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Self-perceived Health and its Socio-spatial Differentiation - Case Study of the Senior Population of Brno.

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Mgr. Ladislav Kázmér
Socio-economics of Housing Department
Institute of Sociology
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic



Institute of Sociology AS CR



Presentation structure:

- 1) **Theory** of Aging, Models of Health
- 2) **Spatial Differentiation of Population Ageing in Czechia** with a Specific Focus on the **Municipality of Brno**
- 3) **Self-rated Health of the Elderly** and Its Spatial Differences at National Level
- 4) **Factors of the Self-rated Health** – Social and Environmental Determinants
- 5) **Conclusion**



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Theory:

- 1) Ageing and „**Seniors**“ – does not exist uniform definition (60+; 65+ event.); Age → „*Chronological*“ vs. „*Biological*“ vs. „*Social*“
 → the **social construction** issue (shared *values, norms, expectations* and given *social roles*)
- 2) „**Active Ageing**“ (WHO, 2002): „the process of optimizing opportunities for (i) **health**, (ii) **participation** and (iii) **security** in order to enhance the quality of life as people age“



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Theory (2):

- 3) **Models of Health** – „biomedical“ (patofyziological) vs. „environmental“ vs. „ecological“ vs. „behavioral“ vs. „multilevel“ and „multifactorial“
- 4) Pro-longing life-expectancy, population ageing and epidemiological transition bring the question about the **future public health of the elderly** (3 contradictory models):
 - i) *compression of morbidity* (FRIES 1980)
 - ii) *expansion of morbidity* (GRUENBERG 1977; KRAMER 1980)
 - iii) *dynamic equilibrium* (MANTON 1982)



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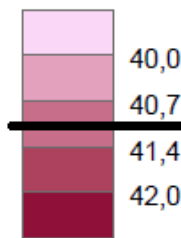


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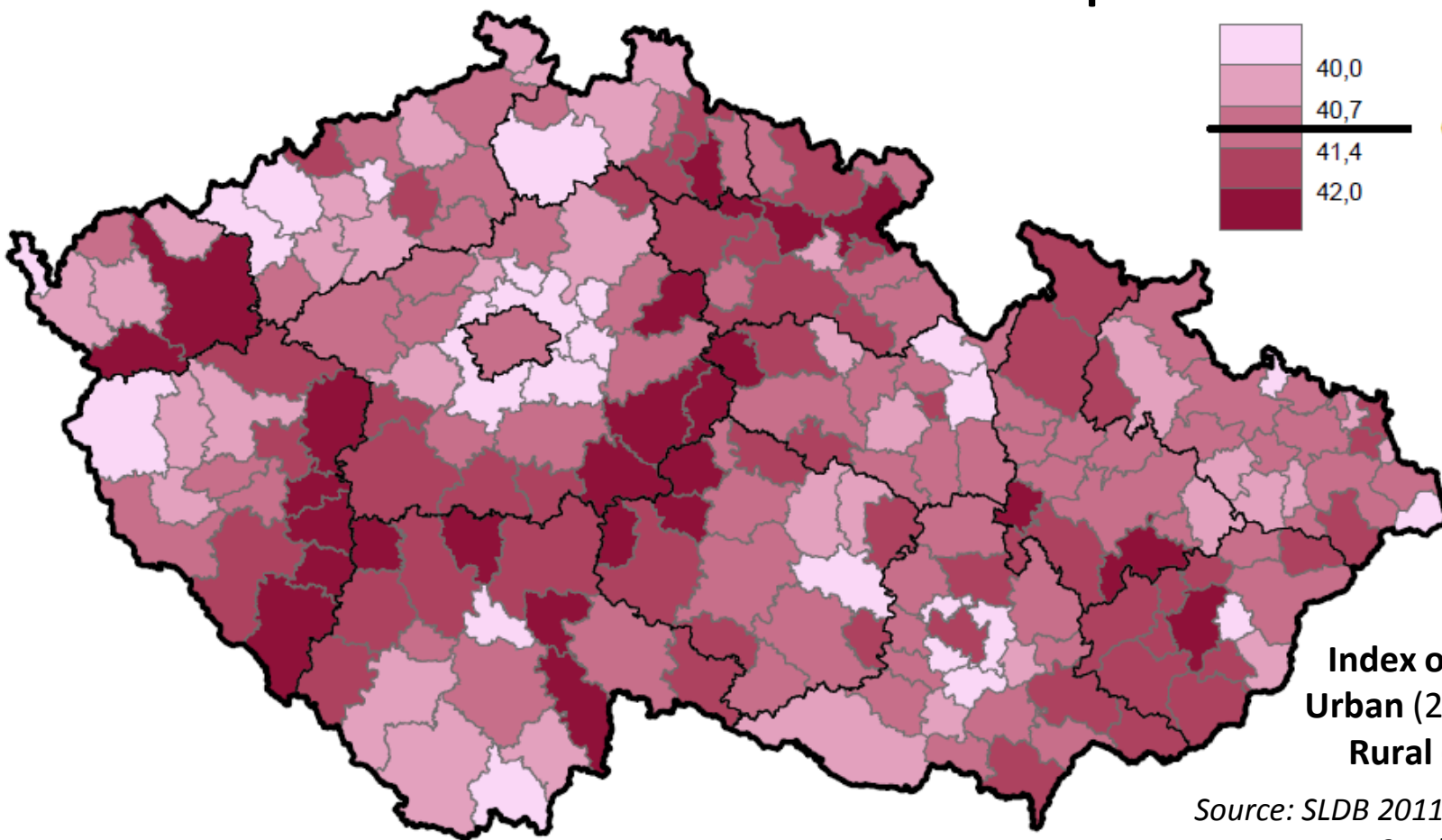


