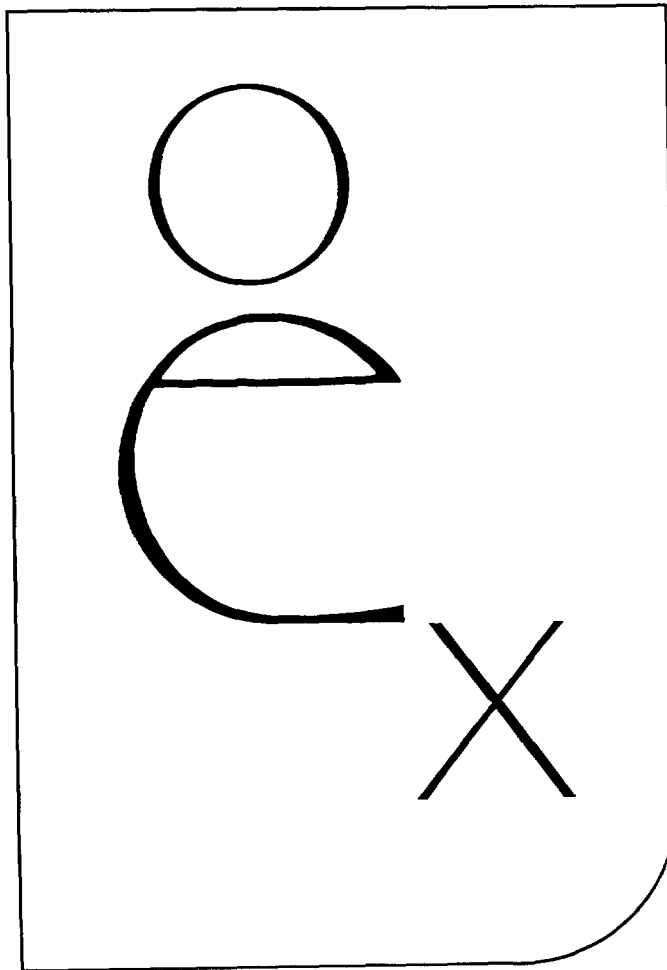


Vital Statistics of the United States, 1984

Life Tables

Volume II, Section 6



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Section 6. Life Tables

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		TABLE: 6	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
		PAGE:	7	11	12	13	15
Years:							
1900-1984-----							15
1984 only-----			1	2	3		
Specified years and 1984-----						24	
Type of entry:							
Proportion of dying (${}_nq_x$)-----			1				
Number surviving (${}_l l_x$)-----			1	2		4	
Number dying (${}_n d_x$)-----			1				
Stationary population (${}_n L_x$ and T_x)-----			1				
Average remaining lifetime (\dot{e}_x)-----			1		3	4	
Average length of life (\dot{e}_0)-----							5
Characteristics:							
Age by:							
Single years-----				2	3		
5-year intervals-----			1			4	
Race-specific-----			1	2	3		5
Sex-race specific-----			1	2	3	4	5
Sex-specific-----			1	2	3		5
Total population-----			1	2	3		5

¹Entire United States for 1929-84; death-registration States for 1900-28.

²Entire United States for specified years from 1929 to 1984; death-registration States for specified years from 1900 to 1921.

Death rates for a specific period may be summarized by the life table method to obtain measures of comparative longevity. There are two types of life tables—the generation or cohort life table and the current life table. The generation life table provides a “longitudinal” perspective in that it follows the mortality experience of a particular cohort, all persons born in the year 1900, for example, from the moment of birth through consecutive ages in successive calendar years. Based on age-specific death rates observed during consecutive calendar years, the generation life table reflects the mortality experience of an actual cohort from birth until no lives remain in the group. To prepare just a single complete generation life table requires data over many years: It is not feasible to construct generation life tables entirely on the basis of actual data for cohorts born in this century.¹ For any cohorts that have not completed their life span, it is necessary to project data for the incomplete period.²

The better known current life table may, by contrast, be characterized as “cross-sectional.” Unlike the generation life table, the current life table does not represent the mortality experience of an actual cohort. Rather, the current life table considers a hypothetical cohort and assumes that it is subject to the age-specific death rates observed for an actual population during a particular period. Thus, for example, a current life table for 1984 assumes a hypothetical cohort subject throughout its lifetime to the age-specific death rates prevailing for the actual population in 1984. The current life table may thus be characterized as rendering a “snapshot” of current mortality experience, and shows the long-range implications of a set of age-specific death rates that prevailed in a given year. In this section the term “life table” refers to the current life table only and not to the generation life table.

THE LIFE TABLE PROGRAM

Three series of life tables are prepared in the National Center for Health Statistics—complete, provisional abridged, and final abridged life tables. The complete life tables for the U.S. population contain life table values for single years of age. They are based on decennial census data and deaths for a 3-year period around the census year and have been prepared since 1900. The provisional abridged life tables contain values by 5-year age groups and are based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. The final abridged life tables (referred to in this section as “abridged life tables”) also contain values by 5-year age groups but are based on a complete count of all reported deaths.

In response to a growing number of requests for postcensal life table values, a series of abridged life tables was

initiated in 1945. Available annually since that year, the abridged life tables are based on deaths occurring during the calendar year and on midyear postcensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Refinements in both the techniques for estimating the population and the methods for constructing abridged life tables permit these tables to be prepared in a way that provides reasonably accurate data on current trends in expectation of life and survivorship. Beginning with 1945, abridged life tables have been constructed by reference to a standard table.³ Methodology developed by Greville was used in constructing life tables for 1945–52. Since 1953 a modified method has been employed.⁴ U.S. life tables for the decennial period 1979–81 are used as the standard table in constructing the 1984 abridged life tables.

