

Living Longer: Historical and Projected Gains to Life Expectancy, 1960-2060

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Is life expectancy projected to increase in the United States?

- ❖ How has life expectancy changed over time in the U.S. and how is this projected to change moving forward?

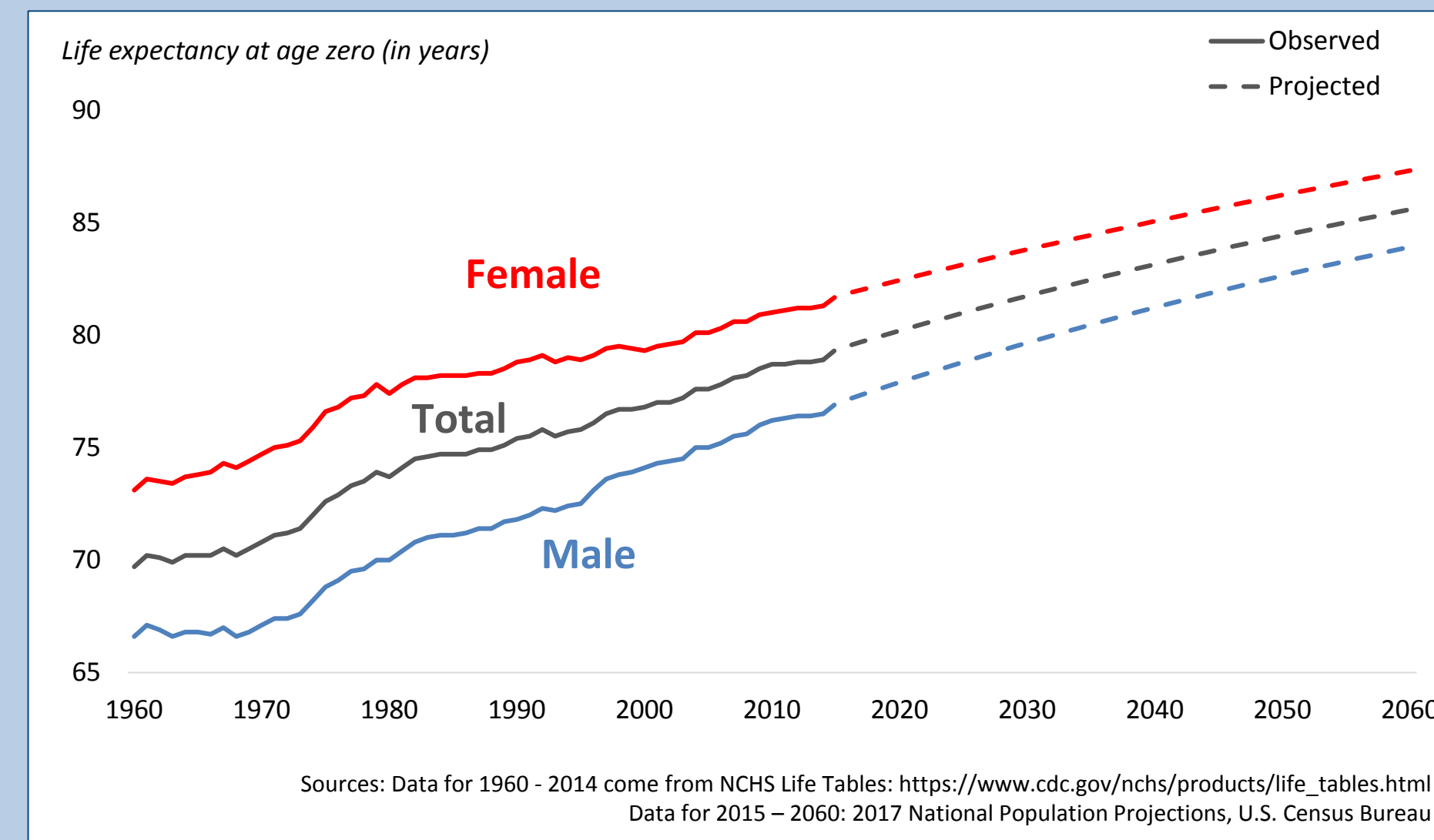
Projecting the foreign-born mortality advantage

