

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED
LIFE TABLES

1919-1920

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Populations for which life tables were computed:

WHITE POPULATIONS IN—

Aggregate of twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia.

The original registration states.

The separate states of—

California.	Kentucky.	Missouri.	Oregon.	Utah.
Connecticut.	Maryland.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.
Illinois.	Massachusetts.	New York.	South Carolina.	Washington.
Indiana.	Michigan.	North Carolina.	Tennessee.	Wisconsin.
Kansas.	Minnesota.	Ohio.		

Aggregate of fourteen cities.

The separate cities of—

Baltimore.	Chicago.	Los Angeles.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.
Boston.	Cleveland.	New Orleans.	Pittsburgh.	Washington, D. C.
Buffalo.	Detroit.	New York.	St. Louis.	

NEGRO POPULATIONS IN—

States with less than 4 per cent Negro population.

States with more than 5 per cent Negro population.

Twelve large cities.

Original registration states.

HAWAIIAN POPULATIONS—

All races combined.

Japanese race.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1922.

SIR:

I transmit herewith United States Abridged Life Tables, 1919-1920. These life tables, 92 in all, are based on the 1920 enumerated population and on the births and deaths which occurred during the calendar years 1919 and 1920 in 27 registration states, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii, and relate to about 74 per cent of the total population of the United States and this Territory.

The preparation of these life tables was approved by the Census Advisory Committee, in order that 1919-1920 life tables might be quickly available as a supplement to the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-1910, recently prepared in the Bureau of the Census by James W. Glover, professor of mathematics and insurance in the University of Michigan.

These abridged life tables were prepared under the direction of Dr. William H. Davis, chief statistician for vital statistics. The construction of these life tables was under the immediate supervision of Miss Elbertie Foudray, expert special agent of the Bureau of the Census, who selected the methods used, or devised them when necessary, and submitted methods and text for approval to Prof. James W. Glover, to whom acknowledgment is made. Acknowledgment is also made to Mr. Robert Henderson, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, who read the text and made the suggestions mentioned on pages 31, 32, and 34.

Respectfully,

W. M. STEUART,
Director of the Census.

HON. HERBERT HOOVER,
Secretary of Commerce.

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES: 1919-1920.

INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

1. This third official publication on life tables issued by the Bureau of the Census is called *abridged* life tables because of the abridged process of constructing them and because they show life table values, such as rates of mortality and expectations of life, only at every fifth year of age instead of at each year of age.

Four life table functions are shown: Rate of mortality per thousand, number of survivors to each age out of 100,000 born alive, number of deaths in each age interval out of 100,000 born alive, and complete expectation of life in years. Annual rates of mortality are given for the following ages in years: 0, 1, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, and so on at 5-year intervals up to 92. These rates of mortality are for the midyear of the quinquennial age groups 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, and so on, and represent roughly the average rate for that age group. From these rates the number of survivors out of 100,000 born alive was determined at the exact ages 1, 2, 7, 12, 17, and so on, at each fifth year of age up to age 92. From the survivors the expectation of life in years was derived for these same ages. Then the number of deaths out of 100,000 born alive was determined for age intervals 0-1, 1-2, 2-7, 7-12, and so on for each quinquennial age group up to age 92-97.

Altogether the life tables relate to 74 per cent of the population of the United States, exclusive of outlying possessions, except Hawaii, as enumerated in the census of 1920. The 1910 life tables relate to about 28 per cent of the total population of the United States, of which not more than 2 per cent are Negroes. Under these circumstances, therefore, life tables for total populations and for white populations do not differ much. But in the various states and cities and other groups of population for which 1919-1920 life tables are constructed the per cent of colored population varies from 0.6 in Wisconsin to 51.4 in South Carolina. No true comparisons could be made between aggregate populations because of this varying per cent of colored population. Accordingly all the abridged life tables, except those for Hawaii, are for white or Negro populations and not for the aggregate. All the tables are also shown by sex.

To render comparison easy the values of each life table function are grouped in tables by sex. Thus all the expectations of life at every fifth year of age for white males in 23 states, 14 cities, and in 3 other large

groups, and also for 4 groups of Negro males, and for the aggregate males and the Japanese males in Hawaii, are shown in one table.

The order or rank of each value of a function at any age or in any age interval is shown by small figures in a narrow column to the right. Thus in Table 3, page 12, in the column for the age 22 years, the figure 1 in the narrow column to the right of 3.93 shows that the lowest rate of mortality at this age was among Wisconsin white males. Also the 28 in the narrow column to the right of 5.17 in the same age column shows that rates of mortality among 27 male populations were lower than that among New Jersey white males at this age.

Abridged life tables for 1919-1920 were constructed for whites and for Negroes separately in the original registration states, which is the largest area upon which United States life tables have been based heretofore. To show the change in the ten-year period, the life table values for the period 1909-1911 are in italics just below the corresponding ones for 1919-1920. The 1919-1920 rates of mortality show that there was marked improvement among white males for each age given, except 17, 27, and 92, and among white females for each age given except 17, 22, 27, and 32. See Tables 3 and 4, pages 12 to 15. The values for Negroes at the bottom of these tables show similar fluctuations at the same ages, and also some at ages 52 to 62, 72, and 82. This lack of improvement in adult years was due to the influenza epidemics of 1919 and 1920. Values taken from the life tables for the Japanese Empire for the period 1908-1913¹ are in italics just below those for the Japanese in Hawaii in 1919-1920. From these values it appears that infant mortality is much lower among the Japanese in Hawaii than in the Japanese Empire. Possibly the desire for American citizenship influences the number of births registered among Japanese in the United States territory and this may be the cause for the differences in infant mortality rates among Japanese in Japan and in the United States. But after age 27 and up to old age mortality rates among Japanese appear to be more favorable in the Empire than in Hawaii. The number of Japanese over 50 years of age in Hawaii is too small to afford reliable life table values.

As the life table functions are shown for each sex separately, Table 11 permits a comparison of the rates of

¹ *Résumé Statistique de L'Empire du Japon*, Table 14, p. 17.

mortality of the two sexes in each area and age group. This table shows the excess of the rate of mortality among males over that among females in each age group in each area. Differences in bold-faced type indicate that the rate of mortality among females is greater than that among males in that age group and area. Thus, at age 27 it will be noted that the rate of mortality among white females exceeds that among white males by 0.89 in the state of Illinois; by 1.62 in Indiana; by 2.25 in Kentucky; by 2.04 in Michigan. It will also be seen that greater mortality among females than among males is more frequent in 1919-20 than in 1909-1911.

OUTLINE OF CONTENTS.

2. This report on life tables is divided into three parts, abridged life tables, description of the process used in computing them, and the original statistics on which these life tables are based.

In Part I each of the Tables 3 to 10 shows for one sex all the values for one life table function. Table 11 shows the excess of rates of mortality among males over those among females in the same area and age group. Bold-faced figures in any age group indicate that the rate of mortality among females is greater than that among males. Figures in italics in these tables are used for the values taken from the 1909-1911 life tables for whites and Negroes in the original registration states and for the values taken from the life tables for the Japanese Empire for the period 1908-1913¹ which are given in these tables for the sake of comparison.

Part II includes a full explanation of the method used to compute these 1919-1920 abridged life tables and photographs of the actual computation by this method of an abridged life table for males in the state of New York, 1909-1911. The computation of a life table by the extended method for males in the state of New York, 1909-1911, is shown in Part VII of the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-1910, and these computations by the abridged method show not only the differences between the two processes of computation but also the differences between the results obtained by the two methods when applied to the same original data. The photographs are accompanied by a detailed description of the computations shown in them.

In Part III are the three tables of original statistics on which these abridged life tables are based. The first one, Table 16, gives the statistics used which were not compiled in the Bureau of the Census, but were either copied from state reports on vital statistics, or were compiled especially for these life tables through the courtesy of the individual state departments. Discussion of the statistics shown in this table is given at the beginning of Part III, section 44. Table 17 shows the statistics used in obtaining rates of mortality up to 2 years of age. Table 18 shows the

statistics used in obtaining the rates of mortality from age 7 to last age in table.

POPULATIONS ON WHICH LIFE TABLES ARE BASED.

3. By means of these abridged life tables it was desired to obtain life table values for all parts of the United States for which reliable death statistics could be obtained, in order to study the varying mortality conditions in the different sections of the country. Accordingly not so much attention was given to the size of the population on which life tables are based as to the reliability of the death statistics available for the calendar years 1919 and 1920, and as to whether any birth statistics were available which could be used to estimate practically the same per cent of the actual number of births in each of these areas from 1916 to 1920. The largest population on which an abridged life table is based is that for aggregate white males, 37,026,026. The smallest populations are those for Hawaii, the Japanese female population in Hawaii being only 46,630. Consequently these last tables are far from smooth, but it is believed that they are reliable up to about 50 years of age. The size of the population and the number of deaths on which each life table is based are shown in Table 18, pages 62 to 71.

Fourteen tables are based on the sum of the populations in a number of states or cities. Six are for whites and eight are for Negroes. The populations on which the life tables for whites are based total 77.09 per cent of the white population of the United States exclusive of outlying possessions, while those on which the life tables for Negroes are based total 46.13 per cent of the Negro population. Four of these tables are for white males and females and for Negro males and females in the original registration states, which include the New England states, New Jersey, New York, Indiana, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. Two life tables for aggregate white males and females include the populations of the original registration states, and California, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Two life tables are for whites in fourteen large cities: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C. Life tables for Negroes in states with less than 4 per cent Negro population² are based on the Negro population in sixteen states: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Life tables for Negroes in states with more than 5 per cent Negro population² are based on the Negro population in seven states: Kentucky, Mary-

¹ *Résumé Statistique de L'Empire du Japon*, Table 14, p. 17.

² No states for which life tables were computed had between 4 and 5 per cent Negro population.

land, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Two more life tables for Negroes are based on the Negro population in twelve cities: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE.

4. A study of the birth statistics available for these life tables showed that the number of births registered ranged from about 75 per cent to practically 100 per cent of the actual number of births. Consequently, unless corrected, it was impossible to use these birth statistics as a basis for comparing mortality under 3 years of age. The method used to obtain the computed number of births for the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-1910 could not be used for the 1919-20 tables, since the deaths during the calendar years 1921 to 1923 were, of course, not available at the time the abridged life tables were prepared. Accordingly a method or plan had to be devised whereby the number of births could be determined from the statistics available at the time of the computations of the tables. Census returns for children under 1 year of age are recognized throughout the civilized world as practically always incomplete. Mr. George King says:

The number of infants alive under one year of age should closely agree with the calculated number derived from the births and deaths, there having been no time for emigration to tell, whereas the number of children alive in each of the succeeding four years of age should progressively be a little less—the difference being an increasing one—than the number calculated from the births and deaths. It is, however, seen that the census returns do not comply with these conditions, and the conclusion seems to be inevitable that a large number of infants under two years of age escaped enumeration at both the censuses of 1901 and 1911, more especially so in 1911, although why that should be it is difficult to understand. Is there any other explanation? This is a matter that is well worthy of investigation before the next census comes to be taken.¹

It was assumed that the ratio of the actual number of children under 1 year of age to the number obtained from census returns was uniform throughout the United States. To determine approximately the value of this ratio an investigation was made of the children born in Washington, D. C., during the calendar year 1919. The census returns for the District and its death records were searched for the children born there in 1919, and a form letter was sent to the parents of those children whose names did not appear either in the census schedules of January 1, 1920, or on the death records for the District for 1919. Between 500 and 600 answers to these inquiries were received and they were used as a basis for estimating the status on January 1, 1920, of the children whose names were missing from the schedules and about whom it was impossible to obtain definite information. Separate records were kept for white and Negro children, and the per cent of children whose names were missing from the census

schedules, but who were actually living in the District on January 1, 1920, was found to be much greater among Negroes than among whites.

It was then assumed that the per cent of infants whose names were missing from the census schedules for the District was constant throughout the United States, and the per cent determined was used to obtain a close approximation to the actual number of children under 1 year of age in each community on January 1, 1920. Different constants were determined for white and Negro children. The constant per cent of infants whose names were missing was taken as 9 for whites and 25 for Negroes. When a close approximation to the number of children under 1 year of age in a community on January 1, 1920, was obtained, the number of births among whites or among Negroes, which occurred in the community during the calendar year 1919 was computed by the method described in section 109, page 340, of the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-1910. Next it was necessary to determine the number of births in 1920 and in 1916, 1917, and 1918, as explained in section 8, page 32. Under present birth registration it may be assumed that the ratio between the number of births registered in 1919 and the actual number of births in that year should be very nearly equivalent to similar ratios for the years immediately preceding and following 1919. Accordingly the ratio between the computed number of births, based on corrected census returns for children under 1 year of age, and the number of births registered in 1919 in each area was determined and then this ratio was applied to the number of registered births by sex in each year from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, to determine a close approximation to the actual number of births in that community in each of those years.

Owing to the fluctuations in the birth and death rates since 1916 the populations by single years of age under 3 on January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1921, could not be estimated accurately by the usual methods. The 1920 Birth Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States, page 8, shows the following birth rates from 1916 through 1920 in this area for each year. In 1920 the birth registration area included nearly 60 per cent of the population in the United States.

TABLE I.—BIRTH RATES IN BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA, 1916 TO 1920.

YEAR.	Total.	White.	Colored.
1920.....	23.7	23.5	27.0
1919.....	22.3	22.1	25.2
1918.....	24.6	24.6	24.5
1917.....	24.7	24.7	24.4
1916.....	25.0	25.1	20.4

From this table it will be seen that the number of white children at each age under 3 years on January 1, 1919, was probably greater than on January 1, 1920, and the number of children between 1 and 3 years of age

¹ Supplement to the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, 1912. England and Wales. Part I. Life Tables. Section 42, page 13.

on January 1, 1920, was probably greater than on January 1, 1921. The number of children at each year of age under 3 years according to the census returns of April 15, 1910, was less than the number at the corresponding age according to the census returns of January 1, 1920. Any form of interpolation between census returns would show a gradual increase in the number of children under 3 instead of the actual fluctuation that occurred, and therefore no interpolation between census returns could be used. The method adopted for determining the populations under 3 on January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1921, is a modification of the method used for determining the number of births for the United States Life Tables of 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-1910, section 109, page 340.

METHOD USED IN CONSTRUCTING ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES.

5. In deciding the method to be used for the construction of abridged life tables for the United States various methods were studied closely, and the one set forth by Mr. George King on pages 26 to 33 of the Supplement to the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, Part I, Life Tables, was adopted with some modifications.

The process was shortened and methods for joining life table values at ages under 3 years with those at ages 12 years and over were devised so that expectations of life at birth and at other young ages could be obtained. The method used is explained fully in sections 9 to 13 of Part II, pages 33 to 35.

TABLE 2.

LIFE TABLE FUNCTIONS FOR
BY THE EXTENDED AND BY THE ABRIDGED METHODS

EXACT AGE IN YEARS.	1000 _{q_x}							
	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER THOUSAND AT AGE <i>x</i> .							
	By abridged method applied to 4-8 group.	In column 2 less corresponding rate in column 4.	By extended method applied to 4-8 group.	In column 6 less corresponding rate in column 4.	By abridged method applied to 5-9 group.	In column 6 less corresponding rate in column 8.	By extended method applied to 5-9 group.	In column 8 less corresponding rate in column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.....	127.49	+ .36	127.13	+ .36	127.49			
1.....	34.25	+ .61	33.64	+ .61	34.25			
2.....			15.56	+ .05	16.21			
6.....	4.53	+ .08	4.45					
7.....			3.70	+ .05	3.75			
11.....	2.30	.00	2.30					
12.....			2.32	- .04	2.28			
16.....	3.37	.00	3.37					
17.....			3.77	+ .11	3.88	- .05	3.93	+ .16
21.....	5.34	- .08	5.42					
22.....			5.63	- .16	5.47	- .04	5.51	- .12
26.....	6.27	+ .04	6.23					
27.....			6.48	+ .04	6.52	+ .04	6.48	.00
31.....	7.98	+ .03	7.95					
32.....			8.47	- .01	8.46	+ .03	8.43	- .04
36.....	10.67	- .05	10.72					
37.....			11.18	.00	11.18	- .07	11.25	+ .07
41.....	12.98	+ .01	12.97					
42.....			13.49	- .15	13.34	+ .06	13.28	- .21
46.....	15.98	- .01	15.99					
47.....			16.70	+ .04	16.74	- .04	16.78	+ .08
51.....	19.90	+ .08	19.82					
52.....			20.90	- .01	20.89	+ .07	20.82	- .08
56.....	27.26	- .12	27.38					
57.....			29.35	- .35	29.00	- .13	29.13	- .22
61.....	38.08	- .01	38.09					
62.....			40.54	+ .02	40.56	+ .03	40.53	- .01
66.....	51.61	+ .16	51.45					
67.....			54.87	- .19	54.68	+ .15	54.53	- .34
71.....	72.05	- .02	72.07					
72.....			77.26	- .61	76.65	.00	76.65	- .61
76.....	103.11	- .44	103.55					
77.....			111.00	+ .88	111.88	- .84	112.72	+1.72
81.....	148.20	- .96	149.16					
82.....			160.89	-3.09	157.80	- .04	157.84	-3.05
86.....	211.79	+1.36	210.43					
87.....			221.70	+3.50	225.20			
91.....	263.46	+ .24	263.22					
92.....			274.62	+3.83	278.45			

AGE GROUP OF ORIGINAL STATISTICS.

6. At the time it was decided to begin the computation of the abridged life tables population statistics were not available by each single year of age, but only by single years under 5 and the quinquennial age group 5-9, 10-14, and so on up to age 100 years and over. Although it was desired to use the group 4-8, 9-13, and so on up to end of life, to wait for a compilation of populations in the quinquennial age group 4-8, 9-13, and so on, would have delayed the computation of these tables too long.

To show the variations produced in life table functions by applying the abridged process to the original statistics in different age groups, the abridged process was applied to the original statistics for the 1909-1911 New York male life table in the age group 4-8,

9-13, and so on as well as in the age group 5-9,10-14, and so on. The results are shown in Table 2.

To obtain the probability of living from ages 1 to 6 years for column 10 from rates of mortality at these ages, equation (iia), page 35, with the coefficient of Δ^3u_0 changed from +1.0 to +1.2, was used. The coefficient +1.2 was derived in the same way as the coefficient +1.0. See section 12, page 34. Where the original statistics for both the extended and the abridged methods are based on the same age group, there is very close agreement. So any difference between several life tables for New York, males, 1909-1911, seems to be almost entirely due to the variation in the age groups of the original statistics from which they were derived.

MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-1911.

TABLE 2.

WITH ORIGINAL STATISTICS IN GROUPS 4-8 AND 5-9.

l_x NUMBER OF SURVIVORS AT AGE x OUT OF 100,000 BORN ALIVE					e_x COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT AGE x .					EXACT AGE IN YEARS.
Based on rates in column 2 by abridged method.	In column 10 less corresponding number in column 12.	Based on rates in column 4 by extended method.	In column 14 less corresponding number in column 12.	Based on rates in column 6 by abridged method.	Based on l_x in column 10 by abridged method.	In column 15 less corresponding e_x in column 17.	Based on l_x in column 12 by extended method.	In column 19 less corresponding e_x in column 17.	Based on l_x in column 14 by abridged method.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	47.87	-.02	47.89	-.08	47.81	0
87,251	-36	87,287	-36	87,251	53.79	-.03	53.82	-.10	53.72	1
		84,350	-87	84,263			54.68	-.07	54.61	2
81,135	-151	81,286	-295	80,629	52.69	.00	52.69			6
		80,924					51.92	+0.05	51.97	7
79,812	-152	79,964	-270	79,510	48.53	+0.01	48.52			11
		79,780					47.63	+0.05	47.68	12
78,796	-154	78,950	-279	78,405	44.12	+0.01	44.11			16
		78,684					43.26	+0.05	43.31	17
77,170	-134	77,304	-244	76,641	40.00	+0.01	39.99			21
		76,885					39.21	+0.04	39.25	22
74,988	-119	75,107	-223	74,416	36.09	.00	36.09			26
		74,639					35.31	+0.03	35.34	27
72,444	-132	72,576	-233	71,766	32.26	.00	32.26			31
		71,999					31.51	+0.04	31.55	32
69,232	-119	69,351	-199	68,408	28.64	.00	28.64			36
		68,607					27.94	+0.04	27.98	37
65,314	-106	65,420	-176	64,396	25.21	+0.01	25.20			41
		64,572					24.53	+0.03	24.56	42
60,833	-104	60,938	-140	59,824	21.87	.00	21.87			46
		59,964					21.22	+0.02	21.24	47
55,731	-73	55,804	-126	54,572	18.64	-.01	18.65			51
		54,698					18.01	+0.03	18.04	52
49,720	-102	49,822	-88	48,370	15.58	+0.01	15.57			56
		48,458					15.00	+0.02	15.02	57
42,400	-67	42,467	-34	40,815	12.83	.00	12.83			61
		40,849					12.31	+0.02	12.33	62
34,015	-38	34,053	-13	32,288	10.37	.00	10.37			66
		32,301					9.90	+0.01	9.91	67
25,085	-33	25,118	+60	23,367	8.17	+0.01	8.16			71
		23,307					7.76	-.02	7.74	72
16,220	-19	16,239	+38	14,595	6.28	+0.01	6.27			76
		14,557					5.94	-.02	5.92	77
8,565	-10	8,575	+21	7,317	4.74	+0.01	4.73			81
		7,296					4.47	-.04	4.43	82
3,299	-4	3,303	+66	2,674	3.04	-.01	3.05			86
		2,608					3.48	-.31	3.17	87
878	-4	882	-74	576	2.84	-.07	2.91			91
		650					2.78	-.75	2.03	92

PART I.—UNITED STATES ABRIDGED

TABLE 3.—Males. 1000q_x.

ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY

No. of life table.	AREA AND COLOR.	EXACT AGE IN YEARS.																	
		0		1		2		7		12		17		22		27		32	
		1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.	1000q _x	Rank.
WHITE.																			
1	Aggregate ¹	84.33	22	17.59	18	8.45	17	3.01	15	2.20	*14	3.93	22	4.94	20	5.79	19	6.86	19
3	Original registration states ²	92.43	28	18.80	23	9.06	23	3.32	25	2.25	*21	3.92	21	4.97	21	5.86	20	6.87	20
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	125.26	.....	28.21	.....	12.73	.....	3.40	.....	2.29	.....	3.65	.....	5.59	.....	5.82	.....	7.51	.....
STATES.																			
5	California.....	72.77	9	14.89	10	7.52	9	3.13	17	2.77	35	4.80	38	5.87	37	7.22	38	8.39	36
7	Connecticut.....	94.60	30	16.53	14	9.01	22	3.26	*20	2.22	19	3.88	*19	5.03	23	6.01	23	6.84	18
9	Illinois.....	84.14	21	19.68	26	9.35	28	3.12	16	2.20	*14	4.05	26	4.63	11	5.49	12	6.58	10
11	Indiana.....	81.23	19	16.38	13	8.41	16	2.95	13	2.13	10	4.26	29	4.74	13	5.26	6	5.95	3
13	Kansas.....	67.81	4	13.00	6	6.87	6	2.57	6	2.09	*7	3.71	13	4.22	2	4.92	2	5.81	1
15	Kentucky.....	69.28	6	17.61	19	8.30	13	2.83	10	2.20	*14	4.35	31	5.50	34	5.65	17	6.18	4
17	Maryland.....	95.99	33	17.69	20	9.10	24	2.93	12	2.21	*17	3.33	2	5.00	22	6.18	28	7.50	33
19	Massachusetts.....	98.62	36	19.22	25	9.16	25	3.28	22	2.05	*5	3.37	3	4.24	3	5.64	16	6.31	6
21	Michigan.....	93.45	29	17.74	21	8.96	20	3.59	30	2.46	31	4.32	30	4.71	12	5.43	*9	6.51	9
23	Minnesota.....	68.80	5	11.01	2	5.65	*1	2.55	5	2.12	9	3.81	8	4.52	*6	5.25	5	6.62	11
25	Missouri.....	74.43	12	18.15	22	8.38	15	3.24	19	2.18	12	4.10	28	5.23	29	5.51	13	6.46	8
27	New Jersey.....	88.13	23	19.72	27	8.88	19	3.31	24	2.14	11	3.58	7	5.17	28	5.99	22	7.08	22
29	New York.....	92.26	27	20.37	31	9.46	29	3.40	26	2.30	25	3.95	24	5.38	31	6.27	31	7.39	29
31	North Carolina.....	72.71	8	19.98	28	7.81	10	1.97	1	1.78	1	3.40	5	4.81	16	6.07	24	6.76	16
33	Ohio.....	80.52	18	15.72	11	7.93	11	2.98	14	2.09	*7	3.94	23	4.52	*6	5.29	7	6.71	14
35	Oregon.....	62.64	1	10.46	1	5.65	*1	2.62	8	2.53	32	4.71	37	4.56	9	6.28	32	6.78	17
37	Pennsylvania.....	96.94	34	20.18	29	8.98	21	3.15	18	2.21	*17	3.70	12	5.14	27	6.10	*25	7.31	27
39	South Carolina.....	74.85	13	20.30	30	9.33	27	2.16	2	1.90	3	3.69	11	5.88	38	5.66	18	7.15	24
41	Tennessee.....	63.35	3	16.68	15	8.37	14	2.40	4	1.87	2	3.83	*16	4.90	18	5.45	11	6.23	5
43	Utah.....	73.88	10	12.07	5	6.75	5	2.74	9	2.79	36	4.40	32	5.04	24	7.21	37	9.00	38
45	Virginia.....	78.02	15	15.96	12	8.81	18	2.22	3	2.00	4	3.77	14	5.37	30	5.54	14	6.91	21
47	Washington.....	63.11	2	11.16	3	6.03	3	2.87	11	2.40	*28	4.61	34	5.77	35	6.58	33	6.73	15
49	Wisconsin.....	78.51	17	11.18	4	6.28	4	2.68	7	2.05	*5	3.62	9	3.93	1	4.75	1	5.84	2
CITIES.																			
51	Aggregate ³	95.24	*31	22.05	34	10.77	34	3.94	37	2.38	27	3.88	*19	5.11	25	5.96	21	7.40	30
53	Baltimore.....	103.42	37	21.85	35	11.71	39	3.43	28	2.19	13	2.95	1	4.75	14	6.10	*25	7.43	32
55	Boston.....	108.69	40	23.18	38	9.90	30	4.29	*38	2.40	*28	3.38	4	4.76	15	6.15	27	7.90	34
57	Buffalo.....	116.88	42	21.63	33	13.03	43	5.00	42	3.03	38	3.98	25	4.92	19	6.25	30	7.33	28
59	Chicago.....	98.44	35	23.99	*40	11.29	36	3.81	34	2.28	24	3.79	15	4.59	10	5.22	3	6.64	12
61	Cleveland.....	92.19	26	19.05	24	10.13	32	3.79	33	2.33	26	3.86	18	4.25	4	5.43	*9	7.25	25
63	Detroit.....	108.11	38	22.49	36	12.05	40	4.79	40	2.55	33	4.64	36	4.52	*6	5.23	4	6.37	7
65	Los Angeles.....	77.45	14	17.56	17	8.17	12	3.84	35	3.20	40	4.86	39	5.79	36	7.14	*35	8.43	37
67	New Orleans.....	74.08	11	14.81	9	9.21	26	3.29	23	3.47	43	4.87	40	5.48	32	7.42	39	11.26	42
69	New York, N. Y.....	89.45	25	23.07	37	10.55	33	3.65	*31	2.24	20	3.83	*18	5.49	33	6.21	29	7.41	31
71	Philadelphia.....	95.24	*31	21.27	32	10.92	35	3.65	*31	2.25	*21	3.53	6	4.83	17	5.62	15	7.11	23
73	Pittsburgh.....	120.79	43	27.45	43	12.70	42	4.89	41	2.61	34	4.54	33	7.09	40	7.59	40	9.93	41
75	St. Louis.....	82.57	20	17.17	16	10.07	31	5.61	45	2.25	*21	3.63	10	4.48	5	5.39	8	6.68	13
77	San Francisco.....	69.70	7	13.14	7	7.48	8	3.55	29	3.06	39	4.63	35	6.12	39	7.06	34	9.58	39
79	Washington, D. C.....	78.33	16	13.31	8	7.30	7	4.29	*38	2.41	30	4.09	27	5.13	26	7.14	*35	7.28	26
NEGROES.																			
81	States with less than 4 per cent Negroes ⁴	141.69	44	45.89	44	20.14	45	5.58	44	4.79	44	11.63	45	13.14	46	11.79	45	13.30	44
83	States with more than 4 per cent Negroes ⁵	109.19	41	26.21	42	11.70	38	3.41	27	3.28	42	8.28	43	12.24	44	12.47	46	14.32	46
85	Large cities ⁶	154.40	46	49.83	46	23.47	46	5.72	46	5.59	46	11.71	46	11.99	43	11.34	42	14.19	45
87	Original registration states ²	144.95	45	46.91	45	18.25	44	5.44	43	4.92	45	10.88	44	13.04	45	11.73	44	13.13	43
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	219.55	.....	66.82	.....	32.14	.....	6.22	.....	5.58	.....	9.75	.....	12.47	.....	12.82	.....	16.22	.....
HAWAII.																			
89	Hawaii (all races combined).....	108.20	39	23.81	39	12.16	41	3.93	36	3.23	41	7.00	42	9.52	42	11.43	43	9.65	40
91	Japanese in Hawaii.....	89.10	24	23.99	*40	11.69	37	3.26	*20	2.96	37	6.39	41	8.34	41	8.85	41	8.03	35
	Japanese in Japan, 1908-1915.....	160.50	.....	44.10	.....	23.57	.....	4.49	.....	3.12	.....	6.82	.....	9.11	.....	8.07	.....	7.74	.....

* Two or more rankings the same.

¹ Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.

² The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.

³ The 14 cities included in aggregate white in cities are those shown in the table.

TABLE 4. Females. 1000_{qx}.

ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY

No. of life table.	AREA AND COLOR.	EXACT AGE IN YEARS.																	
		0		1		2		7		12		17		22		27		32	
		1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank	1000 _{qx}	Rank
WHITE.																			
2	Aggregate ¹	67.32	22	15.82	16	7.74	17	2.60	16	1.89	16	3.45	*18	5.42	18	6.53	21	6.97	18
4	Original registration states ²	73.61	25	16.93	21	8.19	23	2.81	24	1.94	*20	3.47	*20	5.37	17	6.61	*24	6.89	17
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	102.26	....	25.85	....	11.45	....	5.09	....	2.02	....	5.25	....	4.70	....	5.54	....	6.45	....
STATES.																			
6	California.....	59.67	11	13.54	9	7.14	8	2.78	*22	2.04	24	3.84	33	5.78	27	6.61	*24	7.12	23
8	Connecticut.....	73.79	27	17.70	28	8.20	24	2.62	18	1.67	4	2.82	2	5.06	5	6.21	9	6.69	11
10	Illinois.....	66.05	21	17.25	25	8.83	31	2.61	17	1.91	*18	3.45	*18	6.13	7	6.38	*14	6.49	*5
12	Indiana.....	64.88	18	14.80	13	7.41	12	2.45	13	2.10	29	4.15	38	6.34	36	6.88	31	7.59	31
14	Kansas.....	53.98	6	12.47	8	6.19	6	2.10	5	1.94	*20	3.00	3	4.47	2	5.71	2	6.66	10
16	Kentucky.....	56.47	7	16.94	*22	8.03	20	2.67	19	2.13	30	4.36	39	7.04	39	7.90	38	8.25	37
18	Maryland.....	79.26	36	17.80	30	8.12	22	2.43	12	1.88	15	3.32	12	6.03	32	6.78	29	7.40	29
20	Massachusetts.....	78.26	34	17.55	27	7.96	19	2.78	*22	1.74	8	3.06	*4	4.79	4	5.99	4	6.64	9
22	Michigan.....	74.58	28	16.27	*13	8.39	26	3.19	31	2.21	*32	4.01	37	6.11	34	7.47	36	7.37	27
24	Minnesota.....	53.15	4	9.75	3	4.73	2	2.26	9	1.79	10	3.13	*6	5.08	6	6.33	13	6.74	*12
26	Missouri.....	56.75	8	15.87	17	7.92	18	2.85	25	2.02	23	3.49	21	5.66	*24	6.46	*16	7.01	*20
28	New Jersey.....	70.84	23	16.94	*22	7.70	16	2.76	21	1.85	*12	3.33	13	5.15	*8	6.81	30	6.51	7
30	New York.....	73.78	26	17.99	31	8.75	30	2.88	26	1.98	22	3.43	*16	5.28	14	6.60	23	6.74	*12
32	North Carolina.....	60.29	13	17.43	26	7.16	9	1.83	*1	1.47	2	3.50	22	5.61	23	7.03	32	8.12	35
34	Ohio.....	65.42	20	14.48	12	7.34	11	2.49	*14	1.73	7	3.43	*16	5.34	16	6.18	8	7.01	*20
36	Oregon.....	45.30	1	7.86	1	5.73	4	2.03	3	2.09	28	3.64	27	5.70	28	6.38	*14	6.54	8
38	Pennsylvania.....	78.33	35	17.74	29	8.40	27	2.71	20	1.91	*18	3.31	11	5.49	21	6.54	22	7.26	26
40	South Carolina.....	60.71	14	18.50	32	8.05	21	2.04	4	1.44	1	3.15	*8	5.44	19	6.48	18	8.23	36
42	Tennessee.....	53.68	5	15.16	14	7.17	10	2.33	10	1.77	9	3.85	34	6.07	33	7.44	35	7.78	34
44	Utah.....	57.81	9	10.14	5	6.55	7	1.83	*1	2.46	38	3.73	30	5.73	26	7.19	33	9.12	39
46	Virginia.....	60.05	12	15.18	15	8.44	28	2.20	7	1.58	3	3.06	*4	5.29	15	6.14	7	6.85	15
48	Washington.....	49.90	2	9.31	2	4.70	1	2.49	*14	2.16	31	3.82	32	5.16	*10	6.10	6	6.06	3
50	Wisconsin.....	59.59	10	10.00	4	5.55	3	2.25	8	1.72	6	2.80	1	4.64	3	5.78	3	5.98	2
CITIES.																			
52	Aggregate ³	75.84	31	19.63	34	9.45	33	3.28	32	2.07	27	3.59	25	5.48	20	6.68	27	6.98	19
54	Baltimore.....	83.60	37	22.44	39	10.53	40	2.41	11	2.05	*25	3.34	14	6.15	35	6.52	20	6.86	16
56	Boston.....	86.69	38	19.62	33	8.21	25	3.94	38	2.30	36	3.16	10	5.99	31	7.41	34	7.65	33
58	Buffalo.....	94.13	41	19.07	35	10.81	42	4.53	43	2.58	39	3.72	29	5.86	30	6.49	19	7.38	28
60	Chicago.....	76.92	32	21.37	38	9.74	36	3.00	*27	1.90	17	3.56	24	5.15	*8	6.29	*10	6.43	4
62	Cleveland.....	74.76	*29	16.88	20	7.61	*14	3.42	34	1.70	5	3.70	28	5.16	*10	6.29	*10	7.13	24
64	Detroit.....	86.76	39	21.00	37	10.34	39	4.13	40	2.28	34	4.55	40	6.42	37	7.63	37	7.62	32
66	Los Angeles.....	65.40	19	14.38	11	7.61	*14	3.31	33	2.37	37	3.92	35	5.66	*24	6.30	12	7.07	22
68	New Orleans.....	62.64	17	13.91	10	8.51	29	2.11	6	1.85	*12	3.77	31	6.93	38	9.94	40	8.57	38
70	New York, N. Y.....	71.60	24	20.59	36	9.64	35	3.03	29	2.05	*25	3.52	23	5.21	13	6.65	26	6.76	14
72	Philadelphia.....	74.76	*29	17.21	24	9.52	34	3.15	30	1.85	*12	3.61	26	5.84	29	6.73	28	7.21	25
74	Pittsburgh.....	97.33	43	24.42	43	10.79	41	3.89	37	2.92	40	3.97	36	7.38	40	8.62	39	9.53	40
76	St. Louis.....	62.26	16	16.37	*18	9.12	32	4.52	42	2.29	35	3.37	15	5.16	*10	6.07	5	6.49	*5
78	San Francisco.....	52.81	3	11.76	7	7.53	13	3.84	36	2.21	*32	3.15	*8	5.50	22	6.46	*16	7.55	30
80	Washington, D. C.....	61.83	15	10.98	6	5.85	5	3.00	*27	1.82	11	3.13	*6	3.14	1	4.21	1	4.79	1
NEGROES.																			
82	States with less than 4 per cent Negroes ⁴	114.80	44	43.54	44	16.63	45	5.22	44	5.20	46	10.79	45	11.79	45	11.50	42	12.63	42
84	States with more than 5 per cent Negroes ⁴	89.08	40	22.91	40	10.95	43	3.70	35	3.90	43	10.06	43	13.65	46	14.92	45	16.50	46
86	Large cities ⁵	126.44	46	45.58	46	18.98	46	5.72	45	5.14	45	11.79	46	11.78	44	12.28	43	13.24	43
88	Original registration states ²	120.35	45	44.01	45	16.15	44	5.73	46	4.86	44	10.76	44	10.72	41	11.40	41	12.53	41
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	155.07	....	58.84	....	24.50	....	5.84	....	6.41	....	10.62	....	10.66	....	10.26	....	13.12	....
HAWAII.																			
90	Hawaii (all races combined).....	96.95	42	24.30	42	9.79	37	4.06	39	3.36	42	9.96	42	11.10	43	15.15	46	15.22	45
92	Japanese in Hawaii.....	77.11	33	23.41	41	10.24	38	4.34	41	3.14	41	8.84	41	10.78	42	13.47	44	13.69	44
	Japanese in Japan, 1908-1913.....	145.04	....	43.70	....	23.86	....	4.86	....	4.75	....	9.45	....	10.78	....	10.01	....	9.89	....

* Two or more rankings the same.
¹ Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.
² The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.
³ The 14 cities included in aggregate white in cities are those shown in the table.

TABLE 7. Males. d_x .

NUMBER OF DEATHS OUT OF

No. of life table.	AREA AND COLOR.	AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.																	
		0-1		1-2		2-7		7-12		12-17		17-22		22-27		27-32		32-37	
		d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.
	WHITE.																		
1	Aggregate ¹	8,433	22	1,610	19	2,442	17	1,025	12	1,210	22	1,846	21	2,179	18	2,498	19	2,775	18
3	Original registration states ²	9,243	28	1,707	23	2,639	26	1,090	20	1,200	*19	1,822	20	2,170	17	2,479	17	2,751	17
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	12,326	....	2,473	....	2,950	....	1,111	....	1,072	....	1,752	....	2,127	....	2,388	....	2,945	....
	STATES.																		
5	California.....	7,277	9	1,381	10	2,309	11	1,177	29	1,536	37	2,244	*39	2,657	38	3,082	36	3,419	37
7	Connecticut.....	9,459	30	1,497	13	2,611	21	1,075	19	1,186	17	1,821	19	2,215	21	2,505	21	2,799	20
9	Illinois.....	8,414	21	1,802	27	2,628	25	1,026	13	1,234	25	1,819	18	2,037	10	2,375	10	2,679	*11
11	Indiana.....	8,123	19	1,505	14	2,465	18	963	8	1,268	27	1,918	28	2,047	11	2,232	4	2,469	4
13	Kansas.....	6,781	4	1,212	6	2,050	6	933	6	1,195	18	1,721	11	1,913	4	2,210	3	2,338	1
15	Kentucky.....	6,928	6	1,639	21	2,404	*13	975	9	1,307	30	2,099	34	2,337	30	2,380	*11	2,496	5
17	Maryland.....	9,599	33	1,599	17	2,404	*13	1,051	15	1,087	4	1,668	6	2,239	24	2,668	31	2,970	30
19	Massachusetts.....	9,862	36	1,733	25	2,627	24	1,052	16	1,051	2	1,542	2	1,955	6	2,346	8	2,557	7
21	Michigan.....	9,345	29	1,609	18	2,735	28	1,169	28	1,331	32	1,879	*24	2,017	9	2,322	7	2,548	6
23	Minnesota.....	6,879	5	1,026	2	1,849	1	956	7	1,183	16	1,750	13	2,049	12	2,427	15	2,690	13
25	Missouri.....	7,443	12	1,680	22	2,593	20	1,068	18	1,241	26	1,966	30	2,222	22	2,373	9	2,642	10
27	New Jersey.....	8,813	23	1,798	26	2,624	22	1,095	21	1,111	8	1,776	14	2,257	*26	2,558	24	2,795	19
29	New York.....	9,226	27	1,849	29	2,719	27	1,124	23	1,211	*23	1,892	26	2,329	29	2,639	29	2,950	29
31	North Carolina.....	7,270	8	1,854	30	1,929	3	729	1	1,055	3	1,746	12	2,257	*26	2,632	28	2,633	9
33	Ohio.....	8,052	18	1,445	11	2,401	12	986	10	1,201	21	1,795	16	1,997	8	2,380	*11	2,735	16
35	Oregon.....	6,264	1	980	1	1,871	2	1,003	11	1,520	36	2,045	33	2,232	23	2,701	32	2,911	26
37	Pennsylvania.....	9,693	34	1,823	28	2,524	19	1,060	17	1,144	10	1,785	15	2,242	25	2,587	25	2,943	28
39	South Carolina.....	7,485	13	1,878	31	2,215	9	805	2	1,098	6	1,990	31	2,432	32	2,526	22	2,890	25
41	Tennessee.....	6,335	3	1,563	15	2,257	10	830	3	1,147	11	1,879	*24	2,186	20	2,388	13	2,576	8
43	Utah.....	7,388	10	1,118	5	1,960	5	1,129	25	1,499	35	1,996	32	2,450	33	3,244	40	3,598	38
45	Virginia.....	7,802	15	1,471	12	2,151	8	833	4	1,152	12	1,921	29	2,281	28	2,494	18	2,702	14
47	Washington.....	6,311	2	1,045	4	2,085	7	1,045	14	1,432	34	2,236	38	2,599	37	2,736	33	2,705	15
49	Wisconsin.....	7,851	17	1,031	3	1,955	4	915	5	1,160	13	1,629	4	1,789	1	2,160	1	2,359	2
	CITIES.																		
51	Aggregate ³	9,524	*31	1,995	35	3,126	37	1,246	33	1,200	*19	1,806	17	2,183	19	2,538	23	2,972	31
53	Baltimore.....	10,341	37	1,960	34	2,955	30	1,155	26	988	1	1,495	1	2,129	16	2,590	26	2,917	27
55	Boston.....	10,869	40	2,067	37	3,083	36	1,338	35	1,093	5	1,583	3	2,098	14	2,642	30	3,018	33
57	Buffalo.....	11,688	42	1,910	32	3,696	41	1,586	44	1,327	31	1,716	10	2,102	15	2,499	20	2,843	22
59	Chicago.....	9,844	35	2,162	40	3,141	38	1,182	31	1,161	*14	1,697	9	1,928	5	2,248	5	2,679	*11
61	Cleveland.....	9,219	26	1,729	24	2,997	32	1,198	32	1,211	*23	1,673	7	1,894	3	2,422	14	3,076	34
63	Detroit.....	10,811	38	2,006	36	3,687	40	1,363	37	1,346	33	1,859	22	1,858	2	2,168	2	2,435	3
65	Los Angeles.....	7,745	14	1,619	20	2,626	23	1,433	41	1,632	39	2,204	37	2,579	36	3,025	35	3,372	36
67	New Orleans.....	7,408	11	1,371	9	2,427	15	1,406	39	1,740	40	2,157	35	2,526	35	3,574	41	4,478	45
69	New York, N. Y.....	8,945	25	2,100	38	3,006	33	1,166	27	1,161	*14	1,876	23	2,341	31	2,609	27	3,006	32
71	Philadelphia.....	9,524	*31	1,924	33	3,016	34	1,179	30	1,112	9	1,679	8	2,073	13	2,432	16	2,885	24
73	Pittsburgh.....	12,079	43	2,413	43	3,725	42	1,419	40	1,273	28	2,197	36	2,765	40	3,084	37	3,727	40
75	St. Louis.....	8,257	20	1,575	16	3,950	43	1,572	42	1,109	7	1,653	5	1,956	7	2,318	6	2,833	21
77	San Francisco.....	6,970	7	1,222	7	2,431	16	1,378	38	1,576	38	2,244	*39	2,681	39	3,231	39	3,867	41
79	Washington, D. C.....	7,832	16	1,228	8	2,913	29	1,351	36	1,279	29	1,901	27	2,461	34	2,898	34	2,844	23
	NEGROES.																		
81	States with less than 4 per cent Negroes ⁴	14,168	44	3,939	44	4,800	45	1,580	43	2,768	45	4,455	46	4,195	45	3,824	44	4,207	43
83	States with more than 5 per cent Negroes ⁵	10,919	41	2,335	42	3,051	35	1,123	22	2,091	43	3,967	43	4,634	46	4,625	46	4,701	46
85	Large cities ⁶	15,440	46	4,214	46	4,982	46	1,747	46	2,906	46	4,174	44	3,779	42	3,770	42	4,466	44
87	Original registration states ²	14,495	45	4,011	45	4,385	44	1,644	45	2,676	44	4,275	45	4,191	44	3,814	43	4,096	42
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	21,985	....	5,216	....	5,339	....	1,809	....	2,296	....	3,465	....	3,619	....	3,894	....	4,292	....
	HAWAII.																		
89	Hawaii (all races combined).....	10,820	39	2,123	39	3,286	39	1,274	34	1,883	42	3,205	42	3,963	43	3,834	45	3,704	39
91	Japanese in Hawaii.....	8,910	24	2,185	41	2,981	31	1,126	24	1,785	41	2,980	41	3,402	41	3,169	38	3,357	35

* Two or more rankings the same.
¹ Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.
² The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.
³ The 14 cities included in aggregate white in cities are those shown in the table.

TABLE 8. Females. d_x .

NUMBER OF DEATHS OUT OF

No. of life table.	AREA AND COLOR.	AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.																	
		0-1		1-2		2-7		7-12		12-17		17-22		22-27		27-32		32-37	
		d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.	d_x	Rank.
	WHITE.																		
2	Aggregate ¹	6,732	22	1,476	16	2,223	16	918	14	1,062	19	1,848	21	2,510	22	2,770	22	2,772	*19
4	Original registration states ²	7,361	25	1,569	21	2,367	23	964	22	1,066	20	1,824	18	2,485	17	2,749	20	2,698	14
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	10,286	....	2,319	....	2,804	....	1,011	....	1,011	....	1,587	....	2,022	....	2,228	....	2,610	....
	STATES.																		
6	California.....	5,967	11	1,273	9	2,246	17	982	25	1,180	30	2,039	32	2,630	27	2,826	27	2,819	27
8	Connecticut.....	7,379	27	1,639	*29	2,292	18	895	12	876	1	1,604	4	2,358	8	2,637	8	2,671	12
10	Illinois.....	6,605	21	1,611	25	2,379	25	919	15	1,072	22	1,793	*13	2,408	9	2,656	*9	2,603	7
12	Indiana.....	6,488	18	1,384	13	2,105	9	909	13	1,250	34	2,211	39	2,797	35	2,943	30	2,923	31
14	Kansas.....	5,397	6	1,180	8	1,717	4	868	9	1,039	14	1,598	3	2,178	2	2,615	7	2,707	*15
16	Kentucky.....	5,647	7	1,599	24	2,336	22	963	21	1,287	38	2,392	40	3,159	39	3,293	37	3,118	34
18	Maryland.....	7,926	36	1,639	*29	2,149	12	891	11	1,012	7	1,896	24	2,675	30	2,850	28	2,846	30
20	Massachusetts.....	7,826	34	1,617	26	2,332	21	922	16	937	5	1,609	5	2,227	3	2,565	4	2,640	11
22	Michigan.....	7,458	28	1,515	18	2,560	29	1,091	33	1,220	33	2,077	34	2,795	34	2,994	34	2,840	29
24	Minnesota.....	5,315	4	923	3	1,651	3	863	8	1,014	8	1,752	8	2,466	16	2,776	*23	2,778	*21
26	Missouri.....	5,674	8	1,497	17	2,376	24	1,023	30	1,107	27	1,921	26	2,581	25	2,776	*23	2,797	25
28	New Jersey.....	7,084	23	1,574	22	2,295	19	941	19	1,022	11	1,748	6	2,487	18	2,759	21	2,565	5
30	New York.....	7,378	26	1,667	31	2,462	27	992	27	1,067	21	1,790	*11	2,459	14	2,721	16	2,623	8
32	North Carolina.....	6,029	13	1,038	28	1,888	7	631	1	975	6	1,923	27	2,668	29	3,107	35	3,420	36
34	Ohio.....	6,542	20	1,353	12	2,167	13	851	6	1,020	9	1,847	20	2,438	10	2,712	15	2,769	17
36	Oregon.....	4,530	1	750	1	1,645	2	879	10	1,203	32	2,045	33	2,681	31	2,743	*18	2,780	23
38	Pennsylvania.....	7,833	35	1,635	27	2,329	20	949	20	1,021	10	1,793	*13	2,490	19	2,777	25	2,837	28
40	South Carolina.....	6,071	14	1,738	32	2,098	8	692	2	894	2	1,799	17	2,519	23	2,985	33	3,427	37
42	Tennessee.....	5,368	5	1,435	15	2,107	10	813	5	1,118	29	2,104	35	2,874	37	3,157	36	3,159	35
44	Utah.....	5,781	9	955	5	1,527	1	929	18	1,315	39	2,005	30	2,728	33	3,341	38	3,722	40
46	Virginia.....	6,005	12	1,427	14	2,198	15	779	3	918	3	1,750	7	2,445	13	2,675	12	2,958	32
48	Washington.....	4,990	2	884	2	1,723	5	966	23	1,252	35	1,960	29	2,441	12	2,586	6	2,560	4
50	Wisconsin.....	5,959	10	941	4	1,749	6	852	7	927	4	1,572	2	2,248	4	2,504	2	2,451	2
	CITIES.																		
52	Aggregate ³	7,584	31	1,814	35	2,747	33	1,086	32	1,104	*25	1,851	22	2,494	20	2,743	*18	2,707	*15
54	Baltimore.....	8,359	37	2,057	39	2,413	26	924	17	1,045	15	1,900	25	2,631	28	2,656	*9	2,600	6
56	Boston.....	8,669	38	1,792	33	2,768	*34	1,320	39	1,048	17	1,786	10	2,716	32	2,961	31	3,043	33
58	Buffalo.....	9,413	41	1,809	34	3,368	42	1,451	43	1,198	31	1,883	23	2,462	15	2,670	11	2,624	9
60	Chicago.....	7,692	32	1,972	38	2,689	32	970	24	1,057	18	1,790	*11	2,345	6	2,567	5	2,517	3
62	Cleveland.....	7,476	*29	1,562	20	2,688	31	994	28	1,030	13	1,845	19	2,352	7	2,699	13	2,799	26
64	Detroit.....	8,676	39	1,918	37	3,286	40	1,235	36	1,284	37	2,210	38	2,801	36	2,973	32	2,770	18
66	Los Angeles.....	6,540	19	1,344	11	2,482	28	1,178	35	1,269	36	2,009	31	2,506	21	2,709	14	2,778	*21
68	New Orleans.....	6,264	17	1,304	10	2,136	11	807	4	1,104	*25	2,183	37	3,525	40	3,837	40	3,498	38
70	New York, N. Y.....	7,160	24	1,912	36	2,654	30	1,033	31	1,099	24	1,793	*13	2,439	11	2,725	17	2,633	10
72	Philadelphia.....	7,476	*29	1,592	23	2,768	*34	1,002	29	1,047	16	1,937	28	2,604	28	2,799	26	2,772	*19
74	Pittsburgh.....	9,733	43	2,204	43	2,946	37	1,418	41	1,316	40	2,172	36	3,149	38	3,399	39	3,625	39
76	St. Louis.....	6,225	16	1,535	19	3,307	41	1,442	42	1,115	28	1,754	9	2,336	5	2,536	3	2,678	13
78	San Francisco.....	5,281	3	1,114	7	2,772	36	1,327	40	1,082	23	1,793	*13	2,540	24	2,897	29	2,794	24
80	Washington, D. C.....	6,183	15	1,030	6	2,177	14	984	26	1,024	12	1,382	1	1,535	1	1,899	1	2,005	1
	NEGROES.																		
82	States with less than 4 per cent Negroes ⁴	11,480	44	3,854	44	4,151	44	1,736	46	2,872	45	4,237	44	4,084	43	3,922	42	4,079	42
84	States with more than 5 per cent Negroes ⁵	8,908	40	2,087	40	3,170	38	1,276	38	2,601	43	4,679	46	5,347	46	5,444	46	5,256	46
86	Large cities ⁶	12,644	46	3,981	46	4,719	46	1,695	44	2,947	46	4,346	45	4,061	42	4,031	43	4,171	43
88	Original registration states ²	12,035	45	3,871	45	4,392	45	1,710	45	2,762	44	4,029	42	3,812	41	3,885	41	4,073	41
	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	18,507	....	4,796	....	5,045	....	1,907	....	2,872	....	3,492	....	3,172	....	3,358	....	3,802	....
	HAWAII.																		
90	Hawaii (all races combined).....	9,695	42	2,195	42	3,277	39	1,132	34	2,453	42	4,184	43	4,794	45	5,372	45	4,999	45
92	Japanese in Hawaii.....	7,710	33	2,161	41	3,523	43	1,238	37	2,236	41	3,968	41	4,610	44	4,900	44	4,353	44

* Two or more rankings the same.

¹ Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.² The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.³ The 14 cities included in aggregate white in cities are those shown in the table.

TABLE 10. Females. e_x.

COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF

Table with columns for 'AREA AND COLOR' and 'EXACT AGE IN YEARS' (0, 1, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32). Rows are categorized by 'WHITE', 'CITIES', 'NEGROES', and 'HAWAII'. Includes 'Aggregate' and 'Original registration states' data. Each row lists 'e_x' and 'Rank.' for each age group.

* Two or more rankings the same.
1 Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.
2 The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.
3 The 14 cities included in aggregate white in cities are those shown in the table.

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES.

TABLE 11. EXCESS OF ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY AMONG MALES OVER THAT

[Bold-faced type indicates that the rate among females is in

No. of line.	AREA AND COLOR.	EXACT AGE IN YEARS.								
		0	1	2	7	12	17	22	27	32
WHITE.										
1	Aggregate ¹	17.01	1.77	0.71	0.41	0.31	0.48	0.48	0.74	0.11
2	Original registration states ²	18.82	1.87	0.87	0.51	0.31	0.45	0.40	0.75	0.02
3	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	<i>21.00</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>
STATES.										
4	California.....	13.10	1.35	0.38	0.35	0.73	0.96	0.09	0.61	1.27
5	Connecticut.....	20.81	1.17	0.81	0.64	0.55	1.06	0.03	0.20	0.15
6	Illinois.....	18.09	2.43	0.52	0.51	0.29	0.60	0.50	0.89	0.09
7	Indiana.....	16.35	1.58	1.00	0.50	0.03	0.11	1.60	1.62	1.64
8	Kansas.....	13.83	0.53	0.68	0.47	0.15	0.71	0.25	0.79	0.85
9	Kentucky.....	12.81	0.67	0.27	0.16	0.07	0.01	1.54	2.25	2.07
10	Maryland.....	16.73	0.11	0.98	0.50	0.33	0.01	1.03	0.60	0.10
11	Massachusetts.....	20.36	1.67	1.20	0.50	0.31	0.31	0.55	0.35	0.33
12	Michigan.....	18.87	1.37	0.57	0.40	0.25	0.31	1.40	2.04	0.86
13	Minnesota.....	15.65	1.26	0.92	0.29	0.33	0.48	0.56	1.08	0.12
14	Missouri.....	17.68	2.28	0.46	0.39	0.16	0.61	0.43	0.95	0.55
15	New Jersey.....	17.29	2.78	1.18	0.55	0.29	0.25	0.02	0.82	0.57
16	New York.....	18.48	2.38	0.71	0.52	0.32	0.52	0.10	0.33	0.65
17	North Carolina.....	12.42	2.55	0.65	0.14	0.31	0.01	0.80	0.96	1.36
18	Ohio.....	15.10	1.24	0.59	0.49	0.36	0.51	0.82	0.89	0.30
19	Oregon.....	17.34	2.60	0.08	0.59	0.44	1.07	1.23	0.10	0.24
20	Pennsylvania.....	18.61	2.44	0.58	0.44	0.30	0.39	0.35	0.44	0.05
21	South Carolina.....	14.14	1.80	1.28	0.12	0.46	0.54	0.44	0.82	1.08
22	Tennessee.....	9.67	1.52	1.20	0.07	0.10	0.02	1.17	1.99	1.55
23	Utah.....	16.07	1.93	0.20	0.91	0.33	0.67	0.69	0.02	0.12
24	Virginia.....	17.97	0.78	0.37	0.02	0.42	0.71	0.08	0.60	0.06
25	Washington.....	13.21	1.85	1.33	0.38	0.24	0.79	0.61	0.48	0.67
26	Wisconsin.....	18.92	1.18	0.73	0.33	0.33	0.82	0.71	1.03	0.14
CITIES.										
27	Aggregate ³	19.40	2.42	1.32	0.66	0.31	0.29	0.37	0.72	0.42
28	Baltimore.....	19.82	0.59	1.18	1.02	0.14	0.39	1.40	0.42	0.57
29	Boston.....	22.00	3.56	1.69	0.35	0.10	0.22	1.23	1.26	0.25
30	Buffalo.....	22.75	1.66	2.22	0.47	0.45	0.26	0.94	0.24	0.05
31	Chicago.....	21.52	2.62	1.55	0.81	0.38	0.23	0.66	1.07	0.21
32	Cleveland.....	17.43	2.17	2.52	0.37	0.63	0.16	0.91	0.86	0.12
33	Detroit.....	21.35	1.49	1.71	0.66	0.27	0.09	1.90	2.40	1.25
34	Los Angeles.....	12.65	3.18	0.56	0.53	0.83	0.94	0.13	0.84	1.36
35	New Orleans.....	11.44	0.90	0.70	1.18	1.62	1.10	1.45	2.52	2.69
36	New York, N. Y.....	17.85	2.48	0.91	0.62	0.19	0.31	0.28	0.44	0.65
37	Philadelphia.....	20.48	4.06	1.40	0.50	0.40	0.08	1.01	1.11	0.10
38	Pittsburgh.....	23.46	3.03	1.91	1.00	0.31	0.57	0.29	1.03	0.40
39	St. Louis.....	20.31	0.80	0.95	1.09	0.04	0.26	0.68	0.68	0.19
40	San Francisco.....	16.89	1.38	0.05	0.29	0.85	1.48	0.62	0.60	2.03
41	Washington, D. C.....	16.50	2.33	1.45	1.29	0.59	0.96	1.99	2.93	2.49
NEGROES.										
42	States having less than 4 per cent Negroes ⁴	23.89	2.35	3.51	0.36	0.41	0.84	1.35	0.29	0.67
43	States having more than 5 per cent Negroes ⁵	20.11	3.30	0.75	0.35	0.62	1.78	1.41	2.45	2.18
44	Large cities ⁶	27.96	4.25	4.49	0.00	0.45	0.08	0.21	0.94	0.95
45	Original registration states ²	24.60	2.90	2.10	0.29	0.06	0.12	2.32	0.33	0.60
46	Original registration states, 1909-1911.....	<i>34.28</i>	<i>7.98</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>5.10</i>
HAWAII.										
47	Hawaii (all races combined).....	11.25	0.49	2.37	0.13	0.13	2.96	1.58	3.72	5.57
48	Japanese in Hawaii.....	11.99	0.58	1.45	1.08	0.18	2.45	2.44	4.62	5.66
49	Japanese in Japan, 1908-1913.....	<i>15.46</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>2.15</i>

¹ Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.

² The original registration states include the New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.

³ The 14 cities included in aggregate white in cities are those shown in the table.

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES.

AMONG FEMALES IN THE SAME AREA AND AGE GROUP DURING 1919-1920. TABLE 11.

excess of that among males in the same area and age group.]

EXACT AGE IN YEARS.												No. of line.
37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	
0.56	1.10	1.07	1.43	2.40	3.09	3.73	5.32	6.30	10.19	12.93	8.41	1
0.79	1.24	1.09	1.49	2.62	2.91	3.10	5.24	7.53	11.47	15.97	9.72	2
1.73	2.44	2.89	3.06	4.05	5.44	6.04	5.97	11.95	9.23	13.34	0.26	3
2.62	3.13	2.68	4.00	6.33	7.33	9.68	9.04	7.75	12.84	31.72	17.59	4
1.26	1.91	1.77	2.04	4.59	1.06	2.73	4.44	19.13	3.13	16.82	28.47	5
0.71	1.17	1.85	1.81	2.80	4.57	4.85	5.80	8.01	10.49	12.74	1.22	6
0.35	0.65	0.78	0.21	1.32	0.91	3.11	4.28	1.76	5.60	18.32	17.33	7
0.70	0.29	0.47	0.20	0.20	1.13	2.60	5.93	11.96	2.70	20.47	41.12	8
1.01	0.35	0.34	0.17	0.29	0.70	0.84	3.88	1.13	8.55	14.38	51.79	9
0.94	1.29	1.67	2.76	2.95	5.35	8.39	4.11	0.65	7.83	6.13	14.24	10
0.46	0.89	0.89	1.24	3.01	3.52	5.81	9.52	11.77	11.13	21.11	1.22	11
0.56	0.16	0.81	0.41	1.27	1.35	1.74	5.41	3.22	7.89	14.15	11.89	12
0.15	0.23	0.33	0.86	1.18	4.42	3.88	8.18	2.85	24.13	11.54	12.29	13
0.19	0.61	1.03	1.31	3.32	4.00	2.76	3.99	0.88	13.07	16.55	24.14	14
1.06	1.78	2.46	1.89	3.67	2.46	2.06	8.85	4.33	13.37	25.04	31.98	15
1.68	1.93	2.03	2.71	3.41	4.71	3.39	3.68	7.30	15.73	7.81	21.23	16
2.60	0.70	0.71	0.40	0.64	1.70	2.50	2.76	0.16	1.44	29.11	29.64	17
0.54	1.15	0.88	1.37	1.99	2.89	5.34	5.07	9.06	16.11	7.80	34.28	18
0.77	0.18	0.03	1.25	2.10	2.68	7.21	8.57	9.93	9.34	20.77	133.78	19
1.15	1.85	2.09	2.04	3.21	3.60	4.96	8.23	8.88	11.07	22.48	7.27	20
1.23	0.43	1.03	1.00	2.51	0.23	4.45	12.62	5.83	3.57	15.09	19.82	21
1.40	0.48	1.29	0.38	0.57	2.08	0.13	5.00	1.06	2.94	1.50	20.94	22
0.19	1.63	3.55	1.56	4.57	7.10	11.07	2.00	12.45	6.17	14.70	83.00	23
1.21	0.29	0.27	0.79	0.94	0.38	2.59	7.76	6.93	15.48	22.37	5.90	24
0.43	0.57	0.27	1.48	0.19	4.49	3.31	6.72	13.60	2.82	20.33	42.90	25
0.09	0.30	0.24	0.66	1.01	1.60	3.40	5.31	6.15	7.15	3.11	25.81	26
1.60	2.08	2.75	3.73	5.51	7.42	7.58	8.85	10.68	11.65	14.21	8.10	27
1.59	2.00	3.21	4.66	3.56	9.65	12.76	9.14	5.23	22.33	22.02	69.14	28
0.08	1.47	2.59	3.32	5.60	6.32	5.73	13.78	18.98	5.95	32.55	54.52	29
2.34	4.26	1.40	4.92	7.51	7.24	7.94	3.73	9.33	12.90	5.58	203.69	30
1.16	1.48	3.28	2.86	3.91	6.91	5.54	7.43	9.88	7.30	3.14	0.82	31
2.04	2.89	2.71	2.42	5.04	8.21	10.75	12.77	6.39	15.22	7.53	15.58	32
0.34	0.04	1.11	1.56	1.98	3.63	3.63	10.44	8.23	2.35	15.82	65.06	33
2.55	2.69	2.66	4.06	6.66	8.88	12.52	5.13	2.65	9.00	44.35	12.31	34
2.49	2.65	8.38	7.64	18.41	20.11	24.06	29.64	23.16	13.60	110.45	91.42	35
1.96	1.97	3.13	4.41	5.24	6.78	4.93	5.64	8.10	18.26	15.06	6.35	36
1.30	2.27	1.75	2.17	4.15	6.16	6.90	8.56	8.44	7.03	7.90	25.57	37
1.15	3.16	4.09	3.70	6.76	5.30	3.49	14.78	18.68	3.60	38.70	114.09	38
1.21	2.04	1.84	2.28	8.28	12.95	12.87	16.72	17.19	26.68	12.59	100.42	39
4.48	3.46	3.09	8.17	11.78	10.08	14.55	7.48	22.40	18.59	29.55	77.61	40
2.76	3.36	3.24	3.71	5.81	5.09	12.31	31.20	32.25	4.91	9.53	2.26	41
1.97	1.76	0.32	0.08	5.23	0.31	3.14	1.51	13.18	17.30	23.82	31.84	42
1.74	2.87	4.23	3.43	5.34	4.83	4.22	6.18	9.51	24.23	15.70	61.12	43
2.39	0.29	0.87	0.16	4.39	3.46	10.04	18.49	12.79	16.67	34.62	59.24	44
0.94	0.86	0.67	1.31	5.07	1.50	5.73	8.70	7.18	30.56	51.64	28.13	45
3.51	3.44	3.36	6.34	3.87	5.78	4.39	18.20	26.38	9.27	26.76	25.04	46
2.57	0.14	2.11	3.48	7.68	1.42	0.72	8.07	0.15	77.74	59.60	124.03	47
0.08	1.27	5.71	7.92	19.25	2.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48
1.92	0.12	2.38	4.05	6.48	9.45	12.10	20.10	18.41	23.21	27.90	31.90	49

⁴ The states with less than 4 per cent Negro population are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

⁵ The states with more than 5 per cent Negro population are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri.

⁶ The 12 cities included in "large cities" for Negroes are Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington.

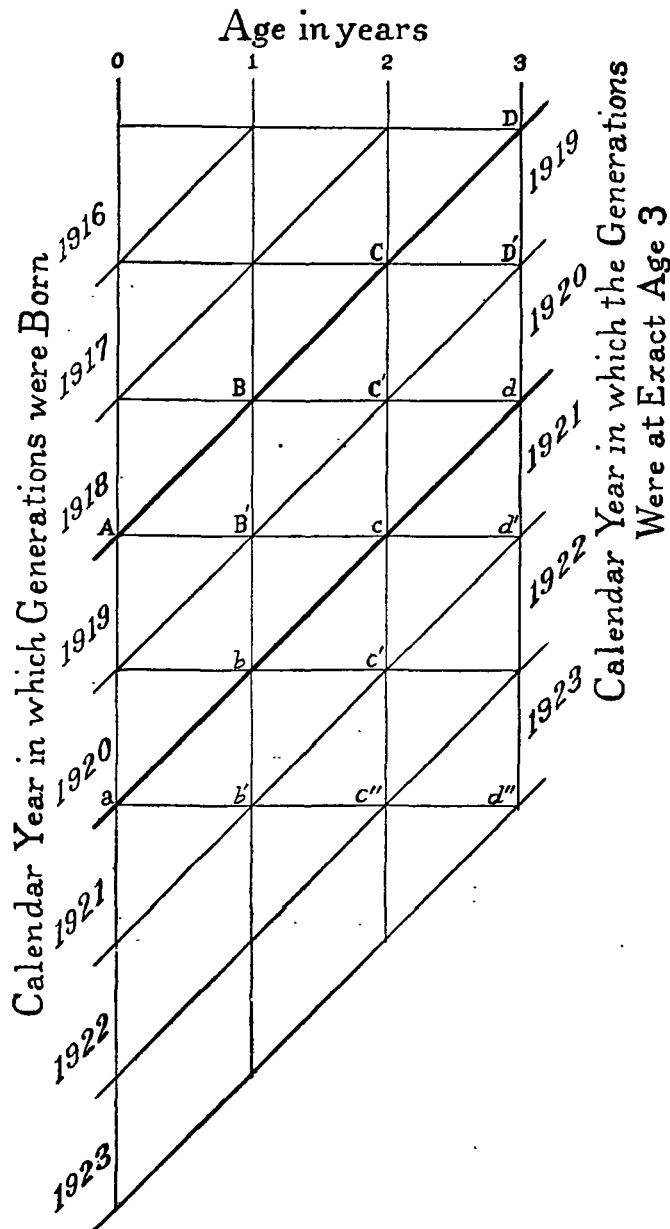
PART II.—METHODS USED AND ACTUAL COMPUTATION.

A.—EXPLANATION OF METHODS USED.

THEORY OF METHOD USED IN OBTAINING RATES OF MORTALITY AT AGES UNDER 3 YEARS.

7. Diagrams 1 to 3 represent the progress of generations. These diagrams are fully explained in sections 96, 106, and 109, pages 329, 338, and 340 of the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, and

DIAGRAM 1.—MOVEMENT OF GENERATIONS REPRESENTED GRAPHICALLY.



1901–1910. In brief, the ages of the generations are measured by vertical lines along the horizontal axis. In the diagram, time in calendar years is measured by the diagonal lines which are at right angles to the bisector of the angle between the vertical and horizontal axes. This bisector is not drawn in these diagrams. Thus the generations begin along the vertical

axis at age 0 and move horizontally to the right. See Diagrams 2 and 3, pages 33 and 37. In any generation many die under 1 year of age; for instance, of those born in 1916, E_0^{1916} , some die in 1916, lD_0^{1916} , and some in 1917, eD_0^{1917} . Of those who survive to exact age 1 year, E_1^{1916} , many die between exact ages 1 and 2 years, some in 1917, lD_1^{1917} , and some in 1918, eD_1^{1918} . Likewise, the deaths among the survivors to exact age 2 years, E_2^{1916} , occur in 1918, lD_2^{1918} , and some in 1919, eD_2^{1919} .

If a census be taken of these generations at any time, for instance, January 1, 1919, the children under 3 years of age enumerated would be those who were born between January 1, 1916, and January 1, 1919, who had not died before January 1, 1919. Thus the children between 2 and 3 years of age on January 1, 1919, would be that part of the 1916 generation, E_0^{1916} , which was not included in $lD_0^{1916} + eD_0^{1917} + lD_1^{1917} + eD_1^{1918} + lD_2^{1918}$.

The method used to derive the formula for the annual rate of mortality at each year of age under 3 is a modification of the method suggested by Mr. Robert Henderson. The rate of mortality of the generation that attains age x during the calendar period is by definition $q_x = d_x/l_x$, where l_x is the number that attain age x during the calendar period and d_x is the number of deaths that occur among the l_x persons before they become aged exactly $x+1$ years. Part of these d_x occur in the year following the calendar period of years. An illustration of this is afforded in Diagram 2. Thus, $E_0^{1919} + E_0^{1920}$, or E_0 , is the number of children born during the calendar period 1919–1920, or the number that attain age 0 during that period. Before this generation has become aged exactly 1 year, d_0 of them have died, lD_0^{1919} in 1919, $eD_0^{1920} + lD_0^{1920}$ in 1920, and eD_0^{1921} in 1921. On the other hand, some of the deaths under 1 year of age in 1919–1920, eD_0^{1919} , were of children born in 1918. Accordingly, it appears that the number of deaths under 1 year of age during 1919 and 1920 is

$$D_0 = eD_0^{1919} + lD_0^{1919} + eD_0^{1920} + lD_0^{1920}$$

and that in the generation born in 1919–1920 before it attains exact age 1 year is

$$d_0 = lD_0^{1919} + eD_0^{1920} + lD_0^{1920} + eD_0^{1921}$$

Thus the difference between the number of deaths under 1 year of age in the calendar period 1919–1920 and in the generation born in that period is

$$D_0 - d_0 = eD_0^{1919} - eD_0^{1921} = r_0^{1919}P_{1919}^{0/1} - r_0^{1921}P_{1921}^{0/1},$$

where r_y^x is the ratio of the number of deaths under 1 year of age in the calendar year y among those born in the previous year, $y-1$, to $P_y^{0/1}$.

From Diagram 2 it appears that the deaths under 1 year of age in the calendar period 1919-1920 must occur among the $P_{1919}^{0/1} + E_0^{1919} + E_0^{1920}$ children and that the $P_{1919}^{0/1}$ and $P_{1921}^{0/1}$ children lived only a part of their lives between birth and 1 year of age in the period 1919-1920. Hence the rate of mortality under 1 year of age in the *calendar period* 1919-1920 must be

$$q_0^c = D_0/E_0'$$

where E_0' may be called the equivalent generation which corresponds to the deaths D_0 .

In the special case where the force of mortality at each age in triangle $AB'B$, Diagram 1, is equal to that at the corresponding age in triangle $ab'b$ and in quadrilateral $AabB'$, the rates of mortality under 1 year of age in 1919-1920 and in the generation born in 1919-1920 would be the same, and r_0^{1919} , r_0^{1920} , r_0^{1921} would all be equal.

Then the equation

$$D_0 - d_0 = r_0^{1919}P_{1919}^{0/1} - r_0^{1921}P_{1921}^{0/1}$$

may be written

$$D_0 = d_0 + r_0^{1919}\delta_0, \text{ where } \delta_0 \text{ is } P_{1919}^{0/1} - P_{1921}^{0/1},$$

so that

$$E_0'q_0^c = E_0q_0 + r_0^{1919}\delta_0.$$

Then since $q_0 = q_0^c$,

$$E_0' = E_0 + k_0\delta_0, \text{ where } k_0 \text{ is } r_0^{1919}/q_0.$$

When k_0 equals $\frac{1}{2}$, this formula for the approximate value of the equivalent generation is that given in equation (22) of the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901-1910, page 337.

By reasoning similar to the above approximate values for rate of mortality between exact ages 1 and 2 years and between 2 and 3 years in 1919-1920 are shown to be, respectively,

$$q_1^c = D_1/(E_1 + r_1\delta_1/q_1) \text{ and } q_2^c = D_2/(E_2 + r_2\delta_2/q_2),$$

where E_1 and E_2 are the numbers of children that attain ages 1 and 2 years, respectively, in the calendar period 1919-1920.

Where the rate of mortality does not change very rapidly between ages x and $x+1$, r_x/q_x is very nearly equal $\frac{1}{2}$. However, the rate of mortality under 1 year of age does change very rapidly, and for this reason k_0 was determined from infant mortality statistics given in Table 13 of Birth Statistics of the Birth Registration Area of the United States in each year from 1918 to 1921, published by the Bureau of the Census. The statistics from which the value for k_0 was determined were from the same area as that covered by the 1919-1920 life tables, except Rhode Island, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Hawaii, and should, therefore, be a very good average for these tables. The results obtained were 0.275 for males and 0.280 for females. While the rate of mortality under 1 year of age has been very much lowered between 1909 and 1919, that under 1 day of age has not changed much. The consequence is that the per cent of born and died in a calen-

dar year has been raised, so that k_0 has changed from about 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1909-1911 to about 28 per cent in 1919-1920.¹

Unfortunately no statistics are available to determine k_1 and k_2 . However, there is no evidence of irregularity in the lowering of the rates of mortality during the age periods 1 to 2 years and 2 to 3 years, and so k_1 and k_2 were set equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, the ratio used for the 1909-1911 life tables. See United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-1910, page 343, equations (30).

From Diagram 2 it will be seen that

$$E_1 = E_0 + P_{1919}^{0/1} - P_{1921}^{0/1} - D_0 = E_0 + \delta_0 - D_0,$$

while

$$E_2 = E_1 + P_{1919}^{1/2} - P_{1921}^{1/2} - D_1 = E_1 + \delta_1 - D_1.$$

For the convenience of the operator the three equations just derived were expanded. Let G_x represent the denominator in the equation $q_x = D_x/(E_x + k_x\delta_x)$. Then

$$G_0 = E_0 + k_0\delta_0,$$

$$G_1 = E_1 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_1 = E_0 + \delta_0 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_1 - D_0 \\ = G_0 + (1 - k_0)\delta_0 - D_0 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_1,$$

$$G_2 = E_2 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_2 = E_1 + \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_2 - D_1 \\ = G_1 - D_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\delta_1 + \delta_2).$$

Therefore, the three equations become

$$q_0 = D_0/G_0, \tag{1}$$

$$q_1 = D_1/[G_0 + (1 - k_0)\delta_0 - D_0 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_1], \tag{2}$$

$$q_2 = D_2/[G_1 - D_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\delta_1 + \delta_2)]. \tag{3}$$

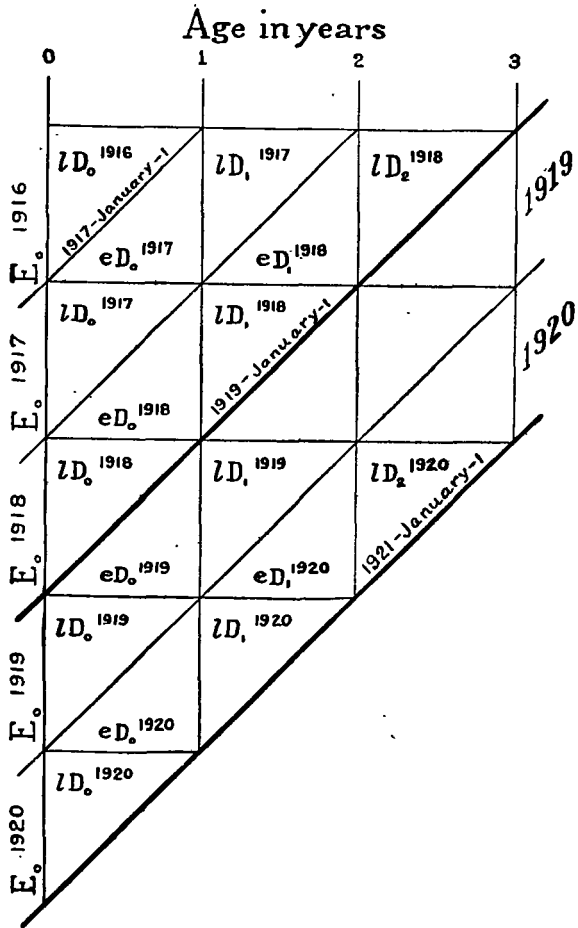
METHOD USED TO DETERMINE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POPULATION IN SAME AGE INTERVAL AT BEGINNING AND END OF PERIOD.

8. Only the *differences* between the populations at corresponding ages on January 1, 1919, and on January 1, 1921, were used. Therefore, populations derived from birth and death statistics are sufficient since the effect of migration on the number of children under 1 year of age on January 1, 1919, should be about the same as that on the number of children under 1 year of age on January 1, 1921, and this effect would be cancelled out in a difference. The same is true of children between 1 and 2 years of age on January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1921, and also of children between 2 and 3 years on those dates. The method of determining these populations from birth and death statistics is based on the method used to determine the number of births for the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901-1910,

¹ Mr. Henderson bases the ratio of the number of deaths under 1 year of age in the calendar year y among those born in the previous year, $y-1$, upon the statistics for two consecutive calendar years, so that he sets $r_0^{1920-21} = r_0^{1919-20} = r_0 = (eD_0^{1919} + eD_0^{1920})/(P_{1919}^{0/1} + P_{1920}^{0/1})$. The value for k_0 derived from this value of r_0 is 0.288 for males and 0.290 for females. While as a rule the value of k_0 seems to be decreasing with time, it probably varies considerably from locality to locality and from race to race. However, no statistics were available for the separate localities and races from which their values of k_0 could be determined.

explained in section 109, page 340. Instead of adding populations to deaths to find the number of births, deaths were subtracted from the births to obtain populations. E_y^z in Diagram 2 represents the number of births in any calendar year y ; lD_x^z , the number of deaths between ages x and $x+1$ in that year of those who were born in the *later* calendar year, and eD_x^z , the number of deaths between ages x and $x+1$ in that year of those who were born in the *earlier* calendar year.

DIAGRAM 2. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF RELATION BETWEEN BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS AND CENSUS STATISTICS FOR 1919-1920 LIFE TABLES.



From this it appears that the population under 1 year of age on January 1, 1919, is $P_{1919}^{0/1} = E_0^{1918} - lD_0^{1918}$ and the population under 1 year of age on January 1, 1921, is $P_{1921}^{0/1} = E_0^{1920} - lD_0^{1920}$.

As in equations (1) to (3) on page 32, the expression $(P_{1919}^{x/x+1} - P_{1921}^{x/x+1})$, is designated by δ_x . Consequently,

$$\delta_0 = (-E_0^{1920} + E_0^{1918}) + (-lD_0^{1918} + lD_0^{1920}). \quad (4)$$

The population between 1 and 2 years of age on January 1, 1919, is

$$P_{1919}^{1/2} = E_0^{1917} - lD_0^{1917} - eD_0^{1918} - lD_1^{1918}$$

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and the population between 1 and 2 years of age on January 1, 1921, is

$$P_{1921}^{1/2} = E_0^{1919} - lD_0^{1919} - eD_0^{1920} - lD_1^{1920}.$$

Hence,

$$\delta_1 = (-E_0^{1919} + E_0^{1917}) + (-lD_0^{1917} + lD_0^{1919}) + (-eD_0^{1918} + eD_0^{1920}) + (-lD_1^{1918} + lD_1^{1920}). \quad (5)$$

The population between 2 and 3 years of age on January 1, 1919, is

$$P_{1919}^{2/3} = E_0^{1916} - lD_0^{1916} - eD_0^{1917} - lD_1^{1917} - eD_1^{1918} - lD_2^{1918}$$

and the population between 2 and 3 years of age on January 1, 1921, is

$$P_{1921}^{2/3} = E_0^{1918} - lD_0^{1918} - eD_0^{1919} - lD_1^{1919} - eD_1^{1920} - lD_2^{1920}.$$

Accordingly,

$$\delta_2 = (-E_0^{1918} + E_0^{1916}) + (-lD_0^{1916} + lD_0^{1918}) + (-eD_0^{1917} + eD_0^{1919}) + (-lD_1^{1917} + lD_1^{1919}) + (-eD_1^{1918} + eD_1^{1920}) + (-lD_2^{1918} + lD_2^{1920}) \quad (6)$$

Then each number of deaths in Table 17, pages 58 to 61 was divided into lD and eD by applying the percentages given in the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901-1910, page 340, Table 109, and the resulting lD and eD were entered in different colored ink just below the D from which they were derived. The method of taking these values of lD , eD , and E_0^z from the table in computing infant mortality is illustrated in tape 16, page 39.

METHOD USED TO OBTAIN RATES OF MORTALITY FOR AGES BETWEEN ADOLESCENCE AND OLD AGE.

9. In obtaining graduated rates of mortality for each fifth year of age from 12 to 92, the formula used was that employed by Mr. George King¹ for finding the graduated central value of a fifteen term series. Equations (82) in the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901-1910, page 390, section 180, were transformed for the convenience of operators as follows:

	$-\Delta T_{x-7}$	$-\Delta T_{x-2}$	$-\Delta T_{x+2}$
$-200\Delta T_{x-2}$		-200	
$-(-8\Delta^3 T_{x-7})$	-8	+16	-8

Since $-\Delta T_x$ is the sum of the population aged x to $x+4$ on January 1, 1920, the symbol $P_{1920}^{x/x+4}$ is used, and

$$10^3 L_{x+2} = (-10+2) (P_{1920}^{x-5/x-1} - 2P_{1920}^{x/x+4} + P_{1920}^{x+5/x+9}) + 200P_{1920}^{x/x+4}. \quad (7)$$

¹ Supplement to the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, Part I—Life Tables, page 49, section 2.

Also since $-\Delta(2l)_x$ is the sum of the deaths occurring between ages x and $x+5$ during the two calendar years 1919 and 1920, the symbol $D_{x/x+4}^{1919-20}$ is used, and

$$10^3(2d)_{x+2} = (-10+2) (D_{x-5/x-1}^{1919-20} - 2D_{x/x+4}^{1919-20} + D_{x+5/x+9}^{1919-20}) + 200D_{x/x+4}^{1919-20}. \quad (8)$$

No knowledge of differencing, negative values, or fractions is required to use the equations in this form. The method of using them is illustrated on page 39, tapes 18 and 19.

METHOD USED TO JOIN MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE WITH THAT IN THE MAIN TABLE.

10. The formula discussed in section 9 is for finding the central or eighth term of a fairly symmetrical series of fifteen values. The derivation of a formula for interpolating the third term in this series of fifteen values is similar to that for interpolating the eighth term of the series. If u_2 be the third term in a series of fifteen terms, u_0, u_1 , and so on up to u_{14} , and

$y_n = \sum_{x=n}^{x=14} u_x$, so that $\Delta y_n = -\sum_{x=n}^{x=n+4} u_x$, then

$$\begin{aligned} -u_2 &= y_3 - y_2 \\ y_3 &= y_0 + \frac{3}{5}\Delta y_0 - \frac{3}{25}\Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{7}{125}\Delta^3 y_0 \\ y_2 &= y_0 + \frac{2}{5}\Delta y_0 - \frac{2}{25}\Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{8}{125}\Delta^3 y_0 \\ -u_2 &= \frac{1}{5}\Delta y_0 - \frac{1}{25}\Delta^2 y_0 \\ &= .2\Delta y_0 - .008\Delta^3 y_0 \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$-10^3 u_2 = 200 \sum_{x=0}^{x=4} u_x - 8 \left(\sum_{x=0}^{x=4} u_x - 2 \sum_{x=5}^{x=9} u_x + \sum_{x=10}^{x=14} u_x \right).$$

When L_7 and $(3d)_7$ are substituted for u_2 , and $P_{1920}^{7/5+4}$ and $D_{x/x+4}^{1919-20}$ are substituted for $\sum u_x$, and age 5 is taken as 0, the following two equations are obtained:

$$10^3 L_7 = 200 P_{1920}^{5/9} + (-10+2) (P_{1920}^{5/9} - 2P_{1920}^{10/14} + P_{1920}^{15/19}) \quad (9)$$

$$10^3 (3d)_7 = 200 D_{5/9}^{1919-20} + (-10+2) (D_{5/9}^{1919-20} - 2D_{10/14}^{1919-20} + D_{15/19}^{1919-20}) \quad (10)$$

These formulas were used to determine graduated populations and deaths at age 7, and the results were found to be fairly good and served to join life table values of children under 3 years of age with those beginning at age 12. See values in Table 2, page 10.

METHOD USED TO EXTEND THE PROBABILITIES OF LIVING TO EXTREME OLD AGE.

11. The plan suggested by Mr. George King¹ was followed for the most part, in some cases a constant third difference being used when the fourth differences did not seem suitable. The logarithms of the last seven probabilities of living, given at quinquennial ages, were differenced four times and the largest negative fourth difference or the last negative fourth difference was used to extend these probabilities of living over periods of five years up to age 112. The processes used are illustrated in tapes 24 to 34, pages 43 and 45.

METHOD USED TO DERIVE $\log {}_5 p_x$ FROM $\log p_x$ AT EVERY FIFTH YEAR OF AGE AND DETERMINATION OF l_x COLUMN.

12. The formulas used for this process are those given by Mr. George King,¹ but the equations were put in another form that requires no differencing and is better suited for machine work. For convenience and reference equations (i) and (iii) are copied here.

$$w_5 = 5u_0 + 7\Delta u_0 + 1.6\Delta^2 u_0 - .2\Delta^3 u_0 \quad (i)$$

$$w_0 = 5u_0 + 2\Delta u_0 - 0.4\Delta^2 u_0 + .2\Delta^3 u_0, \quad (iii)$$

where $w_5 = \sum_{x=5}^{x=9} u_x$ and $w_0 = \sum_{x=0}^{x=4} u_x$. These two equations were transformed by substituting for the leading differences of u_0 their equivalents in terms of the quinquennial values of u_x . This work is indicated below.

Transformation of equation (iii)

	u_0	u_5	u_{10}	u_{15}
	$5.0u_0 = +5.0$			
	$2.0\Delta u_0 = -2.0$	$+2.0$		
	$-0.4\Delta^2 u_0 = -0.4$	$+0.8$	-0.4	
	$0.2\Delta^3 u_0 = -0.2$	$+0.6$	-0.6	$+0.2$
Total,	$w_0 = +2.4u_0 + 3.4u_5 - 1.0u_{10} + 0.2u_{15}$			

OR

$$10w_0 = 24u_0 + 34u_5 - 10u_{10} + 2u_{15} = 24(u_0 + u_5) + 10u_5 - 10u_{10} + 2u_{15} \quad (11)$$

Transformation of equation (i)

	u_0	u_5	u_{10}	u_{15}
	$5.0u_0 = +5.0$			
	$7.0\Delta u_0 = -7.0$	$+7.0$		
	$1.6\Delta^2 u_0 = +1.6$	-3.2	$+1.6$	
	$-0.2\Delta^3 u_0 = +0.2$	-0.6	$+0.6$	-0.2
Total,	$w_5 = -0.2u_0 + 3.2u_5 + 2.2u_{10} - 0.2u_{15}$			

OR

$$10w_5 = -2u_0 + 32u_5 + 22u_{10} - 2u_{15} = 2[-u_0 + 11(u_5 + u_{10}) - u_{15}] + 10u_5 \quad (12)$$

Section 36, page 44, shows that the computations indicated in equations (11) and (12) may be readily performed upon an adding machine.

Mr. Robert Henderson suggested that the curve of probabilities of living between ages 2 and 7 is so skew that formula (iii) should be adjusted by determining the coefficient of $\Delta^3 u_0$ from known values of $\log {}_5 p_2$.

¹ Supplement to the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, Part I—Life Tables, pages 26 to 28.

The values for the coefficient of Δ^3u_0 , computed from a number of the United States 1910 life tables, varied slightly about unity. Values for the coefficient Δ^3u_0 , computed in the same way from known values of $\log {}_5p_7$ in these same life tables, all varied only slightly from 0.2. Accordingly, $\log {}_5p_7$ was determined by using equation (11) and $\log {}_5p_2$ by using equation (11a), which is derived from a modification of equation (iii)—that is, from

$$w_0 = 5u_0 + 2\Delta u_0 - 0.4\Delta^2u_0 + \Delta^3u_0. \quad (\text{iii a})$$

Transformation of equation (iii a).

	u_0	u_5	u_{10}	u_{15}
$5u_0 =$	$+5.0$			
$2\Delta u_0 =$	$-2.0 + 2.0$			
$-0.4\Delta^2u_0 =$	$-0.4 + 0.8 - 0.4$			
$\Delta^3u_0 =$	$-1.0 + 3.0 - 3.0 + 1.0$			
Total, $w_0 =$	$+1.6u_0 + 5.8u_5 - 3.4u_{10} + 1.0u_{15}$			

or

$$10w_0 = +17(u_0 + 4u_5 - 2u_{10}) - u_0 - 10u_5 + 10u_{15} \\ = (20-3)(u_0 + 4u_5 - 2u_{10}) - u_0 - 10u_5 + 10u_{15}. \quad (\text{11 a})$$

When $\log {}_5p$ is substituted for w and $\log p$ for u in equations (11a), (11), and (12), they become

$$10\log {}_5p_2 = (20-3)(\log p_2 + 4\log p_7 - 2\log p_{12}) \\ - \log p_2 - 10\log p_7 + 10\log p_{17} \quad (\text{13})$$

$$10\log {}_5p_7 = 24(\log p_7 + \log p_{12}) + 10\log p_{12} \\ - 10\log p_{17} + 2\log p_{22} \quad (\text{14})$$

$$10\log {}_5p_{12} = 2[-\log p_7 + 11(\log p_{12} + \log p_{17}) \\ - \log p_{22}] + 10\log p_{12} \quad (\text{15})$$

$$10\log {}_5p_{17} = 2[-\log p_{12} + 11(\log p_{17} + \log p_{22}) \\ - \log p_{27}] + 10\log p_{17} \quad (\text{16})$$

and so on.

100,000 was taken as the radix of the table, and to 5, its logarithm, $\log p_0$, $\log p_1$, $\log {}_5p_2$, $\log {}_5p_7$, and so on, were added, subtotals being taken after each addition. These subtotals are the logarithm of l_x .

METHOD OF DETERMINING EXPECTATION OF LIFE FROM SURVIVORS AT EVERY FIFTH YEAR OF AGE.

13. Equations (11) and (12) were transformed by substituting $N'_{w:5}$ for w and l for u , and the following equations were obtained:

$$10N'_{2:5} = 24(l_2 + l_7) + 10l_7 - 10l_{12} + 2l_{17} \quad (\text{17})$$

$$10N'_{7:5} = 2[-l_2 + 11(l_7 + l_{12}) - l_{17}] + 10l_7 \quad (\text{18})$$

$$10N'_{12:5} = 2[-l_7 + 11(l_{12} + l_{17}) - l_{22}] + 10l_{12} \quad (\text{19})$$

and so on to

$$10N'_{(w-10):5} = 2[-l_{w-15} + 11(l_{w-10} + l_{w-5}) - l_w] \\ + 10l_{w-10}. \quad (\text{20})$$

w designates the age of the last l_x , determined by the method described above, which had a value as large as 0.5. Any value between 0.5 and 1.0 was taken as 1.0. It will be noted that $N'_{(w-5):5}$ and $N'_{w:5}$ can not be determined by this formula. The general rule for obtaining $N'_{w-5:5}$ was to use 0 for l_{w+5} , thus forming the equation:

$$10N'_{(w-5):5} = 2[-l_{w-10} + 11(l_{w-5} + l_w) - 0] + 10l_{w-5}. \quad (\text{21})$$

Sometimes, however, a negative value was obtained by using this formula and in that case $N'_{(w-5):5}$ was determined as follows: $\log p_{w-5}$ was added four times to $\log l_{w-5}$, a subtotal being taken after each addition and a total at the end. These three subtotals and the total are the logarithms of the approximate values of

$$l_{w-4}, l_{w-3}, l_{w-2}, l_{w-1}. \quad \text{Then } N'_{(w-5):5} = \sum_{x=w-5}^{x=w-1} l_x. \quad (\text{21 a})$$

It was never necessary to use (21a) for $N'_{(w-5):5}$ except when $l_w = 1$. In that case $N'_{w:5}$ was simply taken as 1. When l_w was greater than 1, $N'_{w:5}$ was determined according to the process outlined for (21a). That is, $\log p_w$ was added four times to $\log l_w$, a subtotal being taken after each addition with a total at the end. Whenever any of these subtotals became less than 999|698980000, which is $\log 0.5$, the additions were stopped, since all values of l_x lower than 0.5 were taken as 0. Since $l_w = 1$ in tape 39, page 49, $N'_{w:5}$ is taken as 1, and the process indicated by (21a) was not needed.

Then to obtain N'_x , these values of $N'_{x:5}$ were summed, beginning with $N'_{w:5}$, and a subtotal was taken after each addition with a total at the end. The equation for the complete expectation of life is then

$$e_x = N'_x / l_x - 0.5. \quad (\text{22})$$

B.—ACTUAL COMPUTATION OF ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909–1911.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

14. To illustrate the process of constructing these abridged life tables, photographs of the actual computation of the New York Male, 1909–1911, Life Table, are shown on pages 39 to 52. The work of compiling the original statistics and that indicated in Table 12 is not given, but no other part of these computations is omitted except the divisions performed on computing machines to obtain the 21 rates of mortality in tapes 17 and 22 and the 22 expectations of life in tape 43, the multiplication of δ_0 by k_0 , and also the work of looking up the antilogarithms in tape 37. The computations are on 28 tapes, each tape being described in a section having same number as tape. Ages and complete headings were copied on many of the tapes which are not needed in actual computations.

Checks for the comparer are designated by numbers enclosed in circles. Thus the 1 and 2 opposite the totals in tapes 21 and 22, respectively, and also opposite the totals in tape 23 indicate that the numbers marked by the same symbol should agree.

Throughout this description the word "complements" is used freely to mean any two numbers whose sum is any power of ten instead of only for those whose sum is unity. The use of these "complements" is a great aid to speed and accuracy, for no attention need be given to signs.

PREPARATION OF STATISTICS FOR DETERMINATION OF RATES OF MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE.

15. The first step in the computation of rates of mortality at ages under 3 years was to arrange the births and deaths as in Table 12. The numbers of registered births were copied from state reports. The adjusted number of births for the period 1909–1911 was taken from the computations by the extended method. (See United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901–1910, page 373, tape 142.) The ratio between this adjusted number of births and the sum of the number of births registered was determined, $346,664/327,314 = 1.059117545$, and this was applied to the numbers of registered births in 1906, 1907, and 1908 to obtain the adjusted number of births for each of these years.

The number of deaths by single years of age under 3 during each of the calendar years, 1906 through 1911, was obtained from the Mortality Statistics for each of these years, published by the Bureau of the Census. 72 per cent of the deaths under age 1 year were assumed to be born in the *later* calendar year, lD_0 , and 28 per cent in the *earlier* calendar year, eD_0 ; 59 per cent of the deaths in age interval 1–2 years were assumed to be born in the *later* calendar year, lD_1 , and 41 per cent in the *earlier* year, eD_1 ; 53 per cent of the

deaths in age interval 2–3 years were assumed to be born in the *later* calendar year, lD_2 , and 47 per cent in the *earlier* year, eD_2 . This is in accordance with the constants used in construction of United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901–1910, given in Table 109, page 340, of the volume of this title.

TABLE 12.—STATISTICS FROM WHICH RATES OF MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE WERE DETERMINED FOR THE NEW YORK MALE LIFE TABLE, 1909–1911.

Calendar year.....	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of births registered.	93,988	100,522	104,992	104,382	109,229	113,703
Adjusted number of births..	99,544	106,465	111,199	111,666	115,948	119,050
Number of deaths, 0-1, D_0 ..	15,209	15,432	14,632	14,569	15,234	14,040
Born in later year, lD_0 ..	10,950	11,111	10,535	10,490	10,968	10,109
Born in earlier year, eD_0 ..	4,259	4,321	4,097	4,079	4,266	3,931
Number of deaths, 1-2, D_1 ..		3,414	3,229	3,523	3,401	2,993
Born in later year, lD_1 ..		2,014	1,905	2,079	2,007	1,766
Born in earlier year, eD_1 ..		1,400	1,324	1,444	1,394	1,227
Number of deaths, 2-3, D_2 ..			1,442	1,484	1,545	1,320
Born in later year, lD_2 ..			764			700
Born in earlier year, eD_2 ..			678			620

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POPULATIONS AT CORRESPONDING AGES ON JANUARY 1, 1909, AND JANUARY 1, 1912.

16. It was necessary to determine first the difference between the populations at corresponding ages on January 1, 1909, and January 1, 1912. Formulas for this work, (4), (5), and (6), were derived on page 33. The New York Male, 1910, Life Table, is based on a three-year period, 1909–1911. Hence, to use these equations for the computations of this table, 1906 was substituted for 1916, 1907 for 1917, 1908 for 1918; then 1909 for 1918, 1910 for 1919, 1911 for 1920, and 1912 for 1921. (See Diagram 3.)

$$\delta_0 = (-E_0^{1911} + E_0^{1908}) + (-lD_{0/1}^{1908} + lD_{0/1}^{1911}) \quad (4a)$$

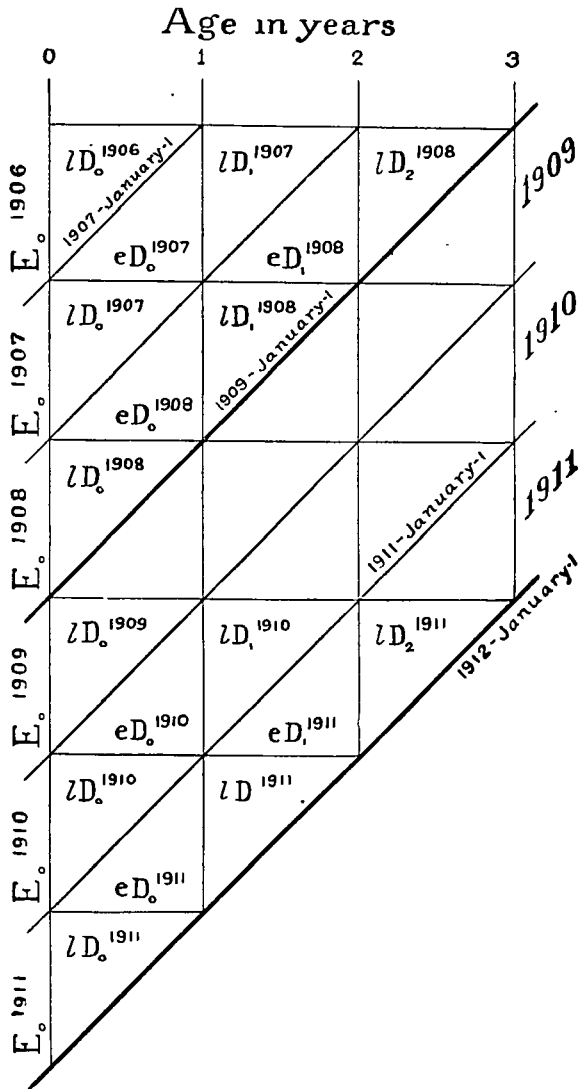
$$\delta_1 = (-E_0^{1910} + E_0^{1907}) + (-lD_{0/1}^{1907} + lD_{0/1}^{1910}) \\ + (-eD_{0/1}^{1908} + eD_{0/1}^{1911}) + (-lD_{1/2}^{1908} + lD_{1/2}^{1911}) \quad (5a)$$

$$\delta_2 = (-E_0^{1909} + E_0^{1906}) + (-lD_{0/1}^{1909} + lD_{0/1}^{1906}) \\ + (-eD_{0/1}^{1907} + eD_{0/1}^{1910}) + (-lD_{1/2}^{1907} + lD_{1/2}^{1910}) \\ + (-eD_{1/2}^{1908} + eD_{1/2}^{1911}) + (-lD_{2/3}^{1908} + lD_{2/3}^{1911}). \quad (6a)$$

As will be noticed these equations are rather symmetrical and their values can be selected from Table 12 according to rule. The last group on the right is always $-lD_{x/x+1}^{1908} + lD_{x/x+1}^{1911}$, x being 0, 1, and 2. The next to the last group of deaths is always $-eD_{x/x+1}^{1908} + eD_{x/x+1}^{1911}$, x being 0 and 1; the second from the last group of deaths is always $-lD_{x/x+1}^{1907} + lD_{x/x+1}^{1910}$, x being 0 and 1; the third from the last group of deaths is $-eD_{x/x+1}^{1907} + eD_{x/x+1}^{1910}$; the fourth from the last group of deaths is $-lD_{x/x+1}^{1908} + lD_{x/x+1}^{1911}$. The group of E 's is always for the same calendar years as the group of deaths adjoining, only the signs are changed. The additions were begun with the last

group in each equation. The adding machine was split between the banks 9 and 10, and the lD 's and eD 's were set up from Table 12 on the adding machine

DIAGRAM 3.—GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF RELATION BETWEEN BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS AND CENSUS STATISTICS FOR 1909-1911 LIFE TABLES.



in the same order as they appear in the equations, while the E 's were added in the reverse order because of the change of sign.

Diagram 4 contains three outlines of Table 12 to indicate how to obtain the values for equations (4a), (5a), and (6a).

In actual computations Table 12 was extended in a straight line as in Table 17, which form was convenient

for the operator and also for those preparing the statistics for a number of tables at the same time. It will be noted that negative quantities were set up on the left side of the machine and positive on the right. Hence, when all the values on the right side of each equation were set up, a subtotal was taken and the complement of the sum on the left side was set up on

DIAGRAM 4.—OUTLINE SHOWING ORDER IN WHICH BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN TABLE 12 SHOULD BE ADDED TO OBTAIN VALUES FOR EQUATIONS (4a), (5a), AND (6a).

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Equation (4a)	Adjusted Births		3			4
	Deaths 0-1, D_0					
	lD_0		2			1
Equation (5a)	Adjusted Births		7		8	
	Deaths 0-1, D_0					
	lD_0		6		5	
Equation (6a)	Deaths 1-2, D_1			4		3
	lD_1			2		1
	eD_1					
Equation (6a)	Adjusted Births	11			12	
	Deaths 0-1, D_0					
	lD_0	10			9	
Equation (6a)	Deaths 1-2, D_1					
	lD_1		6		5	
	eD_1			4		3
Equation (6a)	Deaths 2-3, D_2					
	lD_2			2		1
	eD_2					

both sides of the machine and a total taken in the case of the additions for (4a) and (5a) and a subtotal after additions for (6a). The left side of the machine should be cleared if the correct complement is set up. The remainders on the right are δ_0 , δ_1 , and δ_2 , respectively. δ_1 is then set up below δ_2 and a total taken. δ_0 is then multiplied by k_0 , which in 1910 was about $\frac{1}{3}$, and the product entered in pencil just below δ_0 , and the difference $(1-k_0)\delta_0$ is written just below the product $k_0\delta_0$. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ of δ_1 and also of $(\delta_1+\delta_2)$ is copied just below them.

DETERMINATION OF RATES OF MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE.

17. In tape 17 the values from equations (1), (2), and (3) were set up. The deaths during the period 1909-1911 were added on the right of the adding machine and the corresponding number of children, or the equivalent generation, was obtained on the left. To obtain the values needed in equation (1) the deaths aged 0-1, D_0 , for 1911, 1910, 1909, were added on the right side of the machine, and at the same time the number of births just above them in Table 12 were added on the left. To the left side was then added one-third of the first total in tape 16, 99997241, and a total taken.

To obtain the values needed in equation (2) the total just obtained on the left was added to the complement of the total on the right and to this was added the remainder (99994482) of the first total and one-half of the second total in tape 16. On the right side of the machine the deaths aged 1-2, D_1 , in the calendar years 1911, 1910, and 1909 were set up and a total taken.

To obtain the values needed in equation (3) the total just obtained on the left was added to the complement of the total on the right, and to this one-half of the third total in tape 16 was added. On the right side of the machine the deaths 2-3, D_2 , in the calendar years 1911, 1910, and 1909 were set up and a total taken. Then each total on the right was divided by the corresponding total on the left to obtain the rate of mortality at each age. The result to the nearest sixth decimal place was set up as a whole number under the heading 10^6q_x .

ORIGINAL STATISTICS FOR DETERMINING RATES OF MORTALITY AT AGES 7 YEARS AND OVER.

