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1. Introduction

In March 1995 the European Commission (Directorate XVI) commissioned Statistics Netherlands to make new long term scenarios of the population by age and gender for the countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) at both the national and regional (NUTS-2) level. The population scenarios are based on alternative assumptions on mortality, fertility and international migration.
This paper describes the analyses underlying the mortality scenarios. The assumptions on the future development of mortality are based on both an examination of determinants of mortality and an empirical analysis of time series of mortality.

In compiling the regional scenarios a top-down approach is followed, i.e. first scenarios at the national level are compiled and subsequently regional scenarios are based on an assessment of regional differences within each country.
Three scenarios of future mortality trends are described.
The high scenario assumes a considerable reduction of mortality rates. Consequently life expectancy at birth will continue to increase at about the same rate as during the last decades. In this scenario the gender gap is assumed to decrease. Furthermore the differences between the countries of the European Economic Area are assumed to decline.
In the low scenario only a small reduction of death rates is assumed. This scenario assumes that there will be no convergence between countries. Moreover the current differences between male and female mortality are assumed to persist.
The baseline scenario assumes a gradual slowing down of the increase of life expectancy. According to this scenario there will be a slight decline of inter-country differences. Also there is a moderate reduction of the gender gap.

This paper is organised as follows. Section 2 gives an overall view of the development of mortality in Europe. Main trends of life expectancy are described and difference by sex and region are discussed. Section 3 presents a concise overview of determinants of mortality. In addition possible cohort effects are discussed. Section 4 describes a multivariate analysis of international differences in life expectancy. Section 5 examines the forecast errors of previous scenarios. On the basis of the analyses in the previous sections, section 6 examines perspectives for future mortality in Europe. In particular attention is paid to future longevity and cause-specific mortality. Furthermore, the relationship of mortality and socio-economic developments is discussed. Section 7 describes the methodology and the assumptions of the scenarios and gives the main results for all countries. Furthermore, attention is given to differences with national forecasts. In section 8 the regional scenarios of mortality are presented and finally a summary of the paper is given in section 9.

2. Main trends in mortality

2.1 Overall mortality

Mortality has changed dramatically in this century. Chronic diseases almost have been wiped out by vaccines and antibiotics. This has caused a tremendous decrease of mortality rates of especially young persons and consequently a large increase of life expectancy.
Nowadays most deaths concern elderly people after a chronic disease (most frequently heart diseases and malignant neoplasms).

Since 1970 life expectancy at birth has increased in all countries of the European Economic Area *(figure 1)*. However, there are considerable differences in the rate of increase. Life expectancy of men has increased most strongly in Austria, Finland and Portugal *(figure 2)*. There was relatively little increase in Denmark. Also in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden life expectancy has improved less than average.
Life expectancy of females has risen sharply in all countries of Southern Europe, but much less in Scandinavia and the Netherlands. One explanation may be that in countries with relatively high mortality rates, progress can take place more easily than in countries with comparatively low mortality, such as Scandinavia, where new positive factors are needed for further progress.
As a result the differences in life expectancy in the European Economic Area have diminished considerably since 1970. This can be illustrated by the decline of the variation coefficient for both sexes *(figure 3)*. Until the mid eighties, on average the decline of mortality rates of women exceeded that of men. Hence the gap in life expectancy widened. However, during the last ten years the gender gap has narrowed *(figure 4)*.

For examining differences in changes in life expectancy the countries of the EEA (excluding Liechtenstein) can be grouped in four geographic regions: South, Central, West and North. South Europe contains Portugal, Greece, Italy and Spain. France, Austria, Germany and Luxembourg were assigned to Central Europe. The countries of West Europe are Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. North Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland.
Of course, it might be argued that the division is arbitrary to some extent. The development of mortality within the groups also shows some differences. However, the countries within each group have some similarities as for climate, food pattern, health care system and social conditions. Moreover, the results turn out to be rather independent of the precize grouping. When some countries are placed in another group (for instance Denmark in 'North', France in 'South', Belgium in 'Central' and Portugal is left out), the main results are similar.
The most important conclusion that can be drawn from *figure 5* is a trend of convergence in mortality differences since 1970. Currently the average life expectancies for the four areas differ much less than in 1970, especially for females. The cause is that life expectancies in Northern and Western Europe have increased less than in Central and Southern Europe. One striking example is that women in France at this

moment have the highest life expectancy in the EEA, while in 1970 the Netherlands and the Nordic countries (except Finland) had a higher life expectancy.
When we look at the sex difference, we see in the four areas a quite similar development - at first widening of the gap followed by a narrowing -, but the timing of the trend differs *(figure 6)*. In the North the gender gap narrowed already before 1980, whereas in Western Europe and Central Europe this has happened only recently. In Southern Europe the gap is still widening.

The overall conclusion can be that for both sexes there is a convergence of mortality in the European Economic Area which is mainly caused by a relatively strong progress in Southern and Central Europe.

2.2 Causes of death

There is a strong connection between age and mortality by cause. In the first few years after birth mortality rates are rather high because of especially congenital anomalies. However, compared to the death rates in earlier times at this moment they are very low as a result of the control of infectious diseases. Since the 1950s on average infant mortality rates have fallen to about one fifth. For Portugal the progress is even larger. In 1950 the death rate was about twice as high as the average of the other countries of the European Union, but the difference has become much smaller. In Portugal and Spain infectious and parasitic diseases are more prevalent than in the other countries of the EU.

The age interval 5-15 years is a period of life when the risk of dying is lowest. The majority of deaths is caused by (road) accidents and tumors (mainly leukemia).
After the age of 15 there is a rise of the death rates mainly because of growing numbers of victims of road accidents. Also suicide gets some importance.
All countries in the EU show excess male mortality for the 15-24 olds (Eurostat, 1993b).

After the age of about 25 years the rise of the death rates becomes more gradual. The continuously rising pattern mainly reflects the growing risk of dying of a natural cause as age increases. However, especially for men road accidents remain an important death cause and also suicide is prominent. For women in this age group tumours already are the main cause of death.

After the age of 45 the major causes of death for both sexes are cancers and diseases of the circulatory system. Of tumours, breast cancer accounts for the greatest number of deaths among women, and lung cancer amongst men. The incidence of breast cancer is particularly high in Ireland and the United Kingdom, whereas it is low in Greece, Portugal and Spain. Mortality by lung cancer amongst men is very high in the Netherlands and Belgium. Excess male mortality for this disease is highest in Belgium, Spain, France and Italy.
In all countries of the EU there is also an excess male mortality for diseases of the circulatory system. The highest death rates for both

sexes are found in Ireland, Luxembourg and the lowest in Spain and France.

Since the middle of this century female death rates for cancer (total mortality) and heart diseases fell in the European countries (Lopez and Cruijsen, 1991). For men this happened systematically only after the mid seventies.
However, there are considerable differences between the European countries in the development of the separate chronic diseases. Ischaemic heart diseases peaked in some countries (for instance France) already in the early sixties before a decline started, while in other countries this development occurred much more recently, for instance in Portugal and Greece (Cruijsen and Lopez, 1991).
Consequently there are still moderate differences between the countries of the European Union in the distribution of deaths by cause. France has the lowest percentage of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system: less than 35%. Also Belgium and the Netherlands have a low percentage. Greece and Germany have the highest figure: 50%. For Germany this may be due to the mortality in Eastern Germany which is quite different. Also Portugal has a rather high percentage. In general the countries with low percentages of deaths by diseases of the circulatory system have high percentages of deaths caused by cancer and *vice versa* (the other causes do not show systematic differences). In Portugal less than 20% of the deaths is caused by cancer. Also Greece has a low percentage. The Netherlands have a high percentage of cancer deaths. Also in France and Italy the percentage is relatively high.

A very striking change since 1970 is shown by a factor which caused a *rise* in standardized mortality: lung cancer. This partly has offset the positive development of other causes of death. For both sexes the rates have increased dramatically: by some hundreds of percentages. For women the increase started later than for men.
For males in Finland and England a peak was reached at about 1980 and afterwards a decline started. At this moment Italy and France probably have reached their peak, whereas Portugal will have a maximum lung cancer mortality not before the turn of the century.

Also suicide rates have risen in the last decades, but to a much lesser extent than lung cancer.
Motor vehicle accidents increased sharply until the seventies, but afterwards almost fell to the 1950-1954 level. This trend is remarkably uniform in the European countries. The decline can be explained by speed limits, regulations about seat belts and crash-helmets, road improvements and information campaigns.

In summary it can be concluded that different causes of death show rather similar developments in the separate European countries, but there are differences in the timing.

3. Determinants of mortality

The factors that influence mortality are numerous and the sort of effects and the interrelationships are very complex. On some topics scientists have a common opinion, but there exists little agreement on some very important issues. For instance the opinions about the future possible maximum life span (longevity) differ very much (see for instance Olshansky et al, 1990 and Manton, 1991).

There are internal and external determinants of death. Heredity, personal characteristics and sex belong to the first category. Education, life style, living arrangement, housing and working conditions, environment and native country belong to the second group (see *scheme*). These determinants influence mortality through all kinds of intervening physical risk factors as hypertension, high cholesterol and obesity.
This section discusses the most important determinants.
However, note that about some factors as yet little is known. For instance the effect of pollution of the environment on health is obvious, but the effect on mortality is less clear. Whether the relatively high mortality in Eastern Europe is mainly caused by social factors or by pollution is not certain. Maybe the effects are interrelated.

Gender
Women live longer than men, but at around 1950 the difference was much smaller than nowadays. After 1950 the gender difference started to grow considerably in most countries. Thus the biological effect seems to be limited. The main cause of the widening gap was a rather unfortunate trend for men in vascular diseases, lung cancer and other lung diseases. Cigarette smoking is the major common risk factor. In the United States it has been estimated that half of the sex difference in mortality is due to smoking. Especially in Southern Europe women only recently started to smoke on a large scale and parallel to this the sex difference has narrowed.
Another cause of the sex difference is the fact that, in contrast with men, women of a low socio-economic status only have a slightly higher death rate than other women. Probably working conditions also play a role.
Recently many countries have shown a tendency towards convergence between men and women, especially the Nordic countries. Maybe more similar lifestyles of the sexes have caused this, but apart from smoking behaviour, at this moment there is only little evidence for this.

Marital status
Married people live longer than those who are not. The causal relationship is complicated. 'Selection' in marriage may be one cause (people with handicaps are likely to marry less than healthy people). 'Protection' through marriage may be another (partners care for each other).

Living environment
There is only little direct 'proof' that the quality of the environment affects mortality (WHO, 1995). The most important environmental factor

appears to be air pollution caused by SPM (suspended particulate matter; smog and aerosoles). According to this study the high mortality in Eastern Europe is mainly caused by socio-economic factors.
Mortality rates tend to be high in large cities due to air pollution, narcotics, alcohol and violent deaths. Again the causal relation is complex. Combination effects are likely: people with risky habits move to large cities.

Educational level and socio-economic status
For many countries a relationship between individual health and the level of educational attainment or the socio-economic status is established: the lower the socio-economic status and the lower the educational level, the higher the death rates are. Several background factors may lay behind this phenomenon. Firstly working conditions in general are more harsh for people with few education or schooling (for instance contact with dangerous agents, pollution of the working environment). Also the housing and living environment is relatively bad. Furthermore, their position in life in general is less satisfactory and therefore probably more stresfull. Unemployment occurs relatively often among the lower educated persons. Moreover, their life style is on average less healthy (more smoking, more abuse of alcohol, more overweight and less physical excercise).
In some countries the socio-cultural gap has even widened recently (Kunst and Mackenbach, 1995). It is also found that especially the gap between the unskilled workers and the rest is widening (Noin, 1993).

Individual behaviour
In general one can say that a satisfactory life will lengthen life. Physical exercise for instance is a positive factor. The same may be said of a pleasant consuming pattern, but there are exceptions.
In particular about the negative role of *smoking* expert opinions are very uniform. About the factor *diet* there is less certainty. It is certain that overconsumption of especially saturated fat is very unhealthy. It has a strong effect on especially cardiovascular diseases (the effect on cancer is less clear), but the effect of other products is problematic. In many cases the relationship is very complex and hard to grasp.
In some cases expert opinions have changed over time. For instance the cause of the decline of stomach cancer was attributed to the fall of the consumption of salt, but this view was abandoned by the experts. A strong indication for the effect of diet on mortality are the numerous observed regional differences in cancer mortality. In China and Japan breast and prostate cancer are much lower than in America and Western Europe. The type of fat which is consumed mostly probably plays a role, but no real proof has been given yet. Other factors such as life styles and the environment (for instance different soils and therefore different consumption of essential minerals) also could be part of the cause of the observed patterns.
A few possible factors can be excluded. First, genetics. After a few generations, migrants show the same pattern of mortality as the native population. Also the natural radiation is not the cause of the differences, because it is worldwide about the same.

Interrelationships
There are indications that some of the determinants are interrelated and

may have common or combined effects on mortality. For instance a large proportion of the marital status difference is probably due to the factor individual behaviour. Divorced people live relatively unhealthy and the mental health of widowed persons (naturally) is relatively bad (Van Hoorn, 1993). Another example: the high death rates of the lowest social class may be partly due to individual behaviour (much smoking), but also to bad working and living conditions, social stress and even childhood circumstances, for instance negative factors during mother's pregnancy. However, also selectivity by health may play a role. Unhealthy people have more difficulties in obtaining a good position.

Cohort
A very special determinant is the year of birth or birth cohort. Theoretically two different - and contradictory - selection processes can be associated with the factor cohort. Cohorts that were born at the end of the previous century have lived in harsh times with unfavourable conditions. It is possible that when those people were old, the weak individuals had already deceased before they reached old age and therefore the death rates of the survivors were low. Younger cohorts have lived in ever improving conditions (apart from relatively short periods of crises and wars) and therefore more weak persons are still alive at age 80, but die earlier because of their worse health. Consequently death rates rise.
However, some experts think that the opposite is true: younger generations have lived in better conditions and therefore are less 'damaged' than the older cohorts and will live longer. If this is true, death rates for the elderly people will continue to decline.
In several European countries death rates of the oldest old (over 80 years) have not shown a strong further decline in the last decade. For instance in the Netherlands mortality rates for the eldest people even have increased. The current stagnation of the death rates of people aged over 80 years seems to confirm the first hypothesis (cohorts with growing numbers of relatively weak persons). However, the possibility cannot be excluded that the second selection process also occurs but is not (yet) visible because the other phenomenon is stronger.

Finally the progress in medical science (technology), the health care system (availability of medicins and treatments etc.), and policies play an important role in the development of mortality.

In general, it is very hard to separate age, period and cohort effects. Without making assumptions, no identification of the effects is possible. However, assumptions will affect the results, so one must be very cautious.

4 Background of national differences

Though less prominent than some years ago, there are still differences in mortality rates between the European countries. Furthermore, there are still striking differences of causes of death between the European countries (Caselli, 1993). Mortality patterns seem to be more similar within countries than in neighbouring regions at both sides of the borders (Van Veen, 1994).
These territorial variations probably are rooted in differences in certain national characteristics, but the precize role of socio-economic, cultural, ecological and political factors still is not known.

Earlier studies revealed that there is no clear-cut association between life expectancy at birth and gross national product. This is also the case for health care and social institutions. Several comparatively less wealthy Mediterranean countries (Greece, Spain) have relatively poor services, but nevertheless a rather low mortality. So there must be other factors that have a positive influence on mortality, that dominate the health situation in these countries and compensate for the lack of services. Life styles might be such a factor. For example, lung cancer is not a cause of death as prominent as in Western Europe where widespread cigarette-smoking started earlier (Noin, 1993). A small consumption of animal fat and a high consumption of olive oil, vegetables and fruits may be the cause of relatively low mortality of cardiovascular diseases and cancer in the Southern EU countries.

Indeed there exists a lot of evidence that a better economic position has a positive effect on surviving, at least *within* countries. This is true for both the macro level and the individual level (Kunst and Mackenbach, 1995). As remarked above there is less evidence when countries are compared. Also for the positive effect of the health care system there are indications, but those are less strong (McKeown, 1978; Noin, 1993).

In order to explain mortality differences between European countries, a multivariate analysis was carried out, using data for the 12 countries of the European Union that were gathered by Schaapveld et al (1993). The data are only from one year: 1988. The analysis therefore has serious limitations. For instance smoking has a negative effect on mortality after about thirty years. So the current percentage of tobacco consumption only affects actual mortality when there is a close connection with smoking thirty years ago. The same applies to the other 'consumption effects'. The effect of the economic factors such as health care probably is less distorted. Besides long term effects (prevention), there will be recent effects (life saving treatments).
Mortality is analysed by the standardized mortality rates and by life expectancy at birth.
There are two variables available that reflect the economic situation in the countries: GDP (gross domestic product) and the unemployment rate. The health care system is operationalized through health expenditure per capita and the percentage of this figure of the GDP. Some well-known behavioural risk factors (different kinds of food and the use of tobacco) are also included in the analysis.

Because of the very small number of cases (12) the estimates of the regression coefficients can suffer from instability. So it is important to check various models. This is done by using a backward regression model. At first all explanatory variables are included in the model and in every step the one with the least explanatory power is removed from the model. Comparing the beta's in all steps gives insight in the main ('own') effects of the explanatory factors.
Some of the explanatory factors are strongly interrelated and therefore cannot be used in the same model. For instance, the food variables are interrelated (e.g. a negative correlation between the consumption of wine and dairy products).

The analyses point out that of the available variables the most important explanatory factor for mortality on the macro-level are per capita expenditure on health care and consumption of vegetables. The explained variance of these two items is 50% for the standardized mortality rate and 42% for life expectancy. Gross national product per capita also is important for the standardized mortality rate (it adds another 10% to the explained variance), but less for the life expectancy (an increase of only 4%). The other variables such as the unemployment rate and the consumption of tobacco, meat, fat and dairy products add less to the explanation, though in some cases univariate correlation coefficients are quite high. However, when the effects are adjusted for the larger effects of especially 'care' and 'vegetables', their importance diminishes.

Thus according to this empirical analysis a higher expenditure of the society on care and a healthier diet (vegetables, fruits) appears to reduce mortality. The effect of care is not reduced when the data are adjusted for the percentage of old people.
However, within the countries health care provisions hardly seem to affect mortality. It is possible that 'health care' is a proxy for a somewhat different factor, for instance the priority given by governments to items such as hygiene, health education and care etc. The factor 'consumption of vegetables' could be a proxy for a varied diet. Nevertheless, the tentative conclusion may be that the comprehensive health care system in Western European countries compensate for an unhealthier diet.

5. Monitoring of previous mortality scenarios

Previous population scenarios for the countries of the European Union and the European Free Trade Association were published in 1991 and 1993 respectively (Eurostat, 1991 and 1993a). The start-off year of these scenarios was 1990. Generally speaking, the development of mortality in the countries of the European Union in the first half of the nineties has been much more favourable for both women and men than was expected in the previous scenarios. As a result in most countries the 1995 life expectancies for both men and women in the new baseline scenario exceed the values in the former high scenario. As the scenarios for the EFTA countries were established two years later than for the EU countries, in general the differences are smaller for these countries.
There is one country (Portugal) for which even the low scenario turns out to be to optimistic, for both males and females (*figure 7a*). There are two countries for which the 1995 life expectancies for both women and men lie in between the figures of the former low and high scenarios: Austria and Sweden. For Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy and the UK the life expectancy in the previous high scenario turned out to be too pessimistic for males and females as well.

As for most countries projected life expectancies in the old scenarios were apparently too low, in the new scenarios a higher overall gain in life expectancy is generally assumed. The target year for mortality in the previous scenarios was 2020. In spite of the fact that only few European countries make long-term projections, in the new scenarios the target year is 2050 (in the next section national forecasts are compared with the new scenario outcomes). This is mainly because assuming constant death rates after 2020 may lead to an underestimation of the number of elderly people and therefore also of the ageing process in the long run, unless it is assumed that mortality will not decline further after 2020.

The regional mortality assumptions in the 1990 scenarios were published in NEI, 1994. In general one can say that the assumptions for the regional mortality turn out to be quite well, at least as we adjust all figures for the differences that are caused by the forecast error at the national level (*table 1*). This is not surprising as the period of monitoring is very short: only 5 years. However, it seems that also for the long run no fundamental changes in regional differences have taken place. The current figures are quite similar to those observed about twenty years ago (Van Poppel, 1979). Though the analysis for the previous scenarios revealed that some changes have occurred in the last decades, no overall conclusion could be formulated: in some countries the regional differences in mortality had decreased, in others they had grown (NEI, 1994). However, in the majority of the countries the changes are rather small. As an example the regional mortality patterns of Germany and the United Kingdom are presented (*figure 7b*).

6. Perspectives for mortality

6.1 Future longevity

There is a difference of opinion between scientists with a very optimistic view about future longevity and experts who are more pessimistic. Essential is the view whether or not there is a fixed biological limit to the maximal length of human life (for instance 115 years which seems to be the figure nowadays). If ageing is seen as an intrinsic process in all of the human cells, a maximum life span is likely (Duchene and Wunsch, 1991). If one sees ageing as a multidimensional process of interaction in which partial loss of function in one organ is synergistically compensated by others, life span would not have a fixed limit. Only total failure or loss of a necessary organ system would result in death. Future advances in especially gene technics have the potential to extend life span largely (Manton, 1991).
However, apart from the question if new advances in medicine will be far reaching and soon to arrive, it is not certain that all individuals would benefit from new biotechnologies. Maybe the costs are very high. Painful decisions in the health care system are already discussed at this moment, for instance about selection of persons who may receive 'new' organs. Furthermore, new threats to life may come from new virulent diseases for which no cure or immunization is available or from old ones for which the treatment is no longer effective.
At this moment death rates of the elder people do not improve much in the European countries or even are rising. Even if the major causes of death (i.e. cancer and heart disease) are eliminated, gains in life expectancy will be moderate (Olshansky et al., 1990). So without some real breakthroughs in medicine longevity will not rise very much.

Considering these arguments, a moderate increase of life expectancy may be expected for all (non-Eastern) European countries. Most countries make such an assumption in their forecasts. However, the exact magnitude of the increase and the speed of the development is uncertain.

6.2 Cause-specific mortality

In the short term not all diseases will benefit as much of improvement of health services and progress in medical knowledge and healthier life styles.
For instance in the curing of most cancers only little has been reached and a breakthrough is probably still far away. Very many genes and mutations of genes all seem to be connected with cancer. Therefore, it is likely that only a very moderate and gradual reduction of cancer mortality can be reached.
In the short run gene therapy will be most successful for some rather rare diseases. Until now nobody has really cured yet, though efforts have been made in which experimental technics were used. Most experts think that gene therapy for more general diseases will positively affect longevity of cohorts that are born after 2010 (STG, 1992). In 2050 these generations are only 40 years old and in a life stage that death rates still are very low and will not affect the life expectancy at birth very

strongly. Of course health of older cohorts will also be improved through medical progress, but it may be expected that as in the past this will be a very gradual process and reductions of mortality will not be very large in the next decades.
Deaths by most causes will fall, first of all for cardiovascular deaths. Most experts expect advances in medical treatment and reductions of the risk factors for coronary heart disease such as smoking, diet and hypertension.
Also a further decline of stomach cancer is expected. On the contrary deaths caused by some other cancers, especially lung cancer for women, and deaths from suicide will continue to rise.

Most experts think that a further reduction of deaths caused by traffic accidents will be hard to achieve. Some countries (Luxembourg, the Netherlands) at the moment even show a rise.

6.3 Relationship with economic, social and political developments

The multivariate analysis in section 4 pointed out that two factors that are connected with national prosperity reduce mortality in the European countries: health care and the size of GDP. There are also indications, especially from Eastern Europe, that the economic situation has an effect on some of the other determinants of mortality (which were described in section 3), for instance individual life styles.
Consequently, different developments of socio-economic factors can lead to differences in future mortality. Thus expectations on future mortality partly depend on expectations on the future economic development. In addition, the future development of mortality is affected by changes in life styles and health policy.
Because of the uncertainty on future changes in the determinants of mortality, three scenarios of future mortality will be specified. The high scenario assumes a considerable further improvement of life expectancy for a large number of years, whereas the low scenario assumes only very limited further reduction of mortality rates. The baseline scenario assumes a moderate improvement.

As high economic growth has a positive effect on tax revenues, in a positive economic situation governments have more funds to improve health care. Both cure and prevention of diseases and accidents can be improved. Furthermore, there may be more attention for the preservation or even improvement of the quality of the environment. Moreover, the conditions of life of the lower socio-economic classes may improve significantly. In addition, life expectancy can improve if there is a tendency towards a healthier life style. This can be stimulated by an increase of the level of educational attainment.
The gender gap in life expectancy can be expected to decline if emancipation is accompanied by more similar lifestyles.
Moreover, differences between countries may diminish if differences in health policy and in life styles between countries will become smaller.

Even though life expectancy tends to be positively correlated with wealth, high economic growth is not a sufficient condition for high life expectancy. If together with high economic growth, people adopt unhealthy life styles or if the quality of the environment deteriorates

or if socio-economic differences increase, life expectancy may not develop favourably. However, improvement of life expectancy seems more likely in a positive economic environment than in an adverse economic situation.

High economic growth is neither a necessary condition for improving life expectancy. Even in an adverse economic situation, life expectancy may improve if people adopt more healthy life styles (e.g. if many people stop smoking) or if socio-economic differences become smaller or if the quality of the environment improves. However, in the absence of economic growth an improvement of life expectancy may be more difficult to realize than in a positive economic situation.

The low scenario of life expectancy may come true if a stagnation of the economy leads to large cutbacks in expenditures on health care. Moreover, as a consequence of a poor economic development there may not be sufficient funds available to invest in the preservation, let alone improvement of the environment. Reducing unemployment will have a higher priority than improving the environment.
Furthermore, an increase of unemployment may lead to a deterioration of the conditions of life and an increase of health problems. Because increasing unemployment especially has consequences for the life of men, the mortality of men may develop relatively unfavourably, so that the differences in mortality between men and women will increase.
Another factor reducing the improvement of life expectancy may be increasingly unhealthy life styles.

7. Three mortality scenarios

7.1 Revision of scenarios

In the previous scenarios compiled by Eurostat in 1991-1992 mortality rates were projected until the target year 2020. In the new scenarios 2050 is chosen as target year.
In the new scenarios causes of death are not used in a quantitative manner. Studies have pointed out, that this does not improve the reliability (see for instance Alho, 1990 and McNown and Rogers, 1992). Furthermore, for the long run (in this case 2050) opinions about longevity and developments in society are more important than expectations about specific causes of death.

Compared with the previous scenarios, the new scenarios were revised in an upwards direction. In the previous low scenarios a slight increase of life expectancy was expected. However, as life expectancy has continued to rise in recent years, the target values of the previous low scenarios would imply that life expectancy would not increase at all or even decline compared with the current level in most countries. Accordingly the high scenarios are revised upwards also. The width between the new scenarios is similar to that between the previous scenarios. For 2050 obviously the margin between the scenarios is wider than for 2020.

The baseline scenario does not fully correspond to the medium variant of the national forecasts of the separate countries. The main reason is that the choice of the target years differs strongly between countries. Those countries choosing a target year in the distant future tend to assume a much stronger increase of life expectancy than countries with a target year in the short run. As a result differences in the assumptions on future life expectancy between the national forecasts do reflect differences in the choice of the target year and furthermore in some cases differences in expectations about the future course of life expectancy.

The remainder of this section describes the method used for projecting mortality and the assumptions on future mortality for the separate countries. For the sake of brevity the discussion is mainly focused on life expectancy at birth.
Section 7.2 discusses the general assumptions of the scenarios and section 7.3 describes the extrapolation method. In section 7.4 the main results of the scenarios are presented. Section 7.5 compares the scenarios with the assumptions on life expectancy underlying the national population forecasts. Finally, section 7.6 describes changes in the pattern of age-specific mortality. Since a detailed description of all countries would require too much space, only two countries are discussed: Denmark and France. Denmark is characterized by relatively high mortality rates for both males and females. France has the lowest mortality rates for females.

7.2 General assumptions

The values of future life expectancies at birth for both sexes in all

EEA countries were determined with the aid of three tools: results of analyses of time series of life expectancy at birth and age and gender specific mortality rates; qualitative arguments based on the findings of the literature study and assumptions about the development of country differences and gender differences in the future.

In the high scenario the average annual increase in life expectancy of men gradually slows down after the turn of the century, for as life expectancy becomes very high, constant growth would imply extreme reductions in mortality rates.
In the baseline scenario it is assumed that the average annual increase of life expectancy of males will be slightly lower than in the last 25 years. The reason is that the mortality rates for young age groups are already low, so that only a limited further reduction can be expected. As the decline of mortality rates at young ages has a strong impact on the increase of life expectancy at birth, this will cause a decline of the future increase of life expectancy at birth.
In the low scenario there will be only very limited increase of life expectancy: by one year until 2020 on average (which corresponds to about one fifth of the average increase since 1970).

The gender gap in life expectancy differs strongly between the countries: from four years in Iceland to eight in France. The difference has narrowed down for most countries in the last decade. In all scenarios a further reduction of the gender difference is assumed *(figure 8)*.
In the low scenario the average sex difference will decrease by a half year. In 2050 the difference in life expectancy between women and men in the EEA countries will range from four and a half to seven years. In the baseline scenario the increase of life expectancy until 2050 will be one and a half year more for men than for women, resulting in a gap of between four to seven years in 2050. The high scenario assumes a two and a half-year reduction of the gender gap and the difference in life expectancy between women and men in the EEA countries will range from three to five years.

According to the baseline scenario the average life expectancy in 2050 will be six years higher for men and four and a half years higher for women than in 1995. In the low scenario life expectancy is on average two years higher for men and one and a half years higher for women and in the high scenario on average nine years higher for men and six and a half years higher for women.

As discussed earlier, in recent decades differences in mortality have diminished in the countries of the European Economic Area. The baseline scenario and, even stronger, the high scenario assume that this trend of convergence will continue. Countries with a below average current life expectancy will experience a faster increase in this level than other countries.
As current inter-country differences in life expectancy are smaller for women than for men, this gap will only be reduced in the high scenario, making the country differences about equal for men and women in 2050.

7.3 Extrapolation method

First of all life expectancies until 2000 were calculated for the baseline scenario. For each country the short-term development of mortality for the two sexes is equal to the average of the country-specific trend and the mean trend of all countries involved (both linear trends are based on observations in the period 1987-1992).
Subsequently, life expectancies for 2050 were determined in such a way that the values for 2050 are on average six years (men) and five years (women) higher than life expectancy in 2000, taking country differences in past trends into account. If the observed growth is relatively large, the target value for 2050 is rounded off upwards. If the growth is relatively small, the opposite is done. Therefore countries with a similar life expectancy at present, sometimes end up at different levels.

Lastly, the life expectancies for the years 2001-2049 were interpolated by means of a third degree function, which provides smooth life expectancy patterns for the whole period 1995-2050. When approaching the year 2050, a gradual reduction of the rate of increase takes place. The reason is that as life expectancy becomes very high, a further increase can only be realized by extreme reductions of mortality rates.

The low and high scenarios were constructed in a similar way. In the first step values for the life expectancies until 2000 were calculated. In that year life expectancies are about 0.6 (women) and 0.8 years (men) lower or higher respectively than in the baseline scenario. Then life expectancies for 2050 were determined for all countries in such a way that the assumed growth in average life expectancy for the EEA is established.
Again values for 2001-2049 were calculated by means of third degree curves.

7.4 Main results

Table 2 and figure 9 show the values for life expectancy at birth for men and women in 2050 according to the three scenarios. In the baseline scenario male life expectancy in 2050 for most countries is similar to current female life expectancy, with values ranging from 78 (Portugal) to 82 years (Iceland). The average level is 80 (*figure 10*).
For women life expectancy in the baseline scenario for 2050 ranges from 83 years (Denmark and Ireland) to 87 years (France and Iceland). The average level is 85.

In the low scenario male life expectancy at birth in 2050 will range from 73 years (Portugal) to 78.5 years (Iceland). In this scenario Portugal will not reach the current average European level of life expectancy (about 74 years).
In the high scenario life expectancy in 2050 ranges from 82 years (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Portugal and Spain) to 85 years (Iceland and Sweden).

Female life expectancy at birth in 2050 will vary from 79.5 (Denmark) to

84 (France and Iceland) according to the low scenario. This would mean that Denmark would not reach the current average European level of life expectancy (about 80 years).
In the high scenario life expectancy for women in 2050 ranges from 85 years (Denmark) to 88 years (France, Iceland, Sweden).

In the baseline and, more especially in the high scenario countries with a relatively high mortality experience a relatively large growth in life expectancy, while countries with a low mortality undergo a small growth. In the low scenario the growth rates are about equal. As a result of this the margin between life expectancies in the low and high scenarios are small for the currently high life expectancy countries and large for the others. For instance for Iceland the margin of life expectancy in 2050 between the low and high scenarios is 6.5 (men) and 4 (women) years and for Portugal 9 years and 6 years respectively.

Figure 11 shows life expectancies until the year 2050 for all countries in the three scenarios. *Table 3* presents the figures for the years 1995, 2000, 2010 and 2025.

7.5 Comparison with national forecasts

In only 3 national forecasts 2050 was chosen as target year: Belgium, France and Norway. The forecasts for Belgium and France are higher than for Norway. As for men current life expectancy is higher in Norway than in the other two countries, whereas the tempo of the increase in the last decade has been similar, in the baseline scenario it is assumed that life expectancy of males in Norway will remain higher than in Belgium and France. Consequently, the baseline scenario for Norway is higher than the national forecast, whereas for Belgium and France the baseline scenario is lower.
For women current life expectancy is higher in France than in Norway. In the French national forecasts a much stronger increase is assumed than in the Norwegian forecast. As in the baseline scenario a slight reduction of the differences between the countries is assumed, for France the baseline scenario is lower than the national forecast, whereas for Norway it is higher. For Belgium current life expectancy of females is lower than in Norway. In the baseline scenario it is assumed to remain lower, although the difference is assumed to become smaller. Consequently, the baseline scenario is lower than the national Belgian forecast.

In the Danish national forecasts mortality rates are held constant for females whereas only minor improvements for males are assumed. Even though the improvement of life expectancy since 1970 has been smaller than in other countries, it is assumed in the baseline scenario that there will be a further improvement in the next 50 years. Otherwise the difference with other countries would become too large.

Although current life expectancy of females in Germany and Greece does not differ much, the national forecasts differ a great deal. In the Greek forecasts a much stronger increase is assumed than in the German forecast. In the new scenarios future life expectancy of females in both countries is assumed to differ not more than 1 year. For males current

life expectancy is higher in Greece than in Germany. In the national forecasts the difference becomes very large. As in the last years the difference has become smaller, in the new scenarios a slight further reduction of the difference is assumed.

In the Spanish forecasts 2000 is chosen as target year. Hence only very limited improvement of life expectancy is assumed. As current life expectancy of females in Spain is higher than the average of the EEA countries, a further improvement of life expectancy is assumed in the baseline scenario, in line with the other countries.

In the Swedish national forecasts only limited increase of life expectancy of females is assumed. As current life expectancy of females in Sweden is higher than in most other countries, in the baseline scenario a higher value is assumed than in the Swedish forecasts.

7.6 Age-specific mortality rates: the case of Denmark and France

In the mortality scenarios assumptions are made on the future changes in mortality rates by age and gender. Because a detailed description of these assumptions would require very much space, the assumptions will be described for two countries only: Denmark and France. These countries are selected because mortality differs relatively strongly between both countries.
First, in Denmark mortality rates of both men and women are relatively high at the moment, whereas in France mortality of women is the lowest in the EEA. Second, in Denmark there has been only little improvement in mortality since 1970, whereas the increase of life expectancy in France was above the EEA average. Third, in France the gender gap is the widest of the EEA, while the difference between men and women is rather small in Denmark.
In view of these differences Denmark and France can serve as a good illustration for the assumptions on age-specific mortality underlying the scenarios.

Figure 12 shows the age-specific death rates for Denmark. For young age groups (until about 30 years) the mortality rates are already very low. Hence for these ages only limited further improvement will be possible. Therefore, not much improvement of life expectancy at birth can be achieved from a further reduction of mortality rates at very young ages. For males the low scenario assumes only little reduction of mortality rates for all age categories. The reason is that the decrease of mortality rates has been very small over the last 25 years. The low scenario assumes the stagnation to be permanent. For females in the low scenario some progress is assumed.
The high scenario assumes that the gender gap will reduce somewhat. Hence, the decline of mortality rates for men exceeds that for women.

A comparison of *figure 13* with figure 12 shows that for France in the low scenario a slightly stronger decrease of mortality rates is assumed than for Denmark. The reason is that during the last decades mortality rates have improved much stronger in France than in Denmark.
As the mortality rates for French women are already very low, in the high scenario only limited further reduction is assumed. Hence, the

difference between the low and high scenario for females is smaller than in the case of Denmark.
For men the decline of mortality rates is stronger than for women, particularly for the middle age groups. Hence, the difference between the low and the high scenario for men is about as large as for Denmark.

Figure 14 shows the cumulative effect of the decrease of mortality rates for separate ages. The figure shows the percentage of deceased at 3 ages: 55, 75 and 85 years. The complement is the percentage of survivors to these ages. These percentages are calculated on the basis of a life table model.
In the low scenario the percentage of surviving Danish males at the different ages remains almost constant until 2050. For Danish females and French men and women slight increases take place.
As the mortality rates of French women decline relatively little in the high scenario, the percentages of survivors grows less strongly than for the French men and the Danish women and men. Nevertheless, in 2050 at the age of 85 the percentage of surviving French women will increase significantly: from under 50% to over 70%. The percentage of Danish female survivors grows from 30% to more than 60%.
As a consequence of larger decreases of mortality rates for males than for females, survivorship of men develops even better. In 2050 at the age of 85 almost half of the Danish men and more than half of the French men will still be alive, whereas at this moment only about 20% survive to 85 years old.

Figure 15 shows for Denmark and France the impact of the changes in age-specific mortality patterns on the life expectancy at birth.
According to the high scenario life expectancy of males will reach the current level of females around 2020 in Denmark. Because of the wider gender gap it will take the French men some more years to reach the current life expectancy of French women.

8. Regional mortality scenarios

8.1 Regional differences in mortality

Because the regional differences are larger for men than for women and the patterns for both sexes in general are the same, this section will focus on male mortality. This gender difference has a few underlying, probably socio-economic causes. Socio-economic differences are larger for men than for women (see for instance Valkonen, 1994). Women seem to be less vulnerable to poor economic circumstances which may lead to a polluted work or home environment, poverty, unemployment, depression, risky life styles, alcoholism etc. As a result life expectancy of women in 'deprived' regions is not affected very strongly.

