

to 121 in 1963. However, the rates varied among the provinces from 113 to 183 during the past four years; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick had the highest rates and British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, in that order, the lowest. On the other hand, the average annual number of infants born to every 1,000 *married* women in the country as a whole dropped from 184 to 173 during the same period. According to this measure, the five eastern provinces and Saskatchewan had, on the whole, the highest rates.

7.—Crude Fertility Rates, by Province, 1960-63

Province or Territory	Rates per 1,000 Total Women 15-44 Years of Age ¹				Rates per 1,000 Married Women 15-44 Years of Age ¹			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Newfoundland.....	181.7	183.5	171.4	169.9	271.9	275.8	262.1	262.2
Prince Edward Island.....	148.6	154.6	150.0	155.2	222.9	232.0	228.4	245.0
Nova Scotia.....	134.6	135.3	134.5	129.4	190.0	190.8	191.1	185.0
New Brunswick.....	144.6	146.0	142.2	134.0	217.0	217.1	213.4	203.2
Quebec.....	124.8	121.8	117.3	113.6	198.6	194.0	187.6	182.5
Ontario.....	125.9	123.2	120.7	118.3	168.1	164.5	161.6	159.3
Manitoba.....	128.5	127.8	124.7	121.9	175.6	174.2	170.3	167.2
Saskatchewan.....	137.3	136.6	133.3	135.4	187.5	185.8	183.4	187.7
Alberta.....	148.0	143.8	140.0	135.9	193.5	186.3	181.5	176.7
British Columbia.....	126.4	120.6	117.6	113.1	163.0	155.7	153.1	147.8
Yukon Territory.....	199.3	187.2	182.3	172.1	..	207.2
Northwest Territories.....	266.8	253.6	252.0	263.9	..	320.8
Canada².....	130.2	127.6	124.1	121.0	183.9	180.2	176.1	172.6

¹ Since the number of births to women over 44 is quite small, rates are here restricted to women under 45.
² Excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The rates shown in Table 7 are *crude* in the sense that they do not take into account differences in fertility in the component age periods within the female reproductive life span, nor the proportions of married women in each age period. It is therefore conventional practice to calculate what are termed *age-specific fertility rates*, i.e., the number of infants born annually to every 1,000 women in *each* of the reproductive age periods, again either for all women or for those who are married. Table 8 provides these two sets of rates—the former for 1941 and 1951-63 and the latter for 1962 and 1963 in addition to the census years from 1941 to 1961.

Another measure of fertility in a country is obtainable from what is conventionally referred to as a *gross reproduction rate*. The gross reproduction rates shown in Table 8 indicate the average number of female children born each year to each woman living through the child-bearing ages. In other words, this figure represents the average number of females that *would* be born to each woman who lived to age 50 *if* the fertility rate of the given year remained unchanged during the whole of her child-bearing period. A gross