

Another way of measuring mortality is by life tables and the expectation of life that they show. Expectation of life in Canada in 1940-42 was 63·0 years for males and 66·3 years for females.

### Subsection 1.—General Mortality

**International Comparisons.**—A comparison of the death rates in Canada and the provinces with those of other countries is shown in Table 20.

#### 20.—Death Rates per 1,000 Population of Various Countries of the World Compared with Canada and the Provinces for Recent Years

(Sources: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the United Nations and other official sources. In certain cases final figures are not available and provisional data are shown.)

Country or Province	Year	Death Rate	Country	Year	Death Rate
Netherlands.....	1946	8·5	England and Wales.....	1946	11·5
Union of South Africa (Whites)....	1946	8·8	Finland.....	1946	11·7
Norway.....	1946	9·2	Italy.....	1946	11·9
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>1946</b>	<b>9·4</b>	Palestine (excluding Bedouins)...	1946	12·3
Saskatchewan.....	1946	7·7	Northern Ireland.....	1946	12·5
Alberta.....	1946	8·2	Costa Rica.....	1946	12·9
Manitoba.....	1946	9·0	Spain.....	1946	12·9
Prince Edward Island.....	1946	9·3	Scotland.....	1946	13·1
Quebec.....	1946	9·3	France.....	1946	13·3
Ontario.....	1946	9·7	Jamaica.....	1946	13·3
Nova Scotia.....	1946	9·9	Austria.....	1946	13·4
British Columbia.....	1946	10·1	Belgium.....	1946	13·6
New Brunswick.....	1946	10·1	Bulgaria.....	1946	13·7
Iceland.....	1944	9·4	Eire.....	1946	14·0
New Zealand (excluding Maoris)...	1946	9·7	Hungary <sup>1</sup> .....	1946	14·7
Australia.....	1946	10·0	Salvador.....	1946	15·5
United States.....	1946	10·0	Chile.....	1946	17·2
Denmark.....	1946	10·3	British India.....	1946	17·5
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1945	10·4	Japan.....	1946	17·6
Sweden.....	1946	10·5	Roumania.....	1946	18·0
Switzerland.....	1946	11·3	Ceylon.....	1945	22·1
Panama.....	1946	11·4			

<sup>1</sup> Trianon Territory.

The number of deaths in Canada fell steadily from 113,515 in 1929 to 101,582 in 1934. The high number of deaths in 1937 (113,824) and in 1943 (118,635) was partly due to higher mortality from influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Since 1931, the Canadian death rate has fluctuated between 10·3 and 9·4 per 1,000. It has been more or less stable in Ontario, has been falling in the Maritimes and Quebec and has been rising slightly in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The exceptionally low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are partly due to their younger average population but the apparent slow rise in the death rates of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, is due to the increasing proportion of people in the older age groups. In all parts of Canada, however, the 1941 life tables show that public health and general living conditions have improved.

Throughout Table 21, with one exception (Prince Edward Island death rates of 1945) the death rate is higher for males than for females.