

Life expectancy (LE) and Healthy Life Years (HLY) at age 65 for Latvia and the European Union (EU28) based on SILC (2005-2013)

Key points:

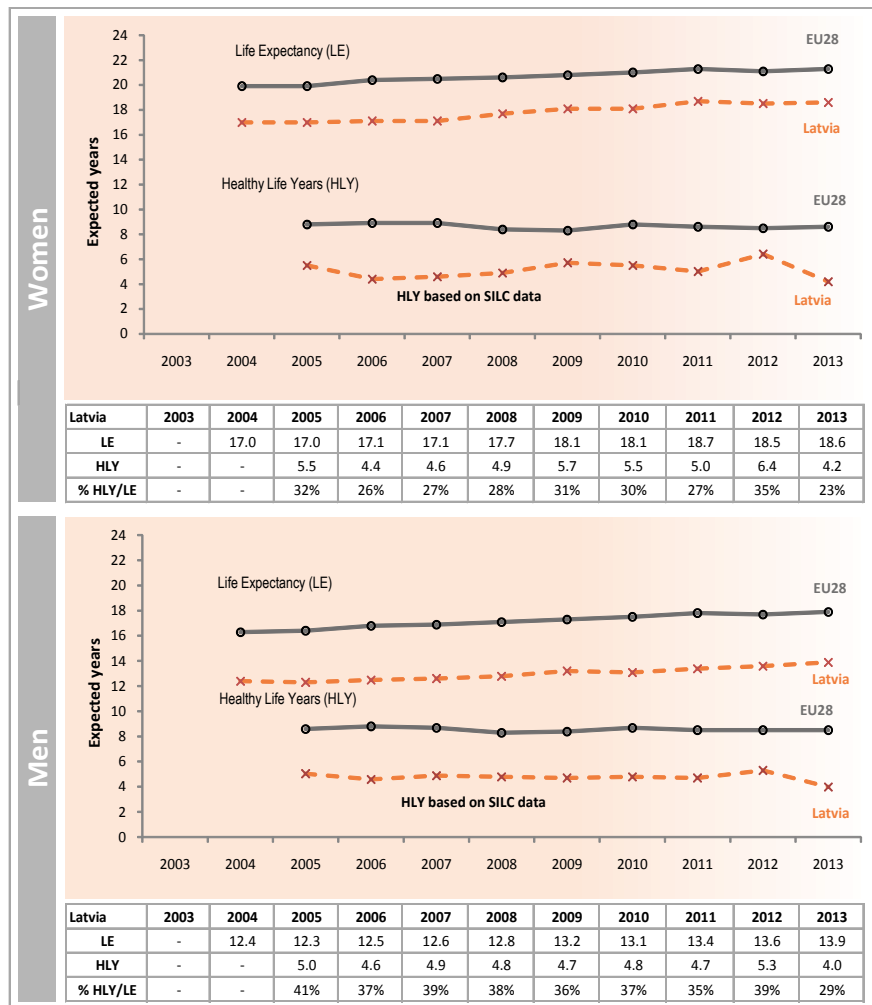
Latvian life expectancy (LE) at age 65 has increased by 1.6 years for women and 1.5 years for men over the period 2004-2013.

LE was below the EU28 average (21.3 for women and 17.9 for men) in 2013, 4.0 years for men and 2.7 years for women.

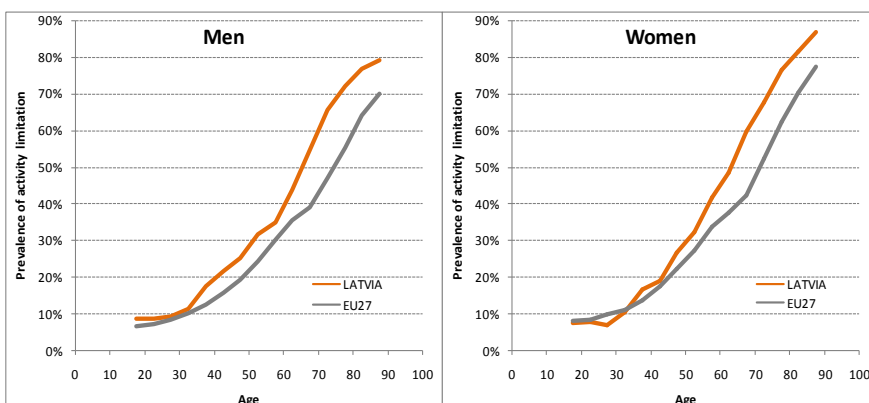
The HLY series, initiated in 2005 with the SILC data, shows that in 2013 women and men at age 65 can expect to spend 23% and 29% of their life without *self-reported long-term activity limitations* respectively.

In 2013 the HLY values for Latvia are 4.5 years and 4.4 years below the EU28 average (8.6 for women and 8.5 for men) for women and men respectively.

Since 2006 HLY tends to increase for women and men in Latvia and notably in 2012. But in 2013 HLY strongly decreased for both sexes. Note that the wording of the GALI question was not changed in 2008.



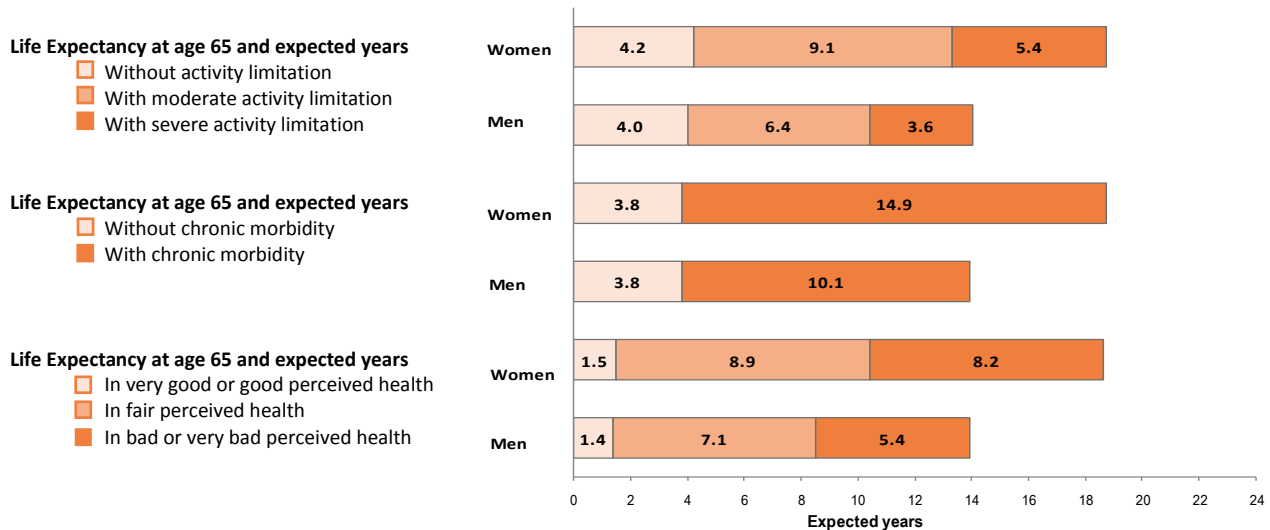
Prevalence of activity limitation in Latvia and in the European Union (EU27) based on the GALI question, by sex and age group (SILC, Mean 2011-2013)



Reports of limitation in usual activities strongly increase with age in the European Union and women systematically report slightly more activity limitation than men. Compared to the mean trajectory by age observed in the European Union in the years (2011-2013), Latvia tends to display similar prevalence rate of activity limitation before the age of 30 years for men and 45 years for women and slightly higher after these ages.

These results should be interpreted with caution as samples sizes in the SILC survey vary remarkably; for instance in 2013 they ranged from 5429 in Denmark to 38039 in Italy. In 2013, the sample size for Latvia comprised 7173 women and 5269 men aged 16 years and over.

Life and health expectancies at age 65 based on activity limitation (Healthy Life Years), chronic morbidity and perceived health for Latvia (Health data from SILC 2013)



Key points:

In 2013 LE at age 65 in Latvia was 18.6 years for women and 13.9 years for men.

Based on the SILC 2013, at age 65, women spent 4.2 years (23% of their remaining life) without activity limitation (corresponding to Healthy Life Years (HLY)), 9.1 years (49%) with moderate activity limitation and 5.4 years (29%) with severe activity limitation.*

Men of the same age spent 4.0 years (29% of their remaining life) without activity limitation compared to 6.4 years (46%) with moderate activity limitation and 3.6 years (26%) with severe activity limitation.*

Although women lived more years without chronic morbidity and/or without disability, compared to men, they spent a larger proportion of their life in ill health and these years of ill health were more likely to be years with severe health problems.

These results should be interpreted cautiously given the lack of the institutional population, such as people living in nursing homes.

