

Table S5: Microsimulation-estimated average remaining life expectancy (LE) at ages 45–75, by sex, with imputed missing data using multiple imputation by chained equations [67,68]

Age	45		55	
	LE	95% CI	LE	95% CI
Female				
Life Expectancy	25.93	(23.45–30.77)	20.24	(18.16–24.46)
Healthy	10.36	(9.23–12.23)	6.43	(5.45–7.87)
Mod. Limited	10.21	(8.82–12.79)	8.64	(7.36–10.84)
Sev. Limited	5.35	(4.21–6.83)	5.17	(4.01–6.65)
Male				
Life Expectancy	23.29	(21.30–26.58)	18.38	(16.60–21.34)
Healthy	11.64	(10.53–13.21)	7.57	(6.63–8.83)
Mod. Limited	7.68	(6.59–9.26)	6.79	(5.75–8.35)
Sev. Limited	3.97	(3.07–5.24)	4.01	(3.05–5.34)
Age	65		75	
	LE	95% CI	LE	95% CI
Female				
Life Expectancy	14.71	(13.29–19.61)	9.00	(8.30–14.63)
Healthy	3.87	(3.08–5.18)	2.27	(1.66–3.43)
Mod. Limited	6.25	(5.23–8.87)	3.79	(3.03–6.93)
Sev. Limited	4.58	(3.59–6.25)	2.93	(2.36–4.53)
Male				
Life Expectancy	13.62	(12.33–16.05)	8.52	(7.74–13.60)
Healthy	4.91	(4.11–5.98)	2.75	(2.05–3.94)
Mod. Limited	4.98	(4.11–6.39)	3.36	(2.58–6.29)
Sev. Limited	3.72	(2.83–4.95)	2.40	(1.85–3.76)

Notes: Estimates were obtained from synthetic cohorts of 100,000 45-, 55-, 65-, and 75-year olds created via microsimulation, based on observed transition rates from 2006–2010 MLSFH data. Missing values were imputed using multiple imputation by chained equations [67,68]. The multiple imputation models included fixed effects for region and village, the full set of SF-12 questions, and data on income, time use, age, ethnicity, religion, gender, number of children, HIV status, and education. 20 datasets with imputed functional status and mortality outcomes for attriters were generated. The multiple imputation analyses in this table provide results that are in close agreement with those obtained without multiple imputation (Table 2), with the primary difference being that the multiple-imputation models estimate a slightly shorter healthy life expectancy for males at age 45 and 55, and a slightly shorter total life expectancy for both sexes at age 45. None of these differences affect the substantive conclusions obtained from our analyses.