18. The original statistics, on which the life table for males in the state of New York, 1909-1911, was based, were obtained from the United States Life Tables, 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901-1910, page 450, Table 159. The populations in column 2 and the deaths in column 6 were summed in the quinquennial age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and so on through the group 95-99. The machine was split between banks 15-16 and 8-9, ages being entered in banks 16-17. Beginning with the age group 5-9, the populations were entered on the left side of the machine and the deaths on the right side, and a subtotal was taken after the group 95-99 was entered. To these subtotals the populations and deaths, respectively, 100 years of age and over, and the age groups 0-4, were added in order to check to the total populations and deaths as given in Table 159 mentioned above. The values in tape 18 are the $P_{1920}^{x/x+4}$ and the $P_{1919-20}^{x/x+4}$ required by equations (7) to (10), pages 33 and 34, to obtain the graduated values of L_x and $(3d)_x$ for $x=7, 12, 17$, and so on. These are the central ages of the quinquennial age groups 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, and so on.

APPLICATION OF EQUATIONS (7) TO (10) TO THE STATISTICS IN TAPE 18.

19. For convenience of reference equations (7) to (10) are given with subscripts for period 1909-1911.

$$10^3L_7 = (-10 + 2) (P_{1910}^{5/9} - 2P_{1910}^{10/14} + P_{1910}^{15/19}) + 200P_{1910}^{5/9} \quad (9)$$

$$10^3(3d)_7 = (-10 + 2) (D_{1910}^{1909-11} - 2D_{1910}^{1909-11} + D_{1910}^{1909-11}) + 200D_{1910}^{1909-11} \quad (10)$$

$$10^3L_{x+2} = (-10 + 2) (P_{1910}^{x-5/x-1} - 2P_{1910}^{x/x+4} + P_{1910}^{x+5/x+9}) + 200P_{1910}^{x/x+4} \quad (7)$$

$$10^3(3d)_{x+2} = (-10 + 2) (D_{1910}^{1909-11} - 2D_{1910}^{1909-11} + D_{1910}^{1909-11}) + 200D_{1910}^{1909-11} \quad (8)$$

It was found convenient to split the adding machine between banks 9 and 10 and to apply equations (9) and (7) to the numbers on the left of tape 18 in banks 10 to 17 of the adding machine while applying equations (10) and (8) to the numbers on the right of tape 18 in banks 1 to 9. Accordingly, the first numbers in tape 18 (405163 and 4710) were set up in corresponding places on the adding machine and beneath them the complements of the second set of numbers in tape 18 were repeated twice and then the third set added. The numbers now appearing at the base of the adding machine, 24737 and 3820, are the values of the quantities in the second parentheses of equations (9) and (10), and are really second differences but may be called the operands. Since these operands are to be operated on by +2 and -10, they were added in unit's place and their complements in ten's place. In accordance with the last expressions in equations (9) and (10), the first numbers in tape 18 were added twice in hundred's place and a total taken. The sum on the right, 80834704, is $1000L_x$ and that on the left, 911440, is $1000(3d)_x$.

When 10 is substituted for x in equations (7) and (8), the left-hand members of the equations are 10^3L_{12} and $10^3(3d)_{12}$, while the operands are the same as in equations (9) and (10). Accordingly, the values for these operands, 24737 and 3820, were repeated twice in unit's place and their complements added in ten's place, and the second set of numbers in tape 18, 396114 and 2855, are repeated twice in hundred's place and a total taken. When 15 is substituted for x in equations (7) and (8), the left-hand members of the equations are 10^3L_{17} and $10^3(3d)_{17}$, while the first numbers in the operands are the 396114 and 2855 which appear in hundred's place just before the last total. To these are added the complements (repeated twice) of the numbers just below them in tape 18, 411802 and 4820, and then the fourth set of numbers in tape 18. The totals then appearing at the base of the adding machine, 36060 and 827, are set up in unit's place and their complements in ten's place in accordance with the operators +2 and -10, and to them are added the 411802 and 4820 in hundred's place (repeated twice), which are

the second numbers in the operands. After a total is taken, the 411802 and 4820 are entered in unit's place to begin the next computation. The operator soon learns this routine of repeating twice in hundred's place the second numbers in the operands, whose complements were repeated twice, and then so soon as a total is taken, starting the next set of computations with the same set of numbers, and the results can be obtained very rapidly by a careful machine operator without his understanding negative values, differencing, or decimals.

DETERMINATION OF NUMBER EXPOSED TO RISK OF DEATH TO OBTAIN RATES OF MORTALITY.

20. The rates of mortality were determined according to equations $q_x = d_x / (L_x + .5d_x)$. Since the deaths were for a 3-year period, as indicated by the symbols $(3d)_x$ and $(3d)_x$, and it was desired to obtain average annual rates, either the deaths had to be divided by three or the population multiplied by three. The latter method was found to be more convenient. Accordingly the above equation was written:

$$q_x = (3d)_x / [3L_x + \frac{1}{2}(3d)_x]. \quad (23)$$

In tape 20 the values of the denominator, $3L_x + \frac{1}{2}(3d)_x$, were determined by adding to the totals on the left

side of tape 19, repeated three times, one-half of the corresponding totals on the right side of tape 19.

21. In order to check the work from tapes 18 to 20, and for convenience in dividing, the totals in tape 20 were added in tape 21. These totals are the $10^8[3L_x + \frac{1}{2}(3d)_x]$ of equation (23).

22. Also the totals on the right side of tape 19 were added and fastened to the right side of the values in tape 21. They are the $(3d)_x$ of equation (23). Where the populations are small and the period is for two years instead of for three, so that only $2L_x + \frac{1}{2}(2d)_x$ is needed for the denominator in equation (23), it is often convenient to add these two sets of values on the same tape, the $10^8[2L_x + \frac{1}{2}(2d)_x]$ on the left side and the $(2d)_x$ on the right.

With the two tapes, 21 and 22, side by side, the operator performs the divisions indicated in equation (23), and enters the quotients to the nearest sixth decimal between them. Then they were cleared of fractions by entering them under the heading 10^6q_x .

23. Table 13 shows how the values in tape 18 enter into the totals in tape 19. In this table the values in tape 18 are represented by w_x at the top of the columns, and the totals in tape 19 by u_y in the left-hand margin. The coefficients of w_x in the equation for u_y are in the same line with u_y and each coefficient is in the same column with the w_x to which it belongs.

B.—ACTUAL COMPUTATION.

NUMBER EXPOSED TO RISK OF DEATH FOR ONE YEAR.

CALCULATION OF LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-11.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDING MACHINE TAPES UPON WHICH CALCULATIONS WERE MADE.

		20	Additions to obtain		
		x	$10^3[3L_x + \frac{1}{2}(3d)_x]$		
149105	13117*				43442816*
99884177	9985677				43442816
99884177	9985677				43442816
84802	14253				1375564
2261	9998724				
99977390	12760				
11582300	1432300				
11582300	1432300				
23146512	32874808*				
115823	14323				
99915198	9985747				
99915198	9985747				
56690	13466				
2909	9999283				
99970910	7170				
8480200	1425300				
8480200	1425300				
16937128	32856336*				
84802	14253				
99943310	9986534				
99943310	9986534				
32248	11303				
3670	9998624				
99963300	13760				
5669000	1346600				
5669000	1346600				
11308640	32704208*				
56690	13466				
99967752	9988697				
99967752	9988697				
15543	7840				
7737	9998700				
99922630	13000				
3224800	1130300				
3224800	1130300				
6387704	32271000*				
32248	11303				
99984457	9992160				
99984457	9992160				
5680	4186				
6842	9999809				
99931580	1910				
1554300	784000				
1554300	784000				
3053864	31569528*				
15543	7840				
99994320	9995814				
99994320	9995814				
1451	1361				
5634	829				
99943660	9991710				
568000	418600				
568000	418600				
1090928	830568*				
5680	4186				
99998549	9998639				
99998549	9998639				
222	269				
3000	1733				
99970000	9982670				
145100	136100				
145100	136100				
266200	258336*				

TABLE 13.—DERIVATION OF FORMULA FOR CHECK ON WORK IN TAPES 18 TO 22.

COMPUTATION OF CHECK IS GIVEN IN TAPE 23.

This table shows the coefficients of the values in tape 18 in the equations for the totals in tape 19, derived according to equations (7) to (10), page 38. The values in tape 18 are represented by w_x at the head of the columns and the totals in tape 19 by u_y in the left-hand margin. Any number in the table is the coefficient of the w_x at the head of its column in the equation for the u_y in the left margin of its line.

	w_5	w_{10}	w_{15}	w_{20}	w_{25}	w_{30}	{ and so } { on to }	w_{75}	w_{80}	w_{85}	w_{90}	w_{95}
u_7	200-8	+16	- 8									
u_{12}	-8	200+16	- 8									
u_{17}	-----	- 8	200+16	- 8								
u_{22}	-----	-----	- 8	200+16	- 8							
u_{27}	-----	-----	-----	- 8	200+16	- 8						
and so on to												
u_{82}	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-8	200+16	- 8		
u_{87}	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	- 8	200+16	- 8	
u_{92}	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	- 8	200+16	- 8
Total..	200-16	200+24	200-8	200	200	200		200	200	200	200+ 8	- 8

Thus 200 times either sum in tape 18, ages 5 to 95 (4148809 and 171099), lacks $-16w_5 + 24w_{10} - 8w_{15} + 8w_{90} - 8w_{95} - 200w_{95}$ of being equal to the sum of the corresponding totals in tape 19. This expression may be written as $(+2-10)(2w_5 - 3w_{10} + w_{15} - w_{90} + w_{95}) - 200w_{95}$. Then the sum of u_y for $y=7$ to $y=92$ is equal to the sum of 200 times the totals, ages 5 to 95, in tape 18 plus $(+2-10)(2w_5 - 3w_{10} + w_{15} - w_{90} + w_{95}) - 200w_{95}$. These additions are performed in tape 23, those for populations under tape 21, and those for deaths under tape 22. As in tape 19 the values of the operands were first obtained, and these were then added in unit's place and their complements in ten's place; then the complements of w_{95} were added once and the subtotals in tape 18 (4148809 and 171099) twice in hundred's place. A subtotal was then taken in the addition for populations, and this subtotal repeated twice and one-half the total of the deaths ($\frac{1}{2} \times 34129336$) added to it. As indicated by the symbols ① and ② to the right of the totals in tapes 21 and 22, respectively, and of those beneath in tape 23, the corresponding totals agree, indicating that the computations from tapes 18 to 23 are correct.

PROCESS OF OBTAINING THE $\log p_x$ NEEDED TO COMPUTE $\log {}_5p_x$.

24. Formulas 13 to 16 for determining $\log {}_5p_x$ required $\log p_x$. Accordingly the 10^6q_x in tape 24 were copied on the left of the machine and at the same time their complements, p_x , or in this case, $1,000,000 - 10^6q_x = 10^6p_x$, were set up on the right. After each addition the totals should be found to be complementary as are the totals at the end of the tape. To indicate this agreement the operator adds the subtotal on the left of the machine to that on the right. The total should be 0 in the first six places and 21 in the next two places. The 21 shows the operator how many terms he has set down.

25. Bauschinger and Peters eight-place logarithmic tables were used to obtain $\log p_x$. The mantissa of the logarithm of the first five digits of the p_x could be read directly from the book, and this was set up on the adding machine. Then the operator looked up the P. P. (proportional part) which corresponded to the sixth figure in p_x and added it to the mantissa of the first five digits, and took a total. Since the characteristics of all these $\log p_x$'s were -1 , the characteristics are omitted here and in the tapes that follow until tape 37, the additions for $\log L_x$. Also the decimal point is omitted. Accordingly $10^8(\log p_x + 1)$, is put in the headings of tapes 25 to 36, but in the discussion of the tapes simply $\log p_x$ is used.

To condense the work, the machine was split between banks 9-10, and the mantissas for two consecutive logarithms were set up side by side. That is, after the two parts of the mantissa of the first logarithm had been entered on the left of the adding machine, the platen was rolled back two places and the two parts of the mantissa of the second $\log p_x$ were added before a total was taken. Putting the logarithms on a tape in this form is of great convenience to the comparer and also tends to increase the accuracy of the computer.

EXTENSION OF THE SERIES OF $\log p_x$ TO A VERY OLD AGE.

26-30. As explained in section 11, the mantissas of the last seven values of $\log p_x$ in tape 25 were copied on a separate tape and differenced four times in tapes 27 to 30. This includes the logarithms of p_x from $x=62$ to $x=92$. The method of making these tapes was as follows: The first value in the tape for $\Delta^n(\log p_x + 1)$ was set up at the beginning of the tape for $\Delta^{n+1}(\log p_x + 1)$, and then the operator mentally subtracted the first value in the $\Delta^n(\log p_x + 1)$ tape from the one next below it and added the remainder under the first value which was set up at the beginning

of the $\Delta^{n+1}(\log p_x + 1)$ tape. If the subtraction is correct, the second value appears through the glass at the base of the adding machine. This is in accordance with the equation $\Delta^n u_x + \Delta^{n+1} u_x = \Delta^n u_{x+5}$. If the first value in the $\Delta^n(\log p_x + 1)$ is larger than the second, the subtraction is made as though the second value had been increased by 10^{12} , or whatever multiple of 10 is necessary to carry it beyond the split. This process of differencing is described fully in the United States Life Tables: 1890, 1901, 1910, 1901-1910, page 374, section 149.

31. An examination of tape 30 shows that these fourth differences are very rough. Either $\Delta^4 \log p_{92}$ or $\Delta^4 \log p_{72}$, if used as a constant $\Delta^4 \log p_x$ for all older ages, would give the *greatest* probability of living at the *oldest* age. Only $\Delta^4 \log p_{67}$ would produce reasonable results, if it were used as a constant $\Delta^4 \log p_x$ for ages older than 67. Accordingly this assumption was made, and $\Delta^4 \log p_{67}$ was added to the $\Delta^3 \log p_{72}$ six times, a subtotal being taken after the first five additions and a total at the end. Tape 31 shows this work. The first subtotal is used as $\Delta^3 \log p_{77}$ in place of 1,848,055 which produced such an irregular $\Delta^4 \log p_{72}$. The other five subtotals are used as $\Delta^3 \log p_{82}$ to $\Delta^3 \log p_{102}$.

32. In tape 32 the five subtotals and the total in tape 31 were added to $\Delta^2 \log p_{77}$, a subtotal being taken after each addition until the last when a total was taken. These subtotals and total serve as $\Delta^2 \log p_x$ from $x=82$ to $x=107$.

33-34. In the same way the subtotals and the total in tape 32 were added to $\Delta \log p_{82}$ to obtain $\Delta \log p_x$ for $x=87$ to $x=112$ in tape 33, and in tape 34 these new values of $\Delta \log p_x$ were added to $\log p_{87}$ to obtain $\log p_{92}$ to $\log p_{117}$. As stated in section 11, these values of $\log p_x$ to a very old age were used to determine $\log {}_5 p_x$ to ages old enough to reduce the radix of 100,000 to less than 0.5 or practically 0.

PROCESS OF OBTAINING $\log {}_5 p_x$ NEEDED TO COMPUTE l_x AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS.

35. The $10^8[\log p_x + 1]$ obtained in tape 25 were copied in tape 35, except the last, for age 92, which was replaced by its estimated value in tape 34. The values in tape 25 were then followed by the other estimated $10^8[\log p_x + 1]$ in tape 34. Since equations (13) to (16) and so on, page 35, do not require the logarithms of p_0 and p_1 , they were added separately at the beginning of tape 35 and a total taken. The addition was begun with $\log p_2$ and continued through $\log p_{117}$.

36. In obtaining the value of $10^9 \log {}_5 p_2$ according to equation (13), ten times the value of the operand was obtained first. $10^8(\log p_2 + 1)$ in tape 35 was set up in ten's place, $10^8(\log p_7 + 1)$ repeated four times in ten's place, and the complement of $10^8(\log p_{12} + 1)$ repeated twice in ten's place. This gave ten times

the operand, which was read through the glass of the machine and set up again, and then one-tenth of its complement added three times. Then, in accordance with the other terms in equation (13), the complement of $10^8(\log p_2 + 1)$ was added in unit's place, that of $10^8(\log p_7 + 1)$ in ten's place, and $10^8(\log p_{17} + 1)$ was added in ten's place, and a total taken. This total is $10^9(\log {}_5 p_2 + 5)$.

To obtain the value for $10^9 \log {}_5 p_7$ according to equation (14) $10^8[\log p_7 + 1]$ in tape 35 was added to $10^8[\log p_{12} + 1]$ and a subtotal taken. Then the subtotal was set up and repeated three times in unit's place and set up again and repeated twice in ten's place, so that the total on the machine at the end of this step in the work may be represented by the expression $24[10^8(\log p_7 + 1 + \log p_{12} + 1)]$. This is in accordance with the first term on the right of equation (14). Then in accordance with the next three terms, $10^8(\log p_{12} + 1)$ was set up in ten's place, the complement of $10^8(\log p_{17} + 1)$ was set up in ten's place and $10^8[\log p_{22} + 1]$ is repeated twice in unit's place, giving as a total,

$$10^8[24(\log p_7 + \log p_{12}) + 10 \log p_{12} - 10 \log p_{17} + 2 \log p_{22} + (48 + 10 - 10 + 2)] = 10^8 [24(\log p_7 + \log p_{12}) + 10 \log p_{12} - 10 \log p_{17} + 2 \log p_{22}] + 5(10^9).$$

In other words the result obtained is $10^9 \log {}_5 p_7 + 5(10^9)$.

In the formulas (13) to (16) it will be noted that only four consecutive values of $\log p_x$ are used in each period. In this connection it was found convenient to use as a marker a cardboard with a rectangular opening cut in it just wide enough to allow four of the values on tape 35 to be seen.

Since the same ages appear in equation (15) as in equation (14), the cardboard was not moved, but the four values were added again in a different way. It will be noted that the values for ages 7 and 22, the first and last of the four values appearing in the opening of the cardboard, are in the first expression on the right of equation (15) with the coefficient -1 , while the two middle values have the coefficient $+11$ in this expression. Accordingly the first and last values in the opening of the cardboard were added first and a total taken. Then the two middle values were added and their sum, appearing at the base of the adding machine, was set up in ten's place. This gave $10^8 [11(\log p_{12} + 1 + \log p_{17} + 1)]$. To this the complement of the first two values were added, giving 10^8 times the value of the expression—

$$-\log p_7 - 1 + 11(\log p_{12} + 1 + \log p_{17} + 1) - \log p_{22} - 1 \\ = 20 + [-\log p_7 + 11(\log p_{12} + \log p_{17}) - \log p_{22}]$$

The expression in brackets is the same as that in equation (15). Since twice this expression is required, the sum appearing at the base of the adding machine was

B.—ACTUAL COMPUTATION.

PROBABILITIES OF LIVING ONE YEAR AT VERY OLD AGES.

CALCULATION OF LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-1911.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDING MACHINE TAPES UPON WHICH CALCULATIONS WERE MADE.

<p>29</p> <p>999999622230*</p> <p>x $10^8 \Delta^3 [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>62 999999710018</p> <p>67 514.45</p> <p>72 999999299057</p> <p>77 1848055 (6)</p> <p>5308.05* (5)</p>	<p>87 1999993606580*</p> <p>999995023700</p> <p>92 2999988630280*</p> <p>999992065593</p> <p>97 3999980695873*</p> <p>999988355098</p> <p>102 4999969050971*</p> <p>999983892215</p> <p>107 5999952943186*</p> <p>999978676944</p> <p>112 6999931620130*</p>	<p>36</p> <p>Computations of $10^8 \log_5 p_x + 5$*</p> <p>x</p> <p>992902400</p> <p>998367900</p> <p>998367900</p> <p>998367900</p> <p>998367900</p> <p>999000990010</p> <p>999000990010</p> <p>2988354020</p> <p>999701164598</p> <p>999701164598</p> <p>999701164598</p> <p>999900709760</p> <p>999001632100</p> <p>998311220</p>
<p>30</p> <p>999999710018</p> <p>x $10^8 \Delta^3 [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>62 341427</p> <p>67 999999247612</p> <p>72 2548998</p> <p>1848055* (6)</p>	<p>34</p> <p>x $10^8 [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>87 88918737</p> <p>999993606580</p> <p>92 82525317*</p> <p>999988630280</p> <p>97 71155597*</p> <p>999980695873</p> <p>102 51851470*</p> <p>999969050971</p> <p>107 20902441*</p> <p>999952943186</p> <p>112 4999973845627*</p> <p>999931620130</p> <p>117 5999905465757*</p>	<p>2 4980854914*</p> <p>99836790*</p> <p>99900999</p> <p>199737789*</p> <p>199737789</p> <p>199737789</p> <p>199737789</p> <p>199737789</p> <p>199737789</p> <p>999009990</p> <p>999001688780</p> <p>99761702</p> <p>99761702</p> <p>7 4993929110*</p> <p>99836790*</p> <p>99761702</p> <p>199598492*</p> <p>99900999</p> <p>99831122</p> <p>1997321210</p> <p>999800401508</p> <p>1997454839</p> <p>999009990</p>
<p>31</p> <p>x $10^8 \Delta^3 [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>72 999999247612</p> <p>999999299057</p> <p>77 999998546669*</p> <p>999999247612</p> <p>82 2999997794281*</p> <p>999999247612</p> <p>87 3999997041893*</p> <p>999999247612</p> <p>92 4999996289505*</p> <p>999999247612</p> <p>97 5999995537117*</p> <p>999999247612</p> <p>102 6999994784729*</p>	<p>35</p> <p>x $10^8 [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>0 94077240 a</p> <p>1 98486652 b</p> <p>192563892*</p> <p>2 99290240 c</p> <p>7 99836790 d</p> <p>12 99900999 e</p> <p>17 99831122 f</p> <p>22 99761702 g</p> <p>27 99716088</p> <p>32 99631112</p> <p>37 99511768</p> <p>42 99416752</p> <p>47 99268925</p> <p>52 99083193</p> <p>57 98721744</p> <p>62 98201737</p> <p>67 97557977</p> <p>72 96536447</p> <p>77 94847165</p> <p>82 92541576</p> <p>87 88918737</p> <p>92 82525317</p> <p>97 71155597</p> <p>102 51851470</p> <p>107 20902441 x</p> <p>112 4999973845627 y</p> <p>117 5999905465757 z</p>	<p>12 4993919668*</p> <p>99900999</p> <p>99716088</p> <p>199617087*</p> <p>99831122</p> <p>99761702</p> <p>1995928240</p> <p>999800382913</p> <p>1995903977</p> <p>998311220</p> <p>17 4990119174*</p> <p>99831122</p> <p>99631112</p> <p>199462234*</p> <p>99761702</p> <p>99716088</p> <p>1994777900</p> <p>999800537766</p> <p>1994793456</p> <p>997617020</p>
<p>32</p> <p>x $10^8 \Delta^2 [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>77 999998582750</p> <p>999998546669</p> <p>82 1999997229419*</p> <p>9999997794281</p> <p>87 2999995023700*</p> <p>9999997041893</p> <p>92 3999992065593*</p> <p>9999996289505</p> <p>97 4999988355098*</p> <p>9999995537117</p> <p>102 5999983892215*</p> <p>9999994784729</p> <p>107 6999978676944*</p>	<p>2 1868318283*</p>	<p>22 4987203932*</p>
<p>33</p> <p>x $10^8 \Delta [\log p_x + 1]$</p> <p>82 999996377161</p> <p>999997229419</p> <p>87 1999993606580*</p>		

set up again. In accordance with the last term in equation (15) the second value in the opening of the cardboard was added in ten's place and a total taken. The result is:

$$\begin{aligned} & 10^8 \{2[20 - \log p_7 + 11 (\log p_{12} + \log p_{17}) - \log p_{22}] \\ & \quad + 10(\log p_{12} + 1)\} \\ & = 10^8 \{2[-\log p_7 + 11 (\log p_{12} + \log p_{17}) - \log p_{22}] \\ & \quad + 10\log p_{12}\} + 5(10^9) \\ & = 10^9 \log {}_5p_{12} + 5(10^9). \end{aligned}$$

Then the cardboard was moved down one space and equation (16) applied to the next four consecutive values. It will be noted that equation (16) is the same general equation as (15). Hence the first and last values appearing in the cardboard were added and a total taken. Next the second and third values were added, their sum, appearing at the base of the adding machine, was set up in ten's place; the complement of the sum of the first and fourth just above was added; the sum appearing at the base of the adding machine was set up, and finally the second value in the opening was added in ten's place and a total taken. For reasons similar to the above, it will be found that this total is $10^9 \log {}_5p_{17} + 5(10^9)$. This same process was repeated on each four consecutive values in tape 35. These totals in tape 36 furnish the $\log {}_5p_x$ needed to obtain $\log l_x$ at every fifth year of age. The $\log {}_5p_x$ are in the following form: $10^9 \log {}_5p_x + 5(10^9)$.

$\log l_x$ AT EVERY FIFTH YEAR OF AGE.

37. Logarithms of l_x at every fifth year of age were obtained in tape 39 by adding to the logarithm of the radix $\log p_0$ and $\log p_1$ and then of each consecutive $\log {}_5p_x$, and taking a subtotal after each. Since the totals obtained in tape 36 are multiples of 10^9 , the decimal point comes between banks 9 and 10 of the machine and may be indicated by a vertical line drawn between these banks. The radix is taken as 100,000, and since its logarithm is 5, this figure was added in the tenth bank of the adding machine.

$\log p_0$ is given in tape 35 as $10^8(\log p_0 + 1)$, and multiplying this expression by 10 changes it to $10^9 \log p_0 + 10^9$. Accordingly 94,077,240, the first number in tape 35, was entered in ten's place. To remove the 10^9 , 9's were set up from bank 10 to the split in the machine between banks 12 and 13, and a subtotal taken. This subtotal is $\log l_1$. In the same way $10^8(\log p_1 + 1)$, the second number in tape 35, was set up in ten's place, with 9's from bank 10 to bank 12. The subtotal taken here is $\log l_2$.

From age 2 the l_x are required at five-year intervals. Accordingly, $10^9 \log {}_5p_2 + 5(10^9)$, the first total in tape 36, or 4,980,854,914, was added. To remove the $5(10^9)$, 5 was subtracted from the tenth bank of this first total, leaving 999 from banks 10 to 12 instead of 4 in bank 10. The subtotal taken here is $\log l_7$.

In this way each of the totals in tape 36 was added after 5 had been subtracted from the number in the tenth bank of the total, and a subtotal was taken after each addition. Since 4 is the number in the tenth bank of the totals in tape 36 from age 2 to 87, 999 is added in banks 10 to 12 for all these totals. The totals for age 92 and 97 contain 3 in the tenth bank, while those for ages 102 and 107 contain 2 and 0, respectively. Accordingly, for these four ages the numbers added in banks 10 to 12 in tape 37, were 998, 998, 997, 995, respectively.

Thus the series of subtotals in tape 37 are the logarithms of l_x . Whenever these subtotals became less than $999|698,000,000$, which is $\log 0.5$ on the adding machine tape, the remaining totals in tape 36 were added in without taking a subtotal, since all values in for l_x less than 0.5 were called 0.

