Catalogue no. 84F0211XIE

Deaths

2004

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Note of appreciation

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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

Acknowledgements

The cooperation of provincial and territorial Vital Statistics registries who supply the mortality data in this report to Statistics Canada is gratefully acknowledged.

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 in the HTML product:

Tables section:

- Related CANSIM tables
- Individual tables, in the Source

Related products section:

- Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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Highlights

- There were 226,584 deaths registered in Canada in 2004, only 415 (0.2%) more than the number registered in 2003. This is the smallest increase in annual number of deaths in the past 20 years.
- During 1979 to 2004 the overall number of deaths in Canada rose steadily with the sharpest rises occurring between mid-1980's and mid-1990's. Since 2000, the annual number of deaths appears to be levelling off.
- As result of the differential male and female trends in deaths, between 1979 and 2004, the gap between male and female annual deaths decreased radically from 24.9 thousand in 1979 to 2.4 thousand in 2004, a drop of 90%.
- In 2004, the sex ratio of registered deaths in Canada was 103 – the lowest recorded during the 1979 to 2004 period and the lowest ever recorded in Canada.
- If the above trends continue, Canada may experience in near future, for the first time, female deaths outnumbering male deaths.
- Canadian deaths between 2003 and 2004 presented opposite trends in different geographic areas. Among the thirteen Canadian provinces and territories, seven provinces and one territory had an increase in the annual number of deaths, while three provinces and two territories had a decrease in deaths.
- There were important reductions in the age specific death rates between 1984 and 2004. The improvement is greater in the younger age groups, where the rates dropped by half.
- Age-standardized mortality rates have decreased in all regions of Canada in the last 20 years. The improvement has been largest in Quebec where the rate has dropped by 28% from 8.1 in 1984 to 5.8 in 2004.
- Between 2003 and 2004, infant mortality rates also had different trends for males and females. Male infant death rate decreased from 5.7 to 5.5 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, the female infant death rate actually increased from 4.8 to 5.0 per 1,000 live births.
- Between 1979 and 2004, the infant mortality rate decreased by 52% in Canada. Annual infant death rates dropped 42% in 12 years, from 1979 to 1991. From 1991 to 2004, the infant mortality rate decreased at much slower rate of 18%.
- From 1979 to 1991, declines in neonatal death were responsible for the major part of the reduction in infant mortality. However, between 1991 and 2004 declines in post-neonatal rates were responsible for the larger portion of overall reduction in infant mortality.
- Life expectancy continues to increase in Canada. Between 2003 and 2004, life expectancy at birth increased 0.3 years: 0.4 for males and 0.2 for females. Meanwhile, life expectancy at age 65 also increased 0.3 years: 0.3 for males and only 0.2 for females.
- Between 1979 and 2004, life expectancy at birth increased 5.3 years from 74.9 years to 80.2. In the same period, life expectancy at age 65 increased at slower pace from 16.9 to 19.5 years, an increase of 2.6 years.

- Between 1979 and 1991, life expectancy at birth increased 2.9 years in twelve years. However, the increase was only 2.4 in the last thirteen years (1991 to 2004). The trend was reversed at age 65. Between 1979 and 1991, the improvement in life expectancy at age 65 was smaller than between 1991 and 2004.
- During 1979 to 2004, male life expectancy increased at a faster pace than female life expectancy. The narrowing of male–female gap in life expectancy was mainly due to a combination of slow down in the decline of female mortality and continuing declines in male mortality.

Analysis

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Total number of deaths

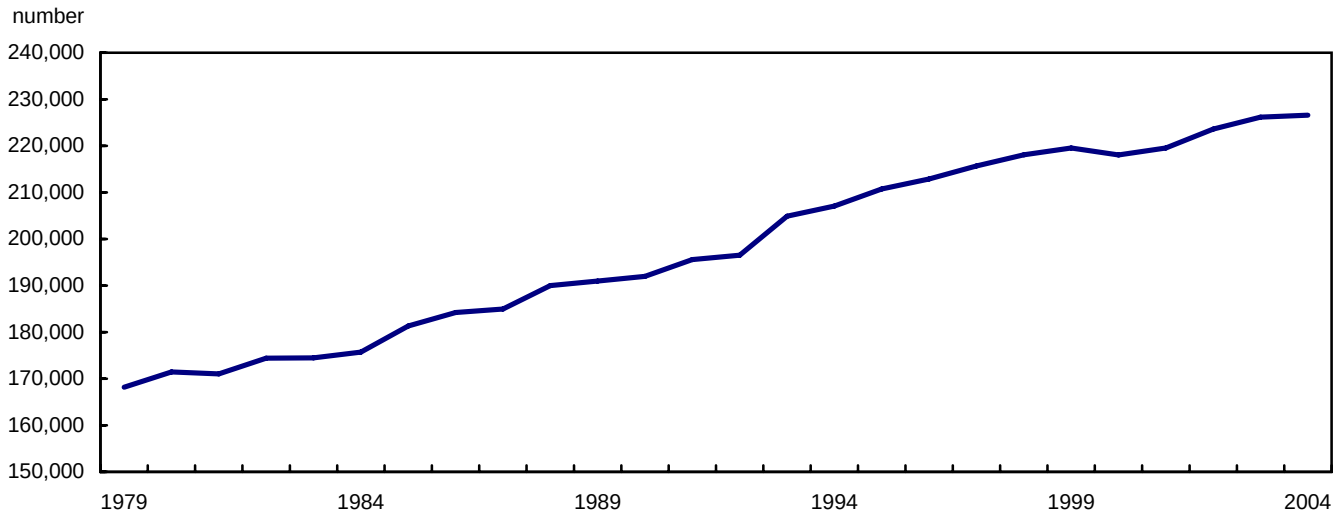
There were 226,584 deaths registered in Canada in, only 415 (0.2%) more than the number registered in 2003. This is the smallest increase in annual number of deaths in the past 20 years.

During 1979 to 2004 the overall number of deaths in Canada rose steadily with the sharpest rises occurring between mid-1980's and mid-1990's. Since 2000, the annual number of deaths appears to be levelling off.

Specific trends of relative increases in deaths according to 5-year periods are as follows:

- 1979 to 1984, 4.5%
- 1984 to 1989, 8.7%
- 1989 to 1994, 8.4%
- 1994 to 1999, 6.0%
- 1999 to 2004, 3.2%

Chart 1
Deaths, Canada, 1979 to 2004



Sex differences and trends

Despite the small change in overall number of deaths in recent years, there are noteworthy differences in trends between males and females (chart 2).

Between 2003 and 2004, male deaths decreased by 392 (-0.3%), from 114,905 in 2003 to 114,513 in 2004; this is the fifth time that the number of male deaths has decreased in the past 25 years.

During 1979 to 2004, the annual number of male deaths increased from 96,532 to 114,513: the rate of increase was highest from the mid-1980s to mid-1990s. Since 2000 male deaths appear to be levelling off a plateau.

Specific trends of relative increase in male deaths according to 5-year periods are as follows:

- 1979 to 1984, 1.4%
- 1984 to 1989, 6.4%
- 1989 to 1994, 5.4%
- 1994 to 1999, 3.6%
- 1999 to 2004, 0.7%

Between 2003 and 2004 female deaths increased by 807 (+0.7%), from 111,264 in 2003 to 112,071 in 2004. This is the smallest increase in female deaths in the past four years.

During 1979 to 2004, female deaths steadily increased with the sharpest rises occurring in the mid-1980s to mid-1990s. Only recently have the number of female deaths been increasing more gradually.

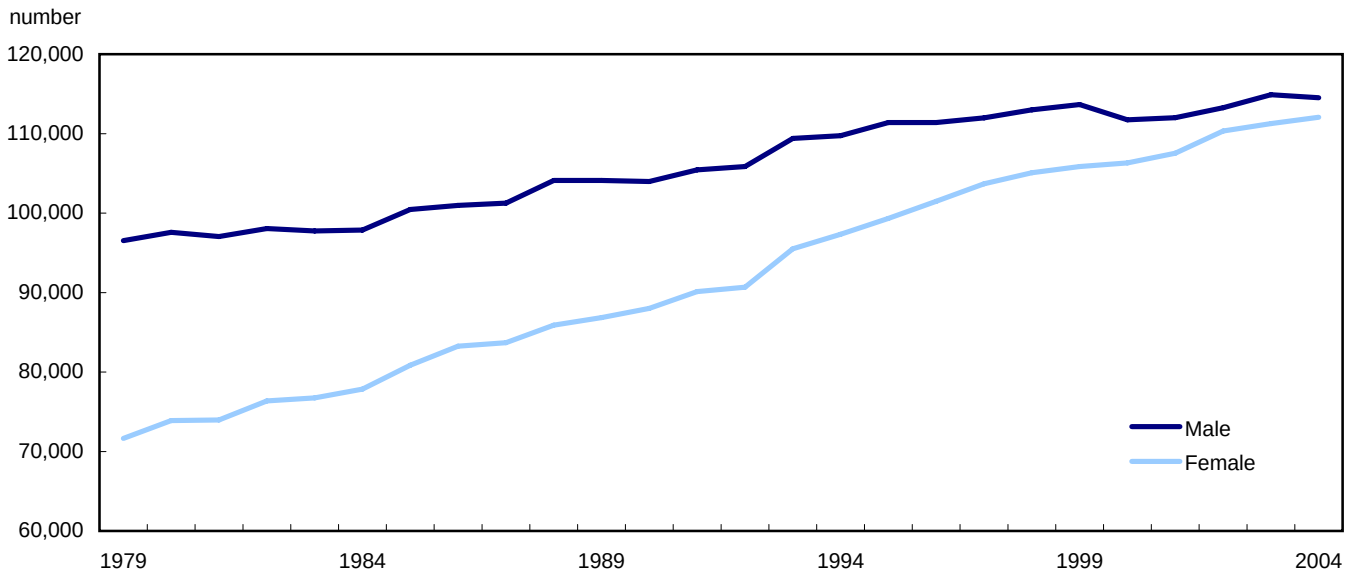
Specific trends of relative increase in female deaths according to 5-year sub-periods are as follows:

- 1979 to 1984, 8.7%
- 1984 to 1989, 11.6%
- 1989 to 1994, 12.1%
- 1994 to 1999, 8.8%
- 1999 to 2004, 5.9%

As result of the above trends, between 1979 and 2004, the gap between male and female annual deaths decreased radically from 24.881 in 1979 to 2.442 in 2004, a drop of 90%.

If the above trends continue, Canada may experience in near future, for the first time, female deaths outnumbering male deaths.

Chart 2
Deaths by sex, Canada, 1979 to 2004



Trends in sex ratios of deaths

Sex ratio is an indicator of the number of males present per 100 females. When this ratio is over 100, indicates excess of males and if it is under 100, indicates excess of females.

During 1979 to 2004, the sex ratio of deaths steadily declined from 135 males per 100 females in 1979 all the way to the turning point in 2000, when the sex ratio of deaths was less than the sex ratio at birth – for the first time in Canada.

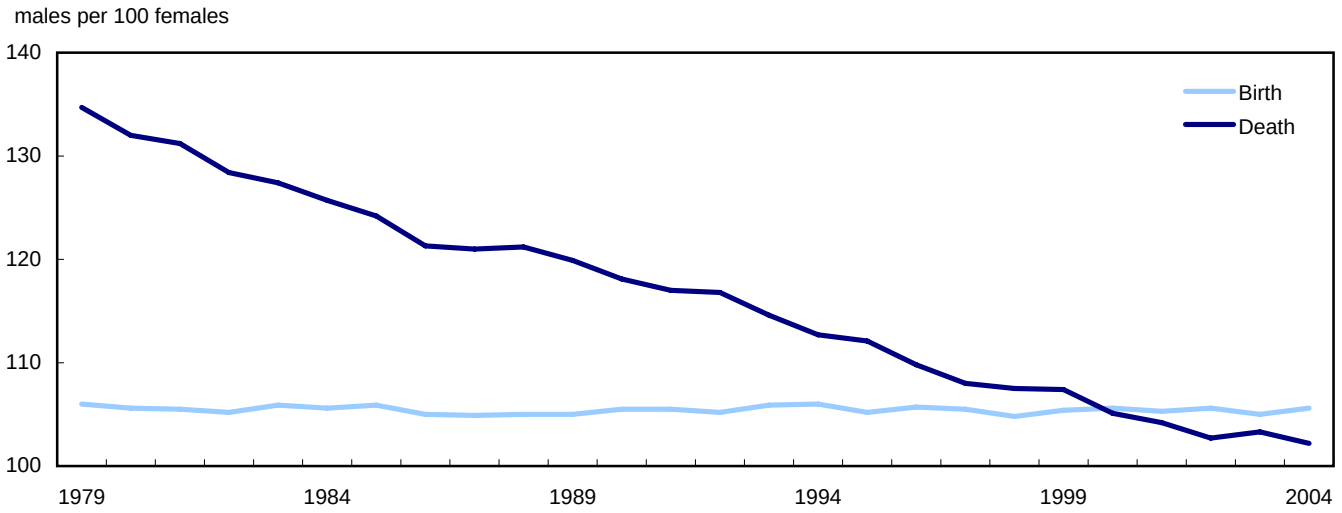
The sex ratio at birth in Canada and elsewhere vary between 104 and 108 males per 100 females[1]. Due to higher overall male mortality, the sex ratio of overall deaths tends to be considerably higher than sex ratio at birth.

In 2004, the sex ratio of registered deaths in Canada was 103 – the lowest recorded during the 1979 to 2004 period and the lowest ever recorded in Canada.

Due to the higher male mortality at every age group, males tend to make up the majority of deaths at all ages. There is however one exception. For several years females have made up the majority of deaths over age of 80 – for the simple reason that females make up the majority of the over 80 population.

1. *The Encyclopedia of Population,* ***Paul Demeny and Geoffrey McNicoll ed., New York :*** *Macmillan Reference USA, c2003.*

Chart 3
Sex ratios at death and at birth, Canada, 1979 to 2004



Geographic differences

Canadian deaths between 2003 and 2004 presented opposite trends in different geographic areas. Among the thirteen Canadian provinces and territories, seven provinces and one territory had an increase in the annual number of deaths, while three provinces and two territories had a decrease in deaths (Table 1).

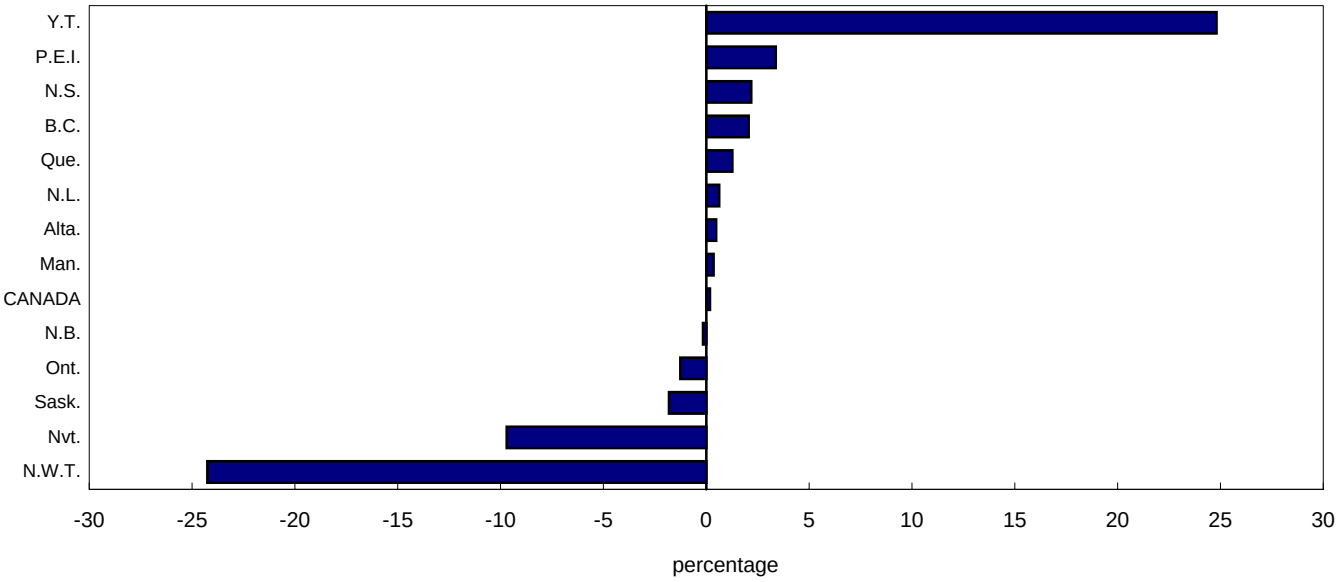
Text table 1
Deaths by geography, 2003 and 2004

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004 % change
Canada	**226,169**	**226,584**	**0.2**
Male	114,905	114,513	-0.3
Female	111,264	112,071	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,281	4,308	0.6
Prince Edward Island	1,183	1,223	3.4
Nova Scotia	8,064	8,241	2.2
New Brunswick	6,257	6,247	-0.2
Quebec	54,927	55,624	1.3
Ontario	84,207	83,142	-1.3
Manitoba	9,867	9,903	0.4
Saskatchewan	9,007	8,844	-1.8
Alberta	18,585	18,675	0.5
British Columbia	29,320	29,923	2.1
Yukon Territory	133	166	24.8
Northwest Territories	202	153	-24.3
Nunavut	134	121	-9.7

The largest relative increase was in Yukon (24,8%) and the smallest in Manitoba (0.4%). The largest relative decrease was in Nunavut (-24,3%) and the smallest in New Brunswick (-0.2%) (Chart 4).

These opposite trends among provinces and territories had yielded a net increase of only 415 (0.2%) annual deaths in Canada for 2004.

Chart 4
Relative difference between 2003 and 2004 annual deaths, by geography



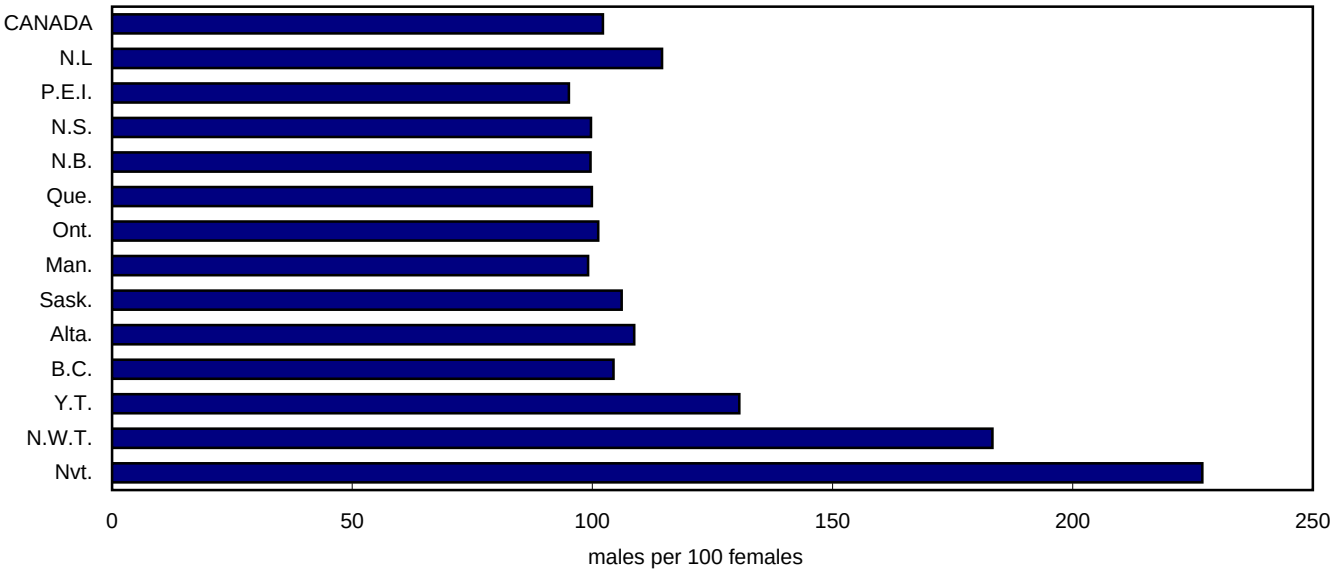
Sex ratios of provincial and territorial deaths

There is sex differential among the deceased in Canadian provinces and territories. Sex ratios of deaths vary widely among Canadian provinces and territories in 2004 (Chart 5).

Prince Edward Island was the only province with an excess of female deaths (95 male deaths per 100 females).

Five provinces had equal level of male-female deaths: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba (sex ratio close to 100 males per 100 females). All other provinces and territories had an excess of male deaths. The range of excess male deaths varies widely, from 104 in British Columbia to the highest of 227 in Nunavut.

Chart 5
Sex ratio of deaths, by geography, 2004



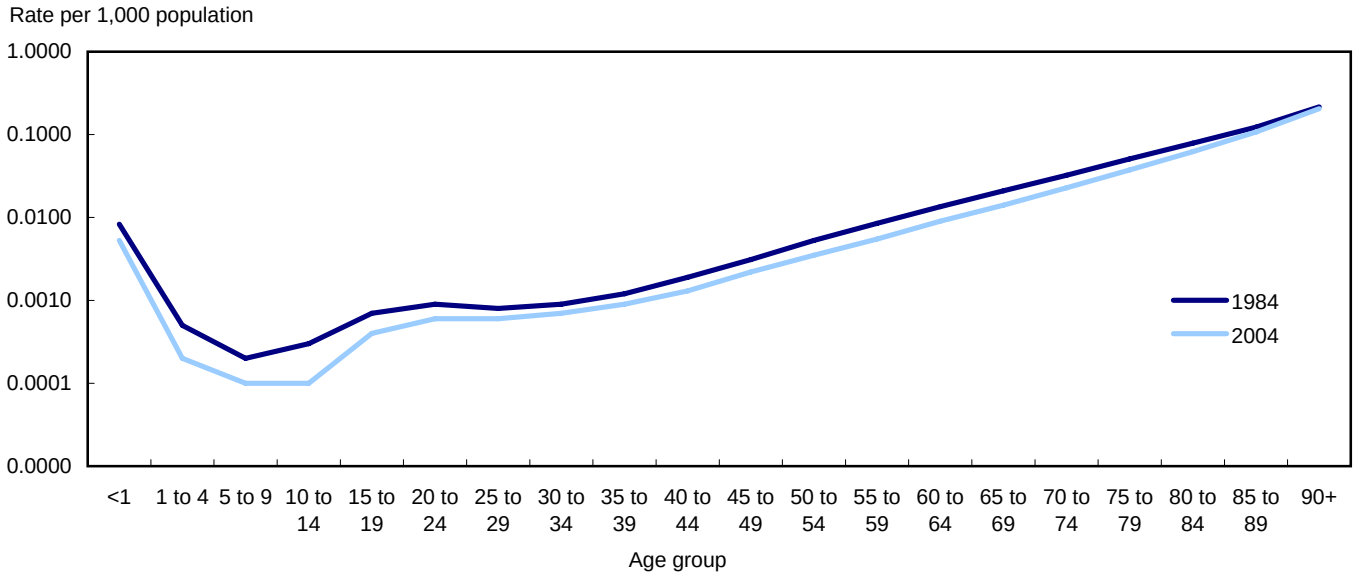
MORTALITY INDICATORS

General and age-specific mortality rates

From 1984 to 2004, the crude death rate remained at the same level of 7 deaths per 1,000 population. However, this rate fails to take into consideration the significant impact of changing population age structures.

There were important reductions in the age specific death rates over the 20-year period (Chart 6). The improvement is greater in the younger age groups between 1 to 14 years old, where the rates dropped by half.

Chart 6
Age-specific mortality rates, Canada, 1984 and 2004 (logarithmic scale)



Age-standardized death rates

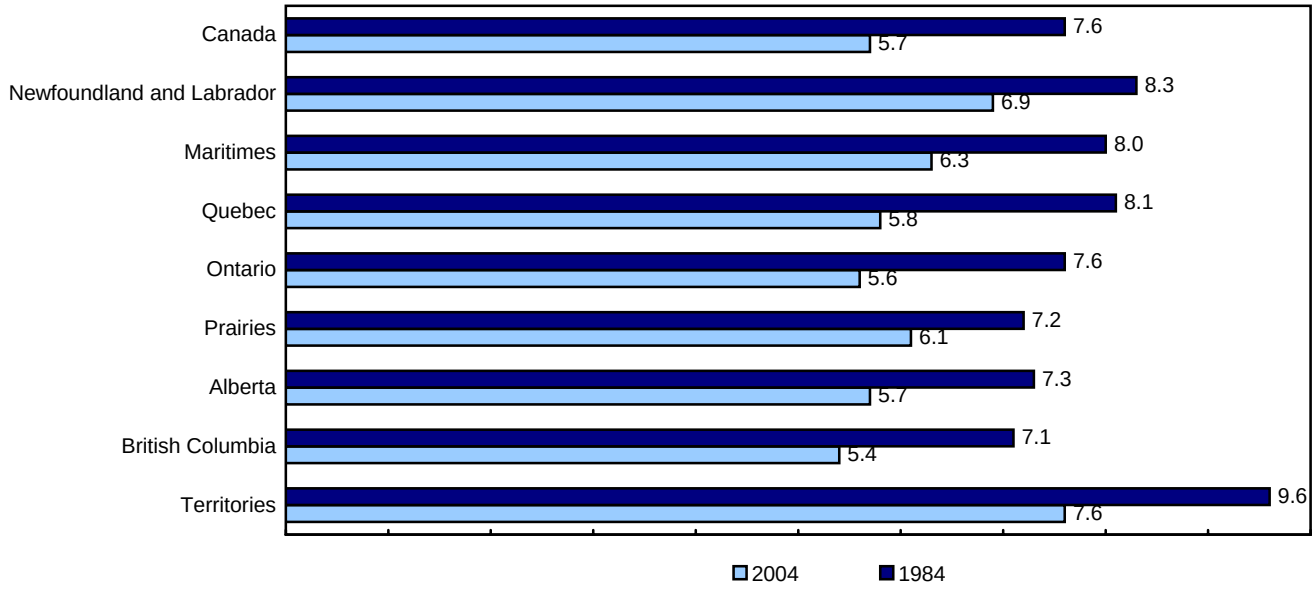
The age-standardized death rate for Canada dropped 25% in 20 years, from 7.6 per 1,000 population in 1984 to 5.7 in 2004 (Chart 7).

In 2004, only two provinces had lower age-standardized rates than the average for Canada: British Columbia (5.4) and Ontario (5.6). The highest age-standardized rate was in the Territories region with 7.6, followed by Newfoundland with 6.9.

Age-standardized mortality rates have decreased in all regions of Canada in the last 20 years. The improvement has been largest in Quebec where the rate has dropped by 28% from 8.1 in 1984 to 5.8 in 2004.

Other provinces and regions also had important reductions in standardized death rates, the smallest being in the Prairie region with 15%.

Chart 7
Age-standardized death rates by geography, 1984 and 2004



Infant mortality

Infant mortality trends

Infant mortality remained unchanged at 5.3 per 1,000 live births from 2003 to 2004.

As in the case of general mortality, infant mortality rates are also higher for males than females. Between 2003 and 2004 the male infant death rate decreased from 5.7 to 5.5 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, the female infant death rate actually increased from 4.8 to 5.0 per 1,000 live births.

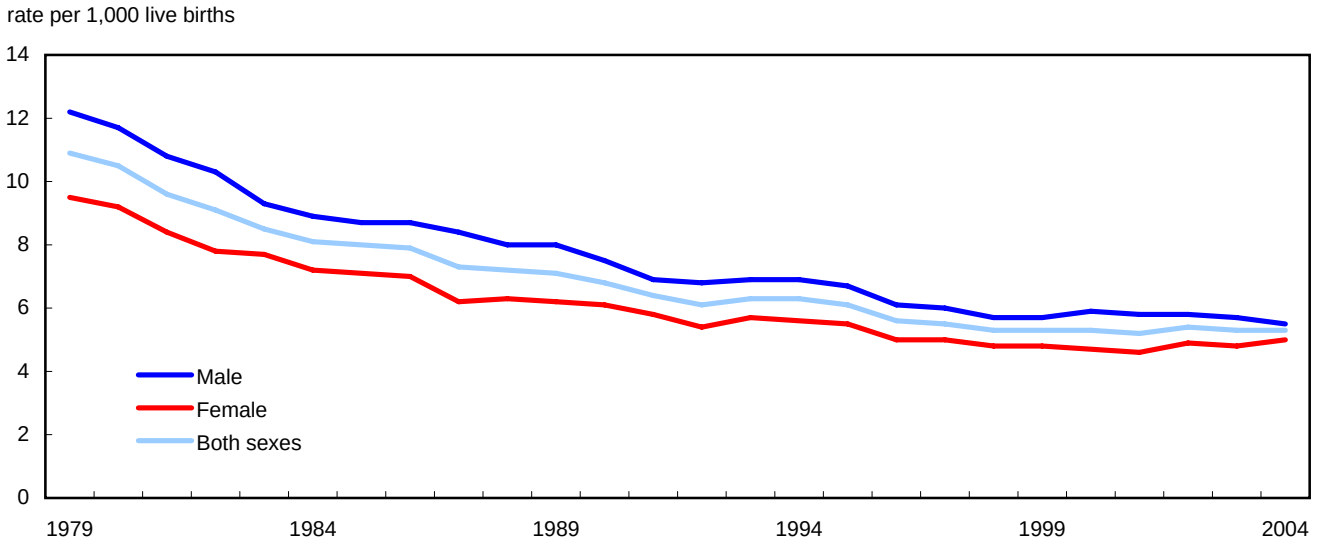
Between 1979 and 2004, the infant mortality rate decreased by 52% in Canada (chart 8).

Annual infant death rate dropped 42% in 12 years from 10.9 per 1,000 live births in 1979 to 6.4 in 1991.

From 1991 to 2004, the infant mortality rate decreased at much slower rate of 18% in 13 years: from 6.4 to 5.3 per 1,000 live births.

Between 1979 and 2004, the gap between male and female infant mortality rates also became narrower.

Chart 8
Infant mortality rate, by sex, Canada, 1979 to 2004



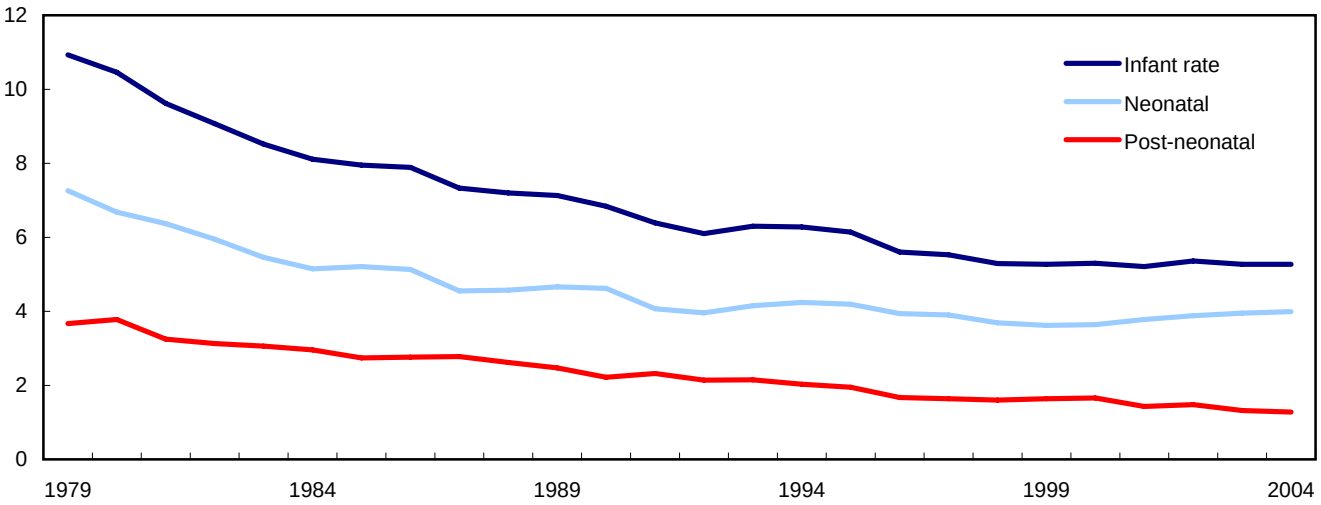
Neonatal and post-neonatal mortality

Infant mortality (deaths of infants under one year of age) can be separated into neonatal mortality (deaths of infants from 0 to 27 days of age) and post-neonatal mortality (deaths of infants aged 28 to 364 days).

Between 1979 and 1991, declines in neonatal death were responsible for the major part of the reduction in infant mortality (Chart 9).

However, between 1991 and 2004 declines in post-neonatal rates were responsible for the larger portion of overall reduction in infant mortality. As a consequence, the gap between these two components of infant mortality has been widening in recent years.

Chart 9
Infant, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rate in Canada, 1979 to 2004



Perinatal mortality

The perinatal mortality is defined as deaths of infants under one week (from 0 to 6 days) of age plus fetal deaths (stillbirths) of 28 or more weeks of gestation.

Perinatal mortality rate followed the same trend as infant mortality rate in the period of 1979 to 2004. Between 1979 and 1991, the decrease in perinatal death rate was higher, from 11.8 per 1,000 births to 6.9 (a drop of 42%). However, between 1991 and 2004, this rate declined only 9%, from 6.9 to 6.2 per 1,000 births.

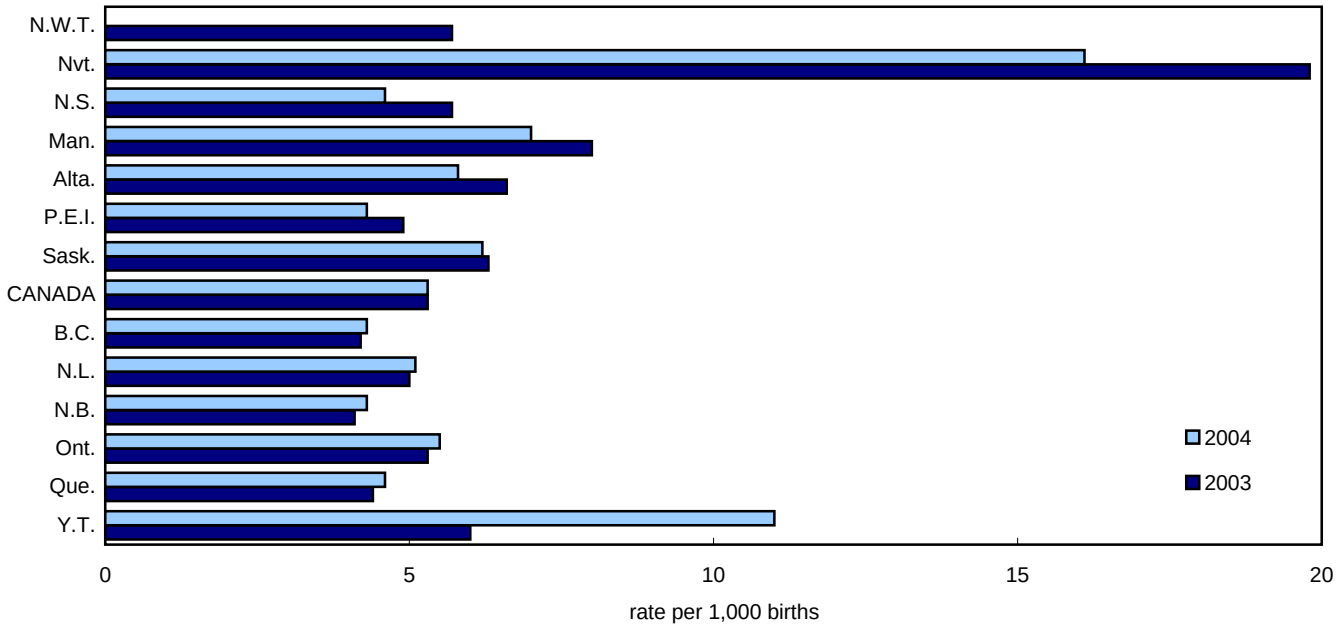
Infant mortality by region

As of 2004, infant mortality rates were below Canadian average in the following regions: Newfoundland, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Northwest Territories.

As of 2004, infant mortality rates were highest in Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon and Nunavut.

Between 2003 and 2004, the following provinces decreased their infant mortality rates: Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Nunavut and Northwest Territories. Meanwhile, the other five provinces and Yukon territory actually increased their infant mortality rates.

Chart 10
Infant mortality rates by geography, 2003 and 2004



Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65

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

In 2004, life expectancy at birth was 80.2, 77.8 for males and 82.6 for females. Life expectancy at age 65 was 19.5, 17.7 for males and 21.0 for females.

Life expectancy continues to increase in Canada. Between 2003 and 2004, life expectancy at birth increased 0.3 years: 0.4 for males and 0.2 for females. Meanwhile, life expectancy at age 65 also increased 0.3 years: 0.3 for males and only 0.2 for females.

Between 1979 and 2004, life expectancy at birth increased 5.3 years from 74.9 years to 80.2. In the same period, life expectancy at age 65 increased at slower pace from 16.9 to 19.5 years, an increase of 2.6 years.

Between 1979 and 1991, life expectancy at birth increased 2.9 years in twelve years. However, the increase was only 2.4 in the last thirteen years (1991 to 2004).

The trend was reversed at age 65. Between 1979 and 1991, life expectancy at age 65 improved only 0,9 year, from 16.9 to 18.0 years. In contrast, between 1991 and 2004 the increase in life expectancy was greater, from 18.0 to 19.5 (1.5 years).

Male-female gap in life expectancy

During 1979 to 2004, male life expectancy increased at a faster pace than female life expectancy. The narrowing of male–female gap in life expectancy was mainly due to a combination of slow down in the decline of female mortality and continuing declines in male mortality.

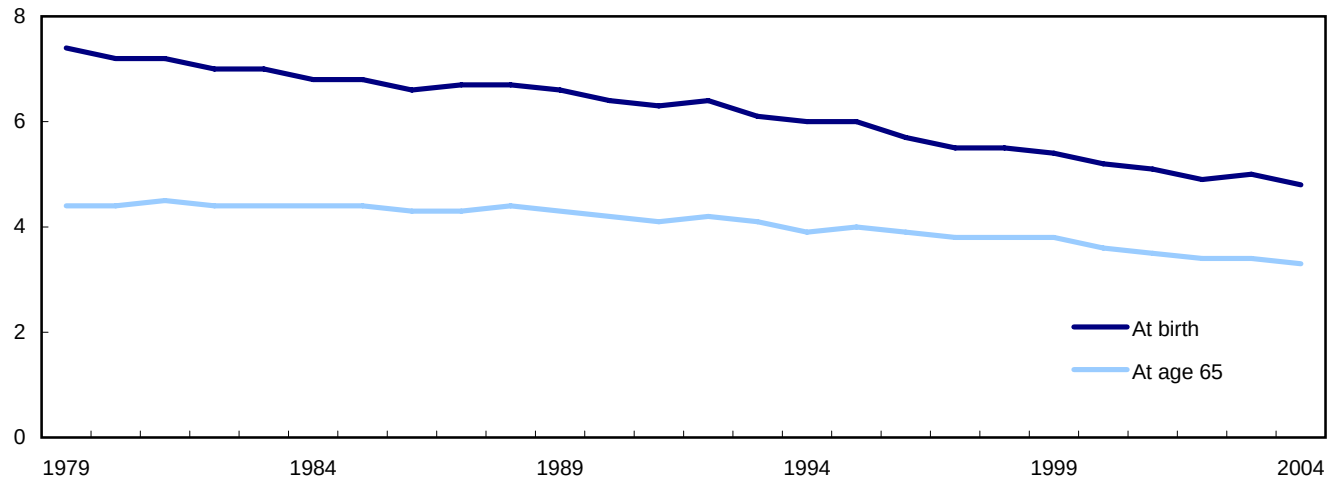
Between 1979 and 2004, male life expectancy at birth gained 6.4 years, from 71.4 to 77.8. Meanwhile, female life expectancy gained only 3.8 years (from 78.8 to 82.6).

The male-female gap in life expectancy at birth was 7.4 years in 1979. By 2004, this gap was reduced by one third, to 4.8 years (Chart 11).

Between 1979 and 2004 life expectancy of those aged 65 also yielded the same trend by sex: greater improvement for males and decreasing male-female gap.

Between 1979 and 2004, male life expectancy at 65 increased 3.1 years, as female life expectancy increased only 2 years.

Chart 11
Male-female gap in life expectancy, Canada, 1979 to 2004



Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

82-221-X	Health indicators
84-208-X	Causes of death
84-537-X	Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories
84-548-X	Comparability of ICD-10 and ICD-9 for Mortality Statistics in Canada
84F0209X	Mortality, Summary List of Causes

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
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for 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*
- *Infant mortality rates, by province and territory*
- *Disability-free life expectancy, by province and territory*
- *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	**227,085**	**259**	**226,826**	**4,301**	**1,192**	**8,295**	**6,282**	**55,456**	**83,337**
Canada	**226,584**	**259**	**226,325**	**4,287**	**1,188**	**8,270**	**6,267**	**55,404**	**83,099**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,308	2	4,306	4,266	0	12	0	5	16
Prince Edward Island	1,223	0	1,223	0	1,181	26	11	3	2
Nova Scotia	8,241	12	8,229	3	0	8,173	28	2	13
New Brunswick	6,247	0	6,247	2	1	28	6,181	20	11
Quebec	55,624	58	55,566	2	1	4	37	55,285	222
Ontario	83,142	156	82,986	12	4	18	9	80	82,750
Manitoba	9,903	3	9,900	0	0	1	0	2	22
Saskatchewan	8,844	5	8,839	0	0	1	0	1	3
Alberta	18,675	7	18,668	2	0	3	0	2	14
British Columbia	29,923	11	29,912	0	1	2	1	3	28
Yukon Territory	166	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	153	0	153	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nunavut	121	0	121	0	0	0	0	1	10
Unknown	14	5	9	0	0	1	0	0	8
Outside Canada	**501**	**...**	**501**	**14**	**4**	**25**	**15**	**52**	**238**

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	**227,085**	**226,826**	**9,927**	**8,867**	**18,796**	**29,977**	**159**	**142**	**95**
Canada	**226,584**	**226,325**	**9,919**	**8,861**	**18,756**	**29,882**	**156**	**141**	**95**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,308	4,306	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	1,223	1,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	8,241	8,229	1	0	3	6	0	0	0
New Brunswick	6,247	6,247	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Quebec	55,624	55,566	0	0	5	10	0	0	0
Ontario	83,142	82,986	42	6	22	43	0	0	0
Manitoba	9,903	9,900	9,827	19	18	10	0	0	1
Saskatchewan	8,844	8,839	23	8,725	78	8	0	0	0
Alberta	18,675	18,668	7	92	18,457	88	0	3	0
British Columbia	29,923	29,912	10	16	137	29,710	2	2	0
Yukon Territory	166	166	0	0	7	5	154	0	0
Northwest Territories	153	153	0	1	19	1	0	131	0
Nunavut	121	121	9	0	2	0	0	5	94
Unknown	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside Canada	**501**	**501**	**8**	**6**	**40**	**95**	**3**	**1**	**0**

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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0501).

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	**226,584**	**21,796**	**19,343**	**19,913**	**18,935**	**18,152**	**17,752**	**17,921**	**17,313**	**17,547**	**19,204**	**18,507**	**20,201**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,308	412	350	398	364	324	330	392	354	324	379	329	352
Prince Edward Island	1,223	136	111	111	101	105	92	87	91	81	97	101	110
Nova Scotia	8,241	821	675	757	678	697	617	651	586	639	655	719	746
New Brunswick	6,247	666	519	571	521	499	502	535	443	462	523	462	544
Quebec	55,624	5,481	5,159	5,133	4,783	4,455	4,422	4,198	4,008	4,094	4,512	4,472	4,907
Ontario	83,142	8,063	6,954	7,171	6,857	6,621	6,473	6,504	6,485	6,433	7,205	6,836	7,540
Manitoba	9,903	898	766	800	834	857	759	856	799	795	821	851	867
Saskatchewan	8,844	853	725	770	718	762	679	717	708	714	724	709	765
Alberta	18,675	1,641	1,515	1,625	1,547	1,481	1,469	1,465	1,472	1,563	1,683	1,522	1,692
British Columbia	29,923	2,775	2,522	2,542	2,482	2,317	2,375	2,483	2,337	2,403	2,567	2,476	2,644
Yukon Territory	166	18	14	14	20	13	15	10	8	17	13	12	12
Northwest Territories	153	12	24	12	13	12	10	9	12	15	11	8	15
Nunavut	121	16	8	8	16	7	7	13	10	6	13	10	7
Unknown	14	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
	percentage												
Canada	**100.0**	**9.6**	**8.5**	**8.8**	**8.4**	**8.0**	**7.8**	**7.9**	**7.6**	**7.7**	**8.5**	**8.2**	**8.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	9.6	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.5	7.7	9.1	8.2	7.5	8.8	7.6	8.2
Prince Edward Island	100.0	11.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.9	8.3	9.0
Nova Scotia	100.0	10.0	8.2	9.2	8.2	8.5	7.5	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.7	9.1
New Brunswick	100.0	10.7	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.6	7.1	7.4	8.4	7.4	8.7
Quebec	100.0	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.0	8.8
Ontario	100.0	9.7	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.2	9.1
Manitoba	100.0	9.1	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.7	7.7	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.8
Saskatchewan	100.0	9.6	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.6	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.6
Alberta	100.0	8.8	8.1	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.1	9.1
British Columbia	100.0	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.0	8.6	8.3	8.8
Yukon Territory	100.0	10.8	8.4	8.4	12.0	7.8	9.0	6.0	4.8	10.2	7.8	7.2	7.2
Northwest Territories	100.0	7.8	15.7	7.8	8.5	7.8	6.5	5.9	7.8	9.8	7.2	5.2	9.8
Nunavut	100.0	13.2	6.6	6.6	13.2	5.8	5.8	10.7	8.3	5.0	10.7	8.3	5.8
Unknown	100.0	28.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.3	14.3	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0502).

Table 2-2
Deaths by geography — In hospital and elsewhere

Place of residence	Place of death						
	Total	Hospital		Non-hospital		Unknown	
	number		percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Canada	**226,584**	**152,445**	**67.3**	**39,906**	**17.6**	**34,233**	**15.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,308	2,750	63.8	1,553	36.0	5	0.1
Prince Edward Island	1,223	717	58.6	497	40.6	9	0.7
Nova Scotia	8,241	5,120	62.1	3,112	37.8	9	0.1
New Brunswick	6,247	3,970	63.6	2,274	36.4	3	0.0
Quebec	55,624	48,788	87.7	6,812	12.2	24	0.0
Ontario	83,142	52,642	63.3	2,448	2.9	28,052	33.7
Manitoba	9,903	6,665	67.3	3,236	32.7	2	0.0
Saskatchewan	8,844	4,567	51.6	4,272	48.3	5	0.1
Alberta	18,675	11,188	59.9	7,431	39.8	56	0.3
British Columbia	29,923	15,802	52.8	8,065	27.0	6,056	20.2
Yukon Territory	166	95	57.2	68	41.0	3	1.8
Northwest Territories	153	85	55.6	63	41.2	5	3.3
Nunavut	121	48	39.7	70	57.9	3	2.5
Unknown	14	8	57.1	5	35.7	1	7.1

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0509).

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		percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Canada	**226,584**	**14,203**	**6.3**	**206,755**	**91.2**	**5,626**	**2.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,308	342	7.9	3,837	89.1	129	3.0
Prince Edward Island	1,223	174	14.2	1,036	84.7	13	1.1
Nova Scotia	8,241	658	8.0	7,577	91.9	6	0.1
New Brunswick	6,247	634	10.1	4,685	75.0	928	14.9
Quebec	55,624	3,823	6.9	48,960	88.0	2,841	5.1
Ontario	83,142	2,574	3.1	80,542	96.9	26	0.0
Manitoba	9,903	1,282	12.9	8,107	81.9	514	5.2
Saskatchewan	8,844	939	10.6	7,875	89.0	30	0.3
Alberta	18,675	1,584	8.5	16,610	88.9	481	2.6
British Columbia	29,923	2,094	7.0	27,186	90.9	643	2.1
Yukon Territory	166	36	21.7	127	76.5	3	1.8
Northwest Territories	153	35	22.9	112	73.2	6	3.9
Nunavut	121	24	19.8	91	75.2	6	5.0
Unknown	14	4	28.6	10	71.4	0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0510).

