HAYPP

Boosting Europe's Longevity

– The Case for Swedish-Style Nicotine Policies

This is a report about longevity trends in Europe and how adopting Swedish-style tobacco policies could cut smoking-related deaths by shifting smokers to safer alternatives like snus and nicotine pouches.

Dr. Nima Sanandaji 2026

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Summary

This study gives insight into longevity trends across Europe and relates them to the potential reductions in smoking related death by adopting Swedish-style tobacco policies, leading to a shift away from smoking to alternatives such as snus and nicotine pouches. The expected total lifespan of 50-year-old men ranges in Europe from 74.6 years in Latvia, to 83.2 years in Cyprus and Sweden. The fastest rate of increase has occurred in Lithuania, where the life-expectancy of 50-year-old men has increased by 0.24 years annually, during the past 10 years.

The slowest rate of growth is in Greece, where the life-expectancy of 50-years-old men has increase only by 0.03 percent annually during the last 10 years period. For women, total expected total lifespan of 50-year-old men ranges from 81.2 years in Hungary to 87.6 years in Spain. The life span of 50-years-old women has over the past ten years grown by merely 0.01 years annually, in France, Italy and the Netherlands. On the other end of the spectrum, Lithuania has had the fastest growth-rate of 0.18 years annually. Men who are 50 years old are gradually catching up to women of same age in total life years.

Another important longevity metric is healthy life years. This is a measure of the average years expected for the individual before various forms of unhealth lead to disabilities. Men who are 50 years old can look towards a total of 61.1 healthy life years in Latvia, which has the lowest rate amongst the 26 European countries included in this study. Malta and Sweden have the highest rates, 74.5 years. Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal, Netherlands, Cyprus, Romania, Czechia, and Spain have had a reduction in healthy life span for 50-year-old men during the past 10 years. Women who are 50-years-old men can look towards a total of 62.5 healthy life years in Latvia, the lowest rate in Europe, compared to 74.2 years in Sweden and 74.0 years in Malta, which are the highest rates. Denmark, Portugal, Luxembourg, Czechia, Malta and Romania have had a negative trend in women´s healthy life expectancy, the past 10 years, while Ireland has had a negligible negative trend.

Sterea Elláda and Peloponnisos in Greece are the only two European regions with a significant negative evolution of newborn boys expected lifespan, during the last ten years. The highest rates of increase are in the Lithuanian regions of Vilnius and Vidurio, with an increase of 0.5

respectively 0.4 expected total life years for newborn boys annually. Franche-Comté in France, as well as Calabria and Basilicata in Italy, are the three European regions with a significant negative evolution of newborn girls expected lifespan, during the last ten year. The highest increase has occurred in the Lithuanian capital region of Vilnius, with 0.3 years annually, followed by the Åland region in Finland with above 0.2 years annually.

Nicotine policy plays a key role in longevity, alongside other factors such as alcohol consumption, sports and diet. According to the European Commission, tobacco consumption is the single largest avoidable health risk on individual level, and the most significant cause of premature death in the EU on societal level. Smoking is responsible for nearly 700,000 deaths every year in the union. Swedish tobacco policy is relevant, since Sweden is the country with lowest rate of smoking in the EU, and in comparison, with other developed OECD nations. Sweden is soon expected to reach under 5 percent of adults as smokers, thus becoming officially the first smoking-free OECD country (less than 5 percent smoking). The successful Swedish policies is based on high taxes on smoking products combined with availability of nicotine alternatives, mainly snus and nicotine pouches, which leads to lower smoking-related deaths amongst 35+ years old men.

A finding in this study is that European countries with lower expected life span for 50-years-old men have higher estimated protective effect of Swedish tobacco policy. The same also holds when looking at healthy life years. This shows that those European countries which have more to gain in terms of less smoking-related deaths have lower healthy life spans. Thus, the benefits of adopting Swedish-style tobacco policies, leading to shift away to alternatives such as snus and nicotine pouches, would be greater in those parts of Europe where the total and healthy lifespan is currently lower.

In this study firstly, the value added to the economy with additional healthy life years for 50-year-old individuals is calculated. Given the assumption that half of this extra time would go to work and half to leisure, the benefit can be calculated on economic productivity. Healthy elderly play a key role in the economy through work, but also entrepreneurship and investment. The economic stimulus of each healthy life year is estimated to range between 99 100 Euros per individual and healthy life year in Ireland, to 14 100 Euros in Bulgaria, reflecting the differences in GDP per working age adult. If the healthy life years of the cohort of 50 years

olds in Europe would improve, then circa 15 years from now when at the decision of early or late retirement, on the margin a big effect can be created by one more healthy life year.

In the EU as a whole, the economic value of the latest cohort of 50-years-olds having one more healthy life year, is fully 210.4 billion Euros extra in value added. This is through more work and enterprise carried out in 15 years from now, when the individuals who are now 50 years old are making the decision to go in early retirement, or work extra part time after the retirement age.

Additionally, the welfare benefit of each additional healthy life span year is calculated. The calculation is based on estimating total health care expenditure in each country per capita and multiplying this with an average life span to get investment per capita over life span in health, then dividing this by the current estimated number of healthy life years. The result is an estimate of how much in each country is spent through different forms of funding on health, over a course of a lifespan, to achieve a certain number of healthy life years. Through this, the marginal welfare value of each additional healthy life year can be estimated. This welfare benefit ranges between 9 100 Euros in Luxembourg, with high health expenses, to 1 300 Euros in Romania, with lower levels of health expenditure.

In total for all of Europe, the welfare gain is 29.5 billion Euros, if the 50-year-old cohort would have one more healthy life year for the average individual. This would mean that during the coming years until retirement, health outcomes improve so that on the margin one more healthy life year is created for the individuals who today are 50 years old. The value is an alternative cost, that is to say an estimate of how much healthy life years are worth in relation to how much is currently invested in total health expenditure to achieve a certain number of healthy life years.

Different strategies can be used to increase healthy life years. In a time characterized by significant longevity trends tobacco policies in line with the Swedish model that encourage a shift to less harmful options, such as snus and nicotine pouches, can be part of the solution. A finding in nutrition research is that the optimal diet for individuals can have small elements of not optimally healthy foods. In the same way a lifestyle can be healthier with alternative nicotine products that reduce smoking and lead to less unhealth related to smoking.

One European country, Sweden, is already moving towards becoming the first smoke free country in the world, since soon with current trends below 5 percent of adults will be smokers. However, when the European Commission proposed a revision of the Tobacco Taxation Directive in July 2025, the ban of snus outside of Sweden remains. It is important to learn from the Swedish experience, and implement evidence-based policies that can boost longevity trends in Europe.

Introduction

One of the great megatrends of our time is longevity. The average lifespan is increasing in most parts of the world. Many countries have a strong increase in the healthy life years before various forms of disability hinder the individual. The evolution of biotechnology allows for gradual as well as radical longevity, with greater understanding of how the various internal cellular repair mechanisms can be activated. While preventive health care and cellular rejuvenation are making strives, there remains significant health challenges brought on by lifestyle choices. Smoking of tobacco is a key lifestyle choice that is detrimental to human health around the world. Nicotine alternatives such as snus and nicotine pouches play a key role in reducing smoking habits, as exhibited by the development in Sweden.

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In a study published in Nature, Dai et al. employ a meta-analysis method that incorporates between-study heterogeneity into estimates of uncertainty, giving an understanding of the dose-response relationship between current smoking and various health outcomes. The authors find through this analysis that smoking is irrefutably harmful to human health, with the effect being dose-dependent, and with the greatest increases in risk occurring for laryngeal cancer, aortic aneurysm, peripheral artery disease, lung cancer and other pharynx cancers.[1] Sweden relies on a tobacco policy with relatively high taxes and regulations on smoking of tobacco, combined with ample alternative options in the form of snus and nicotine pouches. The approach is based on harm reduction, rather than outright bans or relying solely on information campaigns. As

[1] Dai et al. (2022).

discussed in this study, this unique policy mix has allowed Sweden to become the developed OECD nations with lowest prevalence of smoking of tobacco, which creates significant health benefits. The tobacco policies of the European Union, and its member states, would benefit from adapting to the Swedish style – so more could switch to alternatives such as snus and nicotine pouches, with improved general health as the result.

This study gives insight into longevity trends around Europe, in various countries and regions of larger European nations. It includes a novel estimate of the societal benefits of one more healthy life year. If those who are today 50 years old, gain one additional life-year during the circa 15 years that they have left until the typical retirement age, fewer are likely to go into early retirement, and more are likely to work additional years after the retirement age. Longevity has a strong relationship with work, as people age healthier more want to keep working, even after they qualify for pensions. A trend is that European nations increasingly create strong financial incentives for combining pensions income with part time work. In the coming years this trend will continue, since it is vital for the long-term survival of pensions systems greater incentives will be created for keeping working part time even after retirement. This study estimates that each additional healthy life year corresponds to half that time spent on work, half on leisure through pension.

Those who are 50-year-old or above play a key role in society as experienced workers, make up a significant share of managers, entrepreneurs and investors. Healthier ageing which allows more to keep working part time even after the pensions age, creates a significant economic boost to economic output. This study also includes a measure of the welfare gain of one additional healthy life year amongst the typical individual in the cohort in each European nation that is 50 years currently. This welfare gain is an alternative cost estimate, comparing how much currently in each nation is invested in total in public and private health expenditure per individual, and how many healthy life years 50-year-old individuals on average can expect.

The benefits of adopting Swedish-style tobacco policies are, as shown in this study, most beneficial for reducing mortality amongst 35 years plus men in those countries that are lagging in expected total life span, and in expected healthy life years. Europe has much to gain in health by adopting Swedish-style nicotine policies, the benefits will be particularly strong in the nations currently lagging in life expectancy.

Evolution of longevity in Europe

There are significant differences in longevity across Europe, as shown in table 1. In Cyprus and Sweden, 50-year-old men can expect to live on average a total of 83.2 years, the highest in comparison of the European countries included in this study.[2] Malta, Italy, Ireland and Spain are other countries with a high expected total lifespan for 50-year-old men. On the other hand of the spectrum, the expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 74.6 years. Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary are other European countries with shorter lifespan for 50-year-old men.

> ***"Additional life years, particularly healthy such, are a key indicator of societal success."***

We live in time characterized by unprecedented development in longevity, including for the first time understanding in-depth and encouraging the cellular level mechanisms that exist for repairing DNA and its superstructure, and other cellular repair pathways. Longevity and the evolution of longevity are important in themselves, and indicators of what parts of Europe are prospering most. Additional life years, particularly healthy such, are a key indicator of societal success.

All European nations have during the last ten years experienced an increase in 50-year-old men's expected lifespan. The fastest rate of increase has occurred in Lithuania, where the life-expectancy of 50-year-old men has increased by 0.24 years annually. Belgium and. Slovakia have also had strong rates of increase, around 0.2 years annually. The slowest rate of growth is in Greece, where the life-expectancy of 50-year-old men has increase only by 0.03 percent annually during the last 10 years period. Germany (0.04 years annually) and Romania (0.05 years annually) have also had low levels of increase.

[2] All European countries for which data on all dimensions existed have been included in the analysis.

For women, as shown in table 2, total expected total lifespan of 50-year-old men ranges from 81.2 years in Hungary to 87.6 years in Spain. The life span of 50-year-old-women has over the past ten years grown by merely 0.01 years annually, in France, Italy and the Netherlands. On the other end of the spectrum, Lithuania has had the fastest growth-rate of 0.18 years annually. A clear trend is that 50-year-old men are gradually catching up to 50-year-old women in total life years.

Table 1. 50-year-old men´s expected lifespan, and change over time

	Men's middle-age life span - expected total lifespan for 50-year-old men	Men's middle-age longevity trend - change in expected lifespan at 50 for men, annual rate of change past 10 years
Cyprus	83.2	0.2
Sweden	83.2	0.1
Malta	82.9	0.2
Italy	82.8	0.1
Ireland	82.7	0.2
Spain	82.7	0.1
Luxembourg	82.4	0.1
France	82.3	0.1
Belgium	82.1	0.2
Netherlands	82.0	0.1
Denmark	81.4	0.1
Portugal	81.4	0.2
Austria	81.3	0.1
Greece	81.1	0.0
Finland	81.1	0.1
Slovenia	80.8	0.2

Germany	80.4	0.0
Czechia	79.0	0.2
Croatia	77.7	0.1
Slovakia	77.6	0.2
Poland	77.5	0.1
Estonia	77.3	0.1
Lithuania	76.1	0.2
Hungary	75.6	0.1
Romania	75.6	0.1
Bulgaria	75.2	0.0
Latvia	74.6	0.1

Source: Eurostat and own analysis.

Table 2. 50-year-old women´s expected lifespan, and change over time

	Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women	Women's middle-age longevity trend - change in expected lifespan at 50 for women, annual rate of change past 10 years
Spain	87,6	0,1
France	87,1	0,0
Italy	86,4	0,0
Portugal	86,4	0,1
Cyprus	86,3	0,1
Malta	86,2	0,1
Luxembourg	86,0	0,1
Sweden	86,0	0,1
Slovenia	85,8	0,1
Belgium	85,7	0,1

Ireland	85,7	0,1
Greece	85,4	0,0
Finland	85,4	0,0
Austria	85,3	0,0
Estonia	84,8	0,2
Denmark	84,7	0,1
Germany	84,6	0,0
Netherlands	84,5	0,0
Czechia	84,0	0,2
Lithuania	83,6	0,2
Poland	83,6	0,1
Croatia	83,0	0,1
Slovakia	83,0	0,1
Latvia	82,4	0,1
Romania	82,1	0,1
Bulgaria	81,5	0,1
Hungary	81,2	0,1

Source: Eurostat and own analysis.

Healthy life years across Europe

An important metric which is central for longevity is healthy life years. Longevity is not about extending the unhealthy life years at the end of life, but rather about encouraging more healthy life years. Healthy life years is an important metric in this aspect. It is a measure of the average years expected for the individual before various forms of unhealth lead to disabilities.

> ***"Longevity is not about extending the unhealthy life years at the end of life, but rather about encouraging more healthy life years."***

In table 3 the healthy expected lifespan of 50-year-old men across Europe is shown. Men who are 50 years old can look towards a total of 61.1 healthy life years in Latvia, which has the lowest rate amongst the 26 European countries included in this study. Slovakia and Romania also have low expected healthy life years. Malta and Sweden have the highest rates, 74.5 years of expected disability free health on average for 50-years-old men.

Slovenia and Italy have had strong increases of healthy life years, circa 0.5 years increase annually during the past ten-year period. Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal, Netherlands, Cyprus, Romania, Czechia, and Spain have had a reduction in healthy life span for 50-year-old men during the past 10 years.

In table 4 data on longevity for 50-year-old women across Europe is shown. Women who are 50-years-old men can look towards a total of 62.5 healthy life years in Latvia, the lowest rate in Europe, compared to 74.2 years in Sweden, and 74 years in Malta, which are the highest rates. Denmark, Portugal, Luxembourg, Czechia, Malta and Romania have had a negative trend in women´s healthy life expectancy, the past 10 years, while Ireland has had a negligible negative trend. Slovenia and Italy have had an increase of 50-year-old women´s expected healthy life span of fully 0.6 years annually, over the past 10 years period.

Table 3. 50-year-old men´s expected healthy lifespan, and change over time		
	Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men	Men's middle-age healthy life trends - change in expected healthy life years at 50 for men, annual rate of change past 10 years
Malta	74,5	0,0
Sweden	74,5	0,1
Italy	72,3	0,5
Ireland	71,7	0,1
Belgium	70,8	0,1
Bulgaria	70,3	0,2
Slovenia	70,0	0,5
France	69,9	0,1
Greece	69,4	0,1
Spain	69,3	0,0
Cyprus	68,7	-0,1
Luxembourg	68,5	-0,1
Portugal	68,1	-0,1
Finland	67,9	0,1
Denmark	67,8	-0,2
Netherlands	67,8	-0,1
Germany	67,5	0,3
Austria	67,5	0,0
Poland	67,5	0,2
Czechia	66,9	0,0
Hungary	66,3	0,2
Lithuania	65,2	0,1
Croatia	64,7	0,1
Estonia	64,3	0,2
Romania	63,5	-0,1
Slovakia	62,7	0,1
Latvia	61,1	0,0

Source: Eurostat and own analysis.

Table 4. 50-year-old women´s expected healthy lifespan, and change over time

	Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women	Women's middle-age healthy life trends - change in expected healthy life years at 50 for women, annual rate of change past 10 years
Sweden	74,2	0,1
Malta	74,0	-0,1
Bulgaria	73,6	0,3
Italy	72,6	0,6
Slovenia	72,3	0,6
Ireland	72,1	0,0
France	71,1	0,1
Belgium	70,8	0,0
Greece	70,0	0,2
Cyprus	69,7	0,1
Poland	69,5	0,2
Spain	69,3	0,1
Luxembourg	68,6	-0,1
Austria	68,5	0,1
Germany	68,3	0,3
Finland	68,2	0,1
Hungary	67,9	0,3
Lithuania	67,8	0,2
Denmark	67,5	-0,4
Netherlands	67,4	0,0
Czechia	67,3	-0,1
Estonia	66,6	0,3
Portugal	66,5	-0,2
Croatia	65,9	0,1
Slovakia	63,7	0,3
Romania	62,7	-0,1
Latvia	62,5	0,1

Source: Eurostat and own analysis.

Health effect of Swedish-style tobacco policies

Sweden is a country that has good health outcomes, notably without having the benefit of a Mediterranean climate, food, and lifestyle. One reason amongst others is that tobacco policy and habits in Sweden have led to a significant shift away from smoking in favor of other nicotine options, mainly snus and nicotine pouches. Similar nicotine pouche products are gaining attention currently also in the USA, as a healthier alternative to smoking.[3]

According to the European Commission, tobacco consumption is the single largest avoidable health risk on individual level, and the most significant cause of premature death in the EU on societal level. Smoking is responsible for nearly 700,000 deaths every year in the union. Around half of smokers die prematurely, on average 14 years earlier.[4] Sweden has the lowest rate of smoking in the EU.[5]

A goal set by the European Union and several countries is to become smoke-free, which is defined by lowering tobacco smoking to less than 5 percent of the population. Europe's Beating Cancer Plan aims to reach this level by 2040. A similar process in the US aims to reduce smoking prevalence to 6.1 percent of the population or lower by 2030. Currently, the countries closest to achieving smoke-free status are Sweden, with 5.8 percent of the population smoking, and New Zealand, with 6.8 percent.[6]

The key to Sweden's current lower smoking rates lies in the widespread use of snus and nicotine pouches as substitutes for smoking, combined with higher cigarette taxes. This policy offers smokers viable choices beyond merely quitting or continuing to smoke. A previous study has

[3] Nicotine Insider (2025).
[4] European commission (2025b).
[5] Eurostat (2022).
[6] Lakeville (2025a).

looked at how much tobacco-related deaths amongst 35+ years men could be affected if other European nations adopted Swedish-style tobacco policies.[7] The focus is on men at this age, since the smoke-reducing effect of snus and nicotine pouches has been particularly strong for men. In table 5 the results are shown. The effect ranges from a reduction of 34 percent in Finland and Ireland, and upwards of 87 and 85 percent in Bulgaria and Latvia, of smoking-related deaths of 35+ year-old-men if Swedish style tobacco policies were adopted.

Table 5. Protective effect of Swedish tobacco policy on male 35+ smoking-related mortality

An estimate of how much Swedish-style tobacco policies, leading to shift from smoking to options such as snus and nicotine pouches, would reduce smoking-related mortality

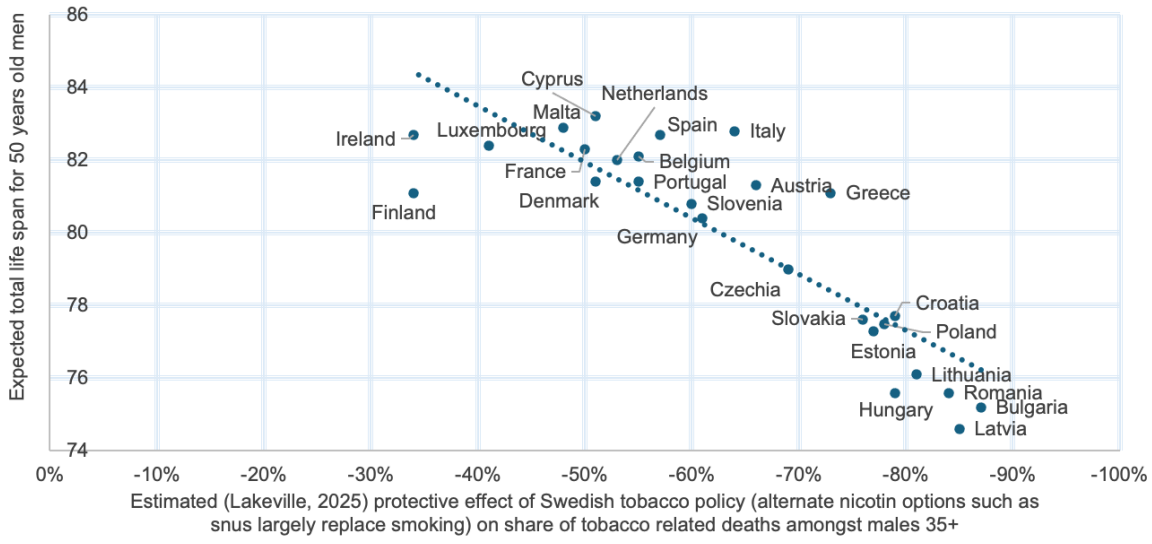
	Estimated (Lakeville, 2025b) protective effect of Swedish tobacco policy - alternate nicotine options such as snus and nicotine pouches largely replace smoking on share of tobacco related deaths amongst males 35+ years old
Bulgaria	-87%
Latvia	-85%
Romania	-84%
Lithuania	-81%
Croatia	-79%
Hungary	-79%
Poland	-78%
Estonia	-77%
Slovakia	-76%
Greece	-73%
Czechia	-69%
Austria	-66%

[7] Lakeville (2025b).

