

Chartbook Data Tables

Data table for Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2008–2018

Excel and PowerPoint: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2019.htm#Figure-001>

Life expectancy at birth, by sex: 2014–2018

Year	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Life expectancy at birth (years)			
2014.....	78.9	76.5	81.3
2015.....	78.7	76.3	81.1
2016.....	78.7	76.2	81.1
2017 ¹	78.6	76.1	81.1
2018 ¹	78.7	76.2	81.2

Life expectancy at birth, by race and Hispanic origin: 2008–2018

Year	Total	Race and Hispanic origin ²		
		Hispanic or Latino ³	White	Black or African American
Both sexes		Life expectancy at birth (years)		
2008.....	78.2	80.8	78.4	73.9
2009.....	78.5	81.1	78.7	74.4
2010.....	78.7	81.7	78.8	74.7
2011.....	78.7	81.8	78.7	75.0
2012.....	78.8	81.9	78.9	75.1
2013.....	78.8	81.9	78.8	75.1
2014.....	78.9	82.1	78.8	75.3
2015.....	78.7	81.9	78.7	75.1
2016.....	78.7	81.8	78.6	74.9
2017 ¹	78.6	81.8	78.5	74.9
2018 ¹	78.7	74.9
2018 ¹ (single race).....	78.7	81.8	78.6	74.7

... Category not applicable.

¹Life expectancy estimates for 2017 were revised using updated Medicare data; therefore, these values may differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Life expectancy estimates for 2018 use final Medicare data.

²The race groups white and black or African American include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 2018 data, race on death records is available based on the 1997 “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” and presented as single-race estimates (only one race was reported on the death certificate). Data for 2008–2017 were tabulated according to the 1977 standards and bridged to retain comparability across states as they transitioned from the 1977 standards to those of 1997. Single-race estimates for 2018 are not completely comparable with bridged-race estimates for earlier years, particularly for smaller race categories. To look at longer-term trends, bridged-race estimates are also presented. See Technical Notes; [Appendix II](#), Hispanic origin; Race.

³Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See [Appendix II](#), Hispanic origin. Life expectancies for the Hispanic population are adjusted for underreporting of Hispanic ethnicity on the death certificate but are not adjusted to account for the potential effects of return migration. To address the effects of age misstatement at the oldest ages, the probability of death for Hispanic persons aged 80 and over is estimated as a function of non-Hispanic white mortality with the use of the Brass relational logit model. See [Appendix II](#), Race, for a discussion of sources of bias in death rates by race and Hispanic origin.

NOTES: Populations for computing life expectancy for 2008 and 2009 were based on revised intercensal population estimates of the U.S. resident population. Populations for computing life expectancy for 2010 were based on 2010 census counts. Life expectancy for 2011 and beyond is computed using 2010-based postcensal estimates. See [Appendix I](#), Population Census and Population Estimates. In 2008, the life table methodology was revised and estimates for 2001–2018 were calculated using data from Medicare to supplement vital statistics and census data. Life expectancy is not currently available for persons of other racial and ethnic groups. See [Appendix II](#), Life expectancy.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. See [Appendix I](#), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS).