6.—Marriages and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Provinces, 1941-45, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-45

NOTE.—Marriages are classified by place of occurrence.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1]
				MARRIAGES						
Av. 1926-30....	473	3,224	2,970	18,731	25,449	4,951	6,036	5,265	4,786	71,886
Av. 1931-35....	496	3,522	2,737	17,089	24,260	5,015	5,680	5,530	4,267	68,594
Av. 1936-40....	623	4,796	3,801	27,111	32,719	6,931	6,599	7,192	7,053	96,824
Av. 1941-45....	686	6,302	4,433	33,126	38,042	7,295	6,541	7,977	9,535	113,936
1941..	673	6,596	4,941	32,782	43,270	8,305	7,036	8,470	9,769	121,842
1942.	778	6,874	4,934	33,857	45,466	8,395	7,207	9,034	10,827	127,372
1943.	653	6,105	3,985	33,856	36,109	6,901	6,172	7,771	9,385	110,937
1944.	646	5,942	3,813	31,922	31,227	6,294	5,919	7,299	8,434	101,496
1945.	680	5,992	4,491	33,211	34,137	6,579	6,369	7,310	9,262	108,031
				RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION						
Av. 1926-30....	5·4	6·3	7·4	6·9	7·8	7·5	7·0	8·0	7·5	7·3
Av. 1931-35....	5·5	6·7	6·5	5·8	6·9	7·1	6·1	7·4	6·0	6·5
Av. 1936-40....	6·6	8·6	8·6	8·5	8·9	9·6	7·2	9·2	9·1	8·7
Av. 1941-45....	7·5	10·5	9·6	9·6	9·7	10·0	7·6	10·0	10·7	9·7
1941.	7·1	11·4	10·8	9·8	11·4	11·4	7·9	10·6	11·9	10·6
1942.	8·6	11·6	10·6	10·0	11·7	11·6	8·5	11·6	12·4	10·9
1943.	7·2	10·1	8·6	9·8	9·2	9·5	7·3	9·8	10·4	9·4
1944.	7·1	9·7	8·3	9·1	7·9	8·6	7·0	8·9	9·0	8·5
1945.	7·4	9·6	9·6	9·3	8·5	8·9	7·5	8·8	9·8	8·9

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Canadian Life Tables.—Life tables have been calculated on the basis of the population of 1941 and the deaths of 1940-42. These are the second official life tables for Canada to be published, the first having been calculated on the basis of the deaths of 1930-32 and the population of 1931. The two life tables are given in abbreviated form in Tables **7** and **8**.

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) births of each sex is assumed. 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. Thus, for example, in 1940-42, of 100,000 males born, 6,250 died in their first year, so that 93,750 survived to one year of age; 676 died in their second year, so that 93,074 survived to two years of age; and so on. At 100 years of age, only 50 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.