

Article

Mortality: Overview, 20%\$ and 20%%

by Laurent Martel

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- | | |
|----------------|--|
| . | not available for any reference period |
| .. | not available for a specific reference period |
| ... | not applicable |
| 0 | true zero or a value rounded to zero |
| 0 ^s | value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded |
| P | preliminary |
| r | revised |
| X | suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i> |
| E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) |

Mortality: Overview, 2010 and 2011

This article presents an analysis of recent trends related to deaths and mortality in Canada, based on death records from Vital Statistics for the years 2010 and 2011. Statistics Canada's revised postcensal population estimates data for the same years are also used to compute various mortality indicators.

The analysis focuses on the total number of deaths, probabilities of dying, survival probabilities, the infant mortality rate and life expectancy. The data are also analysed by province and territory, as well as by age and sex, when relevant.

Trends in death counts

Since the mid 1930s, the number of deaths registered each year in Canada has followed an overall upward trend despite some annual fluctuations (Table 1 and Figure 1).

After a slight decrease between 2008 (238,617 deaths) and 2009 (238,418 deaths), the number of deaths increased in 2010 to 240,075, and increased again in 2011 (242,074), reaching its highest level observed since the introduction of the Vital Statistics registration system in the 1920s.

Table 1

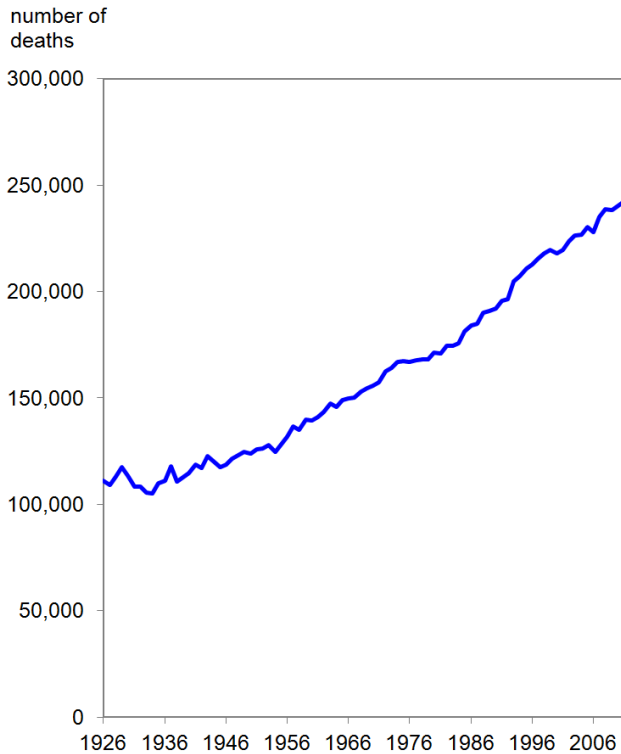
Number of deaths and crude death rate per 1,000 population, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2011