The 1945 abridged life tables were prepared for white and all other males and females. Since 1946 abridged life tables for the total population have also been available, and since 1948 abridged life tables have been calculated for total males and total females. Beginning with 1951, additional abridged life tables have been calculated for the total white and total all other populations.

Numerous requests have been received annually for current life table statistics that are more detailed than those available in the abridged life tables. Therefore tables showing l_x and e_x values by single years of age interpolated from the abridged life tables have been published since 1960.

The demand for information regarding up-to-date life table values has been responsible for the introduction of a third series, provisional abridged life tables. Beginning with 1958, provisional abridged life tables have been published, for the total population only, in the “Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces, United States,” *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; unpublished provisional life table data by race and sex are also produced annually. Values in these life tables are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and on the estimated number of deaths derived from the “Current Mortality Sample” (CMS). The CMS consists of one-tenth of the death certificates filed in the vital statistics registration offices of each State, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The sample is taken by selecting 1 of every 10 death certificates received between two dates a month apart regardless of the month or year in which the death occurred.

LIFE TABLE VALUES

The data used to prepare the abridged U.S. life tables for 1984 are the final mortality statistics and the midyear estimates of the population by age, race, and sex, prepared

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by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Selected life table values for 1900-1902, 1959-61, 1969-71, 1979-81, and 1984 are shown in tables A and D.

Expectation of life—The most frequently used life table statistic is life expectancy (e_x), which is the average number of years remaining for persons who have attained a given age (x). Life expectancy and other life table values at specified ages in 1984 are shown for the total population and by race and sex in table 6-1. In addition, life expectancies at single years of age by race and sex are shown in table 6-3.

Life expectancy at birth for 1984 for the total population was 74.7 years. This represents the average number of years that the members of the life table cohort may expect to live at the time of birth (table A).

Survivors to specified ages—Another way of assessing longevity of the life table cohort is by determining the proportion of it that survives to specified ages. The l_x column provides the data for computing the proportion. For instance, for the total population, 78,609 out of the original 1984 life table cohort of 100,000 (or 78.6 percent) were alive at exact age 65 (tables D and 6-2).

Median length of life—In addition to determining the proportion alive at a specified age, one can also compute the median age at death, the age at which exactly half the cohort (50,000 persons) still remain alive and half have

died. For example, in 1984 the median age at death for the total population was 78.2 years (table D).

TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

In 1984, life expectancy in the United States reached a new high of 74.7 years. Among the race-sex groups, white females had the highest life expectancy at birth, 78.7 years, followed by black females, 73.7 years; white males, 71.8 years; and black males, 65.6 years (table A). The same order in life expectancy was maintained by each of the race-sex groups at ages 1, 20, and 65 years.

Between 1979-81 and 1984, the greatest increase was for black males, who could expect to live an average of 1.5 years longer at the end of the period than at the beginning. For the other race-sex groups the increases were white males, 1.0 years; black females, 0.8 years; and white females, 0.5 years.

Life expectancy has improved for males and females of both major race groups since the beginning of the century. For white and black males the average number of years of life added annually in the most recent period (1969-71 to 1984) was the same as that added during the previous 69-year period (1900-1902 to 1969-71). This was 0.3 years for white males and 0.4 years for black males (table B).

Table A. Expectation of life at selected ages, by race and sex: Death-registration States, 1900-1902, and United States, 1959-61, 1969-71, 1979-81, and 1984

Life table value, period, and age	Total	White		All other			
		Male	Female	Total		Black	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Expectation of life:							
At birth							
1984	74.7	71.8	78.7	67.4	75.0	65.6	73.7
1979-81	73.88	70.82	78.22	65.63	74.00	64.10	72.88
1969-71	70.75	67.94	75.49	60.98	69.05	60.00	68.32
1959-61	69.89	67.55	74.19	61.48	66.47	---	---
1900-1902	49.24	48.23	51.08	---	---	32.54	35.04
At age 1 year							
1984	74.6	71.6	78.4	67.5	75.2	65.9	74.0
1979-81	73.82	70.70	77.98	66.01	74.31	64.60	73.31
1969-71	71.19	68.33	75.66	62.13	70.01	61.24	69.37
1959-61	70.75	68.34	74.68	63.50	68.10	---	---
1900-1902	55.20	54.61	56.39	---	---	42.46	43.54
At age 20 years							
1984	56.1	53.3	59.8	49.3	56.7	47.6	55.5
1979-81	55.46	52.45	59.44	47.87	55.88	46.48	54.90
1969-71	53.00	50.22	57.24	44.37	51.85	43.49	51.22
1959-61	52.58	50.25	56.29	45.78	50.07	---	---
1900-1902	42.79	42.19	43.77	---	---	35.11	36.89
At age 65 years							
1984	16.8	14.6	18.7	14.1	17.8	13.5	17.2
1979-81	16.51	14.26	18.55	13.83	17.60	13.29	17.13
1969-71	15.00	13.02	16.93	12.87	15.99	12.53	15.67
1959-61	14.39	12.97	15.88	12.84	15.12	---	---
1900-1902	11.86	11.51	12.23	---	---	10.38	11.38

