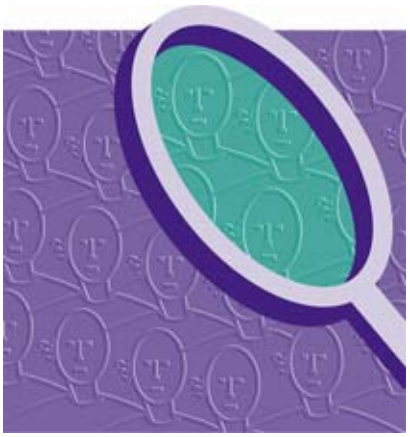
Catalogue no. 84F0211XIE

Deaths

2003



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Deaths

2003

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User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	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 *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Introduction

This product presents statistical tables showing the numbers and rates of death by marital status, age and sex; infant, neonatal, post-neonatal and perinatal deaths; and stillbirths of at least twenty-eight weeks of gestation at the time of birth. Numbers are shown for Canada, the ten provinces and the three territories.

Free access to the data is provided through a special CANSIM interface. The CANSIM tables can be linked directly from three different locations:

"**Table**" section:

- "Related CANSIM tables"
- HTML table, in the "Source:"

"**Related products**" section:

- "Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada"

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Data quality, concepts and methodology

Highlights

- Life expectancy at birth for both men and women reached a record high in 2003, according to new mortality data.
- The number of deaths has been on an upward trend for a number of years, the result of a growing and aging population. In 2003, a total of 226,169 people died in Canada, up 1.2% from 223,603 the year before. In the same period, Canada's population grew by 1.0%.
- To control for the impact of population aging on death rates, comparisons over time are made using the "age-standardized mortality rate." The age-standardized mortality rate for both sexes fell in 2003 to 586.9 deaths per 100,000, from 598.2 in 2002. This rate has been dropping consistently each year since its last peak of 694.9 in 1993.
- Life expectancy at the age of 65, which refers to the number of years on average that a person aged 65 could expect to live, improved for both men and women in 2003.
- The infant mortality rate, which represents the number of deaths of infants less than one year of age, declined to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births from 5.4 deaths in 2002.
- In the last quarter century, the leading causes of death in Canada have been diseases of the circulatory system and malignant neoplasms, or cancer.
- In 2003, diseases of circulatory system and cancer combined caused six deaths out of 10 (62.0%).
- Over 55% of all cancer deaths in 2003 are located in one of five sites: lung, colorectal, female breast, male prostate and pancreas.
- Lung cancer accounted for 26.3% of all cancer deaths in 2003, the largest proportion for any cancer site. The number of deaths due to lung cancer rose to 17,374 in 2003, up 1.1% from 2002.
- The age-standardized mortality rate for lung cancer, which eliminates the impact of an aging population, fell for both sexes combined in 2003 to 47.0 deaths per 100,000, from 47.8 a year earlier.
- Canada experienced two important infectious disease outbreaks in 2003. The national mortality data show 511 deaths due to Clostridium difficile (C. difficile) infection and 30 deaths due to Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) of Canadians in 2003. All SARS deaths occurred in Ontario.

Analysis

Life expectancy at birth for both men and women reached a record high in 2003, according to new mortality data.

Combined, life expectancy at birth for men and women went up from 79.7 years in 2002 to an all-time high of 79.9 years.

Both sexes contributed to this gain. Life expectancy at birth for women in 2003 rose 0.3 years from the previous year, putting their life expectancy at an unprecedented high of 82.4 years.

Life expectancy at birth for men in 2003 also rose to a record high of 77.4, up 0.2 years from the previous year. This increase was slightly lower than the increase for women.

As a result, the gap between male and female life expectancy widened very slightly in 2003 to 5.0 years from 4.9 years in 2002.

The widest gap between male and female life expectancy in the last quarter century was in 1979, at 7.4 years. From 1979 to 2003, the gap narrowed as life expectancy for men improved by 6.0 years, whereas life expectancy for women advanced 3.6 years.

Over this 24-year period, men gained on average one year of life expectancy every four calendar years, while women gained on average one year of life expectancy every 6.7 calendar years.

Provincially, life expectancy in 2003 for both sexes combined was highest in British Columbia and Ontario.

Number of deaths on rise as population ages

The number of deaths has been on an upward trend for a number of years, the result of a growing and aging population. In 2003, a total of 226,169 people died in Canada, up 1.2% from 223,603 the year before. In the same period, Canada's population grew by 1.0%.

The number of deaths rose in every province and territory, except for Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Yukon, where the number of deaths declined.

Decline in age-standardized mortality rate

To control for the impact of population aging on death rates, comparisons over time are made using the "age-standardized mortality rate." The age-standardized mortality rate for both sexes fell in 2003 to 586.9 deaths per 100,000, from 598.2 in 2002. This rate has been dropping consistently each year since its last peak of 694.9 in 1993.

The age-standardized mortality rate continued its downward trend for men in 2003, reaching 733.4 deaths per 100,000 population from 747.8 deaths in 2002. This was down from the most recent peak of 902.1 in 1993.

The age-standardized mortality rate for women also fell to 475.4 deaths per 100,000 population after rising to 485.7 in 2002. That increase had been the first in nine years.

Improvement in life expectancy for seniors

Life expectancy at the age of 65, which refers to the number of years on average that a person aged 65 could expect to live, improved for both men and women in 2003.

Men aged 65 in 2003 could anticipate living on average an additional 17.4 years, while women could expect an additional 20.8 years.

In 2002, the comparable figures were 17.2 years for men and 20.6 for women. The gap between the two sexes remained the same at 3.4 years.

Infant mortality rate down slightly

The infant mortality rate, which represents the number of deaths of infants less than one year of age, declined to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births from 5.4 deaths in 2002.

The decrease in the infant mortality rate was due to a reduction in both the number of deaths and the mortality rate of infants age 7 to 364 days. The number of these deaths dropped 4.0% in 2003, from 696 in 2002 to 668. Their mortality rate dropped from 2.1 deaths per 1,000 births to 2.0.

The mortality rates for infants under 1 day old and for infants age 1 to 6 days old stayed the same as in 2002, at 2.5 and 0.7 deaths per 1,000 births respectively.

In 2003, the male infant mortality rate was 5.7 deaths per 1,000, while for females the rate was 4.8. Both rates declined by a slight 0.1 years from 2002.

The number of infant deaths remained virtually unchanged: 1,765 in 2003 compared with 1,762 in 2002. In comparison, the number of live births in 2003 jumped 1.9% from 2002.

The infant mortality rate was higher than the national rate in the three Prairie provinces – Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta – and in the three territories. Alberta's infant mortality rate showed a substantial decrease in 2003 to 6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 7.3 infant deaths in 2002.

Six in 10 deaths due to diseases of circulatory system, cancer

In the last quarter century, the leading causes of death in Canada have been diseases of the circulatory system and malignant neoplasms, or cancer.

In 2003, diseases of circulatory system and cancer combined caused six deaths out of 10 (62.0%).

Deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system amounted to nearly 1 in 3 deaths (32.8%) in 2003. However, this group of causes was responsible for nearly 1 in 2 (47.3%) deaths in 1979.

Cancer caused 65,990 deaths in 2003, a 1.4% increase from 2002. Since 1979, the proportion of deaths due to cancer has increased from 22.9% to 29.2% in 2003.

Both diseases of the circulatory system and cancer deaths become more common as people get older, and Canada's population is aging. Age-standardized rates eliminate the effect of population aging on mortality trends.

The age-standardized mortality rate for diseases of the circulatory system dropped substantially in the last quarter century, from 408.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 1979 to 185.9 deaths in 2003.

In the same period, the age-standardized mortality rate for cancers decreased much more slowly, down to 175.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2003, from 187.8 deaths in 1979.

Cancer deaths mainly in five sites

Over 55% of all cancer deaths in 2003 are located in one of five sites: lung, colorectal, female breast, male prostate and pancreas.

Lung cancer accounted for 26.3% of all cancer deaths in 2003, the largest proportion for any cancer site. The number of deaths due to lung cancer rose to 17,374 in 2003, up 1.1% from 2002.

The age-standardized mortality rate for lung cancer, which eliminates the impact of an aging population, fell for both sexes combined in 2003 to 47.0 deaths per 100,000, from 47.8 a year earlier.

For men, the lung cancer age-standardized mortality rate dropped to 65.1 deaths per 100,000 from 65.6 in 2002. Men's lung cancer mortality rate peaked in the late 1980s, at 81.3 deaths per 100,000 in 1988. The age-standardized mortality rates for colorectal cancer and prostate cancer also decreased for men in 2003, to 23.0 and 22.8 deaths per 100,000 respectively. Both rates had peaked in 1995.

In the last quarter century, women's lung cancer mortality rate has more than doubled, from 16.3 deaths in 1979 to 35.4 deaths per 100,000 in 2003. In contrast, death rates for colorectal cancer and for female breast cancer dropped in 2003 for women, to 14.6 and 24.1 deaths per 100,000 respectively, continuing the downward trend that started in the mid-1980s.

Deaths from pancreatic cancer jumped 7.5% in 2003 to 3,411 for both sexes combined. Changes in the age-standardized rate for this cancer site increased only marginally in 2003, to 9.1 deaths per 100,000 from 8.7 in 2002. The mortality rate for men was 10.3 deaths per 100,000 and the rate for women was 8.1, both up very slightly from 2002.

Infectious disease outbreaks in 2003

Canada experienced two important infectious disease outbreaks in 2003. The national mortality data show 511 deaths due to Clostridium difficile (C. difficile) infection and 30 deaths due to Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) of Canadians in 2003. All SARS deaths occurred in Ontario.

Because SARS was a new disease, no trend information is available. For C. difficile infection, there was an increase in 2003 of 67.5% in deaths due to this condition compared with 2002.

Almost all of the increase was in Quebec, where the number of deaths due to this infection rose to 355 in 2003, more than double the number that occurred in 2002.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

84-537-X	Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

102-0501	Deaths, by place of residence and place of occurrence, Canada, provinces, territories and outside Canada
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0504	Deaths, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0505	Deaths, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0506	Infant mortality, by age group and sex, Canada
102-0507	Infant mortality, by age group, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0508	Perinatal mortality and components, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0509	Deaths in hospital and elsewhere, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0510	Deaths subject to autopsy, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0511	Life expectancy, abridged life table, at birth and at age 65, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3234	Vital Statistics - Stillbirth Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

- *Births and birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Infant mortality rates, by province and territory*
- *Disability-free life expectancy, by provinces and territories*
- *Induced abortions by age group*
- *Pregnancy outcomes by province or territory of residence*
- *Pregnancy outcomes by age group*

Statistical tables

Table 1

Deaths, by place of residence and place of occurrence[1], Canada, provinces, territories and outside Canada

Place of residence	Place of occurrence								
	Total, Canada and USA	United States	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total, Canada and other	**226,692**	**241**	**226,451**	**4,287**	**1,147**	**8,099**	**6,313**	**54,747**	**84,429**
Canada	226,169	241	225,928	4,268	1,144	8,083	6,301	54,699	84,175
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,281	2	4,279	4,248	0	7	1	2	17
Prince Edward Island	1,183	1	1,182	0	1,134	25	16	0	3
Nova Scotia	8,064	4	8,060	5	2	8,001	29	3	17
New Brunswick	6,257	6	6,251	2	1	32	6,191	12	8
Quebec	54,927	63	54,864	2	0	1	50	54,595	207
Ontario	84,207	146	84,061	10	6	11	9	77	83,831
Manitoba	9,867	2	9,865	0	0	0	1	2	16
Saskatchewan	9,007	2	9,005	0	0	1	0	0	10
Alberta	18,585	11	18,574	0	1	2	3	3	14
British Columbia	29,320	4	29,316	0	0	3	1	4	32
Yukon Territory	133	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	202	0	202	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nunavut	134	0	134	0	0	0	0	1	17
Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Outside Canada	523	...	523	19	3	16	12	48	254

Place of residence	Place of occurrence								
	Total, Canada and USA	Canada	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Total, Canada and other	**226,692**	**226,451**	**9,925**	**8,978**	**18,700**	**29,407**	**135**	**184**	**100**
Canada	226,169	225,928	9,909	8,975	18,661	29,302	130	184	97
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,281	4,279	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	1,183	1,182	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	8,064	8,060	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
New Brunswick	6,257	6,251	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Quebec	54,927	54,864	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Ontario	84,207	84,061	53	3	23	38	0	0	0
Manitoba	9,867	9,865	9,788	23	19	16	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	9,007	9,005	38	8,858	80	18	0	0	0
Alberta	18,585	18,574	9	82	18,352	105	0	3	0
British Columbia	29,320	29,316	11	9	142	29,108	6	0	0
Yukon Territory	133	133	0	0	3	6	124	0	0
Northwest Territories	202	202	0	0	24	1	0	174	1
Nunavut	134	134	7	0	6	0	0	7	96
Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside Canada	523	523	16	3	39	105	5	0	3

1. Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020501)*

Table 2-1

Deaths by geography — Month

Place of residence	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	number of deaths												
Canada	**226,169**	**20,621**	**17,850**	**19,919**	**18,414**	**18,575**	**17,852**	**17,922**	**17,961**	**17,528**	**19,291**	**18,984**	**21,252**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,281	402	343	401	354	351	354	345	332	331	330	341	397
Prince Edward Island	1,183	105	105	110	110	84	100	92	77	112	103	95	90
Nova Scotia	8,064	735	670	692	681	635	627	643	687	606	670	660	758
New Brunswick	6,257	593	454	555	522	547	491	476	501	489	520	473	636
Quebec	54,927	4,996	4,425	4,891	4,485	4,658	4,497	4,359	4,362	4,220	4,693	4,460	4,881
Ontario	84,207	7,846	6,760	7,431	6,845	6,771	6,547	6,680	6,562	6,430	7,161	7,056	8,118
Manitoba	9,867	843	778	814	829	828	795	776	798	752	880	835	939
Saskatchewan	9,007	759	695	779	764	695	692	734	706	722	804	854	803
Alberta	18,585	1,646	1,363	1,552	1,460	1,589	1,478	1,458	1,563	1,524	1,587	1,665	1,700
British Columbia	29,320	2,670	2,215	2,661	2,321	2,372	2,232	2,328	2,334	2,310	2,502	2,491	2,884
Yukon Territory	133	9	16	8	8	19	9	12	9	7	9	10	17
Northwest Territories	202	8	21	16	17	14	21	11	20	13	22	26	13
Nunavut	134	9	5	9	18	12	9	8	9	12	9	18	16
Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	percentage												
Canada	**100.0**	**9.1**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**8.5**	**8.4**	**9.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	9.4	8.0	9.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.0	9.3
Prince Edward Island	100.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	7.1	8.5	7.8	6.5	9.5	8.7	8.0	7.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.5	7.5	8.3	8.2	9.4
New Brunswick	100.0	9.5	7.3	8.9	8.3	8.7	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.6	10.2
Quebec	100.0	9.1	8.1	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.5	8.1	8.9
Ontario	100.0	9.3	8.0	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.5	8.4	9.6
Manitoba	100.0	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.9	8.5	9.5
Saskatchewan	100.0	8.4	7.7	8.6	8.5	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.9	9.5	8.9
Alberta	100.0	8.9	7.3	8.4	7.9	8.5	8.0	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.1
British Columbia	100.0	9.1	7.6	9.1	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.5	9.8
Yukon Territory	100.0	6.8	12.0	6.0	6.0	14.3	6.8	9.0	6.8	5.3	6.8	7.5	12.8
Northwest Territories	100.0	4.0	10.4	7.9	8.4	6.9	10.4	5.4	9.9	6.4	10.9	12.9	6.4
Nunavut	100.0	6.7	3.7	6.7	13.4	9.0	6.7	6.0	6.7	9.0	6.7	13.4	11.9
Unknown	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*
Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020502)*

Table 2-2

Deaths by geography — In hospital and elsewhere

Place of residence	Place of death						
	Total	Hospital		Non-hospital		Unknown	
	number	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Canada	**226,169**	**152,638**	**67.5**	**58,018**	**25.7**	**15,513**	**6.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,281	2,739	64.0	1,497	35.0	45	1.1
Prince Edward Island	1,183	683	57.7	493	41.7	7	0.6
Nova Scotia	8,064	5,029	62.4	3,000	37.2	35	0.4
New Brunswick	6,257	3,984	63.7	2,272	36.3	1	0.0
Quebec	54,927	48,447	88.2	6,365	11.6	115	0.2
Ontario	84,207	53,093	63.1	21,800	25.9	9,314	11.1
Manitoba	9,867	6,611	67.0	3,252	33.0	4	0.0
Saskatchewan	9,007	4,663	51.8	4,334	48.1	10	0.1
Alberta	18,585	11,195	60.2	7,320	39.4	70	0.4
British Columbia	29,320	15,938	54.4	7,482	25.5	5,900	20.1
Yukon Territory	133	70	52.6	60	45.1	3	2.3
Northwest Territories	202	115	56.9	82	40.6	5	2.5
Nunavut	134	69	51.5	61	45.5	4	3.0
Unknown	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*
Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020509)*

Table 2-3

Deaths by geography — Subject to autopsy

Place of residence	Total, deaths	Death subject to autopsy		Death not subject to autopsy		Unknown whether death subject to autopsy	
	number	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Canada	**226,169**	**13,136**	**5.8**	**153,546**	**67.9**	**59,487**	**26.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,281	369	8.6	3,764	87.9	148	3.5
Prince Edward Island	1,183	182	15.4	988	83.5	13	1.1
Nova Scotia	8,064	664	8.2	7,381	91.5	19	0.2
New Brunswick	6,257	600	9.6	4,633	74.0	1,024	16.4
Quebec	54,927	3,946	7.2	48,039	87.5	2,942	5.4
Ontario	84,207	1,504	1.8	29,308	34.8	53,395	63.4
Manitoba	9,867	1,182	12.0	7,906	80.1	779	7.9
Saskatchewan	9,007	1,033	11.5	7,944	88.2	30	0.3
Alberta	18,585	1,725	9.3	16,449	88.5	411	2.2
British Columbia	29,320	1,837	6.3	26,783	91.3	700	2.4
Yukon Territory	133	30	22.6	101	75.9	2	1.5
Northwest Territories	202	43	21.3	149	73.8	10	5.0
Nunavut	134	20	14.9	100	74.6	14	10.4
Unknown	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*
Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020510)*

