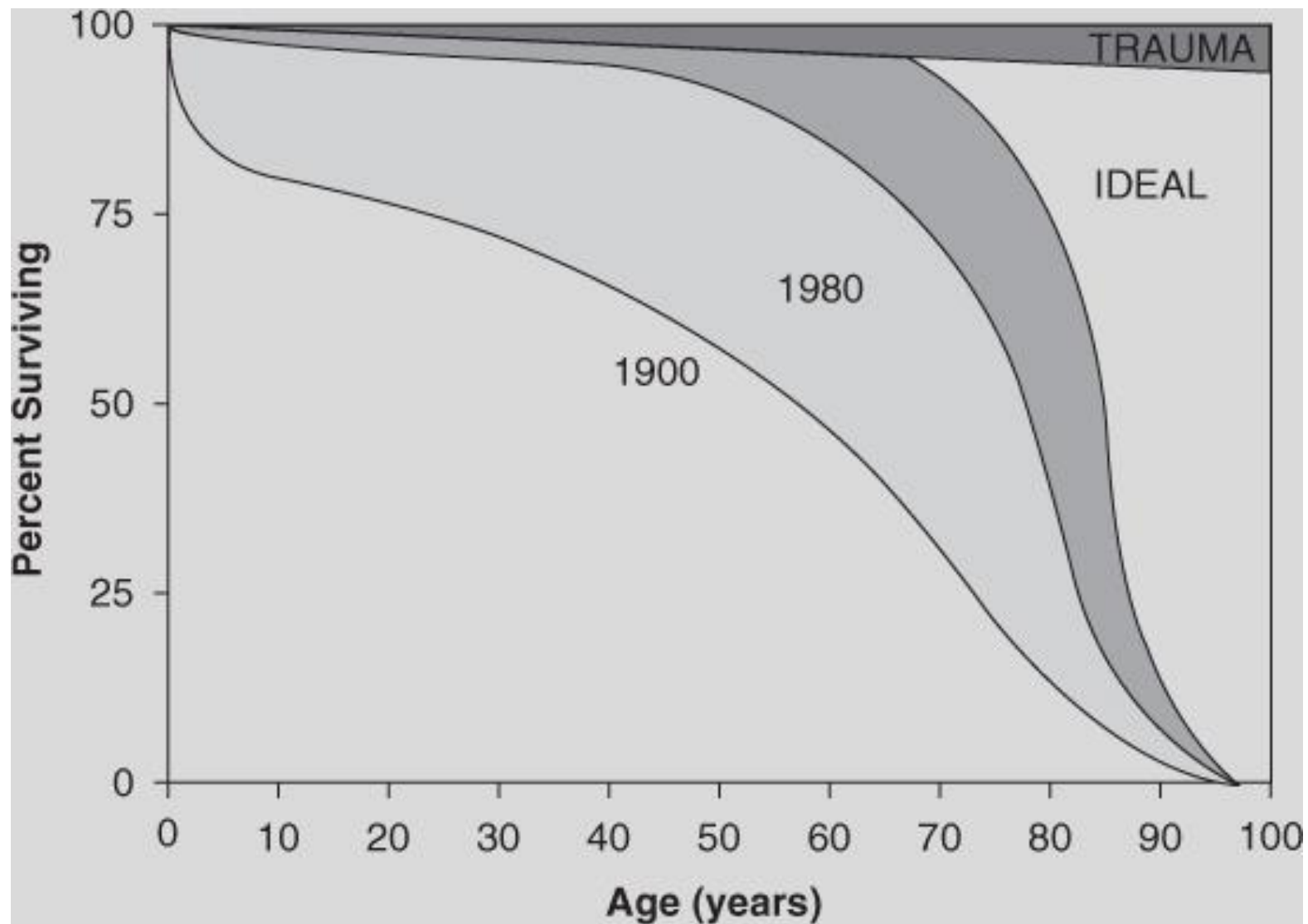
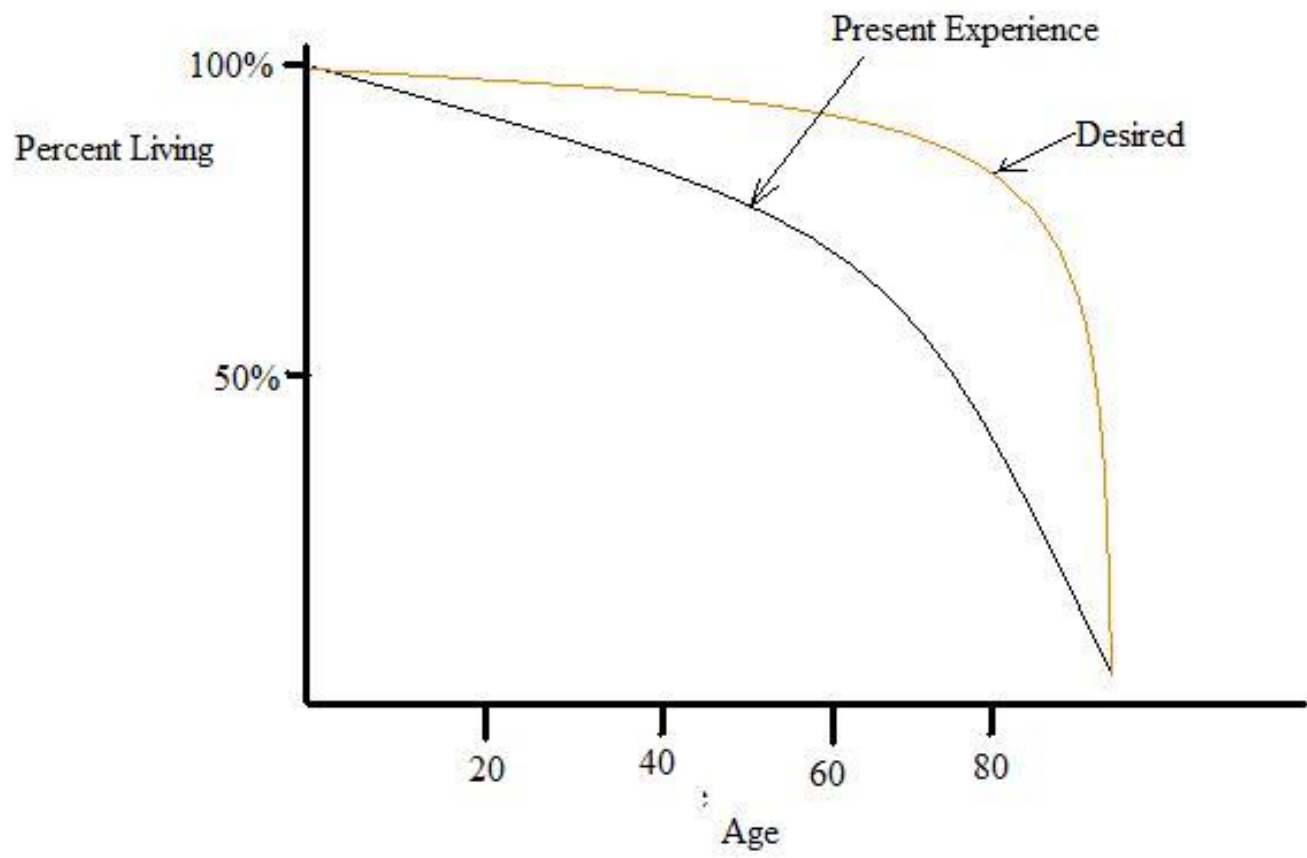