Italy	-64%
Germany	-61%
Slovenia	-60%
Spain	-57%
Belgium	-55%
Portugal	-55%
Netherlands	-53%
Denmark	-51%
Cyprus	-51%
France	-50%
Malta	-48%
Luxembourg	-41%
Ireland	-34%
Finland	-34%

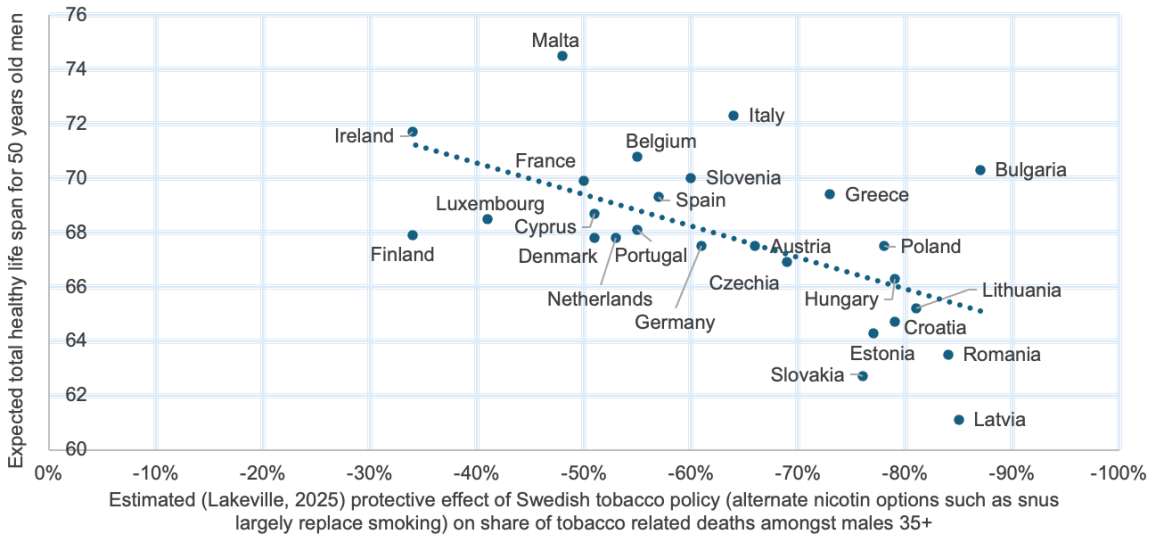
Source: Lakeville (2025).

Figure 1. European countries with lower expected life span for 50-years-old men have higher estimated protective effect of Swedish tobacco policy



Sources: Lakeville (2025), Eurostat and own calculations.

Figure 2. European countries with lower expected healthy life span for 50-years-old men have higher estimated protective effect of Swedish tobacco policy



Sources: Lakeville (2025), Eurostat and own calculations.

In figure 1 the relationship between potential reduction in smoking-related deaths amongst 35+ years old men and total expected life years amongst 50-year-old men is shown. European countries with lower expected life span for 50-years-old men have higher estimated protective effect of Swedish tobacco policy. Figure 2 studies the relation to healthy life years and finds the same results.

> ***"The benefits of Swedish-style tobacco policies on reduction of smoking-related death amongst 35+ years old men would be greater in those parts of Europe where the total and healthy lifespan is currently lower."***

Those European countries which have more to gain in terms of less smoking-related deaths have lower healthy life spans. The benefits of Swedish-style tobacco policies on reduction of smoking-related death amongst 35+ years old men would be greater in those parts of Europe where the total and healthy lifespan is currently lower. This analysis is conducted for men,

while information on women's health is not included, it is likely that similar trends of different magnitude exist also for women. Those countries in which men tend to smoke tobacco products more, tend also to have higher rates of women smokers.

Economic benefits of each extra healthy life year

In this study firstly, the value added to the economy with additional healthy life years for 50-year-old individuals is calculated. The assumption is made that each additional healthy life years leads to half this time being spent on the labor market and half spent on leisure. Healthy elderly individuals play a key role in boosting economic output, through labor, investments, and entrepreneurship.

For each country and region in the country, the value added to GDP per working age adult is calculated, with measure of working age adults on national level. The societal value of each healthy life year is calculated as half a working age adult's contribution to GDP. This is an estimate of how more healthy life years can boost economic output. National level data is shown in table 6. The economic stimulus of each healthy life year is estimated to range between 99 100 Euros per individual and healthy life year in Ireland, to 14 100 Euros in Bulgaria, reflecting the differences in GDP per working age adult.

Analysis of socioeconomic benefits of one more healthy life year assumes that half of the extra healthy life years gained are spent on the labor market, with same labor market outcomes in terms of contribution to work and entrepreneurship as the average working age adult. The result is economic output growing with the equivalent of half the GDP per adult working age, since half the time gained by more healthy life years is expected to go to leave and half being active in work and entrepreneurship. This effect is calculated for the cohort in each European country that is currently 50-years old. In circa 15 years from now, when individuals in the group are around or close to the retirement age, in countries with more evolution of healthy life years, less are likely to go into early retirement and more likely to work after the otherwise retirement age.

"In the EU as a whole, the economic value of the latest cohort of 50-years-olds having one more

healthy life year is fully 210.4 billion Euros. This is through more work and enterprise carried out in 15 years from now, when the individuals who are now 50 years old are making the decision to go in early retirement, or work extra part time after the retirement age."

The age-distribution of Europe's workforce has over the past decades shifted towards older workers, a process expected to accelerate in the years ahead.[8] There is a strong relationship in Europe between working life expectancy and expected healthy life span. The potential exists for expansion of working years beyond current levels as the population experiences healthy ageing. Due to differences in good health years outcomes amongst the population, policies that encourage work after the average retirement age needs to be flexible. Policies should aim to create incentives for working longer, while maintaining early pensions options, and also encouraging combining work combined with pension.[9] In the EU as a whole, the economic value of the latest cohort of 50-years-olds having one more healthy life year is fully 210.4 billion Euros. This is through more work and enterprise carried out in 15 years from now, when the individuals who are now 50 years old are making the decision to go in early retirement, or work extra part time after the retirement age.

The evolution of healthy life years tends to be stronger for more eduated indivduals, who are also on average more productive. The effect is on the increased productivity in the economy 15 years in the future, yet is calculated in todays productivity values. Due to these assumptions, the value estimate is on the lower side, it is a cautious estimate on the societal benefits of one more healthy life year.

[8] Aivar & Ebeke (2017).

[9] Weber & Loichinger (2022).

Table 6. Socioeconomic value of each additional healthy life-year for 50-year-old individuals

A measure of value-added growth by more work, investments, and entrepreneurship by healthy elderly

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, **Euro per capita and year - value added from each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.**	Cohort of 50-year olds	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, **for each individual (on average) amongst the latest 50-year old cohort - million Euros**
Ireland	99 149	74 872	7 423.5
Luxembourg	97 181	9 156	889.8
Denmark	58 876	81 268	4 784.7
Netherlands	53 322	224 022	11 945.3
Sweden	47 093	133 199	6 272.7
Belgium	45 585	155 392	7 083.6
Finland	44 511	59 911	2 666.7
Austria	43 055	126 312	5 438.4
Germany	42 809	959 577	41 078.3
France	38 974	929 226	36 215.7
Italy	32 069	942 134	30 213.1
Malta	31 155	6 697	208.6
Cyprus	28 533	12 588	359.2
Spain	27 459	784 338	21 536.8
Slovenia	27 078	30 767	833.1
Czechia	26 685	181 693	4 848.4
Estonia	24 909	18 494	460.7
Lithuania	23 085	39 011	900.6

Portugal	22 959	159 101	3 652.8
Greece	19 585	157 519	3 085.1
Slovakia	19 561	83 158	1 626.6
Latvia	19 012	25 697	488.6
Croatia	18 927	51 490	974.6
Poland	18 361	495 647	9 100.7
Hungary	17 816	145 731	2 596.3
Romania	15 468	281 868	4 359.9
Bulgaria	14 062	99 365	1 397.3
Total in EU		**6 268 233**	**210 441**

Source: Eurostat, In2013dollars and own analysis.

Welfare benefits of each extra healthy life year

The welfare benefit of each additional healthy life span year is also estimated in this study. The former calculation on socioeconomic value represents a value in form of more productive work, investments, and entrepreneurship – the value of people being active longer in the economy and thus boosting output. The welfare measure is instead a calculation of how much each extra healthy year is worth, given the logic of how much is already being invested over the lifetime of an average individual, to gain a certain number of healthy life years.

The calculation is based on estimating total health care expenditure in each country per capita and multiplying this with an average life span to get investment per capita over life span in health, then dividing this by the current estimated number of healthy life years. Through this analysis, the marginal welfare value of each additional healthy life year can be estimated.

> ***"In total for all of Europe, the welfare gain is 29.5 billion Euros, if the 50-year-old cohort would have one more healthy life year for the average individual."***

The results are shown in table 7. The welfare benefit of each additional healthy life year for a 50-year-old individual ranges between 9 050 Euros in Luxembourg, with high health expenses, to 1 350 Euros in Romania, with lower levels of health expenditure. In total for the age cohort who is 50 years old, the total welfare benefit for one additional healthy life year on average for each can be calculated. This estimate looks at the benefit of one average more healthy lifeyear for all those who are 50 years old, in practice it will not be evenly distributed with some benefiting from more than average year and some less.

In total for all of Europe, the welfare gain is 29.5 billion Euros, if the 50-year-old cohort would have one more healthy life year for the average individual. This would mean that during the coming circa 15 years until retirement, health outcomes improve so that on the margin one more healthy life year is created for the individuals who today are 50-years-old. The value is an alternative cost, that is to say an estimate of how much healthy life years are worth in relation to how much is currently invested in total health expenditure to achieve a certain number of healthy life years.

There are close to 6.3 million EU citizens in the latest 50-year cohort, and in the median country the welfare benefit per capita of one more healthy life year is 3 700 Euros, this is how much is invested over the lifespan of the average individual in total health expenditure compared to healthy life years achieved. The welfare benefits or one more healthy life year is substantial for 50-year-olds, it can be achieved through factors such as more sports activity, changes in smoking and alcohol consumption habits, diatery changes, and modern longevity solutions.

Table 7. Welfare benefit of each extra healthy life year

A measure of the welfare value of each healthy additional year, by analyzing how much society currently invests over the lifespan for each healthy life year

	Welfare benefit of one more healthy life year how many, **Euro per capita spent over total expected life span for each healthy life year**	Cohort of 50-year olds	Welfare benefit of one more healthy life year for each individual (on average) **amongst the latest 50-year old cohort - million Euros**
Luxembourg	9 053	9 156	82.9
Denmark	8 066	81 268	655.5

Ireland	7 945	74 872	594.9
Germany	7 885	959 577	7 566.2
Netherlands	7 792	224 022	1 745.6
Austria	7 547	126 312	953.3
Sweden	6 746	133 199	898.6
Belgium	6 717	155 392	1 043.8
Finland	6 035	59 911	361.6
France	5 845	929 226	5 431.1
Malta	4 154	6 697	27.8
Spain	3 748	784 338	2 939.9
Cyprus	3 724	12 588	46.9
Italy	3 703	942 134	3 489.0
Slovenia	3 499	30 767	107.6
Portugal	3 444	159 101	547.9
Czechia	3 307	181 693	600.9
Estonia	2 813	18 494	52.0
Lithuania	2 507	39 011	97.8
Latvia	2 471	25 697	63.5
Slovakia	2 245	83 158	186.7
Greece	2 183	157 519	343.8
Croatia	1 896	51 490	97.6
Poland	1 641	495 647	813.4
Hungary	1 626	145 731	236.9
Bulgaria	1 375	99 365	136.7
Romania	1 342	281 868	378.2
Total in EU		**6 268 233**	**29 500**

Source: Eurostat, In2013dollars and own analysis.

Discussion

Healthy ageing as defined by the World Health Organization, focuses on the maintenance of intrinsic capacity, physical, mental, and social well-being throughout life. The concept of healthy ageing highlights the importance of preventive healthcare, proper nutrition, good lifestyle, and regular physical activity in delaying the onset of chronic conditions and maintaining functional independence.[10] Diet plays a key role alongside other lifestyle choices, with the pattern of Mediterranean countries having long healthy lifespans also matching the observation that Mediterranean style diet has health advantages.[11] Similarly, nicotine product consumption is relevant for health outcomes. For some individual's abstinence might be the solution, for others to find more healthy options to smoking.

> ***"Health of particularly men, but also women, would significantly improve in the EU with adoption of Swedish style tobacco policies – there is reason to learn from the first nation in the world to become officially smoke-free."***

In a time characterized by significant longevity trends tobacco policies in line with the Swedish model that encourage a shift to less harmful options, such as snus and nicotine pouches, can be part of the solution. Table 8 shows how many lives annually that can be saved amongst 35+ years old men, in various EU countries, by adopting Swedish tobacco policy. The effect is due to higher prices on smoking and the opportunity to shift towards snus and nicotine pouches as an alternative, and is estimated for all EU countries in total to be circa 217 300 fewer smoking-related deaths annually amongst 35+ years men. Health of particularly men, but also women,

[10] Gianfredi et.al (2025).
[11] Hu (2024).

would significantly improve in the EU with adoption of Swedish style tobacco policies – there is reason to learn from the first nation in the world to become officially smoke-free.[12]

Snus is manufactured and stored in such a way that delivers lower concentrations of some harmful chemicals than other tobacco products, while delivering a high dose of nicotine. It is dependence forming, but does not appear to cause respiratory diseases or cancer. It may cause a light increase in cardiovascular risks, but even these are lower than those caused by smoking. Sweden experienced a large drop in male and also female smoking over time with the shifting towards snus, while at the same time rates of lung cancer and heart attack decreased significantly.[13]

The European Commission proposed a revision of the Tobacco Taxation Directive in July 2025. The aim is to reach the goal of a tobacco-free generation by 2040. Key changes include updating EU-wide minimum tax rates for all tobacco products, expanding these rules to include new products like e-cigarettes and heated tobacco, and implementing stricter controls on raw tobacco.[14] The ban on snus, except in Sweden, remains in place. It is counterproductive of the EU to not learn from Sweden, and to open up the market for snus. Nicotine pouches are banned in some EU member states, and allowed in some others.

Sweden is given current trends soon the first OECD country to reduce smoking to below 5 percent of the population.[15] The EU should spread through policy what works best in the world, in this case the Swedish model, yet instead snus remains banned in the rest of the union while it continues to contribute to low smoking rates in Sweden. Research from Sweden shows that snus has contributed to decreasing initiation of smoking and, when used subsequent to smoking, appears to facilitate smoking cessation. The availability and use of snus has thus been a major factor behind Sweden's record-low prevalence of smoking and the lowest level of tobacco-related mortality among men in Europe.[16] The scientific data, including long-term

[12] Foulds, et al. (2003).
[13] Lakeville (2025a,b).
[14] European Commission (2025).
[15] Lakeville (2025a,b).
[16] Ramström, Borland & Wikmans (2016).

population studies conducted by independent bodies, demonstrates that the health risks associated with snus are considerably lower than those associated with cigarette smoking.[17]

In nutrition research, new insights are reached based on evidence-based research methods. A finding is that the optimal diet for individuals, while following previous ideas such as moderation and Mediterranean diet, often can have some small elements of unhealthy foods and still be optimal for the individual in question.[18] A similar approach is necessary also in relation to tobacco consumption. While abstinence can be a strategy for better health, alternative products to smoking likewise create health benefits and should be encouraged.

Table 8. Protective estimated effect of Swedish tobacco policy in the EU

A measure of the welfare value of each healthy additional year, by analyzing how much society currently invests over the lifespan for each healthy life year

	Total reduction in smoking-realted deaths annually amongst 35+ year men, as estimated by Lakeville (2025b).
Austria	-4 402
Belgium	-3 386
Bulgaria	-11 193
Croatia	-3 831
Cyprus	- 229
Czechia	-6 099
Denmark	-1 559

[17] Clarke et al. (2019).
[18] New Scientist (2025).

Estonia	-977
Finland	-777
France	-16 171
Germany	-34 864
Greece	-7 604
Hungary	-8 292
Ireland	-592
Italy	-28 816
Latvia	-2 402
Lithuania	-2 639
Luxembourg	-97
Malta	-122
Netherlands	-4 949
Poland	-29 748
Portugal	-3 420
Romania	-24 289
Slovakia	-3 959
Slovenia	-848
Spain	-16 017
Sweden	0
EU	**-217 282**

Source: Lakeville (2025b).

Method

Analysis of socioeconomic benefits of one more healthy life year assumes that half of the extra healthy life years gained are spent on the labor market, with same labor market outcomes in terms of contribution to work and entrepreneurship as the average working age adult. The result is economic output growing with the equivalent of half the GDP per adult working age, since half the time gained by more healthy life years is expected to go to leave and half being active in work and entrepreneurship. This effect is calculated for the cohort in each European country that is currently 50-years old. In circa 15 years from now, when individuals in the group are around or close to the retirement age, in countries with more evolution of healthy life years, less are likely to go into early retirement and more likely to work after the otherwise retirement age.

Those who are 50-year-old and older play a key role not only as workers but also as investors and entrepreneurs. This explains the strong societal gains of more healthy life years in terms of increasing value created in the economy. The formula for the calculation for each individual is shown below. This is later multiplied by the number of 50-year-olds in each country. The welfare gain is in the future, circa 15 years from now. Likely the total welfare gain will be even higher since productivity per worker is higher in the future, the calculations are cautious and assume present day productivity, which leads to them being more on the side of undervaluing the future benefits of longevity.

$$V = GDP/capita_{latest} * I * G1 * G2 * P * 0.5$$

V = socioeconomic benefit (growth in gross domestic product) for each 50-years-old individual gaining one more healthy life year, so that half a healthy life year on the margin extra is spent being productive on the labor market.

$GDP/capita_{latest}$ latest figure is for 2023, source Eurostat for national or regional value.

I = Inflation factor, converting 2023 to 2025 Euros, source In2013dollars and own calculations.

G1 = 2023 to 2024 GDP growth factor, based on nominal GDP evolution of respective country, source Eurostat and own calculations.

G1 = 2024 to 2025 GDP growth factor, based on nominal quarterly indicators of GDP evolution of of respective country, source Eurostat and own calculations.

P = Share of population that are working age factor (20-64 years old). While there is a strong longevity trend, overall, the bulk of work is carried out by individuals in the traditional working age, this figure is therefore used to calculate current GDP per working age population.

0.5 factor is since the calculation assumes each additional healthy life year on the margin will lead to half a year more in work, and half more in leisure.

Analysis of welfare benefits of one more healthy life year is instead based on measuring how much in total health spending is in the country, over the lifetime of an average adult, and how many healthy life years this results in. This is used as measure of the marginal welfare value of one additional life year. The formula is:

$$W = H * L * T_l / H_l$$

W = welfare benefit of each extra healthy life year, alternative cost measure based on how much is spent on health through all forms of funding over the lifespan of an average individual and how many healthy lifeyears this results in.

H = health expenditure latest Euro per capita, latest 2023 data from Eurostat.

L= Linear extrapolation factor. Data from 2015 to 2023 linear extrapolation to 2025 figures, Eurostat.

T_l Total expected lifespan, Eurostat.

H_l Healthy expected lifespan, Eurostat.

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Austria

- In Austria the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 81.3 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, 80.4 years in Germany, 82.0 years in the Netherlands, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyrpus at top.

- The expected lifespan of newborn boys in Austria is 80.0 years. The Vienna capital region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (78.6 years), while Tirol has a higher level (81.1 years). In most but not all of Austria there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 85.3 years in Austria. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, 84.5 years in the Netherlands, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

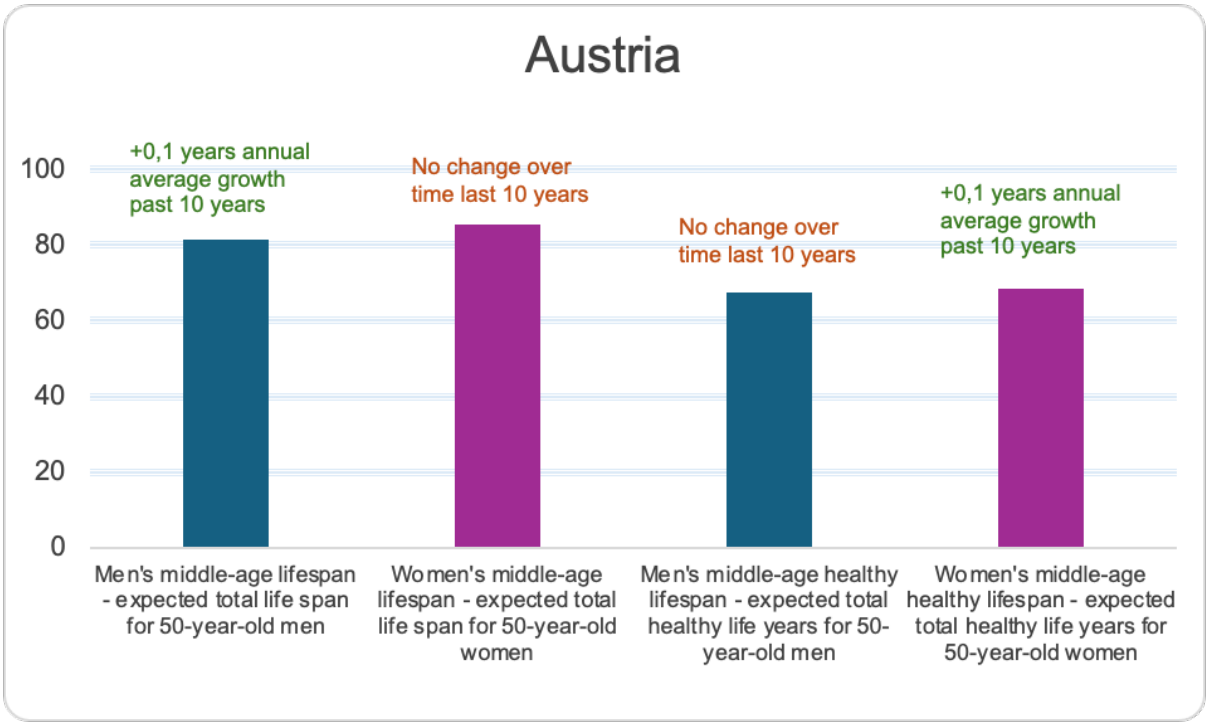
- The expected lifespan in Austria of newborn girls is 84.5 years. In the capital region of Vienna newborn girls have the lower life expectancy (83.2 years), while in Vorarlberg region the level is higher (85.7 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 66 percent in Austria if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 43 100 Euros annually per adult in Austria. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 52 900 Euros per year in the developed Salzburg region, and 30 300 Euros in the Burgenland region which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 7 500 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Austria. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Austria	43 055	80.0	0.09	84.5	0.05
Burgenland	30 338	79.9	0.15	84.3	0.05
Niederösterreich	35 325	79.0	0.07	84.0	0.04
Vienna	49 456	78.6	0.12	83.2	0.06
Kärnten	38 899	79.1	0.01	84.7	0.04
Steiermark	40 146	79.5	0.04	84.4	0.00
Oberösterreich	44 552	79.9	0.11	84.4	0.05
Salzburg	52 947	80.7	0.11	84.6	0.00
Tirol	45 050	81.1	0.10	85.5	0.09
Vorarlberg	45 383	80.9	0.09	85.7	0.11

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Austria
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Belgium

- In Belgium, the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.1 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, 80.4 years in Germany, 82.0 years in the Netherlands, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyrpus at top.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys in Belgium is 80.5 years. The Hainut region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (77.1 years), while Vlaams-Brabant has a higher level (82.1 years). In Belgium, all regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 85.7 years in Belgium. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, 84.5 years in the Netherlands, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

