



COURAGE in EUROPE

Project Coordinator



Collaborative Research

On Ageing in Europe - WHO



JAGIELLONIAN
UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKOW



**Ordine Ospedaliero di
San Giovanni di Dio
Fatebenefratelli**



Kick-off Meeting
22 – 23 June 2009
Milan, Italy

A project funded by the EU Commission



Overview

WHO Multi-country Studies



- Periodic cross-sectional surveys vs. longitudinal cohort / panel studies
- Health interview surveys vs. Health examination surveys
- World Health Surveys and SAGE
- Lessons learnt; future directions

Surveys

- Repeat cross-sectional surveys
 - Easier to implement
 - Relatively cheaper
 - Do not allow monitoring of change and studying associations at individual level
- Longitudinal cohort / panel studies
 - Expensive
 - Better precision
 - Individual level data increase power

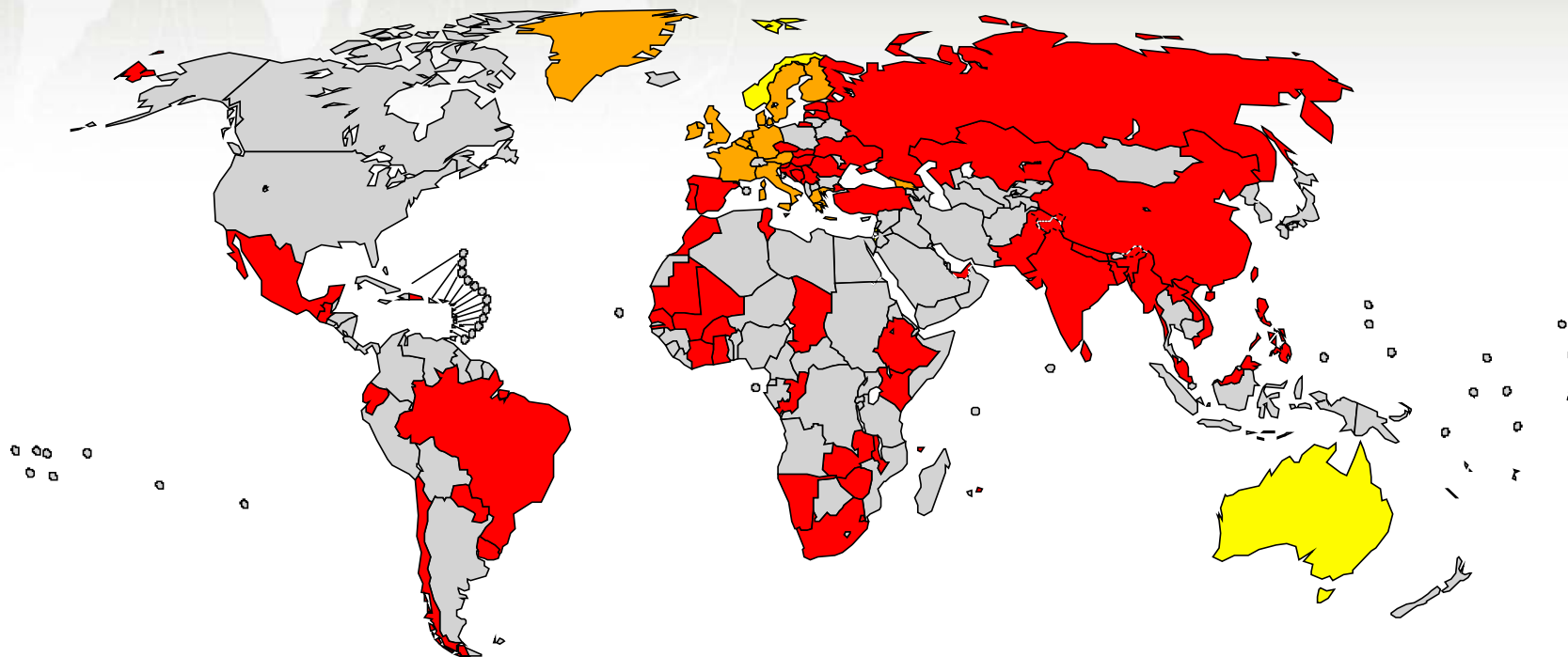
Surveys






- Health Interview Surveys
 - Lower costs
 - Can be carried out at more frequent intervals
 - Can be done in situations other than face-to-face, e.g., BRFSS
- Health Examination Surveys
 - Provide data that are unreliable in self-report related to risks and chronic diseases, e.g., NHANES