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	**226,584**	**4,308**	**1,223**	**8,241**	**6,247**	**55,624**	**83,142**
0 to 4 years	**2,061**	**26**	**6**	**50**	**33**	**402**	**865**
Under 1 year	1,775	23	6	40	30	342	735
1 to 4 years	286	3	0	10	3	60	130
5 to 9 years	**195**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**39**	**74**
10 to 14 years	**259**	**4**	**2**	**10**	**8**	**49**	**89**
15 to 19 years	**934**	**20**	**4**	**31**	**22**	**209**	**282**
15 years	113	2	1	5	2	19	40
16 years	152	4	0	9	1	33	39
17 years	199	7	1	5	3	40	70
18 years	226	3	0	10	6	57	62
19 years	244	4	2	2	10	60	71
20 to 24 years	**1,287**	**24**	**9**	**33**	**29**	**285**	**401**
20 years	275	5	2	5	3	54	83
21 years	252	3	2	2	9	55	92
22 years	270	5	3	10	7	50	90
23 years	245	6	2	8	4	58	62
24 years	245	5	0	8	6	68	74
25 to 29 years	**1,228**	**19**	**3**	**33**	**28**	**286**	**407**
25 years	249	3	0	7	8	57	73
26 years	244	1	0	5	4	55	105
27 years	232	6	0	7	3	54	81
28 years	263	6	2	8	5	56	77
29 years	240	3	1	6	8	64	71
30 to 34 years	**1,490**	**26**	**6**	**38**	**40**	**314**	**495**
30 years	254	1	0	4	4	61	86
31 years	271	7	1	7	6	52	96
32 years	293	4	2	5	11	54	107
33 years	317	6	1	9	8	66	91
34 years	355	8	2	13	11	81	115
35 to 39 years	**2,268**	**47**	**9**	**70**	**46**	**512**	**825**
35 years	359	9	1	11	7	74	126
36 years	388	4	4	8	6	90	149
37 years	444	8	1	14	7	100	167
38 years	485	15	0	22	6	117	169
39 years	592	11	3	15	20	131	214
40 to 44 years	**3,709**	**48**	**17**	**129**	**84**	**873**	**1,352**
40 years	640	7	4	19	12	152	228
41 years	648	3	1	19	13	176	217
42 years	780	11	4	33	22	168	291
43 years	780	15	6	27	19	172	285
44 years	861	12	2	31	18	205	331
45 to 49 years	**5,676**	**102**	**24**	**184**	**135**	**1,442**	**1,966**
45 years	946	17	3	28	21	254	318
46 years	1,065	16	3	39	23	272	382
47 years	1,126	25	5	26	30	278	401
48 years	1,201	23	2	40	30	292	422
49 years	1,338	21	11	51	31	346	443
50 to 54 years	**7,829**	**153**	**49**	**252**	**189**	**1,938**	**2,814**
50 years	1,378	25	9	47	24	334	503
51 years	1,493	28	5	48	37	365	526
52 years	1,583	34	13	49	44	407	577
53 years	1,695	32	13	48	53	424	600
54 years	1,680	34	9	60	31	408	608
55 to 59 years	**10,611**	**196**	**42**	**397**	**282**	**2,848**	**3,808**
55 years	1,923	31	8	71	51	486	700
56 years	2,056	41	8	82	55	539	736
57 years	2,285	37	13	97	76	575	837
58 years	2,128	34	9	66	49	585	759
59 years	2,219	53	4	81	51	663	776

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	**13,139**	**262**	**65**	**512**	**337**	**3,520**	**4,754**
60 years	2,446	47	9	98	66	681	866
61 years	2,618	48	11	95	63	720	951
62 years	2,595	62	17	88	64	686	964
63 years	2,669	47	17	117	63	718	963
64 years	2,811	58	11	114	81	715	1,010
65 to 69 years	**16,499**	**347**	**83**	**634**	**448**	**4,156**	**6,195**
65 years	2,906	74	10	131	81	732	1,106
66 years	3,127	57	13	114	80	768	1,186
67 years	3,268	61	17	119	88	775	1,279
68 years	3,537	73	17	129	84	930	1,314
69 years	3,661	82	26	141	115	951	1,310
70 to 74 years	**23,763**	**504**	**111**	**807**	**630**	**6,092**	**8,966**
70 years	4,033	92	16	140	110	1,040	1,530
71 years	4,322	104	20	151	133	1,143	1,581
72 years	4,832	98	27	152	121	1,258	1,784
73 years	5,272	107	28	201	124	1,315	1,998
74 years	5,304	103	20	163	142	1,336	2,073
75 to 79 years	**31,831**	**610**	**162**	**1,080**	**877**	**8,236**	**12,034**
75 years	5,717	108	20	197	149	1,550	2,110
76 years	5,988	104	31	219	167	1,548	2,257
77 years	6,290	130	40	199	169	1,640	2,412
78 years	6,837	151	37	224	193	1,678	2,646
79 years	6,999	117	34	241	199	1,820	2,609
80 to 84 years	**37,974**	**739**	**214**	**1,368**	**1,040**	**9,033**	**14,458**
80 years	7,168	138	35	244	210	1,775	2,741
81 years	7,535	126	35	269	179	1,811	2,914
82 years	7,851	173	52	272	219	1,870	2,954
83 years	7,736	141	38	298	209	1,834	2,995
84 years	7,684	161	54	285	223	1,743	2,854
85 to 89 years	**32,997**	**617**	**189**	**1,274**	**989**	**7,911**	**11,660**
85 years	6,823	134	44	253	186	1,670	2,409
86 years	6,830	153	41	270	219	1,733	2,339
87 years	6,685	123	34	249	210	1,582	2,367
88 years	6,320	100	39	276	177	1,467	2,227
89 years	6,339	107	31	226	197	1,459	2,318
90 to 94 years	**22,586**	**406**	**152**	**907**	**717**	**5,164**	**8,047**
90 years	5,830	116	39	247	177	1,287	2,113
91 years	5,229	90	34	216	160	1,181	1,867
92 years	4,536	79	32	184	137	1,053	1,631
93 years	3,815	63	25	143	130	880	1,358
94 years	3,176	58	22	117	113	763	1,078
95 to 99 years	**8,522**	**124**	**64**	**337**	**248**	**1,963**	**3,057**
95 years	2,631	42	22	109	72	613	925
96 years	2,157	31	14	75	66	514	734
97 years	1,722	21	9	65	47	393	668
98 years	1,196	18	10	56	37	256	441
99 years	816	12	9	32	26	187	289
100 years and over	**1,722**	**32**	**12**	**89**	**61**	**351**	**593**
Not stated	**4**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**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	**226,584**	**9,903**	**8,844**	**18,675**	**29,923**	**166**	**153**	**121**	**14**
0 to 4 years	**2,061**	**111**	**88**	**262**	**199**	**5**	**0**	**13**	**1**
Under 1 year	1,775	97	74	236	175	4	0	12	1
1 to 4 years	286	14	14	26	24	1	0	1	0
5 to 9 years	**195**	**9**	**5**	**30**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
10 to 14 years	**259**	**15**	**20**	**27**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**
15 to 19 years	**934**	**65**	**54**	**124**	**110**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**0**
15 years	113	9	7	16	9	0	0	3	0
16 years	152	9	13	19	22	0	1	2	0
17 years	199	16	12	27	16	1	0	1	0
18 years	226	15	7	33	32	1	0	0	0
19 years	244	16	15	29	31	0	0	4	0
20 to 24 years	**1,287**	**68**	**61**	**178**	**185**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**0**
20 years	275	19	17	49	38	0	0	0	0
21 years	252	8	11	36	32	1	0	1	0
22 years	270	18	8	41	33	1	1	3	0
23 years	245	12	17	24	47	1	3	1	0
24 years	245	11	8	28	35	0	0	2	0
25 to 29 years	**1,228**	**59**	**47**	**151**	**183**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**2**
25 years	249	13	8	39	40	0	0	1	0
26 years	244	8	12	22	30	0	0	1	1
27 years	232	10	7	26	35	1	1	1	0
28 years	263	16	11	32	45	1	1	2	1
29 years	240	12	9	32	33	0	0	1	0
30 to 34 years	**1,490**	**69**	**58**	**204**	**219**	**2**	**12**	**7**	**0**
30 years	254	13	7	39	34	1	3	1	0
31 years	271	12	15	40	33	1	1	0	0
32 years	293	14	15	39	41	0	1	0	0
33 years	317	17	10	45	63	0	1	0	0
34 years	355	13	11	41	48	0	6	6	0
35 to 39 years	**2,268**	**94**	**91**	**264**	**298**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**0**
35 years	359	14	19	39	57	0	1	1	0
36 years	388	14	12	49	48	2	1	1	0
37 years	444	27	15	58	43	1	2	1	0
38 years	485	11	20	54	70	0	1	0	0
39 years	592	28	25	64	80	0	1	0	0
40 to 44 years	**3,709**	**158**	**133**	**402**	**484**	**7**	**8**	**13**	**1**
40 years	640	30	26	66	93	1	0	2	0
41 years	648	32	22	71	90	0	0	3	1
42 years	780	34	32	83	94	3	2	3	0
43 years	780	31	26	95	97	3	3	1	0
44 years	861	31	27	87	110	0	3	4	0
45 to 49 years	**5,676**	**195**	**206**	**609**	**786**	**15**	**6**	**6**	**0**
45 years	946	44	27	110	122	0	1	1	0
46 years	1,065	35	44	109	132	6	2	2	0
47 years	1,126	33	42	128	156	1	1	0	0
48 years	1,201	47	46	124	167	5	1	2	0
49 years	1,338	36	47	138	209	3	1	1	0
50 to 54 years	**7,829**	**306**	**254**	**780**	**1,070**	**9**	**11**	**3**	**1**
50 years	1,378	53	43	143	190	5	2	0	0
51 years	1,493	52	54	154	217	3	3	1	0
52 years	1,583	58	52	142	203	0	3	0	1
53 years	1,695	66	55	177	224	0	3	0	0
54 years	1,680	77	50	164	236	1	0	2	0
55 to 59 years	**10,611**	**418**	**318**	**904**	**1,360**	**17**	**13**	**7**	**1**
55 years	1,923	76	61	161	269	4	3	2	0
56 years	2,056	68	58	188	272	3	4	1	1
57 years	2,285	88	70	187	296	5	3	1	0
58 years	2,128	85	74	193	268	4	1	1	0
59 years	2,219	101	55	175	255	1	2	2	0
60 to 64 years	**13,139**	**518**	**406**	**1,109**	**1,614**	**16**	**20**	**6**	**0**
60 years	2,446	105	54	206	307	1	5	1	0
61 years	2,618	89	89	232	314	1	3	2	0
62 years	2,595	107	72	224	302	4	3	2	0
63 years	2,669	112	92	209	327	1	3	0	0
64 years	2,811	105	99	238	364	9	6	1	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	**16,499**	**671**	**568**	**1,308**	**2,050**	**14**	**15**	**9**	**1**
65 years	2,906	109	94	206	356	5	2	0	0
66 years	3,127	128	109	261	403	2	3	3	0
67 years	3,268	141	116	264	398	4	3	3	0
68 years	3,537	126	138	280	441	1	1	3	0
69 years	3,661	167	111	297	452	2	6	0	1
70 to 74 years	**23,763**	**947**	**845**	**1,871**	**2,950**	**13**	**15**	**10**	**2**
70 years	4,033	156	156	323	466	0	2	1	1
71 years	4,322	155	147	340	541	3	1	3	0
72 years	4,832	217	168	402	594	4	4	2	1
73 years	5,272	222	202	393	673	4	3	2	0
74 years	5,304	197	172	413	676	2	5	2	0
75 to 79 years	**31,831**	**1,297**	**1,112**	**2,409**	**3,973**	**16**	**17**	**7**	**1**
75 years	5,717	226	200	437	712	2	4	1	1
76 years	5,988	230	230	446	745	7	4	0	0
77 years	6,290	266	200	467	757	2	5	3	0
78 years	6,837	305	241	505	848	3	3	3	0
79 years	6,999	270	241	554	911	2	1	0	0
80 to 84 years	**37,974**	**1,673**	**1,435**	**2,874**	**5,109**	**15**	**7**	**7**	**2**
80 years	7,168	299	261	530	929	3	1	2	0
81 years	7,535	322	268	580	1,027	1	1	1	1
82 years	7,851	358	290	596	1,056	4	4	2	1
83 years	7,736	322	299	564	1,029	5	0	2	0
84 years	7,684	372	317	604	1,068	2	1	0	0
85 to 89 years	**32,997**	**1,540**	**1,518**	**2,590**	**4,682**	**11**	**11**	**3**	**2**
85 years	6,823	326	308	524	963	2	3	0	1
86 years	6,830	310	303	550	905	3	3	1	0
87 years	6,685	316	317	543	938	3	3	0	0
88 years	6,320	283	312	495	939	2	1	1	1
89 years	6,339	305	278	478	937	1	1	1	0
90 to 94 years	**22,586**	**1,110**	**1,096**	**1,774**	**3,200**	**11**	**2**	**0**	**0**
90 years	5,830	261	267	450	871	1	1	0	0
91 years	5,229	260	258	428	730	5	0	0	0
92 years	4,536	227	215	331	646	0	1	0	0
93 years	3,815	196	185	310	522	3	0	0	0
94 years	3,176	166	171	255	431	2	0	0	0
95 to 99 years	**8,522**	**476**	**436**	**662**	**1,148**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**
95 years	2,631	140	148	191	369	0	0	0	0
96 years	2,157	117	108	180	315	2	1	0	0
97 years	1,722	85	78	140	215	1	0	0	0
98 years	1,196	81	67	88	142	0	0	0	0
99 years	816	53	35	63	107	1	2	0	0
100 years and over	**1,722**	**104**	**93**	**142**	**244**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not stated	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0503).

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	**114,513**	**2,300**	**596**	**4,115**	**3,118**	**27,794**	**41,812**
0 to 4 years	**1,107**	**15**	**4**	**29**	**19**	**209**	**466**
Under 1 year	953	12	4	24	18	174	397
1 to 4 years	154	3	0	5	1	35	69
5 to 9 years	**126**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**28**	**47**
10 to 14 years	**157**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**37**	**55**
15 to 19 years	**666**	**16**	**3**	**22**	**16**	**152**	**205**
15 years	76	1	1	4	1	11	24
16 years	105	3	0	7	1	28	25
17 years	133	5	0	3	3	30	51
18 years	169	3	0	7	5	43	45
19 years	183	4	2	1	6	40	60
20 to 24 years	**938**	**17**	**6**	**24**	**23**	**208**	**286**
20 years	208	5	1	5	2	41	63
21 years	178	3	2	0	8	36	64
22 years	196	3	2	8	6	42	59
23 years	182	4	1	5	4	41	48
24 years	174	2	0	6	3	48	52
25 to 29 years	**873**	**14**	**3**	**23**	**26**	**201**	**287**
25 years	179	2	0	5	8	37	52
26 years	179	1	0	4	4	38	74
27 years	153	4	0	4	2	38	50
28 years	188	6	2	5	5	42	57
29 years	174	1	1	5	7	46	54
30 to 34 years	**1,009**	**19**	**5**	**28**	**26**	**211**	**336**
30 years	184	0	0	3	2	46	63
31 years	179	5	1	5	4	35	57
32 years	201	3	2	3	7	34	77
33 years	213	6	1	7	4	48	58
34 years	232	5	1	10	9	48	81
35 to 39 years	**1,468**	**33**	**7**	**37**	**31**	**334**	**524**
35 years	239	8	1	8	5	49	77
36 years	254	4	3	6	2	64	87
37 years	276	4	1	8	4	63	101
38 years	323	12	0	10	5	78	115
39 years	376	5	2	5	15	80	144
40 to 44 years	**2,376**	**33**	**10**	**79**	**50**	**536**	**847**
40 years	426	7	3	12	8	100	140
41 years	416	2	0	12	8	110	146
42 years	491	6	2	21	11	102	176
43 years	504	12	4	16	8	103	180
44 years	539	6	1	18	15	121	205
45 to 49 years	**3,454**	**62**	**14**	**105**	**90**	**860**	**1,191**
45 years	568	14	1	14	10	148	189
46 years	659	9	1	24	21	164	220
47 years	669	15	2	13	17	166	242
48 years	720	10	2	20	21	161	270
49 years	838	14	8	34	21	221	270
50 to 54 years	**4,742**	**93**	**24**	**170**	**109**	**1,139**	**1,687**
50 years	859	15	4	33	17	222	299
51 years	888	17	3	29	20	203	319
52 years	947	26	4	35	20	221	355
53 years	1,019	15	9	34	29	248	354
54 years	1,029	20	4	39	23	245	360
55 to 59 years	**6,477**	**128**	**25**	**267**	**169**	**1,736**	**2,335**
55 years	1,160	21	6	49	36	282	412
56 years	1,267	21	5	50	33	338	464
57 years	1,367	22	9	62	45	354	499
58 years	1,330	27	3	45	24	368	473
59 years	1,353	37	2	61	31	394	487

