

Resource Summary Report

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Human Mortality Database

RRID:SCR_002370

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Human Mortality Database (RRID:SCR_002370)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.mortality.org/>

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Description: A database providing detailed mortality and population data to those interested in the history of human longevity. For each country, the database includes calculated death rates and life tables by age, time, and sex, along with all of the raw data (vital statistics, census counts, population estimates) used in computing these quantities. Data are presented in a variety of formats with regard to age groups and time periods. The main goal of the database is to document the longevity revolution of the modern era and to facilitate research into its causes and consequences. New data series is continually added to this collection. However, the database is limited by design to populations where death registration and census data are virtually complete, since this type of information is required for the uniform method used to reconstruct historical data series. As a result, the countries and areas included are relatively wealthy and for the most part highly industrialized. The database replaces an earlier NIA-funded project, known as the Berkeley Mortality Database. * Dates of Study: 1751-present * Study Features: Longitudinal, International * Sample Size: 37 countries or areas

Abbreviations: HMD

Synonyms: The Human Mortality Database

Resource Type: data set, data or information resource

Keywords: age, birth, country, demography, health, public health, longevity, longitudinal, international, census data, vital statistics, mortality, population, census, death, FASEB list

Related Condition: Aging

Funding: NIA R01 AG11552

Availability: Free, Registration required, User agreement, Acknowledgement required

Resource Name: Human Mortality Database

Resource ID: SCR_002370

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-21197

Old URLs: <http://www.humanmortality.de/>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080213+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T191127+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Human Mortality Database.

No alerts have been found for Human Mortality Database.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 208 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [ASWG](#) .

Marinetti I, et al. (2025) Seasonality in mortality and its impact on life expectancy levels and trends across Europe. Journal of epidemiology and community health, 79(6), 466.

Tefferi A, et al. (2025) Triple A Plus (AAA +) Survival Prediction Model for Essential Thrombocythemia: Analysis Involving 7308 Patients. American journal of hematology, 100(11), 2017.

Romano G, et al. (2025) Phylogenetic and epidemiological insights into centenarians' resilience to COVID-19: exploring the role of past coronavirus pandemics. Frontiers in microbiology, 16, 1572763.

Yang Y, et al. (2025) Compression of morbidity by interventions that steepen the survival curve. Nature communications, 16(1), 3340.

Deibel A, et al. (2025) Comprehensive Survival Analysis of Alveolar Echinococcosis Patients, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 1973-2022. Emerging infectious diseases, 31(5), 906.

Kiss Z, et al. (2025) Improvements in cancer survival in Hungary: a nationwide epidemiology study between 2011-2019 based on a health insurance fund database. Frontiers in oncology, 15, 1446611.

Lenart P, et al. (2025) Timing of mortality during development alters the evolution of aging. *BMC ecology and evolution*, 25(1), 127.

Flietner V, et al. (2025) A unifying theory of aging and mortality. *Scientific reports*, 15(1), 28766.

Harrysson S, et al. (2025) Temporal trends in relative survival of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in Sweden and Denmark in the era of targeted and cellular therapies. *British journal of haematology*, 206(6), 1834.

Calderón-Bernal LP, et al. (2025) Analysing Biases in Genealogies Using Demographic Microsimulation. *European journal of population = Revue europeenne de demographie*, 41(1), 34.

Onorati F, et al. (2024) Role of gender in short- and long-term outcomes after surgery for type A aortic dissection: analysis of a multicentre European registry. *European journal of cardio-thoracic surgery : official journal of the European Association for Cardio-thoracic Surgery*, 66(1).

Moberg L, et al. (2024) Vulvar cancer incidence and net survival in Sweden 1960 to 2019: A population-based national study. *Acta obstetricia et gynecologica Scandinavica*, 103(3), 561.

Bonnet F, et al. (2024) Spatial disparities in the mortality burden of the covid-19 pandemic across 569 European regions (2020-2021). *Nature communications*, 15(1), 4246.

Trickey A, et al. (2024) Estimation of Improvements in Mortality in Spectrum Among Adults With HIV Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy in High-Income Countries. *Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999)*, 95(1S), e89.

Larue M, et al. (2024) Long-term outcome of 2-year survivors after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation for acute leukemia. *HemaSphere*, 8(10), e70026.

van der Sluijs PJ, et al. (2024) ARID1B-related disorder in 87 adults: Natural history and self-sustainability. *Genetics in medicine open*, 2, 101873.

Glimelius I, et al. (2024) Stable use of radiotherapy in lymphoma patients over time - A comprehensive national overview of radiotherapy use in Sweden with focus on older patients. *Clinical and translational radiation oncology*, 46, 100785.

Collin Å, et al. (2024) Total mesorectal excision quality in rectal cancer surgery affects local recurrence rate but not distant recurrence and survival: population-based cohort study. *BJS open*, 8(4).

Su W, et al. (2024) Cross-sectional Average Length of Life Entropy (H CAL): International Comparisons and Decompositions. *European journal of population = Revue europeenne de demographie*, 40(1), 25.

Huang Y, et al. (2024) The influence of sex-specific factors on biological transformations and health outcomes in aging processes. *Biogerontology*, 25(5), 775.