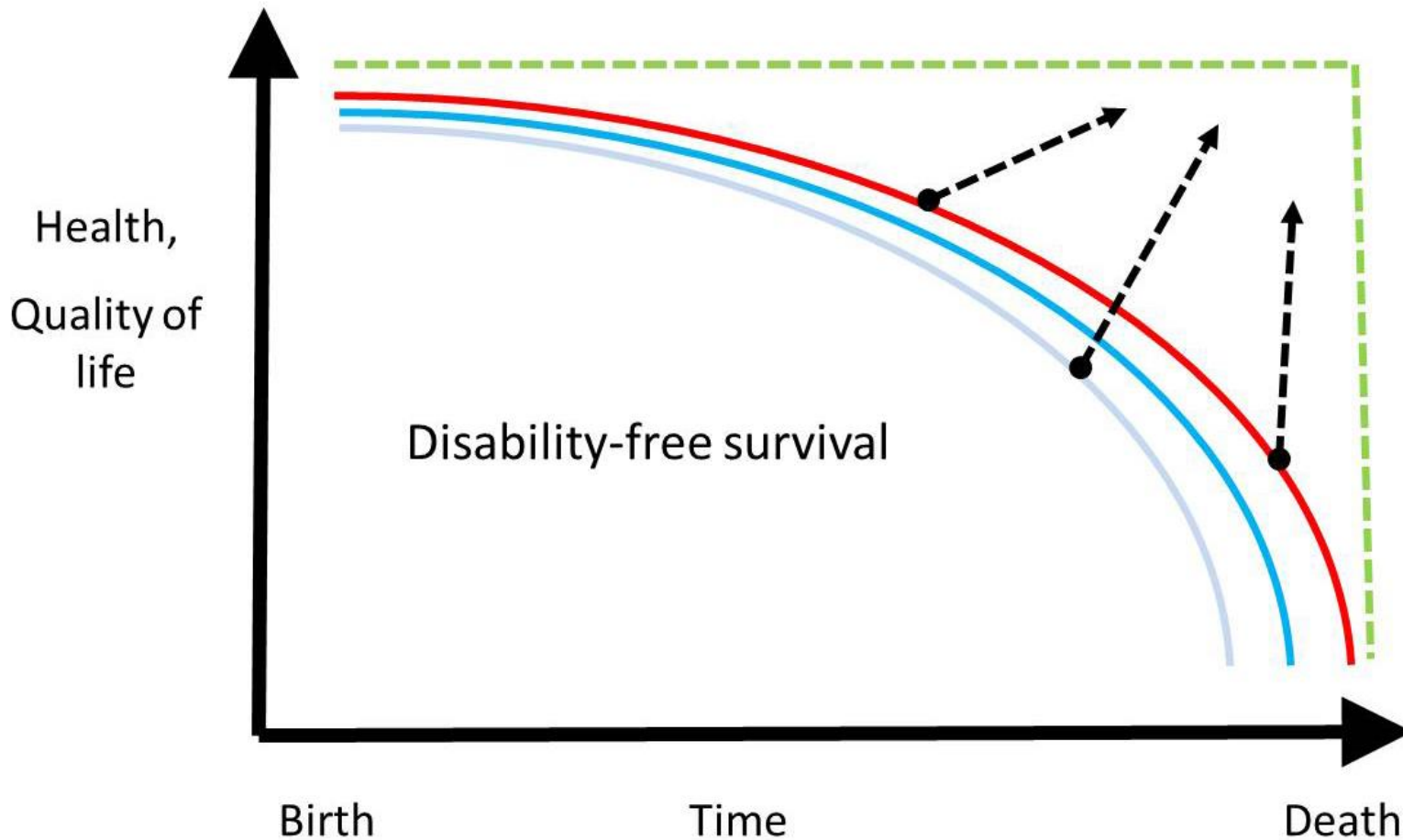


