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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

2002

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Statistics Canada
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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

2002

Alain Bélanger
Editor-in-Chief

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Highlights

PART I

- During 2001, the population of Canada surpassed 31 million, reaching 31,173,900 on January 1, 2002. The growth rate was 11.2 per 1,000 in 2001, up from 9.8 per 1,000 in 2000.
- The Canadian population grew by 345,800 in 2001. More than two-thirds of the growth resulted from migratory increase, which stood at 235,500 (7.6 per 1,000), an increase (36,700) in relation to 2000.
- In 2001, two provinces saw their population grow at a rate exceeding the national average: Alberta (18.6 pour 1,000) and Ontario (17.5 pour 1,000). By contrast, four provinces saw their population decrease during the year, resulting in a negative growth rate: Newfoundland and Labrador (-8.1 per 1,000), Saskatchewan (-5.8 per 1,000), New Brunswick (-0.8 per 1,000) and Nova Scotia (-0.1 per 1,000).
- With a growth rate of 18.6 per 1,000 in 2001, up slightly from 2000, Alberta remained the province with the strongest population growth in Canada, a position that it had held since 1997.
- Ontario's population growth was the highest since 1989. That province's population grew by approximately 208,100. Nearly three-quarters of the growth (71%) resulted from net international immigration.
- The population of Saskatchewan fell below the one million level and stood at 997,900 on January 1, 2002.

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- The year 1999 was characterized by an increase of 2,900 marriages, a gain of 1.9% compared with the previous year.
- The increase in the number of marriages merely kept pace with the growth of the population. The gross marriage rate was 5.11 per 1,000 in 2000, the same level as in 1997.
- Remarriages continue to increase. They accounted for 35% of all marriages in 2000, the highest proportion ever.
- According to the total marriage rate calculated for 2000, approximately one-third of single persons will marry at some point in their life in Quebec; in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, more than two-thirds will do so.

- The proportion of persons living common-law increased by roughly 3% between the 1996 Census and the 2001 Census. Common-law unions continue to grow in popularity at all ages, and in 2001, just under one person in five between the ages of 25 and 29 in Canada was living in a couple relationship without being married.

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- The number of divorces increased by 3.4% between 1998 and 1999 in Canada, representing an additional 2,305 divorces. In 2000, the number increased for a third consecutive year, reaching 71,100, although this latest increase was smaller (0.3%).
- Among the Canadian provinces, the variations are greater, and in general, the gross divorce rate rises from east to west across Canada.
- In 2000, the total divorce rate reached 3,548 divorces per 10,000 marriages, meaning that 35.5% of marriages would end in divorce if divorce rates remained equal to those observed in 2000.

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- In 2000, there were 327,900 births in Canada, down by nearly 9,400 births from the number registered the previous year. This was a decrease of 2.8%, the third largest annual decrease in the last decade.
- In 2000, the total fertility rate was 1.49 children per woman, the lowest rate ever recorded. Fertility in Canada is now becoming more like that of countries with very low fertility than that of France or the Anglo-Saxon countries.
- The total fertility rate varied between 1,256 children per 1,000 women in Newfoundland and Labrador and 1,796 children per 1,000 women in Saskatchewan.
- The number of births fell in all provinces between 1999 and 2000, but the decrease was especially sizable in the Atlantic provinces: 4.9% in Prince Edward Island, 4.8% in Nova Scotia, 3.7% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 3.5% in New Brunswick.
- The fall in fertility rates is especially substantial for women aged 20 to 24. Falling below the threshold of 60 per 1,000 for the first time in 2000, it has decreased by more than half in less than 30 years.
- Fertility is higher in non-metropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. The rate for all metropolitan areas was 1.48 children per woman, compared to 1.67 children per woman for non-metropolitan areas.

