

**Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada,  
1976-1980 to 1996-2000**

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***Abstract***

This paper presents the analyses of the new estimates of abridged life tables comprising life expectancy at birth, and their estimates of variance and confidence limits by males and females for Registered Indians in Canada and two broad regions (East: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba; and West: Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories) for the periods, 1976-80, 1981-1985, 1986-1990, 1991-1995 and 1996-2000. The life tables were constructed using the Chiang Method based on the adjusted data on deaths and population by age and sex from the Indian Registry, maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada. The data on the register are subjected to late reported and non reported vital events. At the Canada level, life expectancy at birth for Registered Indian males was 59.9 years in 1976-1980, rising to 68.3 years in 1996-2000. For females, the life expectancy at birth was relatively higher, 66.6 years in 1976-80, and 74.5 years in 1996-2000. The recent life expectancies at birth for Registered Indians are comparable to those observed for the total Canadian male and female populations during the period 1960-1962 at 68.4 and 74.3 years. In 1999, life expectancy at birth for the total Canadian population was reported to

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be 76.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females. The life expectancy at birth for the Registered Indians in the Eastern region was higher than for those in the Western region. The pattern of regional variation in life expectancy at birth for this population seems to be the reverse of the regional variation for the total Canadian population.

**Key Words:** life tables, variance and confidence limits of life expectancy, Registered Indians

### **Résumé**

Ce document présente les analyses des nouvelles estimations des tables de survie abrégées comprenant l'espérance de vie à la naissance, l'estimation de leur variance et la limite de confiance selon le sexe pour les Indiens inscrits au Canada et dans 2 grandes régions (Est : Atlantique, Québec, Ontario et Manitoba; et Ouest : Saskatchewan, Alberta, Colombie-Britannique, Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest) pour les périodes 1976-80, 1981-1985, 1986-1990, 1991-1995 et 1996-2000. Les tables de survie ont été construites avec la méthode de Chiang s'appuyant sur les données rajustées des décès et la population par âge et sexe provenant de l'Inscription des Indiens, tenu à jour par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, gouvernement du Canada. Les données de l'inscription sont sujettes aux déclarations tardives et aux non déclarations des événements démographiques. Au niveau national, l'espérance de vie à la naissance pour les hommes Indiens inscrits était de 59,9 ans en 1976-1980, s'élevant à 68,3 ans en 1996-2000. Pour les femmes, l'espérance de vie à la naissance était relativement plus élevée, soit 66,6 ans en 1976-1980 et 74,5 ans en 1996-2000. Les espérances de vie à la naissance récentes des Indiens inscrits sont comparables à celles observées pour l'ensemble de la population hommes et femmes du Canada pendant la période 1960-1962 à 68,4 et 74,3 ans. En 1999, l'espérance de vie à la naissance pour l'ensemble de la population canadienne était de 76,3 ans pour les hommes et de 81,7 ans pour les femmes. L'espérance de vie à la naissance pour les Indiens inscrits dans la région de l'est était plus élevée que celle de la région de l'ouest. Le modèle des écarts régionaux dans l'espérance de vie à la naissance pour cette population semble être l'inverse des écarts régionaux de l'ensemble de la population canadienne.

**Mots Clés** – table de survie, variance et limite de confiance de l'espérance de vie, Indiens inscrits

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## Introduction

Life expectancy at birth is one of the best indicators for assessing improvements in mortality trends and health conditions of the human population. Since 1921, Statistics Canada has usually published life tables for the general Canadian population (Nagnur, 1986). Over the last two decades, Statistics Canada has also developed life tables for the Registered Indian population as defined by the Indian Act. This was one of the activities leading to the production of projections of the Registered Indian population done in collaboration with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). In 1985, life tables for Registered Indians for the periods 1976 and 1981 were produced (Norris and Rowe, 1985, Loh, 1990). In 1993, these life tables were updated and extended to the period 1975 to 1991 (Nault, et al. 1993). These were later modified and extended up to 1995 (Loh, et al. 1998). In all these life tables, data on deaths and population by age and sex for Registered Indians were adjusted to account for late reported and never reported vital events which are very common in the Indian Registry data. These previous life tables were constructed using the Brass method (1964). A number of indirect techniques were used to adjust these data at the Canada and region levels (Verma, et al. 1999). These vital events might not have been fully adjusted. As a consequence, based on the previous series of life tables, it is difficult to determine the actual changes in levels of mortality. In view of this, the life tables and variances of life expectancy at birth were produced using the Chiang Method (1984) for the Registered Indian population using the most updated series of vital events and population by age and sex for the years, 1976-80, 1981-1985, 1986-1990, 1991-1995 and 1996-2000.

This paper presents the temporal analyses over the 1976 -2000 period of the recently revised estimates of life expectancy at birth (their variance and confidence limits) among Registered Indians in Canada, and for two broad regions, East and West. Due to the small number of cases of age specific deaths among Registered Indians by smaller geographic areas, it was decided to construct the life tables for the two regions representing low and high mortality levels. The East region includes the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba while the West region covers British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The life tables for Registered Indians were constructed using adjusted data on deaths and population which were developed in 2002 as part of the production of their population projections by age and sex from 2000 to 2021 for the DIAND (Statistics Canada, 2002); and life tables for the total Canadian population were taken from vital statistics section of Health Division, Statistics Canada. The paper begins by addressing

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the quality of data on deaths, births and population from the Indian Registry. Then, it discusses the methods for adjusting these data due to late reporting and never reporting of events. Thereafter, it presents the methodology for constructing the abridged life tables, the variances and confidence limits of life expectancy at birth using the Chiang method. Finally, it compares life expectation at birth ( $e_0$ ) between the Registered Indians and the total Canadian population. Although it is expected that  $e_0$  has increased considerably for both populations, given the historically lower socio-economic status of Registered Indians<sup>1</sup>, the  $e_0$  for Registered Indians would remain below the total Canadian population level. Since there is a greater proportion of the Registered Indian population living in territories in Canada which might have more difficult access to health care facilities, one could assume that the mortality levels (lower expectancy of life at birth) would be higher in the Western region than in the Eastern/central region.

### **Evaluation and Adjustment of Vital Events, 1973-2000**

Basically, the methodology for generating adjusted time series on births, deaths and population from 1973 to 2000 involved three steps (Verma, et al. 1999). First, the previously adjusted 1973-1998 time series data on births and deaths were updated on the basis of additional information on the late-reported events. Second, adjustments for the events that had not yet been reported, but would be reported after 2000 were done. Third, population data by age and sex were adjusted by taking into account the above two adjustments of births and deaths.

Since births are classified by year of reporting and year of occurrence, it is possible to measure the length of reporting delays. An examination of time series data on births indicates that births continue to be reported up to 18 years after their occurrence. On the basis of more recent data pertaining to late-reported events, previously adjusted time series data on births from 1973 to 1998 were re-adjusted for late reporting, and then updated to 2000. Reallocating the late-reported births that were reported between 1998 and 2000 to the year of occurrence and merging these births with the previously adjusted time series provided the adjustment for late reporting. The adjustment for underreporting was done by taking account of the cases where a baby died before its birth was recorded in the Register. In these cases, the event is neither reported as a birth nor as a death. Based on the Brass technique, infant mortality rates were estimated to derive the unreported births (Loh, et al. 1998).

In a similar manner to the time series data on births, the previously adjusted time series data on deaths for 1973 to 1998 were updated with new information on actual late-reported events that were reported between 1998 and 2000. A ratio

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approach was used to adjust for the not-yet-reported deaths. Since almost all the deaths are reported within 5 years of their occurrence, the ratio method was applied up to a lag of 5 years. The average age and sex distribution of late-reported deaths over the last 3 years of observation (1998-2000) was used to distribute the estimated not-yet-reported deaths by age and sex. The death data series were further adjusted for underreporting. The infant mortality rates among the Registered Indians were unusually low when compared with the Canadian rates. Moreover, an examination of the adjusted population data by age and sex incorporating the effects of adjusted births and deaths showed an exceptionally large number of very old people. The Brass model (Brass, 1968) was used to estimate the level of the underreporting of deaths among the Registered Indians for ages 0 and 65+. Adjustment factors from 3% to 10% with the annual interval of 0.25 over the years 1972-2000 were applied to deflate the adjusted elderly population aged 65+ due to the late-reported and under-reporting of vital events. As the results, the total numbers of elderly over the period 1972 to 2000 were deflated by 1,415 for males, and 1,962 for females at the Canada level. These numbers were included in the fully adjusted deaths.

Using the above fully adjusted estimates of births and deaths, the population data by age from the Indian Register were modified separately for males and females.

The adjusted Registered Indian population for 2000 was about 699,000 compared with 675,500 in the Register, (a difference of 2.14%). The adjustments affected mostly the ages at both ends of the age spectrum. (Verma, et al. 2001). The majority of adjustments for late reporting of births occurs for the population under age five. By the time individuals enter the school system, most are listed in the Indian Register. For instance, we have adjusted the population under age 1 by around 10,000 (from 4,800 to 15,055; or by over 70%). For deaths, an adjustment was made to remove individuals who were assumed to be deceased, but had not yet been removed from the Indian Register (There is no legal requirement to report a death in the Indian Register). In 2002, this adjustment represented a removal of about 10% of the population aged 65 and over from the Indian Register.

### **Methods for Construction of Life Tables and Variance Components**

In the past, life tables for Registered Indians were constructed by using the Brass method (Brass, 1964). This method is based on a two-parameter model of a life table system. According to this method, if one sets  $l_0 = 1$  and  $l_w = 0$ , then  $l_x$  will fall between 0 and 1 for each age  $x$  and  $l_x$  is a decreasing function of  $x$ , for 0 to

w. He then expresses the logit of  $l_x$  as a linear function of X to determine  $l_x$ . The equation is given below:

$$\text{Log } (1-l_x)/l_x = a+bX$$

where

$l_x$  values are for the Registered Indians;  
X values are for  $l_x$  from the standard life table (such as nation as a whole);  
a and b are constants of the linear relationship.

In the Brass method, logits are used to smooth the life table function when information is distorted. In the past, this method was found to be a practical approach for constructing life tables using the adjusted death and population data for the Registered Indian population. However, Chiang's method (1984) is much simpler. This method has been used by Statistics Canada in analyzing the differences in life expectancy among health regions in Canada (Gilmore, 1999) and does not require the application of the standard life table.

The Chiang method for the construction of life tables uses the values of  $a_0$  (fraction of last age interval of life). When a person dies at age 23, for example, this person has lived through a certain fraction of the age interval (20- 25). The average fraction lived in each interval ( $x_i, x_i + 1$ ) is called the fraction of the last age interval of life. It depends on the probability of dying and the corresponding fraction of last year of life  $a_x$  for each year of age within the interval (Chiang, 1984, Table 3, page 143).

The direct computation of  $a_0$  requires an extensive set of detailed data on deaths by age interval at death. Such data for the Registered Indian population cannot be tabulated easily. Hence, it was decided to use the guideline of the World Health Organization (WHO) for selecting the value of  $a_0$  (Chiang, 1984:144). The value of  $a_0$  varies with the infant mortality rate of a population.

Verma et al (2001) have computed infant mortality rates for the Registered Indian population from 1972-1975 to 1996-2000. Table 1 shows the infant mortality rates for the Registered Indians for Canada and two regions, East and West; and for the total Canadian population at the Canada level only.

For example, on average, the infant mortality rate for Registered Indians at the Canada level was 30.7 per 1,000 live births in 1976-1980. The infant mortality rate for Registered Indians in the Eastern region was lower than the Western region (25.1 vs 35.9 per 1,000 live births respectively). By 1996-2000, the infant mortality rate for Registered Indians declined to 9.4 per 1,000 live births at the

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Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Value of $a_0$
<b>Less than 20</b>	.09
<b>20-40</b>	.15
<b>40-60</b>	.23
<b>Greater than 60</b>	.30

Canada level. At the regional level, the infant mortality rates declined to 8.2 and 10.5 per 1,000 live births in the Eastern and Western regions respectively. Therefore, in order to construct the abridged life tables for Registered Indians, we have used the values of  $a_0$  between 0.09 to 0.15. For each period, the infant mortality rates for the total Canadian population are much lower over those for the Registered Indians. However, the rate of decline in the infant mortality rates for the latter group has been much faster than that of the former group.

**Table 1**  
**Infant Mortality Rates (Adjusted) per 1,000 Live Births  
for Registered Indians and Canadian Population for Canada  
and Two Broad Regions, East and West, 1972 to 2000**

Period	Registered Indians			Canadian Population
	East	West	Canada	
<b>1972-1975</b>	35.5	45.3	40.4	14.2
<b>1976-1980</b>	25.1	35.9	30.7	11.7
<b>1981-1985</b>	19.0	24.3	21.5	8.6
<b>1986-1990</b>	9.3	13.9	11.7	7.3
<b>1991-1995</b>	8.4	12.4	10.4	6.2
<b>1996-2000</b>	8.2	10.5	9.4	5.4

Table 2 shows a complete set of the fraction of last age interval of life,  $a_i$ , for the Registered Indian population, 1976-80 to 1996-2000.

The values of the different columns of the abridged life tables were calculated using the following formulae:

Age-specific death rate

$$M_i = D_i/P_i$$

where  $D_i$  and  $P_i$  are the number of deaths and the mid-year population for the age interval

$(x_i \text{ and } x_{i+1})$ ,

Proportion of dying in age interval  $(x_i, x_{i+1})$

$$q_i = (n_i M_i / (1 + (1 - a_i) n_i M_i))$$

where  $n_i$  is the interval of  $i$ th age group and  $a_i$  is the fraction of last age interval of life

Number of deaths at exact age

$$d_i = l_i q_i, i=0, 1 \dots 85+$$

Number of living at age  $x_{i+1}$

$$l_{i+1} = l_i - d_i$$

Number of years lived in age interval  $(x_i, x_{i+1})$

$$\begin{aligned} L_i &= n_i(l_i - d_i) + a_i n_i d_i, i=0, 1, \dots, 84 \\ L_{85+} &= l_{85+}/M_{85+}, \end{aligned}$$

Total number of years to be lived by individuals attaining age  $x_i$

$$T_i = L_i + L_{i+1} + \dots + L_{85+}$$

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**Table 2**  
**Fraction of Last Age Interval of Life,  $a_i$ , for Registered Indian Population  
used for 1976-80 to 1996-2000**

Age Interval	1976-80*	1981-85*	1986-90**	1991-96**	1996-00**
0-1	.15	.15	.09	.09	.09
1-4	.39	.39	.41	.41	.41
5-9	.47	.47	.44	.44	.44
10-14	.55	.55	.54	.54	.54
15-19	.56	.56	.59	.59	.59
20-24	.50	.50	.49	.49	.49
25-29	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51
30-34	.53	.53	.52	.52	.52
35-39	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
40-44	.53	.53	.54	.54	.54
45-49	.54	.54	.53	.53	.53
50-54	.52	.52	.53	.53	.53
55-59	.53	.53	.52	.52	.52
60-64	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52
65-69	.52	.52	.51	.51	.51
70-74	.51	.51	.52	.52	.52
75-79	.50	.50	.51	.51	.51
80-84	.48	.48	.50	.50	.50
85+	.45	.45	.47	.47	.47

Notes: \* the values of  $a_{i+1}$  are taken from Appendix Table 6, France 1969 with respect to  $a_0$  equal to .15.

\*\*the values of  $a_{i+1}$  are taken from Appendix Table 2, California, 1970.

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Expectation of life at age  $x_i$

$$E_i = T_i/l_i$$

In each age interval, the estimates of the probability of death and the probability of survival are complements of one another,  $p_i = 1 - q_i$ . Therefore, they have the same sample variance.

The formulas for the variance and the standard error of survival/death and expectation of life at birth are given below:

$$S_{\hat{p}_i}^2 = \frac{\hat{q}_i^2 (1 - \hat{q}_i)}{D_i}$$

Where  $D_i$  is the adjusted number of deaths in age interval  $(x_i, x_{i+1})$

A computation of the standard error of the expectation of life at birth was done in the following steps:

-Compute for each age interval this element:

$$l_i^2 [(1 - a_i) n_i + \hat{e}_{i+1}]^2 S_{\hat{p}_i}^2$$

-Sum the products from the bottom of the table up to Age X

$$\sum_{j \geq i} l_j^2 [(1 - a_j) n_j + \hat{e}_{j+1}]^2 S_{\hat{p}_j}^2$$

- Divide the sum from the previous step by square of  $l_i$  to obtain the sample variance of the observed expectation of life;

-Take the square root of the variance to obtain the standard error of the expectation of life

For Registered Indians, the data on fully adjusted deaths were developed by age groups (0, 1-4, 5-9... 65+) for Canada and two broad regions, Eastern and Western from 1973 to 2000. In order to construct abridged life tables, the deaths among the elderly population aged 65+ years were broken down further up to age 85+ based on the time-lagged distribution of deaths among the elderly

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Canadian population taken from the Canadian historical life tables (Nagnur, 1986). We have used the following Canadian historical life tables: the 1931-32 tables (47 years lag) for the period 1976-80; the 1940-42 tables (42 years lag) for the period 1981-85; the 1950-52 tables (37 years lag) for the period 1986-91; the 1960-62 tables (32 years lag) for the period 1991-95; and lastly, the 1970-72 tables (27 years) for the period 1996-2000.

At the Canada level, the estimates of life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ ) for Registered Indian males and females were generated using the terminal age groups 65+, 80+, 85+, 90+ years. The estimated values of  $e_0$  by gender for the year 1998 are given below:

Terminal Age Groups	Life Expectancy at Birth ( $e_0$ )	
	Males	Females
65+	69.47	77.89
80+	67.78	73.46
85+	68.28	74.49
90+	68.70	75.53

Extension of the terminal age group 65+ to 85+ years seems to have a considerable impact on the level of life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ ). However, differences in the life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ ) based on the terminal age groups 85+ and 90+ are minimal. Hence, it was decided to construct the abridged life tables using age groups, 0, 1-4, 5-9.... 80-84, 85+.

The Appendix Tables 1 to 15 show the calculation of abridged life tables by gender and their estimates of variances and 95% confidence limits for Registered Indians for Canada and the two regions, East and West, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000.

### Validation of Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth

In Table 3, we evaluated the accuracy of the estimated life expectancy at birth for the Registered Indians in two ways. First, we computed the life expectancy for the Registered Indians for the period, 1996-2000 at the Canada level, using the unadjusted deaths and population by age. These estimates of  $e_0$  were compared with the estimates of  $e_0$  based on the adjusted deaths and population by age. The life expectancy at birth based on the unadjusted deaths and population for males and females were higher by 4 years over the adjusted-based estimates of  $e_0$ , implying the overestimates of longevity for the Registered Indians. This could be due to never and under-reporting of deaths among Registered Indians. Population estimates without adjustment for deaths and births were also subject to quality problems. So, the lower level of the estimates of  $e_0$  based on the adjusted vital events and population for the Registered Indians seem to be a better indicator of their levels of mortality and health.

**Table 3**  
**Evaluation of Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth  
 for Registered Indians, Canada, 1996-2000**

1996- 2000	Registered Indians				Unweighted Average $e_0^*$	
	Unadjusted		95% Confidence Limits for Adjusted			
	$e_0$	$e_0$	Lower	Upper		
Male	72.2	68.3	64.5	72.0	71.3	
Female	77.8	74.5	71.0	78.0	77.1	

Second, we compared the adjusted estimates of  $e_0$  for the Registered Indian population with the estimates of  $e_0$  developed by Gilmore (1999) who identified 12 health regions with the lowest life expectancy at birth (Table 4). These life tables were generated by the Chiang method using the data from Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Vital statistics, 1995 to 1997, 1996 Census (special tabulations); and Statistics Canada, Demography Division, adjusted 1996 Census population calculated for census subdivisions. These health regions are located in the Yukon Territory, Nunavut, and some of the northern regions of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Table 4). Aboriginal

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peoples comprised about 20% of the population in at least nine of these health regions. Two regions, Region of Nunavik and Nunavut- have predominantly Inuit populations. In the remaining seven regions, the Aboriginal populations are predominantly non-Inuit. Hence, we have computed the unweighted average of expectancy of life at birth based on the seven regions. The unweighted average expectancy of life at birth in 1996 was 71.3 years for males and 77.1 years for females. The estimated values of life expectancy at birth by gender for the year 1998 were lower by 3 years over the unweighted average life expectancy at birth levels.

Such a difference between these two estimates of  $e_0$  is expected, since the unweighted average life expectancy at birth indicates the mortality level of aboriginal and non-aboriginal population which should be higher than that for the Registered Indian population. In addition, these average estimates of  $e_0$  lie within the 95% confidence limits of life expectancy at birth for males and females computed by the Chiang method for the years, 1996-2000 (Appendix Tables 5.1 and 5.2). The confidence limits for the period 1996-2000 were estimated (64.53 and 72.03) for males; and (71.04 and 77.98) for females. Hence, the estimates of life expectancy at birth developed by the Chiang method seem to be satisfactory for understanding the level of health status of the Registered Indian population in Canada. The historical trend of increasing life expectancy at birth over the period 1975-1998 appears to be useful for projecting the future mortality trends among Registered Indians in Canada.

Notwithstanding the above conclusion, the estimates of life expectancy at birth for the Registered Indian population are subject to some limitations. These limitations are determined mostly by the quality of adjustment of deaths and population by age groups. These life tables are, however, the most comprehensive assessment of mortality levels among Registered Indians in Canada.

### **Analysis of Results**

We compared the life expectation at birth for Registered Indians for males and females at the Canada level with those for the total Canadian population (Table 5).

The life expectancies at birth for the Registered Indian population for males and females in 1998 are comparable to those for the Canadian population prior to 1976. During the period 1960-62, the life expectancies for the total Canadian males and females were 68.4 and 74.3 years (Nagnur, 1986). For both, Registered Indians and the total Canadian population, the estimated life

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expectancy at birth for females is higher than that for males. This pattern is true for all the years. Although gender differences are declining, this decline is relatively more regular and consistent for the total Canadian population than for the Registered Indian population. For the latter, the gender difference was 6.7 years in 1978, declining to 6.2 years in 1998. For the former, the gender difference declined faster, from 7.4 years in 1976 to 5.8 years in 1996.

**Table 4**  
**Health Regions with Low Male and Female Life Expectancy at Birth,  
by Aboriginal Share of Population, 1996**

<b>More than 20% Aboriginal</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Health Labrador Corporation, Nfld	69.9	77.9
Région des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James, Que.	70.0	76.7
Northwestern Public health Unit, Ont.	70.3	77.8
Norman, Man.	71.7	77.5
Burntwood/Churchill, Man.	70.4	75.6
Northern Health Service Branch (K) Service Area, Sask.	70.6	76.1
Northwestern Regional Health Authority, Alta.	76.2	78.2
<b>Unweighted Average <math>e_0</math> based on 7 health regions</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>
Nunavut	67.8	71.2
Région du Nunavik, Que.	68.8	71.5
<hr/>		
<b>Less than 20% Aboriginal</b>		
Timiskaming Public Health Unit, Ont.	72.8	78.7
Peace River Regional Health Authority, Alta.	69.7	78.5
Northern Lights Regional Health Authority, Alta.	71.4	78.0

From Jason Gilmore, 1999. Life Expectancy, Health Reports (Statistics Canada), Vol. II. No. 3, Winter.

