$B(i)$ — number of births in a given year to women in age group i

$_nd_x$ — number of deaths between exact ages x and $x + n$

$D(i)$ — proportion of children dead

e_x — expectation of life at exact age x

e_0 — expectation of life at birth

i — age group of mother or age group of women (see table 3 for the correspondence between different values of i and specific age groups)

$l(x)$ — number of survivors to exact age x

$_nL_x$ — number of person-years lived between exact ages x and $x + n$

$_nm_x$ — age-specific mortality rate

$mp(i)$ — midpoint in years of age group i (used in calculating the mean age at maternity)

M — mean age at maternity

$P(i)$ — average parity of women in age group i

$_nq_x$ — probability of dying between exact ages x and $x + n$

$q(x)$ — probability of dying between birth and exact age x

$q(1)$ — infant mortality

$_1q_0$ — infant mortality

$_5q_0$ — under-five mortality

$q(5)$ — under-five mortality

$_4q_1$ — child mortality

$t(i)$ — reference date

age-specific death rate: See *age-specific mortality rate.*

age-specific mortality rate: Number of deaths of persons aged x to $x + n$ per person-year lived by the population in that age group. Usually denoted by $_nm_x$.

average parity: Average number of children ever born per woman. Denoted by $P(i)$.

birth interval: The time elapsed between the births of any two consecutive children of a given women.

child mortality: The probability of dying between exact ages 1 and 4. Denoted by $_4q_1$. The equation relating $_4q_1$ to infant and under-five mortality is

$$_4q_1 = (q(5) - q(1)) \neq (1.0 - q(1))$$

cohort: A group of persons experiencing the same event during a given period. A birth cohort is the group of persons born during the same period (usually a year).

exact age: A person's age at the exact moment of reaching a certain age, i.e., not one day younger or older than that age.

expectation of life at age x: Average number of additional years that a person aged x is expected to live under the mortality conditions represented by a life table. Denoted by e_x.

expectation of life at birth: Average number of years that a newly born person is expected to live under the mortality conditions represented by a life table. Denoted by e_0.

fertility history: Set of dates of birth and, where appropriate, dates of death of all children borne by a woman.

hypothetical cohort: A construct representing a cohort that does not really exist. Most life tables represent the effects of mortality on hypothetical birth cohorts (see *cohort*).

infant: Person under age 1.

infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and exact age 1. Denoted by $q(1)$ or by $_1q_0$.

infant mortality rate: The number of deaths of children aged 0 to 1 per person-year lived by those children. Denoted by $_1m_0$.

life table: The demographer's way of representing the effects of mortality. It consists of several sets of numbers, or functions, each representing one particular aspect of the incidence of mortality in a population.

mean age at maternity: The mean age of mothers at the birth of a group of children, usually those born in a given year. It is denoted by M and used in the application of the Palloni-Heligman version of the Brass method.

not-stated parity: Refers to women who do not report the number of children they have had.

parity: Number of children ever borne by a woman. Abortions and still-births are not counted.

parity ratio: The ratio of average parities for women in different age groups. Those used in the Brass method are $P(1)/P(2)$ and $P(2)/P(3)$.

proportion of children dead: The ratio of children dead to children ever born, usually calculated for different age groups of women. Denoted by $D(i)$.

radix: Initial number of births in a life table subject to the mortality conditions it represents. The radix is denoted by $l(0)$ and it is usually 100,000.

reference date: Date to which estimates of mortality in childhood refer. Expressed in number of years before the survey or census gathering the basic information. Denoted by $t(i)$.

reproductive age: The age-span during which women are able to conceive. The reproductive-age span is usually set to range between exact ages 15 and 50, that is, 15-49 in completed years.

robustness: Characteristic of estimates that are not greatly affected by deviations from the assumptions upon which their derivation is based. An estimate is said to be robust to assumption A, when deviations from that particular assumption bring about only small changes in the value of the estimate.

sex ratio at birth: Average number of male births per female birth. It varies between 1.03 and 1.08 male births per female birth.

standard five-year age groups: Age groups of the following type: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 etc.

under-five mortality: The probability of dying between birth and exact age 5. Denoted by $q(5)$ or $_5q_0$.

weighted average: The weighted average A of quantities $Z(1)$, $Z(2), \ldots, Z(n)$, using weights $W(1)$, $W(2), \ldots, W(n)$, is calculated as follows:

$$A = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} W(j)Z(j)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} W(j)}$$