



DEMOGRAPHIC OBSERVATORY  
Latin America and the Caribbean  
2020

COVID-19 mortality  
Evidence and scenarios



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**Alicia Bárcena**  
Executive Secretary

**Mario Cimoli**  
Deputy Executive Secretary

**Raúl García-Buchaca**  
Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis

**Paulo Saad**  
Chief, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC

**Sally Shaw**  
Officer in Charge, Documents and Publications Division

This publication was prepared by Helena Cruz Castanheira, José Henrique Costa Monteiro da Silva, Fabiana Del Popolo and Guiomar Bay, under the coordination of Paulo Saad, Chief of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Support in the preparation of this publication was provided by the 2020 ECLAC/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Regional Programme on Population and Development.

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For additional information on the contents of this *Observatory*, please contact:

Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, Santiago  
Email: [celade@eclac.cl](mailto:celade@eclac.cl)

For subscription or single issues:  
[publicaciones.cepal@un.org](mailto:publicaciones.cepal@un.org)

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## Foreword

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)–Population Division of ECLAC is pleased to present its readers with this edition of the *Demographic Observatory*, which uses national sources of data on deaths from civil registry offices and health information systems to analyse the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on mortality in the countries of the region. In addition, by means of a simulation exercise based on different scenarios of COVID-19 prevalence rates, it estimates the impact of COVID-19-related deaths on life expectancy at birth for the 38 countries and territories of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The information used to prepare this edition of the *Demographic Observatory* corresponds to official information on deaths and causes of death available at 31 October 2020, as well as population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations.

The estimates and projections for Latin America and the Caribbean were prepared by the United Nations Population Division, and in conjunction with CELADE–Population Division of ECLAC for the 20 countries of Latin America. The information corresponding to population estimates and projections (medium variant) in the Latin American and Caribbean countries is also available in spreadsheet format on the website of CELADE–Population Division of ECLAC (<https://www.cepal.org/es/areas-de-trabajo/poblacion-y-desarrollo>).

This edition of the *Demographic Observatory* is the first in a new format, in which a demographic topic of interest will be analysed each year, with a separate version in English and Spanish.

**Paulo Saad**

Chief, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-  
Population Division of ECLAC





## I. Major trends and the current crisis

The Latin American and Caribbean region has seen mortality rates decline significantly over the past 70 years as a result of major demographic, socioeconomic and cultural transformations that have translated into improved living conditions and urbanization, higher levels of education and advances in health. All those developments have had an unprecedented impact on life expectancy. Half-way through the twentieth century, life expectancy at birth in the region was 51.4 years; by 2015–2020 it had risen to 75.2 years (United Nations, 2019).

Over that same 70-year period, the region has also experienced significant changes in its epidemiological profile and in the distribution of the main causes of death, accompanied by a demographic transition characterized by rapid ageing of the population. Starting in the 1930s, there has been a marked and steady decline in deaths due to infectious, parasitic and respiratory diseases among children (Arriaga and Davis, 1969). Later, that decline extended to other age groups, although chronic and degenerative diseases became more prevalent (ECLAC, 2010 and 2016). Over the past decade, the most notable achievements have included attainment of important goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with regard to maternal and child mortality, reproductive health, communicable diseases and malnutrition (PAHO, 2017a).

In general, the region has followed the same pattern of epidemiological transitions as that found in other parts of the world (Horiuchi, 1999), with the significant decline in deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases (Frenk and others, 1991). Nevertheless, some countries in the region stand out as exhibiting superimposed transitions, with, for example, increases in cardiovascular diseases or neoplasms occurring while there were still significant percentages of deaths associated with infectious diseases (Frenk and others, 1991; Di Cesare, 2011). That reflects the heterogeneity of countries in the region and the stark social and territorial inequalities across and within them, which lead to huge disparities in access to health care for different segments of the population, among other factors.

Epidemiological transitions that generally lower mortality may display countervailing trends that slow the decline or may even increase mortality. There are various factors that induce a stagnation or reduction of life expectancy at birth in a given population. Horiuchi (1999) discerns five major categories: i) precarious working conditions in factories and mines, which significantly increased mortality, especially in the early stages of the industrial revolution; ii) unhealthy modern life styles, including excessive consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, drugs, and high-calorie and high-fat diets; iii) emergence and re-emergence of infectious diseases; iv) air, water and soil pollution and pollutants accumulated in edible animals and plants; and v) more widespread social alienation, conducive to a higher incidence of destructive behaviour, such as suicide and homicide.

Although there have been continuous increases in life expectancy at birth in the region, there have also been times at which it stagnated and even a few cases of slight reversal of the trend. There are a number of reasons for the setbacks, such as increases in deaths due to homicide or to the re-emergence or emergence of new infectious diseases. Notable in that context is the stagnation of life expectancy at birth in Mexico since the 2000s (United Nations, 2019), due mainly to deaths from homicides and diabetes mellitus (Canudas-Romo, García-Guerrero and Echarri-Cánovas, 2015). Another important factor with regard to infectious diseases are

re-emerging or emerging diseases caused by new pathogens from different types of virus that occur due to changes in the environment or in lifestyles or displacements of population (PAHO, 2017a). The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, 2017a) highlights the following as critical health issues in the region: influenza, cholera (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico), increasing antimicrobial resistance, vector-borne diseases (Zika virus disease, yellow fever, dengue, malaria), chronic communicable diseases (tuberculosis, leprosy, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs)), zoonosis (rabies, leptospirosis, foot-and-mouth disease) and others.

Within that context of widespread and systematic improvements of life expectancy, combined with some setbacks in respect of certain causes of death and a still significant prevalence of illnesses associated with ongoing inequality, the new coronavirus and the disease it causes (COVID-19) erupted in the first half of 2020 causing a health crisis on a scale unprecedented in the recent history of the region. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 an international health emergency on 30 January 2020. Then, following the exponential increase in the number of infections in China and in European countries and the spread of the virus to communities on every continent, on 11 March, WHO declared the outbreak a pandemic.

Since the first case in Latin America and the Caribbean was detected in Brazil on 25 February 2020, the pandemic has been posing huge economic and social challenges, ranging from its direct effects on health systems and the health of the population to the indirect impacts of social distancing measures, including curtailment of economic supply and demand, the suspension of certain productive activities, unemployment and the global economic recession (ECLAC, 2020a). Vulnerability to the pandemic is being exacerbated by the structural challenges posed by poverty, severe inequality and the region's already flawed social protection and health systems (ECLAC/PAHO, 2020).

Even though health is a fundamental human right that the State should guarantee (ECLAC/PAHO, 2020), the ability of health systems in the region to confront the pandemic is very uneven. Most of the countries in the region lack comprehensive and universal access to health care and social protection systems and some may, in particular, be more vulnerable than others to the potential havoc wrought by the pandemic (Burki, 2020). In general, the challenges range from access to drinking water and personal protection equipment (PPE) to shortages of respirators or intensive care unit beds and trained personnel. In addition, the region has fewer doctors and hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants than countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (ECLAC/PAHO, 2020). Generally speaking, health care systems in the region are under-financed, segmented and fragmented, and account on average for public expenditure equivalent to 3.7% of gross domestic product (GDP), far below the 6% of GDP recommended by PAHO (ECLAC-PAHO, 2020).

In addition to the social and economic challenges posed by the pandemic, there are difficulties with quantifying and diagnosing the magnitude of the problem and where it is heading in the region, making it harder to take informed decisions. Mortality and health data are essential for public health diagnostic assessments and decisions, and Latin America and the Caribbean still has huge hurdles to overcome to achieve complete civil registry and health information data (Palloni and Pinto-Aguirre, 2011; PAHO, 2017c).

Significant improvements have been achieved in recent decades, but in most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean quality shortcomings still make it difficult to analyse the deaths recorded in civil registry and vital statistics systems. In addition to the challenges each country already faced, the pandemic has made it difficult to gather death registration data owing to the closure of notaries' and registrars' offices during lockdown in several countries in the region and because health systems were overwhelmed (United Nations, 2020). Add to that the difficulties of ascribing deaths to COVID-19 and of correctly ascertaining the date of death or date on which it was registered.

Notwithstanding the challenges described above, this edition of the *Demographic Observatory* contains a diagnostic assessment of mortality due to COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a view to providing countries with inputs regarding the mortality estimates that are currently available and possible impacts of the pandemic on life expectancy at birth under a variety of scenarios. The idea is also to underline the importance of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems data for drawing up diagnostic assessments of the COVID-19 situation in the region, as key inputs for defining and implementing actions. This information also needs to be both timely and, at a minimum, broken down at the subnational level by sex, age and cause of death.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Data broken down by sex, age and cause of death constitute the bare minimum needed for an analysis of mortality. However, a number of groups, including indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants, persons with disabilities, older adults and migrants have called for the disaggregated data they need to be able to monitor the impact of the pandemic on their communities. Thus, strengthening civil registration and vital statistics system should take into account a set of additional variables, as indicated in target 17.18 on data disaggregation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **II. Mortality due to COVID-19: what the data say**

This section analyses deaths from COVID-19 in the countries of the region and examines the impact of the pandemic on increased mortality. Although the figures for total deaths in 2020 are preliminary and there are quality shortcomings in several countries with respect to registration of the cause of death, the analysis does provide evidence of excess mortality that serves as a warning sign of the consequences of this health crisis in the region.

### **A. Indicators used to analyse COVID-19 mortality: concepts and warnings**

The health crisis has highlighted the need to have robust data-gathering and dissemination systems, with data broken down at the subnational level by age, sex and cause of death. The countries able to swiftly compile and process information coming from civil registries and health information systems and in which that information is of a higher quality have been able to tap more resources for drawing up action plans and have had better tools for national and subnational monitoring of the disease.

To compare mortality in different countries, this study uses information on the number of cases reported, deaths registered as caused by COVID-19 and total deaths, taken from official sources, as described below. Several studies suggest that the number of cases and deaths registered as being due to COVID-19 may have been under-estimated owing to difficulties with testing and diagnosing the virus and may represent a variable, generally smaller, percentage of the actual number of cases or of deaths caused by COVID-19 in the population (Heuveline and Tzen, 2020; Lima and others, 2020; Peto, 2020).

In this regard, this study analyses not only COVID-19 deaths but also total deaths registered using the preliminary 2020 figures for countries with available data. In general, it is best to analyse total deaths so as to avoid biases associated with testing differences between one country and another (Adjiwanou and others, 2020; Raftery and others, 2020) and in order to capture the “indirect” effects of the pandemic on the health system (Viglione, 2020). Thus, in analysing total deaths, deaths from all causes are considered as a whole, so that it is possible to discern the overall increase in deaths in the country and not just those caused by COVID-19. However, when analysing total deaths, there may be issues associated with uncertainty as to how complete the data are and to what extent they may be temporally comparable, owing to registration difficulties derived from the pandemic. In some countries, overall registration of deaths was disrupted during quarantine, while in others fewer deaths were registered than in previous years (United Nations, 2020). Therefore, when analysing deaths from COVID-19 and total deaths, and when comparing differences between countries, it is important to bear in mind the possible biases in each indicator.

During health crises (or other crises, such as armed conflicts or major natural disasters), the extent of the impact on mortality may be analysed by examining whether there is an excess number of total deaths in the crisis period compared to previous periods. In general, that excess is calculated as the difference between the number of deaths observed in the crisis period and the expected number of deaths in another period of the same length, based on trends in periods prior to the crisis. It is important to bear in mind that analysis of excess deaths assumes that the “completeness” of registration between one year and the other remains constant, that is to say has neither improved nor deteriorated. If it deteriorated, excess deaths will be underestimated and, conversely, if it improved, excess deaths will be overestimated. Owing to differences as to how complete the data on deaths are among the countries analysed and to improvements that may have taken place, this study considers only the relative difference between the data available for each country for 2019 and 2020, without assuming any expected trend for deaths in 2020. Thus, the analyses show the change in total deaths in 2020 compared to 2019, for the months prior to and during the pandemic. For those countries for which an analysis by age group is possible, the deaths of previous years are also taken into account. The analytical reference range is therefore estimated to be the average of deaths over the period 2016–2019 plus or minus 1.96 times the standard deviation.

Lastly, certain concepts are important when it comes to analysing COVID-19 mortality. In particular, a distinction needs to be made between mortality and case fatality, and between prevalence and incidence. The concept of COVID-19 mortality refers to deaths from COVID-19 as a share of the total population (in person-years), while case fatality refers to total deaths from COVID-19 as a share of all persons infected with the disease in the population. Thus, the difference depends on the denominator used for the indicator. It is very difficult to estimate the case fatality rate of the virus with precision, owing to the complexities of exactly measuring the total number of persons infected in a population (Meyerowitz-Katz and Merone, 2020). The difference between prevalence and incidence depends on the numerator. Prevalence refers to the total number of persons infected by the virus, while incidence refers to the total number of new cases of the disease in the period and country analysed. In both cases, the denominator is the same as for the mortality rate, which is the total number of person-years lived in the population during the period of observation. For a one-year period, that is estimated as the mid-year population.

## **B. Coverage and classification of deaths by cause of death in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The United Nations publishes updated mortality estimates and projections every two years (United Nations, 2019), which show that death registration coverage varies greatly from one country to another. Some countries (Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Uruguay) register almost all deaths nationwide. Some others (Dominican Republic and Paraguay) omit more than 25%. In others (Plurinational State of Bolivia and Haiti), coverage is deficient and they do not publish national death registers (ECLAC, 2020b).

Apart from differences in the coverage of total deaths, cause of death analysis is also complex. That is because the region still has problems classifying causes of death, as a high percentage of classifications use poorly defined or unhelpful codes.<sup>2</sup> In 2016, 15% of causes of death were deemed to have been classified using unhelpful codes, while 4.7% of causes were either poorly defined or unknown in Latin America and the Caribbean (PAHO 2020). In addition, a new disease poses additional challenges for health professionals, with regard to diagnosis, testing, treatment and codification of the new cause of death. Updating professionals’ know-how and training them to register causes of death appropriately is a more complex task when the health

<sup>2</sup> Poorly defined and unhelpful causes are determined in accordance with international standards established by PAHO/WHO. Specifically, poorly defined causes are classified in ICD-10, Chapter XVIII “Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified” (PAHO 2003). Unhelpful causes refers to deaths classified with codes not designed to identify the underlying cause, such as codes for intermediate causes, immediate causes, insufficiently specified causes or poorly defined causes. For further information, see Ribotta (2014).

sector is overwhelmed. Lastly, it is important to consider that testing is a scarce resource, subject to protocols that vary from one country to another. For example, some countries only test persons with symptoms, while others conduct mass testing in certain areas and parts of the country.

In general, death certification protocols vary from one country to another. In some, deaths can be certified not just by doctors but by other health professionals as well. However, in most countries that task falls to doctors, who are obliged to certify a death, irrespective of whether or not it occurred in a health establishment (PAHO, 2017b). In those cases, for every natural (i.e., non-violent and non-suspect) death, the certificate must be issued by a doctor. In contrast, when a death occurs under suspicious circumstances, certification by a coroner or forensic physician is required by the courts.

The term “cause of death” can lend itself to a variety of interpretations. Currently, the term “underlying cause of death” is defined as “(a) the disease or injury that initiated the chain of pathological events that directly led to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury” (WHO, 2011; p. 31). That cause is codified on the basis of the information regarding the causal process provided in the death certificate and the approximate time between causes. Death certificates typically contain two parts. The first part addresses the causes in the chain, while the second addresses changes outside the chain that led to the fatal outcome. Part I may refer to between one and four causes of death.

If the registration of causes is deemed to be correct, the cause registered on the last line of Part I (originating antecedent cause) shall be selected as the underlying cause of death. However, in some cases the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) establishes that the originating antecedent cause must be replaced by another cause mentioned in the same certificate (PAHO, 2017a). For example, if the registration of causes was mistaken and the causal chain (based on time in the causal chain) was not respected, the ICD has precise selection rules to be followed by the certifier when selecting the underlying cause of death. The ICD code for “COVID-19, virus identified” is U07.1 in ICD-10 and RA01.0 in ICD-11. Both are used to certify the cause of death when the virus has been confirmed by laboratory testing. The subcategory “COVID-19, virus not identified”, with the codes U07.2 (ICD-10) and RA01.1 (ICD-11) is assigned to a clinical or epidemiological diagnosis where laboratory confirmation is inconclusive or not available (PAHO, 2020b and 2020c). The “virus identified” codes are used for confirmed cases, irrespective of the severity of the clinical diagnosis and of the symptoms. The other codes apply when the virus was diagnosed clinically or epidemiologically but with a negative, probable or suspected diagnosis: in other words, the disease has not been confirmed by a lab test, but is suspected because of the clinical or epidemiological diagnosis.

