

Changing Fertility Patterns, 1974 to 1994

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Abstract

From 1974 to 1994, the number of children Canadian women are likely to have during their lifetime decreased. This downturn in fertility meant that the annual number of live births rose only slightly during this period, even though it marked the prime childbearing years for the baby-boom generation.

As they pursued higher education and employment in the paid workforce, women have postponed childbearing. Consequently, the average age of women giving birth has risen. More than a quarter of women over age 30 who have a baby are first-time mothers. And by starting families later in life, women tend to have fewer children. In addition, largely because of the growing number of common-law relationships, over a quarter of all births are to unmarried women.

Using data provided by the provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Registries, this article examines national and provincial/territorial trends in births and fertility from 1974 to 1994.

Key words: *births, maternal age, birthweight, birth order*

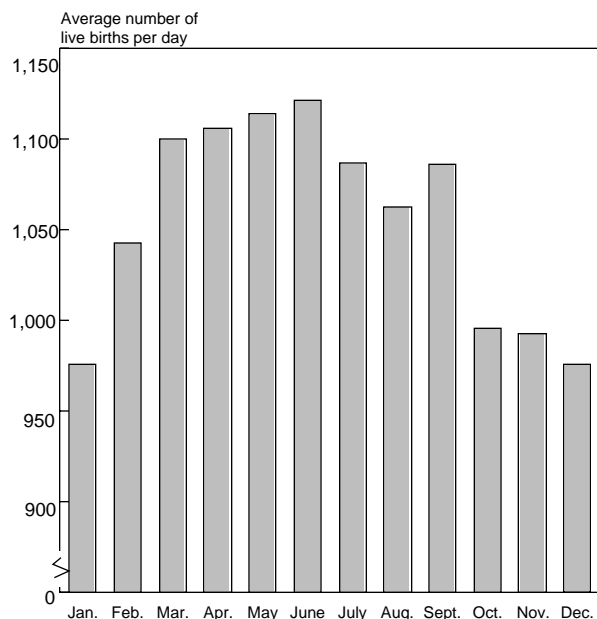
The past twenty years have seen a decline in the number of children a woman is likely to have during her lifetime. The downturn in fertility meant that the annual number of births rose only slightly during this period, even though it marked the prime childbearing years for the baby-boom generation. However, the overall decline in fertility is mostly attributable to trends among younger women. By contrast, fertility rates of women in their thirties have risen almost steadily. Today, more than a quarter of women aged 30 and over who give birth are first-time mothers. As well, unmarried women now account for one in four births, compared with only about one in seventeen in 1974.

These fertility patterns reflect socioeconomic changes during the same period. Growing numbers of women are postponing childbearing while they obtain higher education and maintain a job in the paid workforce.¹ The rise of common-law relationships as an alternative to marriage has resulted in more children being born to couples who are not legally married.²

This article, which is based on **Births and Deaths, 1994** (Catalogue 84-210), presents national and provincial/territorial data on births and fertility from 1974 to 1994 by the age and marital status of mothers.³ Data on the timing of childbearing, on birthweight, and on multiple births are also shown (see *Methods and Definitions*).

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Chart 1
Average number of live births per day, by month, Canada, 1994



Source: Catalogue 84-210

Monthly patterns

Each day in 1994, on average, more than 1,000 babies were born in Canada. There were, however, noticeable seasonal fluctuations in the timing of the 385,112 births that occurred that year. The average daily number was highest in June, peaking at 1,122 (Chart 1). As well, there is a slight upturn in births in September, a phenomenon also observed in the United States and Europe. On the other hand, the daily average for both January and December was 976.

Births declining

1994 marked the fourth consecutive year in which the number of births declined. The 1994 total of 385,112 was down slightly from 388,394 in 1993, and was a sharp drop from the most recent high of 405,486 in 1990 (Chart 2). Between 1993 and 1994, the number of births also fell in most provinces and territories, except for British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, which experienced small increases (Appendix, Table A).

Methods

Data source

The data are from the Canadian Vital Statistics Data Base compiled from information provided to Statistics Canada by the Vital Statistics Registries in each province and territory. Provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Acts or equivalent legislation make the registration of births compulsory within their jurisdictions. The Canadian System of Vital Statistics operates under an agreement between the government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments, by which all registrars provide a specified set of data elements.

