

31.—Canadian Life Table, 1961—concluded

Age	Males				Females			
	Number Living at Each Age	Number Dying Between Each Age and the Next	Probability of Dying Before Reaching Next Birthday	Expectation of Life	Number Living at Each Age	Number Dying Between Each Age and the Next	Probability of Dying Before Reaching Next Birthday	Expectation of Life
				yrs.				yrs.
40 years.....	92,061		.00282	32.96	94,958		.00174	37.45
45 ".....	90,486	1,575	.00465	28.49	93,966	992	.00277	32.82
50 ".....	87,896	2,590	.00772	24.25	92,394	1,572	.00436	28.33
55 ".....	83,797	4,099	.01265	20.30	90,000	2,394	.00875	24.01
60 ".....	77,546	6,251	.01999	16.73	86,387	3,613	.01064	19.90
65 ".....	68,774	8,772	.02972	13.53	80,916	5,471	.01718	16.07
70 ".....	57,517	11,257	.04467	10.67	72,746	8,170	.02774	12.58
75 ".....	43,791	13,726	.06706	8.21	61,052	11,694	.04664	9.48
80 ".....	28,936	14,855	.10091	6.14	45,161	15,891	.07941	6.90
85 ".....	15,271	13,665	.15231	4.46	26,884	18,277	.13118	4.89
90 ".....	5,647	9,624	.22712	3.16	11,262	15,622	.20708	3.39
95 ".....	1,196	4,451	.33123	2.20	2,723	8,539	.31226	2.32
100 ".....	105	1,091	.47051	1.49	278	2,445	.45185	1.56

By 1961, life expectancy *at birth* in Canada had reached a new high point of 68.4 years for males and about 74.2 for females—comparable to the expectancy for other countries of the world with highly developed programs of medical and public health care. Once a child has passed its first year of life, however, its life expectancy increases appreciably. At one year of age a male child at *present mortality risks* may, on the average, expect to live an additional 69.5 years and a female almost 75 years, representing for an infant boy a gain of 1.2 years over his expectation at birth and for an infant girl a gain of 0.8 years. The expectation of life of a 15-year-old boy is 56.2 additional years; of a 15-year-old girl 61.5 years. At 25 years of age the expectation is about 46.9 years for men and 51.8 years for women and at age 70, 10.7 years for men and 12.6 years for women.

Table 32 summarizes the life expectancy figures extracted from the Canadian life tables for 1931, 1941, 1951, 1956 and 1961. According to these figures, life expectancy at birth for men increased about three quarters of a year between 1956 and 1961 and 1.3 years between 1951 and 1956, compared with 3.4 years from 1941 to 1951 and 2.9 years from 1931 to 1941; females gained one and one quarter years between 1956 and 1961 and 2.1 years between 1951 and 1956, compared with 4.5 years and 4.2 years, respectively, in the preceding decades. Thus, from 1931 to 1961 a total of 8.4 years was added to male life expectancy and 12.1 years to female longevity.

The increases in life expectancy have been predominantly at the younger ages, particularly in infancy, and diminish with advanced age. For example, since 1931, 3.5 years have been added to the life expectancy of a five-year-old male, 2.5 years to a 20-year-old, about one year to a 40-year-old and about half a year to a 60-year-old as compared with 8.4 years for a newborn male. During this period, life expectancy for a five-year-old female gained 8.1 years, for a 20-year-old 6.9 years, for a 40-year-old 4.4 years and for a 60-year-old two and three quarter years as compared with 12.1 years for a newborn female.