

The daily life of persons aged 75 years old and over living in the French community

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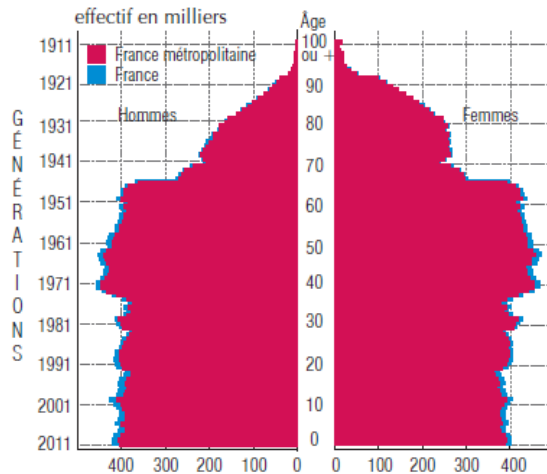
*La vie quotidienne des personnes âgées
de 75 ans et plus vivant à domicile en France*

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Context

Pyramide des âges au 1^{er} janvier 2012



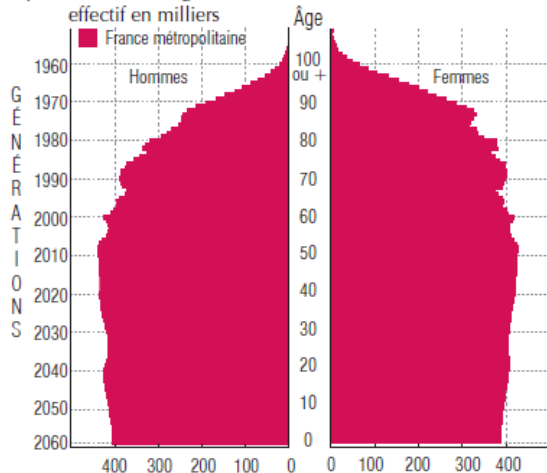
Source : Insee, estimations de population (résultats provisoires arrêtés fin 2011).

- People aged 75+ in France:

- 2010: 5.9 million (9% of the pop)
- 2060: 12 million (16% of the pop)

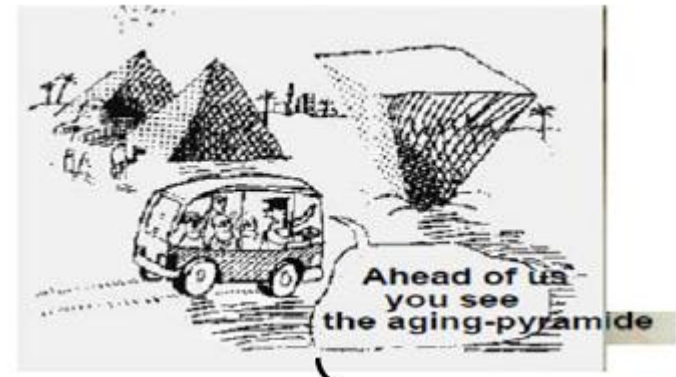
- More than 60% of persons aged at least 75 years old are women

