3.5 Male Life Expectancy

Definition: the expected length of life (in years) of male residents at birth, based on the patterns of mortality in the population for the preceding five years. Life expectancy was calculated directly from the mortality experience of local residents using the "life table" approach. Crude values are shown for two 5–year periods: 2002–2006 and 2007–2011. Even small differences in life expectancy values imply large differences in health status. It has been estimated that if all cancers could be eradicated, life expectancy for males would increase by approximately 3.8 years (Mackenbach, Kunst, Lautenbach, Oei, & Bijlsma, 1999).

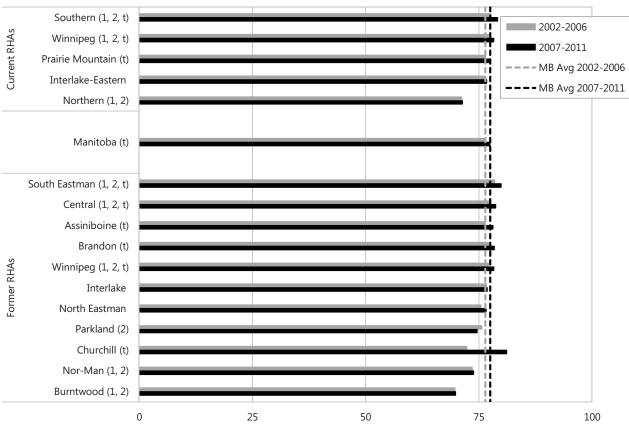
Key Findings

- Life expectancy for males in Manitoba increased from 76.5 to 77.5 years. Significant increases were seen in Southern, Winnipeg, and Prairie Mountain regions with no change among Interlake–Eastern or Northern residents.
- In both time periods, values for Northern were significantly lower than average, while those in Southern and Winnipeg were higher.
- Values were strongly inversely related to PMR at regional and district levels as expected, though life expectancy numbers show less variation across areas.
- The increase over time in the former Churchill RHA is an anomaly. The small population means that relatively small changes in the number of deaths can substantially affect rates. Corresponding decreases in total mortality and PMR were also seen, but neither reached statistical significance.
- Conversely, low life expectancy was seen in the Northern Remote district of Interlake–Eastern and in many districts of Northern region.
- There were strong relationships between income and male life expectancy in urban and rural areas in both time periods: life expectancy was shorter for residents of lower income areas (Appendix 2).
 - · Life expectancy was particularly low for residents of the lowest income areas, both urban and rural.

Comparison to Other Findings

- These values are consistent with and extend the findings of the 2009 Atlas, which also showed increases in male life expectancy over time (Fransoo et al., 2009). These also mirror decreases in total mortality, PMR, and potential years of life lost.
- Life Expectancy estimates from **Statistics Canada** (CANSIM Table 102–0511 and 102–0512) for Manitoba males were very similar (Statistics Canada, 2009; Statistics Canada, 2012), but revealed that Manitoba values were slightly below Canadian averages:
 - Manitoba: 76.4 and 77.0 (2002–2006 and 2007–2009, respectively)
 - Canada: 77.8 and 78.8 (2002–2006 and 2007–2009, respectively)

Figure 3.5.1: Male Life Expectancy by RHA, 2002–2006 and 2007–2011 Life expectancy (at birth) in years



- 1 indicates area's rate was statistically different from Manitoba average in first time period
- 2 indicates area's rate was statistically different from Manitoba average in second time period
- t indicates change over time was statistically significant for that area
- s indicates data suppressed due to small numbers