- All metropolitan areas east of Oshawa had fertility rates below the national average. The rate was below 1.4 children per woman in St. Johns (1.24), Halifax (1.38), Quebec (1.33) and Trois-Rivières (1.38). Oshawa, with 1.66 children per woman, had the highest rate of any metropolitan area and Victoria the lowest, with 1.23 children per woman.

xxx

- There were 105,400 abortions in Canada in 2000.
- With the decrease in births, there is now one abortion for every three births in Canada. The proportion is 43% in Quebec, where it is the highest in Canada, and 11% in Prince Edward Island, where it is the lowest.
- In 2000, the total abortion rate was 0.5 abortions per woman. Before 1988, it ranged between 0.30 and 0.35 abortions per woman.
- Approximately one abortion out of two was performed on a woman in her twenties.

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- There were 218,007 deaths in Canada in 2000, down 1,519 from the previous year. This was a decrease of 0.7%, the first since 1981. The decrease was greatest in Quebec (-2.6%), followed by British Columbia (-2.0%).
- Canadians enjoy one of the longest life expectancies at birth: 76.7 years and 82.0 years respectively for males and females in 2000.
- In 2000, the life expectancy of Canadian males and females increased by 0.3 years compared with 1999.
- The gap between the life expectancies of males and females at birth in 2000 was 5.2 years, whereas in 1976 it was 7.3 years. Even though the gap between the two sexes is narrowing, male life expectancy in 2000 was scarcely higher than female life expectancy was in 1971.
- Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest life expectancy in Canada, both for males (75.0 years) and females (80.2 years). British Columbia had the highest, with 77.9 years and 82.9 years respectively.

xxx

- Canada received 250,400 new immigrants in 2001. This was 23,100 more than in 2000, representing an increase of 10%.
- Some 150,400 persons entered Canada in 2001 under the economic part of the immigration policy, accounting for 60% of all immigrants.

- Both the number and the proportion of refugees admitted to Canada in 2001 declined slightly from 2000, since the 27,900 persons admitted under this part represented 11% of all immigrants received, compared to 13% in 2000.
- More than 62% of immigrants admitted to Canada in 2001 were natives of Asia, with most of them coming from China (including Hong Kong), India, Pakistan and the Philippines. China alone provided Canada with 43,800 immigrants, or practically one-fifth of the whole.
- Three provinces have long attracted the vast majority (nearly 90%) of immigrants: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.
- Ontario accounted for 40% of the Canadian population in 2001. It received 148,700 immigrants that year, or nearly 60% of the Canadian total. Never in recent history had Ontario received as many international immigrants as in 2001.

xxx

- Ontario, the only province other than Alberta to have a sizable positive balance in its migratory exchanges with the other provinces, saw its net gains decline by half in 2001. They stood 11,400, compared to 23,300 in 2000.
- Newfoundland and Labrador reduced its migratory losses in its exchanges with the other provinces, but this province's net migration has consistently been negative since 1982. Out-migration rates remain at high levels (24 per 1,000 in 2001). The improvement in the province's net migration was attributable more to an increase in the number of in-migrants, which went from 8,100 to 9,400 between 2000 and 2001, than to a decrease in the number of out-migrants, which went from 13,000 to 12,800.
- For the first time since 1994, Quebec lost fewer than 10,000 persons in its migratory exchanges with the other Canadian provinces.
- Nearly 15,000 residents of Saskatchewan moved to Alberta in 2001. Those 15,000 persons, who were both the largest outflow from Saskatchewan and the second largest inflow of migrants to Alberta, accounted for nearly 30% of all out-migrants from Saskatchewan.
- In five years, between 1996 and 2001, Alberta gained more than 140,000 persons in its exchanges with the other provinces. In 2001, Alberta continued to have the largest net gain (25,100).
- Between 2000 and 2001, British Columbia's negative net migration declined by 57%, going from -14,800 to -6,300, but the flow of 27,200 persons who left British Columbia to settle in Alberta was the largest of all interprovincial flows.

PART II

The Fertility of Immigrant Women and Their Canadian-born Daughters

- In the 2001 Census, the proportion of children under five born in Canada whose mother was born abroad (22%) was higher than the proportion of the population who were immigrants (18%).
- In 1981, children whose mother was born in Europe accounted for 54% of all children whose mother was born abroad, whereas those whose mother was born in Asia accounted for only 22% of the whole. In the 2001 Census, children whose mother was born in Europe accounted for only 22% of all children whose mother was born abroad, while those whose mother was of Asian origin accounted for nearly half (48%).
- Both for women born abroad and for native-born Canadian women, the fertility trend is downward during the period studied. The total fertility rate for women born in Canada went from 1.64 children per woman for the period 1976-1981 to 1.47 children per woman for the period 1996-2001, a decrease of 10%. Over the same time span, the rate for women born abroad also declined 10%, going from 2.03 children per woman to 1.82 children per woman.
- Women from Southern Europe are among those who saw their fertility decline the most during the quarter century studied: their total fertility rate fell from 2.17 children per woman to 1.62 children per woman, a drop of 25%.
- Even though it has steeply declined, the fertility of Asian-born women continues, according to the 2001 Census, to be much higher than that of Canadian-born women (29% higher). The total fertility rate for these women went from 2.54 children per woman for the period 1976-1981 to 1.89 children per woman for the most recent period, 1996-2001.
- In the 2001 Census, the fertility of women born in South Asia (2.5 children per woman), Central-West Asia and the Middle East (2.2 children per woman) and Africa (2.4 children per woman) substantially exceeded the level of two children per woman.
- In 1981, children born in Canada to women originating from South Asia and the Middle East accounted for less than 10% of all children whose mother was born abroad, whereas in 2001 they accounted for one-quarter of the total.

- The fertility of women born abroad tends, relatively soon after their arrival, to diminish with the length of time that has elapsed since their immigration. According to the 2001 Census, the fertility of immigrant women once they have arrived in Canada is 3.1 children per woman for those who arrived less than five years earlier and 1.4 children per woman for those who received their immigrant status 15 to 19 years before the census.
- The total fertility rate for the daughters of immigrant women is 1.4 children per woman. It is lower than that of first-generation women (1.8 children per woman) and that of women of the third generation or higher (1.5 children per woman), but these differences appear to be more the result of differences in the composition of each group than of the cohort effect. When other variables such as visible minority status, low-income status and education are factored out, fertility differences between the generations disappear completely.

Healthy Aging: The Determinants of Aging Without Loss of Independence Among Older Canadians

- Between 1994 and 2000, some 53% of elderly Canadians living in private households remained independent over a six-year period.
- According to the National Population Health Survey, some 53% of seniors living in private households who were independent in 1994 were still independent six years later in 2000.
- In relation to the group of persons aged 65 to 69, seniors aged 80 and over are ten times less likely to remain independent over a six-year period.
- Non-smoking, regular physical activity and having a normal weight all play a significant role in determining whether elderly Canadians maintain their independence over the long term.
- Seniors who have never smoked are almost twice as likely as smokers to maintain their independence.
- Canadians aged 65 and over who are physically active see their chances of remaining independent over a six-year period increase by more than 50% compared to those who do not regularly engage in physical activities.
- Diabetes, heart disease and bronchitis/emphysema significantly reduce seniors' chances of remaining independent over a six-year period.
- Beyond individual characteristics over which persons have no control, chronic conditions and living habits are major factors influencing the long-term maintenance of independence in old age.

PART I


ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE AT
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DEMOGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS

During 2001, the population of Canada passed the 31 million mark to reach, according to estimates of the Demography Division, 31,173,900 on January 1, 2002. This was an increase of 345,800 compared with the same date the previous year, representing a growth rate of 11.2 per 1,000, up from the year 2000.

More than two-thirds of the increase resulted from migratory growth, which stood at 235,500 in 2001 (7.6 per 1,000), up substantially (36,700) from 2000. Canada received 250,600 international immigrants in 2001, which was 23,200 more than in 2000. Natural increase stood at 114,200 in 2001 (3.7 per 1,000), whereas it reached 207,000 ten years earlier (7.4 per 1,000). With each year that passes, the growth of the Canadian population depends a little more on the contribution of migration, and this trend is likely to continue in the coming decades.

