WG Milestones:

1. Agreement to develop short and long sets of internationally comparable disability measures using the ICF as a framework; census questions a priority
2. Equalization of opportunities selected as purpose of short measure
3. Developed a comparable testing methodology
4. Tested and revised questions
5. Short set adopted 2006
6. Extended set on functioning adopted 2010
7. Module on Child Functioning and Disability developed with UNICEF – testing underway
8. Extended set on the environment for children and adults currently under development.

Summary of annual meetings

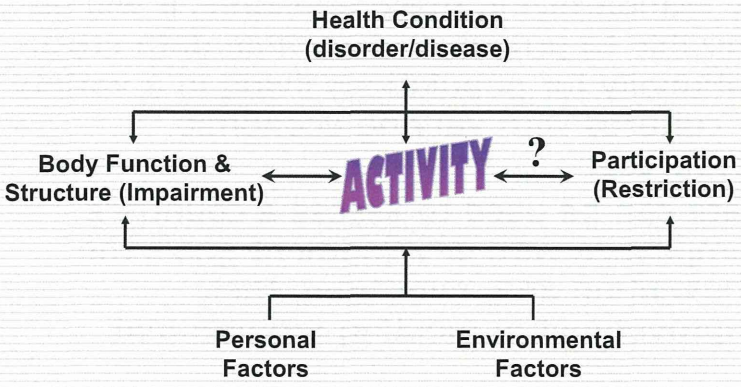
1.	Washington, DC	February	2002
2.	Ottawa, Canada	January	2003
3.	Brussels, Belgium	February	2004
4.	Bangkok, Thailand	September	2004
5.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	September	2005
6.	Kampala, Uganda	October	2006
7.	Dublin, Ireland	September	2007
8.	Manila, Philippines	October	2008
9.	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	October	2009
10.	Luxembourg	November	2010
11.	Southampton, Bermuda	November	2011
12.	Bangkok, Thailand	October	2012
13.	Amman, Jordan	October	2013
14.	Buenos Aires	October	2014

Disability Statistics to Monitor Development Goals and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities...

Need for National Data to Support Monitoring

- National Data on population with disabilities is necessary to both implement and monitor post-2015 SDGs and the UN CRPD.
- The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) provides a commonly accepted model to support national data collection.
- The Washington Group work seeks to provide internationally comparable data based on the ICF Model to fulfill the monitoring function.

Locating Risk in the ICF Model



2/26/2015 Source: World Health Organization, 2001 9

WG Short Set of Questions

Because of a Health problem:

1) Do you have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?
2) Do you have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid?
3) Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
4) Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
5) Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
6) Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)?

Response categories:

No - no difficulty; Yes - some difficulty;
Yes - a lot of difficulty; Cannot do at all

2/26/2015 10

Standardized Approach to Monitoring

- By standardizing these questions it will be possible to provide comparable data cross-nationally for populations living in a variety of cultures with varying economic resources;
- Data can be used to assess a country's compliance with development goals the Convention and, over time, their improvement in meeting requirement

The Road Ahead

- We will continue to work on question development for sub-populations (children), specific areas (mental health, environment & participation), and applications (registry data)
- We will discuss:
  - Capacity building,
  - Training & Technical assistance,
  - Analysis,
  - Implementation, and
  - Dissemination.

For more information…

- The WG reports to the UN Statistical Commission. The WG annual report to the Commission is available at:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc14/2014-10-WashingtonGroup-E.pdf

- Executive summary of past meetings posted on the WG website along with presentations & papers from the meetings:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group.htm

Oct 14, 2014

International Workshop

Overview of healthy life expectancy research in Japan

Toshiyuki OJIMA, MD, DrPH

Professor of
Department of Community Health and Preventive Medicine,
Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, JAPAN

Contents

- ***History of HLE research in Japan***
- Researches by the HLE research group
- International comparison between Japan and EU

History of Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) research in Japan and worldwide

