Supplementary Appendix

Improving life expectancy: how many years behind has the USA fallen?
A cross-national comparison among high-income countries from 1958 to 2007

by

Stéphane Verguet & Dean T Jamison

Figure A.6. Gap in mortality rates in the 0-14 age group between the US and the leader, and between the US and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007

Figure A.7. Gap in mortality rates in the 15-49 age group between the US and the leader, and between the US and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007

Figure A.8. Evolution of life expectancy for the leader, the US, and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007

Figure A.9. Evolution of mortality rates (per 100,000) for diseases of the circulatory system and ischemic heart disease for the US, and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1960-2010

Table A.1. Evolution of male life expectancy for the US, and sixteen other high-income countries, 1958-67 to 1998-2007

Life expectancy (years)	1958-67	1966-77	1978-87	1988-97	1998-07
Above 80					
75 to 80				JPN (76.3)	JPN (78.2) AUS (77.9) SWE (77.9) CHE (77.9) ITA (77.3) CAN (77.2) NOR (76.8) ESP (76.4) NLD (76.4) UK (76.1) FRA (76.0) DEU (76.0) AUT (75.9) DNK (75.0)
70 to 75	SWE (71.6) NLD (71.2) NOR (71.2) DNK (70.4)	SWE (72.1) NOR (71.4) NLD (71.3) DNK (71.0) CHE (70.8) JPN (70.7)	JPN (74.2) SWE (73.4) CHE (72.9) NLD (72.8) ESP (72.7) NOR (72.5) CAN (72.4) AUS (71.8) ITA (71.6) DNK (71.5) UK (71.1) FRA (70.8) DEU (70.7) USA (70.7)	SWE (75.5) CHE (74.8) AUS (74.6) CAN (74.6) NLD (74.2) NOR (74.2) ITA (74.2) ESP (74.0) UK (73.5) FRA (73.3) DEU (73.2) AUT (72.8) DNK (72.6) USA (72.3) FIN (72.0) PRT (71.3)	FIN (74.8) USA (74.7) PRT (74.1)
65 to 70	CHE (68.9) CAN (68.4) UK (68.1) AUS (67.8) ESP (67.4) FRA (67.3) ITA (67.2) DEU (67.2) USA (66.8) JPN (66.7) AUT (66.2) FIN (65.5)	ESP (69.8) CAN (69.7) ITA (69.1) UK (69.1) FRA (68.6) AUS (68.5) DEU (67.9) USA (67.8) AUT (67.3) FIN (66.7)	FIN (69.9) AUT (69.7) PRT (69.0)		
Below 65	PRT (61.6)	PRT (64.9)			

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Source: Human Mortality Database.

Table A.2. Evolution of female life expectancy for the US, and sixteen other high-income countries, 1958-67 to 1998-2007

Life expectancy (years)	1958-67	1968-77	1978-87	1988-97	1998-07
Above 80				JPN (82.5)	JPN (85.1)
				FRA (81.4)	FRA (83.3)
				CHE (81.4)	CHE (83.2)
				ESP (81.2)	ESP (83.2)
				SWE (80.9)	ITA (83.1)
				CAN (80.8)	AUS (82.9)
				ITA (80.8)	SWE (82.4)
				AUS (80.6)	CAN (82.2)
				NLD (80.2)	NOR (81.9)
				NOR (80.2)	FIN (81.8)
					AUT (81.7)
					DEU (81.6)
					NLD (81.1)
					PRT (80.9)
					UK (80.7)
75 to 80	NOR (76.1)	NOR (77.6)	JPN (79.8)	DEU (79.6)	USA (79.9)
	NLD (75.8)	SWE (77.5)	CHE (79.6)	FIN (79.6)	DNK (79.7)
	SWE (75.6)	NLD (77.2)	SWE (79.4)	AUT (79.4)	
		CHE (77.0)	NLD (79.4)	USA (79.0)	
		CAN (76.8)	CAN (79.3)	UK (78.9)	
		DNK (76.4)	NOR (79.2)	PRT (78.5)	
		FRA (76.3)	ESP (79.0)	DNK (77.9)	
		JPN (75.9)	FRA (79.0)		
		ESP (75.5)	AUS (78.6)		
		USA (75.5)	FIN (78.3)		
		AUS (75.4)	ITA (78.2)		
		UK (75.3)	USA (77.9)		
		ITA (75.2)	DNK (77.5)		
		FIN (75.1)	DEU (77.3)		
			UK (77.0)		
			AUT (76.7)		
			PRT (75.9)		
70 to 75	CAN (74.6)	DEU (74.3)			
	CHE (74.6)	AUT (74.2)			
	DNK (74.5)	PRT (71.5)			
	FRA (74.2)				
	AUS (74.2)				
	UK (74.1)				
	USA (73.6)				
	DEU (72.8)				
	FIN (72.6)				
	ITA (72.5)				
	AUT (72.5)				
	ESP (72.5)				
	JPN (71.7)				
65 to 70	PRT (67.5)				

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Source: Human Mortality Database.

