

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Deaths, 2007

2

Life expectancy at birth in Canada reached 80.7 years for the three-year period between 2005 and 2007, up from the average of 80.5 between 2004 and 2006, and 78.4 a decade earlier between 1995 and 1997.

Machinery and equipment price indexes, fourth quarter 2009

4

Large urban transit, December 2009

5

Crushing statistics, January 2010

5

Deliveries of major grains, January 2010

5

New products and studies

6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Releases

Deaths

2007

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Gains during the past decade were stronger among men. Their life expectancy at birth rose by 2.9 years to 78.3 in 2005-2007, while among women it increased by 1.8 years to 83.0. The gap between the sexes has been closing for several years.

Life expectancy among seniors at the age of 65 has also been on an upward trend for several years.

On average, a 65-year-old man could expect to live an additional 18.1 years in 2005-2007, an increase of 2.0 years from the previous decade. A 65-year-old woman could expect to live an additional 21.3 years, up by 1.3 years.

Gains in life expectancy among seniors during the past decade have accounted for about 70% of the increase in life expectancy at birth.

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by sex, Canada

	At birth			At age 65		
	both sexes	males	females	both sexes	males	females
1995-1997	78.4	75.4	81.2	18.2	16.1	20.0
1996-1998	78.6	75.7	81.3	18.2	16.2	20.0
1997-1999	78.8	76.0	81.5	18.3	16.3	20.1
1998-2000	79.0	76.3	81.7	18.5	16.5	20.2
1999-2001	79.3	76.6	81.9	18.7	16.8	20.4
2000-2002	79.6	77.0	82.0	18.9	17.0	20.5
2001-2003	79.8	77.2	82.2	19.1	17.2	20.6
2002-2004	80.0	77.5	82.3	19.2	17.4	20.8
2003-2005	80.2	77.7	82.5	19.4	17.6	20.9
2004-2006	80.5	78.0	82.8	19.7	17.9	21.1
2005-2007	80.7	78.3	83.0	19.8	18.1	21.3

Note: Life expectancies were calculated based on three-year data.

Provincially, life expectancy at birth in British Columbia was 81.2 years in 2005-2007, highest among the provinces, followed by Ontario at 81.0 years. Life expectancy at birth in Quebec was at the national average.

In the remaining provinces and territories, life expectancy at birth was below the national average. The lowest life expectancy was in the three territories combined (75.8 years).

Largest increase in deaths in 14 years

The number of deaths registered in Canada in 2007 recorded its largest increase since 1993,

Note to readers

Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining at birth or at another age. It is expressed as an average for a three-year period and is based on three-year age-specific mortality rates.

Age-specific death rate is 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.

Crude death rate is the number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.

Age-standardized death rate removes the effects of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time. This rate is calculated using the 1991 population of Canada as standard population.

continuing a long-term upward trend resulting from a growing and aging population.

In 2007, 235,217 people died in Canada, up 7,138 or 3.1% from 2006.

Both male and female deaths rose, but the increase was slightly larger among women, 3.2% compared with 3.1% for men.

Number of deaths by province and territory

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007	
	number		variation in number	% change
Canada	228,079	235,217	7,138	3.1
Males	115,149	118,681	3,532	3.1
Females	112,930	116,536	3,606	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,493	4,505	12	0.3
Prince Edward Island	1,172	1,147	-25	-2.1
Nova Scotia	8,088	8,353	265	3.3
New Brunswick	6,010	6,324	314	5.2
Quebec	54,240	56,521	2,281	4.2
Ontario	84,524	87,340	2,816	3.3
Manitoba	9,774	9,958	184	1.9
Saskatchewan	9,054	9,062	8	0.1
Alberta	19,540	20,202	662	3.4
British Columbia	30,688	31,308	620	2.0
Yukon	178	192	14	7.9
Northwest Territories	182	174	-8	-4.4
Nunavut	129	129	0	0.0

Infant mortality rate up slightly in 2007

The infant mortality rate rose from 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006 to 5.1 in 2007.

In general, the infant mortality rate has been declining since 1982, when the rate was at 9.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Among boys, the infant mortality rate increased from 5.4 in 2006 to 5.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007. Among girls, the rate went up from 4.6 to 4.7 during the same period.

