Report on
Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2019
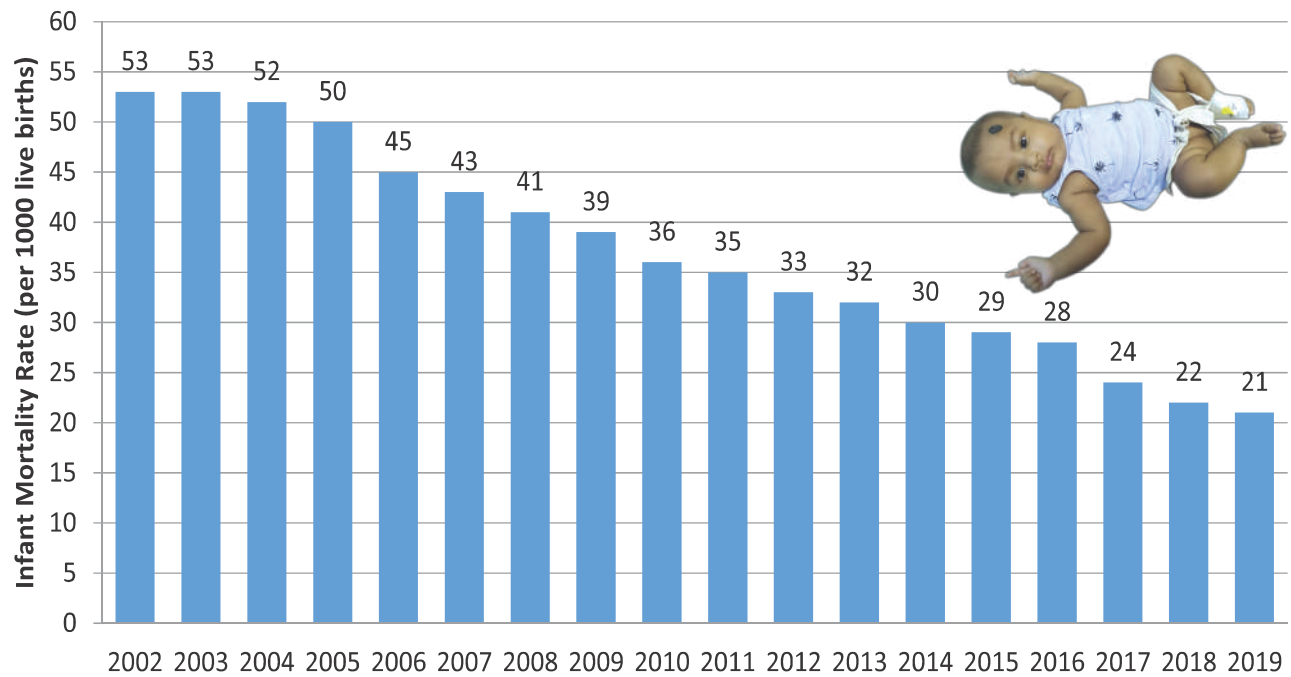
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also shown a decline in 40–44 age group women from 18.59 in 2018 to 10.20 in 2019. The ratio is higher (1.91) in rural area than in urban area (1.23). The lowest maternal mortality ratio was observed in Khulna division (0.75) while the highest (2.87) in Rajshahi division.

Table 4.10: Age-specific maternal mortality ratio by background characteristics, SVRS 2019

Background characteristics	Age-specific maternal mortality ratio
Maternal age	
15–19	0.74
20–24	1.34
25–29	1.41
30–34	2.24
35–39	2.42
40–44	10.20
45–49	27.03
Residence:	
Rural	1.91
Urban	1.23
Division:	
Barishal	2.06
Chattogram	1.13
Dhaka	1.36
Khulna	0.75
Mymensingh	2.51
Rajshahi	2.87
Rangpur	1.94
Sylhet	1.43
Total	**1.65**

4.4 The Life Table

The life table is a life history of a hypothetical group of people which originates from some standard number of births and diminishes as age advances according to a predetermined schedule of mortality. It is a very useful device for studying the levels and trends in mortality and projecting population, labor force and school-age population at some future dates. Insurance companies make extensive use of lie table in the determination of their insurance premium. The government may also find a life table very useful in determining age at retirement for the employees. There are usually two types of life table: complete and abridged. The complete life table is presented in single years while the abridged life table is presented in five-year age groups. The SVRS data on the deaths by age groups of the population permit us to construct such life tables for males and females separately. It is also possible to construct life table for both. Tables 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13 are such three life tables for males, females and both sexes respectively.