Table A.3. Evolution of male 15q0 for the US, and sixteen other high-income countries, 1958-67 to 1998-2007 (per 1,000 live births)

1958-67	1968-77	1978-87	1988-97	1998-07
SWE (24)	SWE (17)	SWE (11)	SWE (8)	SWE (5)
NLD (28)	NLD (21)	FIN (12)	JPN (8)	JPN (6)
NOR (29)	NOR (21)	JPN (12)	FIN (9)	FIN (6)
DNK (31)	FIN (21)	DNK (14)	DEU (10)	NOR (6)
AUS (31)	DNK (21)	CHE (14)	NOR (10)	ITA (6)
FIN (32)	JPN (22)	NOR (14)	CHE (10)	DEU (7)
UK (32)	CHE (23)	NLD (14)	NLD (10)	AUT (7)
CHE (33)	FRA (25)	CAN (16)	CAN (11)	FRA (7)
FRA (37)	UK (26)	FRA (16)	DNK (11)	ESP (7)
USA (38)	AUS (26)	AUS (17)	AUT (11)	DNK (7)
CAN (39)	CAN (27)	UK (17)	FRA (11)	CHE (7)
JPN (43)	USA (28)	DEU (18)	AUS (11)	NLD (8)
DEU (43)	DEU (32)	ESP (18)	UK (11)	AUS (8)
AUT (47)	ESP (34)	USA (19)	ESP (11)	CAN (8)
ITA (56)	AUT (34)	ITA (19)	ITA (11)	UK (8)
ESP (59)	ITA (36)	AUT (20)	USA (14)	PRT (9)
PRT (116)	PRT (69)	PRT (33)	PRT (18)	USA (11)

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Source: Human Mortality Database.
Note: 15q0 is defined as the probability of dying from birth through age 14 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Table A.4. Evolution of female 15q0 for the US, and sixteen other high-income countries, 1958-67 to 1998-2007 (per 1,000 live births)

1958-67	1968-77	1978-87	1988-97	1998-07
SWE (18)	SWE (13)	FIN (9)	SWE (6)	SWE (4)
NLD (21)	NOR (15)	SWE (9)	JPN (7)	FIN (5)
NOR (21)	DNK (15)	JPN (9)	FIN (7)	JPN (5)
DNK (22)	FIN (15)	CHE (10)	NOR (8)	NOR (5)
FIN (24)	NLD (15)	DNK (10)	DEU (8)	FRA (5)
AUS (24)	JPN (16)	NOR (11)	CHE (8)	ITA (6)
CHE (24)	CHE (17)	NLD (11)	NLD (8)	DEU (6)
UK (25)	FRA (19)	FRA (12)	FRA (8)	AUT (6)
FRA (29)	UK (19)	CAN (12)	DNK (8)	DNK (6)
USA (29)	AUS (20)	AUS (13)	CAN (8)	CHE (6)
CAN (30)	CAN (20)	UK (13)	AUT (9)	ESP (6)
DEU (33)	USA (21)	DEU (13)	UK (9)	NLD (6)
JPN (34)	DEU (24)	ESP (14)	AUS (9)	AUS (6)
AUT (37)	AUT (25)	USA (14)	ESP (9)	UK (7)
ITA (47)	ESP (26)	AUT (15)	ITA (9)	CAN (7)
ESP (47)	ITA (28)	ITA (15)	USA (11)	PRT (7)
PRT (100)	PRT (55)	PRT (25)	PRT (13)	USA (9)

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Source: Human Mortality Database.
Note: 15q0 is defined as the probability of dying from birth through age 14 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Table A.5. Evolution of male 35q15 for the US, and sixteen other high-income countries, 1958-67 to 1998-2007 (per 1,000)

1958-67	1968-77	1978-87	1988-97	1998-07
NLD (59)	NLD (60)	NLD (50)	JPN (44)	SWE (36)
SWE (62)	SWE (66)	JPN (55)	NLD (44)	NLD (37)
DNK (63)	NOR (66)	UK (57)	SWE (47)	JPN (40)
NOR (66)	UK (67)	SWE (59)	UK (51)	CHE (41)
UK (71)	DNK (68)	NOR (61)	NOR (53)	ITA (41)
CHE (78)	CHE (69)	ITA (61)	AUS (55)	CAN (44)
ESP (79)	ESP (67)	CHE (62)	CAN (56)	NOR (45)
ITA (79)	JPN (73)	ESP (64)	ITA (56)	AUS (46)
CAN (84)	ITA (75)	AUS (66)	CHE (60)	DEU (46)
DEU (85)	CAN (84)	CAN (66)	DEU (60)	UK (47)
AUS (87)	AUS (84)	DNK (69)	DNK (64)	AUT (50)
AUT (94)	DEU (87)	DEU (73)	AUT (69)	DNK (52)
JPN (95)	AUT (97)	FIN (85)	ESP (72)	ESP (53)
FRA (97)	FRA (97)	USA (87)	FRA (79)	FRA (62)
USA (105)	PRT (104)	FRA (87)	FIN (81)	FIN (64)
PRT (106)	USA (106)	AUT (87)	USA (85)	USA (71)
FIN (115)	FIN (113)	PRT (93)	PRT (90)	PRT (76)

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Source: Human Mortality Database.
Note: 35q15 is defined as the probability of dying from age 15 through age 49 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Table A.6. Evolution of female 35q15 for the US, and sixteen other high-income countries, 1958-67 to 1998-2007 (per 1,000)

