

only 56 of the original 100,000 would have survived. The probability of death at each age is the ratio between the number of deaths and the population at each age. Finally, the expectation of life is the average number of years which a person might expect to live if the mortality rates in the given years remained constant.

Mortality rates for males are higher at all ages than for females, particularly in infancy. Infant mortality in 1940-42 was 62 per 1,000 live births for males compared to 49 per 1,000 for females. Because infant mortality is still so high, the expectation of life at birth is less for both sexes than at age one. In 1947 males who had survived their first year had an expectation of life of almost 68 years and females of almost 71 years. The expectation of life of a boy at age 15 was 55 years, and of a girl 58 years. At age 25, it was about 46 years for men and almost 49 for women. At age 70, it was 10.4 years for men and 11.4 years for women.

Table 41 summarizes the life expectancy figures for 1931, 1941 and 1947. During this period, life expectancy at birth increased from 60 to over 65 years for males and from 62 to 69 years for females. The greatest increases were among the younger ages for both sexes but were appreciably higher among females than among males and for females extended into the older ages. There was little or no appreciable increase between 1931 and 1947 in life expectancy among males over 40, whereas for females the rates increased at all ages up to 80. Increases in life expectancy among women of child-bearing age are worthy of note.

41.—Expectation of Life, 1931, 1941 and 1947

Age	1931		1941		1947	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year.....	60.00	62.10	62.96	66.30	65.18	69.05
1 year.....	64.69	65.71	66.14	68.73	67.75	70.93
2 years.....	64.46	65.42	65.62	68.16	67.04	70.19
3 ".....	63.84	64.75	64.88	67.38	66.20	69.33
4 ".....	63.11	63.99	64.07	66.56	65.32	68.43
5 ".....	62.30	63.17	63.22	65.69	64.43	67.52
10 ".....	57.96	58.72	58.70	61.08	59.79	62.78
15 ".....	53.41	54.15	54.06	56.36	55.07	57.99
20 ".....	49.05	49.76	49.57	51.76	50.48	53.33
25 ".....	44.83	45.54	45.18	47.26	45.95	48.73
30 ".....	40.55	41.38	40.73	42.81	41.41	44.12
35 ".....	36.23	37.19	36.26	38.37	36.85	39.53
40 ".....	31.98	33.02	31.87	33.99	32.37	35.00
45 ".....	27.79	28.87	27.60	29.67	28.03	30.61
50 ".....	23.72	24.79	23.49	25.46	23.92	26.32
55 ".....	19.88	20.84	19.64	21.42	20.04	22.18
60 ".....	16.29	17.15	16.06	17.62	16.46	18.25
65 ".....	12.98	13.72	12.81	14.08	13.25	14.65
70 ".....	10.06	10.63	9.94	10.93	10.44	11.41
75 ".....	7.57	7.98	7.48	8.19	7.96	8.60
80 ".....	5.61	5.92	5.54	6.03	5.87	6.24
85 ".....	4.10	4.38	4.05	4.35	4.21	4.37
90 ".....	2.97	3.24	2.93	3.13	2.94	2.98
95 ".....	2.14	2.40	2.09	2.26	2.02	1.98
100 ".....	1.53	1.77	1.46	1.64	1.35	1.28

## Section 8.—Communicable Diseases

The national reporting of communicable diseases in Canada was undertaken in 1933 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at the request of the Federal Department of Pensions and National Health in co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Health. Since then, the Health and Welfare Division of the Bureau has been responsible for the weekly compilation and analysis of communicable diseases except for a short period during 1939-40, when the work was transferred to the Department