Long-term trends Practical

Mortality & morbidity compression

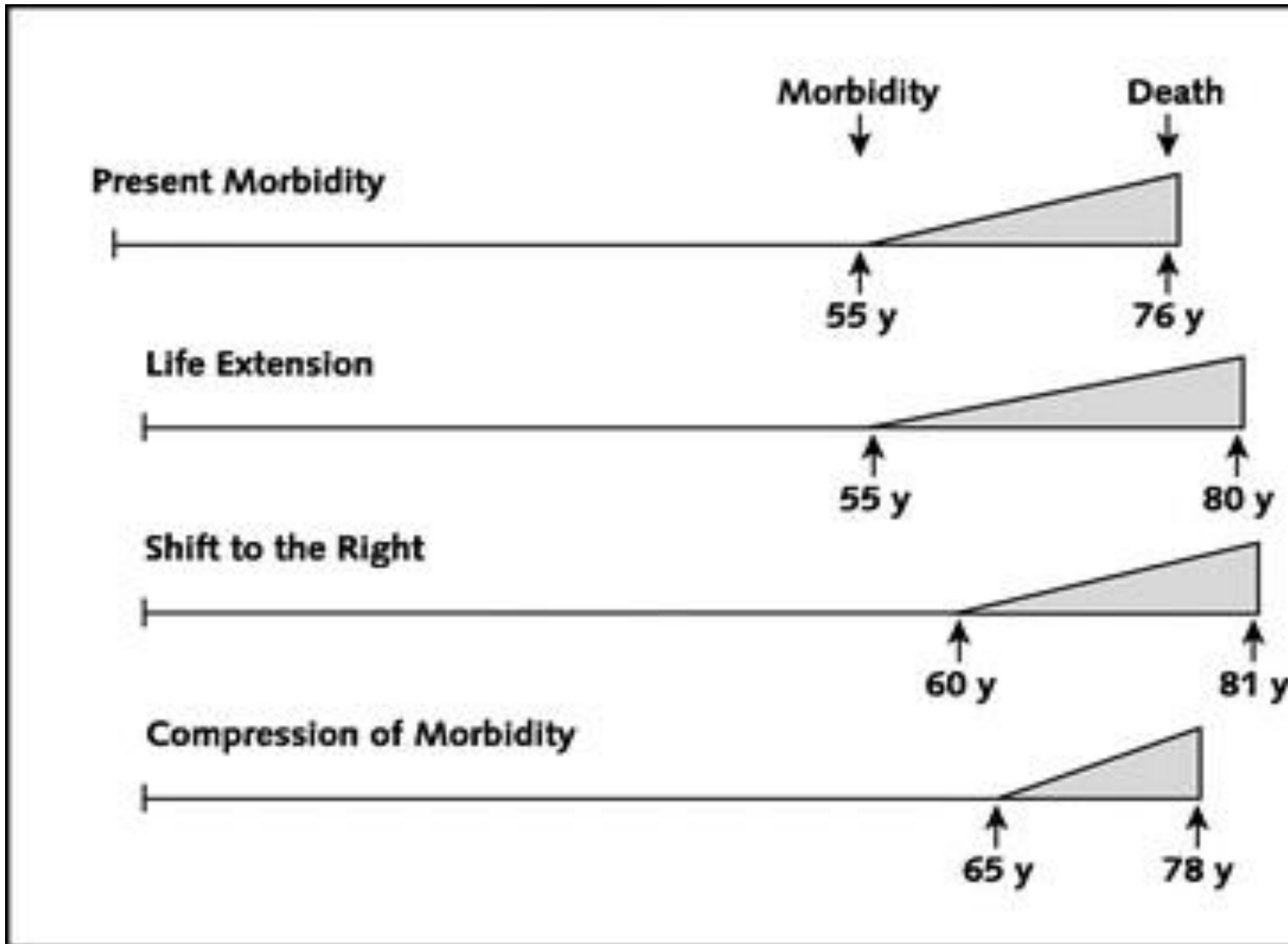




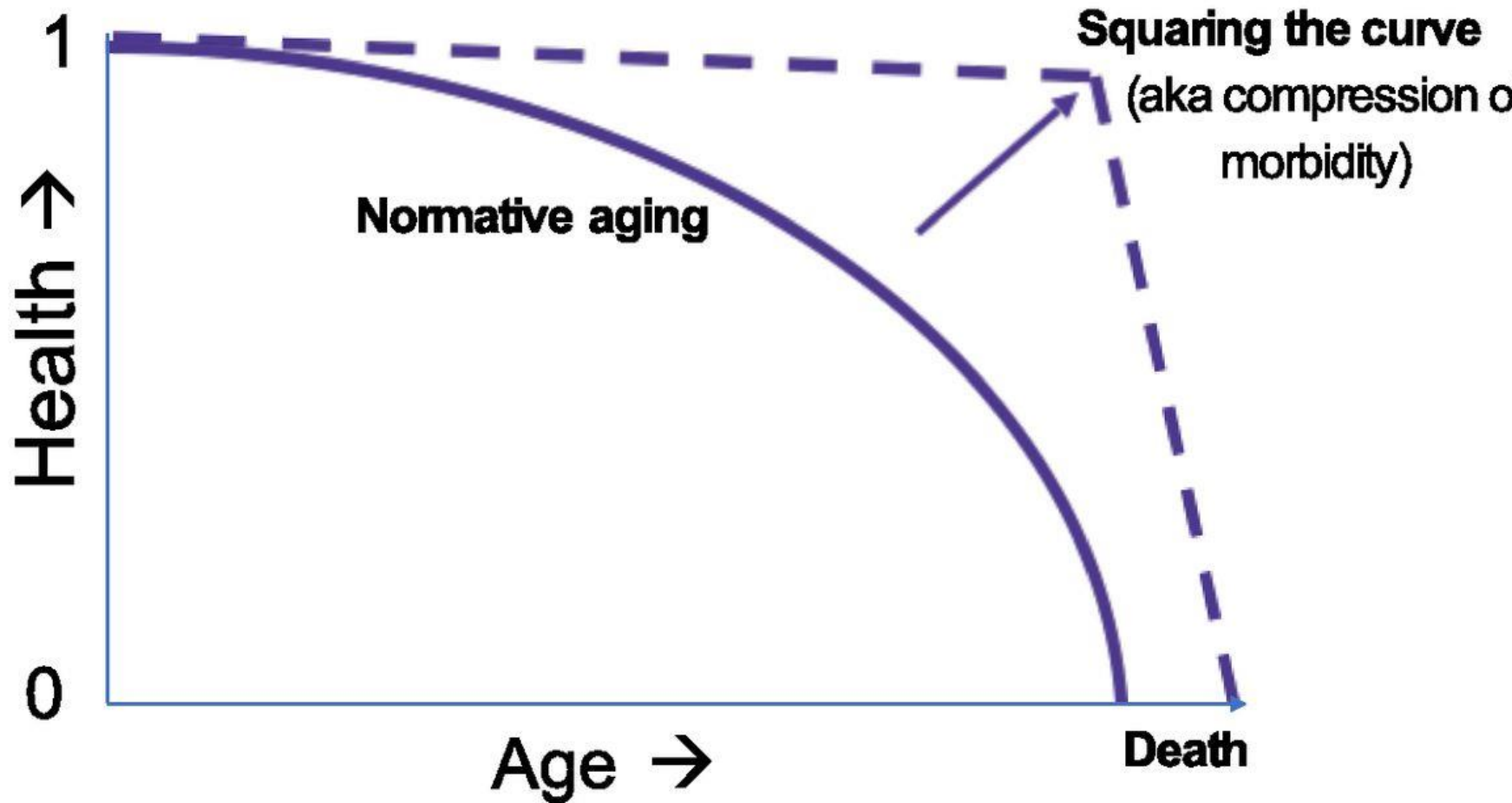


The red line represents a survival curve for a population. The blue lines represent varying levels of disability among survivors. Squaring the curve implies shifting these lines up and to the right, towards the green line, which represents the hypothetical population health limit.

Compression of morbidity scenarios



Born with full stock of CVH

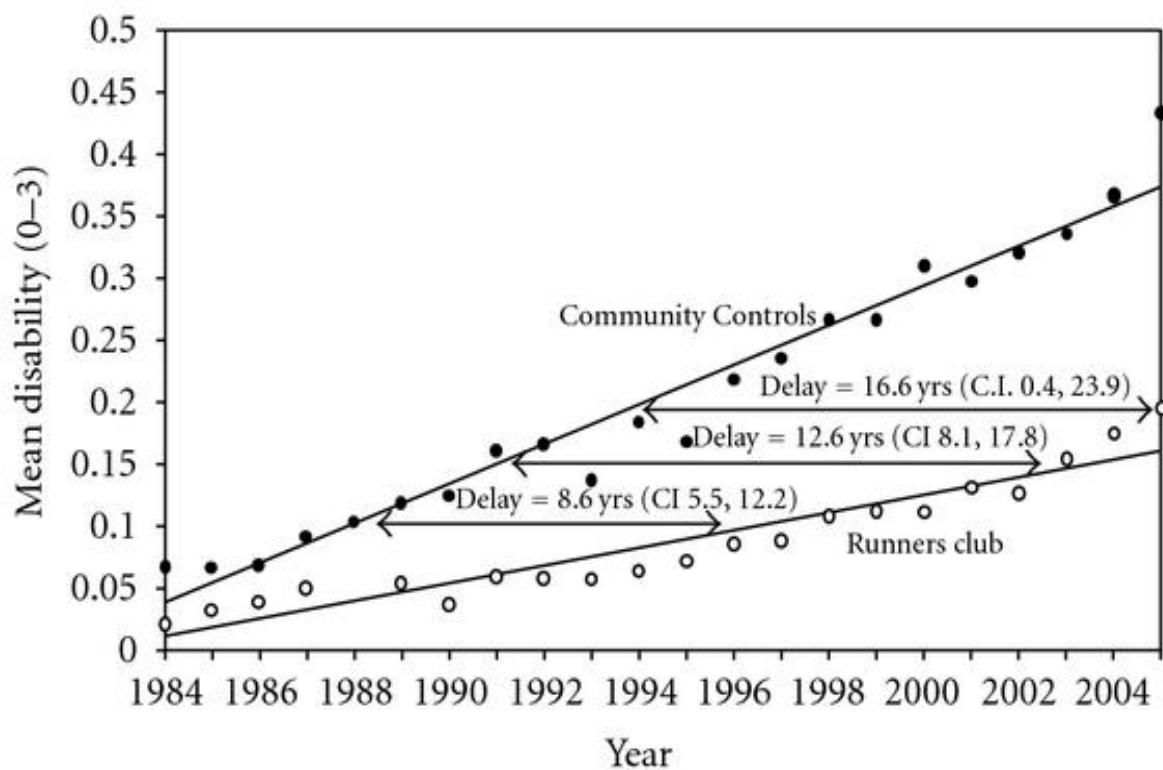


US life expectancy 1900–2007 from various ages. Average number of years of life remaining.