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Unknown	Canada
number															
1981	3,230	992	6,958	5,139	42,684	62,838	8,648	7,523	12,823	19,857	141	196	..	0	171,029
1986	3,540	1,121	7,255	5,458	46,892	67,865	8,911	8,061	13,560	21,213	113	235	..	0	184,224
1991	3,798	1,188	7,255	5,469	49,121	72,917	8,943	8,098	14,451	23,977	114	237	..	1	195,569
1996	3,928	1,268	7,751	5,896	52,336	79,099	9,497	8,765	16,391	27,536	120	272	..	21	212,880
2001	4,151	1,160	7,879	6,062	54,194	81,214	9,734	8,740	17,579	28,353	134	163	123	52	219,538
2002	4,183	1,236	7,997	6,096	55,534	82,234	9,849	8,906	18,234	28,883	147	169	127	8	223,603
2003	4,281	1,183	8,064	6,257	54,927	84,207	9,867	9,007	18,585	29,320	133	202	134	2	226,169
2004	4,308	1,223	8,241	6,247	55,624	83,142	9,903	8,844	18,675	29,923	166	153	121	14	226,584
2005	4,486	1,118	8,273	6,175	55,787	85,591	9,856	8,850	19,288	30,227	164	148	115	54	230,132
2006	4,493	1,172	8,088	6,010	54,240	84,524	9,774	9,054	19,540	30,688	178	182	129	7	228,079
2007	4,505	1,147	8,353	6,324	56,521	87,340	9,958	9,062	20,202	31,308	192	174	129	2	235,217
2008	4,539	1,201	8,220	6,450	57,106	88,041	10,073	9,243	21,079	32,095	198	201	147	24	238,617
2009	4,391	1,268	8,227	6,366	57,769	88,468	9,972	8,972	20,987	31,440	201	186	162	9	238,418
2010	4,481	1,116	8,295	6,312	58,806	89,282	9,985	9,205	20,755	31,324	198	184	132	0	240,075
2011	4,526	1,249	8,532	6,385	58,930	89,195	10,246	9,267	21,233	31,964	193	188	166	0	242,074
rate per 1,000															
1981	5.6	8.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	7.1	8.4	7.7	5.6	7.0	5.9	4.1	..	...	6.9
1986	6.1	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.8	5.6	7.1	4.6	4.3	..	...	7.1
1991	6.6	9.1	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.1	8.1	5.6	7.1	3.9	6.1	..	...	7.0
1996	7.0	9.3	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	8.4	8.6	5.9	7.1	3.8	6.5	..	...	7.2
2001	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.8	8.5	8.7	5.8	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	...	7.1
2002	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.5	6.8	8.5	8.9	5.8	7.0	4.8	4.1	4.4	...	7.1
2003	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.3	6.9	8.5	9.0	5.8	7.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	...	7.1
2004	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.3	7.4	6.7	8.4	8.9	5.8	7.2	5.3	3.5	4.1	...	7.1
2005	8.7	8.1	8.8	8.3	7.4	6.8	8.4	8.9	5.8	7.2	5.1	3.4	3.8	...	7.1
2006	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.1	7.1	6.7	8.3	9.1	5.7	7.2	5.5	4.2	4.2	...	7.0
2007	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.5	7.4	6.8	8.3	9.1	5.8	7.3	5.9	4.0	4.1	...	7.1
2008	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.6	7.4	6.8	8.4	9.1	5.9	7.3	6.0	4.6	4.7	...	7.2
2009	8.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	7.4	6.8	8.2	8.7	5.7	7.0	6.0	4.3	5.0	...	7.1
2010	8.8	7.8	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.8	8.1	8.8	5.6	6.9	5.7	4.2	4.0	...	7.0
2011	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.5	7.4	6.7	8.2	8.8	5.6	7.0	5.5	4.3	4.9	...	7.0

Notes: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution to calculate the rates. Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 2001.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1981 to 2011, Survey 3233 and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

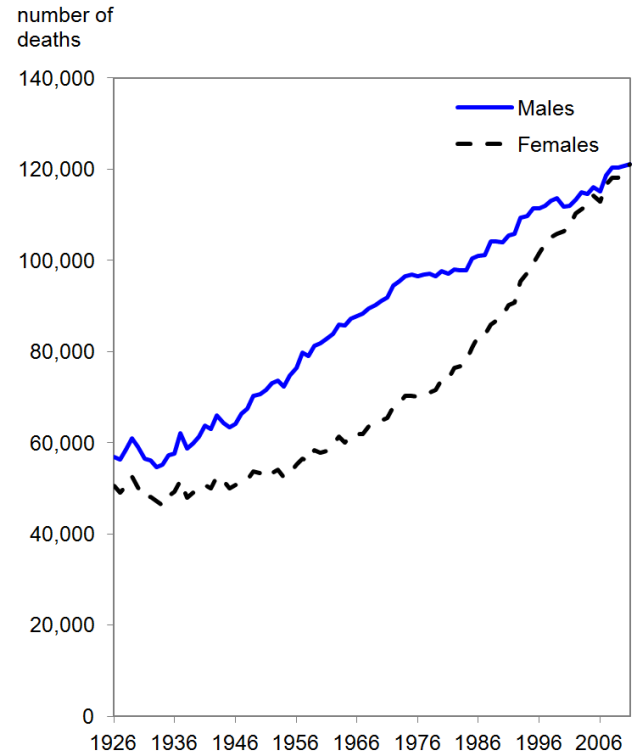
Figure 1
Number of deaths, Canada, 1926 to 2011



Note: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3233.

Figure 2
Number of deaths by sex, Canada, 1926 to 2011



Note: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3233.

The increase in the number of deaths can be explained by two factors: population growth, as a larger population generates a higher number of deaths and population aging, that is, the share of the population concentrated at older ages—when mortality is higher—is increasing.

It is expected that the number of deaths will continue to increase in the coming years in Canada, as the large baby-boom cohort, comprised of people born between 1946 and 1965, is shifting to older ages.