Pyramide des âges en 2060



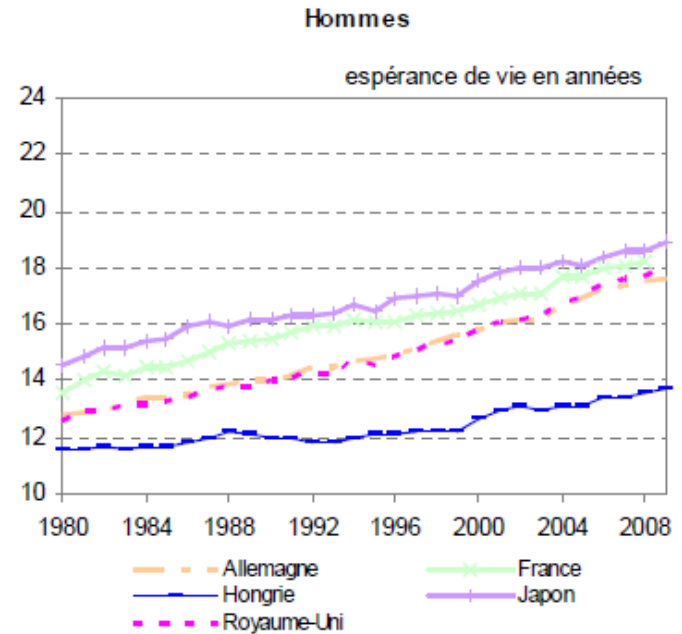
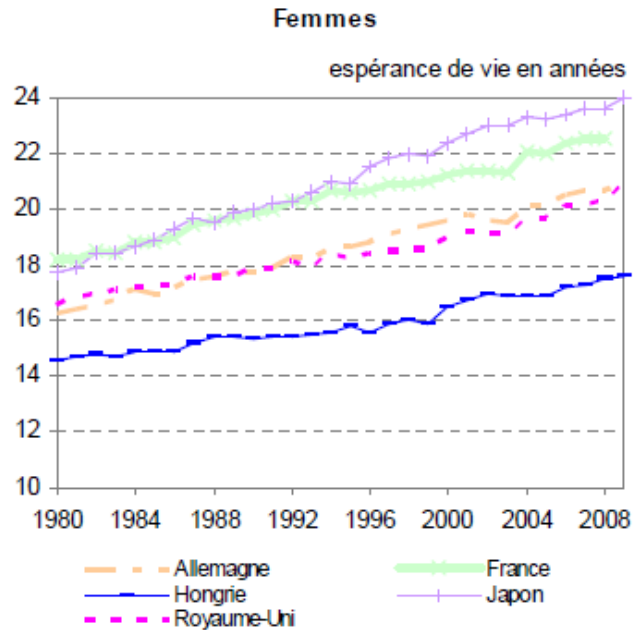
Champ : France métropolitaine.

Source : Insee, scénario central des projections de population 2007-2060.



(INSEE, 2012)

Context



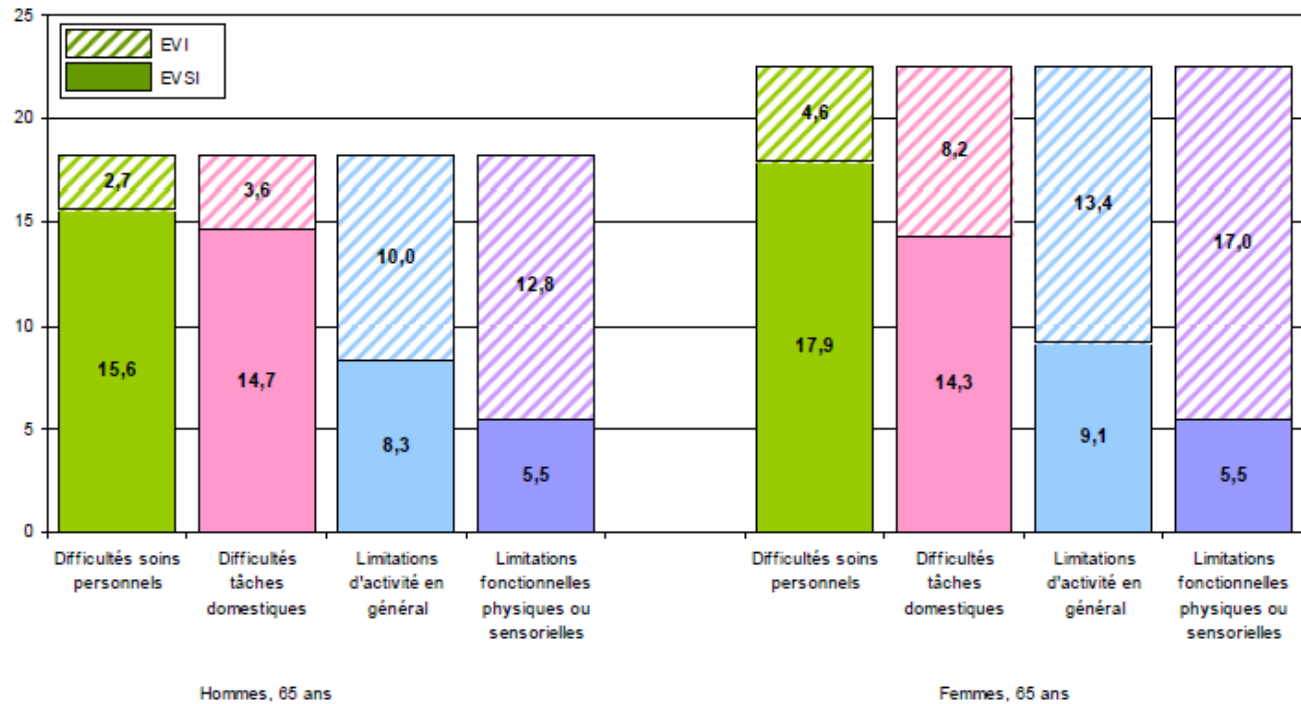
- Life expectancy at age 65:

- Men: 18.2 years
- Women: 22.5 years

- Expected gain by 2060:

- Men: 5.3 years
- Women: 4.9 years

Context



- Disability free life expectancy at age 65:

- Men: 8.3 years
- Women: 9.1 years

- Expected gain by 2060:

- Men: 4.9 years
- Women: 4.1 years

Objectives

- What are the needs with daily activities (ADLs and IADLs) reported by the French elderly aged at least 75 years old?
- Are there differences according to gender?
- Which factors are associated with needs?
- Which implications for public policies?

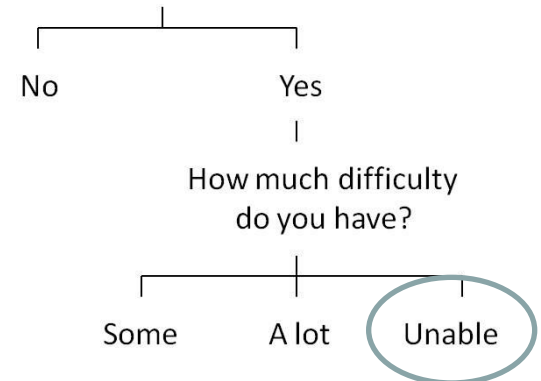
Methods

- Data:
 - National survey on health and disability (2008): HSM survey
 - People living in the community
 - Questions on: health status, social context, family environment, socioeconomic resources, care, etc.
 - Sample aged 75+: $n = 4,652$

(Bouvier 2011)

- Definition of need:
 - Being unable to perform the activity by him/herself
 - ADLs: bathing, transferring, etc. (Katz, 1963)
 - IADLs: cooking, cleaning, etc. (Lawton, 1968)

Do you have difficulty doing the activity by yourself?



Methods

- Model
 - Count models: number of needs with ADLs or IADLs
 - Great proportion of people without need
 - Zero-inflated Poisson model:
 - First equation: $p(\text{need} = 0)$
 - Second equation: number of needs
 - Separated estimations:
 - ADLs & IADLs
 - Men & Women