1958-67	1968-77	1978-87	1988-97	1998-07
NOR (34)	NOR (31)	NOR (28)	JPN (23)	ITA (20)
NLD (37)	CHE (35)	JPN (28)	ITA (25)	JPN (20)
SWE (39)	NLD (36)	ESP (29)	SWE (26)	SWE (20)
CHE (41)	SWE (36)	ITA (29)	NOR (27)	CHE (21)
DNK (45)	ITA (39)	NLD (30)	AUS (27)	ESP (22)
CAN (46)	ESP (39)	SWE (30)	ESP (27)	AUS (23)
UK (46)	FIN (40)	FIN (31)	CAN (28)	AUT (24)
ITA (48)	JPN (42)	CHE (31)	CHE (28)	NOR (24)
FIN (50)	UK (42)	AUS (33)	NLD (28)	DEU (24)
DEU (51)	CAN (43)	CAN (34)	UK (29)	CAN (24)
AUT (51)	DNK (44)	UK (34)	FIN (30)	NLD (26)
AUS (51)	AUT (45)	DEU (36)	DEU (31)	UK (26)
ESP (51)	FRA (46)	FRA (37)	AUT (31)	FIN (26)
FRA (51)	AUS (46)	AUT (38)	FRA (32)	FRA (27)
PRT (59)	DEU (46)	PRT (41)	PRT (36)	DNK (28)
USA (59)	PRT (50)	DNK (41)	DNK (37)	PRT (29)
JPN (65)	USA (55)	USA (42)	USA (39)	USA (37)

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Source: Human Mortality Database.
Note: 35q15 is defined as the probability of dying from age 15 through age 49 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Figure A.1. Evolution of years behind the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries for US life expectancy, males and females, 1958-2007

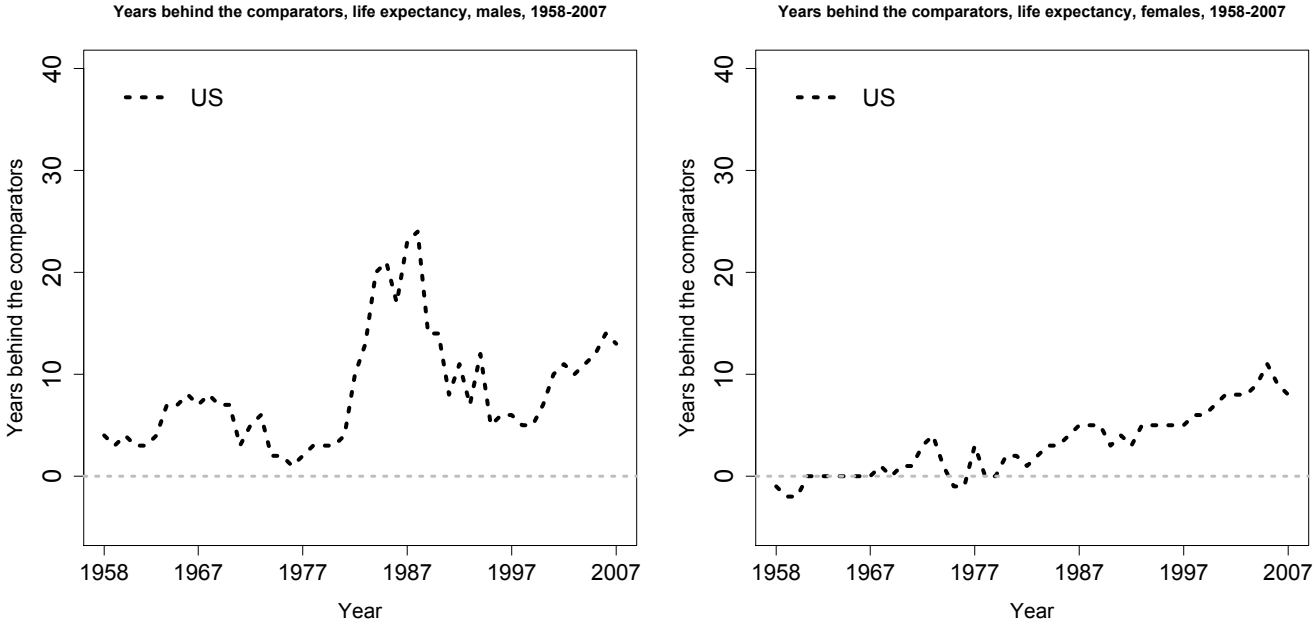
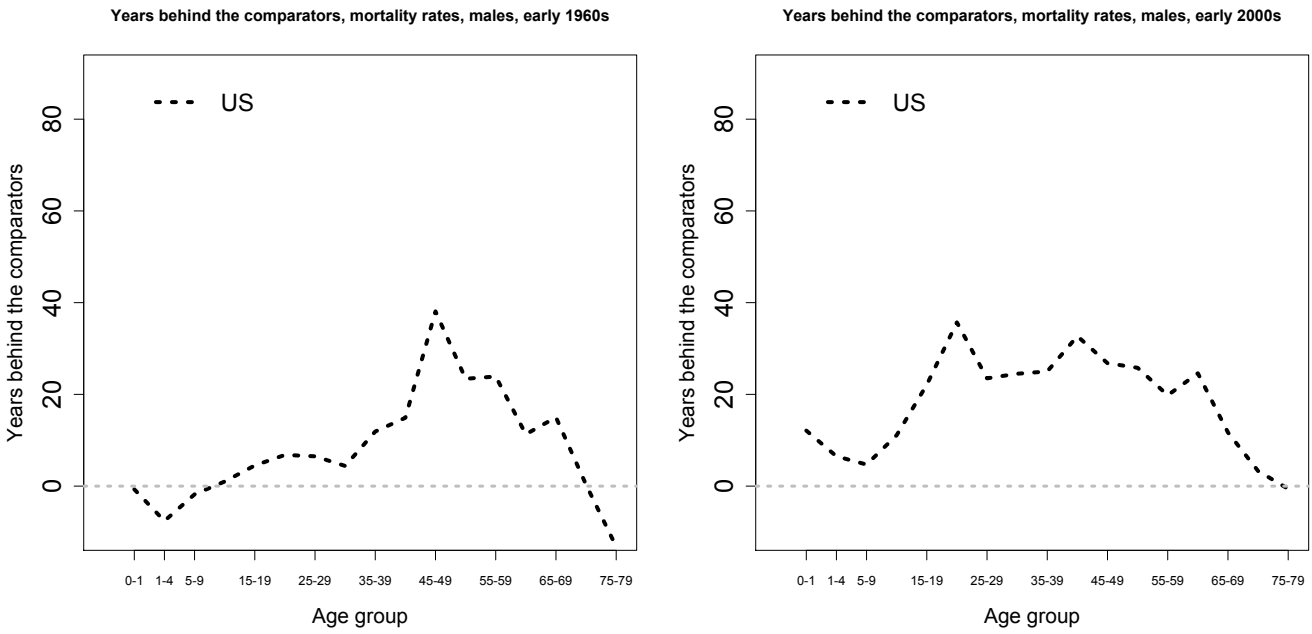
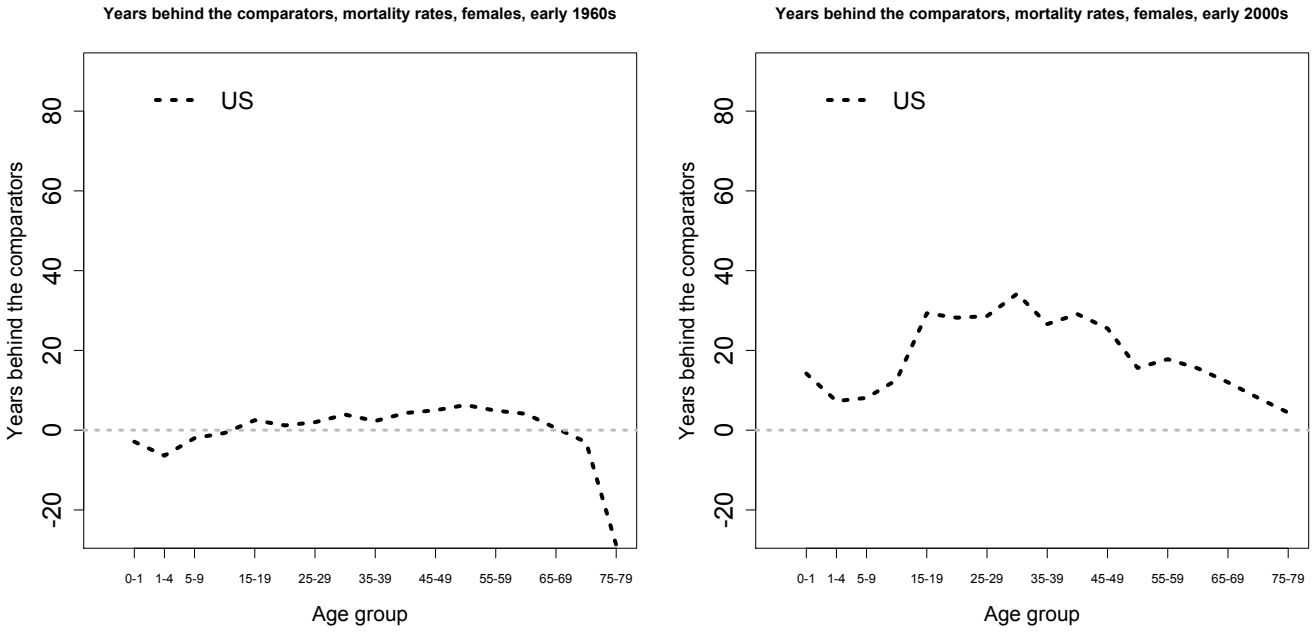