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**Table 5**

**Comparison of Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indians and  
Total Canadian Population, Selected Years**

Registered Indians			Canadian Population		
Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
<b>1978</b>	59.99	66.61	<b>1976</b>	70.5	77.9
<b>1983</b>	62.54	69.41	<b>1981</b>	72.0	79.2
<b>1988</b>	66.42	72.49	<b>1986</b>	73.3	80.0
<b>1993</b>	67.72	73.91	<b>1991</b>	74.6	81.0
<b>1998</b>	68.28	74.49	<b>1996</b>	75.4	81.2

In Table 6, we examined the significance of the gender differences in life expectancy by age groups at the Canada level for the period 1996-2000. Let us assume that the estimated life expectancy is a sample mean future lifetime. We used the normal distribution to compare life expectancies for males and females. For each age, the life expectancy and the standard errors are recorded in columns 3 and 5. The difference for the expectancies is given in column 6. The ratio of the difference to the corresponding standard error is recorded as the critical ratio in Column 8. It is seen that the critical ratio for each age in Column 8 far exceeds the critical value of  $Z_{.99}=2.33$  corresponding to alpha =.01 level of significance. This means that according to the 1998 mortality experience among Registered Indians in Canada, a female of any age has a greater life expectancy than a male of the same age.

The excess of male mortality over female for the Registered Indians and the total Canadian population is consistent with the well-known phenomenon in developed countries. A number of hypotheses regarding the gender differentials in survival ratios have been put forward as possible explanations (Nault, 1997, Andreev, 2000, and Trovato and Lalu, 2001). These hypotheses are based mainly on analysis of cause-specific mortality, social and behavioural differences, risk factors (smoking, drinking, etc) prevailing in male and female populations, inherent biological and genetic differences.

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**Table 6**  
**Life Expectancy and the Standard Error for Females and Males,**  
**Registered Indians of Canada: 1996-2000**

Age Interval (years) $(x_i, x_{i+1})$	Females				Males		Difference $\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)$ (2)-(4)	Critical Ratio $\frac{\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)}{S.E.(diff)}$ (6)/(7)
	$\hat{e}_i$		$100S_{\hat{e}i}$		$\hat{e}_i$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0-1	74.49-	1.760	68.28	1.915	6.21	2.601	238.7	
1-5	74.17	1.625	67.94	1.811	6.23	2.433	256.0	
5-10	70.54	1.546	64.32	1.749	6.22	2.335	266.6	
10-15	66.69	1.517	59.47	1.726	6.22	2.297	270.6	
15-20	60.83	1.489	54.66	1.699	6.17	2.259	273.2	
20-25	56.20	1.423	50.24	1.625	5.97	2.160	276.2	
25-30	51.53	1.366	46.11	1.513	5.41	2.038	265.6	
30-35	46.82	1.319	41.80	1.428	5.02	1.944	258.3	
35-40	42.25	1.254	37.46	1.349	4.78	1.842	259.6	
40-45	37.70	1.190	33.16	1.272	4.54	1.742	260.8	
45-50	33.23	1.121	28.87	1.202	4.36	1.644	265.4	
50-55	28.88	1.043	24.70	1.129	4.18	1.537	272.2	
55-60	24.69	0.953	20.81	1.044	3.88	1.413	274.6	
60-65	20.63	0.855	17.19	0.951	3.44	1.279	269.2	
65-69	16.96	0.719	13.90	0.847	3.06	1.111	275.2	
70-74	13.06	0.605	10.83	0.734	2.23	0.951	234.3	
75-79	9.40	0.472	8.02	0.604	1.38	0.767	179.5	
80-84	5.93	0.303	5.33	0.422	0.60	0.519	115.8	
85+	2.35	0	2.35	0	0	0	-	

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada,  
1976-1980 to 1996-200*

An examination of past trends in mortality shows that gains in life expectancy at birth for Registered Indians has increased substantially over the past twenty years and the gap in the life expectancies between the Registered Indian and total Canadian population has narrowed. In 1978, the difference in expectancies of life at birth between the Registered Indian and Canadian total population for males and females was about 10 years. By the year 1998, this difference had narrowed down to 7 years. The gain in life expectancy at birth for Registered Indian males has been estimated at 8.4 years over the period, 1978-1998. A similar improvement has been observed for Registered Indian females, where a gain of 8.0 years in life expectancy has been estimated for the same period. In contrast, the gain in life expectancy at birth for the total Canadian males and females over the last twenty years (1976 to 1996) was much smaller, 4.9 years for males and 3.3 years for females.

The pace of improvement in mortality has changed. Between 1988 and 1993, the gain in life expectancy was 1.3 years for Registered Indian males and 1.5 years for Registered Indian females. However, this was reduced to about half over the period 1993-1998. A similar trend in the reduction of improvement in mortality has been noticed for all Canadian males and females. Between the years, 1986 and 1991, life expectancy at birth for all Canadian males and females increased by one year, but increased only by 0.8 years for males and 0.2 years for females in the following five-year period (Table 5).

Table 7 shows the results of life expectancy at birth for the Registered Indian population for the two broad regions for the years 1978 to 1998.

We have also conducted the analyses with respect to regional differences in life expectancy by age for males and females for the period, 1996-2000 (Table 8). For each age group, the difference in life expectancy is statistically highly significant. Based on the mortality experience among Registered Indians, an Indian Registered male or female of any age residing in the Eastern region has a higher life expectancy than an Indian Registered male or female living in the Western region.

For the total Canadian population, it has been observed that the  $e_0$  is generally higher in the western provinces than in the eastern provinces (George, et al. 2001). However, Trovato and Lalu, (2001) observed that the geographic variations in life expectancy have been following a converging trend. The regional variations in  $e_0$  for the Registered Indian population are opposite to those of the Canadian population. In the Eastern region, the Registered Indians are expected to live longer than those in the Western region. It is also observed that the  $e_0$  for Registered Indian females residing in the Eastern region is

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converging to the  $e_0$  for total Canadian females. These findings are consistent with those by Gilmore (1999:18), who observed that “life expectancy at birth is considerably lower in remote northern health regions than in the rest of Canada. The population of many of these regions includes a significant proportion of Aboriginal people.” This could be due to the higher prevalence of mortality due to major chronic diseases among a large proportion of Aboriginal people. Also, in these regions, mortality due to major chronic diseases is higher among women than among men. The higher rates of mortality could also result from the contribution of circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease in health regions with a large proportion of Aboriginal people. In 1997, the rate of smoking among adults in the Aboriginal population was double the rate for Canada as a whole. (Federal Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health, 1999). The findings of a study by Statistics Canada (2002) on Health of the Off-reserve Aboriginal population indicated that “Aboriginal people who live off-reserve in cities and towns are generally in poorer health than the non-Aboriginal population”. The study found that inequalities in health persisted between Aboriginal people who lived off-reserve and other Canadians after socio-economic and health behaviour factors were taken into account. “In 2000/01, 79% of the off-reserve Aboriginal population living in the provinces reported seeing a general practitioner at least once in the year before the survey, the same level as the provincial non-Aboriginal population. However, in the territories the off-reserve Aboriginal population was much less likely to have had contact with a doctor (59%) than the non-Aboriginal population living there (76%), and much more likely to have contacted a nurse (49% compared with

**Table 7**  
**Life Expectancy at Birth for the Registered Indian Population  
for Two Regions (Eastern and Western) for the Years, 1978 to 1998**

Year	East Region		West Region	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1978	62.12	69.43	57.79	63.87
1983	64.11	71.02	60.75	67.31
1988	67.73	73.57	64.70	70.76
1993	68.98	74.87	66.01	72.42
1998	69.44	75.57	66.74	72.96

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Table 8. Life Expectancy and the Standard Error by Gender, East and West, Registered Indians of Canada: 1996-2000**

Age Interval (years) $(X_i, X_{i+1})$	Males			Females			Critical Ratio $\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)$			Critical Ratio $\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)$		
	East		West	East		West	S.E.(diff)		S.E.(diff)		S.E.(diff)	
	$\hat{e}_i$	$100S_{\hat{e}_i}$	$\hat{e}_i$	$100S_{\hat{e}_i}$	$\hat{e}_i$	$100S_{\hat{e}_i}$	$\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)$	S.E.(diff)	$\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)$	S.E.(diff)	$\hat{e}_i(F) - \hat{e}_i(M)$	S.E.(diff)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-1	69.44	1.82	66.74	1.97	2.70	2.678	100.8	75.57	1.67	72.96	1.81	2.462
1-5	69.00	1.72	66.48	1.86	2.52	2.530	99.5	75.19	1.53	72.69	1.67	2.270
5-10	65.30	1.67	62.94	1.79	2.36	2.444	96.5	71.50	1.46	69.13	1.59	2.159
10-15	60.46	1.64	58.08	1.77	2.38	2.410	98.8	66.69	1.42	64.24	1.57	2.45
15-20	55.61	1.62	53.31	1.74	2.31	2.373	97.2	61.81	1.40	59.40	1.54	2.41
20-25	51.12	1.54	48.94	1.66	2.18	2.268	96.3	57.21	1.32	54.74	1.48	2.47
25-30	46.94	1.43	44.87	1.55	2.08	2.108	98.6	52.50	1.26	50.11	1.42	2.39
30-35	42.50	1.35	40.67	1.46	1.83	1.987	92.0	47.74	1.22	45.44	1.37	2.30
35-40	38.04	1.28	36.47	1.37	1.57	1.875	84.0	43.09	1.16	40.95	1.30	2.14
40-45	33.55	1.22	32.36	1.28	1.19	1.765	67.7	38.38	1.11	36.58	1.22	1.743
45-50	29.14	1.16	28.20	1.19	0.94	1.662	56.4	33.72	1.06	32.30	1.13	1.651
50-55	24.84	1.09	24.17	1.10	0.67	1.554	42.8	29.30	0.99	28.04	1.05	1.42
55-60	20.86	1.01	20.40	1.00	0.46	1.426	32.5	25.01	0.90	23.97	0.94	1.304
60-65	17.21	0.92	16.78	0.90	0.44	1.285	34.2	20.87	0.80	20.00	0.84	1.158
65-69	13.93	0.81	13.43	0.78	0.50	1.121	44.2	17.08	0.66	16.47	0.68	0.947
70-74	10.64	0.71	9.89	0.68	0.75	0.980	76.5	12.89	0.57	12.27	0.59	0.821
75-79	7.77	0.59	6.93	0.58	0.84	0.825	102.4	9.09	0.46	8.49	0.48	0.60
80-84	5.20	0.42	4.54	0.45	0.66	0.617	106.6	5.64	0.31	5.19	0.34	0.45
85+	2.35	0	2.35	0	0	-	2.35	0	0	2.35	0	0

**Table 9**

**Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender for Registered Indians in Canada,  
Indigenous People in Australia, Maori Population in New Zealand, and  
American Indian and Alaska Native Population of the United States,  
for Selected years**

Gender	Canada	Australia*	New Zealand**	United States*
	1996- 2000	1997-1999	1995-1997	1996-1998
<b>Males</b>	68.3	55.6	67.2	67.0
<b>Female s</b>	74.5	56.3	71.6	74.0

Sources: \* Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Deaths, N. 3302.0, pages 25 and 101.

\*\* Statistics New Zealand. 1998. New Zealand Life Tables, 1995-97 Highlights.

