

Portuguese Life Tables

2012 - 2014

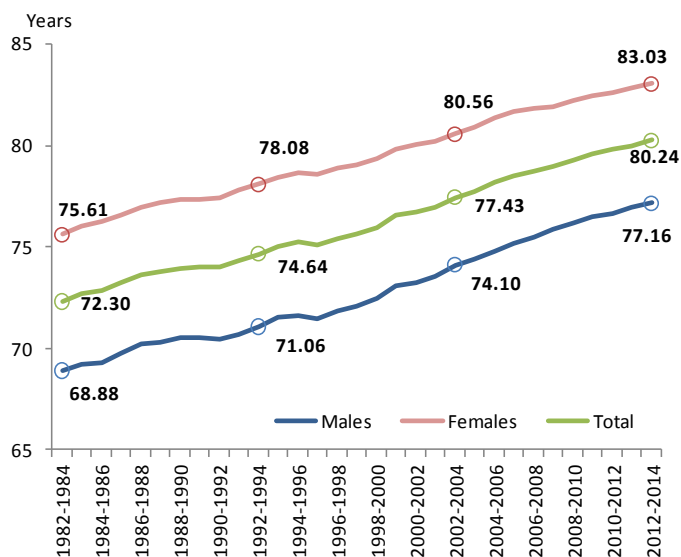
Complete Life Tables Portugal 2012 - 2014

Statistics Portugal releases the 2012-2014 Complete Life Tables for Portugal, including life expectancy indicators.

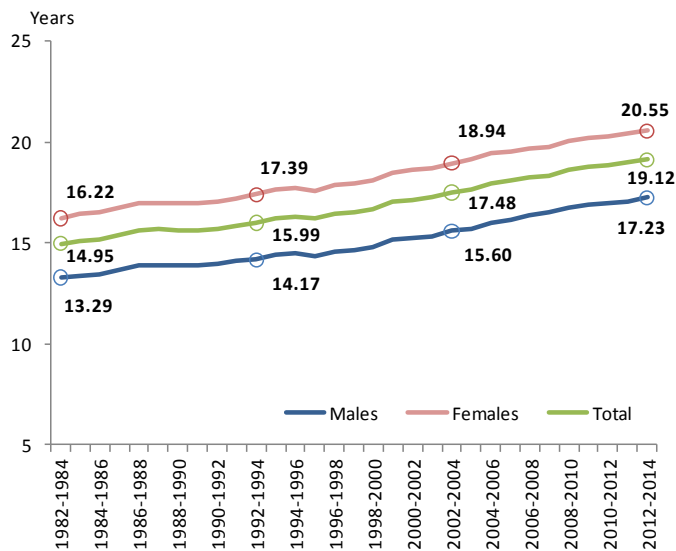
Statistics Portugal releases the 2012-2014 complete life tables, providing the final official values of life expectancy for 2012-2014.

Life expectancy at birth for both males and females was 80.24 years. Men and women could expect on average to live up to 77.16 years and 83.03 years of age respectively.

Life expectancy at birth, Portugal, 1982-1984 to 2012-2014



Life expectancy at age 65, Portugal, 1982-1984 to 2012-2014



Life expectancy at birth in Portugal has increased by around 3 years in the last decade, an increase of 3.06 years for males and 2.47 years for females when compared with the values for 2002–2004 (74.10 and 80.56 years for men and women respectively). Women continue to live longer than men, but the gap has been closing demonstrating greater improvements in mortality in males compared to females.

Life expectancy at age 65 – the number of years someone reaching 65 in 2012-2014 could still expect to live – attained 19.12 years. If mortality rates remained the same as they were in 2012-2014, a man aged 65 years old could expect to live another 17.23 years, and a woman aged 65 another 20.55 years.

Over the last ten years life expectancy at age 65 has risen by 1.63 years for males and by 1.61 years for females.

Technical note:

The national Complete Life Tables are an annual statistical study, for Portugal. Each table is based on death registration data for a period of three consecutive years. The objective of the life table is to provide its functions, including life expectancy, mortality rates, survivors in 100 000 live births, deaths between exact ages x and $(x + 1)$, person-years lived between exact ages x and $(x + 1)$ and person-years lived above age x .

The calculation of age-specific mortality rates is based on the number of deaths for a period of three consecutive years and the respective population exposed-to-risk of death. At advanced ages (over 85 years), due to the irregularity detected in the crude estimates of mortality rates, the Denuit and Goderniaux method (*Denuit, M. and Goderniaux, A. (2005). Closing and projecting lifetables using log-linear models. Bulletin de l' Association Suisse des Actuaries, 1, 29-49.*) is applied for extrapolation of the probabilities of dying and closing of the life table.

More detailed information on the methodology of the national Complete Life Table (only on Portuguese) can be found at: <http://smi.ine.pt/DocumentacaoMetodologica/Detalhes/1239>.