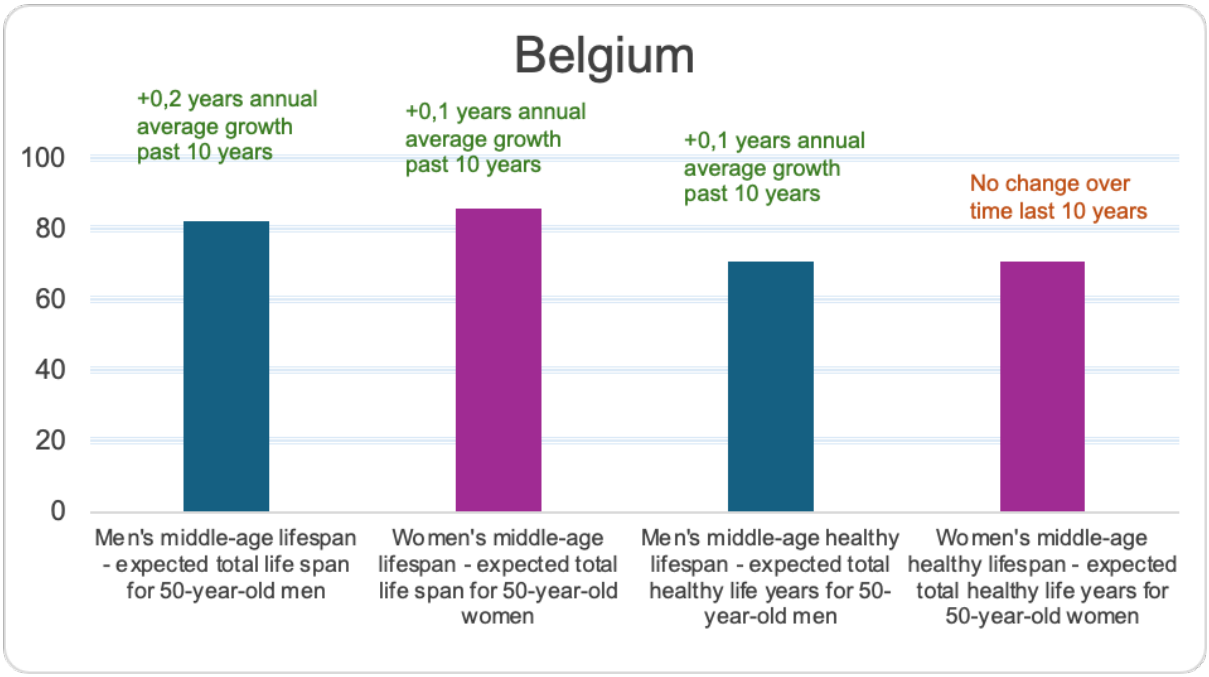
- The life expectancy in Belgium of newborn girls is 84.6 years. In the Vlaams-Brabant region girls have the higher life expectancy (85.9 years), while in the In Hainut region the level is lower (82.4 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 55 percent in Belgium if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 45 600 Euros annually per adult in Belgium. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 74 000 Euros per year in the developed Brussels capital region, and 27 800 Euros in the Hainut region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 6 700 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Belgium. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Belgium	45 585	80.5	0.17	84.6	0.07
Brussels	73 964	79.7	0.19	84.3	0.13
Antwerpen	53 513	81.7	0.25	85.2	0.15
Limburg	36 667	81.8	0.19	85.5	0.12
Oost-Vlaanderen	42 703	80.8	0.23	84.9	0.12
Vlaams-Brabant	52 522	82.1	0.26	85.9	0.15
West-Vlaanderen	44 775	81.3	0.26	85.4	0.11
Brabant wallon	57 567	81.1	0.15	85.5	0.12
Hainaut	27 838	77.1	0.21	82.4	0.10
Liège	32 973	78.8	0.19	82.8	0.10
Luxembourg	28 468	78.3	0.21	83.1	0.08
Namur	31 261	78.9	0.31	82.8	0.12

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Belgium
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
100
80
60
40
20
0
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Bulgaria

- In Bulgaria, the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 75.2 year. This is the second lowest in Europe, following Latvia at 74.6 years, and can be compared to 75.6 years in Romania, 80.4 years in Germany, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- The expected lifespan in Bulgaria of newborn boys is 72.3 years. The Severozapaden region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (70.0 years), while the Sofia capital region has a higher level (73.7 years). In Bulgaria some, but not all, regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 81.5 years in Bulgaria. This is the second lowest, following 81.2 years in Hungary, and can be compared to 82.1 years in Romania, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

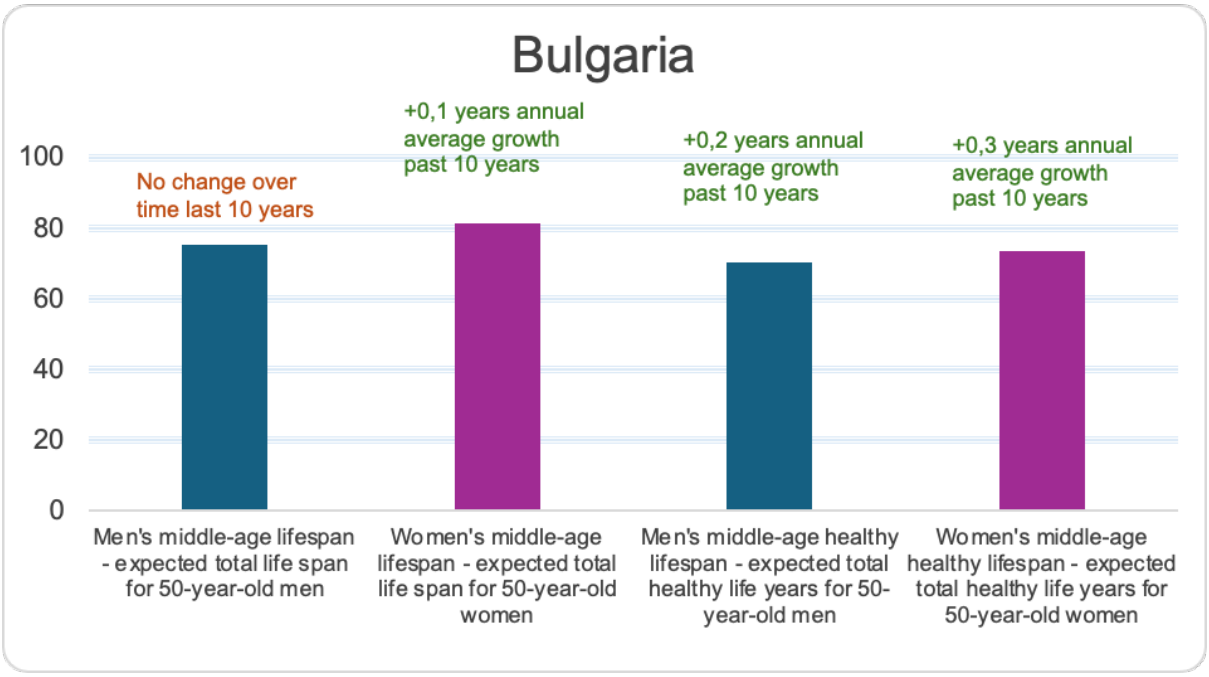
- The expected lifespan in Bulgaria of newborn girls is 79.7 years. In the Sofia capital region girls have the higher life expectancy (80.7 years), while in the Severozapaden region the level is lower (78.2 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 87 percent in Bulgaria if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 14 100 Euros annually per adult in Bulgaria. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 22 600 Euros per year in the developed Sofia capital region, and 9 100 Euros in the Yuzhen tsentralen region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 1 400 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Bulgaria. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Bulgaria	14 062	72.3	0.12	79.7	0.17
Severozapaden	9 375	70.0	-0.01	78.2	0.06
Severen tsentralen	9 662	71.2	0.04	79.3	0.13
Severoiztochen	11 001	72.1	0.12	79.0	0.04
Yugoiztochen	11 958	71.3	0.04	79.0	0.09
Sofia	22 576	73.1	0.09	80.7	0.16
Yuzhen tsentralen	9 088	72.4	0.07	80.1	0.08

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Bulgaria
100
80
60
40
20
0
No change over time last 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,3 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Croatia

- In Croatia the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 77.7 years. This can be compared to Latvia, at bottom with 74.6 years, Romania with 75.6 years, Germany with 80.4 years, and Sweden and Cyprus at top with 83.2 years.

- The life expectancy in Croatia of newborn boys is 76.1 years. The capital region of Zagreb has a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (76.7 years), while Panonska Hrvatska has a lower level (74.1 years). In Croatia, except in the Jadranska Hrvatska region, there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 83.0 years in Croatia. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary at the bottom, 82.1 years in Romania, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

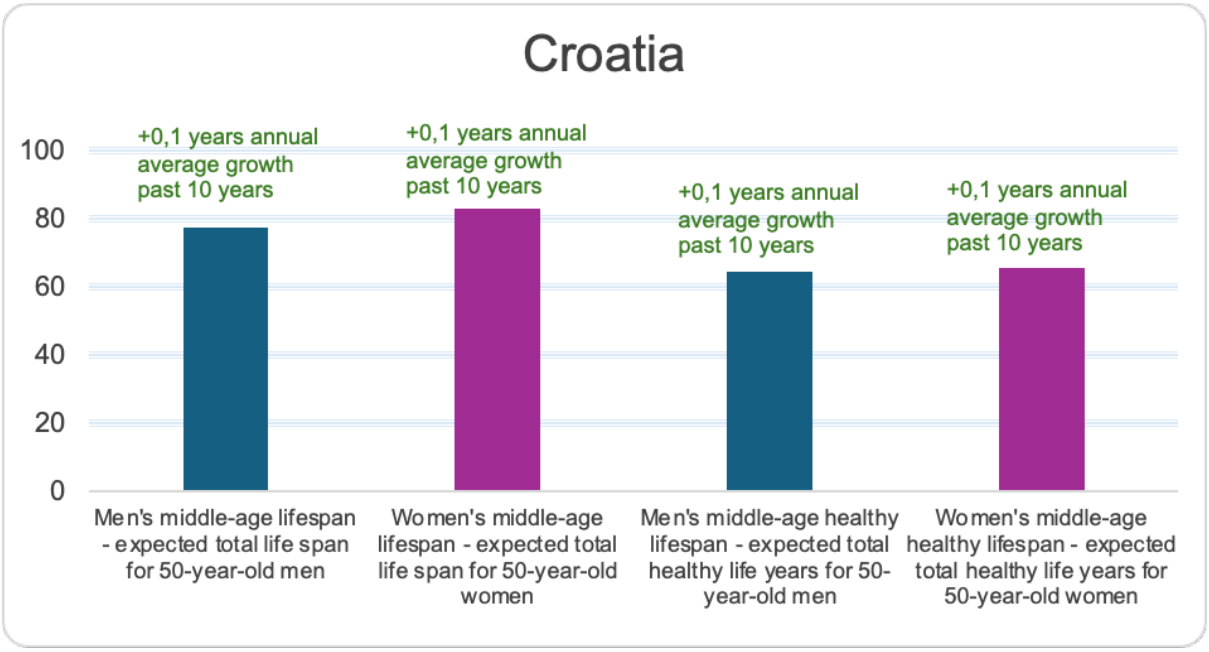
- For newborn girls in Croatia the life expectancy is 82.0 years. In the region of Jadranska Hrvatska girls have the higher life expectancy (82.4 years), while in the Panonska Hrvatska region the level is lower (80.7 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 79 percent in Croatia if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 18 900 Euros annually per adult in Croatia. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 31 200 Euros per year in the developed Zagreb capital region, and 13 300 Euros in the Panonska Hrvatska region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 1 900 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Croatia. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Croatia	18 927	76.1	0.14	82.0	0.10
Panonska Hrvatska	13 287	74.1	0.10	80.7	0.06
Jadranska Hrvatska	18 067	76.4	0.03	82.4	0.00
Zagreb	31 163	76.7	0.10	82.0	0.17
Sjeverna Hrvatska	15 486	74.6	0.10	81.9	0.06

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Croatia
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Cyprus

- In Cyprus the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 83.2 years. This is together with Sweden the highest rate in Europe, and can be compared to 82.8 years in Italy, 82.3 years in France, and 80.4 years in Germany.

- The life expectancy in Cyprus of newborn boys is 81.1 years. There is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 86.3 years in Cyprus. This can be compared to 87.6 years in Spain at top, 87.1 years in France, 86.4 years in Italy, and 84.6 years in Germany.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Cyprus is 85.5 years. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 51 percent in Cyprus if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

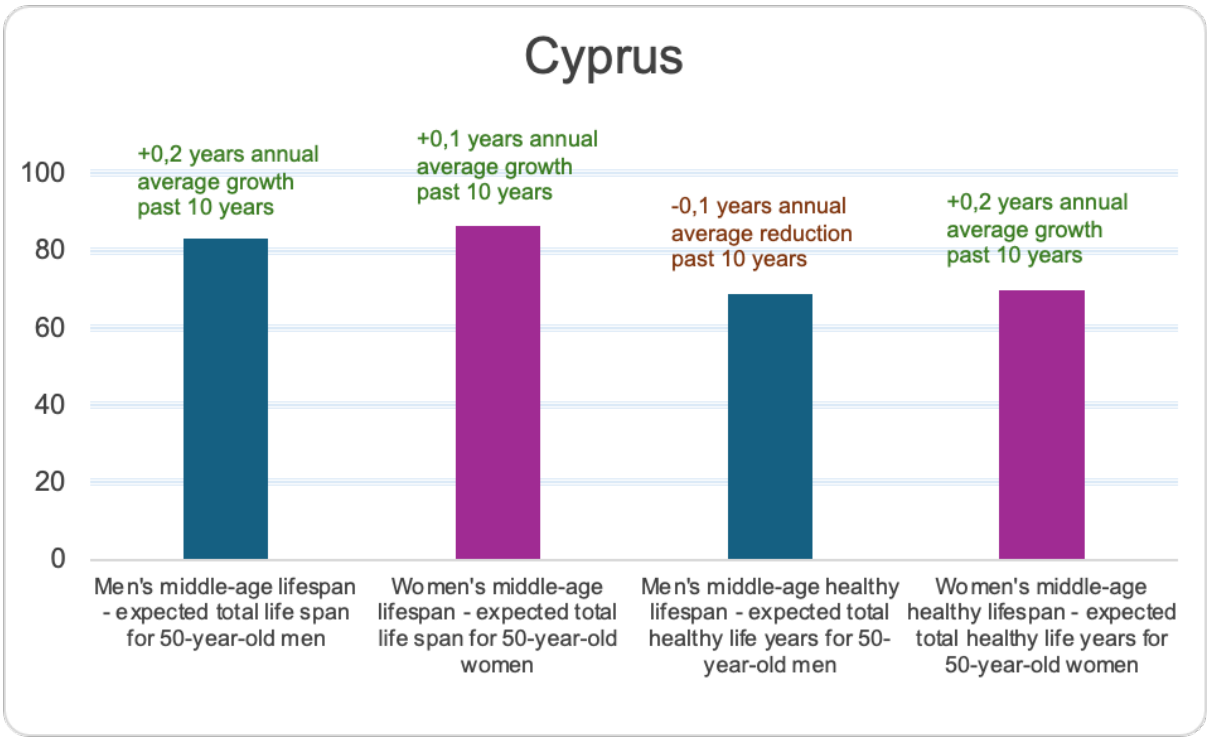
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 28 500 Euros annually per adult in Cyprus. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 3 700 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Cyprus. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan

for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Cyprus	28 533	81.1	0.08	85.5	0.12

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Czechia

- In Czechia, the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 79.0 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, 77.6 years in Slovakia, 80.4 years in Germany, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys is 77.3 years in Czechia. The Severozápad region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (75.0 years), while the capital Prague region has a higher level (78.3 years). In Czechia all regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 84.0 years in Czechia. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest rate in Europe, 83.0 years in Slovakia, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

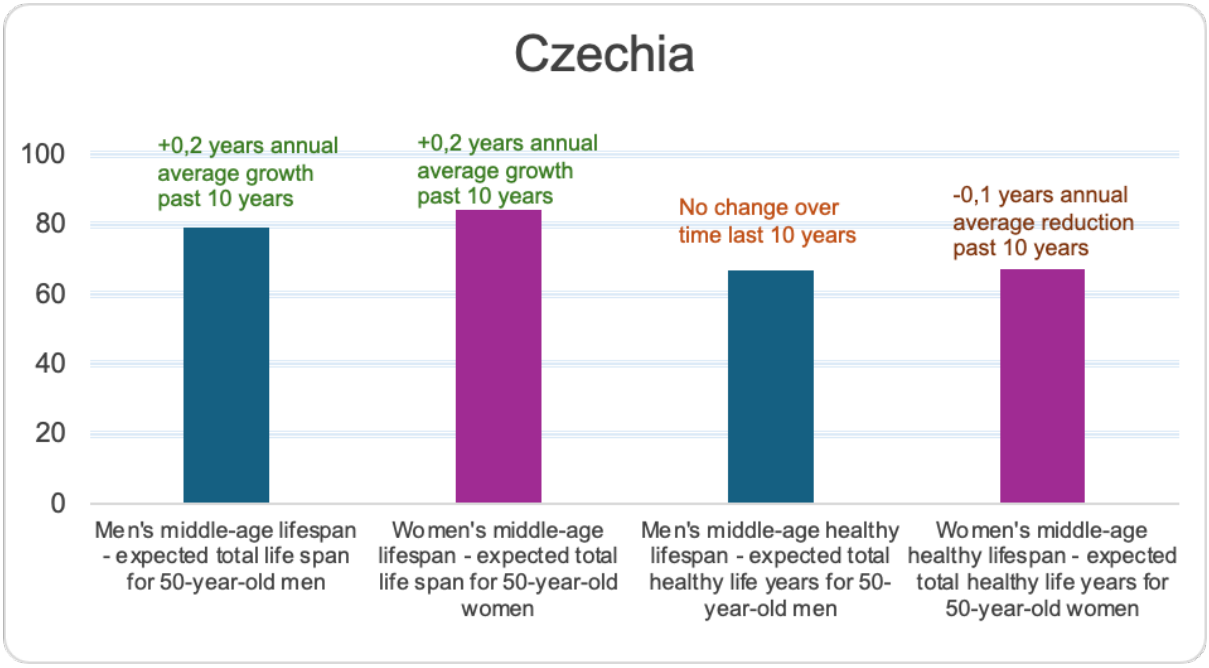
- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Czechia is 83.2 years. In the Prague capital region girls have the higher life expectancy (84.1 years), while in the Severozápad region the level is lower (81.1 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 69 percent in Czechia if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 26 700 Euros annually per adult in Czechia. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 56 800 Euros per year in the Prague capital region, and 18 700 Euros in the Severozápad region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 3 300 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Czechia. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Czechia	26 685	77.3	0.15	83.2	0.12
Prague	56 842	78.5	0.10	84.1	0.16
Střední Čechy	23 760	76.9	0.17	82.8	0.16
Jihozápad	22 755	77.4	0.17	82.9	0.18
Severozápad	18 734	75.0	0.17	81.1	0.16
Severovýchod	21 659	77.4	0.18	83.0	0.14
Jihovýchod	25 040	77.7	0.18	83.5	0.12
Střední Morava	21 567	76.8	0.22	83.0	0.15
Moravskoslezsko	20 927	75.3	0.15	82.0	0.15

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Czechia
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
-0,1 years annual average reduction past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Denmark

- In Denmark the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 81.4 years. This can be compared to Latvia which has the lowest rate of 74.6 years, Germany where it is 80.4 years, Finland with 81.1 years, and Sweden and Cyprus at top with 83.2 years.

- The expected lifespan in Denmark newborn boys is 79.9 years. The Sjælland region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (79.1 years), while the Midtjylland region has a higher level (80.3 years). In Denmark all regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 84.7 years in Denmark. As comparison the rate is 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, 84.6 years in Germany, 85.4 years in Finland, and 86.0 years in Sweden.

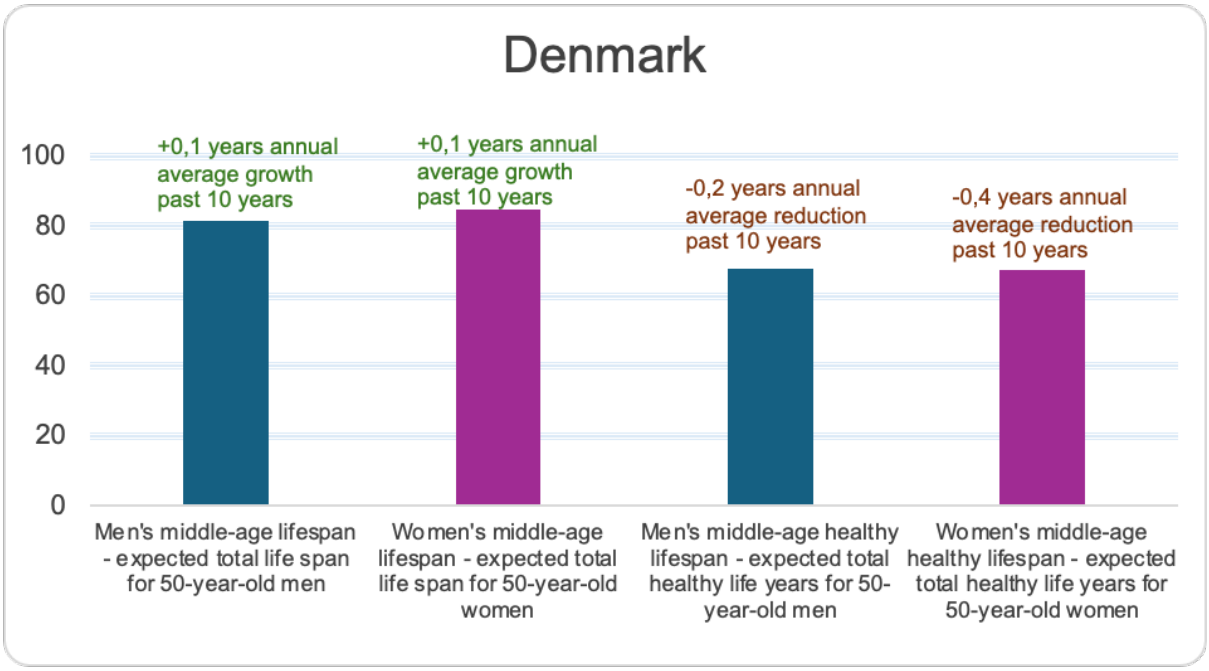
- The life expectancy of newborn girls is 83.7 years in Denmark. In the Copenhagen capital region girls have the higher life expectancy (83.7 years), while in the Sjælland region the level is lower (83.5 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 51 percent in Denmark if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 58 900 Euros annually per adult in Denmark. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 78 800 Euros per year in the Copenhagen capital region, and 41 100 Euros in the Sjælland region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 8 100 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Denmark. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Denmark	58 876	80.2	0.17	84.0	0.14
Copenhagen	78 780	80.1	0.20	83.7	0.16
Sjælland	41 111	79.1	0.15	83.5	0.16
Syddanmark	52 179	79.6	0.10	83.6	0.11
Midtjylland	50 133	80.3	0.14	84.1	0.11
Nordjylland	46 133	79.8	0.18	83.3	0.09

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Denmark
100
80
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40
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0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
-0,2 years annual average reduction past 10 years
-0,4 years annual average reduction past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Estonia

- In Estonia the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 77.3 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, 76.1 years in Lithuania, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top. In Finland the figure is 81.1 years, and in Germany 80.4 years.

- The life expectancy in Estonia of newborn boys is 74.5 years. There is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 84.8 years in Estonia. This can be compared to 82.4 years in Latvia, and 83.6 years in Lithuania. The rate is 84.6 years in Germany, 85.4 years in Finland, and 86.0 years in Sweden.