* These may not sum to Life Expectancy due to rounding

Publications and reports on health expectancies for Latvia

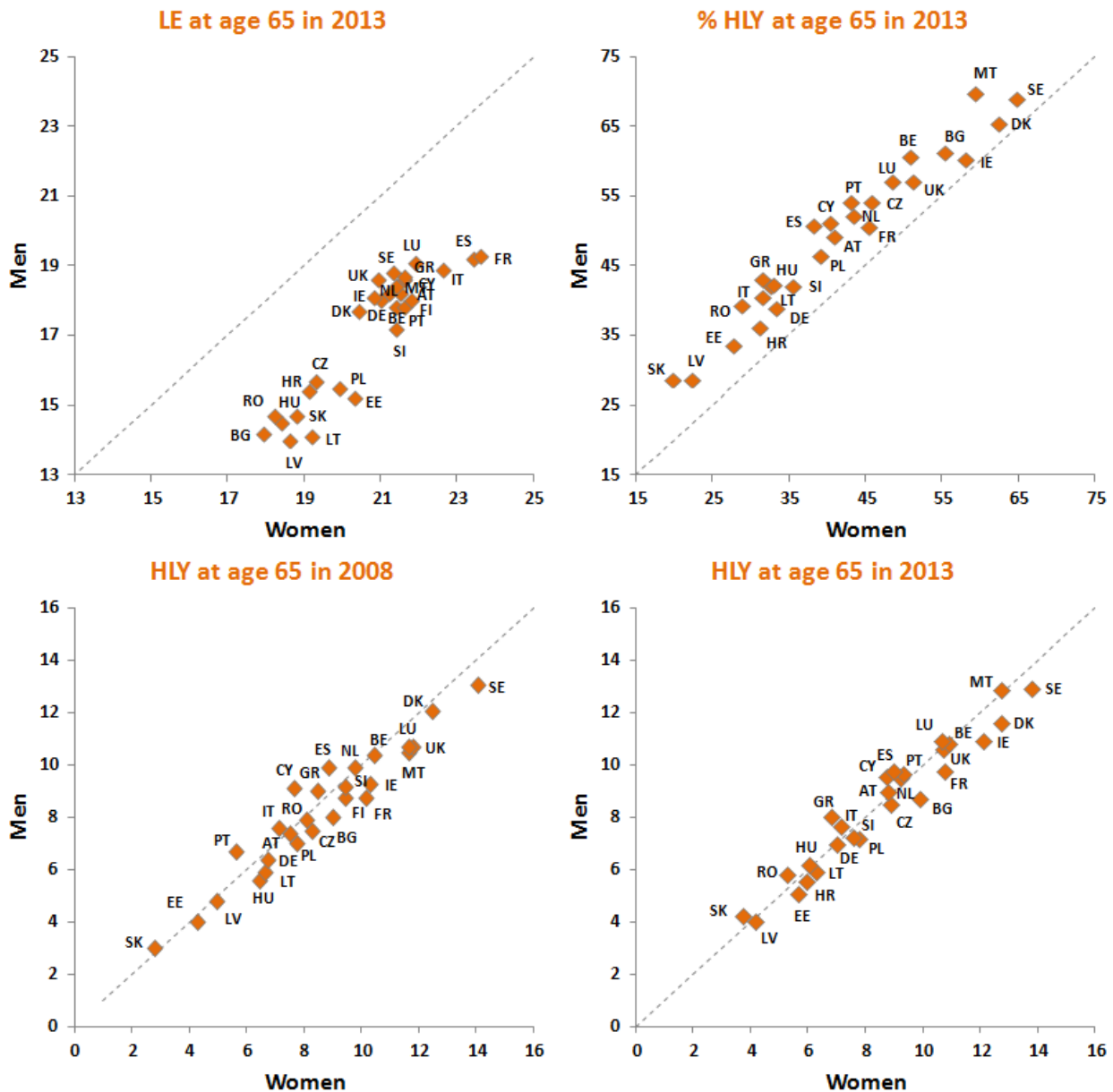
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Life expectancy (LE) and healthy life years (HLY) at age 65 in the member states (MS) of the European Union (EU) in 2008 and 2013: Correlation between genders (Health data from SILC 2008 and 2013)

In 2013, LE at age 65 varies by 9,7years in the EU from 13.9 years for men in Latvia to 23.6 years for women in France. In each MS, LE for women is always higher than for men – around 3.4 years on average.

The proportion of LE free of activity limitation (corresponding to HLY) varies by country from 19.8% to 68.9%. Even ignoring potential outliers there still appears to be considerable cross-national variation.

Men and women live about the same amount of time without activity limitations. Next to the 7 MS where the number of HLY was already slightly larger for men than for women in 2008, a slightly larger HLY in men is observed in an additional 5 MS in 2013.



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