

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE IN CANADA AND ITS PROVINCES

1930

PER 1,000 POPULATION

	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	NATURAL INCREASE
CANADA	23.9	10.7	13.2
PRINCE EDWARD ISL.	19.9	10.9	9.0
NOVA SCOTIA	22.1	12.1	10.0
NEW BRUNSWICK	25.9	12.3	13.6
QUEBEC	29.6	12.7	16.9
ONTARIO	21.0	11.0	10.0
MANITOBA	20.9	8.3	12.6
SASKATCHEWAN	24.4	7.0	17.4
ALBERTA	24.9	7.8	17.1
BRITISH COLUMBIA	16.1	9.5	6.6

The rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population for other countries in the latest years are as follows, the figures being for 1930: Denmark, 7.9; Japan, 14.2; Netherlands, 13.9; Norway, 6.5; Finland, 7.4; Italy, 12.6; Switzerland, 5.6; Sweden, 3.7; Spain, 11.6; France, 2.4; Belgium, 5.6; United States (registration area), 7.6; Union of South Africa (whites), 16.9.

It will be noticed that the rate of natural increase of the population of Canada showed a tendency to decline between the years 1927 and 1929, while the 1926 rate of 13.3 was a very sharp drop from that of 17.8 recorded for the census year 1921. The rate for 1930 however showed a decided betterment over 1929 and the improvement was practically maintained in 1931.

Statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in cities and towns of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar year 1930 in Table 2, but these are not worked out as rates per 1,000 of population, though the census population in 1931, which is also given, furnishes some guide to the rate of natural increase. Particularly notable in this table is the larger proportionate number of births in such cities as Montreal and Quebec, as compared with Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. This higher birth rate is in part counterbalanced by a considerably higher death rate, but the natural increase in Quebec cities is still considerably higher than in the cities of other provinces.