Population Ageing Spatial Differentiation :

Population Mean Age (2011, Census):



CZE = 41.0 yrs.

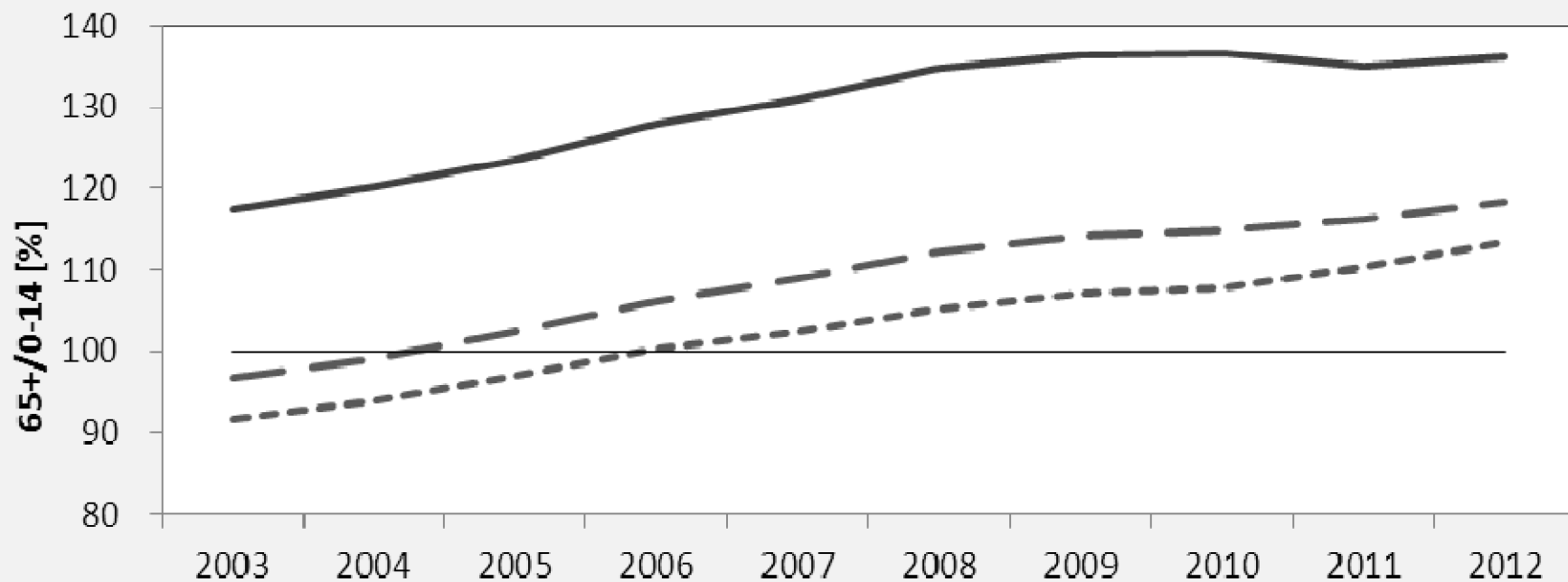


Index of Ageing (2011):
Urban (2,000+) = 115.5%
Rural (-1,999) = 97.7%

Source: SLDB 2011 – Pramenné dílo, Czech Statistical Office

Time-space Structuration of Population Ageing Processes:

Index of ageing on 3 levels of spatial hierarchy, period of 2003-2012



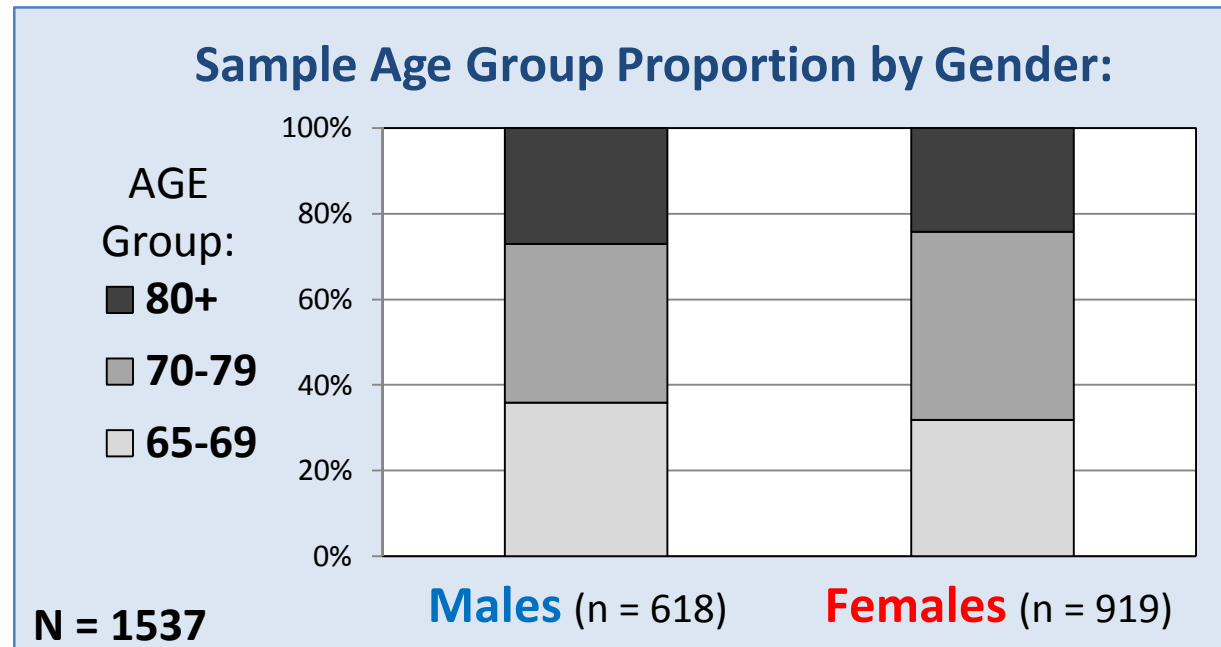
— Municipality of Brno — - County of South Moravia - - - - Czech Republic — Threshold

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook

„The Housing Situation and Housing Preferences of the 65+ Population of Brno“ (Institute of Sociology, 2013) - Survey Description

Quota Sampling - SLDB (2011) based data on:

- **Gender**
- **Age Group**
 - 1) 65-69
 - 2) 70-79
 - 3) 80+
- **Urban Area Population**