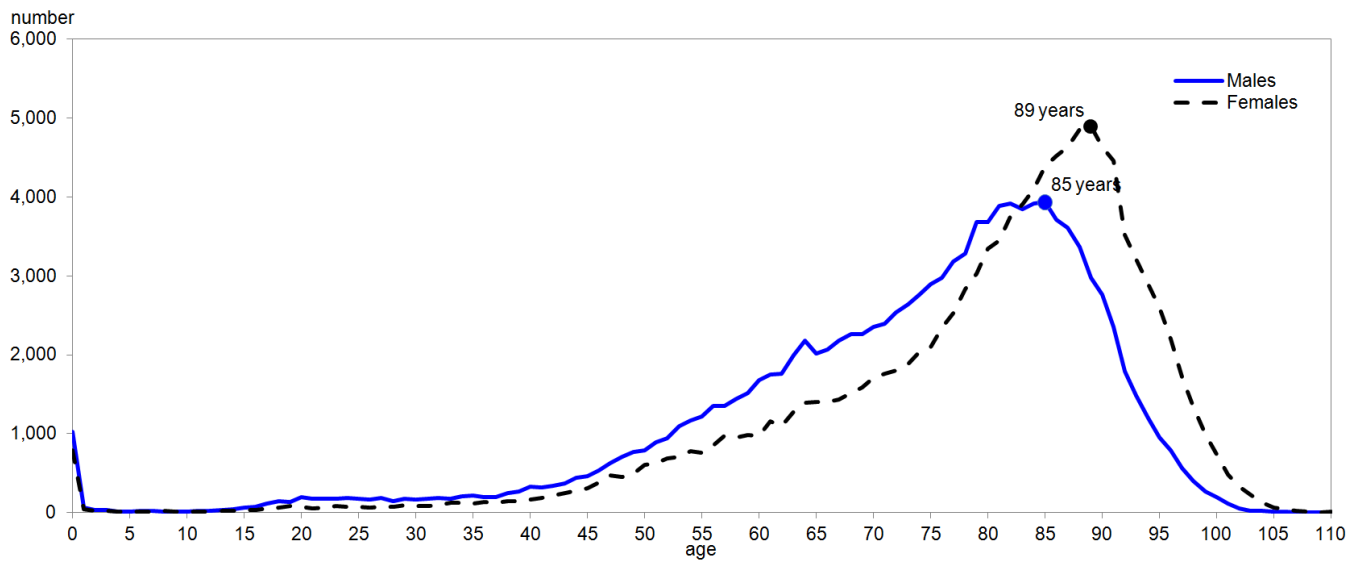
The upward trend in the number of deaths over the last several decades was also observed in all provinces and territories despite some fluctuations from year to year which usually have more of an effect for regions with a smaller population. The observed number of deaths in 2011 was the highest ever recorded in 6 of the 13 provinces and territories, that is, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut.

Distribution of deaths by age and sex

For the first time in the data observed since 1926, there were about the same number of female and male deaths in Canada in 2011 (Figure 2), with a difference of only 10 deaths (121,042 male deaths and 121,032 female deaths).

The two numbers have been converging during the last three decades, as female deaths have been increasing faster than those of males. This situation is related to the recent decline in male mortality, which has been more rapid than the decline in female mortality. Thus, the expected increase in the number of deaths related to population growth and population aging is reduced more among males than females.

Figure 3
Number of deaths by age and sex, Canada, 2011



Note: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 2011, Survey 3233.