For the purposes of this study, “deaths from COVID-19” refers to deaths in the identified virus category, which are deemed to be “confirmed” COVID-19 deaths. In addition, with respect to Chile, information is also available on COVID-19 deaths in which the virus was not identified with a test (codes U07.2 or RA01.1), but for which a clinical or epidemiological diagnosis exists, they are classified as “suspected” (DEIS, 2020). As explained above, this information is taken from country data (DEIS, 2020), pursuant to ICD-10 and follows protocols recommended by PAHO for classifying COVID-19 deaths (PAHO, 2020b).

## C. National data sources: availability and time frames

The sources used in this study for official data on deaths were civil registries and health information systems. The sources for monthly official data on deaths are health ministries, institutes and secretariats that post those data on their websites. Tables 1 and 2 show the data sources for total deaths and COVID-19 deaths for the countries analysed. The countries with publicly available data up to October 31, 2020 are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Peru. Apart from the monthly information on COVID-19 deaths, this study also used World Health Organization (WHO) information regarding the total number of confirmed cases of the disease and the total number of COVID-19 deaths registered in each country (WHO, 2020a, data updated to October 31, 2020).



**Table 1**  
**Latin America (9 countries): sources of information on total deaths for countries with publicly available data**

Country	Source of data on total deaths	Website	Reference date for deaths
Brazil	Civil registry <sup>a</sup>	<a href="https://transparencia.registrocivil.org.br/inicio">https://transparencia.registrocivil.org.br/inicio</a>	Registration date
Chile	Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS) of the Ministry of Health	<a href="https://deis.minsal.cl/#datosabiertos">https://deis.minsal.cl/#datosabiertos</a>	Date of death
Colombia	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	<a href="https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/informe-de-seguimiento-defunciones-por-covid-19">https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/informe-de-seguimiento-defunciones-por-covid-19</a>	Date of death
Costa Rica	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)	<a href="https://www.inec.cr/poblacion/defunciones">https://www.inec.cr/poblacion/defunciones</a>	Date of death
Cuba	National Statistics and Information Office (ONEI)	<a href="http://www.onei.gob.cu/">http://www.onei.gob.cu/</a>	Date of death
Ecuador	Directorate General of Civil Registry, Identification and Certification	<a href="https://www.registrocivil.gob.ec/cifras/">https://www.registrocivil.gob.ec/cifras/</a>	Date of death
Honduras	National Registration Office (RNP)	<a href="https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/portal/index.php?portal=369">https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/portal/index.php?portal=369</a>	Date of death
Mexico	Secretariat of Health	<a href="https://www.gob.mx/salud">https://www.gob.mx/salud</a>	Date of death
Peru	National Death Registry Information System (SINADEF) of the Ministry of Health	<a href="https://www.minsa.gob.pe/reunis/data/defunciones_registradas.asp">https://www.minsa.gob.pe/reunis/data/defunciones_registradas.asp</a>	Date of death

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of information from the respective institutions.

<sup>a</sup> The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the agency responsible for official publication of the total deaths data compiled by the Civil Registry in Brazil. This study uses data obtained directly from the Civil Registry because the Institute's data on 2020 deaths have not yet been published. In 2019, there was a 2.7% difference between the numbers compiled by the two sources, with the IBGE reporting 1,287,715 deaths, compared to the 1,253,768 posted on the Civil Registry's transparency portal. The monthly difference may be greater, owing to differences between the date of registration and the time of death. For that reason, the same source (shown in table 1) is used to compare 2019 with 2020.

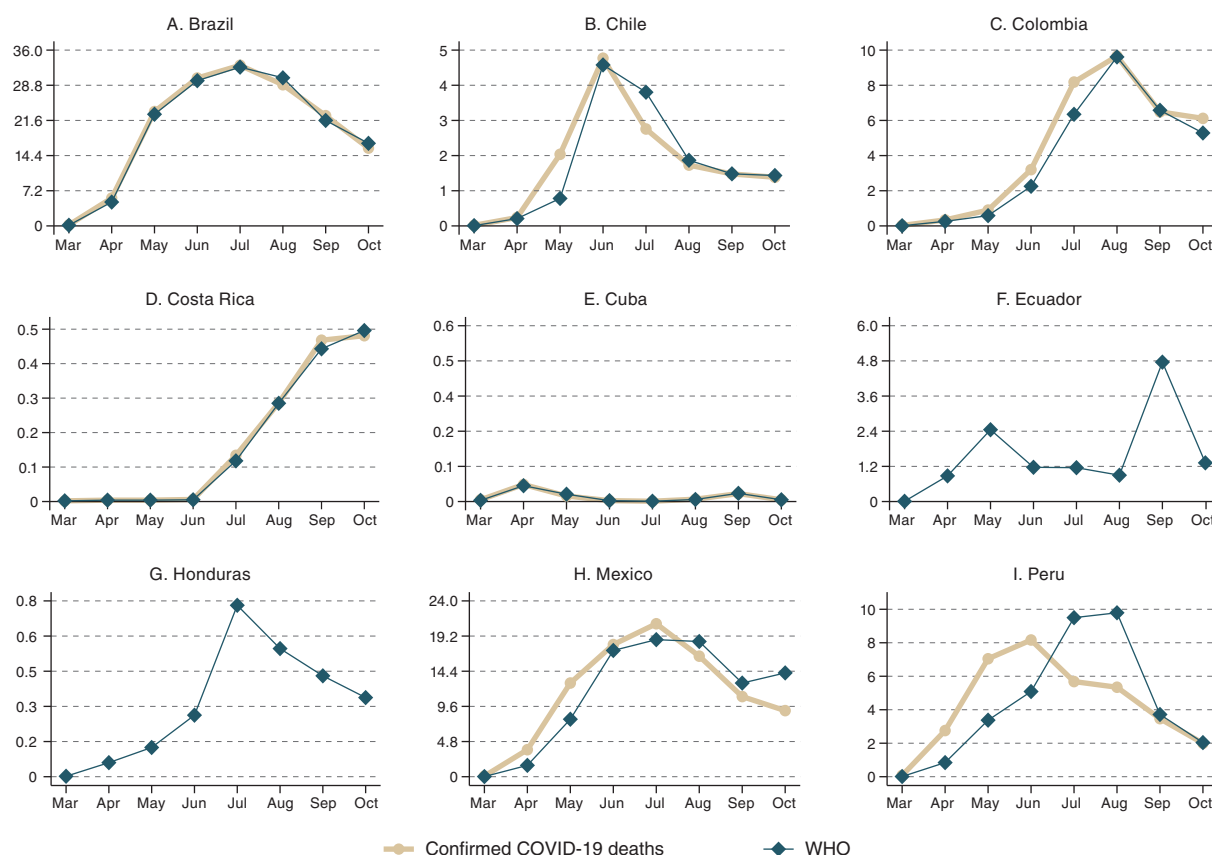
**Table 2**  
**Latin America (9 countries): sources of information on COVID-19 deaths for countries with publicly available data**

Country	Source of data on total deaths	Website	Reference date for deaths
Brazil	Ministry of Health	<a href="https://covid.saude.gov.br/">https://covid.saude.gov.br/</a>	Date of confirmation and notification of death from COVID-19 by local governments
Chile	Ministry of Health	<a href="https://www.minsal.cl/nuevo-coronavirus-2019-ncov/casos-confirmados-en-chile-covid-19/">https://www.minsal.cl/nuevo-coronavirus-2019-ncov/casos-confirmados-en-chile-covid-19/</a>	Date of death
Colombia	Ministry of Health	<a href="https://sig.sispro.gov.co/SituacionCovid">https://sig.sispro.gov.co/SituacionCovid</a>	Date of death
Costa Rica	Ministry of Health	<a href="http://geovision.uned.ac.cr/oges/index.html">http://geovision.uned.ac.cr/oges/index.html</a>	Date of confirmation and notification of death from COVID-19 by local governments
Cuba	Ministry of Public Health	<a href="https://covid19cubadata.github.io/#cuba">https://covid19cubadata.github.io/#cuba</a>	Date of death
Ecuador	Ministry of Public Health	<a href="https://www.salud.gob.ec/actualizacion-de-casos-de-coronavirus-en-ecuador/">https://www.salud.gob.ec/actualizacion-de-casos-de-coronavirus-en-ecuador/</a>	Date of death
Honduras	World Health Organization (WHO)	<a href="https://covid19.who.int/">https://covid19.who.int/</a>	Date of confirmation and notification of death from COVID-19 by local governments
Mexico	Secretariat of Health	<a href="https://coronavirus.gob.mx/datos/">https://coronavirus.gob.mx/datos/</a>	Date of death
Peru	Ministry of Health	<a href="https://covid19.minsa.gob.pe/sala_situacional.asp">https://covid19.minsa.gob.pe/sala_situacional.asp</a>	Date of death

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of information from the respective institutions.

It is to be noted that countries' monthly COVID-19 deaths data may differ from the monthly data reported and disseminated by WHO.<sup>3</sup> The reason is that, generally speaking, countries tabulate the information by date of death, whereas WHO takes the date on which deaths are notified. Thus, when the data are compared, lags appear between official date of death data and WHO data. Those differences can be seen in figure 1, which shows the number of COVID-19 deaths, according to both sources. The differences are most marked in the cases of Mexico and Peru.

**Figure 1**  
**Latin America (9 countries): number of COVID-19 deaths by month, by processing date (WHO) and date of death (national sources), 1 March–31 October 2020**  
(Thousands)



**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO), "WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard", 2020 [online] <https://covid19.who.int/> [Date consulted: 3 November 2020], and official country data.

**Note:** For Ecuador and Honduras, data on COVID-19 deaths were not directly accessible in database format or Excel spreadsheets from the countries' official website; data refer to WHO (2020a) only.

The WHO data depend on country updates and in many cases do not reflect the numbers conveyed due to reporting delays and subsequent (retrospective) consolidation of the data (WHO, 2020a). That can also be seen in figure 1. For example, Peru's WHO data are higher in July and August, as a result of offsetting notification delays in prior months. In fact, while data updates result in different WHO reference periods, in absolute numbers total COVID-19 deaths for March–October 2020 are similar in both sources. That is why this study uses each country's officially published monthly and weekly COVID-19 deaths information.

<sup>3</sup> See [online] <https://covid19.who.int/>.

Certain features of the data for Brazil make it difficult to compare the total deaths data with the data for COVID-19 deaths. Unlike Chile, which is able to use the same source for total deaths data and the data on COVID-19 deaths (thanks to reconciliation of Ministry of Health and Civil Registry data) (DEIS, 2020), Brazil requires a comparison of civil registry data on total deaths with Ministry of Health data for COVID-19 deaths. However, the civil registry data are prone to death registration delays and the reference date for deaths differs from that of the COVID-19 data, which use date of notification. In addition, Brazil registers a large number of deaths from severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) without identifying the underlying pathogen. Data provided by the country's Influenza Epidemiological Surveillance Information System (SIVEP-Gripe) recorded 20,618 deaths from SARS due to unidentified pathogens through 16 June 2020. However, for the whole of 2019, 3,423 unidentified SARS deaths were reported (SIVEP-Gripe, 2020).

As indicated in the foregoing section, in general the COVID-19 deaths shown on the WHO portal and in official sources are deaths for which the virus was identified in a laboratory test (ICD-10 code of 'U07.1 COVID-19, virus identified'). In Chile, for example, there is a difference of almost 4,000 deaths when deaths suspected of being COVID-19 deaths, without the virus having been identified, are considered (ICD-10 code of 'U07.2 COVID-19, virus not identified'). Ecuador began reporting deaths suspected of being COVID-19 deaths and that figure is now included in total COVID-19 deaths notified to WHO (8,386 confirmed COVID-19 deaths and 4,132 probable COVID-19 deaths as of 2 November 2020, or 12,698 COVID-19 deaths in all). In Brazil, the official deaths published on the corona-virus portal of the Ministry of Health are confirmed COVID-19 deaths. Finally, it is worth mentioning that Peru includes the results of rapid tests when confirming COVID-19 cases, even though WHO counsels against that practice.

In short, this study uses national data when they are available and when information on COVID-19 deaths cannot be culled directly from a country's official site (Ecuador and Honduras) it uses WHO information (2020a).

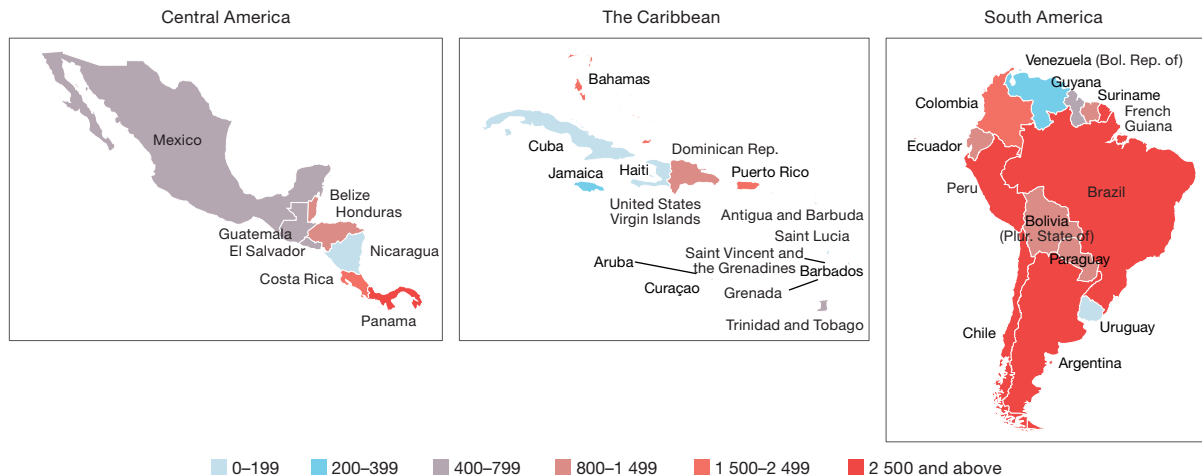
## **D. COVID-19 infection and mortality in the region: recent evidence**

Since the first case of COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean was reported at the beginning of 2020, all countries in the region have notified WHO of a COVID-19 infection. With the exception of Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, all countries or territories in the region have reported a COVID-19 death to WHO (WHO, 2020a). For a number of months, several countries in the region were epicentres of the disease and all of them have been directly or indirectly impacted by the pandemic, be it because of a decline in economic activity, the closure of schools, the implementation of cordon sanitaires or closures of their borders, overwhelmed health systems and other factors.

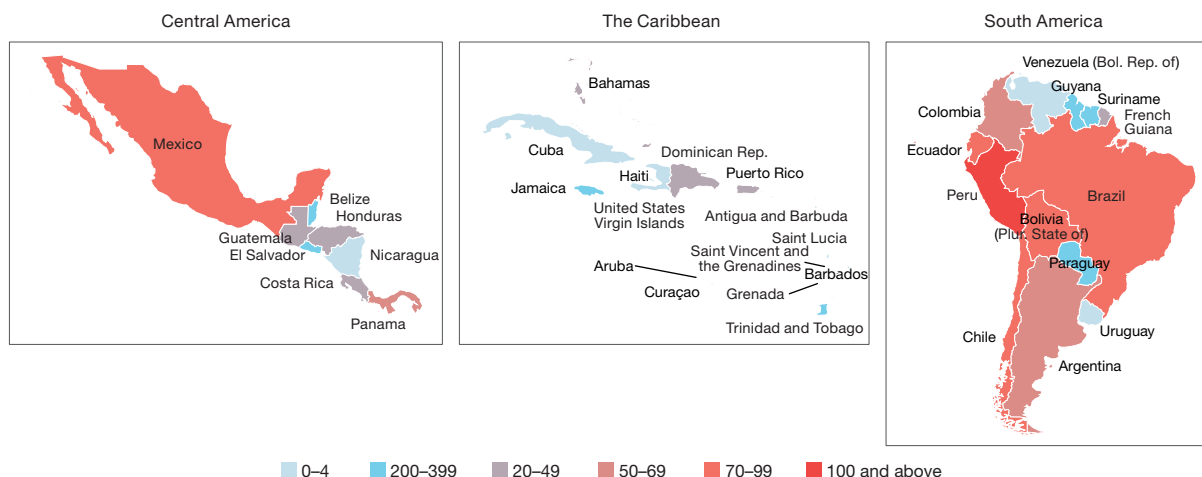
Map 1 shows the number of cases reported to WHO up to 31 October, 2020, divided by each country's population in 2020 (United Nations, 2019). As mentioned above, when analysing the number of COVID-19 cases up to 31 October 2020, it is important to bear in mind possible biases in that information due to differences in the countries' access to and use of testing. The largest numbers of notified cases per 100,000 inhabitants were in Aruba, French Guiana, Panama, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica and Colombia. Of those, the highest was in Aruba (4,237 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) and the lowest was in Colombia (2,149 cases per 100,000 inhabitants).

The countries with the largest numbers of deaths classified as caused by COVID-19, per 100,000 inhabitants, as of 31 October 2020, were Peru, Brazil, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Argentina, Panama, Colombia and the Bahamas (see map 2). Within that group, deaths classified as due to COVID-19 ranged from 104.9 to 37.9 per 100,000 inhabitants. Of the countries registering at least one death classified as caused by COVID-19, those registering the fewest per 100,000 inhabitants were Curaçao (0.61 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants), Cuba, Uruguay, Haiti, Nicaragua, Barbados, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago (7.6 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants) (see map 2).



**Map 1****Latin America and the Caribbean: number of notified cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 inhabitants, 31 October 2020**

**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO), “WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard”, 2020 [online] <https://covid19.who.int/> [Date consulted: 3 November 2020] for COVID-19 cases, and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/> for the total population.

**Map 2****Latin America and the Caribbean: number of deaths classified as COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 31 October 2020**

**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO), “WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard”, 2020 [on line] <https://covid19.who.int/> [Date consulted: 3 November 2020] for deaths classified as COVID-19 deaths, and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [on line] <https://population.un.org/wpp/> for the total population.

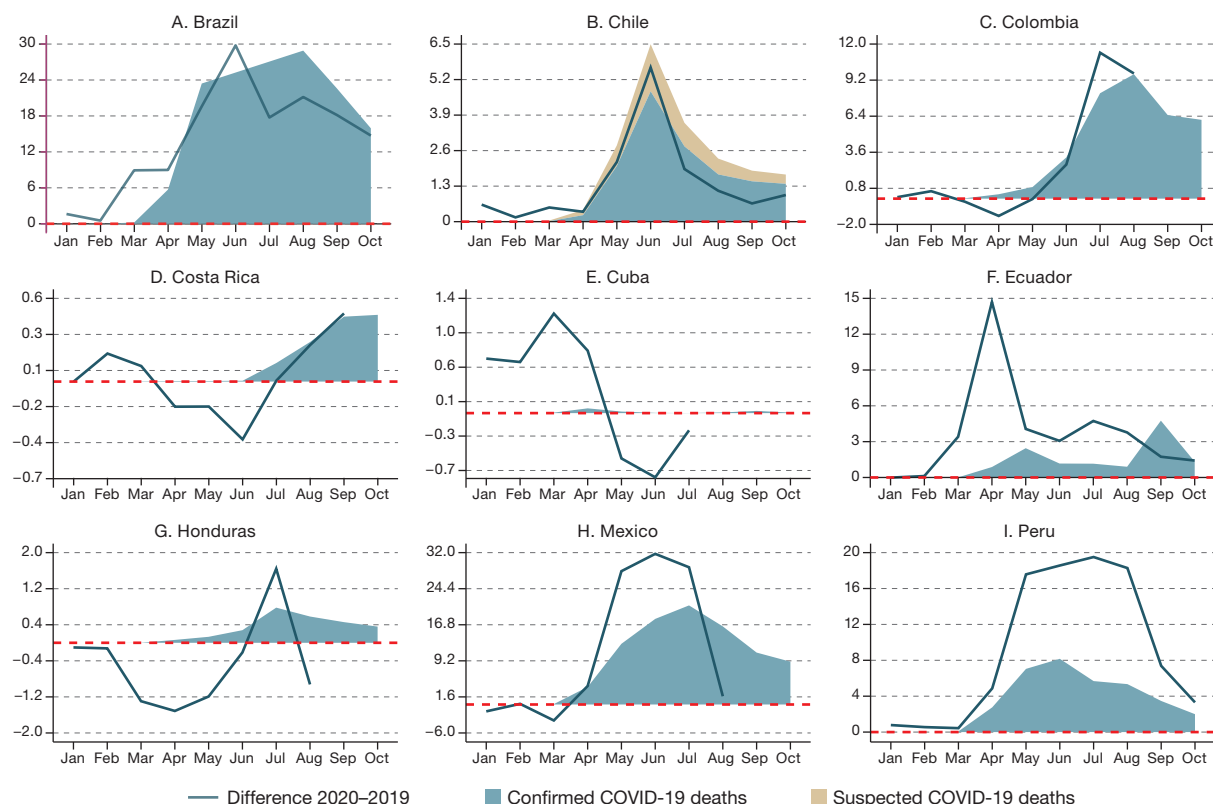
In addition to observing the total number of deaths classified as COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is important to analyse the impact of the health crisis on the total number of deaths per month in the countries for which preliminary data up to 31 October 2020 are available (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Peru). To give an idea of the change vis-à-vis earlier periods, figure 2 shows the increase or decline in total deaths compared to the same month in 2019. This comparison must be viewed with caution because the data are preliminary and it is possible that countries have not yet recorded all their deaths corresponding to the months in 2020. In addition, registration of total deaths is likely to have deteriorated in some countries during lockdown. If that is the case, excess mortality in the months corresponding to 2020 compared to 2019 may have been underestimated. Conversely, quarantining and social confinement may have

contributed to a decline in deaths from other, external causes (accidents, violence and others). In that case, comparing total deaths would be less likely to reflect excess mortality directly or indirectly associated with COVID-19. Gauging that would require a detailed analysis of epidemiological profiles and causes of death in each country that exceeds the scope of this study.

Figure 2 shows a resounding increase in total deaths in 2020, compared to 2019, in Brazil, Chile, and Colombia, in a pattern similar to that for total deaths classified as COVID-19 deaths, which points to excess mortality associated with the pandemic. An increase in total deaths in 2020 compared to 2019 is also observed in Ecuador, Mexico and Peru. However, the peak differences there appear to be temporally out of sync with monthly data for COVID-19 deaths. That may be due, among other reasons, to the poor quality of information on causes of death, less testing or fewer diagnoses of the diseases in those countries, or to the health system being overwhelmed during the health crisis by the increased number of people dying from other causes that are not directly related to COVID-19.

Lastly, figure 2 shows total deaths in 2020 in Costa Rica, Cuba and Honduras declining significantly in some months compared to 2019, although in Honduras the excess mortality is shown as occurring in the same month in which most COVID-19 deaths were reported for that country. The cases of Costa Rica and Cuba —countries with a low mortality rate and sound health and death registration system— suggest that the measures they adopted were able to counter the pandemic's impact on mortality. Nevertheless, for the time being, there is insufficient evidence to be able to reliably assess the impacts of the pandemic, owing to registration and data gathering issues during lockdown.

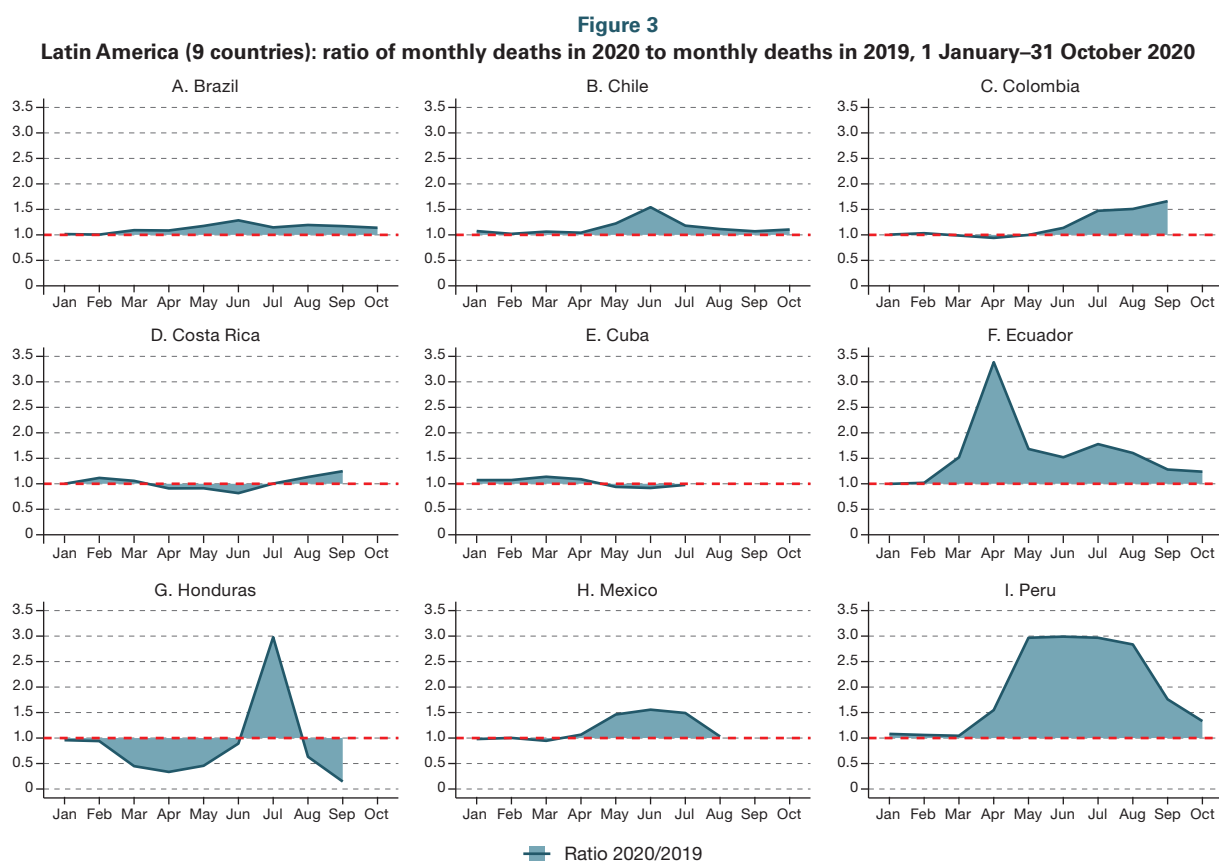
**Figure 2**  
**Latin America (9 countries): number of deaths classified as COVID-19 deaths and monthly differences in total deaths between 2020 and 2019, 1 January–31 October 2020**  
(Thousands)



**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of official information from the countries.

**Note:** Information on deaths suspected to be COVID-19 deaths, in addition to the data on confirmed COVID-19 deaths, was only available for Chile, as explained in the section on “National data sources: availability and temporality”.

Figure 3 shows the relative magnitude of monthly changes (increases or declines) in total deaths in the nine countries for which data are available, by providing the ratio of deaths registered in 2020 to those registered in 2019. Some countries show the increase in total deaths by month. In Ecuador, Honduras and Peru, in the months with the highest increases, total deaths tripled. In 2020, those countries registered three times more deaths compared to the same month in 2019. Major increases in registered deaths can also be observed in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, even though the size of the increases is much less marked than in Ecuador, Honduras and Peru. For example, monthly deaths in Chile, in 2020 compared to 2019, were 4% higher in April, 22% in May, 54% in June and 18% in July (DEIA, 2020). In Costa Rica and Cuba, on the other hand, there were fewer deaths in May and June 2020 than in the same months in 2019. As mentioned above, those differences are calculated on the basis of deaths registered to 31 October 2020 and may reflect data quality biases as data quality may have deteriorated during the worst months of the health crisis. However, excess mortality is revealed in most of the countries analysed.



**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of official information from the countries.

**Note:** Ratio 2020/2019: 2020 deaths divided by those for 2019, for each month.

For some countries, the information on total deaths and those classified as COVID-19 deaths is broken down by age. Figure 4 shows total deaths in 2020 and 2019, in addition to a reference range derived from average deaths between 2016 and 2019, plus or minus the standard deviation multiplied by 1.96 for Chile (see figure 4A), Mexico (see figure 4B) and Peru (see figure 4C). The breakdown is available for the following age groups: 0–4 years old; 5–14; 15–24; 25–44; 45–64; and 65 and over. The figures show the increase in total deaths in the following age groups in the three countries: 25–44; 45–64; and 65 and older. The highest number of deaths is found in the 65 years and over group. That excess mortality is most evident in the most critical months of the health crisis in those countries.

In general, all three countries show excess mortality in 2020 as of the 25–44 age group, increasing with age, although in Chile the excess in the 25–44 age group is less pronounced than in Mexico and Peru. For those under 25 years of age, on the other hand, total deaths in 2020 are within the range of the average for the years between 2016 and 2019. In Mexico, deaths in 2020 among children under the age of 5 are even below that range. That decline in Mexico of deaths in the 0–4 age group is most probably not related to the pandemic or its indirect effects because it can also be seen in January, February, and March, that is to say before the health crisis began in that country.

**Figure 4**  
**Latin America (3 countries): number of total deaths per week, by age group, 2020, 2019 and ranges from 2016–2019,**  
**1 January–31 October 2020**  
*(Thousands)*

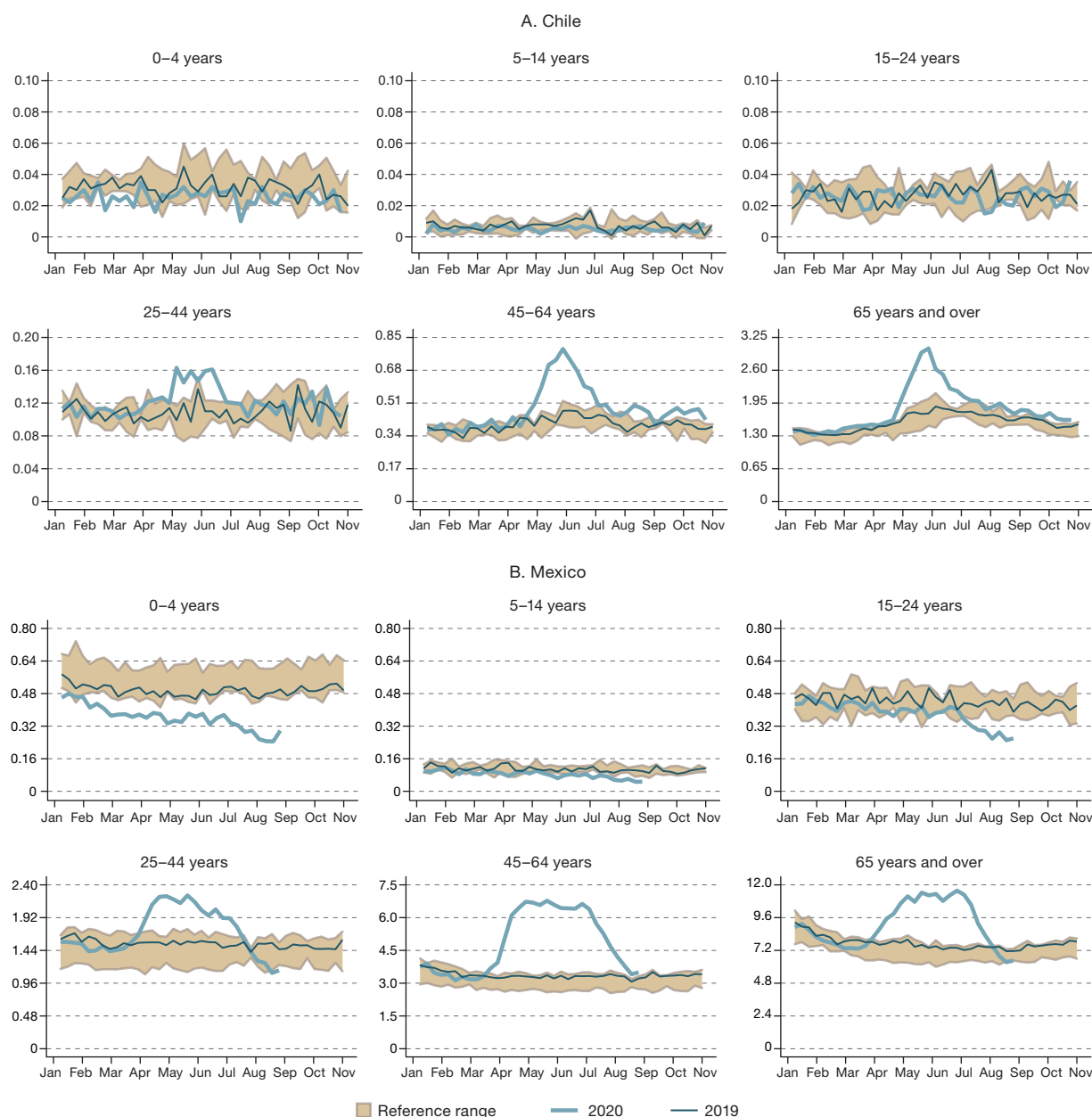
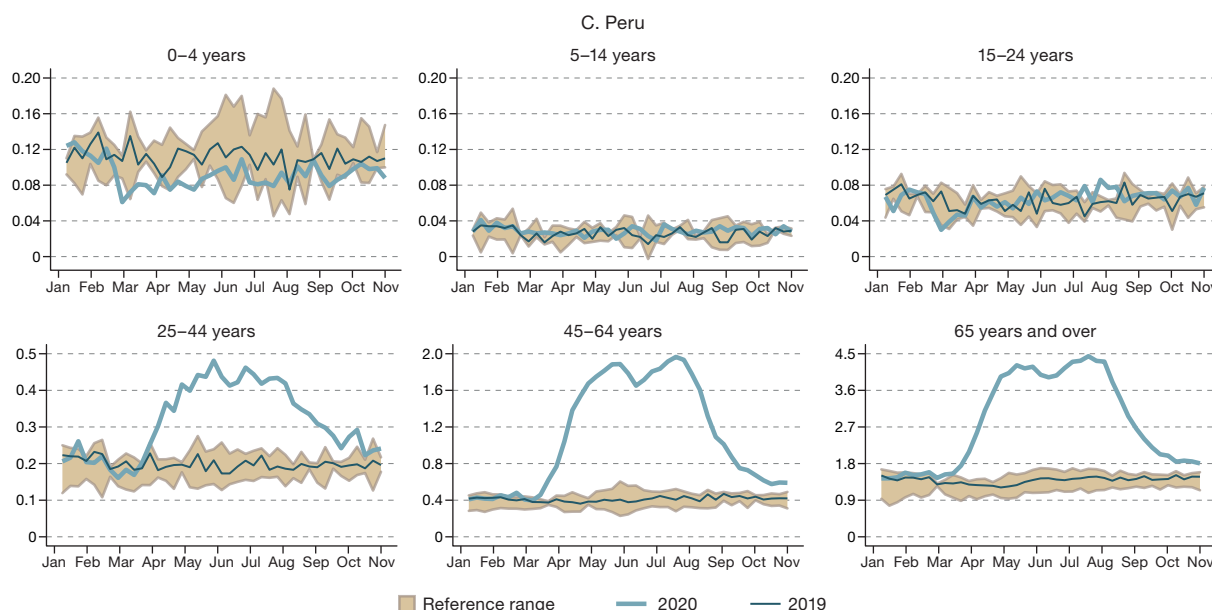


