AGE	NUMBER OF SURVIVORS		COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	100,000	100,000	34.85	34.63
1	83,850	84,506	40.28	39.70
2	75,392	75,658	43.63	43.17
3	70,452	70,639	45.58	45.13
4	67,065	67,316	46.81	46.29
5	64,541	64,909	47.58	46.95
6	62,636	63,123	47.98	47.23
7	61,206	61,748	48.07	47.25
8	60,093	60,729	47.93	47.02
9	59,272	59,960	47.57	46.60
10	58,670	59,431	47.05	46.00
15	56,232	57,020	43.93	42.80
20	53,834	53,885	40.74	40.08
25	51,531	50,814	37.40	37.29
30	48,983	47,840	34.16	34.40
35	46,925	45,064	30.51	31.30
40	44,716	42,395	26.84	28.05
45	41,880	39,732	23.41	24.70
50	38,715	37,000	20.04	21.26
55	34,865	33,581	16.85	17.96
60	29,642	29,207	14.19	15.22
65	23,908	24,103	11.75	12.69
70	18,050	18,200	9.42	10.67
75	11,602	12,806	7.71	8.72
80	6,557	8,071	6.08	6.80
85	3,116	4,073	4.02	5.16
90	584	1,508	2.34	3.32

Table 6. Number of survivors out of 100,000 born alive and complete expectation of life in years for each sex at selected ages, for rural China 1929-1931.

In the adult ages the life expectancies of the various countries come closer together until by age fifty they are much the same in all of the countries except India. The triumph of Western science over the mortality of childhood and youth has been so dramatic that we often forget in our enthusiasm that today life expectancy at fifty remains about the same as it was 150 years ago. The Chinese who survive the hazards of youth and early adult life

present survey was drawn. Moreover, it relates to the mortality experience of a genera-
tion while that in this study deals with the experience of persons of different ages
during a survey year. Mortality from catastrophes such as famine, flood, war, and
epidemics is more likely to be reflected in genealogical than in survey data.