

National Statistics Directorate (2018): Life Table 2010-2015, in Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015, Analytical Report on Mortality, vol. 6. Downloaded from <http://www.statistics.gov.tl/> (04.11.2019).

Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015



Analytical Report
on Mortality Volume 6

Life expectancy estimates based on the GGB method

Tables 17 and 18 display life tables for the 2010–2015 period for males and females respectively based on the 2010 and 2015 Censuses.

Table 17: Male life-table, 2010–2015, Timor-Leste, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Age	$m(x,n)$	$q(x,n)$	$l(x)$	$d(x,n)$	$L(x,n)$	$T(x)$	$e(x)$
0	0.062	0.059	100,000	5,856	95,198	6,364,273	63.64
1	0.004	0.015	94,144	1,388	372,898	6,269,075	66.59
5	0.004	0.020	92,756	1,890	459,055	5,896,177	63.57
10	0.002	0.010	90,866	870	452,153	5,437,123	59.84
15	0.003	0.013	89,996	1,158	447,083	4,984,969	55.39
20	0.003	0.016	88,838	1,451	440,561	4,537,886	51.08
25	0.003	0.017	87,387	1,486	433,218	4,097,325	46.89
30	0.004	0.019	85,901	1,603	425,496	3,664,106	42.66
35	0.005	0.023	84,298	1,900	416,739	3,238,610	38.42
40	0.006	0.029	82,398	2,356	406,098	2,821,871	34.25
45	0.008	0.038	80,041	3,008	392,686	2,415,773	30.18
50	0.010	0.051	77,033	3,914	375,381	2,023,086	26.26
55	0.014	0.069	73,119	5,034	353,011	1,647,705	22.53
60	0.020	0.096	68,085	6,519	324,126	1,294,694	19.02
65	0.029	0.134	61,566	8,264	287,169	970,567	15.76
70	0.041	0.188	53,302	10,014	241,474	683,398	12.82
75	0.060	0.261	43,288	11,295	188,201	441,925	10.21
80	0.088	0.361	31,993	11,553	131,082	253,723	7.93
85	0.167	...	20,440	20,440	122,641	122,641	6.00

$m(x,n)$ = Age-specific mortality rates, that is, death rates calculated of each age groups (from x to $x+n$)

$q(x,n)$ = Probability of dying between exact ages x and $x+n$

$l(x)$ = Number of survivors at age x out of 100,000 births

$d(x,n)$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and $x+n$

$L(x,n)$ = Number of person-years lived between ages x and $x+n$

$S(x,n)$ = Survival ratio for persons aged x to $x+n$

$T(x)$ = Number of person-years lived after age x

$e(x)$ = Life expectancy at age x

Table 18: Female life-table, 2010–2015, Timor-Leste, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Age	$m(x,n)$	$q(x,n)$	$l(x)$	$d(x,n)$	$L(x,n)$	$T(x)$	$e(x)$
0	0.056	0.053	100,000	5,312	95,644	6,616,900	66.17
1	0.005	0.019	94,688	1,770	374,062	6,521,256	68.87
5	0.004	0.019	92,918	1,794	460,106	6,147,194	66.16
10	0.002	0.008	91,124	769	453,699	5,687,089	62.41
15	0.002	0.011	90,355	1,026	449,211	5,233,390	57.92
20	0.003	0.014	89,329	1,258	443,502	4,784,178	53.56
25	0.003	0.016	88,072	1,365	436,945	4,340,676	49.29
30	0.004	0.017	86,706	1,506	429,768	3,903,731	45.02
35	0.004	0.020	85,201	1,681	421,801	3,473,963	40.77
40	0.005	0.023	83,520	1,916	412,808	3,052,162	36.54
45	0.006	0.029	81,604	2,325	402,206	2,639,354	32.34
50	0.008	0.038	79,278	2,996	388,903	2,237,148	28.22
55	0.011	0.052	76,283	3,974	371,480	1,848,245	24.23
60	0.015	0.074	72,309	5,318	348,251	1,476,765	20.42
65	0.023	0.107	66,991	7,151	317,078	1,128,514	16.85
70	0.034	0.157	59,840	9,424	275,639	811,436	13.56
75	0.053	0.233	50,416	11,729	222,756	535,798	10.63
80	0.083	0.342	38,687	13,237	160,342	313,041	8.09
85	0.167	...	25,450	25,450	152,699	152,699	6.00

The GGB method yielded life expectancies of 63.6 years for males and 66.2 years for females respectively for the period 2010–2015 (Tables 17 and 18). It should be noted that 1.3 years of life expectancy for both males and females is attributable to the adjustment to infant mortality.

Analysis of survivorship by age and sex

In 2010–2015, the life expectancy at age five years (63.6 for males and 66.2 for females) was the same as at age zero years. This is because of disproportionately high child mortality compared with lower mortality at older ages. The implication is that children that survived until age five years had significantly improved survival chances from then onwards.

Female life expectancy exceeded male life expectancy by 2.6 years during 2010–2015. In the vast majority of countries life expectancy at birth is greater among females. The reason is that women live longer than males because of a combination of biological and behavioral differences. Men are generally more likely to smoke tobacco and drink alcohol than women. They have more motor vehicle accidents, engage in more dangerous occupations and are more prone to suicide. A large proportion of male excess mortality is caused by ischemic heart diseases and lung cancer, both of which are related to life style. Males also have greater susceptibility to life-threatening diseases, because female hormones provide defence from coronary artery/ischemic heart diseases until menopause, which causes a ten-year deferral in the onset of heightened risk of death for this cause compared with males (Rowland, 2003).