- ❖ How is the foreign-born mortality advantage projected to change over time?
- ❖ Accounting for nativity will provide a more accurate projection of population growth and better reflect changes to population health
- ❖ The foreign born make up a rising share of the total U.S. population. Between 1960 and 2010, the foreign born increased from 5% to 13% of the U.S. population¹

Data and method for projecting life expectancy

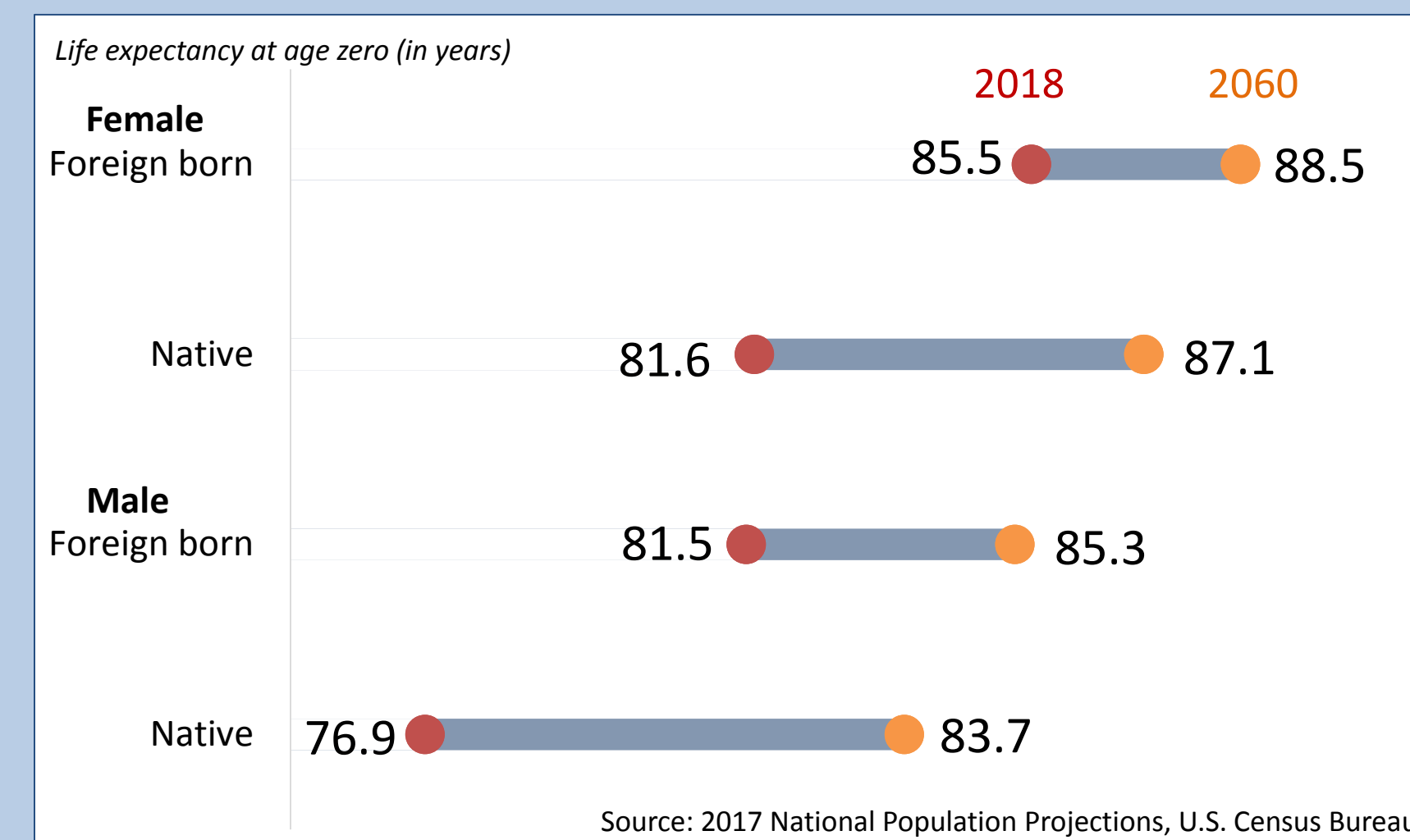
- ❖ Data come from inputs to the 2017 National Population Projections², which were the third series of projections based on the 2010 Census
- ❖ The first Census-developed projections to include nativity-specific life tables
- ❖ Cohort-component method
- ❖ Mortality data (including nativity-specific data) from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS); population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau³