Figure 4 (concluded)

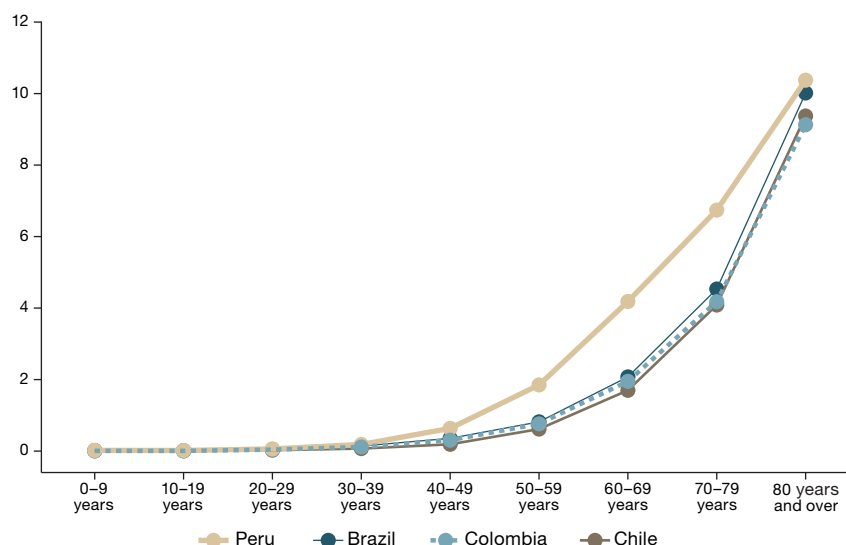


**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of official information from the countries.

**Note:** The reference range is average deaths between 2016 and 2019, plus or minus 1.96 times the standard deviation.

Analysis of mortality rates by age of the deaths classified as COVID-19 deaths (see figure 5) reveals a pattern consistent with figure 4, although the latter shows the magnitude of excess mortality in the 25–44 age group as well, particularly in Mexico and Peru. Figure 5 clearly shows the steeper increase in COVID-19 mortality for older groups, especially for persons over 60. This scenario is in line with findings and data in the literature on the subject (Marois, Mutarak and Scherbov, 2020).

**Figure 5**  
**Latin America (4 countries): COVID-19 mortality rate by age group, up to 31 October 2020**  
 (Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants)



**Sources:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of official information from the countries, and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/> for the population by age group.

Although quantifying the COVID-19 case fatality rate<sup>4</sup> poses many a challenge, some studies have demonstrated that, once the virus has been contracted, the probability of dying from it is higher among older persons (Meyerowitz-Katz and Merone, 2020) and persons with pre-existing chronic conditions (Hanlon and others, 2020; Nepomuceno and others, 2020). In addition to the fact that, as a group, people over 60 years of age have the highest risk in terms of health, the high rates of older adults living with other generations places them at greater risk of contracting COVID-19 (ECLAC/PAHO, 2020). Lastly, nursing homes and care facilities for older persons also pose risks and high mortality rates have also been observed in these residences (ECLAC/PAHO, 2020).

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<sup>4</sup> As explained in the section on “Indicators used to analyse COVID-19 mortality: concepts and warnings,” the COVID-19 mortality rate (number of COVID-19 deaths as a percentage of the total population) is different from the case fatality rate (COVID-19 deaths as a percentage of those infected with COVID-19). Thus, estimating a country’s case fatality rate and comparing it with other countries is much more complicated because of the difficulty of ascertaining the size of the infected (symptomatic and non-symptomatic) population. This is because most countries focus on testing persons showing symptoms and do not conduct universal or random testing of the population (Peto, 2020). Further details on case fatality rates have been published in the literature and those studies are assessed in Meyerowitz-Katz and Merone (2020).

### **III. Possible impacts of COVID-19 on life expectancy at birth**

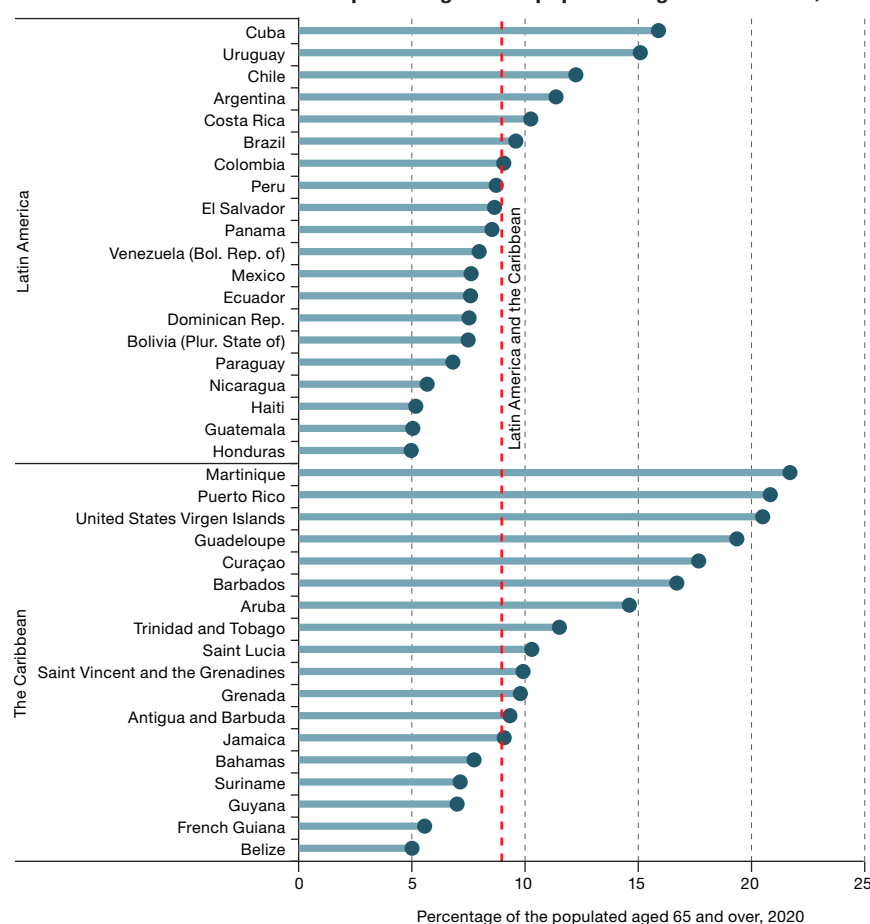
As mentioned in the foregoing section, the evidence points to COVID-19 mortality being higher among older adults. Moreover, once the virus is contracted, mortality is higher in places with weakened health systems, among persons with pre-existing health conditions (comorbidities), and where life expectancy at birth is lower. Countries with a higher percentage of older adults, on the one hand, and a lower life expectancy at birth, on the other, may be harder hit by COVID-19 mortality once those persons are infected, judging by the observed COVID-19 mortality characteristics. This section therefore focuses on the relative weight of the population aged 60 or more and trends in life expectancy at birth in the countries of the region. In addition, it explores factors that might help identify the various scenarios under which the pandemic could induce a reduction of life expectancy at birth.

#### **A. Increased relative share of older persons in the population and life expectancy trends**

One of the most marked demographic developments in the region is the rapid ageing of the population, as a result of reduced mortality and a steady, significant drop in fertility levels. They translate into a gradual increase in the relative share of older persons in the total population. While that trend is true of the region as a whole, differences between countries persist.

Figure 6, based on data for 2020, shows that the share of the population aged 65 and over in the countries of the Caribbean tends to exceed the regional average. With the exception of the Bahamas, Belize, French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname,, Caribbean countries have a higher share of the population aged 65 and over than the average for Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole (9.2%). The countries in Latin America with the highest percentage of older adults are Cuba (16%), Uruguay (15%), Chile (12%), Argentina (11.4%), Costa Rica (10.3%), Brazil (9.6%) and Colombia (9.1%). If they had the same COVID-19 prevalence and case fatality rates, it could be assumed that those countries would have more deaths from the disease. However, in reality, the measures adopted to contain the spread of the disease differ from one country to another, as do case fatality levels associated with the disease due to pre-existing comorbidities. For all of the above reasons, COVID-19 mortality levels for Uruguay, for instance, are lower than in a country with a younger age-group structure.

**Figure 6**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage of the populated aged 65 and over, 2020**

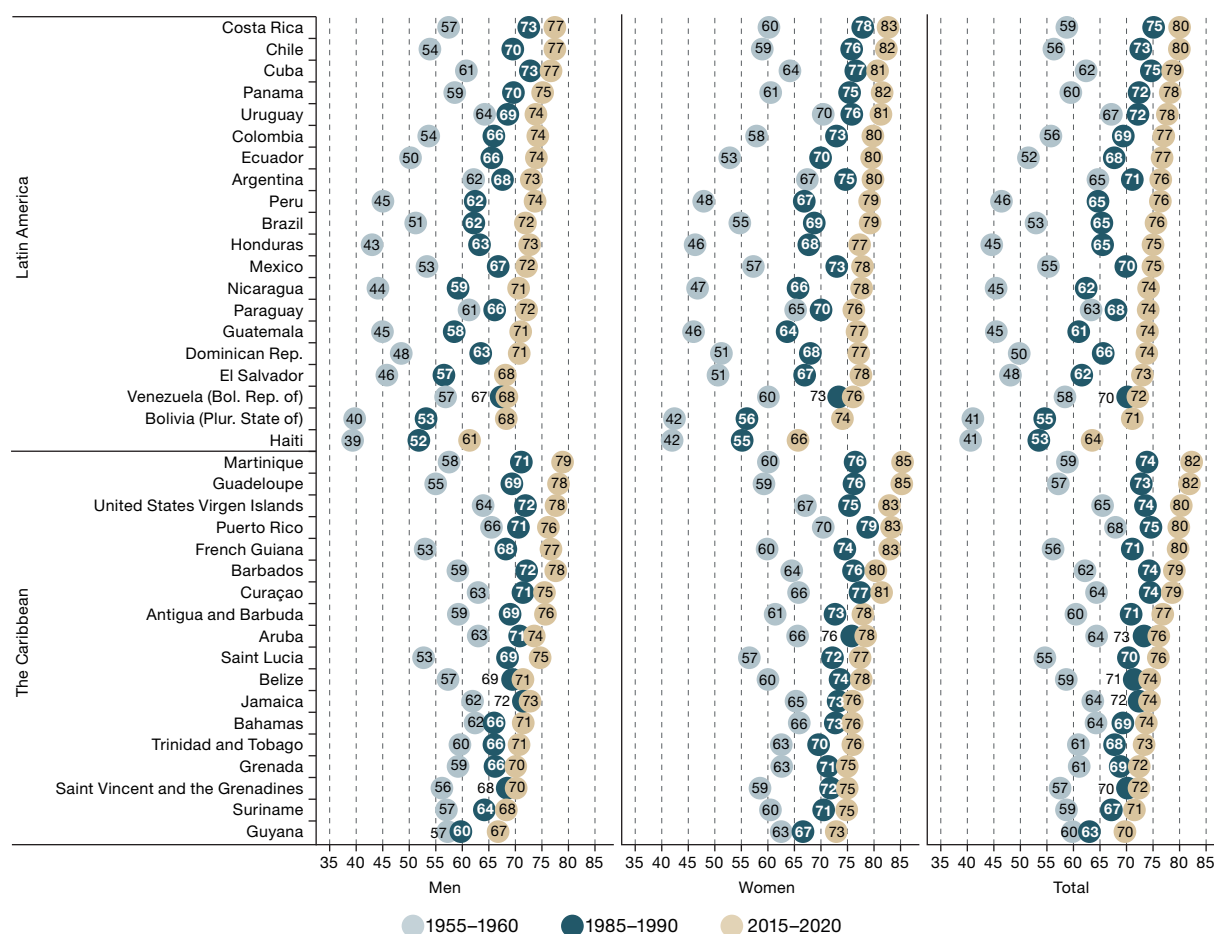


**Source:** United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Life expectancy at birth in the region has increased significantly since 1950, although still very unevenly. Figure 7 shows trends in life expectancy at birth for men, women, and the total population in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1955–1960, 1985–1990, and estimates for 2015–2020 prior to the pandemic (United Nations, 2019). Costa Rica, Chile, Panama, Uruguay and Cuba are the Latin American countries with the highest levels of life expectancy at birth for women in 2015–2020, while in the Caribbean those with the highest rates in the same period are Martinique, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, French Guiana and the United States Virgin Islands. High levels of life expectancy at birth for men and women may indicate greater capacity of the health sector to deal with the possible effects of a health crisis in the country.



**Figure 7**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated life expectancy at birth for women, men, and the total population, 1955–1960, 1985–1990 and 2015–2020**  
 (Years)



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

## B. Effects of the pandemic on life expectancy at birth in different COVID-19 prevalence scenarios

The ongoing health crisis makes it difficult to fully gauge its consequences, so that it is impossible to anticipate its effect on life expectancy at birth in 2020. Whether it is large or small will depend on a series of factors. On the one hand, because the virus causes more deaths among older persons, the number of years lost compared to life expectancy at birth may not be so significant. On the other hand, its high fatality rate and rapid spread may lead to high levels of excess mortality large enough to impact a country's life expectancy at birth statistics. How long the crisis lasts also affects its impact. The trend seen in the first few months of the pandemic may be counteracted if countries intervene effectively with prevention measures to contain the spread of the virus. In the long run, another reason the impact of the pandemic is difficult to ascertain is that it varies according to the prevalence of the disease in each country and access to health services and vaccines when they become available, among other factors. In general, years lost during mortality crises appear to be recovered in subsequent periods.

In a recent study, Marois, Muttarak and Scherbov (2020) calculated the possible impact of the pandemic on life expectancy at birth in different parts of the world using the same case fatality rate by age group for different regions and six prevalence rate scenarios in a year. The prevalence rates considered range from 1% prevalence to an extreme case of 70% prevalence. The first scenario corresponds to a situation in which the spread of the virus is largely contained, while the 70% scenario corresponds to a situation in which the virus spreads virulently because of zero or very limited public-sector intervention. Thus, the authors conduct an essentially counterfactual exercise to estimate what the impact of the pandemic would be in different parts of the world based on each region's age structure and mortality levels.

The findings show that, assuming the virus conditions are the same across regions, the impact on life expectancy at birth would be greatest in North America, Europe, and in Latin America and the Caribbean because of their ageing population structure. In those regions, each percentage increase in the prevalence of COVID-19 may lower life expectancy at birth by approximately 0.1 years. With a prevalence of 10%, approximately 1 year of life expectancy at birth would be lost; or 5 years with a 50% prevalence. Five years less life expectancy at birth in Latin America and the Caribbean means regressing to levels of 20 years ago (Marois, Muttarak and Scherbov, 2020). Thus, Latin America and the Caribbean may be one of the hardest-hit regions due to ageing.

