

**Table 1. Estimated and adjusted age-specific mortality rates; women 65 years and older; Germany, 1997-2012**

	Empirical mortality rates from GSOEP		Estimated with Gompertz, GSOEP		Mortality rates from AOK, 2010-2013	Percent of people staying in institutions	Mortality rates adjusted on the AOK data		Mortality rates estimates from the HMD	
	1997-2004	2005-2012	1997-2004	2005-2012			1997-2004	2005-2012	1997-2004	2005-2012
65-69	0.013	0.006	0.012	0.007	0.135	0.91	0.013	0.008	0.011	0.009
70-74	0.024	0.015	0.022	0.014	0.167	1.50	0.024	0.016	0.020	0.016
75-79	0.043	0.026	0.041	0.027	0.208	3.35	0.046	0.033	0.036	0.030
80-84	0.063	0.051	0.075	0.054	0.242	7.50	0.088	0.068	0.068	0.059
85-89	0.092	0.076	0.139	0.105	0.279	15.00	0.160	0.131	0.127	0.113
90+	0.242	0.166	0.207	0.160	0.379	30.97	0.260	0.228	0.239	0.239

Source: Own estimates

**Table 2. Estimated and adjusted age-specific mortality rates by educational groups; women, 65 years and older; Germany, 1997-2012**

	Empirical mortality rates from GSOEP		Estimated with Gompertz, GSOEP	
	1997-2004	2005-2012	1997-2004	2005-2012
<b>Low</b>				
65-69	0.010	0.006	0.014	0.007
70-74	0.022	0.016	0.026	0.013
75-79	0.049	0.030	0.048	0.026
80-84	0.095	0.038	0.088	0.052
85-89	0.094	0.091	0.159	0.102
90+	0.338	0.141	0.237	0.156
<b>Middle</b>				
65-69	0.014	0.005	0.010	0.007
70-74	0.025	0.015	0.019	0.014
75-79	0.041	0.024	0.036	0.029
80-84	0.033	0.065	0.065	0.057
85-89	0.098	0.069	0.119	0.112
90+	0.153	0.192	0.174	0.171
<b>High</b>				
65-69	0.015	0.006	0.009	0.006
70-74	0.023	0.017	0.016	0.012
75-79	0.023	0.026	0.029	0.025
80-84	0.055	0.041	0.054	0.049
85-89	0.027	0.043	0.098	0.096
90+	0.107	0.221	0.143	0.146

Source: Own estimates

Hazard ratio: middle education – reference category

1997-2004      low education: 1.358 (0.029); high education: 0.822 (0.466)

2005-2012      low education: 0.910 (0.508); high education: 0.853 (0.488)

**Table 3. Age-specific prevalence rates in using LTC based on different data sources; women, 65 years and older; Germany, 2004 and 2012 (percent)**

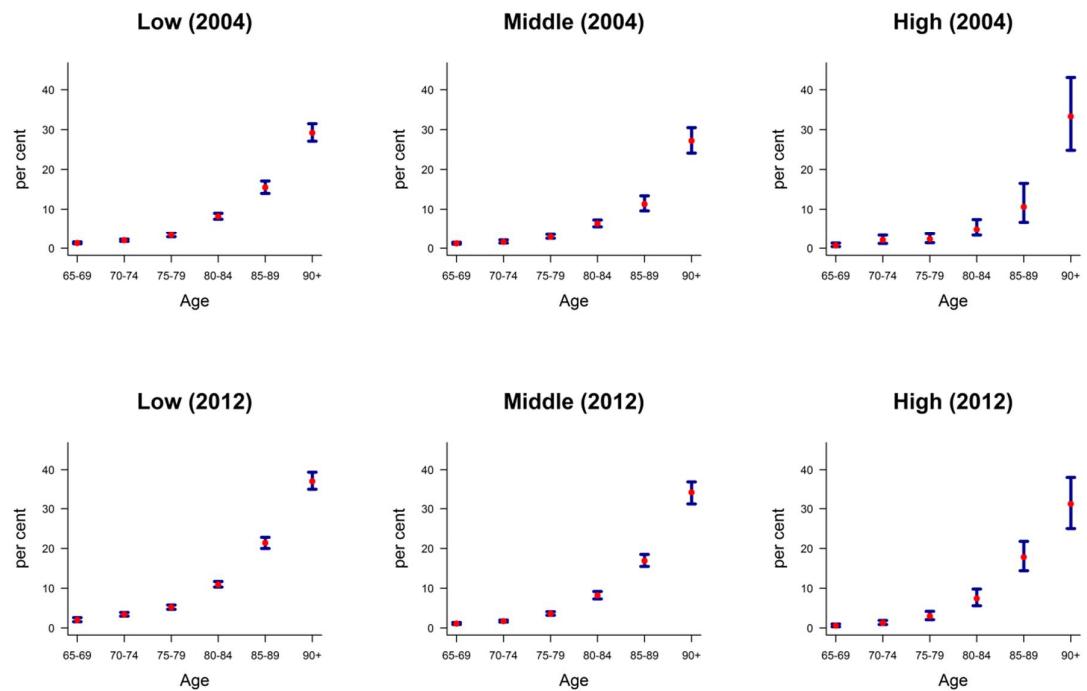
Age groups	MC data		Data from the Federal Health Monitoring System	
	Based on recipients of cash benefits	Based on recipients of cash and non-cash benefits	Based on recipients of cash and non-cash benefits	
	2004	2012	2003	2013
65-69	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
70-74	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.9
75-79	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.0
80-84	9.2	10.3	11.1	12.0
85-89	17.0	20.6	17.5	19.4
90+	34.0	38.4	26.0	25.6

