

**26.—Natural Increase and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Sex and Province, 1941, 1951 and 1961-64—concluded**

| Territory 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 |
| Yukon Territory—concluded.....1963 | 418                          | 27.9                      | 190     | 22.6                 | 228     | 34.5                   |
| 1964                               | 427                          | 26.7                      | 210     | 23.9                 | 217     | 30.1                   |
| Northwest Territories.....1951     | 365                          | 22.8                      | 184     | 18.2                 | 201     | 23.7                   |
| 1951                               | 855                          | 37.2                      | 400     | 31.9                 | 446     | 43.8                   |
| 1952                               | 825                          | 34.4                      | 403     | 30.3                 | 422     | 39.4                   |
| 1953                               | 895                          | 37.3                      | 441     | 33.2                 | 454     | 42.4                   |
| 1954                               | 1,050                        | 42.0                      | 529     | 38.6                 | 521     | 46.1                   |
| Canada.....1941 <sup>1</sup>       | 146,678                      | 12.2                      | 67,323  | 11.4                 | 73,355  | 13.1                   |
| 1951                               | 255,269                      | 18.2                      | 124,354 | 17.5                 | 136,915 | 18.9                   |
| 1961                               | 334,715                      | 18.1                      | 161,694 | 17.5                 | 173,021 | 19.2                   |
| 1962                               | 325,994                      | 17.6                      | 157,011 | 16.7                 | 168,983 | 18.4                   |
| 1963                               | 318,400                      | 16.8                      | 152,964 | 16.0                 | 165,436 | 17.7                   |
| 1964                               | 307,065                      | 15.9                      | 146,878 | 15.1                 | 160,187 | 16.8                   |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Newfoundland and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The rates of natural increase are higher for females than for males in all provinces because of the higher death rates for males. In the western provinces particularly, the ratio of males to females in the total population is higher than in other parts of Canada and this in itself tends to lower the rate of natural increase. In Canada, a country with a fairly young population and where immigration has been on a large scale, an excess of males is to be expected but the higher rate of natural increase for females may gradually reduce this excess. The trend is toward an eventual excess of females in the total population—as there now is in most European countries—unless immigration again raises the male ratio or death rates among males are greatly reduced.

**Natural Increase in Urban Centres.**—The classification of births and deaths by place of residence makes it possible to compile the natural increase in the population of urban centres; the figures for centres of over 20,000 population are presented in Table 2, pp. 238-240.

## Section 5.—Marriages and Divorces

### Subsection 1.—Marriages\*

In 1964 Canada's crude marriage rate was 7.2 per 1,000 population, an increase over the rate of 6.9 in 1963 which was the lowest since 1934. Provincial rates in 1964 varied from 6.2 per 1,000 population for Prince Edward Island to 7.5 for New Brunswick.

Table 27 gives the number of marriages and the marriage rates for Canada and the provinces for 1941, 1951 and the four consecutive years 1961-64, together with percentages of brides and bridegrooms according to place of birth. For the country as a whole, over 83 p.c. of the bridegrooms of 1964 were born in Canada and 69 p.c. in the province in which they were married; almost 87 p.c. of the brides were born in Canada and 74 p.c. in the province in which they were married. During the postwar years until 1959 an increasing number of marriages were of persons born outside the country, because of the heavy immigration of young persons. However, since 1959 the proportion of foreign-born bridegrooms declined from 19.6 to 16.8 p.c. in 1964 and the proportion of foreign-born brides from 15.9 to 13.6 p.c. There are wide variations in the pattern of intermarriage of foreign-born and native-born persons as between provinces; in the older Atlantic Provinces and in Quebec there is a greater tendency than in the other provinces to marry native Canadians and in these areas both partners are often born in the same province.

\* For international comparisons, see Section 7, pp. 275-276.