Demographic Research
www.demographic-research.org
A free, open access, expedited, peer-reviewed journal of the population sciences published regularly on the web since its first volume, volume 1 (July - December 1999)
ISSN 1435-9871

Lifesaving, lifetimes and lifetables

James W. Vaupel

VOLUME 13 - ARTICLE 24
PAGES 597 - 614
Date Received: 4 Mar 2005
Date Published: 15 Dec 2005
http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol13/24/

Bookmark this page
Send this article to a friend

Click the icon to view and/or download the PDF file.
Once you are in the PDF file, use your browser back button to return to this page.

Abstract
Mortality change roils period rates. In the short term, conventional calculations of age-specific probabilities of death and life expectancy in the period immediately after the change depend on how many lives have been saved. In the long term, the probabilities and period life expectancy also depend on how long these lives have been saved. When mortality is changing, calculations of period life expectancy do not, except in special circumstances, measure the life expectancy of a cohort of newborns that hypothetically live all their lives under the new mortality regime.

Author's affiliation
James W. Vaupel
Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany

Keywords
life expectancy, life tables

Word count (Main text)
4246

Other Articles by the same author/authors (in *Demographic Research*)
[14-7] The relative tail of longevity and the mean remaining lifetime
[8-7] Oldest Old Mortality in China
[7-8] Life Expectancy at Current Rates vs. Current Conditions: A Reflexion Stimulated by Bongaarts and Feeney's "How Long Do We Live?"
[7-1] Decomposing demographic change into direct vs. compositional components
[6-5] Dr. Väinö Kannisto: A Reflexion

Similar Articles (in *Demographic Research*)
[19-35] An integrated approach to cause-of-death analysis: cause-deleted life tables and decompositions of life expectancy (life tables, life expectancy)

[Back to previous page]