Figure A.2. Evolution of years behind the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries for US mortality rates across age groups, males and females, early 1960s and early 2000s

(a) Males

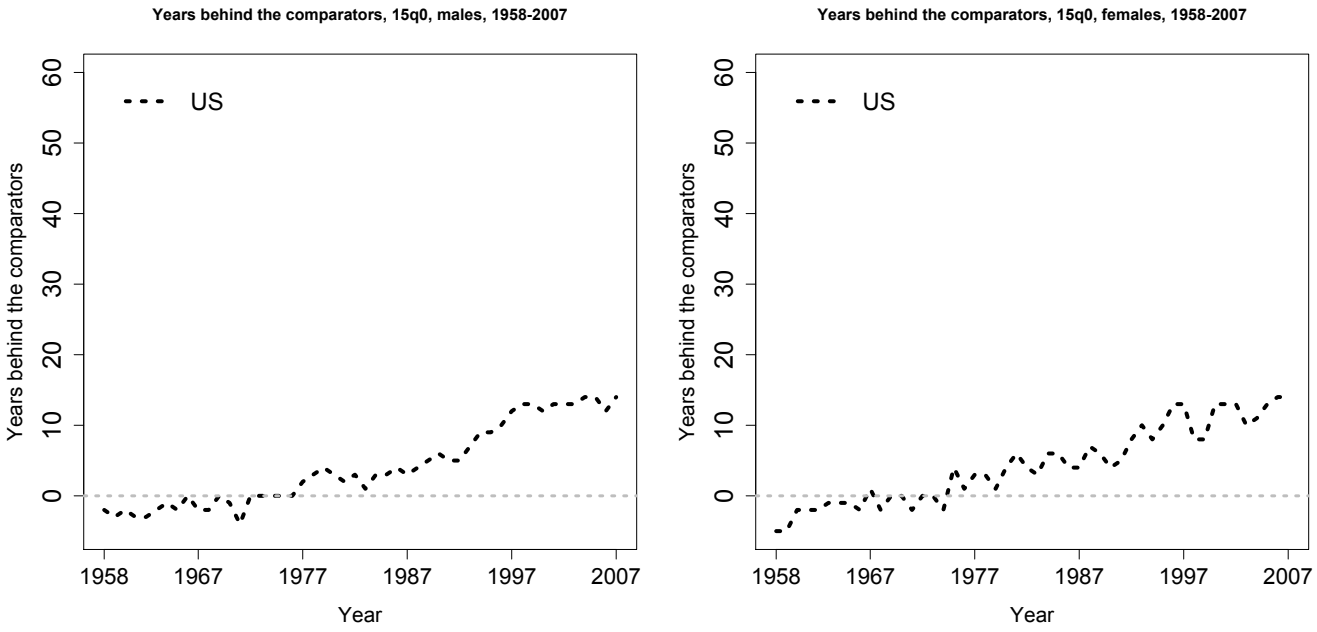


(b) Females



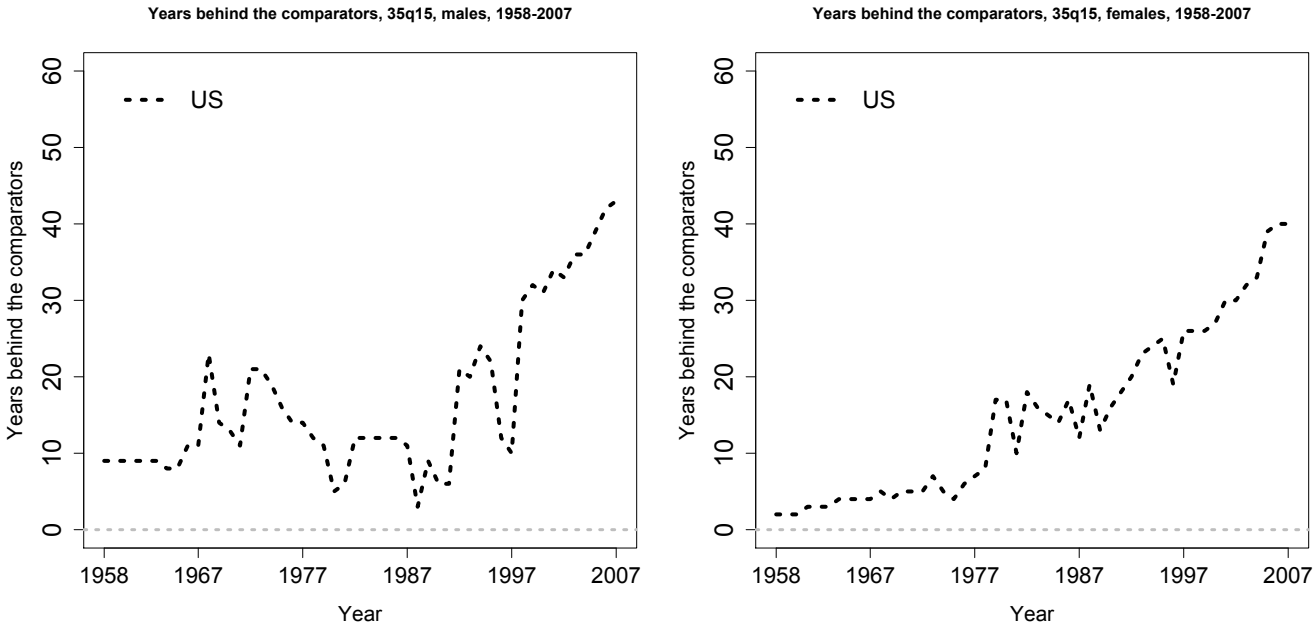
Note: Early 1960s refers to the period 1958-67 and early 2000s refers to 1998-2007.

Figure A.3. Evolution of years behind the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries for US mortality rates in the 0-14 age group, males and females, 1958-2007



Note: 15q0 is defined as the probability of dying from birth through age 14 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Figure A.4. Evolution of years behind the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries for US mortality rates in the 15-49 age group, males and females, 1958-2007



Note: 35q15 is defined as the probability of dying from age 15 through age 49 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Figure A.5. Gap in life expectancy between the US and the leader, and between the US and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007

