OECD Health Statistics 2019
Definitions, Sources and Methods

Life expectancy at birth and at various ages (40, 60, 65, and 80 years old)

Life expectancy at birth and at ages 40, 60, 65 and 80 years old is the average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant.

Sources and Methods

The Eurostat database (dataset Life expectancy by age and sex [demo_mlexpec] accessed in June 2019) is the main data source for all European countries, except Turkey. Time series are also completed with national data for selected years, see details below.

⚠️ Note: Life expectancy at birth for the total population is estimated by the OECD Secretariat for all countries, using the unweighted average of life expectancy of men and women.

Australia

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia. ABS Cat. No. 3302.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS.
Methodology: From 1995 onwards, data represent 3-year averages, e.g. 1995 is actually 1993-95. Farr's method has been used to calculate life expectancies.

Austria

Sources:
Until 1969: Statistics Austria.

Belgium

⚠️ Break in time series in 2011 due to a methodological change in the process of measuring population and demographic events.

Canada

Methodology:
- Life expectancy is calculated for a three-year period. From 1982 onwards, the data year in the life expectancy table refers to the last year of that period (e.g. data for 2012 in the table are for the 2010-2012 period). Before 1982, the data year refers to its central year.

**Break in time series in 1982:**
- Prior to 1982, life expectancy estimates of Census years (1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981) were based on three years of mortality data centered around that year, and were calculated using a superseded methodology. Life expectancy estimates of the two non-Census years prior to 1982 (1979 and 1980) were calculated by Greville’s method for abridged life tables, using annual mortality rates with five-year age groupings of population and mortality rates.


**Chile**

**Sources:**

**Methodology:**
- 2015 onwards figures are up to date with official information from the National Statistics Institute, based on the official death database.
- Population projections for 2002-2012 were updated and new population projections for 2013-2020 were performed in 2014. For the updated period (2002-2012), the following sources were used: 1) data of numbers of births and deaths from Vital registries 2002-2012; 2) information about international immigration from the Department of Immigration of the Ministry of Interior; 3) Socioeconomic characterisation survey (CASEN) and employment survey about internal migration.
- For the population projection period (2013-2020), estimations of future evolution of the level and structure of the three components of population growth - Fertility, Mortality and Migration - were performed.
- Life expectancy at birth data from 1990 to 2000 were obtained from the estimated population and vital statistics. 2001 data were calculated based on the updated population from CENSUS 2002 as well as vital statistics of the corresponding year.

**Further information:** [http://www.ine.cl](http://www.ine.cl) (in Spanish).

**Czech Republic**

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 11, 2019.

**Denmark**

**Sources:**

**Estonia**

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 11, 2019.
Finland

Sources:
Until 1979: Statistics Finland.

France

Sources:
Until 1985: Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee).
Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Germany


Greece


Hungary


⚠️ Break in time series in 2012 due to a methodological change in the process of measuring population and demographic events.

Iceland


Ireland

Sources:

Israel

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. Based on birth and death registrations.
Methodology: Life expectancy data are based on abridged life tables (by five-year age groups) which are produced for every calendar year using MORTPAK software package.

⚠️ Break in time series in 2009: Life tables were calculated based on mortality rates up to age 95 and over after the 2008 census. Previously, the highest age rate was 85 and over.
**Note:** The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

**Italy**

**Sources:**
- Until 1984: ISTAT, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (National Institute of Statistics),

**Further information:** http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_mlexpec.

**Japan**

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Complete Life Tables and Abridged Life Tables.

**Methodology:** Figures every 5 years from 1960 are complete life tables. Intervening years are abridged life tables.

**Further information:** http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hw/vs02.html.

**Korea**

**Source:** National Statistical Office. 2016 Life Tables for Korea.

**Methodology:** Chiang’s method was used.

**Further information:** http://kosis.kr/eng/.

**Latvia**

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 11, 2019.

**Further information:** http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_mlexpec.

**Lithuania**

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 11, 2019.

**Further information:** http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_mlexpec.

**Luxembourg**

**Sources:**
- 1960: Ministry of Health.

**Break in time series in 2012** due to a methodological change in the process of measuring population and demographic events.

**Further information:** http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_mlexpec.

**Mexico**

**Source:** National Population Council (CONAPO), Mexico 2018: Population projections 2016-2050.

**Methodology:**
- The method used for calculating mortality tables is derived from an exercise performed by the National Population Council (CONAPO). The method is not directly based upon the death records. The method uses the II Population and Housing Count of 2005, as well as information from the Population and Housing Census from 1960 to 2010 and the socio-demographic surveys carried out in the country since the 1970s such as:
National Population Council.
- In addition the method uses since 1990 information from births database of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography.
- Data were updated from 1990, with the Demographic estimations 1990-2009 and Population projections 2010-2030 (CONAPO 2013).


Netherlands

Sources:
Until 1984: Statistics Netherlands, Maandstatistiek van de bevolking (Monthly bulletin of population statistics).