Population of the Provinces

Because there is considerable variation in the power of the different provinces to attract interprovincial and international migrants, population exchanges tend to concentrate Canadian population growth in only a few provinces. ***In 2001, two provinces registered a population growth rate above the Canadian average: Ontario (17.5 per 1,000) and Alberta (18.6 per 1,000)***. By contrast, ***four provinces saw their respective populations decline during the year***, resulting in a negative growth rate: ***Newfoundland and Labrador (-8.1 per 1,000), whose populations fell for the ninth consecutive year, Saskatchewan (-5.8 per 1,000)***, which experienced a decline for the fourth consecutive year, New Brunswick (-0.8 per 1,000) and Nova Scotia (-0.1 per 1,000). All other provinces experienced moderate population growth in 2001.

With a growth rate of 18.6 per 1,000 in 2001, increasing slightly from 2000, Alberta maintained the position that it has held since 1997 as the province with the strongest population growth in Canada. It owes this to the combination of a rate of natural increase (6.6 per 1,000, or 20,000) which is still the largest for any province, and a high rate of migratory growth, 12.0 per 1,000 (36,800). The migratory growth results primarily from the major gains that Alberta continues to make through internal migration. In 2001, 75,500 persons left other Canadian provinces to settle in Alberta and 45,900 Albertans migrated to other provinces. The resulting net internal migration of 24,600 represents a rate of 8.1 per 1,000, by far the highest for any province. Less sizable but still positive, net international migration (12,200) plays a smaller role in explaining the strong growth of Alberta's population.

