

**Table 5.5** Abridged life table<sup>1</sup> by sex and age, Scotland, 2001-2003

Age x	Males		Females	
	$l_x$	$e_x^o$	$l_x$	$e_x^o$
0	10,000	73.5	10,000	78.8
1	9,941	72.9	9,953	78.2
2	9,938	72.0	9,949	77.2
3	9,936	71.0	9,947	76.3
4	9,933	70.0	9,945	75.3
5	9,931	69.0	9,944	74.3
10	9,924	64.1	9,938	69.3
15	9,915	59.1	9,932	64.4
20	9,878	54.3	9,915	59.5
25	9,819	49.6	9,894	54.6
30	9,749	45.0	9,872	49.7
35	9,668	40.3	9,842	44.9
40	9,572	35.7	9,796	40.0
45	9,442	31.2	9,724	35.3
50	9,254	26.7	9,603	30.7
55	8,966	22.5	9,419	26.3
60	8,518	18.6	9,132	22.0
65	7,793	15.1	8,676	18.1
70	6,823	11.9	8,004	14.4
75	5,491	9.1	7,003	11.1
80	3,886	6.9	5,585	8.2
85	2,264	5.0	3,829	5.9

<sup>1</sup> This abridged life tables is constructed from the estimated population in 2000, 2001 and 2003 and the total number of deaths registered in that year, with both data sets split by individual age and sex. The column  $l_x$  shows the numbers who would survive to the exact age of x out of 10,000 persons, who from birth were subject to the probabilities of dying indicated by the population and death records for 2000-2003. Column  $e_x$  shows the expectation of life, that is, the average number of years of life left to persons aged exactly x who are subject to the 2000-2003 mortality rates from age x onwards.