**Working Paper CLIO-INFRA: Male Life Expectancy at Birth**

1. Title

 - Male Life Expectancy, 1750-2000.

2. Author(s)

 - Filipa Ribeiro da Silva.

3. Production date

 - 03-09-2012.

4. Version

 - 1st version.

5. Variable group(s)

 - Demography.

6. Variable(s)

 - Male Life Expectancy.

7. Unit of analysis

 - number of years.

8. Keywords (5)

 - Demography, male life expectancy, world countries

9. Abstract (200 words)

- The Male Life Expectancy dataset comprises information on total population per each country for the period 1750-2000. Data has been gathered and organized in 50-years intervals for the period 1750-1800 and in 10-years intervals for the period 1800-2000, using as geographical reference the current list of existing world countries.

10. Time period

 - 1750-2000.

11. Geographical coverage

 - Entire World.

12. Methodologies used for data collection and processing

- Bibliographical research, research of published and Online Databases, and cross-analysis of various datasets

13. Data quality

 i. Central statistical agencies

 ii. Historical reconstructions

 iii. Estimates

 iv. Conjectures

14. Period of collection

 - October/2011 and July/2012.

15. Data collectors

 - Filipa Ribeiro da Silva.

16. Sources

*The Human Mortality Database* (<http://www.mortality.org/>: 21-07-2012)

*The Human Life-Tables Database* (<http://www.lifetable.de/>: 21-07-2012)

*The World Bank Data*, Indicator: Female Life Expectancy per year, 1960-2010 (<http://data.worldbank.org/>: 25-05-212).

*The World Bank Data*, Indicator: Male Life Expectancy per year, 1960-2010 (<http://data.worldbank.org/>: 25-05-212).

*The World Bank Data*, Indicator: Female Life Expectancy at birth, per year, 1960-2010 (<http://data.worldbank.org/>: 25-05-212).

*Gapminder*, Indicator: Life Expectancy at birth, 1800-2050 (<http://www.gapminder.org/data/>: 8-12-2011)

*Montevideo-Oxford Latin America Economic History Database* (<http://oxlad.qeh.ox.ac.uk/search.php>: 06-10-2011)

17. Text

This data collection was carried out within the framework of the CLIO-INFRA project financed by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO).