

## II. LIFE TABLES

In the estimated life tables below, the usual life table columns are presented, defined as follows:

Age	The initial age of the age interval ( $x, x + n$ ), where $x$ is the initial age and $n$ is the length of the interval. The interval $n$ equals 5 years with the exception of the first interval (1 year), second interval (4 years) and last interval (open-ended);
$n^m_x$	Central death rate for the age interval ( $x, x + n$ );
$n^q_x$	Probability of an individual at age $x$ dying before the end of the age interval ( $x, x + n$ );
$l_x$	Number of survivors at age $x$ in a life table with radix (starting population) of 100,000;
$n^d_x$	Number of deaths in age interval ( $x, x + n$ );
$n^L_x$	Number of person-years lived in age interval ( $x, x + n$ );
$T_x$	Number of person-years lived at ages $x$ and older;
$e_x$	Expectation of life at age $x$ ;
$n^a_x$	Average number of years lived in the age interval ( $x, x + n$ ) by those dying during the age interval.

The life tables are calculated using the FORTRAN computer program described in chapter III.