24.—Canadian Life Table, 1956—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.....	91,217	1,055	.00288	32.74	94,157	711	.00194	36.69
45 "	89,620	1,597	.00472	28.28	93,052	1,105	.00312	32.09
50 "	87,015	2,605	.00794	24.04	91,321	1,731	.00475	27.65
55 "	82,853	4,162	.01282	20.12	88,746	2,575	.00744	23.38
60 "	76,601	6,252	.02037	16.54	84,791	3,955	.01191	19.34
65 "	67,737	8,864	.03057	13.36	78,849	5,942	.01864	15.60
70 "	56,466	11,271	.04425	10.51	70,327	8,522	.02955	12.17
75 "	43,106	13,360	.06776	7.98	58,224	12,103	.05137	9.15
80 "	28,117	14,989	.10611	5.89	41,683	16,541	.08717	6.75
85 "	14,252	13,865	.16187	4.27	23,817	17,866	.13640	4.97
90 "	4,944	9,308	.23784	3.07	9,930	13,887	.19889	3.67
95 "	984	3,960	.33684	2.18	2,716	7,214	.27446	2.74
100 "	87	897	.46169	1.52	427	2,289	.36294	2.05

By 1956, life expectancy *at birth* in Canada had reached a new high record of 67.6 years for males and 72.9 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 69.0 years and a female 74.0 years, representing for an infant boy a gain of 1.4 years over his expectation at birth and for an infant girl a gain of 1.1 years. The expectation of life of a 15-year-old boy is 55.9 additional years; of a 15-year-old girl 60.6 years. At 25 years of age the expectation is about 46.6 years for men and almost 51 years for women and at age 70, 10.5 years for men and 12.2 years for women.

Table **25** summarizes the life expectancy figures extracted from the Canadian life tables for 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1956. According to these figures, life expectancy at birth for men increased 1.3 years from 1951 to 1956 compared with 3.4 years from 1941 to 1951 and 2.9 years from 1931 to 1941; females gained 2.1 years from 1951 to 1956 compared with 4.5 years and 4.2 years, respectively, in the preceding decades. Thus, from 1931 to 1956 a total of 7.6 years was added to male life expectancy and 10.8 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, 3.2 years have been added to the life expectancy of a five-year-old male, 2.1 years to a 20-year-old, nine months to a 40-year-old and three months to a 60-year-old as compared with 7.6 years for a newborn male. During this period, life expectancy for a five-year-old female gained 7.2 years, for a 20-year-old 6.0 years, for a 40-year-old 3.7 years and for a 60-year-old 2.2 years as compared with 10.8 years for a newborn female.

Longevity has improved for both sexes, though more so and at all ages for females, but there has been only slight improvement for males beyond middle life. Briefly, the