28th REVES
Determinants of Unusual and Differential Health Expectancy

8-10 June 2016 in Vienna, Austria

Inequality and Health Expectancies in Argentine

Nélida Redondo; Iván Williams; Cristina Massa; Roberto Ham-Chande
National Population Census 2010
Impairments and disabilities

• Hearing
• Sighting
• Upper limbs
• Lower limbs
• Cognitive
• Severity
• Restrictions for ADL

National Survey on Risk Factors
Cross-National Survey in 2005, 2009 and 2013

• Self-rated health
• Exercise; nutrition; BMI; tobacco; alcohol
• Hypertension; cholesterol; diabetes
• Regional
• Socio-economics
• Other

• Life expectancy and morbidity, co-morbidity
• Life expectancy and disabilities
• Life expectancy and cognitive impairments
- 16 European countries
- 2,731,430 km$^2$
- 383.2 million population
- DL, FR, IT, SP: each larger pop than Argentine

- Argentine
- 2,780,400 km$^2$
- 43.4 million population
- pop 11.4% of the 16
Rates of demographic growth, Argentine 1870-2010
Earlier and slower demographic transition

- Natural Growth
- Net Migration
Rates of growth, ARG and MEX, 1950-2015

- Argentine
- Mexico

Graphs showing the rates of natural growth and net migration for Argentina and Mexico from 1950 to 2015.
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA. Porcentaje de hogares en los que al menos una persona se reconoció perteneciente o descendiente de un pueblo Indígena, según regiones. Año 2001.

- Región Noroeste: 8%
- Región Nordeste: 7%
- Región Cuyo: 10%
- Región Pampeana: 16,4%
- Región Patagonia: 7%
- Región Gran Buenos Aires 1: 11%

NOTA: se representa la proporción de hogares con al menos una persona perteneciente o descendiente de un pueblo indígena del total del país.

By sex and province:

Percent of E(65) with $3 \leq$ disabilities

Expected years by age 65 with cognitive impairments
Heath conditions are diverse although LE are increasing

The North:
Northeast: Lower HLE
Northwest: Higher degrees of severity

Center-lithoral:
Higher HLE
Lower severity in all kinds of impairments and handicaps

Cuyo and Patagony:
Average National Indicators

Women: higher LE and lower HLE
HLE PATTERNS

PATTERN IIB: Highest LE with disabilities

PATTERN III: National average

PATTERN IIA: Lowest HLE

PATTERN I: Highest LE; highest HLE;
**POPULATION ATRIBUTABLE RISK (PAR)**
Possible improvement in reducing gap HLE (free of disabilities) among regions using CABA (pattern I) as reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>HLE</th>
<th>DEL</th>
<th>TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. CABA</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.a. CHACO</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>76.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. TOTAL POPULATION</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>78.8</td>
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**PATTERN II A. as opposite**

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<tr>
<td>II.b. LA RIOJA</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>78.2</td>
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**PATTERN II B. as opposite**

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**INEQUALITY OF SHARE= 0,88** (ratio of difference between Chaco and CABA)

**INEQUALITY OF SHARE= 2,03** (ratio of difference between LA RIOJA and CABA)

AAR = 0,046 (Absolute inequality HLE gap)

PAR = 0,25 (Relative inequality HLE gap)
POPULATION ATRIBUTABLE RISK (PAR)

Possible improvement in reducing HLE gap (2 or less disabilities) among regions using CABA (pattern I) as reference

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>3 or +</th>
<th>TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. CABA</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.a. CHACO</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>76.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. TOTAL POPULATION</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>I. CABA</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.b. JUJUY</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>78.1</td>
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<td>III. TOTAL POPULATION</td>
<td>76.3</td>
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INEQUALITY OF SHARE = 0.97 (ratio of difference between Chaco and CABA)

AAR = 0.011 (Absolute inequality HLE 3 or + gap)

PAR = 0.37 (Relative inequality HLE 3 or + gap)

INEQUALITY OF SHARE = 3.29 (ratio of difference between JUJUY and CABA)