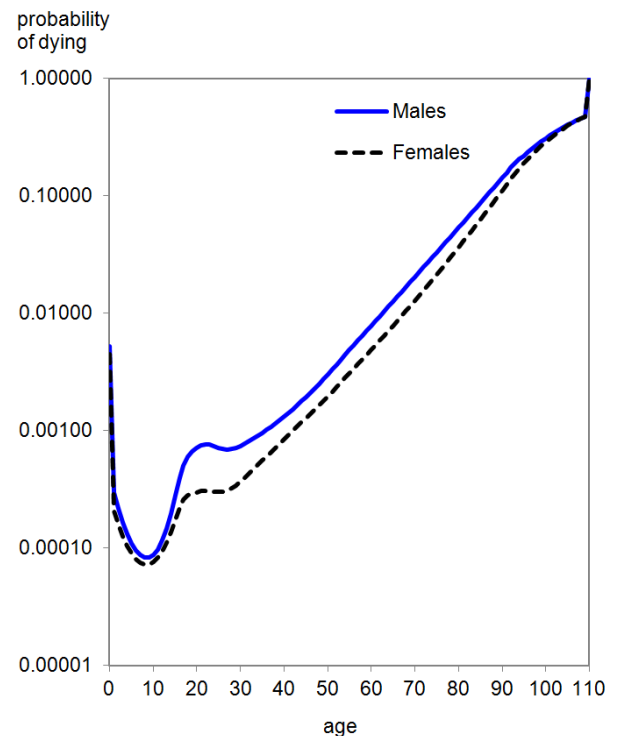
In 2011, there were more male than female deaths at all ages until age 83, when the situation reversed (Figure 3). At the oldest ages there were fewer male survivors, owing to higher mortality risks for males compared to females throughout the life course. Consequently, more deaths are observed among women than men at the oldest ages due to the larger size of the female population who reached this age group.

In 2011, the age at which the highest number of deaths was registered was 85 years for males and 89 years for females. For males, about 74% of all deaths occurred at age 65 and over, while for females the proportion was 83%. Very few deaths were observed for both sexes between ages 1 and 14, that is, there were 366 male deaths (0.3% of all male deaths) and 273 female deaths (0.2% of all female deaths). In comparison, a larger number of deaths were observed among the centenarian population, particularly for females, with 430 and 2,046 deaths for males and females, respectively, accounting for 0.4% of all male deaths and 1.7% of all female deaths.

Probabilities of dying by age and sex

Over the lifespan, probabilities of dying follow a pattern similar to a checkmark shape: the probability of dying is higher in the first year of life, most often in the first few days, and then it decreases to reach the lowest levels between age 1 and 14 (Figure 4). Probabilities of dying then increase between 15 and about 24 years, especially among males, due to violent deaths

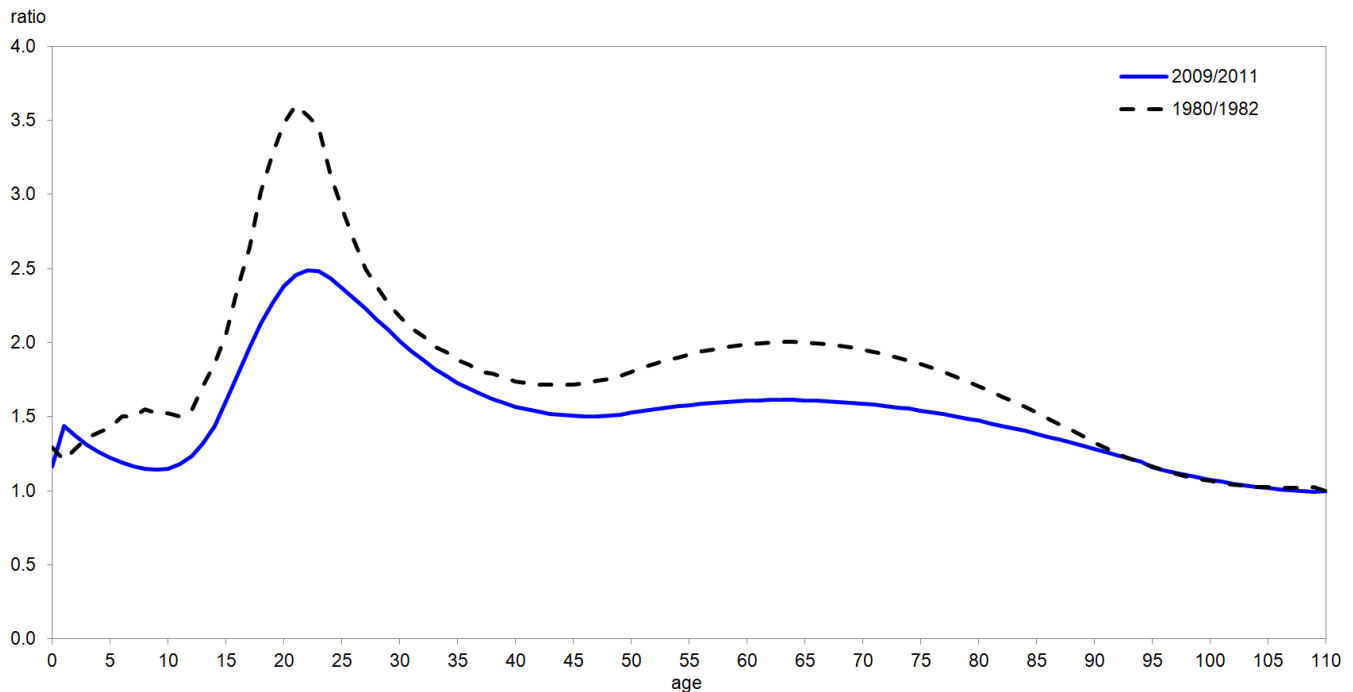
Figure 4
Probabilities of dying by age and sex, Canada, 2009/2011



Notes: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution.