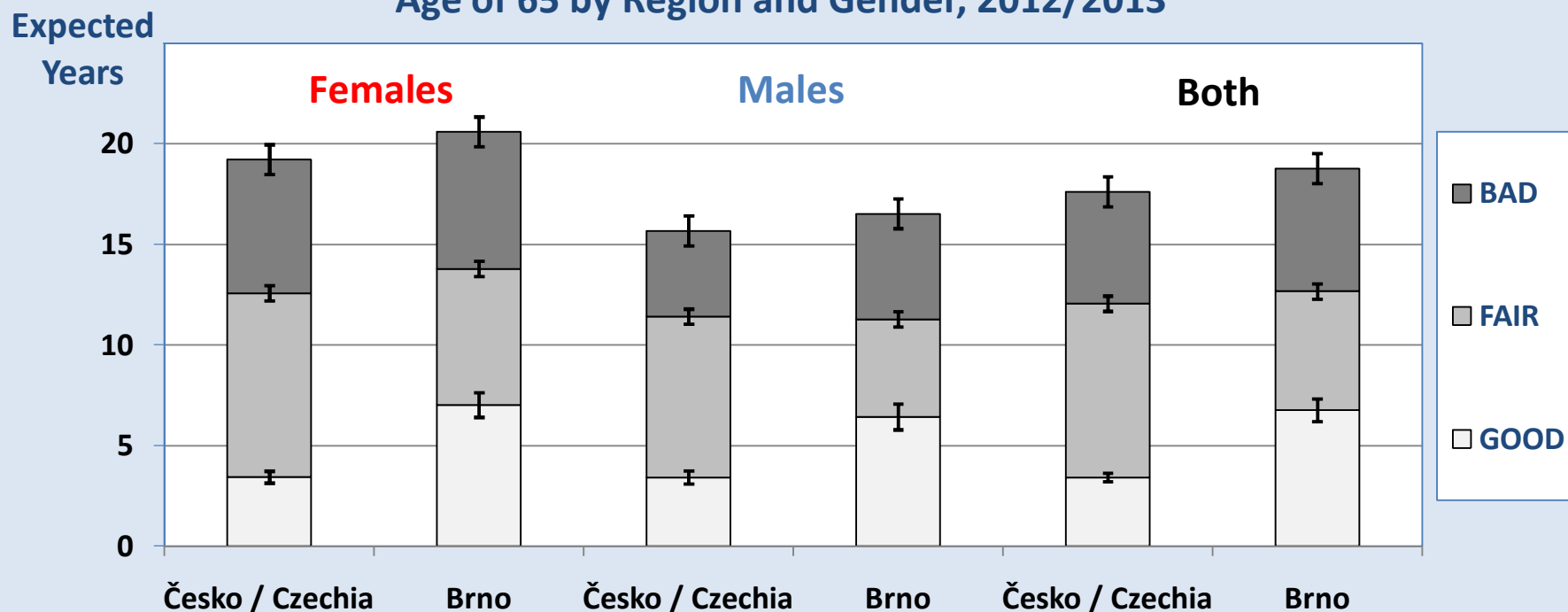
Self-rated Health Status Prevalence Estimates by Age and Gender.

<u>Municipality of BRNO, (2013) / Gender</u>			Self-rated Health (%)			Sample Size (N)
			Good	Fair	Bad	
Males	Age	65-69	55,40%	26,10%	18,50%	222
		70-79	38,40%	32,30%	29,30%	229
		80+	21,70%	29,50%	48,80%	166
	Total		40,00%	29,30%	30,60%	617
Females	Age	65-69	53,80%	28,80%	17,50%	292
		70-79	36,50%	34,70%	28,80%	403
		80+	19,40%	32,90%	47,70%	222
	Total		37,80%	32,40%	29,80%	917
Total	Age	65-69	54,50%	27,60%	17,90%	514
		70-79	37,20%	33,90%	29,00%	632
		80+	20,40%	31,40%	48,20%	388
	Total		38,70%	31,20%	30,10%	1534
<u>CZECHIA, (2012, EU-SILC) / Gender</u>			Self-rated Health (%)			Sample Size (N)
			Good	Fair	Bad	
Males	Age	65-69	33,40%	50,50%	16,10%	533
		70-79	18,20%	56,00%	25,90%	638
		80+	13,80%	42,00%	44,20%	276
	Total		22,90%	51,30%	25,80%	1447
Females	Age	65-69	29,90%	53,50%	16,60%	793
		70-79	16,20%	51,50%	32,30%	946
		80+	8,90%	39,70%	51,40%	481
	Total		19,50%	49,60%	30,90%	2220
Total	Age	65-69	31,30%	52,30%	16,40%	1326
		70-79	17,00%	53,30%	29,70%	1584
		80+	10,70%	40,60%	48,70%	757
	Total		20,90%	50,30%	28,90%	3667

Socio-Spatial Structuration of Health:

Higher % of „*Good*“ or „*Fair*“ in Brno elderly than in the general Czech senior population + Lower mortality rates by age-and-gender in urban areas than in rural ones = **higher Healthy Life Expectancy** and **higher % of Life Lived in *Good* Health in Brno elderly** population compared to Czech general senior population

Life Expectancy and Expected Years in *Good, Fair* and *Bad* Health at the Age of 65 by Region and Gender, 2012/2013



Self-rated Health of the Czech Elderly by „Space“:

Dependent Var.: Self-Rated Health - Ordinal Logistic Regression („Good“=ref.), EU-SILC, 2012