From age	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2007	Gain, Years 1900–2007
0	49.2	65.4	63.6	69.9	73.9	76.9	77.9	28.7
65	11.9	12.5	12.8	14.4	16.5	17.9	18.6	6.7
75	7.1	7.5	7.6	8.7	10.5	11.3	11.7	4.6
85	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	6.0	6.3	n/a	2.3
100	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.6	n/a	1.0

1. Please describe the changes in LE at different ages

2. Can you see any pattern?



Disability progression—ages 58–79 years: Runners' Club and Community Controls. Progression of disability in Runner's Club and Community Control groups over 21 years from an average age of 58 is compared in the figure both with yearly disability values and statistically derived regression lines. The regression lines are derived from linear mixed models and adjusted for age, gender, BMI, smoking, and initial disability. Comparison of postponement of disability is represented by the absolute difference between the two groups in the time required to develop a given level of disability. The example shown is to reach Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) Disability Index Scores of 0.10, 0.15, and 0.20. All differences are highly statistically different ($P < 0.001$). Lines continue to diverge with age. The postponement is 8.6 years between groups in reaching the .010 mark, 12.6 years to reach the 0.15 mark, and projected at 16.6 years for the HAQ level of 0.20. Consistent moderately active exercise postpones onset of disability for many years.

A comparison of health expectancies over two decades in England: results of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study I and II



Carol Jagger, Fiona E Matthews, Pia Wohland, Tony Fouweather, Blossom C M Stephan, Louise Robinson, Antony Arthur, Carol Brayne, on behalf of the Medical Research Council Cognitive Function and Ageing Collaboration*



Summary

Background Whether rises in life expectancy are increases in good-quality years is of profound importance worldwide, with population ageing. We investigate how various health expectancies have changed in England between 1991 and 2011, with identical study design and methods in each decade.

Methods Baseline data from the Cognitive Function and Ageing Studies in populations aged 65 years or older in three geographically defined centres in England (Cambridgeshire, Newcastle, and Nottingham) provided prevalence estimates for three health measures: self-perceived health (defined as excellent–good, fair, or poor); cognitive impairment (defined as moderate or severe mild cognitive impairment by Mini-Mental State Examination score); and

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See [Comment](#) page 730

*Members listed at end of report

Institute of Health and Society,

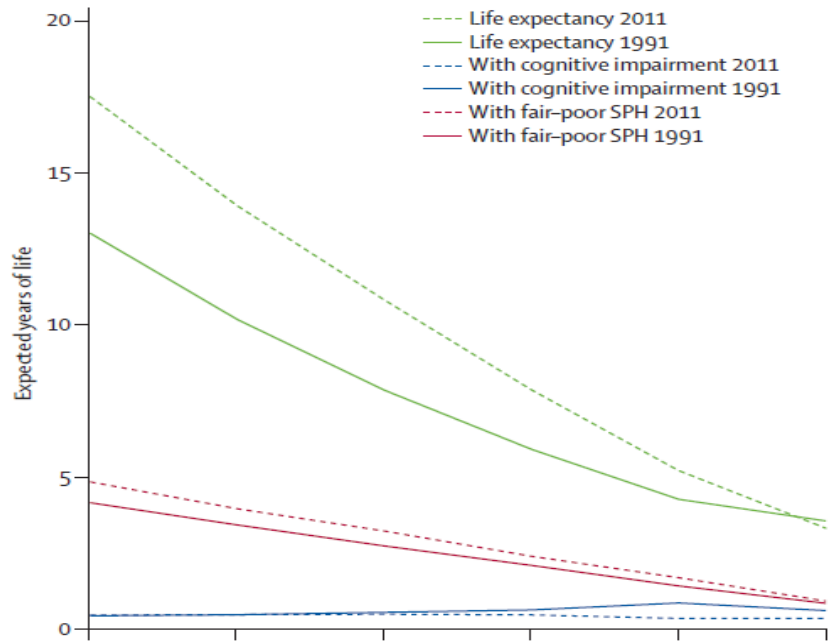
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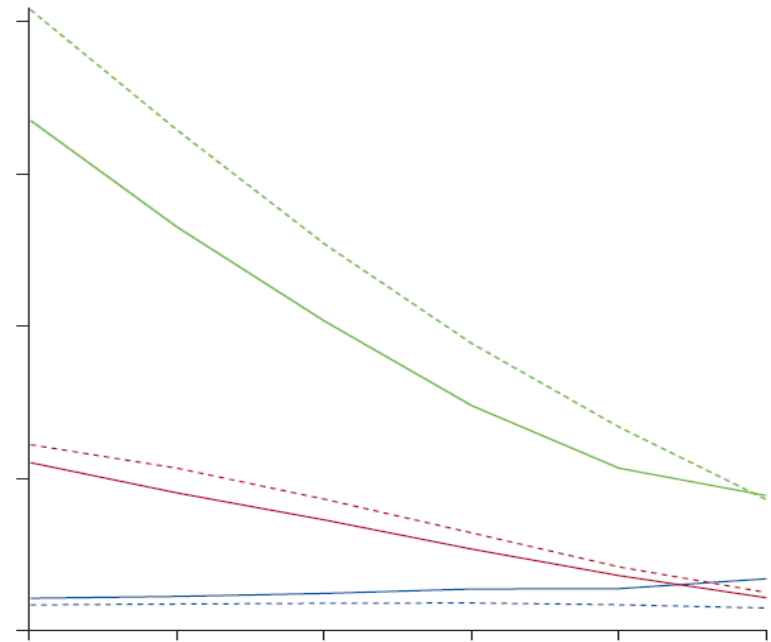
Findings: Between 1991 and 2011, gains in life expectancy at age 65 years (4.5 years for men and 3.6 years for women) were accompanied by equivalent gains in years free of any cognitive impairment (4.2 years [95% CI 4.2-4.3] for men and 4.4 years [4.3-4.5] for women) and decreased years with mild or moderate-severe cognitive impairment. Gains were also identified in years in excellent or good self-perceived health (3.8 years [95% CI 3.5-4.1] for men and 3.1 years [2.7-3.4] for women). Gains in disability-free years were much smaller than those in excellent-good self-perceived health or those free from cognitive impairment, especially for women (0.5 years [0.2-0.9] compared with 2.6 years [2.3-2.9] for men), mostly because of increased mild disability.

Interpretation: During the past two decades in England, we report an absolute compression (ie, reduction) of cognitive impairment, a relative compression of self-perceived health (ie, proportion of life spent healthy is increasing), and dynamic equilibrium of disability (ie, less severe disability is increasing but more severe disability is not). Reasons for these patterns are unknown but might include increasing obesity during previous decades. Our findings have wide-ranging implications for health services and for extension of working life.