- 1971 Sullivan DF published the method
- 1974 HLE in Japan (The Council of National Living)
- 1982 HLE in Japan (Koizumi A 小泉明)
- 1989 REVES network was set up (Robine JM)
- 1991 Disease-free LE (Gunji T, Hayashi R 郡司篤晃、林玲子)
- 1993 DALY was published by World Bank (Murray CJ)
- 1995 Active LE using cohort data (Tsuji I 辻一郎)
- 1997 Health indicator research group (PI: Hashimoto S 橋本修二)
- 1998 QOL and HLE research group (PI: Kondo T 近藤健文)
- 1999 HLE by prefectures was calculated (Miyashita & Hashimoto 宮下光令)
- 1999 DALY in Japan was calculated (Fukuda Y 福田吉治)
- 2000 Concept of HLE was described in the Health Japan 21
- 2007 HLE without care need (Hashimoto S)
- 2011 HLE without activity limitation (Hashimoto S)
- 2012 Health Japan 21 (the 2nd term) adopt HLE as a main target

Calculation of HLE was the top news (1999)

朝日新聞 夕刊 1999年(平成11年)1月9日 土曜日

平均余命中の介護いらずの期間

「平均自立期間」を初試算

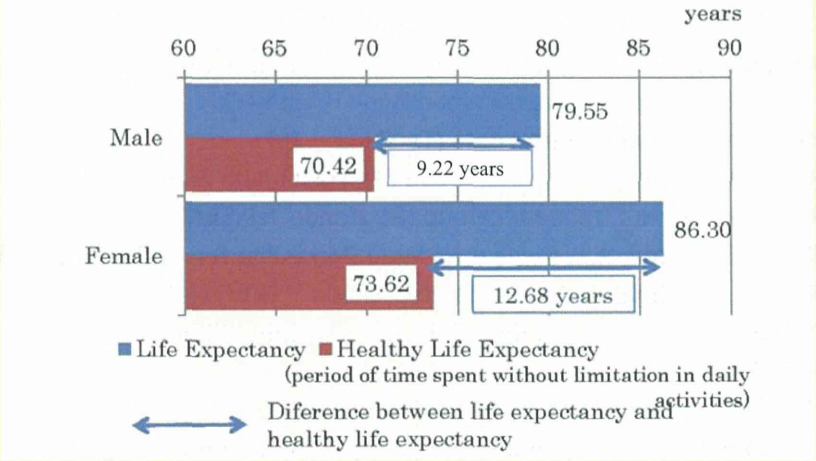
お達者度 男性の方が良好

差めだつ都道府県

厚生省実施

HLE in Health Japan 21 (the 2nd term) (2012)

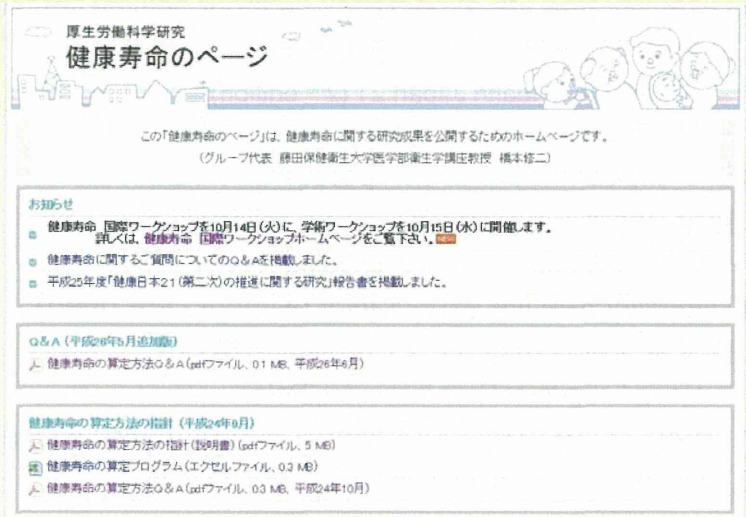
Figure 1. Difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy



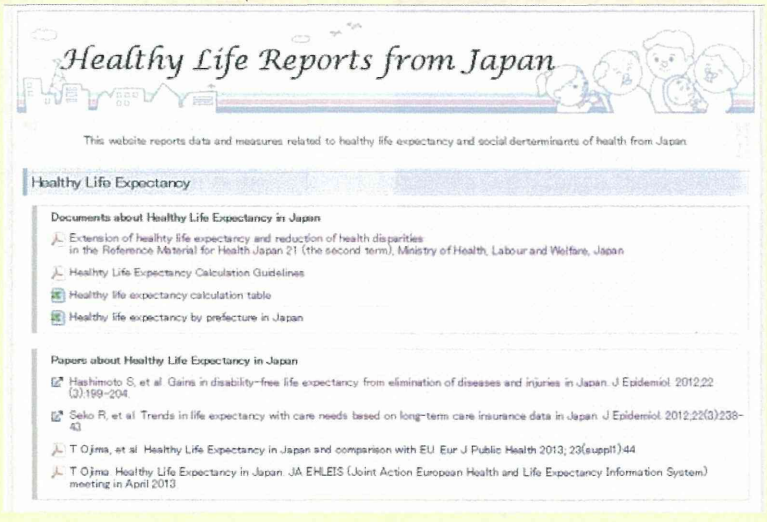
Contents

- History of HLE research in Japan
- ***Researches by the HLE research group***
- International comparison between Japan and EU

Japanese website of the HLE research group
http://toukei.umin.jp/kenkoujyumyou/



English website of the research group
http://life.umin.jp



Healthy Life Expectancies calculated by the research group

(1) Disability free life expectancy (without activity limitation)
日常生活に制限のない期間の平均
- Used for the Health Japan 21 (2nd edition)
- Using self-administered questionnaire data

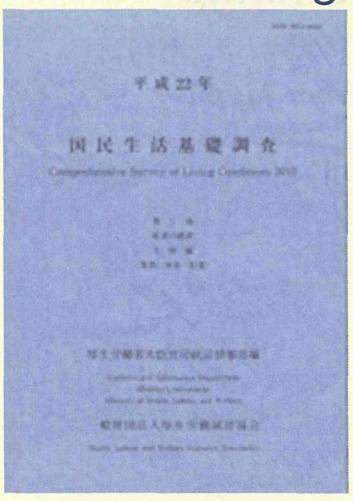
(2) Life expectancy with self-perceived health
自分で健康であると自覚している期間の平均
- Using self-administered questionnaire data

(3) Disability free life expectancy (without care need)
日常生活動作が自立している期間の平均
- Using Long-term Care Insurance Data

* (1) and (2) are useful for national and prefectural level
(3) is especially useful for municipality level

Principal Investigator: Prof. Shuji HASHIMOTO in Fujita Health University

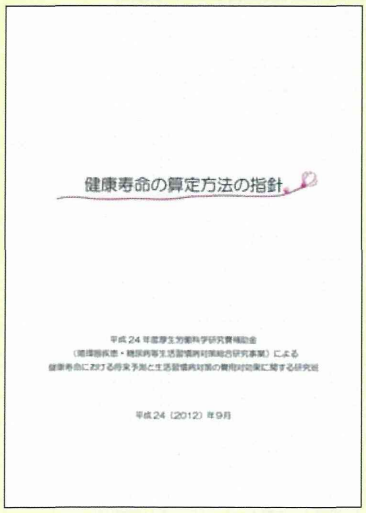
Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions



Technical Report

Questionaire

Healthy Life Expectancy Calculation Guidelines (tentative translation)


健康寿命の算定方法の指針

平成24年度厚生労働科学研究費補助金
（循環器疾患・糖尿病等生活習慣病対策総合研究事業）による
健康寿命における将来予測と生活習慣病対策の費用対効果に関する研究班

平成24（2012）年9月


Healthy Life Expectancy Calculation Guidelines

(Tentative translation)

2012 Health and Labor Sciences Research Grant

Study group on future predictions of healthy life expectancy and cost-effectiveness of measures to prevent lifestyle-related diseases, part of an integrated research project on measures to prevent cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, and other lifestyle-related diseases

1. Introduction

The aim of the Healthy Life Expectancy Calculation Guidelines ("Guidelines") is to present a standard method of calculating healthy life expectancy that can be applied in the planning and assessment of healthcare and welfare measures. Such planning and assessment are done in the light of prefectural and municipal health promotion plans under "the second term of National Health Promotion Movement in the 21st Century, " (Health Japan 21 (the second term)).

Healthy life expectancy is a generic term that is generally used for the average time people can be expected to live in a given state of health, or indices of measuring it. In Health Japan 21 (the second term), healthy life expectancy is defined as length of life that an individual lives without limitation in daily activities due to health problems. Here we look at the indices of "average period of time spent without limitation in daily activities," "average period of time individuals consider themselves as healthy," and "average period of time spent independent in daily activities."

