As a region in Latin America and the Caribbean was heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the life expectancy of residents aged 65 or older in 2020 was significantly lower than that projected without the pandemic. The estimates made prior to the pandemic were based on historical trends and projections, which did not account for the unprecedented global health crisis. This resulted in a rapid and significant decline in life expectancy at age 65 (LE65), especially among older men and women in countries such as Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

COVID-19 mortality was highest among older adults, leading to a relatively smaller proportion of the older population in 2020 than would have been expected without the pandemic. This was particularly true in Peru, where the LE65 for older men experienced the largest loss, with a peak of almost 7 years from 2020 to 2021, and is projected to continue incurring the largest losses during the pandemic years. Older men in Peru experienced the largest loss, with a peak of around 7 years from 2020 to 2021, and are projected to continue incurring the largest losses during the pandemic years. Older men in Peru experienced the largest loss, with a peak of almost 7 years from 2020 to 2021, and are projected to continue incurring the largest losses during the pandemic years. Older men in Peru experienced the largest loss, with a peak of almost 7 years from 2020 to 2021, and are projected to continue incurring the largest losses during the pandemic years.

The estimated impact of COVID-19 on LE65 for older men was greater than for older women, with LE65 declines in most countries in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19. Thereafter, LE65 is projected to rise and decline in most countries. Relatively marked decreases were still seen in Colombia and Honduras between 2020 and 2021, about 4% and 2%, respectively. By 2025, it is expected that LE65 will decline by about 2% in the region. Honda, Mexico, and Bolivia.

The estimated impact of COVID-19 on LE65 for older women was less significant than for older men, with LE65 declines in most countries in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19. Thereafter, LE65 is projected to rise and decline in most countries. Relatively marked decreases were still seen in Colombia and Honduras between 2020 and 2021, about 4% and 2%, respectively. By 2025, it is expected that LE65 will decline by about 2% in the region. Honda, Mexico, and Bolivia.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, life expectancy at birth (LE0) declined in most countries of the region. In countries such as Mexico, Panama, and Colombia, the LE0 decreased by more than 1.5 years. However, the declines in LE0 were smaller than those in LE65, and the LE0 decreases are expected to stabilize by 2025 in the region. Honda, Mexico, and Bolivia.

The LE0, which is the number of years of life remaining at birth, is a critical metric for understanding the overall health and mortality profile of a country. LE0 declines are indicative of increased mortality rates, which can be attributed to various factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, but also other factors such as improvements in healthcare and living conditions. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, LE0 declines reflect the impact of the virus on the population, and the extent of these declines can be used to assess the severity of the pandemic's impact on the region.

Life expectancy at birth (LE0) and life expectancy at age 65 (LE65) are two key indicators used to assess the health and longevity of populations. LE0 is the number of years of life remaining at birth, while LE65 is the number of years a person can expect to live if they reach the age of 65. LE65 is a more specific measure that focuses on the health and longevity of older populations, which are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of pandemics such as COVID-19.

The LE0 and LE65 estimates for the region show that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the health and longevity of populations. The pandemic has accelerated existing health challenges and has also created new ones, such as the spread of the virus and its consequences. The LE0 and LE65 estimates are important tools for policymakers to understand the impact of the pandemic and to develop targeted interventions to mitigate its effects. The LE0 and LE65 estimates are also important for the design and evaluation of policies that aim to improve the health and longevity of populations, such as those related to healthcare, education, and social security.