

# BMJ Open Factors associated with basic and instrumental activities of daily living in elderly participants of a population-based survey: the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study, Norway

Siri Høivik Storeng,<sup>1</sup> Erik R Sund,<sup>2,3</sup> Steinar Krokstad<sup>2,4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Public Health and Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, NTNU, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health and Nursing, HUNT Research Centre, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, NTNU, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Levanger, Norway

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Nord University, Levanger, Norway

<sup>4</sup>Levanger Hospital, Nord-Trøndelag Hospital Trust, Levanger, Norway

**Correspondence to**  
Siri Høivik Storeng;  
sirihs@stud.ntnu.no

## ABSTRACT

**Objectives** To investigate factors associated with the need for assistance in basic and instrumental activities of daily living in Norwegian elderly.

**Design** Prospective cohort study.

**Setting** The Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT), a large population-based health survey in Norway.

**Participants** 5050 individuals aged 60–69 years old at baseline in HUNT2 (1995–1997) who also participated in HUNT3 (2006–2008) were included in the study. 676/693 individuals were excluded in the analyses due to missing outcomes.

**Outcomes** Needing assistance in one or more basic or instrumental activities of daily living reported in HUNT3.

**Results** In adjusted multinomial logistic regression analyses, poor self-rated health and depression were the strongest risk factors for needing assistance in one or more basic activities of daily living in HUNT3, with ORs of 2.13 (1.35 to 3.38) and 1.58 (0.91 to 2.73). Poor self-rated health and poor life satisfaction were the strongest risk factors for needing assistance in one or more instrumental activities of daily living in HUNT3, with ORs of 2.30 (1.93 to 2.74) and 2.29 (1.86 to 2.81), respectively. Excessive sitting time, short or prolonged sleeping time, and physical inactivity seemed to be the most important lifestyle risk factors for basic/instrumental activities of daily living (ADL/IADL) disability. The studied factors were, in general, greater risk factors for mortality during follow-up than for ADL/IADL disability. Smoking was the strongest risk factor for mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3. Smoking and low social participation were the strongest risk factors for non-participation in HUNT3.

**Conclusions** Subjective health perception, life satisfaction and depression were the strongest risk factors for needing assistance in one or more basic/instrumental activities of daily living later in life. These factors could be possible targets for prevention purposes.

## INTRODUCTION

Most countries are experiencing population ageing, and it is estimated that in 2030 two billion people will be over 60 years old (22% of the world's population).<sup>1</sup> Norway

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- The Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT) is a large cohort study comprising the whole county of Nord-Trøndelag, Norway, and including a large selection of variables.
- Based on emerging risk factors for morbidity and mortality in society, this study incorporates sleep duration and sitting time as risk factors for function in activities of daily living.
- This study did not have information on function in activities of daily living at baseline, but the robustness of the results was evaluated through a sensitivity analysis including those with good self-rated health and good life satisfaction at baseline.
- The risk factors for disability in daily life activities also increase the risk for non-participation in HUNT3 or mortality during follow-up from HUNT2 to HUNT3; therefore, the competing outcomes were evaluated in a multinomial logistic regression analysis.

can expect over 1.3 million people over 70 years old and a doubling of the dependency ratio (the ratio of the dependent part of the workforce over the productive part) in 2060.<sup>2</sup> The need for healthcare and long-term care increases with age,<sup>1</sup> and a quarter of the disease burden occurs among people over 60 years.<sup>3</sup> Evidence is equivocal whether there is a compression or expansion of morbidity among the elderly, but increasing prevalence of chronic diseases seems to be a pattern.<sup>4</sup> An ageing population is likely to cause increased strain on healthcare systems and increase public expenditures. Thus, it is of interest to maintain good health and high functioning into old age, both for the elderly themselves and for the society as a whole.

Activities of daily living (ADL) is an index used to measure functional capacity.<sup>5</sup> It can be divided into basic or personal ADL (ADL) and instrumental ADL (IADL). ADL concerns

the abilities necessary for basic functioning, whereas IADL includes functions necessary for living in a community. ADL and IADL disabilities increase with age,<sup>4</sup> and in Europe ADL disability has decreased over time,<sup>4 6–11</sup> whereas the results for IADL are ambiguous.<sup>4 9 12</sup> Women have been found to exhibit higher risk of developing functional disabilities than men,<sup>4 6 13–15</sup> but regardless of more ADL disabilities women seem to live longer than men.<sup>14</sup> ADL disability and functional decline predict morbidity and mortality,<sup>16</sup> as well as nursing home admission and poor outcomes after hospital discharge.<sup>17–19</sup> Once disabled, few persons over 85 years regain independent ADL function.<sup>20</sup>

Meta-analyses and systematic reviews have identified risk factors for functional decline, such as physical inactivity,<sup>21–24</sup> depression<sup>23 25</sup> and poor self-rated health.<sup>23 26</sup> Smoking,<sup>23 27 28</sup> alcohol consumption<sup>23 27 29–31</sup> and low social participation<sup>23 28 32–35</sup> have also been found to be factors for functional decline and ADL and IADL disability, whereas few studies have investigated anxiety in relation to functional decline.<sup>23</sup> Further, few studies have investigated the association between quality of life and the need for assistance in ADLs. One Swedish study found that low health-related quality of life was associated with more problems with IADL.<sup>36</sup> In addition to the factors mentioned, we wanted to study the association between the new emerging risk factors sleeping time and sitting time and ADL/IADL disability in an elderly Norwegian population. These are known risk factors for mortality and morbidity<sup>37–43</sup> and are also likely to be associated with disability, since disability is part of the continuum of population health change from risk factors, diseases, loss of function, disability and mortality.<sup>44</sup>

The aim of this study was to investigate risk factors for needing assistance in basic and instrumental ADLs among Norwegian elderly by using the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT).

## METHODS

### Study population

This study uses data from the HUNT Study. The HUNT Study is a regional health study that has been carried out three times: in 1984–1986, 1995–1997 and 2006–2008. The county of Nord-Trøndelag consists of rural areas and six small towns, but lacks large cities. The average income, prevalence of higher education and prevalence of current smokers are a little lower than in Norway overall.<sup>45–47</sup> The population is stable (little immigration and outmigration) and homogeneous,<sup>48</sup> and it is considered to be fairly representative of Norway.<sup>46</sup> All inhabitants in the county of Nord-Trøndelag over 20 years of age were invited to participate in the adult part of the HUNT Study. The participants completed questionnaires, undertook various clinical examinations and provided blood samples. The participation rate was 69.5% in HUNT2 and 54.1% in HUNT3.<sup>48</sup> Every participant signed a written consent to participate. Details about the HUNT Study are extensively described elsewhere.<sup>46 48</sup>

The study group selected for this study included participants aged 60–69 years in HUNT2 (1995–1997) who also had completed HUNT3 in 2006–2008 (n=5050). Unfortunately we did not have any information on ADL/IADL status at baseline (in the 60–69 years age group) because questions about ADLs and IADLs in the HUNT Study were only given to participants aged 70 years and older. Choosing an older age group at baseline would have yielded fewer participants and increased the healthy survivor bias. Therefore we selected the 60–69 years age group as baseline in the multinomial logistic regression despite the limitation of not having information on ADL/IADL status at baseline. Those missing information on ADL/IADL at HUNT3 were excluded from the analysis. A flow diagram illustrating the selection of participants is shown in figure 1.

### Variables

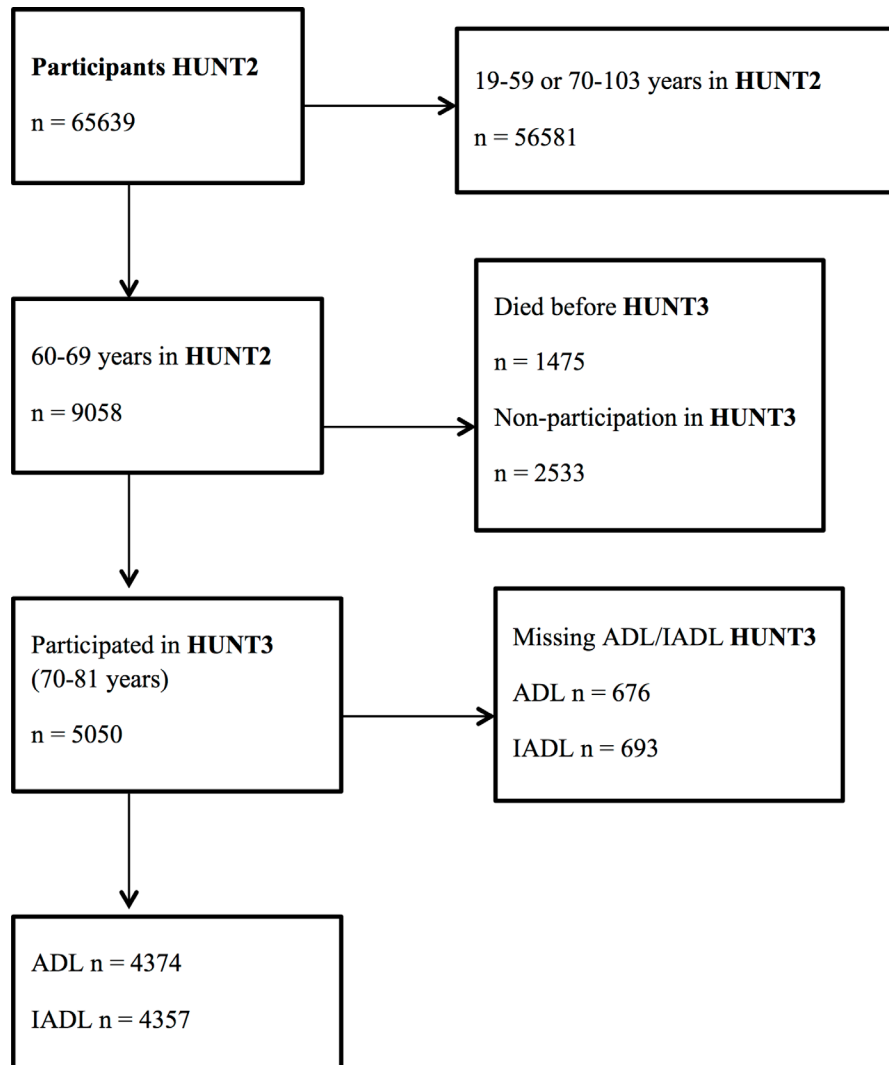
The wording of all questions and answer categories, as well as further details on the handling of the variables, are presented in online supplementary material 1. The outcomes were defined as needing assistance of another person in one or more ADLs in HUNT3, non-participation in HUNT3, or mortality during follow-up between HUNT2 and HUNT3. Non-participation in HUNT3 was defined as individuals aged 60–69 years old in 1995–1997 participating in HUNT2 but not in HUNT3. The HUNT Study is regularly updated with administrative national records containing information on participant status (died, emigrated, alive), from which we obtained information on mortality.

The independent variables in HUNT2 included lifestyle risk factors, psychological and subjective health perceptions. The lifestyle risk factors were defined as follows: being a daily smoker, participating only a few times a year or never in social activities, sitting 8 hours or more daily, sleeping 6 hours or less or 10 hours or more, less than 3 hours of light physical activity and no hard physical activity a week, and scoring 2 or more (out of 4) on the Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty and Eye opener (CAGE) questionnaire for problematic drinking behaviour.<sup>49</sup> The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to measure anxiety and depression, which consists of a separate score for anxiety and depression. The score was dichotomised, where a score of 8 or more (out of 21) was defined as a case of anxiety or depression.<sup>50</sup>

Confounders (HUNT2) were constitutional factors such as age, gender, education, marital status and chronic illness. Age was entered as a continuous variable, gender had two categories (men and women), education was defined as primary (0–10 years), secondary (11–13 years) or tertiary education (higher education), and marital status was defined as being married or not, whereas chronic illness was self-reported (yes or no).

### Statistical calculations

Using multinomial logistic regression models, we investigated the association between lifestyle risk factors



**Figure 1** Flow diagram showing the selection of participants. ADL, activities of daily living; HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study; IADL, instrumental ADL.

(smoking, alcohol, physical inactivity, sitting time, sleep and social participation), depression, anxiety, self-rated health and life satisfaction and the need for assistance from another person in ADLs or IADLs. The average follow-up time between HUNT2 and HUNT3 was 11 years. Separate multinomial logistic regression models were run for each independent variable to investigate the association with ADL and IADL disabilities. Using multinomial regression models allowed the simultaneous examination of competing outcomes mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3. Those missing information on ADL/IADL at HUNT3 were excluded from the analysis. The analyses were controlled for potential confounders including the constitutional factors age, gender, education, marital status and chronic illness.