WHO - World Health Surveys

WHS 2002/03



70 SURVEYS in 70 countries

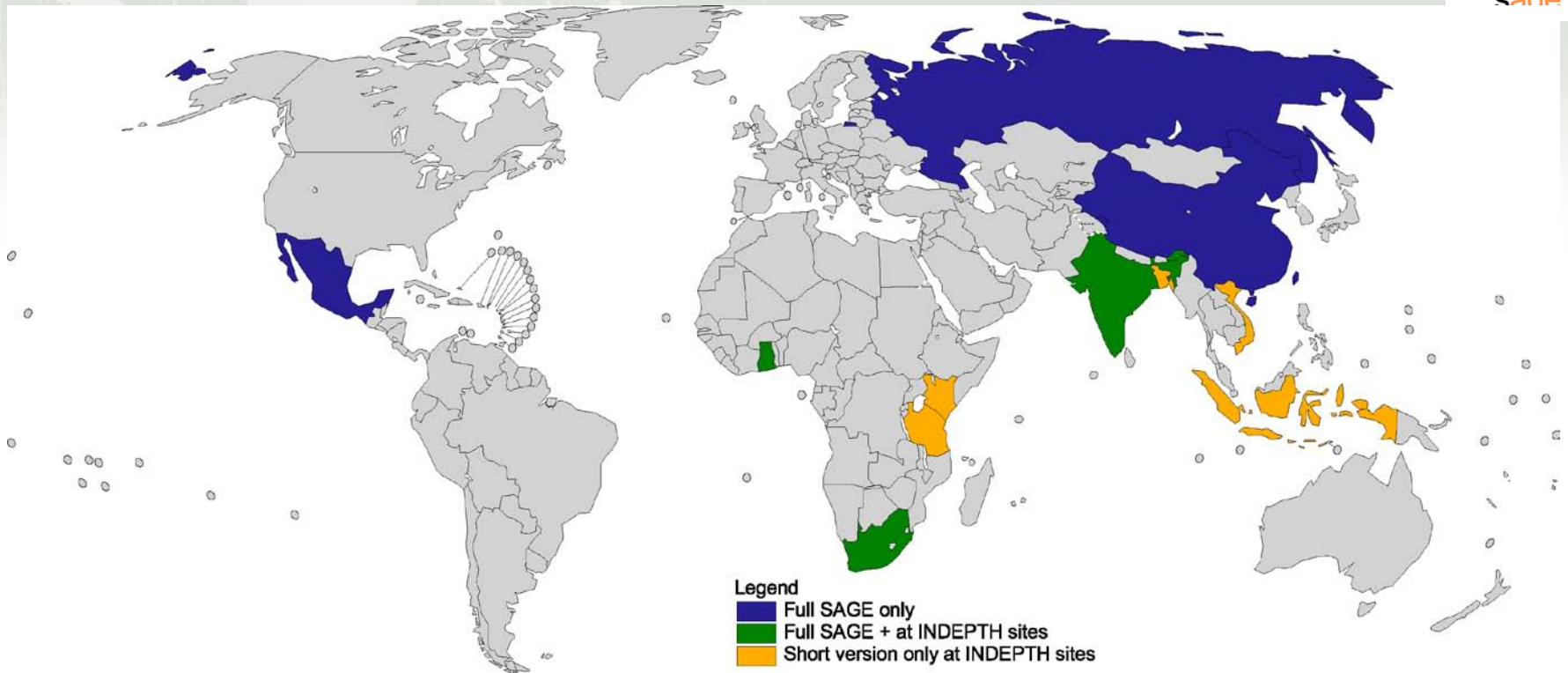
	Household - long :	53
	Household - short:	13
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SAGE - INDEPTH



- China
- India
- Russia
- Mexico
- South Africa
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Bangladesh
- Viet Nam
- Indonesia

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SAGE

Objectives



- To obtain reliable, valid and comparable data on levels of health on a range of key domains for older adult populations
- To examine patterns and dynamics of age-related changes in health using a longitudinal design
- To supplement and cross-validate self-reported measures of health and the anchoring vignette approach to improving comparability of self-reported measures, through measured performance tests for selected health domains
- To collect data on health examinations and biomarkers to improve reliability of data on morbidity, risk factors and monitor effect of interventions