- The life expectancy of newborn girls in Estonia is 83.3 years. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 77 percent in Estonia if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

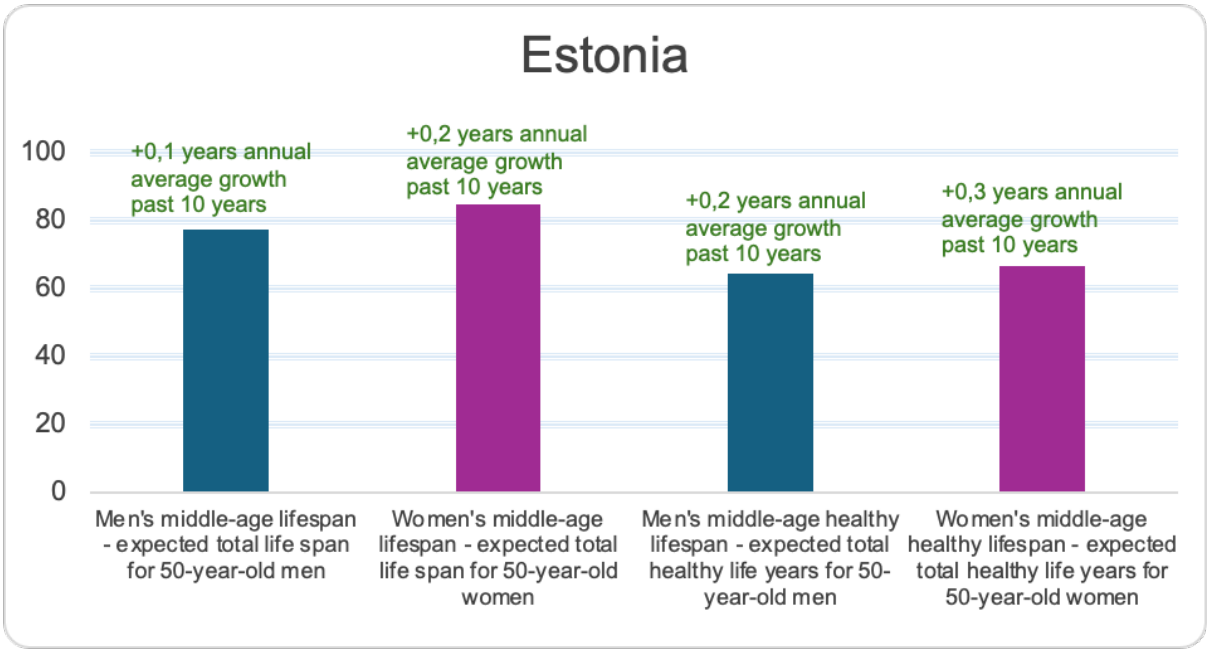
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 24 900 Euros annually per adult in Estonia. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 2 800 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Estonia. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of

expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Estonia	24 909	74.5	0.17	83.3	0.16

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Finland

- In Finland the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 81.1 years. This can be compared to 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top, 81.4 years in Denmark, and 80.4 years in Germany.

- The expected lifespan of newborn boys in Finland is 79.8 years. Etelä-Suomi and Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi are the two regions with the lowest life expectancy at birth for boys (78.7 years), while the island region of Åland has the highest level (82.0 years). Åland is the only region in Finland with a significant positive evolution of the lifeexpectancy of newborn boys as well as girls over the past ten years.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 85.4 years in Finland. As comparison the same rate is 86.0 years in Sweden, 84.7 years in Denmark, and 84.6 years in Germany. The highest rate is found in Spain, 87.6 years, while the lowest rate is found in Hungary, 81.2 years.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Finland is 85.0 years. In ohjois- ja Itä-Suomi newborn girls have the lowest life expectancy (83.9 years) while the highest level (88.5 years) is found in Åland. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 34 percent in Finland if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

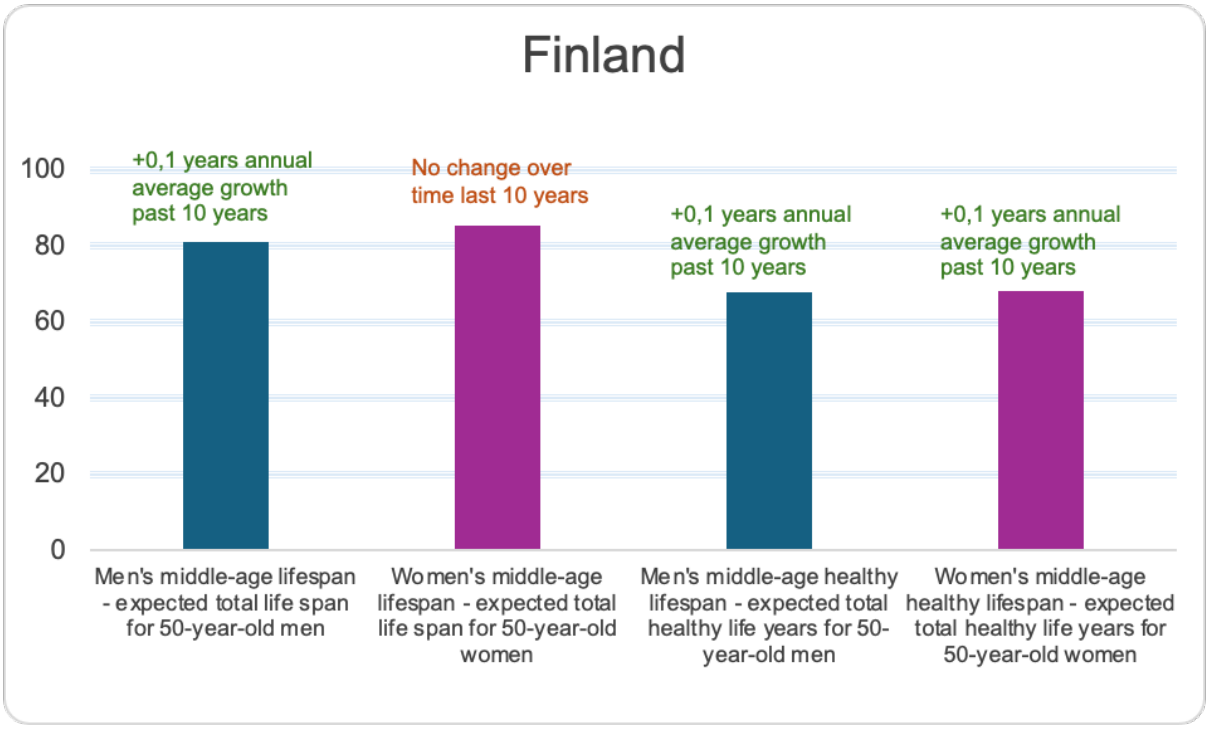
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 44 500 Euros annually per adult in Finland. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 55 500 Euros annually in the more

productive capital region of Helsinki, and 37 800 Euros in Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 6 000 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Finland. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Finland	44 511	79.8	0.14	85.0	0.09
Länsi-Suomi	41 060	78.8	0.02	84.2	0.00
Helsinki	55 503	79.7	0.10	84.5	0.02
Etelä-Suomi	39 152	78.7	0.11	84.2	0.03
Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	37 789	78.7	0.16	83.9	0.00
Åland	49 689	82.0	0.27	88.5	0.24

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Finland
100
80
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40
20
0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
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Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

France

- In France the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.3 years. This can be compared to 75.6 years in Romania, 80.4 years in Germany, 82.8 years in Italy, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- The expected lifespan of newborn boys in France is 80.2 years. The capital region of Paris has a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (82.3 years), while Nord-Pas de Calais has a lower level (77.9 years). In nearly all of France, there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, but for girls it is stagnating.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 87.1 years in France. This is second to 87.6 years in Spain the highest in Europe, and can be compared to 86.4 years in Italy, 84.6 years in Germany, and 82.1 years in Romania.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in France is 85.9 years. In the capital region of Paris girls have the higher life expectancy (87.3 years), while in the Nord-Pas de Calais and Picardie regions the level is lower (84.3 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 50 percent in France if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

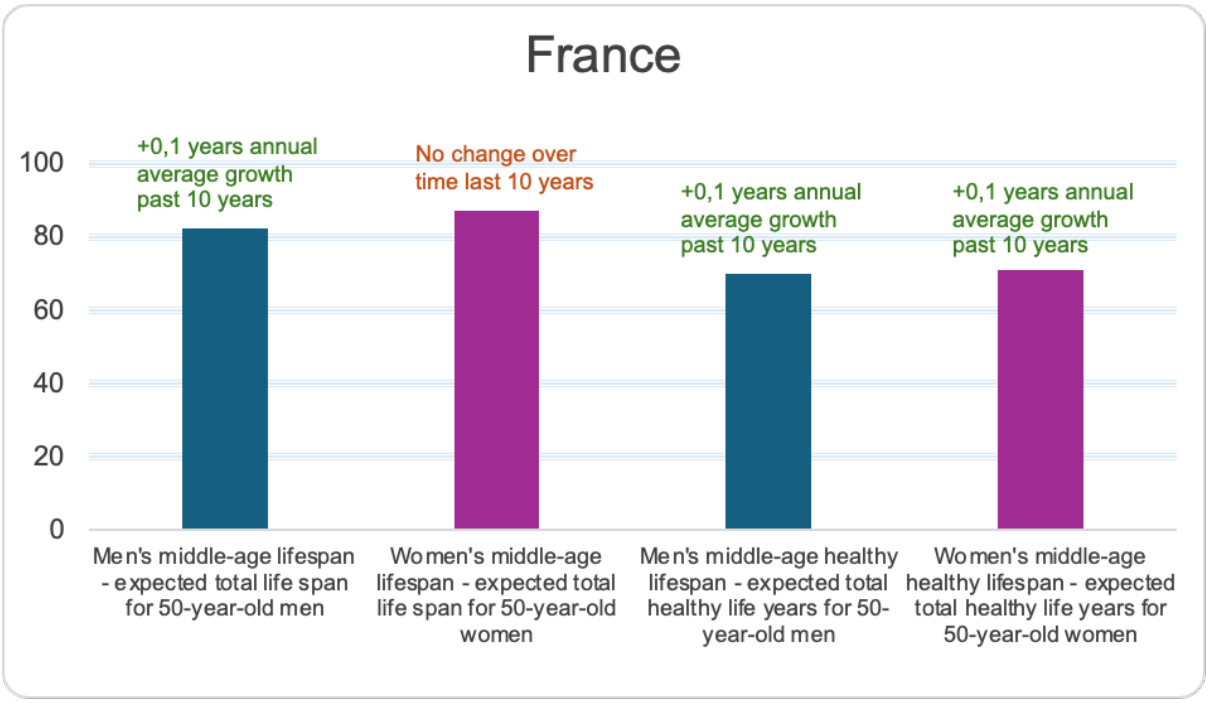
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 39 000 Euros annually per adult in France. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 65 400 Euros per year in the developed Paris capital region, and 27 800 Euros in the Lorraine region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 5 800 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in France. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
France	38 974	80.2	0.07	85.9	-0.02
Paris	65 397	82.3	0.15	87.3	0.07
Bourgogne	32 368	79.2	0.08	85.3	-0.01
Franche-Comté	28 688	79.5	0.03	85.1	-0.05
Basse-Normandie	32 368	79.1	0.08	85.4	-0.02
Haute-Normandie	33 218	78.9	0.15	84.9	0.01
Nord-Pas de Calais	32 368	77.9	0.19	84.3	0.07
Picardie	27 933	78.5	0.14	84.3	0.03
Alsace	34 916	80.4	0.10	85.5	0.05
Champagne-Ardenne	35 105	78.6	0.08	84.9	0.05
Lorraine	27 839	79.1	0.08	84.7	0.02
Pays de la Loire	34 633	80.4	0.12	86.4	0.00
Bretagne	32 651	79.6	0.17	85.4	0.01
Aquitaine	33 973	80.6	0.11	86.1	0.00
Limousin	28 688	79.3	0.09	85.3	-0.04
Poitou-Charentes	32 274	79.7	0.10	85.4	0.00

Languedoc-Roussillon	30 575	79.7	0.06	85.6	-0.02
Midi-Pyrénées	35 011	81.1	0.09	86.1	-0.04
Auvergne	30 103	79.5	0.12	85.3	-0.02
Rhône-Alpes	39 257	81.7	0.14	86.9	0.03
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	35 671	80.8	0.11	86.3	0.03
Corse	28 594	81.7	0.23	85.9	0.02

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Germany

- In Germany the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 80.4 years. This can be compared to 75.6 years in Romania, 82.3 years in France, 82.7 years in Spain, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- The expected lifespan in Germany of newborn boys is 78.7 years. The Sachsen-Anhalt region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (76.1 years), while Tübingen has a higher level (80.7 years). In Germany some, but not all, regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 84.6 years in Germany. As comparison the rate is 82.1 years in Romania, 86.4 years in Italy, 87.1 years in France, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

- The life expectancy in Germany of newborn girls is 83.5 years. In the Dresden region girls have a higher life expectancy (85.0 years), while in the Arnsberg region the level is lower (82.3 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 61 percent in Germany if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

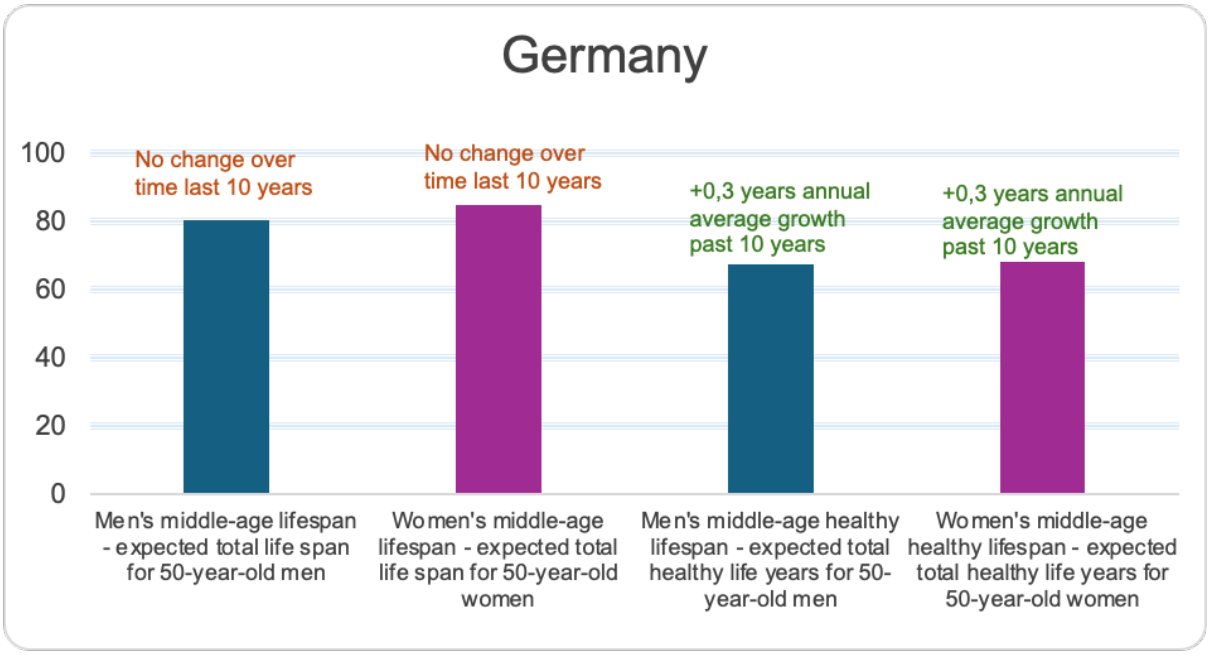
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 42 800 Euros annually per adult in Germany. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 69 600 Euros per year in the developed Hamburg region, and 30 800 Euros in the Chemnitz and Lüneburg regions with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 7 900 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Germany. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Germany	42 809	78.7	0.00	83.5	-0.01
Stuttgart	53 706	80.4	0.07	84.7	0.06
Karlsruhe	46 441	79.8	0.05	84.1	0.04
Freiburg	39 782	80.3	0.08	84.2	0.02
Tübingen	45 317	80.7	0.08	84.8	0.05
Oberbayern	62 873	80.6	0.05	84.8	0.07
Niederbayern	43 847	78.6	0.05	83.4	0.04
Oberpfalz	45 403	78.6	0.06	83.0	-0.01
Oberfranken	40 041	78.2	0.07	83.2	0.02
Mittelfranken	46 873	79.0	0.06	83.6	0.05
Unterfranken	42 203	79.5	0.03	83.9	0.04
Schwaben	40 474	79.9	0.11	84.2	0.05
Berlin	45 317	78.7	0.08	83.7	0.07
Brandenburg	33 036	77.8	0.06	83.7	0.09
Bremen	50 073	77.0	0.04	82.4	0.00
Hamburg	69 618	78.5	0.04	83.3	0.02
Darmstadt	53 965	79.6	0.05	83.7	0.04
Gießen	36 236	78.4	0.02	83.0	-0.01
Kassel	39 436	78.0	0.00	83.1	0.04

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	32 085	76.9	0.04	83.3	0.07
Braunschweig	46 182	77.9	0.02	82.6	-0.01
Hannover	40 041	78.0	0.02	82.8	0.00
Lüneburg	30 874	78.2	0.04	83.0	0.05
Weser-Ems	39 436	78.1	0.04	82.8	0.03
Düsseldorf	43 155	77.9	0.03	82.5	0.04
Köln	44 193	78.9	0.04	83.3	0.06
Münster	35 717	78.2	0.01	82.9	0.01
Detmold	39 782	78.7	0.03	83.5	0.02
Arnsberg	36 928	77.5	0.04	82.3	0.02
Koblenz	34 766	78.6	0.06	83.2	0.04
Trier	30 961	78.7	0.02	83.3	-0.02
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	39 695	79.1	0.06	83.6	0.07
Saarland	36 582	77.6	0.06	82.4	0.02
Dresden	34 420	79.0	0.09	85.0	0.10
Chemnitz	30 788	77.5	0.06	83.9	0.07
Leipzig	35 458	78.3	0.08	84.3	0.10
Sachsen-Anhalt	31 566	76.1	-0.01	82.4	-0.01
Schleswig-Holstein	35 285	78.6	0.08	83.1	0.04
Thüringen	31 480	77.7	0.03	83.5	0.04

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Greece

- In Greece the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 81.1 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, 82.8 years in Italy, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Malta which are at the top.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys in Greece is 79.3 years. The Voreio Aigaio region has a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (81.4 years), while Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki has a lower level (77.9 years). In Greece some regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls, but not all, and some even have negative trends with boys' life expectancy at birth.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 85.4 years in Greece. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, 86.4 years in Italy, and 87.6 years in Spain which is at top.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Greece is 84.5 years. In Ipeiros region girls have the higher life expectancy (86.5 years), while in the Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki region the level is lower (83.5 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 73 percent in Greece if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

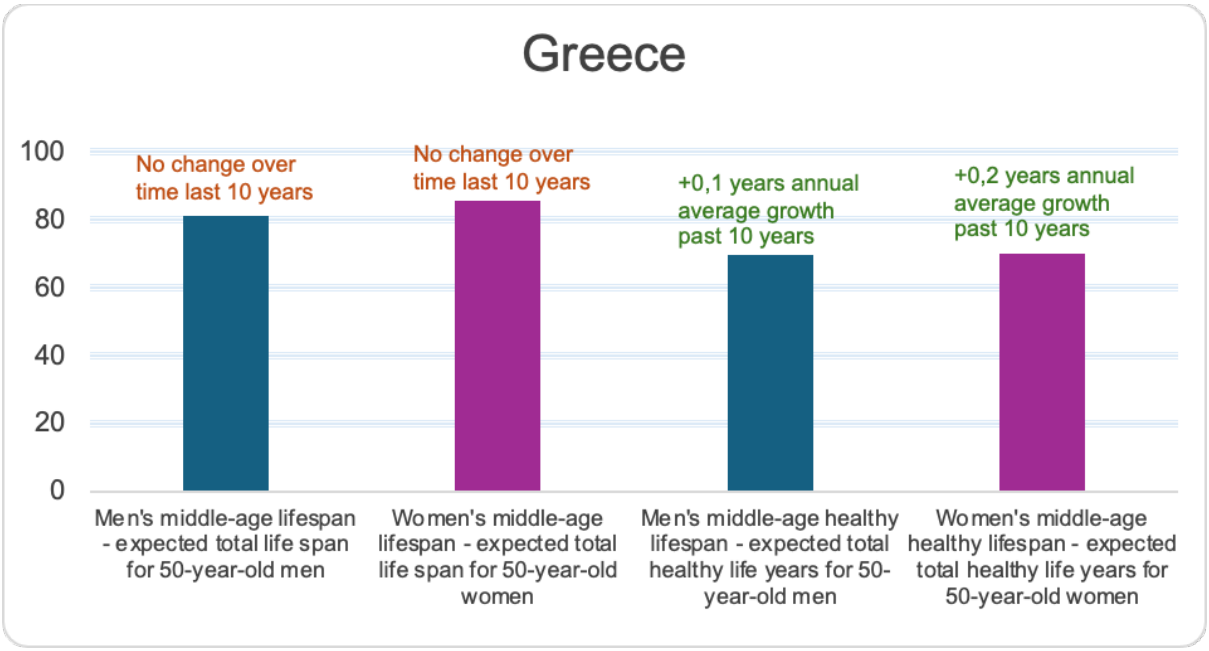
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 19 600 Euros annually per adult in Greece. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 27 300 Euros per year in the developed Athens capital region, and 12 000 Euros in the Voreio Aigaio region with lower

economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 2 200 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Greece. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Greece	19 585	79.3	0.05	84.5	0.04
Athens	27 309	79.0	0.09	84.2	0.03
Voreio Aigaio	12 045	81.4	0.25	86.2	0.12
Notio Aigaio	19 769	80.6	0.08	84.8	0.01
Kriti	16 735	80.2	0.05	84.8	-0.01
Anatoliki Makedonia. Thraki	12 689	77.9	0.02	83.5	0.13
Kentriki Makedonia	15 540	79.2	0.04	84.2	0.05
Dytiki Makedonia	15 723	79.9	0.08	84.7	0.11
Ipeiros	12 689	81.0	0.11	86.5	0.11
Thessalia	14 620	78.9	-0.01	84.2	-0.04
Ionia Nisia	17 287	79.6	0.05	84.1	-0.02
Dytiki Elláda	14 068	79.2	0.10	84.4	0.06
Sterea Elláda	17 838	78.9	-0.09	84.9	0.01
Peloponnisos	16 827	79.0	-0.06	84.2	-0.04

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Greece
100
80
60
40
20
0
No change over time last 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Hungary

- In Hungary the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 75.6 years. This can be compared to 75.6 years in Romania, 75.2 years in Bulgaria, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus which are at the top of the league.

- The expected lifespan of newborn boys in Hungary is 73.8 years. The capital region of Budapest has a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (75.9 years), while Észak-Magyarország has a lower level (71.4 years). In most but not all of Hungary there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 81.2 years in Hungary. This is the lowest rate in Europe, and can be compared to 81.5 years in Bulgaria, 82.1 years in Romania, and 87.6 years in Spain which is at the top.