Table 1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Canada, 1972-2002

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						
1972	22,092.6	255.0	184.9	98.8	347.3	162.4	122.0	26.2	3.0	-28.7
1973	22,347.6	302.0	179.3	151.4	343.4	164.0	184.2	40.7	7.9	-28.7
1974	22,649.6	329.6	183.9	174.5	350.7	166.8	218.5	42.0	-2.0	-28.7
1975	22,979.2	325.0	192.1	161.5	359.3	167.2	187.9	34.3	7.9	-28.7
1976	23,304.2	287.6	193.0	118.2	360.0	167.0	149.4	28.3	-3.0	-23.5
1977	23,591.8	257.9	193.9	83.8	361.4	167.5	114.9	29.1	-2.0	-19.8
1978	23,849.7	222.5	190.7	51.7	358.9	168.2	86.3	31.7	-3.0	-19.8
1979	24,072.2	273.6	197.9	95.5	366.1	168.2	112.1	24.5	7.9	-19.8
1980	24,345.8	320.1	199.2	140.7	370.7	171.5	143.5	17.6	14.9	-19.8
1981	24,665.9	313.9	200.3	134.5	371.3	171.0	128.8	24.6	30.3	-20.9
1982	24,979.8	263.6	198.7	86.6	373.1	174.4	121.3	31.1	-3.7	-21.6
1983	25,243.4	239.5	199.2	61.9	373.7	174.5	89.4	31.8	4.4	-21.6
1984	25,483.0	238.9	201.3	59.2	377.0	175.7	88.6	29.1	-0.3	-21.6
1985	25,721.9	241.3	194.4	68.5	375.7	181.3	84.3	26.9	11.0	-21.6
1986	25,963.1	294.6	188.7	115.6	372.9	184.2	99.3	30.2	46.5	-9.8
1987	26,257.7	347.6	184.8	164.1	369.7	185.0	152.0	28.9	40.9	-1.3
1988	26,605.3	431.4	186.8	245.9	376.8	190.0	161.5	24.5	108.9	-1.3
1989	27,036.7	432.6	201.7	232.2	392.7	191.0	191.5	26.7	67.4	-1.3
1990	27,469.3	392.7	213.5	180.5	405.5	192.0	216.4	25.0	-11.0	-1.3
1991	27,862.0	314.3	207.0	121.1	402.5	195.6	232.8	43.4	-68.3	-13.8
1992	28,176.3	353.6	202.1	174.2	398.6	196.5	254.9	48.7	-31.9	-22.7
1993	28,529.9	303.6	183.5	142.8	388.4	204.9	256.8	50.7	-63.3	-22.7
1994	28,833.5	307.6	178.0	152.2	385.1	207.1	224.4	55.7	-16.5	-22.7
1995	29,141.1	306.4	167.3	161.8	378.0	210.7	212.9	51.3	0.2	-22.7
1996	29,447.5	305.0	153.3	166.6	366.2	212.9	226.1	49.8	-9.7	-14.9
1997 ID	29,752.5	277.7	132.9	154.0	348.6	215.7	216.0	62.8	0.8	-9.3
1998 ID	30,030.1	232.3	124.3	117.3	342.4	218.1	174.2	57.8	0.9	-9.3
1999 ID	30,262.4	266.4	117.7	158.0	337.2	219.5	190.0	54.4	22.4	-9.3
2000 ID	30,528.9	299.3	109.8	198.8	327.9	218.1	227.4	57.1	28.4	-9.3
2001 ID	30,828.1	345.8	114.2	235.5	333.7	219.5	250.6	55.5	40.4	-3.9
2002 PR	31,173.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rates (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents
		Total	Natural	Migratory					
1972	22,092.6	11.48	8.32	4.45	15.63	7.31	5.49	1.18	0.13
1973	22,347.6	13.43	7.97	6.73	15.26	7.29	8.19	1.81	0.35
1974	22,649.6	14.45	8.06	7.65	15.37	7.31	9.58	1.84	-0.09
1975	22,979.2	14.04	8.30	6.98	15.53	7.22	8.12	1.48	0.34
1976	23,304.2	12.27	8.23	5.04	15.35	7.12	6.37	1.21	-0.13
1977	23,591.8	10.87	8.17	3.53	15.24	7.06	4.84	1.23	-0.08
1978	23,849.7	9.28	7.96	2.16	14.98	7.02	3.60	1.32	-0.12
1979	24,072.2	11.30	8.17	3.95	15.12	6.95	4.63	1.01	0.33
1980	24,345.8	13.06	8.13	5.74	15.13	7.00	5.86	0.72	0.61
1981	24,665.9	12.65	8.07	5.42	14.96	6.89	5.19	0.99	1.22
1982	24,979.8	10.50	7.91	3.45	14.86	6.95	4.83	1.24	-0.15
1983	25,243.4	9.44	7.85	2.44	14.73	6.88	3.52	1.25	0.17
1984	25,483.0	9.33	7.86	2.31	14.73	6.86	3.46	1.14	-0.01
1985	25,721.9	9.34	7.52	2.65	14.54	7.02	3.26	1.04	0.42
1986	25,963.1	11.28	7.23	4.43	14.28	7.06	3.80	1.16	1.78
1987	26,257.7	13.15	6.99	6.21	13.99	7.00	5.75	1.09	1.55
1988	26,605.3	16.08	6.96	9.17	14.05	7.08	6.02	0.91	4.06
1989	27,036.7	15.87	7.40	8.52	14.41	7.01	7.03	0.98	2.47
1990	27,469.3	14.19	7.72	6.52	14.66	6.94	7.82	0.90	-0.40
1991	27,862.0	11.22	7.39	4.32	14.37	6.98	8.31	1.55	-2.44
1992	28,176.3	12.47	7.13	6.14	14.06	6.93	8.99	1.72	-1.13
1993	28,529.9	10.59	6.40	4.98	13.54	7.14	8.95	1.77	-2.21
1994	28,833.5	10.61	6.14	5.25	13.29	7.14	7.74	1.92	-0.57
1995	29,141.1	10.46	5.71	5.52	12.90	7.19	7.27	1.75	0.01
1996	29,447.5	10.30	5.18	5.63	12.37	7.19	7.64	1.68	-0.33
1997 ID	29,752.5	9.29	4.45	5.15	11.66	7.22	7.23	2.10	0.03
1998 ID	30,030.1	7.71	4.12	3.89	11.36	7.23	5.78	1.92	0.03
1999 ID	30,262.4	8.77	3.87	5.20	11.10	7.22	6.25	1.79	0.74
2000 ID	30,528.9	9.76	3.58	6.48	10.69	7.11	7.41	1.86	0.93
2001 ID	30,828.1	11.15	3.68	7.60	10.77	7.08	8.08	1.79	1.30
2002 PR	31,173.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1] The residual consists of the distribution over five years of the error of closure at the end of the intercensal period.
(PD) Final postcensal estimates, (PR) Revised postcensal estimates, based on 1996, as of September 17, 2003.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia posted negative net interprovincial migration in 2001, partly because of their proximity to Alberta. For British Columbia, this was the fourth consecutive negative migratory balance, the statistics for 2001 show a decrease in British Columbia's net losses in its exchanges with other provinces: the net migration of -7,300 is about half that observed in the previous three years. The resulting net migration rate of -1.8 per 1,000 is up considerably from the figure observed in 2000. British Columbia continues to post major gains in its international migration. As a result, this province saw its rate of population growth rise substantially in 2001. It reached 10.0 per 1,000 in 2001.