The probability of dying at age 110 is equal to 1 and represents the probability for the open age group of 110 and over.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2011*, catalogue no. 84-537.

Figure 5**Age-specific ratio of males' to females' probabilities of dying, Canada, 1980/1982 and 2009/2011**

Note: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, life tables.

such as accidents and suicides. Probabilities of dying subsequently increase steadily through adulthood and the senior years to reach their highest levels at about 0.4 (or 2 chances out of 5 in a given year) at age 105 and over.

Probabilities of dying in 2009/2011 were consistently lower for females than for males during the lifespan as the age-specific ratios of male to female probabilities of dying were always above 1 (Figure 5). The biggest difference was observed in the early twenties. The smallest difference was observed at the oldest ages due to a selection process, given that survivors to these ages are most 'resilient' with lower mortality rates both for males and females.

Over the last thirty years, mortality differences between males and females have decreased, especially for those in their twenties and between 50 and 75 years. For example, the probability of dying for males in their early twenties was 3.6 times higher than that of females in 1980/1982, decreasing to 2.5 times in 2009/2011. Many factors are related to this trend, with three of the most important being the reduction in violent deaths among male teenagers and young adults, better treatment against cardiovascular diseases and increasing similarity of women's behaviour to that of men, particularly in the case of smoking, drinking and work-related stress.

Survival probabilities

Using data on the number of survivors at different ages available in Statistics Canada's complete life tables,¹ it is possible to compute survival probabilities between any ages.

The 2009/2011 period life table shows that 87% of male newborns and 92% of female newborns would have survived to age 65 if they experienced throughout their lives the age-specific probabilities of dying observed during this period. In 1961, the proportions were 69% among males and 81% among females.

1. Statistics Canada. 2013. *Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2011*, catalogue no. 84-537.

The probability of surviving between age 65 and 85 was 47% among males and 61% among females for 2009/2011, basically double what it was fifty years earlier, in 1961, when it was 22% and 33% for males and females, respectively.

Under mortality patterns observed during the 2009/2011 period, the chances of a newborn reaching 100 years of age was 2% for males and 5% for females. Fifty years ago, both males and females had less than a 0.2% chance of surviving to age 100.

Infant mortality

After a slight increase between 2009 and 2010 from 1,872 to 1,902, the number of deaths occurring in the first year of life decreased to 1,810 in 2011 despite a slight increase in the number of births between those two years, from 377,213 in 2010 to 377,636 in 2011 (Table 2).

As a result, the infant mortality rate for 2011 was 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, the lowest level observed on record in Canada (Figure 6). The infant mortality rate has fluctuated around 5 deaths per 1,000 live births since 2006.

From one province or territory to the next, the infant mortality rate can be quite different. It was highest in Nunavut at 26.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 and lowest in New Brunswick at 3.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. In recent years, only British Columbia had an infant mortality rate that was consistently under 4.0.

Table 2

Number and rate of infant mortality, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2011

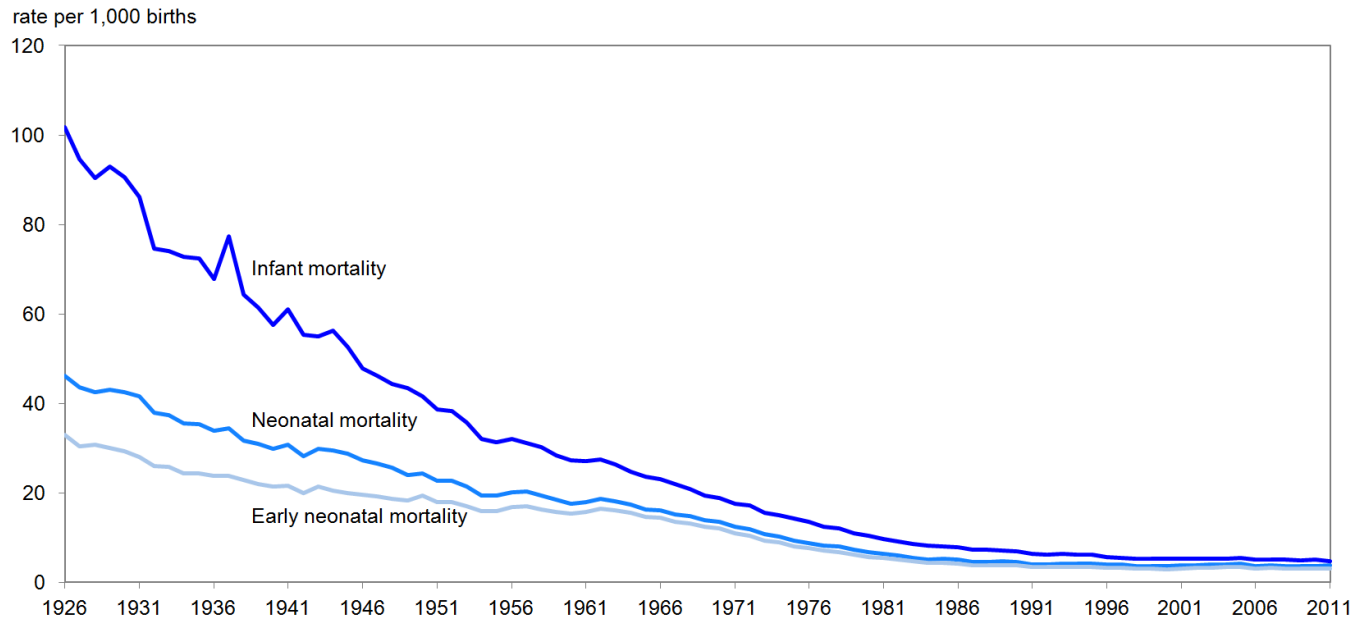
Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Unknown	Canada
number															
1981	98	25	139	114	807	1,073	191	203	452	424	8	28	..	0	3,562
1986	65	13	104	81	604	969	157	157	393	355	12	28	..	0	2,938
1991	56	13	69	58	578	953	111	126	285	298	6	20	..	0	2,573
1996	38	8	59	40	396	802	104	112	236	237	0	19	..	0	2,051
2001	23	10	50	31	349	713	98	68	210	168	3	3	12	1	1,739
2002	21	2	36	27	346	681	98	67	283	183	3	7	8	0	1,762
2003	23	7	49	29	322	692	111	76	265	170	2	4	15	0	1,765
2004	23	6	40	30	342	735	97	74	236	175	4	0	12	1	1,775
2005	28	3	34	28	353	745	94	99	286	183	0	3	7	0	1,863
2006	24	3	34	28	415	674	88	75	238	171	3	7	10	1	1,771
2007	34	7	29	31	379	723	111	77	296	176	3	3	12	0	1,881
2008	25	3	32	24	379	753	101	85	317	166	2	7	13	4	1,911
2009	31	5	31	43	389	705	100	96	284	161	3	11	13	0	1,872
2010	26	5	41	25	440	695	106	84	299	166	2	1	12	0	1,902
2011	28	6	43	25	382	647	120	95	268	169	0	5	22	0	1,810
rate per 1,000															
1981	10.8	13.2	11.5	10.9	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.6	10.2	14.9	21.5	..	...	9.6
1986	8.5	6.7	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	24.8	18.6	..	...	7.9
1991	7.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	6.5	10.6	12.2	..	...	6.4
1996	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.4	6.2	5.1	0.0	12.2	..	...	5.6
2001	4.9	7.3	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	7.0	5.5	5.6	4.1	8.7	4.9	16.9	...	5.2
2002	4.5	1.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.7	7.3	4.6	8.8	11.0	11.0	...	5.4
2003	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	5.7	19.8	...	5.3
2004	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.8	4.3	11.0	0.0	16.1	...	5.3
2005	6.2	2.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.6	8.3	6.8	4.5	0.0	4.2	10.0	...	5.4
2006	5.3	2.1	4.0	4.0	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.3	4.1	8.2	10.2	13.4	...	5.0
2007	7.5	5.0	3.3	4.3	4.5	5.2	7.3	5.8	6.0	4.0	8.5	4.1	15.1	...	5.1
2008	5.1	2.0	3.5	3.2	4.3	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.2	3.8	5.4	9.7	16.2	...	5.1
2009	6.3	3.4	3.4	5.8	4.4	5.0	6.3	6.7	5.5	3.6	7.8	15.5	14.8	...	4.9
2010	5.3	3.6	4.6	3.4	5.0	5.0	6.7	5.9	5.9	3.8	5.2	1.4	14.5	...	5.0
2011	6.3	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.3	4.6	7.7	6.7	5.3	3.8	0.0	7.2	26.3	...	4.8

Notes: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution to calculate the rates.

Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1981 to 2011, Survey 3233.

Figure 6
Infant mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate and early neonatal mortality rate, Canada, 1926 to 2011



Notes: Deaths for which the province or age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution.

Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants aged 0 to 364 days.

Neonatal mortality refers to deaths of infants aged 0 to 27 days.

Early neonatal mortality refers to deaths of infants aged 0 to 6 days.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3233.

Infant mortality can be further decomposed into early neonatal mortality (in the first week of life) and neonatal mortality (in the first month of life). In 2011, close to two out of three deaths (63%) occurring in the first year of life in Canada actually occurred in the first week of life, with an additional 13% occurring in the remaining part of the first month of life. Thus, about three out of four deaths (76%) occurred before the beginning of the second month of life. The remaining deaths (24%) occurred after the first month of birth and before either the first birthday or the end of the calendar year. In comparison, fifty years ago (in 1961), the corresponding proportions were 58% for the first week of life and 8% for the remainder of the first month of life, showing that over this period, the decrease in infant mortality rate was mainly the result of a decrease in infant mortality after the first month of life.

Life expectancy

Period life expectancy is the average number of years individuals of a given population would live if they would experience, through the course of their life, the age-specific probabilities of dying observed during a given calendar year, or given period.

Period life expectancy has to be distinguished from cohort life expectancy, the latter representing the actual average number of years lived by a group of individuals born in a given year. Cohort life expectancies can only be computed once a given cohort is almost or totally extinct through mortality.

Period life expectancy at birth reached 79.3 years for males and 83.6 years for females in Canada over the 2009/2011 period (Table 3). Over the last decade, the life expectancy of Canadian males increased on average by 3.6 months every year, while gains for females were lower, at 2.4 months per year. As a result, the gap between the life expectancy at birth between males and females decreased from a maximum of 7.4 years reached at the end of the 1970s to 4.3 years in 2009/2011 (Figure 7).

Table 3
Life expectancy by sex at selected ages and periods, Canada

Sex and age	1990/1992	1995/1997	2000/2002	2005/2007	2006/2008	2007/2009	2008/2010	2009/2011
	in years							
Males								
At birth	74.5	75.4	76.9	78.2	78.4	78.6	79.0	79.3
1 year	74.1	74.9	76.4	77.6	77.8	78.1	78.4	78.8
5 years	70.2	71.0	72.4	73.7	73.9	74.1	74.5	74.8
10 years	65.2	66.0	67.5	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.5	69.9
15 years	60.3	61.1	62.5	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.5	64.9
20 years	55.6	56.3	57.7	58.9	59.2	59.4	59.7	60.0
25 years	50.9	51.6	53.0	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.9	55.3
30 years	46.2	46.9	48.2	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.1	50.4
35 years	41.5	42.1	43.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.3	45.6
40 years	36.8	37.4	38.7	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.9
45 years	32.1	32.8	34.0	35.2	35.4	35.6	35.8	36.2
50 years	27.6	28.3	29.4	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.6
55 years	23.4	24.0	25.0	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.8	27.1
60 years	19.4	19.9	20.9	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.6	22.8
65 years	15.7	16.2	17.0	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.6	18.8
70 years	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1
75 years	9.8	9.9	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8
80 years	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
85 years	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5
90 years	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
95 years	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
100 years	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Females								
At birth	80.9	81.1	82.0	82.8	83.0	83.1	83.4	83.6
1 year	80.3	80.6	81.4	82.2	82.4	82.5	82.7	83.0
5 years	76.4	76.6	77.4	78.2	78.4	78.6	78.8	79.0
10 years	71.5	71.7	72.5	73.3	73.4	73.6	73.8	74.1
15 years	66.5	66.8	67.5	68.3	68.5	68.6	68.9	69.1
20 years	61.7	61.9	62.6	63.4	63.6	63.7	64.0	64.2
25 years	56.8	57.0	57.7	58.5	58.7	58.8	59.0	59.3
30 years	51.9	52.1	52.8	53.6	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.4
35 years	47.0	47.2	47.9	48.7	48.9	49.0	49.2	49.5
40 years	42.2	42.4	43.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.4	44.6
45 years	37.4	37.6	38.3	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8
50 years	32.8	32.9	33.6	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.1
55 years	28.3	28.4	29.1	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5
60 years	23.9	24.0	24.6	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.0
65 years	19.8	19.9	20.4	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.7
70 years	16.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.7
75 years	12.6	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9
80 years	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6
85 years	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
90 years	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
95 years	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
100 years	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, life tables.

