



Catalogue no. 84F0210XIE

Births

2005



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Health Statistics Division

Births

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Note of appreciation

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User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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The cooperation of provincial and territorial Vital Statistics registries who supply the birth data in this report to Statistics Canada is gratefully acknowledged.

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Highlights

Increase in the number of births and average age of mother in 2005

- In 2005, a total of 342,176 births were registered in Canada, 5,104 (1.5%) more than in 2004, and the highest annual number since 1998 (342,418 births).
- The average age of mothers giving birth in 2005 was 29.2 years, the same as 2004.

Increase in fertility

- In 2005, Canada's total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.54 children per woman, up from 1.53 the previous year, and the highest rate since 1998 (1.54).
- The increase in the number of births is largely attributable to rising fertility of women in their thirties.
- Women aged 30 to 34 years contributed most with 107,524 (31.4%) births in 2005.
- Teen age fertility (woman aged less than 20 years) continued to decline, from 13.7 per 1,000 women in 2004 to 13.4 in 2005. The decline was observed in all provinces except Alberta.

Geographic differences

- Six provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador) and Northwest Territories recorded more births in 2005 than in 2004.
- Alberta and Quebec led with increases of 3.3% and 3.1%, respectively.

Echoes of the baby boom generation

- In 1947, the TFR was 3.6 children per woman, the highest since 1921. The number of births totaled 372,600 in 1947.
- At the height of baby boom in 1959, annual births exceeded 479,000, the highest since Canada-wide comparable vital statistics were first compiled in 1921.
- The first baby boom "echo" was expected to start in the mid-1970s, approximately 25 years after the beginning of the baby boom.
- But while there was a sizeable increase in the number of births in 1974 and 1975, gains in the following years were relatively modest. Only in the late 1980s (1988 to 1990) was there an important increase in the number of births.
- Between 1988 and 1995, Canada experienced a clear baby boom echo as the baby boomers had a large number of births, peaking at 405,486 in 1990.
- Thereafter, annual births dropped, falling to 327,882 in 2000, which was less than the lowest number in the baby bust period.
- Over the past five years, Canada has seen an upward trend in the number of births, with the mean age of mother at 29 years.

Comparing Canada with other low birth countries

- The rising number of births in Canada parallels trends in other low-birth-rate countries, which have also experienced an upturn in fertility in recent years.
- In some countries, this upward trend began before 2003: the Czech Republic, Sweden, Spain and France.

Stillbirths and stillbirth rate trends

- The number of stillbirths (or fetal deaths) in Canada was 2,209 in 2005, an increase of 143 stillbirths (6.9%) from 2004.
- Stillbirth rate also increased from 6.1 per 1,000 total births in 2004 to 6.4 in 2005.
- Since 1991, stillbirth rates have fluctuated around 6.0 per 1,000 total births. The lowest rate was 5.6 in 1991, and the highest was 6.4 in both 2004 and 2005.
- The late stillbirths (fetal death of 28 or more weeks of gestation) rate peaked at 3.8 per 1,000 in 1992, and has since decreased gradually.

Stillbirth rates vary by geography

- Stillbirth rates varied greatly across Canada in 2005, ranging 4.0 per 1,000 total births in Quebec to 11.3 per 1,000 in Nunavut.
- Two provinces and two territories had stillbirth rates lower than the Canadian average: Quebec, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Yukon.

Introduction

This product presents statistical tables showing the number of live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) of at least 20 weeks' gestation; total and age-specific fertility rates and crude birth rates; live births by age of mother and live birth order; male and female birth weights; weeks of gestation at the time of birth; and multiple births. Numbers are shown for Canada, the ten provinces and the three territories.

History note

Births - Shelf tables (84F0210X) data for 2000 and 2001 were released in the year 2003 in paper format. Since April 2004, this product is available on the Internet under the title "Births" (84F0210X).

The "Births, 2004" publication had two volumes. Volume 1 reported on live births and Volume 2 reported on fetal deaths (stillbirths).

CANSIM data

Free access to the 2000 to 2004 data is provided through a special CANSIM interface. The CANSIM tables can be linked directly from three different locations in the HTML product:

Tables section:

- Related CANSIM tables
- Individual tables, in the Source

Related products section:

- Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

Analysis

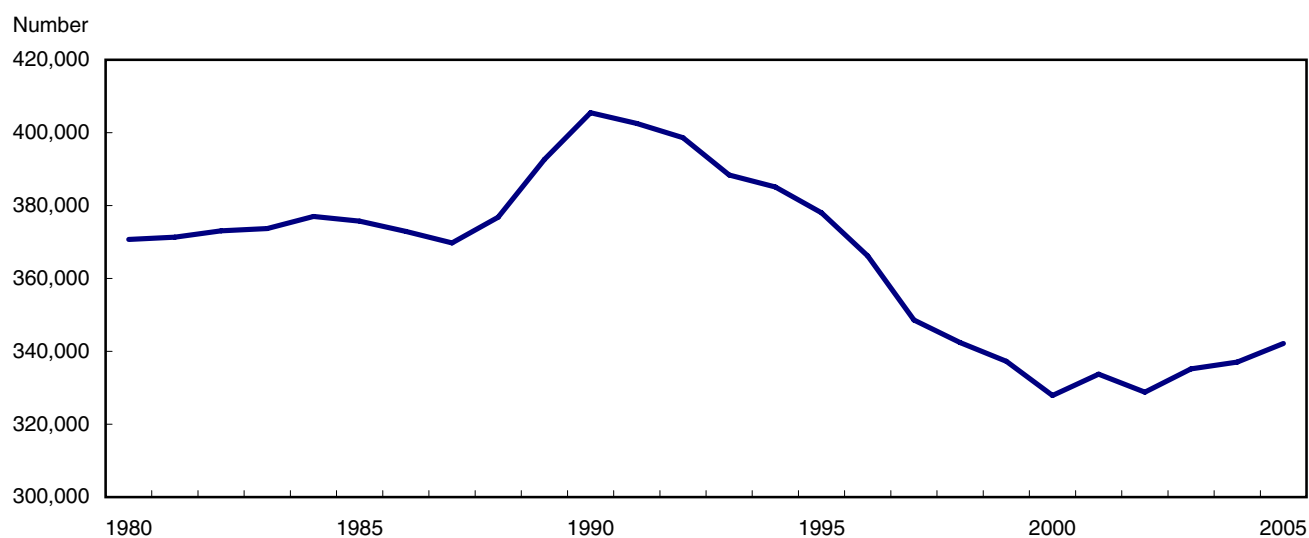
A. Number of births

In 2005, a total of 342,176 births were registered in Canada, 5,104 (1.5%) more than in 2004, and the highest annual number since 1998 (342,418).

A.1. Trends in births

From 1980 to 1988, annual births hovered around 370,000 (Chart 1). A sharp rise of nearly 10% over the next three years brought the 1990 total to 406,000. However, a steady decline through the 1990s resulted in approximately 328,000 births in 2000, the lowest number since the end of World War II. Since 2000, there has been an upturn, bringing the 2005 total to just over 342,000 births.

Chart 1
Births, Canada, 1980 to 2005



A.2. Geographic differences

Between 2004 and 2005, changes in the annual number of births varied by province and territory.

Six provinces and one territory recorded more births in 2005 than in 2004: Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Northwest Territories. Alberta and Quebec led with increases of 3.3% and 3.1%, respectively. These two provinces accounted for almost three-quarters (71%) of the total increase of births in Canada between 2004 and 2005.

The other provinces and territories saw a decline in the number of births from 2004 to 2005.

Text table 1
Births by geography, Canada, 2004 and 2005

Place of residence of mother	2004	2005	2004 to 2005 change	
			number	percent
Canada	337,072	342,176	5,104	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,488	4,501	13	0.3
Prince Edward Island	1,390	1,340	-50	-3.6
Nova Scotia	8,734	8,557	-177	-2.0
New Brunswick	6,959	6,892	-67	-1.0
Quebec	74,072	76,346	2,274	3.1
Ontario	132,551	133,760	1,209	0.9
Manitoba	13,811	14,145	334	2.4
Saskatchewan	11,983	11,967	-16	-0.1
Alberta	40,779	42,110	1,331	3.3
British Columbia	40,489	40,827	338	0.8
Yukon	365	320	-45	-12.3
Northwest Territories	698	712	14	2.0
Nunavut	747	699	-48	-6.4

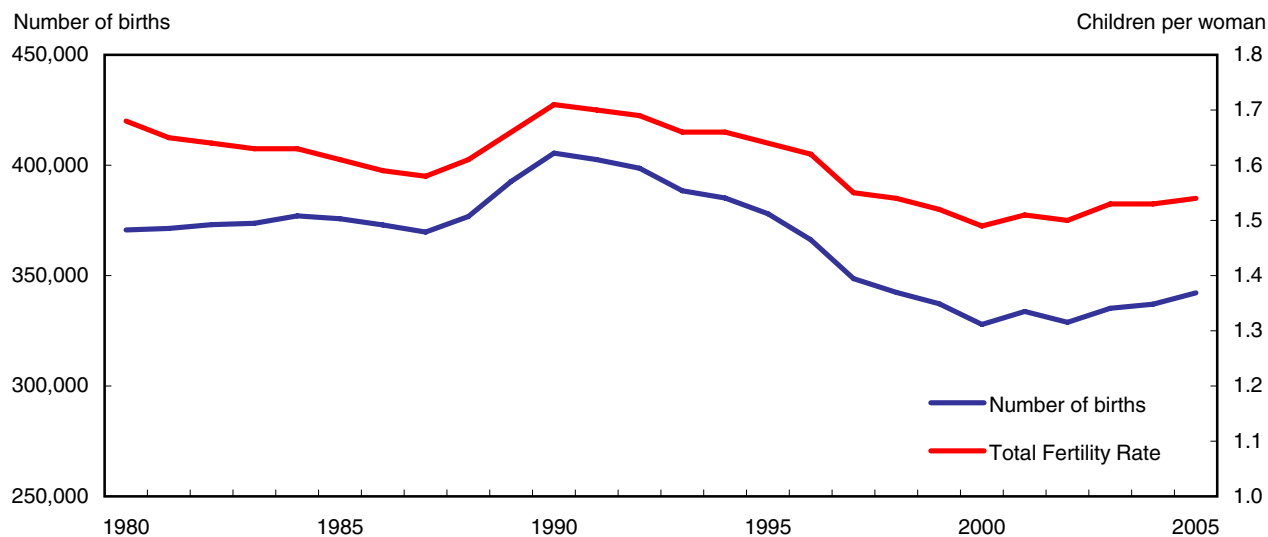
B. Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) estimates the average number of children a woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

B.1. Trends in fertility

Canada's fertility rate has generally risen since 2001 (Chart 2). In 2005, the TFR was 1.54 children per woman, up from 1.53 the previous year, and the highest rate since 1998 (1.54).

Chart 2
Births and total fertility rates, Canada, 1980 to 2005



The TFR and the annual number of births declined throughout the 1990s. However, since 2001, the TFR has trended upward.

The drop in the TFR (and consequently, in the number of births) in 2000, and the quick recovery in 2001, may have been related to a desire to have a baby in the first year of the new millennium. The number of marriages spiked in 2000.¹

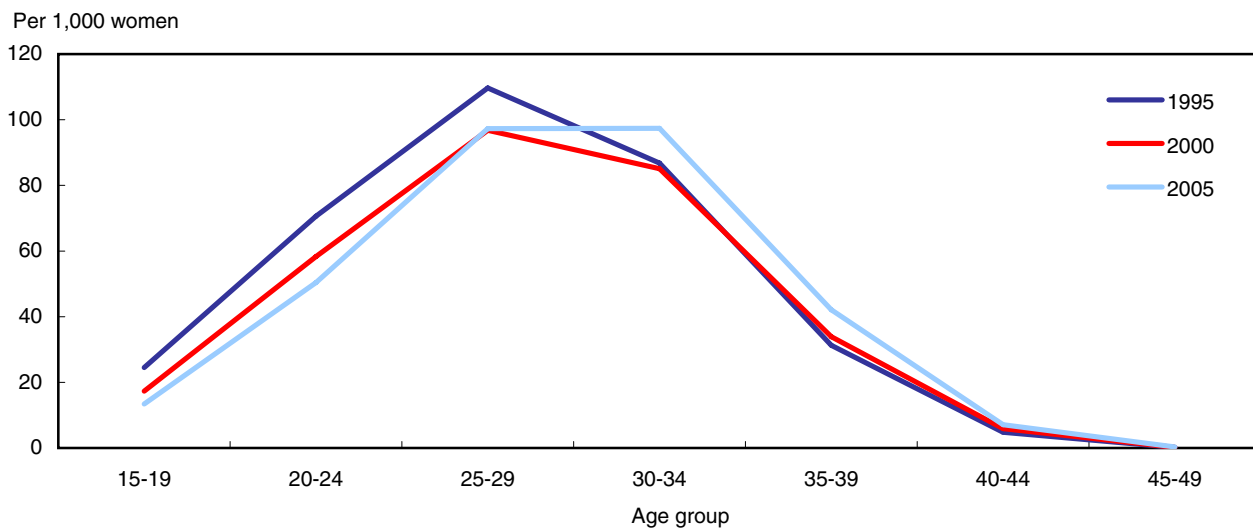
B.2. Age of mother and age-specific fertility rates

The average age of women giving birth rose steadily in the last 25 years, from 26.0 in 1980 to 29.2 in both 2004 and 2005.

Over the last 15 years, and particularly in the last five, there has been a shift in the age groups with the highest fertility rates (Chart 3).

In 1995 and 2000, age-specific fertility rates peaked among 25 to 29-year-olds. However, in 2005, women aged 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 shared the highest rates.

Chart 3
Age-specific fertility rate, Canada, 1995, 2000 and 2005



B.3. Analyzing 2005 fertility rate

Two factors could account for the increases in the number of births in recent years: an increase in the number of women of reproductive age and/or a rise in fertility rates.

By applying age-specific fertility rates for 2004 to the female population in 2005 (Table 2), it is possible to estimate how much of the increase in births in 2005 can be attributed to changes in population size versus changes in fertility.

1. The Daily – January 17, 2007, Marriages 2003.

Text table 2
Expected number of births in 2005, Canada

Age Group	2004 ASFR ¹	2005 female population	Expected births ²	2005 ASFR ¹	Difference ³
15-19	13.7	1,047,142	14,334	13.4	-0.3
20-24	51.0	1,096,952	55,897	50.4	-0.5
25-29	97.4	1,085,408	105,710	97.3	-0.1
30-34	95.8	1,103,489	105,744	97.4	1.6
35-39	40.1	1,176,658	47,203	42.1	2.0
40-44	6.9	1,366,287	9,369	7.1	0.3
45-59	0.3	1,312,868	420	0.3	0.0
Total			338,677		

1. Births per 1,000 women.

2. Expected births for 2005, obtained by applying 2004 age-specific fertility rates to the 2005 female population.

3. Difference between 2004 and 2005 age-specific fertility rates.

Had there been no change in age-specific fertility rates between 2004 and 2005, the number of births in 2005 would have been 338,677 (Table 2), an increase of 1,605 births over 2004. However, the total increase between 2004 and 2005 was 5,104 births. The additional 3,499 births can, therefore, be attributed to changes in fertility.

The age-specific fertility rate of women aged 30 to 44 rose in 2005, counterbalancing declining rates among women aged 15 to 29. The upturn was most pronounced among women aged 30 to 39. Therefore, the increase in the number of births is largely attributable to the rising fertility of women in their thirties.

C. Echoes of the baby boom

The period between the end of World War II and the mid-1960s witnessed a dramatic increase in the fertility rates of women of childbearing age, the result of which was the baby boom.

C.1. Historical trends

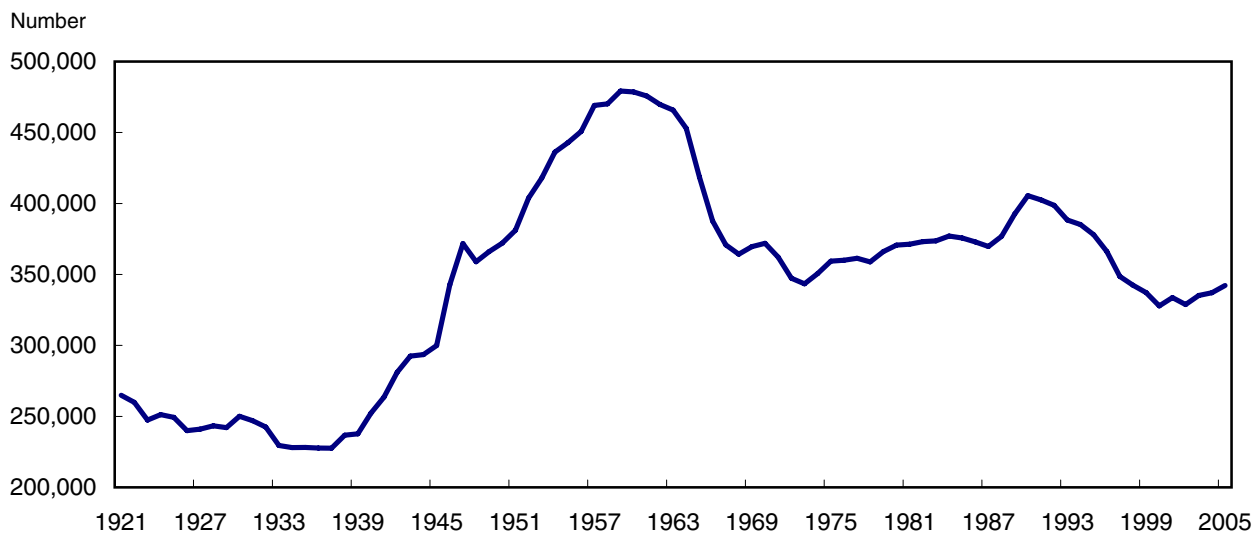
In 1947, the TFR was 3.6 children per woman, the highest level since 1921.² The number of births in 1947 totaled 372,600, and the crude birth rate was 28.9 per 1,000 population (Chart 4).

At the height of baby boom in 1959, annual births exceeded 479,000, the highest number recorded since comparable Canada-wide vital statistics were first compiled in 1921.

The annual number of births remained high for a few more years, and then dropped sharply starting in 1964. This period of relatively low births, known as baby bust, lasted for approximately ten years until the mid-1970s.

2. Selected Birth and Fertility Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990, Catalogue 82-553 Occasional.

Chart 4
Births, Canada, 1921 to 2005



C.2. Echo

The first baby boom “echo” was expected in the mid-1970s, approximately 25 years after the beginning of the baby boom.

But while there was a sizeable increase in the number of births in 1974 and 1975, gains in the following years were relatively modest. Only in the late 1980s (1988 to 1990) was there a substantial rise in the number of births (Chart 4).

Between 1988 and 1995, Canada experienced a clear baby boom echo as the baby boomers had a large number of births, peaking at 405,486 in 1990.

Thereafter, annual births dropped, falling to 327,882 in 2000, which was less than the lowest number in the baby bust period.

Over the past five years, Canada has seen an upward trend in the number of births, with the mean age of mothers at 29 years.

C.3. Comparison with other low-birth-rate countries

The rising number of births in Canada parallels trends in several other low-birth-rate countries, which have also experienced an upturn in fertility in recent years (Table 2).

In some countries, this upward trend began before 2003: the Czech Republic (2000), Sweden (2000), Spain (1999), and France (1998).

Text table 3
Total fertility rates, selected countries, 2003 to 2005

Country	2003	2004	2005
Czech Republic	1.18	1.23	1.28
Greece	1.29	1.30	1.33
Spain	1.31	1.33	1.35
Canada	1.53	1.53	1.54
Belgium	1.64	1.68	1.72
Sweden	1.72	1.76	1.77
United Kingdom	1.73	1.78	1.80
Denmark	1.76	1.78	1.80
Australia	1.75	1.77	1.81
Norway	1.80	1.83	1.84
France	1.87	1.92	1.94

Source(s): National Statistics Offices and Eurostat.

D. Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths (or fetal deaths) in Canada was 2,209 in 2005, an increase of 143 stillbirths (6.9%) from 2004.

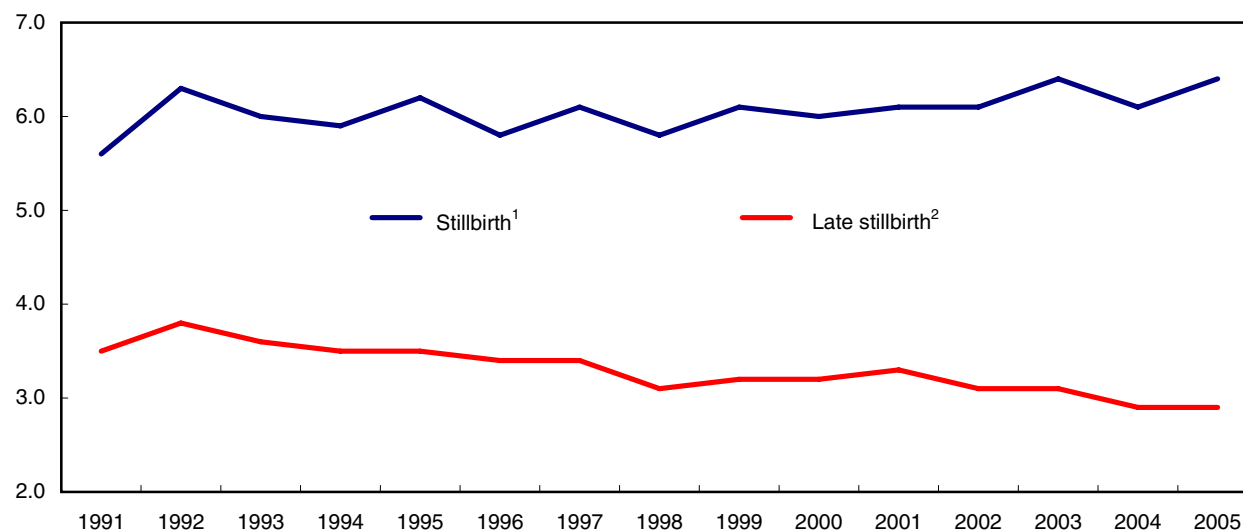
Stillbirth rates also rose from 6.1 per 1,000 total births (live births and stillbirths) in 2004 to 6.4 in 2005.

D.1. Trends in stillbirth rates

Since 1991, stillbirth rates have fluctuated around 6.0 per 1,000 total births. The lowest rate was 5.6 in 1991, and the highest was 6.4 in both 2003 and 2005.

Chart 5
Stillbirth and late stillbirth rates, Canada, 1991 to 2005

Rates per thousand



1. $(\text{Number of stillbirths} \times 1,000) / (\text{Live births} + \text{total stillbirths})$.

2. $(\text{Number of late stillbirths} \times 1,000) / (\text{Live births} + \text{late stillbirths})$.

The late stillbirth rate (fetal deaths of 28 or more weeks' gestation) peaked at 3.8 per 1,000 in 1992, and has since decreased gradually.

D.2. Stillbirth rates, by geography

Stillbirth rates varied greatly across Canada in 2005, ranging from 4.0 per 1,000 total births in Quebec to 11.3 per 1,000 in Nunavut (Table 3).

Two provinces and two territories had stillbirth rates lower than the Canadian average: Quebec, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Yukon. In all the other provinces and in Nunavut, stillbirth rates were above the national average.

Text table 4
Stillbirths and stillbirth rates by geography, Canada, 2005

Place of residence of mother	Stillbirths (fetal deaths)	
	number	rate ¹
Quebec	310	4.0
Northwest Territories	4	5.6
Saskatchewan	73	6.1
Yukon Territory	2	6.2
Canada	2,209	6.4
New Brunswick	46	6.6
Ontario	912	6.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	32	7.1
Alberta	311	7.3
British Columbia	313	7.6
Manitoba	114	8.0
Nova Scotia	72	8.3
Prince Edward Island	12	8.9
Nunavut	8	11.3

1. (Number of stillbirths *1000) / (Live births + stillbirths)

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

82-221-X	Health indicators
82-223-X	Induced abortion statistics
82-224-X	Pregnancy outcomes

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

102-4501	Live births, by place of residence of mother and place of occurrence, Canada, provinces, territories and outside Canada
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4504	Live births, mean age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4505	Live births, crude birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4506	Live births, by marital status of mother, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4507	Live births, by age and marital status of mother, Canada
102-4508	Live births, by age and parity of mother, Canada
102-4509	Live births, by birth weight and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4510	Live births, mean and median birth weight, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4511	Live births, birth weight indicators, by characteristics of the mother and child, Canada
102-4512	Live births, by weeks of gestation and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4513	Live births, weeks of gestation indicators, by characteristics of the mother and child, Canada
102-4514	Fetal deaths (20 weeks or more of gestation) and late fetal deaths (28 weeks or more of gestation), Canada, provinces and territories
102-4515	Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by type (single or multiple), Canada, provinces and territories
102-4516	Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by place of birth (hospital and non-hospital), Canada, provinces and territories

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3234	Vital Statistics - Stillbirth Database
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

- *Births and birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Infant mortality rates, by province and territory*
- *Disability-free life expectancy, by province and territory*
- *Induced abortions by age group*
- *Pregnancy outcomes by province or territory of residence*
- *Pregnancy outcomes by age group*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Live births, by sex and geography

Place of residence of mother	number			percent		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	342,176	175,376	166,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	2,307	2,194	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	1,340	682	658	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia	8,557	4,452	4,105	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	6,892	3,514	3,378	2.0	2.0	2.0
Quebec	76,346	39,202	37,144	22.3	22.4	22.3
Ontario	133,760	68,734	65,026	39.1	39.2	39.0
Manitoba	14,145	7,168	6,977	4.1	4.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	11,967	6,035	5,932	3.5	3.4	3.6
Alberta	42,110	21,493	20,617	12.3	12.3	12.4
British Columbia	40,827	20,912	19,915	11.9	11.9	11.9
Yukon Territory	320	162	158	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	712	377	335	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nunavut	699	338	361	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4512).

Table 2-1
Live births, by geography — Month

Place of residence of mother	Total	number											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Canada	342,176	27,085	24,896	29,209	28,887	29,794	29,672	30,174	30,083	30,112	28,690	26,923	26,651
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	380	318	403	362	400	379	366	411	377	396	373	336
Prince Edward Island	1,340	98	100	144	111	122	102	123	117	115	89	90	129
Nova Scotia	8,557	621	586	741	711	776	744	750	782	776	713	658	699
New Brunswick	6,892	565	507	599	583	550	600	633	580	609	608	535	523
Quebec	76,346	5,831	5,550	6,565	6,569	6,747	6,663	6,758	6,796	6,778	6,343	6,125	5,621
Ontario	133,760	10,656	9,713	11,515	11,223	11,490	11,516	11,970	11,780	11,785	11,260	10,412	10,440
Manitoba	14,145	1,158	1,049	1,160	1,227	1,185	1,260	1,248	1,161	1,234	1,205	1,100	1,158
Saskatchewan	11,967	1,003	878	1,009	1,038	1,045	1,055	1,060	1,028	1,005	971	911	964
Alberta	42,110	3,243	3,101	3,516	3,546	3,758	3,680	3,615	3,699	3,637	3,501	3,347	3,467
British Columbia	40,827	3,388	2,976	3,397	3,383	3,546	3,526	3,503	3,595	3,647	3,463	3,247	3,156
Yukon Territory	320	24	30	24	20	39	28	19	18	39	28	26	25
Northwest Territories	712	58	47	64	62	70	67	59	60	62	55	46	62
Nunavut	699	60	41	72	52	66	52	70	56	48	58	53	71
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		percent											
Canada	100.0	7.9	7.3	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	8.4	7.1	9.0	8.0	8.9	8.4	8.1	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.3	7.5
Prince Edward Island	100.0	7.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	9.1	7.6	9.2	8.7	8.6	6.6	6.7	9.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	7.3	6.8	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.7	8.2
New Brunswick	100.0	8.2	7.4	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.7	9.2	8.4	8.8	8.8	7.8	7.6
Quebec	100.0	7.6	7.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.4
Ontario	100.0	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.8
Manitoba	100.0	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.7	8.5	7.8	8.2
Saskatchewan	100.0	8.4	7.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.6	8.1
Alberta	100.0	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.2
British Columbia	100.0	8.3	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.7
Yukon Territory	100.0	7.5	9.4	7.5	6.3	12.2	8.8	5.9	5.6	12.2	8.8	8.1	7.8
Northwest Territories	100.0	8.1	6.6	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.4	8.3	8.4	8.7	7.7	6.5	8.7
Nunavut	100.0	8.6	5.9	10.3	7.4	9.4	7.4	10.0	8.0	6.9	8.3	7.6	10.2
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4502).

Table 2-2
Live births, by geography — Age of mother

Place of residence of mother	Age of mother ¹									
	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	Not stated ²
	number									
Canada	342,176	118	13,895	55,318	105,566	107,524	49,526	9,728	396	105
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	7	254	856	1,387	1,354	569	71	1	2
Prince Edward Island	1,340	0	80	298	419	385	136	21	0	1
Nova Scotia	8,557	6	408	1,652	2,646	2,600	1,048	191	5	1
New Brunswick	6,892	2	386	1,500	2,332	1,911	653	99	5	4
Quebec	76,346	15	2,334	12,654	27,352	22,779	9,356	1,797	57	2
Ontario	133,760	23	4,337	17,612	38,345	46,093	22,606	4,462	194	88
Manitoba	14,145	18	1,201	3,022	4,275	3,765	1,554	292	18	0
Saskatchewan	11,967	15	1,176	3,011	3,813	2,748	1,008	182	13	1
Alberta	42,110	13	2,156	8,104	13,301	12,210	5,272	1,013	40	1
British Columbia	40,827	13	1,325	6,180	11,230	13,294	7,156	1,565	59	5
Yukon Territory	320	0	14	58	91	99	42	15	1	0
Northwest Territories	712	1	67	159	209	182	80	11	3	0
Nunavut	699	5	157	212	166	104	46	9	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	percent									
Canada	100.0	0.0	4.1	16.2	30.9	31.4	14.5	2.8	0.1	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	0.2	5.6	19.0	30.8	30.1	12.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	100.0	0.0	6.0	22.2	31.3	28.7	10.1	1.6	0.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	100.0	0.1	4.8	19.3	30.9	30.4	12.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
New Brunswick	100.0	0.0	5.6	21.8	33.8	27.7	9.5	1.4	0.1	0.1
Quebec	100.0	0.0	3.1	16.6	35.8	29.8	12.3	2.4	0.1	0.0
Ontario	100.0	0.0	3.2	13.2	28.7	34.5	16.9	3.3	0.1	0.1
Manitoba	100.0	0.1	8.5	21.4	30.2	26.6	11.0	2.1	0.1	0.0
Saskatchewan	100.0	0.1	9.8	25.2	31.9	23.0	8.4	1.5	0.1	0.0
Alberta	100.0	0.0	5.1	19.2	31.6	29.0	12.5	2.4	0.1	0.0
British Columbia	100.0	0.0	3.2	15.1	27.5	32.6	17.5	3.8	0.1	0.0
Yukon Territory	100.0	0.0	4.4	18.1	28.4	30.9	13.1	4.7	0.3	0.0
Northwest Territories	100.0	0.1	9.4	22.3	29.4	25.6	11.2	1.5	0.4	0.0
Nunavut	100.0	0.7	22.5	30.3	23.7	14.9	6.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding delivery.

2. For confidentiality reasons, live births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated." Where information is unavailable on the birth mother of children who are adopted, these records are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated."

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4503).

Table 2-3
Live births, by geography — Mean age of mother ¹

Place of residence of mother	Mean age of mother
Canada	29.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	28.5
Prince Edward Island	28.0
Nova Scotia	28.6
New Brunswick	27.9
Quebec	28.9
Ontario	30.0
Manitoba	27.8
Saskatchewan	27.0
Alberta	28.6
British Columbia	29.9
Yukon Territory	29.2
Northwest Territories	27.8
Nunavut	24.7
Unknown	0.0

1. Mean age of mother for Canada, a province or a territory is calculated by summing the mothers' ages at their last birthday preceding delivery and then dividing the sum by the total number of live births in that jurisdiction. To estimate mid-year mean age, a statistic often used in analyses, add 0.5 to the mean age in this table.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4504).

Table 2-4
Live births, by geography — Crude birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates

Place of residence of mother	Age-specific fertility rate (women) ^{1, 2}							Crude ⁴ birth rate, live births per 1,000 population	Total fertility rate ⁵ per 1,000 females
	15 to ³ 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
Canada	13.4	50.4	97.3	97.4	42.1	7.1	0.3	10.6	1,543.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.3	48.9	89.5	80.7	28.8	3.2	0.1	8.8	1,342.1
Prince Edward Island	15.6	61.6	95.9	87.1	30.5	3.8	0.0	9.7	1,476.6
Nova Scotia	13.5	53.0	90.4	84.7	32.0	4.8	0.1	9.1	1,399.1
New Brunswick	16.3	61.1	98.5	76.5	24.7	3.1	0.2	9.2	1,406.9
Quebec	10.4	51.8	105.5	93.7	35.8	5.7	0.2	10.0	1,515.9
Ontario	10.7	41.6	91.5	102.6	46.7	8.2	0.4	10.6	1,511.5
Manitoba	29.4	74.6	111.9	100.1	40.6	6.3	0.4	12.0	1,822.4
Saskatchewan	31.9	84.8	122.6	94.6	33.7	4.9	0.3	12.1	1,871.7
Alberta	18.9	65.8	108.5	103.9	45.0	7.4	0.3	12.8	1,749.2
British Columbia	9.8	41.8	81.0	91.0	45.1	8.7	0.4	9.6	1,391.9
Yukon Territory	12.2	52.6	92.7	89.8	33.8	9.6	0.6	10.3	1,476.6
Northwest Territories	40.1	97.1	126.4	106.5	43.4	5.8	2.0	16.7	2,112.7
Nunavut	107.9	167.9	129.0	82.2	44.8	11.1	0.0	23.3	2,735.5

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding delivery.

2. Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 females in a specific age group. Five-year age groups were used in these tabulations (ranging from 15 to 19 years to 45 to 49 years).

3. Live births to females under 20 years of age per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.

4. The population estimates used for the 2005 birth and fertility rate calculations are July 1, 2005 updated postcensal estimates, adjusted for net census under-coverage and include non-permanent residents. These population estimates appear in the Appendix 1 of "Births 2005" (catalogue number 84F0210XWE).

5. Total fertility rate is an estimate of the average number of live births a female can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) of a given year. The total fertility rate (TFR) = SUM of single year of age-specific fertility rates.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database, and Appendix I.

Table 2-5
Live births, by geography — Marital status of mother

Place of residence of mother	Marital status of mother						
	Total	Single (never married)	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
	number						
Canada	342,176	83,783	216,694	285	3,422	1,249	36,743
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	1,844	2,536	3	56	0	62
Prince Edward Island	1,340	495	814	0	6	1	24
Nova Scotia	8,557	3,337	5,047	2	134	0	37
New Brunswick	6,892	2,793	3,807	5	128	138	21
Quebec	76,346	40,636	31,380	154	1,232	249	2,695
Ontario	133,760	16,466	98,879	54	754	13	17,594
Manitoba	14,145	5,062	8,587	14	241	191	50
Saskatchewan	11,967	4,846	6,429	19	200	2	471
Alberta ¹	42,110	192	30,054	0	9	3	11,852
British Columbia	40,827	7,029	28,573	33	658	648	3,886
Yukon Territory	320	158	159	0	0	0	3
Northwest Territories	712	416	260	0	3	2	31
Nunavut	699	509	169	1	1	2	17
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	percent						
Canada	100.0	24.5	63.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	10.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	41.0	56.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.4
Prince Edward Island	100.0	36.9	60.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.8
Nova Scotia	100.0	39.0	59.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4
New Brunswick	100.0	40.5	55.2	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.3
Quebec	100.0	53.2	41.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	3.5
Ontario	100.0	12.3	73.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.2
Manitoba	100.0	35.8	60.7	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	100.0	40.5	53.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	3.9
Alberta ¹	100.0	0.5	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1
British Columbia	100.0	17.2	70.0	0.1	1.6	1.6	9.5
Yukon Territory	100.0	49.4	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Northwest Territories	100.0	58.4	36.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	4.4
Nunavut	100.0	72.8	24.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.4
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1. Partway through 2003, Alberta Registries amended their Registration of Birth form in such a way that Statistics Canada can no longer determine the legal marital status of those persons in common-law marriages.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4506).

Table 2-6
Live births, by geography — Mean and median birth weight

Place of residence of mother	Birth weight					
	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Mean ¹	Median ²	Mean ¹	Median ²	Mean ¹	Median ²
grams						
Canada	3,377	3,404	3,433	3,460	3,319	3,345
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,460	3,505	3,520	3,570	3,397	3,423
Prince Edward Island	3,468	3,500	3,512	3,560	3,424	3,430
Nova Scotia	3,427	3,458	3,474	3,515	3,375	3,402
New Brunswick	3,417	3,440	3,469	3,490	3,363	3,395
Quebec	3,358	3,385	3,417	3,450	3,295	3,325
Ontario	3,368	3,401	3,425	3,458	3,307	3,340
Manitoba	3,448	3,487	3,503	3,543	3,393	3,425
Saskatchewan	3,447	3,478	3,496	3,535	3,396	3,428
Alberta	3,352	3,390	3,402	3,449	3,300	3,338
British Columbia	3,397	3,421	3,447	3,476	3,343	3,365
Yukon Territory	3,426	3,429	3,526	3,495	3,324	3,344
Northwest Territories	3,516	3,530	3,537	3,600	3,493	3,487
Nunavut	3,334	3,375	3,369	3,412	3,301	3,347
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Mean birth weight is calculated for Canada, a province or a territory by summing the first weight of each newborn (obtained immediately after birth) and then dividing the sum by the total number of live births in that jurisdiction.
2. Median birth weight refers to the middle value birth weight when newborns' birth weight is ranked from lightest to heaviest. In the case of an even number of observations, the median is the arithmetic average of the two middle values.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4510).

Table 3-1
Live births, Canada — Age and marital status of mother

Marital status of mother	Age of mother ¹									
	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	Not stated ²
	number									
Total ³	342,176	118	13,895	55,318	105,566	107,524	49,526	9,728	396	105
Single (never married)	83,783	117	9,230	24,562	26,549	15,780	6,216	1,284	39	6
Married	216,694	0	1,057	19,723	67,859	82,575	38,125	7,051	287	17
Widowed	285	0	3	29	60	90	73	27	3	0
Divorced	3,422	0	6	105	683	1,239	1,032	335	21	1
Separated	1,249	0	27	179	350	347	246	97	2	1
Not stated	36,743	1	3,572	10,720	10,065	7,493	3,834	934	44	80
	percent									
Total ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single (never married)	24.5	99.2	66.4	44.4	25.1	14.7	12.6	13.2	9.8	5.7
Married	63.3	0.0	7.6	35.7	64.3	76.8	77.0	72.5	72.5	16.2
Widowed	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
Divorced	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.1	3.4	5.3	1.0
Separated	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Not stated	10.7	0.8	25.7	19.4	9.5	7.0	7.7	9.6	11.1	76.2

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding delivery.
2. For confidentiality reasons, live births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated." Where information is unavailable on the birth mother of children who are adopted, these records are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated."
3. Partway through 2003, Alberta Registries amended their Registration of Birth form in such a way that Statistics Canada can no longer determine the legal marital status of those persons in common-law marriages.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4507).

Table 3-2
Live births, Canada — Age and parity of mother

Parity of mother	Age of mother ¹									
	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	Not stated ²
	number									
Total	342,176	118	13,895	55,318	105,566	107,524	49,526	9,728	396	105
First live birth	153,869	116	11,953	33,495	51,790	39,800	14,005	2,575	114	21
Second live birth	120,145	1	1,708	15,931	35,948	43,327	19,757	3,359	101	13
Third live birth	44,781	0	208	4,487	12,234	16,239	9,670	1,872	65	6
Fourth live birth	14,344	1	20	1,086	3,710	5,008	3,538	931	47	3
Fifth live birth	4,840	0	4	261	1,218	1,768	1,177	395	16	1
Sixth live birth	2,035	0	0	39	429	716	630	206	15	0
Seventh live birth	961	0	0	7	157	332	322	136	5	2
Eighth live birth	509	0	0	2	43	190	183	84	7	0
Ninth live birth	288	0	0	0	12	82	114	69	10	1
Tenth live birth or more	276	0	0	0	5	42	120	96	13	0
Not stated	128	0	2	10	20	20	10	5	3	58
	percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
First live birth	45.0	98.3	86.0	60.5	49.1	37.0	28.3	26.5	28.8	20.0
Second live birth	35.1	0.8	12.3	28.8	34.1	40.3	39.9	34.5	25.5	12.4
Third live birth	13.1	0.0	1.5	8.1	11.6	15.1	19.5	19.2	16.4	5.7
Fourth live birth	4.2	0.8	0.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	7.1	9.6	11.9	2.9
Fifth live birth	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.4	4.1	4.0	1.0
Sixth live birth	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.8	0.0
Seventh live birth	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.9
Eighth live birth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.0
Ninth live birth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.5	1.0
Tenth live birth or more	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	3.3	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	55.2

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding delivery.

2. For confidentiality reasons, live births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated." Where information is unavailable on the birth mother of children who are adopted, these records are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated."

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4508).

Table 4-1
Live births, by birth weight and geography — Both sexes

Birth weight	Place of residence of mother						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
Total	342,176	4,501	1,340	8,557	6,892	76,346	133,760
Less than 500 grams	356	4	1	11	5	89	90
500 to 1,499 grams	3,106	44	11	82	61	625	1,236
500 to 749 grams	572	12	0	11	11	121	217
750 to 999 grams	687	8	3	16	5	135	294
1,000 to 1,249 grams	824	11	2	24	19	163	344
1,250 to 1,499 grams	1,023	13	6	31	26	206	381
1,500 to 2,499 grams	17,060	217	60	442	344	3,604	6,970
1,500 to 1,749 grams	1,552	15	9	47	36	329	602
1,750 to 1,999 grams	2,488	33	6	65	56	513	1,003
2,000 to 2,249 grams	4,443	60	17	115	78	932	1,824
2,250 to 2,499 grams	8,577	109	28	215	174	1,830	3,541
2,500 to 4,499 grams	314,863	4,094	1,224	7,789	6,296	70,804	122,920
2,500 to 2,749 grams	17,854	180	56	411	327	3,990	7,239
2,750 to 2,999 grams	33,691	357	95	662	616	7,885	13,339
3,000 to 3,249 grams	55,559	605	199	1,265	1,007	13,044	22,143
3,250 to 3,499 grams	68,458	813	244	1,650	1,424	15,859	26,964
3,500 to 3,749 grams	61,979	872	249	1,627	1,222	14,028	23,937
3,750 to 3,999 grams	42,968	687	208	1,176	889	9,176	16,407
4,000 to 4,249 grams	23,354	380	111	648	549	4,837	8,724
4,250 to 4,499 grams	11,000	200	62	350	262	1,985	4,167
4,500 grams or more	6,513	141	43	232	186	1,082	2,489
4,500 to 4,749 grams	4,327	95	29	149	119	731	1,654
4,750 to 4,999 grams	1,454	33	10	59	40	238	563
5,000 to 5,249 grams	516	10	3	15	19	82	188
5,250 to 5,499 grams	150	2	1	5	6	22	61
5,500 grams or more	66	1	0	4	2	9	23
Not stated	278	1	1	1	0	142	55
	percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 500 grams	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
500 to 1,499 grams	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
500 to 749 grams	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
750 to 999 grams	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
1,000 to 1,249 grams	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
1,250 to 1,499 grams	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
1,500 to 2,499 grams	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.2
1,500 to 1,749 grams	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
1,750 to 1,999 grams	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
2,000 to 2,249 grams	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
2,250 to 2,499 grams	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
2,500 to 4,499 grams	92.0	91.0	91.3	91.0	91.4	92.7	91.9
2,500 to 2,749 grams	5.2	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.4
2,750 to 2,999 grams	9.8	7.9	7.1	7.7	8.9	10.3	10.0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	16.2	13.4	14.9	14.8	14.6	17.1	16.6
3,250 to 3,499 grams	20.0	18.1	18.2	19.3	20.7	20.8	20.2
3,500 to 3,749 grams	18.1	19.4	18.6	19.0	17.7	18.4	17.9
3,750 to 3,999 grams	12.6	15.3	15.5	13.7	12.9	12.0	12.3
4,000 to 4,249 grams	6.8	8.4	8.3	7.6	8.0	6.3	6.5
4,250 to 4,499 grams	3.2	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.8	2.6	3.1
4,500 grams or more	1.9	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.9
4,500 to 4,749 grams	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2
4,750 to 4,999 grams	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
5,000 to 5,249 grams	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
5,250 to 5,499 grams	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
5,500 grams or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 4-1 – continued

Live births, by birth weight and geography — Both sexes

Birth weight	Place of residence of mother								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
	number								
Total	342,176	14,145	11,967	42,110	40,827	320	712	699	0
Less than 500 grams	356	26	15	71	42	0	1	1	0
500 to 1,499 grams	3,106	122	120	457	340	3	3	2	0
500 to 749 grams	572	18	27	94	61	0	0	0	0
750 to 999 grams	687	19	27	106	73	0	0	1	0
1,000 to 1,249 grams	824	47	31	111	70	1	1	0	0
1,250 to 1,499 grams	1,023	38	35	146	136	2	2	1	0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	17,060	612	552	2,240	1,922	9	32	56	0
1,500 to 1,749 grams	1,552	66	58	214	169	0	1	6	0
1,750 to 1,999 grams	2,488	85	92	355	267	1	4	8	0
2,000 to 2,249 grams	4,443	158	138	571	518	2	9	21	0
2,250 to 2,499 grams	8,577	303	264	1,100	968	6	18	21	0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	314,863	12,970	10,919	38,652	37,630	299	638	628	0
2,500 to 2,749 grams	17,854	663	497	2,366	2,032	16	27	50	0
2,750 to 2,999 grams	33,691	1,173	1,047	4,340	4,031	33	50	63	0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	55,559	1,965	1,722	6,828	6,514	57	99	111	0
3,250 to 3,499 grams	68,458	2,746	2,213	8,292	7,930	61	122	140	0
3,500 to 3,749 grams	61,979	2,677	2,129	7,553	7,381	46	140	118	0
3,750 to 3,999 grams	42,968	1,965	1,732	5,234	5,259	60	106	69	0
4,000 to 4,249 grams	23,354	1,127	1,033	2,749	3,065	16	62	53	0
4,250 to 4,499 grams	11,000	654	546	1,290	1,418	10	32	24	0
4,500 grams or more	6,513	413	361	690	817	9	38	12	0
4,500 to 4,749 grams	4,327	279	240	460	535	4	24	8	0
4,750 to 4,999 grams	1,454	89	74	140	192	4	10	2	0
5,000 to 5,249 grams	516	36	32	62	63	1	4	1	0
5,250 to 5,499 grams	150	8	9	16	20	0	0	0	0
5,500 grams or more	66	1	6	12	7	0	0	1	0
Not stated	278	2	0	0	76	0	0	0	0
	percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Less than 500 grams	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
500 to 1,499 grams	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0
500 to 749 grams	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
750 to 999 grams	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1,000 to 1,249 grams	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
1,250 to 1,499 grams	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.3	4.7	2.8	4.5	8.0	0.0
1,500 to 1,749 grams	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0
1,750 to 1,999 grams	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0
2,000 to 2,249 grams	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.3	3.0	0.0
2,250 to 2,499 grams	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.0	0.0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	92.0	91.7	91.2	91.8	92.2	93.4	89.6	89.8	0.0
2,500 to 2,749 grams	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.8	7.2	0.0
2,750 to 2,999 grams	9.8	8.3	8.7	10.3	9.9	10.3	7.0	9.0	0.0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	16.2	13.9	14.4	16.2	16.0	17.8	13.9	15.9	0.0
3,250 to 3,499 grams	20.0	19.4	18.5	19.7	19.4	19.1	17.1	20.0	0.0
3,500 to 3,749 grams	18.1	18.9	17.8	17.9	18.1	14.4	19.7	16.9	0.0
3,750 to 3,999 grams	12.6	13.9	14.5	12.4	12.9	18.8	14.9	9.9	0.0
4,000 to 4,249 grams	6.8	8.0	8.6	6.5	7.5	5.0	8.7	7.6	0.0
4,250 to 4,499 grams	3.2	4.6	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	4.5	3.4	0.0
4,500 grams or more	1.9	2.9	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	5.3	1.7	0.0
4,500 to 4,749 grams	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.4	1.1	0.0
4,750 to 4,999 grams	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.0
5,000 to 5,249 grams	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
5,250 to 5,499 grams	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,500 grams or more	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4509).

Table 4-2
Live births, by birth weight and geography — Males

Birth weight	Place of residence of mother						Ontario
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
	number						
Total	175,376	2,307	682	4,452	3,514	39,202	68,734
Less than 500 grams	179	2	1	4	1	56	35
500 to 1,499 grams	1,598	18	8	49	36	302	634
500 to 749 grams	285	5	0	7	4	59	111
750 to 999 grams	352	4	2	12	4	63	138
1,000 to 1,249 grams	429	5	2	15	12	77	173
1,250 to 1,499 grams	532	4	4	15	16	103	212
1,500 to 2,499 grams	8,059	115	32	204	167	1,658	3,295
1,500 to 1,749 grams	766	9	4	25	19	162	285
1,750 to 1,999 grams	1,240	14	2	39	30	248	503
2,000 to 2,249 grams	2,132	38	11	51	43	427	893
2,250 to 2,499 grams	3,921	54	15	89	75	821	1,614
2,500 to 4,499 grams	161,020	2,084	613	4,047	3,184	36,350	63,027
2,500 to 2,749 grams	7,957	83	27	195	138	1,764	3,207
2,750 to 2,999 grams	14,766	160	41	301	259	3,368	5,905
3,000 to 3,249 grams	25,727	254	86	572	491	6,039	10,256
3,250 to 3,499 grams	33,856	379	108	853	687	7,941	13,411
3,500 to 3,749 grams	32,956	445	140	869	636	7,588	12,763
3,750 to 3,999 grams	24,508	390	114	648	490	5,362	9,441
4,000 to 4,249 grams	14,245	242	55	382	317	2,998	5,381
4,250 to 4,499 grams	7,005	131	42	227	166	1,290	2,663
4,500 grams or more	4,382	87	27	148	126	766	1,717
4,500 to 4,749 grams	2,888	58	18	95	84	513	1,145
4,750 to 4,999 grams	994	21	6	37	23	171	381
5,000 to 5,249 grams	358	7	2	12	14	60	133
5,250 to 5,499 grams	103	0	1	3	5	17	42
5,500 grams or more	39	1	0	1	0	5	16
Not stated	138	1	1	0	0	70	26
	percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 500 grams	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
500 to 1,499 grams	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
500 to 749 grams	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
750 to 999 grams	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
1,000 to 1,249 grams	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
1,250 to 1,499 grams	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
1,500 to 2,499 grams	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.8
1,500 to 1,749 grams	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
1,750 to 1,999 grams	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
2,000 to 2,249 grams	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
2,250 to 2,499 grams	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
2,500 to 4,499 grams	91.8	90.3	89.9	90.9	90.6	92.7	91.7
2,500 to 2,749 grams	4.5	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.7
2,750 to 2,999 grams	8.4	6.9	6.0	6.8	7.4	8.6	8.6
3,000 to 3,249 grams	14.7	11.0	12.6	12.8	14.0	15.4	14.9
3,250 to 3,499 grams	19.3	16.4	15.8	19.2	19.6	20.3	19.5
3,500 to 3,749 grams	18.8	19.3	20.5	19.5	18.1	19.4	18.6
3,750 to 3,999 grams	14.0	16.9	16.7	14.6	13.9	13.7	13.7
4,000 to 4,249 grams	8.1	10.5	8.1	8.6	9.0	7.6	7.8
4,250 to 4,499 grams	4.0	5.7	6.2	5.1	4.7	3.3	3.9
4,500 grams or more	2.5	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.5
4,500 to 4,749 grams	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.7
4,750 to 4,999 grams	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6
5,000 to 5,249 grams	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
5,250 to 5,499 grams	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
5,500 grams or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 4-2 – continued

Live births, by birth weight and geography — Males

Birth weight	Place of residence of mother								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
	number								
Total	175,376	7,168	6,035	21,493	20,912	162	377	338	0
Less than 500 grams	179	12	8	35	24	0	1	0	0
500 to 1,499 grams	1,598	58	63	248	178	1	3	0	0
500 to 749 grams	285	9	14	52	24	0	0	0	0
750 to 999 grams	352	12	19	60	38	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 1,249 grams	429	22	14	63	45	0	1	0	0
1,250 to 1,499 grams	532	15	16	73	71	1	2	0	0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	8,059	294	262	1,091	893	0	18	30	0
1,500 to 1,749 grams	766	35	33	101	90	0	1	2	0
1,750 to 1,999 grams	1,240	39	44	175	135	0	4	7	0
2,000 to 2,249 grams	2,132	70	59	274	252	0	4	10	0
2,250 to 2,499 grams	3,921	150	126	541	416	0	9	11	0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	161,020	6,528	5,477	19,668	19,254	156	332	300	0
2,500 to 2,749 grams	7,957	313	215	1,058	917	9	12	19	0
2,750 to 2,999 grams	14,766	508	448	1,957	1,751	14	25	29	0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	25,727	897	797	3,169	3,041	25	54	46	0
3,250 to 3,499 grams	33,856	1,295	1,060	3,979	3,991	32	49	71	0
3,500 to 3,749 grams	32,956	1,378	1,082	3,976	3,924	20	76	59	0
3,750 to 3,999 grams	24,508	1,084	939	2,989	2,913	36	62	40	0
4,000 to 4,249 grams	14,245	655	618	1,708	1,818	12	36	23	0
4,250 to 4,499 grams	7,005	398	318	832	899	8	18	13	0
4,500 grams or more	4,382	274	225	451	525	5	23	8	0
4,500 to 4,749 grams	2,888	183	143	294	334	2	14	5	0
4,750 to 4,999 grams	994	61	57	97	131	2	6	1	0
5,000 to 5,249 grams	358	24	17	42	42	1	3	1	0
5,250 to 5,499 grams	103	6	4	11	14	0	0	0	0
5,500 grams or more	39	0	4	7	4	0	0	1	0
Not stated	138	2	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
	percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Less than 500 grams	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
500 to 1,499 grams	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
500 to 749 grams	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
750 to 999 grams	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 1,249 grams	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
1,250 to 1,499 grams	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	4.6	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.3	0.0	4.8	8.9	0.0
1,500 to 1,749 grams	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
1,750 to 1,999 grams	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0
2,000 to 2,249 grams	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0
2,250 to 2,499 grams	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	0.0	2.4	3.3	0.0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	91.8	91.1	90.8	91.5	92.1	96.3	88.1	88.8	0.0
2,500 to 2,749 grams	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.6	3.2	5.6	0.0
2,750 to 2,999 grams	8.4	7.1	7.4	9.1	8.4	8.6	6.6	8.6	0.0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	14.7	12.5	13.2	14.7	14.5	15.4	14.3	13.6	0.0
3,250 to 3,499 grams	19.3	18.1	17.6	18.5	19.1	19.8	13.0	21.0	0.0
3,500 to 3,749 grams	18.8	19.2	17.9	18.5	18.8	12.3	20.2	17.5	0.0
3,750 to 3,999 grams	14.0	15.1	15.6	13.9	13.9	22.2	16.4	11.8	0.0
4,000 to 4,249 grams	8.1	9.1	10.2	7.9	8.7	7.4	9.5	6.8	0.0
4,250 to 4,499 grams	4.0	5.6	5.3	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.8	3.8	0.0
4,500 grams or more	2.5	3.8	3.7	2.1	2.5	3.1	6.1	2.4	0.0
4,500 to 4,749 grams	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.7	1.5	0.0
4,750 to 4,999 grams	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.0
5,000 to 5,249 grams	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0
5,250 to 5,499 grams	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,500 grams or more	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4509).

Table 4-3
Live births, by birth weight and geography — Females

Birth weight	Place of residence of mother						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
Total	166,800	2,194	658	4,105	3,378	37,144	65,026
Less than 500 grams	177	2	0	7	4	33	55
500 to 1,499 grams	1,508	26	3	33	25	323	602
500 to 749 grams	287	7	0	4	7	62	106
750 to 999 grams	335	4	1	4	1	72	156
1,000 to 1,249 grams	395	6	0	9	7	86	171
1,250 to 1,499 grams	491	9	2	16	10	103	169
1,500 to 2,499 grams	9,001	102	28	238	177	1,946	3,675
1,500 to 1,749 grams	786	6	5	22	17	167	317
1,750 to 1,999 grams	1,248	19	4	26	26	265	500
2,000 to 2,249 grams	2,311	22	6	64	35	505	931
2,250 to 2,499 grams	4,656	55	13	126	99	1,009	1,927
2,500 to 4,499 grams	153,843	2,010	611	3,742	3,112	34,454	59,893
2,500 to 2,749 grams	9,897	97	29	216	189	2,226	4,032
2,750 to 2,999 grams	18,925	197	54	361	357	4,517	7,434
3,000 to 3,249 grams	29,832	351	113	693	516	7,005	11,887
3,250 to 3,499 grams	34,602	434	136	797	737	7,918	13,553
3,500 to 3,749 grams	29,023	427	109	758	586	6,440	11,174
3,750 to 3,999 grams	18,460	297	94	528	399	3,814	6,966
4,000 to 4,249 grams	9,109	138	56	266	232	1,839	3,343
4,250 to 4,499 grams	3,995	69	20	123	96	695	1,504
4,500 grams or more	2,131	54	16	84	60	316	772
4,500 to 4,749 grams	1,439	37	11	54	35	218	509
4,750 to 4,999 grams	460	12	4	22	17	67	182
5,000 to 5,249 grams	158	3	1	3	5	22	55
5,250 to 5,499 grams	47	2	0	2	1	5	19
5,500 grams or more	27	0	0	3	2	4	7
Not stated	140	0	0	1	0	72	29
	percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 500 grams	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
500 to 1,499 grams	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
500 to 749 grams	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
750 to 999 grams	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
1,000 to 1,249 grams	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
1,250 to 1,499 grams	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
1,500 to 2,499 grams	5.4	4.6	4.3	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.7
1,500 to 1,749 grams	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
1,750 to 1,999 grams	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
2,000 to 2,249 grams	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.4
2,250 to 2,499 grams	2.8	2.5	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	92.2	91.6	92.9	91.2	92.1	92.8	92.1
2,500 to 2,749 grams	5.9	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.2
2,750 to 2,999 grams	11.3	9.0	8.2	8.8	10.6	12.2	11.4
3,000 to 3,249 grams	17.9	16.0	17.2	16.9	15.3	18.9	18.3
3,250 to 3,499 grams	20.7	19.8	20.7	19.4	21.8	21.3	20.8
3,500 to 3,749 grams	17.4	19.5	16.6	18.5	17.3	17.3	17.2
3,750 to 3,999 grams	11.1	13.5	14.3	12.9	11.8	10.3	10.7
4,000 to 4,249 grams	5.5	6.3	8.5	6.5	6.9	5.0	5.1
4,250 to 4,499 grams	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.3
4,500 grams or more	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.2
4,500 to 4,749 grams	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.8
4,750 to 4,999 grams	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
5,000 to 5,249 grams	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5,250 to 5,499 grams	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,500 grams or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 4-3 – continued

Live births, by birth weight and geography — Females

Birth weight	Place of residence of mother								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
	number								
Total	166,800	6,977	5,932	20,617	19,915	158	335	361	0
Less than 500 grams	177	14	7	36	18	0	0	1	0
500 to 1,499 grams	1,508	64	57	209	162	2	0	2	0
500 to 749 grams	287	9	13	42	37	0	0	0	0
750 to 999 grams	335	7	8	46	35	0	0	1	0
1,000 to 1,249 grams	395	25	17	48	25	1	0	0	0
1,250 to 1,499 grams	491	23	19	73	65	1	0	1	0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	9,001	318	290	1,149	1,029	9	14	26	0
1,500 to 1,749 grams	786	31	25	113	79	0	0	4	0
1,750 to 1,999 grams	1,248	46	48	180	132	1	0	1	0
2,000 to 2,249 grams	2,311	88	79	297	266	2	5	11	0
2,250 to 2,499 grams	4,656	153	138	559	552	6	9	10	0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	153,843	6,442	5,442	18,984	18,376	143	306	328	0
2,500 to 2,749 grams	9,897	350	282	1,308	1,115	7	15	31	0
2,750 to 2,999 grams	18,925	665	599	2,383	2,280	19	25	34	0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	29,832	1,068	925	3,659	3,473	32	45	65	0
3,250 to 3,499 grams	34,602	1,451	1,153	4,313	3,939	29	73	69	0
3,500 to 3,749 grams	29,023	1,299	1,047	3,577	3,457	26	64	59	0
3,750 to 3,999 grams	18,460	881	793	2,245	2,346	24	44	29	0
4,000 to 4,249 grams	9,109	472	415	1,041	1,247	4	26	30	0
4,250 to 4,499 grams	3,995	256	228	458	519	2	14	11	0
4,500 grams or more	2,131	139	136	239	292	4	15	4	0
4,500 to 4,749 grams	1,439	96	97	166	201	2	10	3	0
4,750 to 4,999 grams	460	28	17	43	61	2	4	1	0
5,000 to 5,249 grams	158	12	15	20	21	0	1	0	0
5,250 to 5,499 grams	47	2	5	5	6	0	0	0	0
5,500 grams or more	27	1	2	5	3	0	0	0	0
Not stated	140	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
	percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Less than 500 grams	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
500 to 1,499 grams	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0
500 to 749 grams	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
750 to 999 grams	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
1,000 to 1,249 grams	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,250 to 1,499 grams	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	5.4	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.7	4.2	7.2	0.0
1,500 to 1,749 grams	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
1,750 to 1,999 grams	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
2,000 to 2,249 grams	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.0	0.0
2,250 to 2,499 grams	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.8	0.0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	92.2	92.3	91.7	92.1	92.3	90.5	91.3	90.9	0.0
2,500 to 2,749 grams	5.9	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.6	4.4	4.5	8.6	0.0
2,750 to 2,999 grams	11.3	9.5	10.1	11.6	11.4	12.0	7.5	9.4	0.0
3,000 to 3,249 grams	17.9	15.3	15.6	17.7	17.4	20.3	13.4	18.0	0.0
3,250 to 3,499 grams	20.7	20.8	19.4	20.9	19.8	18.4	21.8	19.1	0.0
3,500 to 3,749 grams	17.4	18.6	17.7	17.3	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.3	0.0
3,750 to 3,999 grams	11.1	12.6	13.4	10.9	11.8	15.2	13.1	8.0	0.0
4,000 to 4,249 grams	5.5	6.8	7.0	5.0	6.3	2.5	7.8	8.3	0.0
4,250 to 4,499 grams	2.4	3.7	3.8	2.2	2.6	1.3	4.2	3.0	0.0
4,500 grams or more	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.5	4.5	1.1	0.0
4,500 to 4,749 grams	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	3.0	0.8	0.0
4,750 to 4,999 grams	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.0
5,000 to 5,249 grams	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
5,250 to 5,499 grams	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,500 grams or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4509).

Table 5-1
Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography — Both sexes

Weeks of gestation	Place of residence of mother						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
Total	342,176	4,501	1,340	8,557	6,892	76,346	133,760
42 weeks or more	2,043	17	29	111	31	268	496
37 to 41 weeks	312,989	4,116	1,227	7,760	6,296	70,227	122,999
37 to 39 weeks	169,816	2,092	652	3,677	3,267	40,049	67,850
40 to 41 weeks	143,173	2,024	575	4,083	3,029	30,178	55,149
Less than 37 weeks	26,721	368	83	686	564	5,748	10,206
28 to 36 weeks	25,189	344	80	656	542	5,404	9,641
28 to 31 weeks	2,307	40	11	76	47	436	968
32 to 33 weeks	3,171	40	17	77	56	635	1,240
34 to 36 weeks	19,711	264	52	503	439	4,333	7,433
20 to 27 weeks	1,495	23	3	29	21	326	563
20 to 23 weeks	416	4	1	10	5	96	125
24 to 27 weeks	1,079	19	2	19	16	230	438
Less than 20 weeks	37	1	0	1	1	18	2
Not stated	423	0	1	0	1	103	59
	percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
42 weeks or more	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
37 to 41 weeks	91.5	91.4	91.6	90.7	91.4	92.0	92.0
37 to 39 weeks	49.6	46.5	48.7	43.0	47.4	52.5	50.7
40 to 41 weeks	41.8	45.0	42.9	47.7	43.9	39.5	41.2
Less than 37 weeks	7.8	8.2	6.2	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.6
28 to 36 weeks	7.4	7.6	6.0	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.2
28 to 31 weeks	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
32 to 33 weeks	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
34 to 36 weeks	5.8	5.9	3.9	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.6
20 to 27 weeks	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
20 to 23 weeks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
24 to 27 weeks	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Less than 20 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 5-1 – continued

Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography — Both sexes

Weeks of gestation	Place of residence of mother								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
	number								
Total	342,176	14,145	11,967	42,110	40,827	320	712	699	0
42 weeks or more	2,043	314	159	307	287	9	12	3	0
37 to 41 weeks	312,989	12,712	10,879	37,964	37,292	291	639	587	0
37 to 39 weeks	169,816	6,142	5,333	20,232	19,670	136	299	417	0
40 to 41 weeks	143,173	6,570	5,546	17,732	17,622	155	340	170	0
Less than 37 weeks	26,721	1,084	929	3,837	3,044	20	59	93	0
28 to 36 weeks	25,189	1,009	858	3,554	2,935	18	58	90	0
28 to 31 weeks	2,307	90	85	313	232	1	2	6	0
32 to 33 weeks	3,171	136	111	466	369	1	7	16	0
34 to 36 weeks	19,711	783	662	2,775	2,334	16	49	68	0
20 to 27 weeks	1,495	73	71	273	108	2	0	3	0
20 to 23 weeks	416	32	25	97	20	0	0	1	0
24 to 27 weeks	1,079	41	46	176	88	2	0	2	0
Less than 20 weeks	37	2	0	10	1	0	1	0	0
Not stated	423	35	0	2	204	0	2	16	0
	percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
42 weeks or more	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.7	0.4	0.0
37 to 41 weeks	91.5	89.9	90.9	90.2	91.3	90.9	89.7	84.0	0.0
37 to 39 weeks	49.6	43.4	44.6	48.0	48.2	42.5	42.0	59.7	0.0
40 to 41 weeks	41.8	46.4	46.3	42.1	43.2	48.4	47.8	24.3	0.0
Less than 37 weeks	7.8	7.7	7.8	9.1	7.5	6.3	8.3	13.3	0.0
28 to 36 weeks	7.4	7.1	7.2	8.4	7.2	5.6	8.1	12.9	0.0
28 to 31 weeks	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
32 to 33 weeks	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	2.3	0.0
34 to 36 weeks	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.6	5.7	5.0	6.9	9.7	0.0
20 to 27 weeks	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
20 to 23 weeks	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
24 to 27 weeks	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Less than 20 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4512).

Table 5-2
Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography — Males

Weeks of gestation	Place of residence of mother						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
Total	175,376	2,307	682	4,452	3,514	39,202	68,734
42 weeks or more	1,100	9	16	63	10	132	274
37 to 41 weeks	159,590	2,100	617	4,011	3,190	35,928	62,895
37 to 39 weeks	87,239	1,033	349	1,887	1,648	20,656	34,919
40 to 41 weeks	72,351	1,067	268	2,124	1,542	15,272	27,976
Less than 37 weeks	14,465	198	48	378	314	3,086	5,536
28 to 36 weeks	13,656	187	46	360	303	2,898	5,262
28 to 31 weeks	1,288	21	8	46	31	230	539
32 to 33 weeks	1,696	20	8	43	25	350	670
34 to 36 weeks	10,672	146	30	271	247	2,318	4,053
20 to 27 weeks	787	11	2	17	11	178	272
20 to 23 weeks	215	4	1	3	2	58	52
24 to 27 weeks	572	7	1	14	9	120	220
Less than 20 weeks	22	0	0	1	0	10	2
Not stated	221	0	1	0	0	56	29
	percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
42 weeks or more	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
37 to 41 weeks	91.0	91.0	90.5	90.1	90.8	91.6	91.5
37 to 39 weeks	49.7	44.8	51.2	42.4	46.9	52.7	50.8
40 to 41 weeks	41.3	46.3	39.3	47.7	43.9	39.0	40.7
Less than 37 weeks	8.2	8.6	7.0	8.5	8.9	7.9	8.1
28 to 36 weeks	7.8	8.1	6.7	8.1	8.6	7.4	7.7
28 to 31 weeks	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
32 to 33 weeks	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
34 to 36 weeks	6.1	6.3	4.4	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.9
20 to 27 weeks	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
20 to 23 weeks	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
24 to 27 weeks	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Less than 20 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 5-2 – continued

Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography — Males

Weeks of gestation	Place of residence of mother								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
	number								
Total	175,376	7,168	6,035	21,493	20,912	162	377	338	0
42 weeks or more	1,100	170	86	171	157	4	6	2	0
37 to 41 weeks	159,590	6,399	5,440	19,239	19,004	147	337	283	0
37 to 39 weeks	87,239	3,104	2,674	10,442	10,101	68	156	202	0
40 to 41 weeks	72,351	3,295	2,766	8,797	8,903	79	181	81	0
Less than 37 weeks	14,465	578	509	2,082	1,650	11	33	42	0
28 to 36 weeks	13,656	539	466	1,924	1,587	10	32	42	0
28 to 31 weeks	1,288	53	46	169	143	0	1	1	0
32 to 33 weeks	1,696	64	56	248	195	0	5	12	0
34 to 36 weeks	10,672	422	364	1,507	1,249	10	26	29	0
20 to 27 weeks	787	39	43	151	62	1	0	0	0
20 to 23 weeks	215	18	13	51	13	0	0	0	0
24 to 27 weeks	572	21	30	100	49	1	0	0	0
Less than 20 weeks	22	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0
Not stated	221	21	0	1	101	0	1	11	0
	percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
42 weeks or more	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.0
37 to 41 weeks	91.0	89.3	90.1	89.5	90.9	90.7	89.4	83.7	0.0
37 to 39 weeks	49.7	43.3	44.3	48.6	48.3	42.0	41.4	59.8	0.0
40 to 41 weeks	41.3	46.0	45.8	40.9	42.6	48.8	48.0	24.0	0.0
Less than 37 weeks	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.7	7.9	6.8	8.8	12.4	0.0
28 to 36 weeks	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.6	6.2	8.5	12.4	0.0
28 to 31 weeks	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
32 to 33 weeks	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.6	0.0
34 to 36 weeks	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.9	8.6	0.0
20 to 27 weeks	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 to 23 weeks	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24 to 27 weeks	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 20 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4512).

Table 5-3
Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography — Females

Weeks of gestation	Place of residence of mother						
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
Total	166,800	2,194	658	4,105	3,378	37,144	65,026
42 weeks or more	943	8	13	48	21	136	222
37 to 41 weeks	153,399	2,016	610	3,749	3,106	34,299	60,104
37 to 39 weeks	82,577	1,059	303	1,790	1,619	19,393	32,931
40 to 41 weeks	70,822	957	307	1,959	1,487	14,906	27,173
Less than 37 weeks	12,256	170	35	308	250	2,662	4,670
28 to 36 weeks	11,533	157	34	296	239	2,506	4,379
28 to 31 weeks	1,019	19	3	30	16	206	429
32 to 33 weeks	1,475	20	9	34	31	285	570
34 to 36 weeks	9,039	118	22	232	192	2,015	3,380
20 to 27 weeks	708	12	1	12	10	148	291
20 to 23 weeks	201	0	0	7	3	38	73
24 to 27 weeks	507	12	1	5	7	110	218
Less than 20 weeks	15	1	0	0	1	8	0
Not stated	202	0	0	0	1	47	30
	percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
42 weeks or more	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
37 to 41 weeks	92.0	91.9	92.7	91.3	91.9	92.3	92.4
37 to 39 weeks	49.5	48.3	46.0	43.6	47.9	52.2	50.6
40 to 41 weeks	42.5	43.6	46.7	47.7	44.0	40.1	41.8
Less than 37 weeks	7.3	7.7	5.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2
28 to 36 weeks	6.9	7.2	5.2	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.7
28 to 31 weeks	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
32 to 33 weeks	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
34 to 36 weeks	5.4	5.4	3.3	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2
20 to 27 weeks	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
20 to 23 weeks	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
24 to 27 weeks	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Less than 20 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 5-3 – continued

Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography — Females

Weeks of gestation	Place of residence of mother								
	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Unknown
	number								
Total	166,800	6,977	5,932	20,617	19,915	158	335	361	0
42 weeks or more	943	144	73	136	130	5	6	1	0
37 to 41 weeks	153,399	6,313	5,439	18,725	18,288	144	302	304	0
37 to 39 weeks	82,577	3,038	2,659	9,790	9,569	68	143	215	0
40 to 41 weeks	70,822	3,275	2,780	8,935	8,719	76	159	89	0
Less than 37 weeks	12,256	506	420	1,755	1,394	9	26	51	0
28 to 36 weeks	11,533	470	392	1,630	1,348	8	26	48	0
28 to 31 weeks	1,019	37	39	144	89	1	1	5	0
32 to 33 weeks	1,475	72	55	218	174	1	2	4	0
34 to 36 weeks	9,039	361	298	1,268	1,085	6	23	39	0
20 to 27 weeks	708	34	28	122	46	1	0	3	0
20 to 23 weeks	201	14	12	46	7	0	0	1	0
24 to 27 weeks	507	20	16	76	39	1	0	2	0
Less than 20 weeks	15	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	202	14	0	1	103	0	1	5	0
	percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
42 weeks or more	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.0
37 to 41 weeks	92.0	90.5	91.7	90.8	91.8	91.1	90.1	84.2	0.0
37 to 39 weeks	49.5	43.5	44.8	47.5	48.0	43.0	42.7	59.6	0.0
40 to 41 weeks	42.5	46.9	46.9	43.3	43.8	48.1	47.5	24.7	0.0
Less than 37 weeks	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.5	7.0	5.7	7.8	14.1	0.0
28 to 36 weeks	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.9	6.8	5.1	7.8	13.3	0.0
28 to 31 weeks	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0
32 to 33 weeks	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0
34 to 36 weeks	5.4	5.2	5.0	6.2	5.4	3.8	6.9	10.8	0.0
20 to 27 weeks	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0
20 to 23 weeks	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
24 to 27 weeks	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Less than 20 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4512).

Table 6-1
Live births, by characteristics of the mother and child, Canada — Birth weight indicators

Characteristics of mother and child	Live ¹ births	Birth weight			
		Less than 1,500 grams	Less than 2,500 grams	2,500 to 4,499 grams	4,500 grams or more
	number	percent			
Age of mother, all ages²	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
Under 20 years	14,013	1.2	6.6	91.3	2.0
20 to 34 years	268,408	0.9	5.7	92.3	1.9
35 to 49 years	59,650	1.3	7.1	90.8	2.1
Not stated ³	105	0.0	5.7	48.6	1.0
Total, parity of mother	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
First live birth	153,869	1.1	6.3	92.2	1.5
Second live birth	120,145	0.9	5.3	92.6	2.1
Third live birth or more	68,034	1.1	6.6	90.7	2.6
Not stated	128	2.3	5.5	46.9	0.0
Total, marital status of mother⁴	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
Married and/or separated	217,943	0.9	5.7	92.4	1.9
Not married	87,490	1.1	6.5	91.5	1.9
Not stated	36,743	1.3	6.7	91.2	1.9
Total, birthplace of mother	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
Canada	250,892	1.0	5.8	92.0	2.2
Outside Canada	86,173	1.1	6.6	92.2	1.1
Not stated	5,111	1.4	6.6	91.9	1.2
Both sexes	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
Males	175,376	1.0	5.6	91.8	2.5
Females	166,800	1.0	6.4	92.2	1.3
Total	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
Single	331,755	0.8	4.5	93.4	2.0
Multiple	10,421	9.1	52.5	47.2	0.0
Total, weeks of gestation	342,176	1.0	6.0	92.0	1.9
Less than 28 weeks	1,532	98.7	99.3	0.4	0.0
28 to 36 weeks	25,189	7.3	51.5	48.3	0.1
37 to 41 weeks	312,989	0.0	1.9	96.1	2.0
42 weeks or more	2,043	0.0	0.2	93.2	6.6
Not stated	423	21.5	27.0	39.5	1.7

1. Number of live births includes births with unknown birth weight.
2. Age attained at the last birthday preceding delivery.
3. For confidentiality reasons, live births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated." Where information is unavailable on the birth mother of children who are adopted, these records are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated."
4. Partway through 2003, Alberta Registries amended their Registration of Birth form in such a way that Statistics Canada can no longer determine the legal marital status of those persons in common-law marriages.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4511).

Table 6-2
Live births, by characteristics of the mother and child, Canada — Weeks of gestation indicators

Characteristics of mother and child	Live births	Gestation		
		Less than 37 weeks	37 to 41 weeks	42 weeks or more
	number	percent		
Age of mother, all ages ¹	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
Under 20 years	14,013	8.6	90.2	1.0
20 to 34 years	268,408	7.5	91.8	0.6
35 to 49 years	59,650	8.9	90.4	0.5
Not stated ²	105	13.3	41.9	0.0
Total, parity of mother	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
First live birth	153,869	7.9	91.2	0.8
Second live birth	120,145	7.1	92.5	0.3
Third live birth or more	68,034	8.8	90.5	0.6
Not stated	128	8.6	35.9	0.0
Total, marital status of mother ³	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
Married and/or separated	217,943	7.5	91.9	0.6
Not married	87,490	8.3	90.9	0.7
Not stated	36,743	8.7	90.4	0.7
Total, birthplace of mother	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
Canada	250,892	8.0	91.3	0.6
Outside Canada	86,173	7.4	92.0	0.5
Not stated	5,111	7.6	91.2	0.6
Both sexes	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
Males	175,376	8.2	91.0	0.6
Females	166,800	7.3	92.0	0.6
Total	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
Single	331,755	6.3	92.9	0.6
Multiple	10,421	55.2	44.4	0.0
Total, birth weight	342,176	7.8	91.5	0.6
Less than 500 grams	356	90.7	1.4	0.0
500 to 1,499 grams	3,106	97.3	0.6	0.0
1,500 to 2,499 grams	17,060	65.4	34.4	0.0
2,500 to 4,499 grams	314,863	3.9	95.5	0.6
4,500 grams or more	6,513	0.5	97.3	2.1
Not stated	278	7.6	43.5	0.4

1. Age attained at the last birthday preceding delivery.

2. For confidentiality reasons, live births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated." Where information is unavailable on the birth mother of children who are adopted, these records are included in the category "Age of mother, not stated."

3. Partway through 2003, Alberta Registries amended their Registration of Birth form in such a way that Statistics Canada can no longer determine the legal marital status of those persons in common-law marriages.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4513).

Table 7
Live births, by place of residence of mother and place of occurrence, ¹ Canada, provinces, territories and outside Canada

Place of residence of mother	Place of occurrence								
	Total, Canada and USA	United States	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number								
Total, Canada and other	342,548	57	342,491	4,526	1,314	8,584	6,965	75,228	134,904
Canada	342,176	57	342,119	4,515	1,314	8,577	6,963	75,198	134,678
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	0	4,501	4,476	0	4	0	3	15
Prince Edward Island	1,340	0	1,340	0	1,310	25	3	0	2
Nova Scotia	8,557	0	8,557	4	1	8,493	46	2	6
New Brunswick	6,892	0	6,892	1	2	39	6,840	7	2
Quebec	76,346	6	76,340	23	0	2	66	75,132	1,112
Ontario	133,760	39	133,721	2	1	7	5	46	133,468
Manitoba	14,145	1	14,144	0	0	3	0	0	13
Saskatchewan	11,967	1	11,966	0	0	0	0	1	2
Alberta	42,110	2	42,108	3	0	1	1	3	22
British Columbia	40,827	8	40,819	0	0	0	1	2	19
Yukon Territory	320	0	320	0	0	0	0	1	0
Northwest Territories	712	0	712	2	0	1	0	1	2
Nunavut	699	0	699	4	0	2	1	0	15
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside Canada	372	...	372	11	0	7	2	30	226

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7 – continued

Live births, by place of residence of mother and place of occurrence, 1 Canada, provinces, territories and outside Canada

Place of residence of mother	Place of occurrence								
	Total, Canada and USA	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number								
Total, Canada and other	342,548	342,491	14,579	12,106	42,050	40,822	315	737	361
Canada	342,176	342,119	14,566	12,104	42,031	40,762	313	737	361
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	4,501	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Prince Edward Island	1,340	1,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	8,557	8,557	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
New Brunswick	6,892	6,892	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Quebec	76,346	76,340	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
Ontario	133,760	133,721	176	3	3	10	0	0	0
Manitoba	14,145	14,144	14,006	110	9	2	0	1	0
Saskatchewan	11,967	11,966	164	11,567	229	2	0	1	0
Alberta	42,110	42,108	10	416	41,589	62	1	0	0
British Columbia	40,827	40,819	1	3	125	40,659	8	1	0
Yukon Territory	320	320	1	1	5	8	303	1	0
Northwest Territories	712	712	1	3	52	10	1	639	0
Nunavut	699	699	206	1	15	2	0	93	360
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside Canada	372	372	13	2	19	60	2	0	0

1. The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence and on the place of occurrence.

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database (CANSIM table 102-4501).

Table 8

Fetal deaths (20 weeks or more of gestation) and late fetal deaths (28 weeks or more of gestation), Canada, provinces and territories

Place of residence of mother	Gestation	
	20 weeks or more (fetal deaths)	28 weeks or more (late fetal deaths)
	number	
Canada	2,209	1,012
Newfoundland and Labrador	32	21
Prince Edward Island	12	4
Nova Scotia	72	32
New Brunswick	46	22
Quebec	310	188
Ontario	912	404
Manitoba	114	58
Saskatchewan	73	41
Alberta	311	122
British Columbia	313	111
Yukon Territory	2	1
Northwest Territories	4	3
Nunavut	8	5
Unknown	0	0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Stillbirth Database (CANSIM table 102-4514).

Table 9-1
Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by geography — Type of birth (single or multiple)

Place of residence of mother	Type of birth								
	Total			Single			Multiple		
	Total, births	Live births	Fetal deaths (stillbirths)	Total, births	Live births	Fetal deaths (stillbirths)	Total, births	Live births	Fetal deaths (stillbirths)
	number								
Canada	344,385	342,176	2,209	333,777	331,755	2,022	10,608	10,421	187
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,533	4,501	32	4,395	4,364	31	138	137	1
Prince Edward Island	1,352	1,340	12	1,320	1,311	9	32	29	3
Nova Scotia	8,629	8,557	72	8,368	8,300	68	261	257	4
New Brunswick	6,938	6,892	46	6,739	6,701	38	199	191	8
Quebec	76,656	76,346	310	74,577	74,283	294	2,079	2,063	16
Ontario	134,672	133,760	912	130,220	129,395	825	4,452	4,365	87
Manitoba	14,259	14,145	114	13,902	13,793	109	357	352	5
Saskatchewan	12,040	11,967	73	11,683	11,619	64	357	348	9
Alberta	42,421	42,110	311	41,035	40,752	283	1,386	1,358	28
British Columbia	41,140	40,827	313	39,833	39,545	288	1,307	1,282	25
Yukon Territory	322	320	2	314	312	2	8	8	0
Northwest Territories	716	712	4	694	691	3	22	21	1
Nunavut	707	699	8	697	689	8	10	10	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Stillbirth Databases (CANSIM table 102-4515).

Table 9-2
Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by geography — Place of birth (hospital and non-hospital)

Place of residence of mother	Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths)					
	Total, births		Live births		Fetal deaths (stillbirths)	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Canada						
Total, place of birth	344,385	100.0	342,176	100.0	2,209	100.0
Hospital	340,395	98.8	338,210	98.8	2,185	98.9
Non-hospital	3,792	1.1	3,768	1.1	24	1.1
Unknown	198	0.1	198	0.1	0	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Total, place of birth	4,533	100.0	4,501	100.0	32	100.0
Hospital	4,517	99.6	4,487	99.7	30	93.8
Non-hospital	16	0.4	14	0.3	2	6.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prince Edward Island						
Total, place of birth	1,352	100.0	1,340	100.0	12	100.0
Hospital	1,347	99.6	1,335	99.6	12	100.0
Non-hospital	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Unknown	4	0.3	4	0.3	0	0.0
Nova Scotia						
Total, place of birth	8,629	100.0	8,557	100.0	72	100.0
Hospital	8,586	99.5	8,514	99.5	72	100.0
Non-hospital	43	0.5	43	0.5	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Brunswick						
Total, place of birth	6,938	100.0	6,892	100.0	46	100.0
Hospital	6,925	99.8	6,879	99.8	46	100.0
Non-hospital	13	0.2	13	0.2	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Quebec						
Total, place of birth	76,656	100.0	76,346	100.0	310	100.0
Hospital	76,471	99.8	76,163	99.8	308	99.4
Non-hospital	185	0.2	183	0.2	2	0.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ontario						
Total, place of birth	134,672	100.0	133,760	100.0	912	100.0
Hospital	132,422	98.3	131,515	98.3	907	99.5
Non-hospital	2,107	1.6	2,102	1.6	5	0.5
Unknown	143	0.1	143	0.1	0	0.0
Manitoba						
Total, place of birth	14,259	100.0	14,145	100.0	114	100.0
Hospital	14,078	98.7	13,967	98.7	111	97.4
Non-hospital	176	1.2	173	1.2	3	2.6
Unknown	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Saskatchewan						
Total, place of birth	12,040	100.0	11,967	100.0	73	100.0
Hospital	11,978	99.5	11,907	99.5	71	97.3
Non-hospital	61	0.5	59	0.5	2	2.7
Unknown	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Alberta						
Total, place of birth	42,421	100.0	42,110	100.0	311	100.0
Hospital	42,019	99.1	41,711	99.1	308	99.0
Non-hospital	402	0.9	399	0.9	3	1.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
British Columbia						
Total, place of birth	41,140	100.0	40,827	100.0	313	100.0
Hospital	40,362	98.1	40,055	98.1	307	98.1
Non-hospital	735	1.8	729	1.8	6	1.9
Unknown	43	0.1	43	0.1	0	0.0
Yukon Territory						
Total, place of birth	322	100.0	320	100.0	2	100.0
Hospital	313	97.2	311	97.2	2	100.0
Non-hospital	9	2.8	9	2.8	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 9-2 – continued

Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by geography — Place of birth (hospital and non-hospital)

Place of residence of mother	Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths)					
	Total, births		Live births		Fetal deaths (stillbirths)	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Northwest Territories						
Total, place of birth	716	100.0	712	100.0	4	100.0
Hospital	709	99.0	705	99.0	4	100.0
Non-hospital	5	0.7	5	0.7	0	0.0
Unknown	2	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.0
Nunavut						
Total, place of birth	707	100.0	699	100.0	8	100.0
Hospital	668	94.5	661	94.6	7	87.5
Non-hospital	39	5.5	38	5.4	1	12.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown						
Total, place of birth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hospital	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-hospital	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables".

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Stillbirth Databases (CANSIM table 102-4516).

Definitions

The definitions used for the production of statistical tables of Canadian vital statistics data are based on those recommended by the World Health Organization¹ and the United Nations.²

Age of mother. Age the mother attained at her last birthday preceding delivery.

Birth. The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy. See also “Fetal death (stillbirth)” and “Live birth”.

Birth and fertility rates

- **Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR):** The number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group. Five-year age groups were used in these tabulations (ranging from 15 to 19 to 45 to 49 years).
- **Age-specific fertility rate, women 15 to 19 years:** Live births to women under age 20 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.
- **Age-specific fertility rate, women 45 to 49 years:** Live births to women aged 45 years and over per 1,000 women aged 45 to 49.
- **Crude birth rate:** The number of live births per 1,000 population.
- **Total fertility rate (TFR):** An estimate of the average number of live births a woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) of a given year. The total fertility rate (TFR) = SUM of single year of age-specific fertility rate.

Birth weight. The first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained immediately after birth, expressed in grams.

- **Extremely low birth weight:** Birth weight under 1,000 grams.
- **Very low birth weight:** Birth weight under 1,500 grams.
- **Low birth weight:** Birth weight under 2,500 grams.
- **Normal birth weight** ranges from 2,500 to 4,499 grams.
- **High birth weight:** Birth weight of 4,500 or more grams.

Cause of fetal death (stillbirth). The cause of fetal death (stillbirth) coded is the underlying cause of fetal death. This is defined as “(a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury”. This underlying cause of fetal death is selected from a number of conditions listed on the medical certificate of cause of fetal death (stillbirth).

Beginning in the year 2000 in Canada, causes of death and fetal death (stillbirth) are coded to the 10th revision of the World Health Organization’s **International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD–10)**. The previous revision, ICD–9³ was used in Canada for the classification of cause of death and fetal death (stillbirth) from 1979 to 1999.

1. World Health Organization (WHO). *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision*, Volumes 1 and 2 (ICD–10). Geneva, 1992.

2. United Nations. *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19, Rev. 1. New York, 1974.

3. World Health Organization (WHO). *International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, Volume 1 (ICD–9)*. Geneva, 1977.

Delivery. A delivery may consist of one or more live born or stillborn fetuses. The number of deliveries in a given period will be equal to or less than the number of births because multiple births (twins, triplets or higher-order births) are counted as single deliveries.

Fetal death (stillbirth). Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.

In Quebec (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only fetal deaths (stillbirths) weighing 500 or more grams must be reported, regardless of the gestation period.

Because of these differences in reporting requirements, fetal death (stillbirth) data are presented for two gestation periods: 20 or more weeks of gestation (including fetal deaths or stillbirths with unknown weeks of gestation), and 28 or more weeks of gestation (excluding unknown weeks of gestation).

Fetal death (stillbirth) rate. The number of fetal deaths (stillbirths) per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (stillbirths).

ICD-10 codes. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) codes, 10th revision, were established by the World Health Organization in 1992. The ICD-10 manual assigns codes to specific diseases, injuries and causes of death and fetal death (stillbirth).

Live birth. The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Marital status of mother. Refers to the legal conjugal status of the mother at the time of the delivery. Persons in common-law relationships are assigned to their legal marital status category. A **single** person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A **separated** person is legally married but is not living with his or her spouse because the couple no longer wants to live together. A **divorced** person is one who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried. A **married** person is one who is legally married and not separated. A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried is **widowed**.

Mean age of mother. The mean (average) age of mother for Canada, a province or a territory is calculated by summing the mothers' ages at their last birthday, and then dividing the sum by the total number of live births in that jurisdiction. To estimate mid-year mean age, a statistic often used in analyses, add 0.5 to mean age.

Mean birth weight. The mean (average) birth weight for Canada, a province or a territory is calculated by summing the first weight of each live newborn (obtained immediately after birth), and then dividing the sum by the total number of live births in that jurisdiction.

Median birth weight. The median is the middle value in a set of ordered numbers (for example, newborns' birth weight ranked from lightest to heaviest). In the case of an even number of observations, the median is the average of the two middle values.

Multiple birth. A delivery that results in more than one birth, whether live born or stillborn. This includes the delivery of twins, triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets and more.

Parity of mother. The number of live births a woman has had to date (excludes fetal deaths or stillbirths). A woman with zero parity has had no live births; a woman of parity 1 has had one live birth, of parity 2, two live births, and so on. In the case of a first delivery resulting in live twins, the woman has a parity of 1 after the first twin is born and a parity of 2 after the second twin is born.

Population. Persons whose usual place of residence is somewhere in Canada, including Canadian government employees stationed abroad and their families, members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed abroad and their families, crews of Canadian merchant vessels, and non-permanent residents of Canada.

The population estimates used for vital statistics rate calculations are adjusted for net census under-coverage and include non-permanent residents. Net census under-coverage is the difference between census under-coverage and census over-coverage. The former refers to persons who were part of the census universe but were not enumerated in the census; the latter, to persons either enumerated more than once or enumerated but not part of the census universe. Non-permanent residents are persons claiming refugee status, persons holding a student or employment authorization, or a Minister's permit, and all non-Canadian-born dependents of the above individuals.

Mid-year (July 1) population estimates are used to calculate the rates in vital statistics publications (see Appendix I).

Provinces and territories. Unless otherwise stated, the geographic distribution of births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) in the tables of this publication is based on the mother's usual place of residence.

Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Stillbirth (fetal death). Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.

In Quebec (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only fetal deaths (stillbirths) weighing 500 or more grams must be reported, regardless of the gestation period.

Because of these differences in reporting requirements, fetal death (stillbirth) data are presented for two gestation periods: 20 or more weeks of gestation (including fetal deaths or stillbirths with unknown weeks of gestation), and 28 or more weeks of gestation (excluding unknown weeks of gestation).

Stillbirth (fetal death) rate. The number of fetal deaths (stillbirths) per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (stillbirths).

Type of birth. Type of birth refers to the plurality of a delivery, that is, whether the delivery results in the birth of one or more live born or stillborn infants.

Weeks of gestation. The interval, in completed weeks, between the first day of the mother's last menstrual period and the day of delivery (that is, the duration of pregnancy). It can also be any estimate of that interval, based on ultrasound, a physical examination or other method. Canadian birth registration documents do not specify how the gestational age was calculated. **Pre-term** refers to a period of gestation less than 37 completed weeks; **term**, 37 through 41 completed weeks; and **post-term**, 42 or more completed weeks.

Vital Statistics - Birth Database

Survey description

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all live births in Canada. Some data are also collected on live births to Canadian residents in selected American states.

The data are used to calculate basic indicators (such as counts and rates) on births of residents of Canada. Information from this database is also used in the calculation of statistics, such as age-specific fertility rates.

For Canada as a whole, it was impossible to compile a satisfactory series of vital statistics prior to 1921. Eight provinces initially joined the cooperative Canadian vital statistics system, leading to the publication of the first annual report for Canada in 1921; that report included Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec began to participate in 1926 and Newfoundland in 1949 (after joining Confederation) and their data were included in the tabulations from those years onward. Basic data from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were published as appendices to the national tables from 1924 to 1955; their data were first included in the regular tabulations in 1956. Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Prior to 1944 all vital events were classified by place of occurrence. Since 1944, births, stillbirths, and deaths have been classified by area of reported residence, with births and stillbirths according to the residence of the mother.

Data sources and methodology

Survey population

The conceptual universe of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women anywhere in the world. The target population of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women in Canada and to Canadian resident women in American states. The actual (survey) population of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women and non-resident women in Canada, and births to Canadian resident women in some American states.

Sampling

This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design.

Collection

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Acts (or equivalent legislation) render compulsory the registration of all live births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages within their jurisdictions. These Acts follow, as closely as possible, a Model Vital Statistics Act that was developed to promote uniformity of legislation and reporting practices among the provinces and territories.

The Canadian Vital Statistics system operates under an agreement between the Government of Canada and governments of the provinces and territories. The Vital Statistics Council for Canada, an advisory committee set up by an Order-in-Council, oversees policy and operational matters. All provincial and territorial jurisdictions and

Statistics Canada are represented on the Vital Statistics Council. Under the agreement, all registrars collect a specified set of data elements, although any of them may decide to collect additional information.

The main form for the registration of a live birth is completed by the parents, who are responsible for filing it with the local registrar. Most provinces also require physicians (or other birth attendants) to report all births.

The central Vital Statistics Registry in each province and territory provides data from birth registrations to Statistics Canada. The following statistical data items are reported for each birth by all provinces and territories for inclusion in the Canadian Vital Statistics system:

- Date and place of birth
- Child's sex, birth weight and gestational age
- Parents' age, marital status and birthplace
- Mother's place of residence
- Type of birth (single or multiple)
- Parity

All provinces and territories supply microfilm copies or optical images of registration forms to Statistics Canada. In addition, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces supply machine-readable abstracts of registrations, which contain the required standard information. For the territories, the required standard information on microfilm is converted to machine-readable format at Statistics Canada. Subsequent changes to registrations due to errors or omissions are transmitted to Statistics Canada as the information becomes available. However, changes received after a cut-off date are not reflected in published tabulations.

Error detection

Provinces and territories that supply machine-readable data conduct edits (presence of the data, validation of code ranges, and data consistency) before transmitting their data, based on standard edit specifications prepared by Statistics Canada. Health Statistics Division has actively promoted the use of a standard data dictionary and standard correlation edits for provincial/territorial data entry. More extensive edit routines are applied to the data by Statistics Canada to ascertain the completeness and quality of the data. For 2005, about 7% of the records were assessed for follow-up action either by referring to the microfilmed registrations or optical images or by consulting with the registries. After the preparation of a preliminary data file, verification tables are prepared for data review by the registries and Statistics Canada (for example, distributions, large changes, percentage and number of unknowns, outliers, changes in the relative composition).

The last comprehensive study of the quality of data capture and data coding was done in 1981, when error rates for most variables were found to be quite low. Since then, studies have been completed on an irregular basis for specific provinces. The most recent study was done in 2002 on the 2000 Prince Edward Island birth data following their development of a new data capture system. A systematic random sample of records was drawn, and the Prince Edward Island capture was compared with the microfilmed documents. Inconsistencies were documented, and a report was sent to the Prince Edward Island Vital Statistics Registrar. Overall, the error rate was zero for most of the important statistical variables (sex of child, age of mother, total number of children, multiple birth indicators). Issues being discussed include: the handling of amendments, consistency of reporting birth weight in metric units, consideration of recapture and 100% verification of certain variables, and earlier detection of errors.

With Prince Edward Island adopting their own data capture, the only birth data regularly captured at Statistics Canada are the data from the three territories, and any late records. Operations and Integration Division maintains data capture quality controls such as 100% verification for new clerks, and sample batch re-capture for experienced clerks to maintain an error rate of less than 3%.

Imputation

Imputation is done on missing sex of child for tabulations in publications only. Sex is assigned based on the last digit of the registration number. This usually affects no more than 5 records annually (except for 1996 when there were 125 records with imputed sex of child and in 1998 when there were 77).

Quality evaluation

Upon completion of the annual national birth data base (produced as described in the section Error Detection above), Statistics Canada carries out a series of quality checks that include:

1. producing a set of verification tables which consist of basic tabulations for the majority of variables in the data base by province or territory of occurrence;
2. sending the verification tables to each provincial/territorial registrar of vital statistics for their review and approval that Statistics Canada and the registry obtain the same results;
3. checking for internal consistencies, for example, running frequencies and looking for outliers on certain data elements; and
4. comparing the most recent data year with past data years to detect any unusual or unexpected changes.

Comparisons of tabulated data are made with vital statistics data published by the provinces and territories, where available. After Statistics Canada creates the publication data file, the availability of birth statistics is announced in *The Daily*.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the *Statistics Act* that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Coverage

Since the registration of births is a legal requirement in each Canadian province and territory, reporting is virtually complete. Under-coverage is thought to be minimal, but is being monitored. Under-coverage may occur because of late registration, which, if not completed soon after birth, is needed for school registration. Statistics Canada does receive late registrations (typically 1,000 to 1,500 cases, five years after the year of the event), and consideration is currently being given to including late registrations and late amendments on the data file for subsequent publication. Incomplete registration is also a source of under-coverage. For example, some provinces require that a notarized statement be completed when a mother declines to name the father on the application for birth registration. Until the statement is notarized, the application is not registered.

Out-of-country births are incompletely reported. There is no reporting of births to Canadian resident women occurring in countries other than the United States; although there is a reciprocal agreement with the U.S., some states may not report births to Canadian resident women occurring in their state.

Non-registration is minimal, except in Ontario where provincial health officials have noted a rise in the number of physician notices of birth that do not have a matching registration from the parents. This may represent up to 5,400 births in 2003, or 4% of all Ontario births, but is probably less because of duplicate or late registrations

being included in this total. This is apparent especially in districts of Ontario that charge a service fee for birth registration (for example, the City of Ottawa charged a \$30 service fee in 2003 to register a birth), and for infants who die within days of the birth (25% of Ontario infant deaths do not have a matching birth registration). These quality concerns have been discussed several times with the Ontario Office of the Registrar General (ORG). Labour disruptions and backlogs have limited ORG resources available for follow-up. For missing birth registrations for infant deaths, it is recognized that collection of these data from the grieving families is difficult.

Over-coverage is minimal. Births to non-resident women in Canada are registered but are excluded from most tabulations. Duplicate birth registrations are identified as part of the regular processing operations on each provincial and territorial subset, as well as additional inter-provincial checks, and comparisons between the birth and stillbirth databases for multiple births. Possible duplicate registrations are checked against microfilmed registrations or optical images, or by consulting with the provinces and territories.

Response rates

Item response

For 1997 to 2000, the response rates were 98% to 100% for most variables on the Birth database, except for mother's marital status, father's age, and birthplace where the response rates were 90% to 95%. One notable exception is that data on the dates of birth of the mother and the father are not supplied to Statistics Canada by the Province of Ontario; however, the age of each parent is provided by that province. As part of security improvements done after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the Ontario Office of the Registrar General has decided to capture these variables. Date of birth data for each parent is expected to be transmitted to Statistics Canada from Ontario starting with the 2003 data.

Other accuracy issues

Ontario birth weights and gestation data

In the development of the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System, problems with Ontario Birth data had been noted related to the truncation of birth weights. Working with the Ontario Office of the Registrar General, the issues of truncation of birth weight, and the consistent editing of weight and gestation data (from the physician's notice of birth as opposed to the parent's registration) have been resolved. The data continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis.

Low birth weight/low gestation data

Analysts in Health Statistics Division continue to monitor developments in the field of assisted reproductive technology and medical technology as they relate to the reporting of extremely low birth weight and/or low gestation babies. There is some inconsistency in the practice of registering these babies, even though there is a legal requirement to do so. Statistically, this problem has resulted in alternative indicators for infant mortality being calculated, where the denominator is composed of live births weighing 500 g or more.

Vital Statistics - Stillbirth Database

Survey description

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all stillbirths (fetal deaths) in Canada. Some data are also collected on stillbirths to Canadian resident women in selected American states.

The data are used to calculate basic indicators (such as counts and rates) on stillbirths to Canadian resident women. Information from this database is also used in the calculation of statistics, such as the late fetal death rate and the perinatal death rate. Information from the Stillbirth database is found in both the birth and death annual publications.

For Canada as a whole, it was impossible to compile a satisfactory series of vital statistics prior to 1921. Eight provinces initially joined the cooperative Canadian vital statistics system, leading to the publication of the first annual report for Canada in 1921; that report included Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec began to participate in 1926 and Newfoundland in 1949 (after joining Confederation) and their data were included in the tabulations from those years onward. Basic data from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were published as appendices to the national tables from 1924 to 1955; their data were first included in the regular tabulations in 1956. Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. The name Northwest Territories applies to a Territory with different geographic boundaries before and after April 1, 1999.

Prior to 1944 all vital events were classified by place of occurrence. Since 1944, births, stillbirths, and deaths have been classified by area of reported residence, with births and stillbirths according to the residence of the mother.

Stillbirth is currently defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, which did not at any time after birth breathe or show other sign of life. In 2004, most provinces and all three territories required a stillbirth with a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or a birth weight of at least 500 grams to be registered. In Quebec (as well as in Saskatchewan prior to 2001 and in New Brunswick prior to November 1996), only stillbirths weighing at least 500 grams were required to be registered, regardless of the gestational age. Until 1997, a gestational age of at least 20 weeks was required for stillbirths to be registered in Prince Edward Island, regardless of the birth weight.

History

Starting in 1959, the definition of a stillbirth was revised to conform, in substance, to the definition of “fetal death” recommended by the World Health Organization. At the same time, the compulsory registration of stillbirths was extended to 20 weeks’ gestation – from 28 weeks – and the new period of gestation incorporated into the definition: “Stillbirth means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, after at least 20 weeks’ pregnancy, of a product of conception in which, after such expulsion or extraction, there is no breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or unmistakable movement of voluntary muscle.”

Provinces implemented the new definition at different times, as shown in the table below:

Province	Implementation date of revised (1959) stillbirth definition
Nova Scotia	March 1959
Manitoba	August 1959
Alberta	January 1, 1960: 24 or more weeks or 750 grams weight
Alberta	January 1, 1963: 20 or more weeks or 500 grams weight
Saskatchewan	January 1, 1961
Quebec	January 1, 1961
Ontario	December 15, 1961
New Brunswick	January 1, 1962
British Columbia	July 1, 1962
Prince Edward Island	January 1, 1964
Newfoundland	1986

Prior to 1959 the following definition of stillbirth was incorporated in the vital statistics legislation of the provinces: "Stillbirth means the birth of a fetus, after at least 28 weeks' pregnancy, which, after complete separation from the mother, does not show any sign of life."

The underlying cause of stillbirth variable in the stillbirth database is classified according to the World Health Organization "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD). The following table shows the data years for which each revision of this classification was used. Data users must note that underlying cause of stillbirth data coded to different revisions of the classification are not comparable and they should contact Statistics Canada for assistance with the use of this variable across classification revisions.

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) Revision	Data year used at Statistics Canada
ICD-3	1921 to 1930
ICD-4	1931 to 1940
ICD-5	1941 to 1949
ICD-6	1950 to 1957
ICD-7	1958 to 1968
ICDA-8	1969 to 1978
ICD-9	1979 to 1999
ICD-10	2000 to present

An online version of ICD-10, second edition, (in English) became accessible as of October 2004 on the World Health Organization (WHO) website (www.who.int/classifications/en). The second edition incorporates the updates to ICD-10 that came into effect up to January 1, 2003.

Data sources and methodology

Survey population

The conceptual universe of the Stillbirth database is stillbirths to Canadian resident women anywhere in the world. The target population of the Stillbirth database is stillbirths to Canadian resident women in Canada and to Canadian resident women in American states. The actual (survey) population of the Stillbirth database is stillbirths to Canadian resident women and non-resident women in Canada, and stillbirths to Canadian resident women in some American states.

Sampling

This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design.

Collection

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Provincial and territorial Vital Statistics Acts (or equivalent legislation) render compulsory the registration of all live births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages within their jurisdictions. These Acts follow, as closely as possible, a Model Vital Statistics Act that was developed to promote uniformity of legislation and reporting practices among the provinces and territories.

The Canadian Vital Statistics system operates under an agreement between the Government of Canada and governments of the provinces and territories. The Vital Statistics Council for Canada, an advisory committee set up by an Order-in-Council, oversees policy and operational matters. All provincial and territorial jurisdictions and Statistics Canada are represented on the Vital Statistics Council. Under the agreement, all registrars collect a specified set of data elements, although any of them may decide to collect additional information.

The form for the registration of a stillbirth is usually completed by the parents, who are responsible for filing it with the local, provincial or territorial registrar. Stillbirth registration requires a medical certificate of the cause of stillbirth to be completed by a physician or coroner.

The central Vital Statistics Registry in each province and territory provides data from stillbirth registrations to Statistics Canada. The following statistical data items are reported for each stillbirth by all provinces and territories for inclusion in the Canadian Vital Statistics system:

- Date and place of stillbirth
- Sex, birth weight and gestational age of fetus (See "History" for further information on definitions of stillbirth related to birth weight and gestational age)
- Underlying cause of stillbirth classified to the World Health Organization "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD) (See "History" for further information about this variable)
- Parents' age, marital status and birthplace
- Mother's place of residence
- Type of birth (single or multiple)
- Parity

All provinces and territories supply microfilm copies or optical images of registration forms to Statistics Canada. In addition, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces supply machine-readable abstracts of registrations, which contain the required standard information. For Newfoundland and Labrador, and the territories, the required standard information on microfilm is converted to machine-readable format at Statistics Canada. Subsequent changes to registrations due to errors or omissions are transmitted to Statistics Canada as the information becomes available. However, changes received after a cut-off date are not reflected in published tabulations.

Error detection

Provinces and territories that supply machine-readable data carry out edits (presence of the data, validation of code ranges, and data consistency) before transmitting their data, based on standard edit specifications prepared by Statistics Canada. Health Statistics Division has actively promoted the use of a standard data dictionary and

standard correlation edits for provincial/territorial data entry. More extensive edit routines are applied to the data by Statistics Canada to ascertain the completeness and quality of the data. For example, additional edits for multiple births identify possible errors and inconsistencies between the stillbirth and birth databases. If the characteristics of the mother of triplets (1 live born and 2 stillborn) are different on the separate registration forms, manual updates make these data consistent on both the birth and stillbirth databases. For 2005, about 45% of the records were assessed for follow-up action either by referring to the microfilmed registrations or optical images or by consulting with the registries. After the preparation of a preliminary data file, verification tables are prepared for data review by the registries and Statistics Canada (for example, distributions, large changes, percentage and number of unknowns, outliers, changes in the relative composition).

The last comprehensive study of the quality of data capture and data coding was done in 1981, when error rates for most variables were found to be quite low. Most provinces do their own data capture, but because of the small size of the Stillbirth database, it is often faster for Statistics Canada to re-capture the records from the microfilms rather than wait for electronic files which usually require reformatting. For 2005 data, Operations and Integration Division (OID) data captured about 45% (approximately 935) of the stillbirth records. OID maintains data capture quality controls such as 100% verification for new clerks, and sample batch re-capture for experienced clerks to maintain an error rate of less than 3%. For 2003 data, Statistics Canada captured the records of unscreened data from Ontario, which resulted in a higher than usual number of stillbirths. Normal Statistics Canada procedures such as duplicate detection, were carried out on the data.

Quality evaluation

Upon completion of the annual national stillbirth data base (produced as described in the section Error Detection above), Statistics Canada carries out a series of quality checks that include:

1. producing a set of verification tables which consist of basic tabulations for the majority of variables in the data base by province or territory of occurrence;
2. sending the verification tables to each provincial/territorial registrar of vital statistics for their review and approval that Statistics Canada and the registry obtain the same results;
3. checking for internal consistencies, for example, running frequencies and looking for outliers on certain data elements; and
4. comparing the most recent data year with past data years to detect any unusual or unexpected changes.

Comparisons of tabulated data are made with vital statistics data published by the provinces and territories, where available. After Statistics Canada creates the publication data file, the availability of stillbirth statistics is announced in *The Daily*.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the *Statistics Act* that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Coverage

Since the registration of stillbirths is a legal requirement in each Canadian province and territory, reporting is virtually complete, with some important exceptions. Quebec uses slightly more limited reporting criteria (500 or more grams birth weight, compared with 500 or more grams birth weight or a gestational age of at least 20 weeks used in other provinces). New Brunswick does not require the registration of stillbirths meeting the reporting criteria when the fetus is removed during a therapeutic abortion. Stillbirth rates may be slightly underestimated in these provinces as a result. Under-coverage may also occur because of late registration. Some stillbirths are registered by local authorities, but the paperwork is not forwarded to provincial or territorial registrars before a cut-off date. These cases for 1999 represent approximately 26 stillbirths, 7 years after the year of stillbirth (accumulated late records), or one percent of the total records.

Other missing registrations may occur with Canadian women who have a stillbirth outside of Canada. Only stillbirths in the United States are regularly reported to Statistics Canada, and of these, Statistics Canada has received only three records over the past decade.

Over-coverage is minimal. Stillbirths to non-resident women in Canada are registered but are excluded from most tabulations. Duplicate stillbirth registrations are identified as part of the regular processing operations on each provincial and territorial subset, as well as by additional inter-provincial checks. Additional edits for multiple births identify possible duplicates or missing records between the stillbirth and birth databases. Possible duplicate registrations are checked against microfilmed registrations or optical images, or by consulting with the provinces and territories.

Response rates

Item response

For 1997 to 2004, the response rates were 98% to 100% for most of the demographic variables on the stillbirth database (age of mother, sex of fetus, province of residence of mother). The response rate for last name of mother and date of birth were both at 100%. The underlying cause of stillbirth is unknown in about 20% of the records, in most cases because the certifier was unsure of the cause, and not because of a data capture or processing error or omission. Postal codes are not well reported and/or captured, with only 60% of the records having postal codes.

Other accuracy issues

Underlying cause of stillbirth certification

There are two stages in the determination of an underlying cause of stillbirth: certification done by the certifier, and classification (coding) done by a medical coder. When a stillbirth occurs, the medical doctor in attendance, or the coroner, medical examiner or other certifier completes the medical certificate of stillbirth. The certificate consists of several sections eliciting the direct cause of stillbirth, antecedent causes, and other significant conditions of the mother and fetus. No quality studies specifically focusing on stillbirth certification have been done in Canada, but quality studies done on the certification of deaths have shown that approximately one-third of certificates contain major errors. Most of the errors (about 85%) involve the use of non-specific conditions such as “stroke” or “heart failure”. Approximately 10% of the errors involve illogical sequences of conditions entered in on the line items. Some of these can be resolved during coding, where the classification rules pinpoint illogical sequences. The remaining 5% involve competing causes. Proper training of certifiers, however, can greatly reduce these errors. Statistics Canada is working with the provincial and territorial registrars on two projects to improve quality: a half-day workshop suitable for continuing medical education credit, and an on-line tutorial.

Estimates of population by age and sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories

Survey description

This estimates program is used in the calculation of demographic, social and economic indicators (fertility rates, mortality rates, nuptiality rates, divorce rates, unemployment rates, school enrolment rates, etc.) in which the population, or a part thereof, serves as the denominator. These data are used in calculation of weights for use in Statistics Canada's Surveys (Labour Force Survey, Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, General Social Survey, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, etc.). They are also used in the determination of the annual level of immigration by the Government of Canada. In addition, the data helps in the preparation of population projections by Statistics Canada, where estimates of population by age and sex are used as the base population. Estimated population counts play a vital role under the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act* and the *Canada Student Loans Act* in determining the amounts of federal-provincial/territorial transfers.

Data sources and methodology

Sampling

This survey is a census.

Collection

Data are extracted from administrative files and derived from other surveys.

Postcensal estimates are obtained by the component method, using the most recent census of population (Survey 3901) adjusted to July 1 and for net census undercount as the base population. For example, to estimate the population as of July 1, 2005, demographic events experienced by each cohort since the 2001 Census have been taken into account. To the base population count, births, immigrants and net change of non-permanent residents have been added, and deaths and total emigrants were subtracted. It is also necessary to add the interprovincial net migration. This produces a postcensal estimate of total population as July 1, 2005. The components of population change are estimated on the basis of data gleaned from various sources.

Estimation

Demographic estimates can be categorised as either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates correspond to estimates between censuses, whereas postcensal estimates correspond to non-census years after the most recent census. In producing up-to-date figures, postcensal estimates are obviously more timely (as there is no need to wait until the release of the next census), albeit less accurate. The production of intercensal estimates involves the retrospective adjustment of past figures with the availability of new census data. Postcensal estimates are obtained by adding the number of births, subtracting the number of deaths and by adding or subtracting the net impact of international and internal migration on the most recent census population adjusted for census coverage error (that is, both census undercount and census overcount). The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the target population dictates that net change in the size of this subpopulation in Canada be added or subtracted from the base period. Estimates of population are first produced for each province and territory, and then summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada. Postcensal estimates of population by age and sex are produced following essentially the same approach as that of total population but applied to each age and sex cohort in the population. For more

detailed information regarding population estimation methods, see Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue No. 91-528-X.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the *Statistics Act* that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Revisions and seasonal adjustments

Data are revised once a year and after each Census, postcensal estimates are revised to produce intercensal estimates.

Data accuracy

The estimates of population by age and sex contain certain inaccuracies stemming from (1) errors in corrections for net census undercoverage and (2) imperfections in other data sources and the methods used to estimate the components. Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than censuses are difficult to quantify but not insignificant. The more detailed the breakdown of the data, the larger the inaccuracy coefficient becomes. The component totals contain a certain amount of initial error, and the methodology used to classify them by sex and age, produces additional error in the figures at each stage. Nevertheless, the components can be divided into two categories according to the quality of their data sources: births, deaths, immigration, for which the sources of final data may be considered very good; total emigration, non-permanent residents and interprovincial migration for which the methods used may be a more substantial source of error. Lastly, the size of the error due to component estimation may vary by province, sex, and age and errors in some components (births and total emigration) may have a greater impact on a given age group or sex. Intercensal estimates contain the same types of errors as postcensal estimates, as well as errors resulting from the way in which the errors present at the end of the period were distributed, that is, on the basis of the time elapsed since the reference Census.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Table 1 Live births, by sex and geography

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.