Regional differences in mortality are relatively small in Scandinavia and the Netherlands and slightly larger in Spain and Austria, though still below average. The largest differences are found in Portugal, Greece, Italy, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom and especially Germany (the index is achieved by dividing the regional life expectancies by the national level, see *(figure 16)*. In the latter country the reunion with East Germany was the main cause for the present, rather negative situation.
In general socio-economic circumstances, housing, labour demand, characteristics of industry, the urban/rural contrast and national policies may all be important factors in regional mortality differences. The presence of outdated heavy industry seems to be of particular significance. The case of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region in the North of France is used to illustrate the possible explanation of regional mortality differences in the EEA.

The high mortality in Nord-pas-de Calais still raises many questions. The following factors are often seen as causes for the high mortality in the region: urbanisation, pollution of the environment, diet and the relatively harsh climate (see for instance Thumerelle, 1991). It is unlikely that the latter factor plays an important role: many regions in Europe have an even more severe climate, but experience a much lower mortality (for instance Sweden or the neigbouring region of Flanders). Diet, on the other hand, may be an important factor. People living there probably more often eat butter than olive oil and drink beer instead of wine, for example.
Except for some miners' diseases, the effect of pollution on mortality is, as always, very hard to establish. It seems to be a paradox that while in recent decades the condition of the environment has improved and the number of people working in heavy industry has decreased, mortality has not been reduced in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region. However, if we take into account that many unhealthy agents may have a delayed effect in causing fatal disease (like the effect of tobacco on lung cancer), the situation becomes much less contradictory. Moreover the environment can be a source of different forms of stress. One stress factor can be the socio-economic status of individuals, another the social situation in the region (see also Polish Population Review, 1996).
The high mortality in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region is probably due to a

complex of socio-economic and cultural factors. For instance alcoholism and a high smoking rate may have occurred as a consequence of severe economic changes, rising unemployment and uncertainty about the future (see for instance Kunst and Mackenbach, 1995 who discuss the possible effect of economic factors). Also medical expenses in the Nord-pas-de-Calais are somewhat lower than average in France, although this is probably less important than the other factors.

There is probably a similar explanation for low life expectancy in other urbanised regions in Europe with outdated or closed down heavy industries and mines and high unemployment rates: for example northern England and the southwest of Scotland, Nordrhein-Westfalen in Germany (which contains the Ruhr district), Limburg and Twente in the Netherlands, the northwest of Spain and some regions in Ireland. In Ireland high regional mortality levels can be related to an overrepresentation of working-class people (Creton and Pringle, 1991). In other regions with heavy industry, especially in Italy and southern Germany, mortality is not extremely high. It would seem that there the modernisation process has occurred under better socio-economic conditions.
There are even urban regions in Europe which have benefited from the modernisation process and the development of modern information technology: the south of England and the region around Lyon are prosperous and have low mortality rates.

Generally speaking, in rural regions mortality is high when health conditions are still rather poor, for example in Portugal and southern Spain, but mortality is low when these conditions are good, as in most parts of Southern Italy, France and Central Spain. At the same time these regions probably benefit from a healthier diet.
Also in the more northern rural areas (for instance in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands) mortality is low. The absence of negative consequences of urbanisation and industrialisation, such as pollution, stress due to over-population and poor living environment, poor nutrition, risky lifestyles etc. may be the cause for this.

However, in remote rural areas in Northern Europe life expectancy is low. This is the case for Scotland, Finland and northern Norway. The lack of or long distance to medical provisions, an overrepresentation of working-class people, a poor diet with much saturated fat, alcohol abuse and heavy living conditions may be causes for the high mortality. The Northern part of Sweden has only a slightly higher mortality than the South. This may be due to the presence of a medium-sized town (Kiruna) with social and medical provisions and labour demand.

A very special case is of course eastern Germany. In the aftermath of the communist system very bad health conditions and high mortality still persist. However, the scenarios assume that here the differences will decrease more strongly than the regional differences in the rest of Europe.

8.2 Differences within and between countries

In general it appears that national borders do not separate regions with

very different mortality levels. The differences within the countries are in many cases larger. For instance the regions in northern France are more similar to the Wallonian regions in Belgium than to French Mediterranean regions *(figure 17)*. Another example: mortality in northern Italy is about the same as in the southwest of Austria and the southeast of France, while the southern part of the country has a mortality level that is closer to that in the south of Greece. Rather strong similarities are also present for the French-Spanish, German-Austrian and Dutch-Belgian border regions. For instance the Dutch region with the highest mortality -Limburg- is nearest to the regions in Belgium with the highest mortality and also to the region Nordrhein-Westfalen in Germany with high mortality. Furthermore, the region with the lowest mortality (Zeeland) is a neighbour of the Belgian regions in Flanders which have the lowest mortality. There are more examples. For instance the regions in Spain with the highest mortality are all rather close to Portugal (though in the case of the northern regions this may be casual). In Austria mortality is low in regions near the neighbouring region of Bavaria, which too has low mortality and high in regions near the border with Hungary (which has a much higher mortality level than Austria) like Burgenland.

In fact there is only one clear exception to the rule: there is a sharp distinction between the Finnish and Swedish regions in the North. Whereas male life expectancy in the Finnish regions does not exceed 73 years, in Sweden figures all lie above 75 years. The excess mortality of males in Finland is most marked for the age group 30-59 in which death rates are more than 50% higher than in Sweden (Valkonen, 1993). Cardiovascular diseases, lung cancer, respiratory diseases and non-natural causes of death account for these differences. Certain genetic characteristics of the Finnish population seem to be (partly) responsible for the high cardiovascular mortality. The high mortality from lung diseases and -cancer is likely due to a higher prevalence of smoking. The high non-natural mortality can be connected with the Finnish habit of drinking excessively at one sitting. Male mortality from acute alcohol poisoning appears to be seven and twentyfold (!) higher than in Sweden and Denmark (Valkonen, 1993).
The Finnish excess mortality may be connected with large socio-economic differences in mortality. These differences are more marked in Finland than elsewhere in Scandinavia and furthermore the manual/non-manual ratio of the labour force is higher than in Sweden (Valkonen, 1994). As the mortality of manual workers is much higher than the mortality of non-manual workers, excess mortality in Finland is the consequence.

The tentative conclusion may be that in the European Economic Area regions in different countries but located close to each other have about the same mortality levels. Equal socio-economic conditions and life styles (for instance diet) are probably the cause of this.

8.3 Regional mortality in the scenarios

As was the case in the previous scenarios, convergence of differences is an important aspect of the new regional scenarios. In the High scenario differences will reduce strongly and in the Baseline scenario considerably, but less than in the High scenario. In the Low variant it

is assumed that the most recent observed regional pattern will remain unchanged in the future.
As differences in mortality seem to be related to socio-economic conditions, convergence is likely if economic differences within countries decrease. As described earlier, the High scenario may become true if positive economic developments occur. In that case national governments have the opportunity to provide special funds and attention to deprived regions and as a result mortality may decrease there (at least on the medium or long term). The Low scenario describes the opposite development: as a result of a stagnating national economy, deprivation of regions persists and so do mortality differences.

For the analysis and projection of regional differences indexes were used. For each region the life expectancy is divided by the figure for the whole country (for all regions also indexes for death rates were used, but these were adjusted to produce the earlier established life expectancies). In order to avoid random fluctuations, the indexes are calculated as averages of available data for 1990-1994. It should be emphasised that because of the lack of longer time series, for regions with small populations in particular the estimated initial indexes may differ somewhat from the 'real' figures.
Indexes of life expectancies and of death rates by age groups were calculated. In the High and Baseline scenarios these indexes are assumed to decrease. As there is no linear relationship between mortality rates and life expectancy, a certain reduction in a mortality rate will not generally result in a proportionate increase in life expectancy. Therefore, rates were adjusted to obtain the correct increase in the life expectancies.

The convergence in the scenarios is operationalised as follows. In the High scenario all regional differences in 2050 will be 50% smaller than at present. In the Baseline scenario the reduction is 25%, whereas in the Low scenario no reduction at all is assumed (in fact reductions were applied to the index figures). Because of the 'special' development that can be expected for Germany after the reunification, reductions of 75%, 50% and 25% respectively were applied.
The index figures for each year between 1994 and 2050 are obtained by using linear interpolation.

Table 4 presents the resulting life expectancies in the three scenarios for the NUTS II regions.

9. Summary

The compilation of mortality scenarios is a part of the project commissioned by the European Commission in which internationally consistent long-term population scenarios for the countries of the European Economic Area (EU plus Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) at both the national and regional level are made.

Since 1970 life expectancy at birth has increased in all countries of the European Economic Area. However, there are considerable differences in the rate of increase. Especially for females a relative small increase was observed for Scandinavia (but Finland) and the Netherlands, countries which had in 1970 relatively high life expectancies. Relatively strong increases were recorded for Austria, Italy and Portugal. The overall conclusion may be that for both sexes there is a convergence of mortality in the European Economic Area.
A very striking trend is the rise in lung cancer. In many countries large increases took place. For males some countries already passed the peak. For females the development started much later. All countries show the beginning of what may be a strong increase, which probably will reach a maximum not before 2020.

Because mortality has developed more favourably than was expected some years ago in the previous Eurostat scenarios, in the new mortality scenarios increases of life expectancies for both sexes are somewhat more optimistic.
As the scenarios claim to be internationally consistent, the differences between the countries in the scenarios tend to be smaller than those between national forecasts, which is partly due to differences in forecast horizon and extrapolation methods.

In the Baseline scenario it is assumed that all countries in the future will have a further increase of life expectancies of men and women. Whereas in 1994 average life expectancy in the EEA was 73.7 years for males and 79.8 years for females, in 2050 the figures will be 80 years and 85 years. This means a slight decrease of the sex difference. In the High scenario the increase of the life expectancy is larger and the sex difference in life expectancy is smaller than in the Baseline scenario, whereas in the Low scenario the opposite is true, though no decrease of life expectancy is expected in the long term for any country.

In the Low scenario regional differences will remain constant in the future. In the baseline scenario convergence will take place: the differences will decrease by 25 percent until the target year for regional differences 2025. The pace of reduction is linear. In the high scenario a reduction of 50 percent is applied.

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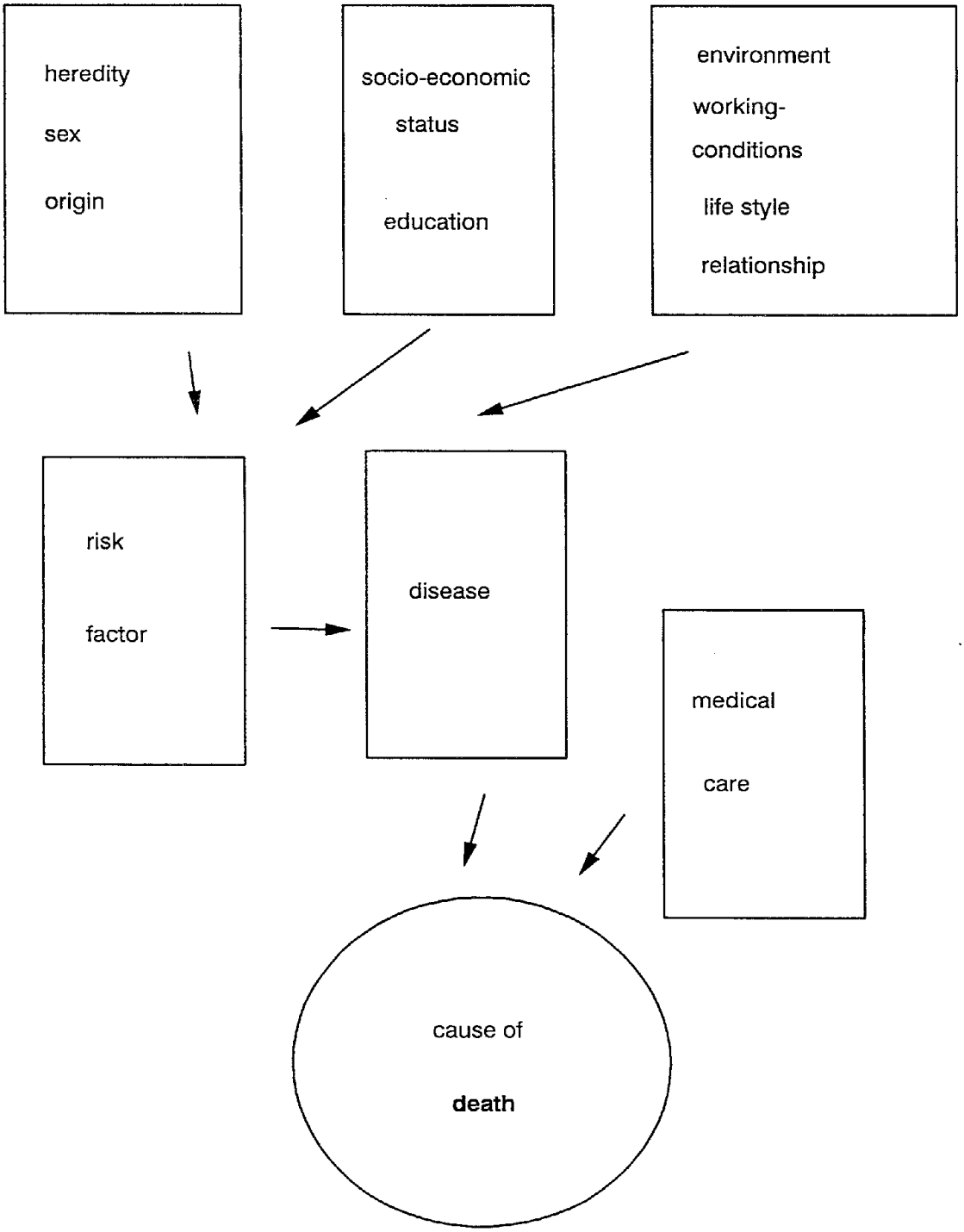
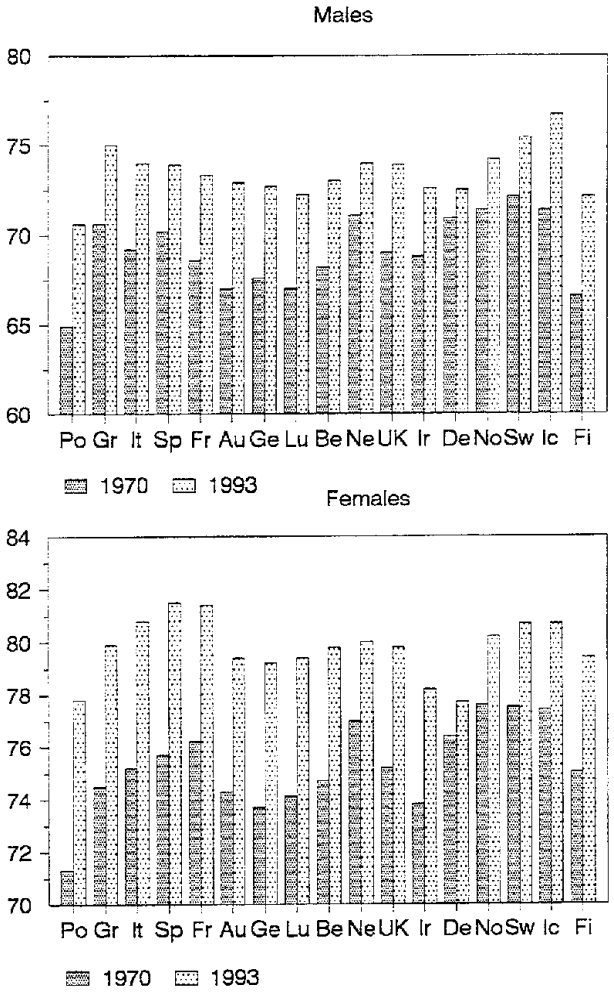
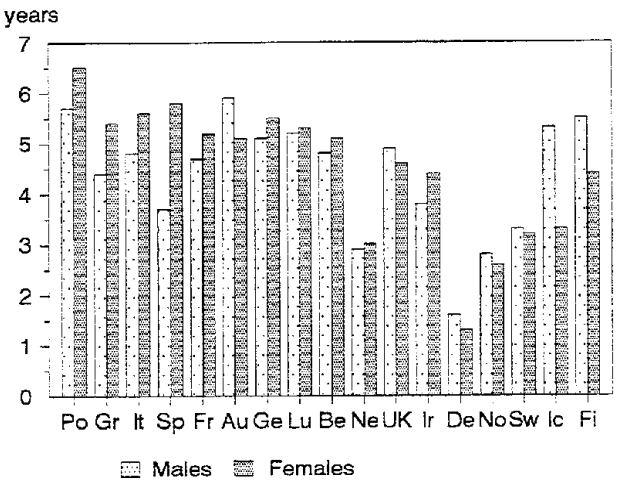
Scheme: Determinants of mortality



1. Life expectancy at birth

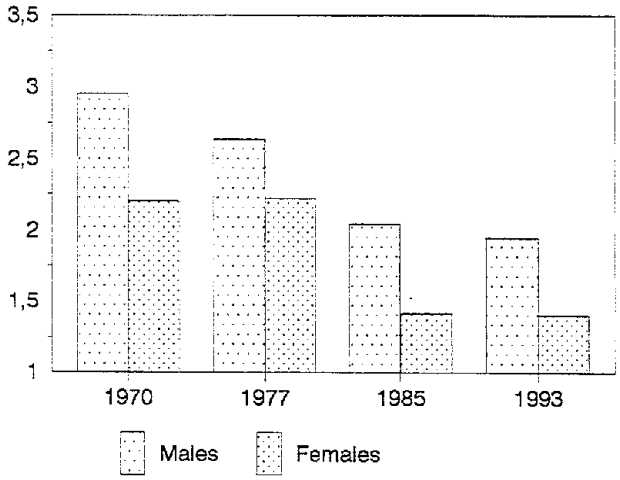


2. Progress in mortality 1970-1993 1)

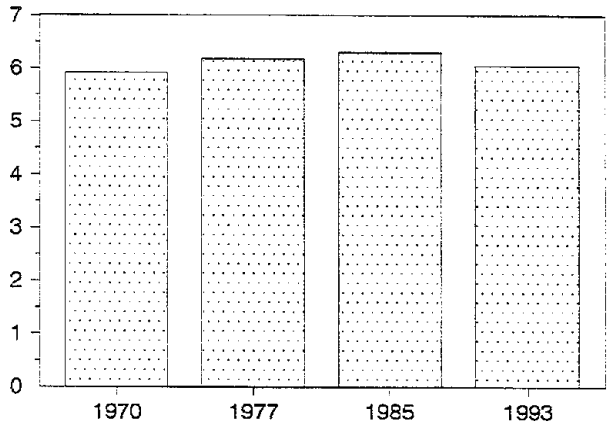


1) life expectancy 1993 minus life expectancy 1970

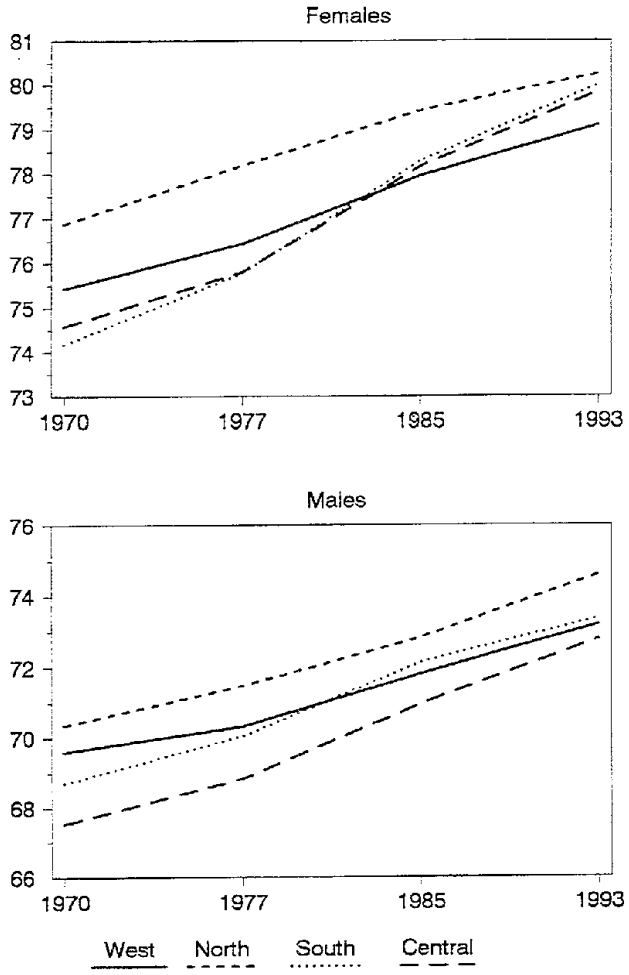
3. Variation coefficient of life expectancy in EEA



4. Average sex difference in life expectancy in EEA

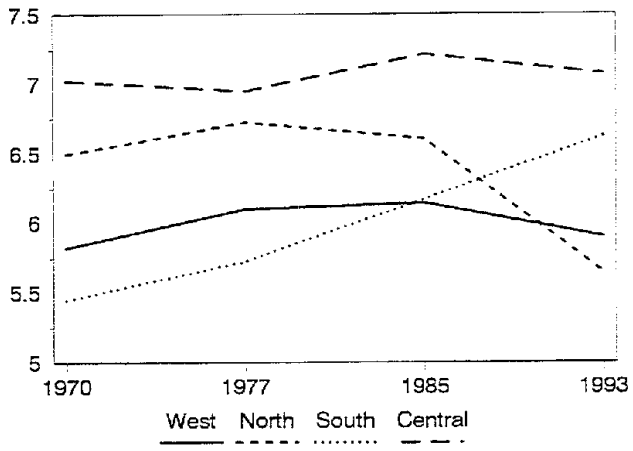


5. Average life expectancy

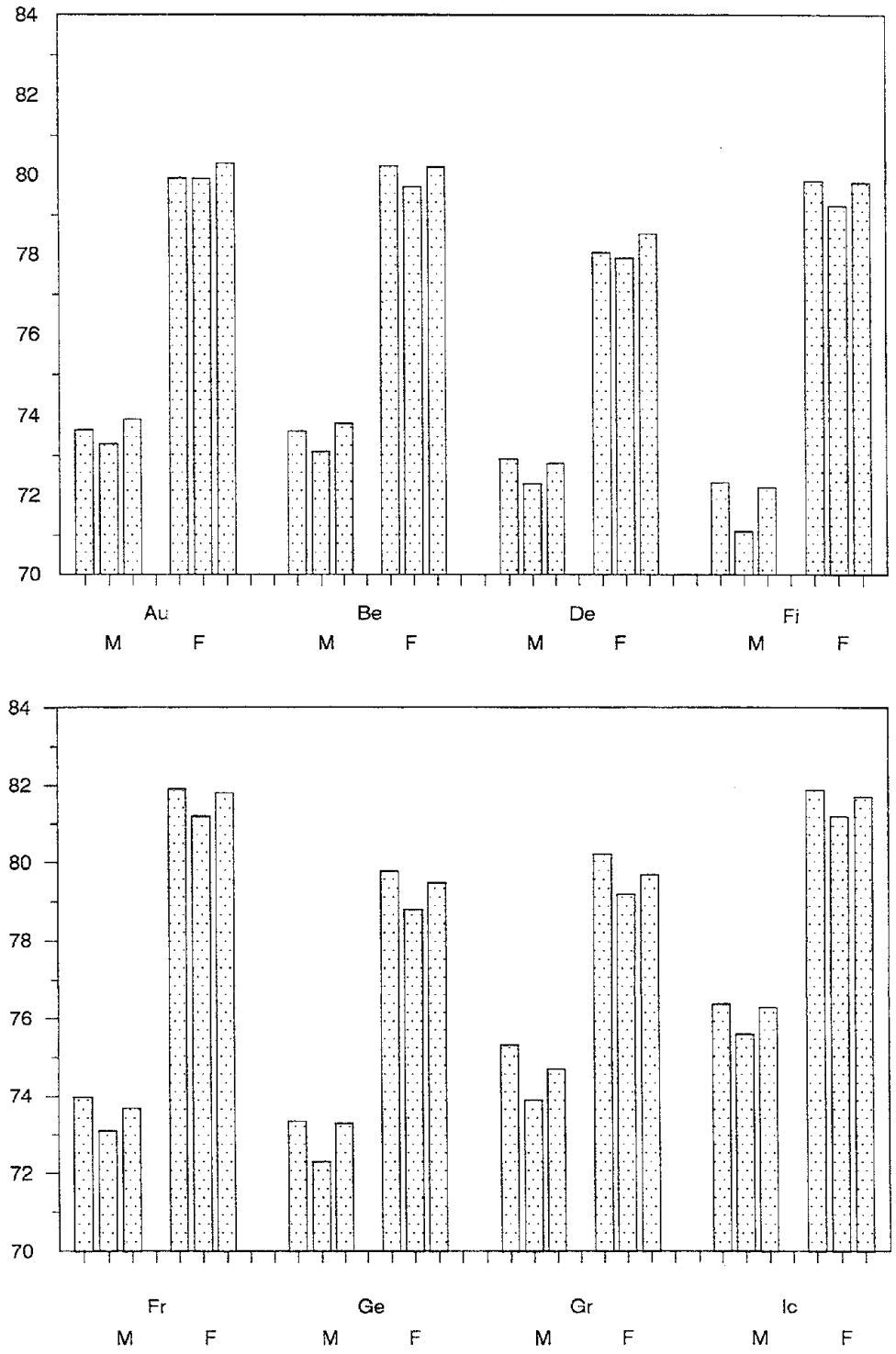


South: Portugal, Greece, Italy, Spain
Central: France, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg
West: Belgium, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark
North: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland

6. Sex difference in life expectancy

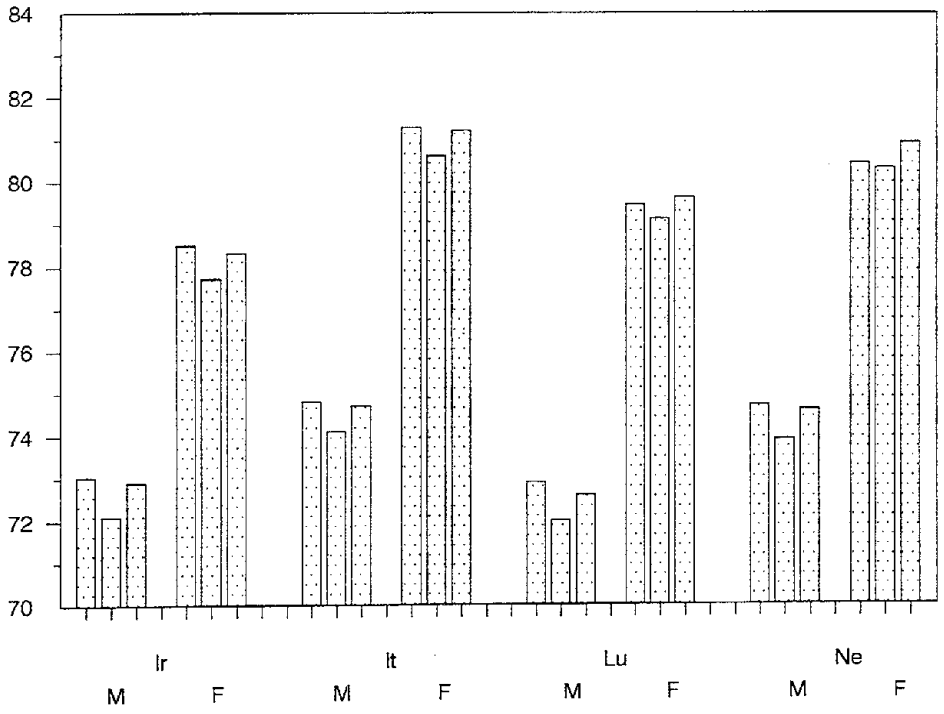


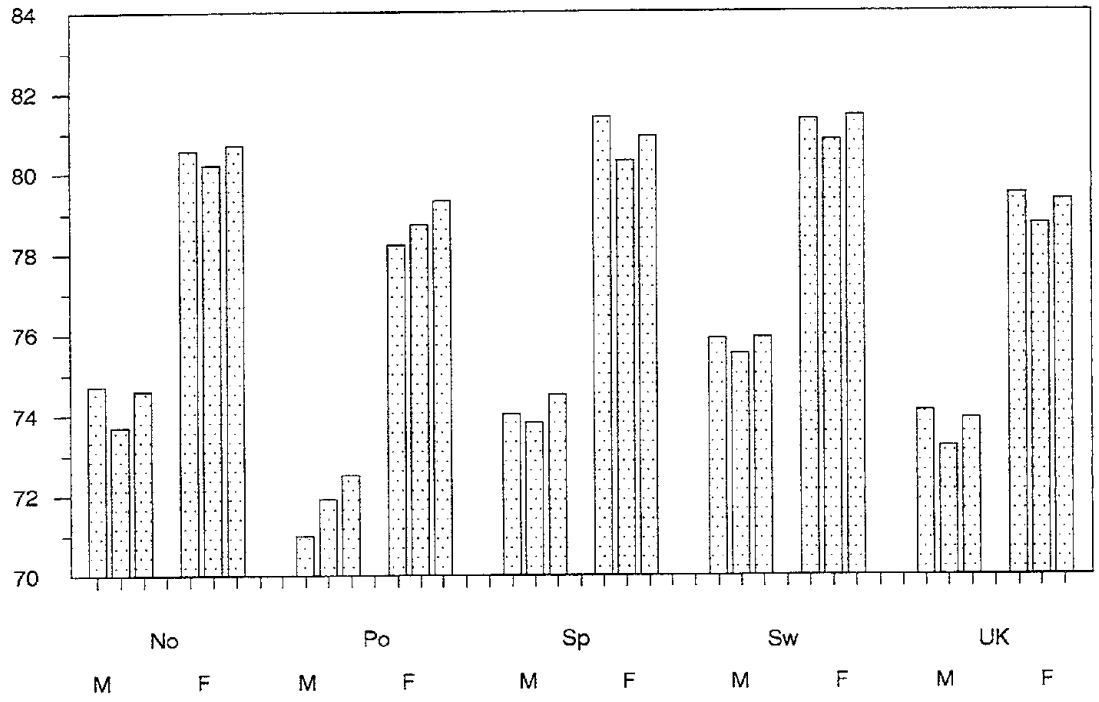
7a. Life expectancy at birth for 1995 per sex, actual baseline scenario and previous low and high scenarios 1)



1) Legend: Bars represent baseline (new scenario) and low and high (previous scenarios) from left to right respectively.

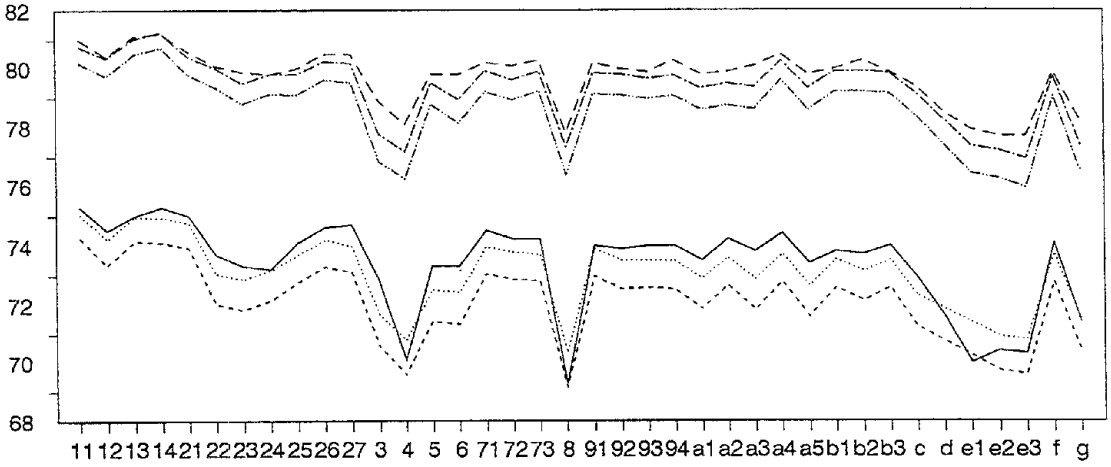
7a. continuation



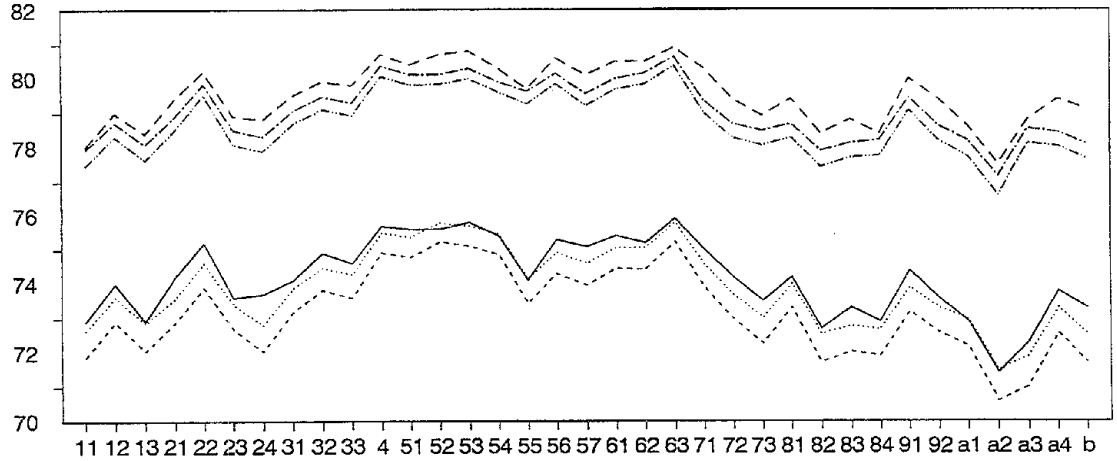


7b. Regional life expectancies at birth in 1995, actual baseline scenario and previous low and high scenarios 1)

Germany



United Kingdom

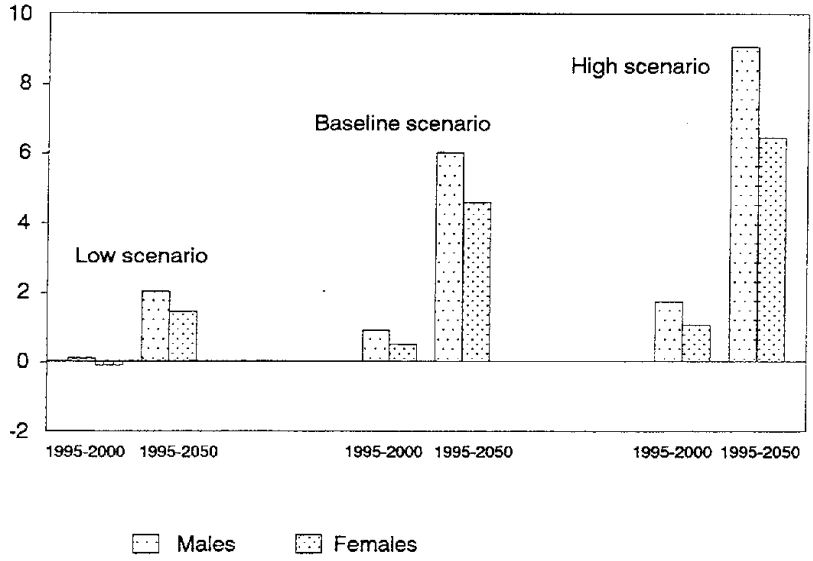


actual baseline scenario ——— low scenario 1990 - - - - - - - high scenario 1990 .....

actual baseline scenario — — — — — — low scenario 1990 —·—·—·— high scenario 1990 —··—··—

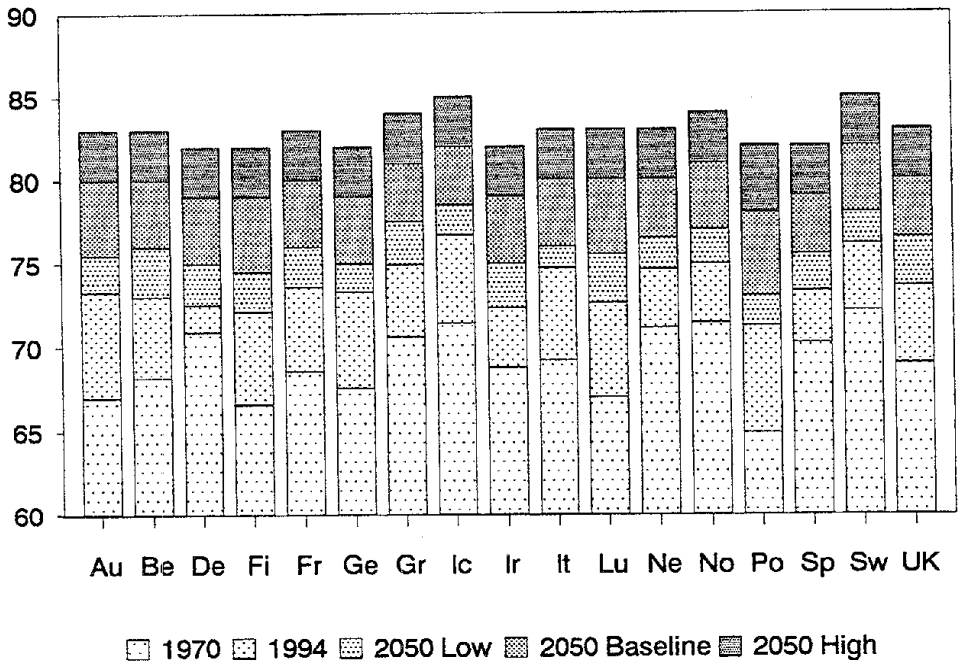
1) Numbers refer to regions in the sequence of table 1.

8. Average increase of life expectancy in EEA countries

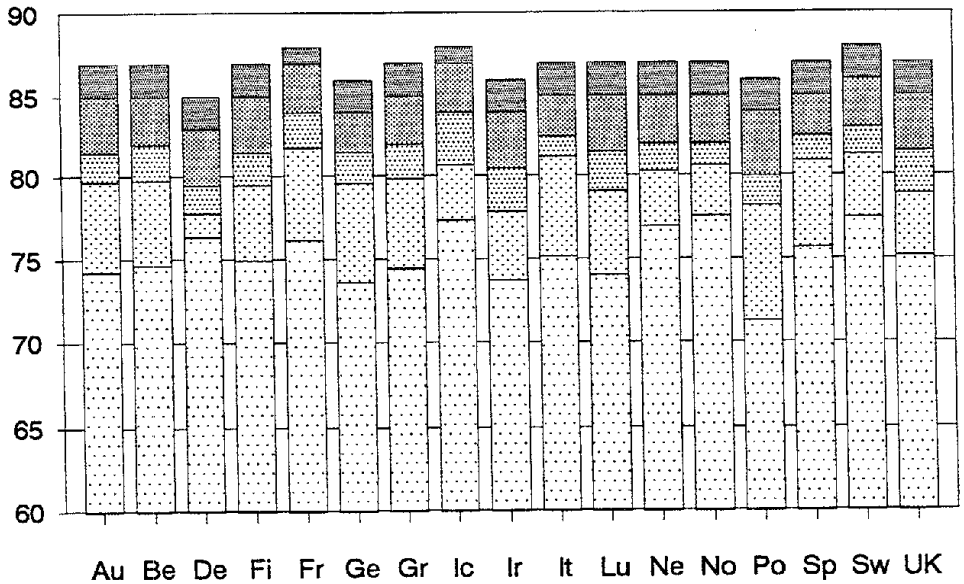


9. Life expectancy at birth

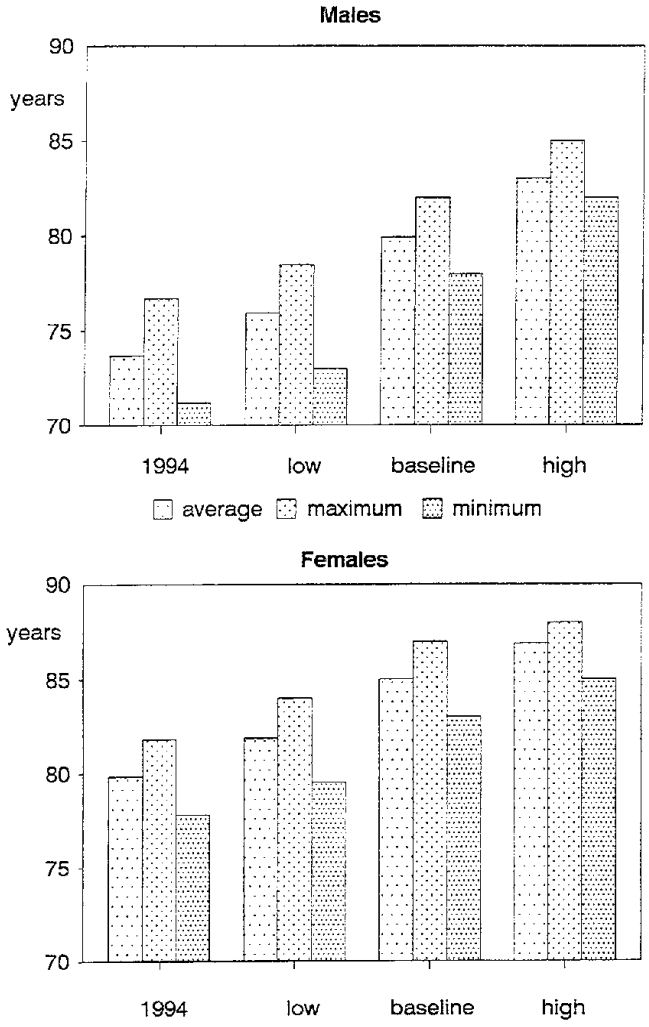
Males



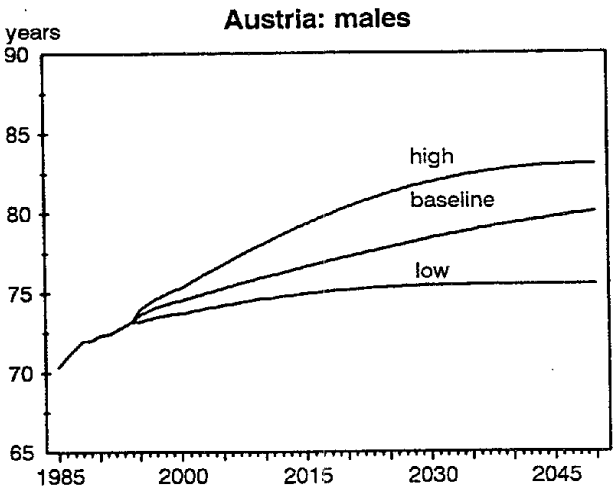
Females

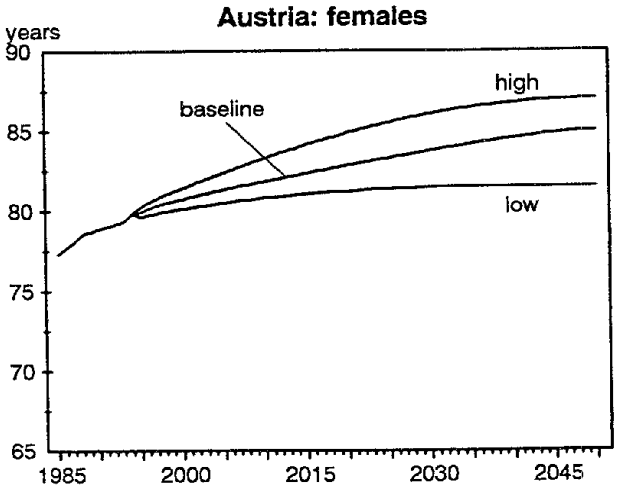


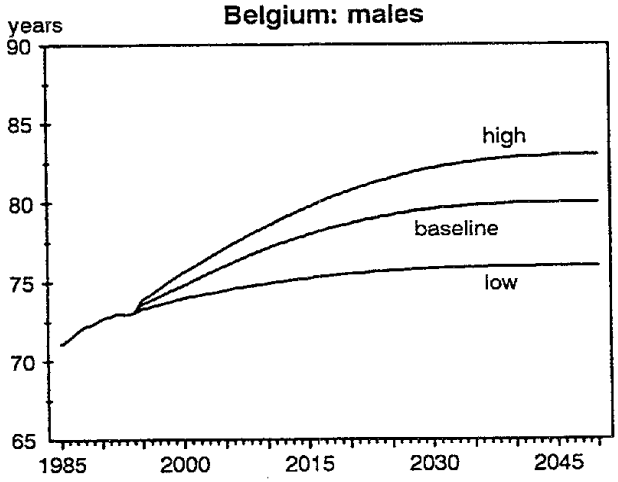
10. Life expectancies at birth in 2050, countries of the EEA

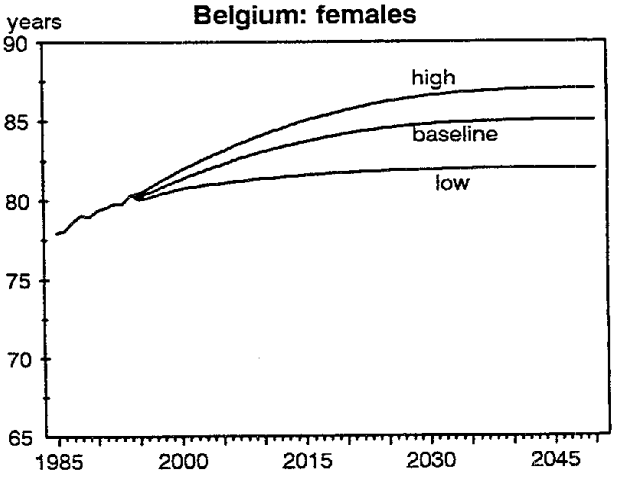


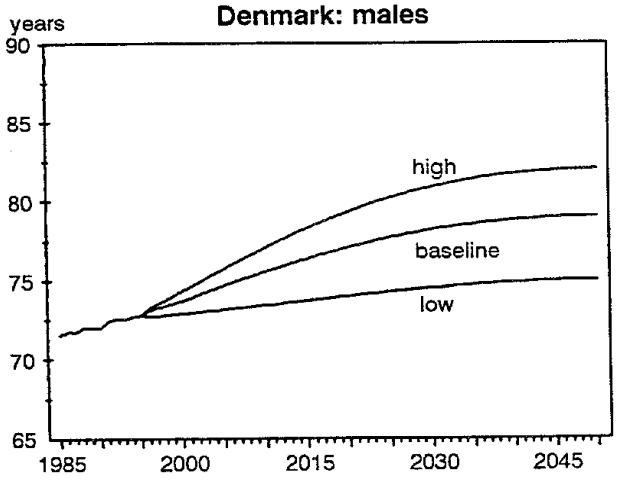
11. Life expectancy at birth, observed and according to three scenarios 1985-2050

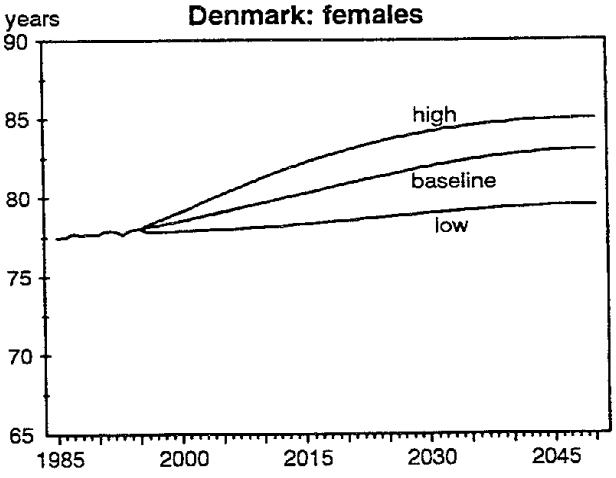




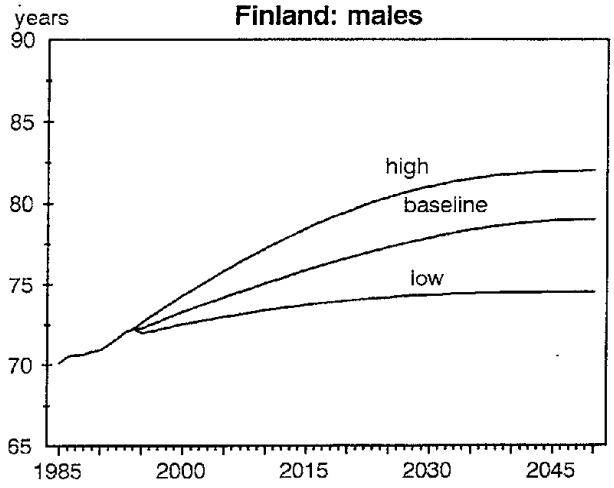


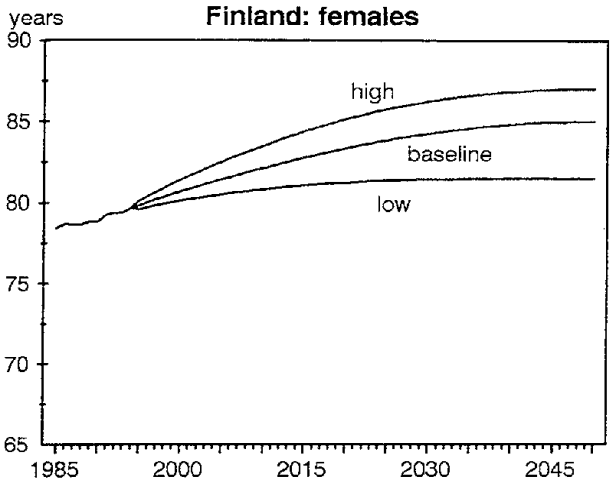


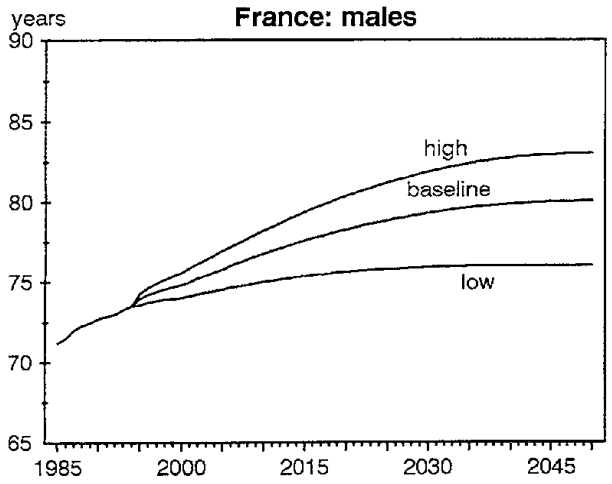


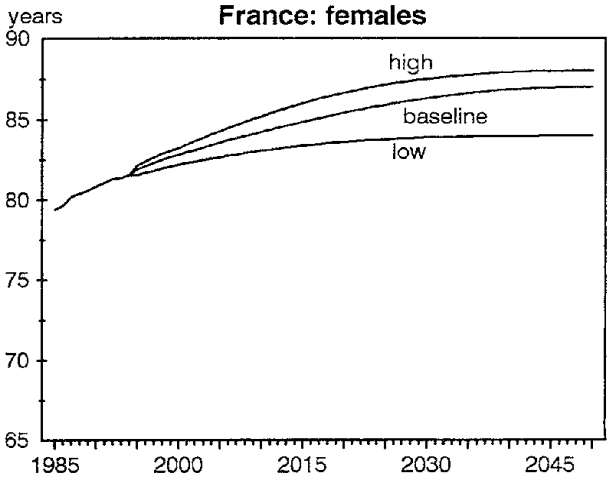


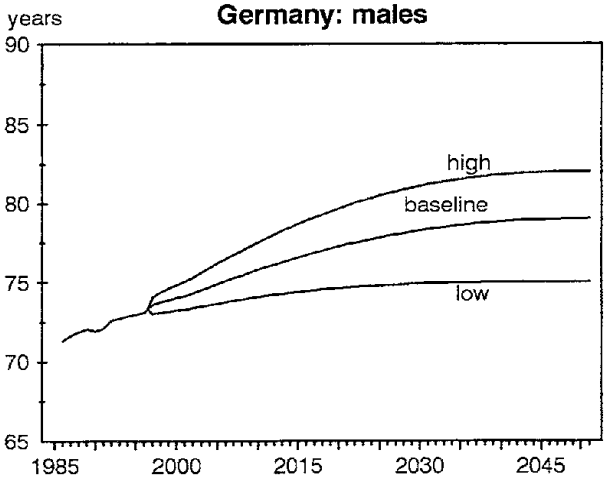
11. Life expectancy at birth, observed and according to three scenarios 1985-2050

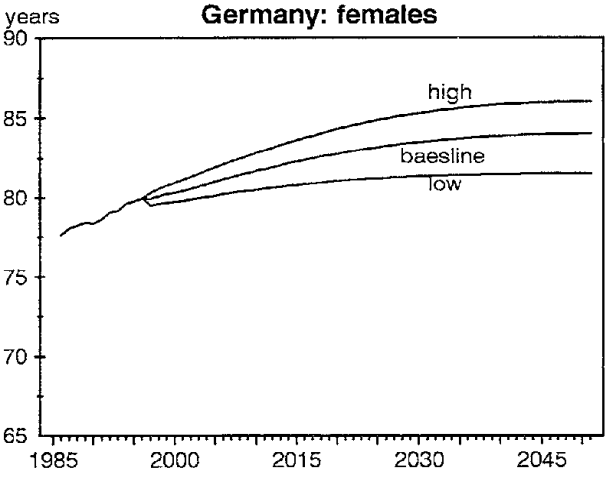




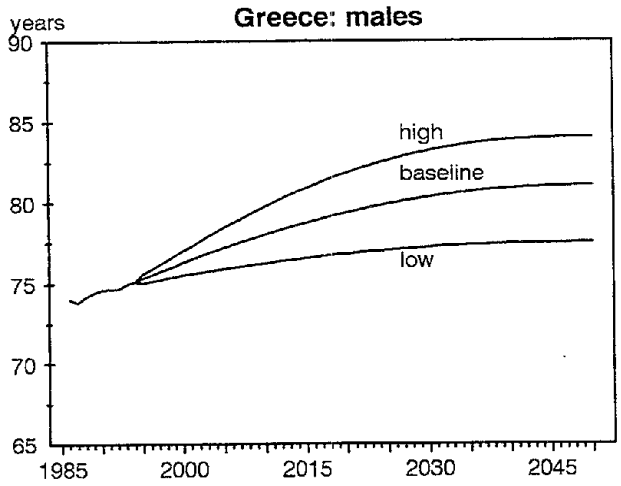


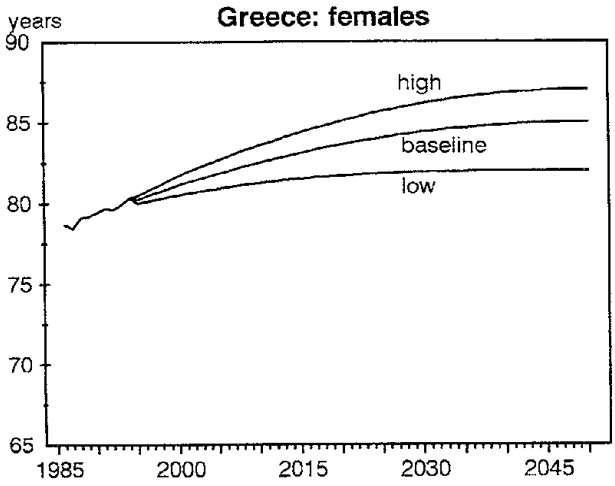


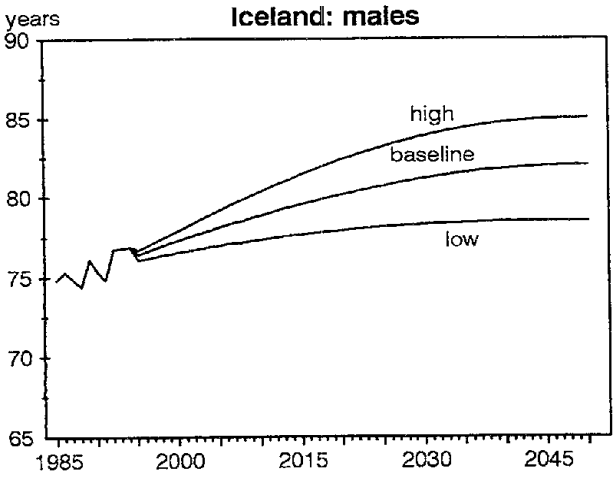


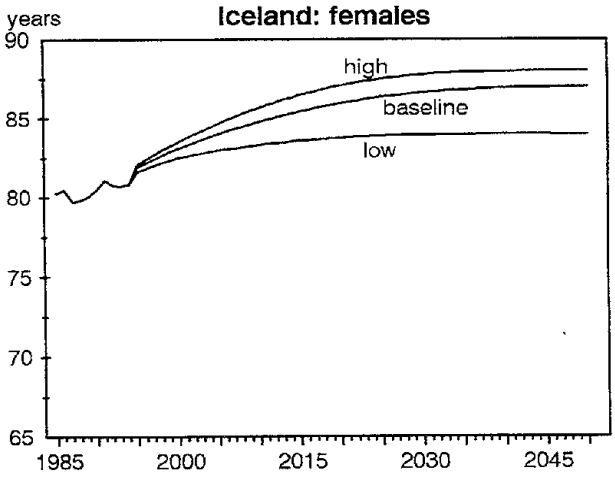


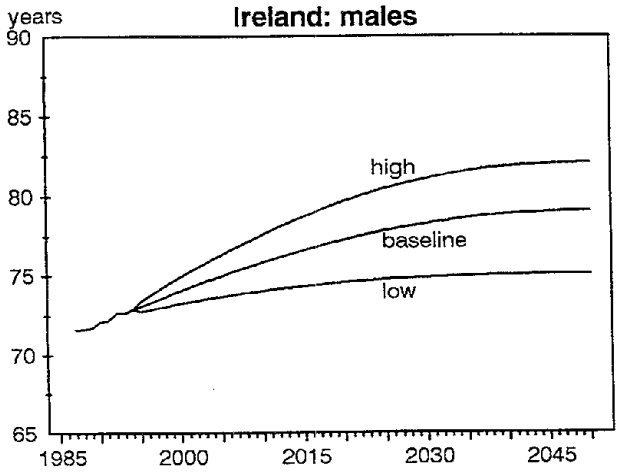
11. Life expectancy at birth, observed and according to three scenarios 1985-2050

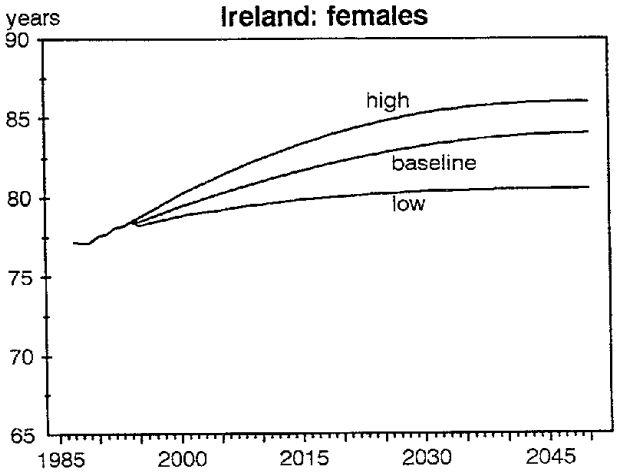












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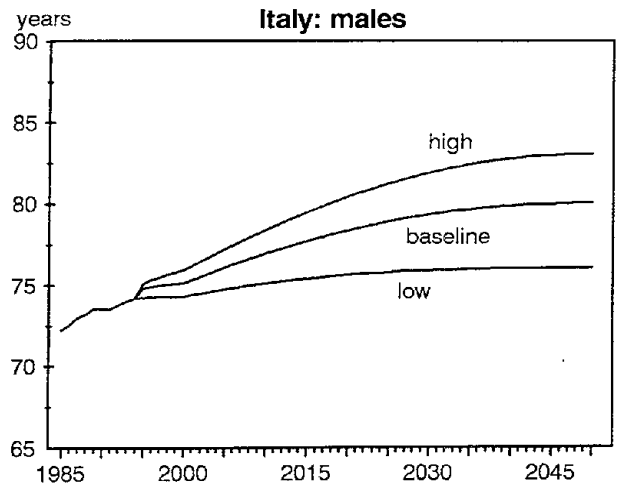
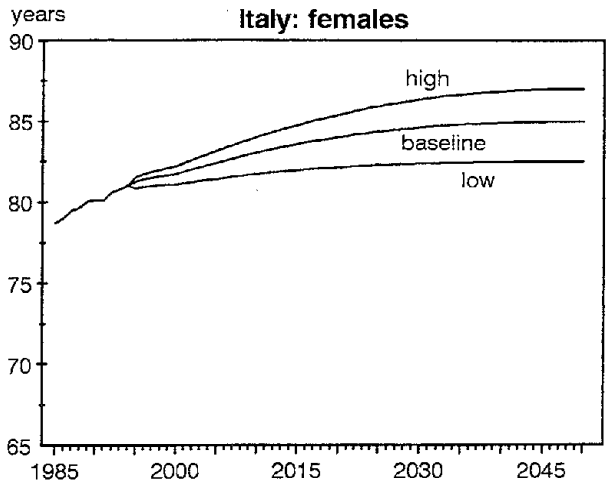
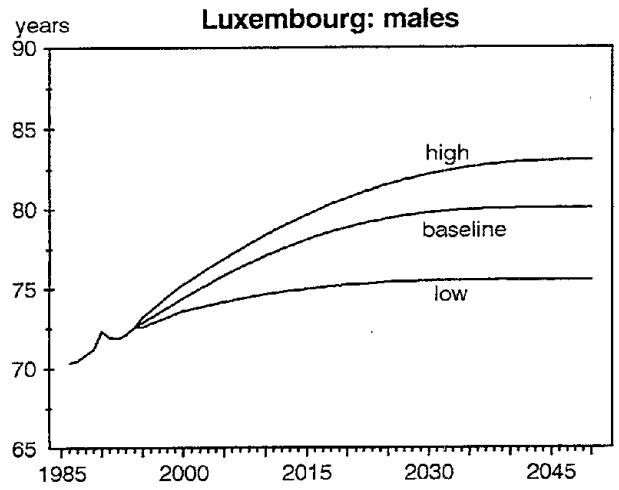
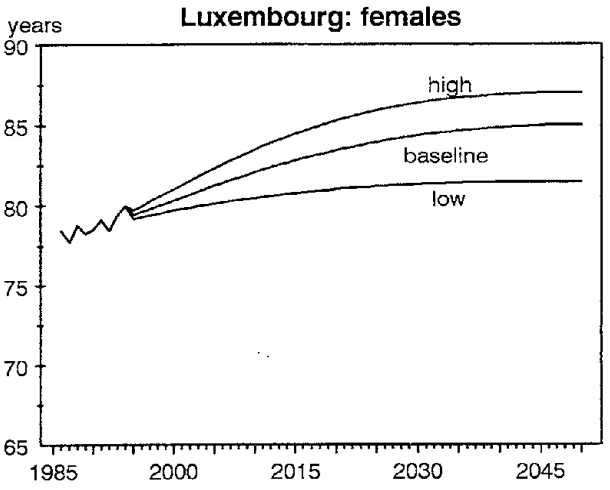
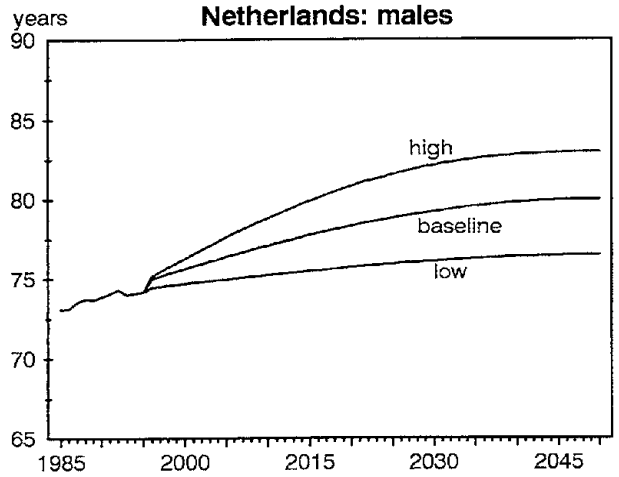
11. Life expectancy at birth, observed and according to three scenarios 1985-2050

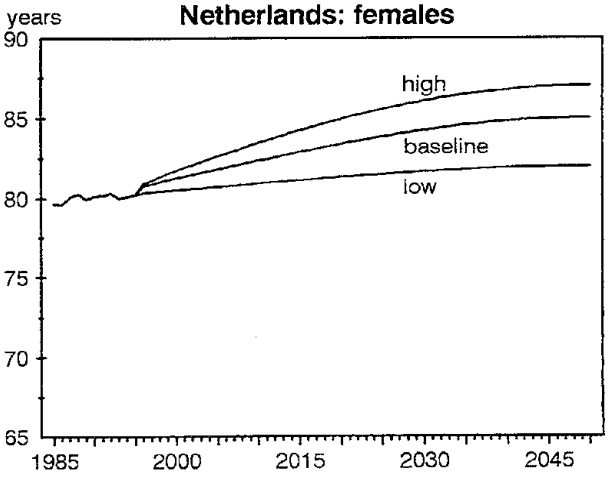




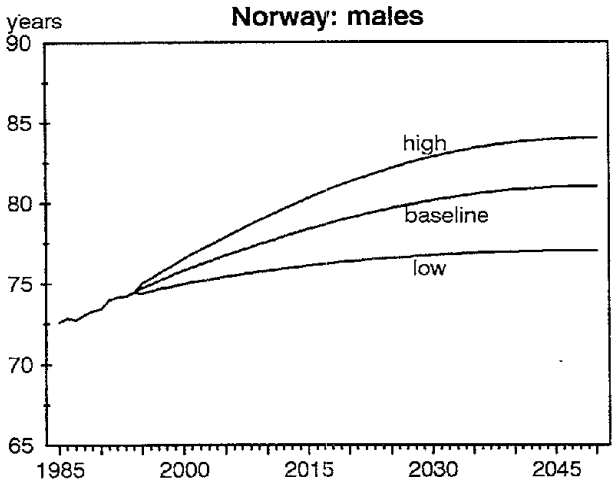


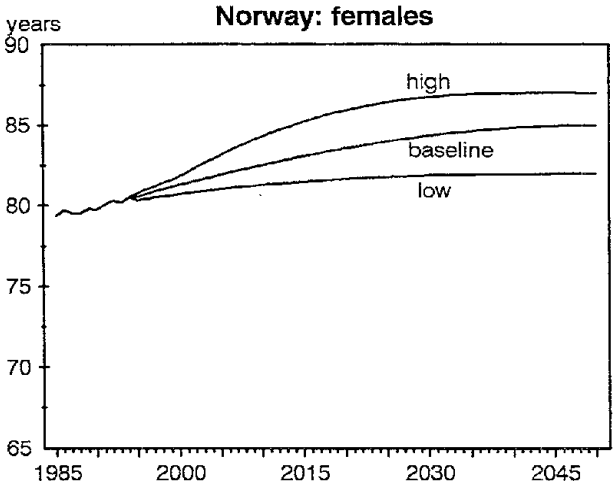


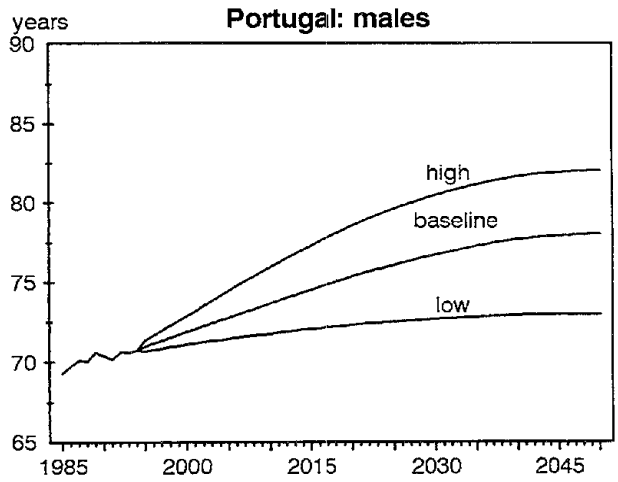


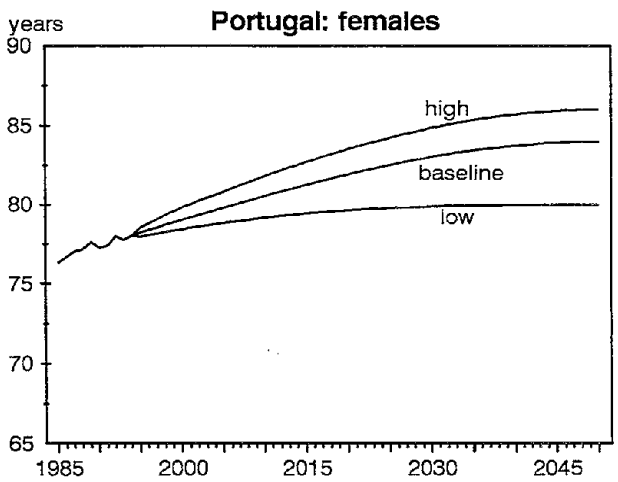


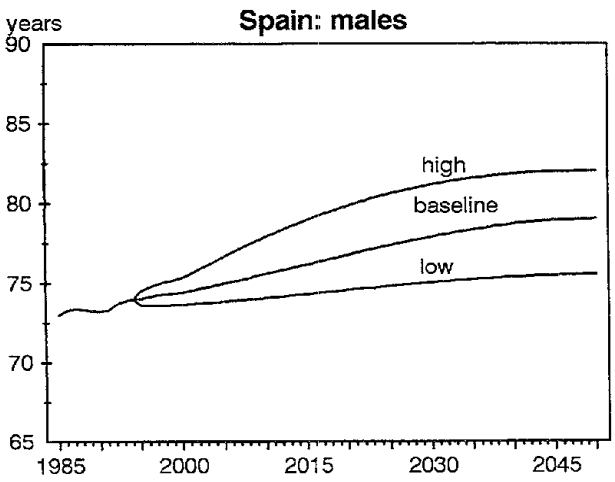
11. Life expectancy at birth, observed and according to three scenarios 1985-2050

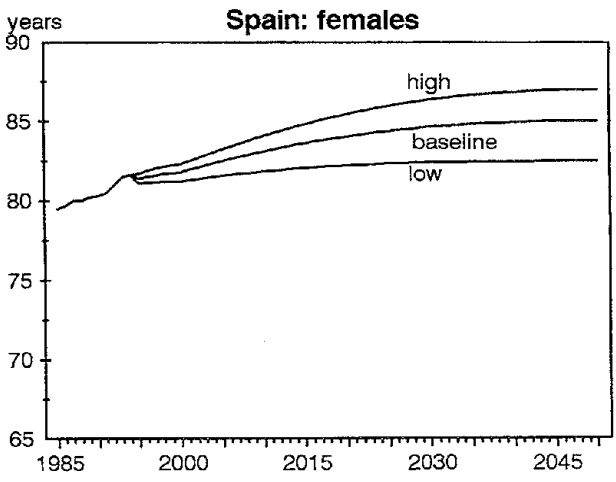












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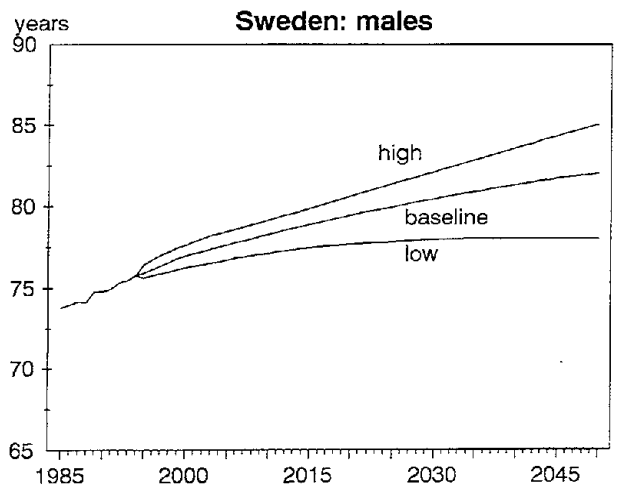
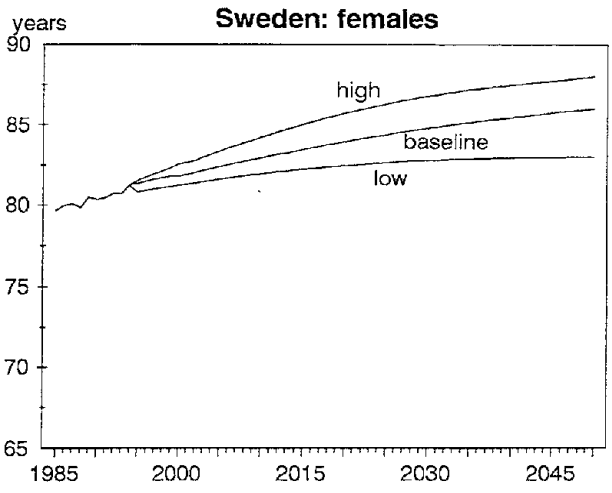
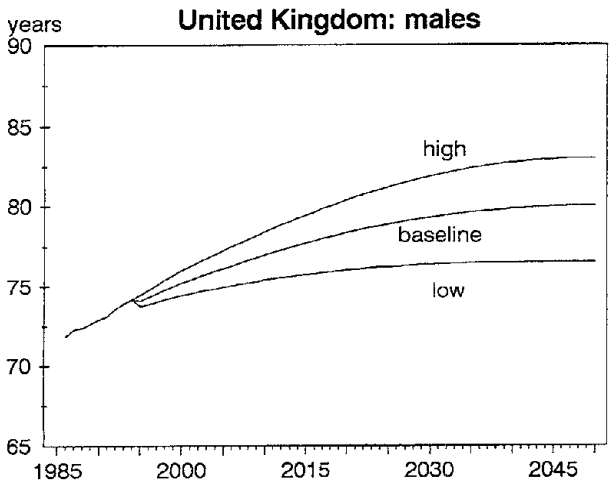
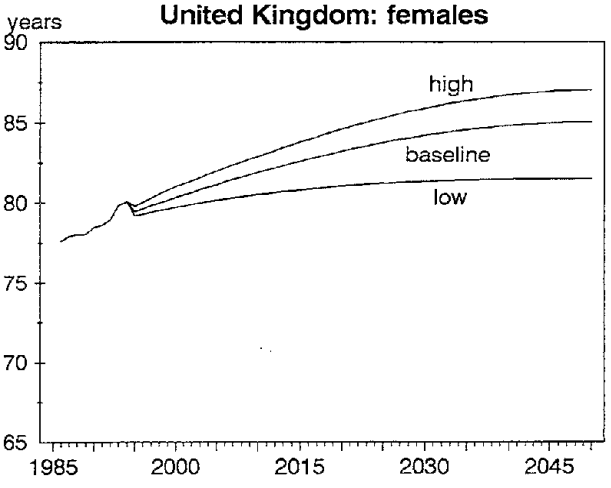
11. Life expectancy at birth, observed and according to three scenarios 1985-2050