Source: Own estimates; In the estimation of the prevalence rates from the official statistics, the population exposure was used from the Human Mortality Database (HMD); Official data on the benefits of LTC by types are available only every second year beginning from 1999 and thus the numbers here are given for the 2003 and 2013.

**Table 4. LE, CFLE, and CLE (in years) and health ratio by educational groups; women 65 years and above, 1997-2004 and 2005-2012**

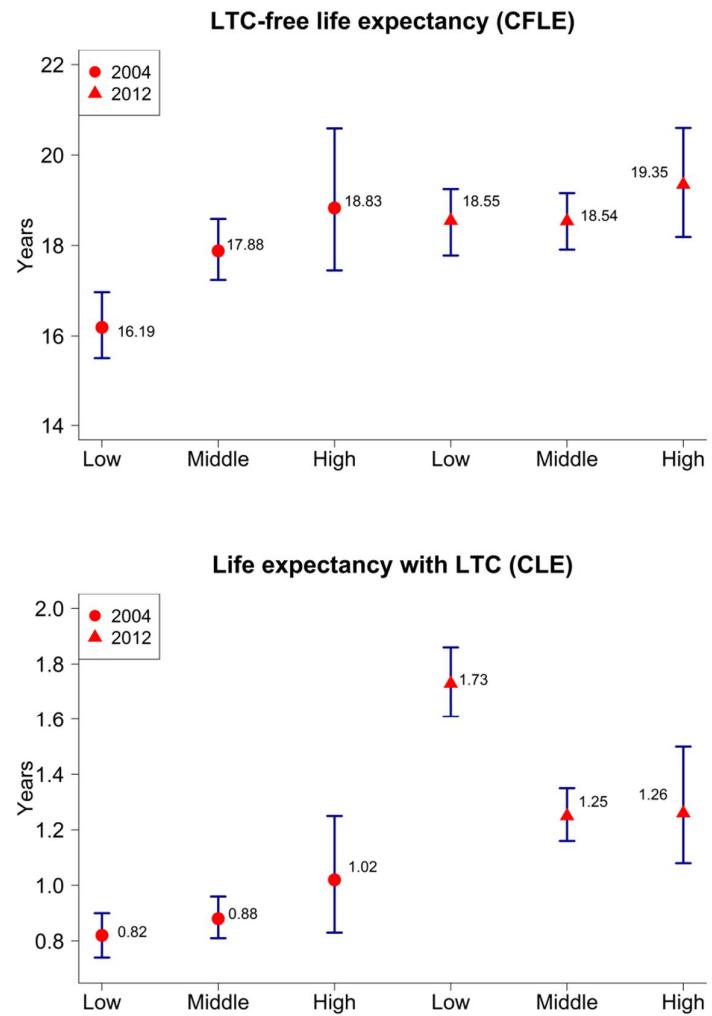
1997-2004	LE		CFLE		CLE		Health ratio
	value	Δ	value	Δ	value	Δ	
Low	17.00	-	16.19	-	0.82	-	0.95
Middle	18.76	1.76	17.88	1.69	0.88	0.06	0.95
High	19.85	1.09	18.83	0.95	1.02	0.14	0.95
High vs low	2.85		2.64		0.20		
2005-2012							
Low	20.28	-	18.55	-	1.73	-	0.91
Middle	19.79	-0.49	18.54	-0.01	1.25	-0.48	0.94
High	20.60	0.81	19.35	0.81	1.26	0.01	0.94
High vs low	0.32		0.80		-0.47		

Source: Own estimates; Δ represents the absolute difference between two neighboring educational categories; high vs low Δ is the difference between values for high and low education



**Fig 1. Age-specific prevalence (with 95% CI's) of using LTC by educational groups; women, 65 years and older, Germany, 2004 and 2012 (percent)**

Source: Own estimates from the German Microcensus data, 2004 and 2012



**Fig 2. Long-term care-free life expectancy (CFLE) and life expectancy with care (CLE) and 95% confidence intervals; Germany, women, aged 65 or older, 2004 and 2012**