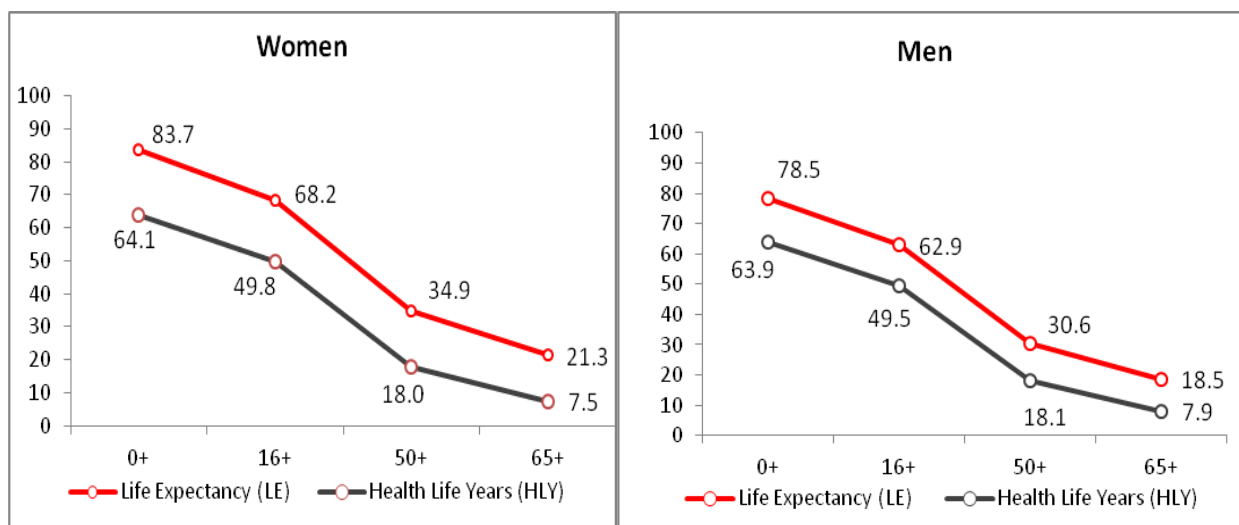


Life expectancy (LE) and Healthy Life Years (HLY) at ages 0, 16, 50 and 65 for Greece by sex



| Women | Age | LE   | HLY  | % HLY/HE | Men | Age | LE   | HLY  | % HLY/HE |
|-------|-----|------|------|----------|-----|-----|------|------|----------|
|       | 0+  | 83.7 | 64.1 | 76.7     |     | 0+  | 78,5 | 63,9 | 81.5     |
|       | 16+ | 68,2 | 49.8 | 72.2     |     | 16+ | 62,9 | 49,5 | 78.8     |
|       | 50+ | 34.9 | 18.0 | 51.7     |     | 50+ | 30,6 | 18,1 | 59.3     |
|       | 65+ | 21.3 | 7.5  | 35.5     |     | 65+ | 18,5 | 7,9  | 43.0     |

Key points:

- In 2015, LE at birth was 78.5 years for men and 83.7 years for women, while disability-free life expectancy (Healthy Life Years) was 63.9 years for men and 64.1 years for women.
- At age 16 LE was 62.9 years for men and 68.2 years for women (that is, 5.3 years above men). However, while at birth HLY were more for women compared to men, as age increases, HLY for women decrease compared to men (7.5 for women and 7.9 for men at age 65).
- The results indicate that women may expect to live more years but spend a larger proportion of their life in ill health.
- More specifically, at birth, women can expect to live 76.7% of their remaining life without activity limitations (corresponding to HLY), while at birth men can expect to live 81.5% of their remaining life without activity limitations
- At age 50 women can expect to live 51.7% of their remaining life without activity limitations while at the same age men can expect to live 59.3% of their remaining life without activity limitations.
- At age 65 women can expect to live 35.5% of their remaining life without activity limitations, while at the same age men can expect to live 43.0% of their remaining life without activity limitations.