Since 10^9 was subtracted from ten times each of the first two values in tape 35 before adding them in tape 37, and $5(10^9)$ was subtracted from each of the totals in tape 36 before they were added in tape 37, the total thus far obtained in tape 37 does not equal ten times the first two terms in tape 35 plus the totals in tape 36. Since there are always 22 totals in tape 36 and $5(10^9)$ was added at beginning of tape 37, this difference is $10^9(-5 + 2 + 5 \times 22) = 107(10^9)$. Therefore, for checking purposes 107 was added in banks 10 and 12 of tape 37 before the final total was taken. This final total is then ten times the first two values in tape 35 plus the totals in tape 36.

After this total had been checked, the antilogarithms of the subtotals in tape 37 were looked up in Bauschinger and Peters' logarithm tables and entered to the nearest integer to the left of the subtotal.

38. A check on the work in tapes 35 to 37 is derived in Table 14. In this table letters represent the $\log p_x$ for the values of x given just above them, and any number in the table is the coefficient of the $\log p_x$ at the top of its column in the equation for the $\log {}_5p_x$ on the left margin of the table in the same line with this number. These coefficients are taken from equations (13) to (16), and so on, page 35.

B.—ACTUAL COMPUTATION.

PROBABILITY OF LIVING FIVE YEARS.

CALCULATION OF LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-1911.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDING MACHINE TAPES UPON WHICH CALCULATIONS WERE MADE.

36 *Continued*

Computations of $10^9[\log_5 p_x + 5]$

	99761702*		99266923*		96536447*
	99511768		98201737		88918737
	199273470*		197468662*		185455184*
	99716088		99083193		94847165
	99631112		98721744		92541576
	1993472000		1978049370		1873887410
	999800726530		999802531338		999814544816
	1993545730		1978385645		1875820967
	997160880		990831930		948471650
27	4984252340*	52	4947603220*	77	4700113584*
	*		*		*
	*		*		*
	99716088		99083193		94847165
	99416752		97557977		82525317
	199132840*		196641170*		177372482*
	99631112		98721744		92541576
	99511768		98201737		88918737
	1991428800		1969234810		1814603130
	999800867160		999803358830		999822627518
	1991438840		1969517121		1818690961
	996311120		987217440		925415760
32	4979188800*	57	4926251682*	82	4562797682*
	*		*		*
	*		*		*
	99631112		98721744		92541576
	99266925		96536447		71155597
	198898037*		195258191*		163697173*
	99511768		98201737		88918737
	99416752		97557977		82525317
	1989285200		1957597140		1714440540
	999801101963		999804741809		999836302827
	1989315683		1958098663		1722187421
	995117680		982017370		889187370
37	4973749046*	62	4898214696*	87	4333562212*
	*		*		*
	*		*		*
	99511768		98201737		88918737
	99083193		94847165		51851470
	198594961*		193048902*		140770207*
	99416752		97557977		82525317
	99266925		96536447		71155597
	1986836770		1940944240		1536809140
	999801405039		999806951098		999859229793
	1986925486		1941989762		1549719847
	994167520		975579770		825253170
42	4968018492*	67	4859559294*	92	3924692864*
	*		*		*
	*		*		*
	99416752		97557977		82525317
	98721744		92541576		20902441
	198138496*		190099553*		103427758*
	99266925		96536447		71155597
	99083193		94847165		51851470
	1983501180		1913836120		1230070670
	999801861504		999809900447		999896572242
	1983712802		1915120179		1249649979
	992669250		965364470		711555970
47	4960094854*	72	4795604828*	97	3210855928*

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES.

TABLE 14.—DERIVATION OF FORMULA FOR CHECK ON WORK IN TAPES 35 TO 37.

COMPUTATION OF CHECK IS GIVEN IN TAPE 38.

In this table letters represent the $\log p_x$ for values of x given just above the letters, and any number in the table is the coefficient of the $\log p_x$ at the top of its column in the equation for the $\log {}_5p_x$ on the left margin of the table in the same line with this number. These coefficients are taken from equations (13) to (16), and so on, page 35.

10 $\log {}_5p_x$ for x equals—	log p_x for x equals—																
	0	1	2	7	12	17	22	27	32	37	and so on to	92	97	102	107	112	117
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		u	v	w	x	y	z
2.....			+16	+58	-34	+10											
7.....				+24	+34	-10	+ 2										
12.....				- 2	+32	+22	- 2										
17.....					- 2	+32	+22	- 2									
22.....						- 2	+32	+22	- 2								
27.....							- 2	+32	+22	- 2							
32.....								- 2	+32	+22							
37.....									- 2	+32							
42.....										- 2							
and so on to																	
82.....												- 2					
87.....												+22	- 2				
92.....												+32	+22	- 2			
97.....												- 2	+32	+22	- 2		
102.....													- 2	+32	+22	- 2	
107.....														- 2	+32	+22	- 2
Total, 10 $\sum_{x=2}^{x=107} \log {}_5p_x$			+16	+80	+30	+52	+52	+50	+50	+50	and so on to	+50	+50	+50	+52	+20	- 2
50 $\sum_{x=2}^{x=117} \log p_x$			+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50		+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50
50 $\sum_{x=2}^{x=117} \log p_x - 10 \sum_{x=2}^{x=107} \log {}_5p_x$			+34 =30+4	-30	+20	- 2	- 2	0	0	0		0	0	0	- 2	+30	+52= 2(30-4)

Therefore to reduce the sum of the totals in tape 36 to 50 times the second total in tape 35, ten times this sum must be increased by:
 $(30+4)c - 30d + 20e - 2f - 2g - 2x + 30y + 2(30-4)z$,
 or: $30(c-d+y+2z) + 2(2c+10e-f-g-x-4z)$.
 This formula was reduced to the following form, convenient for computation upon the adding machine:
 $2[2(c-2z) + 10e - f - g - x] + 3[10(c-d+y+2z)]$.

Accordingly, the complete expression for the check on tapes 36-37 is:

I. Add c to complement of z repeated twice, and repeat total seen at the base of the machine. To this add e in ten's place and the complements of f , g , and x in unit's place and again repeat the total now seen at the base of the adding machine. Then clear machine.

II. Add $c-d+y+2z$ in ten's place and then set up the total seen in the glass at the base of the adding machine, repeating this total twice. To this add the total obtained in I just above, indicated by symbol \star , and then the total in tape 37.

III. Set up the second total in tape 35 and repeat 5 times; add to it, in ten's place, the first total in that tape, and take a total. The totals of II and III should agree. They are designated by the mark \odot to the right of each total.

Before starting his check the computer puts the letters a , b , c , d , e , f , g , and x , y , and z in the right margin of tape 35 to aid him in following the rule for the check. To preserve the first part of II, should his totals in II and III not agree, the operator takes a subtotal before adding the total in I.

39. No check was provided for the l_x determined by finding the antilogarithms of the subtotals in tape 37 except to compare them with the duplicate work. When this was done these l_x in pencil on tape 37 were added in tape 39. This put the l_x column in a more convenient form for deriving from it the $N'_{x:5}$ according to equations (17) to (20), page 35.

DETERMINATION OF $N'_{x:5}$ FROM l_x AND OF N'_x FROM $N'_{x:5}$.

40. Equations (17) to (20) are the same general equations as (13) to (16) and accordingly the same general method was used in computing the $N'_{x:5}$ from the l_x as was used in computing the $\log {}_5p_x$ from the $\log p_x$. The same cardboard was used to mark off the l_x to which the equation was being applied, and the addition was begun with the third number on the tape; the first two may be separated by a horizontal line. The method of computing $N'_{2:5}$ is identical with that of computing $\log {}_5p_2$, but this is the only value of $N'_{x:5}$ obtained by the irregular formula.

However, since the l_x are much smaller numbers than the $\log p_x$, it was found more convenient to add the first and last values appearing in the opening of the cardboard on the right of the adding machine and

B—ACTUAL COMPUTATION.

NUMBER OF SURVIVORS.

CALCULATION OF LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-1911.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDING MACHINE TAPES UPON WHICH CALCULATIONS WERE MADE.

<p>71155597 * 999973845627 1 45001224* 518514.70 209024.41 7275391.10 9999549987.76 7532917.97 5185147.00 102 1 2029098294* * * 518514.70 9999054657.57 999957317227* 209024.41 999973845627 9999474806.80 426827.73 9999849115.21 2090244.10 107 3 178847.452*</p> <p>37</p> <p>$10^3 \log l_x$ * 100,000 5 999940772400 87,251 1 4940772400s 999984866520 84,263 2 4925638920s 999980854914 80,629 3 4906493834s 999993929110 79,510 4 4900422944s 999993919668 78,405 5 4894342612s 999990119174. 76,641 6 4884461786s 999987203932 74,416 7 4871665718s 999984252340 71,766 8 4855918058s 9999791888.00 68,408 9 4835106858s 9999737490.46 64,396 10 48088559.04s 999968018492 59,824 11 477687439.6s 9999600948.54 54,572 12 473696925.0s 999947603220 48,370 13 46845724.70s 9999262516.82 14 -4610824152s</p>	<p>40,815 14 4610824152s 999898214696 32,288 15 4509038848s 999859559294 23,367 16 4368598142s 999795604828 14,595 17 41642029.70s 9997001135.84 7,317 18 386431655.4s 9995627976.82 2,674 19 342711423.6s 9993335622.12 576 20 27606764.48s 9989246928.64 48 21 168536931.2s 9982108559.28 1 22 9998962252.40s 997 290982.94 0 22 99692532353.4s 995178847.452 107 24 991041709.86*</p> <p>38 Check on tapes 35 to 37</p> <p>99290240 C * 94534243-Z 94534243-Z 288358726C-2Z 999009990 10C 999900168878 -f 999900238298 -g 999979097559 -x 1355232177 2710464354 * * * * 992902400 10C * 9990016322100 -10d 999738456270 10Y 999054657570 10Z 999054657570 10Z 997842305910 997842305910 2710464354 * Total-Tape 37 → 991041709.86 95341553070 (7) * * * * * * Second Total Tape 35 → 18683182830 18683182830 18683182830 18683182830 18683182830 First Total Tape 35 → 934159141.50s 19256389.20 (7) 953415530.70*</p>	<p>39</p> <p>l_x * 0 100000 1 87251 2 84263 7 80629 12 79510 17 78405 22 76641 27 74416 32 71766 37 68408 42 64396 47 59824 52 54572 57 48370 62 40815 67 32288 72 23367 77 14595 82 7317 87 2674 92 576 97 48 102 1 1150132*</p> <p>x 0 1 2 7 12 17 22 27 32 37 42 47 52 57 62 67 72 77 82 87 92 97 102</p> <p>40 Computations of $N'_{x:31}$ * 842.63 806.29 16489.2s 16489.2 16489.2 16489.2 16489.20 16489.20 8062.90 9992049.00 78405 78405 2 41254.08 * * * * 80629 842.63 79510 78405 1601390 99837332 1598861 806290 7 16266.8 * * * * 4004012 79510 80629 78405 76641 1579150 99842730 1579795 795100 3954690 12 1572.70 * * * * 78405 79510 76641 74416 1550460 99846074 1551580 784050 3887210 17 1539.26*</p>
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the second and third on the left, the machine being split between banks 9-10. Accordingly the first value in the opening was set up on the right and the second on the left and the adding machine lever struck. Then the third was set up on the left and the fourth on the right and the lever again touched. The total seen at the base of the machine on the left was set up in ten's place, the complement of the total seen through the glass on the right was added to this, and the total then seen through the glass on the left was added. Then ten times the second number appearing in the opening of the cardboard was added on the left and a total taken. This process was continued until a total had been obtained from each group of four consecutive l_x . A total was then obtained from the last three l_x according to equation (21), page 35, which gives $10N'_{(w-5):5}$. Since $l_w = 1$, $N'_{w:5}$ was taken simply as 1.

That is, $\sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$ is zero in this table.

According to equations (17) to (21) the totals in tape 40 are $10N'_{x:5}$.

41. Then to obtain N'_x these $10N'_{x:5}$ were added, beginning with $10N'_{w:5} = 10$ and taking a subtotal after each addition. After $10N'_{2:5}$ had been added and a subtotal taken, the $10N'_{1:5}$ and then the $10N'_{0:5}$ ($= 1,000,000$) were added, a subtotal being taken after addition of the first and a total after addition of the last.

For the benefit of the reader the l_x were copied on tape 41 to the left of the N'_x for the same age. Thus, the dividends of equation (22), page 35, are given on the right side of tape 41 and the divisors in the center and the ages on the left margin of the tape. To aid the computer a vertical line between the first and second banks marks the decimal point in these N'_x .

42. The check on the work in tapes 39 to 41 is derived in Table 15. As in Table 14 any number in the table is the coefficient of the l_x at the top of its column in the equation for the $N'_{x:5}$ on the left margin of the page in the same line with the number. These equations for $N'_{x:5}$ are (17) to (21), page 35.

TABLE 15.—DERIVATION OF CHECK ON WORK IN TAPES 39 TO 41.

COMPUTATION OF CHECK IS GIVEN IN TAPE 42.

This table shows equations for $10 N'_{x:5}$ in terms of l_x to l_{x+4} according to equations (17) to (21), page 35; $N'_{0:5} = l_0$ and $N'_{1:5} = l_1$.

Any number in the table from columns l_2 to $l_{w+5} = 0$ is the coefficient of the l_x at the top of its column in the equation for the $10 N'_{x:5}$ in first column in same line with the number.

$10 N'_{x:5}$	l_0	l_1	l_2	l_7	l_{12}	l_{17}	l_{22}	l_{27}	(and so on to)	l_{w-20}	l_{w-15}	l_{w-10}	l_{w-5}	l_w	$l_{w+5} = 0$	
$10N'_{0:5}$	+10															
$10N'_{1:5}$		+10														
$10N'_{x:5}$ for x equals—																
2.....			+24	+34	-10	+ 2										
7.....			- 2	+32	+22	- 2										
12.....				- 2	+32	+22	- 2									
17.....					- 2	+32	+22	- 2								
22.....						- 2	+32	+22								
27.....							- 2	+32								
32.....								- 2								
37.....																
And so on to																
$w-30$										- 2						
$w-25$										+22	- 2					
$w-20$										+32	+22					
$w-15$										- 2	+32	+22	- 2			
$w-10$										- 2	+32	+22	- 2			
$w-5$											- 2	+32	+22	- 2		
w														+10		$+10 \sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$
Total $10 N'_0$	+10	+10	+22	+64	+42	+52	+50	+50	(and so on to)	+50	+50	+50	+52	+30	- 2	$+10 \sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$
$50 \sum_{x=0}^{x=w} l_x$	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50		+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	
$50 \sum_{x=0}^{x=w} l_x - 10N'_{0:5}$	+40	+40	+28= (30-2)	-14= (-10-4)	+8= (+10-2)	- 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 2	+20	+52	$-10 \sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$
or $40(l_0 + l_1) + 30l_2 - 10l_7 + 10l_{12} + 20l_w - 2(l_2 + 2l_7 + l_{12} + l_{17} + l_{w-5}) - 10 \sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$, when $l_{w+5} = 0$.																

B.—ACTUAL COMPUTATION.

SUM OF SURVIVORS IN FIVE-YEAR GROUPS AND AT EACH FIFTH YEAR OF AGE AND OVER.

CALCULATION OF LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-1911.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDING MACHINE TAPES UPON WHICH CALCULATIONS WERE MADE.

40 <i>Continued</i>				41		
Computations of N'_x				x	l_x	N'_x
76641	784.05	40815	48370			
74416	717.66	32288	23367			
1510570		731030				
99849829		99928263				
1511456		732396				
766410		408150				
22		62				
3789322	1501.71*	1872942	71737*	102	1	10
	*		*			4.06
	*		*			41.68
74416	766.41	32288	40815	97	48	14138
71766	684.08	23367	14595			
1461820		556550				
99854951		99944590		92	576	145548
1462953		556795				83510
744160		322880				
27		67		87	2674	980648
3670066	1450.49*	1436470	55410*			262630
	*		*			
	*		*	82	7317	3606948
71766	744.16	23367	32288			575932
68408	643.96	14595	7317			
1401740		379620		77	14595	9366268
99861188		99960395				989624
1403102		377977				
717660		233670		72	23367	19262508
32		72				1436470
3523864	1388.12*	989624	39605*	67	32288	33627208
	*		*			1872942
	*		*	62	40815	52356628
68408	717.66	14595	23367			2272050
64396	598.24	7317	2674	62	40815	
1328040		219120				
99868410		99973959		57	48370	75077128
1329254		214991				2609166
684080		145950		52	54572	101168788
37		77				2889420
3342588	1315.90*	575932	26041*	47	59824	13 62988
	*		*			3130840
	*		*	42	64396	161371388
64396	684.08	7317	14595			3342588
59824	545.72	2674	576	37	68408	194797268
1242200		99910				3523864
99877020		99984829		32	71766	23 35908
1243440		94730				3670066
643960		73170		27	74416	266736568
42		82				3789322
3130840	1229.80*	262630	15171*	22	76641	304629788
	*		*			3887210
	*		*	17	78405	343501888
59824	643.96	2674	7317			3954690
54572	483.70	576	48	12	79510	383048788
1143960		32500				4 4012
99887234		99992635		7	80629	423088908
1145590		28385				4125408
598240		26740		2	84263	464342988
47		87				872510
2889420	1127.66*	83510	7365*	1	87251	473068088
	*		*			1
	*		*	0	100000	483068088*
54572	598.24	576	2674			
48370	408.15	48	1			
1029420		6240				
99899361		99997325				
1031723		4189				
545720		5760				
52		92				
2609166	1006.39*	14138	2675*			
	*		*			
	*		*			
48370	545.72	48	576			
40815	322.88	1				
891850		490				
99913140		99999424				
894175		99999963				
483700		480				
57		97				
2272050	868.60*	406	576*			
	*		*			

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES.

COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

CALCULATION OF LIFE TABLE FOR MALES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK: 1909-1911.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ADDING MACHINE TAPES UPON WHICH CALCULATIONS WERE MADE:

42	
Check on tapes 39 to 41*	
1872510	
1872510	
1872510	
1872510	
842630	
842630	
842630	84263
	80629
99193710	80629
795100	79510
10	78405
10	48
	403484
99193032	
9199792	806958*
48306808	
⑧57506600	806958*
	**
	**
	11501320
	11501320
	11501320
	11501320
	11501320
	11501320
	*
	⑧57506600*

43		
x	N_x/l_x	e_x *
0	4831	4781
1	5422	5372
2	5511	5461
7	5247	5197
12	4818	4768
17	4381	4331
22	3975	3925
27	3584	3534
32	3205	3155
37	2848	2798
42	2506	2456
47	2174	2124
52	1854	1804
57	1552	1502
62	1283	1233
67	1041	991
72	824	774
77	642	592
82	493	443
87	367	317
92	253	203
97	87	37

Accordingly the rule for checking the work in tapes 39 to 41 is as follows: Split machine between banks 9 and 10.

I.—(1) Set up l_0+l_1 , that is, $100,000+l_1$, in ten's place on the left of the machine and repeat four times.

(2) Set up $10l_2$ on the left and repeat three times, adding it in unit's place on the right with the third repetition.

(3) Set up l_7 on the right of the machine, repeating twice, and with the second repetition setting up the complement of l_7 in ten's place on the left.

(4) Set up $10l_{12}$ on the left of the machine and l_{12} on the right.

(5) Set up $10l_w$ on the left of the machine and l_{17} on the right.

(6) Set up $10l_w$ on the left of the machine and l_{w-5} on the right.

(7) Repeat total seen at right through glass at base of machine.

(8) Set up on left of machine the complement of total now seen at right through the glass at its base.

(9) Set up complement of $10 \sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$ on right of machine. $\sum_{x=w+1}^{x=w+4} l_x$ is zero in this table. See end of section 40.

(10) Add total of tape 41, and take a total.

II.—Repeat total of tape 39 five times in ten's place and take a total. As indicated by the marks ⑧

to the left of each of the totals of I and II, they should agree.

The operator, to preserve the first part of his check should his totals not agree, takes a subtotal between steps (8) and (9).

DETERMINATION OF e_x .

43. The work on this tape is generally performed in pencil on the left margin of tape 41, since the l_x are not copied there in actual practice. By putting in the ages in the right margin of tapes 39 and 41, the operator can readily find the dividend in tape 41 and the corresponding divisor in tape 39, and he can enter his quotient from the computing machine to the left of the dividend in tape 43.

When the finished tapes were no longer needed for further computations, they were pasted on a large sheet of heavy manila paper and enough headings inserted to make easy any possible future reference to them. In this way all the computations for each life table were kept in order. This paper was also easy to file away.

No knowledge of algebraic processes is needed to compute life table by the methods described in sections 16 to 45. Under proper supervision any good adding machine operator can readily learn these steps and then do all the work of computing life tables.

PART III.—ORIGINAL STATISTICS.

SOURCES OF ORIGINAL STATISTICS.

44. The population statistics upon which these life tables are based are the census returns for January 1, 1920. Practically all the birth and mortality statistics used were compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The exceptions to this rule are shown in Table 16. Only the total number of deaths by color and sex in Buffalo in 1919 and 1920, and in Cleveland and Detroit in 1919 could be obtained, whereas deaths by color, sex, and age groups as compiled by the Bureau of the Census were needed to render life tables for these cities comparable with those for other cities.

Accordingly certain registrars were requested to furnish the mortality statistics for whites and for Negroes separately by sex for the following age groups: single years of age under 5 and the quinquennial age groups 5-9, 10-14, and so on, to age 100 and over. When the totals for deaths by sex and color furnished by the state did not agree with those compiled by the Bureau of the Census, the totals compiled by the Bureau were distributed into age groups proportionately to those furnished by the state department.

Since birth statistics by sex and color for many other states and cities were not available for all the years 1916 to 1920, it was necessary either to vary the method of computing rates of mortality at ages under 3 years or else to estimate the sex and color distribution of the births. After studying the statistics which could be obtained, it was decided not to vary the method of computing rates of mortality at ages under 3 years, but to use the birth statistics which were available and then to distribute these by sex and color according to the birth statistics of

later years, or according to computed number of births for these years derived from population and death statistics. This last method was necessary only in the case of Chicago, Illinois, and New Jersey. It will be noted that it was necessary to make these distributions by sex and color for only a few areas in the years 1919 and 1920. Since only the differences between births in 1916 and 1918, 1917 and 1919, 1918 and 1920, were required by the formulas used, the errors introduced by these estimated distributions must be very small for the years 1916 to 1918.

For a few areas it was necessary to take from the state reports the deaths under 1 year of age in 1916 by sex and color or to estimate the distribution by sex and color of the total deaths under 1 year of age from state reports. In the case of Illinois the deaths under 1 year of age in 1916, and under 1 and from 1 to 2 years of age in 1917 had to be estimated from those in Chicago for these years. However, since but little weight is given to these deaths in the formulas it was possible to estimate for large areas with only slight errors in the rates of mortality under three years of age.

The populations and deaths at unknown ages are distributed in Tables 17 and 18, pages 58 and 62. This distribution was made by the usual method. That is, the population in each age group was multiplied by the constant ratio of total population to population at known ages to distribute the population at unknown ages among those of known ages, and the deaths at unknown ages were distributed among those of known ages by the same process.

UNITED STATES ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES.

TABLE 16.

STATISTICS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIFE TABLES

A.—BIRTH

No. of line.	AREA AND SEX.	1916					1917						
		Total.	Total white.	Total colored.	Negro.	Other colored.	Color not stated.	Total.	Total white.	Total colored.	Negro.	Other colored.	Color not stated.
STATES.													
1	California: Total.....	50,638	46,272		199	4,167		52,230	47,313		328	4,589	
2	Males.....		23,928						24,319				
3	Females.....		22,344						22,994				
4	Illinois: Total.....	116,283						108,901					
5	Indiana: Total.....		62,343	969									
6	Males.....		31,893	528									
7	Females.....		30,450	441									
8	Kansas: Total.....	41,163											
9	Kentucky: Total.....	61,077											
10	Missouri: Total.....	73,486	71,344		2,129	13	67,041	64,616		2,425			
11	Males.....	37,848					34,402						
12	Females.....	35,638					32,639						
13	New Jersey: Total.....		68,283		1,927	1		73,063		2,243	3		
14	North Carolina: Males.....		27,481		11,950								
15	Females.....		25,965		11,262								
16	Ohio: Total.....	112,951											
17	Oregon: Total.....	12,960					13,149						
18	Males.....	6,644					6,871						
19	Females.....	6,316					6,278						
20	Rhode Island: Males.....												
21	Females.....												
22	South Carolina: Total.....		22,385		25,476			20,395		22,080		35	
23	Males.....		11,742		13,045			10,564		11,368			
24	Females.....		10,643		12,431			9,831		10,712			
Tennessee:													
25	Total (cities).....	6,072					6,304						
26	Males.....												
27	Females.....												
28	Total (rural).....	44,659					44,366						
29	Males.....												
30	Females.....												
31	Utah: Males.....		6,753		8	77							
32	Females.....		6,400		14	74							
33	Virginia: Total.....	41,297	18,855				30						
34	Males.....	21,150	9,481										
35	Females.....	20,147	9,374										
36	Washington: Total.....	23,831	22,685		66	1,080							
37	Males.....	12,328											
38	Females.....	11,503											
39	Wisconsin: Total.....	58,921					92						
40	Males.....	30,463											
41	Females.....	28,458											
CITIES.													
42	Chicago: Total.....	49,754					49,561						
43	Cleveland: Total.....	18,662											
44	Los Angeles: Males.....		3,712					3,802					
45	Females.....		3,612					3,678					
46	New Orleans: Total.....		5,836	2,693				5,877	2,303				
47	Males.....		3,001	1,394				3,030	1,226				
48	Females.....		2,835	1,299				2,847	1,077				
49	St. Louis: Total.....	14,101	13,414		678	9	13,868	12,893		975			
50	Males.....	7,228					7,091						
51	Females.....	6,873					6,777						
52	San Francisco: Males.....		3,827					3,809					
53	Females.....		3,471					3,596					
HAWAII.													
54	All races combined: Males.....	4,324					4,880						
55	Females.....	3,846					4,316						

No. of line.	AREA AND SEX.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS DURING			
		1916		1917	
		All races.	Japanese.	All races.	Japanese.
56	Hawaii: Total.....				
57	Males.....	4,197	1,974	4,640	2,321
58	Females.....	3,702	1,688	4,067	1,839

BUT NOT COMPILED IN THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 16.

STATISTICS.