22%). In 2001/02, 20% of off-reserve Aboriginal people reported an unmet health care need, significantly higher than 13% for the non-Aboriginal population. This pattern prevailed across all areas examined (Statistics Canada, The Daily, August 27, 2002)". One could make similar analysis of Aboriginal populations living on-reserve using the data from the 2001 Post-censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

When comparing with other countries' aboriginal populations, life expectancy at birth for Registered Indians in Canada seems to be similar to that of the Maori population in New Zealand, and the American Indian population and Alaska Native population in the United States (Table 9). The estimates for the Indigenous population in Australia are much lower. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has produced two sets of experimental Indigenous life tables. One set was based on the number of registered deaths which were not adjusted for undercoverage. Like Canada, there is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some degree in all states and territories. To compensate for undercoverage, another set was produced after inflating the number of registered deaths in the state or territory by the respective adjustment factor. These adjusted estimates

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of life expectancy at birth for Australia are presented in Table 9. Based on the unadjusted deaths, the observed life expectancy values for the Indigenous population in Australia for the period 1997-1999 were 62.5 years for males and 63.2 years for females. In Canada, the observed life expectancies at birth for Registered Indians, based on the unadjusted deaths and population for the period 1996-2000, were 72.2 years for males, and 77.8 years for females.

## Conclusions

Based on the analyses presented in this paper, there seems to be a substantial level of improvement in mortality rates for Registered Indians in Canada over the period 1975-2000. However, life expectancy at birth for this population is still much lower than that for the total Canadian population. For both the Registered Indian population and the total Canadian population, life expectancy at birth for females is higher than that for males. The gender differences in  $e_0$ , although narrowing, are relatively higher for the Registered Indian population. Life expectancy at birth for the Registered Indian population living in the Eastern region is higher than for those who live in the Western region. The pattern of regional variation for this population seems to be the reverse of the regional variation for the total Canadian population. However, the  $e_0$  for Registered Indian females living in the Eastern region is converging faster to that of all Canadian females.

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***End Notes:***

1. A large body of knowledge has been documented which reveals the lower socio-economic conditions of Aboriginal peoples and Registered Indians living in Canada compared to the Canadian population. It reveals show that Registered Indians have lower income levels, higher rates of unemployment, lower success rates within the educational system, and higher fertility and mortality rates. Further reading on these indicators can be found in *Health Reports: How Healthy are Canadians?* (Statistics Canada, 2000, Catalogue No. 82-003-XPB), *Comparison of Social Conditions, 1991 and 1996* (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 2000), *Understanding Aboriginal Definitions: Implications for Counts and Socio-Economic Characteristics* (Andy Siggner, Hull, Vermaeten, Guimond, Jantzen, 2001) etc.

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**Appendix Table 1. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Total Canada, 1976-1980**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x \text{ to } x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0339	0.15	0.0329	100000	97201	5998708	59.99	55.36	64.61
1-5	0.0024	0.39	0.0097	96706	384537	5901507	61.02	56.80	65.25
5-10	0.0012	0.47	0.0058	95768	477367	5516970	57.61	53.50	61.71
10-15	0.0012	0.55	0.0058	95212	474812	5039603	52.93	48.89	56.97
15-20	0.0050	0.56	0.0248	94658	468127	4564791	48.22	44.24	52.21
20-25	0.0073	0.50	0.0357	92311	453329	4096664	44.38	40.57	48.18
25-30	0.0070	0.51	0.0342	89020	437637	3643335	40.93	37.37	44.49
30-35	0.0072	0.53	0.0356	85974	422683	3205698	37.29	33.94	40.63
35-40	0.0090	0.53	0.0443	82916	405951	2783015	33.56	30.42	36.71
40-45	0.0097	0.53	0.0476	79244	387357	2377064	30.00	27.07	32.93
45-50	0.0121	0.54	0.0588	75472	367155	1989706	26.36	23.63	29.09
50-55	0.0148	0.52	0.0717	71035	342953	1622551	22.84	20.31	25.37
55-60	0.0213	0.53	0.1012	65943	314030	1279597	19.40	17.07	21.74
60-65	0.0263	0.52	0.1238	59269	278735	965567	16.29	14.18	18.41
65-69	0.0352	0.52	0.1623	51932	239436	686833	13.23	11.33	15.12
70-74	0.0537	0.51	0.2373	43505	192235	447397	10.28	8.61	11.96
75-79	0.0800	0.50	0.3332	33182	138268	255162	7.69	6.28	9.10
80-84	0.1028	0.48	0.4055	22125	87299	116895	5.28	4.29	6.28
85+	0.1885	0.45	1.0000	13154	29596	29596	2.25	2.25	2.25
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x \text{ to } x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0292	0.15	0.0285	100000	97581	6661055	66.61	62.32	70.90
1-5	0.0017	0.39	0.0069	97154	386969	6563475	67.56	63.78	71.34
5-10	0.0007	0.47	0.0035	96479	481499	6176505	64.02	60.38	67.66
10-15	0.0007	0.55	0.0033	96141	479980	5695006	59.24	55.66	62.81
15-20	0.0022	0.56	0.0109	95819	476803	5215026	54.43	50.90	57.96
20-25	0.0029	0.50	0.0146	94777	470421	4738223	49.99	46.60	53.39
25-30	0.0033	0.51	0.0162	93391	463252	4267803	45.70	42.46	48.94
30-35	0.0040	0.53	0.0200	91879	455075	3804551	41.41	38.32	44.49
35-40	0.0059	0.53	0.0292	90040	444030	3349476	37.20	34.27	40.13
40-45	0.0069	0.53	0.0341	87414	430072	2905446	33.24	30.50	35.97
45-50	0.0090	0.54	0.0442	84436	413605	2475374	29.32	26.77	31.86
50-55	0.0105	0.52	0.0512	80708	393613	2061769	25.55	23.21	27.88
55-60	0.0139	0.53	0.0673	76572	370753	1668156	21.79	19.65	23.92
60-65	0.0195	0.52	0.0932	71420	341129	1297403	18.17	16.24	20.09
65-69	0.0266	0.52	0.1249	64765	304412	956274	14.77	13.07	16.46
70-74	0.0398	0.51	0.1813	56676	258200	651862	11.50	10.04	12.96
75-79	0.0607	0.50	0.2635	46399	201423	393663	8.48	7.31	9.66
80-84	0.0811	0.48	0.3349	34171	141102	192239	5.63	4.86	6.39
85+	0.0938	0.45	1.0000	22728	51138	51138	2.25	2.25	2.25

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 2. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Total Canada, 1981-1985**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x \text{ to } x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0239	0.09	0.0234	100000	97873	6254255	62.54	58.30	66.78
1-5	0.0015	0.41	0.0061	97663	389242	6156382	63.04	59.15	66.92
5-10	0.0006	0.44	0.0032	97066	484455	5767141	59.41	55.62	63.21
10-15	0.0008	0.54	0.0040	96754	482879	5282685	54.60	50.85	58.35
15-20	0.0040	0.59	0.0198	96367	477926	4799806	49.81	46.10	53.51
20-25	0.0060	0.49	0.0296	94460	465179	4321880	45.75	42.23	49.28
25-30	0.0057	0.51	0.0279	91667	452062	3856701	42.07	38.79	45.35
30-35	0.0057	0.52	0.0280	89106	439532	3404639	38.21	35.15	41.27
35-40	0.0060	0.53	0.0294	86607	427051	2965107	34.24	31.36	37.11
40-45	0.0083	0.54	0.0407	84061	412434	2538056	30.19	27.48	32.90
45-50	0.0101	0.53	0.0492	80639	393866	2125623	26.36	23.83	28.89
50-55	0.0147	0.53	0.0709	76669	370580	1731757	22.59	20.24	24.94
55-60	0.0192	0.52	0.0919	71237	340471	1361177	19.11	16.95	21.26
60-65	0.0273	0.52	0.1282	64690	303547	1020706	15.78	13.82	17.74
65-69	0.0362	0.51	0.1664	56397	258995	717159	12.72	10.97	14.46
70-74	0.0566	0.52	0.2492	47013	206950	458164	9.75	8.21	11.28
75-79	0.0908	0.51	0.3715	35299	144366	251213	7.12	5.80	8.44
80-84	0.1414	0.50	0.5225	22185	81950	106848	4.82	3.81	5.82
85+	0.2382	0.47	1.0000	10595	24897	24897	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x \text{ to } x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0209	0.15	0.0205	100000	98255	6940736	69.41	65.50	73.32
1-5	0.0013	0.41	0.0053	97947	390566	6842480	69.86	66.41	73.31
5-10	0.0004	0.44	0.0020	97429	486601	6451914	66.22	62.90	69.54
10-15	0.0006	0.54	0.0029	97235	485524	5965313	61.35	58.07	64.63
15-20	0.0014	0.59	0.0071	96953	483358	5479789	56.52	53.29	59.75
20-25	0.0020	0.49	0.0100	96267	478889	4996431	51.90	48.78	55.03
25-30	0.0027	0.51	0.0133	95308	473438	4517542	47.40	44.41	50.39
30-35	0.0032	0.52	0.0161	94042	466589	4044104	43.00	40.16	45.84
35-40	0.0036	0.53	0.0179	92533	458782	3577514	38.66	35.98	41.35
40-45	0.0055	0.54	0.0271	90881	448744	3118733	34.32	31.77	36.86
45-50	0.0057	0.53	0.0280	88420	436288	2669988	30.20	27.83	32.56
50-55	0.0093	0.53	0.0455	85947	420549	2233701	25.99	23.77	28.21
55-60	0.0147	0.52	0.0711	82039	396198	1813152	22.10	20.07	24.13
60-65	0.0164	0.52	0.0788	76207	366627	1416954	18.59	16.81	20.38
65-69	0.0233	0.53	0.1105	70203	332792	1050327	14.96	13.39	16.53
70-74	0.0368	0.53	0.1695	62448	287366	717535	11.49	10.14	12.84
75-79	0.0625	0.52	0.2719	51863	225469	430169	8.29	7.20	9.39
80-84	0.0993	0.50	0.3977	37761	151256	204700	5.42	4.66	6.18
85+	0.1782	0.47	1.0000	22742	53443	53443	2.35	2.35	2.35

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 3. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Total Canada, 1986-1990**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0121	0.09	0.0119	100000	98913	6641678	66.42	62.54	70.29
1-5	0.0011	0.41	0.0044	98805	394199	6542765	66.22	62.58	69.86
5-10	0.0004	0.44	0.0022	98372	491247	6148566	62.50	58.95	66.06
10-15	0.0007	0.54	0.0037	98153	489936	5657318	57.64	54.12	61.16
15-20	0.0030	0.59	0.0150	97792	485955	5167383	52.84	49.37	56.31
20-25	0.0042	0.49	0.0206	96325	476574	4681428	48.60	45.30	51.90
25-30	0.0038	0.51	0.0189	94344	467357	4204855	44.57	41.49	47.65
30-35	0.0041	0.52	0.0201	92564	458343	3737497	40.38	37.48	43.28
35-40	0.0045	0.53	0.0223	90699	448740	3279154	36.15	33.42	38.89
40-45	0.0060	0.54	0.0295	88676	437361	2830414	31.92	29.33	34.51
45-50	0.0083	0.53	0.0408	86059	422040	2393053	27.81	25.37	30.24
50-55	0.0114	0.53	0.0557	82546	401925	1971013	23.88	21.61	26.15
55-60	0.0167	0.52	0.0803	77949	374718	1569087	20.13	18.04	22.22
60-65	0.0250	0.52	0.1177	71688	338185	1194370	16.66	14.76	18.56
65-69	0.0319	0.51	0.1479	63248	293316	856184	13.54	11.86	15.22
70-74	0.0487	0.52	0.2179	53891	241276	562868	10.44	8.98	11.91
75-79	0.0776	0.51	0.3261	42150	177073	321592	7.63	6.41	8.85
80-84	0.1216	0.50	0.4664	28404	108902	144519	5.09	4.20	5.98
85+	0.2113	0.47	1.0000	15156	35618	35618	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0114	0.09	0.0113	100000	98972	7248934	72.49	68.98	75.99
1-5	0.0008	0.41	0.0033	98870	394704	7149962	72.32	69.12	75.51
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0024	98541	492055	6755258	68.55	65.45	71.66
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0026	98309	490945	6263203	63.71	60.66	66.75
15-20	0.0012	0.59	0.0060	98049	489034	5772258	58.87	55.88	61.86
20-25	0.0015	0.49	0.0073	97459	485477	5283224	54.21	51.33	57.09
25-30	0.0018	0.51	0.0089	96746	481612	4797747	49.59	46.83	52.35
30-35	0.0023	0.52	0.0115	95882	476772	4316135	45.02	42.38	47.65
35-40	0.0026	0.53	0.0132	94783	470984	3839362	40.51	38.00	43.01
40-45	0.0038	0.54	0.0189	93535	463601	3368379	36.01	33.64	38.39
45-50	0.0049	0.53	0.0241	91763	453624	2904778	31.66	29.43	33.88
50-55	0.0067	0.53	0.0328	89554	440861	2451154	27.37	25.30	29.44
55-60	0.0099	0.52	0.0484	86614	423002	2010293	23.21	21.31	25.11
60-65	0.0156	0.52	0.0750	82418	397260	1587291	19.26	17.54	20.97
65-69	0.0195	0.51	0.0930	76238	363818	1190032	15.61	14.12	17.10
70-74	0.0325	0.52	0.1506	69147	320743	826214	11.95	10.68	13.22
75-79	0.0552	0.51	0.2431	58733	258687	505472	8.61	7.59	9.63
80-84	0.0911	0.50	0.3709	44456	181060	246785	5.55	4.86	6.24
85+	0.1665	0.47	1.0000	27968	65725	65725	2.35	2.35	2.35