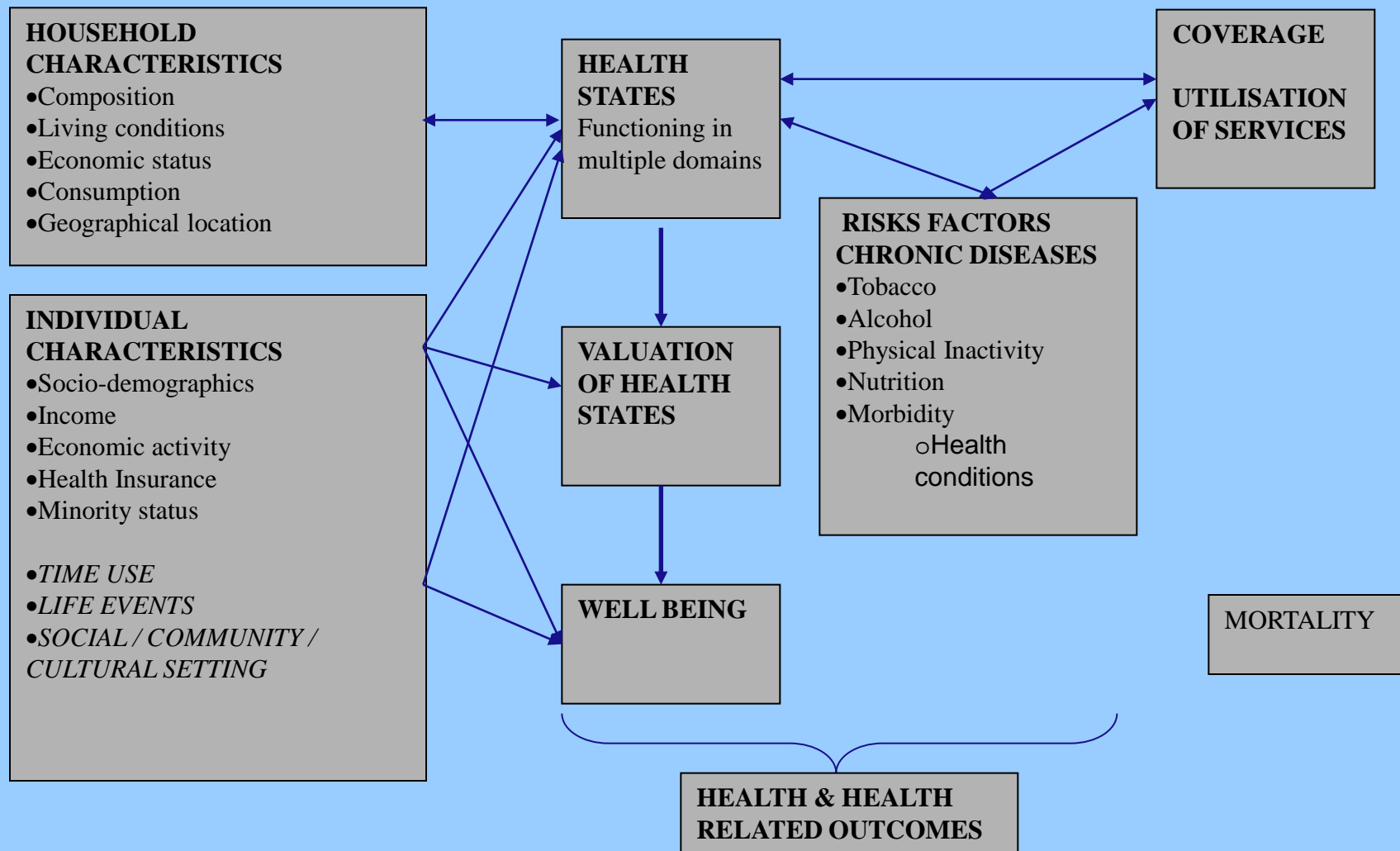
SAGE

Objectives



- Follow-up to study intermediate outcomes, monitor trends, examine transitions and life events, and address relationships between determinants and health and health-related outcomes;
- To develop a mechanism to link survey data to data from demographic surveillance sites - INDEPTH
- To build linkages with other national and cross-national ageing studies
- To provide a public-access information base for an evidence based policy debate amongst all stakeholders

Framework



LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP

Questionnaires – HH and Individual

BIOMARKERS AND PERFORMANCE TESTS

Health
ization

Current Status



- Data collection completed at 4 sites; in progress in 2 other sites; expected to be completed at all sites by July 2009
- Data collection completed at all eight INDEPTH sites (India, Ghana, South Africa + 5)
- Data sets in public domain by early 2010

Future directions



- Longitudinal follow up
- Improve understanding of future fatal and non-fatal health outcomes
 - determinants
- Continue to develop methods to improve measurement, e.g., health states, self reported morbidity, risk factors, effect of interventions
- Develop standard survey modules
- Link survey to demographic surveillance data – INDEPTH
- Promote use of methods in other international studies
- Create a data collection platform to monitor health trends and determinants over time