



Life Tables for Korea, 2017

In 2017, the life expectancy at birth stood at 82.7 years, rising by 0.3 year from 2016.

- If people would experience the current age-specific death rates in 2017, the life expectancy at birth marked 79.7 years for males and 85.7 years for females.
 - Compared to 2016, the life expectancy at birth for males and females rose by 0.4 year and 0.3 year, respectively.
- In 2017, the gender gap in life expectancy at birth recorded 6.0 years, which dropped by 0.1 year from 2016.
 - The gender gap in life expectancy at birth showed a gradually decreasing trend after recording a peak of 8.6 years in 1985.
- The remaining life expectancy at age 60 recorded 22.8 years for males and 27.4 years for females.
 - Compared to a decade ago, the remaining life expectancy at age 60 increased by 2.8 years for males and 2.7 years for females.
- As for people born in 2017, the probability of survival to 80 years recorded 59.6% for males and 79.6% for females.
 - Compared to a decade ago, the probability of survival to 80 years increased by 14.0%p for males and 10.5%p for females.
- Compared to the OECD average, the life expectancy at birth was 2.4 years longer for Korean females and 1.7 years longer for Korean males.

When eliminating cancer from causes of death, the life expectancy at birth would rise by 3.8 years. When eliminating heart diseases from causes of death, the life expectancy at birth would rise by 1.4 years.

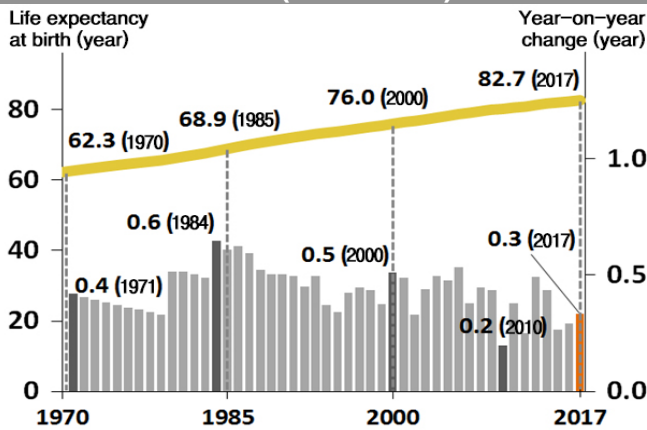
- As for people born in 2017, the probability of dying from malignant neoplasms (cancer) and heart diseases marked 21.1% and 12.0%, respectively. The probability of dying from pneumonia and cerebrovascular diseases stood at 8.9% and 8.3%, respectively.
 - Compared to a decade ago, the probability of dying from pneumonia showed the highest increase of 6.2%p. The probability of dying from cerebrovascular diseases showed the highest decrease of 4.5%p.
- When eliminating three leading causes of death (cancer, heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases), the life expectancy at birth would increase by 6.8 years for people born in 2017.

As for life expectancy at birth for metropolitan cities and provinces, in 2017, Seoul recorded the highest figure, which was followed by Gyeonggi. Chungbuk recorded the lowest figure, which was followed by Gyeongnam.

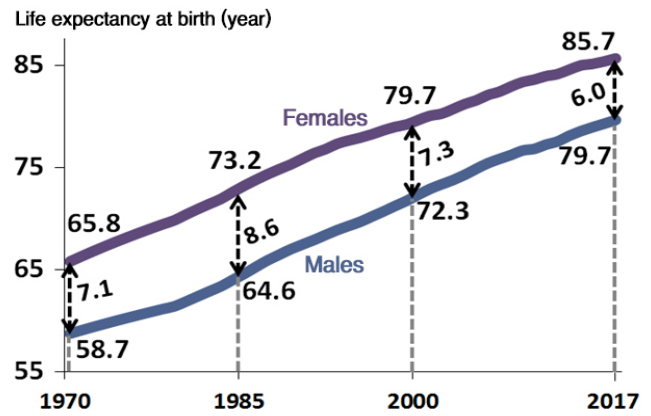
- As for life expectancy at birth for metropolitan cities and provinces, in 2017, Seoul (84.1 years) showed the highest figure, which was followed by Gyeonggi (83.1 years). Whereas, Chungbuk (81.9 years) showed the lowest figure, which was followed by Gyeongnam (81.9 years). The largest gap among metropolitan cities and provinces recorded 2.3 years.
- As for the gender gap in life expectancy at birth, Jeju (8.0 years) showed the highest figure, while Daejeon (5.0 years) showed the lowest figure.