The form for registering a birth is completed by the child's parents. The following variables are among those collected: date and place of birth; sex and weight of newborn; age, marital status and birthplace of both parents; mother's place of residence; type of birth (single or multiple); birth order; and gestation.

While the vital statistics registration system covers all births occurring in Canada, this article excludes non-Canadian residents. Births to Canadian residents that occur in the United States, but not those occurring in other countries, are included.

Response rates vary with the item, the reporting province or territory, and the year. In 1994, the response rate was virtually 100% for all the items used in this article except mother's marital status. Response rates of 86% in Ontario,

97% in Saskatchewan, 90% in British Columbia, and 99% in the Yukon yielded an overall response rate for mother's marital status of 93%. Unless otherwise indicated, calculations involving marital status exclude women whose marital status was not stated.

Population estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage and for non-permanent residents, prepared by the Demography Division of Statistics Canada, are used to calculate all rates. The reference date for annual estimates is July 1.

Limitations

Because of legal reporting requirements, the registration of births is considered to be complete. However, a small number of records received after the annual cut-off date are excluded. Births of non-permanent residents in Canada may be excluded if the declared usual place of residence of the mother is not Canada.

In 1991, an agreement with Newfoundland allowed Statistics Canada to use data from the Physician Notification of Births file, obtained from the Newfoundland Department of Health, which are more complete than data from the provincial registry. Before 1991, the registry provided only counts of births, which usually had to be adjusted for under-enumeration. Therefore, the historical data, except total number of births, exclude Newfoundland births.

The total fertility rate (the number of children a woman would have in her lifetime based on age-specific fertility rates that year) was 1.66 births per woman in 1994, the same as in 1993. The rate had fallen from 1.83 births per woman in 1974 to a low of 1.58 in 1987. A short-lived upturn at the end of the eighties brought the rate to 1.71 in 1990, but it has generally fallen since then.

In 1994, Canada's highest fertility rate was 2.74 births per woman in the Northwest Territories. Provincial rates were lower and varied substantially from 1.32 births per woman in Newfoundland to 1.95 and 1.96 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, since 1974, fertility rates have declined in most provinces (Appendix, Table B).

Teenage fertility

The teenage fertility rate was 25.1 births per 1,000 in 1994.^a This was a slight rise from the previous year, but a substantial drop from 34.8 per 1,000 in 1974. While the general trend has been downward, the past two decades have seen considerable fluctuations in teenage fertility rates, which fell as low as 22.8 per 1,000 in 1987.

^a The teenage fertility rate is calculated as births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, although births to women under age 15 are included in the numerator.

Definitions

Live birth: Complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, which breathes or shows other evidence of life.

Stillbirth: Product of conception of at least 500 grams, or at least 20 weeks' gestation, that has issued from its mother, but did not after birth breathe or show other signs of life.

Multiple birth: Birth in which more than one infant is born, including live births and stillbirths.

Birthweight: First weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth, expressed in grams. *Low birthweight* is less than 2,500 grams.

Marital status: Legal conjugal status at the time of the birth. Common-law is not considered a legal conjugal status.

Single: A person who has never been married, or whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried.

Married: A person who is legally married and who is not separated.

Separated: A person who is legally married but does not live with his or her spouse because the couple no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a legal divorce.

Divorced: A person who has obtained a legal divorce and who has not remarried.

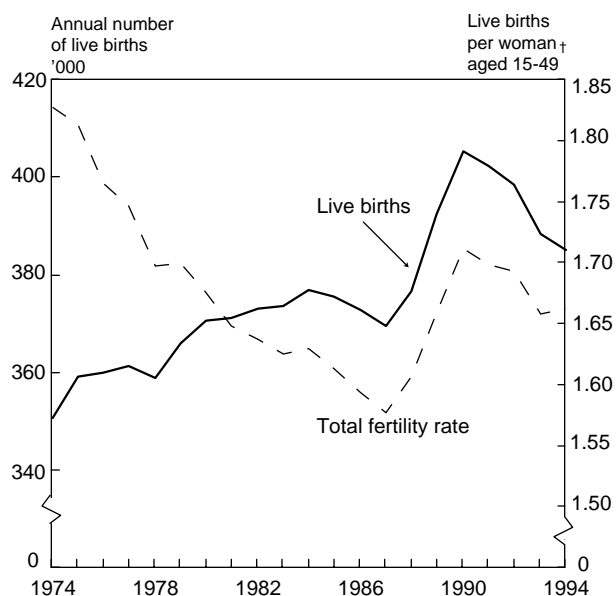
Widowed: A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried.