Figure 3.5.2: Male Life Expectancy by District, 2002–2006 and 2007–2011

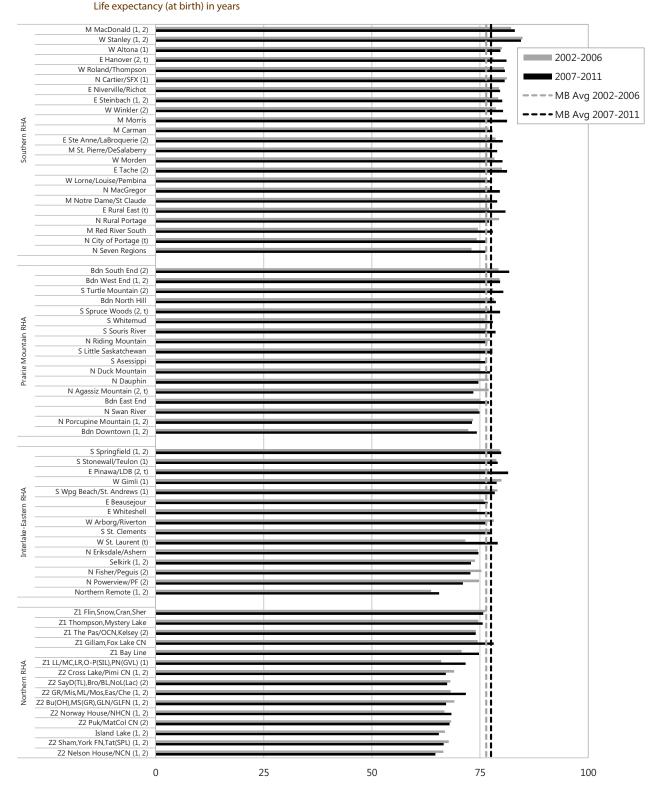
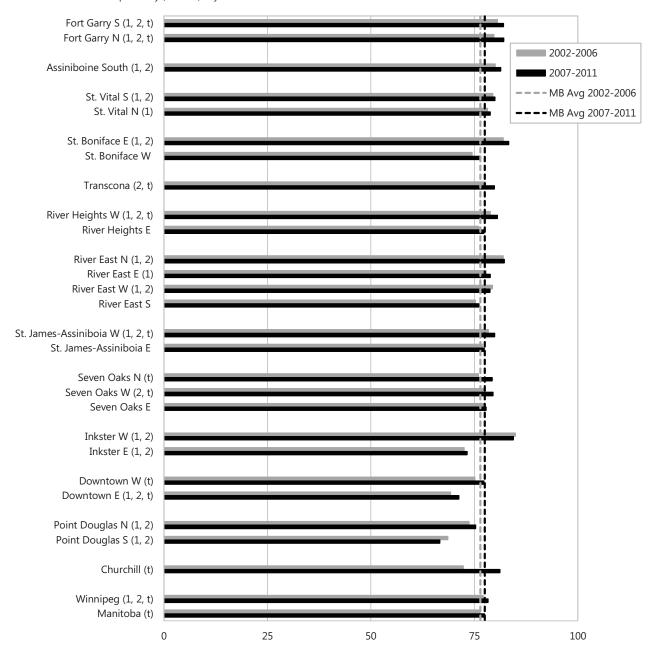


Figure 3.5.3: Male Life Expectancy by Winnipeg NC, 2002–2006 and 2007–2011 Life expectancy (at birth) in years



3.6 Female Life Expectancy

Definition: the expected length of life (in years) of female residents at birth, based on the patterns of mortality in the population for the preceding five years. Life expectancy was calculated directly from the mortality experience of local residents using the "life table" approach. Crude values are shown for two 5–year periods: 2002–2006 and 2007–2011. Even small differences in life expectancy values imply important differences in health status. It has been estimated that if all cancers could be eradicated, life expectancy for females would increase by approximately 3.4 years (Mackenbach et al., 1999).