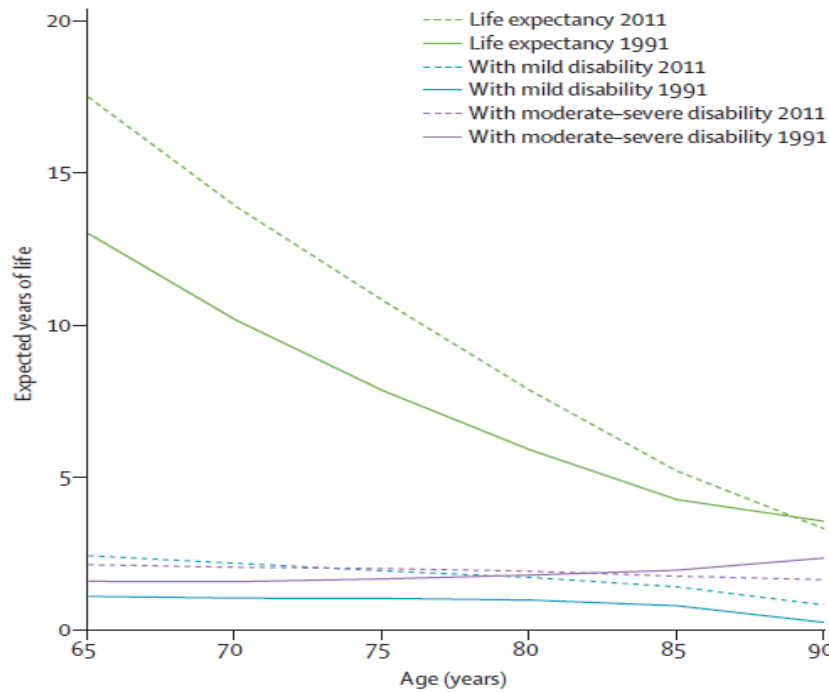
Cognitive impairment + SPH (men)



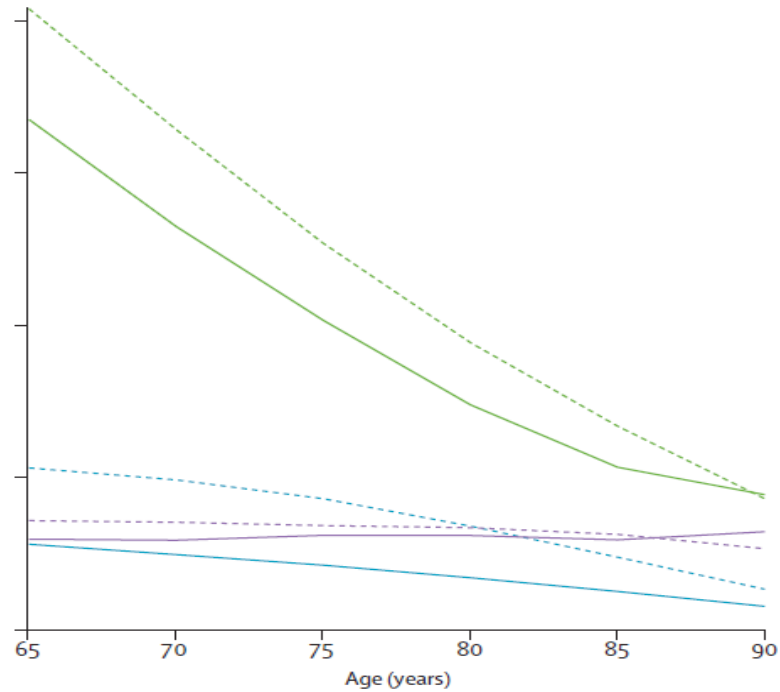
Cognitive impairment + SPH (women)



Mild disability + moderate-severe disability (men)

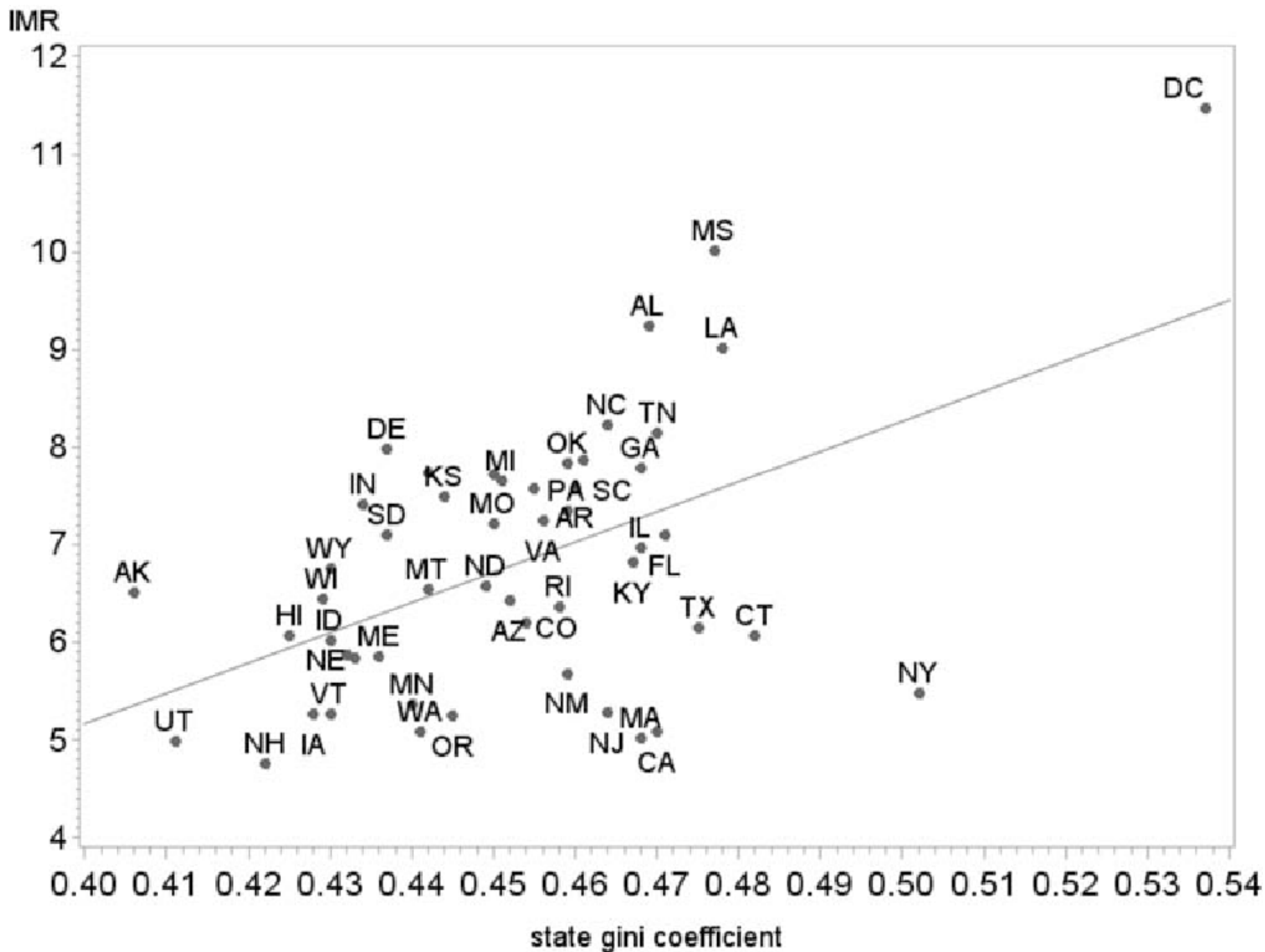


Mild disability + moderate-severe disability (women)