Factor / Age-and-Gender Adjusted Odds Ratios		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
		Adj. OR	Adj. OR	Adj. OR
Category of Municipality	Rural Sites	1,21*	.	.
	Urban Sites	1,03	.	.
	Regional Centers	0,90	.	.
	<i>Prague = ref.</i>	<i>1 = ref.</i>	.	.
Degree of Urbanisation	Thinly Populated Area	.	1,20*	.
	Intermediate Area	.	1,00	.
	<i>Densely Populated Area = ref.</i>	.	<i>1 = ref.</i>	.
Population Size	-199	.	.	1,51*
	200-499	.	.	1,34*
	500-999	.	.	1,33*
	1 000-1 999	.	.	1,24*
	2 000-4 999	.	.	1,18
	5 000-9 999	.	.	1,08
	10 000-49 999	.	.	1,06
	50 000-99 999	.	.	1,10
<i>100 000+ = ref.</i>	.	.	<i>1 = ref.</i>	

* significant parameter estimate at the level of $p < 0.05$

Socio-Spatial Determinants of the Brno Elderly Self-rated Health (6 complex models):

*Dependent Var.: Self-rated Health, Ordinal Logistic Regression („Good“=ref.),
municipality of Brno, 65+, 2013*

Factor / Age-and-Gender Adjusted Odds Ratios		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
		Adj. OR	Adj. OR	Adj. OR
Education	Elementary	1,28	1,07	1,02
	Secondary Lower	1,52*	1,32*	1,25
	Secondary Higher	1,32*	1,22	1,17
	University	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Marital Status	Divorced, Single	1,16	1,15	1,12
	Widowed	1,39*	1,39*	1,35*
	Married, Cohabited	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
IADL Score (7-Point Ordinal Scale)	Very High or Full Disability	.	3,06*	2,97*
	4-5	.	3,35*	3,35*
	2-3	.	2,32*	2,32*
	None or Low Disability	.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Economic Activity	Economic Non-Active, Retired	.	.	1,90*
	Economic Active	.	.	1 = ref.
Housing Costs Perception	High	.	.	1,27*
	Adequate	.	.	1 = ref.

* significant parameter estimate at the level of $p < 0.05$

Dependent Var.: Self-rated Health, Ordinal Logistic Regression, („Good“=ref.)municipality of Brno, 65+, 2013

Factor / Age-and-Gender Adjusted Odds Ratios		Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
		Adj. OR	Adj. OR	Adj. OR
Education	Elementary	0,99	1,02	1,03
	Secondary Lower	1,25	1,16	1,19
	Secondary Higher	1,20	1,23	1,23
	University	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Marital Status	Divorced, Single	0,98	0,92	0,95
	Widowed	1,14	1,13	1,15
	Married, Cohabited	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
IADL Score (7-Point Ordinal Scale)	Very High or Full Disability	3,19*	3,32*	3,22*
	4-5	3,13*	3,22*	3,19*
	2-3	2,14*	2,20*	2,12*
	None or Low Disability	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Economic Activity	Economic Non-Active, Retired	1,88*	1,88*	1,88*
	Economic Active	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Housing Costs Perception	High	1,22*	1,19	1,15
	Adequate	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Loneliness Feelings (10-Point Ordinal Scale)	Most Frequent, Persistent	1,99*	1,73*	1,58
	7-8	2,39*	2,41*	2,25*
	5-6	1,23	1,23	1,16
	3-4	1,04	1,02	1,02
	Rarely, Never	1 = ref.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Type of Dwelling	Multidwelling Building (>8 flats)	.	1,38*	1,34*
	Multidwelling Building (<8 flats)	.	0,98	0,96
	Family House	.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Tenure	Other	.	1,25	1,17
	Tenant	.	0,95	0,90
	Cooperative Member	.	0,98	0,91
	Owner	.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Neighbourhood Safety Perception	Negative	.	1,48*	1,32*
	Fair	.	1,00	0,98
	Positive	.	1 = ref.	1 = ref.
Overall Housing Satisfaction	Low	.	.	1,88*
	Fair	.	.	1,23
	High	.	.	1 = ref.

Conclusion:

- 1) Population ageing is socio-spatially structured with the most significant impact on urban population compared to rural one.
- 2) Quality of life of the elderly is strongly determined by his/her (perceived) physical and mental health.
- 3) Self-rated health outcome is in turn strongly predicted by social as well as environmental determinants.
- 4) With respect to health, the most vulnerable elderly are lonely retired persons with poor housing conditions, living in rural areas with low level of services accessibility.



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Discussion ...



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