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Table B. Average annual change in life expectancy at birth in years, by race and sex: United States, 1900-1902 to 1969-71 and 1969-71 to 1984

Period	White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1969-71 to 1984 - - - - -	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
1900-1902 to 1969-71 - - - - -	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5

Table C. Differences in life expectancy between males and females, by race; and between white and black persons, by sex: Death-registration States, 1900-1902, and United States, 1959-61, 1969-71, 1979-81, and 1984

Period	Female-Male		White-Black	
	White	Black	Male	Female
1984 - - - - -	6.9	8.1	6.2	5.0
1979-81 - - - - -	7.40	8.78	6.72	5.34
1969-71 - - - - -	7.55	8.32	7.94	7.17
1959-61 - - - - -	6.64	---	---	---
1900-1902 - - - - -	2.85	2.50	15.69	16.04

But for white and black females improvements were greater during the earlier period than during the more recent period. White women added 0.4 years annually compared with 0.2 years, and black women added 0.5 years in the earlier period compared with 0.4 years during the more recent period.

Between males and females, differences in expectation of life widened for many years after the beginning of the century, but in more recent years the differences have narrowed (table C). For the white population the difference between males and females increased from 2.9 years in 1900-1902 to 7.6 years by 1969-71; the difference narrowed to 6.9 years by 1984. For the black population the difference increased from 2.5 years in 1900-1902 to 8.8 by 1979-81; it narrowed to 8.1 years by 1984.

Between the races, life expectancy differences generally

narrowed since the beginning of the century (table C). By 1984, white males had a life expectancy of 6.2 years greater than black males compared with a difference of 15.7 years in 1900-1902. For women the race difference in life expectancy during this period diminished from 16.0 years in 1900-1902 to 5.0 years by 1984.

In 1984, the percent surviving from birth to age 65 years had the same order among the race-sex groups as did life expectancy. The percent for white females was 85.5; black females, 74.9; white males, 74.4; and black males, 58.3. Median age at death in 1984 also showed the same order among the race-sex groups as both life expectancy and percent surviving to age 65 (table D).

Table D. Percent surviving from birth to selected ages, and median age at death, by race and sex: Death-registration States, 1900-1902, and United States, 1959-61, 1969-71, 1979-81, and 1984

Life table value, period, and age	Total	White		All other			
		Male	Female	Total		Black	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Percent surviving from birth:							
To age 1 year							
1984 - - - - -	98.9	98.9	99.2	98.3	98.5	98.0	98.3
1979-81 - - - - -	98.7	98.8	99.0	97.9	98.3	97.7	98.1
1969-71 - - - - -	98.0	98.0	98.5	96.6	97.2	96.4	97.1
1959-61 - - - - -	97.4	97.4	98.0	95.3	96.2	---	---
1900-1902 - - - - -	87.6	86.7	88.9	---	---	74.7	78.5
To age 20 years							
1984 - - - - -	98.1	97.9	98.6	97.1	97.8	96.7	97.5
1979-81 - - - - -	97.7	97.5	98.4	96.4	97.4	96.1	97.2
1969-71 - - - - -	96.7	96.5	97.6	94.3	95.9	94.1	95.7
1959-61 - - - - -	96.1	95.9	97.1	93.1	94.7	---	---
1900-1902 - - - - -	77.2	76.4	79.0	---	---	56.7	59.1
To age 65 years							
1984 - - - - -	78.6	74.4	85.5	62.2	77.4	58.3	74.9
1979-81 - - - - -	77.1	72.4	84.8	58.5	75.4	55.1	73.3
1969-71 - - - - -	71.9	66.3	81.6	49.6	66.1	47.5	64.7
1959-61 - - - - -	71.1	65.8	80.7	51.4	60.8	---	---
1900-1902 - - - - -	40.9	39.2	43.8	---	---	19.0	22.0
Median age at death:							
1984 - - - - -	78.2	75.1	82.1	70.7	78.8	68.9	77.3
1979-81 - - - - -	77.6	74.2	81.8	69.0	77.8	67.4	76.6
1969-71 - - - - -	74.9	71.5	79.5	64.8	72.8	63.8	72.2
1959-61 - - - - -	74.3	71.4	78.5	65.6	70.6	---	---
1900-1902 - - - - -	58.4	57.2	60.6	---	---	29.8	34.3

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

The geographic areas covered in life tables before 1929–31 were limited to the death-registration areas. Life tables for 1900–1902 and 1909–11 were constructed using mortality data from the 1900 death-registration States—10 States and the District of Columbia; and for 1919–21 from the 1920 death-registration States—34 States and the District of Columbia. The tables for 1929–31 through 1958 cover the conterminous United States. Decennial life table values for the 3-year period 1959–61 were derived from data which include both Alaska and Hawaii for each year (table 6-4). Data for each year shown in table 6-5 include Alaska beginning in 1959 and Hawaii beginning in 1960. However, it is not believed that the inclusion of these two States materially affects life table values.

Revised life table values, 1961–82—Life table values for 1961–69 and 1971–79 are based on revised intercensal estimates of the populations for those years and were constructed using the U.S. decennial life tables for 1959–61 and 1969–71, respectively, as the standard tables. Life table values for 1970–73 have also been revised by using the 1969–71 decennial life tables as the standard tables. Previously published abridged life tables for 1970–73 were constructed using the 1959–61 decennial life tables as the standard tables because the 1969–71 decennial life tables were not yet available.

The 1979–81 decennial life tables have been used as the standard life tables for the 1983 and 1984 life tables as well as for revised life table values for 1980–82 shown in this report.

New Jersey data, 1962–64—The life tables for 1962 and 1963 for the six population groups involving race do not include data from New Jersey. This State omitted the item on race from its certificates of live birth, death, and fetal death in use at the beginning of 1962. The item was restored during the latter part of 1962. However, the certificate revision without this item was used for most of 1962 as well as for 1963. For computing vital rates, populations by age, race, and sex (excluding New Jersey) were estimated to obtain comparable denominators. Approximately 7 percent of the New Jersey death records for 1964 did not contain the race designation. When the records were being electronically processed for this State, the “race not stated” deaths were allocated to white or black.

Nonresidents—Beginning in 1970 the deaths of nonresidents of the United States have been excluded from the life table statistics.

Estimates for single calendar years—There has been an increasing interest in data on average length of life (\bar{e}_x) for single calendar years before the annual abridged life table series was initiated in 1945. The figures in table 6-5 for the race and sex groups for the following years were estimated to meet these needs.⁵

Years	Race and sex
1900-45	Total
1900-47	Male
1900-47	Female
1900-50	White
1900-44	White male
1900-44	White female
1900-50	All other
1900-44	All other male
1900-44	All other female

POPULATION BASES FOR COMPUTING LIFE TABLES

The population used for computing life table values shown in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represents the resident population of the United States. The populations used for computing the 1984 life table values are estimated as of July 1, 1984,⁶ and are based on the 1980 census levels. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for death data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report.⁷

Population estimates used to compute death rates for 1984 incorporate new estimates for net migration and net undocumented immigration. Population estimates for 1984 in 5-year age-race-sex groups based on the new assumptions differed by less than 2 percent from 1984 estimates based on previous assumptions, except for the age groups 40–44 years and 85 years and over for the black population. The 1984 estimates for the black population based on the new assumptions were about 4 percent less for ages 40–44 years and about 3 percent less for 85 years and over. Life table values for 1984, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for previous years, although trends for the total population and most age-race-sex groups are not substantially affected. More details are discussed in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report.⁶

The change in the methodology for estimating the population resulted in life expectancies at certain 5-year age intervals for 1984 that were lower than those that would have occurred had they been based on the same methodology used to compute 1983 life expectancies. In particular, life expectancies at every age for white males and females, at ages 80 years and under for black males, and at ages 65 years and under for black females, were lower by 0.1 year or were unchanged: Life expectancies at 85 years for black males and at ages 70 years and over for black females were lower by 0.2 years.

EXPLANATION OF THE COLUMNS OF THE LIFE TABLE

Column 1—Age interval (x to $x + n$)—The age interval shown in column 1 is the interval between the two exact ages indicated. For instance, “20–25” means the 5-year interval between the 20th and the 25th birthday.

Column 2—Proportion dying (${}_nq_x$)—This column shows the proportion of the cohort who are alive at the beginning of an indicated age interval and who will die before reaching the end of that age interval. For example, for males in the age interval 20–25, the proportion dying is 0.0083: Out of every 1,000 males alive and exactly 20 years old at the beginning of the period, about 8 will die before reaching their 25th birthday. In other words, the ${}_nq_x$ values represent *probabilities* that persons who are alive at the beginning of a specific age interval will die before reaching the beginning of the next age interval. The “proportion dying” column forms the basis of the life table. The life table is so constructed that all other columns are derived from it.

Column 3—Number surviving (l_x)—This column shows the number of persons, starting with a cohort of 100,000 live births, who survive to the exact age marking the beginning of each age interval. The l_x values are computed from the ${}_nq_x$ values, which are successively applied to the remainder of the original 100,000 persons still alive at the beginning of each age interval. Thus out of 100,000 male babies born alive, 98,809 will complete the first year of life and enter the second; 98,588 will begin the sixth year; 97,716 will reach age 20; and 19,527 will live to age 85.

Column 4—Number dying (${}_nd_x$)—This column shows the number dying in each successive age interval out of 100,000 live births. Out of 100,000 males born alive, 1,191 will die in the first year of life, 221 in the succeeding 4 years, 808 in the 5-year period between exact ages 20 and 25, and 19,527 will die after reaching age 85. Each figure in column 4 is the difference between two successive figures in column 3.

Columns 5 and 6—Stationary population (${}_nL_x$ and T_x)—Suppose that a group of 100,000 individuals like that assumed in columns 3 and 4 is born every year and that the proportions dying in each such group in each age interval throughout the lives of the members are exactly those shown in column 2. If there were no migration and if the births were evenly distributed over the calendar year, the survivors of these births would make up what is called a stationary population—stationary because in such a population the number of persons living in any given age group would never change. When an individual left the group, either by death or by growing older and entering the next higher age group, his place would immediately be taken by someone entering from the next lower age group. Thus a census taken at any time in such a stationary community would always show the same total population and the same numerical distribution of that population among the various age groups. In such a stationary population supported by 100,000 annual births, column 3

shows the number of persons who, each year, reach the birthday that marks the beginning of the age interval indicated in column 1, and column 4 shows the number of persons who die each year in the indicated age interval.

Column 5 shows the number of persons in the stationary population in the indicated age interval. For example, the figure given for males in the age interval 20–25 is 486,604. This means that in a stationary population of males supported by 100,000 annual births and with proportions dying in each age group always in accordance with column 2, a census taken on any date would show 486,604 persons between exact ages 20 and 25.

Column 6 shows the total number of persons in the stationary population (column 5) in the indicated age interval and all subsequent age intervals. For example, in the stationary population of males referred to in the last illustration, column 6 shows that there would be at any given moment a total of 5,153,414 persons who have passed their 20th birthday. The male population at all ages 0 and above (the total male population of the stationary community) would be 7,121,690.

Column 7—Average remaining lifetime (\hat{e}_x)—The average remaining lifetime (also called expectation of life) at any given age is the average number of years remaining to be lived by those surviving to that age on the basis of a given set of age-specific rates of dying. To arrive at this value, it is first necessary to observe that the figures in column 5 of the life table can also be interpreted in terms of a single life table cohort without introducing the concept of the stationary population. From this point of view, each figure in column 5 represents the total time (in years) lived between two indicated birthdays by all those reaching the earlier birthday among the survivors of a cohort of 100,000 live births. Thus the figure 486,604 for males in the age interval 20–25 is the total number of years lived between the 20th and 25th birthdays by the 97,716 (column 3) who reached the 20th birthday out of 100,000 males born alive. The corresponding figure 5,153,414 in column 6 is the total number of years lived after attaining age 20 by the 97,716 reaching that age. This number of years divided by the number of persons (5,153,414 divided by 97,716) gives 52.7 years as the average remaining lifetime of males at age 20.

Care must be exercised in drawing conclusions from the figures in column 7. Thus in observing that the average remaining lifetime of white persons is greater than that for those in the all other category, one should not conclude that the oldest ages reached by white persons necessarily exceed those attained by the most long-lived of the all other group. The difference in the average length of life results from the fact that a greater proportion of all other persons die before reaching old age. For example, the number surviving to age 65 out of 100,000 born alive is far greater among white persons than among all other persons; yet the average length of life remaining at age 65 is nearly the same for both groups.

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SYMBOLS

Data not available	-----	---
Category not applicable	-----	...
Quantity zero	-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05	-----	0.0
Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands	-----	Z
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision	-----	*

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SECTION 6 - LIFE TABLES - PAGE 7

Table 6-1. Abridged Life Tables by Race and Sex: United States, 1984

Age interval Period of life between two exact ages stated in years, race, and sex (1)	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
	Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval (2)	Number living at beginning of age interval (3)	Number dying during age interval (4)	In the age interval (5)	In this and all subsequent age intervals (6)	Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval (7)
x to $x+n$	nq_x	l_x	n^d_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
ALL RACES						
0-1	0.0108	100,000	1,080	99,078	7,474,573	74.7
1-5	.0020	98,920	202	395,207	7,375,495	74.6
5-10	.0013	98,718	125	493,250	6,980,288	70.7
10-15	.0014	98,593	137	492,699	6,487,038	65.8
15-20	.0040	98,456	396	491,382	5,994,339	60.9
20-25	.0055	98,060	542	488,972	5,502,957	56.1
25-30	.0056	97,518	548	486,219	5,013,985	51.4
30-35	.0065	96,970	631	483,310	4,527,766	46.7
35-40	.0084	96,339	806	479,794	4,044,456	42.0
40-45	.0126	95,533	1,201	474,877	3,564,662	37.3
45-50	.0197	94,332	1,862	467,346	3,089,785	32.8
50-55	.0319	92,470	2,946	455,448	2,622,439	28.4
55-60	.0500	89,524	4,474	437,078	2,166,991	24.2
60-65	.0757	85,050	6,441	410,020	1,729,913	20.3
65-70	.1098	78,609	8,632	372,397	1,319,893	16.8
70-75	.1626	69,977	11,380	322,425	947,496	13.5
75-80	.2340	58,597	13,709	259,548	625,071	10.7
80-85	.3451	44,888	15,491	185,922	365,523	8.1
85 and over	1.0000	29,397	29,397	179,601	179,601	6.1
MALE						
0-1	.0119	100,000	1,191	98,981	7,121,690	71.2
1-5	.0022	98,809	221	394,724	7,022,709	71.1
5-10	.0015	98,588	146	492,542	6,627,985	67.2
10-15	.0017	98,442	167	491,905	6,135,443	62.3
15-20	.0057	98,275	559	490,124	5,643,538	57.4
20-25	.0083	97,716	808	486,604	5,153,414	52.7
25-30	.0082	96,908	795	482,531	4,666,810	48.2
30-35	.0092	96,113	881	478,389	4,184,279	43.5
35-40	.0112	95,232	1,067	473,627	3,705,890	38.9
40-45	.0163	94,165	1,539	467,243	3,232,263	34.3
45-50	.0254	92,626	2,357	457,676	2,765,020	29.9
50-55	.0414	90,269	3,735	442,602	2,307,344	25.6
55-60	.0656	86,534	5,677	419,276	1,864,742	21.5
60-65	.0994	80,857	8,041	385,221	1,445,466	17.9
65-70	.1444	72,816	10,516	338,776	1,060,245	14.6
70-75	.2140	62,300	13,329	278,938	721,469	11.6
75-80	.3037	48,971	14,874	207,802	442,531	9.0
80-85	.4273	34,097	14,570	133,221	234,729	6.9
85 and over	1.0000	19,527	19,527	101,508	101,508	5.2
FEMALE						
0-1	.0096	100,000	964	99,179	7,820,095	78.2
1-5	.0018	99,036	181	395,711	7,720,916	78.0
5-10	.0010	98,855	102	493,997	7,325,205	74.1
10-15	.0011	98,753	104	493,540	6,831,208	69.2
15-20	.0023	98,649	228	492,711	6,337,668	64.2
20-25	.0028	98,421	271	491,440	5,844,957	59.4
25-30	.0030	98,150	296	490,025	5,353,517	54.5
30-35	.0039	97,854	380	488,364	4,863,492	49.7
35-40	.0056	97,474	545	486,104	4,375,128	44.9
40-45	.0089	96,929	866	482,641	3,889,024	40.1
45-50	.0143	96,063	1,372	477,134	3,406,383	35.5
50-55	.0229	94,691	2,168	468,372	2,929,249	30.9
55-60	.0357	92,523	3,305	454,839	2,460,877	26.6
60-65	.0546	89,218	4,870	434,624	2,006,038	22.5
65-70	.0806	84,348	6,801	405,628	1,571,414	18.6
70-75	.1230	77,547	9,539	365,112	1,165,786	15.0
75-80	.1866	68,008	12,691	309,810	800,674	11.8
80-85	.2976	55,317	16,463	236,577	490,864	8.9
85 and over	1.0000	38,854	38,854	254,287	254,287	6.5