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Appendix Table 4. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Total Canada, 1991-1995**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0108	0.09	0.0107	100000	99031	6772139	67.72	63.92	71.52
1-5	0.0009	0.41	0.0035	98935	394914	6673109	67.45	63.87	71.03
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0024	98585	492271	6278195	63.68	60.18	67.19
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0026	98351	491170	5785924	58.83	55.36	62.29
15-20	0.0027	0.59	0.0135	98096	487765	5294754	53.97	50.55	57.40
20-25	0.0036	0.49	0.0178	96771	479468	4806989	49.67	46.41	52.94
25-30	0.0039	0.51	0.0195	95051	470711	4327521	45.53	42.47	48.59
30-35	0.0033	0.52	0.0166	93196	462265	3856810	41.38	38.52	44.25
35-40	0.0046	0.53	0.0228	91648	453323	3394545	37.04	34.32	39.76
40-45	0.0053	0.54	0.0263	89556	442370	2941221	32.84	30.29	35.40
45-50	0.0075	0.53	0.0367	87204	428504	2498851	28.66	26.25	31.06
50-55	0.0098	0.53	0.0478	84006	410595	2070347	24.65	22.41	26.88
55-60	0.0159	0.52	0.0765	79991	385266	1659752	20.75	18.68	22.82
60-65	0.0215	0.52	0.1023	73870	351218	1274486	17.25	15.38	19.13
65-69	0.0304	0.51	0.1415	66315	308584	923268	13.92	12.26	15.59
70-74	0.0465	0.52	0.2091	56931	256077	614685	10.80	9.35	12.24
75-79	0.0704	0.51	0.3001	45024	192012	358607	7.96	6.77	9.15
80-84	0.1081	0.50	0.4254	31511	124044	166596	5.29	4.45	6.12
85+	0.1864	0.47	1.0000	18107	42552	42552	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0101	0.09	0.0100	100000	99086	7390660	73.91	70.49	77.32
1-5	0.0007	0.41	0.0028	98996	395329	7291574	73.66	70.53	76.78
5-10	0.0003	0.44	0.0016	98719	493148	6896245	69.86	66.82	72.90
10-15	0.0004	0.54	0.0021	98560	492333	6403096	64.97	61.97	67.96
15-20	0.0014	0.59	0.0070	98357	490373	5910763	60.09	57.15	63.04
20-25	0.0013	0.49	0.0064	97668	486751	5420390	55.50	52.69	58.31
25-30	0.0016	0.51	0.0080	97045	483312	4933639	50.84	48.14	53.54
30-35	0.0018	0.52	0.0091	96264	479228	4450328	46.23	43.65	48.81
35-40	0.0025	0.53	0.0122	95392	474216	3971100	41.63	39.17	44.09
40-45	0.0030	0.54	0.0150	94224	467871	3496884	37.11	34.78	39.44
45-50	0.0042	0.53	0.0208	92811	459526	3029013	32.64	30.44	34.84
50-55	0.0063	0.53	0.0310	90884	447796	2569488	28.27	26.22	30.33
55-60	0.0094	0.52	0.0461	88065	430573	2121691	24.09	22.21	25.98
60-65	0.0145	0.52	0.0700	84001	405901	1891119	20.13	18.45	21.82
65-69	0.0163	0.51	0.0786	78124	375575	1285218	16.45	15.01	17.89
70-74	0.0266	0.52	0.1251	71983	338309	909642	12.64	11.42	13.85
75-79	0.0458	0.51	0.2059	62980	283133	571333	9.07	8.11	10.03
80-84	0.0783	0.50	0.3273	50014	209140	288199	5.76	5.13	6.39
85+	0.1531	0.47	1.0000	33642	79059	79059	2.35	2.35	2.35

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 5. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Total Canada, 1996-2000**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0097	0.09	0.0096	100000	99129	6827787	68.28	64.53	72.03
1-5	0.0014	0.41	0.0057	99043	394845	6728658	67.94	64.39	71.49
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0025	98481	491726	6333813	64.32	60.89	67.74
10-15	0.0007	0.54	0.0033	98239	490438	5842087	59.47	56.09	62.85
15-20	0.0022	0.59	0.0110	97910	487339	5351649	54.66	51.33	57.99
20-25	0.0036	0.49	0.0181	96831	479695	4864310	50.24	47.05	53.42
25-30	0.0031	0.51	0.0154	95082	471812	4384615	46.11	43.15	49.08
30-35	0.0034	0.52	0.0167	93614	464313	3912803	41.80	39.00	44.60
35-40	0.0040	0.53	0.0196	92049	455997	3448491	37.46	34.82	40.11
40-45	0.0046	0.54	0.0227	90241	446487	2992494	33.16	30.67	35.66
45-50	0.0062	0.53	0.0307	88189	434586	2546007	28.87	26.51	31.23
50-55	0.0098	0.53	0.0481	85482	417753	2111421	24.70	22.49	26.91
55-60	0.0146	0.52	0.0704	81372	393115	1693668	20.81	18.77	22.86
60-65	0.0221	0.52	0.1049	75645	359188	1300553	17.19	15.33	19.06
65-69	0.0312	0.51	0.1451	67713	314498	941365	13.90	12.24	15.56
70-74	0.0468	0.52	0.2104	57890	260224	626867	10.83	9.39	12.27
75-79	0.0695	0.51	0.2971	45712	195289	366643	8.02	6.84	9.20
80-84	0.1050	0.50	0.4159	32131	127249	171355	5.33	4.51	6.16
85+	0.1770	0.47	1.0000	18768	44106	44106	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0091	0.09	0.0090	100000	99177	7448670	74.49	71.04	77.94
1-5	0.0013	0.41	0.0051	99095	395183	7349493	74.17	70.98	77.35
5-10	0.0004	0.44	0.0021	98588	492351	6954310	70.54	67.51	73.57
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0023	98378	491365	6461959	65.69	62.71	68.66
15-20	0.0013	0.59	0.0063	98150	489473	5970594	60.83	57.91	63.75
20-25	0.0012	0.49	0.0061	97527	486131	5481121	56.20	53.41	58.99
25-30	0.0012	0.51	0.0059	96937	483285	4994990	51.53	48.85	54.21
30-35	0.0019	0.52	0.0096	96366	479613	4511704	46.82	44.23	49.40
35-40	0.0023	0.53	0.0114	95442	474644	4032091	42.25	39.79	44.71
40-45	0.0030	0.54	0.0148	94350	468531	3557447	37.70	35.37	40.04
45-50	0.0042	0.53	0.0209	92951	460196	3088916	33.23	31.03	35.43
50-55	0.0061	0.53	0.0300	91011	448640	2628720	28.88	26.84	30.93
55-60	0.0083	0.52	0.0408	88281	432762	2180080	24.69	22.83	26.56
60-65	0.0141	0.52	0.0684	84680	409495	1747318	20.63	18.96	22.31
65-69	0.0147	0.51	0.0708	78887	380741	1337823	16.96	15.55	18.37
70-74	0.0240	0.52	0.1135	73298	346515	957082	13.06	11.87	14.24
75-79	0.0403	0.51	0.1833	64976	295692	610567	9.40	8.47	10.32
80-84	0.0684	0.50	0.2920	53063	226584	314875	5.93	5.34	6.53
85+	0.1407	0.47	1.0000	37571	88291	88291	2.35	2.35	2.35

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Appendix Table 6. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Eastern Region, Canada, 1976-1980**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0274	0.15	0.0268	100000	97722	6211536	62.12	57.69	66.54
1-5	0.0020	0.39	0.0080	97320	387386	6113813	62.82	58.77	66.87
5-10	0.0011	0.47	0.0057	96544	481271	5726428	59.31	55.38	63.24
10-15	0.0009	0.55	0.0047	95998	478969	5245156	54.64	50.78	58.50
15-20	0.0044	0.56	0.0217	95544	473161	4766187	49.88	46.08	53.69
20-25	0.0055	0.5	0.0272	93471	460993	4293027	45.93	42.31	49.55
25-30	0.0063	0.51	0.0312	90926	447688	3832034	42.14	38.75	45.54
30-35	0.0059	0.53	0.0291	88093	434437	3384345	38.42	35.25	41.58
35-40	0.0075	0.53	0.0367	85528	420269	2949908	34.49	31.51	37.47
40-45	0.0081	0.53	0.0396	82391	404284	2529639	30.70	27.93	33.47
45-50	0.0099	0.54	0.0486	79127	386784	2125355	26.86	24.27	29.45
50-55	0.0143	0.52	0.0692	75279	363898	1738571	23.10	20.69	25.50
55-60	0.0191	0.53	0.0914	70072	335308	1374673	19.62	17.42	21.82
60-65	0.0264	0.52	0.1243	63667	299338	1039365	16.32	14.34	18.31
65-69	0.0300	0.52	0.1397	55751	260058	740027	13.27	11.53	15.02
70-74	0.0553	0.51	0.2437	47960	211166	479969	10.01	8.47	11.55
75-79	0.0775	0.5	0.3247	36272	151914	268803	7.41	6.13	8.69
80-84	0.1391	0.48	0.5109	24493	89933	116889	4.77	3.81	5.73
85+	0.1484	0.45	1.0000	11981	26956	26956	2.25	2.25	2.25
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0248	0.15	0.0243	100000	97937	6942809	69.43	65.44	73.41
1-5	0.0014	0.39	0.0057	97573	388939	6844872	70.15	66.71	73.59
5-10	0.0005	0.47	0.0026	97019	484417	6455932	66.54	63.24	69.85
10-15	0.0007	0.55	0.0035	96764	483063	5971515	61.71	58.46	64.96
15-20	0.0015	0.56	0.0076	96428	480519	5488452	56.92	53.73	60.10
20-25	0.0019	0.5	0.0092	95691	476246	5007933	52.33	49.27	55.40
25-30	0.0020	0.51	0.0100	94808	471722	4531687	47.80	44.86	50.73
30-35	0.0026	0.53	0.0127	93862	466505	4059965	43.25	40.44	46.07
35-40	0.0037	0.53	0.0183	92668	459345	3593460	38.78	36.09	41.47
40-45	0.0055	0.53	0.0273	90968	448998	3134115	34.45	31.91	37.00
45-50	0.0063	0.54	0.0309	88482	436114	2685117	30.35	27.99	32.71
50-55	0.0084	0.52	0.0409	85744	420295	2249002	26.23	24.04	28.42
55-60	0.0125	0.53	0.0609	82233	399396	1828707	22.24	20.22	24.25
60-65	0.0185	0.52	0.0884	77224	369737	1429312	18.51	16.69	20.32
65-69	0.0224	0.52	0.1063	70397	334031	1059575	15.05	13.47	16.63
70-74	0.0401	0.51	0.1827	62916	286414	725544	11.53	10.17	12.89
75-79	0.0515	0.5	0.2282	51420	227760	439130	8.54	7.48	9.60
80-84	0.0999	0.48	0.3966	39684	157496	211369	5.33	4.59	6.06
85+	0.0998	0.45	1.0000	23944	53873	53873	2.25	2.25	2.25