Total fertility rate: Number of children a woman can expect to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Age-specific fertility rate: Number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age interval, usually five-year age groups (15-19, ..., 45-49). The *age-specific marital fertility rate* is the number of live births per 1,000 married women in a specific age interval.

Chart 2

Live births and total fertility rate, Canada, 1974-1994



Source: Catalogue 84-210

Note: Data for 1974 to 1990 exclude Newfoundland births.

[†] Numerator includes births to women under age 15 and over age 49.

International comparisons⁴

Canada's 1994 fertility rate was well above those of several countries in western Europe (Italy, Spain, Greece), but much lower than rates in Mexico (2.90) and the United States and New Zealand (both 2.04).

Total fertility rate, selected countries, 1994

Country	Live births per woman
Mexico	2.90
United States	2.04
New Zealand	2.04
Sweden	1.89
Norway	1.87
Ireland	1.86
Finland	1.85
Denmark	1.81
United Kingdom	1.74
France	1.66
Canada	1.66
Netherlands	1.56
Belgium	1.55
Japan	1.50
Switzerland	1.49
Greece	1.38
Spain	1.22
Italy	1.19

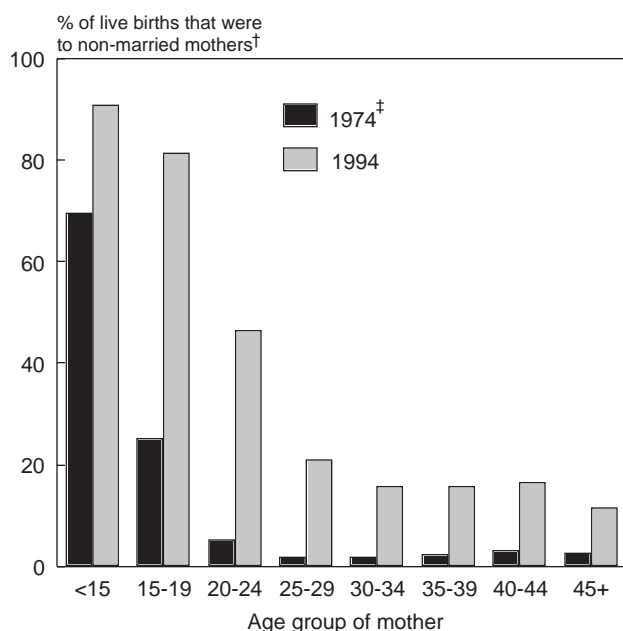
Source: Catalogue 84-210 and Catalogue 91-209E

Chart 3
Total fertility rate, by marital status, women aged 20 and over, Canada, 1974-1994



Source: Canadian Vital Statistics Data Base
Note: Data for 1974 to 1990 exclude Newfoundland births. Excludes mothers whose marital status was not stated.
 † Single, divorced or widowed

Chart 4
Live births to non-married mothers, by age group of mother, Canada, 1974 and 1994



Source: Catalogue 84-210
Note: Excludes mothers whose marital status was not stated.
 † Single, divorced or widowed
 ‡ Excludes Newfoundland births.

Most teenagers who gave birth in 1994 were not married. In fact, of the births to women under age 20 that year, just 12% were to married women. By contrast, two decades earlier, most teen mothers (71%) were married by the time they had their babies.

Non-marital fertility

The increase in non-marital childbearing was not confined to teenagers. The fertility rate among non-married women (single, divorced, widowed) aged 20 and over rose between 1974 and 1994 from 0.2 to about 0.9 births per woman. On the other hand, the fertility rate of married women (including separated) fell from 2.2 to 2.0 births per woman between 1974 and 1982, and has since hovered around that level (Chart 3).^b

Consequently, the share of births to non-married women has risen. By 1994, 30% of births were to non-married women, compared with, just 6% in 1974.^c

At older ages, most mothers are married. Even so, non-marital childbearing also increased among older women. For example, in 1974, just 2% of women aged 30-34 who had a baby were not married; by 1994, the percentage had jumped to 16% (Chart 4).

Non-marital childbearing accounted for the majority (62%) of births in the Northwest Territories in 1994. The figure was also high in the Yukon (43%). Among the provinces, the percentage of births to non-married women was highest in Quebec (48%) .

Older mothers

During the last 20 years, there has been a growing tendency for women to delay childbearing. In 1974, the fertility rate was highest at age 25; by 1994, the peak occurred at age 28 (Chart 5). The mean age at childbearing also increased from 26.0 to 28.7 years.

Reflecting these older ages at childbearing, fertility rates declined among women in their teens and twenties, but rose among women in their thirties. By 1994, the fertility rate at ages 30-34 was 86.0 births per 1,000 women, up from 65.3 in 1974. At ages 35-39, the 1994 rate was 30.4 births per 1,000, compared with 22.7 in 1974 (Table 1).

^b The fertility rate of married women is the number of births a married woman can expect to have should she remain married from ages 20 through 45.

^c In 1994, the mother's marital status was not reported for more than 10% of births in British Columbia, Ontario and Newfoundland. Consequently, for Canada overall, the percentage of births to non-married women could be between 28% and 35%.

As a result, 40% of all births that occurred in 1994 were to women in their thirties, a substantial increase from 19% two decades earlier. At the same time, the percentage of births to women under age 20 fell from 12% to 6%. And though women in their twenties still accounted for most births, their share decreased from 69% to 53%.

More first births among older mothers

Understandably, the younger the mother, the more likely is the child to be her first birth. In 1994, 82% of births to women aged 15-19 were first births, little changed from 1974. But the growing tendency to delay childbearing meant that from 1974 to 1994, the percentage of first births increased among older women (see *Cohort fertility*). For mothers aged 35-39, the percentage of first births in 1994 was 25%, a sharp rise from 13% in 1974. The figures for women in their forties are similar. By 1994, about 25% of births to mothers in this age range were first births, compared with around 10% in 1974 (Chart 6).

Table 1
Age-specific fertility rates, Canada, 1974-1994

	Total fertility rate	Live births per 1,000 women						
		15-19 [†]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49 [‡]
1974	1,828.2	34.8	108.8	128.3	65.3	22.7	5.4	0.4
1975	1,813.9	34.8	108.4	128.8	64.2	21.4	4.8	0.4
1976	1,765.2	33.0	104.5	126.4	63.8	20.9	4.3	0.3
1977	1,746.4	31.5	102.9	125.5	65.4	20.2	3.6	0.3
1978	1,697.9	29.3	98.9	123.3	65.5	18.8	3.5	0.3
1979	1,699.9	27.4	97.5	125.4	67.1	19.1	3.3	0.2
1980	1,675.7	27.0	95.2	124.1	66.6	19.0	3.0	0.2
1981	1,648.2	25.9	91.4	123.2	66.7	19.1	3.2	0.2
1982	1,637.1	26.1	90.5	120.4	67.3	19.9	3.1	0.2
1983	1,625.2	24.6	88.1	119.9	69.1	20.2	3.0	0.2
1984	1,629.5	24.0	84.9	121.1	71.5	21.2	2.9	0.1
1985	1,613.1	23.3	81.5	120.7	72.4	21.6	3.0	0.1
1986	1,594.3	23.0	78.7	119.0	72.5	22.3	3.1	0.1
1987	1,577.8	22.8	76.1	116.7	73.2	23.2	3.3	0.2
1988	1,607.1	23.0	76.6	117.8	75.5	24.7	3.6	0.2
1989	1,659.5	24.6	78.5	119.4	79.6	26.0	3.7	0.1
1990	1,712.0	25.5	79.2	122.6	83.5	27.7	3.8	0.1
1991	1,698.8	26.0	77.5	120.3	83.6	28.3	3.9	0.2
1992	1,693.0	25.7	75.0	119.4	85.3	28.9	4.2	0.1
1993	1,658.5	25.0	73.0	114.7	84.9	29.5	4.4	0.2
1994	1,662.5	25.1	72.2	114.0	86.0	30.4	4.7	0.1

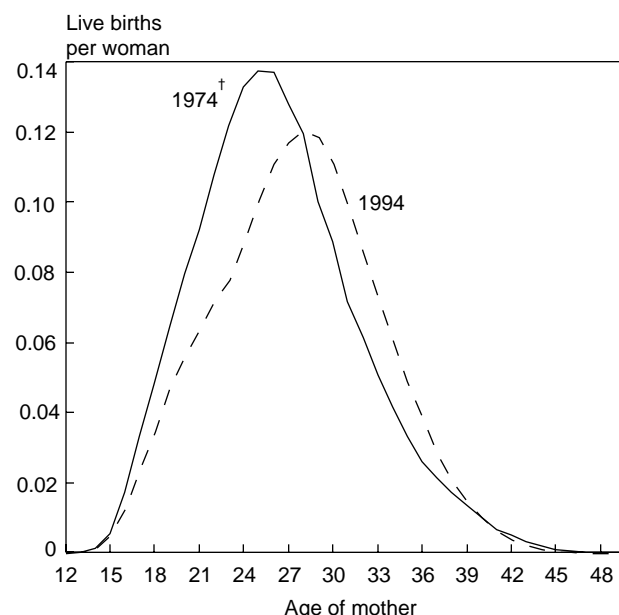
Source: Catalogue 84-210

Note: Data for 1974 to 1990 exclude Newfoundland births.

[†] Live births to women less than age 20 per 1,000 women aged 15-19.

[‡] Live births to women aged 45 and over per 1,000 women aged 45-49.

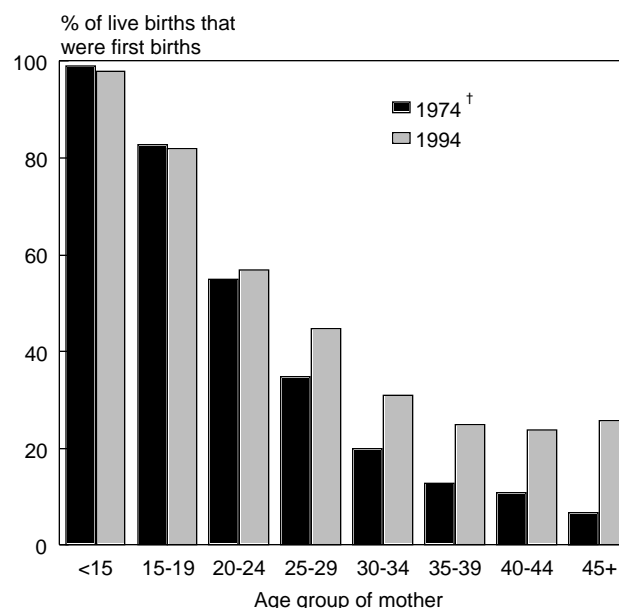
Chart 5
Age-specific fertility rates, Canada, 1974 and 1994



Source: Canadian Vital Statistics Data Base

[†] Excludes Newfoundland births.

Chart 6
First births, by age of mother, Canada, 1974 and 1994



Source: Catalogue 84-210

[†] Excludes Newfoundland births.

Increase in low birthweight

The proportion of low birthweight infants (less than 2,500 grams) was 6.0% in 1994, up from 5.8% in 1993 and 5.4% in 1990. While the 1994 figure was an overall decrease from 6.9% in 1974, the long-term decline seems to have reversed (Chart 7).

This recent increase in the low birthweight rate may be related to the rising proportion of births to older mothers. In 1994, 7.0% of births to mothers aged 35-39 were low birthweight, and for mothers aged 40-44, the percentage was 7.8%. The increase may also be an

effect of improvements in technology and pre-natal care; pregnancies that might have ended in a stillbirth several years ago may now result in a live birth of a very small infant.^d

The Northwest Territories had the highest percentage of low birthweight infants in 1994 (6.8%). Provincial rates varied from 5.1% in British Columbia to 6.6% in Ontario. Over the past 20 years, the largest decrease in the percentage of low birthweight infants was in Quebec.

^d The low birthweight rate for infants born to women younger than age 20 was 7.1% in 1994, but since teenagers account for a declining share of births, they did not cause the upturn in the rate since 1990.

Cohort fertility

In contrast to period fertility (a snapshot of fertility patterns based on a single year), cohort fertility traces women born in a specific year as they pass through their reproductive ages. Completed fertility, therefore, is the average number of live births that women born in a particular year actually experienced.

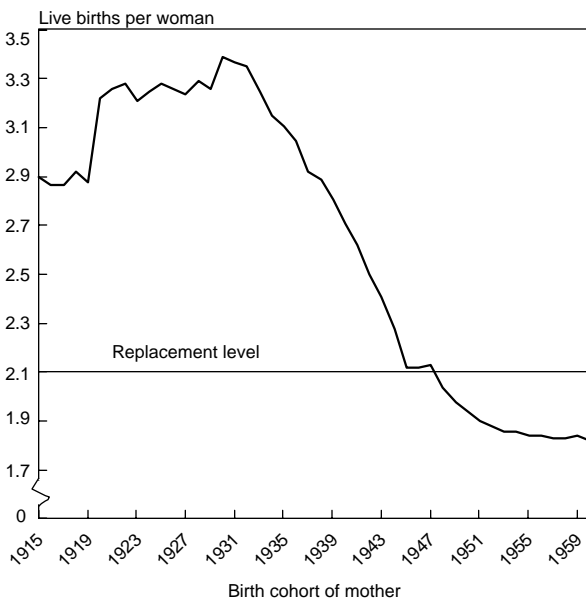
Because women born after 1945 had not reached age 49 by 1994, their reproductive period was not over. Their completed fertility was estimated by adding age-specific fertility rates projected based on past trends, to known fertility rates.

Longitudinal analysis of women born since 1915 shows that the decline in fertility over the past 20 years is a continuation of a much longer-term trend. Women born in 1930 had the highest completed fertility—3.39 children per woman. Fertility declined

among women born every year thereafter. In fact, women born in 1947 were the last whose completed fertility was at replacement level (2.1 children per woman). Their completed fertility was 2.13 children per woman.

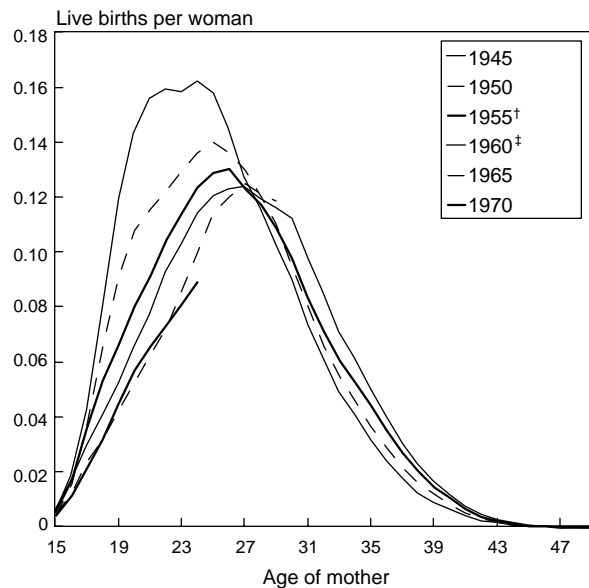
There has also been a tendency for successive postwar generations of women to delay childbearing. Fertility declined sharply among women in their teens and early twenties. Comparatively higher fertility rates at older ages failed to make up the “deficit” accumulated during these prime childbearing years. However, the women born in 1970 may represent a break with the general trend. They are the first cohort whose fertility rate in their late teens and early twenties surpassed that of the cohort born five years earlier; nonetheless, by age 23, their rate had dropped below the corresponding figure for the 1965 cohort.

Completed fertility, by birth cohort of mother, Canada



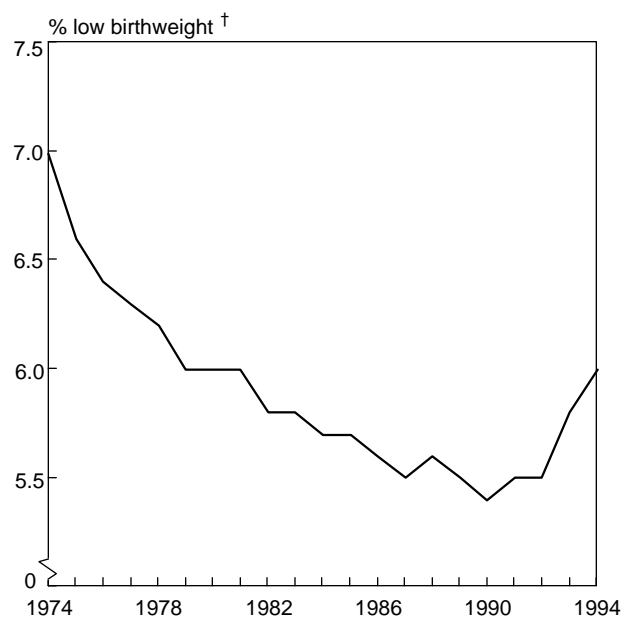
Source: Canadian Vital Statistics Data Base
Note: Data for women born after 1945 are extrapolated. Excludes Newfoundland births before 1991.