Table 3-1

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
All ages	**226,169**	**4,281**	**1,183**	**8,064**	**6,257**	**54,927**	**84,207**
0 to 4 years	**2,077**	**25**	**9**	**60**	**38**	**385**	**794**
Under 1 year	1,765	23	7	49	29	322	692
1 to 4 years	312	2	2	11	9	63	102
5 to 9 years	**204**	**7**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**32**	**75**
10 to 14 years	**295**	**8**	**2**	**10**	**6**	**65**	**106**
15 to 19 years	**985**	**21**	**4**	**27**	**27**	**219**	**306**
15 years	104	1	3	2	5	21	32
16 years	164	3	0	3	4	40	50
17 years	221	3	0	7	6	47	82
18 years	233	7	0	6	9	47	75
19 years	263	7	1	9	3	64	67
20 to 24 years	**1,314**	**25**	**7**	**33**	**30**	**319**	**373**
20 years	268	6	0	8	5	66	81
21 years	284	7	2	5	4	62	84
22 years	240	3	1	10	6	63	67
23 years	276	4	2	5	8	61	83
24 years	246	5	2	5	7	67	58
25 to 29 years	**1,196**	**20**	**6**	**36**	**37**	**251**	**386**
25 years	236	4	1	7	7	53	75
26 years	222	3	2	7	8	43	68
27 years	243	5	1	11	5	52	74
28 years	239	3	0	5	9	56	77
29 years	256	5	2	6	8	47	92
30 to 34 years	**1,497**	**34**	**4**	**43**	**27**	**305**	**541**
30 years	277	3	1	9	3	53	100
31 years	258	9	1	5	6	53	96
32 years	311	8	0	10	8	67	109
33 years	307	6	1	11	6	52	118
34 years	344	8	1	8	4	80	118
35 to 39 years	**2,404**	**36**	**10**	**47**	**69**	**572**	**833**
35 years	394	7	2	5	12	106	129
36 years	409	5	3	8	14	89	135
37 years	469	8	1	10	13	102	182
38 years	549	8	1	14	20	142	181
39 years	583	8	3	10	10	133	206
40 to 44 years	**3,911**	**69**	**16**	**137**	**94**	**952**	**1,388**
40 years	668	14	3	24	14	153	219
41 years	733	17	1	21	16	193	277
42 years	762	13	4	26	18	174	290
43 years	844	12	6	31	23	210	305
44 years	904	13	2	35	23	222	297
45 to 49 years	**5,731**	**90**	**19**	**172**	**119**	**1,517**	**2,072**
45 years	989	16	1	28	23	255	348
46 years	1,080	15	6	27	17	311	396
47 years	1,156	18	7	31	21	305	428
48 years	1,187	16	3	40	22	319	436
49 years	1,319	25	2	46	36	327	464
50 to 54 years	**7,865**	**160**	**45**	**268**	**206**	**1,987**	**2,895**
50 years	1,430	21	4	54	34	379	521
51 years	1,414	15	11	42	33	362	499
52 years	1,591	38	6	60	42	387	599
53 years	1,647	43	9	53	50	405	621
54 years	1,783	43	15	59	47	454	655
55 to 59 years	**10,189**	**204**	**45**	**362**	**270**	**2,765**	**3,726**
55 years	1,870	41	6	64	48	486	698
56 years	2,053	42	6	75	62	513	773
57 years	1,985	33	6	77	47	573	695
58 years	2,067	42	15	65	49	594	709
59 years	2,214	46	12	81	64	599	851

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-1 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
60 to 64 years	**12,911**	**266**	**68**	**468**	**361**	**3,446**	**4,855**
60 years	2,433	58	12	96	85	650	895
61 years	2,441	49	16	96	75	656	907
62 years	2,602	47	7	94	63	711	948
63 years	2,579	50	12	90	67	705	973
64 years	2,856	62	21	92	71	724	1,132
65 to 69 years	**16,622**	**355**	**83**	**562**	**445**	**4,188**	**6,394**
65 years	2,899	59	14	100	77	733	1,152
66 years	3,119	56	21	104	89	778	1,192
67 years	3,353	91	13	115	97	851	1,269
68 years	3,429	74	11	110	94	884	1,305
69 years	3,822	75	24	133	88	942	1,476
70 to 74 years	**24,617**	**514**	**133**	**841**	**698**	**6,381**	**9,340**
70 years	4,218	82	26	144	114	1,063	1,636
71 years	4,631	99	30	155	121	1,282	1,703
72 years	4,979	95	26	172	153	1,266	1,891
73 years	5,284	122	23	178	152	1,330	2,065
74 years	5,505	116	28	192	158	1,440	2,045
75 to 79 years	**32,463**	**599**	**162**	**1,184**	**868**	**8,263**	**12,413**
75 years	5,918	113	27	224	155	1,559	2,264
76 years	6,190	129	27	229	145	1,624	2,361
77 years	6,434	114	31	241	171	1,632	2,432
78 years	6,886	133	33	269	194	1,733	2,602
79 years	7,035	110	44	221	203	1,715	2,754
80 to 84 years	**37,008**	**724**	**187**	**1,368**	**1,003**	**8,716**	**14,022**
80 years	7,235	141	28	259	186	1,730	2,834
81 years	7,776	143	39	270	203	1,830	3,001
82 years	7,736	143	38	289	215	1,803	2,950
83 years	7,564	144	40	289	211	1,749	2,780
84 years	6,697	153	42	261	188	1,604	2,457
85 to 89 years	**33,370**	**608**	**190**	**1,250**	**1,015**	**7,613**	**12,199**
85 years	6,771	140	38	246	209	1,664	2,486
86 years	6,777	115	30	275	222	1,522	2,485
87 years	6,750	126	35	250	200	1,505	2,475
88 years	6,769	113	48	243	196	1,498	2,463
89 years	6,303	114	39	236	188	1,424	2,290
90 to 94 years	**21,744**	**392**	**129**	**818**	**637**	**4,827**	**7,896**
90 years	5,521	109	32	195	177	1,210	2,007
91 years	5,021	85	30	190	144	1,141	1,797
92 years	4,371	91	33	164	108	997	1,562
93 years	3,698	60	19	160	109	807	1,362
94 years	3,133	47	15	109	99	672	1,168
95 to 99 years	**8,165**	**96**	**47**	**308**	**235**	**1,802**	**3,012**
95 years	2,523	21	19	96	76	573	891
96 years	2,046	25	12	77	58	464	776
97 years	1,561	25	7	53	38	343	563
98 years	1,193	16	5	51	34	244	461
99 years	842	9	4	31	29	178	321
100 years and over	**1,597**	**28**	**17**	**66**	**61**	**322**	**581**
Not stated	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-1 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
All ages	**226,169**	**9,867**	**9,007**	**18,585**	**29,320**	**133**	**202**	**134**	**2**
0 to 4 years	**2,077**	**138**	**91**	**307**	**205**	**2**	**4**	**19**	**0**
Under 1 year	1,765	111	76	265	170	2	4	15	0
1 to 4 years	312	27	15	42	35	0	0	4	0
5 to 9 years	**204**	**6**	**15**	**26**	**25**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**
10 to 14 years	**295**	**19**	**9**	**29**	**33**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**0**
15 to 19 years	**985**	**50**	**71**	**117**	**124**	**0**	**2**	**17**	**0**
15 years	104	6	6	15	11	0	1	1	0
16 years	164	9	11	21	18	0	1	4	0
17 years	221	6	9	24	31	0	0	6	0
18 years	233	16	24	22	23	0	0	4	0
19 years	263	13	21	35	41	0	0	2	0
20 to 24 years	**1,314**	**83**	**55**	**179**	**187**	**3**	**5**	**14**	**1**
20 years	268	16	11	38	35	0	0	1	1
21 years	284	22	12	31	49	1	2	3	0
22 years	240	16	12	27	29	2	0	4	0
23 years	276	16	8	47	36	0	2	4	0
24 years	246	13	12	36	38	0	1	2	0
25 to 29 years	**1,196**	**56**	**56**	**159**	**176**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**0**
25 years	236	11	15	26	35	1	0	1	0
26 years	222	9	9	35	34	1	1	2	0
27 years	243	9	13	30	42	1	0	0	0
28 years	239	15	7	30	36	0	1	0	0
29 years	256	12	12	38	29	0	3	2	0
30 to 34 years	**1,497**	**75**	**69**	**180**	**207**	**2**	**5**	**5**	**0**
30 years	277	17	15	34	40	0	0	2	0
31 years	258	9	13	25	36	1	2	2	0
32 years	311	18	15	34	39	0	3	0	0
33 years	307	11	13	41	46	1	0	1	0
34 years	344	20	13	46	46	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	**2,404**	**100**	**79**	**278**	**361**	**2**	**11**	**6**	**0**
35 years	394	16	11	63	42	0	0	1	0
36 years	409	14	22	57	57	0	3	2	0
37 years	469	16	10	38	86	1	2	0	0
38 years	549	27	10	61	79	1	4	1	0
39 years	583	27	26	59	97	0	2	2	0
40 to 44 years	**3,911**	**135**	**136**	**479**	**483**	**7**	**10**	**5**	**0**
40 years	668	26	26	90	95	2	1	1	0
41 years	733	21	25	88	70	1	2	1	0
42 years	762	25	23	82	104	1	1	1	0
43 years	844	37	24	102	89	2	3	0	0
44 years	904	26	38	117	125	1	3	2	0
45 to 49 years	**5,731**	**229**	**191**	**600**	**703**	**6**	**12**	**0**	**1**
45 years	989	38	34	114	128	0	3	0	1
46 years	1,080	44	35	115	113	1	0	0	0
47 years	1,156	40	43	124	132	1	6	0	0
48 years	1,187	46	33	114	155	3	0	0	0
49 years	1,319	61	46	133	175	1	3	0	0
50 to 54 years	**7,865**	**306**	**238**	**715**	**1,016**	**11**	**14**	**4**	**0**
50 years	1,430	51	40	142	181	1	1	1	0
51 years	1,414	55	42	139	211	2	2	1	0
52 years	1,591	76	47	141	186	2	6	1	0
53 years	1,647	63	59	129	210	3	1	1	0
54 years	1,783	61	50	164	228	3	4	0	0
55 to 59 years	**10,189**	**361**	**296**	**869**	**1,262**	**9**	**14**	**6**	**0**
55 years	1,870	67	55	176	223	1	4	1	0
56 years	2,053	76	60	179	260	1	4	2	0
57 years	1,985	74	52	169	256	2	0	1	0
58 years	2,067	80	58	172	275	4	3	1	0
59 years	2,214	64	71	173	248	1	3	1	0
60 to 64 years	**12,911**	**471**	**399**	**1,013**	**1,530**	**14**	**7**	**13**	**0**
60 years	2,433	94	70	175	292	1	2	3	0
61 years	2,441	73	83	196	283	4	1	2	0
62 years	2,602	107	93	205	318	6	1	2	0
63 years	2,579	92	76	189	320	1	2	2	0
64 years	2,856	105	77	248	317	2	1	4	0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-1 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
65 to 69 years	**16,622**	**683**	**587**	**1,359**	**1,925**	**18**	**17**	**6**	**0**
65 years	2,899	126	97	222	314	2	3	0	0
66 years	3,119	142	120	241	363	3	8	2	0
67 years	3,353	150	109	276	375	2	2	3	0
68 years	3,429	139	112	311	380	6	3	0	0
69 years	3,822	126	149	309	493	5	1	1	0
70 to 74 years	**24,617**	**995**	**843**	**1,894**	**2,943**	**13**	**17**	**5**	**0**
70 years	4,218	175	148	344	477	3	5	1	0
71 years	4,631	186	165	333	549	4	3	1	0
72 years	4,979	205	152	383	629	3	3	1	0
73 years	5,284	215	157	415	621	1	4	1	0
74 years	5,505	214	221	419	667	2	2	1	0
75 to 79 years	**32,463**	**1,295**	**1,155**	**2,337**	**4,139**	**15**	**21**	**12**	**0**
75 years	5,918	238	209	417	700	5	4	3	0
76 years	6,190	224	218	441	783	4	4	1	0
77 years	6,434	272	210	469	850	2	6	4	0
78 years	6,886	275	260	513	867	2	3	2	0
79 years	7,035	286	258	497	939	2	4	2	0
80 to 84 years	**37,008**	**1,633**	**1,493**	**2,845**	**4,982**	**15**	**17**	**3**	**0**
80 years	7,235	316	278	545	909	1	8	0	0
81 years	7,776	338	295	625	1,028	2	0	2	0
82 years	7,736	341	296	603	1,053	3	2	0	0
83 years	7,564	355	319	598	1,075	2	2	0	0
84 years	6,697	283	305	474	917	7	5	1	0
85 to 89 years	**33,370**	**1,578**	**1,578**	**2,658**	**4,653**	**7**	**17**	**4**	**0**
85 years	6,771	308	261	519	896	0	4	0	0
86 years	6,777	314	324	554	928	3	4	1	0
87 years	6,750	319	351	560	925	1	2	1	0
88 years	6,769	351	326	545	984	1	0	1	0
89 years	6,303	286	316	480	920	2	7	1	0
90 to 94 years	**21,744**	**1,111**	**1,134**	**1,725**	**3,055**	**6**	**12**	**2**	**0**
90 years	5,521	291	269	436	791	1	3	0	0
91 years	5,021	251	277	401	699	2	2	2	0
92 years	4,371	236	220	339	616	1	4	0	0
93 years	3,698	188	189	297	505	0	2	0	0
94 years	3,133	145	179	252	444	2	1	0	0
95 to 99 years	**8,165**	**433**	**423**	**700**	**1,104**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**
95 years	2,523	154	136	232	324	0	1	0	0
96 years	2,046	90	107	165	271	0	0	1	0
97 years	1,561	79	78	131	243	0	1	0	0
98 years	1,193	66	63	97	155	0	1	0	0
99 years	842	44	39	75	111	0	1	0	0
100 years and over	**1,597**	**107**	**89**	**116**	**207**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Not stated	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020503)*

Table 3-2

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
All ages	**114,905**	**2,265**	**594**	**4,003**	**3,217**	**27,715**	**42,598**
0 to 4 years	**1,157**	**16**	**3**	**41**	**20**	**196**	**431**
Under 1 year	983	15	3	34	14	164	368
1 to 4 years	174	1	0	7	6	32	63
5 to 9 years	**128**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**22**	**54**
10 to 14 years	**181**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**44**	**62**
15 to 19 years	**699**	**15**	**4**	**18**	**19**	**148**	**220**
15 years	63	0	3	1	4	13	15
16 years	98	2	0	2	2	20	36
17 years	158	3	0	6	5	32	59
18 years	172	6	0	2	5	32	56
19 years	208	4	1	7	3	51	54
20 to 24 years	**970**	**22**	**7**	**20**	**23**	**243**	**267**
20 years	199	5	0	5	5	47	64
21 years	200	6	2	2	3	45	58
22 years	183	3	1	7	5	52	46
23 years	208	3	2	4	6	50	58
24 years	180	5	2	2	4	49	41
25 to 29 years	**828**	**15**	**6**	**24**	**30**	**175**	**259**
25 years	163	2	1	5	7	37	52
26 years	161	3	2	5	4	31	46
27 years	175	4	1	7	4	37	52
28 years	157	3	0	3	7	40	49
29 years	172	3	2	4	8	30	60
30 to 34 years	**993**	**26**	**3**	**22**	**20**	**210**	**358**
30 years	193	3	1	3	3	42	70
31 years	170	5	1	3	3	33	69
32 years	218	6	0	5	6	49	78
33 years	193	6	0	6	5	33	70
34 years	219	6	1	5	3	53	71
35 to 39 years	**1,592**	**24**	**7**	**27**	**50**	**404**	**532**
35 years	252	3	2	5	7	76	87
36 years	273	4	2	3	10	60	83
37 years	326	6	1	7	8	76	119
38 years	375	7	1	8	17	104	111
39 years	366	4	1	4	8	88	132
40 to 44 years	**2,415**	**41**	**9**	**83**	**55**	**592**	**855**
40 years	385	7	0	14	11	91	126
41 years	463	9	1	12	9	119	181
42 years	475	8	3	12	11	116	179
43 years	522	8	4	21	14	121	177
44 years	570	9	1	24	10	145	192
45 to 49 years	**3,534**	**53**	**6**	**113**	**79**	**941**	**1,266**
45 years	589	14	0	18	15	150	205
46 years	673	7	2	19	8	202	237
47 years	715	13	2	18	12	192	262
48 years	731	5	2	25	17	198	270
49 years	826	14	0	33	27	199	292
50 to 54 years	**4,770**	**94**	**30**	**165**	**125**	**1,178**	**1,762**
50 years	853	14	3	29	19	222	307
51 years	830	6	7	24	17	217	291
52 years	954	21	5	36	27	221	368
53 years	1,029	31	6	35	31	247	389
54 years	1,104	22	9	41	31	271	407
55 to 59 years	**6,269**	**135**	**24**	**237**	**166**	**1,732**	**2,249**
55 years	1,171	30	3	48	31	299	438
56 years	1,273	29	1	53	38	315	469
57 years	1,224	21	3	49	29	364	402
58 years	1,249	24	8	40	30	368	425
59 years	1,352	31	9	47	38	386	515

