Life Expectancy at Age 65

Name	Life Expectancy at Age 65
Short/Other Names	Not applicable
Description	Number of years a person would be expected to live, starting from age 65, if the age- and sex-specific mortality rates for a given reference period were held constant over his or her life span
Interpretation	A higher life expectancy at age 65 is considered an indicator of better overall health of the older population.
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outcomes: Improve health status of Canadians
Areas of Need	Not applicable
Geographic Coverage	All provinces/territories
Reporting Level /Disaggregation	International, National, Province/Territory, Region, Neighbourhood Income Quintile
Indicator Results	Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth (PDF)

Identifying Information

Name	Life Expectancy at Age 65
Short/Other Names	Not applicable

Indicator Description and Calculation

Description	Number of years a person would be expected to live, starting from age 65, if the age- and sex-specific mortality rates for a given reference period were held constant over his or her life span
Calculation: Description	Cumulative number of person-years lived by persons age 65 and older, divided by the number of persons age 65 and older in the initial cohort A period life table approach is used, applying the age- and sex-specific mortality rates for a given reference period to a hypothetical cohort. Life tables are usually constructed separately for men and women because of their different mortality rates.
Calculation: Geographic Assignment	Place of residence
Calculation: Type of Measurement	Average or mean
Calculation: Adjustment Applied	None
Calculation: Method of Adjustment	Not applicable **Standard Population:** Not applicable
Denominator	**Description:** Population age 65 in an initial cohort of 100,000 people
Numerator	**Description:** Cumulative number of person-years lived by persons age 65 and older, for a cohort of 100,000 persons Age- and sex-specific mortality rates corresponding to the reference period are applied to a hypothetical cohort, typically of 100,000. Starting at age 65, the probability of dying at each age or age interval is applied to the number of people surviving to that age or to the beginning of the age interval, respectively. **Exclusions:** Rates used by Statistics Canada to calculate life expectancy are calculated with data that excludes the following: 1. Births to mothers who are not residents of Canada 2. Births to mothers who are residents of Canada whose province or territory of residence was unknown 3. Deaths of non-residents of Canada 4. Deaths of residents of Canada whose province or territory of residence was unknown 5. Deaths for which age or sex of the decedent was unknown

Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks

Rationale	Used worldwide, and often in combination with life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at age 65 is understood as a measure of the general health of the older population. By definition, life expectancy is affected by age- and sex-specific mortality rates for the 65 and older population in a particular reference period. Life expectancy measures quantity rather than quality of life.
Interpretation	A higher life expectancy at age 65 is considered an indicator of better overall health of the older population.
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outcomes: Improve health status of Canadians
Areas of Need	Not applicable

Targets /Benchmarks	Not applicable
References	Goodyear M, Malhotra N. Life-tables and their demographic applications. Accessed February 2020. Statistics Canada. *Methods for Constructing Life Tables for Canada, Provinces and Territories*. 2019. Statistics Canada. Health indicators definitions and data sources. Accessed February 2020.

Availability of Data Sources and Results

Data Sources	Demography division, Statistics Canada, OECD, Vital Statistics - Death Database, Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada, Table 13-10-0389-01: Life expectancy, at birth and at age 65, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups; OECD Health Statistics, 2016.
Available Data Years	**Type of Year:** Calendar **First Available Year:** 2015 **Last Available Year:** 2017
Geographic Coverage	All provinces/territories
Reporting Level /Disaggregation	International, National, Province/Territory, Region, Neighbourhood Income Quintile

Result Updates

Update Frequency	Every year
Indicator Results	**Web Tool:** Your Health System: In Depth **URL:** Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth (PDF)
Updates	Not applicable

Quality Statement

Caveats and Limitations	This indicator does not provide information on the individual causes of death or on quality of life for the older population. The data is based on 2018 health region boundaries. For complete Canada coverage, each northern territory represents a health region.
Trending Issues	Due to improvements in methodology and timeliness, the duration of data collection has been shortened compared with previous years. As a result, there may have been fewer deaths captured by the time of the release. The 2017 data is therefore considered preliminary. Estimates based on 3 years of pooled data are available at the regional level from 2000 to 2002 forward, with the most current data being for 2015 to 2017.
Comments	Life expectancy at age 65 does not provide information about the quality of life of the older population. Other measures have been developed using a composite of morbidity and mortality data. For example, health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) at age 65 is the average number of remaining years that an individual is expected to live in a healthy state (PHAC, 2012). Indicator results are based on three years of pooled data. The reference point reflects the mid-point of a three-year period.