Inequalities in Dual-Function Life Expectancy by Education and Gender
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Dual Functionality Concept
● Good physical and cognitive function
● Loss of dual functionality
  ○ Social readjustment
  ○ Accumulating health risks
  ○ Revised life goals and priorities

Research Questions
1. How do dual-function rates evolve among those ages 65+?
2. What education-based gaps do we observe in age-65 dual-function life expectancy?

Data Sources
● Health and Retirement Study (N = 97,504)
● National Health Interview Survey (N = 133,664)

Measures
● Dual functionality
  ○ No limitations in activities of daily living
  ○ No indication of dementia
● Education
  ○ Less than high school (22%)
  ○ High school or some college (57%)
  ○ Four-year degree or higher (21%)

Methods
● Sullivan life tables
● Bootstrap confidence intervals

Conclusions
● Complementary measure of population health
● Implications for caregiving needs and costs

Figure 1. Prevalence of dual functionality by education
● Substantial gap in dual-function rates between less than high school and four-year degree or higher
● Lower dual-function rates for women than men at all levels of education
● Similar education gaps over later stages of life course

Figure 2. Age-65 life expectancy and dual-function life expectancy
● Greater education inequalities in dual-function life expectancy relative to life expectancy
● Gaps between life expectancy and dual-function life expectancy greater for women than men