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	**8,071**	**168**	**36**	**314**	**204**	**2,187**	**2,874**
60 years	1,489	30	5	59	42	406	518
61 years	1,609	33	6	55	41	455	565
62 years	1,598	39	12	54	39	434	576
63 years	1,664	31	7	67	39	451	611
64 years	1,711	35	6	79	43	441	604
65 to 69 years	**9,961**	**211**	**44**	**396**	**278**	**2,566**	**3,717**
65 years	1,727	45	7	71	55	437	671
66 years	1,917	33	8	68	52	504	716
67 years	1,965	38	12	75	43	490	752
68 years	2,148	52	5	85	57	562	803
69 years	2,204	43	12	97	71	573	775
70 to 74 years	**14,061**	**300**	**78**	**485**	**384**	**3,549**	**5,263**
70 years	2,390	66	12	81	74	608	878
71 years	2,574	58	11	88	89	666	931
72 years	2,878	56	22	93	70	746	1,060
73 years	3,164	64	19	129	69	761	1,205
74 years	3,055	56	14	94	82	768	1,189
75 to 79 years	**17,561**	**348**	**92**	**588**	**479**	**4,540**	**6,553**
75 years	3,258	68	12	108	78	860	1,205
76 years	3,440	63	17	128	99	897	1,280
77 years	3,509	72	16	110	85	914	1,342
78 years	3,674	76	26	118	113	889	1,406
79 years	3,680	69	21	124	104	980	1,320
80 to 84 years	**18,453**	**374**	**107**	**630**	**489**	**4,353**	**6,992**
80 years	3,682	74	17	118	103	900	1,391
81 years	3,730	59	21	123	84	894	1,454
82 years	3,773	85	22	124	99	908	1,426
83 years	3,708	69	17	145	89	853	1,425
84 years	3,560	87	30	120	114	798	1,296
85 to 89 years	**13,394**	**272**	**67**	**534**	**415**	**3,031**	**4,745**
85 years	3,082	69	20	106	90	707	1,089
86 years	2,924	70	15	125	103	689	994
87 years	2,662	54	13	96	90	593	972
88 years	2,388	36	8	116	64	534	848
89 years	2,338	43	11	91	68	508	842
90 to 94 years	**7,305**	**152**	**53**	**282**	**234**	**1,468**	**2,616**
90 years	2,032	48	15	89	53	411	729
91 years	1,761	32	15	68	53	361	605
92 years	1,447	30	9	54	48	286	525
93 years	1,197	25	10	44	46	230	466
94 years	868	17	4	27	34	180	291
95 to 99 years	**2,024**	**35**	**17**	**81**	**54**	**395**	**703**
95 years	680	13	10	24	16	125	233
96 years	530	8	2	21	19	105	199
97 years	393	5	0	20	9	85	125
98 years	258	5	2	10	8	43	97
99 years	163	4	3	6	2	37	49
100 years and over	**286**	**6**	**1**	**14**	**12**	**53**	**83**
Not stated	**4**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**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
All ages	**114,513**	**4,929**	**4,553**	**9,726**	**15,281**	**94**	**99**	**84**	**12**
0 to 4 years	**1,107**	**56**	**53**	**145**	**98**	**2**	**0**	**10**	**1**
Under 1 year	953	51	44	131	86	1	0	10	1
1 to 4 years	154	5	9	14	12	1	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	**126**	**5**	**4**	**19**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
10 to 14 years	**157**	**7**	**13**	**15**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
15 to 19 years	**666**	**49**	**28**	**88**	**78**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**0**
15 years	76	7	4	14	8	0	0	1	0
16 years	105	6	7	12	13	0	1	2	0
17 years	133	10	4	18	8	1	0	0	0
18 years	169	14	4	25	23	0	0	0	0
19 years	183	12	9	19	26	0	0	4	0
20 to 24 years	**938**	**45**	**42**	**141**	**137**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**0**
20 years	208	10	10	41	30	0	0	0	0
21 years	178	6	7	30	20	1	0	1	0
22 years	196	10	6	29	28	1	0	2	0
23 years	182	11	12	22	31	0	2	1	0
24 years	174	8	7	19	28	0	0	1	0
25 to 29 years	**873**	**38**	**29**	**110**	**132**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**2**
25 years	179	5	4	32	33	0	0	1	0
26 years	179	7	7	17	25	0	0	1	1
27 years	153	7	5	18	23	0	1	1	0
28 years	188	7	8	21	31	1	1	1	1
29 years	174	12	5	22	20	0	0	1	0
30 to 34 years	**1,009**	**49**	**41**	**137**	**143**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**0**
30 years	184	8	4	31	23	1	2	1	0
31 years	179	9	13	28	20	1	1	0	0
32 years	201	9	10	29	27	0	0	0	0
33 years	213	10	7	27	44	0	1	0	0
34 years	232	13	7	22	29	0	2	5	0
35 to 39 years	**1,468**	**54**	**61**	**166**	**209**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**0**
35 years	239	6	12	28	43	0	1	1	0
36 years	254	9	6	35	34	2	1	1	0
37 years	276	14	11	35	31	1	2	1	0
38 years	323	6	16	33	47	0	1	0	0
39 years	376	19	16	35	54	0	1	0	0
40 to 44 years	**2,376**	**111**	**89**	**269**	**329**	**4**	**8**	**10**	**1**
40 years	426	25	20	44	64	1	0	2	0
41 years	416	20	12	41	62	0	0	2	1
42 years	491	23	20	58	66	1	2	3	0
43 years	504	22	18	64	71	2	3	1	0
44 years	539	21	19	62	66	0	3	2	0
45 to 49 years	**3,454**	**106**	**128**	**373**	**509**	**9**	**4**	**3**	**0**
45 years	568	27	19	71	74	0	1	0	0
46 years	659	26	31	67	89	4	1	2	0
47 years	669	12	26	76	98	1	1	0	0
48 years	720	26	24	69	115	1	0	1	0
49 years	838	15	28	90	133	3	1	0	0
50 to 54 years	**4,742**	**193**	**150**	**484**	**678**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**1**
50 years	859	34	25	91	116	1	2	0	0
51 years	888	31	30	100	133	1	2	0	0
52 years	947	32	34	85	131	0	3	0	1
53 years	1,019	46	32	108	142	0	2	0	0
54 years	1,029	50	29	100	156	1	0	2	0
55 to 59 years	**6,477**	**250**	**175**	**541**	**830**	**9**	**7**	**4**	**1**
55 years	1,160	49	37	91	173	2	2	0	0
56 years	1,267	40	32	118	161	1	2	1	1
57 years	1,367	50	42	108	171	3	1	1	0
58 years	1,330	48	37	125	176	2	1	1	0
59 years	1,353	63	27	99	149	1	1	1	0
60 to 64 years	**8,071**	**312**	**269**	**688**	**985**	**12**	**16**	**6**	**0**
60 years	1,489	59	37	133	196	0	3	1	0
61 years	1,609	52	58	136	202	1	3	2	0
62 years	1,598	66	45	144	181	4	2	2	0
63 years	1,664	68	63	127	197	0	3	0	0
64 years	1,711	67	66	148	209	7	5	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	**9,961**	**417**	**337**	**776**	**1,194**	**8**	**11**	**5**	**1**
65 years	1,727	74	62	112	191	1	1	0	0
66 years	1,917	73	62	159	237	2	2	1	0
67 years	1,965	83	64	154	245	3	3	3	0
68 years	2,148	82	79	168	253	1	0	1	0
69 years	2,204	105	70	183	268	1	5	0	1
70 to 74 years	**14,061**	**556**	**530**	**1,140**	**1,753**	**11**	**6**	**4**	**2**
70 years	2,390	100	92	198	278	0	1	1	1
71 years	2,574	99	103	213	311	3	0	2	0
72 years	2,878	120	104	249	354	3	0	0	1
73 years	3,164	122	129	254	404	4	3	1	0
74 years	3,055	115	102	226	406	1	2	0	0
75 to 79 years	**17,561**	**715**	**628**	**1,340**	**2,250**	**10**	**12**	**5**	**1**
75 years	3,258	131	129	233	428	1	3	1	1
76 years	3,440	125	120	267	438	5	1	0	0
77 years	3,509	158	113	266	427	1	4	1	0
78 years	3,674	157	138	276	468	1	3	3	0
79 years	3,680	144	128	298	489	2	1	0	0
80 to 84 years	**18,453**	**824**	**756**	**1,397**	**2,517**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**1**
80 years	3,682	169	156	272	478	1	1	2	0
81 years	3,730	153	145	287	507	1	1	0	1
82 years	3,773	183	143	275	507	0	0	1	0
83 years	3,708	153	156	281	516	2	0	2	0
84 years	3,560	166	156	282	509	1	1	0	0
85 to 89 years	**13,394**	**633**	**656**	**1,085**	**1,941**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**1**
85 years	3,082	149	140	251	457	1	3	0	0
86 years	2,924	145	155	246	378	2	1	1	0
87 years	2,662	128	139	202	372	2	1	0	0
88 years	2,388	95	124	201	359	1	0	1	1
89 years	2,338	116	98	185	375	1	0	0	0
90 to 94 years	**7,305**	**371**	**426**	**607**	**1,092**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**
90 years	2,032	98	112	170	306	1	0	0	0
91 years	1,761	91	110	149	276	1	0	0	0
92 years	1,447	77	75	119	223	0	1	0	0
93 years	1,197	56	62	90	167	1	0	0	0
94 years	868	49	67	79	120	0	0	0	0
95 to 99 years	**2,024**	**119**	**114**	**182**	**322**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
95 years	680	40	43	62	114	0	0	0	0
96 years	530	25	22	43	85	1	0	0	0
97 years	393	25	23	43	57	1	0	0	0
98 years	258	16	16	22	39	0	0	0	0
99 years	163	13	10	12	27	0	0	0	0
100 years and over	**286**	**19**	**24**	**22**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not stated	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0503).

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	**112,071**	**2,008**	**627**	**4,126**	**3,129**	**27,830**	**41,330**
0 to 4 years	**954**	**11**	**2**	**21**	**14**	**193**	**399**
Under 1 year	822	11	2	16	12	168	338
1 to 4 years	132	0	0	5	2	25	61
5 to 9 years	**69**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**11**	**27**
10 to 14 years	**102**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**12**	**34**
15 to 19 years	**268**	**4**	**1**	**9**	**6**	**57**	**77**
15 years	37	1	0	1	1	8	16
16 years	47	1	0	2	0	5	14
17 years	66	2	1	2	0	10	19
18 years	57	0	0	3	1	14	17
19 years	61	0	0	1	4	20	11
20 to 24 years	**349**	**7**	**3**	**9**	**6**	**77**	**115**
20 years	67	0	1	0	1	13	20
21 years	74	0	0	2	1	19	28
22 years	74	2	1	2	1	8	31
23 years	63	2	1	3	0	17	14
24 years	71	3	0	2	3	20	22
25 to 29 years	**355**	**5**	**0**	**10**	**2**	**85**	**120**
25 years	70	1	0	2	0	20	21
26 years	65	0	0	1	0	17	31
27 years	79	2	0	3	1	16	31
28 years	75	0	0	3	0	14	20
29 years	66	2	0	1	1	18	17
30 to 34 years	**481**	**7**	**1**	**10**	**14**	**103**	**159**
30 years	70	1	0	1	2	15	23
31 years	92	2	0	2	2	17	39
32 years	92	1	0	2	4	20	30
33 years	104	0	0	2	4	18	33
34 years	123	3	1	3	2	33	34
35 to 39 years	**800**	**14**	**2**	**33**	**15**	**178**	**301**
35 years	120	1	0	3	2	25	49
36 years	134	0	1	2	4	26	62
37 years	168	4	0	6	3	37	66
38 years	162	3	0	12	1	39	54
39 years	216	6	1	10	5	51	70
40 to 44 years	**1,333**	**15**	**7**	**50**	**34**	**337**	**505**
40 years	214	0	1	7	4	52	88
41 years	232	1	1	7	5	66	71
42 years	289	5	2	12	11	66	115
43 years	276	3	2	11	11	69	105
44 years	322	6	1	13	3	84	126
45 to 49 years	**2,222**	**40**	**10**	**79**	**45**	**582**	**775**
45 years	378	3	2	14	11	106	129
46 years	406	7	2	15	2	108	162
47 years	457	10	3	13	13	112	159
48 years	481	13	0	20	9	131	152
49 years	500	7	3	17	10	125	173
50 to 54 years	**3,087**	**60**	**25**	**82**	**80**	**799**	**1,127**
50 years	519	10	5	14	7	112	204
51 years	605	11	2	19	17	162	207
52 years	636	8	9	14	24	186	222
53 years	676	17	4	14	24	176	246
54 years	651	14	5	21	8	163	248
55 to 59 years	**4,134**	**68**	**17**	**130**	**113**	**1,112**	**1,473**
55 years	763	10	2	22	15	204	288
56 years	789	20	3	32	22	201	272
57 years	918	15	4	35	31	221	338
58 years	798	7	6	21	25	217	286
59 years	866	16	2	20	20	269	289