New Zealand

Source: Statistics New Zealand.
Methodology:
- Deaths registered in New Zealand and population estimates.
- Life expectancy data are calculated from data based on a three-year period centered on the reference year.
- From 1962 to 2012, figures for intermediate years were estimated by the OECD Secretariat and Statistics New Zealand using a simple linear interpolation between those available from complete life tables.
- For the years after 2013, Statistics New Zealand produces abridged life tables using a statistical model for deriving mortality measures and life expectancy for three successive years centered on the reference year. These abridged life tables are an interim indication of mortality and survival trends of the total population until complete period life tables are derived.


Norway


Note: Eurostat and Statistics Norway calculate life expectancy differently for persons aged 90 years and above. Due to this, national figures for life expectancy calculated and published by Eurostat might differ slightly from those published by Statistics Norway.


Poland

Sources:
Until 1989: Statistics Poland, Demographic yearbooks.

⚠️ Break in time series in 2000 and 2009 due to a methodological change in the process of measuring population and demographic events.

Methodology: 1960-1989 figures are from abridged life tables calculated using Chiang's method.


Portugal


Slovak Republic

Slovenia

Sources:

วก Break in time series in 2008 due to a methodological change in the process of measuring population and demographic events.

Spain

Sources:

Sweden

Sources:

Switzerland


วก Break in time series in 2011 due to a methodological change in the process of measuring population and demographic events.

Turkey

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT).
Methodology: Until 2012, data based on population projections using the cohort-component method. From 2013, data are based on administrative records.
วก Break in time series in 2013: From 2013, data are based on the results of the "Life Tables" study, which has been implemented for the first time in Turkey and which is based on administrative registers.
วก Break in time series in 1990: New projected life expectancy data released by TURKSTAT. Data for the period 1991-2012 are based on population projections (cohort-component method) that are calculated using the 2008 results of Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) and the 2008 results of Demographic and Health Survey. The values of e(0), e(40), e(60), e(65) and e(80) have been calculated based on e(5) value by using Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

United Kingdom

Sources:

United States

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics. National vital statistics reports (several years).
Methodology:
Estimates were calculated to represent the U.S. civilian non-institutionalised population for each time period.
- For data years 1997-1999, complete life tables were constructed by single years of age extending to age 100 years using a revised methodology similar to that of the 1989-1991 decennial life tables. The revised methodology offers comparability with decennial life table methodology, greater accuracy, and finer age detail. A comparison of the two methods shows small differences in resulting values for life expectancy. Although the revised method produces complete life tables (by single years of age), the life table data shown in this report are summarised in 5-year age groupings. To calculate the probability of dying at each age, the revised methodology used vital statistics death rates for ages under 85 years, and mortality data from the Medicare program for ages 85 years and over. The Medicare data are shown to be significantly more reliable that vital statistics data when modeling the probability of dying at the oldest ages.
- Data for 2001-2007 have been updated to reflect the actualisation of the revised US intercensal population estimates. More information can be found at the NCHS Vital Statistics website.
- Life table data shown in this report for data years 2000-2006 are based on the newly revised methodology and may differ from figures previously published. Complete life tables by single years of age extending to age 100 years were constructed using a methodology similar to that developed for the 1999-2001 decennial life tables. To calculate the probability of dying at each age, the newly revised methodology used vital statistics death rates for ages under 66 years, and modeled probabilities of death for ages 66 to 100 based on blended vital statistics and Medicare probabilities of dying. Complete life tables for 2000-2006 based on the newly revised methodology, along with a more comprehensive description of the methodology, are published elsewhere (Wei R. Curtin LR, Arias E, Anderson RN. United States decennial life tables for 1999-2001, methodology of the United States life tables. National vital statistics reports; vol. 57, no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2008). Further information: NCHS Vital Statistics website, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Brazil

Sources:
- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

China

- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

**Colombia**

Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators online (accessed on 11 June 2019).
- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

**Costa Rica**

Sources:
Up until 2010: The World Bank, World Development Indicators online (accessed on 11 June 2019).
- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

Life expectancy at 65 years old (females and males): Dirección Actuarial y Económica de la Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social, Dirección Actuarial y Económica, CCSS.

**India**

Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators online (accessed on 11 June 2019).
- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

**Indonesia**

Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators online (accessed on 11 June 2019).
- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

**Russian Federation**

Methodology:
- Life expectancy at birth: Statistical Compendium "Demographic Yearbook of the Russian Federation".
- Life expectancy at 65 and 80 years old: data calculated from tables of mortality in Russia, available in Statistical Compendium "Demographic Yearbook of the Russian Federation", Table 5.3. "Main Indices of Mortality Tables".


Further information:
http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/population/demography/# for life expectancy at birth, and

Note: This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

South Africa

Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators online (accessed on 11 June 2019).


- Life expectancy at birth for total population is derived from male and female life expectancy at birth.

http://www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm