

Starea Națiunii

Construirea unui instrument inovator
pentru fundamentarea politicilor publice (SIPOCA 11)

CONFERINȚĂ NAȚIONALĂ DE CONSULTARE PUBLICĂ
„CUM MĂSURĂM DEZVOLTAREA ROMÂNIEI?
DOMENII PRINCIPALE, INDICATORI
ȘI PROVOCĂRI METODOLOGICE”



Healthy Life Years in Romania and in the EU Countries: A Comparative Analysis

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Healthy life years (HLY)

Concept

- Disability-free life expectancy
- HLY is counted based on people answers

Measurement

- Questions regarding the extent of possible limitations because of health problems for at least six months
- HLY is a composite indicator

History

- HLY was measured since 2004 in EU member states
- Data from 2015 also from Romania and Bulgaria

Healthy life years (HLY) versus Life Expectancy (LE)

HLY is measured based on survey conducted yearly; LE is counted based on mortality data

LE is counted for 0 years (at birth) and for 65 years

LE is higher than HLY

LE is higher for women than for men (an average of 6 years in the EU)

HLY does not maintain this pattern; Women tend to live longer but with more disabilities

Table 1. HLY and life expectancy, by gender

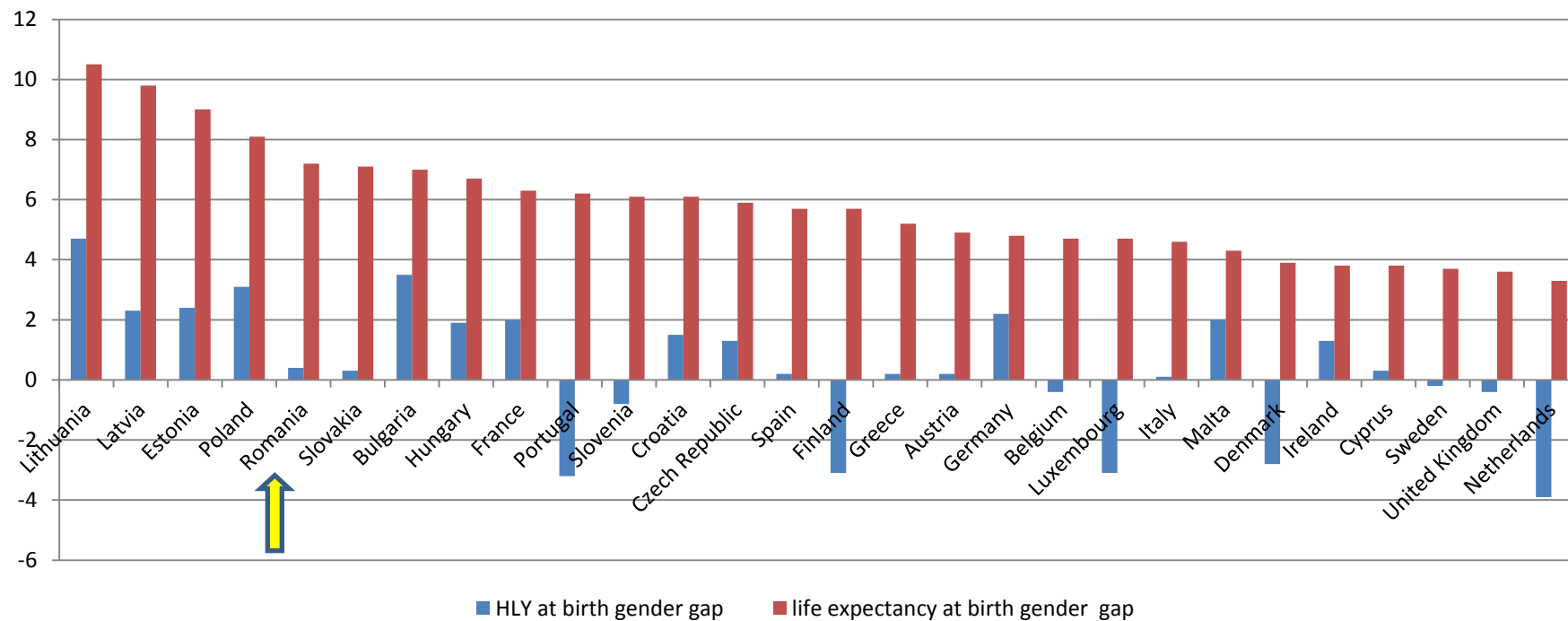
	Life expectancy - HLY female	Life expectancy - HLY male	HLY female - male	Life expectancy female- male
Mean	20.99	15.60	0.43	5.81
Std. Deviation	5.05	3.70	2.16	1.88
Minimum	9.40	6.40	-3.90	3.30
Maximum	29.30	20.90	4.70	10.50

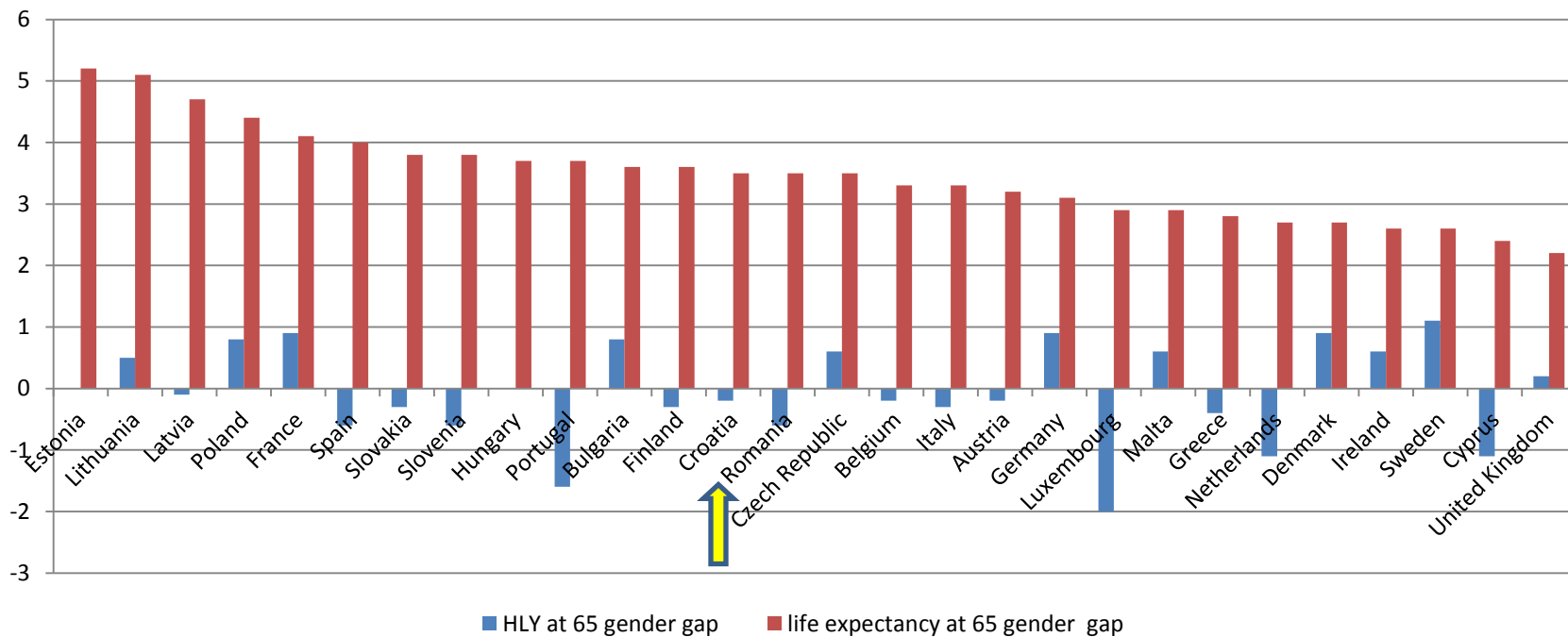
Life Expectancy (LE)- Health life Years (HLY)

Women live with almost 6 years more (in average for EU countries) compared with men, but they have almost the same HLY (0.43 years more for women).