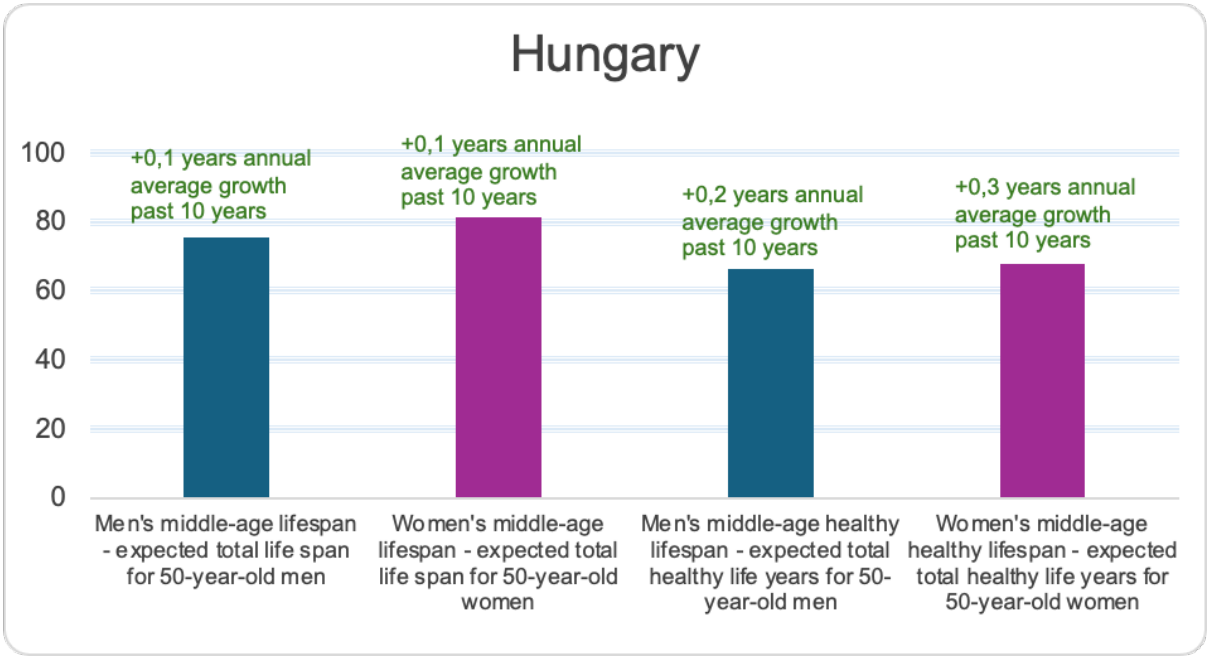
- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Hungary is 80.1 years. In the Budapest capital region girls have the higher life expectancy (81.3 years), while in Észak-Magyarország region the level is lower (78.4 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 79 percent in Hungary if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 17 800 Euros annually per adult in Hungary. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 39 000 Euros per year in the developed capital Budapest region, and 11 200 Euros in the Észak-Magyarország region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 1 600 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Hungary. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Hungary	17 816	73.8	0.15	80.1	0.07
Budapest	39 020	75.9	0.13	81.3	0.14
Pest	15 208	74.5	0.24	80.1	0.16
Közép-Dunántúl	15 556	73.4	0.15	80.0	0.10
Nyugat-Dunántúl	15 730	74.2	0.20	80.5	0.07
Dél-Dunántúl	11 732	73.2	0.15	80.1	0.15
Észak-Magyarország	11 211	71.4	0.12	78.4	0.04
Észak-Alföld	11 471	72.3	0.07	79.2	0.02
Dél-Alföld	12 514	72.9	0.09	79.5	0.05

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Hungary
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,3 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Ireland

- In Ireland the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.7 years. This is a relatively high level, just behind Sweden and Cyprus at top with 83.2 years. As comparison the level in Germany is 80.4 years, while the lowest rate in Europe is 74.6 years in Latvia.

- The expected lifespan of newborn boys in Ireland is 81.1 years. The Southern Ireland region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (80.6 years), while the Dublin capital region has a higher (81.6 years). In Ireland all regions have a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys and girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 85.7 years in Ireland. As comparison the rate is 87.6 years in Spain at top, 84.6 years in Germany, and 81.2 years in Hungary which is the lowest rate in Europe.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Ireland is 84.6 years. In the capital region of Dublin girls have the higher life expectancy (85.0 years), while in Southern Ireland the level is lower (84.1 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 34 percent in Ireland if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

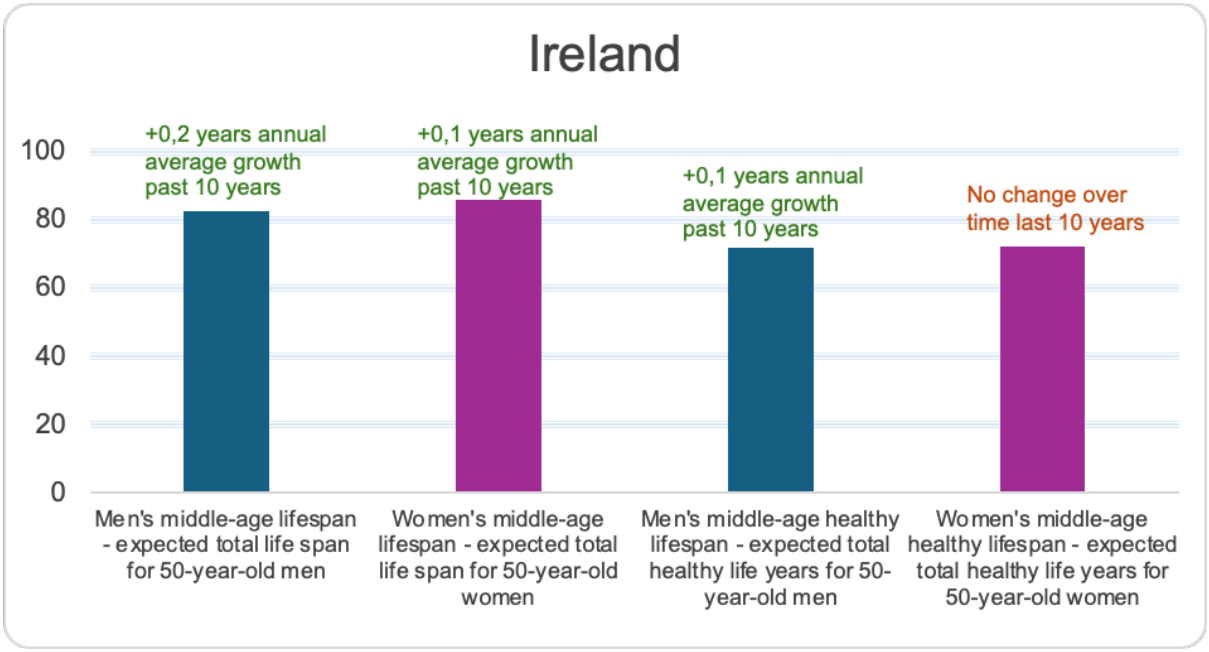
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 99 100 Euros annually per adult in Ireland. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 113 900 Euros per year in the developed Dublin capital region, and 46 700 Euros in the Northern and Western Ireland region

with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 7 900 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Ireland. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Ireland	99 149	81.1	0.18	84.6	0.11
Northern and Western Ireland	46 743	80.9	0.17	84.9	0.13
Southern Ireland	104 606	80.6	0.24	84.1	0.13
Dublin	113 872	81.6	0.21	85.0	0.19

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Ireland
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Italy

- In Italy the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.8 years. This is amongst the highest in Europe, slightly behind leading Sweden and Cyprus at 83.2 years, and marginally behind Malta at 82.9 years. As comparison, it is 80.4 years in Germany, and the lowest rate is found in Latvia, 74.6 years.

- In Italy the life expectancy of newborn boys is 82.0 years. Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen and provincia Autonoma di Trento have a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (82.8 years), while Campania has a lower level (79.5 years). In most but not all of Italy there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, for girls it is in some areas even being reduced.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 86.4 years in Italy. This is just below 87.6 years in Spain, and 87.1 years in France. Portugal has the same rate as Italy, while the level is 84.6 years in Germany, and the lowest level in Europe is 81.2 years in Hungary.

- In Italy the life expectancy of newborn girls is 86.0 years. In the Provincia Autonoma di Trento region girls have the higher life expectancy (87.3 years), while in the Campania region the level is lower (83.6 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 64 percent in Italy if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 32 100 Euros annually per adult in Italy. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 53 100 Euros per year in the developed

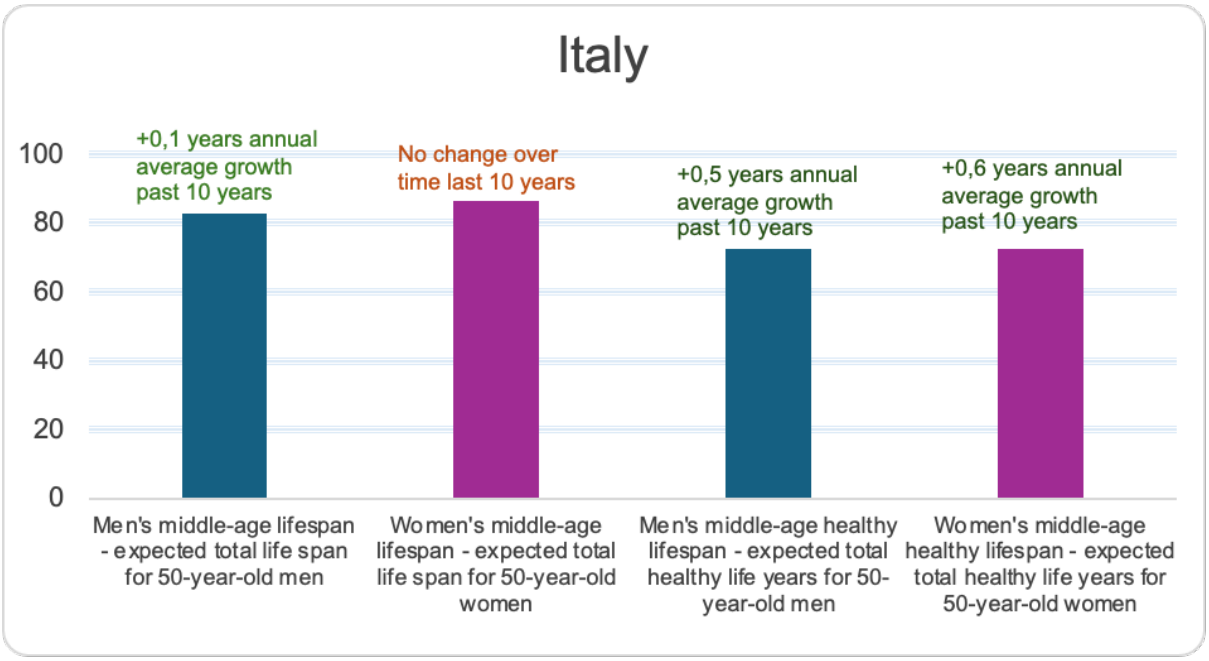
Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen region, and 18 700 Euros in the Calabria region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 3 700 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Italy. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Italy	32 069	82.0	0.13	86.0	0.04
Piemonte	32 602	81.3	0.12	85.4	0.03
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	41 130	82.2	0.22	86.0	0.01
Liguria	33 757	81.5	0.17	85.7	0.07
Lombardia	43 528	82.2	0.13	86.2	0.04
Abruzzo	27 538	80.8	0.04	85.5	0.02
Molise	23 718	80.3	0.02	85.1	-0.04
Campania	20 698	79.5	0.11	83.6	0.00
Puglia	20 876	81.2	0.06	85.1	-0.03
Basilicata	24 429	80.7	0.08	85.1	-0.07
Calabria	18 744	80.1	0.02	84.4	-0.06
Sicilia	20 343	79.9	0.04	83.7	-0.04
Sardegna	23 363	80.5	0.07	86.0	0.03
Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	53 122	82.8	0.14	87.0	0.07

Provincia Autonoma di Trento	41 130	82.8	0.17	87.3	0.09
Veneto	36 066	82.3	0.16	86.5	0.06
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	33 490	81.9	0.19	86.1	0.12
Emilia-Romagna	38 465	82.1	0.10	86.0	0.04
Toscana	33 401	82.4	0.14	86.2	0.05
Umbria	27 094	82.1	0.15	86.0	0.01
Marche	29 493	82.5	0.15	86.3	0.02
Rome	37 043	81.1	0.09	85.1	-0.01

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Latvia

- In Latvia the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 74.6 years. This is the lowest rate in Europe, and can be compared to 76.1 years in Lithuania, 77.3 years in Estonia, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- The life expectancy in Latvia of newborn boys is 71.6 years. There is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 82.4 years in Latvia. As comparison the rate is 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, while it is 83.6 years in Lithuania, 84.8 years in Estonia, and 87.6 years in Spain at the top of the league.

- The life expectancy of newborn girls is 81.5 years in Latvia. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 85 percent in Latvia if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

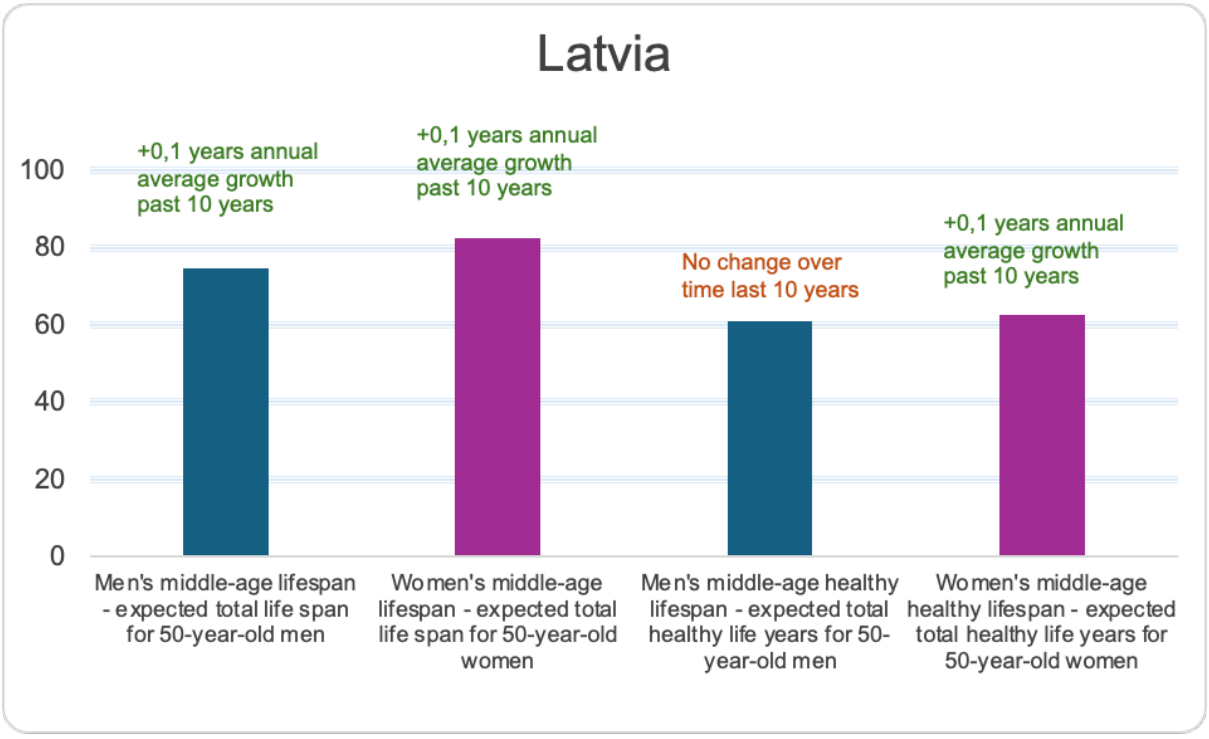
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 19 000 Euros annually per adult in Latvia. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 2 500 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Latvia. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each

healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Latvia	19 012	71.6	0.25	81.5	0.21

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Lithuania

- In Lithuania the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 76.1 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, and 77.3 years in Estonia. In Sweden and Cyprus, it is 83.2 years, the highest rate in Europe.

- The life expectancy in Lithuania of newborn boys is 73.1 years. The capital region of Vilnius has a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (73.6 years), while Vidurio has a lower level (72.6 years). In both regions of Lithuania there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 83.6 years in Lithuania. This can be be compared to 82.4 years in Latvia, 84.8 years in Estonia, and 87.6 years in Spain at top of the league. The lowest rate in Europe is found in Hungary, 81.2 years.

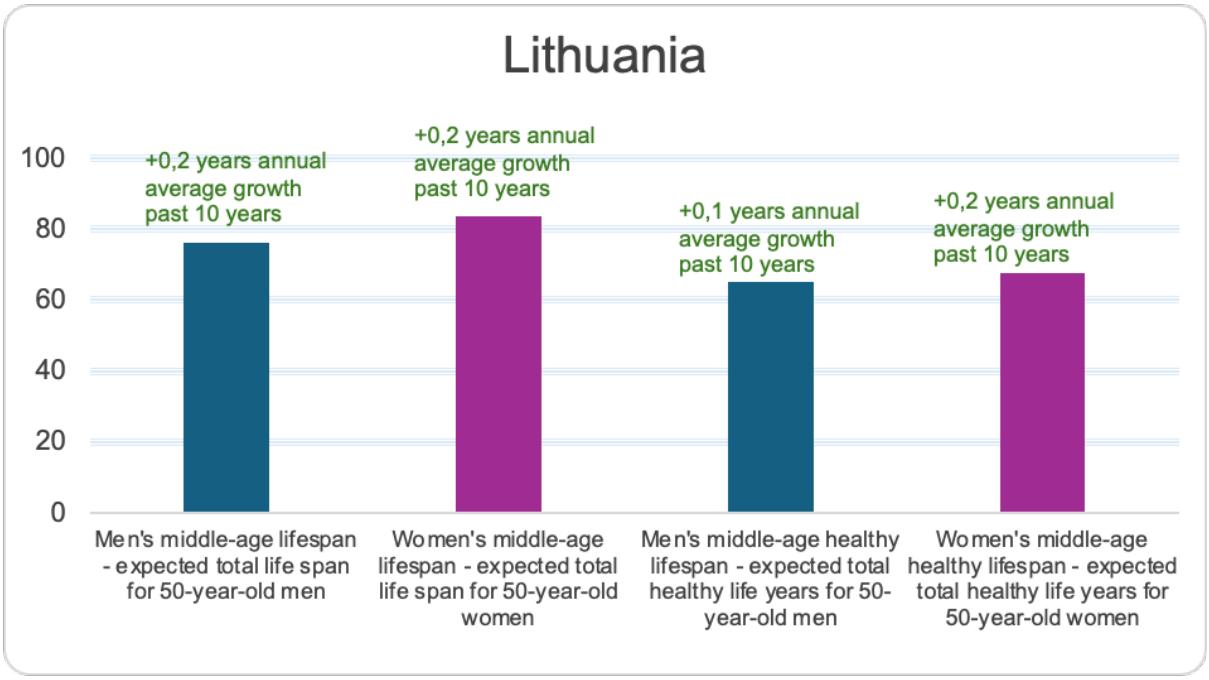
- The life expectancy of newborn girls in Lithuania is 81.9 years. In the Vilnius capital region, the life expectancy is higher for newborn girls (82.6 years), while it is lower in the Vidurio region (81.6 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 81 percent in Lithuania if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 23 100 Euros annually per adult in Lithuania. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 35 100 Euros per year in the developed capital Vilnius region, and 18 000 Euros in the Vidurio region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 2 500 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Lithuania. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Lithuania	23 085	73.1	0.39	81.9	0.18
Vilnius	35 121	73.6	0.50	82.6	0.30
Vidurio	17 965	72.6	0.41	81.6	0.21

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Lithuania
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Luxembourg

- In Luxembourg the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.4 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, which is at the bottom, 80.4 years in Germany, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys is 81.2 years in Luxembourg. There is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 86.0 years in Luxembourg. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

- The life expectancy of newborn girls is 85.9 years in Luxembourg. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 41 percent in Luxembourg if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

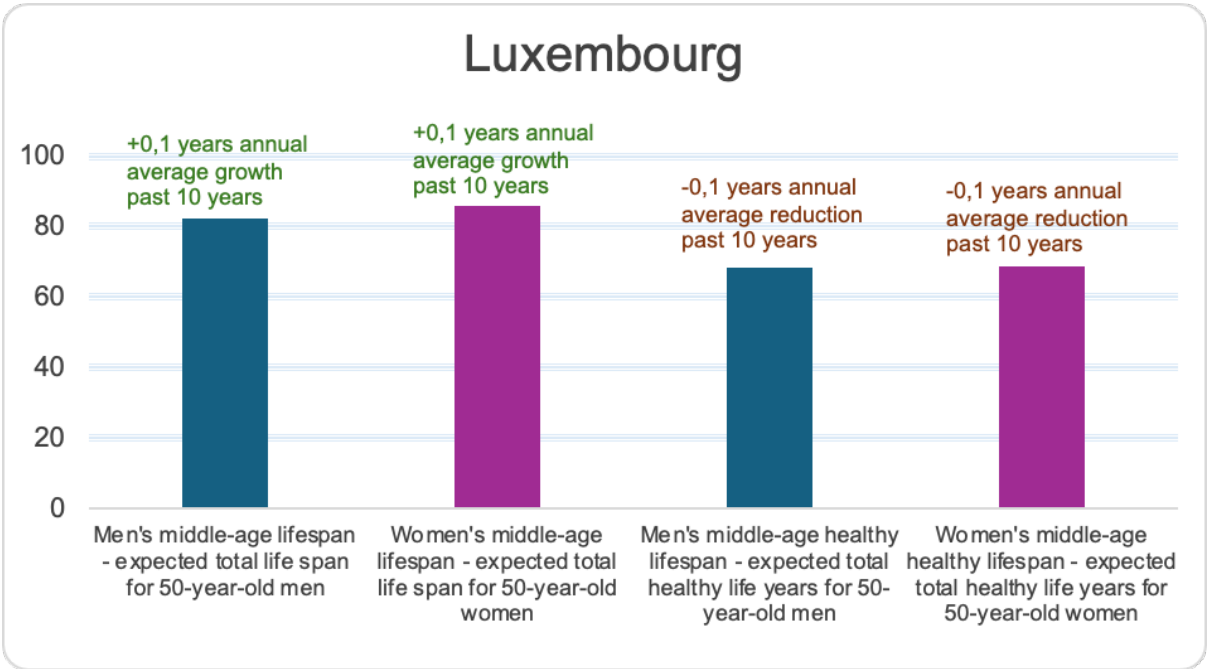
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 97 200 Euros annually per adult in Luxembourg. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 9 100 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Luxembourg. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan

for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Luxembourg	97 181	81.2	0.18	85.9	0.07

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Malta

- In Malta the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.9 years. This is following Sweden and Cyprus (83.2 years), the highest rate in Europe, and can be compared to the lowest rate of 74.6 years in Lavia. Italy follows behind Malta with 82.8 years life expectancy for 50-year-old men.

