

only during the summer months, complete returns are not available sufficiently early in the calendar year for inclusion in the national totals for routine publication. A summary of the principal vital statistics for these Territories is presented in Table 32.

32.—Vital Statistics of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1926-51

NOTE.—Figures for 1944-51 are by place of residence; for previous years by place of occurrence.

Year	Yukon Territory			Northwest Territories		
	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Births	Marriages	Deaths
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Av. 1926-30.....	33	14	54	158	24	185
" 1931-35.....	49	24	61	190	41	137
" 1936-40.....	67	36	72	228	72	177
" 1941-45.....	105	60	96	383	95	332
" 1946-50.....	254	73	91	626	139	372
1941.....	72	36	67	314	82	306
1942.....	96	36	108	369	109	222
1943.....	99	67	120	403	94	304
1944.....	136	94	100	316	66	349
1945.....	123	69	87	511	122	478
1946.....	146	66	80	593	177	347
1947.....	224	61	77	625	111	376
1948.....	274	77	112	645	117	370
1949.....	309	76	86	644	134	434
1950.....	316	84	99	622	154	332
1951.....	342	68	85	649	110	284

Section 7.—Canadian Life Tables

Two official life tables for Canada have been published: the first was calculated on the basis of the deaths of 1930-32 and the census population of 1931; the second on the basis of the deaths of 1940-42 and the census population of 1941. In addition, tables have been computed for Canada as a whole for the years 1945 and 1947 based on estimated populations by sex and age and the deaths recorded as having occurred during those years. The life table for 1947 is given in abbreviated form in Table 33.

Life tables give a summary of the health and general conditions of survival of the 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 1947, of 100,000 males born, 5,198 died in their first year, so that 94,802 survived to one year of age; 408 died in their second year, so that 94,394 survived to two years of age; and so on. At 100 years of age, only 56 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 average number of years which a person might expect to live if the mortality rates in the given years remained constant.