SECTION 6 - LIFE TABLES - PAGE 8

Table 6-1. Abridged Life Tables by Race and Sex: United States, 1984—Con.

Age interval Period of life between two exact ages stated in years, race, and sex (1)	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
	Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval (2)	Number living at beginning of age interval (3)	Number dying during age interval (4)	In the age interval (5)	In this and all subsequent age intervals (6)	Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval (7)
x to $x + n$	nq_x	l_x	n^d_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
WHITE						
0-1	0.0095	100,000	945	99,190	7,532,829	75.3
1-5 .....	.0019	99,055	184	395,789	7,433,739	75.0
5-10 .....	.0012	98,871	115	494,042	7,037,950	71.2
10-15 .....	.0013	98,756	133	493,527	6,543,808	66.3
15-20 .....	.0041	98,623	402	492,200	6,050,381	61.3
20-25 .....	.0053	98,221	518	489,826	5,558,181	56.6
25-30 .....	.0051	97,703	494	487,267	5,068,355	51.9
30-35 .....	.0057	97,209	551	484,698	4,581,088	47.1
35-40 .....	.0073	96,658	702	481,636	4,096,390	42.4
40-45 .....	.0111	95,956	1,062	477,321	3,614,754	37.7
45-50 .....	.0177	94,894	1,683	470,592	3,137,433	33.1
50-55 .....	.0295	93,211	2,749	459,642	2,666,841	28.6
55-60 .....	.0471	90,462	4,260	442,310	2,207,199	24.4
60-65 .....	.0724	86,202	6,243	416,295	1,764,889	20.5
65-70 .....	.1072	79,959	8,575	379,341	1,348,594	16.9
70-75 .....	.1594	71,384	11,381	329,516	969,253	13.6
75-80 .....	.2331	60,003	13,984	265,985	639,737	10.7
80-85 .....	.3426	46,019	15,764	190,944	373,752	8.1
85 and over	1.0000	30,255	30,255	182,808	182,808	6.0
WHITE, MALE						
0-1 .....	.0105	100,000	1,055	99,095	7,184,403	71.8
1-5 .....	.0020	98,945	203	395,311	7,085,308	71.6
5-10 .....	.0014	98,742	135	493,342	6,689,997	67.8
10-15 .....	.0017	98,607	163	492,744	6,186,655	62.8
15-20 .....	.0057	98,444	565	490,949	5,703,911	57.9
20-25 .....	.0079	97,879	775	487,484	5,212,962	53.3
25-30 .....	.0074	97,104	719	483,688	4,725,478	48.7
30-35 .....	.0080	96,385	770	480,019	4,241,790	44.0
35-40 .....	.0096	95,615	922	475,888	3,761,771	39.3
40-45 .....	.0144	94,693	1,359	470,316	3,285,883	34.7
45-50 .....	.0228	93,334	2,127	461,779	2,815,557	30.2
50-55 .....	.0383	91,207	3,489	447,906	2,353,788	25.8
55-60 .....	.0621	87,718	5,446	425,799	1,905,882	21.7
60-65 .....	.0954	82,272	7,852	392,813	1,480,083	18.0
65-70 .....	.1416	74,420	10,539	346,818	1,087,270	14.6
70-75 .....	.2111	63,881	13,483	286,538	740,452	11.6
75-80 .....	.3047	50,398	15,354	213,792	453,914	9.0
80-85 .....	.4260	35,044	14,828	137,039	240,122	6.9
85 and over	1.0000	20,116	20,116	103,083	103,083	5.1
WHITE, FEMALE						
0-1 .....	.0083	100,000	830	99,289	7,873,625	78.7
1-5 .....	.0016	99,170	163	396,288	7,774,336	78.4
5-10 .....	.0010	99,007	96	494,775	7,378,048	74.5
10-15 .....	.0010	98,911	101	494,341	6,883,273	69.6
15-20 .....	.0023	98,810	231	493,508	6,388,932	64.7
20-25 .....	.0026	98,579	255	492,262	5,895,424	59.8
25-30 .....	.0026	98,324	260	490,980	5,403,162	55.0
30-35 .....	.0033	98,064	326	489,542	4,912,182	50.1
35-40 .....	.0049	97,738	478	487,578	4,422,640	45.2
40-45 .....	.0078	97,260	762	484,540	3,935,062	40.5
45-50 .....	.0128	96,498	1,237	479,633	3,450,522	35.8
50-55 .....	.0211	95,261	2,009	471,612	2,970,889	31.2
55-60 .....	.0333	93,252	3,108	458,970	2,499,277	26.8
60-65 .....	.0517	90,144	4,665	439,770	2,040,307	22.6
65-70 .....	.0781	85,479	6,674	411,632	1,600,537	18.7
70-75 .....	.1195	78,805	9,418	371,753	1,188,905	15.1
75-80 .....	.1848	69,387	12,823	316,499	817,152	11.8
80-852946	56,564	16,666	242,393	500,653	8.9
85 and over	1.0000	39,898	39,898	258,260	258,260	6.5