Total life expectancy is projected to increase by almost 16 years in 2060



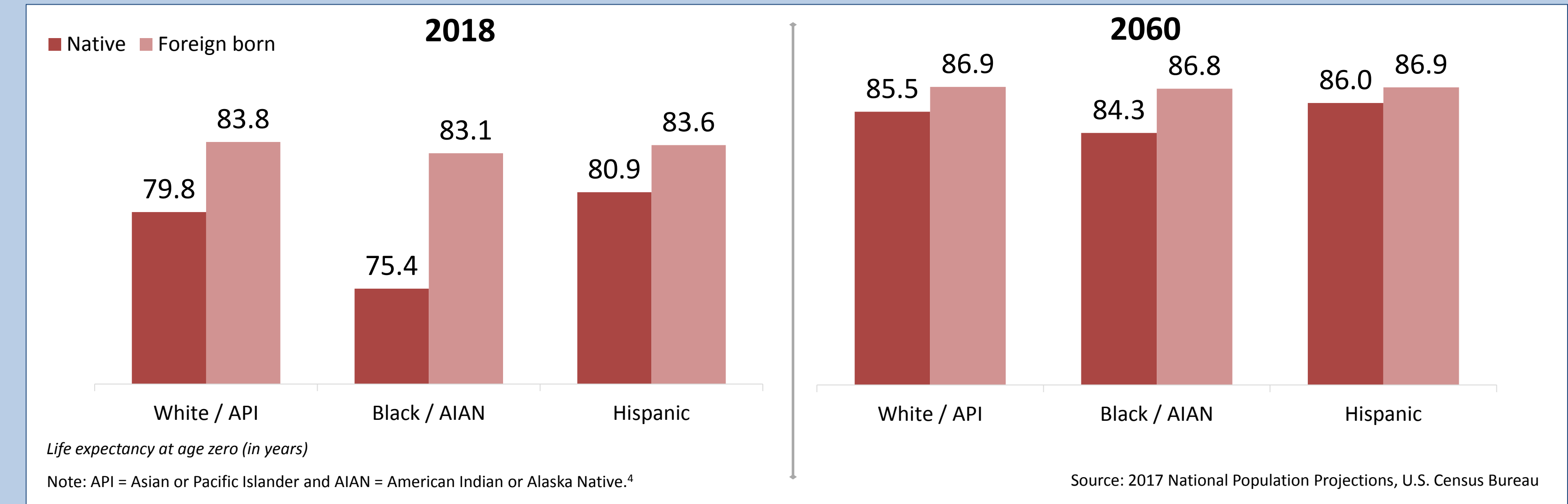
- 9 years**
 - ❖ Rise in total life expectancy from 1960 to 2010
- 7 years**
 - ❖ Rise in total life expectancy from 2010 to 2060
- 17 years**
 - ❖ Gain in life expectancy for men from 1960 to 2060, compared with 14 years for women

Foreign-born mortality advantage is projected to continue



- Longest lived**
 - ❖ Foreign-born women are projected to have the highest life expectancy in 2060
- Largest increase, but lowest life expectancy**
 - ❖ Despite the largest projected increase from 2018 (+6.8 years), native males are projected to have the lowest life expectancy in 2060

Race and ethnicity play a greater role in longevity for the native population



Life expectancies for the foreign born vary less by race

- ❖ The foreign-born population is projected to have the highest life expectancy, regardless of race or ethnicity
- ❖ The native population is projected to experience greater gains in life expectancy, regardless of race or ethnicity, than the foreign born

Largest increase, but lowest life expectancy

- ❖ Despite a projected increase of 8.9 years by 2060, the native Black and AIAN population group is still projected to have the lowest life expectancy

Life expectancy projected to rise more slowly in coming decades

- ❖ Total life expectancy increased by 9 years from 1960 to 2010 but is projected to increase by 7 years from 2010 to 2060
- ❖ The foreign born are projected to continue living longer
- ❖ Race and ethnicity play a more important role in life expectancy for those born in the U.S.
- ❖ Projections of life expectancy provide vital information on population aging, the future of public health and impacts on healthcare, as well as improve our understanding of social welfare and policy planning

⁴ Due to concerns about the quality of race reporting in the death data over the time series, non-Hispanic race groups with similar mortality patterns were collapsed into two categories: (1) non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander and (2) non-Hispanic Black and American Indian or Alaska Native