Since baseline information on ADL and IADL disability was not available at baseline in the 60–69 years age group (only available for participants over 70 years old), we did a sensitivity analysis to evaluate the robustness of the results by including those answering having good self-rated health and good life satisfaction at baseline. We

report Odds Ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Statistical significance was set at 0.05 (5%). Analyses were carried out in Stata V.14.

## RESULTS

Baseline characteristics for participants aged 60–69 years in HUNT2 (1995–1997) who also participated in HUNT3 (2006–2008) are shown in [table 1](#). Valid percentages are shown for the variables and below the response rate (total). Of the 5050 participants, 45.8% were men and 54.2% were women. There were fewer with tertiary education (10.6%) compared with secondary (46.4%) and primary (42.9%). Low social participation (47.2%) and being physically inactive (44.5%) were the most prevalent independent variables, whereas problematic alcohol behaviour (4.8%) was the least prevalent. More participants reported needing assistance from another person in any of the IADLs (19.9%) than in ADLs (2.4%). A total of 20.3% needed assistance in any of the ADL/IADLs. The highest assistance need was reported for doing

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of individuals aged 60–69 years old in 1995–1997 participating in the HUNT Study, HUNT2 (1995–1997) and HUNT3 (2006–2008), n=5050

Independent variables (HUNT2)	n (%)	Adjustment variables (HUNT2)	n (%)	Outcome variables (HUNT3)	n (%)
<b>Anxiety</b>		<b>Gender</b>		<b>ADL disability</b>	
HADS-A $\leq$ 7	3471 (88.0)	Women	2738 (54.2)	Walk	43 (1.0)
HADS-A $\geq$ 8	472 (12.0)	Men	2312 (45.8)	Toilet	32 (0.7)
Total	3943 (78.1)	Total	5050 (100.0)	Wash yourself	50 (1.2)
<b>Depression</b>		<b>Education</b>		Bath/shower	82 (1.9)
HADS-D $\leq$ 7	3996 (88.2)	Primary	2166 (43.0)	Dress	40 (0.9)
HADS-D $\geq$ 8	534 (11.8)	Secondary	2343 (46.5)	Go to bed and get up	34 (0.8)
Total	4530 (89.7)	Tertiary	533 (10.6)	Eat	22 (0.5)
<b>Self-rated health</b>		Total	5042 (99.8)	No ADL	4270 (97.6)
Good	3145 (62.8)	<b>Marital status</b>		Any ADL	104 (2.4)
Poor	1864 (37.2)	Married	4021 (79.8)	Average ADL	0.02
Total	5009 (99.2)	Unmarried	1021 (20.2)	Total	4374 (86.6)
<b>Life satisfaction</b>		Total	5042 (99.8)	<b>IADL disability</b>	
Good	4253 (85.8)	<b>Chronic illness</b>		Prepare warm meals	141 (3.3)
Poor	702 (14.2)	No	2378 (50.0)	Do light housework	76 (1.8)
Total	4955 (98.1)	Yes	2381 (50.0)	Do heavier housework	564 (13.1)
<b>Daily smoker</b>		Total	4759 (94.2)	Do the laundry	347 (8.2)
No	3997 (80.1)			Pay bills	168 (3.9)
Yes	992 (19.9)			Take the medicines	56 (1.3)
Total	4989 (98.8)			Go out	69 (1.6)
<b>Alcohol</b>				Do the shopping	142 (3.3)
CAGE $\leq$ 1	3315 (95.2)			Take the bus	301 (7.2)
CAGE $\geq$ 2	167 (4.8)			No IADL	3488 (80.1)
Total	3482 (69.0)			Any IADL	869 (19.9)
<b>Sleep duration</b>				Average IADL	0.20
7–9 hours	3669 (83.0)			Total	4357 (86.3)
$\leq$ 6/ $\geq$ 10	749 (17.0)			<b>ADL/IADL disability</b>	
Total	4418 (87.5)			No ADL/IADL	3501 (79.7)
<b>Sitting time</b>				Any ADL/IADL	891 (20.3)
$\leq$ 7 hours	2974 (73.4)			Average ADL/IADL	0.20
$\geq$ 8 hours	1078 (26.6)			Total	4392 (87.0)
Total	4052 (80.2)				
<b>Social participation</b>				<b>Mortality during follow-up</b>	1475
Participates	2341 (52.8)			Non-participation in HUNT3	2533
Seldom, never	2094 (47.2)				
Total	4435 (87.8)				
<b>Physical activity</b>					
Active	2403 (55.5)				
Inactive	1928 (44.5)				
Total	4331 (85.8)				

