

Standard documentation Meta information

(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

Demographic Tables

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STATISTICS AUSTRIA
Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich
A-1110 Vienna, Guglgasse 13
Phone: +43 1 711 28-0
www.statistik.at

Directorate Social Statistics Organizational unit Demography and Health

Contact person:
Philip Slepecki, MSc
Phone: +43 1 711 28-7623
E-mail: philip.slepecki@statistik.gv.at

Contact person:
Pauline Pohl, MSc
Phone: +43 1 711 28-8007
E-mail: pauline.pohl@statistik.gv.at

Executive Summary

Demographic tables are not produced by primary or secondary statistical surveys; rather, they are syntheses of various population statistics data sources such as the census, population register (POPREG), statistics on natural population movements, etc. Of particular importance are the general, detailed mortality table and the life annuity table based on it, which are calculated after a census based on the deaths of three years around this census. They are the basis for a variety of legal and financial mathematical questions. From the 2016/18 reporting period onwards, these tables will be produced on an ongoing basis for three-year periods.

In addition, mortality tables for Austria and the federal provinces are calculated annually as part of the Demographic Indicators. Until 2001, their reliability was somewhat lower than in the above-mentioned general and detailed mortality tables due to the uncertainties in the population update, as the latter are based on a more secure population basis due to the temporal proximity to the census. The population figures of the latest annual life tables from 2002 onwards are based on the statistics of the population status compiled from the POPREG population register.

The most important function of the life table is undoubtedly long-term life expectancy. This indicates how many years women or men who have reached a certain age will live on average if the mortality ratios of the year under review remain unchanged over time. These are therefore period tables that reflect the mortality of a calendar year or a period of mostly three years around a census. When the term (average) life expectancy is generally used, it usually refers to life expectancy at birth.

In addition, there would also be the possibility of creating cohort tables, which represent the mortality of birth cohorts for the course of their lives. Such tables can thus only be calculated after the complete death of a birth cohort. Since age- and sex-specific mortality probabilities have only been available for Austria since the reporting year 1947, such calculations are not yet possible.

Mortality tables are usually calculated separately for women and men. Women have a significantly higher life expectancy than men, the difference is currently around 5 years. For some time now, tables have also been calculated for both sexes as a whole (unisex tables), which can be used in applications where there is a ban on discrimination according to sex.

Other important functions of the mortality tables, in addition to the age- and sex-specific mortality probabilities and life expectancies already mentioned, are the standardized table deaths, the death order derived from them and the stationary population.

Other demographic tables use similar methods to describe other demographic facts, such as fertility, marriage frequencies and divorce behaviour.

Demographic Tables – Main Key Points

Subject matter	Presentation of demographic facts in age- and gender-specific table form by referring demographic events to the corresponding population at risk (e.g. deaths related to population in mortality tables).
Population	Population of Austria, currently approx. 9.1 million people
Type of statistics	Total accounts, model-based statistics
Data sources/Survey techniques	Population statistics, censuses and registers, population movements (births, deaths, marriages, divorces).
Reference period or due day	Mortality tables: Population and register censuses since 1868/71, from the period 2016/18 three-year smoothed mortality tables as well as annual mortality tables for Austria since 1947, annual mortality tables for federal states since 1970. Other tables: on a case-by-case basis
Periodicity	Annual
Survey participation (in case of a survey)	-
Main legal acts	Federal Statistics Act
Most detailed regional breakdown	Federal states
Availability of results	Final data: annual mortality tables: t + 6 months 3-year tables: t + 2 years (inclusion of event cases around the respective mean reporting year)
Other	