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	**5,068**	**94**	**29**	**198**	**133**	**1,333**	**1,880**
60 years	957	17	4	39	24	275	348
61 years	1,009	15	5	40	22	265	386
62 years	997	23	5	34	25	252	388
63 years	1,005	16	10	50	24	267	352
64 years	1,100	23	5	35	38	274	406
65 to 69 years	**6,538**	**136**	**39**	**238**	**170**	**1,590**	**2,478**
65 years	1,179	29	3	60	26	295	435
66 years	1,210	24	5	46	28	264	470
67 years	1,303	23	5	44	45	285	527
68 years	1,389	21	12	44	27	368	511
69 years	1,457	39	14	44	44	378	535
70 to 74 years	**9,702**	**204**	**33**	**322**	**246**	**2,543**	**3,703**
70 years	1,643	26	4	59	36	432	652
71 years	1,748	46	9	63	44	477	650
72 years	1,954	42	5	59	51	512	724
73 years	2,108	43	9	72	55	554	793
74 years	2,249	47	6	69	60	568	884
75 to 79 years	**14,270**	**262**	**70**	**492**	**398**	**3,696**	**5,481**
75 years	2,459	40	8	89	71	690	905
76 years	2,548	41	14	91	68	651	977
77 years	2,781	58	24	89	84	726	1,070
78 years	3,163	75	11	106	80	789	1,240
79 years	3,319	48	13	117	95	840	1,289
80 to 84 years	**19,521**	**365**	**107**	**738**	**551**	**4,680**	**7,466**
80 years	3,486	64	18	126	107	875	1,350
81 years	3,805	67	14	146	95	917	1,460
82 years	4,078	88	30	148	120	962	1,528
83 years	4,028	72	21	153	120	981	1,570
84 years	4,124	74	24	165	109	945	1,558
85 to 89 years	**19,603**	**345**	**122**	**740**	**574**	**4,880**	**6,915**
85 years	3,741	65	24	147	96	963	1,320
86 years	3,906	83	26	145	116	1,044	1,345
87 years	4,023	69	21	153	120	989	1,395
88 years	3,932	64	31	160	113	933	1,379
89 years	4,001	64	20	135	129	951	1,476
90 to 94 years	**15,281**	**254**	**99**	**625**	**483**	**3,696**	**5,431**
90 years	3,798	68	24	158	124	876	1,384
91 years	3,468	58	19	148	107	820	1,262
92 years	3,089	49	23	130	89	767	1,106
93 years	2,618	38	15	99	84	650	892
94 years	2,308	41	18	90	79	583	787
95 to 99 years	**6,498**	**89**	**47**	**256**	**194**	**1,568**	**2,354**
95 years	1,951	29	12	85	56	488	692
96 years	1,627	23	12	54	47	409	535
97 years	1,329	16	9	45	38	308	543
98 years	938	13	8	46	29	213	344
99 years	653	8	6	26	24	150	240
100 years and over	**1,436**	**26**	**11**	**75**	**49**	**298**	**510**
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	**112,071**	**4,974**	**4,291**	**8,949**	**14,642**	**72**	**54**	**37**	**2**
0 to 4 years	**954**	**55**	**35**	**117**	**101**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**
Under 1 year	822	46	30	105	89	3	0	2	0
1 to 4 years	132	9	5	12	12	0	0	1	0
5 to 9 years	**69**	**4**	**1**	**11**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10 to 14 years	**102**	**8**	**7**	**12**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
15 to 19 years	**268**	**16**	**26**	**36**	**32**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**
15 years	37	2	3	2	1	0	0	2	0
16 years	47	3	6	7	9	0	0	0	0
17 years	66	6	8	9	8	0	0	1	0
18 years	57	1	3	8	9	1	0	0	0
19 years	61	4	6	10	5	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	**349**	**23**	**19**	**37**	**48**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**0**
20 years	67	9	7	8	8	0	0	0	0
21 years	74	2	4	6	12	0	0	0	0
22 years	74	8	2	12	5	0	1	1	0
23 years	63	1	5	2	16	1	1	0	0
24 years	71	3	1	9	7	0	0	1	0
25 to 29 years	**355**	**21**	**18**	**41**	**51**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
25 years	70	8	4	7	7	0	0	0	0
26 years	65	1	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
27 years	79	3	2	8	12	1	0	0	0
28 years	75	9	3	11	14	0	0	1	0
29 years	66	0	4	10	13	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	**481**	**20**	**17**	**67**	**76**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**0**
30 years	70	5	3	8	11	0	1	0	0
31 years	92	3	2	12	13	0	0	0	0
32 years	92	5	5	10	14	0	1	0	0
33 years	104	7	3	18	19	0	0	0	0
34 years	123	0	4	19	19	0	4	1	0
35 to 39 years	**800**	**40**	**30**	**98**	**89**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
35 years	120	8	7	11	14	0	0	0	0
36 years	134	5	6	14	14	0	0	0	0
37 years	168	13	4	23	12	0	0	0	0
38 years	162	5	4	21	23	0	0	0	0
39 years	216	9	9	29	26	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	**1,333**	**47**	**44**	**133**	**155**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**
40 years	214	5	6	22	29	0	0	0	0
41 years	232	12	10	30	28	0	0	1	0
42 years	289	11	12	25	28	2	0	0	0
43 years	276	9	8	31	26	1	0	0	0
44 years	322	10	8	25	44	0	0	2	0
45 to 49 years	**2,222**	**89**	**78**	**236**	**277**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**0**
45 years	378	17	8	39	48	0	0	1	0
46 years	406	9	13	42	43	2	1	0	0
47 years	457	21	16	52	58	0	0	0	0
48 years	481	21	22	55	52	4	1	1	0
49 years	500	21	19	48	76	0	0	1	0
50 to 54 years	**3,087**	**113**	**104**	**296**	**392**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**0**
50 years	519	19	18	52	74	4	0	0	0
51 years	605	21	24	54	84	2	1	1	0
52 years	636	26	18	57	72	0	0	0	0
53 years	676	20	23	69	82	0	1	0	0
54 years	651	27	21	64	80	0	0	0	0
55 to 59 years	**4,134**	**168**	**143**	**363**	**530**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**0**
55 years	763	27	24	70	96	2	1	2	0
56 years	789	28	26	70	111	2	2	0	0
57 years	918	38	28	79	125	2	2	0	0
58 years	798	37	37	68	92	2	0	0	0
59 years	866	38	28	76	106	0	1	1	0
60 to 64 years	**5,068**	**206**	**137**	**421**	**629**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**
60 years	957	46	17	73	111	1	2	0	0
61 years	1,009	37	31	96	112	0	0	0	0
62 years	997	41	27	80	121	0	1	0	0
63 years	1,005	44	29	82	130	1	0	0	0
64 years	1,100	38	33	90	155	2	1	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
65 to 69 years	**6,538**	**254**	**231**	**532**	**856**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**0**
65 years	1,179	35	32	94	165	4	1	0	0
66 years	1,210	55	47	102	166	0	1	2	0
67 years	1,303	58	52	110	153	1	0	0	0
68 years	1,389	44	59	112	188	0	1	2	0
69 years	1,457	62	41	114	184	1	1	0	0
70 to 74 years	**9,702**	**391**	**315**	**731**	**1,197**	**2**	**9**	**6**	**0**
70 years	1,643	56	64	125	188	0	1	0	0
71 years	1,748	56	44	127	230	0	1	1	0
72 years	1,954	97	64	153	240	1	4	2	0
73 years	2,108	100	73	139	269	0	0	1	0
74 years	2,249	82	70	187	270	1	3	2	0
75 to 79 years	**14,270**	**582**	**484**	**1,069**	**1,723**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**0**
75 years	2,459	95	71	204	284	1	1	0	0
76 years	2,548	105	110	179	307	2	3	0	0
77 years	2,781	108	87	201	330	1	1	2	0
78 years	3,163	148	103	229	380	2	0	0	0
79 years	3,319	126	113	256	422	0	0	0	0
80 to 84 years	**19,521**	**849**	**679**	**1,477**	**2,592**	**10**	**4**	**2**	**1**
80 years	3,486	130	105	258	451	2	0	0	0
81 years	3,805	169	123	293	520	0	0	1	0
82 years	4,078	175	147	321	549	4	4	1	1
83 years	4,028	169	143	283	513	3	0	0	0
84 years	4,124	206	161	322	559	1	0	0	0
85 to 89 years	**19,603**	**907**	**862**	**1,505**	**2,741**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**1**
85 years	3,741	177	168	273	506	1	0	0	1
86 years	3,906	165	148	304	527	1	2	0	0
87 years	4,023	188	178	341	566	1	2	0	0
88 years	3,932	188	188	294	580	1	1	0	0
89 years	4,001	189	180	293	562	0	1	1	0
90 to 94 years	**15,281**	**739**	**670**	**1,167**	**2,108**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**0**
90 years	3,798	163	155	280	565	0	1	0	0
91 years	3,468	169	148	279	454	4	0	0	0
92 years	3,089	150	140	212	423	0	0	0	0
93 years	2,618	140	123	220	355	2	0	0	0
94 years	2,308	117	104	176	311	2	0	0	0
95 to 99 years	**6,498**	**357**	**322**	**480**	**826**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**
95 years	1,951	100	105	129	255	0	0	0	0
96 years	1,627	92	86	137	230	1	1	0	0
97 years	1,329	60	55	97	158	0	0	0	0
98 years	938	65	51	66	103	0	0	0	0
99 years	653	40	25	51	80	1	2	0	0
100 years and over	**1,436**	**85**	**69**	**120**	**192**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not stated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0503).

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	**226,584**	**4,308**	**1,223**	**8,241**	**6,247**	**55,624**	**83,142**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.1**	**8.3**	**8.9**	**8.8**	**8.3**	**7.4**	**6.7**
Under 1 year [5]							
Number of deaths	1,775	23	6	40	30	342	735
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.5
1 to 4 years [6]							
Number of deaths	286	3	0	10	3	60	130
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
5 to 9 years							
Number of deaths	195	2	0	4	4	39	74
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 to 14 years							
Number of deaths	259	4	2	10	8	49	89
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 to 19 years							
Number of deaths	934	20	4	31	22	209	282
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
20 to 24 years							
Number of deaths	1,287	24	9	33	29	285	401
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
25 to 29 years							
Number of deaths	1,228	19	3	33	28	286	407
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
30 to 34 years							
Number of deaths	1,490	26	6	38	40	314	495
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
35 to 39 years							
Number of deaths	2,268	47	9	70	46	512	825
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
40 to 44 years							
Number of deaths	3,709	48	17	129	84	873	1,352
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
45 to 49 years							
Number of deaths	5,676	102	24	184	135	1,442	1,966
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
50 to 54 years							
Number of deaths	7,829	153	49	252	189	1,938	2,814
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	3.5	3.7	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4
55 to 59 years							
Number of deaths	10,611	196	42	397	282	2,848	3,808
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.5	5.4	4.5	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3
60 to 64 years							
Number of deaths	13,139	262	65	512	337	3,520	4,754
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	9.0	10.0	9.8	10.9	9.1	9.2	8.8
65 to 69 years							
Number of deaths	16,499	347	83	634	448	4,156	6,195
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	14.1	17.0	14.9	16.9	15.5	14.0	13.8
70 to 74 years							
Number of deaths	23,763	504	111	807	630	6,092	8,966
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	22.8	29.9	24.0	25.2	25.3	22.9	22.4
75 to 79 years							
Number of deaths	31,831	610	162	1,080	877	8,236	12,034
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	37.4	46.3	44.1	42.2	42.2	39.0	36.5

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	37,974	739	214	1,368	1,040	9,033	14,458
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	62.3	81.3	76.3	69.2	66.6	63.5	61.7
85 to 89 years							
Number of deaths	32,997	617	189	1,274	989	7,911	11,660
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	107.7	129.5	117.0	114.4	116.1	111.2	106.0
90 years and over							
Number of deaths	32,830	562	228	1,333	1,026	7,478	11,697
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	204.9	249.7	247.6	222.9	222.9	205.1	204.3
Not stated							
Number of deaths	4	0	0	2	0	1	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	**226,584**	**9,903**	**8,844**	**18,675**	**29,923**	**166**	**153**	**121**	**14**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.1**	**8.5**	**8.9**	**5.8**	**7.1**	**5.4**	**3.6**	**4.1**	**..**
Under 1 year [5]									
Number of deaths	1,775	97	74	236	175	4	0	12	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.3	7.0	6.2	5.8	4.3	11.0	0.0	16.1	..
1 to 4 years [6]									
Number of deaths	286	14	14	26	24	1	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	..
5 to 9 years									
Number of deaths	195	9	5	30	27	0	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	..
10 to 14 years									
Number of deaths	259	15	20	27	32	0	0	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	..
15 to 19 years									
Number of deaths	934	65	54	124	110	2	1	10	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	3.3	..
20 to 24 years									
Number of deaths	1,287	68	61	178	185	3	4	7	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	2.8	..
25 to 29 years									
Number of deaths	1,228	59	47	151	183	2	2	6	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.6	2.4	..
30 to 34 years									
Number of deaths	1,490	69	58	204	219	2	12	7	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	2.8	..
35 to 39 years									
Number of deaths	2,268	94	91	264	298	3	6	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.4	..
40 to 44 years									
Number of deaths	3,709	158	133	402	484	7	8	13	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.2	7.3	..
45 to 49 years									
Number of deaths	5,676	195	206	609	786	15	6	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	5.0	2.0	4.1	..
50 to 54 years									
Number of deaths	7,829	306	254	780	1,070	9	11	3	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.2	2.7	..
55 to 59 years									
Number of deaths	10,611	418	318	904	1,360	17	13	7	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.2	8.5	6.9	7.7	..
60 to 64 years									
Number of deaths	13,139	518	406	1,109	1,614	16	20	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	9.0	10.5	9.8	9.1	8.2	12.4	17.3	9.8	..
65 to 69 years									
Number of deaths	16,499	671	568	1,308	2,050	14	15	9	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	14.1	16.7	15.8	13.5	12.9	17.5	20.5	24.8	..
70 to 74 years									
Number of deaths	23,763	947	845	1,871	2,950	13	15	10	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	22.8	25.4	24.6	22.1	20.8	22.4	29.8	54.3	..
75 to 79 years									
Number of deaths	31,831	1,297	1,112	2,409	3,973	16	17	7	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	37.4	39.7	36.4	36.1	34.1	51.1	52.3	72.2	..

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	37,974	1,673	1,435	2,874	5,109	15	7	7	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	62.3	64.8	60.5	60.7	58.1	76.1	38.7	129.6	..
85 to 89 years									
Number of deaths	32,997	1,540	1,518	2,590	4,682	11	11	3	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	107.7	107.4	104.1	105.4	103.3	139.2	115.8	107.1	..
90 years and over									
Number of deaths	32,830	1,690	1,625	2,578	4,592	16	5	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	204.9	211.8	195.3	201.9	195.2	290.9	96.2	0.0	..
Not stated									
Number of deaths	4	0	0	1	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 2004 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2004 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005" (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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 102-0504).

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	**114,513**	**2,300**	**596**	**4,115**	**3,118**	**27,794**	**41,812**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.2**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**9.0**	**8.4**	**7.5**	**6.8**
Under 1 year [5]							
Number of deaths	953	12	4	24	18	174	397
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.6	5.8
1 to 4 years [6]							
Number of deaths	154	3	0	5	1	35	69
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
5 to 9 years							
Number of deaths	126	2	0	2	4	28	47
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 to 14 years							
Number of deaths	157	2	0	3	6	37	55
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 to 19 years							
Number of deaths	666	16	3	22	16	152	205
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years							
Number of deaths	938	17	6	24	23	208	286
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
25 to 29 years							
Number of deaths	873	14	3	23	26	201	287
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
30 to 34 years							
Number of deaths	1,009	19	5	28	26	211	336
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7
35 to 39 years							
Number of deaths	1,468	33	7	37	31	334	524
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
40 to 44 years							
Number of deaths	2,376	33	10	79	50	536	847
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
45 to 49 years							
Number of deaths	3,454	62	14	105	90	860	1,191
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5
50 to 54 years							
Number of deaths	4,742	93	24	170	109	1,139	1,687
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.1	4.1
55 to 59 years							
Number of deaths	6,477	128	25	267	169	1,736	2,335
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	6.8	7.1	5.4	8.6	6.7	7.2	6.6
60 to 64 years							
Number of deaths	8,071	168	36	314	204	2,187	2,874
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	11.3	12.9	11.1	13.7	11.1	11.7	10.9
65 to 69 years							
Number of deaths	9,961	211	44	396	278	2,566	3,717
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	17.7	21.0	16.2	21.6	19.9	18.4	17.3
70 to 74 years							
Number of deaths	14,061	300	78	485	384	3,549	5,263
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	28.8	37.1	35.3	32.9	33.4	29.7	28.0
75 to 79 years							
Number of deaths	17,561	348	92	588	479	4,540	6,553
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	47.7	59.9	58.0	53.9	54.9	51.9	45.8

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	18,453	374	107	630	489	4,353	6,992
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	79.1	103.9	105.6	83.6	83.0	85.1	77.2
85 to 89 years							
Number of deaths	13,394	272	67	534	415	3,031	4,745
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	132.9	172.3	127.4	145.3	147.8	142.6	129.1
90 years and over							
Number of deaths	9,615	193	71	377	300	1,916	3,402
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	230.6	316.9	321.3	253.2	248.6	230.0	228.4
Not stated							
Number of deaths	4	0	0	2	0	1	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	**114,513**	**4,929**	**4,553**	**9,726**	**15,281**	**94**	**99**	**84**	**12**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**7.2**	**8.5**	**9.2**	**6.0**	**7.3**	**6.0**	**4.5**	**5.5**	**..**
Under 1 year [5]									
Number of deaths	953	51	44	131	86	1	0	10	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.5	7.2	7.1	6.3	4.1	5.6	0.0	24.9	..
1 to 4 years [6]									
Number of deaths	154	5	9	14	12	1	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	..
5 to 9 years									
Number of deaths	126	5	4	19	14	0	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	..
10 to 14 years									
Number of deaths	157	7	13	15	18	0	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	..
15 to 19 years									
Number of deaths	666	49	28	88	78	1	1	7	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	4.6	..
20 to 24 years									
Number of deaths	938	45	42	141	137	2	2	5	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.1	4.0	..
25 to 29 years									
Number of deaths	873	38	29	110	132	1	2	5	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.9	..
30 to 34 years									
Number of deaths	1,009	49	41	137	143	2	6	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.9	3.0	4.6	..
35 to 39 years									
Number of deaths	1,468	54	61	166	209	3	6	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	..
40 to 44 years									
Number of deaths	2,376	111	89	269	329	4	8	10	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.7	4.5	10.4	..
45 to 49 years									
Number of deaths	3,454	106	128	373	509	9	4	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	6.1	2.6	3.7	..
50 to 54 years									
Number of deaths	4,742	193	150	484	678	3	9	2	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	2.2	6.5	3.5	..
55 to 59 years									
Number of deaths	6,477	250	175	541	830	9	7	4	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	6.8	7.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	8.3	6.6	9.3	..
60 to 64 years									
Number of deaths	8,071	312	269	688	985	12	16	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	11.3	12.8	13.2	11.3	10.1	16.2	24.1	18.9	..
65 to 69 years									
Number of deaths	9,961	417	337	776	1,194	8	11	5	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	17.7	21.5	19.4	16.4	15.2	17.8	27.9	25.5	..
70 to 74 years									
Number of deaths	14,061	556	530	1,140	1,753	11	6	4	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	28.8	32.0	32.9	28.1	25.2	36.1	22.0	33.9	..
75 to 79 years									
Number of deaths	17,561	715	628	1,340	2,250	10	12	5	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	47.7	50.9	46.3	44.9	42.7	62.1	74.1	79.4	..

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	18,453	824	756	1,397	2,517	5	3	5	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	79.1	84.4	80.3	74.6	71.0	56.2	33.0	142.9	..
85 to 89 years									
Number of deaths	13,394	633	656	1,085	1,941	7	5	2	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	132.9	133.9	127.7	129.8	122.3	291.7	108.7	142.9	..
90 years and over									
Number of deaths	9,615	509	564	811	1,466	5	1	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	230.6	243.4	230.8	231.6	213.6	238.1	52.6	0.0	..
Not stated									
Number of deaths	4	0	0	1	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 2004 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2004 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005" (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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 102-0504).