Calculation of HLE

- Prepare data
  - *Mortality rate* by sex and age group
  - *Proportion of unhealthy people* by sex and age group
- Use *Life Table* (生命表) and *Sullivan method*
  - EXCEL sheet for calculation can be downloaded from the website
  - For local officers to calculate themselves

Provided EXCEL file: to input mortality and health status data

Figure 4-2. "Helathy life expectancy calculation table" of the "healthy life expectancy calculation program"

Helathy life expectancy calculation table

Input basic data in the target population (white cells) — Input national basic data (white cells)

Sex	Target population: Age category (years)	Population (people)	Mortality (people)	Denominator of proportion of unhealthy (people)	Numerator of proportion of unhealthy (people)	National data (in the same year as the target population data): Age category (years)	Population (people)	Mortality (people)	Age x	Number of survival l_x	Stationary population T_x
Male	0 - 4	53256	29	53256	0	0 - 4	2689162	1873	0	100000	7963518
	5 - 9	56543	6	56543	0	5 - 9	2841813	261	5	99861	7464920
	10 - 14	59297	6	59297	0	10 - 14	3013782	350	10	99814	6966743
	15 - 19	57170	19	57170	0	15 - 19	3096387	941	15	99557	6468797
	20 - 24	53284	38	53284	0	20 - 24	3228469	1962	20	99403	5971330
	25 - 29	67089	45	67089	0	25 - 29	3642952	2412	25	99118	5474998
	30 - 34	77585	60	77585	0	30 - 34	4180032	3177	30	98795	4980198
	35 - 39	90947	86	90947	0	35 - 39	4926663	4867	35	98423	4487127
	40 - 44	80663	114	80663	0	40 - 44	4381848	6629	40	97925	3996178
	45 - 49	76008	158	76008	102	45 - 49	4015388	9566	45	97174	3508304
	50 - 54	76376	284	76376	102	50 - 54	3807362	14638	50	96004	3025136
	55 - 59	87172	522	87172	205	55 - 59	4296539	27134	55	94164	2549369
	60 - 64	98927	833	98927	617	60 - 64	4936772	46155	60	91282	2085238
	65 - 69	78932	1124	78795	1255	65 - 69	3933785	57468	65	86929	1639074
	70 - 74	65484	1425	65368	2136	70 - 74	3235341	73470	70	80842	1218817
	75 - 79	53661	2072	53275	3346	75 - 79	2593169	102673	75	72127	835000
	80 - 84	37102	2590	36836	4172	80 - 84	1700191	119801	80	58934	505129
	85 -	23337	3432	23171	5579	85 -	1052072	159813	85	41062	253559
Female	0 - 4	50998	32	50998	0	0 - 4	2562299	1509	0	100000	8638891
	5 - 9	53248	2	53248	0	5 - 9	2708194	219	5	99709	8140093
	10 - 14	56334	5	56334	0	10 - 14	2870493	203	10	99671	7641653
	15 - 19	53954	9	53954	0	15 - 19	2932213	481	15	99634	7143382
	20 - 24	51365	11	51365	0	20 - 24	3076411	791	20	99554	6645388
	25 - 29	62301	16	62301	0	25 - 29	3511714	1025	25	99431	6147923
	30 - 34	72633	31	72633	0	30 - 34	4033928	1660	30	99286	5651111
	35 - 39	85951	46	85951	0	35 - 39	4761382	2688	35	99084	5155164
	40 - 44	77333	53	77333	0	40 - 44	4268754	3533	40	98801	4660406
	45 - 49	74348	91	74348	80	45 - 49	3950745	4966	45	98385	4167367
	50 - 54	76109	147	76109	80	50 - 54	3800955	7376	50	97757	3676902
	55 - 59	87858	235	87858	160	55 - 59	4359516	12192	55	96820	3190334
	60 - 64	101741	403	101741	481	60 - 64	5117803	19941	60	95500	2709350
	65 - 69	85861	516	85709	1066	65 - 69	4296437	25619	65	93592	2236330
	70 - 74	75759	726	75622	2037	70 - 74	3752050	36778	70	90872	1774737
	75 - 79	69931	1200	69432	4219	75 - 79	3379056	60415	75	86507	1330308
	80 - 84	56957	1963	56552	7570	80 - 84	2663083	91456	80	78971	914910
	85 -	59664	6364	59241	21500	85 -	2761968	292332	85	66190	549344

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are calculated automatically