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-2 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
60 to 64 years	**7,852**	**157**	**39**	**282**	**226**	**2,119**	**2,952**
60 years	1,469	35	7	63	59	395	545
61 years	1,463	34	11	52	49	399	546
62 years	1,599	29	2	58	37	431	577
63 years	1,588	27	6	50	36	452	585
64 years	1,733	32	13	59	45	442	699
65 to 69 years	**10,042**	**225**	**45**	**344**	**275**	**2,568**	**3,816**
65 years	1,794	41	11	61	44	462	690
66 years	1,883	31	10	60	49	488	709
67 years	2,013	60	7	67	63	520	778
68 years	2,035	49	7	73	58	515	752
69 years	2,317	44	10	83	61	583	887
70 to 74 years	**14,734**	**306**	**83**	**499**	**440**	**3,850**	**5,513**
70 years	2,581	49	15	77	76	678	974
71 years	2,793	55	16	104	64	776	1,012
72 years	2,951	57	19	96	91	749	1,122
73 years	3,136	74	12	105	96	806	1,197
74 years	3,273	71	21	117	113	841	1,208
75 to 79 years	**17,845**	**348**	**90**	**632**	**484**	**4,583**	**6,785**
75 years	3,413	59	11	123	89	888	1,349
76 years	3,518	76	17	118	89	938	1,324
77 years	3,592	69	18	132	95	913	1,359
78 years	3,641	71	19	142	93	935	1,334
79 years	3,681	73	25	117	118	909	1,419
80 to 84 years	**18,020**	**362**	**94**	**645**	**493**	**4,060**	**6,843**
80 years	3,751	74	16	114	104	870	1,486
81 years	3,889	74	21	134	105	911	1,479
82 years	3,781	76	16	145	96	843	1,452
83 years	3,591	71	18	138	103	781	1,343
84 years	3,008	67	23	114	85	655	1,083
85 to 89 years	**13,668**	**250**	**76**	**514**	**424**	**2,878**	**5,031**
85 years	3,008	73	15	111	97	697	1,105
86 years	2,891	52	10	123	103	585	1,065
87 years	2,739	48	12	101	80	563	986
88 years	2,668	35	19	100	77	547	1,009
89 years	2,362	42	20	79	67	486	866
90 to 94 years	**6,984**	**141**	**42**	**251**	**209**	**1,350**	**2,571**
90 years	1,974	43	13	68	71	390	734
91 years	1,673	29	11	59	54	318	591
92 years	1,369	35	10	48	31	269	493
93 years	1,080	19	6	47	27	204	413
94 years	888	15	2	29	26	169	340
95 to 99 years	**1,949**	**22**	**18**	**68**	**61**	**372**	**689**
95 years	677	5	8	27	20	124	238
96 years	498	8	4	14	20	99	181
97 years	341	7	3	11	7	74	112
98 years	249	1	0	9	7	48	97
99 years	184	1	3	7	7	27	61
100 years and over	**271**	**3**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**50**	**83**
Not stated	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-2 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
All ages	**114,905**	**4,974**	**4,639**	**9,709**	**14,910**	**85**	**109**	**85**	**2**
0 to 4 years	**1,157**	**83**	**55**	**181**	**116**	**2**	**3**	**10**	**0**
Under 1 year	983	70	46	159	97	2	3	8	0
1 to 4 years	174	13	9	22	19	0	0	2	0
5 to 9 years	**128**	**6**	**9**	**12**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
10 to 14 years	**181**	**12**	**6**	**17**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**
15 to 19 years	**699**	**35**	**52**	**81**	**91**	**0**	**1**	**15**	**0**
15 years	63	4	4	11	7	0	0	1	0
16 years	98	4	5	13	10	0	1	3	0
17 years	158	4	8	14	21	0	0	6	0
18 years	172	14	15	19	19	0	0	4	0
19 years	208	9	20	24	34	0	0	1	0
20 to 24 years	**970**	**56**	**39**	**126**	**149**	**3**	**4**	**10**	**1**
20 years	199	9	8	29	26	0	0	0	1
21 years	200	14	8	18	39	1	2	2	0
22 years	183	9	10	21	23	2	0	4	0
23 years	208	12	6	35	29	0	1	2	0
24 years	180	12	7	23	32	0	1	2	0
25 to 29 years	**828**	**37**	**39**	**111**	**123**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**0**
25 years	163	7	10	17	23	1	0	1	0
26 years	161	6	6	26	28	1	1	2	0
27 years	175	6	11	21	31	1	0	0	0
28 years	157	10	5	19	21	0	0	0	0
29 years	172	8	7	28	20	0	1	1	0
30 to 34 years	**993**	**52**	**44**	**118**	**132**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**0**
30 years	193	13	11	21	25	0	0	1	0
31 years	170	4	9	14	26	1	1	1	0
32 years	218	14	10	22	26	0	2	0	0
33 years	193	8	8	28	27	1	0	1	0
34 years	219	13	6	33	28	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	**1,592**	**59**	**50**	**185**	**240**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**0**
35 years	252	7	8	35	22	0	0	0	0
36 years	273	10	14	38	44	0	3	2	0
37 years	326	10	6	30	61	0	2	0	0
38 years	375	20	6	43	54	0	3	1	0
39 years	366	12	16	39	59	0	2	1	0
40 to 44 years	**2,415**	**75**	**84**	**299**	**307**	**6**	**7**	**2**	**0**
40 years	385	14	12	54	53	2	1	0	0
41 years	463	11	18	53	47	1	2	0	0
42 years	475	13	12	53	66	1	1	0	0
43 years	522	25	21	69	59	1	2	0	0
44 years	570	12	21	70	82	1	1	2	0
45 to 49 years	**3,534**	**142**	**123**	**371**	**427**	**5**	**7**	**0**	**1**
45 years	589	23	21	64	76	0	2	0	1
46 years	673	27	26	77	67	1	0	0	0
47 years	715	23	26	79	83	1	4	0	0
48 years	731	30	22	68	91	3	0	0	0
49 years	826	39	28	83	110	0	1	0	0
50 to 54 years	**4,770**	**177**	**153**	**437**	**626**	**9**	**12**	**2**	**0**
50 years	853	31	29	81	115	1	1	1	0
51 years	830	26	23	88	127	2	2	0	0
52 years	954	41	31	87	109	2	5	1	0
53 years	1,029	38	37	81	131	2	1	0	0
54 years	1,104	41	33	100	144	2	3	0	0
55 to 59 years	**6,269**	**202**	**195**	**535**	**782**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**0**
55 years	1,171	40	34	114	132	0	1	1	0
56 years	1,273	42	41	109	173	1	1	1	0
57 years	1,224	45	39	106	166	0	0	0	0
58 years	1,249	39	43	95	172	3	1	1	0
59 years	1,352	36	38	111	139	0	2	0	0
60 to 64 years	**7,852**	**293**	**244**	**585**	**935**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**0**
60 years	1,469	50	40	90	181	1	1	2	0
61 years	1,463	47	50	106	166	2	1	0	0
62 years	1,599	69	59	130	200	5	1	1	0
63 years	1,588	63	49	118	198	1	2	1	0
64 years	1,733	64	46	141	190	1	0	1	0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-2 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
65 to 69 years	**10,042**	**404**	**349**	**843**	**1,149**	**10**	**10**	**4**	**0**
65 years	1,794	79	66	145	192	1	2	0	0
66 years	1,883	82	73	147	224	2	6	2	0
67 years	2,013	80	57	157	221	1	0	2	0
68 years	2,035	90	68	199	220	2	2	0	0
69 years	2,317	73	85	195	292	4	0	0	0
70 to 74 years	**14,734**	**601**	**512**	**1,133**	**1,774**	**10**	**9**	**4**	**0**
70 years	2,581	114	90	214	287	3	3	1	0
71 years	2,793	111	97	206	348	2	1	1	0
72 years	2,951	115	93	226	379	2	1	1	0
73 years	3,136	133	82	250	376	1	3	1	0
74 years	3,273	128	150	237	384	2	1	0	0
75 to 79 years	**17,845**	**710**	**673**	**1,298**	**2,219**	**9**	**8**	**6**	**0**
75 years	3,413	135	135	229	387	4	2	2	0
76 years	3,518	136	121	255	440	3	1	0	0
77 years	3,592	147	113	267	473	1	4	1	0
78 years	3,641	156	151	292	445	1	1	1	0
79 years	3,681	136	153	255	474	0	0	2	0
80 to 84 years	**18,020**	**814**	**775**	**1,423**	**2,494**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**0**
80 years	3,751	167	148	276	490	1	5	0	0
81 years	3,889	162	155	314	531	1	0	2	0
82 years	3,781	171	150	305	526	0	1	0	0
83 years	3,591	158	161	297	519	1	1	0	0
84 years	3,008	156	161	231	428	1	3	1	0
85 to 89 years	**13,668**	**685**	**682**	**1,144**	**1,972**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**0**
85 years	3,008	132	125	234	417	0	2	0	0
86 years	2,891	154	154	247	394	2	2	0	0
87 years	2,739	142	144	249	414	0	0	0	0
88 years	2,668	156	120	213	390	1	0	1	0
89 years	2,362	101	139	201	357	1	2	1	0
90 to 94 years	**6,984**	**390**	**417**	**589**	**1,014**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**0**
90 years	1,974	104	113	158	278	0	2	0	0
91 years	1,673	101	106	150	249	2	2	1	0
92 years	1,369	88	80	106	207	1	1	0	0
93 years	1,080	55	59	90	160	0	0	0	0
94 years	888	42	59	85	120	1	0	0	0
95 to 99 years	**1,949**	**118**	**116**	**193**	**290**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
95 years	677	47	41	71	96	0	0	0	0
96 years	498	29	26	37	79	0	0	1	0
97 years	341	18	23	37	49	0	0	0	0
98 years	249	14	13	24	35	0	1	0	0
99 years	184	10	13	24	31	0	0	0	0
100 years and over	**271**	**20**	**22**	**28**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not stated	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020503)*

Table 3-3

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
All ages	**111,264**	**2,016**	**589**	**4,061**	**3,040**	**27,212**	**41,609**
0 to 4 years	**920**	**9**	**6**	**19**	**18**	**189**	**363**
Under 1 year	782	8	4	15	15	158	324
1 to 4 years	138	1	2	4	3	31	39
5 to 9 years	**76**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**10**	**21**
10 to 14 years	**114**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**21**	**44**
15 to 19 years	**286**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**71**	**86**
15 years	41	1	0	1	1	8	17
16 years	66	1	0	1	2	20	14
17 years	63	0	0	1	1	15	23
18 years	61	1	0	4	4	15	19
19 years	55	3	0	2	0	13	13
20 to 24 years	**344**	**3**	**0**	**13**	**7**	**76**	**106**
20 years	69	1	0	3	0	19	17
21 years	84	1	0	3	1	17	26
22 years	57	0	0	3	1	11	21
23 years	68	1	0	1	2	11	25
24 years	66	0	0	3	3	18	17
25 to 29 years	**368**	**5**	**0**	**12**	**7**	**76**	**127**
25 years	73	2	0	2	0	16	23
26 years	61	0	0	2	4	12	22
27 years	68	1	0	4	1	15	22
28 years	82	0	0	2	2	16	28
29 years	84	2	0	2	0	17	32
30 to 34 years	**504**	**8**	**1**	**21**	**7**	**95**	**183**
30 years	84	0	0	6	0	11	30
31 years	88	4	0	2	3	20	27
32 years	93	2	0	5	2	18	31
33 years	114	0	1	5	1	19	48
34 years	125	2	0	3	1	27	47
35 to 39 years	**812**	**12**	**3**	**20**	**19**	**168**	**301**
35 years	142	4	0	0	5	30	42
36 years	136	1	1	5	4	29	52
37 years	143	2	0	3	5	26	63
38 years	174	1	0	6	3	38	70
39 years	217	4	2	6	2	45	74
40 to 44 years	**1,496**	**28**	**7**	**54**	**39**	**360**	**533**
40 years	283	7	3	10	3	62	93
41 years	270	8	0	9	7	74	96
42 years	287	5	1	14	7	58	111
43 years	322	4	2	10	9	89	128
44 years	334	4	1	11	13	77	105
45 to 49 years	**2,197**	**37**	**13**	**59**	**40**	**576**	**806**
45 years	400	2	1	10	8	105	143
46 years	407	8	4	8	9	109	159
47 years	441	5	5	13	9	113	166
48 years	456	11	1	15	5	121	166
49 years	493	11	2	13	9	128	172
50 to 54 years	**3,095**	**66**	**15**	**103**	**81**	**809**	**1,133**
50 years	577	7	1	25	15	157	214
51 years	584	9	4	18	16	145	208
52 years	637	17	1	24	15	166	231
53 years	618	12	3	18	19	158	232
54 years	679	21	6	18	16	183	248
55 to 59 years	**3,920**	**69**	**21**	**125**	**104**	**1,033**	**1,477**
55 years	699	11	3	16	17	187	260
56 years	780	13	5	22	24	198	304
57 years	761	12	3	28	18	209	293
58 years	818	18	7	25	19	226	284
59 years	862	15	3	34	26	213	336

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-3 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
60 to 64 years	**5,059**	**109**	**29**	**186**	**135**	**1,327**	**1,903**
60 years	964	23	5	33	26	255	350
61 years	978	15	5	44	26	257	361
62 years	1,003	18	5	36	26	280	371
63 years	991	23	6	40	31	253	388
64 years	1,123	30	8	33	26	282	433
65 to 69 years	**6,580**	**130**	**38**	**218**	**170**	**1,620**	**2,578**
65 years	1,105	18	3	39	33	271	462
66 years	1,236	25	11	44	40	290	483
67 years	1,340	31	6	48	34	331	491
68 years	1,394	25	4	37	36	369	553
69 years	1,505	31	14	50	27	359	589
70 to 74 years	**9,883**	**208**	**50**	**342**	**258**	**2,531**	**3,827**
70 years	1,637	33	11	67	38	385	662
71 years	1,838	44	14	51	57	506	691
72 years	2,028	38	7	76	62	517	769
73 years	2,148	48	11	73	56	524	868
74 years	2,232	45	7	75	45	599	837
75 to 79 years	**14,618**	**251**	**72**	**552**	**384**	**3,680**	**5,628**
75 years	2,505	54	16	101	66	671	915
76 years	2,672	53	10	111	56	686	1,037
77 years	2,842	45	13	109	76	719	1,073
78 years	3,245	62	14	127	101	798	1,268
79 years	3,354	37	19	104	85	806	1,335
80 to 84 years	**18,988**	**362**	**93**	**723**	**510**	**4,656**	**7,179**
80 years	3,484	67	12	145	82	860	1,348
81 years	3,887	69	18	136	98	919	1,522
82 years	3,955	67	22	144	119	960	1,498
83 years	3,973	73	22	151	108	968	1,437
84 years	3,689	86	19	147	103	949	1,374
85 to 89 years	**19,702**	**358**	**114**	**736**	**591**	**4,735**	**7,168**
85 years	3,763	67	23	135	112	967	1,381
86 years	3,886	63	20	152	119	937	1,420
87 years	4,011	78	23	149	120	942	1,489
88 years	4,101	78	29	143	119	951	1,454
89 years	3,941	72	19	157	121	938	1,424
90 to 94 years	**14,760**	**251**	**87**	**567**	**428**	**3,477**	**5,325**
90 years	3,547	66	19	127	106	820	1,273
91 years	3,348	56	19	131	90	823	1,206
92 years	3,002	56	23	116	77	728	1,069
93 years	2,618	41	13	113	82	603	949
94 years	2,245	32	13	80	73	503	828
95 to 99 years	**6,216**	**74**	**29**	**240**	**174**	**1,430**	**2,323**
95 years	1,846	16	11	69	56	449	653
96 years	1,548	17	8	63	38	365	595
97 years	1,220	18	4	42	31	269	451
98 years	944	15	5	42	27	196	364
99 years	658	8	1	24	22	151	260
100 years and over	**1,326**	**25**	**11**	**55**	**52**	**272**	**498**
Not stated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-3 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
All ages	**111,264**	**4,893**	**4,368**	**8,876**	**14,410**	**48**	**93**	**49**	**0**
0 to 4 years	**920**	**55**	**36**	**126**	**89**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**0**
Under 1 year	782	41	30	106	73	0	1	7	0
1 to 4 years	138	14	6	20	16	0	0	2	0
5 to 9 years	**76**	**0**	**6**	**14**	**12**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
10 to 14 years	**114**	**7**	**3**	**12**	**15**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**
15 to 19 years	**286**	**15**	**19**	**36**	**33**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**
15 years	41	2	2	4	4	0	1	0	0
16 years	66	5	6	8	8	0	0	1	0
17 years	63	2	1	10	10	0	0	0	0
18 years	61	2	9	3	4	0	0	0	0
19 years	55	4	1	11	7	0	0	1	0
20 to 24 years	**344**	**27**	**16**	**53**	**38**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**
20 years	69	7	3	9	9	0	0	1	0
21 years	84	8	4	13	10	0	0	1	0
22 years	57	7	2	6	6	0	0	0	0
23 years	68	4	2	12	7	0	1	2	0
24 years	66	1	5	13	6	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	**368**	**19**	**17**	**48**	**53**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**
25 years	73	4	5	9	12	0	0	0	0
26 years	61	3	3	9	6	0	0	0	0
27 years	68	3	2	9	11	0	0	0	0
28 years	82	5	2	11	15	0	1	0	0
29 years	84	4	5	10	9	0	2	1	0
30 to 34 years	**504**	**23**	**25**	**62**	**75**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
30 years	84	4	4	13	15	0	0	1	0
31 years	88	5	4	11	10	0	1	1	0
32 years	93	4	5	12	13	0	1	0	0
33 years	114	3	5	13	19	0	0	0	0
34 years	125	7	7	13	18	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	**812**	**41**	**29**	**93**	**121**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**0**
35 years	142	9	3	28	20	0	0	1	0
36 years	136	4	8	19	13	0	0	0	0
37 years	143	6	4	8	25	1	0	0	0
38 years	174	7	4	18	25	1	1	0	0
39 years	217	15	10	20	38	0	0	1	0
40 to 44 years	**1,496**	**60**	**52**	**180**	**176**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**0**
40 years	283	12	14	36	42	0	0	1	0
41 years	270	10	7	35	23	0	0	1	0
42 years	287	12	11	29	38	0	0	1	0
43 years	322	12	3	33	30	1	1	0	0
44 years	334	14	17	47	43	0	2	0	0
45 to 49 years	**2,197**	**87**	**68**	**229**	**276**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**
45 years	400	15	13	50	52	0	1	0	0
46 years	407	17	9	38	46	0	0	0	0
47 years	441	17	17	45	49	0	2	0	0
48 years	456	16	11	46	64	0	0	0	0
49 years	493	22	18	50	65	1	2	0	0
50 to 54 years	**3,095**	**129**	**85**	**278**	**390**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**
50 years	577	20	11	61	66	0	0	0	0
51 years	584	29	19	51	84	0	0	1	0
52 years	637	35	16	54	77	0	1	0	0
53 years	618	25	22	48	79	1	0	1	0
54 years	679	20	17	64	84	1	1	0	0
55 to 59 years	**3,920**	**159**	**101**	**334**	**480**	**5**	**9**	**3**	**0**
55 years	699	27	21	62	91	1	3	0	0
56 years	780	34	19	70	87	0	3	1	0
57 years	761	29	13	63	90	2	0	1	0
58 years	818	41	15	77	103	1	2	0	0
59 years	862	28	33	62	109	1	1	1	0
60 to 64 years	**5,059**	**178**	**155**	**428**	**595**	**4**	**2**	**8**	**0**
60 years	964	44	30	85	111	0	1	1	0
61 years	978	26	33	90	117	2	0	2	0
62 years	1,003	38	34	75	118	1	0	1	0
63 years	991	29	27	71	122	0	0	1	0
64 years	1,123	41	31	107	127	1	1	3	0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 3-3 – continued