In Saskatchewan, natural increase no longer offsets the losses registered in its exchanges with the other provinces resulting in population decline. The growth rate was -5.8 per 1,000 in 2001 (-5,700). While still positive, Saskatchewan's low net international migration (300) is unable to offset the deficit in interprovincial migration. ***The population of the province dropped below the one million mark, reaching 997,900 in 2002.***

Up to now, Manitoba has managed to offset its migratory deficit through natural increase. Despite its higher birth rate, which is primarily due to a larger aboriginal population, Manitoba has seen a slower natural increase owing to a continued low fertility rate and an aging population. International immigration is too low to offset a level of net interprovincial migration which, with a few exceptions, is chronically negative.

Ontario's population growth (17.5 per 1,000) is the highest since 1989. The province's population has increased by 208,100 in 2001 and nearly three-quarters of the growth (71%) resulted from net international immigration. Ontario has long been the largest beneficiary of international immigration, and 2001 was no exception. Nearly 60% of immigrants received in Canada in 2001 chose to settle in Ontario (148,700). This was a sizable increase from the previous year, when 133,500 immigrants settled there. ***Never before in its recent history has Ontario received as many international immigrants as in 2001***. Ontario gained only slightly (10,600) in its interprovincial exchanges (0.9 per 1,000), even though the flows in and out of the province were sizable (72,200 in-migrants and 61,600 out-migrants).

Quebec's rate of population growth has been increasing since 1997, and in 2001 it stood at 6.2 per 1,000, twice as high as four years ago. The growth is divided between natural increase (2.6 per 1,000) and migratory growth (3.6 per 1,000). Quebec is the only province for which both these components increased in 2001 compared with 2000. There were 1,700 more births in Quebec in 2001 than in 2000, ending ten years of steady declines in the balance of births over deaths. Quebec also attracted some 5,000 more international immigrants in 2001 than in 2000, for a total of 37,600 persons. Combined

with a reduction in the net outflow in exchanges with other provinces, Quebec increased its migratory growth rate from 2.0 to 3.6 per 1,000 between 2000 to 2001.

Among the Atlantic provinces, Prince Edward Island is the only one to post a positive population growth (3.1 per 1,000). Newfoundland and Labrador continued to lose population in 2001, although less rapidly than in 2000 (-8.1 per 1,000 in 2001 compared with -12.3 per 1,000 in 2000) owing to a reduction in migratory losses in its exchanges with other provinces.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are experiencing a situation of almost zero population growth, with growth rates of respectively -0.1 per 1,000 and -0.8 per 1,000. In both these provinces, natural increase was sufficient in 2001 to offset the slight migratory deficit caused by negative net interprovincial migration.

In the three northern territories, the situation was mixed, with strong growth in Nunavut (15.2 per 1,000), moderate growth in the Northwest Territories (11.0 per 1,000) and slow growth in Yukon (0.3 per 1,000). In general, natural increase was much higher in the territories than elsewhere in Canada, even reaching 21.0 per 1,000 in Nunavut.

