

**6.—Marriages and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Provinces, 1945-48, with
Averages, 1941-45**

(Exclusive of the Territories)

NOTE.—Classified by place of occurrence.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
MARRIAGES										
Av. 1941-45....	686	6,302	4,433	33,126	38,042	7,295	6,541	7,977	9,535	113,936
1945.....	680	5,992	4,491	33,211	34,137	6,579	6,369	7,310	9,262	108,031
1946.....	837	6,549	5,866	36,650	46,073	8,594	8,279	9,478	11,762	134,088
1947.....	676	5,861	5,189	35,494	44,056	7,712	7,674	8,797	11,852	127,311
1948.....	635	5,093	4,640	34,646	43,242	7,325	7,171	8,844	11,718	123,314
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION										
Av. 1941-45....	7.5	10.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	7.6	10.0	10.7	9.7
1945.....	7.4	9.6	9.6	9.3	8.5	8.9	7.5	8.8	9.8	8.9
1946.....	8.9	10.7	12.2	10.1	11.2	11.8	9.9	11.8	11.7	10.9
1947.....	7.2	9.4	10.6	9.6	10.5	10.4	9.1	10.7	11.4	10.1
1948.....	6.8	8.0	9.2	9.1	10.1	9.7	8.4	10.5	10.8	9.6

Section 3.—Canadian Life Tables

Two official life tables for Canada and regions have been published, the first having been calculated on the basis of the deaths of 1930-32 and the census population of 1931; the second on the basis of the deaths of 1940-42 and the census population of 1941. In addition, tables have been computed for Canada as a whole for the years 1945 and 1947 based on estimated populations by sex and age and the deaths recorded as having occurred during those years. The life table for 1947 is given in abbreviated form in Table 7.

Life tables give a summary of the health and general conditions of survival of the population in a conventional, standard form. A hypothetical number (100,000) of births of each sex is assumed. The life tables show how, on the basis of the mortality rates at each age in the given years, these 100,000 of each sex are reduced in number by death. For example, during the year 1947, of 100,000 males born, 5,198 died in their first year, so that 94,802 survived to one year of age; 408 died in their second year, so that 94,394 survived to two years of age; and so on. At 100 years of age, only 56 of the original 100,000 would have survived. The probability of death at each age is the ratio between the number of deaths and the population at each age. Finally, the expectation of life is the average number of years which a person might expect to live if the mortality rates in the given years remained constant.