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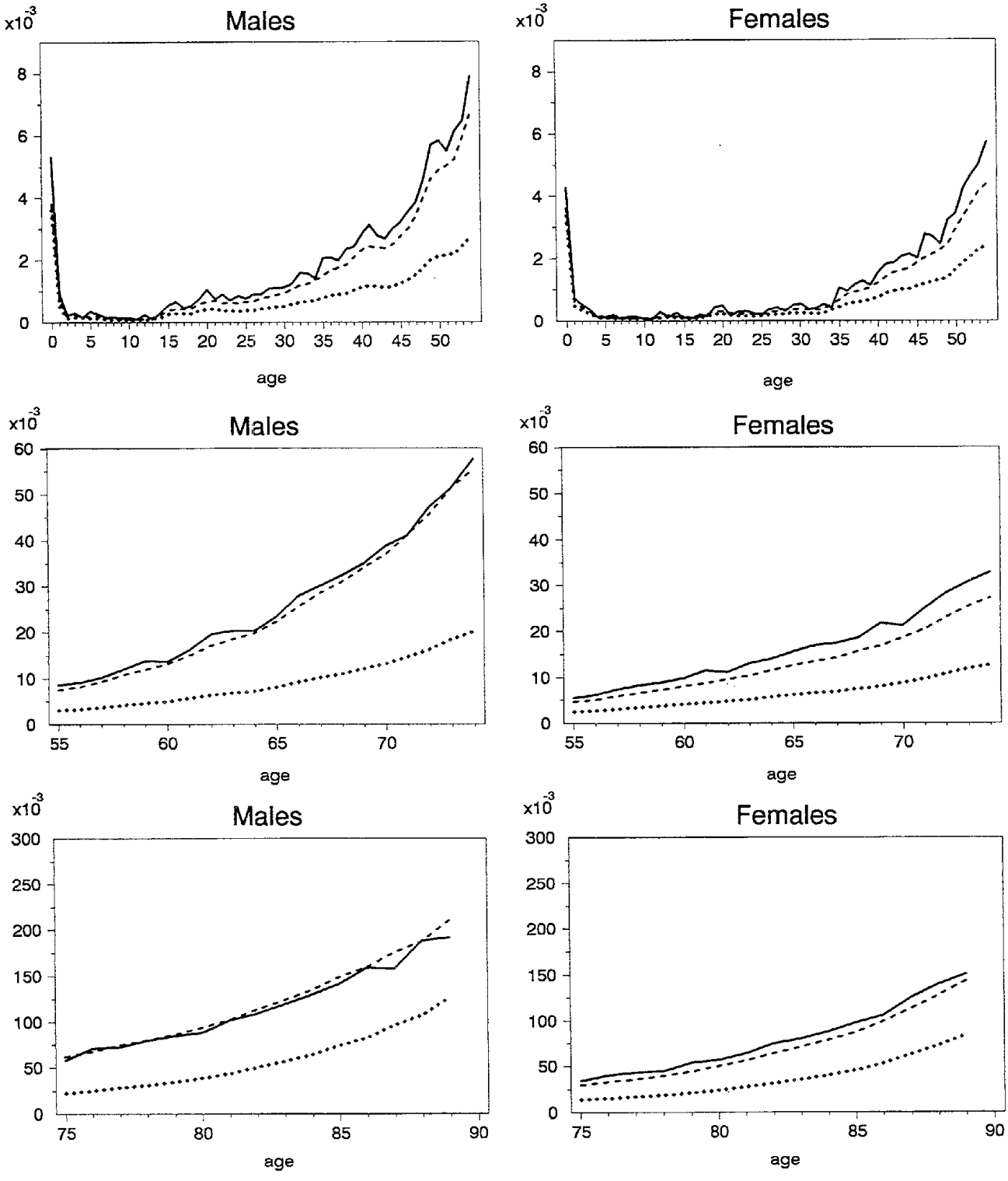
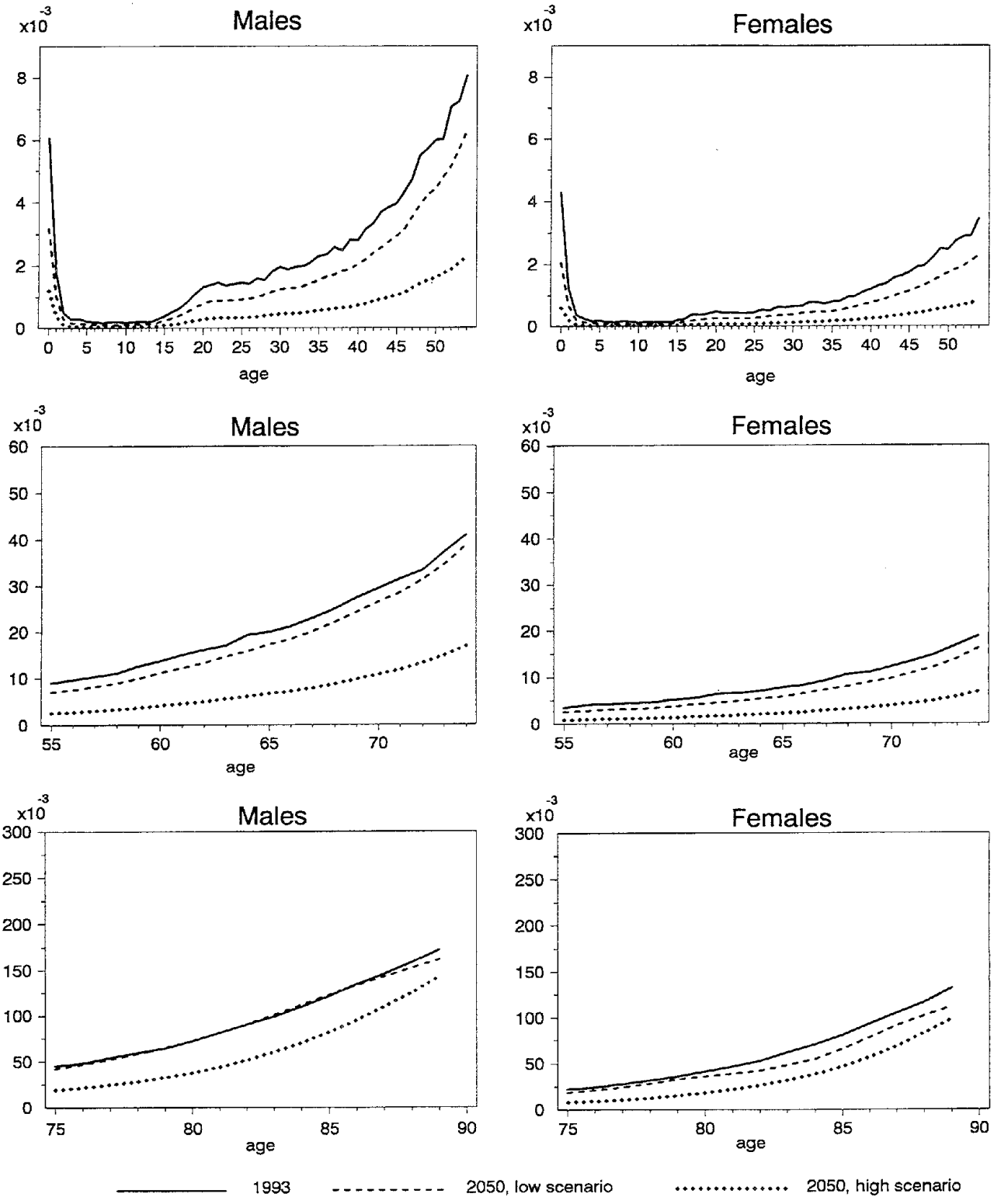
12. Age-specific mortality rates, Denmark



13. Age-specific mortality rates, France



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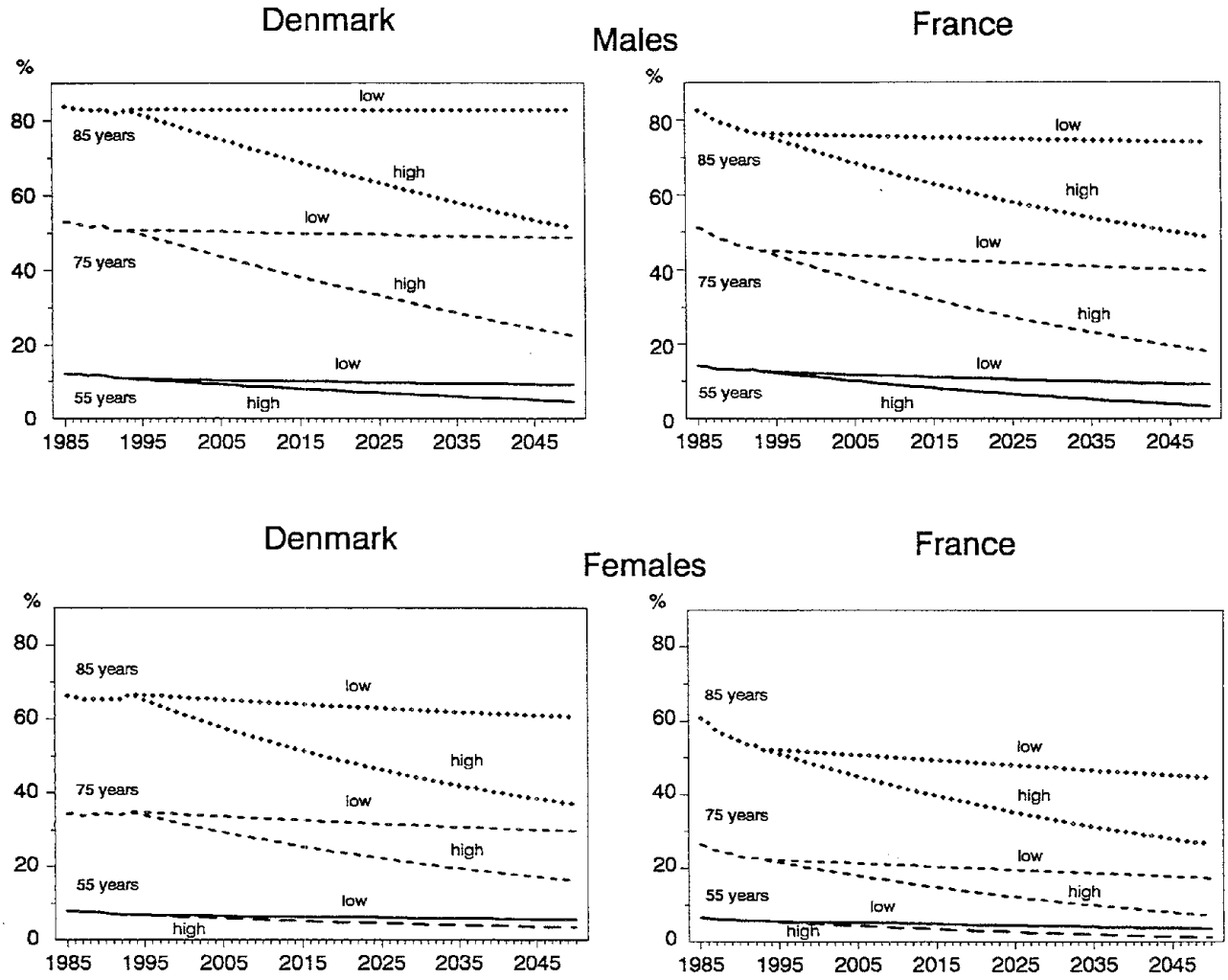
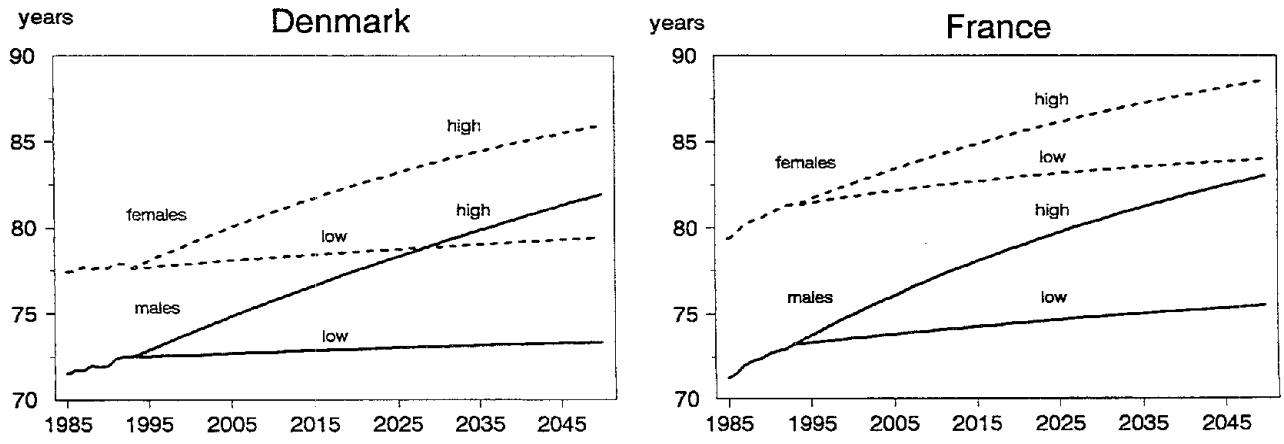
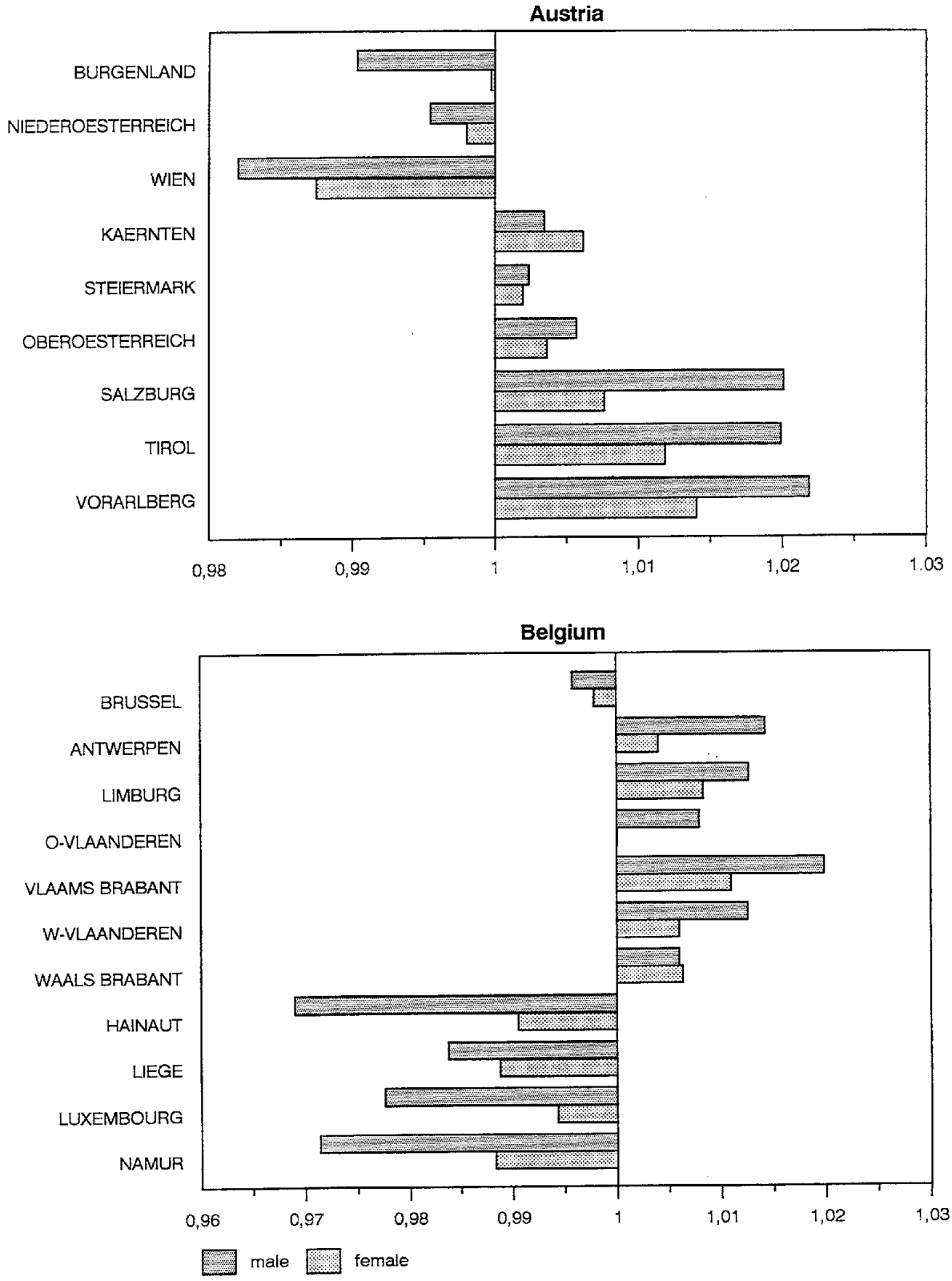
14. Percentage deceased before specific ages



15. Life expectency at birth

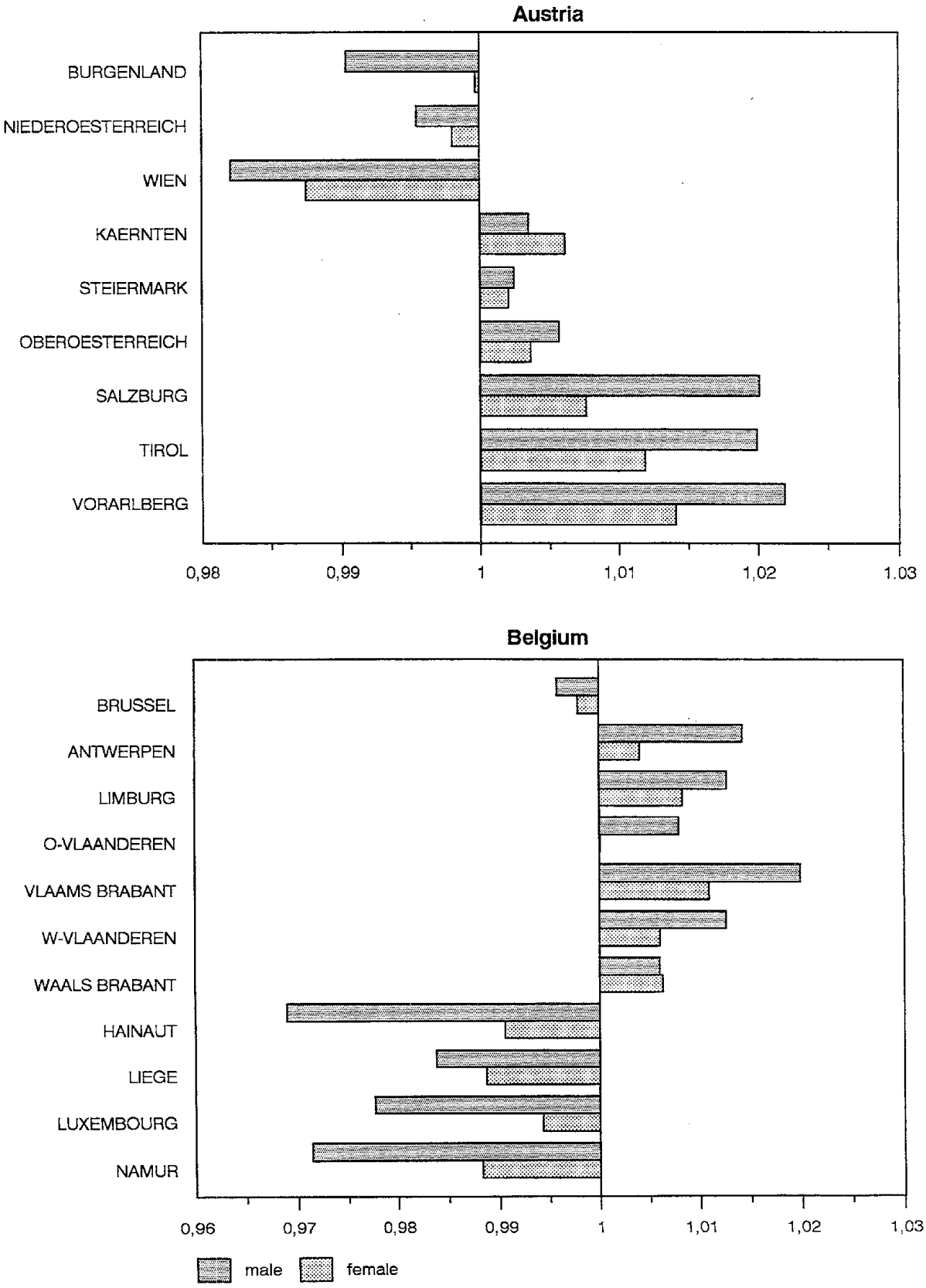


16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy 1)

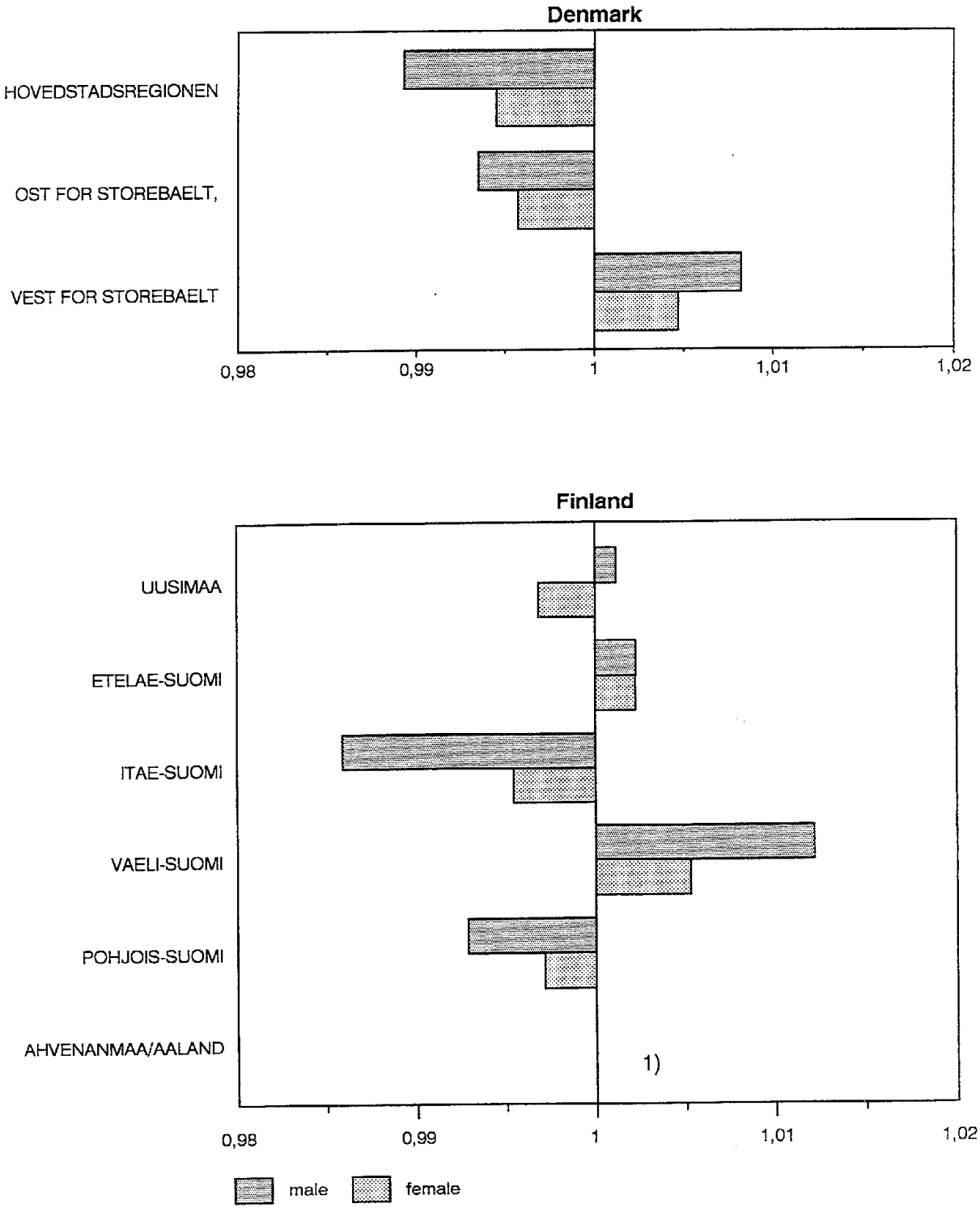


1) Regional life expectancies (in years) divided by national figure.

16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



1) Because of small numbers no index could be estimated

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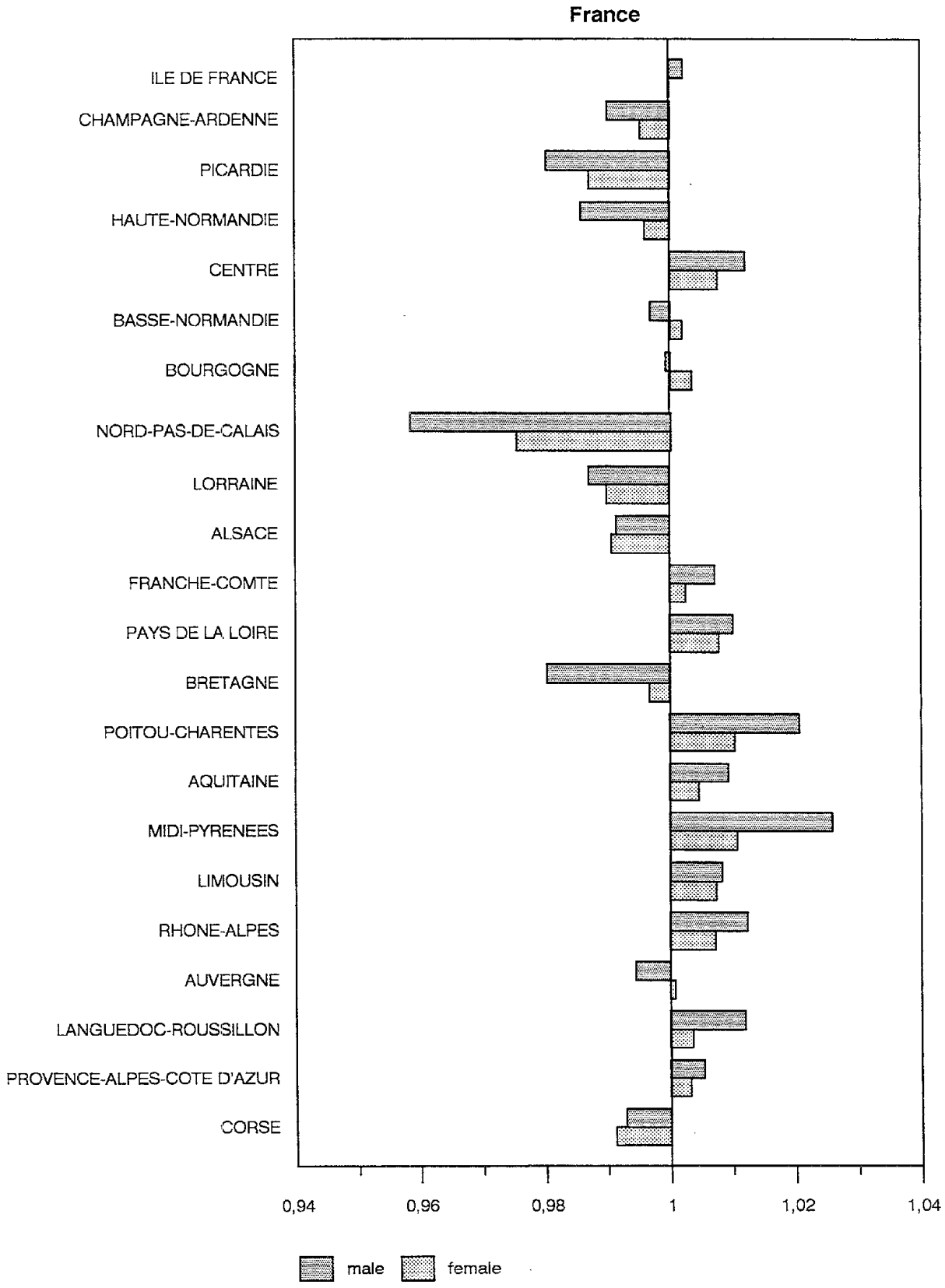
16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



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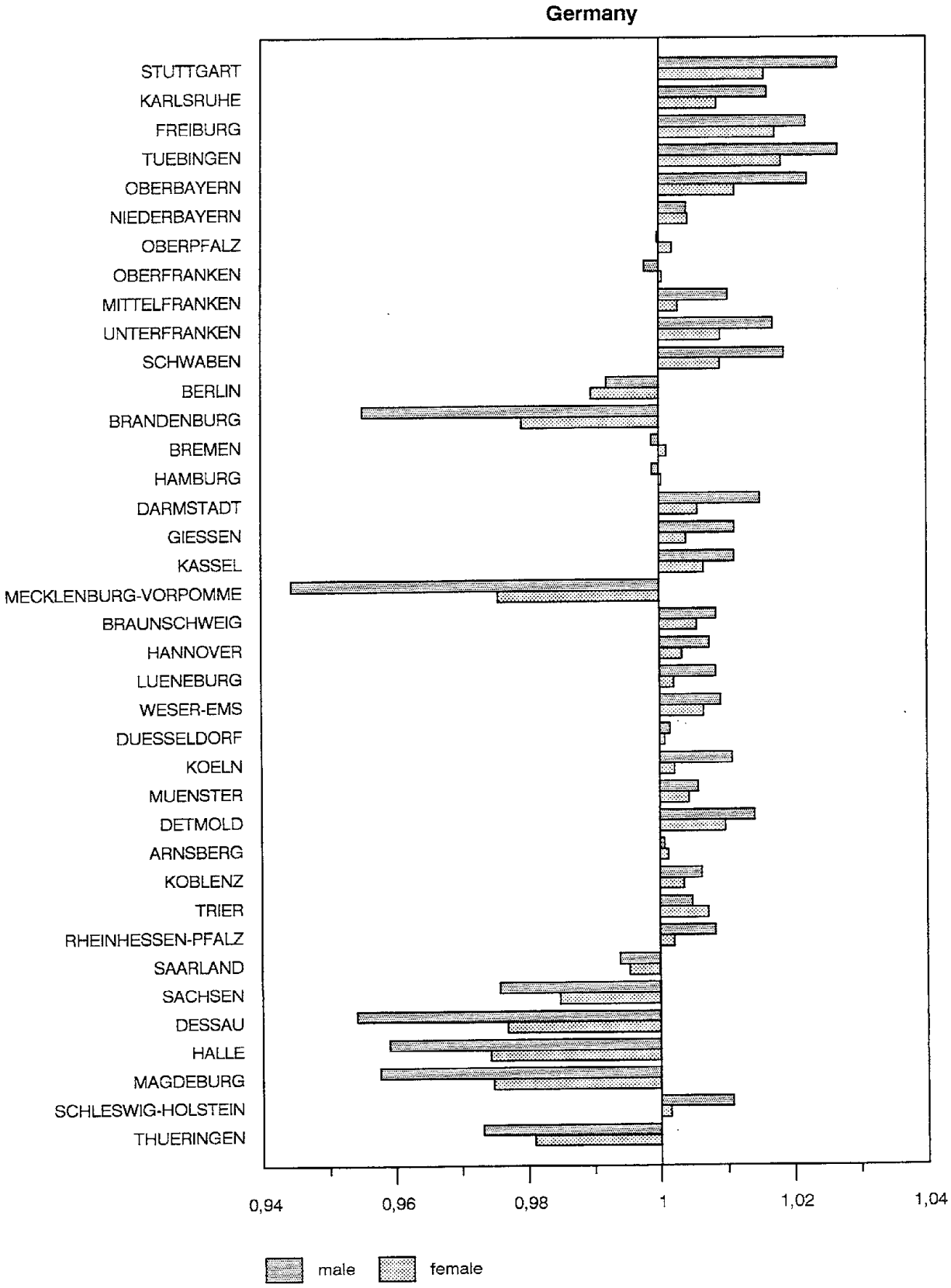
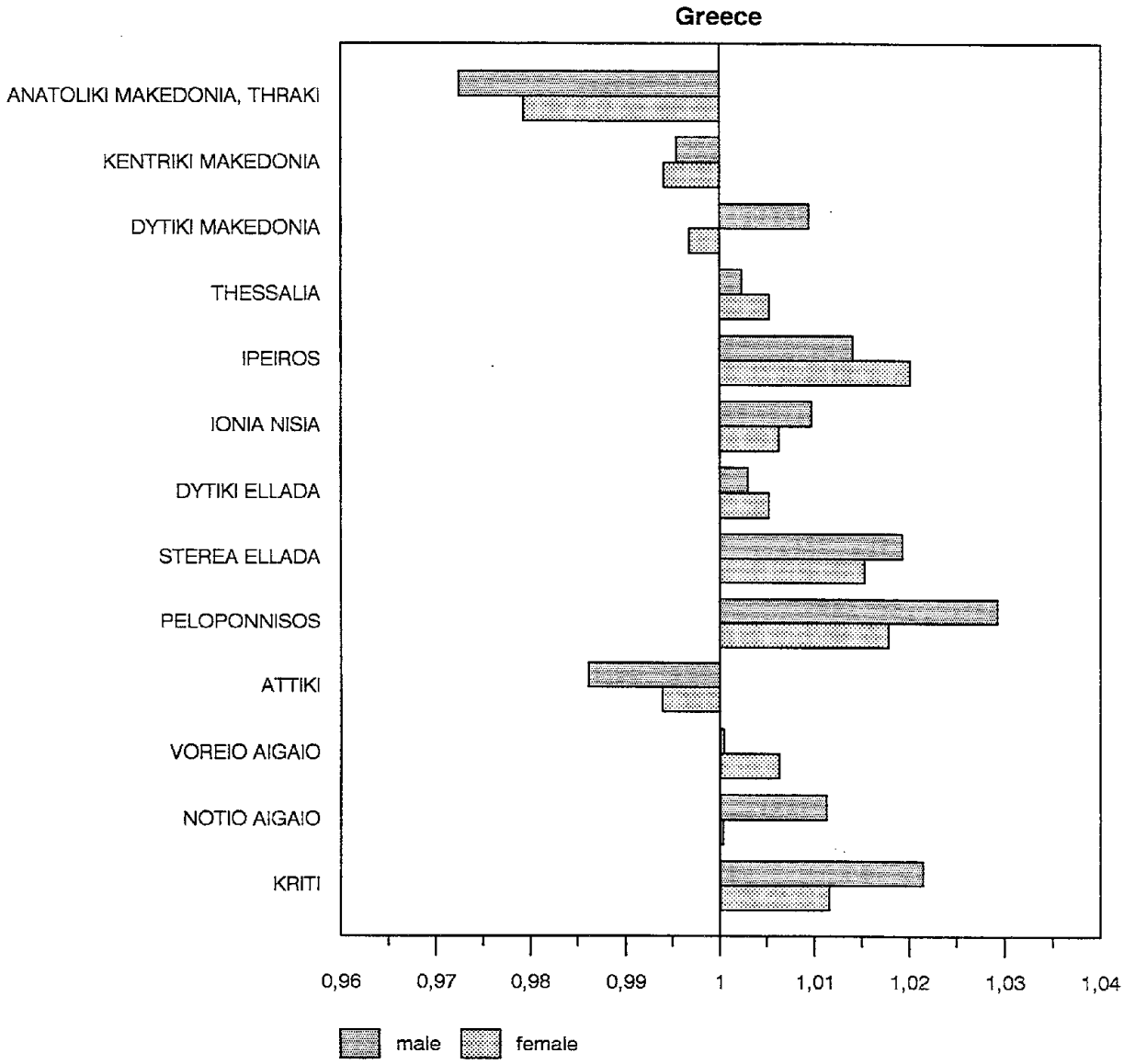
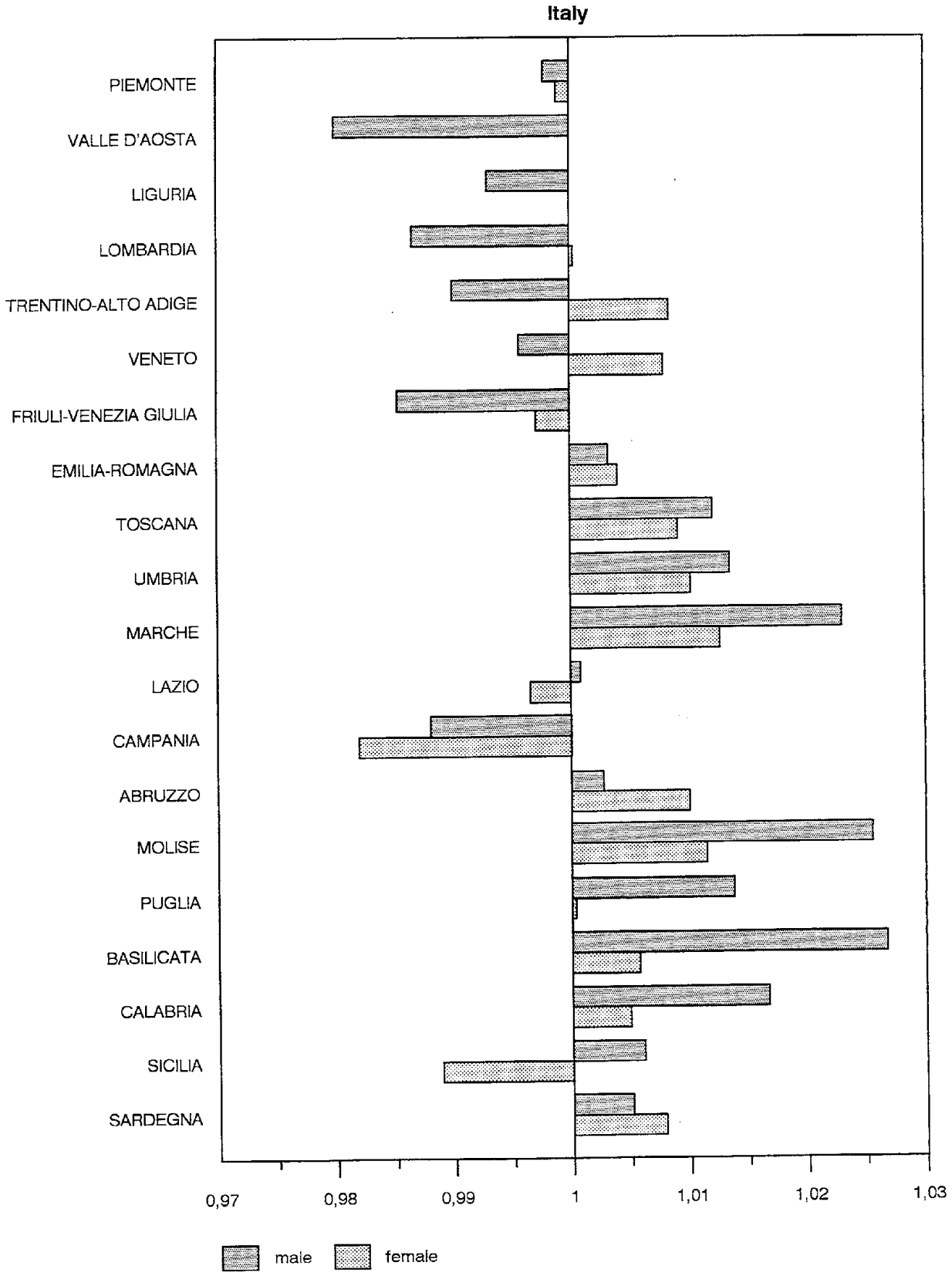
16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



