

slightly higher than expectancies at birth. Male expectancy at age 20 was 51.7 years, or 6.5 years below the corresponding female expectancy of 58.2. At age 40, the comparative expectancies were 33.2 for men and 39.0 for women. By age 65, the male expectancy had dropped to 13.7 years, with the female expectancy being about 3.8 years higher, at 17.5 years.

Table 4.48 shows the life expectancies for five Canadian regions for 1951 and 1961, and the corresponding expectancies by province for the 1966 and 1971 periods. The steady widening of the gap between male and female expectancies, very evident at the national level, still seems to be continuing in every province to judge from the 1966 and 1971 period figures. For the periods around the 1956 and 1961 censuses, the Prairie region showed the highest life expectancies, both male and female. Throughout the 1951-61 interval, Quebec life expectancies were the lowest, although they showed marked improvement over the decade.

In both the 1966 and 1971 periods, Saskatchewan life expectancies at birth were the highest among the provinces for males and females alike, and Quebec expectancies, although increasing, were still the lowest. In 1971 the Saskatchewan male expectancy at birth (71.1 years) was about 2.8 years above the corresponding Quebec expectancy of 68.3. For female expectancies at birth, Saskatchewan set an all-time record of 77.6, about 2.3 years above the corresponding Quebec expectancy of 75.3. All the 1971 life expectancies for selected ages in each of the four western provinces as given in Table 4.48 were above the national average, with the Saskatchewan rates being the highest in every case. Ontario male rates at the younger ages were around the Canadian average, dropping slightly below it for older men. Ontario female expectancies were fractionally above the national level. Quebec male expectancies at the young and middle ages were roughly a year below the national average, with the difference decreasing for older men 65 years and over. This statement also applies to the female expectancies for that province.

In the Atlantic Provinces, 1971 life expectancies for the very young ages did not differ greatly from the national average except in the case of Nova Scotia for both males and females, which were somewhat below it, and Prince Edward Island females which were above it. This was also true for the expectancies at 20 years of age. The male expectancies at 40 were clustered around the Canadian figure with Prince Edward Island a little higher and Nova Scotia slightly lower. Prince Edward Island showed a female expectancy at 40 which was a year above the national average, while Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were slightly below it. The Prince Edward Island expectancies at age 65 were again somewhat above the Canadian level with the male expectancies at 65 for the other Atlantic Provinces clustered around it. The Newfoundland female expectancy at 65 was somewhat below the Canadian level.

4.8 Nuptiality

This Section includes not only recent statistics on marriages and marriage rates but also on dissolutions of marriages. In the *1973 Canada Year Book* pp 201-204, there was expanded coverage of the latter topic to focus attention on the dramatic increases over the past few years in the number of divorces resulting from the changes made in 1968 to Canada's divorce laws.

4.8.1 Marriages

In 1972 a record 200,470 marriages were solemnized in Canada. Table 4.49 shows that the rate of marriage had increased slightly from 8.9 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 9.2 in 1972, continuing the upward trend which began in the early 1960s. All provinces have lately experienced a similar trend in crude marriage rates. In 1972, New Brunswick recorded 10.0 marriages per 1,000 population which was the highest of any province.

Birthplace of brides and grooms. For Canada as a whole in 1972, Table 4.49 shows that 74.1% of the brides and 68.7% of the grooms were married in the province in which they were born; 11.9% of brides and 14.0% of grooms were married in a province other than that of their birth. Persons born outside of Canada constituted 14.0% of the brides and 17.3% of the grooms. There were significant variations in these percentages among the various provinces. For example, British Columbia always has the highest proportion of brides and grooms marrying persons born in other provinces than the province in which the marriage is performed. In terms of marrying persons born outside Canada, Ontario and British Columbia are both relatively high.

As also illustrated in Table 4.49, proportionately more brides tend to marry in the province of their birth than do grooms. Further, it is of interest that the proportions of both