Results

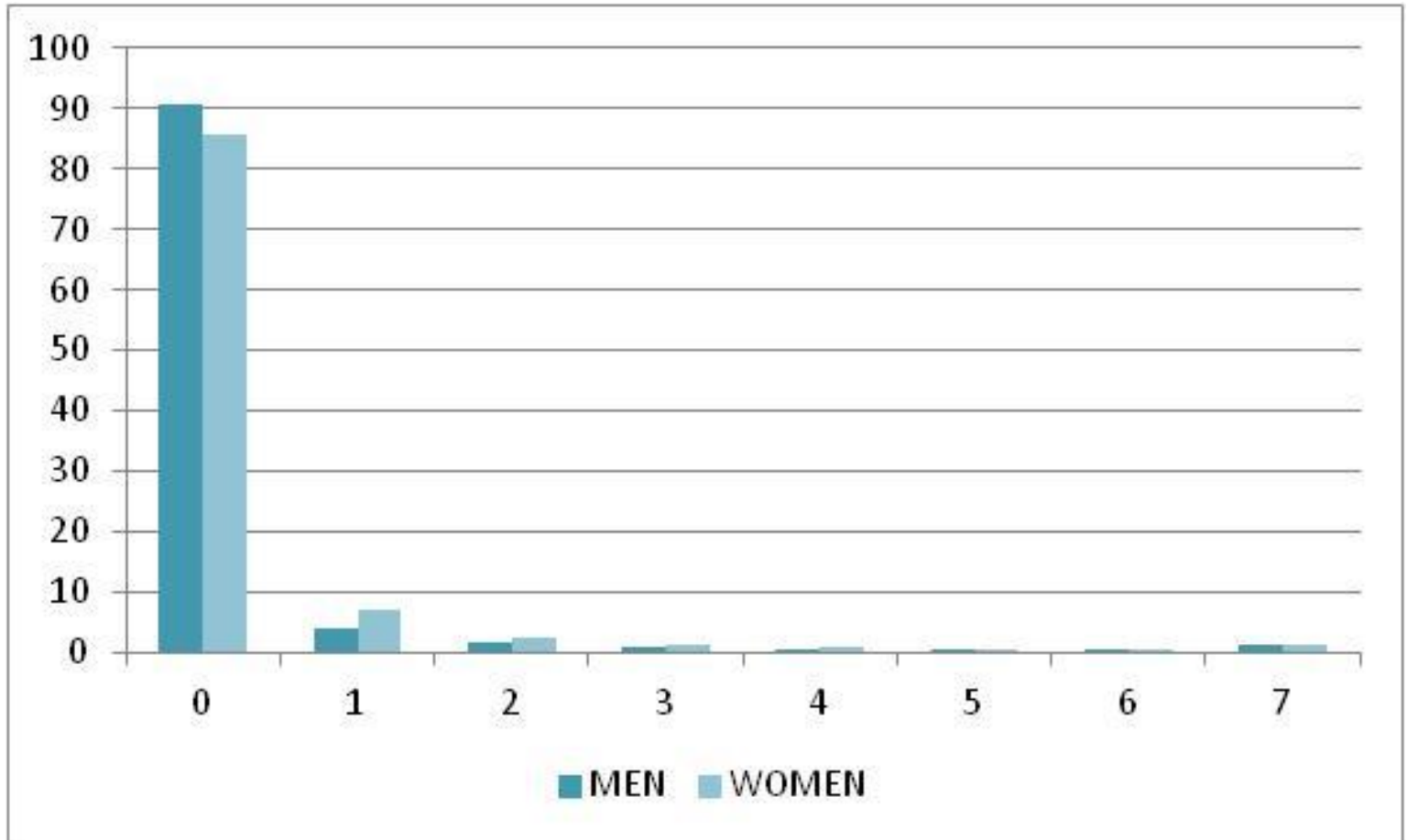
ADL	MEN	WOMEN
Bathing**	6.3	7.9
Dressing	4.1	4.7
Eating	3.2	3.2
Toileting	2.1	2.3
Transferring	2.4	2.9
Moving inside*	2.2	3.0
Going outside***	5.4	11.2
At least one ADL***	9.2	14.3

Results

IADL	MEN	WOMEN
Shopping***	13.0	23.9
Cooking	8.6	8.8
Housekeeping***	9.7	16.3
Heavy cleaning***	13.5	26.9
Handling finance***	9.9	15.8
Managing medication	5.1	5.5
Taking the bus***	11.8	18.5
Phone use	3.9	3.7
At least one IADL***	20.2	35.4