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	**112,071**	**2,008**	**627**	**4,126**	**3,129**	**27,830**	**41,330**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**6.9**	**7.6**	**8.9**	**8.6**	**8.2**	**7.3**	**6.6**
Under 1 year [5]							
Number of deaths	822	11	2	16	12	168	338
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.0	5.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.3
1 to 4 years [6]							
Number of deaths	132	0	0	5	2	25	61
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
5 to 9 years							
Number of deaths	69	0	0	2	0	11	27
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
10 to 14 years							
Number of deaths	102	2	2	7	2	12	34
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 to 19 years							
Number of deaths	268	4	1	9	6	57	77
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
20 to 24 years							
Number of deaths	349	7	3	9	6	77	115
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
25 to 29 years							
Number of deaths	355	5	0	10	2	85	120
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
30 to 34 years							
Number of deaths	481	7	1	10	14	103	159
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
35 to 39 years							
Number of deaths	800	14	2	33	15	178	301
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6
40 to 44 years							
Number of deaths	1,333	15	7	50	34	337	505
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
45 to 49 years							
Number of deaths	2,222	40	10	79	45	582	775
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6
50 to 54 years							
Number of deaths	3,087	60	25	82	80	799	1,127
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.7	2.8	4.9	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
55 to 59 years							
Number of deaths	4,134	68	17	130	113	1,112	1,473
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.0
60 to 64 years							
Number of deaths	5,068	94	29	198	133	1,333	1,880
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	6.8	7.2	8.5	8.3	7.1	6.8	6.8
65 to 69 years							
Number of deaths	6,538	136	39	238	170	1,590	2,478
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	10.8	13.1	13.8	12.4	11.4	10.2	10.6
70 to 74 years							
Number of deaths	9,702	204	33	322	246	2,543	3,703
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	17.5	23.2	13.6	18.7	18.3	17.4	17.4
75 to 79 years							
Number of deaths	14,270	262	70	492	398	3,696	5,481
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	29.6	35.6	33.5	33.5	33.0	29.9	29.4

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	19,521	365	107	738	551	4,680	7,466
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	51.9	66.5	59.8	60.4	56.7	51.3	51.9
85 to 89 years							
Number of deaths	19,603	345	122	740	574	4,880	6,915
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	95.4	108.4	111.9	99.2	100.5	97.8	94.4
90 years and over							
Number of deaths	23,215	369	157	956	726	5,562	8,295
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	195.9	224.7	224.3	212.9	213.8	197.7	195.9
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	**112,071**	**4,974**	**4,291**	**8,949**	**14,642**	**72**	**54**	**37**	**2**
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	**6.9**	**8.4**	**8.6**	**5.6**	**6.9**	**4.7**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**..**
Under 1 year [5]									
Number of deaths	822	46	30	105	89	3	0	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	5.0	6.9	5.2	5.3	4.5	16.0	0.0	5.8	..
1 to 4 years [6]									
Number of deaths	132	9	5	12	12	0	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	..
5 to 9 years									
Number of deaths	69	4	1	11	13	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
10 to 14 years									
Number of deaths	102	8	7	12	14	0	0	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	..
15 to 19 years									
Number of deaths	268	16	26	36	32	1	0	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	2.0	..
20 to 24 years									
Number of deaths	349	23	19	37	48	1	2	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	..
25 to 29 years									
Number of deaths	355	21	18	41	51	1	0	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	..
30 to 34 years									
Number of deaths	481	20	17	67	76	0	6	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.8	..
35 to 39 years									
Number of deaths	800	40	30	98	89	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
40 to 44 years									
Number of deaths	1,333	47	44	133	155	3	0	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	3.7	..
45 to 49 years									
Number of deaths	2,222	89	78	236	277	6	2	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	3.9	1.3	4.7	..
50 to 54 years									
Number of deaths	3,087	113	104	296	392	6	2	1	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	5.1	1.6	1.8	..
55 to 59 years									
Number of deaths	4,134	168	143	363	530	8	6	3	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	4.2	5.0	5.4	4.3	4.0	8.8	7.2	6.3	..
60 to 64 years									
Number of deaths	5,068	206	137	421	629	4	4	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	6.8	8.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	7.3	8.1	0.0	..
65 to 69 years									
Number of deaths	6,538	254	231	532	856	6	4	4	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	10.8	12.2	12.4	10.8	10.6	17.0	11.8	24.0	..
70 to 74 years									
Number of deaths	9,702	391	315	731	1,197	2	9	6	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	17.5	19.7	17.3	16.6	16.5	7.2	39.0	90.9	..
75 to 79 years									
Number of deaths	14,270	582	484	1,069	1,723	6	5	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	29.6	31.3	28.5	29.0	27.0	39.5	30.7	58.8	..

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	19,521	849	679	1,477	2,592	10	4	2	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	51.9	52.9	47.4	51.6	49.4	92.6	44.4	105.3	..
85 to 89 years									
Number of deaths	19,603	907	862	1,505	2,741	4	6	1	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	95.4	94.4	91.3	92.8	93.0	72.7	122.4	71.4	..
90 years and over									
Number of deaths	23,215	1,181	1,061	1,767	3,126	11	4	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 population [4]	195.9	200.6	180.5	190.7	187.6	323.5	121.2	0.0	..
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 2004 mortality rate calculations are July 1, 2004 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005" (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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 102-0504).

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	**226,584**	**28,945**	**92,641**	**80,798**	**14,964**	**1,788**	**7,448**
Under 15 years	2,515	2,515	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	10,916	6,187	2,989	53	660	128	899
45 to 64 years	37,255	6,372	20,304	2,032	5,648	604	2,295
65 to 74 years	40,262	3,697	22,974	7,686	4,003	457	1,445
75 to 84 years	69,805	5,168	31,663	27,601	3,289	416	1,668
85 years and over	65,827	5,005	14,711	43,426	1,364	183	1,138
Not stated	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Newfoundland and Labrador	**4,308**	**538**	**1,879**	**1,676**	**147**	**57**	**11**
Under 15 years	32	32	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	184	115	58	1	7	3	0
45 to 64 years	713	114	457	39	73	23	7
65 to 74 years	851	92	505	198	40	14	2
75 to 84 years	1,349	102	608	599	26	12	2
85 years and over	1,179	83	251	839	1	5	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	**1,223**	**186**	**459**	**489**	**65**	**20**	**4**
Under 15 years	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	48	27	20	0	1	0	0
45 to 64 years	180	34	102	16	21	7	0
65 to 74 years	194	17	115	39	18	4	1
75 to 84 years	376	49	145	159	16	7	0
85 years and over	417	51	77	275	9	2	3
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	**8,241**	**1,084**	**3,387**	**3,251**	**504**	**2**	**13**
Under 15 years	64	64	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	334	198	112	2	21	0	1
45 to 64 years	1,345	233	820	71	215	1	5
65 to 74 years	1,441	144	843	303	147	1	3
75 to 84 years	2,448	207	1,073	1,082	83	0	3
85 years and over	2,607	237	539	1,793	38	0	0
Not stated	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
New Brunswick	**6,247**	**809**	**2,528**	**2,472**	**313**	**108**	**17**
Under 15 years	45	45	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	249	142	77	2	15	11	2
45 to 64 years	943	169	566	46	117	33	12
65 to 74 years	1,078	107	624	220	91	34	2
75 to 84 years	1,917	168	830	833	62	24	0
85 years and over	2,015	178	431	1,371	28	6	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	**55,624**	**9,122**	**20,518**	**17,267**	**3,451**	**902**	**4,364**
Under 15 years	490	490	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	2,479	1,472	426	8	103	40	430
45 to 64 years	9,748	2,102	4,396	476	1,450	300	1,024
65 to 74 years	10,248	1,304	5,287	1,663	935	250	809
75 to 84 years	17,269	1,861	7,215	6,087	722	224	1,160
85 years and over	15,389	1,893	3,194	9,033	241	88	940
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ontario	**83,142**	**8,775**	**36,048**	**31,122**	**5,199**	**6**	**1,992**
Under 15 years	1,028	1,028	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3,762	1,894	1,314	19	230	3	302
45 to 64 years	13,342	1,888	7,912	794	1,875	2	871
65 to 74 years	15,161	1,066	9,179	3,089	1,410	1	416
75 to 84 years	26,492	1,504	12,428	11,041	1,208	0	311
85 years and over	23,357	1,395	5,215	16,179	476	0	92
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Manitoba	**9,903**	**1,376**	**3,892**	**3,890**	**577**	**142**	**26**
Under 15 years	135	135	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	513	325	134	2	33	15	4
45 to 64 years	1,437	247	827	104	214	39	6
65 to 74 years	1,618	206	888	339	150	30	5
75 to 84 years	2,970	228	1,355	1,235	106	39	7
85 years and over	3,230	235	688	2,210	74	19	4
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	**8,844**	**1,249**	**3,661**	**3,401**	**525**	**0**	**8**
Under 15 years	113	113	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	444	283	123	2	35	0	1
45 to 64 years	1,184	224	732	67	161	0	0
65 to 74 years	1,413	157	832	276	146	0	2
75 to 84 years	2,547	246	1,212	970	118	0	1
85 years and over	3,143	226	762	2,086	65	0	4
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	**18,675**	**2,455**	**7,909**	**6,419**	**1,732**	**5**	**155**
Under 15 years	319	319	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,323	811	366	8	116	2	20
45 to 64 years	3,402	519	1,999	172	654	3	55
65 to 74 years	3,179	243	1,843	615	443	0	35
75 to 84 years	5,283	307	2,460	2,119	366	0	31
85 years and over	5,168	256	1,241	3,505	153	0	13
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
British Columbia	**29,923**	**3,185**	**12,222**	**10,716**	**2,418**	**543**	**839**
Under 15 years	258	258	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,479	841	343	8	98	54	135
45 to 64 years	4,830	804	2,436	239	848	195	308
65 to 74 years	5,000	348	2,830	919	617	121	165
75 to 84 years	9,082	488	4,309	3,444	580	110	151
85 years and over	9,274	446	2,304	6,106	275	63	80
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territory	**166**	**50**	**56**	**36**	**20**	**1**	**3**
Under 15 years	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	19	17	2	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	57	20	25	2	10	0	0
65 to 74 years	27	3	11	4	6	1	2
75 to 84 years	31	3	12	15	1	0	0
85 years and over	27	2	6	15	3	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	**153**	**53**	**44**	**36**	**10**	**2**	**8**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	33	25	6	0	1	0	1
45 to 64 years	50	13	20	3	7	1	6
65 to 74 years	30	9	9	11	0	1	0
75 to 84 years	24	3	7	12	1	0	1
85 years and over	16	3	2	10	1	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	**121**	**57**	**37**	**20**	**1**	**0**	**6**
Under 15 years	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	46	34	8	1	0	0	3
45 to 64 years	22	5	12	3	1	0	1
65 to 74 years	19	0	8	10	0	0	1
75 to 84 years	14	1	8	4	0	0	1
85 years and over	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Unknown	**14**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Under 15 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
65 to 74 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
75 to 84 years	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
85 years and over	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0505).

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	**114,513**	**17,157**	**62,827**	**20,619**	**8,293**	**1,112**	**4,505**
Under 15 years	1,390	1,390	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	7,330	4,504	1,749	26	377	78	596
45 to 64 years	22,744	4,389	12,346	690	3,391	392	1,536
65 to 74 years	24,022	2,527	15,432	2,459	2,324	295	985
75 to 84 years	36,014	2,875	22,429	7,791	1,713	256	950
85 years and over	23,009	1,471	10,871	9,653	488	91	435
Not stated	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Newfoundland and Labrador	**2,300**	**369**	**1,308**	**477**	**100**	**37**	**9**
Under 15 years	19	19	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	132	89	38	0	4	1	0
45 to 64 years	451	81	284	15	47	19	5
65 to 74 years	511	67	344	63	26	9	2
75 to 84 years	722	73	445	175	23	4	2
85 years and over	465	40	197	224	0	4	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	**596**	**114**	**312**	**121**	**33**	**14**	**2**
Under 15 years	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	34	21	12	0	1	0	0
45 to 64 years	99	23	56	4	10	6	0
65 to 74 years	122	13	83	11	11	3	1
75 to 84 years	199	34	106	45	9	5	0
85 years and over	138	19	55	61	2	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	**4,115**	**672**	**2,335**	**800**	**301**	**1**	**6**
Under 15 years	34	34	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	213	142	59	0	12	0	0
45 to 64 years	856	168	534	17	135	1	1
65 to 74 years	881	104	602	87	85	0	3
75 to 84 years	1,218	135	746	286	50	0	1
85 years and over	911	88	394	410	19	0	0
Not stated	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
New Brunswick	**3,118**	**479**	**1,742**	**625**	**187**	**75**	**10**
Under 15 years	29	29	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	172	105	50	1	7	8	1
45 to 64 years	572	116	345	12	70	21	8
65 to 74 years	662	80	419	78	57	27	1
75 to 84 years	968	93	583	240	36	16	0
85 years and over	715	56	345	294	17	3	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	**27,794**	**4,843**	**13,672**	**4,358**	**1,979**	**535**	**2,407**
Under 15 years	274	274	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,642	1,037	222	4	51	22	306
45 to 64 years	5,922	1,403	2,641	173	848	179	678
65 to 74 years	6,115	802	3,542	547	562	157	505
75 to 84 years	8,893	904	5,095	1,759	411	133	591
85 years and over	4,947	423	2,172	1,875	107	44	326
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ontario	**41,812**	**5,200**	**24,497**	**7,980**	**2,769**	**2**	**1,364**
Under 15 years	568	568	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	2,485	1,404	760	11	126	1	183
45 to 64 years	8,087	1,295	4,816	268	1,131	1	576
65 to 74 years	8,980	708	6,191	977	788	0	316
75 to 84 years	13,545	841	8,794	3,101	578	0	231
85 years and over	8,147	384	3,936	3,623	146	0	58
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Manitoba	**4,929**	**855**	**2,658**	**992**	**315**	**90**	**19**
Under 15 years	68	68	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	346	232	83	2	16	9	4
45 to 64 years	861	170	497	33	128	29	4
65 to 74 years	973	159	593	109	88	19	5
75 to 84 years	1,539	131	967	354	57	24	6
85 years and over	1,142	95	518	494	26	9	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	**4,553**	**812**	**2,558**	**852**	**324**	**0**	**7**
Under 15 years	70	70	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	290	190	76	1	22	0	1
45 to 64 years	722	155	444	20	103	0	0
65 to 74 years	867	117	559	93	96	0	2
75 to 84 years	1,384	172	873	261	77	0	1
85 years and over	1,220	108	606	477	26	0	3
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	**9,726**	**1,633**	**5,422**	**1,568**	**985**	**2**	**116**
Under 15 years	179	179	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	911	596	224	5	71	1	14
45 to 64 years	2,086	359	1,233	57	389	1	47
65 to 74 years	1,916	194	1,231	197	265	0	29
75 to 84 years	2,737	191	1,775	553	200	0	18
85 years and over	1,896	114	959	756	60	0	7
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
British Columbia	**15,281**	**2,060**	**8,230**	**2,811**	**1,278**	**354**	**548**
Under 15 years	130	130	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,028	629	212	2	66	36	83
45 to 64 years	3,002	590	1,462	86	518	134	212
65 to 74 years	2,947	272	1,850	289	341	79	116
75 to 84 years	4,767	295	3,024	1,005	271	74	98
85 years and over	3,407	144	1,682	1,429	82	31	39
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territory	**94**	**34**	**31**	**13**	**13**	**0**	**3**
Under 15 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	13	12	1	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	33	15	10	2	6	0	0
65 to 74 years	19	3	8	1	5	0	2
75 to 84 years	15	2	8	5	0	0	0
85 years and over	12	0	4	5	2	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	**99**	**40**	**32**	**12**	**6**	**2**	**7**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	25	19	4	0	1	0	1
45 to 64 years	36	11	16	0	3	1	5
65 to 74 years	17	7	5	4	0	1	0
75 to 84 years	15	3	5	5	1	0	1
85 years and over	6	0	2	3	1	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	**84**	**40**	**29**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**5**
Under 15 years	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	36	25	8	0	0	0	3
45 to 64 years	15	3	8	3	1	0	0
65 to 74 years	9	0	5	3	0	0	1
75 to 84 years	10	0	7	2	0	0	1
85 years and over	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Unknown	**12**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Under 15 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
65 to 74 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
75 to 84 years	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
85 years and over	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0505).

