

Relative rank of France for health expectancy indicators among the European Union Member States in 2013 (EHLEIS data)

Life expectancy in good or very good self-perceived health

	Men	At age 16	At age 65
Life expectancy in very good or good health		43.6 years	7.7 years
Rank among the EU28 (descending order)		11 th rank	10 th rank
EU 27 average		43.3 years	6.9 years
Maximum		Sweden 53.0 years	Sweden 12.9 years
Minimum		Latvia 27.9 years	Lithuania 1.3 years
	Women		
Life expectancy in very good or good health		43.4 years	8.4 years
Rank among the EU28 (descending order)		13 th rank	7 th rank
EU27 average		43.2 years	6.8 years
Maximum		Sweden 52.9 years	Sweden 13.6 years
Minimum		Latvia 28.4 years	Lithuania 0.6 year

Life expectancy without chronic morbidity

	Men	At age 16	At age 65
Life expectancy without chronic morbidity		40.9 years	6.9 years
Rank among the EU28 (descending order)		17 th rank	13 th rank
EU 27 average		42.9 years	7.3 years
Maximum		Lux. 59.4 years	Lux. 11.7 years
Minimum		Estonia 32.7 years	Estonia 3.3 years
	Women		
Life expectancy without chronic morbidity		42.2 years	8.7 years
Rank among the EU28 (descending order)		16 th rank	11 th rank
EU27 average		44.0 years	7.9 years
Maximum		Bulgaria 50.6 years	Denmark 13.3 years
Minimum		Estonia 34.4 years	Estonia 3.1 years

Life expectancy without activity limitation (HLY)

	Men	At birth	At age 65
Life expectancy without activity limitation		63.0 years	10.7 years
Rank among the EU28 (descending order)		10 th rank	6 th rank
EU27 average		61.5 years	8.6 years
Maximum		Malta 71.6 years	Sweden 12.9 years
Minimum		Latvia 51.7 years	Latvia 4.0 years
	Women		
Life expectancy without activity limitation		64.4 years	9.9 years
Rank among the EU28 (descending order)		7 th rank	8 th rank
EU27 average		62.1 years	8.6 years
Maximum		Malta 72.7 years	Sweden 13.8 years
Minimum		Latvia 54.2 years	Slovakia 3.7 years

There is a big difference between the ranking of France in terms of life expectancy at birth (7th rank in men, first in women) and rankings for health expectancies. This reflects the fact that the proportion of years lived in fair or poor perceived health, with chronic morbidity and with limitation in usual activity, respectively, is relatively high in France (in particular it is systematically higher than the average proportion for the EU27). Relative rankings are better for health expectancies at age 65, especially because of the advantage in terms of total life expectancy, which is the highest of the European Union for women but also for men.