After a careful review of this email, I would like to offer some critiques and recommendations to address the raised concern regarding world bank retirees' life expectancy.

Bottom line up front, my review suggests that comparing the WB retirees’ average death age average US population reaching age of 65, doesn’t insinuate the lower life expectancy of WB employees.

In following I will concisely explain my supporting analysis that led me to this coclusion.

First of all, the given distribution includes all WB retirees, while the life expectancy of US population only includes people who have reached to 65 threshold. For a more conlusive comparision, I suggest to exclude the data of less 65 years old. The mean of new distribution certainly would be greater than 81.

Moreover, in this email the deceased population during last six years has compared with life expectancy of US population that are reaching 65 **today**.

Life expectancy at age 65 has been increasing over time because of medical advances, public health initiatives, and better health behaviors earlier in life (World Health Organization, 2015). In 1960, the average 65-year-old could only expect to live 14.3 more years. Men aged 65 could expect to live 12.8 more years, whereas 65-yearold women could expect to live 15.8 more years (NCHS, 2018). By 2060, we project that the average 65-year-old man will expect to live 21.7 more years, while 65-year-old women are projected to live 24.4 more years (Table 5).

Refrences:

[1] Medina, Lauren, Shannon Sabo, and Jonathan Vespa. *Living longer: Historical and projected life expectancy in the United States, 1960 to 2060*. US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau, 2020.