



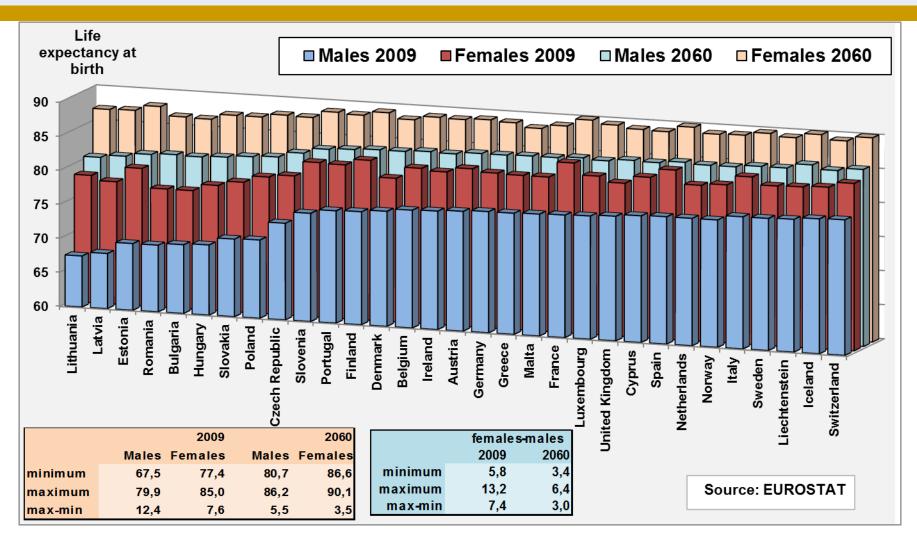




# LONG-LIVE EUROPE: DEMOGRAPHIC PROSPECTS FOR EUROPE IN THE NEXT DECADES



## Will the differences in length of survival between countries and between genders be attenuated?





#### Mortality at advanced ages has been postponed

Most children born since the year 2000 will celebrate their 100<sup>th</sup> birthday in the twenty-second century.

Prosperity and medicine are the two main factors contributing to the postponement of senescence while genetics explains "only" 25 % of the variation in lifespan.

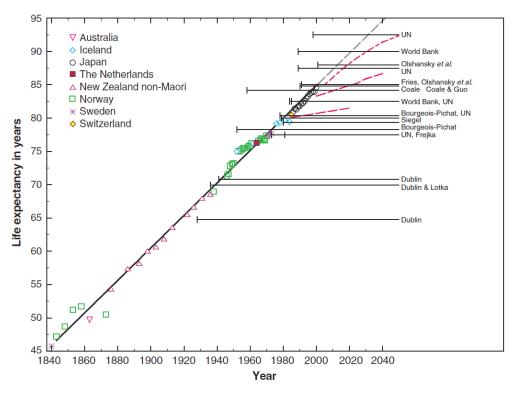
as J. Vaupel says (Biodemography of human ageing, Nature, 464/25, 2010)

"Life expectancy will very probably exceed 100 years one day, but we cannot realistically assert that this threshold will be reached by one or other specific cohort already born." (Vallin, J. Meslé, F.: Will life expectancy increase indefinitely by three months every year? Population&Societies 473, 2010)

Presuming that the delay of death continues, which years in an individual's life should be allocated to education, labour force participation and retirement?

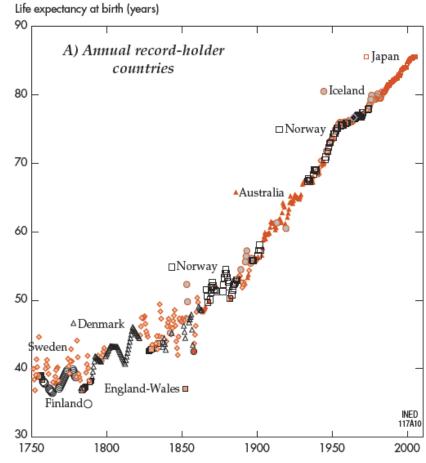


## Will the increase in life expectancy at birth be approximately three months a year?



Oeppen, J. Vaupel, J.: Broken limits to life expectancy, Science, 2002

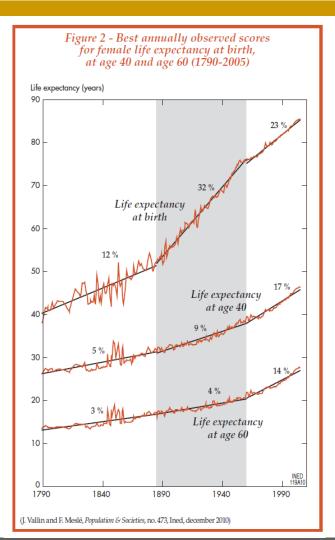
Average length of life will very likely increase!