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	**112,071**	**11,788**	**29,814**	**60,179**	**6,671**	**676**	**2,943**
Under 15 years	1,125	1,125	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	3,586	1,683	1,240	27	283	50	303
45 to 64 years	14,511	1,983	7,958	1,342	2,257	212	759
65 to 74 years	16,240	1,170	7,542	5,227	1,679	162	460
75 to 84 years	33,791	2,293	9,234	19,810	1,576	160	718
85 years and over	42,818	3,534	3,840	33,773	876	92	703
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	**2,008**	**169**	**571**	**1,199**	**47**	**20**	**2**
Under 15 years	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	52	26	20	1	3	2	0
45 to 64 years	262	33	173	24	26	4	2
65 to 74 years	340	25	161	135	14	5	0
75 to 84 years	627	29	163	424	3	8	0
85 years and over	714	43	54	615	1	1	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	**627**	**72**	**147**	**368**	**32**	**6**	**2**
Under 15 years	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	14	6	8	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	81	11	46	12	11	1	0
65 to 74 years	72	4	32	28	7	1	0
75 to 84 years	177	15	39	114	7	2	0
85 years and over	279	32	22	214	7	2	2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	**4,126**	**412**	**1,052**	**2,451**	**203**	**1**	**7**
Under 15 years	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	121	56	53	2	9	0	1
45 to 64 years	489	65	286	54	80	0	4
65 to 74 years	560	40	241	216	62	1	0
75 to 84 years	1,230	72	327	796	33	0	2
85 years and over	1,696	149	145	1,383	19	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	**3,129**	**330**	**786**	**1,847**	**126**	**33**	**7**
Under 15 years	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	77	37	27	1	8	3	1
45 to 64 years	371	53	221	34	47	12	4
65 to 74 years	416	27	205	142	34	7	1
75 to 84 years	949	75	247	593	26	8	0
85 years and over	1,300	122	86	1,077	11	3	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	**27,830**	**4,279**	**6,846**	**12,909**	**1,472**	**367**	**1,957**
Under 15 years	216	216	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	837	435	204	4	52	18	124
45 to 64 years	3,826	699	1,755	303	602	121	346
65 to 74 years	4,133	502	1,745	1,116	373	93	304
75 to 84 years	8,376	957	2,120	4,328	311	91	569
85 years and over	10,442	1,470	1,022	7,158	134	44	614
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	**41,330**	**3,575**	**11,551**	**23,142**	**2,430**	**4**	**628**
Under 15 years	460	460	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	1,277	490	554	8	104	2	119
45 to 64 years	5,255	593	3,096	526	744	1	295
65 to 74 years	6,181	358	2,988	2,112	622	1	100
75 to 84 years	12,947	663	3,634	7,940	630	0	80
85 years and over	15,210	1,011	1,279	12,556	330	0	34
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Manitoba	**4,974**	**521**	**1,234**	**2,898**	**262**	**52**	**7**
Under 15 years	67	67	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	167	93	51	0	17	6	0
45 to 64 years	576	77	330	71	86	10	2
65 to 74 years	645	47	295	230	62	11	0
75 to 84 years	1,431	97	388	881	49	15	1
85 years and over	2,088	140	170	1,716	48	10	4
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	**4,291**	**437**	**1,103**	**2,549**	**201**	**0**	**1**
Under 15 years	43	43	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	154	93	47	1	13	0	0
45 to 64 years	462	69	288	47	58	0	0
65 to 74 years	546	40	273	183	50	0	0
75 to 84 years	1,163	74	339	709	41	0	0
85 years and over	1,923	118	156	1,609	39	0	1
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	**8,949**	**822**	**2,487**	**4,851**	**747**	**3**	**39**
Under 15 years	140	140	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	412	215	142	3	45	1	6
45 to 64 years	1,316	160	766	115	265	2	8
65 to 74 years	1,263	49	612	418	178	0	6
75 to 84 years	2,546	116	685	1,566	166	0	13
85 years and over	3,272	142	282	2,749	93	0	6
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	**14,642**	**1,125**	**3,992**	**7,905**	**1,140**	**189**	**291**
Under 15 years	128	128	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	451	212	131	6	32	18	52
45 to 64 years	1,828	214	974	153	330	61	96
65 to 74 years	2,053	76	980	630	276	42	49
75 to 84 years	4,315	193	1,285	2,439	309	36	53
85 years and over	5,867	302	622	4,677	193	32	41
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territory	**72**	**16**	**25**	**23**	**7**	**1**	**0**
Under 15 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	24	5	15	0	4	0	0
65 to 74 years	8	0	3	3	1	1	0
75 to 84 years	16	1	4	10	1	0	0
85 years and over	15	2	2	10	1	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	**54**	**13**	**12**	**24**	**4**	**0**	**1**
Under 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	8	6	2	0	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	14	2	4	3	4	0	1
65 to 74 years	13	2	4	7	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	9	0	2	7	0	0	0
85 years and over	10	3	0	7	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	**37**	**17**	**8**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Under 15 years	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 44 years	10	9	0	1	0	0	0
45 to 64 years	7	2	4	0	0	0	1
65 to 74 years	10	0	3	7	0	0	0
75 to 84 years	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
85 years and over	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Unknown	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
85 years and over	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database (CANSIM table 102-0505).

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 rate per 1,000 live births [2,3]	Number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [2,3]	Number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [2,3]
Total, under 1 year [4]	**1,775**	**5.3**	**953**	**5.5**	**822**	**5.0**
Neonatal [5]						
0 to 27 days	**1,344**	**4.0**	**712**	**4.1**	**632**	**3.9**
Under 1 day	907	2.7	467	2.7	440	2.7
1 day	56	0.2	32	0.2	24	0.1
2 days	61	0.2	34	0.2	27	0.2
3 days	42	0.1	21	0.1	21	0.1
4 days	26	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1
5 days	17	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.0
6 days	25	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1
7 to 13 days	104	0.3	65	0.4	39	0.2
14 to 20 days	61	0.2	32	0.2	29	0.2
21 to 27 days	45	0.1	22	0.1	23	0.1
Post-neonatal [6]						
1 to 11 months	**431**	**1.3**	**241**	**1.4**	**190**	**1.2**
1 month	109	0.3	58	0.3	51	0.3
2 months	75	0.2	45	0.3	30	0.2
3 months	58	0.2	33	0.2	25	0.2
4 months	33	0.1	17	0.1	16	0.1
5 months	35	0.1	22	0.1	13	0.1
6 months	31	0.1	17	0.1	14	0.1
7 months	25	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1
8 months	21	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1
9 months	14	0.0	8	0.0	6	0.0
10 months	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
11 months	20	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1

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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases (CANSIM table 102-0506).

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	**1,775**	**1,344**	**907**	**227**	**210**	**431**	**184**	**126**	**121**
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	**5.3**	**4.0**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador									
Number of deaths	23	16	9	3	4	7	5	2	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	5.1	3.6	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.0
Prince Edward Island									
Number of deaths	6	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	4.3	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nova Scotia									
Number of deaths	40	28	17	5	6	12	2	5	5
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	4.6	3.2	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
New Brunswick									
Number of deaths	30	17	7	7	3	13	7	4	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	4.3	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.3
Quebec									
Number of deaths	342	275	184	43	48	67	31	20	16
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	4.6	3.7	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
Ontario									
Number of deaths	735	577	390	94	93	158	68	48	42
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	5.5	4.4	2.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Manitoba									
Number of deaths	97	68	50	6	12	29	12	8	9
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	7.0	4.9	3.6	0.4	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.7
Saskatchewan									
Number of deaths	74	40	27	5	8	34	13	7	14
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	6.2	3.3	2.3	0.4	0.7	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.2
Alberta									
Number of deaths	236	182	139	22	21	54	25	14	15
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	5.8	4.5	3.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
British Columbia									
Number of deaths	175	125	73	38	14	50	19	16	15
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	4.3	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Yukon Territory									
Number of deaths	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	11.0	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories									
Number of deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut									
Number of deaths	12	7	5	2	0	5	1	2	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births [5,6]	16.1	9.4	6.7	2.7	0.0	6.7	1.3	2.7	2.7
Unknown									
Number of deaths	1	1	0	0	1	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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases (CANSIM table 102-0507).

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	**2,106**	**6.2**	**972**	**...**	**1,134**	**...**
Newfoundland and Labrador	25	5.6	13	...	12	...
Prince Edward Island	9	6.5	4	...	5	...
Nova Scotia	45	5.1	23	...	22	...
New Brunswick	31	4.4	17	...	14	...
Quebec	409	5.5	182	...	227	...
Ontario	859	6.5	375	...	484	...
Manitoba	119	8.6	63	...	56	...
Saskatchewan	82	6.8	50	...	32	...
Alberta	300	7.3	139	...	161	...
British Columbia	212	5.2	101	...	111	...
Yukon Territory	4	10.9	1	...	3	...
Northwest Territories	2	2.9	2	...	0	...
Nunavut	9	12.0	2	...	7	...
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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth, Death and Stillbirth Databases (CANSIM table 102-0508).

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	**80.2**	**80.2**	**80.3**	**0.03**	**77.8**	**77.7**	**77.9**	**0.05**	**82.6**	**82.5**	**82.6**	**0.04**
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.5	78.1	78.9	0.25	75.8	75.2	76.3	0.36	81.3	80.7	81.8	0.32
Prince Edward Island	79.2	78.5	80.0	0.46	76.8	75.7	77.8	0.68	81.6	80.6	82.6	0.60
Nova Scotia	79.1	78.8	79.4	0.18	76.5	76.1	76.9	0.27	81.6	81.2	82.0	0.24
New Brunswick	79.7	79.4	80.0	0.20	77.0	76.6	77.5	0.30	82.2	81.8	82.7	0.26
Quebec	80.1	80.0	80.2	0.06	77.5	77.3	77.6	0.09	82.6	82.4	82.7	0.08
Ontario	80.6	80.5	80.7	0.05	78.3	78.2	78.4	0.08	82.7	82.6	82.9	0.07
Manitoba	78.9	78.6	79.2	0.18	76.4	76.0	76.8	0.25	81.4	81.0	81.8	0.24
Saskatchewan	79.3	79.0	79.6	0.19	76.6	76.1	77.0	0.28	82.1	81.7	82.5	0.25
Alberta	80.2	80.0	80.4	0.11	77.8	77.5	78.0	0.16	82.6	82.3	82.8	0.14
British Columbia	80.9	80.8	81.1	0.09	78.7	78.5	78.9	0.13	83.1	82.9	83.3	0.12
Yukon Territory [2]	76.4	74.5	78.4	1.29	74.5	71.9	77.1	1.76	78.6	75.7	81.4	1.83
Northwest Territories [2]	79.1	76.9	81.4	1.43	78.4	74.5	82.2	2.47	81.7	78.5	84.8	1.92
Nunavut [2]	70.4	67.7	73.0	1.91	66.8	63.2	70.5	2.74	74.2	70.0	78.3	2.79

1. The population estimates used for the 2004 life expectancy calculations are July 1, 2004 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005" (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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 102-0511).

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	**19.5**	**19.4**	**19.5**	**0.10**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**17.8**	**0.15**	**21.0**	**20.9**	**21.0**	**0.12**
Newfoundland and Labrador	17.7	17.4	17.9	0.76	15.9	15.5	16.2	1.12	19.4	19.0	19.7	0.99
Prince Edward Island	18.4	17.9	18.9	1.38	16.6	15.9	17.2	2.09	20.1	19.4	20.8	1.75
Nova Scotia	18.6	18.3	18.8	0.54	16.8	16.5	17.0	0.84	20.1	19.9	20.4	0.68
New Brunswick	18.7	18.5	18.9	0.61	16.8	16.5	17.1	0.95	20.3	20.0	20.6	0.76
Quebec	19.3	19.2	19.4	0.19	17.3	17.2	17.4	0.30	21.0	20.9	21.1	0.24
Ontario	19.6	19.5	19.6	0.15	17.9	17.8	18.0	0.24	21.0	20.9	21.1	0.19
Manitoba	18.9	18.7	19.1	0.50	17.0	16.7	17.3	0.78	20.5	20.3	20.8	0.63
Saskatchewan	19.4	19.2	19.6	0.52	17.4	17.1	17.7	0.80	21.2	20.9	21.5	0.66
Alberta	19.7	19.6	19.8	0.33	18.1	17.9	18.2	0.51	21.1	20.9	21.3	0.43
British Columbia	20.1	20.0	20.2	0.25	18.6	18.5	18.8	0.38	21.3	21.2	21.5	0.33
Yukon Territory [2]	17.8	16.2	19.3	4.39	16.3	14.3	18.3	6.09	19.2	17.0	21.5	5.92
Northwest Territories [2]	19.9	17.5	22.2	5.92	21.3	16.9	25.7	10.41	20.1	17.0	23.2	7.71
Nunavut [2]	14.8	12.3	17.2	8.18	15.1	12.1	18.0	9.84	14.2	10.1	18.2	14.35

1. The population estimates used for the 2004 life expectancy calculations are July 1, 2004 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the publication "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005" (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(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 102-0511).

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 to 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 to 27 days).
- **Perinatal death**: Death of a child under one week of age (0 to 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 to 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.

Fetal death (stillbirth). Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.

In Quebec (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only fetal deaths (stillbirths) weighing 500 or more grams must be reported, regardless of the gestation period.

Because of these differences in reporting requirements, fetal death (stillbirth) data are presented for two gestation periods: 20 or more weeks of gestation (including fetal deaths or stillbirths with unknown weeks of gestation), and 28 or more weeks of gestation (excluding unknown weeks of gestation).

Fetal death (stillbirth) rate. The number of fetal deaths (stillbirths) per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (stillbirths).

Gestational age. The interval, in completed weeks, between the first day of the mother's last menstrual period and the day of delivery (that is, 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, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

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.

The population estimates used for vital statistics rate calculations are adjusted for net census under-coverage and include 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 a student or employment authorization, 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 (see table footnotes). Population estimates are frequently revised 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	Age in years	Standard population	Weight [1]
1	< 1	403,061	0.0143
2	1 to 4	1,550,285	0.0551
3	5 to 9	1,953,045	0.0695
4	10 to 14	1,913,115	0.0680
5	15 to 19	1,926,090	0.0685
6	20 to 24	2,109,452	0.0750
7	25 to 29	2,529,239	0.0899
8	30 to 34	2,598,289	0.0924
9	35 to 39	2,344,872	0.0834
10	40 to 44	2,138,891	0.0761
11	45 to 49	1,674,153	0.0595
12	50 to 54	1,339,902	0.0476
13	55 to 59	1,238,441	0.0440
14	60 to 64	1,190,217	0.0423
15	65 to 69	1,084,588	0.0386
16	70 to 74	834,024	0.0297
17	75 to 79	622,221	0.0221
18	80 to 84	382,303	0.0136
19	85 to 89	192,410	0.0068
20	90 +	95,467	0.0034
Total	**...**	**28,120,065**	**1.0000**

1. see formula for calculation in definitions on page 63

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 (fetal death). Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only stillbirths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.

In Quebec (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only stillbirths (fetal deaths) weighing 500 or more grams must be reported, regardless of the gestation period.

Because of these differences in reporting requirements, stillbirths (fetal deaths) data are presented for two gestation periods: 20 or more weeks of gestation (including fetal deaths or stillbirths with unknown weeks of gestation), and 28 or more weeks of gestation (excluding unknown weeks of gestation).

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

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 (for example, 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 (for example, 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, for example, 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 National Center 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 (for example, 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 2004, 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 (for example, 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, for example, 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 5,400 births in 2003, or 4% 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 (for example, 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% to 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% to 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 2004, 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 (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in 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
Alberta	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 2004, about 45% 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 (for example, 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. For 2004 data, Operations and Integration Division (OID) data captured about 43% (approximately 900) 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%. For 2003 data, Statistics Canada captured the records of unscreened data from Ontario, which resulted in a higher than usual number of stillbirths. Normal Statistics Canada procedures such as duplicate detection, were carried out on the data.

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, for example, 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 uses 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 1999 represent approximately 26 stillbirths, 7 years after the year of stillbirth (accumulated late records), or 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 2004, 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, 2004, 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, 2004. 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 (that is, 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-X.

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.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Table 1 Deaths by place of residence and place of occurrence

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.

In hospital and elsewhere

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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 (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only fetal deaths (stillbirths) weighing 500 or more grams must be reported, 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.

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.