ADL, activities of daily living; CAGE, Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye opener (questionnaire for problematic alcohol behaviour); HADS-A, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Anxiety; HADS-D, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Depression; HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study; IADL, instrumental activities of daily living.

heavier housework (13.1%), doing the laundry (8.2%) and taking the bus (7.2). There was 0.8%–31.0% missing on the independent variables, most on the questions about problematic alcohol behaviour comprising CAGE. There was 13% missing on the ADL and IADL variables in HUNT3. These cases were excluded from the analysis.

The association between lifestyle risk factors, self-rated health, life satisfaction, anxiety and depression, and the need for assistance in ADLs, mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3 11 years later is shown in [table 2](#). We report ORs from adjusted multinomial logistic regression analyses. Unadjusted analyses are included in online supplementary material 2. The adjusted analyses show that poor self-rated health and depression were the strongest risk factors for needing assistance in one or more ADLs in HUNT3 (OR=2.13 and 1.58). Short or prolonged sleeping time, smoking and physical inactivity were the most important lifestyle risk factors for needing assistance in ADL (OR=1.50, 1.43 and 1.42). All risk factors except poor self-rated health and short or prolonged sleeping time were stronger risk factors for mortality during follow-up than for being ADL disabled in HUNT3. Smoking was the most important risk factor for mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3 (OR=2.66 and 2.12). Being a daily smoker and low social participation were the strongest risk factors for non-participation in HUNT3 compared with ADL disability.

The association between lifestyle risk factors, self-rated health, life satisfaction, anxiety and depression, and the need for assistance in IADLs, mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3 11 years later is shown in [table 3](#). We report ORs from adjusted multinomial logistic regression analyses. Unadjusted analyses are included in online supplementary material 2. In the adjusted analyses poor self-rated health, poor life satisfaction and depression were the strongest risk factors for needing assistance in one or more IADLs in HUNT3 (OR=2.30, 2.29 and 1.79, respectively). Physical inactivity and excessive sitting time were the most important lifestyle risk factors for needing assistance in IADL (OR=1.61 and 1.40). Smoking was the most important risk factor for mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3 (OR=2.73 and 2.17). Poor self-rated health and poor life satisfaction were also strong risk factors for mortality during follow-up (OR=2.21 and 2.11). Being a smoker and low social participation were the strongest risk factors for non-participation in HUNT3 compared with IADL disability.

### Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis including a healthy cohort at baseline (selecting those with good self-rated health and good life satisfaction at baseline) showed that the ORs for mortality during follow-up and non-response in HUNT3 was lower than in the original analyses (online supplementary material 3). All factors except physical inactivity showed stronger associations with ADL function in HUNT3. Physical inactivity had considerably

lower OR for ADL in the sensitivity analysis (OR=0.97 (0.45 to 2.06)), compared with the original analysis (OR=1.42 (0.91 to 2.23)). All factors showed weaker associations with IADL disability in the sensitivity analysis.

### DISCUSSION

In this study we found that poor self-rated health, poor life satisfaction and depression were the strongest risk factors for needing assistance in one or more ADL/IADL. Additionally, we showed that the emerging risk factors short or prolonged sleeping time and excessive sitting time also increased the risk for ADL and IADL disability. Problematic alcohol behaviour and low social participation were not associated with ADL and IADL disability. The studied factors were, in general, greater risk factors for mortality during follow-up than for ADL/IADL disability. Daily smokers had greater risk for mortality during follow-up or not participating in HUNT3 compared with ADL/IADL disability, while low social participation was an additional risk factor for non-participation in HUNT3.