Note: Eastern Region: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 7. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Eastern Region, Canada, 1981-1985**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0197	0.09	0.0194	100000	98235	6410917	64.11	60.06	68.16
1-5	0.0013	0.41	0.0051	98060	391069	6312682	64.38	60.65	68.10
5-10	0.0006	0.44	0.0032	97564	486939	5921613	60.69	57.06	64.33
10-15	0.0007	0.54	0.0033	97249	485507	5434674	55.88	52.30	59.47
15-20	0.0036	0.59	0.0178	96928	481101	4949167	51.06	47.52	54.60
20-25	0.0050	0.49	0.0245	95202	470051	4468066	46.93	43.57	50.29
25-30	0.0049	0.51	0.0241	92865	458854	3998015	43.05	39.93	46.18
30-35	0.0043	0.52	0.0212	90632	448537	3539161	39.05	36.14	41.96
35-40	0.0055	0.53	0.0270	88706	437902	3090625	34.84	32.09	37.60
40-45	0.0067	0.54	0.0328	86311	425036	2652722	30.73	28.15	33.32
45-50	0.0081	0.53	0.0399	83476	409550	2227687	26.69	24.26	29.11
50-55	0.0136	0.53	0.0661	80144	388274	1818137	22.69	20.41	24.96
55-60	0.0176	0.52	0.0844	74848	359074	1429863	19.10	17.01	21.20
60-65	0.0278	0.52	0.1304	68529	321191	1070789	15.63	13.70	17.55
65-69	0.0380	0.51	0.1740	59590	272547	749598	12.58	10.85	14.31
70-74	0.0592	0.52	0.2590	49221	215510	477051	9.69	8.14	11.24
75-79	0.0994	0.51	0.3997	36473	146645	261541	7.17	5.81	8.54
80-84	0.1107	0.50	0.4334	21894	85745	114896	5.25	4.24	6.25
85+	0.1270	0.47	1.0000	12405	29151	29151	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in Interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0194	0.09	0.0191	100000	98261	7102023	71.02	67.36	74.68
1-5	0.0012	0.41	0.0050	98089	391210	7003762	71.40	68.24	74.57
5-10	0.0004	0.44	0.0022	97603	487427	6612552	67.75	64.73	70.77
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0027	97393	486370	6125125	62.89	59.92	65.86
15-20	0.0010	0.59	0.0051	97134	484649	5638755	58.05	55.14	60.96
20-25	0.0013	0.49	0.0065	96635	481567	5154106	53.34	50.52	56.15
25-30	0.0017	0.51	0.0083	96004	478070	4672539	48.67	45.96	51.38
30-35	0.0019	0.52	0.0093	95208	473908	4194469	44.06	41.45	46.66
35-40	0.0023	0.53	0.0114	94320	469064	3720560	39.45	36.95	41.94
40-45	0.0039	0.54	0.0191	93241	462100	3251496	34.87	32.48	37.26
45-50	0.0044	0.53	0.0215	91456	452651	2789396	30.50	28.25	32.75
50-55	0.0092	0.53	0.0450	89486	437965	2336745	26.11	23.98	28.25
55-60	0.0114	0.52	0.0554	85458	415930	1898780	22.22	20.28	24.16
60-65	0.0166	0.52	0.0797	80724	388174	1482851	18.37	16.61	20.13
65-69	0.0243	0.51	0.1145	74288	350604	1094677	14.74	13.17	16.30
70-74	0.0400	0.52	0.1823	65784	300137	744073	11.31	9.95	12.67
75-79	0.0725	0.51	0.3080	53791	228371	443937	8.25	7.12	9.39
80-84	0.0766	0.50	0.3215	37226	156209	215565	5.79	5.06	6.52
85+	0.0957	0.47	1.0000	25258	59356	59356	2.35	2.35	2.35

Note: Eastern Region: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Appendix Table 8. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Eastern Region, Canada, 1986-1990**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ , Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ , ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0098	0.09	0.0097	100000	99120	6773250	67.73	64.11	71.36
1-5	0.0009	0.41	0.0036	99033	395295	6674129	67.39	63.98	70.81
5-10	0.0003	0.44	0.0016	98678	492941	6278835	63.63	60.29	66.97
10-15	0.0007	0.54	0.0033	98518	491836	5785894	58.73	55.42	62.04
15-20	0.0023	0.59	0.0112	98191	488691	5294058	53.92	50.66	57.17
20-25	0.0033	0.49	0.0165	97087	481354	4805367	49.50	46.39	52.60
25-30	0.0029	0.51	0.0143	95486	474084	4324013	45.28	42.37	48.19
30-35	0.0030	0.52	0.0151	94120	467180	3849929	40.90	38.14	43.67
35-40	0.0039	0.53	0.0194	92695	459245	3382749	36.49	33.86	39.12
40-45	0.0050	0.54	0.0247	90894	449316	2923504	32.16	29.67	34.66
45-50	0.0073	0.53	0.0357	88653	435821	2474188	27.91	25.55	30.26
50-55	0.0108	0.53	0.0529	85486	416807	2038367	23.84	21.64	26.05
55-60	0.0171	0.52	0.0823	80966	388829	1621561	20.03	17.99	22.07
60-65	0.0248	0.52	0.1170	74299	350636	1232731	16.59	14.74	18.44
65-69	0.0300	0.51	0.1395	65607	305609	882095	13.45	11.81	15.08
70-74	0.0530	0.52	0.2353	56453	250389	576486	10.21	8.77	11.65
75-79	0.0799	0.51	0.3342	43171	180503	326098	7.55	6.34	8.76
80-84	0.1232	0.50	0.4710	28742	109865	145595	5.07	4.18	5.95
85+	0.0981	0.47	1.0000	15204	35730	35730	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ , Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ , ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0088	0.09	0.0087	100000	99210	7356674	73.57	70.34	76.79
1-5	0.0009	0.41	0.0036	99132	395691	7257464	73.21	70.26	76.16
5-10	0.0004	0.44	0.0018	98777	493401	6861773	69.47	66.63	72.31
10-15	0.0004	0.54	0.0022	98604	492530	6368372	64.59	61.80	67.38
15-20	0.0008	0.59	0.0042	98391	491117	5875843	59.72	56.98	62.46
20-25	0.0009	0.49	0.0046	97982	488769	5384725	54.96	52.31	57.61
25-30	0.0015	0.51	0.0074	97534	485914	4895956	50.20	47.63	52.76
30-35	0.0018	0.52	0.0089	96817	482025	4410043	45.55	43.10	48.00
35-40	0.0016	0.53	0.0078	95959	478033	3928017	40.93	38.60	43.27
40-45	0.0034	0.54	0.0167	95209	472394	3449985	36.24	33.98	38.49
45-50	0.0037	0.53	0.0182	93621	464099	2977591	31.80	29.69	33.91
50-55	0.0057	0.53	0.0282	91916	453493	2513492	27.35	25.36	29.33
55-60	0.0100	0.52	0.0486	89326	436203	2059998	23.06	21.22	24.90
60-65	0.0157	0.52	0.0757	84982	409477	1623796	19.11	17.45	20.76
65-69	0.0170	0.51	0.0815	78552	377081	1214319	15.46	14.04	16.88
70-74	0.0345	0.52	0.1594	72153	333158	837238	11.60	10.36	12.84
75-79	0.0609	0.51	0.2648	60651	263908	504080	8.31	7.30	9.32
80-84	0.1015	0.50	0.4049	44591	177815	240172	5.39	4.69	6.08
85+	0.0881	0.47	1.0000	26535	62356	62356	2.35	2.35	2.35

Note: Eastern Region: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 9. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Eastern Region, Canada, 1991-1995**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0082	0.09	0.0081	100000	99259	6897621	68.98	65.36	72.60
1-5	0.0009	0.41	0.0034	99186	395944	6798362	68.54	65.11	71.98
5-10	0.0004	0.44	0.0022	98847	493633	6402418	64.77	61.41	68.13
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0026	98632	492567	5908785	59.91	56.59	63.22
15-20	0.0024	0.59	0.0118	98374	489491	5416218	55.06	51.78	58.33
20-25	0.0030	0.49	0.0151	97213	482330	4926727	50.68	47.57	53.79
25-30	0.0033	0.51	0.0163	95748	474929	4444397	46.42	43.50	49.34
30-35	0.0026	0.52	0.0130	94192	468015	3969468	42.14	39.40	44.88
35-40	0.0038	0.53	0.0190	92965	460670	3501453	37.66	35.05	40.28
40-45	0.0045	0.54	0.0221	91197	451347	3040783	33.34	30.88	35.81
45-50	0.0065	0.53	0.0319	89180	439217	2589436	29.04	26.71	31.37
50-55	0.0092	0.53	0.0452	86336	422503	2150219	24.91	22.73	27.08
55-60	0.0150	0.52	0.0723	82431	397856	1727716	20.96	18.95	22.97
60-65	0.0205	0.52	0.0975	76473	364463	1329861	17.39	15.58	19.20
65-69	0.0275	0.51	0.1289	69014	323269	965397	13.99	12.39	15.59
70-74	0.0466	0.52	0.2094	60116	270370	642128	10.68	9.28	12.08
75-79	0.0763	0.51	0.3214	47528	200222	371758	7.82	6.65	9.00
80-84	0.1060	0.50	0.4189	32255	127493	171537	5.32	4.49	6.14
85+	0.0955	0.47	1.0000	18742	44044	44044	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0085	0.09	0.0084	100000	99234	7487401	74.87	71.69	78.06
1-5	0.0007	0.41	0.0028	99159	395984	7388166	74.51	71.60	77.42
5-10	0.0003	0.44	0.0016	98883	493980	6992183	70.71	67.89	73.53
10-15	0.0003	0.54	0.0017	98728	493254	6498202	65.82	63.05	68.59
15-20	0.0014	0.59	0.0068	98560	491437	6004949	60.93	58.20	63.66
20-25	0.0009	0.49	0.0043	97895	488410	5513511	56.32	53.74	58.90
25-30	0.0011	0.51	0.0056	97477	486049	5025102	51.55	49.06	54.04
30-35	0.0012	0.52	0.0062	96931	483222	4539052	46.83	44.43	49.22
35-40	0.0018	0.53	0.0089	96333	479663	4055830	42.10	39.79	44.41
40-45	0.0024	0.54	0.0117	95480	474822	3576168	37.45	35.25	39.66
45-50	0.0033	0.53	0.0165	94359	468146	3101345	32.87	30.77	34.96
50-55	0.0056	0.53	0.0277	92806	457986	2633200	28.37	26.40	30.34
55-60	0.0092	0.52	0.0452	90234	441373	2175213	24.11	22.29	25.92
60-65	0.0139	0.52	0.0670	86152	416902	1733840	20.13	18.52	21.73
65-69	0.0136	0.51	0.0658	80378	388929	1316938	16.38	15.03	17.74
70-74	0.0251	0.52	0.1185	75088	354082	928009	12.36	11.19	13.53
75-79	0.0530	0.51	0.2344	66188	292930	573928	8.67	7.72	9.63
80-84	0.0914	0.50	0.3721	50673	206227	280998	5.55	4.90	6.19
85+	0.1007	0.47	1.0000	31817	74771	74771	2.35	2.35	2.35