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Table 6-1. Abridged Life Tables by Race and Sex: United States, 1984—Con.

Age interval Period of life between two exact ages stated in years, race, and sex (1)	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
	Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval (2)	Number living at beginning of age interval (3)	Number dying during age interval (4)	In the age interval (5)	In this and all subsequent age intervals (6)	Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval (7)
x to $x+n$	nq_x	l_x	n^d_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
ALL OTHER						
0-1 .....	.00161	100,000	1,610	98,636	7,128,669	71.3
1-5 .....	.0028	98,390	277	392,910	7,030,033	71.5
5-10 .....	.0017	98,113	163	490,114	6,637,123	67.6
10-15 .....	.0016	97,950	155	489,425	6,147,009	62.8
15-20 .....	.0038	97,795	373	488,146	5,657,584	57.9
20-25 .....	.0068	97,422	662	485,549	5,169,438	53.1
25-30 .....	.0086	96,760	835	481,773	4,683,889	48.4
30-35 .....	.0112	95,925	1,077	477,025	4,202,116	43.8
35-40 .....	.0153	94,848	1,447	470,819	3,725,091	39.3
40-45 .....	.0223	93,401	2,087	462,103	3,254,272	34.8
45-50 .....	.0325	91,314	2,965	449,608	2,792,169	30.6
50-55 .....	.0478	88,349	4,224	431,716	2,342,561	26.5
55-60 .....	.0715	84,125	6,012	406,211	1,910,845	22.7
60-65 .....	.1031	78,113	8,050	371,109	1,504,634	19.3
65-70 .....	.1316	70,063	9,218	327,896	1,133,525	16.2
70-75 .....	.1911	60,845	11,629	275,704	805,689	13.2
75-80 .....	.2425	49,216	11,936	216,383	529,985	10.8
80-85 .....	.3727	37,280	13,893	151,415	313,602	8.4
85 and over	1.0000	23,387	23,387	162,187	162,187	6.9
ALL OTHER, MALE						
0-1 .....	.0173	100,000	1,734	98,522	6,735,963	67.4
1-5 .....	.0031	98,266	300	332,370	6,637,441	67.5
5-10 .....	.0020	97,966	192	489,301	6,245,071	63.7
10-15 .....	.0019	97,774	189	488,492	5,755,770	58.9
15-20 .....	.0054	97,585	529	486,767	5,267,278	54.0
20-25 .....	.0102	97,056	986	482,964	4,780,511	49.3
25-30 .....	.0128	96,070	1,226	477,362	4,297,547	44.7
30-35 .....	.0163	94,844	1,542	470,468	3,820,185	40.3
35-40 .....	.0218	93,302	2,031	461,664	3,349,717	35.9
40-45 .....	.0301	91,271	2,751	449,860	2,888,053	31.6
45-50 .....	.0436	88,520	3,862	433,513	2,438,193	27.5
50-55 .....	.0642	84,658	5,431	410,346	2,004,680	23.7
55-60 .....	.0933	79,227	7,391	378,282	1,594,334	20.1
60-65 .....	.1337	71,836	9,602	335,812	1,216,052	16.9
65-70 .....	.1691	62,234	10,523	285,224	880,240	14.1
70-75 .....	.2402	51,711	12,422	227,657	595,016	11.5
75-80 .....	.2965	39,289	11,647	167,057	367,359	9.4
80-85 .....	.4373	27,642	12,088	107,257	200,302	7.2
85 and over	1.0000	15,554	15,554	93,045	93,045	6.0
ALL OTHER, FEMALE						
0-1 .....	.0148	100,000	1,482	98,754	7,504,805	75.0
1-5 .....	.0026	98,518	255	393,464	7,406,051	75.2
5-10 .....	.0013	98,263	132	490,950	7,012,587	71.4
10-15 .....	.0012	98,131	121	490,383	6,521,637	66.5
15-20 .....	.0022	98,010	215	489,557	6,031,254	61.5
20-25 .....	.0036	97,795	353	488,142	5,541,697	56.7
25-30 .....	.0049	97,442	475	486,073	5,053,555	51.9
30-35 .....	.0068	96,967	657	483,277	4,567,482	47.1
35-40 .....	.0097	96,310	932	479,381	4,084,205	42.4
40-45 .....	.0156	95,378	1,492	473,414	3,604,824	37.8
45-50 .....	.0230	93,886	2,161	464,375	3,131,410	33.4
50-55 .....	.0343	91,725	3,142	451,190	2,667,035	29.1
55-60 .....	.0531	88,583	4,702	431,736	2,215,845	25.0
60-65 .....	.0774	83,881	6,494	403,852	1,784,109	21.3
65-70 .....	.1017	77,387	7,870	367,976	1,380,257	17.8
70-75 .....	.1540	69,517	10,703	321,728	1,012,281	14.6
75-80 .....	.2042	58,814	12,009	264,608	690,553	11.7
80-85 .....	.3313	46,805	15,509	195,520	425,945	9.1
85 and over	1.0000	31,296	31,296	230,425	230,425	7.4

SECTION 6 - LIFE TABLES - PAGE 10

Table 6-1. Abridged Life Tables by Race and Sex: United States, 1984—Con.

