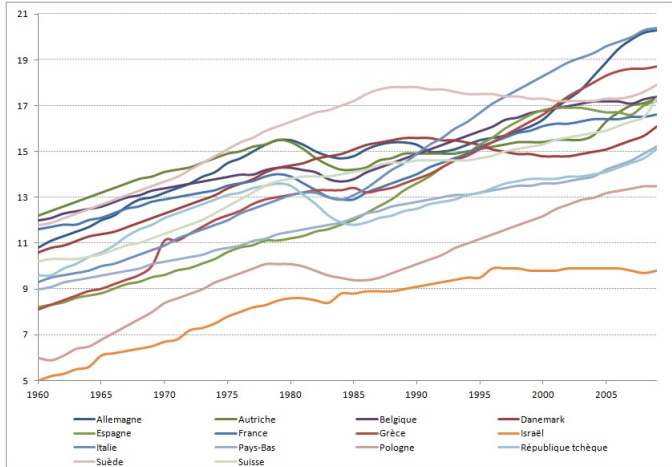


Socio-economic inequalities of the disablement process: an european analysis

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November 28th

Proportion of 65 and above in Europe (Eco-santé)



Problematic

The elderly population is exposed to:

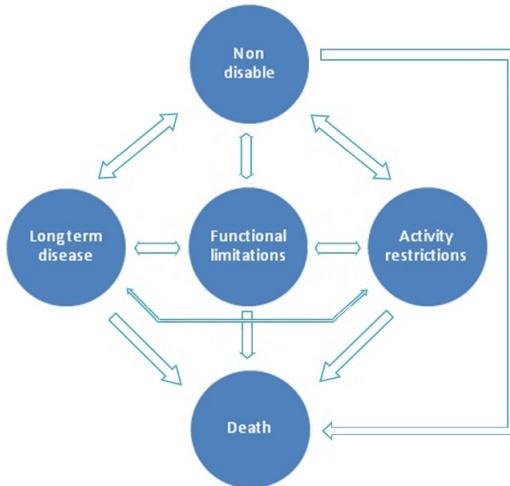
- health problems → long-term care
- functional limitations → assistive devices and house adaptations
- activity restrictions → daily assistance

Role of cultural and financial resources?

- ➊ Definition
- ➋ Method
- ➌ Results
- ➍ Conclusion

- 1 Definition
- 2 Method
- 3 Results
- 4 Conclusion

Our disablement process



1 Definition

2 Method

- Data base
 - Sample
 - Variables
- Econometric method

3 Results

4 Conclusion

Matrix of transition between wave 1 and wave 2

- Waves 1 and 2 of SHARE
- $\simeq 45\,000$ persons
- among them $\simeq 2\,000$ died between wave 1 and 2

		Wave 2				
		ND	LTD	FL	AR	Death
Wave 1	ND	69%	10%	↓ 15%	↓ 5%	↓ 1%
	LTD	35%	33%	21%	8%	3%
	FL	22%	10%	47%	17%	4%
	AR	13%	↑ 5%	↑ 19%	↑ 50%	13%

Variables

- **Disablement:** long term disease, functional limitations, activity restrictions, death
- **Socio-economic characteristics:** income, level of education + current job situation, occupation housing status, difficulties to make ends meet
- **Demographic characteristics:** year of birth, gender, matrimonial status
- **Social isolation:** number of children, household size
- **Environnment:** country and type of area (rural or urban)
- **Risky behavior:** cigarettes and alcohol consumption
- **Health status:** overall health status, body mass index and chances of living expected
- **Care consumption:** out-of-pocket for all outpatient care, number of contacts with a medical doctor
- **Inherited:** survival of the parents

Econometric method

- ① static analysis
 - static dichotomic regressions by wave
- ② dynamic analysis
 - dynamic dichotomic regressions by wave