The main limitations of this study are the lack of ADL/IADL information at baseline, healthy survivor and participant bias and generalisability. We performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the robustness of the results given the lack of ADL/IADL status at baseline by including only those who answered having good self-rated health and good life satisfaction at baseline. The lower ORs for mortality during follow-up and non-response in HUNT3 in the sensitivity analysis could indicate a reduction in non-response bias. There were stronger associations between all factors and ADL function in HUNT3, except for physical inactivity, suggesting a general underestimation of the associations in the original analyses. The precision of the effect estimates was poor, but nevertheless the results from the sensitivity analysis indicated that the strength of the association between physical inactivity and ADL disability reported in the results might be exaggerated. Associations between all factors and IADL disability were weaker in the sensitivity analysis, suggesting that the associations could be weaker than indicated in the main analysis. However, physical inactivity, sleeping and sitting time remained the most important lifestyle risk factors. Lastly, assessing sleep through the hours lying down could be misleading, and the lack of a standardised assessment of sleep disorders and quality of life is a limitation. Anyhow, the results that short or prolonged sleeping time was an important risk factor for ADL and IADL disability could be instrumental for future studies on sleep disorders and ADL/IADL disability.

The healthy participant and survivor bias was evaluated through the use of multinomial logistic regression models to evaluate the competing outcomes mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3. Non-participants in the HUNT3 Study

**Table 2** ORs from multinomial logistic regression analyses showing the association between lifestyle risk behaviours, self-rated health, life satisfaction, anxiety and depression in participants aged 69–69 years in HUNT2 (1995–1997, baseline) and the need for assistance in basic activities of daily living, mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3 (2006–2008, main and competing outcomes)

ADL independent	ADL disability				Mortality during follow-up			Non-participation in HUNT3		
	n	n	OR*	95% CI	n	OR*	95% CI	n	OR*	95% CI
<b>Self-rated health</b>										
Good	2571	40	1.00	Ref	608	1.00	Ref	1271	1.00	Ref
Poor	1422	55	2.13	(1.35 to 3.38)	711	1.84	(1.59 to 2.13)	1014	1.23	(1.09 to 1.38)
Total	7692									
<b>Depression</b>										
HADS-D $\leq$ 7	3256	71	1.00	Ref	893	1.00	Ref	1655	1.00	Ref
HADS-D $\geq$ 8	424	17	1.58	(0.91 to 2.73)	218	1.62	(1.34 to 1.96)	321	1.32	(1.12 to 1.55)
Total	6855									
<b>Sleep duration</b>										
7–9 hours	3020	66	1.00	Ref	801	1.00	Ref	1395	1.00	Ref
$\leq$ 6/ $\geq$ 10 hours	589	22	1.50	(0.91 to 2.46)	246	1.32	(1.11 to 1.57)	353	1.10	(0.94 to 1.28)
Total	6492									
<b>Physical activity</b>										
Active	1999	39	1.00	Ref	522	1.00	Ref	901	1.00	Ref
Inactive	1547	43	1.42	(0.91 to 2.23)	553	1.44	(1.25 to 1.67)	920	1.26	(1.12 to 1.42)
Total	6524									
<b>Life satisfaction</b>										
Good	3449	76	1.00	Ref	1013	1.00	Ref	1827	1.00	Ref
Poor	524	19	1.43	(0.84 to 2.42)	277	1.67	(1.40 to 1.98)	420	1.42	(1.22 to 1.64)
Total	7605									
<b>Daily smoker</b>										
No	3222	70	1.00	Ref	771	1.00	Ref	1453	1.00	Ref
Yes	760	25	1.43	(0.89 to 2.28)	515	2.66	(2.31 to 3.07)	764	2.12	(1.88 to 2.39)
Total	7580									
<b>Sitting time</b>										
$\leq$ 7 hours	2431	56	1.00	Ref	619	1.00	Ref	1112	1.00	Ref
$\geq$ 8 hours	901	25	1.23	(0.76 to 2.01)	319	1.47	(1.25 to 1.73)	424	1.15	(1.00 to 1.33)
Total	5887									
<b>Anxiety</b>										
HADS-A $\leq$ 7	2889	65	1.00	Ref	776	1.00	Ref	1341	1.00	Ref
HADS-A $\geq$ 8	370	10	1.10	(0.55 to 2.21)	148	1.50	(1.20 to 1.88)	245	1.30	(1.09 to 1.57)
Total	5844									
<b>Alcohol</b>										
CAGE $\leq$ 1	2730	66	1.00	Ref	740	1.00	Ref	1211	1.00	Ref
CAGE $\geq$ 2	132	4	1.08	(0.38 to 3.04)	75	1.76	(1.28 to 2.40)	73	1.30	(0.96 to 1.76)
Total	5031									
<b>Social participation</b>										
Participates	1939	44	1.00	Ref	413	1.00	Ref	687	1.00	Ref
Seldom, never	1694	43	0.94	(0.60 to 1.46)	642	1.50	(1.29 to 1.74)	1063	1.62	(1.44 to 1.84)
Total	6525									

n varies from 5031 to 7692 in the various analyses due to different amounts of missing on the independent variables.

\*Adjusted for gender, education, age, marital status and chronic illness.

ADL, activities of daily living; CAGE, Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye opener (questionnaire for problematic alcohol behaviour); HADS-A, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Anxiety; HADS-D, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Depression; HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study; ref, reference category.

**Table 3** ORs from multinomial logistic regression showing the association between lifestyle risk behaviours, self-rated health, life satisfaction, anxiety and depression in participants aged 69–69 years in HUNT2 (1995–1997, baseline) and the need for assistance in instrumental activities of daily living, mortality during follow-up and non-participation in HUNT3 (2006–2008, main and competing outcomes)

IADL independent	IADL disability				Mortality during follow-up			Non-participation in HUNT3		
	n	n	OR*	95% CI	n	OR*	95% CI	n	OR*	95% CI
<b>Self-rated health</b>										
Good	2230	371	1.00	Ref	608	1.00	Ref	1271	1.00	Ref
Poor	1019	451	2.30	(1.93 to 2.74)	711	2.21	(1.90 to 2.58)	1014	1.46	(1.29 to 1.66)
Total	7675									
<b>Depression</b>										
HADS-D $\leq$ 7	2700	616	1.00	Ref	893	1.00	Ref	1655	1.00	Ref
HADS-D $\geq$ 8	297	141	1.79	(1.43 to 2.24)	218	1.90	(1.55 to 2.32)	321	1.53	(1.28 to 1.82)
Total	6841									
<b>Sleep duration</b>										
7–9 hours	2498	575	1.00	Ref	801	1.00	Ref	1395	1.00	Ref
$\leq$ 6/ $\geq$ 10 hours	447	162	1.36	(1.11 to 1.68)	246	1.42	(1.18 to 1.70)	353	1.17	(1.00 to 1.38)
Total	6477									
<b>Physical activity</b>										
Active	1696	334	1.00	Ref	522	1.00	Ref	901	1.00	Ref
Inactive	1214	371	1.61	(1.36 to 1.91)	553	1.60	(1.38 to 1.86)	920	1.38	(1.22 to 1.57)
Total	6511									
<b>Life satisfaction</b>										
Good	2886	626	1.00	Ref	1013	1.00	Ref	1827	1.00	Ref
Poor	351	188	2.29	(1.86 to 2.81)	277	2.11	(1.75 to 2.54)	420	1.77	(1.51 to 2.08)
Total	7588									
<b>Daily smoker</b>										
No	2635	645	1.00	Ref	771	1.00	Ref	1453	1.00	Ref
Yes	605	175	1.15	(0.95 to 1.39)	515	2.73	(2.35 to 3.17)	764	2.17	(1.91 to 2.47)
Total	7563									
<b>Sitting time</b>										
$\leq$ 7 hours	2009	466	1.00	Ref	619	1.00	Ref	1112	1.00	Ref
$\geq$ 8 hours	708	215	1.40	(1.16 to 1.69)	319	1.59	(1.34 to 1.89)	424	1.24	(1.07 to 1.44)
Total	5871									
<b>Anxiety</b>										
HADS-A $\leq$ 7	2384	558	1.00	Ref	776	1.00	Ref	1341	1.00	Ref
HADS-A $\geq$ 8	278	99	1.43	(1.11 to 1.86)	148	1.65	(1.31 to 2.08)	245	1.43	(1.17 to 1.73)
Total	5829									
<b>Alcohol</b>										
CAGE $\leq$ 1	2248	530	1.00	Ref	740	1.00	Ref	1211	1.00	Ref
CAGE $\geq$ 2	106	30	1.04	(0.68 to 1.59)	75	1.76	(1.27 to 2.44)	73	1.30	(0.94 to 1.79)
Total	5013									
<b>Social participation</b>										
Participates	1600	374	1.00	Ref	413	1.00	Ref	687	1.00	Ref
Seldom, never	1368	362	1.01	(0.85 to 1.20)	642	1.50	(1.29 to 1.76)	1063	1.63	(1.43 to 1.85)
Total	6509									

n varies from 5013 to 7675 in the various analyses due to different amounts of missing on the independent variables.

\*Adjusted for gender, education, age, marital status and chronic illness.

CAGE, Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye opener (questionnaire for problematic alcohol behaviour) HADS-A, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Anxiety; HADS-D, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Depression; HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study, IADL, instrumental activities of daily living; ref, reference category.

have been found to have lower socioeconomic status, higher mortality, and higher prevalence of smoking and problematic alcohol behaviours.<sup>51</sup> We found that the studied risk factors were, in general, stronger risk factors for mortality during follow-up compared with ADL and IADL disability, and that smoking and low social participation were the strongest risk factors for non-participation in HUNT3. The results may therefore represent the healthier part of the population. There were few elderly reporting needing assistance in ADLs compared with IADLs. Abilities to perform the basic ADLs such as walking and eating are fundamental for independent living, and may also be determinants for participating in the HUNT Study. The results from this study could be generalised to populations comparable with the Norwegian setting with low mortality and a high number of elderly. Further, it is limited to community-dwelling elderly since institutionalised elderly are not included in the HUNT Study.

Our results confirmed previous findings that poor self-rated health,<sup>23 26</sup> depression,<sup>23 25 52 53</sup> physical inactivity<sup>21–24</sup> and smoking<sup>23 27 28</sup> were risk factors for functional decline and ADL/IADL disabilities. Few studies have investigated the association between anxiety, life satisfaction, sitting time and sleeping time and ADL/IADL disability—we found an association between all factors and ADL and IADL disability. In contrast to previous studies where problematic alcohol behaviour<sup>23 27 29–31</sup> has been found to influence functional disability, we found no such associations. It has further been found a U-shaped relationship between abstainers, moderate drinkers and heavy drinkers, and functional status.<sup>27</sup> We used the CAGE questionnaire and therefore only investigated one end of the scale by looking at problematic alcohol behaviour. Focusing on problem drinkers would bias the results towards finding an association with functional disability. However, including abstainers in non-drinkers could have cancelled out the effects and explain why we did not find any association between problematic alcohol behaviour and ADL and IADL disability. Further, a small number of participants reporting problematic alcohol behaviour (4.8%) resulted in large uncertainties associated with the effect estimates.

Social participation has also been found to be associated with functional disability,<sup>23 28 32–35</sup> in contrast to our results. The measurement of social participation varies between studies,<sup>33 34</sup> which could be an explanation for the contrast between our findings and previous research. Further, it must be noted that heterogeneity in methods and measurements of functional decline hampers the comparability between studies.<sup>54</sup> The association between risk factors and IADLs has been found to vary with the age group studied,<sup>55</sup> and what constitutes risk factors can be different for the ‘young old’ and ‘old old’.<sup>24</sup>

The strong associations between self-rated health, life satisfaction and depression and the need for assistance in one or more ADLs point out the

importance of subjective perceptions and coping as important factors for future ADL/IADL function. Further, excessive sitting time, short or prolonged sleeping time and physical inactivity seemed to be the most important lifestyle risk factors for ADL/IADL disability. This highlights sleep duration and sitting time as emerging risk factors. However, it must be noted that the causality and interrelationship between the studied variables have not been properly established. Life satisfaction is associated with depression<sup>56</sup> and self-rated health, and it seems to be different for men and women.<sup>57</sup> There could also be different risk factors for each individual activity of daily living.<sup>58</sup> Investigating separate ADL and IADL functions is beyond the scope of this paper, but differentiation between basic and instrumental ADLs in the HUNT material has been found useful since they seem to be associated with different variables.<sup>59</sup>

The results from this study show that subjective perceptions such as self-rated health, life satisfaction and depression were the most important risk factors for ADL/IADL disability. This highlights possible targets for prevention purposes available for policy makers. Clinicians could also focus on the same factors in their meetings with elderly patients to prevent future ADL/IADL decline. Short or prolonged sleep duration and excessive sitting time showed high associations with ADL/IADL disability in this study, but further research is needed to determine the relationship between these emerging risk factors and elderly’s function in ADLs and IADLs.

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**Patient consent** Obtained.

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