Age interval Period of life between two exact ages stated in years, race, and sex (1)	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
	Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval (2)	Number living at beginning of age interval (3)	Number dying during age interval (4)	In the age interval (5)	In this and all subsequent age intervals (6)	Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval (7)
x to $x + n$	nq_x	l_x	n^d_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
BLACK						
0-1	0.0184	100,000	1,840	98,425	6,969,945	69.7
1-5 .....	.0030	98,160	296	391,945	6,871,520	70.0
5-10 .....	.0018	97,864	177	488,829	6,479,575	66.2
10-15 .....	.0017	97,687	168	488,078	5,990,746	61.3
15-20 .....	.0039	97,519	379	486,756	5,502,668	56.4
20-25 .....	.0073	97,140	707	484,045	5,015,912	51.6
25-30 .....	.0097	96,433	936	479,909	4,531,867	47.0
30-35 .....	.0132	95,497	1,260	474,454	4,051,958	42.4
35-40 .....	.0180	94,237	1,701	467,323	3,577,504	38.0
40-45 .....	.0262	92,536	2,427	456,971	3,110,181	33.6
45-50 .....	.0375	90,109	3,380	442,587	2,653,210	29.4
50-55 .....	.0542	86,729	4,702	422,448	2,210,623	25.5
55-60 .....	.0798	82,027	6,547	394,389	1,788,175	21.8
60-65 .....	.1146	75,480	8,650	356,407	1,393,786	18.5
65-70 .....	.1435	66,830	9,588	310,694	1,087,379	15.5
70-75 .....	.2076	57,242	11,883	256,964	726,685	12.7
75-80 .....	.2599	45,359	11,791	197,347	469,721	10.4
80-85 .....	.3939	33,568	13,224	134,395	272,374	8.1
85 and over	1.0000	20,344	20,344	137,979	137,979	6.8
BLACK, MALE						
0-1 .....	.0199	100,000	1,986	98,303	6,557,733	65.6
1-5 .....	.0033	98,014	320	391,315	6,459,430	65.9
5-10 .....	.0021	97,694	206	487,899	6,068,115	62.1
10-15 .....	.0021	97,488	206	487,019	5,580,216	57.2
15-20 .....	.0055	97,282	539	485,233	5,093,197	52.4
20-25 .....	.0109	96,743	1,057	481,250	4,607,964	47.6
25-30 .....	.0144	95,686	1,382	475,095	4,126,714	43.1
30-35 .....	.0194	94,304	1,828	467,037	3,651,629	38.7
35-40 .....	.0262	92,475	2,419	456,594	3,184,542	34.4
40-45 .....	.0359	90,056	3,236	442,619	2,727,948	30.3
45-50 .....	.0513	86,820	4,454	423,569	2,285,329	26.3
50-55 .....	.0729	82,366	6,006	397,460	1,861,760	22.6
55-60 .....	.1038	76,360	7,929	362,580	1,464,300	19.2
60-65 .....	.1488	68,431	10,180	317,265	1,101,720	16.1
65-70 .....	.1844	58,251	10,743	264,674	784,455	13.5
70-75 .....	.2619	47,508	12,444	206,444	519,781	10.9
75-80 .....	.3190	35,064	11,186	146,913	313,337	8.9
80-85 .....	.4595	23,878	10,974	91,102	166,424	7.0
85 and over	1.0000	12,904	12,904	75,322	75,322	5.8
BLACK, FEMALE						
0-1 .....	.0169	100,000	1,689	98,551	7,369,280	73.7
1-5 .....	.0028	98,311	271	392,593	7,270,729	74.0
5-10 .....	.0015	98,040	147	489,789	6,878,136	70.2
10-15 .....	.0013	97,893	126	489,179	6,388,347	65.3
15-20 .....	.0022	97,767	218	486,338	5,899,168	60.3
20-25 .....	.0039	97,549	380	486,855	5,410,830	55.5
25-30 .....	.0055	97,169	531	484,583	4,923,975	50.7
30-35 .....	.0078	96,638	752	481,411	4,439,392	45.9
35-40 .....	.0112	95,886	1,075	476,323	3,957,981	41.3
40-45 .....	.0181	94,811	1,715	470,058	3,481,058	36.7
45-50 .....	.0261	93,096	2,434	459,779	3,011,000	32.3
50-55 .....	.0388	90,662	3,514	444,981	2,551,221	28.1
55-60 .....	.0593	87,148	5,172	423,413	2,106,240	24.2
60-65 .....	.0851	81,976	7,056	392,913	1,682,827	20.5
65-70 .....	.1110	74,920	8,319	354,505	1,289,914	17.2
70-75 .....	.1672	66,601	11,139	306,013	935,409	14.0
75-80 .....	.2206	55,462	12,237	247,208	629,396	11.3
80-853534	43,225	15,276	178,055	382,188	8.8
85 and over	1.0000	27,947	27,947	204,133	204,133	7.3

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