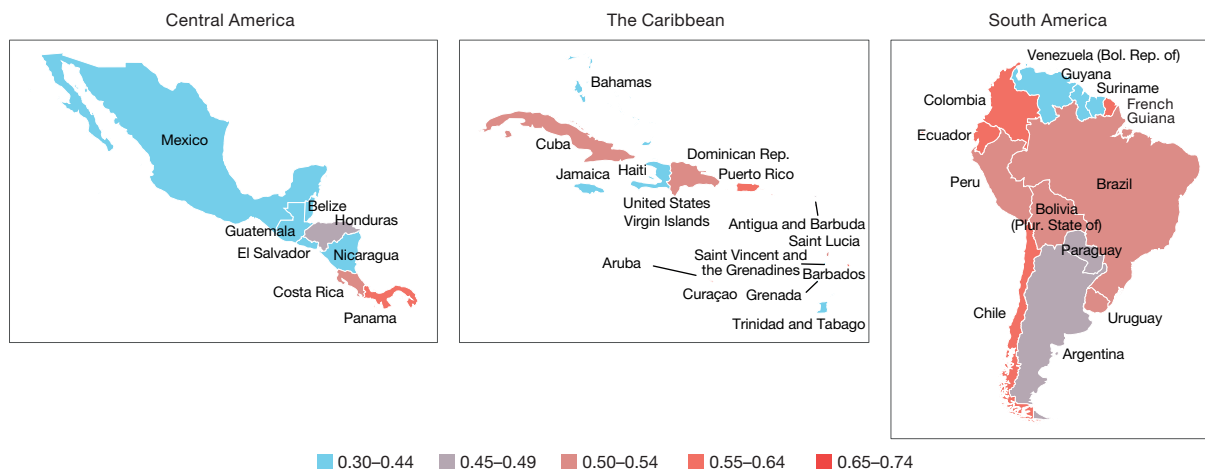
This exercise was replicated for each country in the region and the findings are shown in map 3, for prevalence rates of 5%, 10%, 25% and 50% (the findings for other prevalences can be found in the annex to this document). This last scenario, in which the virus spreads “freely”, without any major public sector interventions, is unlikely in the region, since all countries have taken steps to address the pandemic. Nevertheless, the authors also warn about the need to continue bolstering those actions. The scenarios that envisage prevalence of between 5% and 10% could approximate to the situation in the region, given that in some countries cumulative case rates are between 2% and 3% of their total population, as in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guadeloupe, Panama, Peru and Sint Maarten. In Aruba and French Guiana, contagion rates are even close to 4%.<sup>5</sup> As indicated above, those rates may be underestimated because people who are asymptomatic are not necessarily tested and because some countries lack the capacity to conduct testing nationwide. There are exceptions to such patterns, as in Cuba, a country with a large share of older persons, low mortality and a notable universal health care system. The contagion rate in Cuba is under 0.5%. If it reached 1%, it, too, could experience a (very slight) decline in life expectancy at birth.

The figures available show that, if the prevalence of the virus is 5%, countries may lose between 0.3 and 0.7 years of life expectancy at birth. That range increases to between 0.7 and 1.4 years with a prevalence of 10%; to between 1.5 and 3.2 years with a prevalence of 25%; and to between 2.8 and 6 years of life if there is a 50% prevalence of the virus. At the same time, there is a correlation between loss of life expectancy at birth, the population structure by age, and mortality levels, in the sense that countries with older populations and greater overall life expectancy would suffer the greatest losses. Given those findings, several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are highly likely to experience stagnation, or even a regression in their life expectancy at birth, so that special efforts will be needed to prevent those losses from occurring or becoming even more severe.

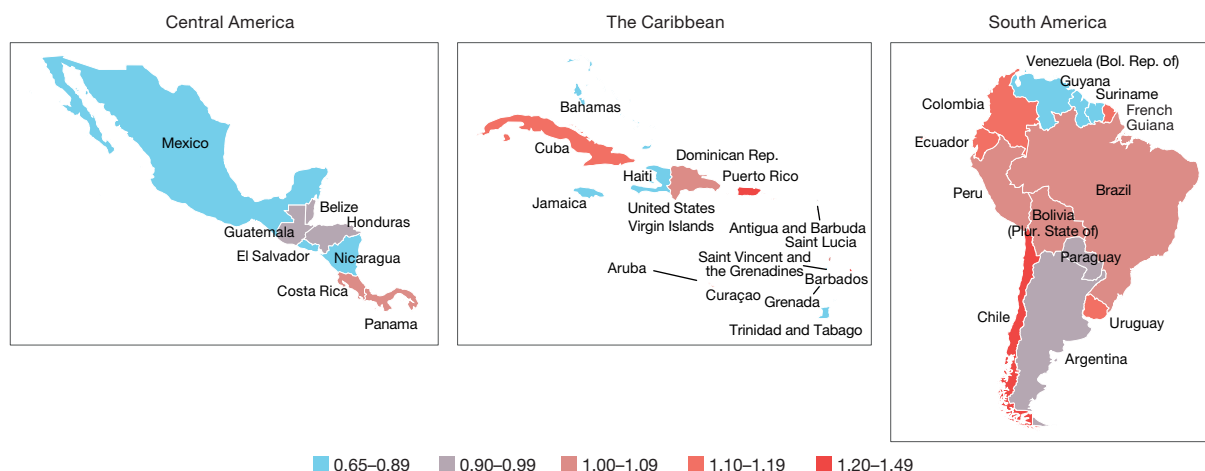
<sup>5</sup> Rate calculated after consulting <https://paho-covid19-response-who.hub.arcgis.com/> at November 8, 2020 and United Nations population projections for 2020 (2019).

**Map 3**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: simulation of the possible impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy at birth (e0)**  
**in countries with annual prevalence of 5%, 10%, 25% and 50%**  
*(Years)*

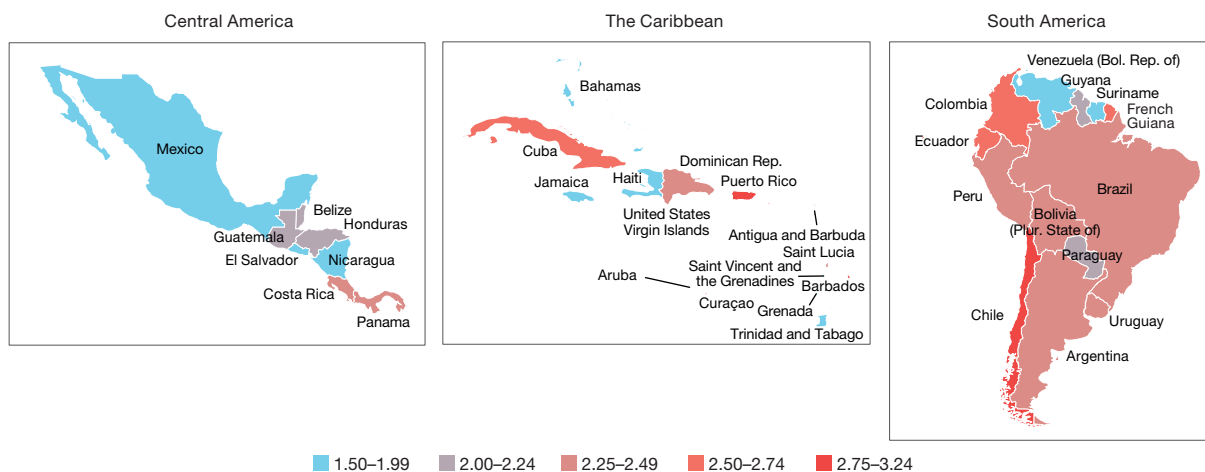
A. Annual prevalence of 5%



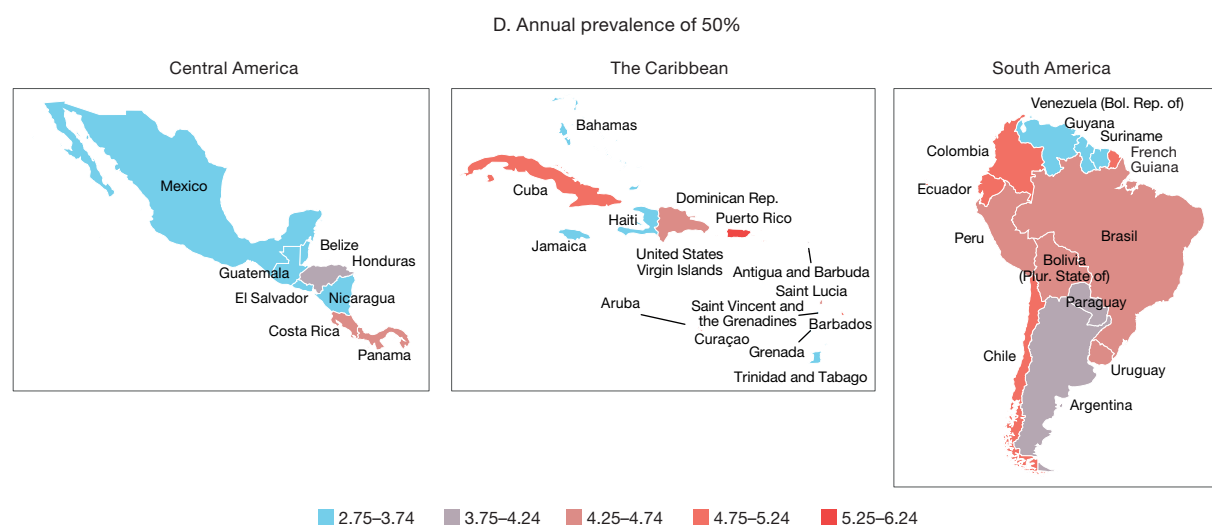
B. Annual prevalence of 10%



C. Annual prevalence of 25%



Map 3 (concluded)



**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of G. Marois, R. Muttarak and S. Scherbov, "Assessing the potential impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy", *PLOS ONE*, 2020 [on line] <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0238678>; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [on line] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

## **IV. Conclusions: there is an urgent need to strengthen both information and actions**

The current health crisis has highlighted the great need to have robust and timely data-gathering and dissemination systems, with data disaggregated, at least at the subnational level, by age, sex and cause of death. The importance of developing national statistics systems was stressed in both the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (see, for instance, priority actions 62 and 102) and the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. In particular, Target 17.19 underscores statistical capacity building in developing countries, points to the importance of achieving full registration of births and deaths and establishes concrete targets and indicators.<sup>6</sup>

Countries that have been able to compile and rapidly process high-quality information have had more resources at their disposal for developing COVID-19 Action Plans and better tools with which to track the disease. In those with less computerized systems and lacking in contingency plans for keeping civil registries operational, their data systems were more severely affected (United Nations, 2020). In addition to pre-existing shortcomings in each country, the pandemic posed challenges with respect to gathering death registrations because, in several countries, registries were closed during the most critical months (an issue exacerbated by the digital divide in the region and the inability of parts of the population to register deaths on line). In a context in which health systems were overwhelmed, registration in health facilities could also be affected. There may also have been an increase in reluctance to register life cycle events due to the population's fear of contracting the virus.

There is therefore a pressing need for more robust health monitoring. National actions need to include steps for enhancing civil registry and health information systems, so as to ensure high-quality information and complete data for small areas and the more vulnerable segments of the population. That is a prerequisite for more focused policies, given ongoing social and territorial inequality in the region, as well as for compliance with international and regional commitments, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Montevideo Consensus. For that reason, the United Nations Legal Identity Task Force (United Nations, 2020) recommends that countries take steps to rectify omissions and eliminate backlogs built up during the pandemic and that they have a contingency plan for sudden and prolonged disasters, such as the current pandemic that has beset the region for over half a year. It is important that countries establish and test a variety of solutions to keep civil registry and health information systems operational in the region, in coordination with their national statistical offices.

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<sup>6</sup> The following indicators were selected for monitoring targets. Indicator 17.19.2, contains: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration. Population censuses are vital because they provide the basis for updating population estimates and projections, especially at the subnational level, as well as the denominators for a series of ratios used to calculate rates.

Even though few countries have managed to publish timely preliminary data on total deaths in 2020, disaggregated by month, sex and age, the data furnished have served to produce an initial regional look at the pandemic's impacts on national mortality. Thus, the findings of the analysis of countries for which data are available show total deaths increasing, in the most critical months of the epidemic, by up to three times the figures for 2019. The examination of deaths by age group, shows deaths increasing among persons of 30 or more, or 40 or more, years of age, depending on the country. COVID-19 mortality rates show deaths gradually increasing with age and increasing significantly among older adults.

The COVID-19 case fatality rate may shift and be unstable, owing to both mutations in the virus and the population affected and to changes in medical practices and treatment, as the profession “learns from” the pandemic, a process that likewise may vary from one country to another. In addition, the knowledge acquired over the past year regarding the prevalence of the disease is still tenuous. However, even though it may be premature to say whether the patterns observed thus far have an impact on life expectancy at birth, simulation findings are pointing to probable stagnation or regression in that indicator. They may be more marked if the region's profound inequalities are taken into account, particularly for more vulnerable segments of the population. Furthermore, there may well be an increase in deaths from diseases that were not treated owing to the crisis and to the lack of clear actions by governments to raise awareness among the population to continue treatments already under way, as well as preventive check-ups.

All of the above highlights the absolute necessity and urgency of implementing universal health care policies that guarantee such a fundamental human right as the right to life.

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## **Annex**

**Table A.1**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated population, both sexes, by country and selected years, 1950–2020**  
*(Thousands, at mid-year)*

Region and countries	Year							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>168 821</b>	<b>192 727</b>	<b>220 470</b>	<b>252 456</b>	<b>286 676</b>	<b>322 777</b>	<b>361 253</b>	<b>402 024</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	46	50	54	59	64	63	62	62
Argentina	17 038	18 789	20 482	22 160	23 881	25 866	27 897	30 216
Aruba	38	44	54	57	59	61	60	63
Bahamas	79	89	110	140	169	189	211	235
Barbados	211	227	231	235	239	246	252	256
Belize	69	80	92	106	122	133	144	165
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3 082	3 331	3 657	4 039	4 484	5 001	5 580	6 179
Brazil	53 975	62 534	72 179	83 374	95 113	107 216	120 694	135 274
Chile	6 599	7 323	8 133	8 990	9 783	10 592	11 419	12 257
Colombia	11 982	13 775	16 058	18 725	21 480	24 066	26 901	29 951
Costa Rica	946	1 110	1 331	1 593	1 847	2 094	2 390	2 737
Cuba	5 920	6 539	7 141	7 958	8 713	9 446	9 849	10 098
Curaçao	100	117	127	134	144	150	148	150
Ecuador	3 470	3 957	4 544	5 244	6 069	6 994	7 989	9 066
El Salvador	2 200	2 433	2 766	3 201	3 673	4 155	4 591	4 937
Grenada	77	81	90	95	94	92	89	100
Guadeloupe	210	236	275	300	322	328	337	343
Guatemala	3 115	3 625	4 211	4 870	5 622	6 434	7 283	8 240
French Guiana	25	28	32	39	48	56	67	86
Guyana	407	483	572	652	705	746	780	770
Haiti	3 221	3 514	3 866	4 259	4 676	5 095	5 643	6 337
Honduras	1 547	1 771	2 039	2 346	2 717	3 153	3 678	4 281
United States Virgin Islands	27	30	33	50	65	86	99	105
Jamaica	1 403	1 541	1 629	1 757	1 876	2 028	2 163	2 336
Martinique	222	246	282	311	325	328	325	340
Mexico	27 945	32 351	37 772	44 124	51 494	59 608	67 761	75 983
Nicaragua	1 295	1 508	1 773	2 068	2 407	2 807	3 266	3 734
Panama	860	981	1 133	1 315	1 519	1 745	1 978	2 219
Paraguay	1 473	1 674	1 904	2 172	2 475	2 791	3 182	3 676
Peru	7 777	8 858	10 155	11 711	13 460	15 425	17 548	19 773
Puerto Rico	2 218	2 196	2 295	2 508	2 632	2 845	3 091	3 263
Dominican Republic	2 365	2 781	3 294	3 878	4 500	5 145	5 804	6 464
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67	74	81	86	91	96	101	105
Saint Lucia	83	86	90	96	104	110	118	126
Suriname	215	249	288	329	368	359	360	369
Trinidad and Tobago	646	740	848	912	945	1 011	1 085	1 170
Uruguay	2 239	2 373	2 539	2 695	2 810	2 830	2 915	3 012
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 482	6 745	8 142	9 692	11 396	13 190	15 183	17 320
<b>Other countries<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>130</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>179</b>

Table A.1 (concluded)

Region and countries	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>442 840</b>	<b>483 018</b>	<b>521 836</b>	<b>557 501</b>	<b>591 352</b>	<b>623 934</b>	<b>653 962</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	63	69	76	81	88	94	98
Argentina	32 619	34 828	36 871	38 893	40 896	43 075	45 196
Aruba	62	80	91	100	102	104	107
Bahamas	256	280	298	325	355	374	393
Barbados	261	266	272	276	282	285	287
Belize	188	207	247	284	322	361	398
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6 865	7 622	8 418	9 232	10 049	10 870	11 673
Brazil	149 003	162 020	174 790	186 127	195 714	204 472	212 559
Chile	13 275	14 381	15 342	16 183	17 063	17 969	19 116
Colombia	33 103	36 421	39 630	42 648	45 223	47 521	50 883
Costa Rica	3 119	3 546	3 962	4 286	4 577	4 848	5 094
Cuba	10 597	10 888	11 126	11 262	11 226	11 325	11 327
Curaçao	147	144	132	130	149	160	164
Ecuador	10 231	11 455	12 681	13 826	15 011	16 212	17 643
El Salvador	5 270	5 629	5 888	6 052	6 184	6 325	6 486
Grenada	96	100	103	105	106	110	113
Guadeloupe	389	404	422	403	406	400	400
Guatemala	9 264	10 408	11 651	13 096	14 630	16 252	17 916
French Guiana	116	137	163	203	233	261	299
Guyana	743	761	747	746	749	767	787
Haiti	7 038	7 745	8 464	9 195	9 949	10 696	11 403
Honduras	4 955	5 709	6 575	7 459	8 317	9 113	9 905
United States Virgin Islands	104	107	109	108	106	105	104
Jamaica	2 420	2 534	2 655	2 740	2 810	2 891	2 961
Martinique	358	369	387	397	395	378	375
Mexico	83 943	91 663	98 900	106 005	114 093	121 858	128 933
Nicaragua	4 173	4 652	5 069	5 439	5 824	6 223	6 625
Panama	2 471	2 740	3 030	3 330	3 643	3 968	4 315
Paraguay	4 223	4 777	5 323	5 824	6 248	6 689	7 133
Peru	22 071	24 299	26 460	27 866	29 028	30 471	32 972
Puerto Rico	3 403	3 568	3 669	3 632	3 580	3 382	2 861
Dominican Republic	7 133	7 819	8 471	9 097	9 695	10 282	10 848
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	107	108	108	109	108	109	111
Saint Lucia	138	147	157	163	174	179	184
Suriname	405	442	471	499	529	559	587
Trinidad and Tobago	1 221	1 254	1 267	1 296	1 328	1 370	1 399
Uruguay	3 110	3 224	3 320	3 322	3 359	3 412	3 474
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	19 633	21 931	24 192	26 432	28 440	30 082	28 436
<b>Other countries<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>210</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>279</b>

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

<sup>a</sup> Countries with an estimated population of less than 90,000 in 2019.