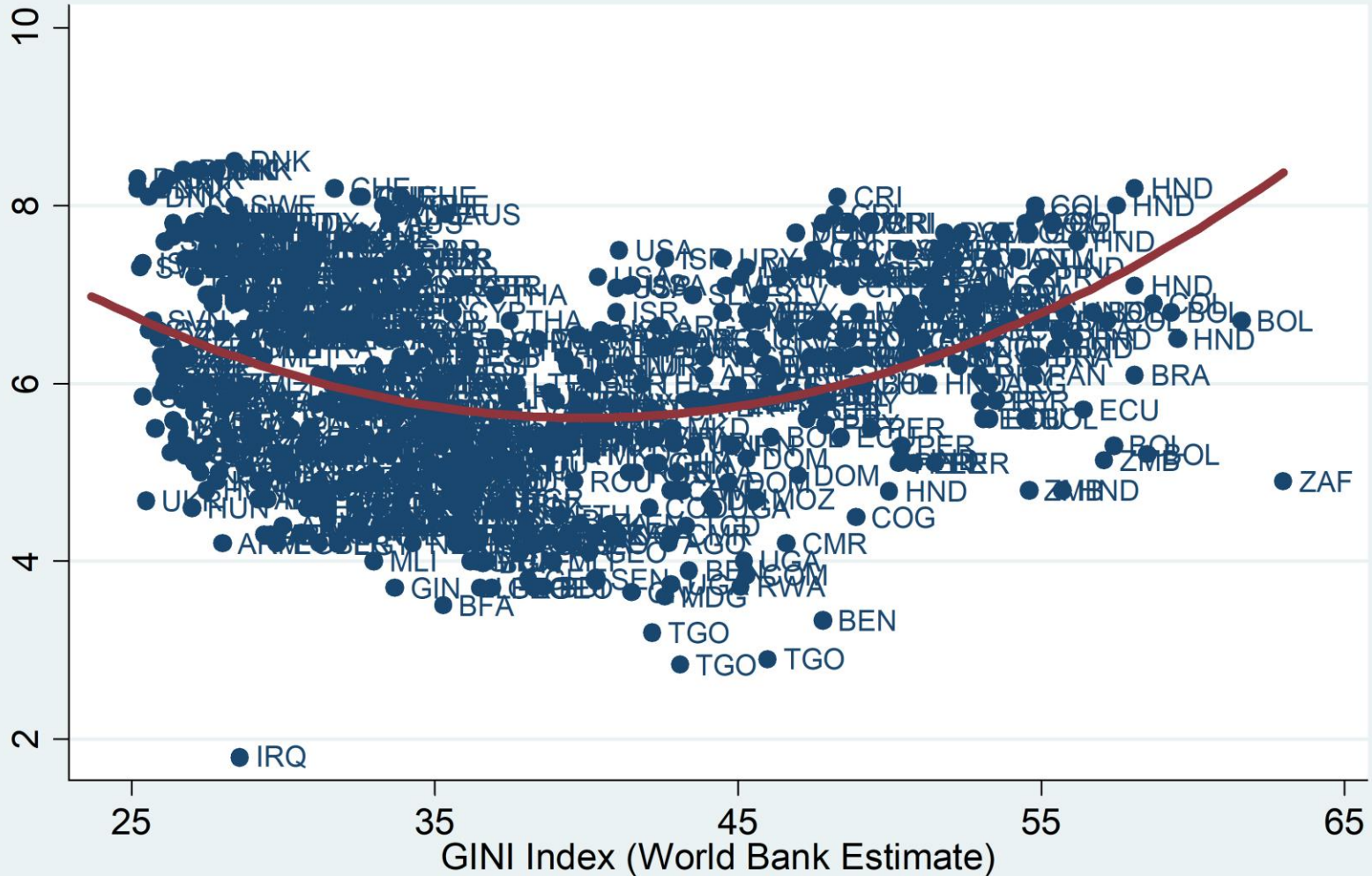


1. Described the changes over time
2. Does this evidence support the morbidity compression hypothesis?

Individual vs. grouped exposures



Gini and happiness (Popov 2019)

