Frequently Asked Questions

1. How are the forces of Mortality measured?

Answer:

For public health purposes the force of mortality in a population is usually measured by means of such indices as crude death rate, infant mortality rate, and specific death rate at different ages by sex, etc.

2. Which is the effective way of measuring mortality in a population?

Answer:

An effective and at the same time comprehensive method of describing mortality in a population is by means of life table.

3. What is a life table?

Answer: The life table is a convenient method for summarizing the mortality experience of any population group – that is, it provides concise measures of the longevity of that population.

4. Why is life tables worked out?

Answer:

Life tables are usually worked out after each decennial census to represent mortality conditions either during the previous decennium or during shorter periods covering the date of the census. Separate tables for males and females are usually prepared.

5. What does a life table give?

Answer:

The life table gives the life history of a hypothetical group or cohort as it is gradually diminished by deaths. It is a conventional method of expressing the most fundamental and Essential facts about the age distribution of mortality in a tabular form and is a powerful tool for measuring the probability of life and death of various age sectors.

6. What is the use of a life table?

Answer: The life table thus gives a summary of the mortality experience of any population group during a given period and is very effective and comprehensive method for providing concise measures of the longevity of that population.

- What is the source of data for constructing a life table? Answer: The data for constructing a life table are the census data and death registration data.
- 8. What is the need for constructing life tables?

Answer: Life tables are generally constructed for various sections of the people which, as experience shows, have sharply different patterns of mortality. Thus there are life tables constructed for different races, occupational groups and sex. Life tables are as well constructed on regional basis and other factors accounting differential mortality.

9. What do you mean by I_x ?

Answer:

I of x is the number of persons living at any specific age 'x' in any year out of an assumed number of births, say, L Nougat (I0) usually called the cohort or radix of the life table.

10. What is the complementary of probability of survival?

Answer:

q of x is the complementary probability of survival that is q of x is the probability that a person of exact age x will die within one year following the attainment of that age.

11. What do you mean by T_x ?

Answer:

T of x is the total number of years lived by the cohort I nougat after attaining the age x that is the total future life time of the living persons who reach age x.

12. What does omega stand for?

Answer:

omega is the highest age at which any survivors are recorded in the mortality table, that is if I omega is equal to zero then, t of x is equal to summation I of x plus i.

13. What does L_x stand for?

Answer: L of x may be interpreted as the average size of the cohort between ages x and x plus 1.

14. What relationship is explained in theorem 2?

Answer:

In theorem 2 we explain the relationship between N of q of x is equal to d of x plus n minus 1 divided by I of x.

15. What is the major drawback of the table?

Answer:

The major drawback of the life table is the accuracy and usefulness of life tables depends mainly upon the accuracy and completeness of the registration of deaths and of the enumeration of the population at the census.