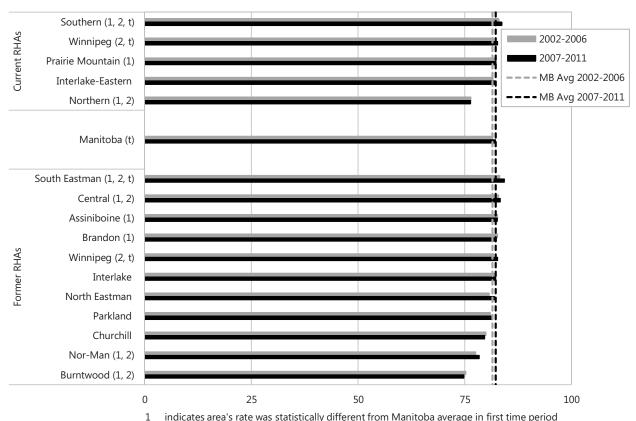
Key Findings

- Life expectancy for females in Manitoba increased from 81.5 to 82.2 years. Significant increases were seen in Southern and Winnipeg regions with no change among residents of the other regions.
- Values are strongly inversely related to PMR at regional and district levels as expected, though life expectancy numbers show less variation across areas.
- Northern region had values consistently lower than the provincial average, while Southern had values
 consistently higher than average. Winnipeg and Prairie Mountain had higher than average values in one time
 period, but not the other.
- Several rural districts had particularly high values: Stanley, Roland/Thompson, and Tache in Southern region and Brandon South End in Prairie Mountain.
 - Most of these values were based on relatively small populations and a low number of deaths, so they need to be interpreted with caution. Very long lives lived by a few people could have affected these results.
- Conversely, low life expectancy was seen in the Northern Remote district of Interlake–Eastern and in several districts of Northern region.
- Among rural residents, there were strong relationships between income and female life expectancy in both time periods: life expectancy was shorter for residents of lower income areas (Appendix 2). The relationship for residents of urban areas was weaker, and did not reach significance in the second time period. However, life expectancy for those in the lowest income areas was distinctly lower.

Comparison to Other Findings

- These values are consistent with and extend the findings of the 2009 Atlas, which also showed increases in female life expectancy over time (Fransoo et al., 2009). These also mirror decreases in total mortality, PMR, and potential years of life lost.
- Life Expectancy estimates from Statistics Canada (CANSIM Table 102–0511 and 102–0512) for Manitoba females were very similar (Statistics Canada, 2009; Statistics Canada, 2012), but revealed that Manitoba values were slightly below Canadian averages:
 - Manitoba: 81.4 and 81.9 (in 2002–2006 and 2007–2009, respectively)
 - Canada: 82.6 and 83.3 (in 2002–2006 and 2007–2009, respectively)

Figure 3.6.1: Female Life Expectancy by RHA, 2002-2006 and 2007-2011 Life expectancy (at birth) in years



- indicates area's rate was statistically different from Manitoba average in first time period
- indicates area's rate was statistically different from Manitoba average in second time period
- indicates change over time was statistically significant for that area
- indicates data suppressed due to small numbers

Figure 3.6.2: Female Life Expectancy by District, 2002–2006 and 2007-2011 Life expectancy (at birth) in years

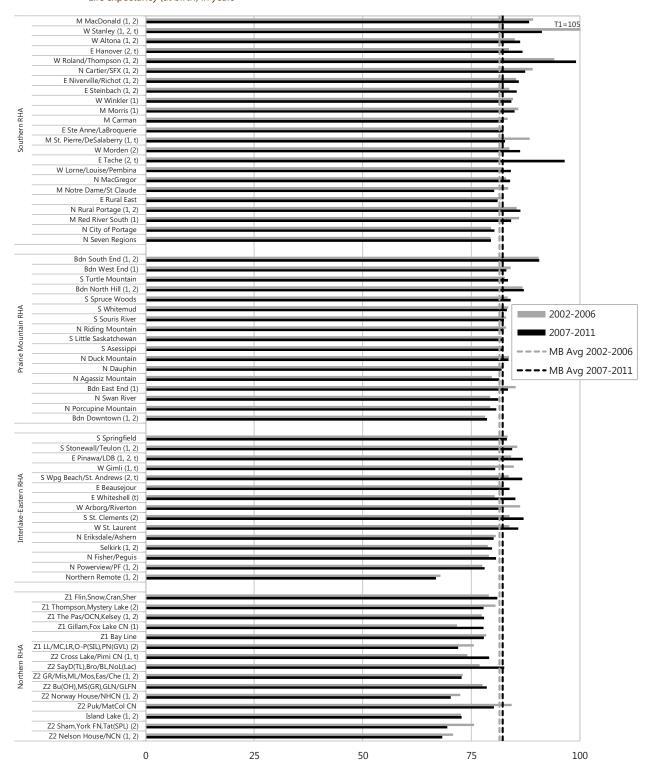
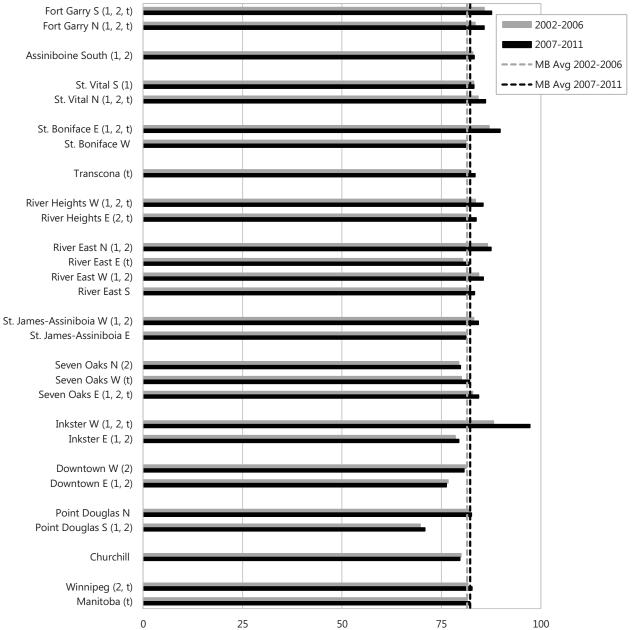