Note: Eastern Region: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Appendix Table 10. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Eastern Region, Canada, 1996-2000**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0082	0.09	0.0081	100000	99263	6943564	69.44	65.88	72.99
1-5	0.0011	0.41	0.0044	99190	395735	6844301	69.00	65.63	72.37
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0026	98756	493061	6448566	65.30	62.03	68.56
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0026	98500	491912	5955504	60.46	57.25	63.67
15-20	0.0019	0.59	0.0096	98245	489291	5463592	55.61	52.45	58.78
20-25	0.0033	0.49	0.0166	97302	482388	4974301	51.12	48.10	54.15
25-30	0.0025	0.51	0.0124	95686	475526	4491914	46.94	44.15	49.74
30-35	0.0027	0.52	0.0133	94501	469480	4016388	42.50	39.85	45.15
35-40	0.0029	0.53	0.0143	93241	463080	3546908	38.04	35.53	40.55
40-45	0.0038	0.54	0.0186	91911	455615	3083828	33.55	31.16	35.94
45-50	0.0052	0.53	0.0258	90197	445514	2628213	29.14	26.87	31.41
50-55	0.0090	0.53	0.0439	87868	430284	2182700	24.84	22.70	26.98
55-60	0.0143	0.52	0.0692	84014	406128	1752415	20.86	18.87	22.84
60-65	0.0221	0.52	0.1050	78205	371318	1346287	17.21	15.41	19.02
65-69	0.0279	0.51	0.1307	69994	327563	974970	13.93	12.34	15.51
70-74	0.0466	0.52	0.2097	60848	273620	647407	10.64	9.26	12.02
75-79	0.0750	0.51	0.3169	48089	203114	373787	7.77	6.62	8.92
80-84	0.1142	0.50	0.4443	32851	127770	170673	5.20	4.37	6.02
85+	0.0975	0.47	1.0000	18257	42903	42903	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0083	0.09	0.0082	100000	99253	7556995	75.57	72.30	78.84
1-5	0.0010	0.41	0.0041	99180	395748	7457742	75.19	72.19	78.20
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0027	98768	493092	7061993	71.50	68.63	74.37
10-15	0.0004	0.54	0.0019	98500	492077	6568902	66.69	63.90	69.48
15-20	0.0013	0.59	0.0067	98316	490224	6076824	61.81	59.07	64.55
20-25	0.0010	0.49	0.0052	97655	486972	5586600	57.21	54.62	59.79
25-30	0.0010	0.51	0.0049	97144	484556	5099628	52.50	50.02	54.97
30-35	0.0015	0.52	0.0076	96669	481590	4615072	47.74	45.36	50.13
35-40	0.0014	0.53	0.0072	95937	478075	4133482	43.09	40.82	45.35
40-45	0.0019	0.54	0.0096	95251	474146	3655407	38.38	36.20	40.55
45-50	0.0037	0.53	0.0182	94334	467630	3181262	33.72	31.64	35.80
50-55	0.0052	0.53	0.0259	92615	457439	2713632	29.30	27.37	31.23
55-60	0.0076	0.52	0.0372	90216	443030	2256193	25.01	23.25	26.77
60-65	0.0128	0.52	0.0619	86861	421397	1813162	20.87	19.31	22.44
65-69	0.0109	0.51	0.0530	81482	396838	1391765	17.08	15.78	18.38
70-74	0.0219	0.52	0.1040	77167	366568	994927	12.89	11.77	14.02
75-79	0.0424	0.51	0.1922	69140	313145	628359	9.09	8.19	9.99
80-84	0.0854	0.50	0.3518	55853	230138	315214	5.64	5.04	6.25
85+	0.1148	0.47	1.0000	36203	85076	85076	2.35	2.35	2.35

Note: Eastern Region: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

**Appendix Table 11. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Western Region, Canada, 1976-1980**

Male		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0400	0.15	0.0387	100000	96713	5778663	57.79	53.03	62.54
1-5	0.0029	0.39	0.0114	96133	381860	5681950	59.11	54.76	63.45
5-10	0.0012	0.47	0.0060	95038	473683	5300090	55.77	51.55	59.99
10-15	0.0014	0.55	0.0069	94470	470886	4826407	51.09	46.93	55.25
15-20	0.0056	0.56	0.0278	93820	463368	4355521	46.42	42.32	50.53
20-25	0.0091	0.50	0.0443	91215	445965	3892153	42.67	38.73	46.61
25-30	0.0076	0.51	0.0374	87171	427857	3446188	39.53	35.86	43.21
30-35	0.0087	0.53	0.0428	83907	411089	3018331	35.97	32.50	39.44
35-40	0.0108	0.53	0.0528	80313	391602	2607242	32.46	29.20	35.73
40-45	0.0117	0.53	0.0572	76073	370149	2215640	29.13	26.08	32.17
45-50	0.0146	0.54	0.0709	71725	346938	1845492	25.73	22.90	28.56
50-55	0.0155	0.52	0.0748	66643	321249	1498554	22.49	19.89	25.08
55-60	0.0242	0.53	0.1143	61656	291724	1177305	19.09	16.70	21.49
60-65	0.0261	0.52	0.1230	54610	256928	885581	16.22	14.09	18.34
65-69	0.0313	0.52	0.1457	47892	222713	628653	13.13	11.25	15.00
70-74	0.0546	0.51	0.2407	40914	180440	405940	9.92	8.27	11.58
75-79	0.0826	0.50	0.3423	31066	128743	225500	7.26	5.87	8.65
80-84	0.1420	0.48	0.5184	20432	74619	96757	4.74	3.68	5.79
85+	0.1631	0.45	1.0000	9839	22139	22139	2.25	2.25	2.25
Female		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0333	0.15	0.0324	100000	97249	6387477	63.87	59.34	68.40
1-5	0.0020	0.39	0.0082	96764	385132	6290228	65.01	60.96	69.05
5-10	0.0009	0.47	0.0044	95975	478761	5905096	61.53	57.62	65.44
10-15	0.0006	0.55	0.0032	95554	477077	5426335	56.79	52.94	60.63
15-20	0.0028	0.56	0.0139	95246	473318	4949257	51.96	48.15	55.77
20-25	0.0041	0.50	0.0202	93923	464876	4475939	47.66	43.98	51.33
25-30	0.0046	0.51	0.0227	92028	455015	4011064	43.59	40.08	47.09
30-35	0.0058	0.53	0.0287	89937	443613	3556049	39.54	36.20	42.88
35-40	0.0086	0.53	0.0421	87354	428120	3112435	35.63	32.47	38.79
40-45	0.0087	0.53	0.0427	83673	409966	2684316	32.08	29.15	35.01
45-50	0.0123	0.54	0.0600	80099	389445	2274350	28.39	25.67	31.12
50-55	0.0134	0.52	0.0649	75295	364752	1884905	25.03	22.56	27.51
55-60	0.0159	0.53	0.0766	70410	339377	1520153	21.59	19.36	23.82
60-65	0.0212	0.52	0.1007	65017	309373	1180776	18.16	16.18	20.14
65-69	0.0223	0.52	0.1058	58471	277512	871403	14.90	13.21	16.60
70-74	0.0382	0.51	0.1747	52287	239059	593891	11.36	9.90	12.82
75-79	0.0573	0.50	0.2505	43154	188751	354832	8.22	7.06	9.39
80-84	0.1128	0.48	0.4362	32346	125047	166081	5.13	4.31	5.96
85+	0.1517	0.45	1.0000	18237	41034	41034	2.25	2.25	2.25

Note: Western Region: N.W.T., Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and B.C.

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Appendix Table 12. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Western Region, Canada, 1981-1985**

Male		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0277	0.15	0.0271	100000	97700	6074738	60.75	56.38	65.12
1-5	0.0018	0.41	0.0071	97294	387546	5977038	61.43	57.43	65.44
5-10	0.0006	0.44	0.0032	96603	482149	5589492	57.86	53.96	61.77
10-15	0.0009	0.54	0.0047	96294	480433	5107342	53.04	49.17	56.91
15-20	0.0044	0.59	0.0217	95843	474949	4626910	48.28	44.45	52.10
20-25	0.0070	0.49	0.0345	93761	460568	4151961	44.28	40.63	47.94
25-30	0.0065	0.51	0.0321	90530	445539	3691393	40.78	37.37	44.18
30-35	0.0072	0.52	0.0353	87627	430711	3245854	37.04	33.85	40.23
35-40	0.0065	0.53	0.0322	84533	416278	2815142	33.30	30.32	36.28
40-45	0.0102	0.54	0.0497	81815	399724	2398864	29.32	26.50	32.14
45-50	0.0125	0.53	0.0607	77749	377657	1999140	25.71	23.09	28.34
50-55	0.0159	0.53	0.0767	73030	351992	1621483	22.20	19.78	24.63
55-60	0.0214	0.52	0.1017	67431	320701	1269492	18.83	16.60	21.05
60-65	0.0266	0.52	0.1251	60576	284694	948791	15.66	13.65	17.67
65-69	0.0377	0.53	0.1733	52999	243408	664097	12.53	10.73	14.33
70-74	0.0605	0.53	0.2647	43813	191812	420689	9.60	7.99	11.21
75-79	0.0951	0.52	0.3871	32216	131147	228877	7.10	5.71	8.50
80-84	0.1315	0.50	0.4949	19744	74293	97730	4.95	3.88	6.02
85+	0.1694	0.47	1.0000	9973	23436	23436	2.35	2.35	2.35
Female		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0222	0.15	0.0218	100000	98144	6730634	67.31	63.20	71.41
1-5	0.0014	0.39	0.0056	97816	389926	6632490	67.81	64.12	71.49
5-10	0.0004	0.47	0.0018	97268	485862	6242564	64.18	60.61	67.75
10-15	0.0006	0.55	0.0031	97088	484753	5756702	59.29	55.76	62.83
15-20	0.0018	0.56	0.0089	96783	482012	5271949	54.47	50.98	57.96
20-25	0.0027	0.50	0.0132	95918	476414	4789937	49.94	46.56	53.32
25-30	0.0038	0.51	0.0186	94648	468927	4313523	45.57	42.34	48.81
30-35	0.0047	0.53	0.0234	92888	459338	3844595	41.39	38.32	44.46
35-40	0.0052	0.53	0.0258	90717	448092	3385257	37.32	34.44	40.20
40-45	0.0075	0.53	0.0369	88380	434233	2937165	33.23	30.53	35.94
45-50	0.0074	0.54	0.0365	85118	418434	2502932	29.41	26.91	31.90
50-55	0.0094	0.52	0.0460	82007	400978	2084498	25.42	23.10	27.74
55-60	0.0193	0.53	0.0924	78233	374170	1683520	21.52	19.37	23.67
60-65	0.0161	0.52	0.0773	71001	341829	1309350	18.44	16.58	20.30
65-69	0.0242	0.52	0.1143	65511	309586	967521	14.77	13.12	16.42
70-74	0.0390	0.51	0.1781	58024	264799	657936	11.34	9.91	12.77
75-79	0.0668	0.50	0.2864	47689	204303	393137	8.24	7.07	9.42
80-84	0.0858	0.48	0.3508	34032	139122	188833	5.55	4.77	6.33
85+	0.1500	0.45	1.0000	22094	49712	49712	2.25	2.25	2.25

Note: Western Region: N.W.T., Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and B.C.