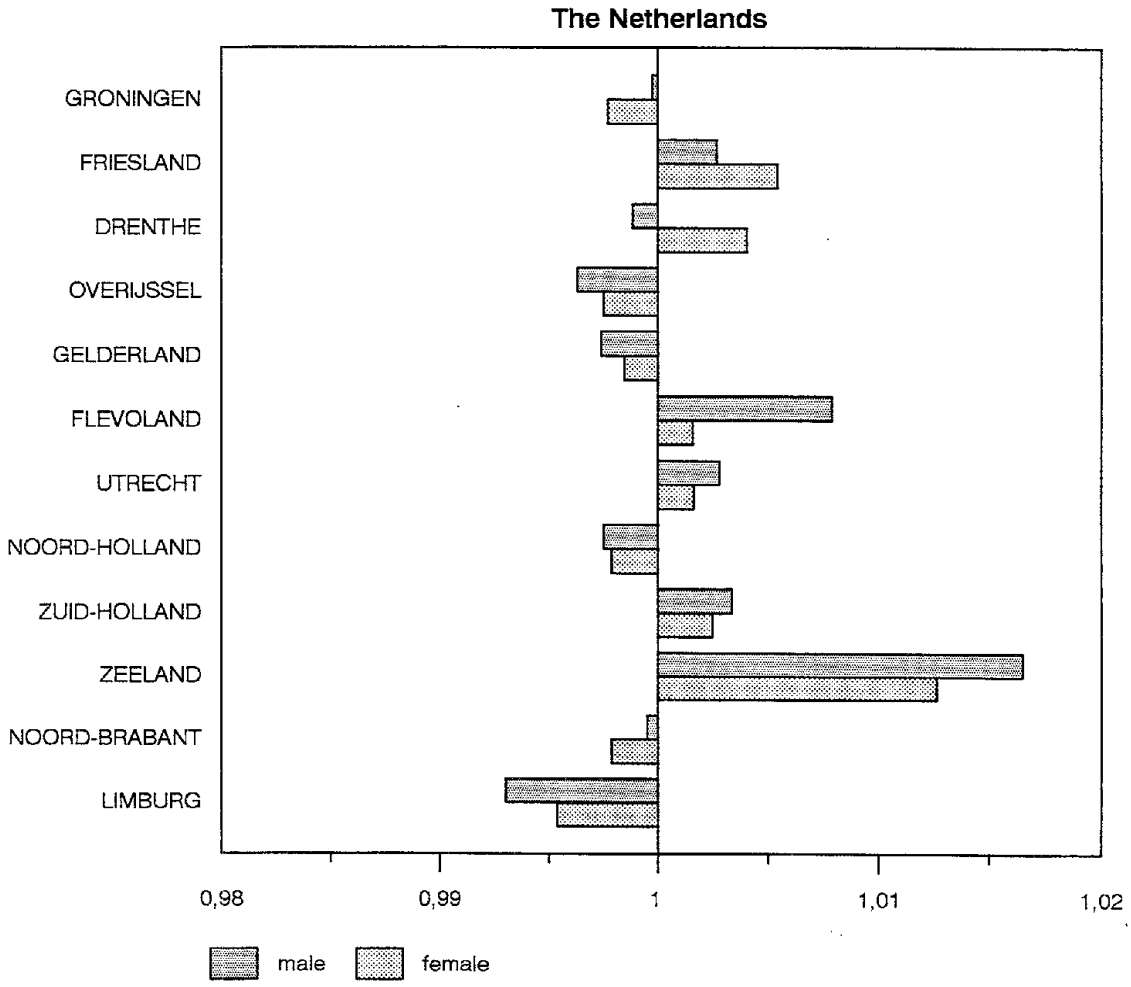
16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



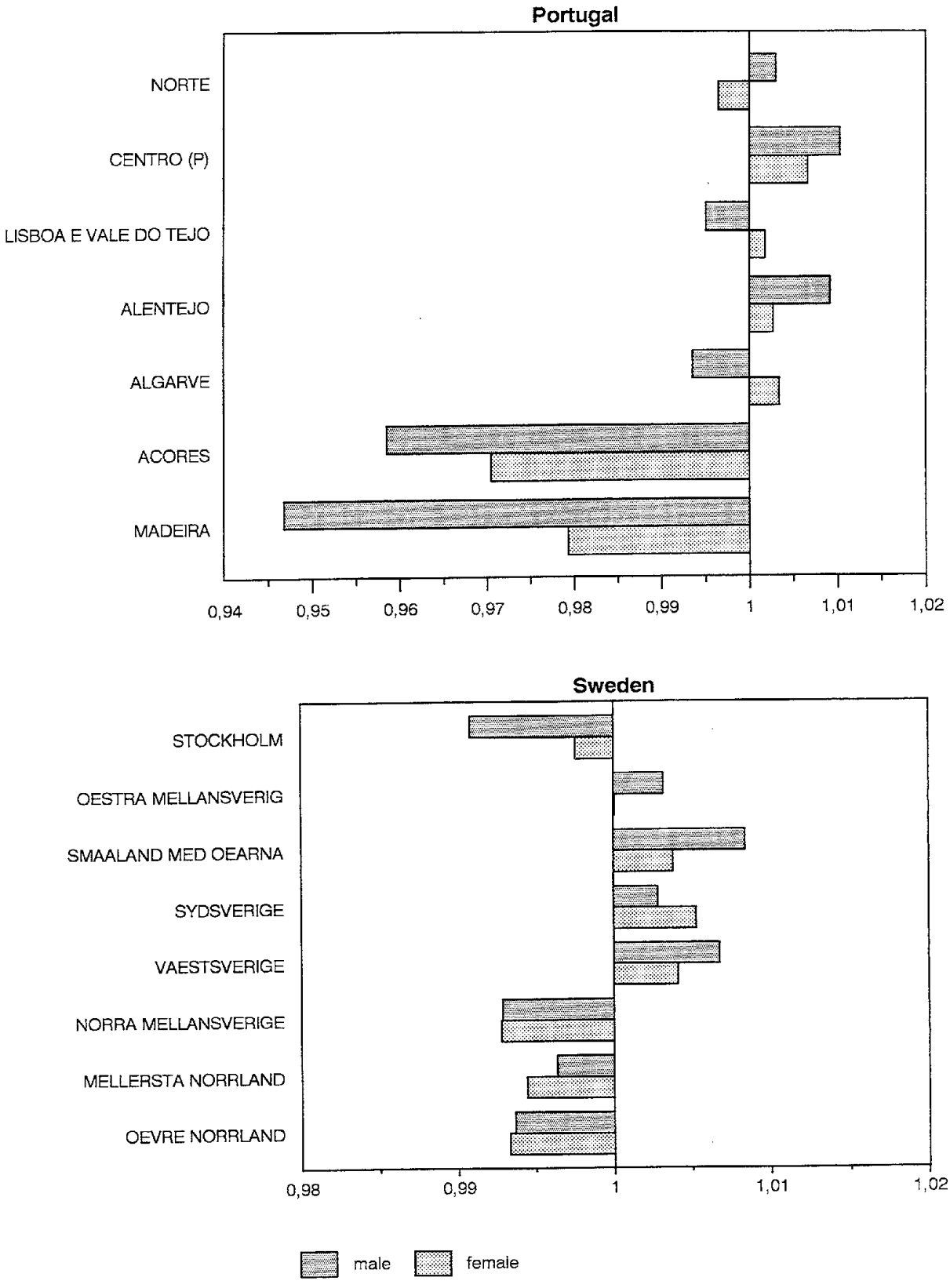
16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



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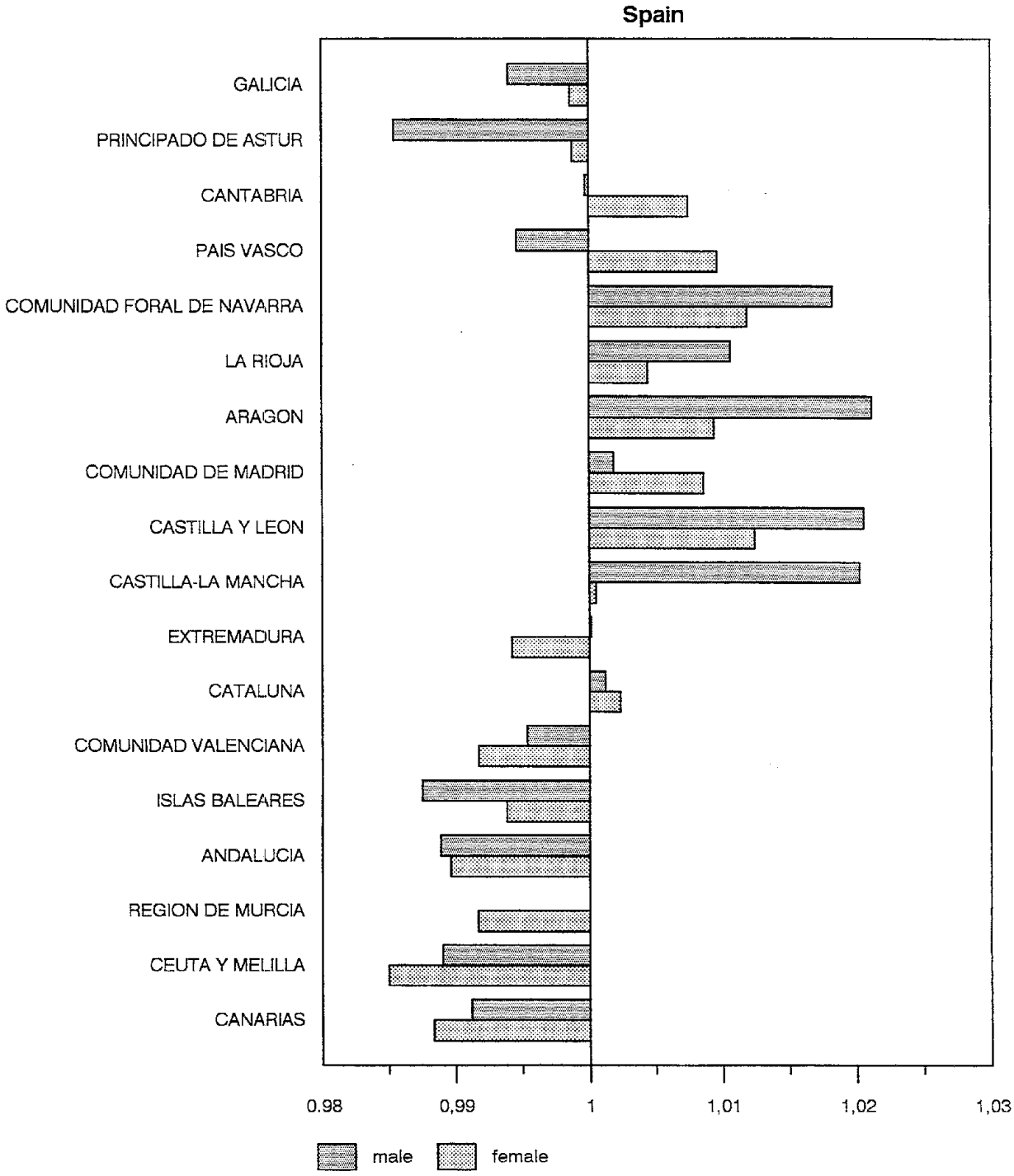
16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



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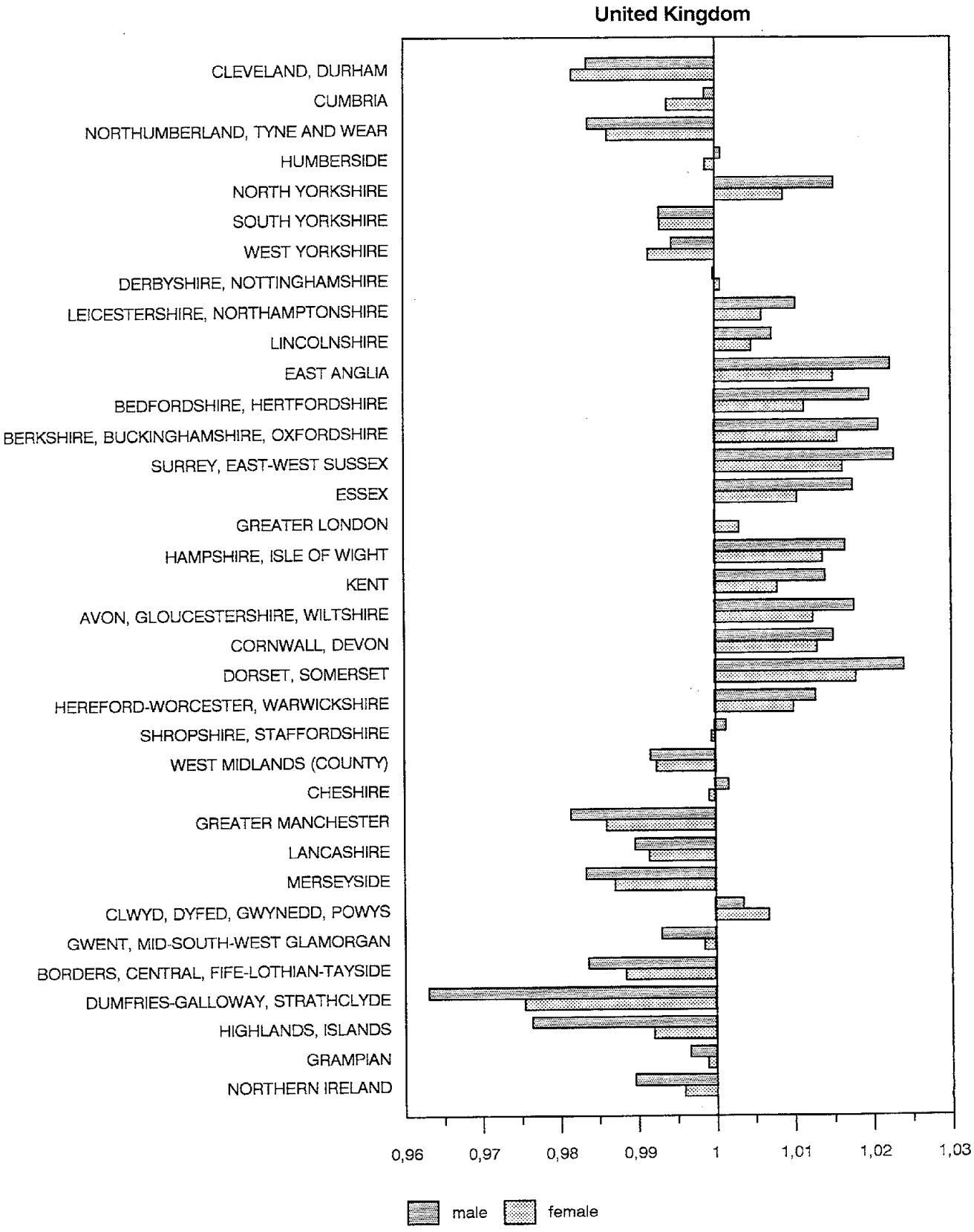
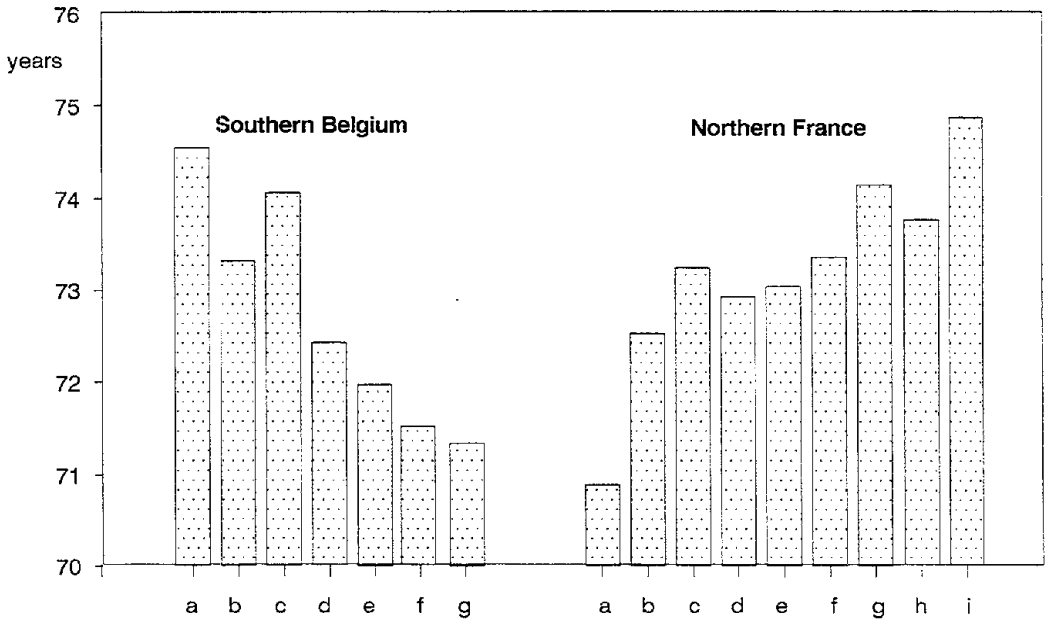
16. Index of regional inequality of life expectancy



17. Life expectancy of males in Southern Belgium and Northern France



a: Western Flanders
b: Brussels
c: Wallonian Brabant
d: Liege
e: Luxembourg
f: Namur
g: Hainaut

a: Nord-Pas-de-Calais
b: Picardie
c: Champagne-Ardenne
d: Haute-Normandie
e: Lorraine
f: Alsace
g: Ile de France
h: Basse-Normandie
i: Centre

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1. Life expectancy at birth by region for 1995, actual baseline scenarios and previous scenarios

	Males			Females		
	Baseline	Previous		Baseline	Previous	
		low	high		low	high

1. Life expectancy at birth by region for 1995, actual baseline scenarios and previous scenarios

	Males			Females		
	Baseline	Previous		Baseline	Previous	
		low	high		low	high
BELGIUM	73.6	73.1	73.8	80.2	79.7	80.2
BE1 BRUSSEL	73.3	*	*	80.1	*	*
BE21 ANTWERPEN	74.7	74.3	74.9	80.6	80.3	80.8
BE22 LIMBURG	74.5	74.1	74.7	80.9	80.7	81.2
BE23 O-VLAANDEREN	74.2	73.5	74.1	80.2	79.9	80.3
BE24 VLAAMS BRABANT	75.1	*	*	81.1	*	*
BE25 W-VLAANDEREN	74.5	74.1	74.7	80.7	80.2	80.7
BE31 WAALS BRABANT	74.1	*	*	80.7	*	*
BE32 HAINAUT	71.3	71.1	72.0	79.5	78.8	79.3
BE33 LIEGE	72.4	71.7	72.5	79.3	78.7	79.3
BE34 LUXEMBOURG	72.0	71.7	72.5	79.8	79.3	79.9
BE35 NAMUR	71.5	71.2	72.0	79.3	78.9	79.4
DENMARK	72.9	72.3	72.8	78.0	77.9	78.5
R901 HOVEDSTADSREGIONEN	72.1	71.5	72.0	77.6	77.5	78.1
R902 OST FOR STOREBAELT	72.5	71.7	72.2	77.7	78.0	78.6
R903 VEST FOR STOREBAELT	73.5	73.0	73.5	78.4	78.2	78.8
GERMANY	73.4	72.3	73.3	79.7	78.8	79.5
DE11 STUTTGART	75.3	74.3	75.1	81.0	80.3	80.8
DE12 KARLSRUHE	74.5	73.4	74.3	80.4	79.8	80.4
DE13 FREIBURG	75.0	74.1	75.0	81.1	80.5	81.1
DE14 TUEBINGEN	75.3	74.1	75.0	81.2	80.8	81.3
DE21 OBERBAYERN	75.0	73.9	74.8	80.5	79.9	80.4
DE22 NIEDERBAYERN	73.7	72.0	73.1	80.1	79.4	80.0
DE23 OBERPFALZ	73.3	71.8	72.9	79.9	78.8	79.5
DE24 OBERFRANKEN	73.2	72.2	73.2	79.8	79.2	79.8
DE25 MITTELFRANKEN	74.1	72.7	73.7	80.0	79.2	79.8
DE26 UNTERFRANKEN	74.6	73.3	74.2	80.5	79.7	80.3
DE27 SCHWABEN	74.7	73.1	74.0	80.5	79.6	80.2
DE3 BERLIN	72.8	70.6	71.7	78.9	76.9	77.8
DE4 BRANDENBURG	70.1	69.6	70.8	78.1	76.3	77.2
DE5 BREMEN	73.3	71.4	72.5	79.8	78.8	79.5
DE6 HAMBURG	73.3	71.3	72.4	79.8	78.2	79.0
DE71 DARMSTADT	74.5	73.0	74.0	80.2	79.3	80.0
DE72 GIESSEN	74.2	72.9	73.8	80.1	79.0	79.7
DE73 KASSEL	74.2	72.8	73.7	80.3	79.3	79.9
DE8 MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	69.3	69.2	70.4	77.8	76.4	77.3
DE91 BRAUNSCHWEIG	74.0	73.0	73.9	80.2	79.2	79.9
DE92 HANNOVER	73.9	72.5	73.5	80.0	79.1	79.8
DE93 LUENEBURG	74.0	72.6	73.5	79.9	79.0	79.7
DE94 WESER-EMS	74.0	72.5	73.5	80.3	79.1	79.8
DEA1 DUESSELDORF	73.5	71.9	72.9	79.8	78.6	79.4
DEA2 KOELN	74.2	72.7	73.6	79.9	78.8	79.5
DEA3 MUENSTER	73.8	71.8	72.9	80.1	78.7	79.4
DEA4 DETMOLD	74.4	72.8	73.7	80.5	79.7	80.3
DEA5 ARNSBERG	73.4	71.6	72.7	79.8	78.6	79.3
DEB1 KOBLENZ	73.8	72.6	73.5	80.0	79.3	79.9
DEB2 TRIER	73.7	72.1	73.2	80.3	79.3	79.9
DEB3 RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	74.0	72.6	73.5	79.9	79.2	79.9
DEC SAARLAND	72.9	71.2	72.3	79.4	78.4	79.2
DED SACHSEN	71.6	*	*	78.5	*	*
DEE1 DESSAU	70.0	70.3	71.4	77.9	76.5	77.4
DEE2 HALLE	70.4	69.7	70.9	77.7	76.3	77.2
DEE3 MAGDEBURG	70.3	69.6	70.8	77.7	76.0	76.9
DEF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	74.1	72.8	73.8	79.9	79.1	79.8
DEG THUERINGEN	71.4	70.4	71.5	78.2	76.5	77.4

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1. Life expectancy at birth by region for 1995, actual baseline scenarios and previous scenarios

	Males			Females		
	Baseline	Previous		Baseline	Previous	
		low	high		low	high
FRANCE	74.0	73.1	73.7	81.9	81.2	81.8
FR1 ILE DE FRANCE	74.1	73.6	74.2	81.9	81.2	81.8
FR21 CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	73.2	72.1	72.8	81.5	80.7	81.3
FR22 PICARDIE	72.5	71.6	72.3	80.9	80.2	80.8
FR23 HAUTE-NORMANDIE	72.9	71.8	72.5	81.6	80.7	81.3
FR24 CENTRE	74.9	73.8	74.4	82.5	81.6	82.2
FR25 BASSE-NORMANDIE	73.8	73.0	73.6	82.1	81.4	82.0
FR26 BOURGOGNE	73.9	72.7	73.4	82.2	81.3	81.9
FR3 NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	70.9	70.1	70.9	79.9	79.5	80.3
FR41 LORRAINE	73.0	72.2	72.8	81.1	80.6	81.2
FR42 ALSACE	73.4	72.2	72.9	81.2	80.5	81.2
FR43 FRANCHE-COMTE	74.5	73.4	74.0	82.1	81.3	81.9
FR51 PAYS DE LA LOIRE	74.7	73.6	74.2	82.6	81.7	82.3
FR52 BRETAGNE	72.5	71.6	72.3	81.7	81.1	81.7
FR53 POITOU-CHARENTES	75.5	74.4	74.9	82.8	81.8	82.3
FR61 AQUITAINE	74.7	73.7	74.3	82.3	81.4	82.0
FR62 MIDI-PYRENEES	75.9	74.9	75.4	82.8	81.9	82.4
FR63 LIMOUSIN	74.6	73.4	74.0	82.5	81.4	81.9
FR71 RHONE-ALPES	74.9	74.0	74.5	82.5	81.8	82.4
FR72 AUVERGNE	73.6	72.5	73.1	82.0	81.0	81.6
FR81 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	74.9	74.0	74.6	82.2	81.7	82.2
FR82 PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	74.4	73.9	74.4	82.2	81.6	82.2
FR83 CORSE	73.5	73.0	73.6	81.2	81.3	81.9
GREECE	75.6	73.9	74.7	80.2	79.2	79.7
GR11 ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	73.5	71.5	72.5	78.6	77.2	77.9
GR12 KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	75.2	73.2	74.1	79.8	78.6	79.2
GR13 DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	76.3	74.3	75.0	80.0	80.2	80.6
GR14 THESSALIA	75.8	74.5	75.3	80.6	79.6	80.0
GR21 IPEIROS	76.6	76.2	76.8	81.8	81.3	81.6
GR22 IONIA NISIA	76.3	75.6	76.3	80.7	80.3	80.6
GR23 DYTIKI ELLADA	75.8	73.2	74.1	80.6	79.3	79.8
GR24 STEREA ELLADA	77.0	76.1	76.7	81.5	81.0	81.3
GR25 PELOPONNISOS	77.8	76.3	76.9	81.7	81.0	81.3
GR3 ATTIKI	74.5	72.7	73.6	79.7	78.3	78.9
GR41 VOREIO AIGAIO	75.6	73.6	74.5	80.7	79.2	79.7
GR42 NOTIO AIGAIO	76.4	75.6	76.3	80.2	80.3	80.7
GR43 KRITI	77.2	76.8	77.3	81.1	80.9	81.2
ITALY	75.1	74.1	74.7	81.5	80.6	81.2
IT11 PIEMONTE	74.9	74.0	74.7	81.5	80.7	81.3
IT12 VALLE D'AOSTA	72.9	72.0	72.7	82.3	79.6	80.3
IT13 LIGURIA	74.2	74.4	74.9	81.2	81.3	81.8
IT2 LOMBARDIA	74.1	73.4	74.0	81.6	80.8	81.4
IT31 TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	74.3	73.2	73.8	82.3	81.2	81.8
IT32 VENETO	74.8	73.6	74.2	82.2	81.3	81.9
IT33 FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	74.0	73.2	73.8	81.4	80.8	81.4
IT4 EMILIA-ROMAGNA	75.3	74.7	75.3	81.9	81.4	82.0
IT51 TOSCANA	76.0	75.0	75.6	82.4	81.6	82.2
IT52 UMBRIA	76.1	75.1	75.7	82.4	81.4	81.9
IT53 MARCHE	76.8	75.7	76.2	82.6	81.6	82.2
IT6 LAZIO	75.1	74.5	75.1	81.2	80.5	81.1
IT8 CAMPANIA	74.2	73.4	74.0	80.0	79.0	79.6
IT71 ABRUZZO	75.3	74.9	75.5	82.4	81.1	81.7
IT72 MOLISE	77.0	75.0	75.7	82.5	80.5	81.1
IT91 PUGLIA	76.1	74.8	75.4	81.5	80.3	80.9
IT92 BASILICATA	77.1	75.2	75.8	82.0	80.3	80.9
IT93 CALABRIA	76.3	74.8	75.4	81.9	80.3	80.9
ITA SICILIA	75.5	74.3	75.0	80.6	79.4	80.0
ITB SARDEGNA	75.5	74.5	75.2	82.2	81.0	81.6

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1. Life expectancy at birth by region for 1995, actual baseline scenarios and previous scenarios

	Males			Females		
	Baseline	Previous		Baseline	Previous	
		low	high		low	high
NETHERLANDS	74.6	73.9	74.6	80.5	80.3	80.9
NL11 GRONINGEN	74.6	73.6	74.3	80.3	80.1	80.7
NL12 FRIESLAND	74.8	74.5	75.2	80.9	80.5	81.1
NL13 DRENTHE	74.5	74.2	74.9	80.8	80.6	81.2
NL21 OVERIJSSEL	74.4	73.7	74.4	80.3	80.1	80.7
NL22 GELDERLAND	74.4	73.8	74.5	80.3	80.2	80.8
NL23 FLEVOLAND	75.2	74.7	75.4	80.6	80.4	81.1
NL31 UTRECHT	74.8	74.1	74.8	80.6	80.6	81.2
NL32 NOORD-HOLLAND	74.4	73.7	74.4	80.3	80.2	80.8
NL33 ZUID-HOLLAND	74.9	74.2	74.9	80.7	80.6	81.2
NL34 ZEELAND	75.9	75.2	75.9	81.5	80.8	81.4
NL41 NOORD-BRABANT	74.6	73.8	74.5	80.3	80.0	80.6
NL42 LIMBURG	74.1	72.7	73.5	80.1	79.6	80.2
PORTUGAL	71.4	71.9	72.5	78.5	78.7	79.3
PT11 NORTE	71.6	71.0	71.6	78.3	78.0	78.6
PT12 CENTRO (P)	72.1	72.0	72.6	79.1	78.8	79.4
PT13 LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	71.0	72.6	73.2	78.7	79.4	80.0
PT14 ALENTEJO	72.0	73.0	73.5	78.7	79.2	79.8
PT15 ALGARVE	70.9	71.6	72.3	78.8	78.8	79.4
PT2 ACORES	68.4	70.6	71.3	76.2	77.6	78.3
PT3 MADEIRA	67.6	69.5	70.2	76.9	78.7	79.3
SPAIN	74.0	73.8	74.5	81.4	80.3	80.9
ES11 GALICIA	73.6	73.2	74.0	81.3	80.2	80.8
ES12 PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	72.9	72.8	73.6	81.3	80.2	80.8
ES13 CANTABRIA	74.0	73.8	74.4	82.0	81.0	81.6
ES21 PAIS VASCO	73.6	73.0	73.7	82.2	80.6	81.2
ES22 COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	75.4	74.2	74.8	82.3	80.9	81.5
ES23 LA RIOJA	74.8	73.6	74.3	81.7	79.9	80.6
ES24 ARAGON	75.6	75.3	75.9	82.1	81.0	81.6
ES3 COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	74.2	74.4	75.1	82.1	81.4	81.9
ES41 CASTILLA Y LEON	75.6	75.4	76.0	82.4	81.5	82.0
ES42 CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	75.5	75.4	76.0	81.4	80.3	80.9
ES43 EXTREMADURA	74.0	73.8	74.5	80.9	80.1	80.7
ES51 CATALUNA	74.1	74.4	75.0	81.6	80.6	81.2
ES52 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	73.7	73.2	74.0	80.7	79.5	80.2
ES53 ISLAS BALEARES	73.1	72.2	73.0	80.9	79.6	80.2
ES61 ANDALUCIA	73.2	72.7	73.5	80.5	79.3	80.0
ES62 REGION DE MURCIA	74.0	73.4	74.1	80.7	79.6	80.3
ES63 CEUTA Y MELILLA	73.2	72.7	73.5	80.2	79.3	80.0
ES7 CANARIAS	73.4	72.6	73.4	80.4	79.1	79.8

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1. Life expectancy at birth by region for 1995, actual baseline scenarios and previous scenarios

	Males			Females		
	Baseline	Previous		Baseline	Previous	
		low	high		low	high
UNITED KINGDOM	74.1	73.2	73.9	79.5	78.7	79.3
UK11 CLEVELAND, DURHAM	72.9	71.9	72.7	78.0	77.5	78.2
UK12 CUMBRIA	74.0	72.9	73.6	79.0	78.3	78.9
UK13 NORTHUMBERLAND,TYNE AND WEAR	72.9	72.1	72.9	78.4	77.6	78.3
UK21 HUMBERSIDE	74.2	72.9	73.6	79.4	78.5	79.1
UK22 NORTH YORKSHIRE	75.2	73.9	74.6	80.2	79.5	80.1
UK23 SOUTH YORKSHIRE	73.6	72.7	73.4	78.9	78.1	78.7
UK24 WEST YORKSHIRE	73.7	72.0	72.8	78.8	77.9	78.5
UK31 DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	74.1	73.2	73.9	79.5	78.7	79.3
UK32 LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	74.9	73.8	74.5	79.9	79.1	79.7
UK33 LINCOLNSHIRE	74.6	73.6	74.3	79.8	78.9	79.5
UK51 BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	75.6	74.8	75.4	80.4	79.8	80.3
UK52 BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,OXFORD	75.6	75.2	75.8	80.7	79.9	80.4
UK53 SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX	75.8	75.1	75.7	80.8	80.0	80.5
UK54 ESSEX	75.4	74.9	75.5	80.3	79.6	80.1
UK55 GREATER LONDON	74.1	73.5	74.2	79.7	79.3	79.9
UK56 HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT	75.3	74.3	74.9	80.6	79.9	80.4
UK57 KENT	75.1	74.0	74.6	80.1	79.2	79.8
UK61 AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE	75.4	74.5	75.1	80.5	79.7	80.2
UK62 CORNWALL, DEVON	75.2	74.4	75.1	80.5	79.9	80.4
UK63 DORSET, SOMERSET	75.9	75.2	75.8	80.9	80.4	80.9
UK71 HEREFORD & WORCESTER, WARWICKSHI	75.0	73.9	74.6	80.3	79.0	79.6
UK72 SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE	74.2	73.0	73.7	79.4	78.3	78.9
UK73 WEST MIDLANDS (COUNTY)	73.5	72.3	73.0	78.9	78.1	78.7
UK81 CHESHIRE	74.2	73.3	74.0	79.4	78.3	78.9
UK82 GREATER MANCHESTER	72.7	71.7	72.5	78.4	77.4	78.1
UK83 LANCASHIRE	73.3	72.0	72.8	78.8	77.7	78.3
UK84 MERSEYSIDE	72.9	71.9	72.7	78.4	77.7	78.4
UK91 CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS	74.4	73.2	73.9	80.0	79.1	79.7
UK92 GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN	73.6	72.6	73.3	79.4	78.2	78.9
UKA1 BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSI	72.9	72.2	73.0	78.6	77.7	78.4
UKA2 DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE	71.4	70.6	71.5	77.5	76.6	77.4
UKA3 HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS	72.3	71.0	71.9	78.8	78.1	78.8
UKA4 GRAMPIAN	73.8	72.6	73.3	79.4	78.0	78.7
UK4 EAST ANGLIA	75.7	74.9	75.5	80.7	80.1	80.6
UKB NORTHERN IRELAND	73.3	71.7	72.6	79.1	77.7	78.3
AUSTRIA	73.6	73.3	73.9	79.9	79.9	80.3
FINLAND	72.3	71.1	72.2	79.8	79.2	79.8
ICELAND	76.4	75.6	76.3	81.9	81.2	81.7
IRELAND	73.0	72.1	72.9	78.5	77.7	78.3
LUXEMBOURG	72.9	72.0	72.6	79.4	79.1	79.6
NORWAY	74.7	73.7	74.6	80.6	80.2	80.7
SWEDEN	75.9	75.5	75.9	81.3	80.8	81.4

Table 2a. Life expectancy at birth of males

				New scenarios								National forecasts		Previous Eurostat scenarios	
				Low			Baseline		High			Medium		Low	High
	1970	1985	1994	2000	2020	2050	2000	2050	2000	2020	2050		target year	2020	2020
Austria 1)	67.0	71.0	73.3	73.7	75.2	75.5	74.5	80.0	75.3	80.3	83.0	77.6	2030	74.0	78.5
Belgium	68.2	71.1	73.4	74	75.5	76.0	74.8	80.0	75.6	80.8	83.0	81.3	2050	73.5	78.0
Denmark	70.9	71.5	72.7	72.9	74.0	75.0	73.7	79.0	74.6	79.5	82.0	72.6	2003	72.5	77.5
Finland	66.6	70.1	72.1	72.5	74.0	74.5	73.3	79.0	74.3	79.5	82.0	74.3	2010	71.5	77.0
France	68.6	71.2	73.6	74	75.6	76.0	74.8	80.0	75.6	80.3	83.0	82.0	2050	73.5	78.0
Germany	67.6	71.3	73.3	73.3	74.7	75.0	74.1	79.0	75.0	79.8	82.0	74.7	2030	72.5	78.0
Greece	70.6	74.0	74.9	75.5	76.8	77.5	76.3	81.0	77.0	81.8	84.0	82.1	2040	74.0	78.5
Iceland	71.4	74.8	76.7	77.1	77.9	78.5	77.3	82.0	77.9	82.4	85.0	NA	NA	76.0	79.5
Ireland	68.8	71.6	73.2	73.2	74.5	75.0	74.0	79.0	74.9	79.6	82.0	77.2	2025	72.5	77.5
Italy	69.2	72.2	74.7	74.3	75.6	76.0	75.1	80.0	75.9	80.4	83.0	77.9	2020	74.5	79.0
Liechtenstein				75.2	76.3	77.0	76.0	81.0	76.7	81.6	84.0	NA	NA	75.0	78.5
Luxembourg	67.0	70.3	72.6	73.6	75.2	75.5	74.4	80.0	75.3	80.7	83.0	75.0	2020	72.5	77.5
Netherlands	71.1	73.1	74.6	74.7	75.7	76.5	75.5	80.0	76.3	80.8	83.0	76.0	2010	74.0	78.5
Norway	71.4	72.6	74.9	75	76.4	77.0	75.8	81.0	76.5	81.3	84.0	79.0	2050	74.0	78.5
Portugal	64.9	69.3	71.2	71.1	72.3	73.0	71.9	78.0	72.9	78.5	82.0	72.9	2015	72.5	77.5
Spain	70.2	73.0	74.2	73.6	74.5	75.5	74.4	79.0	75.3	79.8	82.0	73.4	2000	74.0	78.5
Sweden	72.1	73.8	76.1	76.2	77.7	78.0	77.0	82.0	77.6	80.4	85.0	78.2	2025	76.0	79.5
United Kingdom	69.0	71.8	73.6	74.4	76.0	76.5	75.2	80.0	76.0	80.4	83.0	77.6	2030	73.5	78.0
EEA average	69.1	71.9	73.8	74.1	75.3	76.0	74.9	80.0	75.7	80.2	83.1	68.4		73.7	78.2
Variation coefficient (x100)	2.9	2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1			1.6	0.9

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Table 2b. Life expectancy at birth of females