1 Definition

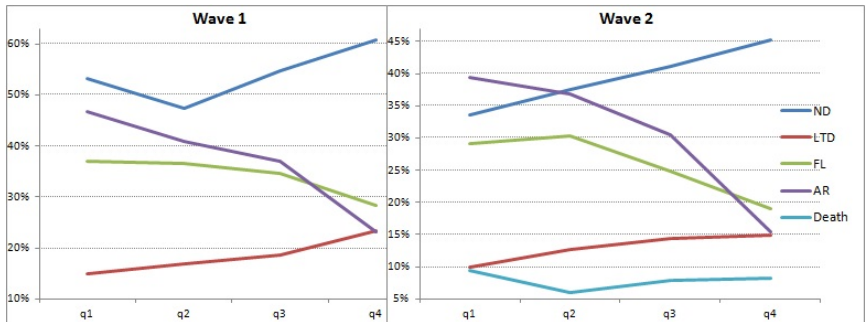
2 Method

3 Results

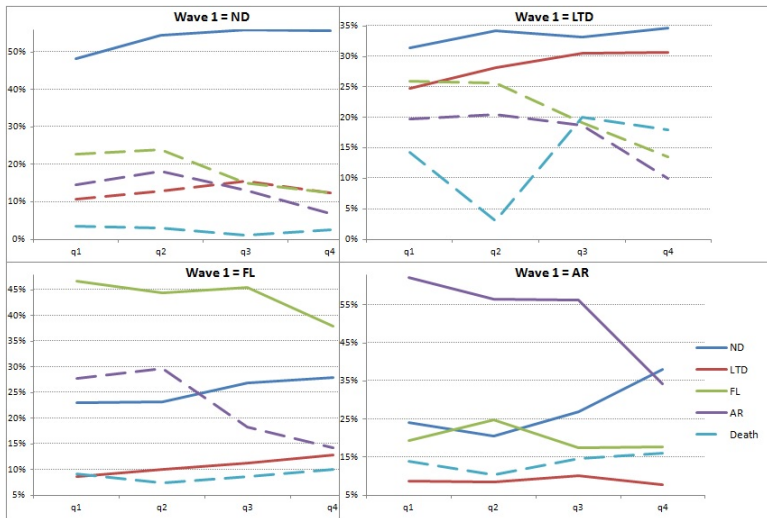
- Static analysis
- Dynamic analysis

4 Conclusion

Dichotomic regressions by quartile of income



Dichotomic regressions by quartile of income



- 1 Definition
- 2 Method
- 3 Results
- 4 Conclusion**

Main results

→ high level of education

healthier lifestyle: nutrition, sport, cure

+ better information: self information, network

+ better work conditions

= long term effect

→ high level of income

healthier lifestyle: nutrition, sport, cure, leasure







+ higher capacities







- to prevent illness: insurance

- to treat themselves

- to buy assistive device, house adaptation, assistance for personal care

= long term and short term effects

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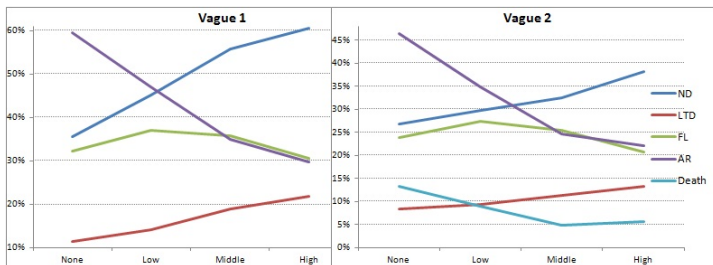


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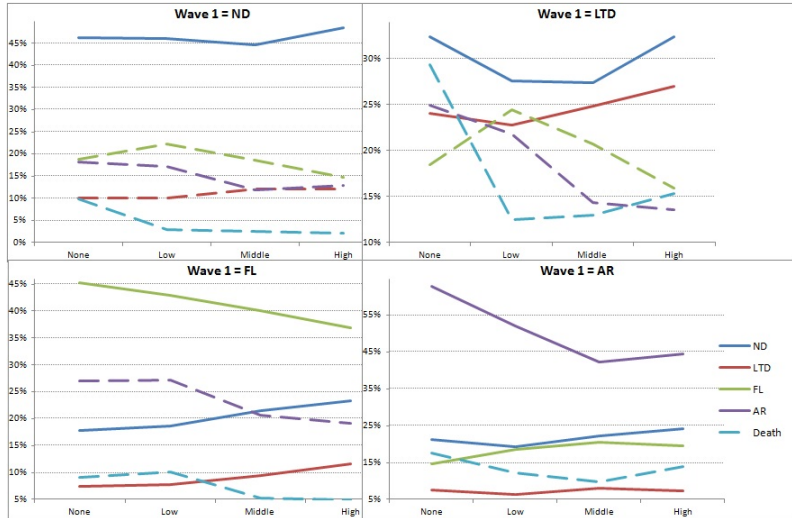