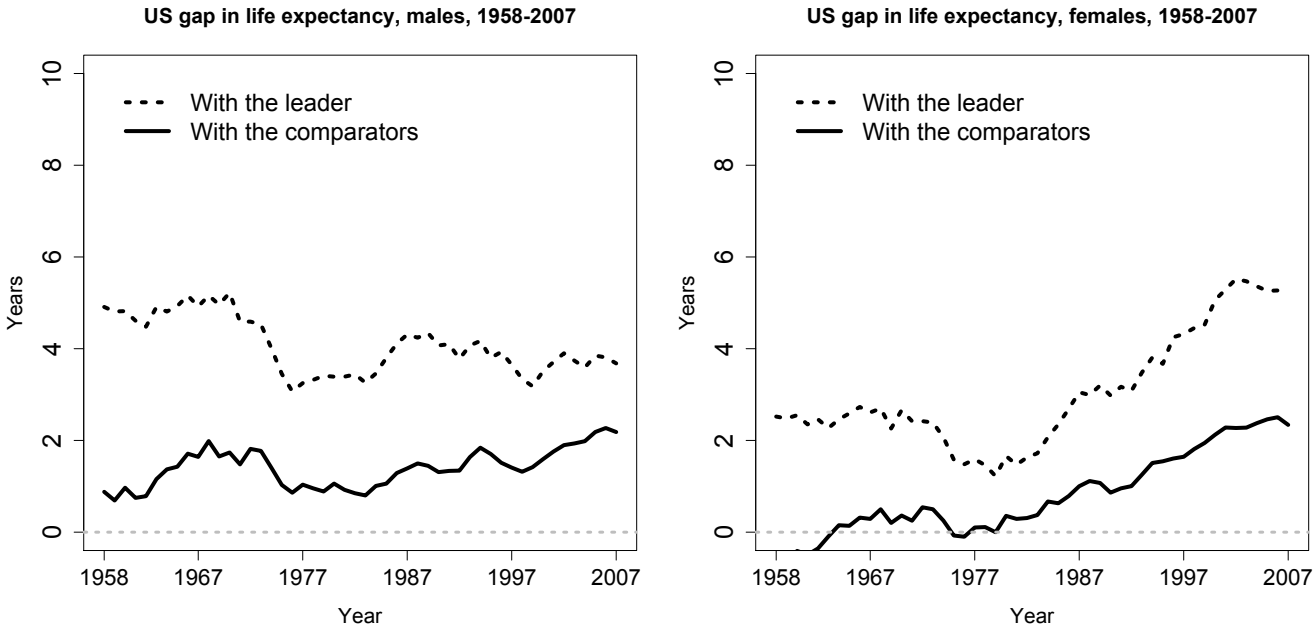
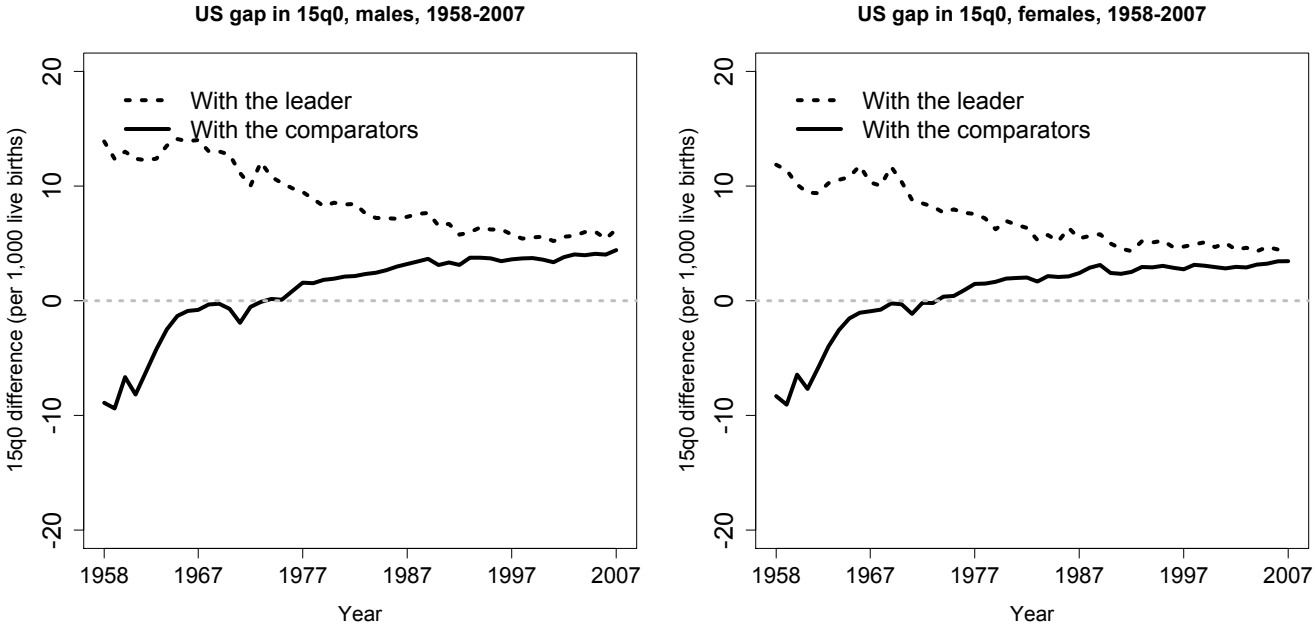
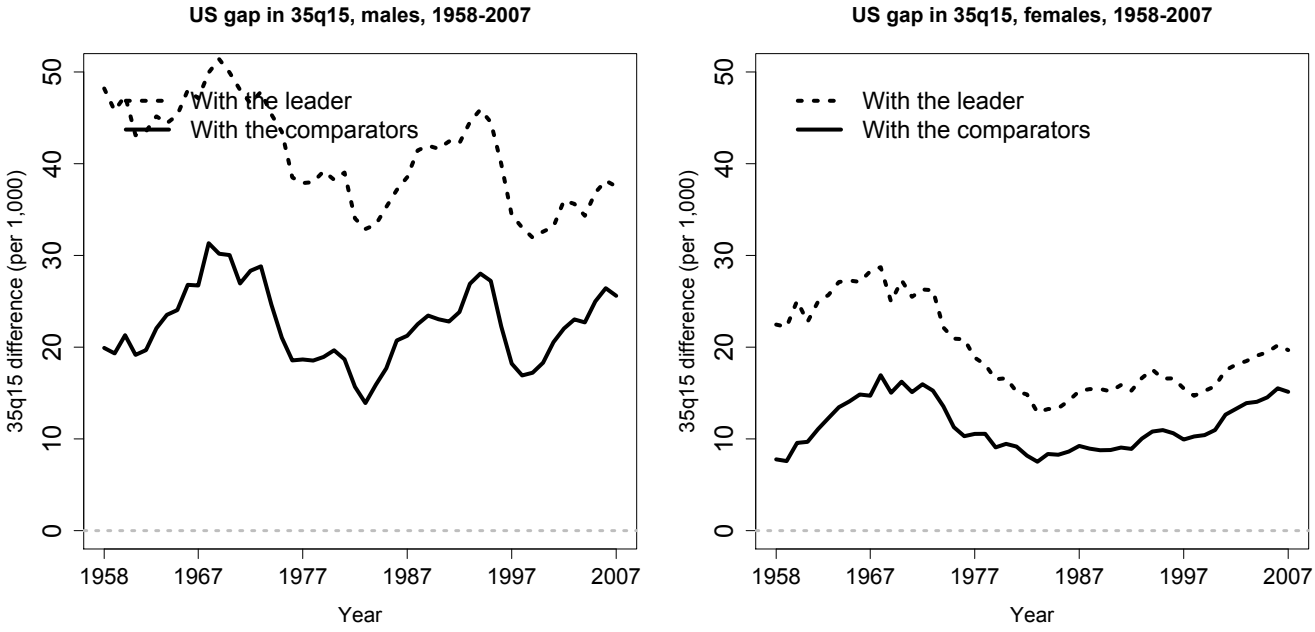


