For Quebec, both the pattern and level of fertility rates have been considerably different from those for all of Canada. In Schedule 6 below are compared, for specimen years, fertility rates for all of Canada and for Quebec.

SCHEDULE 6

COMPARISON OF FERTILITY RATES FOR ALL OF CANADA AND FOR QUEBEC
(number of live births per 1,000 females)

Female Age Group	1941 Rates		1951 Rates		1961 Rates	
	Canada	Quebec	Canada	Quebec	Canada	Quebec
15–19	30.7	21.5	48.1	29.2	58.2	31.5
20–24	138.4	137.7	188.7	176.0	233.6	198.6
25–29	159.8	189.9	198.8	217.3	219.2	216.8
30–34	122.3	157.4	144.5	170.3	144.9	155.9
35–39	80.0	114.3	86.5	113.3	81.1	96.3
40–44	31.6	50.6	30.9	44.2	28.5	37.3
45–59	3.7	6.5	3.1	4.7	2.4	3.6

The fertility assumptions chosen for the projection of the Quebec population were of the same pattern as those chosen for all of Canada. Specifically,

(a) the high fertility assumption was that the average of Quebec fertility rates for the period 1956 to 1960, inclusive, will apply throughout the future, and

(b) the low fertility assumption was that the average described in (a) above will decrease linearly into fertility rates that produce a net reproduction rate of 1 for the period 2000–2004 and later.

In Schedule 7 below are shown the fertility rates computed in accordance with the above assumptions.

SCHEDULE 7

FERTILITY RATES USED FOR PROJECTION OF THE POPULATION OF QUEBEC
(number of live births per 1,000 females)

Female Age Group	High Fertility (average of rates for 1956–60 period)	Low Fertility (for year 2000 and after)
15–19	33.7	18.2
20–24	199.9	107.9
25–29	229.9	124.1
30–34	165.8	89.5
35–39	108.2	58.4
40–44	39.9	21.5
45–49	3.9	2.1

Consideration of the radical difference between the high and low rates set out in Schedules 4 and 7 makes it evident that populations projected in accordance with the high fertility assumptions will, in the long run, become many times greater than the corresponding populations projected in accordance with the low fertility assumptions.

In application of the fertility rates in the population projections for both all of Canada and Quebec, age-group fertility rates to produce number of female births were computed for each future quinary period and the number of male births for each quinquennium was then determined as the number of female births multiplied by the factor 1.057 for all of Canada and 1.059 for Quebec (that is, the respective averages of the annual ratios of male to female births in all of Canada and in Quebec over the period from 1951 to 1960, inclusive).

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