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 13. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Western Region, Canada, 1986-1990**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0142	0.09	0.0140	100000	98722	6470109	64.70	60.67	68.73
1-5	0.0013	0.41	0.0051	98596	393192	6371386	64.62	60.83	68.41
5-10	0.0006	0.44	0.0028	98091	489686	5978195	60.95	57.24	64.65
10-15	0.0008	0.54	0.0040	97816	488175	5488509	56.11	52.45	59.77
15-20	0.0038	0.59	0.0188	97422	483351	5000334	51.33	47.71	54.94
20-25	0.0050	0.49	0.0248	95588	471902	4516983	47.25	43.83	50.68
25-30	0.0048	0.51	0.0236	93220	460715	4045081	43.39	40.20	46.58
30-35	0.0052	0.52	0.0258	91022	449471	3584366	39.38	36.39	42.37
35-40	0.0052	0.53	0.0256	88673	438032	3134895	35.35	32.56	38.15
40-45	0.0072	0.54	0.0354	86404	424989	2696863	31.21	28.57	33.85
45-50	0.0096	0.53	0.0469	83347	407538	2271874	27.26	24.80	29.72
50-55	0.0122	0.53	0.0593	79434	386101	1864336	23.47	21.20	25.74
55-60	0.0162	0.52	0.0778	74724	359662	1478235	19.78	17.70	21.86
60-65	0.0252	0.52	0.1187	68908	324909	1118573	16.23	14.34	18.13
65-69	0.0321	0.51	0.1490	60728	281475	793664	13.07	11.39	14.75
70-74	0.0560	0.52	0.2470	51681	227770	512188	9.91	8.43	11.40
75-79	0.0852	0.51	0.3524	38917	160982	284418	7.31	6.05	8.57
80-84	0.1353	0.50	0.5056	25202	94155	123436	4.90	3.95	5.84
85+	0.1568	0.47	1.0000	12460	29281	29281	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval	Probability of dying in interval	No of living at age interval of life	Number of Yrs Lived in interval	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$	Expectation of life at age $x_i$	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi	ai	qi	Li	Ti	ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0139	0.09	0.0137	100000	98751	7075824	70.76	67.07	74.45
1-5	0.0008	0.41	0.0031	98627	393788	6977073	70.74	67.39	74.10
5-10	0.0006	0.44	0.0029	98322	490800	6583285	66.96	63.68	70.23
10-15	0.0006	0.54	0.0031	98033	489461	6092484	62.15	58.93	65.36
15-20	0.0016	0.59	0.0079	97727	487051	5603023	57.33	54.18	60.49
20-25	0.0020	0.49	0.0101	96955	482280	5115972	52.77	49.74	55.79
25-30	0.0021	0.51	0.0105	95977	477403	4633692	48.28	45.40	51.16
30-35	0.0029	0.52	0.0144	94964	471546	4156289	43.77	41.01	46.52
35-40	0.0039	0.53	0.0194	93599	463740	3684743	39.37	36.76	41.97
40-45	0.0044	0.54	0.0218	91788	454335	3221002	35.09	32.66	37.52
45-50	0.0064	0.53	0.0316	89786	442259	2766667	30.81	28.54	33.08
50-55	0.0080	0.53	0.0391	86948	426742	2324408	26.73	24.66	28.81
55-60	0.0099	0.52	0.0482	83545	408061	1897666	22.71	20.83	24.60
60-65	0.0154	0.52	0.0740	79519	383463	1489605	18.73	17.04	20.43
65-69	0.0174	0.51	0.0834	73631	353115	1106142	15.02	13.55	16.50
70-74	0.0397	0.52	0.1812	67492	308110	753026	11.16	9.85	12.46
75-79	0.0695	0.51	0.2968	55263	236125	444916	8.05	6.97	9.13
80-84	0.1024	0.50	0.4076	38859	154696	208792	5.37	4.62	6.12
85+	0.1424	0.47	1.0000	23019	54096	54096	2.35	2.35	2.35

Note: Western Region: N.W.T., Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and B.C.

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

*Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-1980 to 1996-2000*

**Appendix Table 14. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Western Region, Canada, 1991-1995**

<b>Male</b>				No of living		Total No. of		95% Confidence Limits		
Age interval (in years) x to x+1	Death Rate Mi	Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
1-5	0.0009	0.41	0.0036	98688	393903	6502311	65.89	62.24	69.53	
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0026	98328	490939	6108409	62.12	58.54	65.70	
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0026	98077	489807	5617470	57.28	53.74	60.81	
15-20	0.0031	0.59	0.0152	97825	486070	5127663	52.42	48.91	55.92	
20-25	0.0042	0.49	0.0206	96334	476611	4641594	48.18	44.85	51.52	
25-30	0.0046	0.51	0.0230	94350	466437	4164983	44.14	41.02	47.27	
30-35	0.0041	0.52	0.0205	92182	456377	3698546	40.12	37.21	43.04	
35-40	0.0055	0.53	0.0273	90294	445676	3242169	35.91	33.15	38.66	
40-45	0.0063	0.54	0.0312	87829	432834	2796493	31.84	29.27	34.41	
45-50	0.0087	0.53	0.0428	85085	416869	2363659	27.78	25.38	30.18	
50-55	0.0104	0.53	0.0510	81444	397463	1946790	23.90	21.69	26.12	
55-60	0.0171	0.52	0.0821	77292	371230	1549327	20.05	18.00	22.09	
60-65	0.0229	0.52	0.1084	70946	336276	1178097	16.61	14.78	18.44	
65-69	0.0275	0.51	0.1288	63257	296326	841821	13.31	11.70	14.92	
70-74	0.0534	0.52	0.2366	55111	244261	545495	9.90	8.47	11.33	
75-79	0.0937	0.51	0.3809	42072	171095	301234	7.16	5.92	8.40	
80-84	0.1281	0.50	0.4852	26045	98631	130138	5.00	4.07	5.93	
85+	0.1807	0.47	1.0000	13407	31507	31507	2.35	2.35	2.35	
<b>Female</b>				No of living		Total No. of		95% Confidence Limits		
Age interval (in years) x to x+1	Death Rate Mi	Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ ei	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
0-1	0.0118	0.09	0.0116	100000	98940	7241598	72.42	68.86	75.98	
1-5	0.0007	0.41	0.0028	98836	394685	7142658	72.27	69.02	75.52	
5-10	0.0003	0.44	0.0016	98557	492331	6747973	68.47	65.30	71.64	
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0024	98395	491430	6255642	63.58	60.45	66.71	
15-20	0.0015	0.59	0.0073	98158	489331	5764211	58.72	55.64	61.81	
20-25	0.0017	0.49	0.0086	97446	485097	5274880	54.13	51.17	57.09	
25-30	0.0021	0.51	0.0106	96610	480540	4789783	49.58	46.76	52.40	
30-35	0.0024	0.52	0.0121	95586	475147	4309243	45.08	42.40	47.76	
35-40	0.0033	0.53	0.0162	94426	468546	3834096	40.60	38.07	43.14	
40-45	0.0038	0.54	0.0189	92901	460465	3365550	36.23	33.85	38.61	
45-50	0.0053	0.53	0.0264	91145	450074	2905085	31.87	29.65	34.10	
50-55	0.0072	0.53	0.0354	88740	436311	2455011	27.67	25.62	29.71	
55-60	0.0097	0.52	0.0474	85596	418232	2018700	23.58	21.73	25.44	
60-65	0.0154	0.52	0.0741	81535	393169	1600468	19.63	17.99	21.27	
65-69	0.0127	0.51	0.0618	75491	366031	1207299	15.99	14.62	17.36	
70-74	0.0272	0.52	0.1275	70828	332462	841268	11.88	10.68	13.08	
75-79	0.0618	0.51	0.2684	61796	268340	508806	8.23	7.24	9.23	
80-84	0.1059	0.50	0.4187	45208	178715	240466	5.32	4.62	6.02	
85+	0.1824	0.47	1.0000	26277	61752	61752	2.35	2.35	2.35	

Note: Western Region: N.W.T., Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and B.C.

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.

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**Appendix Table 15. Abridged Life Table for Registered Indians, Western Region, Canada, 1996-2000**

<b>Male</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ , Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ , ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0-1	0.0112	0.09	0.0111	100000	98989	6673530	66.74	62.88	70.59
1-5	0.0017	0.41	0.0070	98889	393930	6574541	66.48	62.84	70.12
5-10	0.0005	0.44	0.0023	98200	490359	6180611	62.94	59.43	66.44
10-15	0.0008	0.54	0.0041	97971	488942	5690252	58.08	54.62	61.54
15-20	0.0025	0.59	0.0124	97574	485392	5201310	53.31	49.90	56.71
20-25	0.0040	0.49	0.0196	96365	477015	4715918	48.94	45.68	52.20
25-30	0.0038	0.51	0.0187	94479	468061	4238903	44.87	41.82	47.91
30-35	0.0041	0.52	0.0204	92710	459012	3770842	40.67	37.82	43.53
35-40	0.0052	0.53	0.0257	90819	448617	3311830	36.47	33.78	39.15
40-45	0.0056	0.54	0.0277	88488	436806	2863213	32.36	29.86	34.86
45-50	0.0075	0.53	0.0367	86039	422772	2426407	28.20	25.87	30.54
50-55	0.0110	0.53	0.0537	82881	403952	2003635	24.17	22.01	26.34
55-60	0.0149	0.52	0.0720	78434	378617	1599683	20.40	18.43	22.36
60-65	0.0220	0.52	0.1047	72787	345648	1221066	16.78	15.02	18.54
65-69	0.0251	0.51	0.1180	65167	306990	875418	13.43	11.91	14.96
70-74	0.0488	0.52	0.2185	57475	257231	568428	9.89	8.56	11.22
75-79	0.0914	0.51	0.3734	44915	183487	311197	6.93	5.80	8.06
80-84	0.1633	0.50	0.5798	28144	99922	127711	4.54	3.65	5.42
85+	0.2180	0.47	1.0000	11825	27788	27788	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>Female</b>		Fraction of last age interval ai	Probability of dying in interval qi	No of living at age interval of life li	Number of Yrs Lived in interval Li	Total No. of Yrs Lived beyond age $x_i$ , Ti	Expectation of life at age $x_i$ , ei	95% Confidence Limits	
Age interval (in years) $x$ to $x+1$	Death Rate Mi							Lower Limit	Upper Limit
1-5	0.0015	0.41	0.0061	99008	394608	7197338	72.69	69.42	75.97
5-10	0.0003	0.44	0.0016	98404	491591	6802730	69.13	66.02	72.24
10-15	0.0005	0.54	0.0027	98251	490638	6311139	64.24	61.17	67.30
15-20	0.0012	0.59	0.0060	97983	488716	5820501	59.40	56.39	62.41
20-25	0.0014	0.49	0.0069	97398	485277	5331786	54.74	51.84	57.64
25-30	0.0014	0.51	0.0070	96726	481984	4846508	50.11	47.32	52.89
30-35	0.0024	0.52	0.0117	96054	477561	4364524	45.44	42.75	48.13
35-40	0.0032	0.53	0.0161	94926	471031	3886962	40.95	38.39	43.50
40-45	0.0043	0.54	0.0211	93395	462448	3415931	36.58	34.18	38.97
45-50	0.0049	0.53	0.0241	91427	451948	2953483	32.30	30.09	34.52
50-55	0.0072	0.53	0.0355	89220	438652	2501535	28.04	25.99	30.09
55-60	0.0094	0.52	0.0458	86051	420800	2062883	23.97	22.12	25.82
60-65	0.0162	0.52	0.0778	82112	395232	1642083	20.00	18.36	21.64
65-69	0.0113	0.51	0.0549	75725	368444	1246852	16.47	15.14	17.79
70-74	0.0236	0.52	0.1115	71569	338692	878408	12.27	11.12	13.43
75-79	0.0501	0.51	0.2229	63588	283209	539716	8.49	7.55	9.43
80-84	0.1145	0.50	0.4451	49412	192074	256506	5.19	4.52	5.86
85+	0.2252	0.47	1.0000	27418	64432	64432	2.35	2.35	2.35

Note: Western Region: N.W.T., Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and B.C.

Source: Development & Demographic Methods Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, 2003.