- For newborn boys in Malta the expected lifespan is 81.6 years. There is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 86.2 years in Malta. This can be compared to Spain at top with 87.6 years, Italy where the rate is 86.4 years, and Hungary at the bottom with 82.1 years.

- For newborn girls in Malta the expected lifespan is 85.1 years. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 48 percent in Malta if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

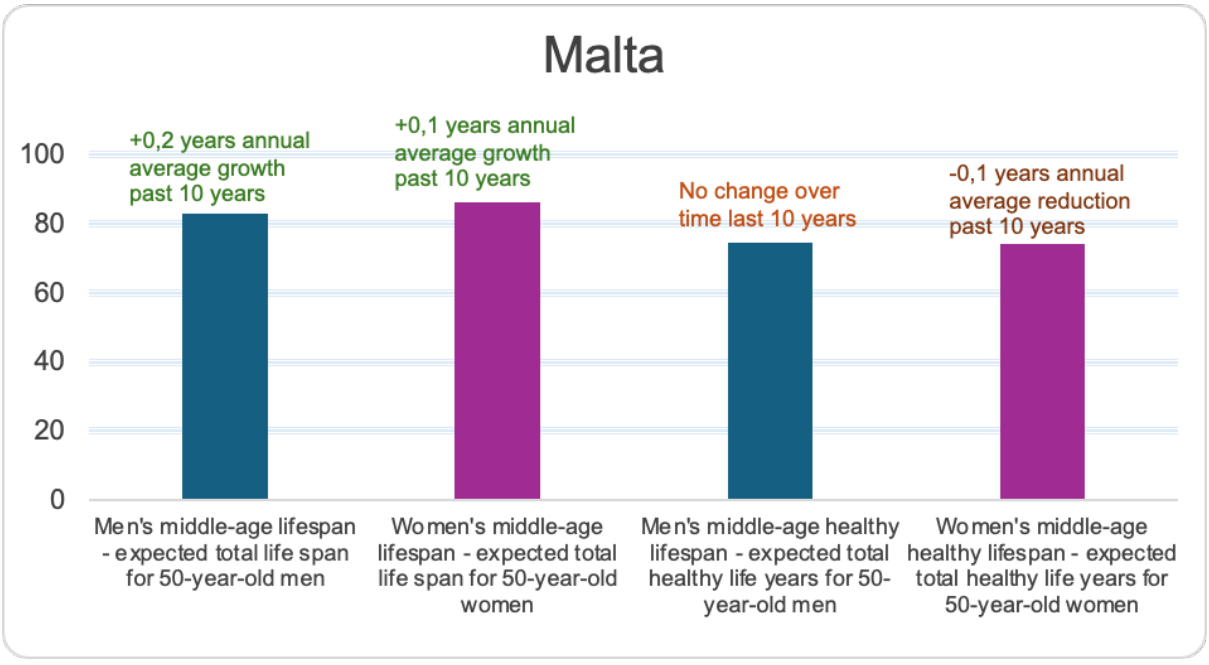
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 31 200 Euros annually per adult in Malta. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 4 200 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Malta. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected

healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Malta	31 155	81.6	0.19	85.1	0.09

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Netherlands

- In the Netherlands the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.0 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, which is at the bottom, 80.4 years in Germany, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus at top.

- For newborn boys the expected lifespan in the Netherlands is 80.6 years. The three regions of Utrecht, Flevoland, and Zeeland all have a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (80.8 years), while Groningen (79.5 years) has a lower level. In most but not all the Netherlands there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, while there is no such trend for girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 84.5 years in the Netherlands. This can be compared to 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain at top.

- For newborn girls the expected lifespan 83.4 years in the Netherlands. In the Zeeland region girls have the higher life expectancy (83.7 years), while in Groningen region the level is lower (82.1 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 53 percent in the Netherlands if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

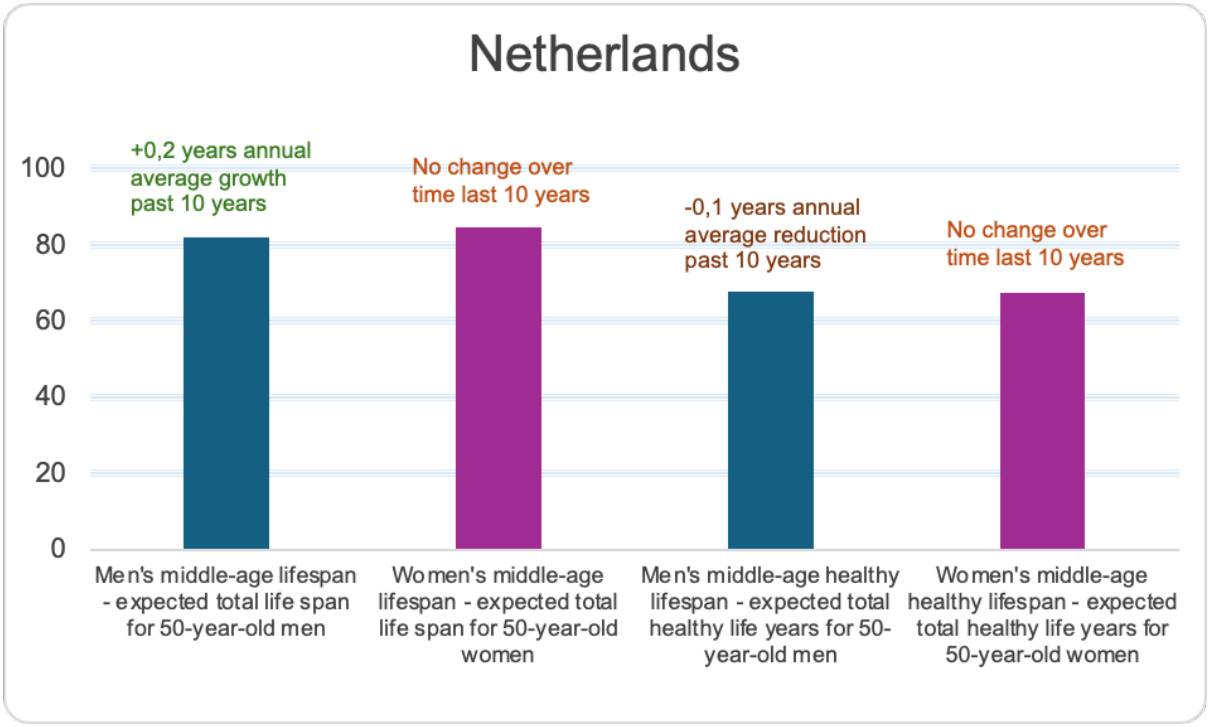
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 53 300 Euros annually per adult in the Netherlands. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 69 800 Euros per year in the developed Utrecht region, and 38 100 Euros in the Drenthe region with lower economic

output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 7 800 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in the Netherlands. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Netherlands	53 322	80.6	0.06	83.4	-0.01
Groningen	49 571	79.5	0.11	82.1	-0.02
Friesland	40 639	80.4	0.16	83.4	0.02
Drenthe	38 138	80.1	0.09	83.1	0.01
Overijssel	45 730	80.2	0.09	83.3	0.04
Gelderland	45 462	80.7	0.12	83.4	0.00
Flevoland	41 890	80.8	0.14	83.3	0.01
Utrecht	69 846	80.8	0.08	83.4	-0.04
Amsterdam	43 408	80.5	0.10	83.6	0.03
Zuid-Holland	63 683	80.1	0.02	83.2	0.00
Zeeland	50 732	80.8	0.13	83.7	-0.03
Noord-Brabant	54 841	80.4	0.06	83.3	0.01
Limburg	44 033	80.3	0.10	83.2	0.03

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Netherlands
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
-0,1 years annual average reduction past 10 years
No change over time last 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Poland

- In Poland the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 77.5 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Latvia, the lowest in Europe, 80.4 years in Germany, and 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus which are at top.

- For newborn boys, the expected lifespan in Polans is 75.0 years. The Łódzkie region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (73.1 years), while the capital Warsaw region has a higher level (76.2 years). In most but not all of Poland there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 83.6 years in Poland. As comparison the same rate is 81.2 years in Hungary, the lowest in Europe, while the level is 84.6 years in Germany, and 87.6 years in Spain which is at top.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Poland is 82.5 years. In Śląskie newborn girls have the lower life expectancy (81.3 years) while the level is higher (83.7 years) in the Podkarpackie region. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 78 percent in Poland if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

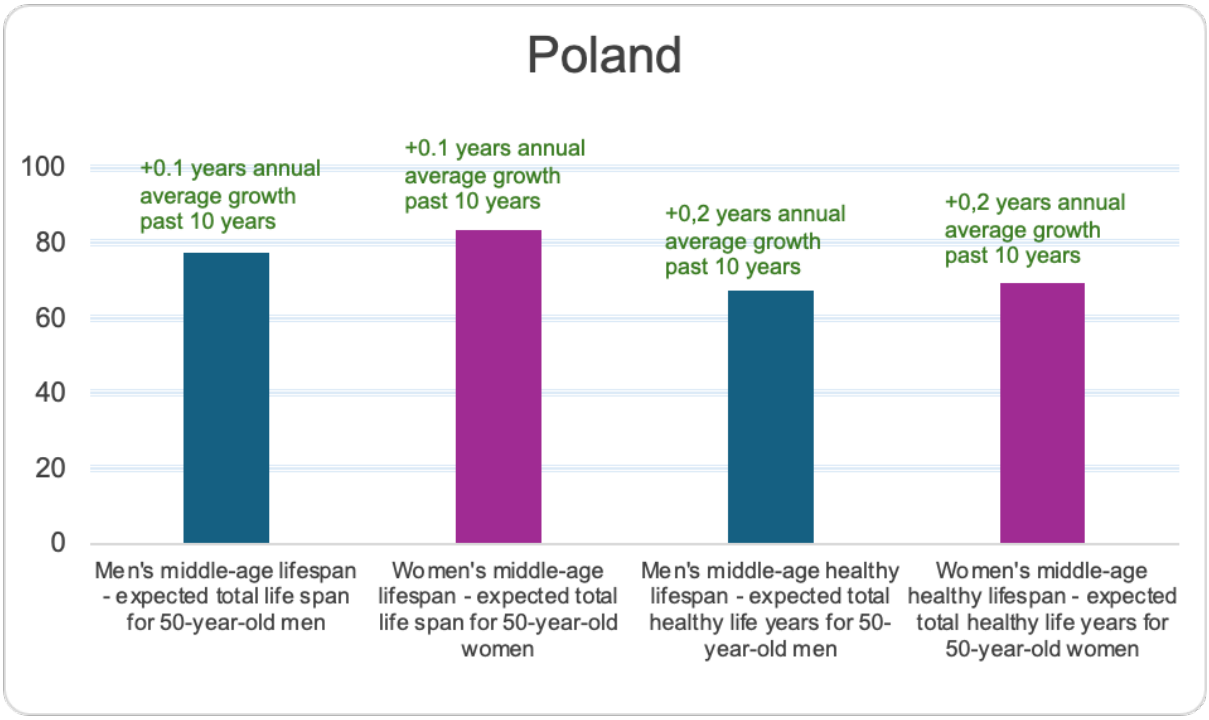
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 18 400 Euros annually per adult in Poland. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 36 900 Euros annually in the more productive capital region of Warsaw, and 12 600 Euros in the Lubelskie region, which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 1 600 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Poland. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Poland	18 361	75.0	0,13	82.5	0,08
Małopolskie	16 331	76.1	0,14	83.2	0,10
Śląskie	19 007	74.3	0,19	81.3	0,11
Wielkopolskie	19 192	74.8	0,13	81.8	0,11
Zachodniopomorskie	15 040	74.0	0,14	81.5	0,07
Lubuskie	14 671	74.0	0,18	81.7	0,13
Dolnośląskie	19 653	74.3	0,18	81.9	0,07
Opolskie	14 763	75.2	0,19	82.5	0,15
Kujawsko-pomorskie	14 763	74.0	0,11	81.4	0,07
Warmińsko-mazurskie	12 918	73.7	0,20	81.7	0,06
Pomorskie	17 531	75.2	0,11	82.2	0,06
Łódzkie	17 439	73.1	0,24	81.4	0,13
Świętokrzyskie	13 748	73.7	0,10	82.5	0,09
Lubelskie	12 641	74.2	0,16	82.7	0,11
Podkarpackie	13 194	75.9	0,13	83.7	0,11
Podlaskie	14 209	74.5	0,14	83.4	0,09

Warsaw	36 907	76.2	0,07	82.7	0,00
Mazowiecki regionalny	16 608	73.2	0.08	81.7	0.03

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Portugal

- In Portugal the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 81.4 years. This can be compared to 77.7 years in Croatia, 81.1 years in Greece, and 82.7 years in Spain.

- For newborn boys the expected life span in Portugal is 79.8 years. The Região Autónoma dos Açores has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (76.2 years), while Norte has a higher level (80.4 years). In most but not all of Portugal there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 86.4 years in Portugal. Mediterranean countries dominate the lifespan league of women in this age, with Spain at top with 87.6 expected lifespan, while Croatia is the country at the region at the bottom with 83.0 expected lifespan for 50-year-old women.

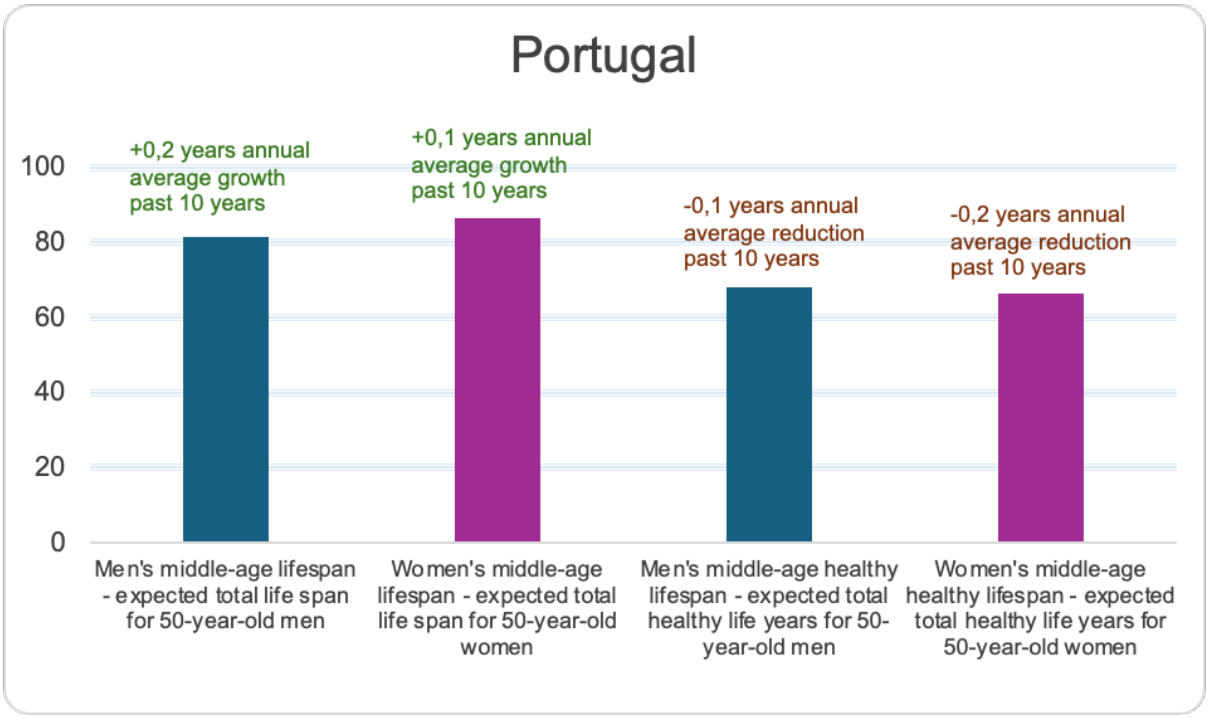
- The expected lifespan newborn girls in Portugal is 85.4 years. In Região Autónoma dos Açores newborn girls have the lower life expectancy (82.8 years) while the level is higher (85.9 years) in the Norte region. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 55 percent in Portugal if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 23 000 Euros annually per adult in Portugal. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 36 200 Euros annually in the more productive capital region of Lisbon, and 19 500 Euros in the Norte region which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 3 400 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Portugal. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Portugal	22 959	79.8	0.18	85.4	0.10
Norte	19 511	80.4	0.24	85.9	0.16
Algarve	24 774	77.8	0.02	84.4	0.09
Centro	19 783	79.2	0.14	84.8	0.07
Lisbon	36 208	78.7	0.09	84.5	0.00
Alentejo	21 689	77.2	0.00	83.5	0.02
Região Autónoma dos Açores	20 237	76.2	0.34	82.8	0.20
Região Autónoma da Madeira	24 865	76.8	0.26	84.0	0.20

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Portugal
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
-0,1 years annual average reduction past 10 years
-0,2 years annual average reduction past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Romania

- In Romania the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 75.6 years. This can be compared to 74.6 years in Lavia, which is the lowest in Europe, 80.4 years in Germany, and 82.8 years in Italy.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys in Romania is 72.8 years. The Nord-Est region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (71.4 years), while the capital region of Bucharest has a higher level (74.0 years). In all of Romania there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 82.1 years in Romania. As comparison the same figure is 82.4 years in Latvia, 84.6 years in Germany and 86.4 years in Italy.

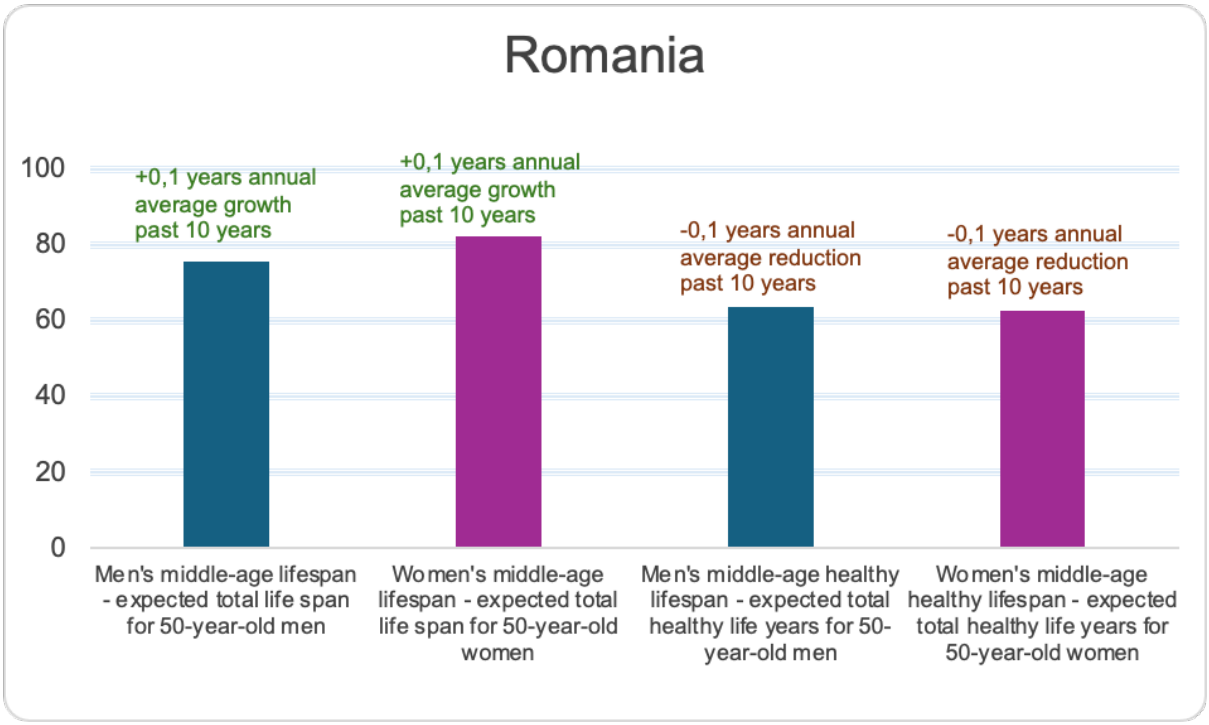
- The life expectancy of newborn girls in Romania is 80.4 years. In Vest region newborn girls have the lower life expectancy (79.6 years) while the level is higher (80.9 years) in the capital Bucharest region. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 84 percent in Romania if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 15 500 Euros annually per adult in Romania. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 37 900 Euros annually in the more productive capital region of Bucharest, and 9 300 Euros in the Nord-Est region which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 1 300 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Romania. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Romania	15 468	72.8	0.15	80.4	0.17
Nord-Vest	14 103	73.1	0.17	80.2	0.20
Centru	13 830	73.4	0.11	80.6	0.15
Nord-Est	9 281	71.4	0.05	80.2	0.17
Sud-Est	12 101	71.5	0.08	80.2	0.17
Sud-Muntenia	11 828	72.2	0.06	80.4	0.17
Bucharest	37 851	74.0	0.10	80.9	0.10
Sud-Vest Oltenia	12 283	73.4	0.18	80.8	0.20
Vest	15 468	73.3	0.18	79.6	0.16

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Romania
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
-0,1 years annual average reduction past 10 years
-0,1 years annual average reduction past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Slovakia

- In Slovakia the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 77.6 years. This can be compared to 80.8 years in Slovenia, 75.6 years in Romania, and 74.6 years in Latvia – the latter being the lowest rate in Europe.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys is 75.2 years. Stredné Slovensko is the region with the lowest life expectancy at birth for boys (74.1 years), while the capital region of Bratislava has the highest level (77.4 years). In all of Slovakia there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 83.0 years in Slovakia. As comparison, the same figure is 85.8 years in Slovenia, 82.1 years in Romania and 82.4 years in Latvia.