Romania – 7.2 years differences for LE and almost no difference for HLY (0.4 more healthy years for women)

There are countries where men have more HLY than women (Netherlands- 3.9; Portugal -3.2; Luxemburg and Finland 3.1) more HLY for men





Healthy life years (HLY) and Government Expenditure in Health and Country Economic Development

Concept

- We analyze the relation between the economic power, public expenditure on health and HLY at birth respectively HLY at 65
- HLY is counted based on people answers

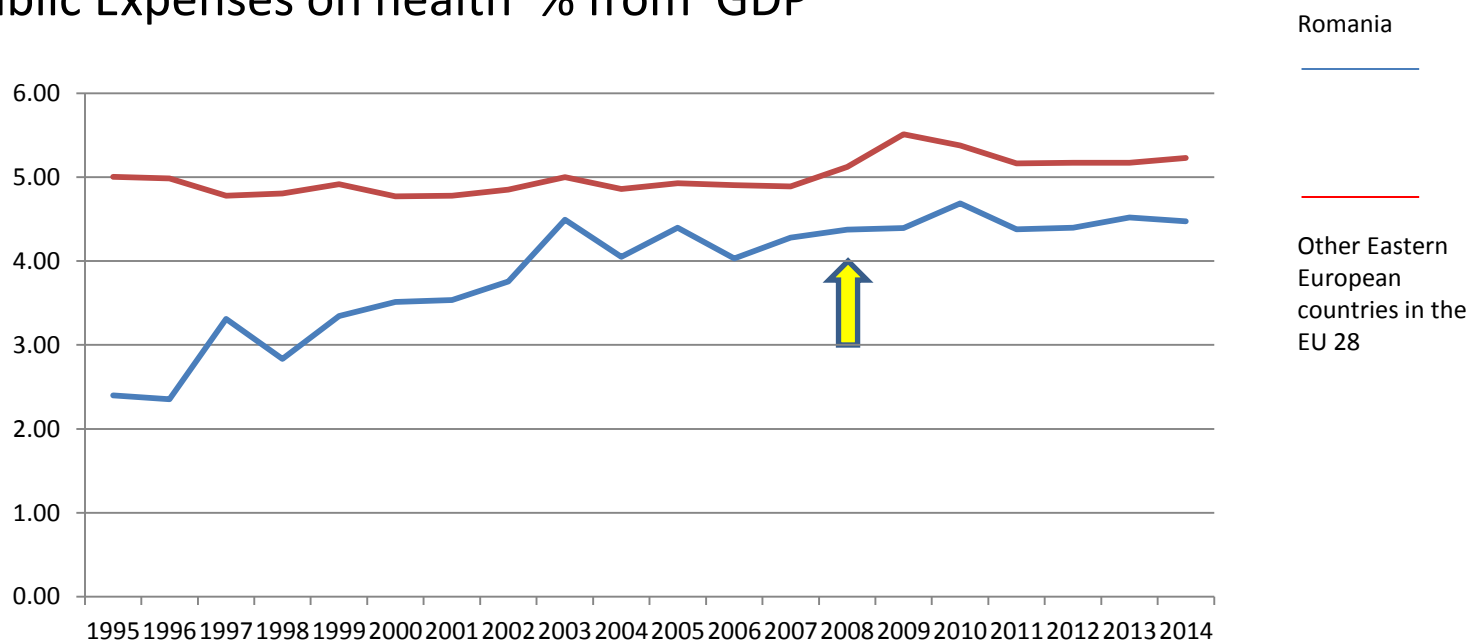
Measurement

- General government expenditure on health
- The number of Euro spent per inhabitant
- Purchasing power standard (PPS) per inhabitant.

History

- Thus **investments in health** and **the economic development** are better predictor for HLY at men and for HLY at 65 years of age

Government Public Expenses on health % from GDP



	HLY at birth women	HLY at birth men	HLY women at 65 years	HLY men at 65 years	LE at birth women	LE at birth men	LE at 65 years women	LE at 65 years men	Expenditure on health	Euro per inhabitant	PPS per inhabitant
HLY at birth women	1	.91**	.81**	.75**	.29	.41*	.27	.41*	.21	.34	.35
HLY at birth men	.91**	1	.88**	.91**	.52**	.68**	.46*	.66**	.41*	.60**	.59**
HLY women at 65 years	.81**	.88**	1	.97**	.47*	.62**	.46*	.61**	.62**	.74**	.74**
HLY men at 65 years	.75**	.91**	.97**	1	.58**	.73**	.55**	.72**	.62**	.81**	.80**

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Discussion

- Romanians are living fewer years of **HLY** compare to the average Europeans
- Differences in **LE** between women and men (7.2 years in Ro) do not translate in more HLY for women
- When measuring **HLY**, countries follow different patterns as opposed to measuring **LE**. More socio-cultural factor are included in the subjective evaluation of health
- **HLY at 65 years of age** seems to be a more reliable indicator when explaining the role of economic development and governmental expenses on health for people's health status
- Gender differences in how **HLY** and **LE** describe people's current health situation need to be considered



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