Figure 3.6.3: Female Life Expectancy by Winnipeg NC, 2002–2006 and 2007–2011
Life expectancy (at birth) in years



Appendix Table 2.6: Male Life Expectancy

1	Number	Life	Number	Life	Winnipeg	Number	Life	Number	Life			
Regional Realth Authority	observed per vear	Expectancy	observed per vear	Expectancy	Neighbourhood	observed per vear	Expectancy	observed per vear	Expectancy	Income Quintile	LITE EX	Lire Expectancy
	2002	2002-2006	2007	2007-2011	Cluster	2002	2002-2006	2007	2007-2011		2002-2006	2007-2011
Current RHAs					Fort Garry S	434	80.7	457	82.1	Income Unknown	60.1	57.6
Southern	2,958	7.77	2,921	79.2	Fort Garry N	493	79.8	556	82.2	Lowest Rural R1	73.3	73.0
Winnipeg	12,826	77.1	13,027	78.3	Assiniboine South	663	80.1	661	81.4	R2	75.9	76.9
Prairie Mountain	4,338	76.5	4,177	77.4	St. Vital S	459	79.5	630	80.1	R3	76.0	77.6
Interlake-Eastern	2,568	76.3	2,702	76.8	St. Vital N	569	78.2	557	78.9	R4	77.9	78.6
Northern	1,067	71.3	1,161	71.4	St. Boniface E	405	82.0	470	83.3	Highest Rural R5	78.7	79.7
Manitoba	24,530	76.5	24,698	77.5	St. Boniface W	419	74.5	411	76.6	Lowest Urban U1	71.9	72.9
Former RHAs					Transcona	495	77.8	476	79.9	U2	77.0	78.7
South Eastman	911	78.5	938	79.9	River Heights W	736	78.9	629	9.08	U3	79.1	80.0
Central	2,047	77.3	1,983	78.7	River Heights E	473	76.1	461	77.3	04	81.0	81.9
Assiniboine	2,032	76.5	1,842	78.1	River East N	0.96	82.1	121	82.3	Highest Urban U5	81.9	83.1
Brandon	1,001	77.1	1,005	78.5	River East E	425	77.9	447	78.9	linear trend rural T1	1	0.0075
Winnipeg	12,811	77.1	13,019	78.3	River East W	920	79.4	1,023	78.8	linear trend rural T2	2	0.0191
Interlake	1,729	7.97	1,848	76.9	River East S	323	75.3	308	76.2	linear trend urban T1	11	0.0122
North Eastman	839	75.5	854	7.97	St. James-Assiniboia W	929	78.4	693	80.0	linear trend urban T2	12	0.0174
Parkland	1,305	75.7	1,330	74.6	St. James-Assiniboia E	852	77.0	836	77.4			
Churchill	15.0	72.4	8.00	81.2	Seven Oaks N	110	76.0	113	79.4			
Nor-Man	431	73.6	452	73.9	Seven Oaks W	343	77.7	361	79.5	bold trend = significant	icant	
Burntwood	636	8.69	709	6.69	Seven Oaks E	793	77.3	768	77.9			
					Inkster W	133	84.9	165	84.5			
					Inkster E	336	72.6	319	73.3			
blank cells = suppressed	pass				Downtown W	703	75.2	617	77.4			
					Downtown E	926	69.3	865	71.3			
					Point Douglas N	582	73.7	518	75.3			
					Point Douglas S	437	68.7	507	66.7			
					Churchill	15.0	724	8 00	81.2			

