

*BSPS 2017*

# MACRO PATTERNS IN THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN AGING

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FÜR DEMOGRAFISCHE  
FORSCHUNG



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE  
FOR DEMOGRAPHIC  
RESEARCH

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# Background

- **Life expectancy** at birth ( $e_0$ ) is the most used indicator.

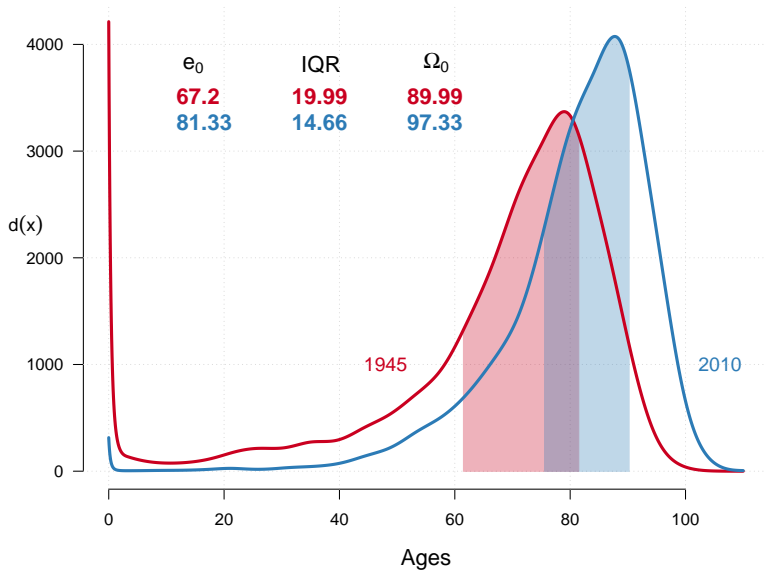
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- ▶ Demographers also use **modal** or **median** age at death.
- ▶ They **conceal variation of lifespans** and other aspects of the age at death distribution.

## Danish Females



# Key formulas

Consider the conditional death distribution

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**Key point:**  $f(y \mid a) \longrightarrow$  probability of surviving to and dying at age  $a+y$  given survival to age  $a$ .



Remaining life expectancy conditional on survival to age  $a$  is

$$e(a) = \frac{1}{\ell(a)} \int_0^{\infty} \ell(a+y) dy$$

**The conditional deaths distribution can be described by its moments about  $e(a)$**

Moment generator function defined as

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Kurtosis  $\longrightarrow \text{Kurt}(y | a) = \frac{\eta_4(y|a)}{\sigma^3(y|a)-3}$

$\vdots$



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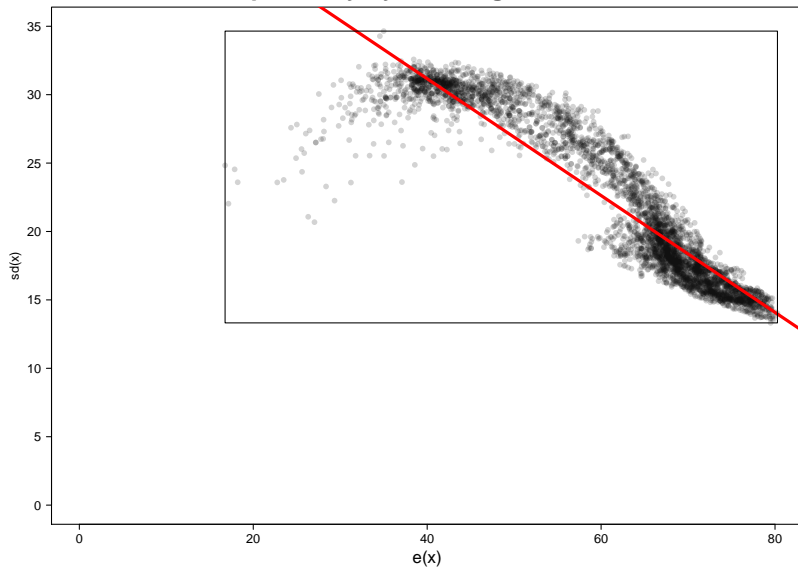