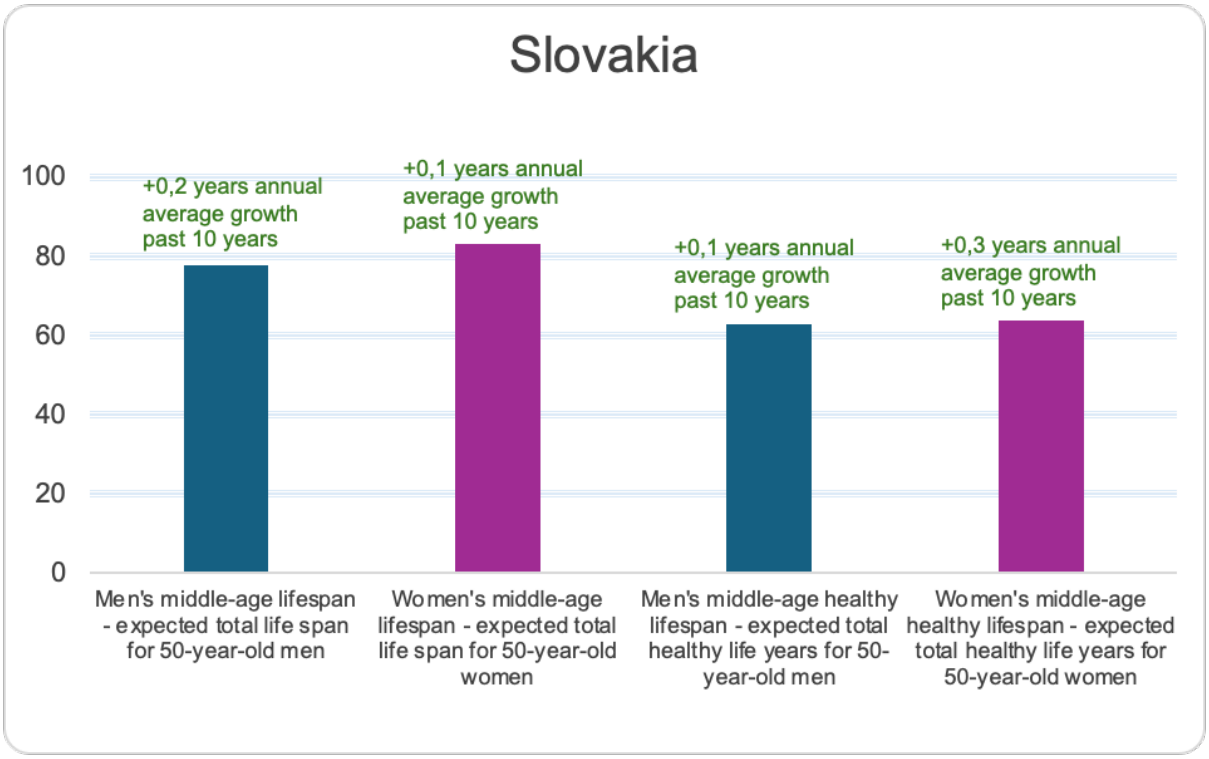
- The life expectancy of newborn girls in Slovakia is 81.9 years. In Stredné Slovensko newborn girls have the lowest life expectancy (81.1 years) while the highest level (83.1 years) is found in the capital Bratislava region. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 76 percent in Slovakia if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 19 600 Euros annually per adult in Slovakia. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 39 300 Euros annually in the more productive capital region of Bratislava, and 14 300 Euros in Východné Slovensko which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 2 200 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Slovakia. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Slovakia	19 561	75.2	0.19	81.9	0.14
Bratislava	39 295	77.4	0.26	83.1	0.20
Západné Slovensko	18 517	75.0	0.17	81.5	0.13
Stredné Slovensko	16 257	74.1	0.17	81.1	0.11
Východné Slovensko	14 344	74.3	0.19	81.3	0.15

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Slovakia
100
80
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0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,3 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Slovenia

- In Slovenia the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 80.8 years. This can be compared to 77.7 years expected lifespan for 50-year-old-men in Slovakia, 79.0 years in Czechia, and 80.4 years in Germany.

- The life expectancy of newborn boys is 79.7 years in Slovenia. The Vzhodna Slovenija region has a lower life expectancy at birth for boys (78.1 years), while the capital region of Ljubljana has a higher level (80.4 years). In all of Slovenia there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 85.8 years in Slovenia. This can be compared to 83.0 years in Slovakia, 84.0 years in Czechia, and 84.6 years in Germany.

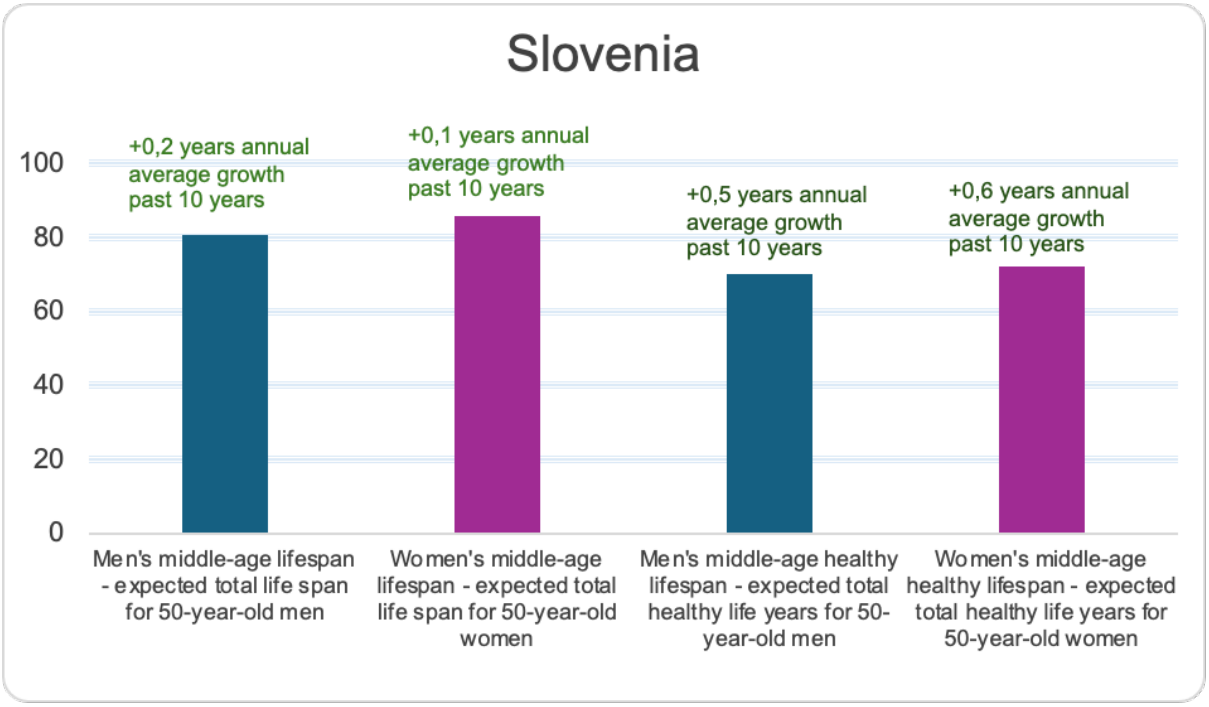
- The life expectancy of newborn girls is 85.0 years in Slovenia. In Vzhodna Slovenija region newborn girls have the lower life expectancy (84.4 years) while the level is higher (85.6 years) in the capital Ljubljana region. Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 60 percent in Slovenia if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 27 100 Euros annually per adult in Slovenia. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 33 000 Euros annually in the more productive capital region of Ljubljana, and 21 600 Euros in Vzhodna Slovenija which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 3 500 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Slovenia. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Slovenia	27 078	79.7	0.15	85.0	0.09
Vzhodna Slovenija	21 608	78.1	0.19	84.4	0.15
Ljubljana	32 995	80.4	0.19	85.6	0.10

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Slovenia
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,2 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,5 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,6 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Spain

- In Spain the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 82.7 years. Spain has amongst the highest life expectancies for 50-year-old men in Europe, not quite as high as 83.2 years in Sweden and Cyprus, but far from 74.6 years in Latvia. Neighboring Portugal has a lower rate of 81.4 years, while Italy has 82.8 years and Malta 82.9 years. Mediterranean countries in general have long expected lifespans.

- For newborn boys the life expectancy is 81.3 years. The capital region of Madrid has a higher life expectancy at birth for boys (83.4 years), while Ciudad de Ceuta has a lower level (78.9 years). In most but not all of Spain, there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys. For girls there is a similar, but not as profound, trend.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 87.6 years. Spain has the very highest expected life span for 50-years old women in Europe, while neighboring France is second with 87.1 years. Italy, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta have between 86.2-86.4 years life expectancy amongst 50-years old women. These six Mediterranean countries top the life expectancy list for women at this age.

- The life expectancy in Spain for newborn girls is 86.6 years. In the capital region of Madrid girls have the higher life expectancy (88.3 years), while in the Ciudad de Melilla region the level is full five years lower (83.3 years). Tobacco-related deaths amongst 35 years or older men could be reduced by an estimated 57 percent in Spain if Swedish tobacco policies were introduced, leading to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 27 500 Euros annually per adult in Spain. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year

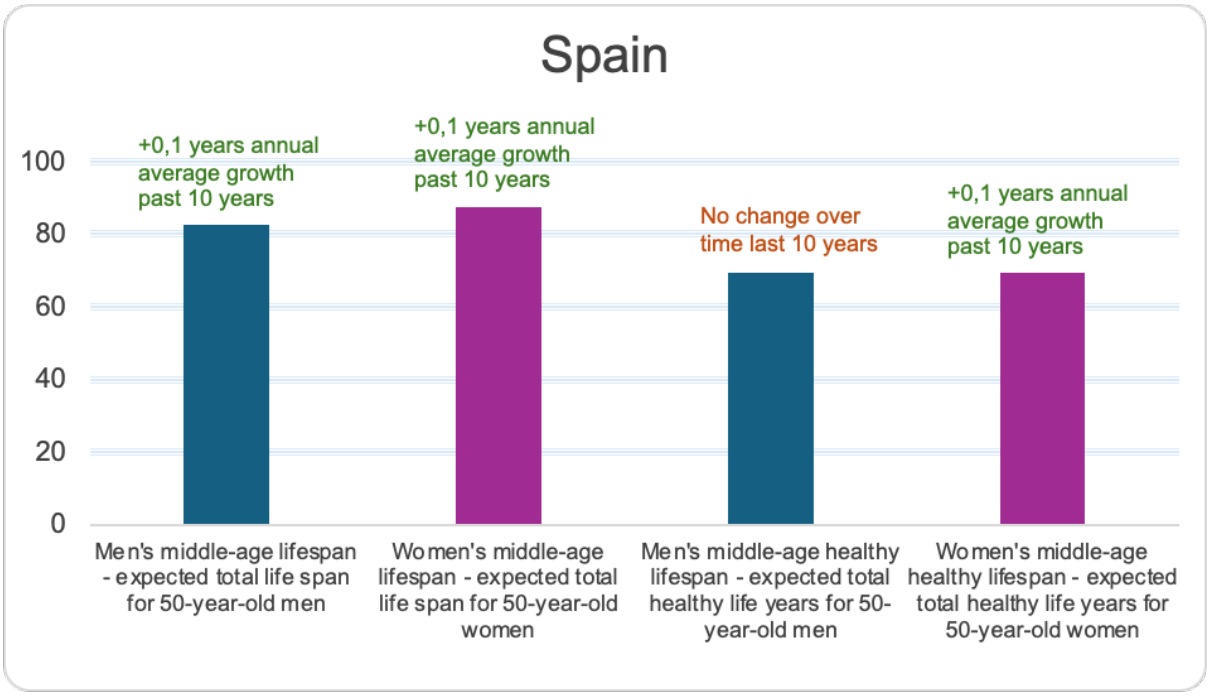
spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 37 400 Euros per year in the developed Madrid capital region, and 18 200 Euros in the Ciudad de Melilla region with lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 3 700 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Spain. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Spain	27 459	81.3	0.09	86.6	0.04
Galicia	25 333	80.8	0.10	87.0	0.10
Principado de Asturias	24 890	80.4	0.13	85.9	0.01
Cantabria	25 244	81.4	0.12	87.3	0.08
País Vasco	34 988	81.8	0.16	87.4	0.03
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	32 862	82.4	0.15	87.6	0.04
La Rioja	29 053	81.4	0.04	87.1	0.01
Aragón	30 736	81.3	0.09	87.1	0.05
Madrid	37 379	83.4	0.18	88.3	0.07
Castilla y León	26 307	82.1	0.11	87.7	0.07
Castilla-La Mancha	22 853	81.5	0.07	86.6	0.03
Extremadura	20 904	80.7	0.15	86.0	0.08

Cataluña	31 267	81.4	0.11	86.9	0.05
Comunitat Valenciana	23 473	80.7	0.06	86.1	0.06
Illes Balears	30 470	81.5	0.12	86.4	0.09
Andalucía	20 550	80.0	0.10	85.4	0.08
Región de Murcia	22 941	80.5	0.04	85.6	0.03
Ciudad de Ceuta	20 195	78.9	0.15	83.6	0.16
Ciudad de Melilla	18 158	80.1	0.10	83.3	0.05
Canarias	21 524	80.2	0.02	85.4	0.00

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.



Sweden

- In Sweden the total expected lifespan for 50-year-old men is 83.2 years. The expected life span of men in Sweden is the highest in Europe, alongside Cyprus, and can be contrasted to 74.6 years in Latvia which is the lowest in Europe. The life expectancy of 50-years-old men in Sweden is considerably higher than 81.4 years in neighboring Denmark, and 81.1 years in Finland.

- For newborn boys, the life expectancy in Sweden is 82.6 years. Övre Norrland is the region with the lowest life expectancy at birth for boys (80.6 years), while the capital region of Stockholm has the highest level (82.6 years). In all regions of Sweden there is a positive evolution of the life expectancy of boys, as well as girls.

- For 50-year-old women the life expectancy is 86.0 years in Sweden. Women in Spain have the highest total life expectancy for 50-year-old women, 87.6 years, while the lowest rate amongst the European studies included in this study is 81.2 years in Hungary. In neighboring Finland, it is 85.4 years, and in Denmark 84.7 years.

- The expected lifespan of newborn girls in Sweden is 85.6 years. In Mellersta Norrland newborn girls have the lowest life expectancy (83.9 years) while the highest (86.0 years) is found in the capital region. Sweden has low deaths related to tobacco, due to alternative nicotine products such as snus and nicotine pouches reducing smoking habits.

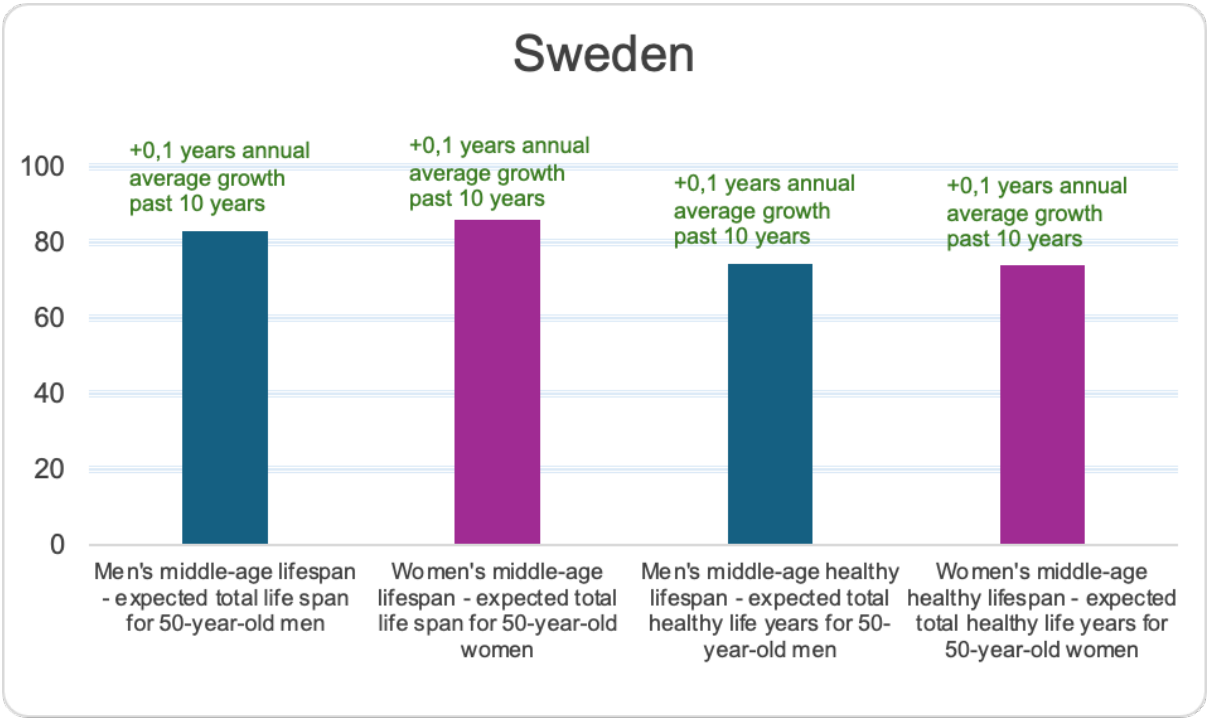
- If the healthy life span of 50-year-old people was increased by one year, and half of that was spent on the labor market working and half time for relaxation, then this would lead to an economic benefit of 47 000 Euros annually per adult in Sweden. Middle-aged and older individuals are not only important for the workforce, but also make up the bulk of job-creating entrepreneurs and investors, if they had more healthy life years productivity would increase. This measure estimates that one more healthy life year spent half in work corresponds to the economy growing by half of the amount of GDP output per working age individual. This level is 63 300 Euros annually in the more

productive capital region of Stockholm, and 35 700 Euros in Norra Mellansverige which has lower economic output per capita.

- The welfare benefit of one more healthy life year is 6 700 Euros across the lifespan for an individual in Sweden. This is a measure of how many euros are spent in total on health per capita annually, from all sources of funding, multiplied by number of total expected life years (for men and women who are 50 years), divided by number of expected healthy life years. This metric shows how much is invested over the lifespan for each healthy year of life in healthcare, for the average citizen.

	Value added to gross regional product per half a healthy year extra on the labor market, Euro per capita and year.*	**Newborn boys' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn boys' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years	**Newborn girls' expected life span** (years)	**Newborn girls' longevity trend** - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
Sweden	47 093	82.6	0.18	85.6	0.16
Stockholm	63 345	82.8	0.16	86.0	0.14
Östra Mellansverige	41 183	81.6	0.16	84.9	0.13
Småland med öarna	40 537	82.0	0.13	85.1	0.08
Sydsverige	41 276	81.3	0.13	84.8	0.12
Västsverige	45 893	81.7	0.16	85.0	0.10
Norra Mellansverige	35 735	81.2	0.16	84.6	0.12
Mellersta Norrland	42 107	80.8	0.15	83.9	0.12
Övre Norrland	46 908	80.6	0.18	84.3	0.16

* Societal value of each extra healthy life year if half is spent working.


Sweden
100
80
60
40
20
0
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
+0,1 years annual average growth past 10 years
Men's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age lifespan - expected total life span for 50-year-old women
Men's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old men
Women's middle-age healthy lifespan - expected total healthy life years for 50-year-old women

Appendix A. Evolution of newborn boys' expected life span in various European regions.

Ranking of European regions from highest increase of expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, to lowest increase	Region (including countries that are single regions)	Newborn boys' expected life span (years)	Newborn boys' longevity trend - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn boys, annual change past 10 years
1	Vilnius (Lithuania)	73.6	0.50
2	Vidurio (Lithuania)	72.6	0.41
3	Região Autónoma dos Açores (Portugal)	76.2	0.34
4	Namur (Belgium)	78.9	0.31
5	Åland (Finland)	82.0	0.27
6	Bratislava (Slovakia)	77.4	0.26
7	Vlaams-Brabant (Belgium)	82.1	0.26
8	West-Vlaanderen (Belgium)	81.3	0.26
9	Região Autónoma da Madeira (Portugal)	76.8	0.26
10	Antwerpen (Belgium)	81.7	0.25
11	Voreio Aigaio (Greece)	81.4	0.25
12	Pest (Hungary)	74.5	0.24
13	Norte (Portugal)	80.4	0.24
14	Southern Ireland (Ireland)	80.6	0.24
15	Łódzkie (Poland)	73.1	0.24
16	Oost-Vlaanderen (Belgium)	80.8	0.23
17	Corse (France)	81.7	0.23
18	Střední Morava (Czechia)	76.8	0.22
19	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (Italy)	82.2	0.22
20	Hainaut (Belgium)	77.1	0.21
21	Luxembourg (Belgium)	78.3	0.21
22	Dublin (Ireland)	81.6	0.21
23	Malta	81.6	0.21
24	Copenhagen (Denmark)	80.1	0.20

25	**Nyugat-Dunántúl (Hungary)**	74.2	0.20
26	**Warmińsko-mazurskie (Poland)**	73.7	0.20
27	**Brussels (Belgium)**	79.7	0.19
28	**Nord-Pas de Calais (France)**	77.9	0.19
29	**Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy)**	81.9	0.19
30	**Luxembourg**	81.7	0.19
31	**Opolskie (Poland)**	75.2	0.19
32	**Ljubljana (Slovenia)**	80.4	0.19
33	**Limburg (Belgium)**	81.8	0.19
34	**Liège (Belgium)**	78.8	0.19
35	**Śląskie (Poland)**	74.3	0.19
36	**Vzhodna Slovenija (Slovenia)**	78.1	0.19
37	**Východné Slovensko (Slovakia)**	74.3	0.19
38	**Severovýchod (Czechia)**	77.4	0.18
39	**Madrid (Spain)**	83.4	0.18
40	**Sud-Vest Oltenia (Romania)**	73.4	0.18
41	**Jihovýchod (Czechia)**	77.7	0.18
42	**Nordjylland (Denmark)**	79.8	0.18
43	**Lubuskie (Poland)**	74.0	0.18
44	**Dolnośląskie (Poland)**	74.3	0.18
45	**Vest (Romania)**	73.3	0.18
46	**Stockholm (Sweden)**	82.8	0.18
47	**Střední Čechy (Czechia)**	76.9	0.17
48	**Jihozápad (Czechia)**	77.4	0.17
49	**Severozápad (Czechia)**	75.0	0.17
50	**Estonia**	74.5	0.17
51	**Northern and Western Ireland (Ireland)**	80.9	0.17
52	**Liguria (Italy)**	81.5	0.17
53	**Provincia Autonoma di Trento (Italy)**	82.8	0.17
54	**Západné Slovensko (Slovakia)**	75.0	0.17
55	**Bretagne (France)**	79.6	0.17
56	**Nord-Vest (Romania)**	73.1	0.17
57	**Stredné Slovensko (Slovakia)**	74.1	0.17
58	**Friesland (Nederländerna)**	80.4	0.16

59	**Lubelskie (Poland)**	74.2	0.16
60	**Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi (Finland)**	78.7	0.16
61	**Norra Mellansverige (Sweden)**	81.2	0.16
62	**País Vasco (Spain)**	81.8	0.16
63	**Veneto (Italy)**	82.3	0.16
64	**Östra Mellansverige (Sweden)**	81.6	0.16
65	**Småland med öarna (Sweden)**	82.0	0.16
66	**Mellersta Norrland (Sweden)**	80.8	0.16
67	**Brabant wallon (Belgium)**	81.1	0.15
68	**Moravskoslezsko (Czechia)**	75.3	0.15
69	**Sjælland (Denmark)**	79.1	0.15
70	**Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Spain)**	82.4	0.15
71	**Extremadura (Spain)**	80.7	0.15
72	**Ciudad de Ceuta (Spain)**	78.9	0.15
73	**Paris (France)**	82.3	0.15
74	**Haute-Normandie (France)**	78.9	0.15
75	**Umbria (Italy)**	82.1	0.15
76	**Marche (Italy)**	82.5	0.15
77	**Közép-Dunántúl (Hungary)**	73.4	0.15
78	**Dél-Dunántúl (Hungary)**	73.2	0.15
79	**Burgenland (Austria)**	79.9	0.15
80	**Övre Norrland (Sweden)**	80.6	0.15
81	**Picardie (France)**	78.5	0.14
82	**Rhône-Alpes (France)**	81.7	0.14
83	**Toscana (Italy)**	82.4	0.14
84	**Zachodniopomorskie (Poland)**	74.0	0.14
85	**Podlaskie (Poland)**	74.5	0.14
86	**Centro (Portugal)**	79.2	0.14
87	**Midtjylland (Denmark)**	80.3	0.14
88	**Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano (Italy)/Bozen**	82.8	0.14
89	**Flevoland (Nederländerna)**	80.8	0.14
90	**Małopolskie (Poland)**	76.1	0.14
91	**Principado de Asturias (Spain)**	80.4	0.13
92	**Budapest (Hungary)**	75.9	0.13
93	**Podkarpackie (Poland)**	75.9	0.13