According to OECD data for 2010,² Japan had the highest female life expectancy at birth at 86.4 years, followed by Spain (85.3), Switzerland (84.9) and France (84.7). Highest male life expectancy at birth was observed in Switzerland (80.3 years), Japan, Iceland, Australia and Sweden (79.5) and Italy (79.4).

Life expectancy at age 65 has also increased, reaching 18.8 years for males and 21.7 years for females in 2009/2011. As a comparison, the corresponding figures were 13.5 and 16.1 years in 1961.

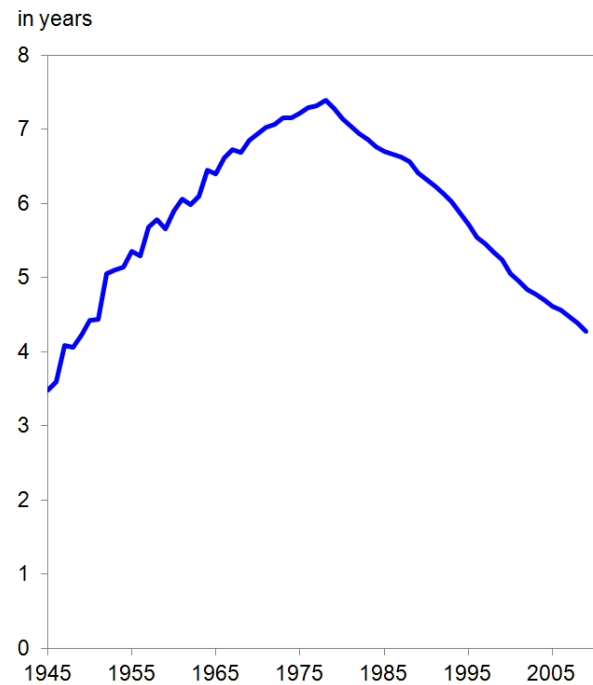
2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2011. *Life expectancy at birth*, OECD Social Policy Division.

Among the provinces and territories, male life expectancy at birth in British Columbia surpassed 80 years for the first time in 2009/2011, at 80.3 (Table 4). For females, it reached 84.0 years during the preceding 2008/2010 period.

Ontario and Quebec were the other two provinces showing life expectancies close to, or above, the national average in recent years. All other provinces and territories had life expectancies at birth that were below the national average.

For both sexes, the lowest life expectancies were found in Nunavut, where females had a life expectancy of 73.9 years and males 68.8 years in 2009/2011.

Figure 7
Difference (in years) between female and male life expectancy at birth, Canada, 1945 to 2009



Sources: Data for the period 1945 to 1979 come from annual life tables from the Canadian Human Mortality Database. Data for the period 1980 to 2009 come from life tables computed in Demography Division based on a reference period of three years. For example, data for the year 2009 in the chart are based on the reference period 2009/2011.

Table 4
Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, Canada, provinces and territories, 2009/2011

Region	At birth		At age 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	in years			
Canada	79.33	83.60	18.82	21.73
Newfoundland and Labrador	77.09	82.00	17.28	20.39
Prince Edward Island	78.15	82.90	17.95	20.96
Nova Scotia	78.05	82.64	17.92	20.83
New Brunswick	78.36	83.14	18.36	21.24
Quebec	79.43	83.55	18.60	21.56
Ontario	79.77	83.92	19.00	21.89
Manitoba	77.72	82.19	18.12	21.25
Saskatchewan	77.20	82.20	18.28	21.42
Alberta	79.06	83.45	18.81	21.83
British Columbia	80.25	84.40	19.65	22.32
Yukon	75.19	79.61	16.24	18.87
Northwest Territories	76.28	80.07	17.76	20.23
Nunavut	68.75	73.91	14.55	15.39

Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2011*, catalogue no. 84-537.