Age-specific fertility rates, selected birth cohorts of mothers, Canada



Source: Canadian Vital Statistics Data Base
Note: Excludes Newfoundland births before 1991.
[†] Extrapolated after age 39.
[‡] Extrapolated after age 34.

Chart 7
Live births of low weight, Canada, 1974-1994



Source: Catalogue 84-210

Note: Data for 1974 to 1990 exclude Newfoundland births.

† Less than 2,500 grams

Low birthweight notwithstanding, newborns are getting heavier overall. The median birthweight in 1994 was 3,401 grams, virtually the same as the year before (3,410 grams), but a considerable gain from 3,316 grams in 1974.

Multiples risky

Multiple births are relatively rare, accounting for only a small share of annual births. They are also much more risky than single births. Out of 4,217 sets of twins born in 1994, in 2.6% of cases, one or both babies were stillborn. And for the 117 sets of triplets, the percentage in which at least one baby was stillborn was 3.4%. By contrast, only 0.5% of single births were stillborn.

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Appendix

Table A

Live births, Canada, provinces and territories, 1974-1994

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
1974	350,650 †	11,504 †	1,939	12,941	11,444	89,364	124,229	17,311	15,118	29,813	35,450	495	1,042
1975	359,323 †	11,213 †	1,928	13,123	11,789	93,597	125,775	17,145	15,265	31,624	36,281	408	1,175
1976	359,987 †	11,130 †	1,941	12,821	11,811	96,342	122,700	16,731	15,969	33,063	35,848	448	1,183
1977	361,400 †	11,110 †	1,969	12,374	11,515	95,690	122,757	16,716	16,547	34,406	36,691	433	1,192
1978	358,852 †	10,480 †	1,985	12,548	10,790	94,860	120,964	16,397	16,550	35,396	37,231	447	1,204
1979	366,064 †	10,170 †	1,934	12,406	10,848	98,646	121,655	16,242	16,944	37,003	38,432	501	1,283
1980	370,709 †	10,332 †	1,958	12,369	10,636	97,421	123,316	15,989	17,057	39,749	40,104	476	1,302
1981	371,346 †	10,130 †	1,897	12,079	10,503	95,322	122,183	16,073	17,209	42,638	41,474	536	1,302
1982	373,082	9,173	1,924	12,325	10,489	90,800	124,856	16,123	17,722	45,036	42,747	525	1,362
1983	373,689	8,929	1,907	12,401	10,518	88,154	126,826	16,602	17,847	45,555	42,919	540	1,491
1984	377,031	8,560	1,954	12,378	10,360	87,839	131,296	16,651	18,014	44,105	43,911	519	1,444
1985	375,727 †	8,500 †	2,008	12,450	10,121	86,340	132,208	17,097	18,162	43,813	43,127	464	1,437
1986	372,913 †	8,100 †	1,928	12,358	9,788	84,634	133,882	17,009	17,513	43,744	41,967	483	1,507
1987	369,742 †	7,769 †	1,955	12,110	9,588	83,791	134,617	16,953	17,034	42,110	41,814	478	1,523
1988	376,795 †	7,487 †	1,977	12,182	9,617	86,612	138,066	17,030	16,763	42,055	42,930	521	1,555
1989	392,661 †	7,762 †	1,937	12,533	9,667	92,373	145,338	17,321	16,651	43,351	43,769	480	1,479
1990	405,486 †	7,604 †	2,014	12,870	9,824	98,048	150,923	17,352	16,090	43,004	45,617	556	1,584
1991	402,528	7,166	1,885	12,016	9,497	97,310	151,478	17,282	15,304	42,776	45,612	568	1,634
1992	398,642	6,918	1,850	11,874	9,389	96,146	150,593	16,590	15,004	42,039	46,156	529	1,554
1993	388,394	6,421	1,754	11,568	9,049	92,391	147,848	16,709	14,269	40,292	46,026	508	1,559
1994	385,112	6,339	1,716	11,099	8,978	90,578	147,068	16,480	14,038	39,796	46,998	442	1,580

Source: Catalogue 84-210

† Figures adjusted because of undercounts.