Crude death rate up, standardized rate unchanged

The crude death rate in Canada rose from 7.0 deaths per 1,000 population in 2006 to 7.1 in 2007.

However, when differences in age structure of the population were taken into account, the age-standardized death rate remained unchanged.

In 2007, Nunavut had the highest standardized death rate in Canada, followed by the other two territories. The lowest standardized rate occurred in British Columbia, followed by Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

Standardized death rates by province and territory, 2007

	Standardized death rate ¹
Canada	5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.7
Prince Edward Island	5.6
Nova Scotia	6.0
New Brunswick	5.8
Quebec	5.4
Ontario	5.3
Manitoba	6.0
Saskatchewan	5.8
Alberta	5.4
British Columbia	5.1
Yukon	7.6
Northwest Territories	7.1
Nunavut	10.0

1. Standardized death rate per 1,000 standard population (1991 Canadian population).

Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0501 to 102-0510 and 102-0512.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

The publication *Deaths, 2007* (84F0211X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shiang Ying Dai (613-951-1759) or Brigitte Chavez (613-951-1593), Health Statistics Division. ■

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Fourth quarter 2009

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) fell by 2.3% in the fourth quarter. The import component fell by 3.4% over the same period, while the domestic component declined by 0.3%. The total MEPI was down by 8.7% compared with the fourth quarter of 2008, with the import component declining by 13.0%, while the domestic component fell by 0.7%.

All industries recorded decreases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the fourth quarter. The manufacturing sector (-2.9%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly decline. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly decrease were transportation equipment manufacturing (-2.9%), primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (-2.9%) and paper manufacturing (-2.6%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly decrease was other services (excluding public administration), which fell 2.1%.

Among commodities, price decreases for computers and peripherals (-5.4%) and other industry specific

machinery (-3.5%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly decline.

The Canadian dollar appreciated by 3.9% against the US dollar in the fourth quarter, while, year over year, it gained 14.8% against its US counterpart. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment have in the index.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The fourth quarter 2009 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in April.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance ¹	Fourth quarter 2008	Third quarter 2009 ^P	Fourth quarter 2009 ^P	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Total Machinery and Equipment Price Index	100.00	99.8	93.2	91.1	-2.3	-8.7
Domestic	32.03	108.5	108.0	107.7	-0.3	-0.7
Imported	67.97	95.7	86.2	83.3	-3.4	-13.0
Crop and animal production	4.07	113.1	105.7	103.3	-2.3	-8.7
Forestry and logging	0.27	111.2	103.8	100.9	-2.8	-9.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	116.6	113.3	112.0	-1.1	-3.9
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	109.5	103.1	101.1	-1.9	-7.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	119.3	111.5	108.6	-2.6	-9.0
Utilities	3.55	111.3	103.9	101.0	-2.8	-9.3
Construction	3.54	108.7	101.3	98.3	-3.0	-9.6
All manufacturing	22.34	107.8	100.3	97.4	-2.9	-9.6
Trade	8.38	95.1	89.8	88.2	-1.8	-7.3
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	114.4	106.2	103.9	-2.2	-9.2
Pipeline transportation	1.18	115.2	109.3	106.6	-2.5	-7.5
Warehousing and storage	0.26	115.1	109.9	107.6	-2.1	-6.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	91.2	84.5	83.3	-1.4	-8.7
Private education services	0.12	83.7	77.5	75.1	-3.1	-10.3
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	93.0	87.8	85.8	-2.3	-7.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	84.8	79.6	77.9	-2.1	-8.1
Public administration	5.81	90.4	85.7	83.9	-2.1	-7.2

^P preliminary

1. The relative importance represents shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from data compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Large urban transit

December 2009 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 6.3% from December 2008 to \$219.7 million in December.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 123.3 million passenger trips in December, also a 6.3% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Crushing statistics

January 2010

Oilseed processors crushed 407 370 metric tonnes of canola in January. Oil production totalled 177 930 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 229 843 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The January 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in March.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

January 2010

Data on January major grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443 and 5046.

The January 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in March.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

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Deaths, 2007

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