

30.—Dissolutions of Marriage (Divorces), by Province, 1941-63—concluded

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION										
Av. 1941-45.....	..	2.2	15.4	22.4	2.9	35.8	42.0	24.4	54.3	104.8	30.3
“ 1946-50.....	..	22.1	29.7	49.3	8.0	66.4	66.8	45.9	84.6	155.8	53.0
“ 1951-55.....	1.3	9.8	32.0	31.4	7.6	49.2	44.0	26.9	60.3	116.8	39.1
“ 1956-60.....	1.2	4.0	32.0	33.9	8.2	48.4	35.9	27.6	65.3	99.8	38.2
1954.....	2.0	7.9	37.0	21.7	8.4	48.3	45.1	28.6	57.7	113.6	38.7
1955.....	0.2	7.0	37.0	33.1	8.8	48.1	40.2	27.0	57.5	110.5	38.6
1956.....	1.2	1.0	33.1	38.7	7.6	45.8	36.9	25.1	61.0	107.4	37.3
1957.....	1.4	2.0	35.7	36.7	10.9	51.0	35.4	27.5	62.4	105.2	40.3
1958.....	1.6	1.0	31.0	26.3	6.3	47.7	33.4	31.5	61.6	97.4	36.8
1959.....	0.2	5.9	29.9	38.0	7.0	48.8	33.8	30.4	67.0	90.6	37.4 ¹
1960.....	1.3	9.7	30.4	30.2	9.4	48.5	39.8	23.3	73.7	99.4	39.1 ²
1961.....	1.3	7.6	33.2	32.4	6.6	43.9	33.9	27.1	78.0	85.8	36.0 ³
1962.....	—	4.7	30.7	29.8	—	49.5	36.3	30.2	79.1	89.8	36.4 ⁴
1963 ⁵	1.7	7.5	35.8	28.0	9.0	50.1	38.8	35.5	90.2	89.4	40.6 ⁵

¹ Includes one in the Northwest Territories. ² Includes two in the Northwest Territories.

³ Includes 24 in Yukon Territory.

⁴ Includes 14 in Yukon Territory and five in the Northwest Territories.

⁵ Includes 13 in Yukon Territory and two in the Northwest Territories.

Section 6.—Canadian Life Tables

Five official series of life tables for Canada and the provinces and regions have been published to date, based on deaths in the three-year period around each of the Censuses of 1931, 1941, 1951, 1956 and 1961. In addition, tables have been computed for Canada as a whole for the years 1945 and 1947 but, since these are based on *estimated* populations by sex and age and the deaths recorded in those years, they are not considered as reliable as those for the census years. The life table values for 1961 are given in abbreviated form in Table 31.

Life tables give some measure of the health and general conditions of survival of an 'artificial' population in a conventional, standard form. A hypothetical number (100,000) of births of each sex is assumed as a starting point. 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 1961, of 100,000 males born, 3,058 would have died in their first year, according to the mortality rates in effect during the period 1960-62, so that 96,942 would survive to one year of age; 179 would have died in their second year so that 96,763 survived to two years of age, and so on. At 100 years of age only 105 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 number of years which a person on the average might expect to live if the mortality rates in the given years remained constant throughout his lifetime.