**Table A.2**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated masculinity index, by country and selected years, 1950–2020**  
*(Number of men per 100 women)*

Region and countries	Year							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>98.7</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	87.4	87.6	87.8	89.4	91.4	91.9	92.5	93.3
Argentina	103.9	102.7	101.8	100.7	99.6	98.0	96.8	95.8
Aruba	93.6	94.8	96.2	96.0	95.7	94.7	95.1	95.1
Bahamas	86.6	87.3	91.7	95.6	98.2	96.3	98.6	98.5
Barbados	85.1	84.1	81.0	85.0	88.6	91.5	90.2	91.4
Belize	95.9	96.7	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	101.8	101.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	97.3	97.7	98.2	98.8	99.4	99.9	100.4	100.8
Brazil	98.4	98.8	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1
Chile	102.2	101.2	100.1	99.1	98.2	97.5	97.0	96.5
Colombia	98.7	98.3	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.8	98.0	97.6
Costa Rica	103.9	103.6	103.3	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.0	101.7
Cuba	106.8	105.6	104.5	103.7	102.1	101.6	101.2	100.4
Curaçao	99.7	101.0	100.5	97.2	97.0	95.9	95.2	94.1
Ecuador	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.4	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.2
El Salvador	97.4	96.4	97.0	98.1	98.8	98.3	97.2	96.0
Grenada	84.7	85.3	86.5	88.5	89.7	91.3	93.4	95.0
Guadeloupe	92.7	95.0	96.6	95.6	95.5	95.2	95.5	95.7
Guatemala	102.0	102.4	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.0	101.0	100.0
French Guiana	107.8	105.3	101.6	107.6	108.0	102.1	109.4	110.8
Guyana	98.5	99.2	100.4	101.4	100.8	101.2	101.4	100.8
Haiti	95.3	95.8	96.4	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.5	96.6
Honduras	101.2	101.2	100.7	100.1	99.4	98.9	98.7	98.7
United States Virgin Islands	96.2	98.3	98.3	100.1	100.0	96.2	93.3	95.1
Jamaica	94.7	94.8	92.8	91.8	95.5	96.1	97.7	98.9
Martinique	91.4	92.3	96.1	93.1	96.1	94.0	94.1	93.7
Mexico	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	98.1
Nicaragua	98.9	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.3	99.5
Panama	105.1	104.5	104.2	103.8	103.5	103.2	102.7	102.7
Paraguay	96.9	96.6	97.0	98.1	99.5	100.9	102.0	102.6
Peru	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.0	99.6
Puerto Rico	100.9	98.9	97.4	95.6	95.8	95.3	94.6	95.3
Dominican Republic	102.6	102.7	102.6	102.3	102.1	101.9	101.7	101.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	88.8	88.6	88.2	88.0	89.7	91.2	93.9	96.0
Saint Lucia	97.2	100.3	92.8	92.7	92.8	94.0	95.8	96.3
Suriname	99.1	101.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	100.5	102.0	103.6
Trinidad and Tobago	100.7	100.9	100.7	99.5	98.6	98.5	98.8	98.9
Uruguay	102.4	101.2	100.1	99.4	98.8	98.1	96.3	95.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	103.8	104.1	103.8	103.4	103.0	102.6	102.1	101.8

Table A.2 (concluded)

Region and countries	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	94.1	91.4	88.6	90.2	91.8	92.7	93.3
Argentina	94.9	94.7	94.3	94.5	94.8	95.0	95.3
Aruba	97.3	97.3	93.3	90.7	91.1	90.6	90.2
Bahamas	98.5	97.7	95.0	94.4	94.0	94.3	94.5
Barbados	92.7	92.7	92.5	92.3	92.3	93.1	93.8
Belize	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.1	100.1	99.6	99.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	101.1	101.3	101.2	101.4	101.3	101.1	100.7
Brazil	98.9	98.5	98.2	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6
Chile	96.5	96.7	96.8	96.9	96.9	96.9	97.3
Colombia	97.2	96.6	96.2	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.5
Costa Rica	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.5	100.4	100.1	99.8
Cuba	100.3	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.0	98.8	98.6
Curaçao	92.2	90.0	88.5	88.2	85.0	84.5	85.1
Ecuador	101.1	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1
El Salvador	95.3	94.3	92.9	91.3	89.8	88.8	88.0
Grenada	97.3	98.5	98.9	100.6	102.1	101.8	101.5
Guadeloupe	95.7	94.3	93.7	89.3	86.7	86.3	85.6
Guatemala	98.8	97.4	96.3	96.2	96.5	96.8	97.1
French Guiana	108.8	107.6	106.7	98.2	99.9	97.5	97.9
Guyana	97.4	97.0	99.3	100.4	98.5	100.0	101.2
Haiti	96.8	96.9	97.0	97.1	97.3	97.5	97.4
Honduras	98.7	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.9
United States Virgin Islands	95.4	93.9	93.4	93.5	91.8	91.0	90.5
Jamaica	97.4	98.0	99.0	98.2	98.9	98.8	98.5
Martinique	93.3	91.4	88.6	87.3	85.8	86.1	85.2
Mexico	98.0	96.7	96.5	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.8
Nicaragua	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2
Panama	102.2	101.8	101.6	101.3	101.0	100.6	100.2
Paraguay	102.7	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.5	103.6	103.3
Peru	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.5	98.7	98.7
Puerto Rico	93.6	93.0	92.6	92.1	92.4	91.7	90.0
Dominican Republic	101.3	100.9	100.4	101.2	100.8	100.3	99.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	98.9	100.4	101.5	102.1	103.7	103.8	102.7
Saint Lucia	96.6	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.9	97.0	97.0
Suriname	103.4	103.2	102.1	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.0
Trinidad and Tobago	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.5	98.1	97.8	97.5
Uruguay	94.2	94.0	93.8	93.2	93.0	93.2	93.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.2	99.6	98.8	96.8

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Table A.3**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated population aged 65 and over, by country and selected years, 1950–2020**  
*(Percentages)*

Region and countries	Year							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.5	6.6
Argentina	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.5
Aruba	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.9	6.9	7.3
Bahamas	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2
Barbados	5.7	6.7	6.8	7.2	8.3	10.0	10.6	10.5
Belize	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6.1	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4
Brazil	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Chile	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.3
Colombia	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8
Costa Rica	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2
Cuba	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.8	8.7
Curaçao	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.5
Ecuador	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
El Salvador	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9
Grenada	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.3	7.2	6.3
Guadeloupe	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.7	5.9	6.9	8.0
Guatemala	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
French Guiana	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.4
Guyana	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1
Haiti	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1
Honduras	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
United States Virgin Islands	7.5	7.5	7.3	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.9	5.3
Jamaica	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.8	6.9
Martinique	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.2	6.2	8.0	8.8
Mexico	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Nicaragua	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
Panama	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5
Paraguay	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
Peru	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Puerto Rico	3.9	4.6	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.5	8.0	8.9
Dominican Republic	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.7
Saint Lucia	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4
Suriname	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6
Trinidad and Tobago	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.5
Uruguay	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5

Table A.3 (concluded)

Region and countries	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	8.0	7.3	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.2	9.3
Argentina	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.4
Aruba	7.7	6.9	7.6	8.6	10.3	12.1	14.6
Bahamas	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.7
Barbados	10.3	11.0	12.1	12.5	13.3	14.7	16.7
Belize	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.4	5.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.5
Brazil	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.8	8.0	9.6
Chile	5.9	6.8	7.7	8.4	9.4	10.6	12.2
Colombia	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	9.1
Costa Rica	4.6	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.3	8.7	10.3
Cuba	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.9	12.5	14.0	15.9
Curaçao	7.5	8.6	10.3	12.0	13.0	15.3	17.7
Ecuador	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.6	7.6
El Salvador	4.3	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.8	8.7
Grenada	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.8	9.8	9.6	9.8
Guadeloupe	8.5	9.3	10.1	12.0	13.8	16.5	19.4
Guatemala	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.0
French Guiana	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.4	5.6
Guyana	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.7	7.0
Haiti	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.2
Honduras	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	5.0
United States Virgin Islands	6.2	7.4	8.7	10.5	13.5	17.5	20.5
Jamaica	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.1
Martinique	9.6	10.9	12.1	13.5	15.1	18.8	21.7
Mexico	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.6
Nicaragua	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.7
Panama	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.5
Paraguay	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.8
Peru	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.7
Puerto Rico	9.9	10.5	11.4	12.2	13.1	16.0	20.8
Dominican Republic	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.1	8.2	9.2	9.9
Saint Lucia	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	8.5	9.2	10.3
Suriname	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.1
Trinidad and Tobago	5.7	6.0	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.7	11.5
Uruguay	11.6	12.4	13.1	13.6	14.0	14.5	15.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.4	8.0

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Table A.4**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated ageing index, by country and selected years, 1950–2020**  
*(Per 100)*

Region and countries	Year							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.6	18.5	22.3	27.7
Argentina	22.4	24.9	28.3	32.3	36.2	38.6	39.0	40.0
Aruba	6.9	7.2	9.6	13.0	18.8	27.7	37.1	40.6
Bahamas	16.9	15.6	13.4	12.2	12.9	14.4	16.4	17.5
Barbados	25.7	27.1	26.5	28.5	32.8	43.6	47.8	50.8
Belize	15.5	14.2	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.4	13.7	13.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	22.7	18.6	16.4	15.3	15.0	15.1	15.2	16.5
Brazil	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.9	14.2	15.4	16.7
Chile	14.2	14.5	14.9	15.5	16.9	19.1	21.9	25.8
Colombia	11.6	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.3	11.8	13.5	15.4
Costa Rica	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.8	11.8	14.0	16.2	18.0
Cuba	19.1	18.9	20.7	22.0	24.5	26.7	34.6	44.4
Curaçao	22.1	19.2	17.3	16.4	19.8	22.3	28.3	34.4
Ecuador	20.4	17.8	16.1	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.4	15.1
El Salvador	14.2	12.6	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.4	12.3	14.0
Grenada	16.2	16.5	15.7	15.3	16.4	20.9	24.4	21.8
Guadeloupe	17.0	16.8	17.3	14.9	16.8	21.1	29.0	40.5
Guatemala	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.7
French Guiana	28.7	23.7	26.3	22.5	19.8	18.5	20.3	18.7
Guyana	15.6	13.5	11.6	11.2	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.3
Haiti	14.1	13.3	13.4	13.8	14.7	15.5	15.7	14.8
Honduras	14.7	12.2	11.3	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5
United States Virgin Islands	28.0	26.3	25.4	17.3	17.4	15.2	21.0	24.1
Jamaica	16.1	17.0	16.1	18.9	18.5	19.3	23.6	25.4
Martinique	20.5	17.2	16.3	16.1	19.1	23.2	37.1	45.2
Mexico	12.6	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.6	14.1
Nicaragua	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.8
Panama	13.3	13.0	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.8	15.1	17.0
Paraguay	9.6	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	13.8	14.4
Peru	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.7	13.1	14.1
Puerto Rico	14.2	16.6	18.5	21.7	26.8	27.9	36.2	41.5
Dominican Republic	9.7	9.2	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.7	11.2	13.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12.2	11.9	12.5	13.3	15.4	17.4	18.8	19.7
Saint Lucia	14.8	11.4	14.6	14.3	13.8	15.7	17.3	19.3
Suriname	20.9	16.8	13.2	12.6	12.1	12.4	15.8	19.5
Trinidad and Tobago	14.7	13.2	13.0	12.9	16.0	20.0	23.5	23.5
Uruguay	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.9	46.4	51.2	54.8	58.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.5	10.8	12.3	13.9



Table A.4 (concluded)

Region and countries	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	35.2	33.2	31.2	37.1	44.1	53.4	64.5
Argentina	41.7	44.3	46.7	49.8	54.6	59.0	63.6
Aruba	43.0	44.2	49.6	58.7	74.2	98.2	125.6
Bahamas	20.0	22.5	27.9	30.7	33.5	42.4	56.6
Barbados	56.8	62.7	71.6	78.5	91.6	110.9	138.1
Belize	13.9	14.6	13.6	12.5	16.7	20.6	26.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	17.7	18.7	20.0	22.4	25.5	29.4	34.3
Brazil	18.9	21.8	26.5	32.2	40.9	53.3	67.8
Chile	30.5	34.3	39.4	48.1	60.2	74.6	90.3
Colombia	17.6	20.1	23.4	27.9	35.6	46.7	59.3
Costa Rica	19.4	21.8	26.2	33.7	44.4	56.8	72.3
Cuba	52.7	56.9	63.6	80.0	97.8	116.5	133.5
Curaçao	39.5	45.6	58.1	79.2	89.8	109.2	134.9
Ecuador	16.3	18.1	20.3	23.6	27.6	33.7	40.2
El Salvador	16.3	19.3	22.3	26.1	31.3	38.7	45.3
Grenada	28.9	27.6	34.8	41.1	55.4	58.2	62.6
Guadeloupe	47.4	52.9	54.7	69.3	85.2	111.3	141.7
Guatemala	11.8	12.5	13.3	14.0	15.4	18.4	21.7
French Guiana	16.4	15.8	16.9	16.1	18.8	21.9	27.9
Guyana	15.9	15.9	17.4	17.6	22.5	30.1	39.1
Haiti	14.2	14.5	15.7	16.9	18.0	20.5	23.8
Honduras	11.0	11.7	12.4	13.3	15.3	19.2	24.1
United States Virgin Islands	33.5	39.1	50.9	74.1	98.6	118.7	143.5
Jamaica	28.4	29.5	32.1	35.5	42.2	48.5	56.8
Martinique	55.0	62.7	70.7	85.3	105.7	147.1	186.8
Mexico	16.2	18.6	21.5	25.4	30.0	36.0	43.5
Nicaragua	10.8	12.0	14.0	16.6	18.9	23.5	29.4
Panama	19.3	22.0	25.0	28.8	33.3	38.9	46.2
Paraguay	14.8	15.2	16.8	19.6	23.5	29.1	34.3
Peru	15.6	17.9	20.9	24.8	29.6	38.0	50.7
Puerto Rico	49.4	56.8	66.4	75.8	88.7	114.5	175.8
Dominican Republic	15.3	17.8	20.7	23.5	27.8	33.4	40.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22.5	26.0	30.4	32.6	43.8	55.6	67.0
Saint Lucia	27.2	29.3	30.9	34.7	51.1	65.4	82.9
Suriname	21.4	22.9	25.1	27.2	30.8	34.7	40.6
Trinidad and Tobago	24.5	28.0	37.1	49.5	60.0	70.0	84.4
Uruguay	63.5	68.6	70.8	75.6	83.4	91.1	99.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15.3	17.3	19.9	23.6	28.1	34.0	44.4

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Note:** The ageing index is calculated by dividing the population aged 60 and over by the population aged 14 and under and multiplying by 100.