Table B

Total fertility rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1974-1994

	Canada†	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 ‡												
1974	1,828.2	..	2,274.6	1,992.7	2,139.5	1,606.5	1,840.2	2,163.4	2,374.9	2,022.2	1,758.2	2,446.8	2,957.0
1975	1,813.9	..	2,150.8	1,957.8	2,082.8	1,659.0	1,800.5	2,077.4	2,248.9	2,014.1	1,716.6	1,901.4	3,108.4
1976	1,765.2	..	2,122.9	1,855.1	1,874.1	1,680.3	1,713.4	1,980.4	2,249.4	1,984.2	1,646.1	1,949.3	3,012.7
1977	1,746.4	..	2,092.4	1,757.6	1,914.3	1,678.2	1,682.2	1,942.7	2,243.8	1,935.3	1,647.5	1,841.0	2,975.1
1978	1,697.9	..	2,040.1	1,750.8	1,760.7	1,630.9	1,629.1	1,886.1	2,175.2	1,881.8	1,629.7	1,810.2	2,917.3
1979	1,699.9	..	1,943.6	1,701.6	1,748.5	1,670.4	1,615.9	1,862.5	2,181.0	1,852.7	1,632.5	1,947.9	3,042.3
1980	1,675.7	..	1,938.3	1,669.3	1,687.2	1,616.2	1,606.0	1,823.5	2,131.0	1,856.5	1,633.8	1,788.0	3,030.4
1981	1,648.2	..	1,870.1	1,617.2	1,671.0	1,568.5	1,573.8	1,822.9	2,113.9	1,864.4	1,626.4	2,055.0	2,848.3
1982	1,637.1	..	1,894.3	1,638.4	1,661.6	1,482.8	1,586.5	1,807.6	2,137.5	1,890.9	1,654.9	1,965.4	2,818.8
1983	1,625.2	..	1,836.3	1,628.9	1,649.3	1,435.1	1,586.9	1,830.1	2,101.1	1,899.3	1,655.0	2,156.4	3,001.0
1984	1,629.5	..	1,835.3	1,606.3	1,608.9	1,427.4	1,616.3	1,818.2	2,084.9	1,864.1	1,678.5	2,071.3	2,811.2
1985	1,613.1	..	1,865.0	1,599.3	1,572.3	1,400.1	1,602.4	1,850.6	2,083.2	1,860.4	1,648.7	1,833.0	2,670.1
1986	1,594.3	..	1,784.4	1,581.2	1,528.4	1,375.2	1,597.0	1,829.1	2,019.2	1,853.1	1,608.6	1,923.6	2,817.6
1987	1,577.8	..	1,822.0	1,553.1	1,507.6	1,366.4	1,577.7	1,830.7	1,984.0	1,820.6	1,605.9	1,882.4	2,830.3
1988	1,607.1	..	1,853.5	1,571.9	1,526.0	1,427.7	1,590.3	1,853.2	1,994.3	1,842.6	1,638.8	1,987.5	2,906.2
1989	1,659.5	..	1,830.2	1,621.9	1,549.0	1,527.7	1,626.8	1,919.0	2,051.1	1,904.0	1,646.7	1,859.7	2,713.4
1990	1,712.0	..	1,933.1	1,678.9	1,583.9	1,637.7	1,668.6	1,948.9	2,070.1	1,887.0	1,686.3	2,158.4	2,801.5
1991	1,698.8	1,442.1	1,853.8	1,583.6	1,540.6	1,649.8	1,657.6	1,970.7	2,031.4	1,887.2	1,668.9	2,139.4	2,864.4
1992	1,693.0	1,397.0	1,819.5	1,582.0	1,535.0	1,650.5	1,667.0	1,915.5	2,028.5	1,857.0	1,650.5	1,932.0	2,697.0
1993	1,658.5	1,309.5	1,724.5	1,560.0	1,500.0	1,610.5	1,641.5	1,948.5	1,962.0	1,794.0	1,614.0	1,905.5	2,667.5
1994	1,662.5	1,319.5	1,682.5	1,527.5	1,513.0	1,612.5	1,647.0	1,947.0	1,963.0	1,802.0	1,625.5	1,727.5	2,737.5

Source: Catalogue 84-210

† Data for 1974 to 1990 exclude Newfoundland.

‡ Numerator includes births to women under age 15 and over age 49.