Figure 4-3. "Helathy life expectancy calculation table" of the "healthy life expectancy calculation program" (continued)

Results of the calculation for the target population — # : Proportion in the life expectancy

Sex	Age	Life expectancy			Average healthy period				Average unhealthy period			
	(years)	(years)	95% Confidence Interval		(years)	95% Confidence Interval		(%) #	(years)	95% Confidence Interval		(%) #
Male	0	80.08	79.86	80.30	78.68	78.48	78.89	98.3	1.40	1.37	1.42	1.7
	5	75.29	75.08	75.50	73.89	73.70	74.09	98.1	1.40	1.37	1.43	1.9
	10	70.33	70.12	70.54	68.93	68.74	69.12	98.0	1.40	1.37	1.43	2.0
	15	65.36	65.16	65.57	63.96	63.77	64.15	97.9	1.40	1.37	1.43	2.1
	20	60.47	60.27	60.67	59.07	58.88	59.25	97.7	1.40	1.38	1.43	2.3
	25	55.66	55.48	55.85	54.26	54.08	54.43	97.5	1.41	1.38	1.43	2.5
	30	50.84	50.66	51.02	49.43	49.26	49.60	97.2	1.41	1.39	1.44	2.8
	35	46.03	45.85	46.21	44.61	44.45	44.77	96.9	1.42	1.39	1.44	3.1
	40	41.24	41.06	41.41	39.81	39.65	39.97	96.5	1.42	1.40	1.45	3.5
	45	36.52	36.35	36.68	35.08	34.93	35.23	96.1	1.43	1.41	1.46	3.9
	50	31.88	31.72	32.03	30.43	30.29	30.58	95.5	1.44	1.42	1.47	4.5
	55	27.43	27.28	27.57	25.96	25.83	26.10	94.7	1.46	1.44	1.49	5.3
	60	23.17	23.03	23.31	21.67	21.55	21.79	93.5	1.50	1.47	1.52	6.5
	65	19.09	18.96	19.22	17.56	17.45	17.67	92.0	1.53	1.50	1.56	8.0
	70	15.30	15.18	15.41	13.74	13.63	13.84	89.8	1.56	1.53	1.59	10.2
	75	11.76	11.65	11.86	10.19	10.10	10.28	86.7	1.57	1.54	1.60	13.3
	80	8.73	8.65	8.82	7.18	7.10	7.25	82.2	1.56	1.52	1.59	17.8
	85	6.38	6.18	6.57	4.84	4.69	5.00	75.9	1.54	1.48	1.59	24.1
Female	0	86.46	86.26	86.66	83.51	83.33	83.69	96.6	2.95	2.92	2.99	3.4
	5	81.73	81.55	81.91	78.77	78.61	78.93	96.4	2.96	2.93	3.00	3.6
	10	76.74	76.56	76.92	73.78	73.62	73.94	96.1	2.96	2.93	3.00	3.9
	15	71.78	71.60	71.95	68.81	68.66	68.97	95.9	2.96	2.93	3.00	4.1
	20	66.83	66.66	67.01	63.87	63.71	64.02	95.6	2.97	2.93	3.00	4.4
	25	61.90	61.73	62.07	58.93	58.78	59.08	95.2	2.97	2.93	3.01	4.8
	30	56.98	56.81	57.14	54.00	53.86	54.15	94.8	2.97	2.94	3.01	5.2
	35	52.09	51.93	52.25	49.11	48.97	49.25	94.3	2.98	2.94	3.02	5.7
	40	47.23	47.07	47.38	44.24	44.10	44.37	93.7	2.99	2.95	3.03	6.3
	45	42.38	42.23	42.53	39.38	39.25	39.51	92.9	3.00	2.96	3.04	7.1
	50	37.63	37.49	37.77	34.62	34.50	34.74	92.0	3.01	2.97	3.05	8.0
	55	32.97	32.83	33.10	29.93	29.82	30.04	90.8	3.04	3.00	3.07	9.2
	60	28.37	28.24	28.49	25.30	25.20	25.40	89.2	3.07	3.03	3.10	10.8
	65	23.90	23.79	24.01	20.79	20.70	20.89	87.0	3.11	3.07	3.14	13.0
	70	19.54	19.44	19.64	16.40	16.32	16.49	83.9	3.14	3.10	3.18	16.1
	75	15.37	15.28	15.46	12.22	12.15	12.29	79.5	3.15	3.12	3.19	20.5
	80	11.53	11.46	11.60	8.40	8.35	8.46	72.9	3.12	3.09	3.16	27.1
	85	8.24	8.05	8.43	5.25	5.12	5.37	63.7	2.99	2.91	3.06	36.3

Contents

- History of HLE research in Japan
- Researches by the HLE research group
- ***International comparison between Japan and EU***

Background

- Joint Action European Health and Life Expectancies Information System (JA EHLEIS) annually calculates healthy life expectancies (HLE) of EU member states.