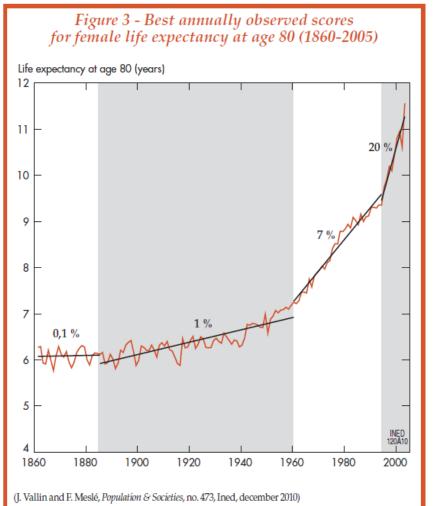


Vallin, J. Meslé, F.: Will life expectancy increase indefinitely by three months every year? Population&Societies 473, 2010



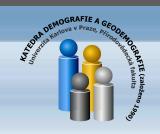
#### Progress in life expectancy vary with age





After the age of 80, a rapid increase in longevity is observed

Vallin, J. Meslé, F.: Will life expectancy increase indefinitely by three months every year? Population&Societies 473, 2010



## Is health improving as well? Are the additional years spent in good health or with increasing disability and dependence?

Knowing the aswer is important for individuals as well as for governments and health services.

The amount of ill-health or disability in a population is measured by the prevalence or share of people who are ill or disabled.

#### Three dimensions:

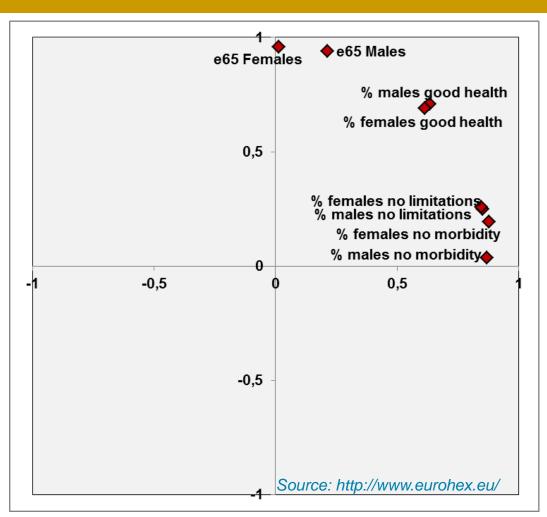
How is your health in general?