[Life tables for Korea 2017]

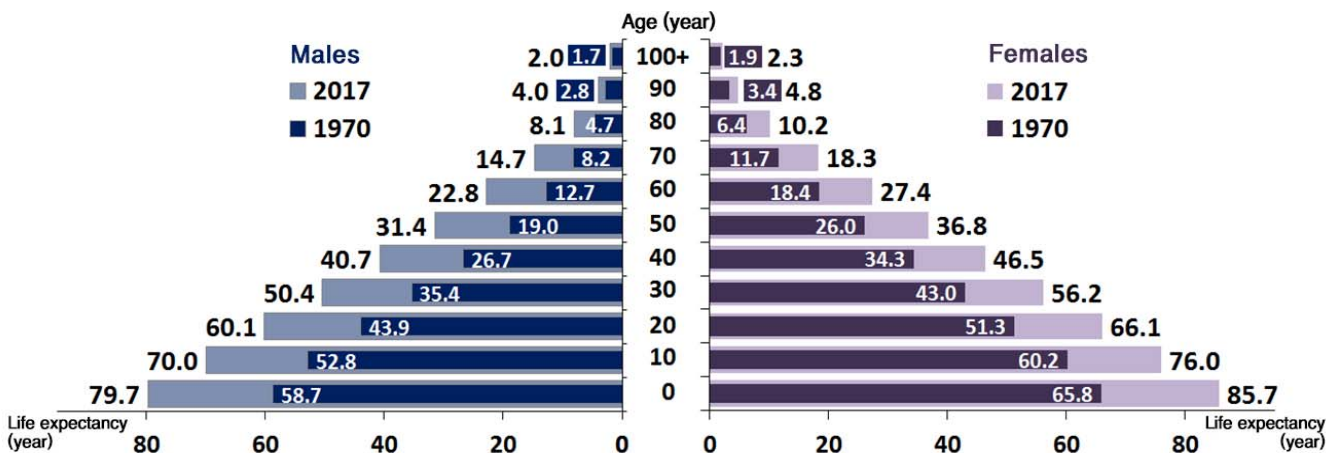
Year-on-year change in life expectancy at birth (1970~2017)



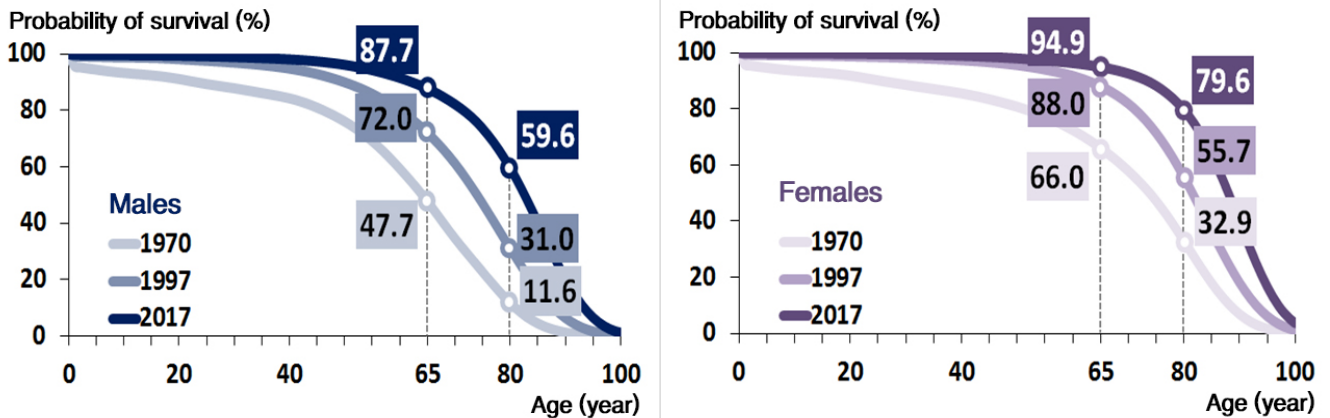
Life expectancy at birth by sex and gender gap (1970~2017)



