

natural increase in the early Canadian population may be learned from the estimates shown at the beginning of Sections 2 and 3, which resulted in the following natural increase rates:—

<i>Intercensal Period</i>	<i>Estimated Average Annual Natural Increase Rate (per 1,000 Population)</i>	<i>Intercensal Period</i>	<i>Estimated Average Annual Natural Increase Rate (per 1,000 Population)</i>
1851-61.....	23	1891-1901.....	14
1861-71.....	19	1901-11.....	18
1871-81.....	18	1911-21.....	16
1881-91.....	16		

Because of the combination of high birth rates and declining death rates—despite the fact that death rates were still relatively high—the annual rate of natural increase during the late 1800's and early 1900's varied between 14 and 23; in other terms, the population increased at the rate of 1.5 p.c. to 2.5 p.c. each year by natural increase alone, regardless of any increase attributable to immigration. During the 1920's and early 1930's the birth rate declined more than the death rate and the natural increase rate dropped to a record low of 9.7 in 1937. But higher birth rates during and after World War II and a gradually declining death rate caused the natural increase rate to rise steadily from 10.9 in 1939 to a record 20.3 in 1954. Although after that year there was a slight drop because of the declining birth rate, the natural increase rate stood at 19.0 in 1960 and 18.4 in 1961.

Table 20 shows the rates of natural increase in the provinces and for each sex separately for the 20 years 1941-61. The high rates in the Prairie Provinces, especially Alberta, are partly accounted for by their relatively younger populations and consequent low death rates. High birth rates and declining death rates have given Newfoundland, Alberta, Quebec, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the highest rates of natural increase in Canada in recent years (excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories).

20.—Natural Increase and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Sex and Province, 1941-61

NOTE.—Adjustments in intercensal populations on the basis of 1961 Census figures necessitated the revision of many of the 1959 and 1960 natural increase rates that appeared in the 1962 Year Book.

Province and Year	Excess of Births Over Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females		
			Number	Rate per 1,000 Males	Number	Rate per 1,000 Females	
Newfoundland.....	Av. 1951-55	10,175	26.5	5,066	25.7	5,108	27.4
	Av. 1956-60	11,820	27.4	5,897	26.5	5,922	28.2
	1959	11,647	26.4	5,777	25.5	5,870	27.4
	1960	12,158	27.2	6,130	26.6	6,028	27.7
	1961	12,553	27.5	6,350	27.0	6,203	27.8
Prince Edward Island.....	Av. 1941-45	1,216	13.2	608	12.7	608	13.8
	Av. 1946-50	1,947	20.7	972	20.0	975	21.3
	Av. 1951-55	1,797	18.0	890	17.5	907	18.5
	Av. 1956-60	1,721	17.1	805	15.8	916	18.5
	1959	1,713	16.9	842	16.5	871	17.5
	1960	1,773	17.2	805	15.4	968	19.1
1961	1,860	17.8	925	17.3	935	18.2	
Nova Scotia.....	Av. 1941-45	8,820	14.7	4,343	14.1	4,477	15.2
	Av. 1946-50	11,952	19.2	5,902	18.6	6,050	19.7
	Av. 1951-55	12,444	18.7	6,126	18.2	6,318	19.3
	Av. 1956-60	13,035	18.4	6,344	17.6	6,691	19.2
	1959	12,667	17.6	6,067	16.6	6,600	18.7
	1960	13,024	17.9	6,255	16.9	6,769	19.0
1961	13,247	18.0	6,435	17.2	6,812	18.8	
New Brunswick.....	Av. 1941-45	7,987	17.3	3,973	16.8	4,014	17.8
	Av. 1946-50	11,992	24.2	6,011	23.8	5,982	24.5
	Av. 1951-55	11,920	22.4	5,859	21.9	6,062	22.9
	Av. 1956-60	11,927	20.9	5,948	20.6	5,980	21.1
	1959	11,739	20.1	5,799	19.7	5,940	20.6