Objectives

- To calculate HLE in Japan for the same indicators as EU
- And to compare with EU

Methods of conversion

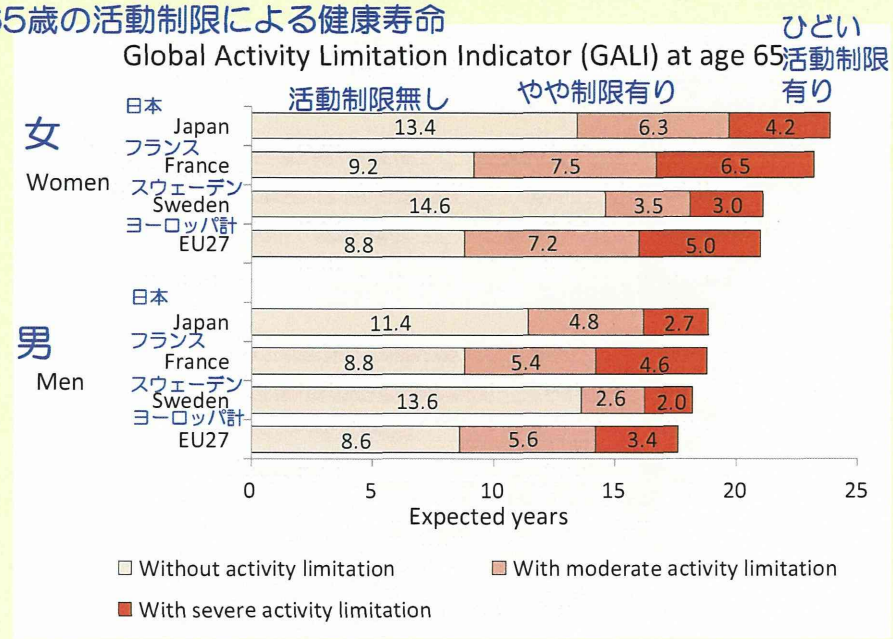
- Supplemental mail survey
- Subjects: 2,700 randomly selected residents of 20+ years old in 6 municipalities in Shizuoka prefecture, Japan
- Questionnaire:
  - Activity limitation, the same as the Japanese national survey
  - Activity limitation by Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI)
  - Chronic morbidity, the same as EU
  - Self-perceived health, the same as the Japanese national survey
- Response: 1,774 (66.0%)
- Conversion tables were made and applied to the national data
- Limitations
  - Not a nationally representative sample
  - Sample size might not be enough