Figure A.6. Gap in mortality rates in the 0-14 age group between the US and the leader, and between the US and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007



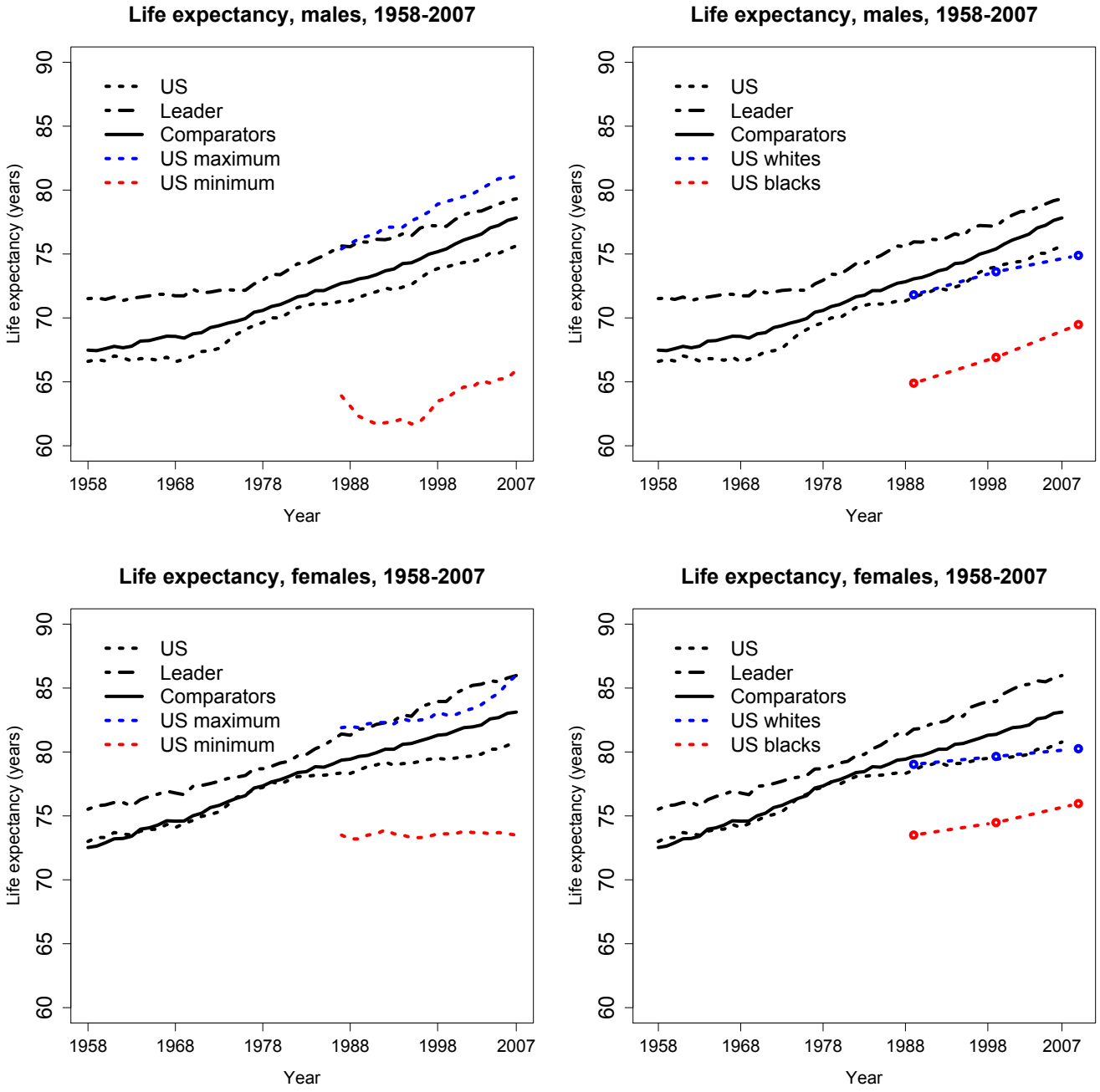
Note: 15q0 is defined as the probability of dying from birth through age 14 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Figure A.7. Gap in mortality rates in the 15-49 age group between the US and the leader, and between the US and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007