				New scenarios								National forecasts		Previous Eurostat scenarios	
				Low			Baseline		High			Medium		Low	High
	1970	1985	1994	2000	2020	2050	2000	2050	2000	2020	2050		target year	2020	2020
Austria 1)	74.3	77.3	79.7	80.1	81.2	81.5	80.7	85.0	81.4	84.9	87.0	83.7	2030	80.5	83.5
Belgium	74.7	77.9	80.1	80.7	81.7	82.0	81.3	85.0	81.0	85.7	87.0	87.3	2050	80.0	83.0
Denmark	76.4	77.4	78.1	77.9	78.6	79.5	78.5	83.0	79.3	83.1	85.0	77.8	constant	78.0	82.0
Finland	75.0	78.5	80.1	80.1	81.2	81.5	80.7	85.0	81.4	85.1	87.0	80.7	2010	79.5	83.0
France	76.2	79.4	81.8	82.2	83.6	84.0	82.8	87.0	83.2	86.6	88.0	90.0	2050	81.5	84.5
Germany	73.7	77.6	79.6	79.8	81.1	81.5	80.4	84.0	81.1	84.4	86.0	81.1	2030	79.0	83.0
Greece	74.5	78.7	79.9	80.5	81.7	82.0	81.1	85.0	81.7	85.1	87.0	85.8	2040	79.5	83.0
Iceland	77.4	80.3	81.2	82.5	83.8	84.0	83.1	87.0	83.5	87.1	88.0	NA	NA	81.5	84.0
Ireland	73.8	77.2	78.7	78.8	80.0	80.5	79.4	84.0	80.2	84.1	86.0	83.2	2025	78.0	82.0
Italy	75.2	78.7	81.2	81.1	82.1	82.5	81.7	85.0	82.2	85.4	87.0	84.2	2020	81.0	84.0
Liechtenstein				81.9	83.1	83.5	82.5	86.0	82.9	87.0	88.0	NA	NA	81.5	84.0
Luxembourg	74.1	78.4	79.1	79.7	81.0	81.5	80.3	85.0	81.0	85.3	87.0	81.0	2020	79.5	83.0
Netherlands	77.0	79.7	80.3	80.7	81.3	82.0	81.3	85.0	81.8	84.9	87.0	81.5	2010	80.5	83.5
Norway	77.6	79.4	80.6	80.7	81.7	82.0	81.3	85.0	81.8	85.9	87.0	84.5	2050	80.5	83.5
Portugal	71.3	76.3	78.2	78.4	79.6	80.0	79.0	84.0	79.8	83.5	86.0	80.0	2015	79.0	82.5
Spain	75.7	79.5	81.4	81.2	82.2	82.5	81.8	85.0	82.3	85.4	87.0	81.3	2000	80.5	83.5
Sweden	77.5	79.6	81.3	81.2	82.5	83.0	81.8	86.0	82.3	86.3	88.0	82.5	2025	81.0	84.0
United Kingdom	75.2	77.6	78.9	79.7	81.0	81.5	80.3	85.0	81.0	84.6	87.0	82.6	2030	79.0	82.5
EEA average	75.3	78.4	80.0	80.4	81.7	81.9	81.0	85.1	81.6	85.1	86.9	73.7		80.0	83.3
Variation coefficient (x100)	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1			1.3	0.8

3A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
AUSTRIA	73.2	73.7	74.6	75.3	73.6	74.5	75.5	77.1	74.0	75.3	78.1	81.2
AT11 BURGENLAND	72.5	73.0	73.9	74.6	72.9	73.8	74.9	76.6	73.3	74.7	77.5	80.8
AT12 NIEDEROESTERREICH	72.9	73.4	74.3	75.0	73.3	74.2	75.2	76.9	73.6	75.0	77.8	81.0
AT13 WIEN	71.9	72.4	73.3	74.0	72.3	73.2	74.3	76.1	72.7	74.1	77.0	80.5
AT21 KAERNTEN	73.5	74.0	74.9	75.6	73.9	74.8	75.7	77.3	74.2	75.6	78.3	81.3
AT22 STEIERMARK	73.4	73.9	74.8	75.5	73.8	74.7	75.7	77.3	74.1	75.5	78.2	81.3
AT31 OBEROESTERREICH	73.6	74.1	75.0	75.8	74.1	74.9	75.9	77.4	74.4	75.7	78.4	81.4
AT32 SALZBURG	74.7	75.2	76.1	76.8	75.1	75.9	76.8	78.3	75.5	76.7	79.3	82.0
AT33 TIROL	74.7	75.2	76.1	76.8	75.1	75.9	76.8	78.3	75.4	76.7	79.3	82.0
AT34 VORARLBERG	74.8	75.3	76.2	77.0	75.3	76.1	76.9	78.4	75.6	76.8	79.4	82.1
BELGIUM	73.3	74.0	74.9	75.7	73.6	74.8	77.1	79.2	73.9	75.6	78.6	81.6
BE1 BRUSSEL	73.0	73.7	74.6	75.4	73.3	74.5	76.8	79.0	73.6	75.3	78.3	81.4
BE21 ANTWERPEN	74.4	75.1	76.0	76.8	74.7	75.8	78.1	80.1	75.0	76.6	79.4	82.2
BE22 LIMBURG	74.2	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.6	75.7	78.0	80.0	74.9	76.5	79.3	82.1
BE23 O-VLAANDEREN	73.9	74.6	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.4	77.7	79.7	74.5	76.2	79.0	81.9
BE24 VLAAMS BRABANT	74.8	75.5	76.4	77.2	75.1	76.2	78.5	80.4	75.4	77.0	79.7	82.4
BE25 W-VLAANDEREN	74.2	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.5	75.7	78.0	80.0	74.8	76.5	79.3	82.1
BE31 WAALS BRABANT	73.8	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.3	77.5	79.6	74.4	76.0	78.9	81.8
BE32 HAINAUT	71.0	71.7	72.6	73.4	71.3	72.6	75.0	77.4	71.6	73.5	76.7	80.3
BE33 LIEGE	72.1	72.8	73.7	74.5	72.4	73.7	76.0	78.3	72.7	74.5	77.6	80.9
BE34 LUXEMBOURG	71.7	72.4	73.3	74.0	72.0	73.2	75.6	77.9	72.3	74.1	77.2	80.7
BE35 NAMUR	71.2	71.9	72.8	73.6	71.5	72.8	75.2	77.5	71.8	73.6	76.9	80.4
DENMARK	72.6	72.9	73.5	74.3	72.9	73.7	75.6	77.7	73.3	74.6	77.4	80.4
R901 HOVEDSTADSREGIONEN	71.8	72.1	72.7	73.5	72.1	73.0	74.9	77.1	72.5	73.9	76.7	79.9
R902 OST FOR STOREBAELT	72.1	72.4	73.0	73.8	72.5	73.3	75.2	77.3	72.8	74.2	77.0	80.1
R903 VEST FOR STOREBAELT	73.2	73.5	74.1	74.9	73.5	74.3	76.1	78.2	73.9	75.2	77.8	80.7
FINLAND	72.0	72.5	73.4	74.2	72.3	73.3	75.1	77.3	72.7	74.3	77.2	80.4
FI11 UUSIMAA	72.1	72.6	73.5	74.3	72.4	73.4	75.1	77.4	72.7	74.4	77.3	80.4
FI12 ETELAE-SUOMI	72.1	72.7	73.6	74.3	72.4	73.5	75.2	77.4	72.8	74.5	77.4	80.4
FI13 ITAE-SUOMI	71.0	71.5	72.4	73.1	71.3	72.3	74.1	76.5	71.6	73.4	76.4	79.8
FI14 VAELI-SUOMI	72.9	73.4	74.3	75.1	73.2	74.2	75.9	78.0	73.5	75.1	77.9	80.8
FI15 POHJOIS-SUOMI	71.5	72.0	72.9	73.6	71.8	72.8	74.6	76.9	72.1	73.8	76.8	80.1
FI2 AHVENANMAA/AALAND	72.0	72.5	73.4	74.2	72.3	73.3	75.1	77.3	72.7	74.3	77.2	80.4
GERMANY	72.9	73.3	74.1	74.8	73.4	74.1	76.0	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.8	80.6
DE11 STUTTGART	74.8	75.2	75.9	76.3	75.3	75.9	77.5	78.9	75.7	76.8	79.1	81.1
DE12 KARLSRUHE	74.1	74.4	75.2	75.7	74.5	75.2	76.9	78.5	74.9	76.1	78.5	80.9
DE13 FREIBURG	74.5	74.8	75.6	76.1	75.0	75.6	77.2	78.8	75.4	76.5	78.8	81.0
DE14 TUEBINGEN	74.8	75.2	75.9	76.3	75.3	75.9	77.5	78.9	75.7	76.8	79.1	81.1
DE21 OBERBAYERN	74.5	74.8	75.6	76.1	75.0	75.6	77.2	78.8	75.4	76.5	78.8	81.0
DE22 NIEDERBAYERN	73.2	73.6	74.4	75.1	73.7	74.4	76.2	78.1	74.0	75.3	78.0	80.7
DE23 OBERPFALZ	72.9	73.3	74.1	74.8	73.3	74.1	75.9	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.8	80.6
DE24 OBERFRANKEN	72.7	73.1	74.0	74.7	73.2	74.0	75.8	77.8	73.6	74.9	77.7	80.6
DE25 MITTELFRANKEN	73.6	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.1	74.8	76.5	78.3	74.5	75.7	78.3	80.8
DE26 UNTERFRANKEN	74.1	74.5	75.2	75.8	74.6	75.3	76.9	78.6	75.0	76.2	78.6	80.9
DE27 SCHWABEN	74.3	74.6	75.4	75.9	74.7	75.4	77.0	78.6	75.1	76.3	78.7	81.0
DE3 BERLIN	72.3	72.7	73.6	74.4	72.8	73.6	75.5	77.6	73.2	74.5	77.4	80.4
DE4 BRANDENBURG	69.6	70.1	71.2	72.3	70.1	71.1	73.4	76.2	70.5	72.1	75.6	79.7
DE5 BREMEN	72.8	73.2	74.1	74.8	73.3	74.1	75.9	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.7	80.6
DE6 HAMBURG	72.8	73.2	74.1	74.8	73.3	74.1	75.9	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.7	80.6
DE71 DARMSTADT	74.0	74.3	75.1	75.7	74.5	75.1	76.8	78.5	74.9	76.0	78.5	80.9

3A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
DE72 GIESSEN	73.7	74.1	74.9	75.5	74.2	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.6	75.8	78.3	80.8
DE73 KASSEL	73.7	74.1	74.9	75.4	74.2	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.6	75.8	78.3	80.8
DE8 MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	68.9	69.4	70.5	71.7	69.3	70.4	72.8	75.7	69.7	71.4	75.1	79.5
DE91 BRAUNSCHWEIG	73.5	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.4	78.2	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DE92 HANNOVER	73.4	73.8	74.6	75.2	73.9	74.6	76.4	78.2	74.3	75.5	78.1	80.7
DE93 LUENEBURG	73.5	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.4	78.2	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DE94 WESER-EMS	73.6	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.5	78.3	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DEA1 DUESSELDORF	73.0	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	74.2	76.0	78.0	73.9	75.1	77.8	80.6
DEA2 KOELN	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.2	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.5	75.7	78.3	80.8
DEA3 MUENSTER	73.3	73.7	74.5	75.1	73.8	74.5	76.3	78.1	74.2	75.4	78.0	80.7
DEA4 DETMOLD	73.9	74.3	75.1	75.6	74.4	75.1	76.8	78.4	74.8	76.0	78.4	80.9
DEA5 ARNSBERG	73.0	73.3	74.2	74.9	73.4	74.2	76.0	77.9	73.8	75.1	77.8	80.6
DEB1 KOBLENZ	73.4	73.7	74.6	75.2	73.8	74.6	76.3	78.1	74.2	75.4	78.1	80.7
DEB2 TRIER	73.3	73.6	74.5	75.1	73.7	74.5	76.2	78.1	74.1	75.4	78.0	80.7
DEB3 RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	73.5	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.4	78.2	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DEC SAARLAND	72.5	72.9	73.8	74.5	72.9	73.7	75.6	77.7	73.3	74.6	77.5	80.5
DED SACHSEN	71.1	71.6	72.6	73.5	71.6	72.5	74.6	77.0	72.0	73.4	76.6	80.1
DEE1 DESSAU	69.6	70.1	71.2	72.3	70.0	71.0	73.3	76.1	70.4	72.0	75.5	79.7
DEE2 HALLE	69.9	70.4	71.5	72.5	70.4	71.3	73.6	76.3	70.7	72.3	75.8	79.8
DEE3 MAGDEBURG	69.8	70.3	71.4	72.5	70.3	71.3	73.5	76.3	70.6	72.3	75.7	79.8
DEF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.1	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.5	75.7	78.3	80.8
DEG THUERINGEN	70.9	71.4	72.4	73.3	71.4	72.3	74.4	76.9	71.8	73.3	76.5	80.1
FRANCE	73.6	74.0	75.0	75.8	74.0	74.8	76.8	78.8	74.3	75.6	78.2	81.2
FR1 ILE DE FRANCE	73.8	74.2	75.2	76.0	74.1	75.0	76.9	79.0	74.5	75.7	78.3	81.3
FR21 CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	72.9	73.3	74.3	75.0	73.2	74.1	76.1	78.2	73.6	74.9	77.6	80.8
FR22 PICARDIE	72.1	72.6	73.5	74.3	72.5	73.4	75.4	77.7	72.8	74.2	77.1	80.4
FR23 HAUTE-NORMANDIE	72.5	73.0	73.9	74.7	72.9	73.8	75.8	78.0	73.2	74.6	77.4	80.6
FR24 CENTRE	74.5	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.9	75.7	77.6	79.5	75.2	76.4	78.9	81.7
FR25 BASSE-NORMANDIE	73.4	73.8	74.8	75.6	73.8	74.6	76.5	78.6	74.1	75.4	78.0	81.1
FR26 BOURGOGNE	73.5	74.0	75.0	75.7	73.9	74.8	76.7	78.8	74.3	75.5	78.2	81.2
FR3 NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	70.5	70.9	71.9	72.6	70.9	71.8	73.9	76.4	71.2	72.7	75.8	79.5
FR41 LORRAINE	72.7	73.1	74.0	74.8	73.0	73.9	75.9	78.1	73.4	74.7	77.5	80.7
FR42 ALSACE	73.0	73.4	74.4	75.2	73.4	74.2	76.2	78.3	73.7	75.0	77.7	80.8
FR43 FRANCHE-COMTE	74.1	74.6	75.5	76.3	74.5	75.3	77.2	79.3	74.8	76.1	78.6	81.5
FR51 PAYS DE LA LOIRE	74.3	74.8	75.8	76.6	74.7	75.5	77.4	79.4	75.0	76.3	78.8	81.6
FR52 BRETAGNE	72.1	72.6	73.5	74.3	72.5	73.4	75.4	77.7	72.8	74.2	77.1	80.4
FR53 POITOU-CHARENTES	75.1	75.5	76.6	77.4	75.5	76.3	78.1	80.0	75.8	77.0	79.4	82.0
FR61 AQUITAINE	74.3	74.7	75.7	76.5	74.7	75.5	77.4	79.4	75.0	76.2	78.8	81.6
FR62 MIDI-PYRENEES	75.5	75.9	76.9	77.8	75.9	76.7	78.5	80.4	76.2	77.4	79.7	82.2
FR63 LIMOUSIN	74.2	74.6	75.6	76.4	74.6	75.4	77.3	79.3	74.9	76.2	78.7	81.5
FR71 RHONE-ALPES	74.5	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.9	75.7	77.6	79.6	75.2	76.4	78.9	81.7
FR72 AUVERGNE	73.2	73.6	74.6	75.4	73.6	74.4	76.4	78.5	73.9	75.2	77.9	81.0
FR81 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	74.5	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.9	75.7	77.6	79.5	75.2	76.4	78.9	81.7
FR82 PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	74.0	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.4	75.2	77.1	79.1	74.7	76.0	78.5	81.4
FR83 CORSE	73.1	73.5	74.5	75.3	73.5	74.3	76.3	78.4	73.8	75.1	77.8	80.9
GREECE	75.0	75.5	76.2	77.0	75.3	76.3	78.0	79.9	75.6	77.0	79.7	82.6
GR11 ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	73.0	73.4	74.1	74.9	73.3	74.3	76.1	78.2	73.5	75.1	78.1	81.5
GR12 KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	74.7	75.2	75.9	76.7	75.0	76.0	77.7	79.6	75.2	76.7	79.5	82.4
GR13 DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	75.7	76.2	77.0	77.8	76.0	77.0	78.7	80.4	76.3	77.7	80.3	83.0
GR14 THESSALIA	75.2	75.7	76.4	77.2	75.5	76.5	78.2	80.0	75.8	77.2	79.9	82.7
GR21 IPEIROS	76.1	76.6	77.3	78.1	76.4	77.3	79.0	80.7	76.6	78.0	80.6	83.2
GR22 IONIA NISIA	75.8	76.2	77.0	77.8	76.1	77.0	78.7	80.5	76.3	77.7	80.3	83.0
GR23 DYTIKI ELLADA	75.3	75.7	76.5	77.3	75.6	76.5	78.2	80.1	75.8	77.2	79.9	82.7
GR24 STEREA ELLADA	76.5	77.0	77.7	78.5	76.8	77.7	79.3	81.0	77.0	78.4	80.9	83.4
GR25 PELOPONNISOS	77.2	77.7	78.5	79.3	77.5	78.4	80.0	81.6	77.8	79.1	81.5	83.8
GR3 ATTIKI	74.0	74.5	75.2	76.0	74.3	75.3	77.1	79.1	74.5	76.0	78.9	82.0
GR41 VOREIO AIGAIO	75.1	75.5	76.3	77.1	75.4	76.3	78.0	79.9	75.6	77.0	79.8	82.6

3A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
GR42 NOTIO AIGAIO	75.9	76.3	77.1	77.9	76.2	77.1	78.8	80.6	76.4	77.8	80.4	83.0
GR43 KRITI	76.6	77.1	77.9	78.7	76.9	77.9	79.5	81.2	77.2	78.5	81.0	83.5
ITALY	74.2	74.3	75.1	75.8	74.8	75.1	76.9	78.9	75.1	75.9	78.4	81.2
IT11 PIEMONTE	74.1	74.1	74.9	75.6	74.6	74.9	76.8	78.7	74.9	75.7	78.2	81.1
IT12 VALLE D'AOSTA	72.1	72.2	72.9	73.6	72.6	73.0	75.0	77.2	72.9	73.9	76.7	80.0
IT13 LIGURIA	73.3	73.4	74.2	74.8	73.9	74.2	76.1	78.2	74.2	75.1	77.7	80.7
IT2 LOMBARDIA	73.2	73.3	74.1	74.7	73.8	74.1	76.0	78.1	74.1	75.0	77.6	80.7
IT31 TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	73.5	73.6	74.3	75.0	74.1	74.4	76.2	78.3	74.3	75.2	77.8	80.8
IT32 VENETO	73.9	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.5	74.8	76.6	78.6	74.8	75.6	78.1	81.0
IT33 FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	73.1	73.2	74.0	74.6	73.7	74.0	75.9	78.0	74.0	74.9	77.5	80.6
IT4 EMILIA-ROMAGNA	74.5	74.5	75.3	76.0	75.0	75.3	77.1	79.1	75.3	76.1	78.6	81.3
IT51 TOSCANA	75.1	75.2	76.0	76.7	75.7	76.0	77.7	79.6	76.0	76.7	79.1	81.7
IT52 UMBRIA	75.2	75.3	76.1	76.8	75.8	76.1	77.8	79.7	76.1	76.8	79.2	81.8
IT53 MARCHE	75.9	76.0	76.8	77.5	76.5	76.8	78.5	80.2	76.8	77.5	79.7	82.1
IT6 LAZIO	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.8	74.9	75.2	77.0	78.9	75.1	76.0	78.4	81.2
IT8 CAMPANIA	73.3	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.9	74.2	76.1	78.2	74.2	75.1	77.7	80.7
IT71 ABRUZZO	74.4	74.5	75.3	76.0	75.0	75.3	77.1	79.0	75.3	76.1	78.5	81.3
IT72 MOLISE	76.1	76.2	77.0	77.7	76.7	76.9	78.6	80.4	77.0	77.7	79.9	82.2
IT91 PUGLIA	75.2	75.3	76.1	76.8	75.8	76.1	77.8	79.7	76.1	76.9	79.2	81.8
IT92 BASILICATA	76.2	76.3	77.1	77.8	76.8	77.0	78.7	80.5	77.1	77.8	79.9	82.3
IT93 CALABRIA	75.5	75.5	76.3	77.0	76.0	76.3	78.0	79.9	76.3	77.1	79.3	81.9
ITA SICILIA	74.7	74.8	75.5	76.2	75.3	75.5	77.3	79.2	75.5	76.3	78.7	81.5
ITB SARDEGNA	74.6	74.7	75.5	76.1	75.2	75.5	77.3	79.2	75.5	76.3	78.7	81.4
NETHERLANDS	74.4	74.7	75.2	76.0	74.6	75.5	77.0	78.8	74.9	76.3	78.9	81.6
NL11 GRONINGEN	74.4	74.7	75.2	75.9	74.6	75.5	77.0	78.7	74.8	76.3	78.8	81.6
NL12 FRIESLAND	74.6	74.9	75.4	76.2	74.8	75.7	77.2	78.9	75.1	76.5	79.0	81.7
NL13 DRENTHE	74.3	74.6	75.2	75.9	74.5	75.4	76.9	78.7	74.8	76.2	78.8	81.5
NL21 OVERIJSSEL	74.1	74.4	75.0	75.7	74.4	75.2	76.7	78.5	74.6	76.0	78.6	81.4
NL22 GELDERLAND	74.2	74.5	75.1	75.8	74.4	75.3	76.8	78.6	74.7	76.1	78.7	81.5
NL23 FLEVOLAND	75.0	75.3	75.8	76.6	75.2	76.1	77.5	79.2	75.5	76.8	79.3	81.9
NL31 UTRECHT	74.6	74.9	75.5	76.2	74.8	75.7	77.2	78.9	75.1	76.5	79.0	81.7
NL32 NOORD-HOLLAND	74.2	74.5	75.1	75.8	74.4	75.3	76.8	78.6	74.7	76.1	78.7	81.5
NL33 ZUID-HOLLAND	74.6	74.9	75.5	76.2	74.9	75.7	77.2	79.0	75.1	76.5	79.1	81.7
NL34 ZEELAND	75.6	75.9	76.5	77.2	75.9	76.7	78.1	79.7	76.1	77.4	79.8	82.3
NL41 NOORD-BRABANT	74.4	74.7	75.2	75.9	74.6	75.5	76.9	78.7	74.8	76.2	78.8	81.6
NL42 LIMBURG	73.9	74.2	74.7	75.4	74.1	75.0	76.5	78.3	74.3	75.8	78.4	81.3
PORTUGAL	70.7	71.1	71.8	72.5	71.0	71.9	73.7	76.1	71.4	72.9	75.9	79.6
PT11 NORTE	70.9	71.3	72.0	72.7	71.2	72.1	73.9	76.2	71.6	73.1	76.1	79.7
PT12 CENTRO (P)	71.4	71.8	72.5	73.3	71.7	72.6	74.3	76.6	72.1	73.6	76.5	80.0
PT13 LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	70.3	70.7	71.4	72.2	70.6	71.5	73.3	75.8	71.0	72.5	75.7	79.4
PT14 ALENTEJO	71.3	71.8	72.4	73.2	71.6	72.5	74.3	76.6	72.0	73.5	76.5	80.0
PT15 ALGARVE	70.2	70.6	71.3	72.1	70.5	71.4	73.2	75.7	70.9	72.4	75.6	79.3
PT2 ACORES	67.8	68.2	68.8	69.5	68.0	69.0	71.0	73.7	68.4	70.1	73.6	78.0
PT3 MADEIRA	66.9	67.3	67.9	68.7	67.2	68.2	70.2	73.0	67.6	69.3	72.9	77.5
SPAIN	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES11 GALICIA	73.1	73.2	73.6	74.3	73.6	74.0	75.2	77.0	74.1	74.9	77.5	80.3
ES12 PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	72.5	72.5	73.0	73.7	72.9	73.4	74.6	76.5	73.4	74.3	77.0	80.0
ES13 CANTABRIA	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES21 PAIS VASCO	73.2	73.2	73.6	74.4	73.6	74.0	75.2	77.0	74.1	74.9	77.6	80.4
ES22 COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	74.9	75.0	75.4	76.1	75.4	75.7	76.7	78.4	75.9	76.6	78.9	81.3
ES23 LA RIOJA	74.4	74.4	74.8	75.6	74.8	75.2	76.2	77.9	75.3	76.0	78.5	81.0

3A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
ES24 ARAGON	75.1	75.2	75.6	76.4	75.6	75.9	76.9	78.6	76.1	76.8	79.1	81.4
ES3 COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	73.7	73.8	74.2	74.9	74.2	74.5	75.7	77.4	74.7	75.4	78.0	80.6
ES41 CASTILLA Y LEON	75.1	75.1	75.6	76.3	75.6	75.9	76.9	78.5	76.1	76.7	79.1	81.4
ES42 CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	75.1	75.1	75.5	76.3	75.5	75.8	76.9	78.5	76.0	76.7	79.1	81.4
ES43 EXTREMADURA	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES51 CATALUNA	73.7	73.7	74.1	74.9	74.1	74.5	75.6	77.4	74.6	75.4	77.9	80.6
ES52 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	73.2	73.3	73.7	74.4	73.7	74.1	75.2	77.1	74.2	75.0	77.6	80.4
ES53 ISLAS BALEARES	72.7	72.7	73.1	73.8	73.1	73.5	74.7	76.6	73.6	74.4	77.1	80.1
ES61 ANDALUCIA	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	74.8	76.7	73.7	74.5	77.2	80.1
ES62 REGION DE MURCIA	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES63 CEUTA Y MELILLA	72.8	72.8	73.2	74.0	73.2	73.6	74.8	76.7	73.7	74.6	77.2	80.1
ES7 CANARIAS	72.9	73.0	73.4	74.1	73.4	73.8	75.0	76.8	73.9	74.7	77.4	80.2
SWEDEN	75.6	76.2	77.1	77.8	75.9	77.0	77.9	79.4	76.4	77.6	78.9	81.1
SE01 STOCKHOLM	74.9	75.5	76.4	77.1	75.2	76.3	77.3	78.9	75.7	77.0	78.4	80.8
SE02 OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE	75.8	76.5	77.4	78.1	76.1	77.2	78.1	79.6	76.6	77.8	79.1	81.3
SE03 SMAALAND MED OEARNA	76.2	76.9	77.8	78.5	76.5	77.6	78.5	79.9	77.0	78.2	79.4	81.5
SE04 SYDSVERIGE	75.8	76.4	77.3	78.0	76.1	77.2	78.1	79.6	76.6	77.8	79.1	81.3
SE05 VAESTSVERIGE	76.1	76.7	77.6	78.3	76.4	77.5	78.4	79.8	76.9	78.1	79.3	81.4
SE06 NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	75.0	75.7	76.6	77.3	75.3	76.5	77.4	79.0	75.9	77.1	78.5	80.9
SE07 MELLERSTA NORRLAND	75.3	75.9	76.8	77.5	75.6	76.7	77.7	79.2	76.1	77.3	78.7	81.0
SE08 OEVRE NORRLAND	75.1	75.7	76.6	77.3	75.4	76.5	77.5	79.0	75.9	77.2	78.6	80.9
UNITED KINGDOM	73.7	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.2	77.0	78.9	74.5	76.0	78.4	81.2
UK11 CLEVELAND, DURHAM	72.5	73.2	74.2	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UK12 CUMBRIA	73.6	74.3	75.3	76.1	74.0	75.1	76.9	78.8	74.4	75.9	78.3	81.1
UK13 NORTHUMBERLAND,TYNE AND WEAR	72.5	73.2	74.2	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UK21 HUMBERSIDE	73.8	74.5	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.3	77.0	78.9	74.5	76.1	78.4	81.2
UK22 NORTH YORKSHIRE	74.8	75.6	76.5	77.4	75.2	76.3	78.0	79.8	75.6	77.1	79.3	81.8
UK23 SOUTH YORKSHIRE	73.2	73.9	74.9	75.7	73.6	74.7	76.5	78.5	73.9	75.5	78.0	80.9
UK24 WEST YORKSHIRE	73.3	74.0	75.0	75.8	73.7	74.8	76.6	78.5	74.0	75.6	78.1	81.0
UK31 DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	73.7	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.2	76.9	78.9	74.4	76.0	78.4	81.2
UK32 LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	74.5	75.2	76.2	77.0	74.9	76.0	77.7	79.5	75.2	76.7	79.0	81.6
UK33 LINCOLNSHIRE	74.3	75.0	75.9	76.8	74.6	75.7	77.4	79.3	75.0	76.5	78.8	81.5
UK4 EAST ANGLIA	75.4	76.1	77.1	77.9	75.7	76.8	78.5	80.2	76.1	77.6	79.7	82.1
UK51 BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	75.2	75.9	76.9	77.7	75.6	76.6	78.3	80.0	75.9	77.4	79.6	82.0
UK52 BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE	75.3	76.0	77.0	77.8	75.6	76.7	78.4	80.1	76.0	77.5	79.6	82.0
UK53 SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX	75.4	76.1	77.1	78.0	75.8	76.9	78.5	80.2	76.2	77.6	79.7	82.1
UK54 ESSEX	75.0	75.7	76.7	77.6	75.4	76.5	78.1	79.9	75.8	77.2	79.4	81.9
UK55 GREATER LONDON	73.7	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.2	77.0	78.9	74.5	76.0	78.4	81.2
UK56 HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT	75.0	75.7	76.6	77.5	75.3	76.4	78.1	79.9	75.7	77.2	79.4	81.9
UK57 KENT	74.8	75.5	76.5	77.3	75.1	76.2	77.9	79.7	75.5	77.0	79.2	81.8
UK61 AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE	75.0	75.7	76.7	77.6	75.4	76.5	78.2	79.9	75.8	77.2	79.4	81.9
UK62 CORNWALL, DEVON	74.8	75.5	76.5	77.4	75.2	76.3	78.0	79.8	75.6	77.1	79.3	81.8
UK63 DORSET, SOMERSET	75.5	76.2	77.2	78.1	75.9	77.0	78.6	80.3	76.2	77.7	79.8	82.2
UK71 HEREFORD & WORCESTER, WARWICKSH	74.7	75.4	76.4	77.2	75.0	76.1	77.8	79.6	75.4	76.9	79.1	81.7
UK72 SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE	73.8	74.5	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.3	77.0	79.0	74.6	76.1	78.5	81.2
UK73 WEST MIDLANDS (COUNTY)	73.1	73.8	74.8	75.6	73.5	74.6	76.4	78.4	73.8	75.4	77.9	80.9
UK81 CHESHIRE	73.9	74.6	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.3	77.1	79.0	74.6	76.1	78.5	81.3
UK82 GREATER MANCHESTER	72.4	73.1	74.0	74.8	72.7	73.9	75.7	77.8	73.1	74.7	77.3	80.5
UK83 LANCASHIRE	73.0	73.7	74.6	75.4	73.3	74.5	76.3	78.3	73.7	75.3	77.8	80.6
UK84 MERSEYSIDE	72.5	73.2	74.1	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.8	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UK91 CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS	74.0	74.7	75.7	76.5	74.4	75.5	77.2	79.1	74.7	76.3	78.6	81.3
UK92 GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN	73.2	73.9	74.9	75.7	73.6	74.7	76.5	78.5	73.9	75.5	78.0	80.9
UKA1 BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSIDE	72.5	73.2	74.2	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UKA2 DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE	71.0	71.7	72.6	73.4	71.4	72.6	74.5	76.7	71.7	73.4	76.2	79.7
UKA3 HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS	72.0	72.7	73.6	74.4	72.3	73.5	75.4	77.5	72.7	74.4	77.0	80.2

3A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
UKA4 GRAMPIAN	73.5	74.2	75.1	76.0	73.8	75.0	76.7	78.7	74.2	75.8	78.2	81.1
UKB NORTHERN IRELAND	73.0	73.6	74.6	75.4	73.3	74.5	76.3	78.3	73.7	75.3	77.8	80.8

3B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
AUSTRIA	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.3	79.9	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.2	81.4	83.3	85.5
AT11 BURGENLAND	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.3	79.9	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.2	81.4	83.3	85.5
AT12 NIEDEROESTERREICH	79.5	79.9	80.6	81.2	79.8	80.6	81.4	82.7	80.1	81.2	83.2	85.4
AT13 WIEN	78.6	79.1	79.8	80.3	78.9	79.8	80.6	82.0	79.2	80.5	82.5	85.0
AT21 KAERNTEN	80.1	80.6	81.3	81.8	80.4	81.2	82.0	83.2	80.7	81.8	83.7	85.8
AT22 STEIERMARK	79.8	80.2	80.9	81.5	80.1	80.9	81.7	82.9	80.4	81.5	83.4	85.6
AT31 OBEROESTERREICH	79.9	80.4	81.1	81.6	80.2	81.0	81.8	83.0	80.5	81.7	83.5	85.7
AT32 SALZBURG	80.2	80.7	81.4	82.0	80.5	81.3	82.1	83.3	80.8	81.9	83.8	85.8
AT33 TIROL	80.6	81.0	81.7	82.3	80.9	81.6	82.4	83.5	81.2	82.3	84.0	86.0
AT34 VORARLBERG	80.7	81.2	81.9	82.5	81.1	81.8	82.5	83.7	81.4	82.4	84.2	86.1
BELGIUM	80.0	80.7	81.4	81.9	80.2	81.3	83.0	84.5	80.4	81.9	84.1	86.2
BE1 BRUSSEL	79.9	80.5	81.2	81.7	80.1	81.1	82.9	84.4	80.3	81.7	84.0	86.1
BE21 ANTWERPEN	80.3	81.0	81.7	82.2	80.6	81.6	83.3	84.8	80.8	82.2	84.4	86.4
BE22 LIMBURG	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.5	80.9	81.9	83.6	85.1	81.1	82.5	84.6	86.5
BE23 O-VLAANDEREN	80.0	80.7	81.4	81.9	80.2	81.3	83.0	84.5	80.5	81.9	84.1	86.2
BE24 VLAAMS BRABANT	80.9	81.6	82.2	82.8	81.1	82.1	83.8	85.2	81.3	82.7	84.8	86.7
BE25 W-VLAANDEREN	80.5	81.2	81.8	82.4	80.7	81.8	83.5	84.9	80.9	82.3	84.5	86.4
BE31 WAALS BRABANT	80.5	81.2	81.9	82.4	80.7	81.8	83.5	84.9	81.0	82.4	84.5	86.5
BE32 HAINAUT	79.3	79.9	80.6	81.1	79.5	80.6	82.4	83.9	79.7	81.2	83.5	85.8
BE33 LIEGE	79.1	79.8	80.4	80.9	79.3	80.4	82.2	83.8	79.5	81.0	83.4	85.7
BE34 LUXEMBOURG	79.6	80.3	80.9	81.4	79.8	80.9	82.6	84.2	80.0	81.5	83.8	85.9
BE35 NAMUR	79.1	79.8	80.4	80.9	79.3	80.4	82.2	83.8	79.5	81.0	83.4	85.7
DENMARK	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.8	78.0	78.5	79.7	81.4	78.3	79.3	81.5	83.8
R901 HOVEDSTADSREGIONEN	77.4	77.5	77.7	78.3	77.6	78.1	79.3	81.1	77.9	78.9	81.1	83.5
R902 OST FOR STOREBAELT	77.5	77.6	77.8	78.4	77.7	78.2	79.4	81.2	78.0	79.0	81.2	83.6
R903 VEST FOR STOREBAELT	78.2	78.3	78.5	79.1	78.4	78.9	80.0	81.7	78.7	79.6	81.8	84.0
FINLAND	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.4	79.8	80.7	82.1	83.8	80.1	81.4	83.5	85.7
FI11 UUSIMAA	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.1	79.6	80.5	81.9	83.6	79.9	81.2	83.3	85.6
FI12 ETELAE-SUOMI	79.8	80.3	81.0	81.6	80.0	80.9	82.3	84.0	80.3	81.6	83.6	85.8
FI13 ITAE-SUOMI	79.3	79.8	80.5	81.0	79.5	80.3	81.8	83.6	79.8	81.1	83.2	85.6
FI14 VAELI-SUOMI	80.0	80.6	81.3	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.5	84.2	80.6	81.8	83.8	86.0
FI15 POHJOIS-SUOMI	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.1	79.6	80.5	81.9	83.7	79.9	81.2	83.3	85.6
FI2 AHVENANMAA/AALAND	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.4	79.8	80.7	82.1	83.8	80.1	81.4	83.5	85.7
GERMANY	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.2	79.7	80.4	81.8	83.2	80.0	81.1	83.0	84.9
DE11 STUTTGART	80.6	81.0	81.7	82.2	81.0	81.6	82.8	83.9	81.3	82.2	83.8	85.3
DE12 KARLSRUHE	80.1	80.4	81.2	81.8	80.4	81.0	82.3	83.6	80.7	81.7	83.4	85.1
DE13 FREIBURG	80.8	81.1	81.8	82.3	81.1	81.7	82.9	84.0	81.4	82.3	83.9	85.3
DE14 TUEBINGEN	80.8	81.2	81.8	82.4	81.2	81.8	82.9	84.0	81.5	82.4	83.9	85.3
DE21 OBERBAYERN	80.3	80.6	81.4	81.9	80.6	81.2	82.5	83.7	80.9	81.9	83.6	85.2
DE22 NIEDERBAYERN	79.7	80.1	80.9	81.5	80.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	80.4	81.4	83.2	85.0
DE23 OBERPFALZ	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DE24 OBERFRANKEN	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.4	81.8	83.3	80.1	81.1	83.0	85.0
DE25 MITTELFRANKEN	79.6	80.0	80.8	81.4	80.0	80.6	82.0	83.4	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DE26 UNTERFRANKEN	80.1	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	81.1	82.4	83.6	80.7	81.8	83.5	85.1
DE27 SCHWABEN	80.1	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	81.1	82.4	83.6	80.7	81.8	83.5	85.1
DE3 BERLIN	78.6	79.0	79.9	80.6	78.9	79.7	81.2	82.8	79.2	80.4	82.5	84.7
DE4 BRANDENBURG	77.7	78.2	79.1	80.0	78.1	78.9	80.5	82.4	78.4	79.6	81.9	84.5
DE5 BREMEN	79.5	79.9	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.1	85.0
DE6 HAMBURG	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.4	81.8	83.3	80.1	81.1	83.0	85.0
DE71 DARMSTADT	79.8	80.2	81.0	81.6	80.2	80.8	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.5	83.3	85.1

