#### EPC 2018

## POTENTIAL GAINS IN LIFE EXPECTANCY BY REDUCING INEQUALITY OF LIFESPANS IN DENMARK

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April 2018

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- Males have higher smoking-related mortality than Swedish males.
- ► Females born in 1919-1939 high levels of smoking and alcohol consumption.

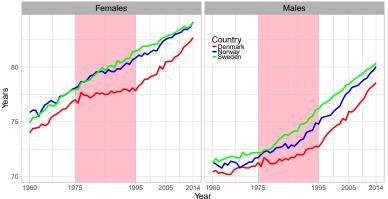
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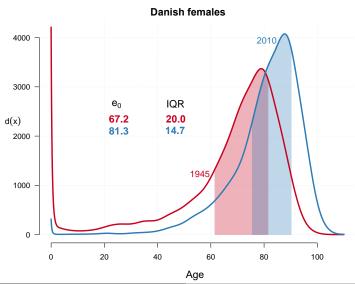
# What does Denmark need to close the gap in $e_0$ through lifespan inequality?

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- ► We make **decisions** based on both.



#### Data

- ► **Period lifetables** from HMD for Denmark, Sweden and Norway from 1960-2014.
- ► Cause of death data from WHO database.

#### Classification of deaths

- 1. Cancer sensitive to smoking
- 2. Cancer non-sensitive to smoking
- 3. Cardiovascular conditions
- 4. Non-infectious respiratory diseases
- 5. Infectious respiratory diseases
- 6. External causes
- 7. Rest.

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 $\frac{\sigma}{e_0}$ 

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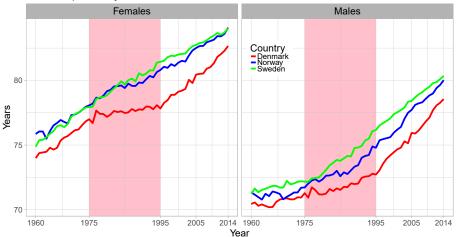
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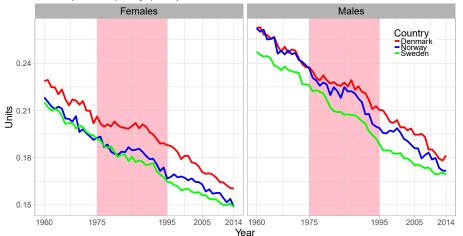
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- Captures the dimensionless of the shape of aging.
- ► Easy to interpret.
- Allows to separate ages and causes that decrease from those that increase inequality.

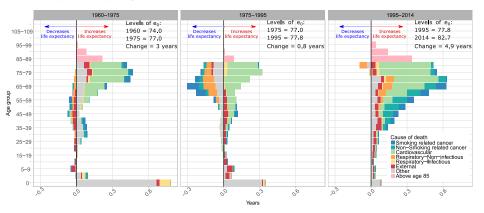
#### A Life expectancy at birth



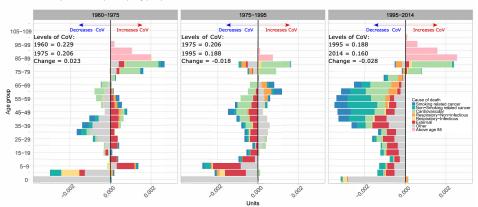
#### B Lifespan inequality (CoV)



#### A Decomposition of life expectancy

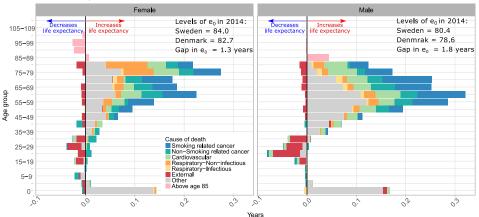


#### B Decomposition of lifespan inequality (CoV)



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Sweden - Denmark, 2014.



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Denmark - Sweden, 2014.

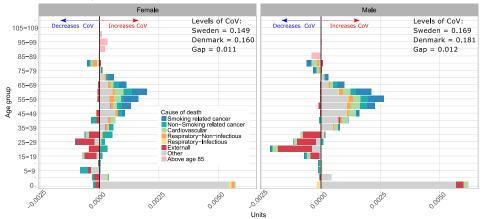


Table 1. Potential gains in life expectancy in Denmark if inequality is reduced (%) to Swedish levels in 2014 by cause of death.

| Sex     |   | Cause of death category and<br>mortality above age 85 | Reduce gap<br>with Sweden<br>in CoV (%) |   | Reduction in life<br>expectancy gap<br>(%) |    | Potential<br>Gains in life<br>expectancy<br>(years) |
|---------|---|---|---|---|--|----|---|
| Females | 1 | Smoking-related cancer                                | 18%                                     |   | 25%  |    | 0.35  |
|         | 2 | Non-Smoking related cancer                            | 13%                                     |   | 16%  |    | 0.22  |
|         | 3 | Cardiovascular  | 10%                                     |   | 15%  |    | 0.21  |
|         | 4 | Respiratory-Infectious                                | 2%                                      |   | 2%   |    | 0.03  |
|         | 5 | Respiratory-Non-infectious                            | 7%                                      |   | 17%  |    | 0.23  |
|         | 6 | External  | -26%                                    | * | -11%                                       | ** | -0.15   |
|         | 7 | Other   | 71%                                     |   | 40%  |    | 0.55  |
|         |   | Above age 85  | 5%                                      |   | -3%  | ** | -0.05   |
| Males   | 1 | Smoking-related cancer                                | 15%                                     |   | 26%  |    | 0.47  |
|         | 2 | Non-Smoking related cancer                            | 7%                                      |   | 10%  |    | 0.19  |
|         | 3 | Cardiovascular  | 10%                                     |   | 19%  |    | 0.33  |
|         | 4 | Respiratory-Infectious                                | 1%                                      |   | 3%   |    | 0.05  |
|         | 5 | Respiratory-Non-infectious                            | 5%                                      |   | 7%   |    | 0.12  |
|         | 6 | External  | -26%                                    | * | -11%                                       | ** | -0.19   |
|         | 7 | Other   | 92%                                     |   | 43%  |    | 0.77  |
|         |   | Above age 85  | 0.0                                     |   | 0.0  |    | 0.04  |

<sup>\*</sup> Increases the gap with Sweden. Represents potential gains for Sweden if they achieve the levels of Denmark.

Note: the sum of percentages differ to 100% due to rounding.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Increases the gap with Sweden in life expectancy.

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  - 2. **uncertainty** in the timing of death.
- ► Cancer mortality → biggest contributor to Danish-Swedish life expectancy difference.
- ▶ Denmark can ↓ inequality in lifespans and ↑ life expectancy through a consistent policy target: reducing cancer and infant mortality.

#### Potential gains in Denmark: Cancer and Infant Mortality

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