Table 2 Live births, by geography

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.
- Rates for Canada include live births to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.
- Marital status of mother refers to her legal conjugal status at the time of the birth. Persons in common-law relationships are assigned to their legal marital status category. A single person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A separated person is legally married but is not living with his or her spouse because the couple no longer wants to live together. A divorced person is one who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried. A married person is one who is legally married and not separated. A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried is widowed.
- Birth weight is the first weight of the newborn obtained immediately after birth, expressed in grams.

Table 3 Live births, Canada

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- Marital status of mother refers to her legal conjugal status at the time of the birth. Persons in common-law relationships are assigned to their legal marital status category. A single person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A separated person is legally married but is not living with his or her spouse because the couple no longer wants to live together. A divorced person is one who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried. A married person is one who is legally married and not separated. A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried is widowed.

- The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Parity refers to the number of live births a female has had to date (excludes fetal deaths or stillbirths). A female with zero parity has had no live births; a female of parity 1 has had one live birth, of parity 2, two live births and so on. In the case of a first delivery resulting in live twins, the female has a parity of 1 after the first twin is born and a parity of 2 after the second twin is born.

Table 4 Live births, by birth weight and geography

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- Birth weight is the first weight of the newborn obtained immediately after birth, expressed in grams.
- The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.

Table 5 Live births, by weeks of gestation and geography

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- Weeks of gestation refers to the interval, in completed weeks, between the first day of the mother's last menstrual period and the day of delivery (that is, the duration of the pregnancy). It can also be any estimate of that interval, based on ultrasound, a physical examination or other method. Canadian birth registration documents do not specify how the weeks of gestation are to be calculated.
- The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.

Table 6 Live births, by characteristics of the mother and child, Canada

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- The geographic distribution of live births in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Birth weight is the first weight of the newborn obtained immediately after birth, expressed in grams.
- Parity refers to the number of live births a female has had to date (excludes fetal deaths or stillbirths). A female with zero parity has had no live births; a female of parity 1 has had one live birth, of parity 2, two live births and so on. In the case of a first delivery resulting in live twins, the female has a parity of 1 after the first twin is born and a parity of 2 after the second twin is born.

- Marital status of mother refers to her legal conjugal status at the time of the birth. Persons in common-law relationships are assigned to their legal marital status category. A single person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A separated person is legally married but is not living with his or her spouse because the couple no longer wants to live together. A divorced person is one who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried. A married person is one who is legally married and not separated. A person whose spouse has died and who has not remarried is widowed.
- Type of birth refers to the plurality of a delivery, that is, whether the delivery results in one or more live births or fetal deaths (stillbirths). The delivery must result in the birth of at least one liveborn infant to be included in this table. The category "Multiple births" includes the delivery of twins, triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets or more.
- Weeks of gestation refers to the interval, in completed weeks, between the first day of the mother's last menstrual period and the day of delivery (that is, the duration of the pregnancy). It can also be any estimate of that interval, based on ultrasound, a physical examination or other method. Canadian birth registration documents do not specify how the weeks of gestation are to be calculated.

Table 7 Live births, by place of residence of mother and place of occurrence, Canada, provinces, territories and outside Canada

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.
- Place of residence of mother outside Canada includes live births to non-residents of Canada and births with unknown country of residence of mother.

Table 8 Fetal deaths (20 weeks or more of gestation) and late fetal deaths (28 weeks or more of gestation), Canada, provinces and territories

- Fetal death (stillbirth) is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.
- Weeks of gestation refers to the interval, in completed weeks, between the first day of the mother's last menstrual period and the day of delivery (that is, the duration of the pregnancy). It can also be any estimate of that interval, based on ultrasound, a physical examination or other method. Canadian birth registration documents do not specify how the weeks of gestation are to be calculated.
- Weeks of gestation, 20 weeks or more (fetal deaths) refers to a fetal death (stillbirth) with a duration of pregnancy of 20 weeks or more, or a birth weight of 500 grams or more. Fetal deaths with unknown weeks of gestation are included.
- Weeks of gestation, 28 weeks or more (late fetal deaths) refers to a fetal death (stillbirth) with a duration of pregnancy of 28 weeks or more. Fetal deaths with unknown weeks of gestation are excluded.
- Fetal death (stillbirth) data are tabulated according to the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to fetal deaths (stillbirths) to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.

Table 9-1 Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by geography – Type of birth (single or multiple)

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- Fetal death (stillbirth) is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.
- Type of birth refers to the plurality of a delivery, that is, whether the delivery results in one or more liveborn or stillborn infants. The category "Type of birth, multiples" includes the delivery of twins, triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets or more.
- The geographic distribution of live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.

Table 9-2 Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by geography – Place of birth (hospital and non-hospital)

- Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- Fetal death (stillbirth) is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.
- The category "Place of birth , non-hospital" includes births in private homes, in health care institutions such as nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, nursing stations and other short-term care facilities and other health care facilities not licensed to operate as hospitals by provincial, territorial or federal governments, such as free-standing birthing centres and at other specified sites.
- The geographic distribution of live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
- Unknown province or territory of residence of mother refers to live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) to residents of Canada, province or territory of residence unknown.

Appendix I

Postcensal Population Estimates

Text table 1

Postcensal Population Estimates by Sex and Age Group, Canada, Provinces and Territories, July 1, 2005¹

Age	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
	number						
Both sexes							
Total	32,299,496	513,962	138,176	936,130	751,481	7,597,768	12,558,669
<1 2	342,176	4,501	1,340	8,557	6,892	76,346	133,760
1-4 2	1,360,230	18,861	5,600	35,194	28,461	297,055	541,825
5-9	1,884,736	26,392	8,175	50,408	39,827	406,376	769,904
10-14	2,107,333	30,676	9,378	57,641	46,092	478,765	837,452
15-19	2,147,742	34,587	10,320	62,967	49,238	463,826	840,226
20-24	2,245,729	35,168	9,698	63,371	50,806	501,299	861,490
25-29	2,197,797	30,847	8,435	57,359	47,693	530,523	840,117
30-34	2,227,420	32,560	8,543	60,281	50,300	497,660	899,210
35-39	2,367,474	38,271	8,756	64,853	52,972	534,505	966,349
40-44	2,747,206	43,210	10,914	80,106	63,399	644,391	1,094,534
45-49	2,620,511	43,381	10,689	77,142	62,255	640,472	994,366
50-54	2,302,530	42,331	10,037	70,128	57,787	571,002	856,380
55-59	2,012,118	38,077	9,826	65,303	52,580	507,176	751,941
60-64	1,515,291	27,391	6,900	48,902	38,430	403,040	560,582
65-69	1,194,137	20,942	5,665	38,296	29,690	303,143	456,243
70-74	1,043,265	16,978	4,718	32,419	24,938	264,806	400,118
75-79	864,867	13,456	3,675	25,628	20,639	215,768	334,139
80-84	625,838	8,920	2,848	19,633	15,855	148,244	242,212
85-89	323,028	5,056	1,687	11,650	8,844	74,711	117,205
90+	170,068	2,357	972	6,292	4,783	38,660	60,616
Males							
Total	15,995,582	252,539	67,228	457,947	370,911	3,749,788	6,201,435
<1 2	175,376	2,307	682	4,452	3,514	39,202	68,734
1-4 2	695,847	9,613	2,726	17,749	14,440	152,105	276,956
5-9	964,274	13,567	4,283	25,640	20,587	208,657	391,314
10-14	1,080,498	15,859	4,820	29,353	23,649	244,824	429,221
15-19	1,100,600	17,545	5,197	32,225	25,437	237,170	430,848
20-24	1,148,777	17,658	4,860	32,216	26,245	256,787	438,153
25-29	1,112,389	15,350	4,064	28,076	24,019	271,269	421,188
30-34	1,123,931	15,777	4,125	29,567	25,323	254,528	450,008
35-39	1,190,816	18,530	4,295	32,135	26,569	273,079	482,397
40-44	1,380,919	21,197	5,379	39,946	31,531	326,546	549,568
45-49	1,307,643	21,491	5,187	38,043	31,037	319,709	494,831
50-54	1,139,579	20,890	4,907	34,301	28,497	281,877	421,056
55-59	995,199	18,858	4,884	32,444	26,114	249,100	370,233
60-64	744,087	13,598	3,372	24,090	19,068	196,119	274,075
65-69	574,704	10,334	2,767	18,574	14,497	143,532	218,416
70-74	488,911	8,180	2,238	15,049	11,443	119,750	187,684
75-79	378,033	5,916	1,615	11,006	8,734	90,067	146,793
80-84	241,938	3,560	1,054	7,679	6,036	53,959	94,275
85-89	107,303	1,673	535	3,807	2,905	22,618	39,669
90+	44,758	636	238	1,595	1,266	8,890	16,016

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Text table 1 – continued

Postcental Population Estimates by Sex and Age Group, Canada, Provinces and Territories, July 1, 2005¹

Age	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
	number						
Females							
Total	16,303,914	261,423	70,948	478,183	380,570	3,847,980	6,357,234
<1 ²	166,800	2,194	658	4,105	3,378	37,144	65,026
1-4 ²	664,383	9,248	2,874	17,445	14,021	144,950	264,869
5-9	920,462	12,825	3,892	24,768	19,240	197,719	378,590
10-14	1,026,835	14,817	4,558	28,288	22,443	233,941	408,231
15-19	1,047,142	17,042	5,123	30,742	23,801	226,656	409,378
20-24	1,096,952	17,510	4,838	31,155	24,561	244,512	423,337
25-29	1,085,408	15,497	4,371	29,283	23,674	259,254	418,929
30-34	1,103,489	16,783	4,418	30,714	24,977	243,132	449,202
35-39	1,176,658	19,741	4,461	32,718	26,403	261,426	483,952
40-44	1,366,287	22,013	5,535	40,160	31,868	317,845	544,966
45-49	1,312,868	21,890	5,502	39,099	31,218	320,763	499,535
50-54	1,162,951	21,441	5,130	35,827	29,290	289,125	435,324
55-59	1,016,919	19,219	4,942	32,859	26,466	258,076	381,708
60-64	771,204	13,793	3,528	24,812	19,362	206,921	286,507
65-69	619,433	10,608	2,898	19,722	15,193	159,611	237,827
70-74	554,354	8,798	2,480	17,370	13,495	145,056	212,434
75-79	486,834	7,540	2,060	14,622	11,905	125,701	187,346
80-84	383,900	5,360	1,794	11,954	9,819	94,285	147,937
85-89	215,725	3,383	1,152	7,843	5,939	52,093	77,536
90+	125,310	1,721	734	4,697	3,517	29,770	44,600

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Text table 1 – continued

Postcental Population Estimates by Sex and Age Group, Canada, Provinces and Territories, July 1, 2005¹

Age	Canada	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	number							
Both sexes								
Total	32,299,496	1,174,148	989,957	3,277,582	4,257,833	31,121	42,629	30,040
<1 2	342,176	14,145	11,967	42,110	40,827	320	712	699
1-4 2	1,360,230	55,522	47,377	158,231	165,317	1,317	2,600	2,870
5-9	1,884,736	76,793	62,860	205,655	229,409	1,925	3,491	3,521
10-14	2,107,333	84,132	71,680	222,021	260,339	2,208	3,671	3,278
15-19	2,147,742	84,613	76,917	236,344	279,792	2,404	3,442	3,066
20-24	2,245,729	83,412	74,041	254,590	303,512	2,317	3,483	2,542
25-29	2,197,797	78,018	63,190	255,263	278,510	1,825	3,464	2,553
30-34	2,227,420	77,154	58,307	243,851	291,215	2,055	3,719	2,565
35-39	2,367,474	77,911	59,847	241,633	314,174	2,412	3,652	2,139
40-44	2,747,206	93,092	74,981	277,294	356,928	2,945	3,639	1,773
45-49	2,620,511	89,578	76,159	268,772	350,127	3,047	3,013	1,510
50-54	2,302,530	79,786	67,637	223,238	317,767	2,666	2,602	1,169
55-59	2,012,118	69,704	55,491	179,021	278,021	2,075	1,989	914
60-64	1,515,291	51,321	42,343	127,641	205,487	1,405	1,208	641
65-69	1,194,137	40,533	36,002	99,189	162,377	880	767	410
70-74	1,043,265	36,692	33,552	85,230	142,483	608	523	200
75-79	864,867	32,586	30,305	69,059	118,839	355	325	93
80-84	625,838	26,060	23,748	48,580	89,280	208	195	55
85-89	323,028	14,695	14,839	26,157	47,974	93	91	26
90+	170,068	8,401	8,714	13,703	25,455	56	43	16
Males								
Total	15,995,582	583,156	491,910	1,656,259	2,111,174	15,681	21,994	15,560
<1 2	175,376	7,168	6,035	21,493	20,912	162	377	338
1-4 2	695,847	28,366	24,535	80,850	85,074	680	1,225	1,528
5-9	964,274	39,719	32,249	105,706	117,972	909	1,825	1,846
10-14	1,080,498	42,943	36,773	114,467	133,901	1,138	1,889	1,661
15-19	1,100,600	43,114	39,551	121,409	143,532	1,259	1,748	1,565
20-24	1,148,777	42,925	38,542	131,379	155,673	1,215	1,845	1,279
25-29	1,112,389	39,816	32,077	132,673	139,938	843	1,810	1,266
30-34	1,123,931	39,555	29,273	126,365	145,147	953	2,010	1,300
35-39	1,190,816	39,679	29,935	124,442	155,666	1,168	1,809	1,112
40-44	1,380,919	47,091	37,492	140,492	177,591	1,384	1,743	959
45-49	1,307,643	45,484	38,540	136,484	172,947	1,482	1,536	872
50-54	1,139,579	39,472	34,209	113,262	157,709	1,414	1,363	622
55-59	995,199	34,603	27,787	90,363	138,181	1,127	1,093	412
60-64	744,087	25,347	20,910	64,001	101,655	804	713	335
65-69	574,704	19,474	17,416	48,545	80,012	498	420	219
70-74	488,911	17,180	15,796	40,882	69,994	321	270	124
75-79	378,033	14,171	13,522	31,293	54,508	172	171	65
80-84	241,938	9,986	9,493	19,410	36,259	104	89	34
85-89	107,303	4,862	5,193	8,950	17,011	23	44	13
90+	44,758	2,201	2,582	3,793	7,492	25	14	10

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Text table 1 – continued

Postcensal Population Estimates by Sex and Age Group, Canada, Provinces and Territories, July 1, 2005¹

Age	Canada	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	number							
Females								
Total	16,303,914	590,992	498,047	1,621,323	2,146,659	15,440	20,635	14,480
<1 ²	166,800	6,977	5,932	20,617	19,915	158	335	361
1-4 ²	664,383	27,156	22,842	77,381	80,243	637	1,375	1,342
5-9	920,462	37,074	30,611	99,949	111,437	1,016	1,666	1,675
10-14	1,026,835	41,189	34,907	107,554	126,438	1,070	1,782	1,617
15-19	1,047,142	41,499	37,366	114,935	136,260	1,145	1,694	1,501
20-24	1,096,952	40,487	35,499	123,211	147,839	1,102	1,638	1,263
25-29	1,085,408	38,202	31,113	122,590	138,572	982	1,654	1,287
30-34	1,103,489	37,599	29,034	117,486	146,068	1,102	1,709	1,265
35-39	1,176,658	38,232	29,912	117,191	158,508	1,244	1,843	1,027
40-44	1,366,287	46,001	37,489	136,802	179,337	1,561	1,896	814
45-49	1,312,868	44,094	37,619	132,288	177,180	1,565	1,477	638
50-54	1,162,951	40,314	33,428	109,976	160,058	1,252	1,239	547
55-59	1,016,919	35,101	27,704	88,658	139,840	948	896	502
60-64	771,204	25,974	21,433	63,640	103,832	601	495	306
65-69	619,433	21,059	18,586	50,644	82,365	382	347	191
70-74	554,354	19,512	17,756	44,348	72,489	287	253	76
75-79	486,834	18,415	16,783	37,766	64,331	183	154	28
80-84	383,900	16,074	14,255	29,170	53,021	104	106	21
85-89	215,725	9,833	9,646	17,207	30,963	70	47	13
90+	125,310	6,200	6,132	9,910	17,963	31	29	6

1. These postcensal population estimates, which are based on the 2001 census, are adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents.

2. 2005 population counts for the "<1" and "1-4" categories were adjusted for new births by Health Statistics Division.

Source(s): "Demographic Estimates Compendium, 2006" (Catalogue number 91-213-SCB) and Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.