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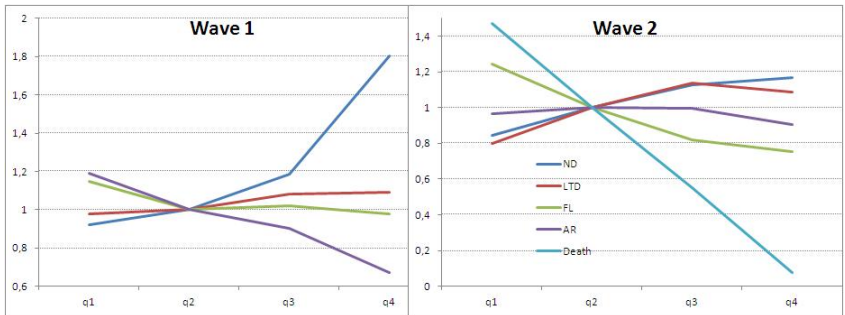
Static dichotomic regressions by level of education



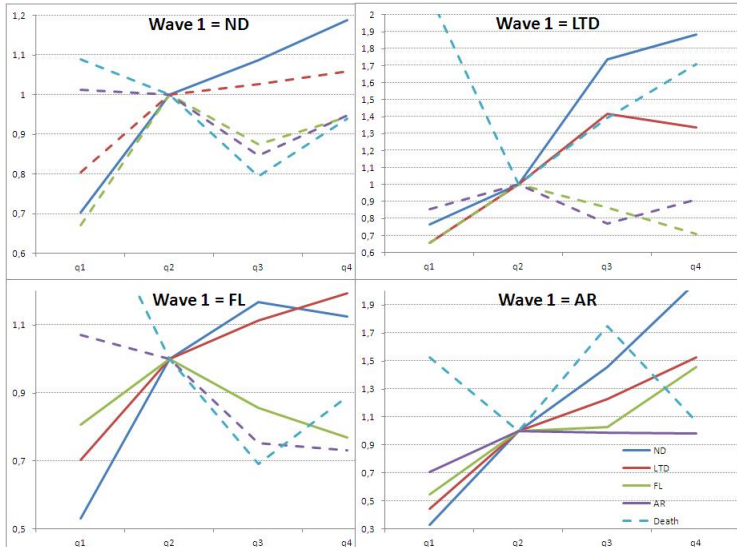
Dynamic dichotomic regressions by level of education



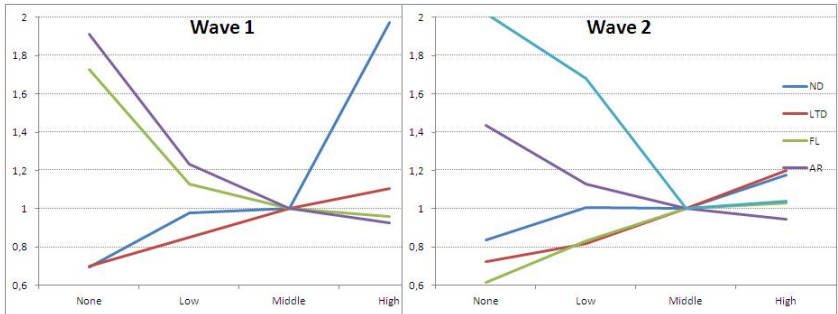
Static dichotomic regressions by income: odds ratio



Dynamic dichotomic regressions by income: odds ratio



Static dichotomic regressions by level of education: odds ratio



Dynamic dichotomic regressions by level of education: odds ratio