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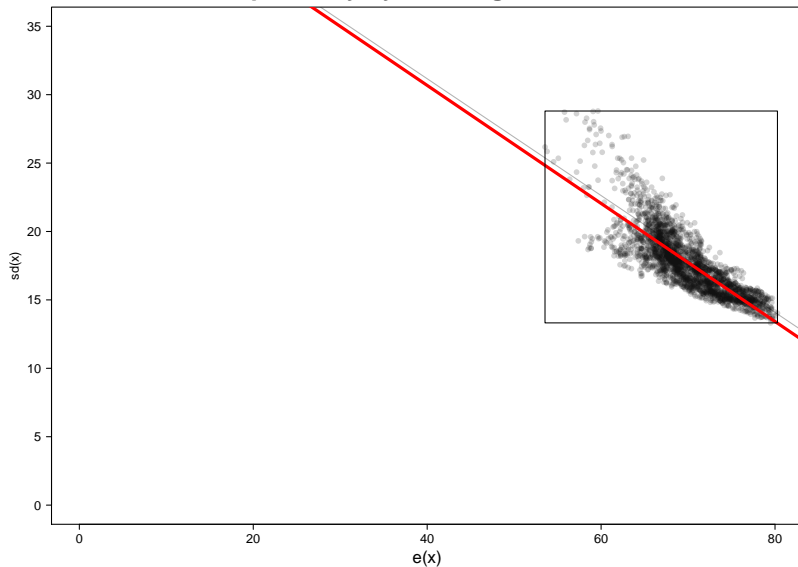
What if we take different **years**?

**We explore with our framework**

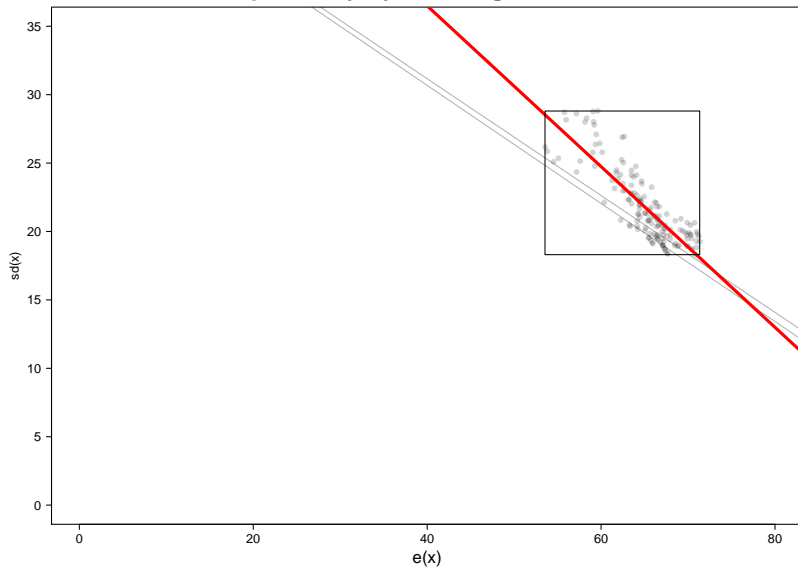
## Life expectancy by SD at age 0, 1751–2013



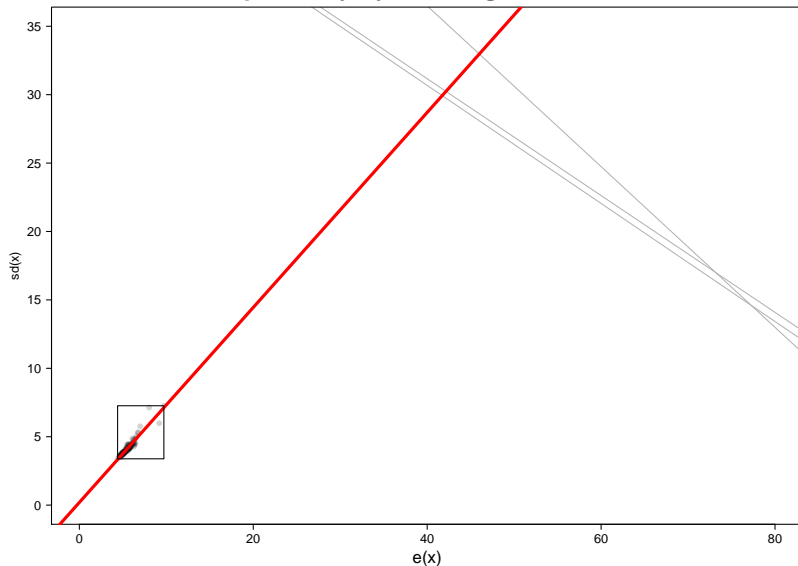
## Life expectancy by SD at age 0, 1950–2013