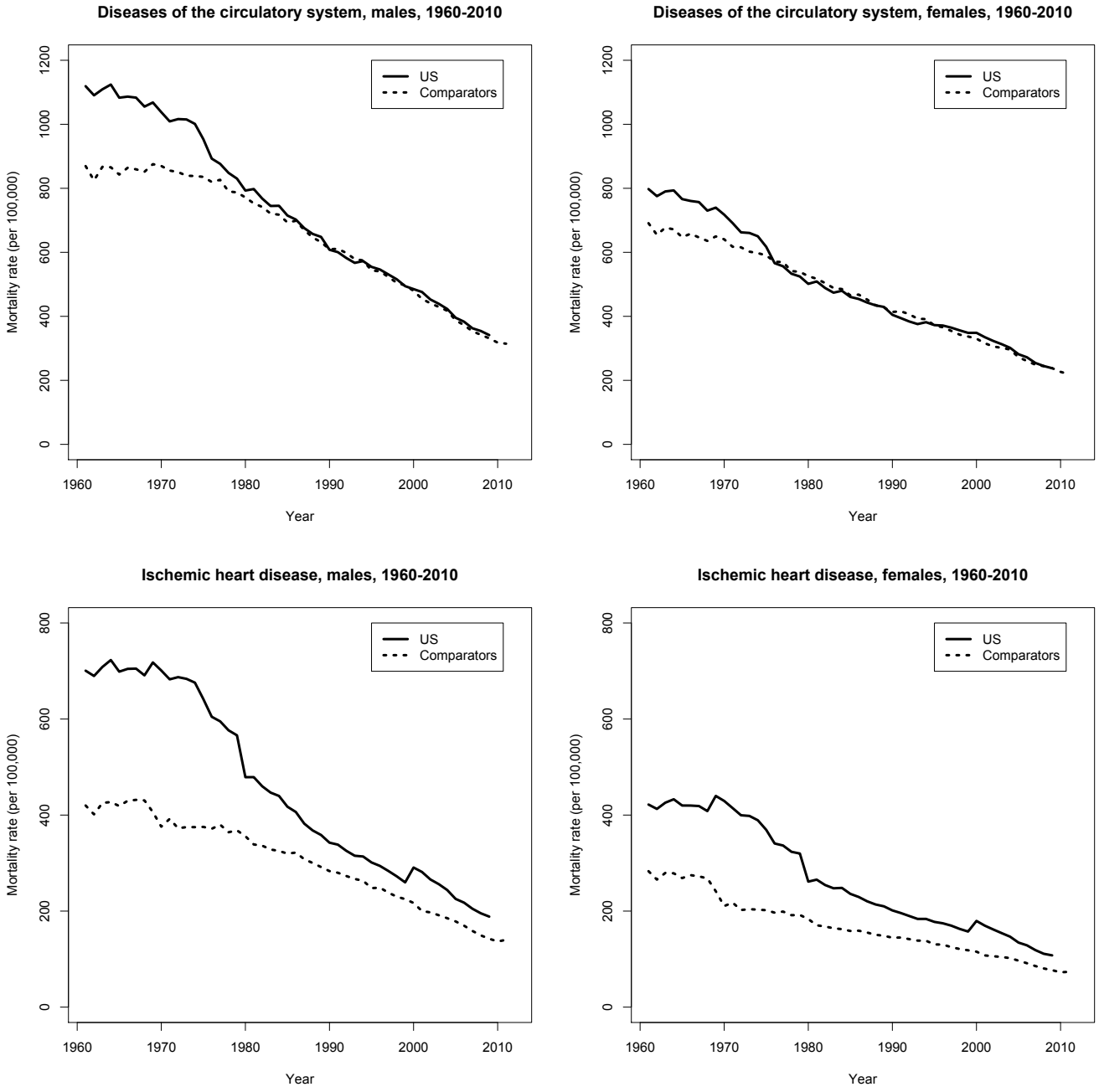
Note: 35q15 is defined as the probability of dying from age 15 through age 49 at then prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Figure A.8. Evolution of life expectancy for the leader, the US, and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1958-2007



US maximum = maximum life expectancy (by county); US minimum = minimum life expectancy (by county); US whites = average life expectancy for white individuals (by county); US blacks = average life expectancy for black individuals (by county).
Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington.

Figure A.9. Evolution of mortality rates (per 100,000) for diseases of the circulatory system and ischemic heart disease for the US and the average of sixteen comparator high-income countries, males and females, 1960-2010



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Note: Diseases of the circulatory system include: acute rheumatic fever; chronic rheumatic heart diseases; hypertensive diseases; ischemic heart diseases; pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation; other forms of heart disease; cerebrovascular diseases; diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries; diseases of veins, lymphatic veissels and lymph nodes, not elsewhere classified; other unspecified diseases of the circulatory system.