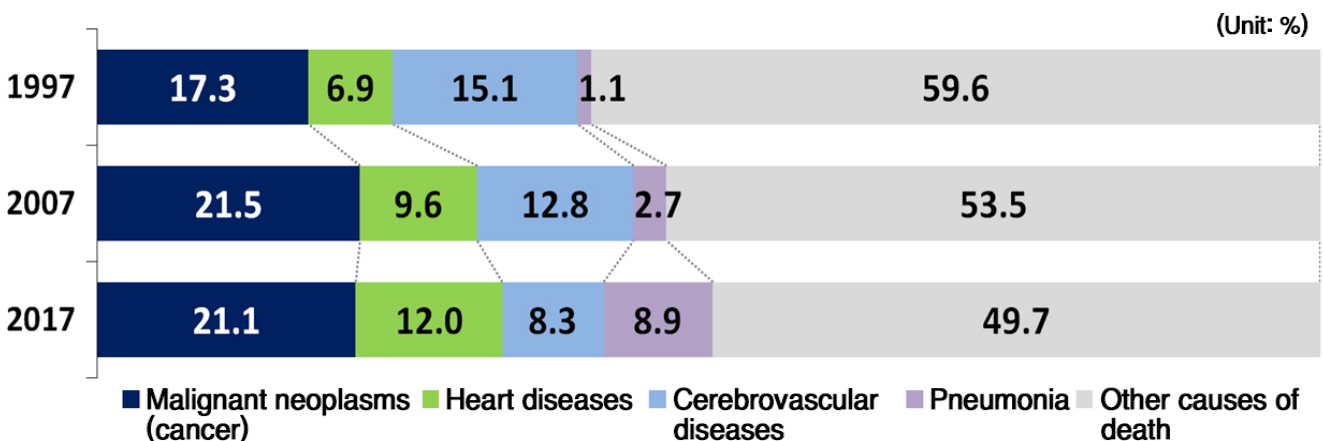
Life expectancy by sex and age (1970, 2017)



Probability of survival to 65 years and 80 years by sex (1970, 1997, 2017)



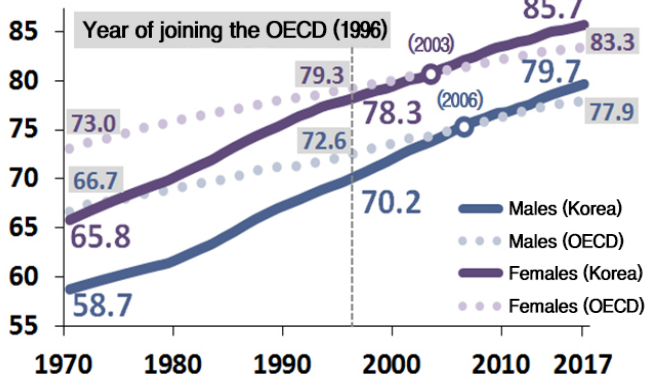
Probability of dying from leading causes of death (1997, 2007, 2017)



