

The general trend in the national crude birth rate (i.e., per 1,000 total population) since 1925 is shown in the chart on p. 255 and since 1941 in Table 1. The annual rates declined gradually but steadily from 29.3 in 1921 to a record low of 20.1 in 1937, recovered sharply in the late 1930s and during World War II to 24.3 in 1945, and in the two years following the War rose to a postwar high of 28.9 in 1947. Between 1948 and 1959 the rate remained remarkably stable at between 27.1 and 28.5 but has since been declining and in 1966 reached 19.4, the lowest on record. Part of this decline is attributable to the fact that the crude birth rate is based on *total* population, which now includes larger proportions of 'non-productive' population, as well as to the fact that the large, immediate postwar cohorts of married women are now approaching the end of their reproductive periods and have completed their families. Further, even if the annual number of births were to remain stable, the net effect of an increase in population would be a declining crude birth rate.

The rates in most provinces followed trends very similar to the national trend but showed some regional differences in recent years. Although all provinces had record high rates immediately following World War II, average birth rates in Ontario and the western provinces were higher during the 1951-55 period than during 1946-50 and those for Quebec and the Maritimes were lower than during 1946-50. In fact, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had record high crude birth rates during the 1956-60 period. However, in 1966 most of the provinces recorded their lowest rate since the early years of the War, but Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec had *record* low rates.

It is often erroneously assumed that the Province of Quebec has not only the largest number of births annually but the highest rate in Canada. Since the late 1930s or early 1940s Newfoundland, in some years New Brunswick and, since 1953, Alberta have had higher birth rates than Quebec. Table 1, pp. 250-251, shows that six provinces—Newfoundland, Alberta, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, in that order, had higher crude rates than Quebec or Ontario in 1966, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia. However, since these crude rates are based on the *total* population they do not reflect the fertility of the women of reproductive ages in the different provinces or the number married within these reproductive ages. A more accurate measure of the true birth rate is one based on the number of married women between the ages of 15 and 45 (see pp. 259-261).

Also contrary to popular impression, since 1953 more babies were born each year in Ontario than in the Province of Quebec; in 1966, 131,942 babies were born to Ontario mothers as compared with 109,878 to Quebec mothers. Altogether, 387,710 children were born alive in Canada in 1966, 91,565 fewer than the record 479,275 born in 1959 and 30,885 fewer than the number born during 1965.

**Sex of Live Births.**—With rare exceptions, wherever birth statistics have been collected they have shown an excess of male over female births. No conclusive explanation of this excess has yet been given. Nevertheless, it is so much an accepted statistical fact that a proper ratio of male to female births has become one of the criteria of complete registration. The number of males to every 1,000 females born in Canada has averaged around 1,057 since the middle 1930s. Provincial sex ratios vary much more widely because of the relatively small number of births involved—the smaller the total number of births, the greater the chance of wide sex-ratio variations from year to year. Another commonly acknowledged fact in many countries—although there is no generally accepted explanation for it—is that the male ratio appears to rise during or shortly after major wars. This seems to have happened in Canada between 1942 and 1945 when the ratio rose to an average of 1,064 during these four years as compared with averages of 1,054 between 1931-41 and 1,056 since 1946. In 1966, 1,054 male infants were born for every 1,000 females.