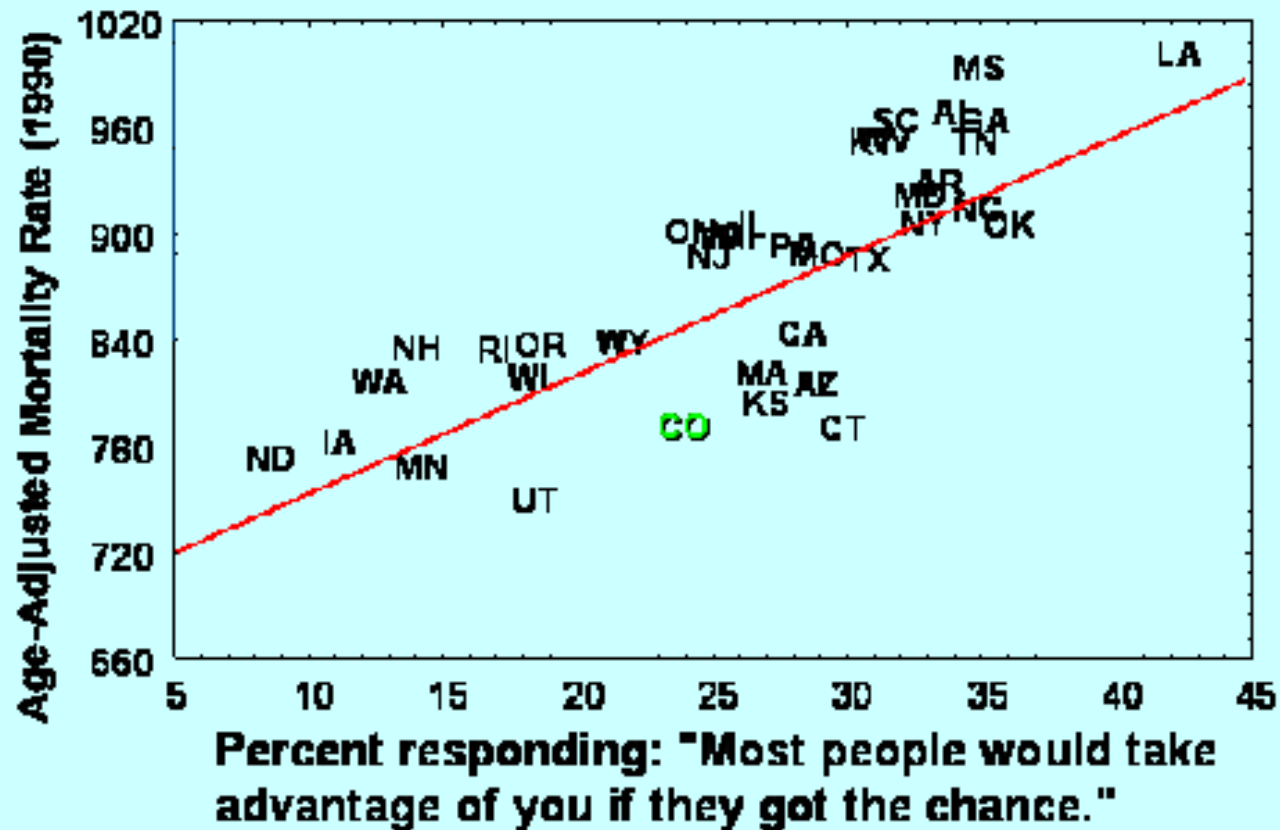


Sociální kapitál / důvěra

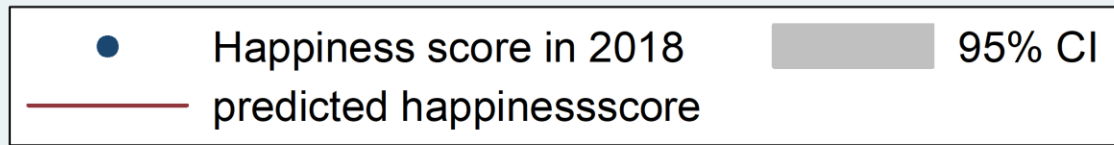
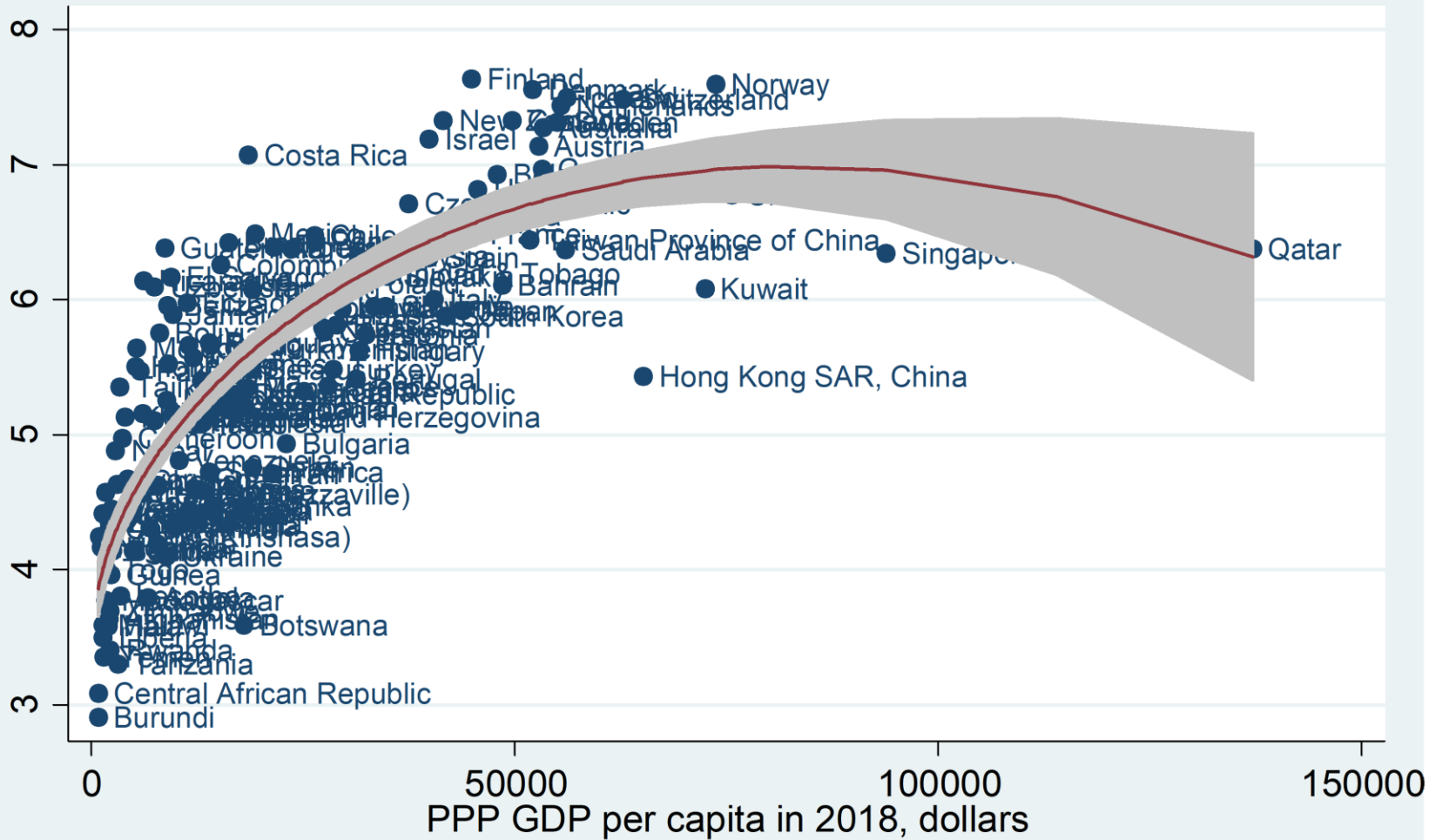
Označte, prosím, pro každý výrok (každý řádek tabulky) na stupnici od 1 do 5 odpověď, která nejlépe charakterizuje Vaše okolí v současnosti:

	<i>Vždy</i>	<i>většinou</i>	<i>někdy</i>	<i>zřídka</i>	<i>nikdy</i>
a) Cítíte se bezpečně v okolí Vašeho bydliště ve dne?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
b) Cítíte se bezpečně v okolí Vašeho bydliště v noci?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
c) Pomohou Vám Vaši sousedé, jste-li v nouzi?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
d) Panuje mezi lidmi v okolí Vašeho bydliště důvěra?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
e) Myslíte si, že lidem se dá věřit?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Social Capital and Mortality