Conversion table

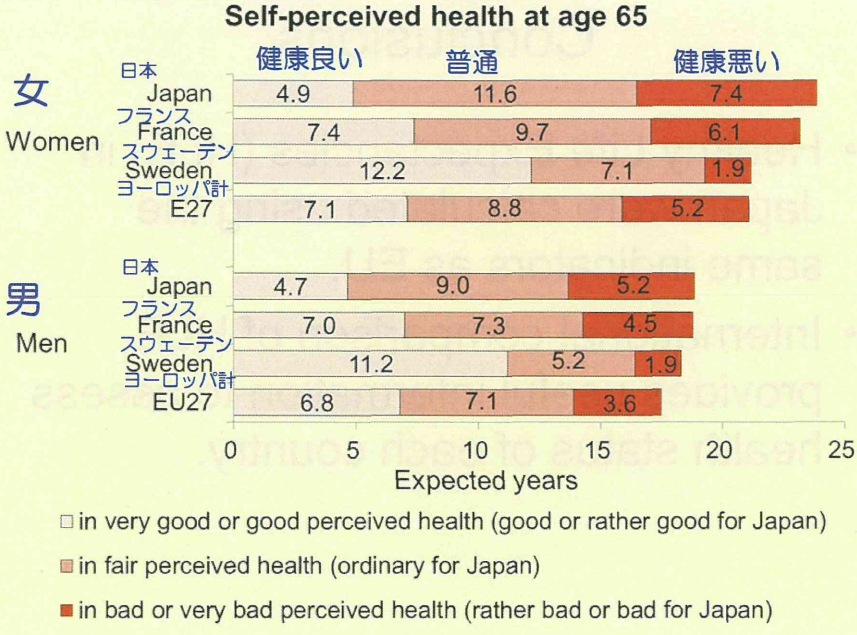
Activity limitation (national Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions qestionnaire)	Age group	Activity limitation (GALI)			Total
		With severe	With moderate	Without	
With	20-39	17.4%	34.8%	47.8%	100.0%
	40-64	22.2%	44.4%	33.3%	100.0%
	65-74	23.1%	50.0%	26.9%	100.0%
	75-	52.7%	35.1%	12.2%	100.0%
	Total	35.1%	39.9%	25.0%	100.0%
Without	20-39	1.2%	5.8%	93.0%	100.0%
	40-64	.7%	8.2%	91.0%	100.0%
	65-74	1.1%	13.9%	85.0%	100.0%
	75-	2.2%	25.0%	72.8%	100.0%
	Total	1.1%	10.8%	88.1%	100.0%

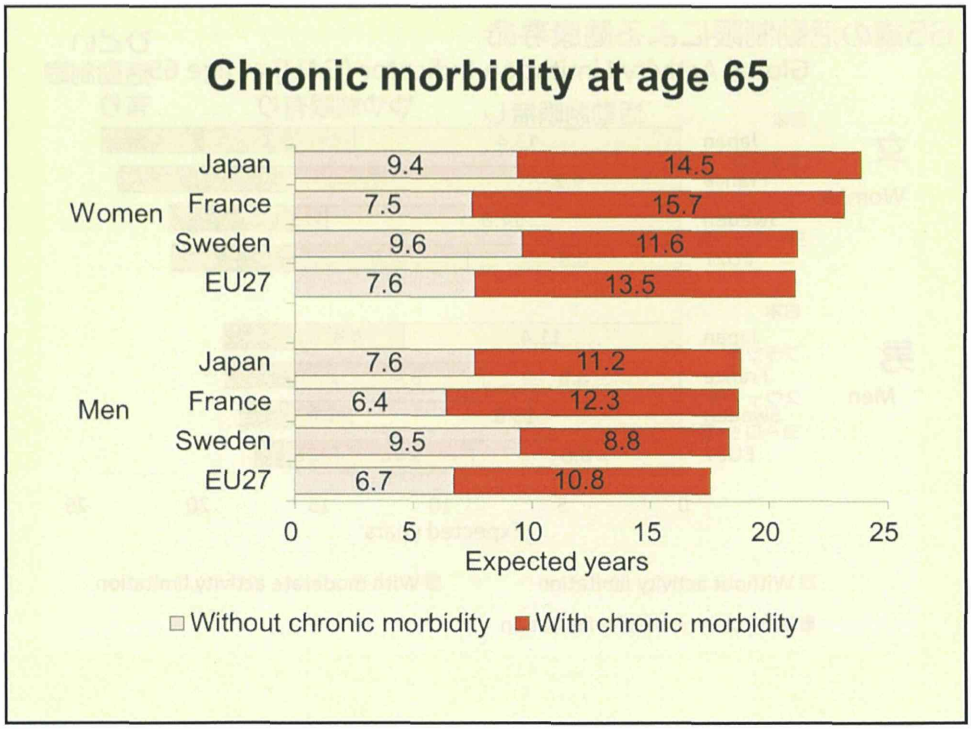
Results are almost same between men and women.
Conversion tables from self perceived health to chronic morbidity, and from activity limitation to chronic morbidity are also made.

65歳の活動制限による健康寿命



65歳の主観的な健康による健康寿命





Conclusions

- Healthy Life Expectancies (HLE) in Japan were calculated using the same indicators as EU.
- International comparison of HLE provides useful information to assess health status of each country.

Thank you for your kind attention!

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

書籍

著者氏名	論文タイトル名	書籍全体の編集者名	書籍名	出版社名	出版地	出版年	ページ
	なし						

雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
	なし				

研究成果の刊行物・別刷

なし