94	**Lombardia (Italy)**	82.2	0.13
95	**Zeeland (Nederländerna)**	80.8	0.13
96	**Wielkopolskie (Poland)**	74.8	0.13
97	**Sydsverige (Sweden)**	81.3	0.13
98	**Västsverige (Sweden)**	81.7	0.13
99	**Cantabria (Spain)**	81.4	0.12
100	**Illes Balears (Spain)**	81.5	0.12
101	**Pays de la Loire (France)**	80.4	0.12
102	**Auvergne (France)**	79.5	0.12
103	**Piemonte (Italy)**	81.3	0.12
104	**Latvia**	70.5	0.12
105	**Észak-Magyarország (Hungary)**	71.4	0.12
106	**Gelderland (Nederländerna)**	80.7	0.12
107	**Severoiztochen (Bulgaria)**	72.1	0.12
108	**Vienna (Austria)**	78.6	0.12
109	**Schwaben (Germany)**	79.9	0.11
110	**Cataluña (Spain)**	81.4	0.11
111	**Oberösterreich (Austria)**	79.9	0.11
112	**Salzburg (Austria)**	80.7	0.11
113	**Pomorskie (Poland)**	75.2	0.11
114	**Centru (Romania)**	73.4	0.11
115	**Etelä-Suomi (Finland)**	78.7	0.11
116	**Ipeiros (Greece)**	81.0	0.11
117	**Castilla y León (Spain)**	82.1	0.11
118	**Aquitaine (France)**	80.6	0.11
119	**Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (France)**	80.8	0.11
120	**Campania (Italy)**	79.5	0.11
121	**Groningen (Nederländerna)**	79.5	0.11
122	**Kujawsko-pomorskie (Poland)**	74.0	0.11
123	**Zagreb (Croatia)**	76.7	0.10
124	**Prague (Czechia)**	78.5	0.10
125	**Syddanmark (Denmark)**	79.6	0.10
126	**Dytiki Elláda (Greece)**	79.2	0.10
127	**Galicia (Spain)**	80.8	0.10
128	**Andalucía (Spain)**	80.0	0.10
129	**Ciudad de Melilla (Spain)**	80.1	0.10
130	**Alsace (France)**	80.4	0.10
131	**Poitou-Charentes (France)**	79.7	0.10
132	**Emilia-Romagna (Italy)**	82.1	0.10

133	**Amsterdam (Nederländerna)**	80.5	0.10
134	**Limburg (Nederländerna)**	80.3	0.10
135	**Tirol (Austria)**	81.1	0.10
136	**Świętokrzyskie (Poland)**	73.7	0.10
137	**Bucharest (Romania)**	74.0	0.10
138	**Helsinki (Finland)**	79.7	0.10
139	**Sjeverna Hrvatska (Croatia)**	74.6	0.10
140	**Panonska Hrvatska (Croatia)**	74.1	0.10
141	**Dresden (Germany)**	79.0	0.09
142	**Athens (Greece)**	79.0	0.09
143	**Dél-Alföld (Hungary)**	72.9	0.09
144	**Overijssel (Nederländerna)**	80.2	0.09
145	**Vorarlberg (Austria)**	80.9	0.09
146	**Lisbon (Portugal)**	78.7	0.09
147	**Sofia (Bulgaria)**	73.1	0.09
148	**Aragón (Spain)**	81.3	0.09
149	**Limousin (France)**	79.3	0.09
150	**Midi-Pyrénées (France)**	81.1	0.09
151	**Rome (Italy)**	81.1	0.09
152	**Drenthe (Nederländerna)**	80.1	0.09
153	**Dytiki Makedonia (Greece)**	79.9	0.08
154	**Cyprus**	80.9	0.08
155	**Freiburg (Germany)**	80.3	0.08
156	**Tübingen (Germany)**	80.7	0.08
157	**Berlin (Germany)**	78.7	0.08
158	**Leipzig (Germany)**	78.3	0.08
159	**Schleswig-Holstein (Germany)**	78.6	0.08
160	**Notio Aigaio (Greece)**	80.6	0.08
161	**Bourgogne (France)**	79.2	0.08
162	**Basse-Normandie (France)**	79.1	0.08
163	**Champagne-Ardenne (France)**	78.6	0.08
164	**Lorraine (France)**	79.1	0.08
165	**Basilicata (Italy)**	80.7	0.08
166	**Utrecht (Nederländerna)**	80.8	0.08
167	**Mazowiecki regionalny (Poland)**	73.2	0.08
168	**Sud-Est (Romania)**	71.5	0.08

169	**Yuzhen tsentralen (Bulgaria)**	72.4	0.07
170	**Stuttgart (Germany)**	80.4	0.07
171	**Oberfranken (Germany)**	78.2	0.07
172	**Castilla-La Mancha (Spain)**	81.5	0.07
173	**Sardegna (Italy)**	80.5	0.07
174	**Észak-Alföld (Hungary)**	72.3	0.07
175	**Niederösterreich (Austria)**	79.0	0.07
176	**Warsaw (Poland)**	76.2	0.07
177	**Comunitat Valencian (Spain)a**	80.7	0.06
178	**Languedoc-Roussillon (France)**	79.7	0.06
179	**Puglia (Italy)**	81.2	0.06
180	**Noord-Brabant (Nederländerna)**	80.4	0.06
181	**Sud-Muntenia (Romania)**	72.2	0.06
182	**Oberpfalz (Germany)**	78.6	0.06
183	**Mittelfranken (Germany)**	79.0	0.06
184	**Brandenburg (Germany)**	77.8	0.06
185	**Koblenz (Germany)**	78.6	0.06
186	**Rheinhessen-Pfalz (Germany)**	79.1	0.06
187	**Saarland (Germany)**	77.6	0.06
188	**Chemnitz (Germany)**	77.5	0.06
189	**Karlsruhe (Germany)**	79.8	0.05
190	**Oberbayern (Germany)**	80.6	0.05
191	**Niederbayern (Germany)**	78.6	0.05
192	**Darmstadt (Germany)**	79.6	0.05
193	**Kriti (Greece)**	80.2	0.05
194	**Ionia Nisia (Greece)**	79.6	0.05
195	**Nord-Est (Romania)**	71.4	0.05
196	**Severen tsentralen (Bulgaria)**	71.2	0.04
197	**Bremen (Germany)**	77.0	0.04
198	**Hamburg (Germany)**	78.5	0.04
199	**Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany)**	76.9	0.04
200	**Lüneburg (Germany)**	78.2	0.04
201	**Köln (Germany)**	78.9	0.04
202	**Arnsberg (Germany)**	77.5	0.04
203	**Kentriki Makedonia (Greece)**	79.2	0.04
204	**La Rioja (Spain)**	81.4	0.04

205	**Región de Murcia (Spain)**	80.5	0.04
206	**Sicilia (Italy)**	79.9	0.04
207	**Steiermark (Austria)**	79.5	0.04
208	**Yugoiztochen (Bulgaria)**	71.3	0.04
209	**Weser-Ems (Germany)**	78.1	0.04
210	**Abruzzo (Italy)**	80.8	0.04
211	**Düsseldorf (Germany)**	77.9	0.03
212	**Jadranska Hrvatska (Croatia)**	76.4	0.03
213	**Unterfranken (Germany)**	79.5	0.03
214	**Detmold (Germany)**	78.7	0.03
215	**Thüringen (Germany)**	77.7	0.03
216	**Franche-Comté (France)**	79.5	0.03
217	**Gießen (Germany)**	78.4	0.02
218	**Braunschweig (Germany)**	77.9	0.02
219	**Hannover (Germany)**	78.0	0.02
220	**Trier (Germany)**	78.7	0.02
221	**Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (Greece)**	77.9	0.02
222	**Canarias (Spain)**	80.2	0.02
223	**Molise (Italy)**	80.3	0.02
224	**Algarve (Portugal)**	77.8	0.02
225	**Länsi-Suomi (Finland)**	78.8	0.02
226	**Calabria (Italy)**	80.1	0.02
227	**Zuid-Holland (Nederländerna)**	80.1	0.02
228	**Münster (Germany)**	78.2	0.01
229	**Kärnten (Austria)**	79.1	0.01
230	**Kassel (Germany)**	78.0	0.00
231	**Alentejo (Portugal)**	77.2	0.00
232	**Severozapaden (Bulgaria)**	70.0	-0.01
233	**Thessalia (Greece)**	78.9	-0.01
234	**Sachsen-Anhalt (Germany)**	76.1	-0.01
235	**Peloponnisos (Greece)**	79.0	-0.06
236	**Sterea Elláda (Greece)**	78.9	-0.09

Appendix B. Evolution of newborn girls' expected life span in various European regions.

Ranking of European regions from highest increase of expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, to lowest increase	Region (including countries that are single regions)	Newborn girls' expected life span (years)	Newborn girls' longevity trend - change in expected lifespan at birth for newborn girls, annual change past 10 years
1	Vilnius (Lithuania)	82.6	0.30
2	Åland (Finland)	88.5	0.24
3	Vidurio (Lithuania)	81.6	0.21
4	Região Autónoma dos Açores (Portugal)	82.8	0.20
5	Região Autónoma da Madeira (Portugal)	84.0	0.20
6	Nord-Vest (Romania)	80.2	0.20
7	Sud-Vest Oltenia (Romania)	80.8	0.20
8	Bratislava (Slovakia)	83.1	0.20
9	Dublin (Ireland)	85.0	0.19
10	Jihozápad (Czechia)	82.9	0.18
11	Zagreb (Croatia)	82.0	0.17
12	Nord-Est (Romania)	80.2	0.17
13	Sud-Est (Romania)	80.2	0.17
14	Sud-Muntenia (Romania)	80.4	0.17
15	Latvia	80.6	0.17
16	Sofia (Bulgaria)	80.7	0.16
17	Copenhagen (Denmark)	83.7	0.16
18	Norte (Portugal)	85.9	0.16
19	Prague (Czechia)	84.1	0.16
20	Střední Čechy (Czechia)	82.8	0.16
21	Severozápad (Czechia)	81.1	0.16
22	Sjælland (Denmark)	83.5	0.16
23	Estonia	83.3	0.16
24	Ciudad de Ceuta (Spain)	83.6	0.16

25	**Pest (Hungary)**	80.1	0.16
26	**Vest (Romania)**	79.6	0.16
27	**Stockholm (Sweden)**	86.0	0.16
28	**Antwerpen (Belgium)**	85.2	0.15
29	**Vlaams-Brabant (Belgium)**	85.9	0.15
30	**Střední Morava (Czechia)**	83.0	0.15
31	**Moravskoslezsko (Czechia)**	82.0	0.15
32	**Dél-Dunántúl (Hungary)**	80.1	0.15
33	**Opolskie (Poland)**	82.5	0.15
34	**Centru (Romania)**	80.6	0.15
35	**Vzhodna Slovenija (Slovenia)**	84.4	0.15
36	**Východné Slovensko (Slovakia)**	81.3	0.15
37	**Severovýchod (Czechia)**	83.0	0.14
38	**Östra Mellansverige (Sweden)**	84.9	0.14
39	**Budapest (Hungary)**	81.3	0.14
40	**Northern and Western Ireland (Ireland)**	84.9	0.13
41	**Łódzkie (Poland)**	81.4	0.13
42	**Brussels (Belgium)**	84.3	0.13
43	**Severen tsentralen (Bulgaria)**	79.3	0.13
44	**Southern Ireland (Ireland)**	84.1	0.13
45	**Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (Greece)**	83.5	0.13
46	**Lubuskie (Poland)**	81.7	0.13
47	**Západné Slovensko (Slovakia)**	81.5	0.13
48	**Småland med öarna (Sweden)**	85.1	0.13
49	**Limburg (Belgium)**	85.5	0.12
50	**Oost-Vlaanderen (Belgium)**	84.9	0.12
51	**Brabant wallon (Belgium)**	85.5	0.12
52	**Namur (Belgium)**	82.8	0.12
53	**Jihovýchod (Czechia)**	83.5	0.12
54	**Voreio Aigaio (Greece)**	86.2	0.12
55	**Malta**	85.2	0.12
56	**Västsverige (Sweden)**	85.0	0.12
57	**Mellersta Norrland (Sweden)**	83.9	0.12
58	**Övre Norrland (Sweden)**	84.3	0.12
59	**Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy)**	86.1	0.12

60	**West-Vlaanderen (Belgium)**	85.4	0.11
61	**Dytiki Makedonia (Greece)**	84.7	0.11
62	**Vorarlberg (Austria)**	85.7	0.11
63	**Lubelskie (Poland)**	82.7	0.11
64	**Podkarpackie (Poland)**	83.7	0.11
65	**Syddanmark (Denmark)**	83.6	0.11
66	**Midtjylland (Denmark)**	84.1	0.11
67	**Ipeiros (Greece)**	86.5	0.11
68	**Luxembourg**	85.0	0.11
69	**Śląskie (Poland)**	81.3	0.11
70	**Wielkopolskie (Poland)**	81.8	0.11
71	**Stredné Slovensko (Slovakia)**	81.1	0.11
72	**Hainaut (Belgium)**	82.4	0.10
73	**Liège (Belgium)**	82.8	0.10
74	**Dresden (Germany)**	85.0	0.10
75	**Leipzig (Germany)**	84.3	0.10
76	**Galicia (Spain)**	87.0	0.10
77	**Közép-Dunántúl (Hungary)**	80.0	0.10
78	**Małopolskie (Poland)**	83.2	0.10
79	**Bucharest (Romania)**	80.9	0.10
80	**Ljubljana (Slovenia)**	85.6	0.10
81	**Norra Mellansverige (Sweden)**	84.6	0.10
82	**Yugoiztochen (Bulgaria)**	79.0	0.09
83	**Brandenburg (Germany)**	83.7	0.09
84	**Illes Balears (Spain)**	86.4	0.09
85	**Tirol (Austria)**	85.5	0.09
86	**Świętokrzyskie (Poland)**	82.5	0.09
87	**Podlaskie (Poland)**	83.4	0.09
88	**Algarve (Portugal)**	84.4	0.09
89	**Nordjylland (Denmark)**	83.3	0.09
90	**Provincia Autonoma di Trento (Italy)**	87.3	0.09
91	**Andalucía (Spain)**	85.4	0.08
92	**Luxembourg (Belgium)**	83.1	0.08
93	**Yuzhen tsentralen (Bulgaria)**	80.1	0.08
94	**Cantabria (Spain)**	87.3	0.08
95	**Extremadura (Spain)**	86.0	0.08
96	**Sydsverige (Sweden)**	84.8	0.08
97	**Oberbayern (Germany)**	84.8	0.07
98	**Berlin (Germany)**	83.7	0.07

99	**Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany)**	83.3	0.07
100	**Chemnitz (Germany)**	83.9	0.07
101	**Madrid (Spain)**	88.3	0.07
102	**Castilla y León (Spain)**	87.7	0.07
103	**Paris (France)**	87.3	0.07
104	**Nord-Pas de Calais (France)**	84.3	0.07
105	**Liguria (Italy)**	85.7	0.07
106	**Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano (Italy)/Bozen**	87.0	0.07
107	**Nyugat-Dunántúl (Hungary)**	80.5	0.07
108	**Zachodniopomorskie (Poland)**	81.5	0.07
109	**Dolnośląskie (Poland)**	81.9	0.07
110	**Kujawsko-pomorskie (Poland)**	81.4	0.07
111	**Centro (Portugal)**	84.8	0.07
112	**Rheinhessen-Pfalz (Germany)**	83.6	0.07
113	**Severozapaden (Bulgaria)**	78.2	0.06
114	**Stuttgart (Germany)**	84.7	0.06
115	**Dytiki Elláda (Greece)**	84.4	0.06
116	**Vienna (Austria)**	83.2	0.06
117	**Warmińsko-mazurskie (Poland)**	81.7	0.06
118	**Pomorskie (Poland)**	82.2	0.06
119	**Köln (Germany)**	83.3	0.06
120	**Comunitat Valencian (Spain)a**	86.1	0.06
121	**Veneto (Italy)**	86.5	0.06
122	**Sjeverna Hrvatska (Croatia)**	81.9	0.06
123	**Panonska Hrvatska (Croatia)**	80.7	0.06
124	**Tübingen (Germany)**	84.8	0.05
125	**Mittelfranken (Germany)**	83.6	0.05
126	**Schwaben (Germany)**	84.2	0.05
127	**Lüneburg (Germany)**	83.0	0.05
128	**Kentriki Makedonia (Greece)**	84.2	0.05
129	**Aragón (Spain)**	87.1	0.05
130	**Cataluña (Spain)**	86.9	0.05
131	**Ciudad de Melilla (Spain)**	83.3	0.05

132	**Alsace (France)**	85.5	0.05
133	**Champagne-Ardenne (France)**	84.9	0.05
134	**Toscana (Italy)**	86.2	0.05
135	**Dél-Alföld (Hungary)**	79.5	0.05
136	**Burgenland (Austria)**	84.3	0.05
137	**Oberösterreich (Austria)**	84.4	0.05
138	**Severoiztochen (Bulgaria)**	79.0	0.04
139	**Niederbayern (Germany)**	83.4	0.04
140	**Unterfranken (Germany)**	83.9	0.04
141	**Darmstadt (Germany)**	83.7	0.04
142	**Düsseldorf (Germany)**	82.5	0.04
143	**Koblenz (Germany)**	83.2	0.04
144	**Thüringen (Germany)**	83.5	0.04
145	**Lombardia (Italy)**	86.2	0.04
146	**Emilia-Romagna (Italy)**	86.0	0.04
147	**Észak-Magyarország (Hungary)**	78.4	0.04
148	**Niederösterreich (Austria)**	84.0	0.04
149	**Kärnten (Austria)**	84.7	0.04
150	**Karlsruhe (Germany)**	84.1	0.04
151	**Kassel (Germany)**	83.1	0.04
152	**Schleswig-Holstein (Germany)**	83.1	0.04
153	**Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Spain)**	87.6	0.04
154	**Overijssel (Nederländerna)**	83.3	0.04
155	**País Vasco (Spain)**	87.4	0.03
156	**Rhône-Alpes (France)**	86.9	0.03
157	**Piemonte (Italy)**	85.4	0.03
158	**Weser-Ems (Germany)**	82.8	0.03
159	**Athens (Greece)**	84.2	0.03
160	**Castilla-La Mancha (Spain)**	86.6	0.03
161	**Región de Murcia (Spain)**	85.6	0.03
162	**Picardie (France)**	84.3	0.03
163	**Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (France)**	86.3	0.03
164	**Sardegna (Italy)**	86.0	0.03
165	**Amsterdam (Nederländerna)**	83.6	0.03
166	**Limburg (Nederländerna)**	83.2	0.03
167	**Mazowiecki regionalny (Poland)**	81.7	0.03

168	**Etelä-Suomi (Finland)**	84.2	0.03
169	**Freiburg (Germany)**	84.2	0.02
170	**Oberfranken (Germany)**	83.2	0.02
171	**Hamburg (Germany)**	83.3	0.02
172	**Detmold (Germany)**	83.5	0.02
173	**Arnsberg (Germany)**	82.3	0.02
174	**Saarland (Germany)**	82.4	0.02
175	**Lorraine (France)**	84.7	0.02
176	**Corse (France)**	85.9	0.02
177	**Abruzzo (Italy)**	85.5	0.02
178	**Marche (Italy)**	86.3	0.02
179	**Észak-Alföld (Hungary)**	79.2	0.02
180	**Friesland (Nederländerna)**	83.4	0.02
181	**Alentejo (Portugal)**	83.5	0.02
182	**Helsinki (Finland)**	84.5	0.02
183	**Münster (Germany)**	82.9	0.01
184	**Sterea Elláda (Greece)**	84.9	0.01
185	**Principado de Asturias (Spain)**	85.9	0.01
186	**Haute-Normandie (France)**	84.9	0.01
187	**Bretagne (France)**	85.4	0.01
188	**Notio Aigaio (Greece)**	84.8	0.01
189	**La Rioja (Spain)**	87.1	0.01
190	**Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (Italy)**	86.0	0.01
191	**Umbria (Italy)**	86.0	0.01
192	**Drenthe (Nederländerna)**	83.1	0.01
193	**Flevoland (Nederländerna)**	83.3	0.01
194	**Noord-Brabant (Nederländerna)**	83.3	0.01
195	**Bremen (Germany)**	82.4	0.00
196	**Hannover (Germany)**	82.8	0.00
197	**Canarias (Spain)**	85.4	0.00
198	**Pays de la Loire (France)**	86.4	0.00
199	**Aquitaine (France)**	86.1	0.00
200	**Poitou-Charentes (France)**	85.4	0.00
201	**Jadranska Hrvatska (Croatia)**	82.4	0.00
202	**Campania (Italy)**	83.6	0.00
203	**Gelderland (Nederländerna)**	83.4	0.00
204	**Zuid-Holland (Nederländerna)**	83.2	0.00

205	**Steiermark (Austria)**	84.4	0.00
206	**Salzburg (Austria)**	84.6	0.00
207	**Warsaw (Poland)**	82.7	0.00
208	**Lisbon (Portugal)**	84.5	0.00
209	**Länsi-Suomi (Finland)**	84.2	0.00
210	**Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi (Finland)**	83.9	0.00
211	**Oberpfalz (Germany)**	83.0	-0.01
212	**Gießen (Germany)**	83.0	-0.01
213	**Sachsen-Anhalt (Germany)**	82.4	-0.01
214	**Cyprus**	84.9	-0.01
215	**Braunschweig (Germany)**	82.6	-0.01
216	**Kriti (Greece)**	84.8	-0.01
217	**Bourgogne (France)**	85.3	-0.01
218	**Rome (Italy)**	85.1	-0.01
219	**Basse-Normandie (France)**	85.4	-0.02
220	**Trier (Germany)**	83.3	-0.02
221	**Ionia Nisia (Greece)**	84.1	-0.02
222	**Languedoc-Roussillon (France)**	85.6	-0.02
223	**Auvergne (France)**	85.3	-0.02
224	**Groningen (Nederländerna)**	82.1	-0.02
225	**Zeeland (Nederländerna)**	83.7	-0.03
226	**Puglia (Italy)**	85.1	-0.03
227	**Thessalia (Greece)**	84.2	-0.04
228	**Peloponnisos (Greece)**	84.2	-0.04
229	**Sicilia (Italy)**	83.7	-0.04
230	**Utrecht (Nederländerna)**	83.4	-0.04
231	**Limousin (France)**	85.3	-0.04
232	**Midi-Pyrénées (France)**	86.1	-0.04
233	**Molise (Italy)**	85.1	-0.04
234	**Franche-Comté (France)**	85.1	-0.05
235	**Calabria (Italy)**	84.4	-0.06
236	**Basilicata (Italy)**	85.1	-0.07