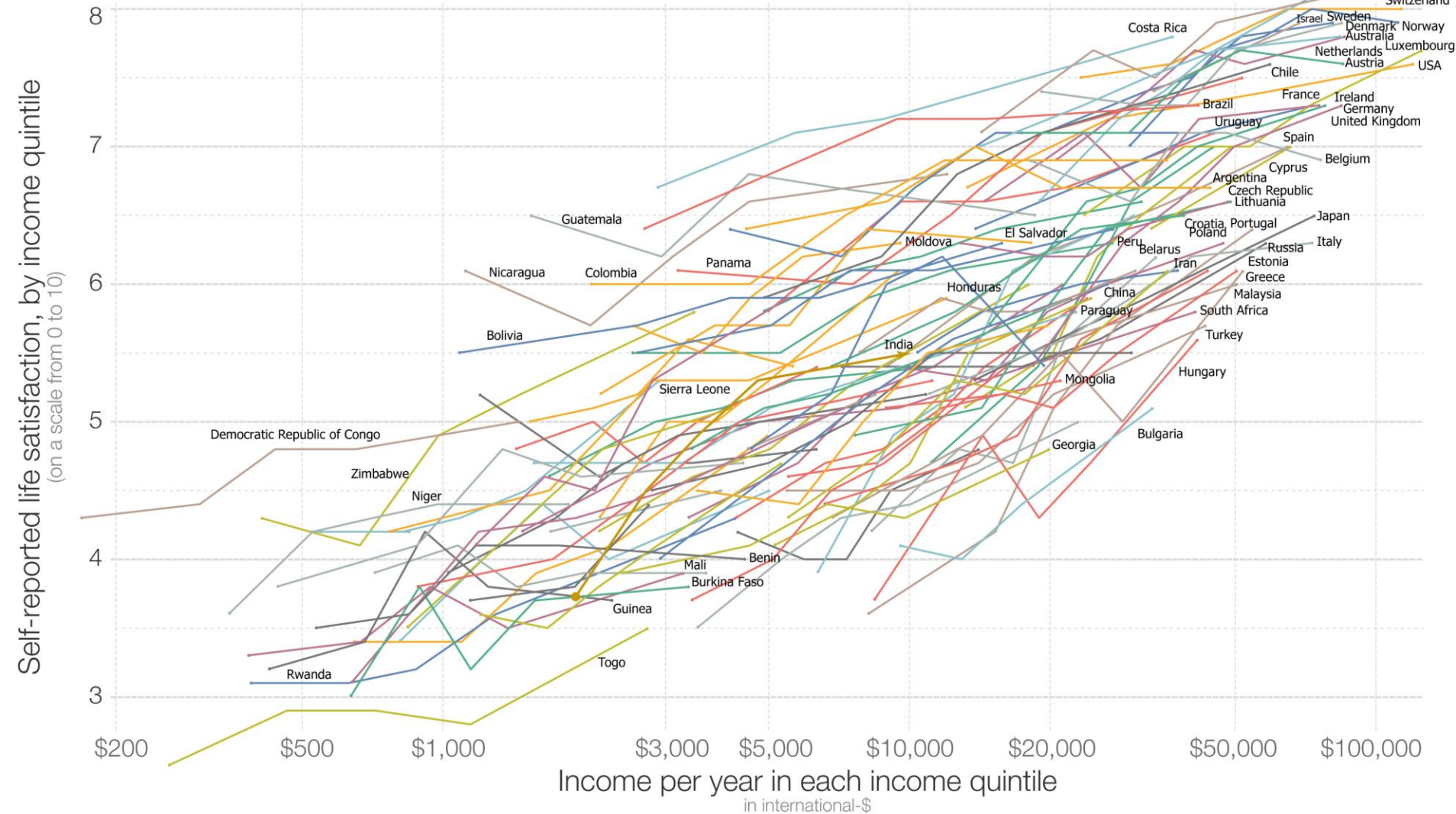


GDP and happiness (Popov 2019)



Self-reported life satisfaction across the income distribution, country by country

For each country, incomes have been split into five groups with the same number of people (income quintiles). Lines show, country by country, the average self-reported life satisfaction of people at a given income quintile. (Not all 106 countries are labelled. Data is for 2008 to 2014 depending on the country)
 Incomes are adjusted for price differences between countries



Data sources: World Bank for data on incomes by quintile (based on income shares by quintile and GNI per capita as the mean income); Gallup World Poll for life satisfaction by income quintile. The visualization is available at OurWorldinData.org where you find more visualizations and research on global development. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

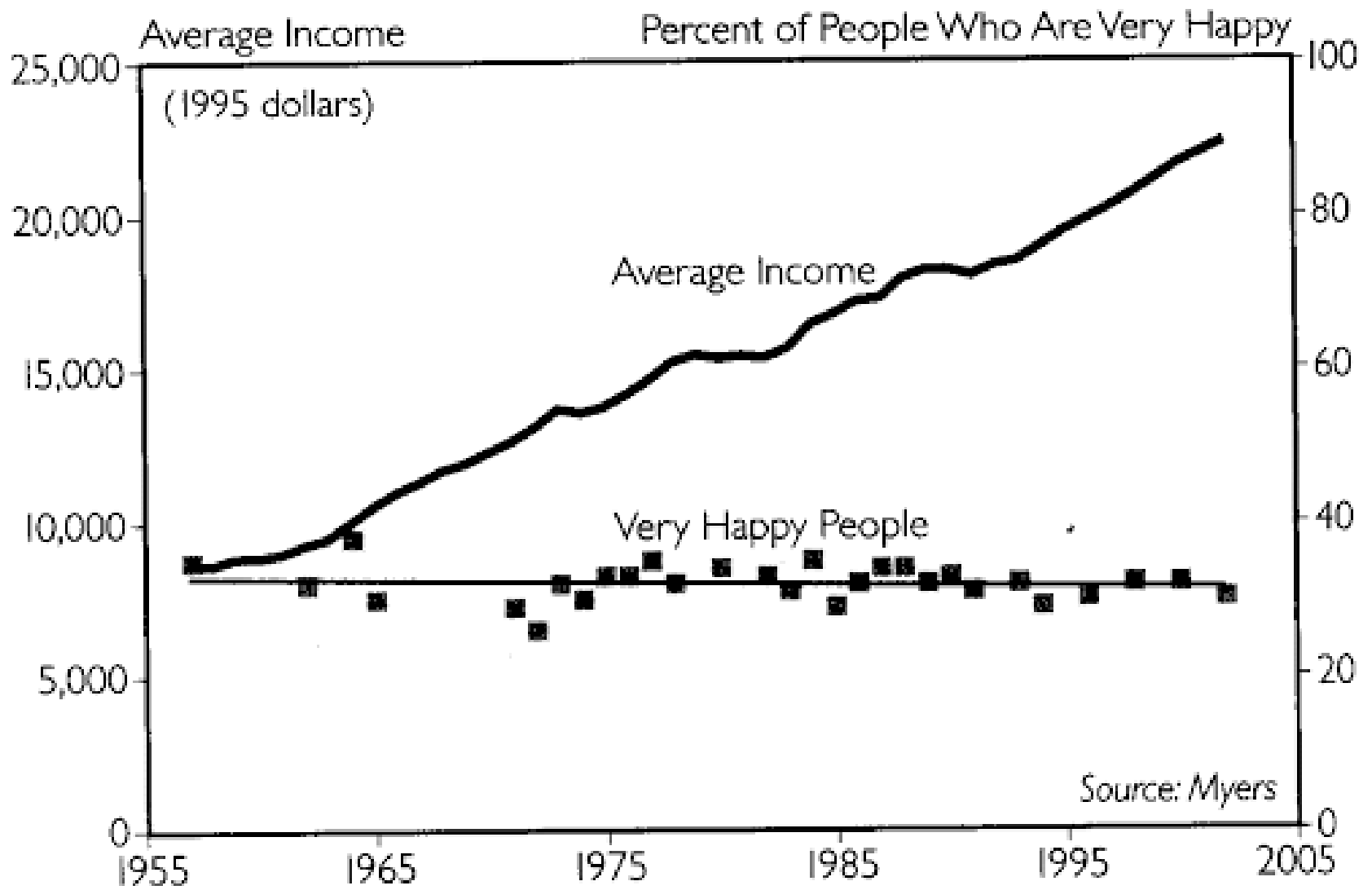


Figure 8-1. Average Income and Happiness in the United States, 1957-2002