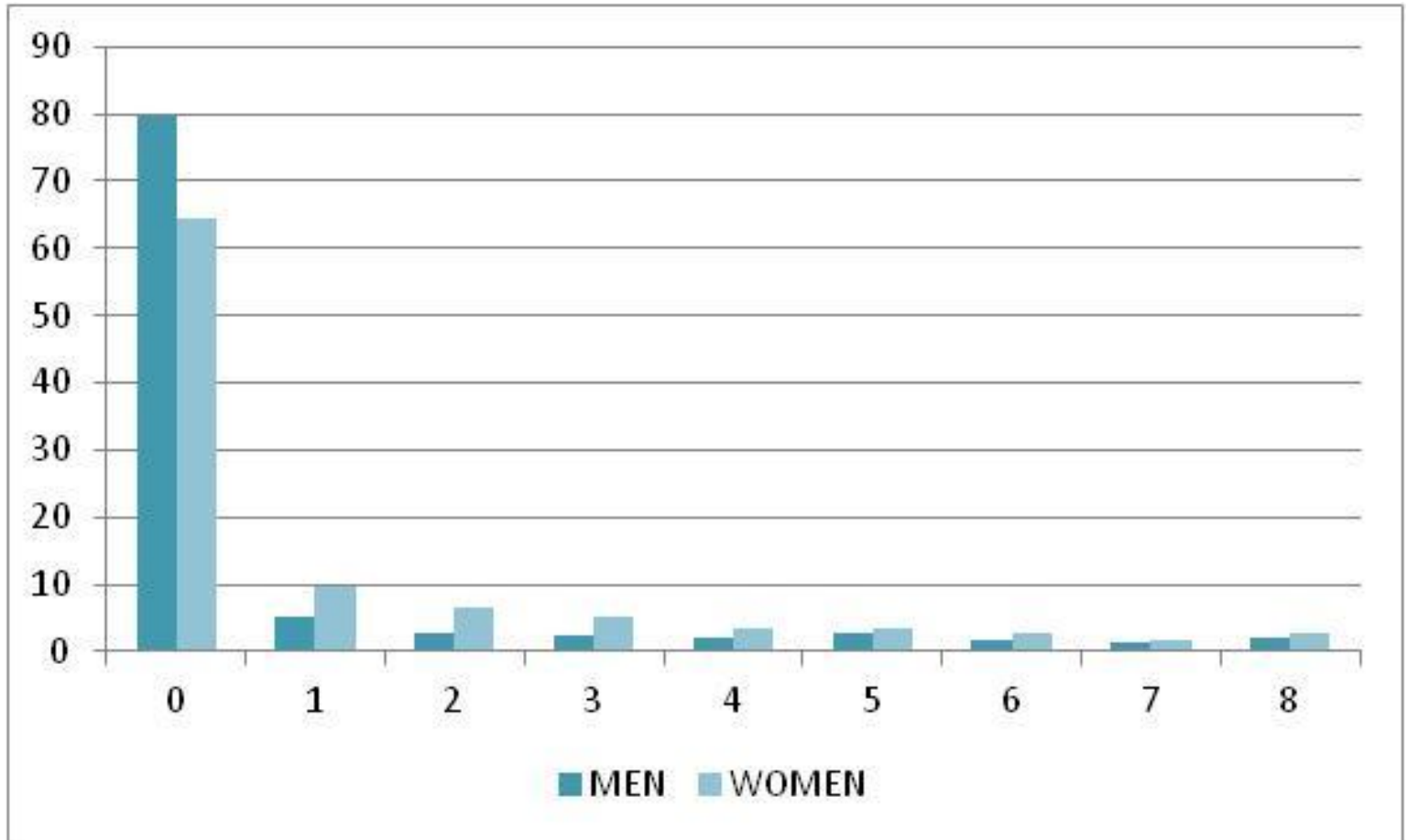
Results

Number of needs with ADLs



Results

Number of needs with IADLs



Results

Count models: number of needs with ADLs

	MEN			WOMEN		
	No need	Nb of needs	Marginal effect	No need	Nb of needs	Marginal effect
Age	---	+	0.1	---	+++	0.2
Living with spouse only				++	+++	
Living with spouse / others					+++	0.1
No degree					+++	0.1
Degree < A-level					+++	0.1
Low income		---				
Bad SAH	--	++	0.3	---	+++	0.2
Severely limited in daily life	---		0.1	---		0.1
Moderately limited	--			---		
Proxy respondent	---	+++	0.8	---	+++	0.6

Only significant variables are presented

Results

Count models: number of needs with IADLs

	MEN			WOMEN		
	No need	Nb of needs	Marginal effect	No need	Nb of needs	Marginal effect
Age	---	+++	0.6	---	+++	1.0
Living with spouse only	+++		-0.3	+++		-0.2
Living with spouse / others		++			+++	
No degree				--	+	0.4
Degree < A-level				--		0.3
Bad SAH	---	+	0.7	---	+	0.6
Severely limited in daily life	---	+++	0.6	---	+++	0.7
Moderately limited	---		1.0	---	+++	1.0
Proxy respondent	---	+++	2.0	---	+++	1.9

Only significant variables are presented

Discussion

- Gender differences in mobility & household tasks:
 - Health factors: women are more subject to some diseases (arthritis, musculoskeletal or neurodegenerative diseases, etc.)
 - Psychosocial factors: women are more likely to (over)report ill health and disability, whereas men may underreport their limitations
 - Cultural factors: men may not report need with some activities that they are not used to do in the household
- Gender differences in factors associated with needs:
 - For men: age, health (SAH & limitations), proxy respondent
 - For women: same + type of household & education
 - Social and family environment seems to play a greater role among women

Conclusion

- Implications for public policy:
 - Better knowing the living conditions of the elderly and their needs
 - Developing prevention to limit or postpone the outbreak of chronic diseases & disability
 - Adopting measures that reduce social inequalities due to gender and education
 - Providing diversified care according to real needs and environment of people

Thanks for your attention

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