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3B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
DE72 GIESSEN	79.7	80.1	80.8	81.5	80.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.0
DE73 KASSEL	79.9	80.3	81.0	81.6	80.3	80.9	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.1
DE8 MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	77.5	77.9	78.8	79.8	77.8	78.6	80.3	82.2	78.1	79.4	81.7	84.4
DE91 BRAUNSCHWEIG	79.8	80.2	81.0	81.6	80.2	80.8	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.5	83.3	85.1
DE92 HANNOVER	79.6	80.0	80.8	81.4	80.0	80.6	82.0	83.4	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.0
DE93 LUENEBURG	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DE94 WESER-EMS	79.9	80.3	81.0	81.6	80.3	80.9	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.1
DEA1 DUESSELDORF	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.0	85.0
DEA2 KOELN	79.6	80.0	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DEA3 MUENSTER	79.7	80.1	80.9	81.5	80.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	80.4	81.4	83.2	85.0
DEA4 DETMOLD	80.2	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	81.1	82.4	83.6	80.8	81.8	83.5	85.2
DEA5 ARNSBERG	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.1	85.0
DEB1 KOBLENZ	79.7	80.1	80.8	81.5	80.0	80.7	82.0	83.4	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.0
DEB2 TRIER	80.0	80.3	81.1	81.7	80.3	80.9	82.2	83.5	80.6	81.6	83.4	85.1
DEB3 RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	79.6	80.0	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DEC SAARLAND	79.0	79.4	80.2	81.0	79.4	80.1	81.5	83.1	79.7	80.8	82.8	84.9
DED SACHSEN	78.2	78.6	79.5	80.3	78.5	79.3	80.9	82.6	78.8	80.0	82.2	84.6
DEE1 DESSAU	77.6	78.0	78.9	79.8	77.9	78.7	80.4	82.3	78.2	79.5	81.8	84.5
DEE2 HALLE	77.3	77.8	78.8	79.7	77.7	78.5	80.2	82.2	78.0	79.3	81.7	84.4
DEE3 MAGDEBURG	77.4	77.9	78.8	79.7	77.7	78.6	80.3	82.2	78.0	79.3	81.7	84.4
DEF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.3	79.9	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.1	85.0
DEG THUERINGEN	77.9	78.3	79.2	80.1	78.2	79.0	80.6	82.5	78.5	79.8	82.0	84.5
FRANCE	81.6	82.2	83.1	83.8	81.9	82.8	84.2	85.9	82.2	83.2	85.2	87.1
FR1 ILE DE FRANCE	81.6	82.2	83.0	83.8	81.9	82.8	84.2	85.9	82.2	83.2	85.2	87.1
FR21 CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	81.2	81.8	82.7	83.4	81.5	82.5	83.9	85.6	81.8	82.9	84.9	86.9
FR22 PICARDIE	80.5	81.2	82.0	82.7	80.9	81.8	83.3	85.1	81.1	82.2	84.4	86.6
FR23 HAUTE-NORMANDIE	81.3	81.9	82.7	83.4	81.6	82.5	83.9	85.6	81.8	82.9	85.0	87.0
FR24 CENTRE	82.2	82.8	83.7	84.4	82.5	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.5
FR25 BASSE-NORMANDIE	81.7	82.4	83.2	83.9	82.1	83.0	84.4	86.0	82.3	83.4	85.3	87.2
FR26 BOURGOGNE	81.9	82.5	83.3	84.1	82.2	83.1	84.5	86.1	82.4	83.5	85.4	87.3
FR3 NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	79.6	80.2	81.0	81.7	79.9	80.9	82.4	84.3	80.1	81.3	83.6	86.1
FR41 LORRAINE	80.8	81.4	82.2	82.9	81.1	82.0	83.5	85.2	81.3	82.5	84.6	86.7
FR42 ALSACE	80.8	81.4	82.3	83.0	81.2	82.1	83.6	85.3	81.4	82.5	84.6	86.7
FR43 FRANCHE-COMTE	81.8	82.4	83.3	84.0	82.1	83.0	84.4	86.1	82.4	83.4	85.4	87.2
FR51 PAYS DE LA LOIRE	82.2	82.9	83.7	84.4	82.6	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.5
FR52 BRETAGNE	81.3	81.9	82.8	83.5	81.7	82.6	84.0	85.7	81.9	83.0	85.0	87.0
FR53 POITOU-CHARENTES	82.4	83.1	83.9	84.6	82.8	83.6	85.0	86.6	83.0	84.0	85.9	87.6
FR61 AQUITAINE	82.0	82.6	83.4	84.1	82.3	83.2	84.6	86.2	82.5	83.6	85.5	87.3
FR62 MIDI-PYRENEES	82.5	83.1	83.9	84.7	82.8	83.7	85.0	86.6	83.0	84.0	85.9	87.6
FR63 LIMOUSIN	82.2	82.8	83.7	84.4	82.5	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.5
FR71 RHONE-ALPES	82.2	82.8	83.7	84.4	82.5	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.4
FR72 AUVERGNE	81.6	82.3	83.1	83.8	82.0	82.9	84.3	85.9	82.2	83.3	85.3	87.2
FR81 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	81.9	82.5	83.4	84.1	82.2	83.1	84.5	86.1	82.5	83.5	85.4	87.3
FR82 PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	81.8	82.5	83.3	84.0	82.2	83.1	84.5	86.1	82.4	83.5	85.4	87.3
FR83 CORSE	80.9	81.5	82.3	83.0	81.2	82.1	83.6	85.3	81.5	82.6	84.7	86.8
GREECE	80.0	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.2	81.1	82.5	84.0	80.4	81.7	83.6	85.7
GR11 ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	78.4	78.8	79.6	80.1	78.6	79.5	81.0	82.7	78.8	80.2	82.3	84.8
GR12 KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	79.5	80.0	80.8	81.4	79.8	80.7	82.1	83.7	80.0	81.3	83.2	85.4
GR13 DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	79.7	80.2	81.0	81.6	80.0	80.9	82.3	83.8	80.2	81.5	83.4	85.5
GR14 THESSALIA	80.4	80.9	81.7	82.3	80.6	81.5	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.1	83.9	85.9
GR21 IPEIROS	81.6	82.1	82.9	83.5	81.8	82.7	83.9	85.3	82.1	83.2	84.8	86.5
GR22 IONIA NISIA	80.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	80.7	81.6	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.2	83.9	85.9
GR23 DYTIKI ELLADA	80.4	80.9	81.7	82.3	80.6	81.5	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.1	83.9	85.9
GR24 STEREA ELLADA	81.2	81.7	82.5	83.1	81.5	82.3	83.6	85.0	81.7	82.8	84.5	86.3
GR25 PELOPONNISOS	81.4	81.9	82.7	83.3	81.7	82.5	83.8	85.2	81.9	83.0	84.7	86.4
GR3 ATTIKI	79.5	80.0	80.8	81.3	79.7	80.6	82.1	83.7	80.0	81.3	83.2	85.4
GR41 VOREIO AIGAIO	80.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	80.7	81.6	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.2	83.9	85.9

3B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
GR42 NOTIO AIGAIO	80.0	80.5	81.3	81.9	80.2	81.1	82.5	84.1	80.5	81.7	83.6	85.7
GR43 KRITI	80.9	81.4	82.2	82.8	81.1	82.0	83.3	84.8	81.4	82.6	84.3	86.2
ITALY	80.9	81.1	81.7	82.3	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.5	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT11 PIEMONTE	80.8	81.1	81.7	82.3	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.5	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT12 VALLE D'AOSTA	81.6	81.9	82.5	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.7	85.0	82.3	82.9	84.6	86.3
IT13 LIGURIA	80.6	80.8	81.4	82.0	81.0	81.4	82.8	84.1	81.2	81.9	83.8	85.8
IT2 LOMBARDIA	80.9	81.1	81.8	82.3	81.3	81.8	83.1	84.4	81.6	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT31 TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	81.6	81.9	82.5	83.1	82.0	82.4	83.7	84.9	82.3	82.9	84.6	86.3
IT32 VENETO	81.5	81.8	82.4	83.0	82.0	82.4	83.7	84.9	82.2	82.8	84.5	86.3
IT33 FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	80.7	81.0	81.6	82.2	81.2	81.6	82.9	84.3	81.4	82.1	83.9	85.9
IT4 EMILIA-ROMAGNA	81.3	81.5	82.1	82.7	81.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	81.9	82.6	84.3	86.1
IT51 TOSCANA	81.7	81.9	82.6	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.4	82.9	84.6	86.4
IT52 UMBRIA	81.7	82.0	82.6	83.2	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.4	83.0	84.7	86.4
IT53 MARCHE	81.9	82.2	82.8	83.4	82.4	82.7	84.0	85.2	82.6	83.2	84.8	86.5
IT6 LAZIO	80.5	80.8	81.4	82.0	80.9	81.4	82.7	84.1	81.2	81.9	83.7	85.8
IT8 CAMPANIA	79.3	79.5	80.2	80.7	79.7	80.2	81.7	83.2	80.0	80.8	82.8	85.1
IT71 ABRUZZO	81.7	81.9	82.6	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.4	83.0	84.6	86.4
IT72 MOLISE	81.8	82.1	82.7	83.3	82.3	82.6	83.9	85.1	82.5	83.1	84.8	86.4
IT91 PUGLIA	80.8	81.1	81.7	82.3	81.2	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.5	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT92 BASILICATA	81.3	81.5	82.2	82.7	81.7	82.2	83.4	84.7	82.0	82.6	84.4	86.2
IT93 CALABRIA	81.3	81.5	82.1	82.7	81.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	81.9	82.6	84.3	86.1
ITA SICILIA	79.9	80.1	80.8	81.3	80.3	80.8	82.2	83.6	80.6	81.3	83.3	85.4
ITB SARDEGNA	81.5	81.7	82.4	82.9	81.9	82.3	83.6	84.8	82.2	82.8	84.5	86.3
NETHERLANDS	80.3	80.5	80.9	81.5	80.5	81.1	82.2	83.8	80.7	81.7	83.5	85.5
NL11 GRONINGEN	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.5	83.3	85.5
NL12 FRIESLAND	80.7	80.9	81.4	82.0	80.9	81.6	82.6	84.1	81.1	82.1	83.8	85.8
NL13 DRENTHE	80.6	80.8	81.3	81.8	80.8	81.4	82.5	84.0	81.0	82.0	83.7	85.7
NL21 OVERIJSSEL	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	80.9	82.1	83.6	80.4	81.5	83.3	85.4
NL22 GELDERLAND	80.1	80.4	80.8	81.4	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.7	80.5	81.6	83.4	85.5
NL23 FLEVOLAND	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.6	80.6	81.3	82.4	83.9	80.8	81.8	83.6	85.6
NL31 UTRECHT	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.6	80.6	81.3	82.4	83.9	80.8	81.8	83.6	85.6
NL32 NOORD-HOLLAND	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.5
NL33 ZUID-HOLLAND	80.5	80.7	81.1	81.7	80.7	81.3	82.4	83.9	80.9	81.9	83.6	85.7
NL34 ZEELAND	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.5	81.5	82.1	83.1	84.5	81.7	82.7	84.2	86.1
NL41 NOORD-BRABANT	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.5
NL42 LIMBURG	79.9	80.1	80.5	81.1	80.1	80.8	81.9	83.5	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.3
PORTUGAL	78.0	78.4	79.2	79.8	78.2	79.0	80.5	82.5	78.5	79.8	81.8	84.2
PT11 NORTE	77.7	78.2	78.9	79.5	77.9	78.7	80.3	82.3	78.3	79.5	81.6	84.1
PT12 CENTRO (P)	78.5	78.9	79.7	80.3	78.7	79.5	81.0	82.9	79.1	80.3	82.2	84.5
PT13 LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	78.1	78.6	79.3	79.9	78.3	79.1	80.7	82.6	78.7	79.9	81.9	84.3
PT14 ALENTEJO	78.2	78.6	79.4	80.0	78.4	79.2	80.7	82.7	78.7	80.0	81.9	84.3
PT15 ALGARVE	78.2	78.7	79.4	80.0	78.5	79.3	80.8	82.7	78.8	80.1	82.0	84.4
PT2 ACORES	75.7	76.1	76.8	77.4	75.9	76.8	78.5	80.7	76.2	77.6	80.0	83.0
PT3 MADEIRA	76.4	76.8	77.5	78.1	76.6	77.4	79.1	81.2	76.9	78.3	80.5	83.4
SPAIN	81.1	81.2	81.8	82.3	81.4	81.8	83.1	84.4	81.7	82.3	84.1	86.0
ES11 GALICIA	81.0	81.1	81.7	82.2	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.6	82.2	84.0	85.9
ES12 PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	81.0	81.1	81.7	82.2	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.6	82.2	84.0	85.9
ES13 CANTABRIA	81.7	81.8	82.4	83.0	82.0	82.4	83.6	84.8	82.3	82.8	84.5	86.3
ES21 PAIS VASCO	81.9	82.0	82.6	83.1	82.2	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.5	83.0	84.7	86.4
ES22 COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	82.1	82.2	82.8	83.3	82.3	82.7	84.0	85.1	82.7	83.2	84.8	86.5
ES23 LA RIOJA	81.5	81.6	82.2	82.7	81.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	82.1	82.6	84.4	86.2

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3B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
ES24 ARAGON	81.9	82.0	82.6	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.5	83.0	84.7	86.4
ES3 COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	81.8	81.9	82.5	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.7	84.9	82.4	82.9	84.6	86.3
ES41 CASTILLA Y LEON	82.1	82.2	82.8	83.4	82.4	82.8	84.0	85.2	82.7	83.2	84.8	86.5
ES42 CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	81.1	81.2	81.9	82.4	81.4	81.8	83.1	84.4	81.7	82.3	84.1	86.0
ES43 EXTREMADURA	80.6	80.7	81.4	81.9	80.9	81.3	82.7	84.0	81.2	81.9	83.7	85.7
ES51 CATALUNA	81.3	81.4	82.0	82.5	81.6	82.0	83.3	84.5	81.9	82.5	84.2	86.1
ES52 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	80.4	80.5	81.2	81.7	80.7	81.1	82.5	83.9	81.0	81.7	83.6	85.6
ES53 ISLAS BALEARES	80.6	80.7	81.3	81.8	80.9	81.3	82.6	84.0	81.2	81.8	83.7	85.7
ES61 ANDALUCIA	80.3	80.4	81.0	81.5	80.5	81.0	82.3	83.7	80.9	81.5	83.4	85.5
ES62 REGION DE MURCIA	80.4	80.5	81.2	81.7	80.7	81.1	82.5	83.9	81.0	81.7	83.5	85.6
ES63 CEUTA Y MELILLA	79.9	80.0	80.6	81.1	80.2	80.6	82.0	83.4	80.5	81.2	83.1	85.3
ES7 CANARIAS	80.2	80.3	80.9	81.4	80.4	80.9	82.3	83.6	80.8	81.4	83.3	85.5
SWEDEN	80.8	81.2	81.9	82.6	81.3	81.8	82.6	83.8	81.5	82.3	84.6	86.9
SE01 STOCKHOLM	80.6	81.0	81.7	82.4	81.1	81.6	82.4	83.7	81.3	82.1	84.4	86.8
SE02 OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE	80.8	81.2	81.9	82.6	81.3	81.8	82.6	83.8	81.5	82.3	84.6	86.9
SE03 SMAALAND MED OEARNA	81.1	81.5	82.2	82.9	81.6	82.1	82.9	84.1	81.8	82.6	84.8	87.0
SE04 SYDSVERIGE	81.2	81.6	82.4	83.1	81.7	82.2	83.0	84.2	81.9	82.7	84.9	87.1
SE05 VAESTSVERIGE	81.1	81.5	82.3	83.0	81.7	82.1	82.9	84.1	81.8	82.6	84.8	87.0
SE06 NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	80.2	80.6	81.3	82.0	80.7	81.3	82.1	83.4	80.9	81.8	84.1	86.6
SE07 MELLERSTA NORRLAND	80.4	80.7	81.5	82.2	80.9	81.4	82.2	83.5	81.0	81.9	84.2	86.6
SE08 OEVRE NORRLAND	80.3	80.7	81.4	82.1	80.8	81.3	82.1	83.4	80.9	81.8	84.1	86.6
UNITED KINGDOM	79.2	79.7	80.5	81.2	79.5	80.3	81.9	83.8	79.8	81.0	82.9	85.3
UK11 CLEVELAND, DURHAM	77.7	78.3	79.0	79.7	78.0	78.9	80.6	82.6	78.3	79.6	81.8	84.5
UK12 CUMBRIA	78.7	79.2	80.0	80.7	79.0	79.8	81.5	83.4	79.3	80.5	82.5	85.0
UK13 NORTHUMBERLAND,TYNE AND WEAR	78.1	78.6	79.4	80.1	78.4	79.3	80.9	82.9	78.7	80.0	82.1	84.7
UK21 HUMBERSIDE	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.2	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.8	85.2
UK22 NORTH YORKSHIRE	79.9	80.4	81.2	81.9	80.2	81.0	82.5	84.3	80.5	81.6	83.5	85.7
UK23 SOUTH YORKSHIRE	78.6	79.2	79.9	80.6	78.9	79.8	81.4	83.3	79.2	80.5	82.5	85.0
UK24 WEST YORKSHIRE	78.5	79.0	79.8	80.5	78.8	79.7	81.3	83.2	79.1	80.4	82.4	84.9
UK31 DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	79.2	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.5	80.4	81.9	83.8	79.8	81.0	83.0	85.3
UK32 LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	79.7	80.2	81.0	81.7	79.9	80.8	82.3	84.1	80.3	81.4	83.3	85.5
UK33 LINCOLNSHIRE	79.6	80.1	80.9	81.6	79.8	80.7	82.2	84.1	80.2	81.3	83.2	85.5
UK4 EAST ANGLIA	80.4	80.9	81.7	82.4	80.7	81.5	83.0	84.7	81.0	82.1	83.8	85.9
UK51 BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	80.1	80.6	81.4	82.1	80.4	81.2	82.7	84.5	80.7	81.8	83.6	85.8
UK52 BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE	80.4	81.0	81.8	82.5	80.7	81.5	83.0	84.7	81.0	82.2	83.9	86.0
UK53 SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX	80.5	81.0	81.8	82.5	80.8	81.6	83.1	84.8	81.1	82.2	83.9	86.0
UK54 ESSEX	80.0	80.5	81.3	82.1	80.3	81.1	82.6	84.4	80.6	81.8	83.6	85.7
UK55 GREATER LONDON	79.4	80.0	80.8	81.5	79.7	80.6	82.1	84.0	80.0	81.2	83.1	85.4
UK56 HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT	80.3	80.8	81.6	82.3	80.6	81.4	82.9	84.6	80.9	82.0	83.8	85.9
UK57 KENT	79.8	80.3	81.1	81.9	80.1	80.9	82.5	84.3	80.4	81.6	83.4	85.6
UK61 AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE	80.2	80.7	81.5	82.2	80.5	81.3	82.8	84.5	80.8	81.9	83.7	85.8
UK62 CORNWALL, DEVON	80.2	80.8	81.6	82.3	80.5	81.3	82.8	84.6	80.8	82.0	83.7	85.8
UK63 DORSET, SOMERSET	80.6	81.1	81.9	82.7	80.9	81.7	83.2	84.9	81.2	82.3	84.0	86.1
UK71 HEREFORD & WORCESTER, WARWICKSH	80.0	80.5	81.3	82.0	80.3	81.1	82.6	84.4	80.6	81.7	83.5	85.7
UK72 SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE	79.1	79.7	80.5	81.2	79.4	80.3	81.9	83.7	79.7	81.0	82.9	85.3
UK73 WEST MIDLANDS (COUNTY)	78.6	79.1	79.9	80.6	78.9	79.7	81.4	83.3	79.2	80.4	82.4	85.0
UK81 CHESHIRE	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.3	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.9	85.3
UK82 GREATER MANCHESTER	78.1	78.6	79.4	80.1	78.4	79.2	80.9	82.9	78.7	80.0	82.0	84.7
UK83 LANCASHIRE	78.5	79.0	79.8	80.5	78.8	79.7	81.3	83.2	79.1	80.4	82.4	84.9
UK84 MERSEYSIDE	78.2	78.7	79.5	80.2	78.4	79.3	81.0	83.0	78.8	80.0	82.1	84.7
UK91 CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS	79.7	80.3	81.1	81.8	80.0	80.8	82.4	84.2	80.3	81.5	83.3	85.6
UK92 GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.2	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.8	85.2
UKA1 BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSIDE	78.3	78.8	79.6	80.3	78.6	79.4	81.1	83.0	78.9	80.1	82.2	84.8
UKA2 DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE	77.2	77.8	78.5	79.2	77.5	78.4	80.1	82.2	77.8	79.2	81.4	84.2
UKA3 HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS	78.5	79.1	79.9	80.6	78.8	79.7	81.3	83.3	79.1	80.4	82.4	84.9

3B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
UKA4 GRAMPIAN	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.2	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.8	85.2
UKB NORTHERN IRELAND	78.9	79.4	80.2	80.9	79.1	80.0	81.6	83.5	79.4	80.7	82.6	85.1

4A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
AUSTRIA	73.2	73.7	74.6	75.3	73.6	74.5	75.5	77.1	74.0	75.3	78.1	81.2
AT11 BURGENLAND	72.5	73.0	73.9	74.6	72.9	73.8	74.9	76.6	73.3	74.7	77.5	80.8
AT12 NIEDEROESTERREICH	72.9	73.4	74.3	75.0	73.3	74.2	75.2	76.9	73.6	75.0	77.8	81.0
AT13 WIEN	71.9	72.4	73.3	74.0	72.3	73.2	74.3	76.1	72.7	74.1	77.0	80.5
AT21 KAERNTEN	73.5	74.0	74.9	75.6	73.9	74.8	75.7	77.3	74.2	75.6	78.3	81.3
AT22 STEIERMARK	73.4	73.9	74.8	75.5	73.8	74.7	75.7	77.3	74.1	75.5	78.2	81.3
AT31 OBEROESTERREICH	73.6	74.1	75.0	75.8	74.1	74.9	75.9	77.4	74.4	75.7	78.4	81.4
AT32 SALZBURG	74.7	75.2	76.1	76.8	75.1	75.9	76.8	78.3	75.5	76.7	79.3	82.0
AT33 TIROL	74.7	75.2	76.1	76.8	75.1	75.9	76.8	78.3	75.4	76.7	79.3	82.0
AT34 VORARLBERG	74.8	75.3	76.2	77.0	75.3	76.1	76.9	78.4	75.6	76.8	79.4	82.1
BELGIUM	73.3	74.0	74.9	75.7	73.6	74.8	77.1	79.2	73.9	75.6	78.6	81.6
BE1 BRUSSEL	73.0	73.7	74.6	75.4	73.3	74.5	76.8	79.0	73.6	75.3	78.3	81.4
BE21 ANTWERPEN	74.4	75.1	76.0	76.8	74.7	75.8	78.1	80.1	75.0	76.6	79.4	82.2
BE22 LIMBURG	74.2	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.6	75.7	78.0	80.0	74.9	76.5	79.3	82.1
BE23 O-VLAANDEREN	73.9	74.6	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.4	77.7	79.7	74.5	76.2	79.0	81.9
BE24 VLAAMS BRABANT	74.8	75.5	76.4	77.2	75.1	76.2	78.5	80.4	75.4	77.0	79.7	82.4
BE25 W-VLAANDEREN	74.2	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.5	75.7	78.0	80.0	74.8	76.5	79.3	82.1
BE31 WAALS BRABANT	73.8	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.3	77.5	79.6	74.4	76.0	78.9	81.8
BE32 HAINAUT	71.0	71.7	72.6	73.4	71.3	72.6	75.0	77.4	71.6	73.5	76.7	80.3
BE33 LIEGE	72.1	72.8	73.7	74.5	72.4	73.7	76.0	78.3	72.7	74.5	77.6	80.9
BE34 LUXEMBOURG	71.7	72.4	73.3	74.0	72.0	73.2	75.6	77.9	72.3	74.1	77.2	80.7
BE35 NAMUR	71.2	71.9	72.8	73.6	71.5	72.8	75.2	77.5	71.8	73.6	76.9	80.4
DENMARK	72.6	72.9	73.5	74.3	72.9	73.7	75.6	77.7	73.3	74.6	77.4	80.4
R901 HOVEDSTADSREGIONEN	71.8	72.1	72.7	73.5	72.1	73.0	74.9	77.1	72.5	73.9	76.7	79.9
R902 OST FOR STOREBAELT	72.1	72.4	73.0	73.8	72.5	73.3	75.2	77.3	72.8	74.2	77.0	80.1
R903 VEST FOR STOREBAELT	73.2	73.5	74.1	74.9	73.5	74.3	76.1	78.2	73.9	75.2	77.8	80.7
FINLAND	72.0	72.5	73.4	74.2	72.3	73.3	75.1	77.3	72.7	74.3	77.2	80.4
FI11 UUSIMAA	72.1	72.6	73.5	74.3	72.4	73.4	75.1	77.4	72.7	74.4	77.3	80.4
FI12 ETELAE-SUOMI	72.1	72.7	73.6	74.3	72.4	73.5	75.2	77.4	72.8	74.5	77.4	80.4
FI13 ITAE-SUOMI	71.0	71.5	72.4	73.1	71.3	72.3	74.1	76.5	71.6	73.4	76.4	79.8
FI14 VAELI-SUOMI	72.9	73.4	74.3	75.1	73.2	74.2	75.9	78.0	73.5	75.1	77.9	80.8
FI15 POHJOIS-SUOMI	71.5	72.0	72.9	73.6	71.8	72.8	74.6	76.9	72.1	73.8	76.8	80.1
FI2 AHVENANMAA/AALAND	72.0	72.5	73.4	74.2	72.3	73.3	75.1	77.3	72.7	74.3	77.2	80.4
GERMANY	72.9	73.3	74.1	74.8	73.4	74.1	76.0	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.8	80.6
DE11 STUTTGART	74.8	75.2	75.9	76.3	75.3	75.9	77.5	78.9	75.7	76.8	79.1	81.1
DE12 KARLSRUHE	74.1	74.4	75.2	75.7	74.5	75.2	76.9	78.5	74.9	76.1	78.5	80.9
DE13 FREIBURG	74.5	74.8	75.6	76.1	75.0	75.6	77.2	78.8	75.4	76.5	78.8	81.0
DE14 TUEBINGEN	74.8	75.2	75.9	76.3	75.3	75.9	77.5	78.9	75.7	76.8	79.1	81.1
DE21 OBERBAYERN	74.5	74.8	75.6	76.1	75.0	75.6	77.2	78.8	75.4	76.5	78.8	81.0
DE22 NIEDERBAYERN	73.2	73.6	74.4	75.1	73.7	74.4	76.2	78.1	74.0	75.3	78.0	80.7
DE23 OBERPFALZ	72.9	73.3	74.1	74.8	73.3	74.1	75.9	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.8	80.6
DE24 OBERFRANKEN	72.7	73.1	74.0	74.7	73.2	74.0	75.8	77.8	73.6	74.9	77.7	80.6
DE25 MITTELFRANKEN	73.6	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.1	74.8	76.5	78.3	74.5	75.7	78.3	80.8
DE26 UNTERFRANKEN	74.1	74.5	75.2	75.8	74.6	75.3	76.9	78.6	75.0	76.2	78.6	80.9
DE27 SCHWABEN	74.3	74.6	75.4	75.9	74.7	75.4	77.0	78.6	75.1	76.3	78.7	81.0
DE3 BERLIN	72.3	72.7	73.6	74.4	72.8	73.6	75.5	77.6	73.2	74.5	77.4	80.4
DE4 BRANDENBURG	69.6	70.1	71.2	72.3	70.1	71.1	73.4	76.2	70.5	72.1	75.6	79.7
DE5 BREMEN	72.8	73.2	74.1	74.8	73.3	74.1	75.9	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.7	80.6
DE6 HAMBURG	72.8	73.2	74.1	74.8	73.3	74.1	75.9	77.9	73.7	75.0	77.7	80.6
DE71 DARMSTADT	74.0	74.3	75.1	75.7	74.5	75.1	76.8	78.5	74.9	76.0	78.5	80.9

4A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
DE72 GIESSEN	73.7	74.1	74.9	75.5	74.2	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.6	75.8	78.3	80.8
DE73 KASSEL	73.7	74.1	74.9	75.4	74.2	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.6	75.8	78.3	80.8
DE8 MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	68.9	69.4	70.5	71.7	69.3	70.4	72.8	75.7	69.7	71.4	75.1	79.5
DE91 BRAUNSCHWEIG	73.5	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.4	78.2	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DE92 HANNOVER	73.4	73.8	74.6	75.2	73.9	74.6	76.4	78.2	74.3	75.5	78.1	80.7
DE93 LUENEBURG	73.5	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.4	78.2	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DE94 WESER-EMS	73.6	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.5	78.3	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DEA1 DUESSELDORF	73.0	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	74.2	76.0	78.0	73.9	75.1	77.8	80.6
DEA2 KOELN	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.2	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.5	75.7	78.3	80.8
DEA3 MUENSTER	73.3	73.7	74.5	75.1	73.8	74.5	76.3	78.1	74.2	75.4	78.0	80.7
DEA4 DETMOLD	73.9	74.3	75.1	75.6	74.4	75.1	76.8	78.4	74.8	76.0	78.4	80.9
DEA5 ARNSBERG	73.0	73.3	74.2	74.9	73.4	74.2	76.0	77.9	73.8	75.1	77.8	80.6
DEB1 KOBLENZ	73.4	73.7	74.6	75.2	73.8	74.6	76.3	78.1	74.2	75.4	78.1	80.7
DEB2 TRIER	73.3	73.6	74.5	75.1	73.7	74.5	76.2	78.1	74.1	75.4	78.0	80.7
DEB3 RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	73.5	73.9	74.7	75.3	74.0	74.7	76.4	78.2	74.4	75.6	78.2	80.8
DEC SAARLAND	72.5	72.9	73.8	74.5	72.9	73.7	75.6	77.7	73.3	74.6	77.5	80.5
DED SACHSEN	71.1	71.6	72.6	73.5	71.6	72.5	74.6	77.0	72.0	73.4	76.6	80.1
DEE1 DESSAU	69.6	70.1	71.2	72.3	70.0	71.0	73.3	76.1	70.4	72.0	75.5	79.7
DEE2 HALLE	69.9	70.4	71.5	72.5	70.4	71.3	73.6	76.3	70.7	72.3	75.8	79.8
DEE3 MAGDEBURG	69.8	70.3	71.4	72.5	70.3	71.3	73.5	76.3	70.6	72.3	75.7	79.8
DEF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.1	74.9	76.6	78.3	74.5	75.7	78.3	80.8
DEG THUERINGEN	70.9	71.4	72.4	73.3	71.4	72.3	74.4	76.9	71.8	73.3	76.5	80.1
FRANCE	73.6	74.0	75.0	75.8	74.0	74.8	76.8	78.8	74.3	75.6	78.2	81.2
FR1 ILE DE FRANCE	73.8	74.2	75.2	76.0	74.1	75.0	76.9	79.0	74.5	75.7	78.3	81.3
FR21 CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	72.9	73.3	74.3	75.0	73.2	74.1	76.1	78.2	73.6	74.9	77.6	80.8
FR22 PICARDIE	72.1	72.6	73.5	74.3	72.5	73.4	75.4	77.7	72.8	74.2	77.1	80.4
FR23 HAUTE-NORMANDIE	72.5	73.0	73.9	74.7	72.9	73.8	75.8	78.0	73.2	74.6	77.4	80.6
FR24 CENTRE	74.5	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.9	75.7	77.6	79.5	75.2	76.4	78.9	81.7
FR25 BASSE-NORMANDIE	73.4	73.8	74.8	75.6	73.8	74.6	76.5	78.6	74.1	75.4	78.0	81.1
FR26 BOURGOGNE	73.5	74.0	75.0	75.7	73.9	74.8	76.7	78.8	74.3	75.5	78.2	81.2
FR3 NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	70.5	70.9	71.9	72.6	70.9	71.8	73.9	76.4	71.2	72.7	75.8	79.5
FR41 LORRAINE	72.7	73.1	74.0	74.8	73.0	73.9	75.9	78.1	73.4	74.7	77.5	80.7
FR42 ALSACE	73.0	73.4	74.4	75.2	73.4	74.2	76.2	78.3	73.7	75.0	77.7	80.8
FR43 FRANCHE-COMTE	74.1	74.6	75.5	76.3	74.5	75.3	77.2	79.3	74.8	76.1	78.6	81.5
FR51 PAYS DE LA LOIRE	74.3	74.8	75.8	76.6	74.7	75.5	77.4	79.4	75.0	76.3	78.8	81.6
FR52 BRETAGNE	72.1	72.6	73.5	74.3	72.5	73.4	75.4	77.7	72.8	74.2	77.1	80.4
FR53 POITOU-CHARENTES	75.1	75.5	76.6	77.4	75.5	76.3	78.1	80.0	75.8	77.0	79.4	82.0
FR61 AQUITAINE	74.3	74.7	75.7	76.5	74.7	75.5	77.4	79.4	75.0	76.2	78.8	81.6
FR62 MIDI-PYRENEES	75.5	75.9	76.9	77.8	75.9	76.7	78.5	80.4	76.2	77.4	79.7	82.2
FR63 LIMOUSIN	74.2	74.6	75.6	76.4	74.6	75.4	77.3	79.3	74.9	76.2	78.7	81.5
FR71 RHONE-ALPES	74.5	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.9	75.7	77.6	79.6	75.2	76.4	78.9	81.7
FR72 AUVERGNE	73.2	73.6	74.6	75.4	73.6	74.4	76.4	78.5	73.9	75.2	77.9	81.0
FR81 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	74.5	74.9	75.9	76.7	74.9	75.7	77.6	79.5	75.2	76.4	78.9	81.7
FR82 PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	74.0	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.4	75.2	77.1	79.1	74.7	76.0	78.5	81.4
FR83 CORSE	73.1	73.5	74.5	75.3	73.5	74.3	76.3	78.4	73.8	75.1	77.8	80.9
GREECE	75.0	75.5	76.2	77.0	75.3	76.3	78.0	79.9	75.6	77.0	79.7	82.6
GR11 ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	73.0	73.4	74.1	74.9	73.3	74.3	76.1	78.2	73.5	75.1	78.1	81.5
GR12 KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	74.7	75.2	75.9	76.7	75.0	76.0	77.7	79.6	75.2	76.7	79.5	82.4
GR13 DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	75.7	76.2	77.0	77.8	76.0	77.0	78.7	80.4	76.3	77.7	80.3	83.0
GR14 THESSALIA	75.2	75.7	76.4	77.2	75.5	76.5	78.2	80.0	75.8	77.2	79.9	82.7
GR21 IPEIROS	76.1	76.6	77.3	78.1	76.4	77.3	79.0	80.7	76.6	78.0	80.6	83.2
GR22 IONIA NISIA	75.8	76.2	77.0	77.8	76.1	77.0	78.7	80.5	76.3	77.7	80.3	83.0
GR23 DYTIKI ELLADA	75.3	75.7	76.5	77.3	75.6	76.5	78.2	80.1	75.8	77.2	79.9	82.7
GR24 STEREA ELLADA	76.5	77.0	77.7	78.5	76.8	77.7	79.3	81.0	77.0	78.4	80.9	83.4
GR25 PELOPONNISOS	77.2	77.7	78.5	79.3	77.5	78.4	80.0	81.6	77.8	79.1	81.5	83.8
GR3 ATTIKI	74.0	74.5	75.2	76.0	74.3	75.3	77.1	79.1	74.5	76.0	78.9	82.0
GR41 VOREIO AIGAIO	75.1	75.5	76.3	77.1	75.4	76.3	78.0	79.9	75.6	77.0	79.8	82.6

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4A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
GR42 NOTIO AIGAIO	75.9	76.3	77.1	77.9	76.2	77.1	78.8	80.6	76.4	77.8	80.4	83.0
GR43 KRITI	76.6	77.1	77.9	78.7	76.9	77.9	79.5	81.2	77.2	78.5	81.0	83.5
ITALY	74.2	74.3	75.1	75.8	74.8	75.1	76.9	78.9	75.1	75.9	78.4	81.2
IT11 PIEMONTE	74.1	74.1	74.9	75.6	74.6	74.9	76.8	78.7	74.9	75.7	78.2	81.1
IT12 VALLE D'AOSTA	72.1	72.2	72.9	73.6	72.6	73.0	75.0	77.2	72.9	73.9	76.7	80.0
IT13 LIGURIA	73.3	73.4	74.2	74.8	73.9	74.2	76.1	78.2	74.2	75.1	77.7	80.7
IT2 LOMBARDIA	73.2	73.3	74.1	74.7	73.8	74.1	76.0	78.1	74.1	75.0	77.6	80.7
IT31 TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	73.5	73.6	74.3	75.0	74.1	74.4	76.2	78.3	74.3	75.2	77.8	80.8
IT32 VENETO	73.9	74.0	74.8	75.4	74.5	74.8	76.6	78.6	74.8	75.6	78.1	81.0
IT33 FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	73.1	73.2	74.0	74.6	73.7	74.0	75.9	78.0	74.0	74.9	77.5	80.6
IT4 EMILIA-ROMAGNA	74.5	74.5	75.3	76.0	75.0	75.3	77.1	79.1	75.3	76.1	78.6	81.3
IT51 TOSCANA	75.1	75.2	76.0	76.7	75.7	76.0	77.7	79.6	76.0	76.7	79.1	81.7
IT52 UMBRIA	75.2	75.3	76.1	76.8	75.8	76.1	77.8	79.7	76.1	76.8	79.2	81.8
IT53 MARCHE	75.9	76.0	76.8	77.5	76.5	76.8	78.5	80.2	76.8	77.5	79.7	82.1
IT6 LAZIO	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.8	74.9	75.2	77.0	78.9	75.1	76.0	78.4	81.2
IT8 CAMPANIA	73.3	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.9	74.2	76.1	78.2	74.2	75.1	77.7	80.7
IT71 ABRUZZO	74.4	74.5	75.3	76.0	75.0	75.3	77.1	79.0	75.3	76.1	78.5	81.3
IT72 MOLISE	76.1	76.2	77.0	77.7	76.7	76.9	78.6	80.4	77.0	77.7	79.9	82.2
IT91 PUGLIA	75.2	75.3	76.1	76.8	75.8	76.1	77.8	79.7	76.1	76.9	79.2	81.8
IT92 BASILICATA	76.2	76.3	77.1	77.8	76.8	77.0	78.7	80.5	77.1	77.8	79.9	82.3
IT93 CALABRIA	75.5	75.5	76.3	77.0	76.0	76.3	78.0	79.9	76.3	77.1	79.3	81.9
ITA SICILIA	74.7	74.8	75.5	76.2	75.3	75.5	77.3	79.2	75.5	76.3	78.7	81.5
ITB SARDEGNA	74.6	74.7	75.5	76.1	75.2	75.5	77.3	79.2	75.5	76.3	78.7	81.4
NETHERLANDS	74.4	74.7	75.2	76.0	74.6	75.5	77.0	78.8	74.9	76.3	78.9	81.6
NL11 GRONINGEN	74.4	74.7	75.2	75.9	74.6	75.5	77.0	78.7	74.8	76.3	78.8	81.6
NL12 FRIESLAND	74.6	74.9	75.4	76.2	74.8	75.7	77.2	78.9	75.1	76.5	79.0	81.7
NL13 DRENTHE	74.3	74.6	75.2	75.9	74.5	75.4	76.9	78.7	74.8	76.2	78.8	81.5
NL21 OVERIJSSEL	74.1	74.4	75.0	75.7	74.4	75.2	76.7	78.5	74.6	76.0	78.6	81.4
NL22 GELDERLAND	74.2	74.5	75.1	75.8	74.4	75.3	76.8	78.6	74.7	76.1	78.7	81.5
NL23 FLEVOLAND	75.0	75.3	75.8	76.6	75.2	76.1	77.5	79.2	75.5	76.8	79.3	81.9
NL31 UTRECHT	74.6	74.9	75.5	76.2	74.8	75.7	77.2	78.9	75.1	76.5	79.0	81.7
NL32 NOORD-HOLLAND	74.2	74.5	75.1	75.8	74.4	75.3	76.8	78.6	74.7	76.1	78.7	81.5
NL33 ZUID-HOLLAND	74.6	74.9	75.5	76.2	74.9	75.7	77.2	79.0	75.1	76.5	79.1	81.7
NL34 ZEELAND	75.6	75.9	76.5	77.2	75.9	76.7	78.1	79.7	76.1	77.4	79.8	82.3
NL41 NOORD-BRABANT	74.4	74.7	75.2	75.9	74.6	75.5	76.9	78.7	74.8	76.2	78.8	81.6
NL42 LIMBURG	73.9	74.2	74.7	75.4	74.1	75.0	76.5	78.3	74.3	75.8	78.4	81.3
PORTUGAL	70.7	71.1	71.8	72.5	71.0	71.9	73.7	76.1	71.4	72.9	75.9	79.6
PT11 NORTE	70.9	71.3	72.0	72.7	71.2	72.1	73.9	76.2	71.6	73.1	76.1	79.7
PT12 CENTRO (P)	71.4	71.8	72.5	73.3	71.7	72.6	74.3	76.6	72.1	73.6	76.5	80.0
PT13 LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	70.3	70.7	71.4	72.2	70.6	71.5	73.3	75.8	71.0	72.5	75.7	79.4
PT14 ALENTEJO	71.3	71.8	72.4	73.2	71.6	72.5	74.3	76.6	72.0	73.5	76.5	80.0
PT15 ALGARVE	70.2	70.6	71.3	72.1	70.5	71.4	73.2	75.7	70.9	72.4	75.6	79.3
PT2 ACORES	67.8	68.2	68.8	69.5	68.0	69.0	71.0	73.7	68.4	70.1	73.6	78.0
PT3 MADEIRA	66.9	67.3	67.9	68.7	67.2	68.2	70.2	73.0	67.6	69.3	72.9	77.5
SPAIN	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES11 GALICIA	73.1	73.2	73.6	74.3	73.6	74.0	75.2	77.0	74.1	74.9	77.5	80.3
ES12 PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	72.5	72.5	73.0	73.7	72.9	73.4	74.6	76.5	73.4	74.3	77.0	80.0
ES13 CANTABRIA	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES21 PAIS VASCO	73.2	73.2	73.6	74.4	73.6	74.0	75.2	77.0	74.1	74.9	77.6	80.4
ES22 COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	74.9	75.0	75.4	76.1	75.4	75.7	76.7	78.4	75.9	76.6	78.9	81.3
ES23 LA RIOJA	74.4	74.4	74.8	75.6	74.8	75.2	76.2	77.9	75.3	76.0	78.5	81.0