Appendix Table 2.7: Female Life Expectancy

	Number	l ife	Number	l ifo	Winninga	Number	ı ife	Number	l ife			
Regional Health Authority	observed per year	Expectancy	observed per year	Expectancy	Neighbourhood	observed per year	Expectancy	observed per year	Expectancy	Income Quintile	Life Expectancy	ctancy
	2002	2002-2006	2007-2011	2011	Cluster	2002	2002-2006	2007	2007-2011		2002-2006	2007-2011
Current RHAs					Fort Garry S	394	85.8	391	87.7	Income Unknown	61.1	59.2
Southern	2,629	83.0	2,786	83.7	Fort Garry N	569	83.5	640	85.8	Lowest Rural R1	79.9	79.3
Winnipeg	14,235	81.7	14,430	82.7	Assiniboine South	921	82.9	1009	83.3	R2	82.1	82.9
Prairie Mountain	4,159	82.3	4,167	82.3	St. Vital S	543	83.2	825	83.3	R3	81.8	82.5
Interlake-Eastern	2,082	81.6	2,236	82.2	St. Vital N	599	84.3	533	86.1	R4	83.4	83.7
Northern	817	76.4	891	76.4	St. Boniface E	324	87.0	400	89.8	Highest Rural R5	83.5	84.2
Manitoba	24,790	81.5	25,171	82.2	St. Boniface W	537	81.2	513	81.7	Lowest Urban U1	79.1	79.7
Former RHAs					Transcona	478	82.1	483	83.5	U2	84.5	85.1
South Eastman	785	83.2	847	84.3	River Heights W	897	83.6	698	85.5	U3	85.6	86.8
Central	1,844	83.0	1,939	83.4	River Heights E	644	81.7	550	83.8	U4	86.4	86.8
Assiniboine	1,921	82.7	1,859	82.6	River East N	77.0	86.7	79.0	87.5	Highest Urban U5	85.9	87.8
Brandon	1,032	82.7	1,147	82.4	River East E	595	80.4	296	82.0	linear trend rural T1	1	0.0294
Winnipeg	14,227	81.7	14,419	82.7	River East W	1028	84.4	1063	85.6	linear trend rural T2	2	0.0490
Interlake	1,404	82.0	1,541	82.3	River East S	273	82.2	252	83.3	linear trend urban T1	_	0.0896
North Eastman	678	80.7	969	82.0	St. James-Assiniboia W	829	83.1	773	84.3	linear trend urban T2	01	0.0549
Parkland	1,206	81.0	1,161	81.4	St. James-Assiniboia E	936	81.1	880	81.3			
Churchill	8.00	80.0	11.0	79.7	Seven Oaks N	237	79.4	273	79.9			
Nor-Man	400	77.6	401	78.4	Seven Oaks W	442	80.1	442	82.1	bold trend = significant	icant	
Burntwood	417	75.2	490	74.8	Seven Oaks E	768	82.9	745	84.4			
					Inkster W	118	88.1	118	97.3			
					Inkster E	349	78.5	322	79.4			
blank cells = suppressed	passa				Downtown W	805	81.3	777	80.8			
					Downtown E	861	76.7	898	76.3			
					Point Douglas N	494	82.2	468	82.6			
					Point Douglas S	099	2.69	550	70.9			
					Churchill	8.00	80.0	11.0	79.7			