Deaths by single year of age and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
65 to 69 years	**6,580**	**279**	**238**	**516**	**776**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**0**
65 years	1,105	47	31	77	122	1	1	0	0
66 years	1,236	60	47	94	139	1	2	0	0
67 years	1,340	70	52	119	154	1	2	1	0
68 years	1,394	49	44	112	160	4	1	0	0
69 years	1,505	53	64	114	201	1	1	1	0
70 to 74 years	**9,883**	**394**	**331**	**761**	**1,169**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**0**
70 years	1,637	61	58	130	190	0	2	0	0
71 years	1,838	75	68	127	201	2	2	0	0
72 years	2,028	90	59	157	250	1	2	0	0
73 years	2,148	82	75	165	245	0	1	0	0
74 years	2,232	86	71	182	283	0	1	1	0
75 to 79 years	**14,618**	**585**	**482**	**1,039**	**1,920**	**6**	**13**	**6**	**0**
75 years	2,505	103	74	188	313	1	2	1	0
76 years	2,672	88	97	186	343	1	3	1	0
77 years	2,842	125	97	202	377	1	2	3	0
78 years	3,245	119	109	221	422	1	2	1	0
79 years	3,354	150	105	242	465	2	4	0	0
80 to 84 years	**18,988**	**819**	**718**	**1,422**	**2,488**	**11**	**7**	**0**	**0**
80 years	3,484	149	130	269	419	0	3	0	0
81 years	3,887	176	140	311	497	1	0	0	0
82 years	3,955	170	146	298	527	3	1	0	0
83 years	3,973	197	158	301	556	1	1	0	0
84 years	3,689	127	144	243	489	6	2	0	0
85 to 89 years	**19,702**	**893**	**896**	**1,514**	**2,681**	**3**	**11**	**2**	**0**
85 years	3,763	176	136	285	479	0	2	0	0
86 years	3,886	160	170	307	534	1	2	1	0
87 years	4,011	177	207	311	511	1	2	1	0
88 years	4,101	195	206	332	594	0	0	0	0
89 years	3,941	185	177	279	563	1	5	0	0
90 to 94 years	**14,760**	**721**	**717**	**1,136**	**2,041**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**0**
90 years	3,547	187	156	278	513	1	1	0	0
91 years	3,348	150	171	251	450	0	0	1	0
92 years	3,002	148	140	233	409	0	3	0	0
93 years	2,618	133	130	207	345	0	2	0	0
94 years	2,245	103	120	167	324	1	1	0	0
95 to 99 years	**6,216**	**315**	**307**	**507**	**814**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**
95 years	1,846	107	95	161	228	0	1	0	0
96 years	1,548	61	81	128	192	0	0	0	0
97 years	1,220	61	55	94	194	0	1	0	0
98 years	944	52	50	73	120	0	0	0	0
99 years	658	34	26	51	80	0	1	0	0
100 years and over	**1,326**	**87**	**67**	**88**	**168**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Not stated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020503)*

Table 4-1

Deaths by age group and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
All ages [3]							
Number of deaths	**226,169**	**4,281**	**1,183**	**8,064**	**6,257**	**54,927**	**84,207**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.1**	**8.3**	**8.6**	**8.6**	**8.3**	**7.3**	**6.9**
Under 1 year [5]							
Number of deaths	1,765	23	7	49	29	322	692
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.3
1 to 4 years [6]							
Number of deaths	312	2	2	11	9	63	102
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 to 9 years							
Number of deaths	204	7	0	4	11	32	75
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 to 14 years							
Number of deaths	295	8	2	10	6	65	106
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 to 19 years							
Number of deaths	985	21	4	27	27	219	306
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
20 to 24 years							
Number of deaths	1,314	25	7	33	30	319	373
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
25 to 29 years							
Number of deaths	1,196	20	6	36	37	251	386
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
30 to 34 years							
Number of deaths	1,497	34	4	43	27	305	541
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
35 to 39 years							
Number of deaths	2,404	36	10	47	69	572	833
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8
40 to 44 years							
Number of deaths	3,911	69	16	137	94	952	1,388
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
45 to 49 years							
Number of deaths	5,731	90	19	172	119	1,517	2,072
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2
50 to 54 years							
Number of deaths	7,865	160	45	268	206	1,987	2,895
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	3.6	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6
55 to 59 years							
Number of deaths	10,189	204	45	362	270	2,765	3,726
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.4
60 to 64 years							
Number of deaths	12,911	266	68	468	361	3,446	4,855
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.3
65 to 69 years							
Number of deaths	16,622	355	83	562	445	4,188	6,394
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	14.5	18.0	15.2	15.3	15.9	14.5	14.5
70 to 74 years							
Number of deaths	24,617	514	133	841	698	6,381	9,340
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	23.6	30.8	28.8	26.5	27.9	24.1	23.4
75 to 79 years							
Number of deaths	32,463	599	162	1,184	868	8,263	12,413
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	38.6	46.3	44.7	46.4	41.6	39.8	38.0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
80 to 84 years							
Number of deaths	37,008	724	187	1,368	1,003	8,716	14,022
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	63.3	78.5	65.0	69.7	65.7	64.2	63.1
85 to 89 years							
Number of deaths	33,370	608	190	1,250	1,015	7,613	12,199
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	111.9	132.1	120.3	115.0	121.5	110.6	113.8
90 years and over							
Number of deaths	31,506	516	193	1,192	933	6,951	11,489
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	207.0	235.1	224.4	205.7	212.2	200.8	211.2
Not stated							
Number of deaths	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
All ages [3]									
Number of deaths	**226,169**	**9,867**	**9,007**	**18,585**	**29,320**	**133**	**202**	**134**	**2**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.1**	**8.5**	**9.1**	**5.9**	**7.1**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**..**
Under 1 year [5]									
Number of deaths	1,765	111	76	265	170	2	4	15	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	5.7	19.8	..
1 to 4 years [6]									
Number of deaths	312	27	15	42	35	0	0	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	..
5 to 9 years									
Number of deaths	204	6	15	26	25	0	1	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	..
10 to 14 years									
Number of deaths	295	19	9	29	33	0	3	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.5	..
15 to 19 years									
Number of deaths	985	50	71	117	124	0	2	17	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	5.9	..
20 to 24 years									
Number of deaths	1,314	83	55	179	187	3	5	14	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	5.9	..
25 to 29 years									
Number of deaths	1,196	56	56	159	176	3	5	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	..
30 to 34 years									
Number of deaths	1,497	75	69	180	207	2	5	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	..
35 to 39 years									
Number of deaths	2,404	100	79	278	361	2	11	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.9	2.6	..
40 to 44 years									
Number of deaths	3,911	135	136	479	483	7	10	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	..
45 to 49 years									
Number of deaths	5,731	229	191	600	703	6	12	0	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	4.0	0.0	..
50 to 54 years									
Number of deaths	7,865	306	238	715	1,016	11	14	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.4	5.6	3.5	..
55 to 59 years									
Number of deaths	10,189	361	296	869	1,262	9	14	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.7	7.7	7.2	..
60 to 64 years									
Number of deaths	12,911	471	399	1,013	1,530	14	7	13	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	9.2	9.8	9.8	8.7	8.2	12.3	6.7	25.3	..
65 to 69 years									
Number of deaths	16,622	683	587	1,359	1,925	18	17	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	14.5	17.0	16.1	14.2	12.4	24.4	25.8	19.1	..
70 to 74 years									
Number of deaths	24,617	995	843	1,894	2,943	13	17	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	23.6	26.4	24.2	22.6	20.8	23.1	35.8	29.1	..
75 to 79 years									
Number of deaths	32,463	1,295	1,155	2,337	4,139	15	21	12	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	38.6	39.2	38.1	36.0	35.9	49.7	62.9	131.9	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Both sexes

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
80 to 84 years									
Number of deaths	37,008	1,633	1,493	2,845	4,982	15	17	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	63.3	64.7	63.2	62.5	59.0	75.8	93.9	57.7	..
85 to 89 years									
Number of deaths	33,370	1,578	1,578	2,658	4,653	7	17	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	111.9	111.7	107.7	111.6	105.9	75.3	180.9	121.2	..
90 years and over									
Number of deaths	31,506	1,651	1,646	2,541	4,366	6	19	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	207.0	210.6	207.7	210.8	198.0	146.3	441.9	300.0	..
Not stated									
Number of deaths	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
2. For "Age at time of death", all age groups except "all ages", the mortality rate represents the age-specific death rate, or the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year.
3. For "Age at time of death, all ages", the mortality rate represents the crude death rate, or the number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.
4. The population estimates used for the 2003 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).
5. For "Age at time of death, under 1 year", mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.
6. For "Age at time of death, 1 to 4 years", mortality rate calculation uses population estimates for 0 to 4-year olds less live births in calendar year.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (Table CANSIM number 1020504)*

Table 4-2

Deaths by age group and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
All ages [3]							
Number of deaths	**114,905**	**2,265**	**594**	**4,003**	**3,217**	**27,715**	**42,598**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.3**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**8.7**	**8.7**	**7.5**	**7.0**
Under 1 year [5]							
Number of deaths	983	15	3	34	14	164	368
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.7	6.4	4.2	7.6	3.9	4.3	5.5
1 to 4 years [6]							
Number of deaths	174	1	0	7	6	32	63
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
5 to 9 years							
Number of deaths	128	5	0	1	5	22	54
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 to 14 years							
Number of deaths	181	5	2	6	4	44	62
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15 to 19 years							
Number of deaths	699	15	4	18	19	148	220
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years							
Number of deaths	970	22	7	20	23	243	267
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
25 to 29 years							
Number of deaths	828	15	6	24	30	175	259
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6
30 to 34 years							
Number of deaths	993	26	3	22	20	210	358
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
35 to 39 years							
Number of deaths	1,592	24	7	27	50	404	532
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.1
40 to 44 years							
Number of deaths	2,415	41	9	83	55	592	855
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6
45 to 49 years							
Number of deaths	3,534	53	6	113	79	941	1,266
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.8	2.5	1.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.7
50 to 54 years							
Number of deaths	4,770	94	30	165	125	1,178	1,762
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.4	4.6	6.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
55 to 59 years							
Number of deaths	6,269	135	24	237	166	1,732	2,249
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	6.9	7.7	5.6	8.0	7.0	7.4	6.6
60 to 64 years							
Number of deaths	7,852	157	39	282	226	2,119	2,952
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	11.5	12.7	12.4	12.8	12.9	11.9	11.5
65 to 69 years							
Number of deaths	10,042	225	45	344	275	2,568	3,816
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	18.2	23.1	16.9	19.1	20.4	18.8	18.0
70 to 74 years							
Number of deaths	14,734	306	83	499	440	3,850	5,513
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	30.4	38.8	38.3	33.9	38.2	32.4	29.5
75 to 79 years							
Number of deaths	17,845	348	90	632	484	4,583	6,785
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	49.6	61.2	58.8	58.9	55.5	53.9	48.5

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
80 to 84 years							
Number of deaths	18,020	362	94	645	493	4,060	6,843
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	81.0	97.5	92.0	88.9	86.4	83.5	80.0
85 to 89 years							
Number of deaths	13,668	250	76	514	424	2,878	5,031
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	140.3	166.8	150.2	145.6	153.4	141.6	141.8
90 years and over							
Number of deaths	9,204	166	66	330	279	1,772	3,343
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	233.5	270.4	289.5	225.4	248.4	225.3	237.6
Not stated							
Number of deaths	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
All ages [3]									
Number of deaths	**114,905**	**4,974**	**4,639**	**9,709**	**14,910**	**85**	**109**	**85**	**2**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.3**	**8.6**	**9.4**	**6.1**	**7.2**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**5.6**	**..**
Under 1 year [5]									
Number of deaths	983	70	46	159	97	2	3	8	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.7	9.8	7.5	7.7	4.7	11.4	8.6	20.6	..
1 to 4 years [6]									
Number of deaths	174	13	9	22	19	0	0	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	..
5 to 9 years									
Number of deaths	128	6	9	12	13	0	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	..
10 to 14 years									
Number of deaths	181	12	6	17	18	0	0	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	..
15 to 19 years									
Number of deaths	699	35	52	81	91	0	1	15	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.3	..
20 to 24 years									
Number of deaths	970	56	39	126	149	3	4	10	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.2	8.2	..
25 to 29 years									
Number of deaths	828	37	39	111	123	3	2	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.4	1.1	3.1	..
30 to 34 years									
Number of deaths	993	52	44	118	132	2	3	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.4	..
35 to 39 years									
Number of deaths	1,592	59	50	185	240	0	10	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	5.3	3.2	..
40 to 44 years									
Number of deaths	2,415	75	84	299	307	6	7	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	4.2	3.8	2.4	..
45 to 49 years									
Number of deaths	3,534	142	123	371	427	5	7	0	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.3	4.4	0.0	..
50 to 54 years									
Number of deaths	4,770	177	153	437	626	9	12	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	6.8	9.2	3.2	..
55 to 59 years									
Number of deaths	6,269	202	195	535	782	4	5	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	6.9	6.3	7.6	6.7	6.3	3.9	4.7	7.2	..
60 to 64 years									
Number of deaths	7,852	293	244	585	935	10	5	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	11.5	12.5	12.2	10.1	10.0	15.7	9.2	17.7	..
65 to 69 years									
Number of deaths	10,042	404	349	843	1,149	10	10	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	18.2	20.9	20.0	18.0	15.0	24.6	28.0	22.3	..
70 to 74 years									
Number of deaths	14,734	601	512	1,133	1,774	10	9	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	30.4	34.4	31.2	28.2	25.8	32.6	35.6	33.9	..
75 to 79 years									
Number of deaths	17,845	710	673	1,298	2,219	9	8	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	49.6	50.8	49.8	45.1	43.2	57.0	49.7	105.3	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Males

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
80 to 84 years									
Number of deaths	18,020	814	775	1,423	2,494	4	10	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	81.0	85.2	83.7	79.7	73.7	47.6	102.0	96.8	..
85 to 89 years									
Number of deaths	13,668	685	682	1,144	1,972	4	6	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	140.3	146.6	133.9	143.1	127.7	117.6	162.2	95.2	..
90 years and over									
Number of deaths	9,204	528	555	810	1,343	4	6	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	233.5	256.3	244.9	238.3	213.8	190.5	600.0	250.0	..
Not stated									
Number of deaths	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
2. For "Age at time of death", all age groups except "all ages", the mortality rate represents the age-specific death rate, or the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year.
3. For "Age at time of death, all ages", the mortality rate represents the crude death rate, or the number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.
4. The population estimates used for the 2003 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).
5. For "Age at time of death, under 1 year", mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.
6. For "Age at time of death, 1 to 4 years", mortality rate calculation uses population estimates for 0 to 4-year olds less live births in calendar year.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (Table CANSIM number 1020504)*

Table 4-3

Deaths by age group and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
All ages [3]							
Number of deaths	**111,264**	**2,016**	**589**	**4,061**	**3,040**	**27,212**	**41,609**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.0**	**7.7**	**8.4**	**8.5**	**8.0**	**7.2**	**6.7**
Under 1 year [5]							
Number of deaths	782	8	4	15	15	158	324
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.8	3.5	5.7	3.6	4.2	4.4	5.1
1 to 4 years [6]							
Number of deaths	138	1	2	4	3	31	39
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 to 9 years							
Number of deaths	76	2	0	3	6	10	21
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
10 to 14 years							
Number of deaths	114	3	0	4	2	21	44
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 to 19 years							
Number of deaths	286	6	0	9	8	71	86
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 to 24 years							
Number of deaths	344	3	0	13	7	76	106
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
25 to 29 years							
Number of deaths	368	5	0	12	7	76	127
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
30 to 34 years							
Number of deaths	504	8	1	21	7	95	183
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
35 to 39 years							
Number of deaths	812	12	3	20	19	168	301
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
40 to 44 years							
Number of deaths	1,496	28	7	54	39	360	533
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
45 to 49 years							
Number of deaths	2,197	37	13	59	40	576	806
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7
50 to 54 years							
Number of deaths	3,095	66	15	103	81	809	1,133
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
55 to 59 years							
Number of deaths	3,920	69	21	125	104	1,033	1,477
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
60 to 64 years							
Number of deaths	5,059	109	29	186	135	1,327	1,903
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	7.1	8.6	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.0	7.1
65 to 69 years							
Number of deaths	6,580	130	38	218	170	1,620	2,578
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	11.0	13.0	13.6	11.6	11.7	10.6	11.2
70 to 74 years							
Number of deaths	9,883	208	50	342	258	2,531	3,827
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	17.8	23.6	20.4	20.2	19.1	17.3	18.0
75 to 79 years							
Number of deaths	14,618	251	72	552	384	3,680	5,628
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	30.4	34.6	34.4	37.3	31.7	30.0	30.2

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
80 to 84 years							
Number of deaths	18,988	362	93	723	510	4,656	7,179
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	52.5	65.8	50.2	58.4	53.4	53.4	52.5
85 to 89 years							
Number of deaths	19,702	358	114	736	591	4,735	7,168
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	98.2	115.3	106.2	100.3	105.8	97.6	100.0
90 years and over							
Number of deaths	22,302	350	127	862	654	5,179	8,146
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	197.7	221.4	200.9	199.1	199.8	193.6	201.9
Not stated							
Number of deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
All ages [3]									
Number of deaths	**111,264**	**4,893**	**4,368**	**8,876**	**14,410**	**48**	**93**	**49**	**0**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.0**	**8.4**	**8.7**	**5.7**	**6.9**	**3.2**	**4.6**	**3.5**	**..**
Under 1 year [5]									
Number of deaths	782	41	30	106	73	0	1	7	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.8	6.0	5.1	5.4	3.7	0.0	2.8	19.0	..
1 to 4 years [6]									
Number of deaths	138	14	6	20	16	0	0	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	..
5 to 9 years									
Number of deaths	76	0	6	14	12	0	1	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	..
10 to 14 years									
Number of deaths	114	7	3	12	15	0	3	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	..
15 to 19 years									
Number of deaths	286	15	19	36	33	0	1	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	..
20 to 24 years									
Number of deaths	344	27	16	53	38	0	1	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	3.4	..
25 to 29 years									
Number of deaths	368	19	17	48	53	0	3	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.8	..
30 to 34 years									
Number of deaths	504	23	25	62	75	0	2	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.7	..
35 to 39 years									
Number of deaths	812	41	29	93	121	2	1	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.9	..
40 to 44 years									
Number of deaths	1,496	60	52	180	176	1	3	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.7	3.7	..
45 to 49 years									
Number of deaths	2,197	87	68	229	276	1	5	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	3.5	0.0	..
50 to 54 years									
Number of deaths	3,095	129	85	278	390	2	2	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.7	3.9	..
55 to 59 years									
Number of deaths	3,920	159	101	334	480	5	9	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	5.7	11.8	7.1	..
60 to 64 years									
Number of deaths	5,059	178	155	428	595	4	2	8	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.3	8.0	4.0	34.5	..
65 to 69 years									
Number of deaths	6,580	279	238	516	776	8	7	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	11.0	13.4	12.6	10.6	9.9	24.2	23.1	14.8	..
70 to 74 years									
Number of deaths	9,883	394	331	761	1,169	3	8	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	17.8	19.5	17.9	17.4	16.1	11.7	36.0	18.5	..
75 to 79 years									
Number of deaths	14,618	585	482	1,039	1,920	6	13	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	30.4	30.8	28.6	28.7	30.0	41.7	75.1	176.5	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Deaths by age group and geography — Females

Age at time of death [1, 2]	Place of residence								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
80 to 84 years									
Number of deaths	18,988	819	718	1,422	2,488	11	7	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	52.5	52.2	49.9	51.4	49.2	96.5	84.3	0.0	..
85 to 89 years									
Number of deaths	19,702	893	896	1,514	2,681	3	11	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	98.2	94.5	93.7	95.7	94.1	50.8	193.0	166.7	..
90 years and over									
Number of deaths	22,302	1,123	1,091	1,731	3,023	2	13	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	197.7	194.3	192.8	200.0	191.7	100.0	393.9	500.0	..
Not stated									
Number of deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
2. For "Age at time of death", all age groups except "all ages", the mortality rate represents the age-specific death rate, or the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year.
3. For "Age at time of death, all ages", the mortality rate represents the crude death rate, or the number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.
4. The population estimates used for the 2003 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).
5. For "Age at time of death, under 1 year", mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.
6. For "Age at time of death, 1 to 4 years", mortality rate calculation uses population estimates for 0 to 4-year olds less live births in calendar year.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (Table CANSIM number 1020504)*

Table 5-1

Deaths by marital status, age group[1] and geography — Both sexes

Place of residence and age group	Marital status						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
Canada	**226,169**	**31,428**	**94,420**	**81,179**	**14,981**	**1,795**	**2,366**
Under 15 years	2,576	2,576	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	11,307	6,807	3,173	62	750	128	387
45 to 64 years	36,696	6,829	20,426	2,105	5,783	611	942
65 to 74 years	41,239	4,153	24,092	8,161	3,878	442	513
75 to 84 years	69,471	5,562	31,979	27,897	3,220	445	368
85 years and over	64,876	5,498	14,750	42,953	1,350	169	156
Not stated	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	**4,281**	**548**	**1,825**	**1,664**	**182**	**56**	**6**
Under 15 years	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	205	131	63	0	9	2	0
45 to 64 years	720	114	455	55	76	19	1
65 to 74 years	869	82	521	194	51	17	4
75 to 84 years	1,323	98	586	585	39	14	1
85 years and over	1,124	83	200	830	7	4	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	**1,183**	**192**	**464**	**462**	**46**	**15**	**4**
Under 15 years	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	47	30	12	0	2	3	0
45 to 64 years	177	36	104	16	15	4	2
65 to 74 years	216	30	119	50	14	3	0
75 to 84 years	349	42	142	146	14	4	1
85 years and over	383	43	87	250	1	1	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	**8,064**	**1,053**	**3,329**	**3,176**	**498**	**1**	**7**
Under 15 years	74	74	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	323	194	95	1	31	0	2
45 to 64 years	1,270	209	791	70	197	0	3
65 to 74 years	1,403	141	824	314	121	1	2
75 to 84 years	2,552	219	1,085	1,141	107	0	0
85 years and over	2,442	216	534	1,650	42	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	**6,257**	**866**	**2,584**	**2,361**	**325**	**111**	**10**
Under 15 years	55	55	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	284	169	84	0	18	13	0
45 to 64 years	956	154	557	62	134	44	5
65 to 74 years	1,143	114	703	221	83	20	2
75 to 84 years	1,871	165	811	809	57	29	0
85 years and over	1,948	209	429	1,269	33	5	3
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	**54,927**	**10,664**	**21,640**	**17,825**	**3,798**	**956**	**44**
Under 15 years	482	482	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	2,618	1,857	551	16	131	49	14
45 to 64 years	9,715	2,505	4,608	569	1,694	320	19
65 to 74 years	10,569	1,543	5,749	1,990	1,029	251	7
75 to 84 years	16,979	2,122	7,558	6,328	709	259	3
85 years and over	14,564	2,155	3,174	8,922	235	77	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	**84,207**	**9,423**	**37,108**	**31,306**	**5,007**	**6**	**1,357**
Under 15 years	975	975	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3,827	2,024	1,308	24	252	2	217
45 to 64 years	13,548	2,122	8,238	761	1,847	2	578
65 to 74 years	15,734	1,211	9,629	3,266	1,319	1	308
75 to 84 years	26,435	1,561	12,590	10,993	1,106	1	184
85 years and over	23,688	1,530	5,343	16,262	483	0	70
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	**9,867**	**1,476**	**3,823**	**3,752**	**643**	**143**	**30**
Under 15 years	163	163	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	499	326	122	2	36	11	2
45 to 64 years	1,367	237	775	85	223	41	6
65 to 74 years	1,678	186	923	356	158	44	11
75 to 84 years	2,928	272	1,288	1,186	147	27	8

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 5-1 – continued

Deaths by marital status, age group[1] and geography — Both sexes

Place of residence and age group	Marital status						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
85 years and over	3,229	289	715	2,123	79	20	3
Not stated	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	**9,007**	**1,374**	**3,649**	**3,494**	**484**	**0**	**6**
Under 15 years	115	115	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	466	298	132	2	34	0	0
45 to 64 years	1,124	224	655	82	162	0	1
65 to 74 years	1,430	180	846	275	129	0	0
75 to 84 years	2,648	285	1,212	1,033	115	0	3
85 years and over	3,224	272	804	2,102	44	0	2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	**18,585**	**2,523**	**7,874**	**6,356**	**1,649**	**0**	**183**
Under 15 years	362	362	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,392	819	414	7	122	0	30
45 to 64 years	3,197	462	1,850	167	644	0	74
65 to 74 years	3,253	285	1,930	578	417	0	43
75 to 84 years	5,182	316	2,438	2,072	332	0	24
85 years and over	5,199	279	1,242	3,532	134	0	12
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	**29,320**	**3,136**	**11,976**	**10,678**	**2,314**	**506**	**710**
Under 15 years	263	263	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,538	878	370	10	112	48	120
45 to 64 years	4,511	739	2,331	235	775	181	250
65 to 74 years	4,868	367	2,813	901	547	105	135
75 to 84 years	9,121	469	4,251	3,560	590	110	141
85 years and over	9,019	420	2,211	5,972	290	62	64
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territory	**133**	**34**	**45**	**30**	**23**	**1**	**0**
Under 15 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	17	13	4	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	40	11	18	1	10	0	0
65 to 74 years	31	6	11	6	8	0	0
75 to 84 years	30	2	8	16	3	1	0
85 years and over	13	0	4	7	2	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	**202**	**63**	**68**	**57**	**10**	**0**	**4**
Under 15 years	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	38	22	11	0	3	0	2
45 to 64 years	47	14	27	1	4	0	1
65 to 74 years	34	7	18	7	2	0	0
75 to 84 years	38	10	7	19	1	0	1
85 years and over	36	2	5	29	0	0	0
Not stated	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nunavut	**134**	**75**	**35**	**18**	**2**	**0**	**4**
Under 15 years	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	52	45	7	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	23	2	17	1	2	0	1
65 to 74 years	11	1	6	3	0	0	1
75 to 84 years	15	1	3	9	0	0	2
85 years and over	7	0	2	5	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 to 74 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020505)*

Table 5-2

Deaths by marital status, age group[1] and geography — Males

Place of residence and age group	Marital status						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
Canada	**114,905**	**18,686**	**64,335**	**20,789**	**8,294**	**1,196**	**1,605**
Under 15 years	1,466	1,466	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	7,497	4,869	1,827	23	440	89	249
45 to 64 years	22,425	4,781	12,443	674	3,491	415	621
65 to 74 years	24,776	2,895	16,318	2,615	2,269	295	384
75 to 84 years	35,865	3,048	22,702	7,956	1,601	304	254
85 years and over	22,872	1,624	11,045	9,520	493	93	97
Not stated	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	**2,265**	**367**	**1,253**	**461**	**135**	**45**	**4**
Under 15 years	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	143	98	36	0	7	2	0
45 to 64 years	439	69	277	19	58	15	1
65 to 74 years	531	60	365	54	38	12	2
75 to 84 years	710	74	423	172	28	12	1
85 years and over	416	40	152	216	4	4	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	**594**	**112**	**320**	**116**	**29**	**13**	**4**
Under 15 years	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	36	26	7	0	1	2	0
45 to 64 years	99	20	58	4	11	4	2
65 to 74 years	128	26	75	15	9	3	0
75 to 84 years	184	22	110	39	8	4	1
85 years and over	142	13	70	58	0	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	**4,003**	**618**	**2,286**	**821**	**273**	**0**	**5**
Under 15 years	48	48	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	194	122	56	0	16	0	0
45 to 64 years	797	147	503	19	125	0	3
65 to 74 years	843	99	568	98	76	0	2
75 to 84 years	1,277	130	767	337	43	0	0
85 years and over	844	72	392	367	13	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	**3,217**	**499**	**1,813**	**621**	**197**	**82**	**5**
Under 15 years	29	29	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	197	122	53	0	12	10	0
45 to 64 years	596	105	353	19	85	31	3
65 to 74 years	715	83	489	77	49	16	1
75 to 84 years	977	99	585	234	37	22	0
85 years and over	703	61	333	291	14	3	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	**27,715**	**5,844**	**14,478**	**4,526**	**2,200**	**636**	**31**
Under 15 years	262	262	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,772	1,333	314	7	72	36	10
45 to 64 years	5,970	1,722	2,801	206	1,005	221	15
65 to 74 years	6,418	1,001	3,938	664	640	171	4
75 to 84 years	8,643	1,003	5,257	1,839	374	168	2
85 years and over	4,650	523	2,168	1,810	109	40	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	**42,598**	**5,569**	**25,480**	**7,952**	**2,657**	**4**	**936**
Under 15 years	547	547	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	2,491	1,442	743	9	156	1	140
45 to 64 years	8,229	1,469	5,062	219	1,100	1	378
65 to 74 years	9,329	844	6,537	996	719	1	232
75 to 84 years	13,628	856	9,033	3,078	528	1	132
85 years and over	8,374	411	4,105	3,650	154	0	54
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	**4,974**	**879**	**2,636**	**1,002**	**344**	**90**	**23**
Under 15 years	101	101	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	314	215	73	1	16	8	1
45 to 64 years	814	166	459	35	124	24	6
65 to 74 years	1,005	141	612	116	101	26	9

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 5-2 – continued

Deaths by marital status, age group[1] and geography — Males

Place of residence and age group	Marital status						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
75 to 84 years	1,524	157	926	337	79	19	6
85 years and over	1,213	96	566	513	24	13	1
Not stated	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	**4,639**	**920**	**2,555**	**854**	**306**	**0**	**4**
Under 15 years	70	70	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	308	206	80	0	22	0	0
45 to 64 years	715	166	418	25	106	0	0
65 to 74 years	861	142	542	95	82	0	0
75 to 84 years	1,448	193	878	302	72	0	3
85 years and over	1,237	143	637	432	24	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	**9,709**	**1,702**	**5,361**	**1,597**	**920**	**0**	**129**
Under 15 years	210	210	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	920	592	236	2	69	0	21
45 to 64 years	1,928	338	1,090	47	404	0	49
65 to 74 years	1,976	216	1,298	189	239	0	34
75 to 84 years	2,721	226	1,750	577	151	0	17
85 years and over	1,954	120	987	782	57	0	8
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	**14,910**	**2,043**	**8,067**	**2,805**	**1,213**	**326**	**456**
Under 15 years	147	147	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,042	650	215	4	67	30	76
45 to 64 years	2,770	556	1,390	81	463	119	161
65 to 74 years	2,923	271	1,871	305	311	66	99
75 to 84 years	4,713	276	2,965	1,026	279	78	89
85 years and over	3,315	143	1,626	1,389	93	33	31
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territory	**85**	**32**	**28**	**12**	**13**	**0**	**0**
Under 15 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	14	12	2	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	28	11	12	0	5	0	0
65 to 74 years	20	5	7	3	5	0	0
75 to 84 years	13	2	4	5	2	0	0
85 years and over	8	0	3	4	1	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	**109**	**47**	**40**	**13**	**6**	**0**	**3**
Under 15 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	27	17	7	0	2	0	1
45 to 64 years	29	10	14	0	4	0	1
65 to 74 years	19	6	12	1	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	18	9	2	6	0	0	1
85 years and over	12	2	5	5	0	0	0
Not stated	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nunavut	**85**	**53**	**18**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**4**
Under 15 years	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	38	33	5	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	10	2	6	0	1	0	1
65 to 74 years	8	1	4	2	0	0	1
75 to 84 years	9	1	2	4	0	0	2
85 years and over	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 to 74 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020505)*

Table 5-3

Deaths by marital status, age group[1] and geography — Females

Place of residence and age group	Marital status						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
Canada	**111,264**	**12,742**	**30,085**	**60,390**	**6,687**	**599**	**761**
Under 15 years	1,110	1,110	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3,810	1,938	1,346	39	310	39	138
45 to 64 years	14,271	2,048	7,983	1,431	2,292	196	321
65 to 74 years	16,463	1,258	7,774	5,546	1,609	147	129
75 to 84 years	33,606	2,514	9,277	19,941	1,619	141	114
85 years and over	42,004	3,874	3,705	33,433	857	76	59
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	**2,016**	**181**	**572**	**1,203**	**47**	**11**	**2**
Under 15 years	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	62	33	27	0	2	0	0
45 to 64 years	281	45	178	36	18	4	0
65 to 74 years	338	22	156	140	13	5	2
75 to 84 years	613	24	163	413	11	2	0
85 years and over	708	43	48	614	3	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	**589**	**80**	**144**	**346**	**17**	**2**	**0**
Under 15 years	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	11	4	5	0	1	1	0
45 to 64 years	78	16	46	12	4	0	0
65 to 74 years	88	4	44	35	5	0	0
75 to 84 years	165	20	32	107	6	0	0
85 years and over	241	30	17	192	1	1	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	**4,061**	**435**	**1,043**	**2,355**	**225**	**1**	**2**
Under 15 years	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	129	72	39	1	15	0	2
45 to 64 years	473	62	288	51	72	0	0
65 to 74 years	560	42	256	216	45	1	0
75 to 84 years	1,275	89	318	804	64	0	0
85 years and over	1,598	144	142	1,283	29	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	**3,040**	**367**	**771**	**1,740**	**128**	**29**	**5**
Under 15 years	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	87	47	31	0	6	3	0
45 to 64 years	360	49	204	43	49	13	2
65 to 74 years	428	31	214	144	34	4	1
75 to 84 years	894	66	226	575	20	7	0
85 years and over	1,245	148	96	978	19	2	2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	**27,212**	**4,820**	**7,162**	**13,299**	**1,598**	**320**	**13**
Under 15 years	220	220	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	846	524	237	9	59	13	4
45 to 64 years	3,745	783	1,807	363	689	99	4
65 to 74 years	4,151	542	1,811	1,326	389	80	3
75 to 84 years	8,336	1,119	2,301	4,489	335	91	1
85 years and over	9,914	1,632	1,006	7,112	126	37	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	**41,609**	**3,854**	**11,628**	**23,354**	**2,350**	**2**	**421**
Under 15 years	428	428	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,336	582	565	15	96	1	77
45 to 64 years	5,319	653	3,176	542	747	1	200
65 to 74 years	6,405	367	3,092	2,270	600	0	76
75 to 84 years	12,807	705	3,557	7,915	578	0	52
85 years and over	15,314	1,119	1,238	12,612	329	0	16
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	**4,893**	**597**	**1,187**	**2,750**	**299**	**53**	**7**
Under 15 years	62	62	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	185	111	49	1	20	3	1
45 to 64 years	553	71	316	50	99	17	0
65 to 74 years	673	45	311	240	57	18	2

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 5-3 – continued

Deaths by marital status, age group[1] and geography — Females

Place of residence and age group	Marital status						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
75 to 84 years	1,404	115	362	849	68	8	2
85 years and over	2,016	193	149	1,610	55	7	2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	**4,368**	**454**	**1,094**	**2,640**	**178**	**0**	**2**
Under 15 years	45	45	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	158	92	52	2	12	0	0
45 to 64 years	409	58	237	57	56	0	1
65 to 74 years	569	38	304	180	47	0	0
75 to 84 years	1,200	92	334	731	43	0	0
85 years and over	1,987	129	167	1,670	20	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	**8,876**	**821**	**2,513**	**4,759**	**729**	**0**	**54**
Under 15 years	152	152	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	472	227	178	5	53	0	9
45 to 64 years	1,269	124	760	120	240	0	25
65 to 74 years	1,277	69	632	389	178	0	9
75 to 84 years	2,461	90	688	1,495	181	0	7
85 years and over	3,245	159	255	2,750	77	0	4
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	**14,410**	**1,093**	**3,909**	**7,873**	**1,101**	**180**	**254**
Under 15 years	116	116	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	496	228	155	6	45	18	44
45 to 64 years	1,741	183	941	154	312	62	89
65 to 74 years	1,945	96	942	596	236	39	36
75 to 84 years	4,408	193	1,286	2,534	311	32	52
85 years and over	5,704	277	585	4,583	197	29	33
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territory	**48**	**2**	**17**	**18**	**10**	**1**	**0**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	12	0	6	1	5	0	0
65 to 74 years	11	1	4	3	3	0	0
75 to 84 years	17	0	4	11	1	1	0
85 years and over	5	0	1	3	1	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	**93**	**16**	**28**	**44**	**4**	**0**	**1**
Under 15 years	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	11	5	4	0	1	0	1
45 to 64 years	18	4	13	1	0	0	0
65 to 74 years	15	1	6	6	2	0	0
75 to 84 years	20	1	5	13	1	0	0
85 years and over	24	0	0	24	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	**49**	**22**	**17**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Under 15 years	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	14	12	2	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	13	0	11	1	1	0	0
65 to 74 years	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	6	0	1	5	0	0	0
85 years and over	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 to 74 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (Table CANSIM number 1020505)*