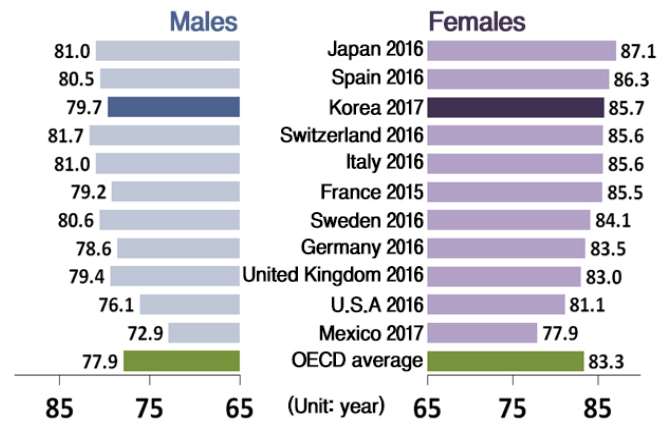
Life expectancy at birth: OECD average and Korea (1970-2017)

* Source: OECD.Stat, Health Status Data

Life expectancy at birth (year)

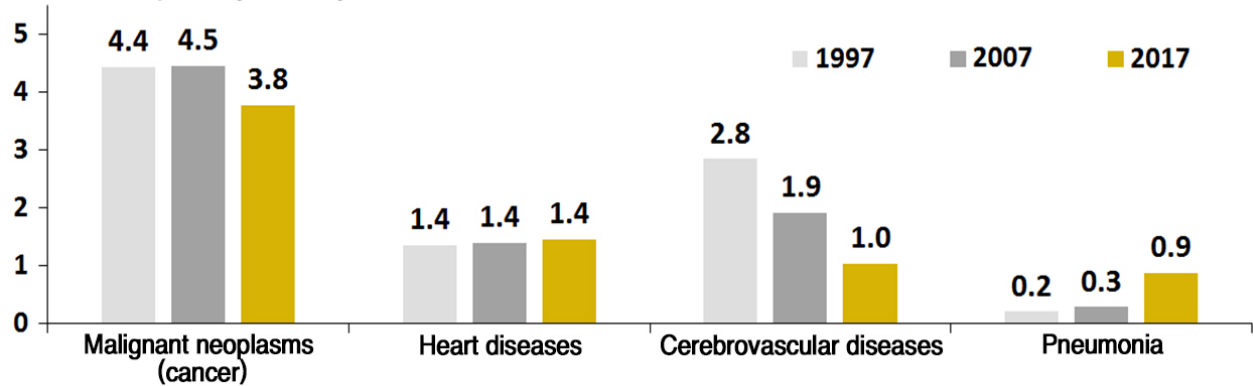


Life expectancy at birth of major OECD member countries

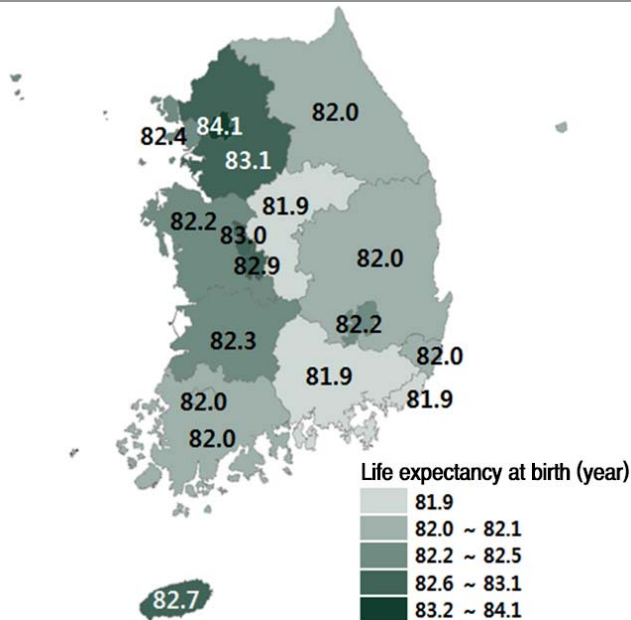


Gains in life expectancy at birth when eliminating major causes of death (1997, 2007, 2017)

Gains in life expectancy at birth (year)



Life expectancy at birth for metropolitan cities and provinces (2017)



Gender gap in life expectancy at birth for metropolitan cities and provinces (2017)

