Health-adjusted life expectancy, 2019, 2020 and 2023, by sex [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]
Canada, Provinces and Territories

Geography	Health-adjusted life expectancy, by birth								
	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	2019	2020	2023	2019	2020	2023	2019	2020	2023
	Years								
Canada [9]	68.8	68.6	66.9	68.1	67.8	66.4	69.6	69.5	67.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	66.9	67.0	63.0	65.3	65.6	61.6	68.5	68.3	64.4
Prince Edward Island	67.0	66.5	64.8	66.2	67.8	63.4	68.0	66.3	66.3
Nova Scotia	65.7	66.6	63.9	64.8	65.9	63.0	66.7	67.5	65.0
New Brunswick	66.9	68.6	64.5	65.6	68.3	63.4	68.2	69.0	65.8
Quebec	71.1	71.2	70.4	70.8	70.8	69.8	71.5	71.8	71.0
Ontario	68.9	68.6	67.1	68.1	67.9	66.7	69.7	69.4	67.6
Manitoba	66.4	65.8	63.9	65.5	65.2	62.8	67.4	66.3	65.3
Saskatchewan	67.2	67.1	64.9	66.2	65.6	63.9	68.2	68.7	66.0
Alberta	67.0	65.8	65.2	66.6	65.0	65.1	67.5	66.8	65.4
British Columbia	69.1	68.9	66.3	68.2	67.7	65.4	70.1	70.2	67.3
Yukon [10] [11] [12]	..	66.4	..	..	64.8	..	..	68.0	..
Northwest Territories [10] [11] [12]	..	66.5	..	..	65.2	..	..	68.2	..
Nunavut [10] [11] [12]	..	61.6	..	..	60.1	..	..	64.1	..

Symbol legend:

.. not available for a specific reference period

Footnotes:

[1] Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases; Demographic Estimates Program; Canadian Community Health Survey; National Population Health Survey, Health institutions component; Census of Population.

[2] Life expectancy is the number of years a person would be expected to live, starting from birth (for life expectancy at birth) or at age 65 (for life expectancy at age 65), if the age- and sex-specific mortality rates for a given observation period (such as a calendar year) were held constant over the estimated life span. Life expectancy is calculated according to the methodology described in Methods for Constructing Life Tables for Canada, Provinces and Territories . Abridged life tables were computed for all areas and income quintiles, by 5 year age groups and sex. For additional details, please see the following link:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/84-538-x/84-538-x2023001-eng.htm

[3] Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) is a more comprehensive measure than life expectancy because it accounts for both the quantity and quality of life. It represents the number of years in full health that an individual is expected to live, given current patterns of morbidity and mortality. HALE uses the Health Utility Index (HUI3) to weight years lived in good health more highly than those lived in poor health, providing a single summary measure that reflects overall population health. HALE is calculated according to the methodology described in "Health-adjusted life expectancy in Canada." For additional details, please see the following link:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/82-003-x/2018004/article/54950-eng.htm

[4] Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) estimates include both the household and institutionalized populations. The institutionalized population refers to individuals living in institutional collective dwellings (for example, hospitals, nursing homes, mixed nursing home–senior residences, residential care facilities, shelters, and correctional and custodial facilities). Health Utility Index (HUI3) scores for the household population come from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), while institutional health status estimates are drawn from 1994/1995 National Population Health Survey (NPHS) data stratified by age, sex, and region. These estimates are weighted using updated institutional population proportions to reflect the distribution across demographic groups. Because income-specific institutional HUI3 data are unavailable, a single estimate is applied across all income groups.

[5] Institutionalized population proportions for the 2019 and 2020 Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) estimates were sourced from the 2016 Census to better reflect pre-pandemic conditions in collective dwellings. The institutionalized population differed in size and composition between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, particularly in older age groups.

[6] This table uses updated methodology to calculate life expectancy compared with the archived Table 13-10-0370-01. Beginning in 2019, life tables were generated using revised methods, including an updated separation factor and a more conservative estimation of “Number of life years lived” (Lx). Validation showed minimal impact on earlier life expectancy and Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) estimates, ensuring continuity of the time series and comparability across years.

[7] The sex variable in census years prior to 2021 and the two-category gender variable in the 2021 Census are included together in tables and analyses. Although sex and gender refer to two different concepts, the introduction of gender is not expected to have a significant impact on data analysis and historical comparability, given the small size of the transgender and non-binary populations. For additional details, please the following link:

https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/014/98-500-x2021014-eng.cfm

[8] Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) estimates are based on survey data and are subject to sampling variability. The 95% confidence interval (CI) illustrates the degree of variability associated with a rate. Wide confidence intervals indicate high variability, thus, these rates should be interpreted and compared with due caution.

[9] National estimates are derived from provincial data only. Data from the territories are excluded due to the unavailability of annual Health Utility Index (HUI3) data for the territories.

[10] In this table, life expectancy and Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) for the territories are calculated using two consecutive years of birth, death, population, and combined Health Utility Index (HUI3) data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). The estimates for the territories therefore represent the reference year and the preceding year. As the CCHS collects HUI3 data for the territories only in combined two-year cycles, estimates are unavailable for single-year periods where HUI3 data were not collected.

[11] Due to small sample sizes of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) in the north, the Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) results should be used with caution.

[12] The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is administered in Nunavut, using an alternative methodology that accommodates some of the operational difficulties inherent to remote locales. The 10 largest communities are Iqaluit, Cambridge Bay (Ikaluktutiak), Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq), Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Kugluktuk, Pond Inlet, Cape Dorset (Kinngait), Pangnirtung and Igloolik.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0971-01

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1310097101