Table 6-1

Infant mortality by age group and sex, Canada

Age at time of death [1]	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Number of deaths	Mortality [2, 3] rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths	Mortality [2, 3] rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths	Mortality [2, 3] rate per 1,000 live births
Total, under 1 year [4]	**1,765**	**5.3**	**983**	**5.7**	**782**	**4.8**
Neonatal [5]						
0 to 27 days	**1,323**	**3.9**	**735**	**4.3**	**588**	**3.6**
Under 1 day	850	2.5	456	2.7	394	2.4
1 day	64	0.2	40	0.2	24	0.1
2 days	64	0.2	41	0.2	23	0.1
3 days	38	0.1	23	0.1	15	0.1
4 days	20	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1
5 days	35	0.1	21	0.1	14	0.1
6 days	26	0.1	17	0.1	9	0.1
7 to 13 days	121	0.4	67	0.4	54	0.3
14 to 20 days	63	0.2	34	0.2	29	0.2
21 to 27 days	42	0.1	26	0.2	16	0.1
Post-neonatal [6]						
1 to 11 months	**442**	**1.3**	**248**	**1.4**	**194**	**1.2**
1 month	132	0.4	80	0.5	52	0.3
2 months	71	0.2	37	0.2	34	0.2
3 months	57	0.2	29	0.2	28	0.2
4 months	50	0.1	29	0.2	21	0.1
5 months	26	0.1	10	0.1	16	0.1
6 months	29	0.1	17	0.1	12	0.1
7 months	12	0.0	9	0.1	3	0.0
8 months	19	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.0
9 months	12	0.0	8	0.0	4	0.0
10 months	23	0.1	15	0.1	8	0.0
11 months	11	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0

1. Age, in the case of infant deaths, corresponds to the completed number of months (or minutes, hours, or days) since birth.
2. Mortality rate calculations in this table use live births in the calendar year instead of the Demography Division's under one year of age population estimate.
3. The mortality rate represents the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
4. Infant death rate is the number of infant deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
5. Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
6. Post-neonatal mortality rate is the number of post-neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*
Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases (Table CANSIM number 1020506)*

Table 6-2

Infant mortality by age group and geography

Place of residence	Total, [1, 2] under 1 year	Neonatal [1, 3]				Post-neonatal [1, 4]			
		0 to 27 days	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	7 to 27 days	1 to 11 months	1 to 2 months	3 to 5 months	6 to 11 months
Canada									
Number of deaths	**1,765**	**1,323**	**850**	**247**	**226**	**442**	**203**	**133**	**106**
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	**5.3**	**3.9**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador									
Number of deaths	23	15	12	1	2	8	5	1	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	5.0	3.2	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.4
Prince Edward Island									
Number of deaths	7	5	5	0	0	2	1	0	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	4.9	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
Nova Scotia									
Number of deaths	49	35	21	9	5	14	4	2	8
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	5.7	4.0	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.9
New Brunswick									
Number of deaths	29	19	9	5	5	10	7	1	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	4.1	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.3
Quebec									
Number of deaths	322	252	159	46	47	70	36	20	14
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	4.4	3.4	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Ontario									
Number of deaths	692	542	348	98	96	150	70	48	32
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	5.3	4.1	2.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
Manitoba									
Number of deaths	111	81	54	12	15	30	18	5	7
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	8.0	5.8	3.9	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.5
Saskatchewan									
Number of deaths	76	46	34	7	5	30	9	11	10
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	6.3	3.8	2.8	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
Alberta									
Number of deaths	265	194	128	35	31	71	23	28	20
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	6.6	4.8	3.2	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
British Columbia									
Number of deaths	170	124	73	33	18	46	25	15	6
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	4.2	3.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
Yukon Territory									
Number of deaths	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories									
Number of deaths	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	5.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Nunavut									
Number of deaths	15	5	2	1	2	10	4	2	4
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	19.8	6.6	2.6	1.3	2.6	13.2	5.3	2.6	5.3
Unknown									
Number of deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5, 6]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Age, in the case of infant deaths, corresponds to the completed number of months (or minutes, hours, or days) since birth.
2. Infant death rate is the number of infant deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
3. Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
4. Post-neonatal mortality rate is the number of post-neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
5. Mortality rate calculations in this table use live births in the calendar year instead of the Demography Division's under one year of age population estimate.
6. The mortality rate represents the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases (Table CANSIM number 1020507)*

Table 7

Perinatal mortality and components by geography

Place of residence	Perinatal deaths [1]		Late fetal deaths [2]		Early neonatal deaths [3]	
	Number [4] of deaths	Mortality rate [5] per 1,000 total births	Number [4] of deaths	Mortality rate [5] per 1,000 total births	Number [4] of deaths	Mortality rate [5] per 1,000 total births
Canada	**2,124**	**6.3**	**1,027**	**...**	**1,097**	**...**
Newfoundland and Labrador	32	6.9	19	...	13	...
Prince Edward Island	10	7.0	5	...	5	...
Nova Scotia	49	5.7	19	...	30	...
New Brunswick	32	4.5	18	...	14	...
Quebec	382	5.2	177	...	205	...
Ontario	884	6.7	438	...	446	...
Manitoba	126	9.0	60	...	66	...
Saskatchewan	90	7.4	49	...	41	...
Alberta	283	7.0	120	...	163	...
British Columbia	221	5.4	115	...	106	...
Yukon Territory	2	6.0	0	...	2	...
Northwest Territories	6	8.5	3	...	3	...
Nunavut	7	9.2	4	...	3	...
Unknown	0	0.0	0	...	0	...

1. Perinatal death is the death of a child under one week of age (0 to 6 days) or a stillbirth of 28 or more weeks of gestation.
2. Late fetal death refers to a stillbirth of 28 or more weeks of gestation, excluding unknown gestational age.
3. Early neonatal death is the death of a child under one week of age (0 to 6 days).
4. Mortality rates for late fetal deaths and early neonatal deaths are not calculated; however, these two components are used in the calculation of mortality rates for perinatal deaths.
5. Perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 total births (live births plus late fetal deaths) in the same year.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*
Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth, Death and Stillbirth Databases (Table CANSIM number 1020508)*

Table 8-1

Life expectancy[1] - abridged life table by sex and geography — At birth

	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Years	95% confidence interval		Coefficient of variation	Years	95% confidence interval		Coefficient of variation	Years	95% confidence interval		Coefficient of variation
		Low	High			Low	High			Low	High	
Canada	**79.9**	**79.9**	**80.0**	**0.03**	**77.4**	**77.3**	**77.5**	**0.05**	**82.4**	**82.3**	**82.4**	**0.04**
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.2	77.8	78.6	0.25	75.4	74.9	76.0	0.38	81.0	80.5	81.5	0.32
Prince Edward Island	79.1	78.3	79.8	0.48	76.5	75.4	77.5	0.70	81.6	80.6	82.7	0.63
Nova Scotia	79.1	78.8	79.4	0.19	76.5	76.1	77.0	0.28	81.6	81.2	82.0	0.24
New Brunswick	79.2	78.9	79.5	0.21	76.4	75.9	76.8	0.30	82.0	81.6	82.5	0.27
Quebec	79.9	79.8	80.0	0.07	77.1	77.0	77.3	0.10	82.5	82.3	82.6	0.09
Ontario	80.2	80.1	80.2	0.05	77.8	77.7	77.9	0.07	82.4	82.3	82.5	0.07
Manitoba	78.7	78.5	79.0	0.18	76.0	75.6	76.4	0.26	81.4	81.0	81.8	0.24
Saskatchewan	79.1	78.7	79.4	0.19	76.2	75.7	76.6	0.28	82.0	81.6	82.4	0.25
Alberta	79.9	79.7	80.0	0.11	77.5	77.2	77.7	0.16	82.2	82.0	82.5	0.15
British Columbia	80.8	80.7	81.0	0.09	78.6	78.4	78.8	0.13	83.0	82.8	83.2	0.11
Yukon Territory [2]	78.8	76.6	80.9	1.38	75.5	72.4	78.6	2.04	83.1	79.8	86.3	1.95
Northwest Territories [2]	74.7	73.1	76.4	1.12	73.8	71.4	76.1	1.59	75.7	73.3	78.1	1.57
Nunavut [2]	68.5	65.6	71.3	2.06	66.5	62.6	70.4	2.95	70.5	66.5	74.5	2.86

1. The population estimates used for the 2003 life expectancy calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).
2. Life expectancy for the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution due to small underlying counts.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (Table CANSIM number 1020511)*

Table 8-2

Life expectancy[1] - abridged life table by sex and geography — At age 65

	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Years	95% confidence interval		Coefficient of variation	Years	95% confidence interval		Coefficient of variation	Years	95% confidence interval		Coefficient of variation
		Low	High			Low	High			Low	High	
Canada	**19.2**	**19.2**	**19.3**	**0.10**	**17.4**	**17.4**	**17.5**	**0.15**	**20.8**	**20.7**	**20.8**	**0.12**
Newfoundland and Labrador	17.6	17.3	17.9	0.78	15.8	15.4	16.2	1.17	19.3	19.0	19.7	0.99
Prince Edward Island	18.4	17.9	18.9	1.43	16.5	15.7	17.2	2.15	20.1	19.4	20.9	1.85
Nova Scotia	18.5	18.3	18.7	0.55	16.7	16.5	17.0	0.85	20.1	19.8	20.4	0.70
New Brunswick	18.6	18.3	18.8	0.62	16.5	16.1	16.8	0.96	20.4	20.1	20.8	0.77
Quebec	19.2	19.1	19.3	0.20	17.1	17.0	17.2	0.31	20.9	20.8	21.0	0.24
Ontario	19.2	19.2	19.3	0.16	17.5	17.4	17.6	0.24	20.7	20.6	20.8	0.20
Manitoba	18.8	18.6	19.0	0.51	16.8	16.5	17.0	0.77	20.5	20.3	20.8	0.64
Saskatchewan	19.1	18.9	19.3	0.52	17.2	16.9	17.5	0.79	20.9	20.6	21.2	0.66
Alberta	19.4	19.3	19.6	0.34	17.7	17.5	17.9	0.51	21.0	20.8	21.2	0.43
British Columbia	19.9	19.8	20.0	0.25	18.5	18.3	18.6	0.39	21.2	21.1	21.4	0.33
Yukon Territory [2]	18.7	16.7	20.7	5.32	17.6	15.0	20.2	7.33	20.6	17.3	23.9	7.92
Northwest Territories [2]	15.5	14.1	17.0	4.62	15.6	13.6	17.6	6.42	15.5	13.4	17.5	6.60
Nunavut [2]	15.4	12.9	17.9	8.10	15.4	12.1	18.7	10.65	15.4	11.6	19.1	12.19

1. The population estimates used for the 2003 life expectancy calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).
2. Life expectancy for the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution due to small underlying counts.

Note: *See Data quality, concepts and methodology — Footnotes section.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (Table CANSIM number 1020511)*

Definitions

The definitions used for the production of statistical tables of Canadian vital statistics data are based on those recommended by the World Health Organization[1] and the United Nations.[2]

Age. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death. In the case of infant deaths, the completed number of months (or minutes, hours, or days) since birth.

Cause of death. The cause of death coded and tabulated is the underlying cause of death. This is defined as "(a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". This underlying cause of death is selected from a number of conditions listed on the medical certificate of cause of death.

Beginning in the year 2000 in Canada, causes of death and stillbirth are coded to the 10th revision of the World Health Organization's **International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems** (ICD-10). The previous revision, ICD-9 [3] was used in Canada for the classification of cause of death and stillbirth from 1979 to 1999.

Death. The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded from death statistics unless otherwise indicated.

- **Early neonatal death**: Death of a child under one week of age (0-6 days).
- **Infant death**: Death of a child under one year of age.
- **Neonatal death**: Death of a child under four weeks of age (0-27 days).
- **Perinatal death**: Death of a child under one week of age (0-6 days) or a stillbirth of 28 or more weeks of gestation.
- **Post-neonatal death**: Death of a child under one year of age but at least 28 days old (28-364 days).

Death rates

- **Age-standardized death rate**: Age-standardization removes the effects of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time. Age-standardized death rates show the number of deaths per 100,000 population that would have occurred in a given area if the age structure of the population of that area was the same as the age structure of a specified standard population.

1. *World Health Organization (WHO).* ***International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Volumes 1 and 2*** *(ICD-10). Geneva, 1992.*
2. *United Nations.* ***Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System****. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19, Rev. 1. New York, 1974.*
3. *World Health Organization (WHO).* ***International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, Volume 1*** *(ICD-9). Geneva, 1977.*

The formula for an age-standardized death rate *r* is:

$$r = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \left(\frac{d_i}{p_i} \right) w_i$$ where,

For age group *i*:

d_i is the age-sex-specific death count for a particular cause of death for a given year and geographical area,

p_i is the age-sex-specific population estimate for July 1 of the same year and geographical area, and

w_i is the weight for that age group in a standard population. The 1991 Canadian Census of Population is used as the standard population. This standard population and calculated weights are reproduced below, under Population. Note that the same weight is used for each sex.

To yield a rate per 100,000 population, *r* is multiplied by 100,000.

- **Age-specific death rate**: The number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 100,000 population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year.
- **Crude death rate**: The number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.
- **Early neonatal death rate**: The number of early neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
- **Infant death rate**: The number of infant deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
- **Neonatal death rate**: The number of neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
- **Perinatal death rate**: The number of perinatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 total births (live births plus stillbirths of 28 or more weeks of gestation) in the same year.
- **Post-neonatal death rate**: The number of post-neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Delivery. A delivery may consist of one or more live born or stillborn fetuses. The number of deliveries in a given period will be equal to or less than the total number of births because a multiple birth (twins, triplets or higher-order multiple births) is counted as a single delivery.

Gestational age. The interval, in completed weeks, between the first day of the mother's last menstrual period and the day of delivery (i.e. the duration of pregnancy). It can also be an estimate of that interval, based on ultrasound, a physical examination, or other method. Canadian birth registration documents do not specify how the gestational age was calculated. **Pre-term** refers to a period of gestation under 37 completed weeks; **term**, 37 through 41 completed weeks; and **post-term**, 42 or more completed weeks.

ICD-10 codes. The **International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems** (ICD) codes, 10th Revision, were established by the World Health Organization in 1992. The ICD-10 manual assigns codes to specific diseases, injuries and causes of death.

Life expectancy. The average number of remaining years of life, at birth or other age, based on the set of age-specific mortality rates calculated for a given year.

Live birth. The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception which, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, subsequently breathes or shows any other evidence of life.

Marital status. The legal conjugal status of the deceased at the time of death. Persons in common-law relationships are categorized by their legal marital status. A **single** person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A **separated** person is legally married but is not living with his or her spouse because the couple no longer wants to live together. A **divorced** person is one who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried. A **married** person is one who is legally married and not separated. A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried is **widowed**.

Population. Persons whose usual place of residence is somewhere in Canada, including Canadian government employees stationed abroad and their families, members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed abroad and their families, crews of Canadian merchant vessels, and non-permanent residents of Canada.

Adjusted population estimates are used in vital statistics to better reflect Canada's population; these estimates include upward adjustments for net census under-coverage and non-permanent residents. Net census under-coverage is the difference between census under-coverage and census over-coverage. The former refers to persons who were part of the census universe, but were not enumerated in the census; the latter, to persons either enumerated more than once, or enumerated but not part of the census universe. Non-permanent residents are persons claiming refugee status, persons holding student or employment authorizations, or a Minister's permit, and all non-Canadian-born dependents of the above individuals.

Mid-year (July 1) population estimates are used to calculate the rates in vital statistics publications. Population estimates are revised frequently by Statistics Canada's Demography Division.

The **standard population** used in the calculation of age-standardized death rates is the 1991 Canadian Census of Population, by age group, both sexes together.

Text table 1

Standard-population by age group, Canada, July 1, 1991 (both sexes together)

Group(i)	Age	Standard population	Weight
	in years	number	w
1	< 1	403,061	0.0143
2	1-4	1,550,285	0.0551
3	5-9	1,953,045	0.0695
4	10-14	1,913,115	0.0680
5	15-19	1,926,090	0.0685
6	20-24	2,109,452	0.0750
7	25-29	2,529,239	0.0899
8	30-34	2,598,289	0.0924
9	35-39	2,344,872	0.0834
10	40-44	2,138,891	0.0761
11	45-49	1,674,153	0.0595
12	50-54	1,339,902	0.0476
13	55-59	1,238,441	0.0440
14	60-64	1,190,217	0.0423
15	65-69	1,084,588	0.0386
16	70-74	834,024	0.0297
17	75-79	622,221	0.0221
18	80-84	382,303	0.0136
19	85-89	192,410	0.0068
20	90 and more	95,467	0.0034
Total	...	**28,120,065**	**1.0000**

Provinces and territories. Unless otherwise stated, the geographic distribution of deaths in the tables of this publication is based on the deceased's usual place of residence.

Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Deaths and stillbirths of residents of Nunavut which took place before April 1, 1999 are included with deaths and stillbirths of residents of the Northwest Territories. Deaths and stillbirths which took place on or after April 1, 1999 are tabulated separately for residents of Nunavut.

Stillbirth. The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, which did not at any time after birth breathe or show any other sign of life.

Most provinces and the three territories require a stillbirth with a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or a birth weight of at least 500 grams to be registered. In Quebec and Saskatchewan (and New Brunswick, prior to November 1996), only stillbirths weighing 500 or more grams must be registered, regardless of the gestational period. Until 1997, only stillbirths with gestational periods of at least 20 weeks were required to be registered in Prince Edward Island, regardless of birth weight.

Stillbirth data are tabulated according to the mother's place of residence.

Stillbirth rate. The number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births (live births plus stillbirths).

Vital Statistics – Death Database

Survey description

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic and medical (cause of death) information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all deaths in Canada . Some data are also collected on Canadian residents who die in selected American states.

The data are used to calculate basic indicators (such as counts and rates) on deaths of residents of Canada. Information from this database is also used in the calculation of statistics, such as cause-specific death rates and life expectancy.

For Canada as a whole, it was impossible to compile a satisfactory series of vital statistics prior to 1921. Eight provinces initially joined the cooperative Canadian vital statistics system, leading to the publication of the first annual report for Canada in 1921; that report included Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec began to participate in 1926 and Newfoundland in 1949 (after joining Confederation) and their data were included in the tabulations from those years onward. Basic data from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were published as appendices to the national tables from 1924 to 1955; their data were first included in the regular tabulations in 1956. Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Prior to 1944 all vital events were classified by place of occurrence. Since 1944, births, stillbirths, and deaths have been classified by area of reported residence, with births and stillbirths according to the residence of the mother.

The cause of death variable in the death database is classified according to the World Health Organization "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD). The following table shows the data years for which each revision of this classification was used. Data users must note that cause of death data coded to different revisions of the classification are not comparable and they should contact Statistics Canada for assistance with the use of this variable across classification revisions.

"International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD) Revision and Data Year Used at Statistics Canada:

– ICD-3 used from 1921 to 1930

– ICD-4 used from 1931 to 1940

– ICD-5 used from 1941 to 1949

– ICD-6 used from 1950 to 1957

– ICD-7 used from 1958 to 1968

– ICDA-8 used from 1969 to 1978

– ICD-9 used from 1979 to 1999

– ICD-10 used from 2000 to present

Data sources and methodology

Survey population

The conceptual universe of the Death database is deaths of Canadian residents anywhere in the world.

The target population of the Death database is deaths of Canadian residents in Canada and of Canadian residents in American states.