Table A.5

Latin America and the Caribbean: average number of estimated annual deaths, by country and five-year period, 1950–2020

Region and countries	1950–1955	1955–1960	1960–1965	1965–1970	1970–1975	1975–1980	1980–1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>2 803 802</b>	<b>2 824 591</b>	<b>2 876 727</b>	<b>2 913 329</b>	<b>2 897 993</b>	<b>2 912 849</b>	<b>2 943 041</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	576	539	506	469	455	422	413
Argentina	161 681	167 429	186 045	206 690	221 524	236 815	243 808
Aruba	363	338	341	332	345	376	402
Bahamas	732	766	861	997	1 153	1 228	1 373
Barbados	3 124	2 737	2 315	2 139	2 125	2 127	2 135
Belize	1 028	1 031	1 032	1 012	1 009	993	942
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	88 233	86 200	87 134	88 331	89 506	89 924	88 662
Brazil	903 716	949 060	978 139	971 916	967 107	999 714	1 032 893
Chile	91 368	92 984	93 486	89 582	82 804	76 164	71 775
Colombia	196 535	188 764	188 233	183 507	173 917	171 329	169 255
Costa Rica	12 680	13 516	13 592	12 862	12 037	11 312	10 988
Cuba	66 977	62 872	64 342	60 181	57 745	56 423	61 592
Curaçao	1 207	1 133	1 043	950	939	891	862
Ecuador	71 508	71 373	71 735	72 559	71 680	69 652	66 409
El Salvador	48 488	47 690	47 419	47 982	49 047	52 311	53 213
Grenada	1 035	1 013	945	821	766	757	771
Guadeloupe	3 299	3 085	3 089	2 685	2 562	2 448	2 446
Guatemala	74 202	77 755	79 701	81 020	81 837	83 775	83 596
French Guiana	425	432	441	407	428	459	478
Guyana	5 082	5 572	5 874	6 088	6 263	6 381	6 588
Haiti	89 293	87 151	88 300	87 754	86 752	86 974	93 169
Honduras	41 031	41 097	40 356	40 622	40 636	39 151	36 656
United States Virgin Islands	323	319	354	412	434	475	544
Jamaica	15 137	14 722	14 508	15 049	14 477	14 122	15 680
Martinique	3 380	3 105	2 935	2 773	2 488	2 339	2 467
Mexico	500 486	470 277	469 525	499 083	505 000	478 817	461 208
Nicaragua	32 177	33 368	32 905	32 396	32 749	34 477	35 530
Panama	11 010	11 171	11 284	11 479	11 377	11 037	11 250
Paraguay	13 856	15 261	16 142	17 655	18 820	20 582	22 678
Peru	179 421	187 279	187 380	189 537	178 453	175 352	168 752
Puerto Rico	19 511	16 237	16 639	17 017	17 520	17 195	20 765
Dominican Republic	52 732	53 564	52 424	49 958	46 978	45 442	45 808
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 120	1 041	981	891	837	783	737
Saint Lucia	1 496	1 310	1 149	989	901	824	788
Suriname	3 434	3 306	3 264	3 223	3 104	2 728	2 719
Trinidad and Tobago	7 884	7 631	7 529	6 959	7 437	8 033	8 772
Uruguay	24 121	24 620	24 929	26 478	28 295	28 986	29 129
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	72 605	76 574	77 811	78 689	76 792	80 360	86 119
<b>Other countries<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2 526</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>2 039</b>	<b>1 835</b>	<b>1 694</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>1 669</b>

Table A.5 (concluded)

Region and countries	1985–1990	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>2 968 006</b>	<b>3 007 155</b>	<b>3 072 261</b>	<b>3 178 440</b>	<b>3 384 365</b>	<b>3 668 469</b>	<b>4 022 093</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	424	462	471	473	509	558	607
Argentina	260 579	270 745	282 910	295 849	308 918	322 258	335 965
Aruba	438	500	590	681	764	854	947
Bahamas	1 418	1 472	1 638	1 879	2 181	2 431	2 576
Barbados	2 061	2 002	2 008	2 115	2 276	2 434	2 571
Belize	953	1 103	1 394	1 418	1 428	1 571	1 783
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	87 734	85 073	81 060	77 833	75 944	74 441	76 475
Brazil	1 033 969	1 040 094	1 063 615	1 102 180	1 148 795	1 226 934	1 338 131
Chile	72 120	75 749	79 369	84 727	92 067	100 811	113 483
Colombia	179 141	198 138	201 490	211 647	227 739	247 414	271 824
Costa Rica	11 742	13 091	14 679	16 736	19 342	22 088	25 084
Cuba	69 851	77 765	78 511	81 058	83 556	91 400	100 950
Curaçao	893	958	1 033	1 075	1 139	1 250	1 420
Ecuador	63 871	63 164	64 689	67 229	72 761	79 673	86 307
El Salvador	46 292	40 225	39 963	39 968	41 595	43 175	44 992
Grenada	781	776	723	764	832	997	1 059
Guadeloupe	2 518	2 681	2 781	2 859	2 901	3 114	3 277
Guatemala	80 409	78 141	74 074	72 623	74 634	76 606	81 199
French Guiana	529	573	605	630	692	718	818
Guyana	6 381	6 111	5 973	5 499	5 425	5 387	5 767
Haiti	93 925	93 999	94 348	96 606	95 776	95 857	94 668
Honduras	33 532	33 554	34 022	35 111	36 788	38 836	42 194
United States Virgin Islands	564	581	625	694	772	789	887
Jamaica	16 295	15 739	16 250	18 446	19 802	21 253	22 127
Martinique	2 533	2 583	2 671	2 802	2 984	3 152	3 417
Mexico	459 329	457 464	467 485	478 513	553 034	651 789	749 171
Nicaragua	33 003	28 571	27 421	27 094	28 790	30 292	32 509
Panama	11 850	12 703	13 830	15 262	17 042	18 892	20 958
Paraguay	25 060	26 476	28 607	30 077	32 702	34 985	37 842
Peru	160 995	150 639	145 004	145 948	151 346	158 017	172 938
Puerto Rico	22 819	27 843	29 225	29 391	28 978	28 208	29 172
Dominican Republic	46 638	47 726	50 322	53 411	56 507	60 585	64 725
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	706	730	769	793	796	910	1 017
Saint Lucia	782	947	1 012	1 058	1 055	1 233	1 296
Suriname	2 835	3 060	3 347	3 637	3 640	3 840	4 194
Trinidad and Tobago	9 047	9 220	9 558	9 753	10 092	10 663	11 517
Uruguay	30 194	30 642	30 904	31 233	30 984	31 830	32 586
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	94 124	104 004	117 425	129 581	147 956	171 209	203 447
<b>Other countries<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>1 851</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 823</b>	<b>2 015</b>	<b>2 193</b>

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

<sup>a</sup> Countries with an estimated population of less than 90,000 in 2019.

**Table A.6**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated life expectancy at birth for both sexes, by country**  
**and five-year periods, 1950–2020**  
*(Years)*

Region and countries	1950–1955	1955–1960	1960–1965	1965–1970	1970–1975	1975–1980	1980–1985
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.4	54.2	56.8	59.0	61.2	63.3	65.3
Antigua and Barbuda	57.4	60.5	63.3	65.2	66.4	67.7	69.3
Argentina	62.6	64.6	65.3	65.8	67.3	68.7	70.2
Aruba	60.4	64.4	66.6	68.2	70.0	71.5	72.9
Bahamas	63.1	64.3	65.1	65.5	66.3	67.3	67.8
Barbados	55.6	62.2	66.1	68.1	69.2	71.1	73.2
Belize	55.9	58.6	61.3	64.3	66.7	68.7	70.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	39.6	41.0	42.7	44.5	46.7	49.1	51.7
Brazil	50.8	53.0	55.4	57.8	59.9	61.8	63.5
Chile	54.6	56.3	58.3	60.8	63.9	67.3	70.5
Colombia	51.8	55.7	58.6	60.9	63.3	65.7	68.0
Costa Rica	56.0	58.8	62.0	64.6	67.2	70.5	73.4
Cuba	59.4	62.3	65.3	68.5	71.0	73.1	74.2
Curaçao	60.7	64.3	66.5	68.2	69.9	72.2	73.7
Ecuador	48.6	51.5	54.4	56.9	59.5	62.1	65.0
El Salvador	44.6	48.1	51.6	53.9	55.8	56.2	57.2
Grenada	58.6	61.1	63.3	64.9	66.2	67.5	68.2
Guadeloupe	53.3	57.2	60.5	63.6	66.2	68.6	70.8
Guatemala	42.9	45.5	48.0	50.9	54.0	56.2	58.4
French Guiana	53.3	56.1	59.5	64.4	65.7	66.5	69.2
Guyana	58.8	59.8	60.7	61.5	62.0	62.3	62.7
Haiti	37.5	40.6	42.8	44.9	47.2	50.1	51.8
Honduras	41.8	44.6	48.0	51.0	54.1	57.7	61.6
United States Virgin Islands	62.9	65.5	66.8	68.3	69.8	71.1	72.3
Jamaica	59.6	63.6	65.5	67.2	68.6	70.2	71.3
Martinique	55.6	58.9	61.9	64.7	67.3	69.7	71.9
Mexico	50.7	55.3	58.5	60.3	62.6	65.3	67.7
Nicaragua	42.3	45.4	48.6	51.8	55.1	57.4	59.4
Panama	56.8	59.5	62.1	64.4	66.7	69.2	71.0
Paraguay	62.7	63.3	64.5	65.0	65.7	66.6	67.5
Peru	44.1	46.4	49.6	52.2	56.1	58.8	61.7
Puerto Rico	63.5	67.9	69.1	70.7	72.4	73.5	73.9
Dominican Republic	46.0	49.8	53.3	56.6	59.5	61.9	63.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	53.5	57.5	60.8	62.8	64.5	66.4	68.7
Saint Lucia	50.4	54.6	58.8	62.4	64.7	67.2	68.9
Suriname	56.0	58.7	60.5	62.1	63.6	64.8	66.3
Trinidad and Tobago	58.0	60.9	63.2	64.3	65.0	66.1	66.9
Uruguay	66.1	67.1	68.3	68.6	68.8	69.6	71.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	55.5	58.4	61.2	63.6	66.1	67.8	69.1

Table A.6 (concluded)

Region and countries	1985–1990	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.2</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	70.9	72.1	73.3	74.5	75.5	76.1	76.8
Argentina	71.0	72.2	73.1	74.0	74.9	75.7	76.4
Aruba	73.3	73.6	73.7	74.0	74.7	75.4	76.1
Bahamas	69.3	71.0	71.7	72.0	72.0	72.5	73.7
Barbados	74.3	75.2	76.6	77.6	78.1	78.6	79.0
Belize	71.5	70.6	68.6	69.6	70.7	73.4	74.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	54.6	57.7	60.9	63.9	66.6	69.3	71.1
Brazil	65.4	67.3	69.3	71.0	72.8	74.3	75.6
Chile	72.7	74.2	75.7	77.0	78.2	79.3	80.0
Colombia	69.4	70.2	72.1	73.6	74.8	76.0	77.0
Costa Rica	75.1	76.1	77.0	77.8	78.4	79.2	80.0
Cuba	74.6	74.8	76.2	77.2	78.1	78.5	78.7
Curaçao	74.4	74.5	74.6	75.0	76.1	77.8	78.6
Ecuador	67.7	70.0	71.9	73.5	74.6	75.6	76.7
El Salvador	61.6	66.1	68.0	69.6	70.6	71.8	73.0
Grenada	68.9	70.5	72.1	73.0	73.1	72.6	72.4
Guadeloupe	72.8	74.6	76.3	77.9	79.4	80.6	81.8
Guatemala	61.0	63.6	66.5	68.9	70.5	72.4	73.9
French Guiana	71.1	72.8	74.2	76.3	78.0	79.3	79.7
Guyana	63.0	63.7	64.6	66.0	67.4	68.7	69.7
Haiti	53.5	55.0	56.6	57.7	59.7	61.4	63.5
Honduras	65.5	67.7	69.9	71.4	72.7	73.9	75.0
United States Virgin Islands	73.6	74.8	76.1	77.1	77.8	79.4	80.3
Jamaica	72.4	73.9	74.1	74.1	74.2	74.0	74.3
Martinique	73.9	75.7	77.4	78.9	80.1	81.2	82.3
Mexico	69.8	71.8	73.3	75.1	75.2	74.9	75.0
Nicaragua	62.4	66.1	68.3	70.5	71.7	73.1	74.2
Panama	72.4	73.5	74.6	75.5	76.3	77.3	78.2
Paraguay	68.0	69.1	69.9	71.2	72.1	73.2	74.1
Peru	64.6	67.6	70.0	72.1	73.7	75.1	76.4
Puerto Rico	74.6	73.8	74.9	76.8	77.9	79.1	79.9
Dominican Republic	65.6	67.5	68.8	70.1	71.4	72.6	73.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	70.2	70.7	70.7	71.0	71.6	71.9	72.4
Saint Lucia	70.4	71.7	72.9	73.7	74.5	75.2	76.0
Suriname	67.2	67.6	67.8	68.1	69.8	70.9	71.5
Trinidad and Tobago	67.8	68.4	68.9	70.0	71.3	72.5	73.3
Uruguay	72.1	73.0	74.2	75.2	76.4	77.0	77.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	70.2	71.0	71.6	72.6	73.0	73.1	72.1

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Table A.7****Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated life expectancy at birth for men, by country and five-year periods, 1950–2020***(Years)*

Region and countries	1950–1955	1955–1960	1960–1965	1965–1970	1970–1975	1975–1980	1980–1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	55.6	59.3	62.0	63.7	64.7	65.8	67.5
Argentina	60.4	62.1	62.5	62.8	64.1	65.4	66.8
Aruba	59.1	63.0	64.8	66.4	67.5	68.8	70.5
Bahamas	61.2	62.4	63.1	63.1	63.5	64.4	64.7
Barbados	52.1	59.2	63.2	65.2	66.4	68.5	71.0
Belize	54.6	57.3	60.1	63.1	65.5	66.9	68.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	38.2	39.7	41.4	43.3	45.5	47.8	50.4
Brazil	49.1	51.2	53.3	55.4	57.4	59.2	60.6
Chile	52.7	53.9	55.5	57.8	60.8	64.1	67.2
Colombia	49.8	53.7	56.5	58.9	61.1	63.2	65.1
Costa Rica	54.8	57.4	60.3	62.5	64.8	68.2	70.9
Cuba	57.8	60.8	63.8	67.0	69.4	71.5	72.6
Curaçao	59.1	63.0	64.8	66.4	67.5	69.5	70.9
Ecuador	47.4	50.2	53.1	55.6	57.9	60.2	63.1
El Salvador	41.8	45.8	49.3	51.3	52.6	51.8	51.8
Grenada	56.9	59.2	61.1	62.7	64.0	65.1	65.6
Guadeloupe	51.5	55.0	58.0	60.8	63.2	65.4	67.5
Guatemala	42.6	45.0	47.3	50.0	52.7	54.6	56.4
French Guiana	50.3	53.0	56.4	61.4	62.5	63.1	66.0
Guyana	56.2	57.3	58.2	59.2	59.5	59.6	59.7
Haiti	36.2	39.3	41.2	43.4	46.0	48.6	50.3
Honduras	40.5	43.0	46.3	49.2	52.1	55.6	59.4
United States Virgin Islands	61.2	63.9	65.3	66.8	68.3	69.6	70.7
Jamaica	58.0	61.9	64.1	65.7	67.0	69.0	70.3
Martinique	54.2	57.5	60.6	63.4	65.6	67.6	69.4
Mexico	48.9	53.3	56.4	58.2	60.1	62.2	64.4
Nicaragua	40.9	44.1	47.3	50.4	53.6	55.2	56.5
Panama	55.9	58.6	61.1	63.2	65.1	67.2	68.6
Paraguay	60.7	61.3	62.5	63.1	63.8	64.7	65.5
Peru	42.8	45.0	48.1	50.6	54.4	57.0	59.7
Puerto Rico	61.5	65.5	66.3	67.7	69.0	70.2	70.5
Dominican Republic	44.8	48.5	52.0	55.2	57.9	60.2	61.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52.5	56.2	59.2	61.1	62.7	64.6	67.1
Saint Lucia	48.6	52.7	56.9	60.6	62.7	65.0	66.9
Suriname	54.4	57.0	58.7	60.2	61.4	62.5	63.6
Trinidad and Tobago	56.9	59.6	61.6	62.7	63.1	64.1	64.8
Uruguay	63.3	64.2	65.4	65.5	65.6	66.3	67.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	54.1	56.9	59.5	61.5	63.6	65.1	66.3