1918						1919						1920						No. of line.	
Total.	Total white.	Total colored.	Negro.	Other colored.	Color not stated.	Total.	Total white.	Total colored.	Negro.	Other colored.	Color not stated.	Total.	Total white.	Total colored.	Negro.	Other colored.	Color not stated.		
51,248	50,986		262																1
	26,221																		2
	24,765																		3
118,368						115,072						128,992							4
																			5
																			6
																			7
																			8
64,001	61,843		2,143	15		61,193	58,777		2,416			65,416	62,656		2,760				9
32,702						29,730						33,609							10
31,299						31,463						31,807							11
	72,216		2,328	5			68,269		2,655	11			73,471		2,949	11			12
																			13
																			14
																			15
13,295																			16
6,780																			17
6,515																			18
																			19
													7,687		159				20
													7,203		149				21
	20,705		23,414		32														22
	10,653		12,165																23
	10,052		11,249																24
																			25
6,569						7,202						7,901	6,058	1,843					26
													3,099	928					27
													2,959	915					28
													37,753	5,249					29
													19,627	2,746					30
													18,126	2,503					31
																			32
																			33
																			34
																			35
																			36
																			37
																			38
																			39
																			40
																			41
																			42
51,020						47,460						54,879							43
	4,063																		44
	3,866																		45
	6,064	2,298				6,153	2,381					9,264							46
	3,157	1,133			3,142	1,221													47
	2,907	1,165			3,011	1,160													48
13,432	12,510		916	6	12,701	11,614		1,087				14,415	13,187		1,228				49
6,876					6,516							7,200							50
6,556					6,185							7,155							51
	4,103																		52
	3,877																		53
																			54
4,758					5,080							2,657							55
4,556					4,532							2,358							56

January 1 to June 30, 1920

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 OF CALENDAR YEARS--

1918		1919		1920		1921	
All races.	Japanese.	All races.	Japanese.	All races.	Japanese.	All races.	Japanese.
4,829	2,365	4,807	2,356	10,165	4,963	10,156	4,910
4,575	2,214	4,357	2,035	5,385	2,630		
				4,780	2,327		

TABLE 16.

STATISTICS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIFE TABLES

B.—MORTALITY

No. of line.	AREA, YEAR, SEX, AND COLOR.	All ages.	AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS									
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25
CLEVELAND, 1919.												
1	Colored males:											
	Total.....	388	50	12	6	5		73	8	6	20	19
	Negro.....	379	50	12	6	5		73	8	6	19	19
	Other colored.....	9									1	
4	Colored females:											
	Total.....	303	37	11	3	2		53	13	3	13	35
	Negro.....	303	37	11	3	2		53	13	3	13	35
	Other colored.....											
DETROIT, 1919.												
7	Males:											
	White.....	5,691	1,358	238	138	102	59	1,895	191	90	125	209
	Negro.....	314	46	6	5	3	2	62	10	4	16	29
8	Females:											
	White.....	5,091	1,030	225	105	80	62	1,502	163	76	144	237
	Negro.....	236	42	11	5	1	2	61	9	4	7	19
BUFFALO, 1919.												
11	Males:											
	White.....	3,730	773	119	63	55	27	1,057	126	69	86	100
	Negro.....	69	6	2	2		1	11			2	8
	Other colored.....	6	2					2			1	1
12	Females:											
	White.....	3,452	613	124	68	55	45	905	110	55	88	135
	Negro.....	30	6	3				9	1	2	2	1
	Other colored.....	2		1				1				1
BUFFALO, 1920.												
17	Males:											
	White.....	3,739	767	141	69	50	33	1,060	115	64	60	107
	Negro.....	68	10	5	2			17	4	.1	1	8
	Other colored.....	10	1	1				2			1	
18	Females:											
	White.....	3,382	585	111	55	39	37	827	110	61	71	149
	Negro.....	46	6	5	1			12	3		2	2
	Other colored.....	4										

No. of line.	AREA, COLOR, OR RACE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 2							
		December 31, 1916.				December 31, 1917.			
		All ages.	Under 1 year.			Under 1 year.		1-2 years.	
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
23	Oregon:								
	White.....		406	290	468	336	76	47	
24	Colored.....		16	13	22	11	3	5	
25	Tennessee: Total.....	3,993							
26	Hawaii:								
	All races combined.....	3,879							
27	Japanese.....								

BUT NOT COMPILED IN THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—Continued.

TABLE 16.

STATISTICS.

AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.																Age un- known.	No. of line.
25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 years and over.		
27	41	38	39	42	24	11	11	15	6	5	2	1					1
25	41	38	38	41	21	11	10	15	6	5	2	1					2
2			1	1	3		1										3
29	23	23	16	26	30	11	5	9	5	5	4						4
29	23	23	16	26	30	11	5	9	5	5	4						5
																	6
321	360	316	266	275	240	244	288	259	242	179	111	59	11	5	4	1	7
29	27	45	22	30	13	10	3	7	4	2		1					8
379	291	221	217	214	190	224	250	249	233	207	131	81	27	3	2		9
30	17	23	13	13	5	6	6	5	4	5	3	3	3				10
161	170	187	184	167	238	265	268	200	158	152	80	41	14	5	2		11
5	6	9	4	9	8	1	1		1	3		1					12
1	1				1												13
167	167	130	143	134	168	171	229	210	213	187	145	68	21	5	1		14
2		2	4	2	2		2							1			15
																	16
143	144	169	190	196	217	241	255	255	207	151	98	45	21		1		17
4	5	8	3	2	8	2	2	1	1		1						18
2			1	1	1	2											19
157	147	124	106	173	155	191	217	228	234	178	141	80	31	2			20
2	4	3	1	6	4	2	3		2	1							21
				1	1		1										22

YEARS OF AGE DURING YEAR ENDED—						DEATHS FROM JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.	
June 30, 1916.			June 30, 1917.			All ages.	
All ages.		Under 1 year.	All ages.		Under 1 year.	Males.	Females.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,333	1,607	1,137	2,103	1,395	1,259	1,316	987
817	568		736	510			

TABLE 17.

STATISTICS ON WHICH RATES OF MORTALITY

[Italics indicate statistics not compiled in the Bureau of the Census; bold-faced type indi-

No. of life table.	AREA, SEX, AND COLOR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.					ADJUSTED NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
		WHITE.									
	Aggregate: ¹										
1	Males.....						925,118	930,225	941,806	880,694	952,938
	Females.....						873,214	877,881	889,163	836,788	900,382
2	Original registration states: ¹										
3	Males.....	326,054	334,357	333,843	308,301	327,823	334,795	343,320	342,793	316,566	336,611
4	Females.....	308,956	316,863	315,491	293,680	310,288	317,239	325,357	323,949	301,553	318,606
STATES.											
5	California:										
	Males.....	23,928	24,380	26,221	26,446	30,976	26,685	27,122	29,242	29,493	34,545
6	Females.....	22,344	22,994	24,765	24,261	29,763	24,919	25,644	27,619	27,057	33,193
7	Connecticut:										
	Males.....	18,095	18,885	18,633	17,251	17,019	18,638	19,451	19,192	17,768	17,530
8	Females.....	16,884	18,125	17,830	16,119	16,513	17,390	18,669	18,365	16,603	17,008
9	Illinois:										
	Males.....	58,397	54,728	59,520	57,307	64,676	72,211	67,674	73,599	70,863	79,975
10	Females.....	56,654	52,109	56,453	56,064	61,676	68,819	64,435	69,807	68,089	76,264
11	Indiana:										
	Males.....	31,893	31,734	32,476	29,805	32,373	34,278	34,107	34,905	32,034	34,794
12	Females.....	30,450	30,152	30,602	28,110	30,928	32,727	32,407	32,890	30,212	33,241
13	Kansas:										
	Males.....	20,376	19,576	19,648	18,137	19,904	23,741	22,264	22,345	20,627	22,637
14	Females.....	19,231	18,034	18,443	17,255	18,690	21,871	20,510	20,975	19,624	21,256
15	Kentucky:										
	Males.....	29,104	29,400	30,322	27,853	30,414	33,655	33,997	35,063	32,208	35,170
16	Females.....	27,682	27,862	28,051	25,805	28,333	31,895	32,219	32,437	29,840	32,763
17	Maryland:										
	Males.....	14,008	14,149	14,317	14,198	15,033	14,724	14,872	15,048	14,923	15,801
18	Females.....	13,297	13,370	13,643	13,250	14,419	13,976	14,053	14,340	13,927	15,155
19	Massachusetts:										
	Males.....	47,767	48,382	48,597	44,080	46,524				43,760	
20	Females.....	44,730	46,169	45,770	42,576	42,873				42,266	
21	Michigan:										
	Males.....	44,750	45,723	46,523	42,350	46,922	47,748	48,787	49,640	45,188	50,066
22	Females.....	41,638	42,853	43,622	40,526	44,375	44,428	45,724	46,545	43,241	47,348
23	Minnesota:										
	Males.....	28,331	27,859	28,756	26,458	28,560	30,598	30,088	31,057	28,575	30,845
24	Females.....	26,814	26,555	26,739	24,994	26,905	28,960	28,680	28,879	26,994	29,058
25	Missouri:										
	Males.....	36,745	35,158	31,599	28,556	32,191	43,059	38,856	37,029	33,463	37,723
26	Females.....	34,699	31,458	30,244	30,221	30,465	40,544	36,864	35,441	35,414	35,700
27	New Jersey:										
	Males.....	34,787	37,397	37,099	34,745	37,546	36,823	39,586	39,271	36,777	39,744
28	Females.....	33,496	35,066	35,117	33,586	35,825	35,457	37,754	37,173	35,488	38,028
29	New York:										
	Males.....	121,638	124,494	122,278	113,703	118,719				113,209	
30	Females.....	116,081	117,638	115,665	107,927	111,528				107,459	
31	North Carolina:										
	Males.....	27,451	27,581	27,027	26,895	29,515	30,802	30,914	30,293	30,145	33,082
32	Females.....	26,965	25,269	25,116	24,937	27,539	29,103	28,323	28,151	27,951	30,867
33	Ohio:										
	Males.....	56,838	60,970	62,613	56,366	61,571	65,249	69,870	71,753	64,594	70,559
34	Females.....	53,540	57,331	58,861	53,286	58,251	61,355	65,700	67,453	61,064	66,754
35	Oregon:										
	Males.....	6,450	6,702	6,613	6,846	7,464	7,370	7,622	7,521	7,786	8,489
36	Females.....	6,159	6,121	6,363	6,369	7,097	7,005	6,962	7,226	7,244	8,072
37	Pennsylvania:										
	Males.....	109,470	111,758	110,406	103,659	110,177	120,720	123,243	121,752	114,312	121,500
38	Females.....	103,513	105,771	104,554	98,010	103,775	114,151	116,641	115,299	108,082	114,440
39	South Carolina:										
	Males.....	11,751	10,673	10,661	11,416	12,331	14,068	12,658	12,763	13,667	14,762
40	Females.....	10,661	9,839	10,069	10,600	11,482	12,751	11,779	12,042	12,690	13,746
41	Tennessee:										
	Males.....	22,765	22,622	23,220	21,296	22,726	30,141	29,952	30,755	28,196	30,089
42	Females.....	21,099	20,989	21,533	19,766	21,086	27,935	27,789	28,510	26,157	27,917
43	Utah:										
	Males.....	6,763	6,863	7,312	6,567	7,086	7,184	7,301	7,779	6,986	7,538
44	Females.....	6,400	6,590	6,962	6,233	6,791	6,808	7,011	7,406	6,631	7,224
45	Virginia:										
	Males.....	21,160	21,591	22,299	21,410	23,191	22,969	23,437	24,206	23,241	25,174
46	Females.....	20,167	20,333	21,338	20,246	22,038	21,881	22,072	23,163	21,977	23,922
47	Washington:										
	Males.....	11,766	11,575	12,553	12,269	13,130	13,270	13,066	14,170	13,849	14,821
48	Females.....	10,943	10,774	11,993	11,516	12,478	12,352	12,161	13,537	12,999	14,085
49	Wisconsin:										
	Males.....	30,404	30,486	31,087	28,001	30,170	33,877	33,969	34,638	31,200	33,617
50	Females.....	28,405	28,434	29,553	26,471	28,145	31,650	31,682	32,929	29,495	31,360

¹ Statistics for the aggregate tables are a compilation of those for the original registration states, and Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington.

AT AGES UNDER 3 YEARS ARE BASED.

TABLE 17.

cate aggregates which include some statistics not compiled in the Bureau of the Census.]

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN AGE INTERVAL.*												No. of life table.
0—1 year.					1—2 years.				2—3 years.			
1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	
86,163	86,196	92,160	74,506	79,652	17,342	23,573	13,840	15,630	11,274	6,774	7,173	1
65,985	65,335	70,330	56,588	60,010	14,891	21,388	11,995	13,570	10,724	5,975	6,347	2
34,486	34,119	36,508	28,857	31,585	6,330	9,311	5,091	6,288	4,138	2,613	2,808	3
26,388	25,697	27,840	21,933	23,770	5,425	8,442	4,485	5,435	3,906	2,260	2,494	4
1,832	1,998	2,386	2,013	2,543	373	543	307	484	277	159	217	5
1,443	1,606	1,770	1,549	1,955	308	463	286	399	258	151	191	6
1,968	1,945	2,153	1,660	1,714	350	508	251	309	211	138	165	7
1,564	1,491	1,725	1,186	1,316	288	466	275	309	223	127	141	8
7,606	7,884	7,253	6,100	6,430	1,942	1,811	1,290	1,250	968	556	592	9
5,992	5,673	5,404	4,684	4,722	1,592	1,631	1,060	1,106	851	541	516	10
2,985	3,008	3,081	2,586	2,841	637	736	475	543	380	252	265	11
2,241	2,217	2,321	1,914	2,195	551	682	421	464	344	219	223	12
1,587	1,592	1,657	1,366	1,561	296	345	241	288	195	125	160	13
1,111	1,242	1,287	1,031	1,170	249	283	233	249	181	100	135	14
2,484	2,640	2,866	2,385	2,273	718	855	599	507	455	276	235	15
1,978	2,096	2,241	1,758	1,767	657	807	554	451	406	250	222	16
1,502	1,567	1,910	1,454	1,467	253	521	244	225	202	136	98	17
1,248	1,217	1,567	1,088	1,193	237	458	221	235	209	112	90	18
5,245	5,274	6,004	4,273	4,693	977	1,528	735	883	608	358	376	19
3,967	3,954	4,579	3,310	3,480	771	1,374	663	776	633	312	334	20
4,725	4,447	4,489	4,174	4,721	764	947	684	874	418	387	391	21
3,517	3,357	3,506	3,211	3,529	631	795	598	781	416	324	372	22
2,162	2,092	2,235	1,990	2,100	271	397	301	317	272	153	163	23
1,640	1,545	1,692	1,429	1,546	235	411	260	262	194	119	135	24
3,243	3,113	3,035	2,527	2,753	815	853	577	646	468	293	304	25
2,304	2,438	2,483	1,925	2,102	676	772	470	593	386	249	296	26
3,893	4,034	4,467	3,237	3,478	733	1,243	618	752	601	285	315	27
3,081	3,070	3,394	2,467	2,714	596	1,240	504	642	589	236	273	28
12,480	12,467	12,965	10,340	11,180	2,369	3,597	1,949	2,475	1,592	978	1,065	29
9,613	9,333	9,769	7,892	8,365	2,197	3,226	1,690	2,091	1,457	861	973	30
2,410	2,487	2,512	2,176	2,363	821	897	557	561	398	224	206	31
1,815	1,997	1,940	1,670	1,829	701	776	453	462	371	191	180	32
5,998	6,132	6,398	5,397	5,497	1,110	1,398	949	1,046	643	450	531	33
4,698	4,593	4,781	4,205	4,161	962	1,272	819	943	652	422	449	34
406	468	485	497	506	76	96	64	85	51	41	38	35
290	336	382	307	376	47	87	49	58	45	45	31	36
13,616	13,650	15,489	11,212	11,578	2,395	4,166	2,058	2,238	1,994	910	977	37
10,412	10,100	11,640	8,649	8,755	2,110	3,779	1,745	1,923	1,934	828	891	38
1,012	1,036	1,118	954	1,133	324	372	203	280	132	107	111	39
796	800	848	721	855	295	348	177	242	167	90	87	40
1,690	2,076	2,049	1,817	1,885	613	713	489	442	352	231	231	41
1,281	1,576	1,616	1,465	1,445	518	647	413	380	354	186	186	42
476	502	487	518	561	101	84	64	104	57	43	49	43
414	415	418	379	425	91	95	48	88	48	36	50	44
1,827	1,911	2,073	1,904	1,849	419	508	367	328	285	190	182	45
1,492	1,462	1,676	1,345	1,395	383	550	338	301	297	167	176	46
865	864	963	834	964	140	162	132	156	90	76	73	47
548	621	680	634	710	107	128	100	131	72	48	63	48
2,961	2,665	2,736	2,505	2,604	345	541	307	385	297	191	198	49
2,115	1,921	2,065	1,816	1,834	298	439	284	312	243	174	155	50

*The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.

*Proportionate part of number of deaths at unknown ages included.

TABLE 17.

STATISTICS ON WHICH RATES OF MORTALITY

[Italics indicate statistics not compiled in the Bureau of the Census; bold-faced type indi-

No. of life table.	AREA, SEX, AND COLOR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.					ADJUSTED NUMBER OF BIRTHS.					
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
	WHITE—Continued.											
	CITIES.											
	Aggregate in cities: ¹											
51	Males.....	193,763	199,249	199,299	187,722	200,630						
52	Females.....	184,150	188,528	189,113	179,280	189,858						
	Baltimore:											
53	Males.....	6,311	6,456	6,527	7,621	7,960	6,388	6,535	6,607	7,714	8,057	
54	Females.....	5,967	6,189	6,292	7,190	7,694	6,040	6,265	6,360	7,278	7,788	
	Boston:											
55	Males.....	9,966	9,983	10,165	9,239	9,801				8,085		
56	Females.....	9,248	9,528	9,482	9,118	9,217				7,979		
	Buffalo:											
57	Males.....	6,631	6,912	7,138	6,426	6,734				6,119		
58	Females.....	6,409	6,521	6,759	6,195	6,469				5,899		
	Chicago:											
59	Males.....	24,883	24,917	25,426	23,504	27,393	31,431	31,474	32,117	29,689	34,602	
60	Females.....	23,718	23,616	24,266	22,533	26,090	29,960	29,703	30,652	28,463	32,956	
	Cleveland:											
61	Males.....	9,383	10,193	10,439	9,082	9,478	9,379	10,732	10,991	9,562	9,979	
62	Females.....	8,970	9,745	9,817	8,698	9,103	9,444	10,260	10,336	9,158	9,584	
	Detroit:											
63	Males.....	12,540	13,516	13,789	12,830	13,801	12,709	13,699	13,975	13,003	13,988	
64	Females.....	11,597	12,524	12,787	12,182	12,928	11,754	12,693	12,960	12,347	13,103	
	Los Angeles:											
65	Males.....	3,712	3,302	4,063	4,140	5,249				4,000		
66	Females.....	3,612	3,678	3,866	3,927	5,212				3,795		
	New Orleans:											
67	Males.....	3,001	3,080	3,157	3,142	3,447				2,850		
68	Females.....	2,835	2,847	2,907	3,011	3,238				2,731		
	New York City:											
69	Males.....	69,126	70,929	68,905	64,939	66,483				63,139		
70	Females.....	65,993	67,302	65,371	61,685	62,191				59,976		
	Philadelphia:											
71	Males.....	19,629	20,880	20,865	19,765	20,760				19,700		
72	Females.....	18,579	19,496	19,957	19,140	19,716				19,077		
	Pittsburgh:											
73	Males.....	8,003	8,115	7,754	7,028	7,257				6,956		
74	Females.....	7,798	7,773	7,451	6,679	6,655				6,610		
	St. Louis:											
75	Males.....	6,876	6,592	6,404	5,968	6,642	6,991	6,703	6,512	6,058	6,754	
76	Females.....	6,538	6,301	6,106	5,666	6,545	6,648	6,407	6,209	5,751	6,655	
	San Francisco:											
77	Males.....	3,827	3,809	4,103	4,067	4,331				3,726		
78	Females.....	3,471	3,595	3,877	3,758	4,132				3,443		
	Washington, D. C.:											
79	Males.....	2,547	2,716	3,027	3,043	3,285				2,957		
80	Females.....	2,432	2,534	2,994	2,858	3,034				2,777		
	NEGROES.											
	States with less than 4 per cent Negroes: ²											
81	Males.....	9,574	10,325	11,356	12,423	13,752	12,019	12,962	14,256	15,596	17,264	
82	Females.....	8,232	10,211	11,077	12,210	13,563	11,590	12,819	13,906	15,328	17,027	
	States with more than 5 per cent Negroes: ³											
83	Males.....	44,562	43,104	43,625	42,012	45,313	60,350	58,375	59,081	56,897	61,367	
84	Females.....	42,621	41,209	41,468	40,956	43,844	57,721	55,809	56,160	55,466	59,378	
	Large cities: ⁴											
85	Males.....	7,775	8,105	8,529	9,591	10,621	8,520	8,881	9,346	10,509	11,638	
86	Females.....	7,540	7,887	8,340	9,330	10,294	8,262	8,642	9,139	10,224	11,280	
	Original registration states: ⁵											
87	Males.....	5,445	5,912	6,341	6,737	7,703	6,440	6,993	7,500	7,968	9,111	
88	Females.....	5,218	5,936	6,311	6,634	7,471	6,172	7,021	7,465	7,847	8,837	
	HAWAII.											
	Hawaii (all races combined):											
89	Males.....	4,324	4,880	4,758	5,080	5,388	4,537	5,120	4,992	5,330	5,648	
90	Females.....	3,846	4,316	4,656	4,532	4,777	4,035	4,528	4,780	4,755	5,012	
	Japanese in Hawaii:											
91	Males.....	2,102	2,415	2,331	2,488	2,618	2,213	2,542	2,454	2,619	2,756	
92	Females.....	1,796	2,074	2,167	2,164	2,318	1,891	2,183	2,281	2,278	2,440	

¹ This aggregate includes the number of births registered in the fourteen cities shown below except in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis, whose adjusted number of births were included.

² The states with less than 4 per cent Negro population are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

³ The states with more than 5 per cent Negro population are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri.

AT AGES UNDER 3 YEARS ARE BASED—Continued.

TABLE 17.

cate aggregates which include some statistics not compiled in the Bureau of the Census.]

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN AGE INTERVAL.*												No. of life table.
0—1 year.					1—2 years.				2—3 years.			
1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	
21,014	20,938	22,060	17,957	18,936	4,644	6,267	3,612	4,140	2,902	1,775	1,924	51
16,218	15,919	16,834	13,749	14,191	4,064	5,643	3,123	3,579	2,673	1,547	1,611	52
697	744	958	761	826	122	293	132	130	105	78	51	53
578	564	800	560	664	106	252	124	140	108	64	50	54
1,130	1,106	1,254	981	1,096	248	382	192	213	166	77	93	55
862	804	972	789	804	178	330	141	193	158	71	66	56
826	812	946	778	769	125	232	121	140	95	81	69	57
661	581	731	609	588	102	244	123	112	92	68	56	58
3,807	3,646	3,649	3,130	3,121	1,029	976	724	612	496	297	315	59
2,982	2,823	2,703	2,411	2,257	865	904	618	545	435	283	232	60
1,090	1,218	1,109	945	878	241	221	183	179	117	80	107	61
894	920	834	714	701	209	230	149	162	114	58	79	62
1,557	1,492	1,495	1,359	1,560	270	312	238	311	144	138	145	63
1,137	1,181	1,149	1,030	1,175	239	281	225	263	130	105	125	64
258	276	333	298	405	61	75	42	88	45	20	37	65
224	235	264	238	336	50	58	32	71	44	19	33	66
237	263	318	246	235	60	88	42	42	43	31	19	67
195	198	250	185	200	84	72	42	33	35	21	23	68
6,969	6,855	6,839	5,735	6,066	1,547	2,187	1,240	1,616	943	611	686	69
5,417	5,184	5,198	4,323	4,602	1,417	1,917	1,066	1,404	871	531	622	70
2,262	2,359	2,740	1,870	1,978	464	829	363	411	409	199	184	71
1,645	1,817	2,087	1,485	1,415	423	719	279	333	372	160	164	72
986	1,062	1,193	872	862	210	362	166	196	195	72	97	73
800	784	877	669	646	191	361	166	153	188	76	61	74
676	625	652	481	570	179	155	99	102	79	53	67	75
468	465	518	369	394	129	171	85	101	71	47	59	76
283	270	300	280	301	54	87	34	64	35	19	34	77
180	201	216	190	223	42	48	42	42	30	27	24	78
236	210	274	221	269	34	68	36	36	30	16	20	79
175	162	235	177	186	29	56	31	27	25	17	11	80
1,702	1,987	2,362	2,022	2,521	547	781	465	641	356	217	200	81
1,375	1,628	1,958	1,659	1,955	480	723	426	634	356	160	189	82
6,893	7,213	7,510	6,276	6,548	1,826	2,426	1,390	1,294	1,124	629	539	83
5,453	5,736	6,308	4,869	5,263	1,661	2,261	1,136	1,158	1,098	570	499	84
1,391	1,603	1,762	1,503	1,821	449	585	323	459	313	162	158	85
1,093	1,289	1,438	1,136	1,509	346	521	293	432	293	131	133	86
1,022	1,114	1,234	1,087	1,327	292	409	246	346	184	111	90	87
831	908	1,066	881	1,081	242	371	235	331	176	89	94	88
730	730	676	548	619	85	95	80	133	47	45	56	89
520	520	604	472	466	65	100	86	117	51	29	46	90
256	340	274	229	242	36	51	40	68	25	21	28	91
187	245	264	183	176	30	44	44	51	20	15	23	92

⁴ The twelve cities included in "large cities" for Negroes are Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington.
⁵ The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.
 * Proportionate part of number of deaths at unknown ages included.

OF MORTALITY AT AGES 7 YEARS AND OVER ARE BASED—Continued.

TABLE 18.

unknown ages are distributed.

AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.																No of life table.
25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 years and over.	
32, 113 193 175 368	26, 588 195 184 379	27, 097 213 201 414	21, 749 182 177 359	19, 163 195 182 377	13, 958 173 197 370	9, 716 183 200 383	10, 144 228 316 544	7, 144 313 328 641	4, 373 313 333 646	2, 108 179 225 404	753 90 54 207	249 54 117 108	54 18 7 29	10 1 1 8	4 1 2 3	39
32, 520 210 213 423	26, 635 225 212 437	25, 954 209 249 458	20, 333 155 165 320	16, 266 144 143 287	12, 269 159 141 300	9, 045 150 163 313	8, 815 208 257 465	6, 468 232 290 522	4, 471 265 283 548	2, 570 199 262 461	1, 227 145 203 348	460 76 110 186	114 26 40 66	24 11 7 18	8 3 2 5	40
69, 024 375 380 755	59, 983 388 360 748	61, 329 423 410 833	48, 494 388 399 787	47, 460 396 459 767	41, 505 426 459 885	28, 791 467 468 935	25, 595 578 626 1, 204	18, 778 666 692 1, 358	12, 983 780 772 1, 552	7, 865 645 717 1, 362	3, 134 404 441 845	1, 087 211 200 411	238 54 65 119	48 14 18 32	15 4 4 8	41
74, 725 556 552 1, 108	62, 939 512 471 983	60, 887 515 481 996	49, 254 430 424 854	43, 185 399 406 805	33, 812 371 377 748	25, 409 406 391 797	22, 420 490 475 965	16, 541 588 605 1, 193	11, 561 629 639 1, 268	6, 951 580 598 1, 178	3, 165 408 468 876	1, 232 222 242 464	276 55 71 126	66 26 16 42	23 6 8 14	42
18, 227 132 131 263	16, 635 161 138 299	15, 800 150 152 302	12, 224 123 126 249	10, 432 124 113 237	8, 968 100 132 232	6, 618 106 152 258	5, 356 140 148 288	3, 433 152 170 322	2, 151 127 126 253	1, 303 123 126 249	602 89 87 176	253 47 54 101	59 12 21 33	10 3 4 7	43	
17, 121 130 117 247	15, 134 146 129 275	13, 595 127 127 254	10, 811 73 92 185	8, 654 73 64 137	7, 361 90 77 167	5, 864 88 87 175	4, 802 85 104 189	3, 192 119 115 229	2, 096 108 116 235	1, 399 108 125 233	736 100 124 224	322 50 69 119	64 21 26 47	15 4 8 12	44	
63, 496 399 310 709	53, 555 402 334 736	54, 208 360 371 731	45, 107 341 321 662	43, 264 351 353 704	33, 501 368 383 751	24, 388 404 435 839	22, 820 541 592 1, 133	16, 749 666 687 1, 353	10, 894 740 782 1, 522	6, 059 589 670 1, 259	2, 557 395 450 845	899 226 209 435	196 63 58 121	51 13 20 33	8 2 3 5	45
62, 992 386 358 774	53, 749 385 354 739	51, 724 402 413 815	43, 556 296 325 621	37, 742 301 333 634	30, 099 338 381 719	22, 052 352 369 721	20, 718 476 533 1, 009	15, 249 543 608 1, 151	10, 706 658 671 1, 329	6, 438 610 631 1, 241	3, 080 473 443 916	1, 261 267 279 546	305 74 109 183	78 24 35 59	16 9 4 13	46
61, 606 437 374 811	63, 461 466 392 858	64, 883 452 434 911	52, 307 373 407 807	46, 547 395 427 822	39, 909 464 518 982	32, 337 543 542 1, 085	24, 657 628 652 1, 307	15, 976 570 533 1, 222	9, 452 533 503 1, 126	5, 225 281 319 600	2, 289 168 183 351	817 41 59 100	197 15 9 24	33 15 9 4	9 4	47
55, 619 361 316 677	52, 321 310 328 638	49, 107 304 341 645	40, 567 277 303 580	33, 243 270 295 565	28, 250 293 322 615	21, 894 365 393 718	17, 075 363 397 756	10, 992 366 374 763	6, 982 362 374 736	4, 371 357 263 726	1, 971 260 151 523	736 134 151 285	178 57 49 106	26 7 12 19	2 3 3	48
113, 416 544 537 1, 081	104, 206 612 599 1, 211	96, 406 541 593 1, 134	79, 229 524 509 1, 033	73, 708 596 551 1, 392	63, 515 701 691 1, 392	53, 971 871 874 1, 745	44, 953 1, 035 1, 082 2, 117	30, 496 1, 113 1, 143 2, 185	19, 966 1, 042 1, 204 2, 317	12, 594 1, 147 1, 153 2, 300	5, 961 772 947 1, 719	2, 503 496 545 1, 041	611 201 180 317	124 38 34 72	21 6 7 13	49
108, 168 589 657 1, 246	95, 946 543 605 1, 148	85, 515 491 528 1, 019	72, 271 425 476 901	62, 991 480 468 948	55, 374 536 605 1, 141	46, 644 685 727 1, 412	38, 269 817 859 1, 676	27, 179 878 883 1, 761	18, 233 907 1, 011 1, 918	12, 224 997 1, 077 2, 074	6, 176 814 872 1, 686	2, 706 569 535 1, 104	787 218 229 447	149 49 55 104	25 9 14 23	50
833, 151 5, 268 4, 736 10, 004	775, 483 6, 140 5, 356 11, 496	722, 381 6, 758 5, 891 12, 649	567, 992 6, 353 5, 775 12, 128	498, 467 7, 393 6, 712 14, 105	405, 485 7, 700 7, 635 15, 335	280, 373 7, 861 7, 897 15, 758	214, 497 8, 252 8, 390 16, 642	125, 736 7, 096 7, 266 14, 362	76, 189 6, 039 6, 402 12, 441	41, 909 4, 638 4, 894 9, 532	17, 221 2, 614 2, 910 5, 524	6, 028 1, 255 1, 359 2, 614	1, 354 377 416 793	272 89 61 150	35 14 16 30	51
839, 771 5, 872 5, 323 11, 195	717, 328 5, 150 4, 881 10, 031	644, 328 4, 666 4, 579 9, 245	529, 928 4, 650 4, 450 9, 100	451, 898 5, 076 5, 190 10, 266	384, 948 5, 787 5, 859 11, 646	275, 346 6, 020 6, 379 12, 399	216, 974 6, 401 7, 163 13, 564	138, 712 6, 579 7, 087 13, 666	92, 515 6, 399 6, 984 13, 383	54, 547 5, 386 5, 770 11, 156	26, 405 3, 709 4, 091 7, 800	10, 006 1, 880 2, 136 4, 016	2, 490 701 800 1, 501	559 156 205 361	104 24 25 49	52
29, 549 202 159 361	26, 149 217 172 389	24, 294 215 196 411	19, 698 261 178 439	18, 510 302 237 539	15, 318 289 285 574	11, 371 297 317 614	9, 310 356 342 698	5, 999 328 363 691	3, 592 281 325 606	2, 006 230 225 455	770 123 126 249	270 53 57 110	67 14 18 32	14 2 3 5	2 1 1	53
29, 771 222 167 389	25, 908 186 170 356	24, 240 178 156 334	20, 313 183 187 370	18, 259 206 207 413	16, 109 217 237 454	11, 917 278 310 551	10, 231 321 310 568	7, 009 343 304 625	4, 632 293 348 691	2, 831 293 315 608	1, 370 185 196 381	497 106 119 225	110 27 43 70	21 7 9 16	5 2 2	54
34, 444 225 201 426	31, 381 296 199 495	29, 811 281 237 518	25, 038 303 252 555	24, 320 393 346 739	19, 747 414 369 785	13, 735 390 375 765	10, 445 422 407 829	6, 407 382 361 743	3, 985 334 356 690	2, 160 239 274 513	847 127 160 287	314 75 75 150	104 23 22 45	13 5 6 11	1 5 6	55
35, 761 293 236 529	30, 506 252 218 470	29, 619 280 236 516	26, 351 270 237 507	23, 721 302 295 597	19, 856 309 344 653	14, 523 318 328 646	11, 384 359 398 757	7, 643 384 409 793	5, 387 372 407 779	3, 296 320 331 651	1, 646 272 262 534	650 126 138 264	168 38 53 91	33 11 15 26	5 1 1 2	56

OF MORTALITY AT AGES 7 YEARS AND OVER ARE BASED—Continued.

TABLE 18.

unknown ages are distributed.

AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.															100 years and over.	No. of life table.
25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100		
25,383 169 149 318	23,497 188 179 346	21,046 199 179 378	16,643 209 202 411	14,752 183 203 386	12,985 253 229 482	9,373 276 252 528	7,218 289 265 557	4,188 215 217 480	2,382 164 217 381	1,300 151 156 307	520 85 100 185	182 43 48 91	36 15 22 37	14 5 5 5	2 2 1 3	57
25,085 162 165 327	21,989 174 149 323	19,178 128 128 256	15,986 146 117 263	13,953 139 180 319	12,245 170 164 334	9,253 175 207 334	7,278 230 223 453	4,576 216 236 452	2,836 221 251 472	1,725 196 180 376	917 147 155 302	334 76 85 161	94 47 31 52	14 16 2 8	1 1 1 1	58
135,598 691 736 1,427	131,317 879 868 1,747	120,157 1,004 881 1,885	90,759 892 875 1,767	78,316 1,091 1,038 2,129	64,374 1,139 1,175 2,276	45,491 1,175 1,279 2,350	33,814 1,166 1,279 2,445	18,536 1,011 945 1,956	10,726 776 858 1,634	5,888 578 661 1,239	2,448 329 394 723	867 159 180 339	185 47 59 106	39 13 10 23	3 2 1 3	59
140,218 874 885 1,759	119,276 766 773 1,539	101,346 638 655 1,359	80,001 657 655 1,312	68,294 643 772 1,415	57,891 841 865 1,706	42,039 887 947 1,834	31,664 854 908 1,852	19,242 864 945 1,809	12,667 800 935 1,735	7,353 647 747 1,394	3,592 453 552 1,005	1,322 251 274 525	361 89 122 211	84 26 28 54	12 3 4 7	60
43,402 236 239 475	40,856 309 285 594	37,511 379 314 693	27,419 306 285 597	22,549 323 286 609	16,728 291 289 580	11,014 261 304 565	8,103 287 281 583	5,005 284 235 565	2,856 222 187 457	1,574 183 104 370	611 41 57 204	238 12 14 98	35 12 3 26	5 4 3 7	1 1 1 1	61
39,524 255 243 498	33,935 235 248 483	29,443 170 176 426	22,207 170 186 356	18,106 197 193 390	14,361 218 208 426	10,367 205 222 427	8,171 189 218 466	5,319 218 265 483	3,486 201 265 466	2,096 132 160 462	967 77 85 292	411 35 37 162	97 18 19 72	16 6 13 13	4 1 1 1	62
70,702 321 423 744	61,237 360 419 779	50,744 316 397 713	32,886 266 314 580	26,056 275 283 558	19,003 240 329 569	12,892 244 316 560	9,411 288 331 619	5,415 259 280 539	3,135 242 254 496	1,710 179 204 383	736 111 123 234	287 59 68 127	48 11 15 26	13 5 4 7	4 2 2 6	63
53,243 379 432 811	43,542 291 374 665	34,087 217 284 505	24,732 217 246 441	19,636 214 246 460	16,004 190 243 433	11,816 224 242 466	8,777 250 264 495	5,684 249 274 523	3,609 233 262 495	2,124 207 231 438	1,016 131 186 317	406 81 85 166	97 27 40 67	22 3 4 7	2 2 2 4	64
25,459 191 174 365	25,758 251 185 436	26,542 284 223 507	21,787 247 197 444	19,764 247 237 484	16,264 251 279 530	12,626 286 309 595	10,481 329 352 681	6,938 316 321 666	4,819 232 350 553	2,969 237 270 507	1,283 167 182 349	461 85 106 191	88 24 23 47	24 13 4 7	2 1 1 1	65
27,260 201 144 345	25,912 190 176 366	25,999 187 178 365	22,582 166 172 338	19,660 180 194 374	17,258 224 220 444	13,195 224 285 516	11,027 262 288 548	7,742 267 288 555	5,377 254 269 523	3,182 174 195 523	1,463 79 95 369	547 26 37 174	126 26 37 63	15 5 4 9	2 1 4 9	66
14,017 121 89 210	11,967 142 126 268	11,357 154 130 284	9,180 140 111 251	8,423 190 168 358	6,954 175 189 364	4,482 217 169 386	3,510 188 161 398	2,116 169 210 330	1,285 134 141 275	780 101 99 200	327 63 58 121	106 46 26 72	24 9 8 17	6 3 2 5	1 1 1 1	67
13,832 155 117 272	11,773 129 76 205	10,977 131 88 219	9,298 95 106 201	8,410 117 101 218	6,824 138 109 247	4,845 114 125 239	4,220 135 167 302	2,870 145 157 302	1,859 144 136 280	1,260 136 122 258	597 105 95 200	242 55 48 103	54 25 23 48	11 8 3 3	5 1 1 1	68
269,037 1,879 1,481 3,360	253,201 2,077 1,689 3,766	237,199 2,317 1,887 4,204	188,768 2,138 1,893 4,031	161,861 2,556 2,290 4,846	132,959 2,713 2,700 5,413	88,774 2,660 2,674 5,299	66,865 2,727 2,674 5,401	37,909 2,252 2,281 4,533	22,439 1,927 1,882 3,809	11,859 1,333 1,421 2,754	4,757 752 801 1,553	1,604 312 357 669	365 103 106 209	72 26 15 41	13 3 5 8	69
283,501 2,037 1,716 3,753	240,250 1,733 1,525 3,258	217,684 1,546 1,478 3,024	177,711 1,592 1,484 3,076	147,865 1,765 1,727 3,492	128,120 2,103 2,155 4,079	87,622 2,136 2,155 4,291	67,948 2,165 2,391 4,556	41,795 2,169 2,396 4,565	27,135 2,072 2,228 4,300	15,148 1,570 1,683 3,253	7,248 953 1,132 2,085	2,719 474 564 390	701 191 199 390	179 37 56 390	38 3 10 18	70
81,147 476 442 918	72,583 526 508 1,034	68,152 604 551 1,155	56,522 629 590 1,219	52,740 719 746 1,379	43,597 812 855 1,527	30,606 937 986 1,697	24,702 937 893 1,923	15,036 766 792 1,659	9,296 742 583 1,534	5,082 570 583 1,153	2,153 316 362 678	756 156 148 304	170 39 57 96	23 11 6 17	2 1 2 3	71
81,893 544 558 1,102	69,607 522 482 1,004	63,863 437 482 919	56,278 502 460 962	50,398 585 551 1,136	43,555 663 669 1,332	31,678 685 806 1,491	26,307 836 825 1,642	17,086 817 825 1,642	11,783 824 911 1,735	7,151 725 769 1,404	3,651 538 557 1,095	1,377 255 275 530	336 108 101 209	75 21 29 50	15 3 4 7	72
26,515 213 194 407	24,367 242 243 485	23,567 316 267 563	18,930 268 266 534	16,920 315 269 584	13,344 303 271 574	9,050 287 294 581	6,955 277 251 575	4,123 239 221 490	2,458 232 155 453	1,302 187 155 342	500 67 92 159	144 38 45 83	36 11 10 21	7 3 1 4	1 1 1 1	73
26,630 247 213 460	22,776 217 219 436	21,291 223 235 458	17,787 195 195 390	15,086 178 219 397	12,450 223 217 440	9,078 209 252 461	7,139 241 271 512	4,620 242 271 513	3,054 237 233 470	1,756 188 203 391	781 123 129 252	282 66 74 140	50 21 20 41	11 4 6 10	2 1 1 1	74
34,426 186 187 373	31,652 210 206 425	30,566 248 271 519	25,740 263 237 500	23,521 324 346 617	19,554 319 346 665	14,160 393 396 789	10,800 415 462 877	6,379 402 388 790	3,902 320 353 653	2,198 267 278 515	888 145 158 308	343 70 88 158	83 36 25 61	23 4 4 8	2 1 1 1	75
36,648 218 227 445	32,161 190 229 419	29,314 217 210 427	25,220 202 186 388	21,878 253 238 491	18,788 254 293 547	13,833 262 279 541	10,416 261 312 573	6,924 314 357 671	4,652 274 341 615	2,880 292 313 605	1,396 108 201 395	573 108 136 244	119 25 35 60	31 10 14 24	6 2 2 4	76

TABLE 18. POPULATION AND MORTALITY STATISTICS UPON WHICH ALL RATES

Populations and deaths at

No. of life table.	AREA, SEX, COLOR, POPULATION, AND DEATHS.	All ages.	AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.									
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25
WHITE—Continued.												
CITIES—continued.												
77	San Francisco—Males:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	260,885	3,204	3,177	3,104	3,192	3,091	15,768	16,509	15,524	18,034	22,332
	Deaths, 1919.....	4,501	280	34	19	21	22	376	63	45	65	144
	Deaths, 1920.....	3,963	301	64	34	22	17	438	57	53	103	130
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	8,464	581	98	53	43	39	814	120	98	168	274
78	San Francisco—Females:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	229,137	3,064	3,080	3,119	3,041	3,137	15,441	16,328	15,732	15,863	21,848
	Deaths, 1919.....	3,026	190	42	27	12	20	291	59	38	56	136
	Deaths, 1920.....	2,836	223	42	24	13	20	322	70	35	47	104
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	5,862	413	84	51	25	40	613	129	73	103	240
79	Washington, D. C.—Males:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	152,031	2,566	2,293	2,270	2,224	2,133	11,486	10,705	10,551	11,444	16,390
	Deaths, 1919.....	2,179	221	36	16	17	24	314	49	24	52	89
	Deaths, 1920.....	2,210	269	36	20	20	10	355	46	30	42	81
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	4,389	490	72	36	37	34	669	95	54	94	170
80	Washington, D. C.—Females:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	174,829	2,433	2,253	2,220	2,173	2,167	11,246	10,803	10,914	12,445	22,167
	Deaths, 1919.....	1,927	177	31	17	12	16	253	30	27	47	84
	Deaths, 1920.....	1,953	186	27	11	12	14	250	37	15	30	57
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	3,880	363	58	28	24	30	503	67	42	77	141
NEGROES.												
81	States having less than 4 per cent Negroes—Males: ¹											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	668,278	10,672	9,647	9,268	9,671	9,574	48,832	47,573	44,682	45,992	71,208
	Deaths, 1919.....	13,594	2,022	465	217	99	77	2,880	274	230	531	884
	Deaths, 1920.....	14,854	2,521	641	200	117	75	3,554	285	226	531	986
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	28,448	4,543	1,106	417	216	152	6,434	559	456	1,062	1,870
82	States having less than 4 per cent Negroes—Females: ¹											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	628,941	11,089	9,872	9,712	9,884	9,755	50,312	49,216	47,917	50,151	73,545
	Deaths, 1919.....	11,746	1,659	426	160	83	84	2,412	277	267	571	848
	Deaths, 1920.....	12,836	1,955	634	189	110	74	2,962	259	254	503	890
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	21,582	3,614	1,060	349	193	158	5,374	536	521	1,074	1,738
83	States having more than 5 per cent Negroes—Males: ²											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	1,694,317	39,667	37,481	40,411	42,075	43,160	202,794	220,498	211,299	176,118	153,928
	Deaths, 1919.....	30,551	6,276	1,390	629	359	254	8,908	853	788	1,623	1,944
	Deaths, 1920.....	29,784	6,548	1,294	539	310	201	8,892	724	668	1,274	1,797
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	60,335	12,824	2,684	1,168	669	455	17,800	1,577	1,456	2,897	3,741
84	States having more than 5 per cent Negroes—Females: ²											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	1,734,242	40,631	37,877	40,954	43,814	42,187	205,463	221,544	212,469	190,619	182,522
	Deaths, 1919.....	31,407	4,869	1,136	570	370	286	7,231	951	993	2,081	2,599
	Deaths, 1920.....	30,687	5,263	1,158	499	324	226	7,470	804	755	1,725	2,378
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	62,094	10,132	2,294	1,069	694	512	14,701	1,755	1,748	3,806	4,977
85	Large cities—Males: ³											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	454,516	7,098	6,208	5,996	6,186	6,123	31,611	30,556	28,454	30,287	50,827
	Deaths, 1919.....	9,719	1,503	323	162	93	54	2,135	189	165	362	563
	Deaths, 1920.....	10,327	1,821	459	158	92	52	2,582	176	168	340	660
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	20,046	3,324	782	320	185	106	4,717	365	333	702	1,223
86	Large cities—Females: ³											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	464,585	7,398	6,403	6,345	6,561	6,316	33,023	32,022	31,941	37,284	59,287
	Deaths, 1919.....	9,075	1,136	293	131	66	56	1,682	206	187	400	666
	Deaths, 1920.....	9,964	1,500	432	133	75	67	2,216	181	162	409	741
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	19,039	2,645	725	264	141	123	3,898	387	349	809	1,407
87	Original registration states—Males: ⁴											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	319,926	5,364	4,903	4,752	4,793	4,789	24,601	23,528	21,897	22,543	34,448
	Deaths, 1919.....	6,660	1,087	246	111	69	44	1,557	126	117	238	455
	Deaths, 1920.....	7,059	1,327	346	90	59	40	1,862	142	110	251	442
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	13,719	2,414	592	201	128	84	3,419	268	227	489	897
88	Original registration states—Females: ⁴											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	325,598	5,718	5,014	5,096	4,994	4,860	25,682	24,363	23,501	26,212	38,891
	Deaths, 1919.....	6,195	881	235	89	51	51	1,307	147	128	268	390
	Deaths, 1920.....	6,761	1,081	334	94	57	39	1,605	146	114	289	450
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	12,956	1,962	569	183	108	90	2,912	293	242	557	840
HAWAII.												
89	All races combined—Males:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	151,146	4,417	3,965	4,010	3,713	3,401	10,506	15,485	11,269	11,552	14,828
	Deaths, 1919.....	2,305	548	80	45	25	20	718	61	40	83	129
	Deaths, 1920.....	2,743	619	133	56	34	26	868	65	37	79	154
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	5,048	1,167	213	101	59	46	1,586	126	77	162	283
90	All races combined—Females:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	104,766	4,166	3,998	3,954	3,699	3,243	19,060	14,723	10,801	9,102	9,946
	Deaths, 1919.....	1,571	472	86	29	22	22	637	82	41	72	106
	Deaths, 1920.....	1,857	466	117	46	44	28	701	25	37	106	118
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	3,428	938	203	75	72	50	1,338	143	78	178	224
91	Japanese males:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	62,644	2,162	1,950	2,037	1,801	1,604	9,554	6,844	4,500	4,417	3,321
	Deaths, 1919.....	821	229	40	21	14	12	316	25	14	31	26
	Deaths, 1920.....	984	242	68	28	26	17	381	21	14	25	29
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	1,805	471	108	49	40	29	697	46	28	56	55
92	Japanese females:											
	Population, Jan. 1, 1920.....	46,630	2,060	1,925	2,016	1,766	1,471	9,238	6,683	4,126	3,439	4,271
	Deaths, 1919.....	568	183	44	15	11	6	259	23	12	27	40
	Deaths, 1920.....	663	176	51	23	18	13	281	37	16	33	44
	Deaths, 1919 and 1920.....	1,231	359	95	38	29	19	540	60	28	60	93

¹ The states with less than 4 per cent Negro population are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

² The states with more than 5 per cent Negro population are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri.

OF MORTALITY AT AGES 7 YEARS AND OVER ARE BASED—Continued.

TABLE 18.

unknown ages are distributed.

AGE INTERVAL IN YEARS.																No. of life table.
25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 years and over.	
26,632 208 173 381	27,508 329 198 527	28,668 346 273 619	23,431 331 247 578	20,203 366 272 638	16,117 389 341 730	11,167 415 335 750	8,159 399 337 736	4,813 311 298 609	3,249 264 265 529	1,674 210 227 437	750 138 137 275	267 76 60 136	67 22 17 39	12 4 2 6	1 1 1 1	77
25,280 190 138 328	23,483 182 170 352	22,417 151 162 287	18,576 165 162 327	15,257 199 182 381	12,330 180 177 357	8,916 193 195 388	6,953 242 238 480	4,376 229 195 424	3,151 240 219 459	1,823 196 194 390	913 162 133 295	331 70 76 146	92 39 31 70	23 7 12 19	4 1 1 1	78
16,840 150 89 239	14,010 105 100 205	12,767 95 105 200	11,191 100 122 222	10,532 109 130 239	8,541 143 125 268	5,632 128 151 279	4,724 172 148 320	2,872 162 149 311	2,065 169 202 371	1,407 173 154 327	631 91 113 204	189 42 44 86	46 11 20 31	7 1 3 4	1 1 1 1	79
21,125 95 82 177	16,210 83 72 155	14,870 79 71 150	12,886 90 79 169	11,375 98 85 183	9,157 92 126 218	6,264 110 128 238	5,459 150 161 311	3,826 149 167 316	2,887 171 160 331	1,922 139 174 313	848 140 138 278	315 56 82 138	85 29 28 57	22 5 10 15	3 5 1 1	80
78,426 898 977 1,875	68,097 911 920 1,831	76,535 1,206 1,270 2,476	54,483 973 1,067 2,040	51,215 1,109 1,073 2,182	32,150 877 932 1,809	17,848 620 654 1,274	12,479 580 587 1,167	7,965 483 527 1,010	5,171 418 444 862	3,361 374 368 742	1,330 169 235 404	594 109 118 227	196 36 56 92	76 16 23 39	65 16 21 37	81
78,488 896 927 1,823	63,953 799 828 1,627	64,503 874 960 1,834	45,686 740 808 1,548	35,183 673 799 1,472	24,772 709 696 1,405	14,842 562 647 1,209	11,279 501 566 1,067	7,707 447 484 931	5,272 405 453 858	3,217 299 322 621	1,562 198 218 416	774 125 130 255	284 85 67 152	139 26 32 58	139 32 31 63	82
125,346 1,641 1,513 3,154	97,550 1,446 1,352 2,798	112,710 1,720 1,563 3,283	85,369 1,392 1,309 2,701	93,645 1,564 1,525 3,174	71,661 1,564 1,721 3,285	43,143 1,156 1,261 2,417	38,623 1,290 1,337 2,627	27,098 1,259 1,263 2,522	17,314 1,164 1,271 2,435	9,594 865 910 1,775	4,435 626 654 1,280	1,879 308 365 673	717 173 199 372	335 85 86 171	261 97 100 197	83
146,465 2,335 2,062 4,397	110,943 1,839 1,833 3,672	119,756 2,026 1,897 3,923	89,890 1,680 1,663 3,363	74,122 1,585 1,552 3,137	57,093 1,502 1,526 3,028	34,801 1,182 1,157 2,431	31,155 1,004 1,148 2,254	22,185 1,061 1,148 2,254	16,278 1,004 1,092 2,096	9,181 742 770 1,512	5,252 583 665 1,248	2,193 335 364 699	1,240 217 255 472	489 97 102 199	582 152 200 352	84
58,412 634 711 1,345	50,158 702 734 1,436	54,981 981 968 1,949	38,589 748 763 1,511	35,198 893 816 1,709	20,305 697 723 1,420	10,052 450 432 882	6,751 377 407 784	3,792 309 287 596	2,295 212 146 459	1,361 170 146 316	526 66 86 152	236 36 46 82	78 17 19 36	26 10 11 21	21 3 5 8	85
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¹ The 12 cities included in "large cities" for Negroes are Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington.

² The original registration states include New England states, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Indiana, and Michigan.

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$$1/n = \sum_x^{x=14} u_x, \text{ section 10, p. 34.}$$

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