The actual (survey) population of the Death database is deaths of Canadian residents and non-residents in Canada, and deaths of Canadian residents in some American states.

Sampling

This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design.

Data sources

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Acts (or equivalent legislation) render compulsory the registration of all live births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages within their jurisdictions. These Acts follow, as closely as possible, a Model Vital Statistics Act that was developed to promote uniformity of legislation and reporting practices among the provinces and territories.

The Canadian Vital Statistics system operates under an agreement between the Government of Canada and governments of the provinces and territories. The Vital Statistics Council for Canada, an advisory committee set up by an Order-in-Council, oversees policy and operational matters. All provincial and territorial jurisdictions and Statistics Canada are represented on the Vital Statistics Council. Under the agreement, all registrars collect a specified set of data elements, although any of them may decide to collect additional information.

The form for the registration of a death consists of two parts: the first, for personal information, and the second, for medical information. Personal data are supplied to the funeral director by an informant, usually a relative of the deceased. The part of the form comprising the medical certificate of cause of death is completed by the medical practitioner last in attendance, or by a coroner, if an inquest or enquiry was held. The funeral director, or person acting as the funeral director, enters the details pertaining to the disposition of the body (e.g. burial) on the death registration form, and is responsible for filing the completed form with the local registrar, who then issues the burial permit.

The central Vital Statistics Registry in each province and territory provides data from death registrations to Statistics Canada. The following statistical data items are reported for each death by all provinces and territories for inclusion in the Canadian Vital Statistics system:

– Age, sex, marital status, place of residence and birthplace of the deceased

– Date of death

– Underlying cause of death classified to the " World Health Organization International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems" (ICD) (See the "Survey description" section for further information about this variable).

– Province or territory of occurrence of death

– Place of accident (for most non-transport accidental deaths)

– Autopsy (whether one was held, and if so, whether the results of it were taken into account in establishing the cause of death)

All provinces and territories supply microfilm copies or optical images of death registration forms to Statistics Canada. In addition, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces supply machine-readable abstracts of registrations, which contain the required standard information. For Newfoundland and Labrador, and the territories, the required standard information on microfilm is converted to machine-readable format at Statistics Canada. Subsequent changes to registrations due to errors or omissions are transmitted to Statistics Canada as the information becomes available. However, changes received after a cut-off date are not reflected in published tabulations.

Error detection

Provinces and territories that supply machine-readable data carry out edits (presence of the data, validation of code ranges, and data consistency) before transmitting their data, based on standard edit specifications prepared by Statistics Canada. Health Statistics Division has actively promoted the use of a standard data dictionary and standard correlation edits for provincial/territorial data entry. More extensive edit routines are applied to the data by Statistics Canada to ascertain the completeness and quality of the data. For 2000, about 9% of the records were assessed for follow-up action either by referring to the microfilmed registrations or optical images or by consulting with the registries. After the preparation of a preliminary data file, verification tables are prepared for data review by the registries and Statistics Canada (e.g., distributions, large changes, percentage and number of unknowns, outliers, changes in the relative composition).

The last comprehensive study of the quality of data capture and data coding was done in 1981, when error rates for most variables were found to be quite low. Since then, studies have been completed on an irregular basis for specific provinces. The most recent study was done in 2002 on the 2000 Prince Edward Island death data following their development of a new data capture system. A systematic random sample of records was drawn, and the Prince Edward Island capture was compared with the microfilmed documents. Inconsistencies were documented, and a report was sent to the Prince Edward Island Vital Statistics Registrar. Overall, the error rate was zero for most of the important statistical variables (sex of decedent, place of birth) and very low for others (date of birth, age). Issues being discussed include: the handling of amendments, consistency of reporting the name of the spouse, the proper reporting of place of injury information, consideration of recapture and 100% verification of certain variables, and earlier detection of errors.

With Prince Edward Island adopting their own data capture, the only death data regularly captured at Statistics Canada are from Newfoundland and Labrador, the three territories, and any late records. Operations and Integration Division maintains data capture quality controls such as 100% verification for new clerks, and sample batch re-capture for experienced clerks to maintain an error rate of less than 3%.

Imputation

Imputation is done on missing sex of decedent for tabulations in publications only. This affects fewer than 5 records annually.

Quality evaluation

Upon completion of the annual national death data base (produced as described in the section Error Detection above), Statistics Canada carries out a series of quality checks that include: 1) producing a set of verification tables which consist of basic tabulations for the majority of variables in the data base by province or territory of occurrence; 2) sending the verification tables to each provincial/territorial registrar of vital statistics for their review and approval that Statistics Canada and the registry obtain the same results; 3) checking for internal consistencies, e.g. running frequencies and looking for outliers on certain data elements; and 4) comparing the most recent data year with past data years to detect any unusual or unexpected changes. Comparisons of tabulated data are made with vital statistics data published by the provinces and territories, where available. After Statistics Canada creates the publication data file, the availability of death statistics is announced in The Daily.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Coverage

Since the registration of deaths is a legal requirement in each Canadian province and territory, reporting is virtually complete. Under-coverage is thought to be minimal, but is being monitored. Under-coverage may occur because of late registration, but this is much less common than in birth registration. Death registration is necessary for the legal burial or disposal of a body, as well as for settling estate matters, so there is a strong incentive for relatives or officials to complete a registration in a timely manner. Some deaths are registered by local authorities, but the paperwork is not forwarded to provincial or territorial registrars before a cut-off date. These cases for 1996 represent approximately 400 deaths, 6 years after the year of death (accumulated late records), or two-tenths of one percent of the total records.

Other late or missing registrations may occur with unidentified bodies, or for Canadians who die outside of Canada. By long-standing practice, the date of death for unidentified remains is defined as the date of discovery. These deaths of unidentified persons typically represent less than ten cases per year. For out-of-country deaths, only deaths in the United States are regularly reported to Statistics Canada, and of these, Statistics Canada receives abstracted death records from approximately 20 American states. Recent correspondence with the NationalCenter for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the United States reveals that in 2000 there were 635 deaths of Canadian residents in the United States, compared with 280 death records received by Statistics Canada via the state registrars. Analysts from Health Statistics Division are working with provincial, territorial, and state registrars to increase the inter-jurisdictional exchanges of records for statistical and administrative purposes.

Under-coverage is also present for deaths of serving members of the Canadian military. Deaths of Canadians who died overseas while serving in the Armed Forces are not included in the Statistics Canada databases because they are not registered by the provinces and territories. Analysts from Health Statistics Division are working with officials from the Department of National Defence to develop a death registration form for that department, based upon the model form developed by the Vital Statistics Council for Canada.

Over-coverage is minimal. Deaths of non-residents of Canada are registered but are excluded from most tabulations. Duplicate death registrations are identified as part of the regular processing operations on each provincial and territorial subset, as well as by additional inter-provincial checks. Possible duplicate registrations are verified against microfilmed registrations or optical images, or by consulting with the provinces and territories.

Response rates

Item response

For 1997 to 2000, the response rates were 99% to 100% for most of the demographic variables on the death database (age, sex, province and census division of residence). The birthplace of deceased and marital status have response rates around 95% to 97% nationally, but the response is 100% outside of Québec. Underlying cause of death response rates have generally risen over this period: 97.7% in 1997 data, 98.9% in 1998, 99.4% in 1999 and 99.3% in 2000, while name and date of birth were at 100%. The reporting of postal codes has improved: 69% of deaths in 1997, 76% in 1998, and 89% in 1998 to 2000. The birthplace of the decedent's mother and father remain poorly reported, at only 35% of deaths nationally. Both Québec and Ontario collect the information on the registration forms, but do not include the variable in the electronic files forwarded to Statistics Canada.

Other accuracy issues

Age at death of persons over 100 years old

The demographers Bourbeau and Lebel have compared Canadian mortality and census data with other countries, and determined that the number of centenarians appears quite high in relation to other industrialized countries. In the absence of civil registration in Canada before 1921 and high levels of immigration to Canada, it is difficult to determine if the number of persons aged 100 and older is overestimated. On the death file, age and date of birth outliers are annually reviewed for capture errors. Where possible, obituaries are found for the oldest of the old. Reconciliation with other data sources is difficult, especially in the case of immigrants. Where birth certificates are unavailable, the overestimated age may have been used consistently on other documents such as health care registration, income tax, and census.

Cause of death certification

There are two stages in the determination of an underlying cause of death: certification done by the certifier and classification (coding) done by a medical coder. When a person dies, the medical doctor in attendance, or the coroner, medical examiner or other certifier, completes the medical certificate of death. The certificate consists of several sections eliciting the direct cause of death, antecedent causes, other significant conditions, manner of death (e.g. natural, accidental, suicide, homicide), and further information on injuries. Quality studies done on the certification have shown that approximately one-third of certificates contain major errors. Most of the errors (about 85%) involve the use of non-specific conditions such as “stroke” or “heart failure”. Approximately 10% of the errors involve illogical sequences of conditions entered on the line items. Some of these can be resolved during coding, where the classification rules pinpoint illogical sequences. The remaining 5% involve competing causes. Proper training of certifiers, however, can greatly reduce these errors. Statistics Canada is working with the provincial and territorial registrars on two projects to improve quality: a one-half day workshop suitable for continuing medical education credit, and an on-line tutorial.

Vital Statistics – Birth Database

Survey description

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all live births in Canada. Some data are also collected on live births to Canadian residents in selected American states.

The data are used to calculate basic indicators (such as counts and rates) on births of residents of Canada. Information from this database is also used in the calculation of statistics, such as age-specific fertility rates.

For Canada as a whole, it was impossible to compile a satisfactory series of vital statistics prior to 1921. Eight provinces initially joined the cooperative Canadian vital statistics system, leading to the publication of the first annual report for Canada in 1921; that report included Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec began to participate in 1926 and Newfoundland in 1949 (after joining Confederation) and their data were included in the tabulations from those years onward. Basic data from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were published as appendices to the national tables from 1924 to 1955; their data were first included in the regular tabulations in 1956. Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Prior to 1944 all vital events were classified by place of occurrence. Since 1944, births, stillbirths, and deaths have been classified by area of reported residence, with births and stillbirths according to the residence of the mother.

Data sources and methodology

Survey population

The conceptual universe of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women anywhere in the world. The target population of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women in Canada and to Canadian resident women in American states. The actual (survey) population of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women and non-resident women in Canada, and births to Canadian resident women in some American states.

Sampling

This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design.

Collection

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Acts (or equivalent legislation) render compulsory the registration of all live births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages within their jurisdictions. These Acts follow, as closely as possible, a Model Vital Statistics Act that was developed to promote uniformity of legislation and reporting practices among the provinces and territories.

The Canadian Vital Statistics system operates under an agreement between the Government of Canada and governments of the provinces and territories. The Vital Statistics Council for Canada, an advisory committee set up by an Order-in-Council, oversees policy and operational matters. All provincial and territorial jurisdictions and

Statistics Canada are represented on the Vital Statistics Council. Under the agreement, all registrars collect a specified set of data elements, although any of them may decide to collect additional information.

The main form for the registration of a live birth is completed by the parents, who are responsible for filing it with the local registrar. Most provinces also require physicians (or other birth attendants) to report all births.

The central Vital Statistics Registry in each province and territory provides data from birth registrations to Statistics Canada. The following statistical data items are reported for each birth by all provinces and territories for inclusion in the Canadian Vital Statistics system:

- Date and place of birth
- Child's sex, birth weight and gestational age
- Parents' age, marital status and birthplace
- Mother's place of residence
- Type of birth (single or multiple)
- Parity

All provinces and territories supply microfilm copies or optical images of registration forms to Statistics Canada. In addition, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces supply machine-readable abstracts of registrations, which contain the required standard information. For the territories, the required standard information on microfilm is converted to machine-readable format at Statistics Canada. Subsequent changes to registrations due to errors or omissions are transmitted to Statistics Canada as the information becomes available. However, changes received after a cut-off date are not reflected in published tabulations.

Error detection

Provinces and territories that supply machine-readable data conduct edits (presence of the data, validation of code ranges, and data consistency) before transmitting their data, based on standard edit specifications prepared by Statistics Canada. Health Statistics Division has actively promoted the use of a standard data dictionary and standard correlation edits for provincial/territorial data entry. More extensive edit routines are applied to the data by Statistics Canada to ascertain the completeness and quality of the data. For 2000, about 8% of the records were assessed for follow-up action either by referring to the microfilmed registrations or optical images or by consulting with the registries. After the preparation of a preliminary data file, verification tables are prepared for data review by the registries and Statistics Canada (e.g., distributions, large changes, percentage and number of unknowns, outliers, changes in the relative composition).

The last comprehensive study of the quality of data capture and data coding was done in 1981, when error rates for most variables were found to be quite low. Since then, studies have been completed on an irregular basis for specific provinces. The most recent study was done in 2002 on the 2000 Prince Edward Island birth data following their development of a new data capture system. A systematic random sample of records was drawn, and the Prince Edward Island capture was compared with the microfilmed documents. Inconsistencies were documented, and a report was sent to the Prince Edward Island Vital Statistics Registrar. Overall, the error rate was zero for most of the important statistical variables (sex of child, age of mother, total number of children, multiple birth indicators). Issues being discussed include: the handling of amendments, consistency of reporting birth weight in metric units, consideration of recapture and 100% verification of certain variables, and earlier detection of errors.

With Prince Edward Island adopting their own data capture, the only birth data regularly captured at Statistics Canada are the data from the three territories, and any late records. Operations and Integration Division maintains data capture quality controls such as 100% verification for new clerks, and sample batch re-capture for experienced clerks to maintain an error rate of less than 3%.

Imputation

Imputation is done on missing sex of child for tabulations in publications only. Sex is assigned based on the last digit of the registration number. This usually affects no more than 5 records annually (except for 1996 when there were 125 records with imputed sex of child and in 1998 when there were 77).

Quality evaluation

Upon completion of the annual national birth data base (produced as described in the section Error Detection above), Statistics Canada carries out a series of quality checks that include: 1) producing a set of verification tables which consist of basic tabulations for the majority of variables in the data base by province or territory of occurrence; 2) sending the verification tables to each provincial/territorial registrar of vital statistics for their review and approval that Statistics Canada and the registry obtain the same results; 3) checking for internal consistencies, e.g. running frequencies and looking for outliers on certain data elements; and 4) comparing the most recent data year with past data years to detect any unusual or unexpected changes. Comparisons of tabulated data are made with vital statistics data published by the provinces and territories, where available. After Statistics Canada creates the publication data file, the availability of birth statistics is announced in The Daily.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Coverage

Since the registration of births is a legal requirement in each Canadian province and territory, reporting is virtually complete. Under-coverage is thought to be minimal, but is being monitored. Under-coverage may occur because of late registration, which, if not completed soon after birth, is needed for school registration. Statistics Canada does receive late registrations (typically 1,000 to 1,500 cases, five years after the year of the event), and consideration is currently being given to including late registrations and late amendments on the data file for subsequent publication. Incomplete registration is also a source of under-coverage. For example, some provinces require that a notarized statement be completed when a mother declines to name the father on the application for birth registration. Until the statement is notarized, the application is not registered.

Out-of-country births are incompletely reported. There is no reporting of births to Canadian resident women occurring in countries other than the United States; although there is a reciprocal agreement with the U.S., some states may not report births to Canadian resident women occurring in their state.

Non-registration is minimal, except in Ontario where provincial health officials have noted a rise in the number of physician notices of birth that do not have a matching registration from the parents. This may represent up to 4,000 births in 2000, or 3% of all Ontario births, but is probably less because of duplicate or late registrations being included in this total. This is apparent especially in districts of Ontario that charge a service fee for birth registration (e.g. the City of Ottawa charged a $30 service fee in 2003 to register a birth), and for infants who die within days of the birth (25% of Ontario infant deaths do not have a matching birth registration). These quality concerns have been discussed several times with the Ontario Office of the Registrar General (ORG). Labour disruptions and backlogs have limited ORG resources available for follow-up. For missing birth registrations for infant deaths, it is recognized that collection of these data from the grieving families is difficult.

Over-coverage is minimal. Births to non-resident women in Canada are registered but are excluded from most tabulations. Duplicate birth registrations are identified as part of the regular processing operations on each provincial and territorial subset, as well as additional inter-provincial checks, and comparisons between the birth and stillbirth databases for multiple births. Possible duplicate registrations are checked against microfilmed registrations or optical images, or by consulting with the provinces and territories.

Response rates

Item response

For 1997 to 2000, the response rates were 98-100% for most variables on the Birth database, except for mother's marital status, father's age, and birthplace where the response rates were 90-95%. One notable exception is that data on the dates of birth of the mother and the father are not supplied to Statistics Canada by the Province of Ontario; however, the age of each parent is provided by that province. As part of security improvements done after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the Ontario Office of the Registrar General has decided to capture these variables. Date of birth data for each parent is expected to be transmitted to Statistics Canada from Ontario starting with the 2003 data.

Other accuracy issues

Ontario birth weights and gestation data

In the development of the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System, problems with Ontario Birth data had been noted related to the truncation of birth weights. Working with the Ontario Office of the Registrar General, the issues of truncation of birth weight, and the consistent editing of weight and gestation data (from the physician's notice of birth as opposed to the parent's registration) have been resolved. The data continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis.

Low birth weight/low gestation data

Analysts in Health Statistics Division continue to monitor developments in the field of assisted reproductive technology and medical technology as they relate to the reporting of extremely low birth weight and/or low gestation babies. There is some inconsistency in the practice of registering these babies, even though there is a legal requirement to do so. Statistically, this problem has resulted in alternative indicators for infant mortality being calculated, where the denominator is composed of live births weighing 500 g or more.

Vital Statistics – Stillbirth Database

Survey description

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all stillbirths (fetal deaths) in Canada. Some data are also collected on stillbirths to Canadian resident women in selected American states.

The data are used to calculate basic indicators (such as counts and rates) on stillbirths to Canadian resident women. Information from this database is also used in the calculation of statistics, such as the late fetal death rate and the perinatal death rate. Information from the Stillbirth database is found in both the birth and death annual publications.

For Canada as a whole, it was impossible to compile a satisfactory series of vital statistics prior to 1921. Eight provinces initially joined the cooperative Canadian vital statistics system, leading to the publication of the first annual report for Canada in 1921; that report included Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec began to participate in 1926 and Newfoundland in 1949 (after joining Confederation) and their data were included in the tabulations from those years onward. Basic data from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were published as appendices to the national tables from 1924 to 1955; their data were first included in the regular tabulations in 1956. Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Prior to 1944 all vital events were classified by place of occurrence. Since 1944, births, stillbirths, and deaths have been classified by area of reported residence, with births and stillbirths according to the residence of the mother.