The definitions and interpretations of the various columns of a life table are beyond the scope of this report. The only column that we are frequently concerned with is the expectation of life denoted by e_x. These values represent the average longevities of individuals beyond a specified age (say x) and thus reflect the general level of mortality in a population. The most useful indicator of a life table is its e_0 value, which measures the average life expectancy of a population (also called expectation of life at birth) and hence a useful index of the level of mortality. Based on the life table values, constructed from the death statistics as obtained in 2018 SVRS, we find that females, on average, have higher

longevity (74.2 years) than their male counterparts (71.1 years). An examination of the life tables compiled for both sexes together shows that there has been a gradual increase in life expectancies over the last five years: from 70.9 years in 2015 to 72.6 in 2019, an average increase of 0.34 years per year. The increase is more pronounced among the females (0.44 years per year) than among the males (0.34 years).

The sex differential has clearly been clearly reflected in their life expectancies at all other ages (see Figure 4.3). The number of survivors by exact age denoted by l_x also speaks in favor of the higher survival status of the females compared to their male counterparts. The l_x values are shown in Figure 4.4. The overall expectation of life at birth for males and females as obtained in icddr,b in 2013 are respectively 70.0 years and 74 years as against 70.6 years and 73.5 years in SVRS area in 2017.

Table 4.11: Abridged life table for males, SVRS 2019

Age	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0 - 1	0.0258	100000	97768	7111526	71.1
1 - 5	0.0019	97478	388124	7013758	72.0
5 - 10	0.0008	96740	482735	6625634	68.5
10 - 15	0.0005	96354	481168	6142899	63.8
15 - 20	0.0013	96113	479098	5661731	58.9
20 - 25	0.0010	95491	476261	5182633	54.3
25 - 30	0.0013	95014	473574	4706371	49.5
30 - 35	0.0014	94399	470374	4232798	44.8
35 - 40	0.0016	93740	466927	3762424	40.1
40 - 45	0.0026	92993	462196	3295497	35.4
45 - 50	0.0042	91791	454604	2833301	30.9
50 - 55	0.0078	89882	441443	2378698	26.5
55 - 60	0.0111	86439	421201	1937254	22.4
60 - 65	0.0178	81763	392208	1516054	18.5
65 - 70	0.0237	74782	354175	1123845	15.0
70 - 75	0.0461	66388	298536	769670	11.6
75 - 80	0.0533	52626	233187	471134	9.0
80 - 85	0.1689	40197	237946	237946	5.9

Table 4.12: Abridged life table for females, SVRS 2019

Age	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0 - 1	0.0249	100000	97863	7424913	74.2
1 - 5	0.0015	97563	388786	7327050	75.1
5 - 10	0.0005	96980	484295	6938264	71.5
10 - 15	0.0005	96738	483086	6453970	66.7
15 - 20	0.0015	96496	480747	5970884	61.9
20 - 25	0.0008	95775	477859	5490137	57.3
25 - 30	0.0007	95393	476122	5012278	52.5
30 - 35	0.0007	95060	474492	4536156	47.7
35 - 40	0.0010	94728	472543	4061664	42.9
40 - 45	0.0017	94255	469475	3589121	38.1
45 - 50	0.0033	93457	463804	3119646	33.4
50 - 55	0.0052	91926	454221	2655842	28.9
55 - 60	0.0095	89564	437897	2201621	24.6
60 - 65	0.0099	85404	417207	1763724	20.7
65 - 70	0.0190	81274	389342	1346517	16.6
70 - 75	0.0310	73876	344003	957174	13.0
75 - 80	0.0461	63212	285203	613172	9.7
80-84	0.1527	50065	327969	327969	6.6

Table 4.13: Abridged life table for both sexes combined, SVRS 2019

Age	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0 - 1	0.0254	100000	97799	7258196	72.6
1 - 5	0.0017	97516	388464	7160397	73.4
5 - 10	0.0006	96856	483552	6771933	69.9
10 - 15	0.0005	96565	482224	6288380	65.1
15 - 20	0.0014	96324	480022	5806156	60.3
20 - 25	0.0009	95652	477157	5326134	55.7
25 - 30	0.0010	95223	474936	4848978	50.9
30 - 35	0.0010	94748	472583	4374042	46.2
35 - 40	0.0013	94275	469948	3901459	41.4
40 - 45	0.0022	93664	465983	3431511	36.6
45 - 50	0.0038	92639	459213	2965528	32.0
50 - 55	0.0065	90894	447760	2506314	27.6
55 - 60	0.0103	87984	429485	2058554	23.4
60 - 65	0.0142	83560	404163	1629070	19.5
65 - 70	0.0215	77821	370514	1224907	15.7
70 - 75	0.0391	69855	319246	854393	12.2
75 - 80	0.0500	57372	256289	535147	9.3
80 - 85	0.1598	44558	278859	278859	6.3