Without chronic morbidity

Without daily activity limitations



## How is progress in life expectancy at 65 associcated with health status at 65+?

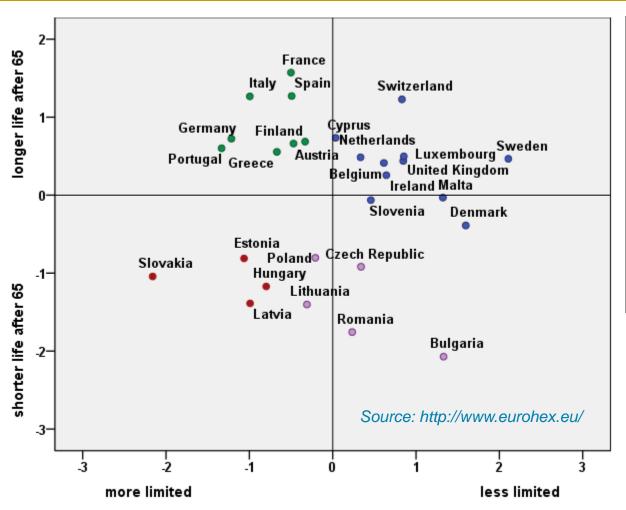


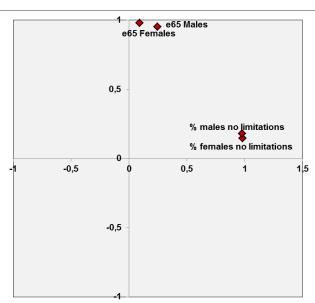
	Con	Component	
	1	2	
%females with no chronic morbidity	0,878	0,193	
%males with no chronic morbidity	0,871	0,035	
%females with no activity limitations	0,854	0,248	
%males with no activity limitations	0,847	0,258	
male life expextancy at 65	0,014	0,958	
female life expextancy at 65	0,214	0,941	
%males in good health	0,634	0,708	
%females in good health	0,615	0,689	
Variance explained	48%	37%	
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.			
Rotation Method: Varimax			

The share of years spent without chronic morbidity or without activity limitations is not correlated with life expectancy



### The share of healthy life years (without disability or activity limitations) is not associated with mortality level

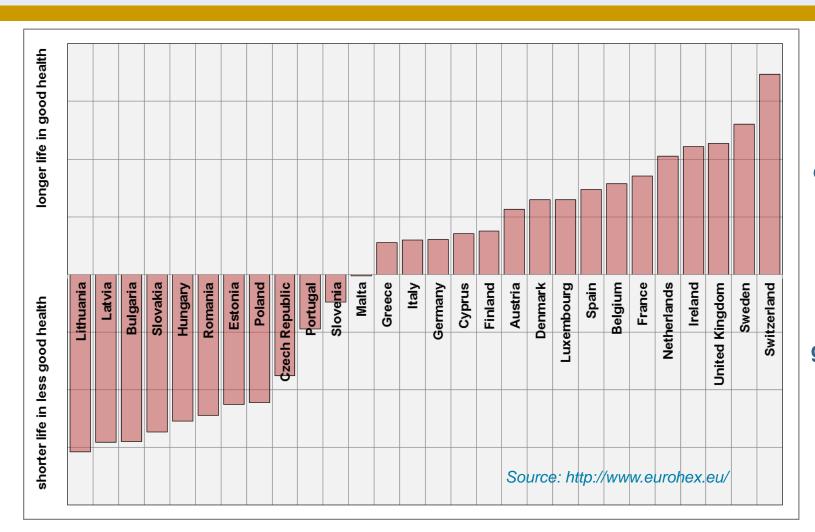




Europe is divided according to mortality level only.



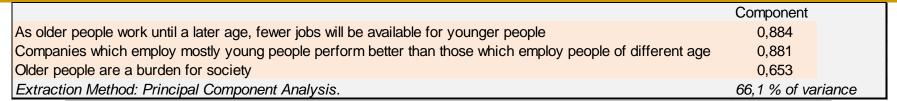
## Can the subjective feeling of good health impact the length of survival?

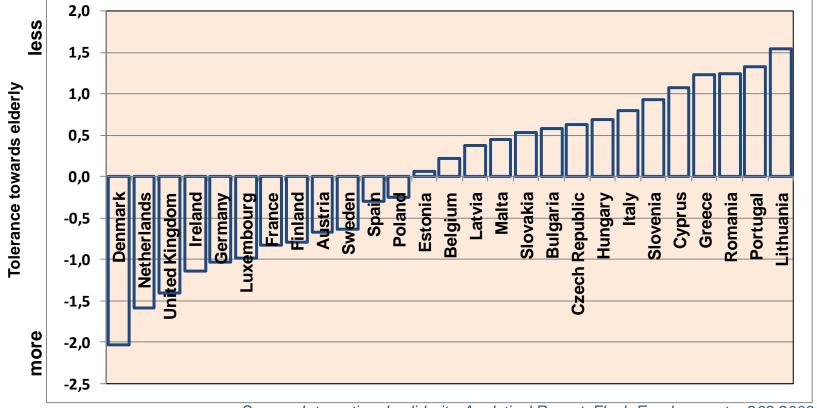


Based on life expectancy at 65 for males and females and proportion of years in good health for males and females



## Are we friendly towards seniors? Are there differences across countries?





Source: International solidarity. Analytical Report. Flash Eurobarometer 269,2009