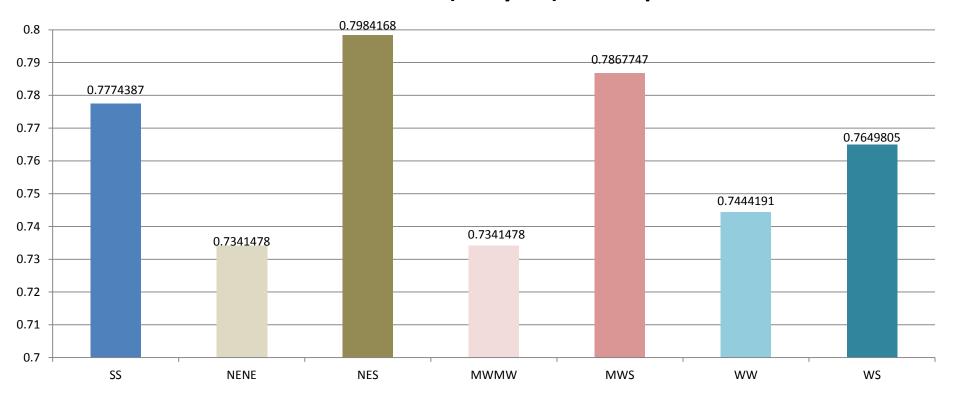
White men from the South (30yrs) - HLE



Moving to the South is often positive

 Among sex and race groups, people currently living in the South have the greatest HapLE

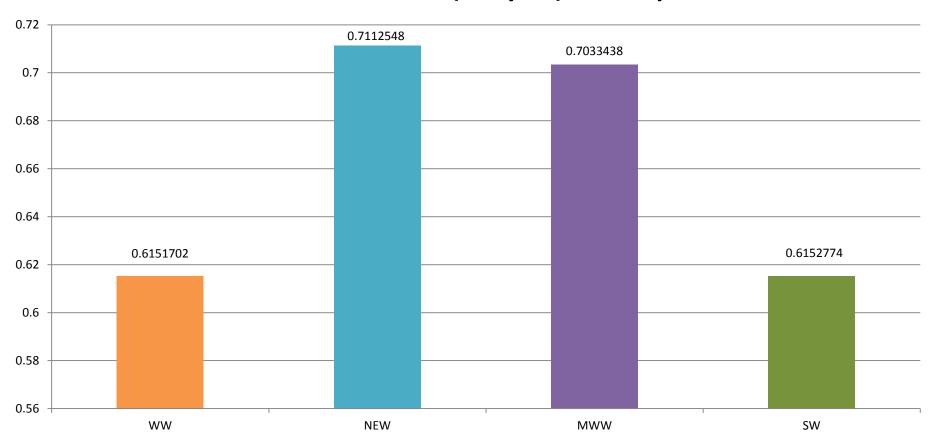
Black men (30yrs) - HapLE



Findings cont.

Being from the West isn't as great as moving there

White Women (30yrs) – Hap-HLE



Discussion

 Geographic region matters for HapLE, HLE, and Hap-HLE

Early life region plays a major role in shaping these outcomes

The South isn't ALL bad

 HapLE is important when considering adding "life to years"