Table A.7 (concluded)

Region and countries	1985–1990	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	69.0	70.4	71.8	73.0	74.1	74.8	75.7
Argentina	67.6	68.7	69.7	70.6	71.4	72.2	73.0
Aruba	70.8	71.1	71.2	71.5	72.2	72.9	73.6
Bahamas	66.0	67.5	68.2	69.0	69.3	70.1	71.5
Barbados	72.1	72.9	74.5	75.9	76.5	77.1	77.6
Belize	69.5	68.2	66.0	66.9	68.0	71.1	71.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	53.2	56.1	59.1	62.0	64.4	66.7	68.3
Brazil	62.2	64.0	65.6	67.2	69.1	70.7	71.9
Chile	69.5	71.1	72.5	73.9	75.1	76.3	77.4
Colombia	66.0	66.3	68.7	70.4	71.7	73.1	74.2
Costa Rica	72.5	73.6	74.7	75.5	76.1	76.7	77.4
Cuba	72.8	72.9	74.2	75.3	76.1	76.5	76.7
Curaçao	71.4	71.5	71.1	71.2	72.7	74.5	75.5
Ecuador	65.6	67.5	69.2	70.7	71.7	72.8	74.0
El Salvador	56.5	61.6	63.6	65.0	65.9	67.0	68.1
Grenada	66.2	68.0	69.5	70.4	70.6	70.3	70.1
Guadeloupe	69.3	71.1	72.7	74.3	75.7	76.8	78.1
Guatemala	58.5	60.6	63.4	65.7	67.3	69.2	71.0
French Guiana	68.2	70.0	71.5	73.1	75.0	76.2	76.7
Guyana	59.7	60.5	61.6	63.0	64.2	65.5	66.7
Haiti	51.8	53.3	54.7	55.8	57.7	59.3	61.4
Honduras	63.2	65.4	67.5	69.1	70.3	71.6	72.7
United States Virgin Islands	71.9	73.0	74.1	74.9	75.5	76.7	77.7
Jamaica	71.5	73.0	72.8	72.9	72.8	72.5	72.8
Martinique	71.1	72.7	74.1	75.5	76.7	77.8	78.9
Mexico	66.8	69.0	70.6	72.5	72.4	72.0	72.1
Nicaragua	59.2	63.3	65.5	67.5	68.6	69.8	70.6
Panama	69.6	70.8	72.2	73.0	73.5	74.4	75.1
Paraguay	66.1	67.1	67.9	69.2	70.2	71.3	72.1
Peru	62.4	65.5	67.8	69.8	71.3	72.6	73.7
Puerto Rico	70.6	69.3	70.3	72.7	74.0	75.4	76.2
Dominican Republic	63.5	65.0	66.1	67.2	68.5	69.6	70.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	68.5	69.3	69.0	68.8	69.4	69.6	70.1
Saint Lucia	68.5	70.2	71.6	72.2	73.0	73.9	74.7
Suriname	64.2	64.6	64.7	64.9	66.7	67.8	68.3
Trinidad and Tobago	66.0	66.5	66.9	67.7	68.6	69.8	70.7
Uruguay	68.6	69.2	70.5	71.5	72.6	73.2	73.9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	67.3	68.0	68.2	68.9	69.3	69.4	68.4

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Table A.8**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated life expectancy at birth for women, by country**  
**and five-year periods, 1950–2020**  
*(Years)*

Region and countries	1950–1955	1955–1960	1960–1965	1965–1970	1970–1975	1975–1980	1980–1985
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	58.8	61.4	64.3	66.5	67.9	69.4	71.1
Argentina	65.1	67.4	68.6	69.3	70.8	72.2	73.7
Aruba	61.6	65.6	68.3	70.0	72.6	74.3	75.2
Bahamas	64.7	65.9	66.8	67.8	69.1	70.2	71.0
Barbados	58.3	64.5	68.2	70.3	71.6	73.6	75.1
Belize	57.3	60.0	62.7	65.4	68.0	70.4	72.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	41.1	42.4	44.0	45.8	47.9	50.3	53.1
Brazil	52.6	54.7	57.5	60.3	62.6	64.5	66.5
Chile	56.7	58.9	61.2	63.9	67.2	70.7	73.9
Colombia	54.0	57.9	60.6	63.0	65.6	68.2	71.0
Costa Rica	57.3	60.2	63.8	66.9	69.8	73.0	76.3
Cuba	61.3	64.2	67.1	70.2	72.7	74.9	76.0
Curaçao	62.2	65.8	68.2	70.0	72.3	74.8	76.4
Ecuador	49.9	52.8	55.7	58.3	61.2	64.0	66.9
El Salvador	47.9	50.6	53.9	56.7	59.2	61.1	63.2
Grenada	59.9	62.6	65.0	66.8	68.1	69.6	70.6
Guadeloupe	54.9	59.3	63.0	66.4	69.3	71.9	74.2
Guatemala	43.2	46.0	48.8	52.0	55.3	57.9	60.6
French Guiana	56.9	59.9	63.2	68.0	69.5	70.5	73.0
Guyana	61.6	62.5	63.3	64.1	64.6	65.2	65.9
Haiti	38.8	42.0	44.4	46.5	48.4	51.6	53.3
Honduras	43.1	46.3	49.8	53.0	56.2	59.9	63.8
United States Virgin Islands	64.5	67.1	68.4	69.9	71.4	72.7	73.9
Jamaica	61.1	65.3	67.0	68.7	70.2	71.4	72.4
Martinique	56.9	60.1	63.0	65.8	68.9	71.7	74.2
Mexico	52.5	57.3	60.6	62.5	65.2	68.6	71.2
Nicaragua	43.8	46.8	49.9	53.2	56.5	59.6	62.5
Panama	57.8	60.5	63.3	65.7	68.5	71.5	73.7
Paraguay	64.7	65.2	66.4	67.0	67.6	68.4	69.5
Peru	45.5	47.9	51.3	53.9	58.0	60.8	63.7
Puerto Rico	65.7	70.4	72.1	73.9	75.8	76.9	77.4
Dominican Republic	47.4	51.2	54.8	58.1	61.3	63.8	65.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	54.2	58.5	62.1	64.3	66.1	68.0	70.1
Saint Lucia	52.2	56.5	60.6	64.2	66.6	69.3	70.9
Suriname	57.7	60.5	62.5	64.2	66.0	67.3	69.4
Trinidad and Tobago	59.4	62.5	65.0	66.1	67.1	68.3	69.1
Uruguay	69.4	70.4	71.6	71.9	72.2	73.1	74.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	57.0	60.1	63.1	65.9	68.9	70.9	72.3



Table A.8 (concluded)

Region and countries	1985–1990	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>78.5</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	72.7	73.8	74.8	75.9	76.8	77.4	77.9
Argentina	74.6	75.6	76.5	77.4	78.2	79.0	79.8
Aruba	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.4	77.1	77.8	78.4
Bahamas	72.7	74.5	75.2	75.0	74.7	74.8	75.9
Barbados	76.1	77.2	78.5	79.3	79.7	80.0	80.4
Belize	73.6	73.1	71.5	72.5	73.6	76.0	77.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	56.1	59.3	62.7	66.0	69.0	71.9	74.1
Brazil	68.7	70.9	73.1	74.9	76.6	78.0	79.3
Chile	75.8	77.2	78.7	80.0	81.1	82.1	82.3
Colombia	72.9	74.2	75.6	76.9	77.9	78.9	79.8
Costa Rica	77.9	78.7	79.5	80.2	80.8	81.7	82.7
Cuba	76.6	76.7	78.2	79.1	80.1	80.4	80.7
Curaçao	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.6	79.4	80.7	81.4
Ecuador	69.9	72.5	74.7	76.5	77.6	78.5	79.6
El Salvador	66.9	70.7	72.5	74.1	75.1	76.3	77.5
Grenada	71.3	72.9	74.7	75.6	75.7	75.2	75.0
Guadeloupe	76.2	78.1	79.8	81.4	82.9	84.0	85.2
Guatemala	63.6	66.7	69.8	72.1	73.7	75.6	76.8
French Guiana	74.5	76.0	77.5	80.2	81.5	82.8	83.0
Guyana	66.6	67.2	67.7	69.3	70.8	72.2	72.9
Haiti	55.2	56.8	58.5	59.7	61.6	63.5	65.7
Honduras	67.7	70.1	72.3	73.7	75.0	76.3	77.3
United States Virgin Islands	75.4	76.8	78.3	79.5	80.3	82.2	82.9
Jamaica	73.2	74.8	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.5	75.9
Martinique	76.4	78.5	80.4	82.2	83.2	84.4	85.4
Mexico	73.0	74.6	76.1	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.8
Nicaragua	65.7	68.9	71.2	73.5	74.9	76.4	77.7
Panama	75.4	76.5	77.2	78.1	79.3	80.4	81.5
Paraguay	70.0	71.2	72.1	73.2	74.2	75.2	76.2
Peru	66.9	69.8	72.2	74.4	76.1	77.7	79.2
Puerto Rico	78.8	78.5	79.6	80.9	81.8	82.7	83.3
Dominican Republic	68.0	70.3	71.7	73.2	74.6	75.9	77.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	71.8	72.1	72.4	73.4	74.1	74.5	74.9
Saint Lucia	72.2	73.3	74.3	75.3	76.0	76.6	77.4
Suriname	70.5	71.0	71.3	71.6	73.2	74.3	74.9
Trinidad and Tobago	69.6	70.3	71.0	72.5	74.2	75.2	76.0
Uruguay	75.8	76.9	78.0	78.9	80.0	80.7	81.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	73.3	74.3	75.3	76.5	77.0	77.0	76.1

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, "Latin America and the Caribbean: population estimates and projections. Revision 2019"; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Table A.9**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated life-years lost in life expectancy at birth, by cumulative prevalence of COVID-19, 2020**  
 (Years)

Region and countries	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	70%
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.10	0.49	1.05	2.34	4.35	5.67
Antigua and Barbuda	0.09	0.46	0.93	2.17	4.03	5.39
Argentina	0.09	0.48	0.99	2.26	4.23	5.52
Aruba	0.09	0.43	0.89	2.03	3.77	5.11
Bahamas	0.08	0.40	0.79	1.81	3.41	4.57
Barbados	0.12	0.61	1.26	2.79	5.24	6.80
Belize	0.10	0.49	1.02	2.26	4.24	5.54
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.10	0.51	1.04	2.30	4.28	5.55
Brazil	0.10	0.51	1.06	2.40	4.41	5.76
Chile	0.12	0.62	1.25	2.79	5.22	6.81
Colombia	0.11	0.55	1.15	2.56	4.76	6.18
Costa Rica	0.13	0.65	1.30	2.92	5.42	7.06
Cuba	0.11	0.54	1.15	2.54	4.76	6.18
Curaçao	0.12	0.59	1.16	2.65	4.95	6.43
Ecuador	0.11	0.56	1.14	2.57	4.78	6.25
El Salvador	0.09	0.46	0.92	2.07	3.87	5.15
Grenada	0.07	0.36	0.73	1.68	3.16	4.24
Guadeloupe	0.14	0.72	1.45	3.24	6.00	7.69
Guatemala	0.10	0.49	1.01	2.28	4.24	5.50
French Guiana	0.11	0.57	1.17	2.62	4.91	6.37
Guyana	0.09	0.44	0.90	2.01	3.74	4.92
Haiti	0.07	0.33	0.66	1.50	2.81	3.76
Honduras	0.10	0.50	1.06	2.39	4.46	5.81
United States Virgin Islands	0.11	0.58	1.20	2.68	5.03	6.53
Jamaica	0.09	0.43	0.88	1.97	3.72	4.96
Martinique	0.15	0.72	1.42	3.21	6.01	7.70
Mexico	0.10	0.47	0.99	2.21	4.16	5.43
Nicaragua	0.10	0.47	0.97	2.18	4.09	5.36
Panama	0.13	0.67	1.34	2.98	5.53	7.11
Paraguay	0.09	0.46	0.95	2.15	4.04	5.28
Peru	0.11	0.50	1.06	2.39	4.47	5.86
Puerto Rico	0.13	0.64	1.28	2.87	5.36	6.98
Dominican Republic	0.11	0.52	1.08	2.39	4.46	5.74
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.08	0.39	0.77	1.77	3.34	4.47
Saint Lucia	0.10	0.51	1.06	2.34	4.40	5.73
Suriname	0.07	0.37	0.74	1.69	3.20	4.27
Trinidad and Tobago	0.09	0.43	0.86	1.96	3.69	4.95
Uruguay	0.11	0.53	1.14	2.50	4.68	6.11
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.08	0.43	0.89	1.97	3.69	4.87

**Source:** Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of G. Marois, R. Mutarak and S. Scherbov, "Assessing the potential impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy", PLOS ONE, 2020 [online] <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0238678>; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

**Table A.10**  
**Latin America and the Caribbean: number of reported cases of COVID-19 and deaths classified as caused by COVID-19, 2020<sup>a</sup>**

(Total and per 100,000 inhabitants)

Region and countries	Reported cases of COVID-19	Reported cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 inhabitants	Deaths classified as caused by COVID-19	Deaths classified as caused by COVID-19 per 100,000 inhabitants
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>11 227 448</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>399 179</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	127	129.7	3	3.1
Argentina	1 143 800	2530.8	30 442	67.4
Bahamas	6 644	1689.5	142	36.1
Barbados	236	82.1	7	2.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	141 484	1212.1	8 705	74.6
Brazil	5 494 376	2584.9	158 969	74.8
Belize	3 382	850.6	56	14.1
Chile	508 571	2660.4	14 158	74.1
Colombia	1 053 122	2069.7	30 926	60.8
Costa Rica	107 570	2111.7	1 357	26.6
Cuba	6 801	60.0	128	1.1
Dominican Republic	126 332	1164.6	2 236	20.6
Ecuador	167 147	947.4	12 632	71.6
El Salvador	33 445	515.6	971	15.0
French Guiana	10 425	3490.3	70	23.4
Grenada	28	24.9	0	0.0
Guadeloupe	7 742	1934.9	126	31.5
Guatemala	107 339	599.1	3 714	20.7
Guyana	4 098	521.0	123	15.6
Haiti	9 054	79.4	232	2.0
Honduras	96 150	970.8	2 661	26.9
Jamaica	9 005	304.1	205	6.9
Martinique	3 818	1017.4	31	8.3
Mexico	912 811	708.0	90 773	70.4
Curaçao	944	575.3	1	0.6
Aruba	4 472	4188.6	37	34.7
Nicaragua	4 424	66.8	156	2.4
Panama	132 045	3060.3	2 678	62.1
Paraguay	62 050	870.0	1 373	19.2
Peru	897 594	2722.3	34 362	104.2
Puerto Rico	65 743	2298.0	820	28.7
Saint Lucia	76	41.4	0	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	74	66.7	0	0.0
Suriname	5 197	885.9	111	18.9
Trinidad and Tobago	5 636	402.7	107	7.6
United States Virgin Islands	1 362	1304.3	21	20.1
Uruguay	3 044	87.6	57	1.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	91 280	321.0	789	2.8

**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO), "WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard", 2020 [online] <https://covid19.who.int/> [accessed on: 3 November 2020] for COVID-19 cases; and United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*, New York, 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/> for the total population.

<sup>a</sup> Updated to 31 October 2020.



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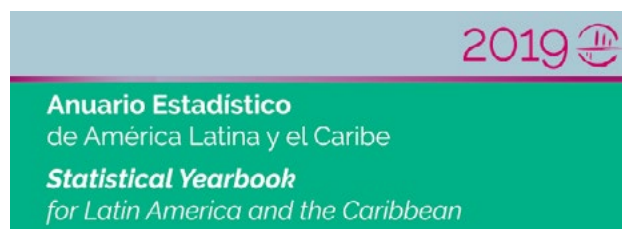
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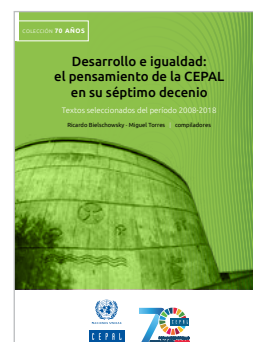
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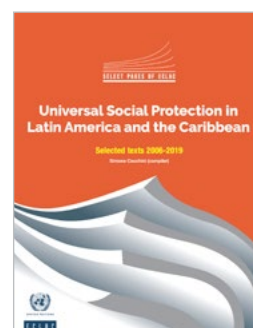


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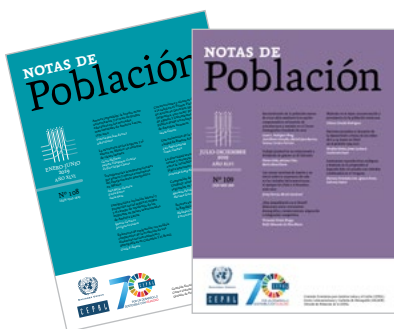
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