## Life expectancy by SD at age 0, 1950–1954

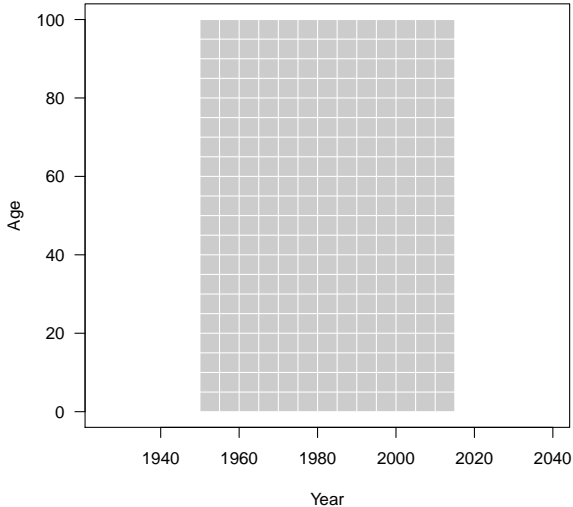


## Life expectancy by SD at age 80, 1950–1954

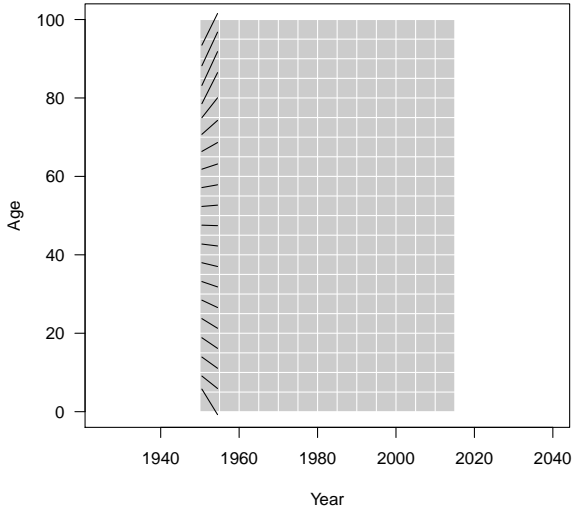




## Slope in Life expectancy by SD at different ages

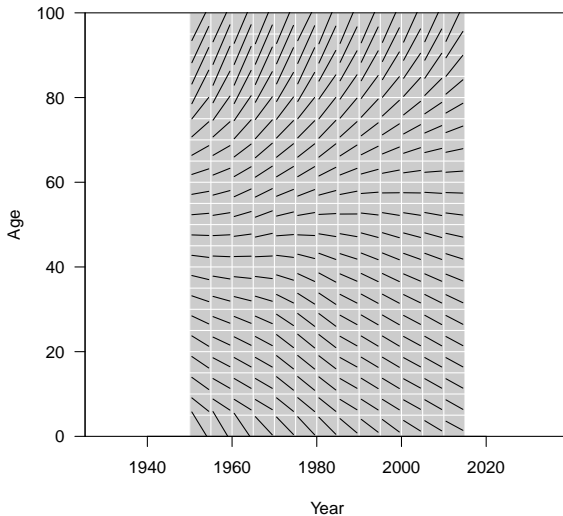


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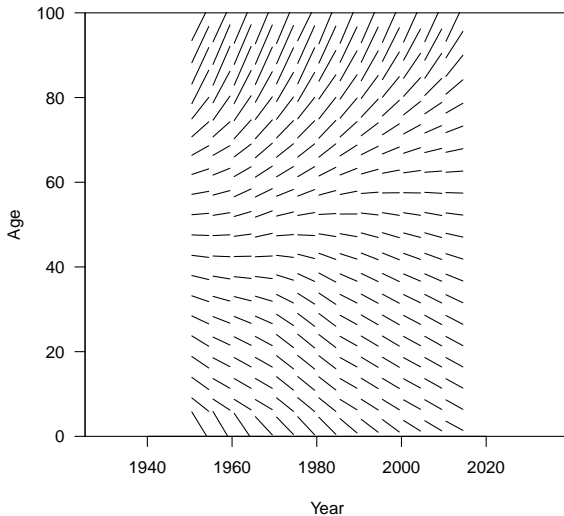




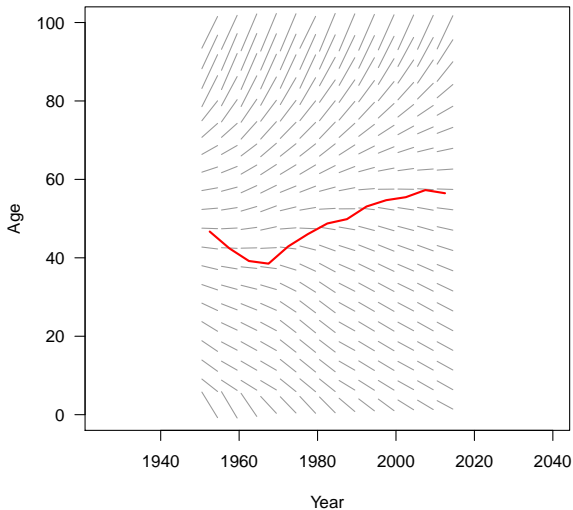
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## Go beyond the mean!

More information:

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