

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Deaths, 2010 and 2011	2
Railway carloadings, July 2013	4
Production and disposition of tobacco products, August 2013	5

New products and studies	6
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Releases

Deaths, 2010 and 2011

The number of deaths rose in Canada in both 2010 and 2011, following a slight decrease between 2008 and 2009. The total number of deaths reached 240,075 in 2010 and 242,074 in 2011, compared with 238,617 in 2008 and 238,418 in 2009.

The number of deaths in 2011 was the highest recorded since the introduction of the Vital Statistics registration system in the 1920s.

The increase in the number of deaths can be explained by two factors: population growth, as a larger population generates a higher number of deaths; and population aging, as the share of the population concentrated in older ages—when mortality is higher—is increasing.

The number of deaths in 2011 was the highest ever recorded in 6 of the 13 provinces and territories, that is, in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut.

For the first time since comparable data became available in 1926, there were about the same number of female and male deaths in Canada in 2011, with 121,042 male deaths and 121,032 female deaths recorded. Male and female deaths have been converging during the last three decades. This convergence is explained by the recent decline in male mortality, which has been more rapid than the decline in female mortality.

The infant mortality rate in Canada for 2011 was 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, its lowest recorded level since data collection began. The infant mortality rate has fluctuated around 5 deaths per 1,000 live births since 2006.

Infant mortality can be further broken down into early neonatal mortality, corresponding to the first week of life, and neonatal mortality, that is, in the first month of life. In 2011, two out of three deaths (63%) occurring in the first year of life in Canada occurred in the first week of life.

Based on a three-year life table, life expectancy at birth reached 79.3 years for males and 83.6 years for females in Canada during the 2009/2011 period. Over the last decade, the life expectancy of Canadian males increased on average by 3.6 months every year, while gains for females were lower, at 2.4 months per year. As a result, the gap between the life expectancy at birth between males and females decreased from its peak of 7.4 years reached at the end of the 1970s to 4.3 years in 2009/2011.

According to 2010 data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Japan had the highest female life expectancy at birth, at 86.4 years, followed by Spain (85.3), Switzerland (84.9) and France (84.7). The highest male life expectancy at birth was observed in Switzerland (80.3 years), Japan, Iceland, Australia and Sweden (79.5), as well as Italy (79.4).

Life expectancy at age 65 also increased, reaching 18.8 years for males and 21.7 years for females in 2009/2011. In comparison, the corresponding figures were 13.5 years and 16.1 years in 1961.

Among the provinces and territories, male life expectancy at birth in British Columbia surpassed 80 years for the first time in 2009/2011, reaching 80.3. For females in British Columbia, it was 84.4 years during the same 2009/2011 period.

Ontario and Quebec were the other two provinces showing life expectancies close to, or above, the national average in recent years. All other provinces and territories had life expectancies at birth that were below the national average.

Available in CANSIM: tables 102-0030 and 102-0501 to 102-0510.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

A more detailed analysis can be found in the article "Mortality: Overview, 2010 and 2011," available in the publication *Report on the demographic situation in Canada* (91-209-X).

The product *Life tables for Canada, provinces and territories* (84-537-X) is also available today.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Railway carloadings, July 2013

The Canadian railway industry carried 27.0 million tonnes of freight in July, a 1.8% decrease from the same month last year. The drop occurred despite a rise in traffic from the United States.

Within Canada, combined loadings of non-intermodal freight (i.e., cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (i.e., cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) decreased 2.5% to 23.3 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal loadings fell 3.2% to 20.7 million tonnes as a number of key commodities saw decreased activity in July. These included iron ores and concentrates (down 293 000 tonnes), canola (down 192 000 tonnes), gasoline and aviation turbine fuel (down 114 000 tonnes), and coal (down 107 000 tonnes). Overall, 29 out of 64 commodities carried by Canadian railways declined during the month.

Despite the drop in loadings, a number of commodities reported strong growth in July. These included fuel oils and crude petroleum (up 164 000 tonnes), other chemical products and preparations (up 156 000 tonnes) and lumber (up 97 000 tonnes).

Intermodal loadings rose 4.1% to 2.6 million tonnes. The gain was the result of increased containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded onto flat cars.

From a geographic perspective, the Western and Eastern railway divisions in Canada had mixed results in July. The Western Division, which accounted for 60.5% of domestic loadings, reported a 0.5% rise in freight to 14.1 million tonnes. By contrast, the Eastern Division, which accounted for the remainder of the loadings, registered a 6.7% decline in freight to 9.2 million tonnes. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Rail freight traffic received from the United States rose 2.9% to 3.7 million tonnes. The increase marked the highest amount of traffic received for a month of July and occurred on the strength of intermodal loadings, particularly containerized cargo shipments.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The July 2013 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 90, no. 7 (52-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Production and disposition of tobacco products, August 2013

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.7 billion cigarettes in August, down 21.8% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased 9.3% to 1.9 billion.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

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New products and studies

New products

Monthly Railway Carloadings, July 2013, Vol. 90, no. 7
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Retail Trade, July 2013, Vol. 85, no. 7
Catalogue number 63-005-X (HTML | PDF)

Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2011, No. 5
Catalogue number 84-537-X (HTML | PDF)

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
Catalogue number 91-209-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Mortality: Overview, 2010 and 2011
Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada



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Catalogue 11-001-X.

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