4A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
ES24 ARAGON	75.1	75.2	75.6	76.4	75.6	75.9	76.9	78.6	76.1	76.8	79.1	81.4
ES3 COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	73.7	73.8	74.2	74.9	74.2	74.5	75.7	77.4	74.7	75.4	78.0	80.6
ES41 CASTILLA Y LEON	75.1	75.1	75.6	76.3	75.6	75.9	76.9	78.5	76.1	76.7	79.1	81.4
ES42 CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	75.1	75.1	75.5	76.3	75.5	75.8	76.9	78.5	76.0	76.7	79.1	81.4
ES43 EXTREMADURA	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES51 CATALUNA	73.7	73.7	74.1	74.9	74.1	74.5	75.6	77.4	74.6	75.4	77.9	80.6
ES52 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	73.2	73.3	73.7	74.4	73.7	74.1	75.2	77.1	74.2	75.0	77.6	80.4
ES53 ISLAS BALEARES	72.7	72.7	73.1	73.8	73.1	73.5	74.7	76.6	73.6	74.4	77.1	80.1
ES61 ANDALUCIA	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	74.8	76.7	73.7	74.5	77.2	80.1
ES62 REGION DE MURCIA	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.8	74.0	74.4	75.5	77.3	74.5	75.3	77.9	80.6
ES63 CEUTA Y MELILLA	72.8	72.8	73.2	74.0	73.2	73.6	74.8	76.7	73.7	74.6	77.2	80.1
ES7 CANARIAS	72.9	73.0	73.4	74.1	73.4	73.8	75.0	76.8	73.9	74.7	77.4	80.2
SWEDEN	75.6	76.2	77.1	77.8	75.9	77.0	77.9	79.4	76.4	77.6	78.9	81.1
SE01 STOCKHOLM	74.9	75.5	76.4	77.1	75.2	76.3	77.3	78.9	75.7	77.0	78.4	80.8
SE02 OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE	75.8	76.5	77.4	78.1	76.1	77.2	78.1	79.6	76.6	77.8	79.1	81.3
SE03 SMAALAND MED OEARNA	76.2	76.9	77.8	78.5	76.5	77.6	78.5	79.9	77.0	78.2	79.4	81.5
SE04 SYDSVERIGE	75.8	76.4	77.3	78.0	76.1	77.2	78.1	79.6	76.6	77.8	79.1	81.3
SE05 VAESTSVERIGE	76.1	76.7	77.6	78.3	76.4	77.5	78.4	79.8	76.9	78.1	79.3	81.4
SE06 NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	75.0	75.7	76.6	77.3	75.3	76.5	77.4	79.0	75.9	77.1	78.5	80.9
SE07 MELLERSTA NORRLAND	75.3	75.9	76.8	77.5	75.6	76.7	77.7	79.2	76.1	77.3	78.7	81.0
SE08 OEVRE NORRLAND	75.1	75.7	76.6	77.3	75.4	76.5	77.5	79.0	75.9	77.2	78.6	80.9
UNITED KINGDOM	73.7	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.2	77.0	78.9	74.5	76.0	78.4	81.2
UK11 CLEVELAND, DURHAM	72.5	73.2	74.2	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UK12 CUMBRIA	73.6	74.3	75.3	76.1	74.0	75.1	76.9	78.8	74.4	75.9	78.3	81.1
UK13 NORTHUMBERLAND,TYNE AND WEAR	72.5	73.2	74.2	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UK21 HUMBERSIDE	73.8	74.5	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.3	77.0	78.9	74.5	76.1	78.4	81.2
UK22 NORTH YORKSHIRE	74.8	75.6	76.5	77.4	75.2	76.3	78.0	79.8	75.6	77.1	79.3	81.8
UK23 SOUTH YORKSHIRE	73.2	73.9	74.9	75.7	73.6	74.7	76.5	78.5	73.9	75.5	78.0	80.9
UK24 WEST YORKSHIRE	73.3	74.0	75.0	75.8	73.7	74.8	76.6	78.5	74.0	75.6	78.1	81.0
UK31 DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	73.7	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.2	76.9	78.9	74.4	76.0	78.4	81.2
UK32 LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	74.5	75.2	76.2	77.0	74.9	76.0	77.7	79.5	75.2	76.7	79.0	81.6
UK33 LINCOLNSHIRE	74.3	75.0	75.9	76.8	74.6	75.7	77.4	79.3	75.0	76.5	78.8	81.5
UK4 EAST ANGLIA	75.4	76.1	77.1	77.9	75.7	76.8	78.5	80.2	76.1	77.6	79.7	82.1
UK51 BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	75.2	75.9	76.9	77.7	75.6	76.6	78.3	80.0	75.9	77.4	79.6	82.0
UK52 BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE	75.3	76.0	77.0	77.8	75.6	76.7	78.4	80.1	76.0	77.5	79.6	82.0
UK53 SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX	75.4	76.1	77.1	78.0	75.8	76.9	78.5	80.2	76.2	77.6	79.7	82.1
UK54 ESSEX	75.0	75.7	76.7	77.6	75.4	76.5	78.1	79.9	75.8	77.2	79.4	81.9
UK55 GREATER LONDON	73.7	74.4	75.4	76.2	74.1	75.2	77.0	78.9	74.5	76.0	78.4	81.2
UK56 HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT	75.0	75.7	76.6	77.5	75.3	76.4	78.1	79.9	75.7	77.2	79.4	81.9
UK57 KENT	74.8	75.5	76.5	77.3	75.1	76.2	77.9	79.7	75.5	77.0	79.2	81.8
UK61 AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE	75.0	75.7	76.7	77.6	75.4	76.5	78.2	79.9	75.8	77.2	79.4	81.9
UK62 CORNWALL, DEVON	74.8	75.5	76.5	77.4	75.2	76.3	78.0	79.8	75.6	77.1	79.3	81.8
UK63 DORSET, SOMERSET	75.5	76.2	77.2	78.1	75.9	77.0	78.6	80.3	76.2	77.7	79.8	82.2
UK71 HEREFORD & WORCESTER, WARWICKSH	74.7	75.4	76.4	77.2	75.0	76.1	77.8	79.6	75.4	76.9	79.1	81.7
UK72 SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE	73.8	74.5	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.3	77.0	79.0	74.6	76.1	78.5	81.2
UK73 WEST MIDLANDS (COUNTY)	73.1	73.8	74.8	75.6	73.5	74.6	76.4	78.4	73.8	75.4	77.9	80.9
UK81 CHESHIRE	73.9	74.6	75.5	76.3	74.2	75.3	77.1	79.0	74.6	76.1	78.5	81.3
UK82 GREATER MANCHESTER	72.4	73.1	74.0	74.8	72.7	73.9	75.7	77.8	73.1	74.7	77.3	80.5
UK83 LANCASHIRE	73.0	73.7	74.6	75.4	73.3	74.5	76.3	78.3	73.7	75.3	77.8	80.8
UK84 MERSEYSIDE	72.5	73.2	74.1	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.8	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UK91 CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS	74.0	74.7	75.7	76.5	74.4	75.5	77.2	79.1	74.7	76.3	78.6	81.3
UK92 GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN	73.2	73.9	74.9	75.7	73.6	74.7	76.5	78.5	73.9	75.5	78.0	80.9
UKA1 BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSIDE	72.5	73.2	74.2	75.0	72.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	73.2	74.9	77.4	80.5
UKA2 DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE	71.0	71.7	72.6	73.4	71.4	72.6	74.5	76.7	71.7	73.4	76.2	79.7
UKA3 HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS	72.0	72.7	73.6	74.4	72.3	73.5	75.4	77.5	72.7	74.4	77.0	80.2

4A. Life expectancy at birth of males by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
UKA4 GRAMPIAN	73.5	74.2	75.1	76.0	73.8	75.0	76.7	78.7	74.2	75.8	78.2	81.1
UKB NORTHERN IRELAND	73.0	73.6	74.6	75.4	73.3	74.5	76.3	78.3	73.7	75.3	77.8	80.8

4B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
AUSTRIA	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.3	79.9	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.2	81.4	83.3	85.5
AT11 BURGENLAND	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.3	79.9	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.2	81.4	83.3	85.5
AT12 NIEDEROESTERREICH	79.5	79.9	80.6	81.2	79.8	80.6	81.4	82.7	80.1	81.2	83.2	85.4
AT13 WIEN	78.6	79.1	79.8	80.3	78.9	79.8	80.6	82.0	79.2	80.5	82.5	85.0
AT21 KAERNTEN	80.1	80.6	81.3	81.8	80.4	81.2	82.0	83.2	80.7	81.8	83.7	85.8
AT22 STEIERMARK	79.8	80.2	80.9	81.5	80.1	80.9	81.7	82.9	80.4	81.5	83.4	85.6
AT31 OBEROESTERREICH	79.9	80.4	81.1	81.6	80.2	81.0	81.8	83.0	80.5	81.7	83.5	85.7
AT32 SALZBURG	80.2	80.7	81.4	82.0	80.5	81.3	82.1	83.3	80.8	81.9	83.8	85.8
AT33 TIROL	80.6	81.0	81.7	82.3	80.9	81.6	82.4	83.5	81.2	82.3	84.0	86.0
AT34 VORARLBERG	80.7	81.2	81.9	82.5	81.1	81.8	82.5	83.7	81.4	82.4	84.2	86.1
BELGIUM	80.0	80.7	81.4	81.9	80.2	81.3	83.0	84.5	80.4	81.9	84.1	86.2
BE1 BRUSSEL	79.9	80.5	81.2	81.7	80.1	81.1	82.9	84.4	80.3	81.7	84.0	86.1
BE21 ANTWERPEN	80.3	81.0	81.7	82.2	80.6	81.6	83.3	84.8	80.8	82.2	84.4	86.4
BE22 LIMBURG	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.5	80.9	81.9	83.6	85.1	81.1	82.5	84.6	86.5
BE23 O-VLAANDEREN	80.0	80.7	81.4	81.9	80.2	81.3	83.0	84.5	80.5	81.9	84.1	86.2
BE24 VLAAMS bRABANT	80.9	81.6	82.2	82.8	81.1	82.1	83.8	85.2	81.3	82.7	84.8	86.7
BE25 W-VLAANDEREN	80.5	81.2	81.8	82.4	80.7	81.8	83.5	84.9	80.9	82.3	84.5	86.4
BE31 WAALS BRABANT	80.5	81.2	81.9	82.4	80.7	81.8	83.5	84.9	81.0	82.4	84.5	86.5
BE32 HAINAUT	79.3	79.9	80.6	81.1	79.5	80.6	82.4	83.9	79.7	81.2	83.5	85.8
BE33 LIEGE	79.1	79.8	80.4	80.9	79.3	80.4	82.2	83.8	79.5	81.0	83.4	85.7
BE34 LUXEMBOURG	79.6	80.3	80.9	81.4	79.8	80.9	82.6	84.2	80.0	81.5	83.8	85.9
BE35 NAMUR	79.1	79.8	80.4	80.9	79.3	80.4	82.2	83.8	79.5	81.0	83.4	85.7
DENMARK	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.8	78.0	78.5	79.7	81.4	78.3	79.3	81.5	83.8
R901 HOVEDSTADSREGIONEN	77.4	77.5	77.7	78.3	77.6	78.1	79.3	81.1	77.9	78.9	81.1	83.5
R902 OST FOR STOREBAELT	77.5	77.6	77.8	78.4	77.7	78.2	79.4	81.2	78.0	79.0	81.2	83.6
R903 VEST FOR STOREBAELT	78.2	78.3	78.5	79.1	78.4	78.9	80.0	81.7	78.7	79.6	81.8	84.0
FINLAND	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.4	79.8	80.7	82.1	83.8	80.1	81.4	83.5	85.7
FI11 UUSIMAA	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.1	79.6	80.5	81.9	83.6	79.9	81.2	83.3	85.6
FI12 ETELAE-SUOMI	79.8	80.3	81.0	81.6	80.0	80.9	82.3	84.0	80.3	81.6	83.6	85.8
FI13 ITAE-SUOMI	79.3	79.8	80.5	81.0	79.5	80.3	81.8	83.6	79.8	81.1	83.2	85.6
FI14 VAELI-SUOMI	80.0	80.6	81.3	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.5	84.2	80.6	81.8	83.8	86.0
FI15 POHJOIS-SUOMI	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.1	79.6	80.5	81.9	83.7	79.9	81.2	83.3	85.6
FI2 AHVENANMAA/AALAND	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.4	79.8	80.7	82.1	83.8	80.1	81.4	83.5	85.7
GERMANY	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.2	79.7	80.4	81.8	83.2	80.0	81.1	83.0	84.9
DE11 STUTTGART	80.6	81.0	81.7	82.2	81.0	81.6	82.8	83.9	81.3	82.2	83.8	85.3
DE12 KARLSRUHE	80.1	80.4	81.2	81.8	80.4	81.0	82.3	83.6	80.7	81.7	83.4	85.1
DE13 FREIBURG	80.8	81.1	81.8	82.3	81.1	81.7	82.9	84.0	81.4	82.3	83.9	85.3
DE14 TUEBINGEN	80.8	81.2	81.8	82.4	81.2	81.8	82.9	84.0	81.5	82.4	83.9	85.3
DE21 OBERBAYERN	80.3	80.6	81.4	81.9	80.6	81.2	82.5	83.7	80.9	81.9	83.6	85.2
DE22 NIEDERBAYERN	79.7	80.1	80.9	81.5	80.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	80.4	81.4	83.2	85.0
DE23 OBERPFALZ	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DE24 OBERFRANKEN	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.4	81.8	83.3	80.1	81.1	83.0	85.0
DE25 MITTELFRANKEN	79.6	80.0	80.8	81.4	80.0	80.6	82.0	83.4	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DE26 UNTERFRANKEN	80.1	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	81.1	82.4	83.6	80.7	81.8	83.5	85.1
DE27 SCHWABEN	80.1	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	81.1	82.4	83.6	80.7	81.8	83.5	85.1
DE3 BERLIN	78.6	79.0	79.9	80.6	78.9	79.7	81.2	82.8	79.2	80.4	82.5	84.7
DE4 BRANDENBURG	77.7	78.2	79.1	80.0	78.1	78.9	80.5	82.4	78.4	79.6	81.9	84.5
DE5 BREMEN	79.5	79.9	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.1	85.0
DE6 HAMBURG	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.4	81.8	83.3	80.1	81.1	83.0	85.0
DE71 DARMSTADT	79.8	80.2	81.0	81.6	80.2	80.8	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.5	83.3	85.1

4B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
DE72 GIESSEN	79.7	80.1	80.8	81.5	80.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.0
DE73 KASSEL	79.9	80.3	81.0	81.6	80.3	80.9	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.1
DE8 MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	77.5	77.9	78.8	79.8	77.8	78.6	80.3	82.2	78.1	79.4	81.7	84.4
DE91 BRAUNSCHWEIG	79.8	80.2	81.0	81.6	80.2	80.8	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.5	83.3	85.1
DE92 HANNOVER	79.6	80.0	80.8	81.4	80.0	80.6	82.0	83.4	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.0
DE93 LUENEBURG	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DE94 WESER-EMS	79.9	80.3	81.0	81.6	80.3	80.9	82.2	83.5	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.1
DEA1 DUESSELDORF	79.4	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.0	85.0
DEA2 KOELN	79.6	80.0	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DEA3 MUENSTER	79.7	80.1	80.9	81.5	80.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	80.4	81.4	83.2	85.0
DEA4 DETMOLD	80.2	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.5	81.1	82.4	83.6	80.8	81.8	83.5	85.2
DEA5 ARNSBERG	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.1	85.0
DEB1 KOBLENZ	79.7	80.1	80.8	81.5	80.0	80.7	82.0	83.4	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.0
DEB2 TRIER	80.0	80.3	81.1	81.7	80.3	80.9	82.2	83.5	80.6	81.6	83.4	85.1
DEB3 RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	79.6	80.0	80.7	81.4	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.3	80.2	81.3	83.1	85.0
DEC SAARLAND	79.0	79.4	80.2	81.0	79.4	80.1	81.5	83.1	79.7	80.8	82.8	84.9
DED SACHSEN	78.2	78.6	79.5	80.3	78.5	79.3	80.9	82.6	78.8	80.0	82.2	84.6
DEE1 DESSAU	77.6	78.0	78.9	79.8	77.9	78.7	80.4	82.3	78.2	79.5	81.8	84.5
DEE2 HALLE	77.3	77.8	78.8	79.7	77.7	78.5	80.2	82.2	78.0	79.3	81.7	84.4
DEE3 MAGDEBURG	77.4	77.9	78.8	79.7	77.7	78.6	80.3	82.2	78.0	79.3	81.7	84.4
DEF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	79.5	79.9	80.7	81.3	79.9	80.5	81.9	83.3	80.1	81.2	83.1	85.0
DEG THUERINGEN	77.9	78.3	79.2	80.1	78.2	79.0	80.6	82.5	78.5	79.8	82.0	84.5
FRANCE	81.6	82.2	83.1	83.8	81.9	82.8	84.2	85.9	82.2	83.2	85.2	87.1
FR1 ILE DE FRANCE	81.6	82.2	83.0	83.8	81.9	82.8	84.2	85.9	82.2	83.2	85.2	87.1
FR21 CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	81.2	81.8	82.7	83.4	81.5	82.5	83.9	85.6	81.8	82.9	84.9	86.9
FR22 PICARDIE	80.5	81.2	82.0	82.7	80.9	81.8	83.3	85.1	81.1	82.2	84.4	86.6
FR23 HAUTE-NORMANDIE	81.3	81.9	82.7	83.4	81.6	82.5	83.9	85.6	81.8	82.9	85.0	87.0
FR24 CENTRE	82.2	82.8	83.7	84.4	82.5	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.5
FR25 BASSE-NORMANDIE	81.7	82.4	83.2	83.9	82.1	83.0	84.4	86.0	82.3	83.4	85.3	87.2
FR26 BOURGOGNE	81.9	82.5	83.3	84.1	82.2	83.1	84.5	86.1	82.4	83.5	85.4	87.3
FR3 NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	79.6	80.2	81.0	81.7	79.9	80.9	82.4	84.3	80.1	81.3	83.6	86.1
FR41 LORRAINE	80.8	81.4	82.2	82.9	81.1	82.0	83.5	85.2	81.3	82.5	84.6	86.7
FR42 ALSACE	80.8	81.4	82.3	83.0	81.2	82.1	83.6	85.3	81.4	82.5	84.6	86.7
FR43 FRANCHE-COMTE	81.8	82.4	83.3	84.0	82.1	83.0	84.4	86.1	82.4	83.4	85.4	87.2
FR51 PAYS DE LA LOIRE	82.2	82.9	83.7	84.4	82.6	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.5
FR52 BRETAGNE	81.3	81.9	82.8	83.5	81.7	82.6	84.0	85.7	81.9	83.0	85.0	87.0
FR53 POITOU-CHARENTES	82.4	83.1	83.9	84.6	82.8	83.6	85.0	86.6	83.0	84.0	85.9	87.6
FR61 AQUITAINE	82.0	82.6	83.4	84.1	82.3	83.2	84.6	86.2	82.5	83.6	85.5	87.3
FR62 MIDI-PYRENEES	82.5	83.1	83.9	84.7	82.8	83.7	85.0	86.6	83.0	84.0	85.9	87.6
FR63 LIMOUSIN	82.2	82.8	83.7	84.4	82.5	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.5
FR71 RHONE-ALPES	82.2	82.8	83.7	84.4	82.5	83.4	84.8	86.4	82.8	83.8	85.7	87.4
FR72 AUVERGNE	81.6	82.3	83.1	83.8	82.0	82.9	84.3	85.9	82.2	83.3	85.3	87.2
FR81 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	81.9	82.5	83.4	84.1	82.2	83.1	84.5	86.1	82.5	83.5	85.4	87.3
FR82 PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	81.8	82.5	83.3	84.0	82.2	83.1	84.5	86.1	82.4	83.5	85.4	87.3
FR83 CORSE	80.9	81.5	82.3	83.0	81.2	82.1	83.6	85.3	81.5	82.6	84.7	86.8
GREECE	80.0	80.5	81.2	81.8	80.2	81.1	82.5	84.0	80.4	81.7	83.6	85.7
GR11 ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	78.4	78.8	79.6	80.1	78.6	79.5	81.0	82.7	78.8	80.2	82.3	84.8
GR12 KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	79.5	80.0	80.8	81.4	79.8	80.7	82.1	83.7	80.0	81.3	83.2	85.4
GR13 DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	79.7	80.2	81.0	81.6	80.0	80.9	82.3	83.8	80.2	81.5	83.4	85.5
GR14 THESSALIA	80.4	80.9	81.7	82.3	80.6	81.5	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.1	83.9	85.9
GR21 IPEIROS	81.6	82.1	82.9	83.5	81.8	82.7	83.9	85.3	82.1	83.2	84.8	86.5
GR22 IONIA NISIA	80.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	80.7	81.6	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.2	83.9	85.9
GR23 DYTIKI ELLADA	80.4	80.9	81.7	82.3	80.6	81.5	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.1	83.9	85.9
GR24 STEREA ELLADA	81.2	81.7	82.5	83.1	81.5	82.3	83.6	85.0	81.7	82.8	84.5	86.3
GR25 PELOPONNISOS	81.4	81.9	82.7	83.3	81.7	82.5	83.8	85.2	81.9	83.0	84.7	86.4
GR3 ATTIKI	79.5	80.0	80.8	81.3	79.7	80.6	82.1	83.7	80.0	81.3	83.2	85.4
GR41 VOREIO AIGAIO	80.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	80.7	81.6	82.9	84.4	80.9	82.2	83.9	85.9

4B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
GR42 NOTIO AIGAIO	80.0	80.5	81.3	81.9	80.2	81.1	82.5	84.1	80.5	81.7	83.6	85.7
GR43 KRITI	80.9	81.4	82.2	82.8	81.1	82.0	83.3	84.8	81.4	82.6	84.3	86.2
ITALY	80.9	81.1	81.7	82.3	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.5	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT11 PIEMONTE	80.8	81.1	81.7	82.3	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.5	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT12 VALLE D'AOSTA	81.6	81.9	82.5	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.7	85.0	82.3	82.9	84.6	86.3
IT13 LIGURIA	80.6	80.8	81.4	82.0	81.0	81.4	82.8	84.1	81.2	81.9	83.8	85.8
IT2 LOMBARDIA	80.9	81.1	81.8	82.3	81.3	81.8	83.1	84.4	81.6	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT31 TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	81.6	81.9	82.5	83.1	82.0	82.4	83.7	84.9	82.3	82.9	84.6	86.3
IT32 VENETO	81.5	81.8	82.4	83.0	82.0	82.4	83.7	84.9	82.2	82.8	84.5	86.3
IT33 FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	80.7	81.0	81.6	82.2	81.2	81.6	82.9	84.3	81.4	82.1	83.9	85.9
IT4 EMILIA-ROMAGNA	81.3	81.5	82.1	82.7	81.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	81.9	82.6	84.3	86.1
IT51 TOSCANA	81.7	81.9	82.6	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.4	82.9	84.6	86.4
IT52 UMBRIA	81.7	82.0	82.6	83.2	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.4	83.0	84.7	86.4
IT53 MARCHE	81.9	82.2	82.8	83.4	82.4	82.7	84.0	85.2	82.6	83.2	84.8	86.5
IT6 LAZIO	80.5	80.8	81.4	82.0	80.9	81.4	82.7	84.1	81.2	81.9	83.7	85.8
IT8 CAMPANIA	79.3	79.5	80.2	80.7	79.7	80.2	81.7	83.2	80.0	80.8	82.8	85.1
IT71 ABRUZZO	81.7	81.9	82.6	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.4	83.0	84.6	86.4
IT72 MOLISE	81.8	82.1	82.7	83.3	82.3	82.6	83.9	85.1	82.5	83.1	84.8	86.4
IT91 PUGLIA	80.8	81.1	81.7	82.3	81.2	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.5	82.2	84.0	85.9
IT92 BASILICATA	81.3	81.5	82.2	82.7	81.7	82.2	83.4	84.7	82.0	82.6	84.4	86.2
IT93 CALABRIA	81.3	81.5	82.1	82.7	81.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	81.9	82.6	84.3	86.1
ITA SICILIA	79.9	80.1	80.8	81.3	80.3	80.8	82.2	83.6	80.6	81.3	83.3	85.4
ITB SARDEGNA	81.5	81.7	82.4	82.9	81.9	82.3	83.6	84.8	82.2	82.8	84.5	86.3
NETHERLANDS	80.3	80.5	80.9	81.5	80.5	81.1	82.2	83.8	80.7	81.7	83.5	85.5
NL11 GRONINGEN	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.5	83.3	85.5
NL12 FRIESLAND	80.7	80.9	81.4	82.0	80.9	81.6	82.6	84.1	81.1	82.1	83.8	85.8
NL13 DRENTHE	80.6	80.8	81.3	81.8	80.8	81.4	82.5	84.0	81.0	82.0	83.7	85.7
NL21 OVERIJSSEL	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	80.9	82.1	83.6	80.4	81.5	83.3	85.4
NL22 GELDERLAND	80.1	80.4	80.8	81.4	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.7	80.5	81.6	83.4	85.5
NL23 FLEVOLAND	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.6	80.6	81.3	82.4	83.9	80.8	81.8	83.6	85.6
NL31 UTRECHT	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.6	80.6	81.3	82.4	83.9	80.8	81.8	83.6	85.6
NL32 NOORD-HOLLAND	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.5
NL33 ZUID-HOLLAND	80.5	80.7	81.1	81.7	80.7	81.3	82.4	83.9	80.9	81.9	83.6	85.7
NL34 ZEELAND	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.5	81.5	82.1	83.1	84.5	81.7	82.7	84.2	86.1
NL41 NOORD-BRABANT	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.3	80.3	81.0	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.6	83.3	85.5
NL42 LIMBURG	79.9	80.1	80.5	81.1	80.1	80.8	81.9	83.5	80.3	81.4	83.2	85.3
PORTUGAL	78.0	78.4	79.2	79.8	78.2	79.0	80.5	82.5	78.5	79.8	81.8	84.2
PT11 NORTE	77.7	78.2	78.9	79.5	77.9	78.7	80.3	82.3	78.3	79.5	81.6	84.1
PT12 CENTRO (P)	78.5	78.9	79.7	80.3	78.7	79.5	81.0	82.9	79.1	80.3	82.2	84.5
PT13 LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	78.1	78.6	79.3	79.9	78.3	79.1	80.7	82.6	78.7	79.9	81.9	84.3
PT14 ALENTEJO	78.2	78.6	79.4	80.0	78.4	79.2	80.7	82.7	78.7	80.0	81.9	84.3
PT15 ALGARVE	78.2	78.7	79.4	80.0	78.5	79.3	80.8	82.7	78.8	80.1	82.0	84.4
PT2 ACORES	75.7	76.1	76.8	77.4	75.9	76.8	78.5	80.7	76.2	77.6	80.0	83.0
PT3 MADEIRA	76.4	76.8	77.5	78.1	76.6	77.4	79.1	81.2	76.9	78.3	80.5	83.4
SPAIN	81.1	81.2	81.8	82.3	81.4	81.8	83.1	84.4	81.7	82.3	84.1	86.0
ES11 GALICIA	81.0	81.1	81.7	82.2	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.6	82.2	84.0	85.9
ES12 PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	81.0	81.1	81.7	82.2	81.3	81.7	83.0	84.3	81.6	82.2	84.0	85.9
ES13 CANTABRIA	81.7	81.8	82.4	83.0	82.0	82.4	83.6	84.8	82.3	82.8	84.5	86.3
ES21 PAIS VASCO	81.9	82.0	82.6	83.1	82.2	82.5	83.8	85.0	82.5	83.0	84.7	86.4
ES22 COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	82.1	82.2	82.8	83.3	82.3	82.7	84.0	85.1	82.7	83.2	84.8	86.5
ES23 LA RIOJA	81.5	81.6	82.2	82.7	81.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	82.1	82.6	84.4	86.2

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4B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
ES24 ARAGON	81.9	82.0	82.6	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.6	85.0	82.5	83.0	84.7	86.4
ES3 COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	81.8	81.9	82.5	83.1	82.1	82.5	83.7	84.9	82.4	82.9	84.6	86.3
ES41 CASTILLA Y LEON	82.1	82.2	82.8	83.4	82.4	82.8	84.0	85.2	82.7	83.2	84.8	86.5
ES42 CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	81.1	81.2	81.9	82.4	81.4	81.8	83.1	84.4	81.7	82.3	84.1	86.0
ES43 EXTREMADURA	80.6	80.7	81.4	81.9	80.9	81.3	82.7	84.0	81.2	81.9	83.7	85.7
ES51 CATALUNA	81.3	81.4	82.0	82.5	81.6	82.0	83.3	84.5	81.9	82.5	84.2	86.1
ES52 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	80.4	80.5	81.2	81.7	80.7	81.1	82.5	83.9	81.0	81.7	83.6	85.6
ES53 ISLAS BALEARES	80.6	80.7	81.3	81.8	80.9	81.3	82.6	84.0	81.2	81.8	83.7	85.7
ES61 ANDALUCIA	80.3	80.4	81.0	81.5	80.5	81.0	82.3	83.7	80.9	81.5	83.4	85.5
ES62 REGION DE MURCIA	80.4	80.5	81.2	81.7	80.7	81.1	82.5	83.9	81.0	81.7	83.5	85.6
ES63 CEUTA Y MELILLA	79.9	80.0	80.6	81.1	80.2	80.6	82.0	83.4	80.5	81.2	83.1	85.3
ES7 CANARIAS	80.2	80.3	80.9	81.4	80.4	80.9	82.3	83.6	80.8	81.4	83.3	85.5
SWEDEN	80.8	81.2	81.9	82.6	81.3	81.8	82.6	83.8	81.5	82.3	84.6	86.9
SE01 STOCKHOLN	80.6	81.0	81.7	82.4	81.1	81.6	82.4	83.7	81.3	82.1	84.4	86.8
SE02 OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE	80.8	81.2	81.9	82.6	81.3	81.8	82.6	83.8	81.5	82.3	84.6	86.9
SE03 SMAALAND MED OEARNA	81.1	81.5	82.2	82.9	81.6	82.1	82.9	84.1	81.8	82.6	84.8	87.0
SE04 SYDSVERIGE	81.2	81.6	82.4	83.1	81.7	82.2	83.0	84.2	81.9	82.7	84.9	87.1
SE05 VAESTSVERIGE	81.1	81.5	82.3	83.0	81.7	82.1	82.9	84.1	81.8	82.6	84.8	87.0
SE06 NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	80.2	80.6	81.3	82.0	80.7	81.3	82.1	83.4	80.9	81.8	84.1	86.6
SE07 MELLERSTA NORRLAND	80.4	80.7	81.5	82.2	80.9	81.4	82.2	83.5	81.0	81.9	84.2	86.6
SE08 OEVRE NORRLAND	80.3	80.7	81.4	82.1	80.8	81.3	82.1	83.4	80.9	81.8	84.1	86.6
UNITED KINGDOM	79.2	79.7	80.5	81.2	79.5	80.3	81.9	83.8	79.8	81.0	82.9	85.3
UK11 CLEVELAND, DURHAM	77.7	78.3	79.0	79.7	78.0	78.9	80.6	82.6	78.3	79.6	81.8	84.5
UK12 CUMBRIA	78.7	79.2	80.0	80.7	79.0	79.8	81.5	83.4	79.3	80.5	82.5	85.0
UK13 NORTHUMBERLAND,TYNE AND WEAR	78.1	78.6	79.4	80.1	78.4	79.3	80.9	82.9	78.7	80.0	82.1	84.7
UK21 HUMBERSIDE	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.2	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.8	85.2
UK22 NORTH YORKSHIRE	79.9	80.4	81.2	81.9	80.2	81.0	82.5	84.3	80.5	81.6	83.5	85.7
UK23 SOUTH YORKSHIRE	78.6	79.2	79.9	80.6	78.9	79.8	81.4	83.3	79.2	80.5	82.5	85.0
UK24 WEST YORKSHIRE	78.5	79.0	79.8	80.5	78.8	79.7	81.3	83.2	79.1	80.4	82.4	84.9
UK31 DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	79.2	79.8	80.6	81.3	79.5	80.4	81.9	83.8	79.8	81.0	83.0	85.3
UK32 LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	79.7	80.2	81.0	81.7	79.9	80.8	82.3	84.1	80.3	81.4	83.3	85.5
UK33 LINCOLNSHIRE	79.6	80.1	80.9	81.6	79.8	80.7	82.2	84.1	80.2	81.3	83.2	85.5
UK4 EAST ANGLIA	80.4	80.9	81.7	82.4	80.7	81.5	83.0	84.7	81.0	82.1	83.8	85.9
UK51 BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	80.1	80.6	81.4	82.1	80.4	81.2	82.7	84.5	80.7	81.8	83.6	85.8
UK52 BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE	80.4	81.0	81.8	82.5	80.7	81.5	83.0	84.7	81.0	82.2	83.9	86.0
UK53 SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX	80.5	81.0	81.8	82.5	80.8	81.6	83.1	84.8	81.1	82.2	83.9	86.0
UK54 ESSEX	80.0	80.5	81.3	82.1	80.3	81.1	82.6	84.4	80.6	81.8	83.6	85.7
UK55 GREATER LONDON	79.4	80.0	80.8	81.5	79.7	80.6	82.1	84.0	80.0	81.2	83.1	85.4
UK56 HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT	80.3	80.8	81.6	82.3	80.6	81.4	82.9	84.6	80.9	82.0	83.8	85.9
UK57 KENT	79.8	80.3	81.1	81.9	80.1	80.9	82.5	84.3	80.4	81.6	83.4	85.6
UK61 AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE	80.2	80.7	81.5	82.2	80.5	81.3	82.8	84.5	80.8	81.9	83.7	85.8
UK62 CORNWALL, DEVON	80.2	80.8	81.6	82.3	80.5	81.3	82.8	84.6	80.8	82.0	83.7	85.8
UK63 DORSET, SOMERSET	80.6	81.1	81.9	82.7	80.9	81.7	83.2	84.9	81.2	82.3	84.0	86.1
UK71 HEREFORD & WORCESTER, WARWICKSH	80.0	80.5	81.3	82.0	80.3	81.1	82.6	84.4	80.6	81.7	83.5	85.7
UK72 SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE	79.1	79.7	80.5	81.2	79.4	80.3	81.9	83.7	79.7	81.0	82.9	85.3
UK73 WEST MIDLANDS (COUNTY)	78.6	79.1	79.9	80.6	78.9	79.7	81.4	83.3	79.2	80.4	82.4	85.0
UK81 CHESHIRE	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.3	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.9	85.3
UK82 GREATER MANCHESTER	78.1	78.6	79.4	80.1	78.4	79.2	80.9	82.9	78.7	80.0	82.0	84.7
UK83 LANCASHIRE	78.5	79.0	79.8	80.5	78.8	79.7	81.3	83.2	79.1	80.4	82.4	84.9
UK84 MERSEYSIDE	78.2	78.7	79.5	80.2	78.4	79.3	81.0	83.0	78.8	80.0	82.1	84.7
UK91 CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS	79.7	80.3	81.1	81.8	80.0	80.8	82.4	84.2	80.3	81.5	83.3	85.6
UK92 GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.2	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.8	85.2
UKA1 BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSIDE	78.3	78.8	79.6	80.3	78.6	79.4	81.1	83.0	78.9	80.1	82.2	84.8
UKA2 DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE	77.2	77.8	78.5	79.2	77.5	78.4	80.1	82.2	77.8	79.2	81.4	84.2
UKA3 HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS	78.5	79.1	79.9	80.6	78.8	79.7	81.3	83.3	79.1	80.4	82.4	84.9

4B. Life expectancy at birth of females by region according to 3 scenarios

	Low				Medium				High			
	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025	1995	2000	2010	2025
UKA4 GRAMPIAN	79.1	79.6	80.4	81.1	79.4	80.2	81.8	83.7	79.7	80.9	82.8	85.2
UKB NORTHERN IRELAND	78.9	79.4	80.2	80.9	79.1	80.0	81.6	83.5	79.4	80.7	82.6	85.1

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