Stillbirth is currently defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, which did not at any time after birth breathe or show other sign of life. In 2001, most provinces and all three territories required a stillbirth with a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or a birth weight of at least 500 grams to be registered. In Quebec and Saskatchewan (and New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only stillbirths weighing at least 500 grams were required to be registered, regardless of the gestational age. Until 1997, a gestational age of at least 20 weeks was required for stillbirths to be registered in Prince Edward Island, regardless of the birth weight.

History

Starting in 1959, the definition of a stillbirth was revised to conform, in substance, to the definition of “fetal death” recommended by the World Health Organization. At the same time, the compulsory registration of stillbirths was extended to 20 weeks’ gestation – from 28 weeks – and the new period of gestation incorporated into the definition: “Stillbirth means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, after at least 20 weeks’ pregnancy, of a product of conception in which, after such expulsion or extraction, there is no breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or unmistakable movement of voluntary muscle.”

Provinces implemented the new definition at different times, as shown in the table below:

Province	Implementation Date of Revised (1959) Stillbirth Definition
Nova Scotia	March 1959
Manitoba	August 1959
Alberta	January 1, 1960: 24 or more weeks or 750 grams weight January 1, 1963: 20 or more weeks or 500 grams weight
Saskatchewan	January 1, 1961
Quebec	January 1, 1961
Ontario	December 15, 1961
New Brunswick	January 1, 1962
British Columbia	July 1, 1962
Prince Edward Island	January 1, 1964
Newfoundland	1986

Prior to 1959 the following definition of stillbirth was incorporated in the vital statistics legislation of the provinces: "Stillbirth means the birth of a fetus, after at least 28 weeks' pregnancy, which, after complete separation from the mother, does not show any sign of life."

The underlying cause of stillbirth variable in the stillbirth database is classified according to the World Health Organization "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD). The following table shows the data years for which each revision of this classification was used. Data users must note that underlying cause of stillbirth data coded to different revisions of the classification are not comparable and they should contact Statistics Canada for assistance with the use of this variable across classification revisions.

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) Revision	Data Year Used at Statistics Canada
ICD-3	1921 to 1930
ICD-4	1931 to 1940
ICD-5	1941 to 1949
ICD-6	1950 to 1957
ICD-7	1958 to 1968
ICDA-8	1969 to 1978
ICD-9	1979 to 1999
ICD-10	2000 to present

An online version of ICD-10, second edition, (in English) became accessible as of October 2004 on the World Health Organization (WHO) website (*www.who.int/classifications/en*). The second edition incorporates the updates to ICD-10 that came into effect up to January 1, 2003.

Data sources and methodology

Survey population

The conceptual universe of the Stillbirth database is stillbirths to Canadian resident women anywhere in the world. The target population of the Stillbirth database is stillbirths to Canadian resident women in Canada and to Canadian resident women in American states. The actual (survey) population of the Stillbirth database is stillbirths to Canadian resident women and non-resident women in Canada, and stillbirths to Canadian resident women in some American states.

Sampling

This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design.

Collection

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Acts (or equivalent legislation) render compulsory the registration of all live births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages within their jurisdictions. These Acts follow, as closely as possible, a Model Vital Statistics Act that was developed to promote uniformity of legislation and reporting practices among the provinces and territories.

The Canadian Vital Statistics system operates under an agreement between the Government of Canada and governments of the provinces and territories. The Vital Statistics Council for Canada, an advisory committee set up by an Order-in-Council, oversees policy and operational matters. All provincial and territorial jurisdictions and Statistics Canada are represented on the Vital Statistics Council. Under the agreement, all registrars collect a specified set of data elements, although any of them may decide to collect additional information.

The form for the registration of a stillbirth is usually completed by the parents, who are responsible for filing it with the local, provincial or territorial registrar. Stillbirth registration requires a medical certificate of the cause of stillbirth to be completed by a physician or coroner.

The central Vital Statistics Registry in each province and territory provides data from stillbirth registrations to Statistics Canada. The following statistical data items are reported for each stillbirth by all provinces and territories for inclusion in the Canadian Vital Statistics system:

- Date and place of stillbirth
- Sex, birth weight and gestational age of fetus (See "History" for further information on definitions of stillbirth related to birth weight and gestational age.)
- Underlying cause of stillbirth classified to the World Health Organization "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD) (See "History" for further information about this variable).
- Parents' age, marital status and birthplace
- Mother's place of residence
- Type of birth (single or multiple)
- Parity

All provinces and territories supply microfilm copies or optical images of registration forms to Statistics Canada. In addition, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces supply machine-readable abstracts of registrations, which contain the required standard information. For Newfoundland and Labrador, and the territories, the required standard information on microfilm is converted to machine-readable format at Statistics Canada. Subsequent changes to registrations due to errors or omissions are transmitted to Statistics Canada as the information becomes available. However, changes received after a cut-off date are not reflected in published tabulations.

Error detection

Provinces and territories that supply machine-readable data carry out edits (presence of the data, validation of code ranges, and data consistency) before transmitting their data, based on standard edit specifications prepared by Statistics Canada. Health Statistics Division has actively promoted the use of a standard data dictionary and standard correlation edits for provincial/territorial data entry. More extensive edit routines are applied to the data by Statistics Canada to ascertain the completeness and quality of the data. For example, additional edits for multiple births identify possible errors and inconsistencies between the stillbirth and birth databases. If the characteristics of the mother of triplets (1 live born and 2 stillborn) are different on the separate registration forms, manual updates

make these data consistent on both the birth and stillbirth databases. For 2000, about 28% of the records were assessed for follow-up action either by referring to the microfilmed registrations or optical images or by consulting with the registries. After the preparation of a preliminary data file, verification tables are prepared for data review by the registries and Statistics Canada (e.g., distributions, large changes, percentage and number of unknowns, outliers, changes in the relative composition).

The last comprehensive study of the quality of data capture and data coding was done in 1981, when error rates for most variables were found to be quite low. Most provinces do their own data capture, but because of the small size of the Stillbirth database, it is often faster for Statistics Canada to re-capture the records from the microfilms rather than wait for electronic files which usually require reformatting. In 2000, Operations and Integration Division (OID) data captured about 20% (approximately 400) of the stillbirth records. OID maintains data capture quality controls such as 100% verification for new clerks, and sample batch re-capture for experienced clerks to maintain an error rate of less than 3%.

Quality evaluation

Upon completion of the annual national stillbirth data base (produced as described in the section Error Detection above), Statistics Canada carries out a series of quality checks that include: 1) producing a set of verification tables which consist of basic tabulations for the majority of variables in the data base by province or territory of occurrence; 2) sending the verification tables to each provincial/territorial registrar of vital statistics for their review and approval that Statistics Canada and the registry obtain the same results; 3) checking for internal consistencies, e.g. running frequencies and looking for outliers on certain data elements; and 4) comparing the most recent data year with past data years to detect any unusual or unexpected changes. Comparisons of tabulated data are made with vital statistics data published by the provinces and territories, where available. After Statistics Canada creates the publication data file, the availability of stillbirth statistics is announced in The Daily.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Coverage

Since the registration of stillbirths is a legal requirement in each Canadian province and territory, reporting is virtually complete, with some important exceptions. Québec and Saskatchewan use slightly more limited reporting criteria (500 or more grams birth weight, compared with 500 or more grams birth weight or a gestational age of at least 20 weeks used in other provinces). New Brunswick does not require the registration of stillbirths meeting the reporting criteria when the fetus is removed during a therapeutic abortion. Stillbirth rates may be slightly underestimated in these provinces as a result. Under-coverage may also occur because of late registration. Some stillbirths are registered by local authorities, but the paperwork is not forwarded to provincial or territorial registrars before a cut-off date. These cases for 1996 represent approximately 15 stillbirths, 6 years after the year of stillbirth (accumulated late records), or seven-tenths of one percent of the total records.

Other missing registrations may occur with Canadian women who have a stillbirth outside of Canada. Only stillbirths in the United States are regularly reported to Statistics Canada, and of these, Statistics Canada has received only three records over the past decade.

Over-coverage is minimal. Stillbirths to non-resident women in Canada are registered but are excluded from most tabulations. Duplicate stillbirth registrations are identified as part of the regular processing operations on each provincial and territorial subset, as well as by additional inter-provincial checks. Additional edits for multiple births identify possible duplicates or missing records between the stillbirth and birth databases. Possible duplicate registrations are checked against microfilmed registrations or optical images, or by consulting with the provinces and territories.

Response rates

Item response

For 1997 to 2000, the response rates were 98% to 100% for most of the demographic variables on the stillbirth database (age of mother, sex of fetus, province of residence of mother). The response rate for last name of mother and date of birth were both at 100%. The underlying cause of stillbirth is unknown in about 20% of the records, in most cases because the certifier was unsure of the cause, and not because of a data capture or processing error or omission. Postal codes are not well reported and/or captured, with only 60% of the records having postal codes.

Other accuracy issues

Underlying cause of stillbirth certification

There are two stages in the determination of an underlying cause of stillbirth: certification done by the certifier, and classification (coding) done by a medical coder. When a stillbirth occurs, the medical doctor in attendance, or the coroner, medical examiner or other certifier completes the medical certificate of stillbirth. The certificate consists of several sections eliciting the direct cause of stillbirth, antecedent causes, and other significant conditions of the mother and fetus. No quality studies specifically focusing on stillbirth certification have been done in Canada, but quality studies done on the certification of deaths have shown that approximately one-third of certificates contain major errors. Most of the errors (about 85%) involve the use of non-specific conditions such as “stroke” or “heart failure”. Approximately 10% of the errors involve illogical sequences of conditions entered in on the line items. Some of these can be resolved during coding, where the classification rules pinpoint illogical sequences. The remaining 5% involve competing causes. Proper training of certifiers, however, can greatly reduce these errors. Statistics Canada is working with the provincial and territorial registrars on two projects to improve quality: a half-day workshop suitable for continuing medical education credit, and an on-line tutorial.

Estimates of population by age and sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories

Survey description

This estimates program is used in the calculation of demographic, social and economic indicators (fertility rates, mortality rates, nuptiality rates, divorce rates, unemployment rates, school enrolment rates, etc.) in which the population, or a part thereof, serves as the denominator. These data are used in calculation of weights for use in Statistics Canada's Surveys (Labour Force Survey, Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, General Social Survey, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, etc.). They are also used in the determination of the annual level of immigration by the Government of Canada. In addition, the data helps in the preparation of population projections by Statistics Canada, where estimates of population by age and sex are used as the base population. Estimated population counts play a vital role under the "Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act" and the "Canada Student Loans Act" in determining the amounts of federal-provincial/territorial transfers.

Data sources and methodology

Sampling

This survey is a census.

Collection

Data are extracted from administrative files and derived from other surveys.

Postcensal estimates are obtained by the component method, using the most recent census of population (Survey 3901) adjusted to July 1 and for net census undercount as the base population. For example, to estimate the population as of July 1, 2003, demographic events experienced by each cohort since the 2001 Census have been taken into account. To the base population count, births, immigrants and net change of non-permanent residents have been added, and deaths and total emigrants were subtracted. It is also necessary to add the interprovincial net migration. This produces a postcensal estimate of total population as July 1, 2003. The components of population change are estimated on the basis of data gleaned from various sources.

Estimation

Demographic estimates can be categorised as either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates correspond to estimates between censuses, whereas postcensal estimates correspond to non-census years after the most recent census. In producing up-to-date figures, postcensal estimates are obviously more timely (as there is no need to wait until the release of the next census), albeit less accurate. The production of intercensal estimates involves the retrospective adjustment of past figures with the availability of new census data. Postcensal estimates are obtained by adding the number of births, subtracting the number of deaths and by adding or subtracting the net impact of international and internal migration on the most recent census population adjusted for census coverage error (i.e. both census undercount and census overcount). The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the target population dictates that net change in the size of this subpopulation in Canada be added or subtracted from the base period. Estimates of population are first produced for each province and territory, and then summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada. Postcensal estimates of population by age and sex are produced following essentially

the same approach as that of total population but applied to each age and sex cohort in the population. For more detailed information regarding population estimation methods, see Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue No. 91-528-XIE.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Revisions and seasonal adjustments

Data are revised once a year and after each Census, postcensal estimates are revised to produce intercensal estimates.

Data accuracy

The estimates of population by age and sex contain certain inaccuracies stemming from (1) errors in corrections for net census undercoverage and (2) imperfections in other data sources and the methods used to estimate the components. Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than censuses are difficult to quantify but not insignificant. The more detailed the breakdown of the data, the larger the inaccuracy coefficient becomes. The component totals contain a certain amount of initial error, and the methodology used to classify them by sex and age, produces additional error in the figures at each stage. Nevertheless, the components can be divided into two categories according to the quality of their data sources: births, deaths, immigration, for which the sources of final data may be considered very good; total emigration, non-permanent residents and interprovincial migration for which the methods used may be a more substantial source of error. Lastly, the size of the error due to component estimation may vary by province, sex, and age and errors in some components (births and total emigration) may have a greater impact on a given age group or sex. Intercensal estimates contain the same types of errors as postcensal estimates, as well as errors resulting from the way in which the errors present at the end of the period were distributed, that is, on the basis of the time elapsed since the reference Census.

Footnotes

Table 1 Deaths by place of residence and place of occurrence

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased’s usual place of residence and on the place of occurrence.

Table 2 Deaths by geography

Month

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased’s usual place of residence.

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

In hospital and elsewhere

In Quebec, deaths in residential and long-term care centres are included in "hospital" category.

The category "Place of death, non-hospital" includes deaths that occurred in private homes, in health care institutions such as nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, nursing stations and other short-term care facilities and other health care facilities not licensed to operate as hospitals by provincial, territorial or federal governments and at other specified sites.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased’s usual place of residence.

Subject to autopsy

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased’s usual place of residence.

Table 3 Deaths by single year of age and geography

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased’s usual place of residence.

Table 4 Deaths by age group and geography

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

For "Age at time of death, all ages", the mortality rate represents the crude death rate, or the number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.

For "Age at time of death, under 1 year", mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.

For "Age at time of death, 1 to 4 years", mortality rate calculation uses population estimates for 0 to 4-year olds less live births in calendar year.

For "Age at time of death", all age groups except "all ages", the mortality rate represents the age-specific death rate, or the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased's usual place of residence.

The population estimates used for the 2003 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).

Table 5 Deaths by marital status, age group and geography

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Marital status refers to the legal conjugal status of the deceased at the time of death. Persons in common-law relationships are categorized by their legal marital status. A single person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A separated person is legally married but is not living with his or her spouse because the couple no longer wants to live together. A divorced person is one who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried. A married person is one who is legally married and not separated. A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried is widowed.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased's usual place of residence.

Table 6 Infant mortality by age group and sex, Canada

Mortality rate calculations in this table use live births in the calendar year instead of the Demography Division's under one year of age population estimate.

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Age, in the case of infant deaths, corresponds to the completed number of months (or minutes, hours, or days) since birth.

Infant death is the death of a child under one year of age.

Infant death rate is the number of infant deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Neonatal death is the death of a child under 4 weeks of age (0 to 27 days).

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Post-neonatal death is the death of a child under one year of age but at least 28 days old (28 to 364 days).

Post-neonatal mortality rate is the number of post-neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

The mortality rate represents the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception which, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, subsequently breathes or shows any other evidence of life.

and geography

Mortality rate calculations in this table use live births in the calendar year instead of the Demography Division's under one year of age population estimate.

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Age, in the case of infant deaths, corresponds to the completed number of months (or minutes, hours, or days) since birth.

Infant death is the death of a child under one year of age.

Infant death rate is the number of infant deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Neonatal death is the death of a child under 4 weeks of age (0 to 27 days).

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Post-neonatal death is the death of a child under one year of age but at least 28 days old (28 to 364 days).

Post-neonatal mortality rate is the number of post-neonatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

The mortality rate represents the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception which, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, subsequently breathes or shows any other evidence of life.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased's usual place of residence.

Table 7 Perinatal mortality and components by geography

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded.

Late fetal death refers to a stillbirth of 28 or more weeks of gestation, excluding unknown gestational age.

Early neonatal death is the death of a child under one week of age (0 to 6 days).

Perinatal death is the death of a child under one week of age (0 to 6 days) or a stillbirth of 28 or more weeks of gestation.

Perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths during a given year per 1,000 total births (live births plus late fetal deaths) in the same year.

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception which, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, subsequently breathes or shows any other evidence of life.

Stillbirth corresponds to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, which did not at any time after birth breathe or show any other sign of life.

Most provinces and the three territories require a stillbirth with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or a birth weight of at least 500 grams to be registered. In Quebec and Saskatchewan (and New Brunswick, prior to November 1996), only stillbirths weighing 500 or more grams must be registered, regardless of the gestational period. Until 1997, only stillbirths with gestational periods of 20 weeks or more were required to be registered in Prince Edward Island, regardless of birth weight.

Stillbirth data are tabulated according to the mother's usual place of residence.

Mortality rates for late fetal deaths and early neonatal deaths are not calculated; however, these two components are used in the calculation of mortality rates for perinatal deaths.

The geographic distribution of deaths in this table is based on the deceased's usual place of residence.

Table 8 Life expectancy - abridged life table by sex and geography

Life expectancy is the number of years a person would be expected to live, starting at birth (for life expectancy at birth) or at age 65 (for life expectancy at age 65) if the age- and sex-specific mortality rates for a given observation period (such as a calendar year) were held constant over the estimated life span.

Life expectancy is calculated by Greville's method for abridged life tables, using annual mortality rates with five-year age groupings of population and mortality rates. See "Life Tables, Canada, provinces and territories, 1995-1997" (catalogue number 84-537-XIE) for a complete explanation of the methodology used to produce abridged life tables.

Rates used in this table for the calculation of life expectancy are calculated with data that exclude: births to mothers not resident in Canada, births to mothers resident in Canada, province or territory of residence unknown, deaths of non-residents of Canada, deaths of residents of Canada whose province or territory of residence was unknown and deaths for which age or sex of decedent was unknown.

Rates used in this table for the calculation of life expectancy are based on data tabulated by place of residence.

The low and high 95% confidence intervals show the range of values within which there is a 95% probability that the true life expectancy value lies.

The coefficient of variation is a measure of the variation of an estimated value for a variable (such as life expectancy). It is calculated by dividing the standard deviation by the mean of the variable. The coefficient of variation is a measure of variability that can be compared across variables measured in different units. The coefficients of variation in this table are expressed in percentages.

Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified by an (E) and should be interpreted with caution.

Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% were suppressed (F) due to extreme variability.

Life expectancy for the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution due to small underlying counts.

The population estimates used for the 2003 life expectancy calculations are July 1, 2003 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004" (catalogue number 91-213-XIB/XPB).