With continuing low fertility and the aging of the population, natural increase is declining, and losing its importance as a factor in the growth of the population of Canada and the provinces. Migration, whether interprovincial or international, is now the principle driver for population growth. For the provinces and territories, this means that continued population growth depends — and in the future will increasingly depend — on their ability to attract immigrants and retain them or to attract Canadians from other provinces. Current trends display a growing concentration of population growth in only a few provinces, especially Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta.

Summary Table. Principal Demographic Indicators, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981-2001

	Year		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	1981		17.7	15.4	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.9	15.5
	1986		14.1	15.0	13.9	13.5	12.6	14.2	15.6
	1991		12.4	14.4	13.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	15.6
	1996		10.3	12.5	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.6	13.7
	1998		9.2	11.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	11.7	12.7
	1999		9.5	11.1	10.3	10.1	10.0	11.4	12.5
	2000		9.2	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.9	12.3
	2001	(P)	9.0	10.1	9.5	9.6	10.0	11.1	12.2
Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	1981		5.6	8.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	7.1	8.3
	1986		6.1	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	8.2
	1991		6.6	9.1	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.1
	1996		7.0	9.4	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	8.4
	1998		7.8	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.4	7.1	8.6
	1999		7.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.1	8.6
	2000		8.2	9.0	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.0	8.6
	2001	(P)	7.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.3	6.8	8.5
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman aged 15-49)	1981		..	1.88	1.62	1.67	1.57	1.58	1.82
	1986		..	1.79	1.58	1.53	1.37	1.60	1.82
	1991		1.44	1.85	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.66	1.97
	1996		1.30	1.74	1.52	1.46	1.60	1.60	1.90
	1998		1.22	1.57	1.42	1.45	1.48	1.53	1.82
	1999		1.27	1.59	1.43	1.42	1.45	1.52	1.81
	2000		1.26	1.52	1.37	1.39	1.44	1.47	1.80
Total First Marriage Rate (per 1,000) (males aged 17-49, females aged 15-49)	1981	M	653	701	686	660	546	692	722
		F	631	668	672	649	560	685	712
	1986	M	589	711	595	600	430	623	615
		F	580	742	631	626	442	658	660
	1991	M	600	727	575	581	381	610	600
		F	613	730	606	608	427	653	651
	1996	M	607	747	586	581	327	579	582
		F	624	782	597	618	363	609	626
	1999	M	711	767	607	563	319	582	623
		F	742	760	622	601	352	613	654
	2000	M	715	786	620	609	336	566	600
		F	749	785	625	654	371	596	636
Rate of Natural Increase (per 1,000)	1981		12.0	7.3	6.0	7.6	8.0	6.7	7.2
	1986		7.9	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.6	7.0	7.4
	1991		5.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.8	7.5	7.5
	1996		3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.3
	1998		1.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.6	4.1
	1999		1.7	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	4.3	3.9
	2000		1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.6	3.9	3.7
	2001	(P)	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.2	3.7
Total Growth Rate (per 1,000)	1981		-1.4	1.7	3.9	0.1	6.5	10.7	7.4
	1986		-2.8	1.0	4.8	1.6	9.0	18.1	6.2
	1991		2.0	0.5	5.6	4.5	6.7	12.2	3.3
	1996		-14.7	6.1	2.8	1.0	4.0	12.4	4.2
	1998	ID	-17.1	0.4	-0.4	-2.5	3.3	11.3	2.8
	1999	ID	-8.9	3.3	2.6	0.9	4.1	13.7	4.8
	2000	ID	-12.3	-0.5	-1.2	-1.4	4.6	16.7	3.5
	2001	ID	-8.1	3.1	-0.1	-0.8	6.2	17.5	2.9

See notes at the end of this table.

Summary Table. Principal Demographic Indicators, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981-2001 - Continued

	Year		Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Can.
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	1981		17.6	18.6	14.7	21.9	27.5[4]	..	15.0
	1986		17.0	18.1	14.0	19.5	27.6[4]	..	14.3
	1991		15.3	16.5	13.5	19.8	25.9[4]	..	14.4
	1996		13.1	13.6	11.9	14.2	19.6	29.3	12.4
	1998		12.6	13.1	10.8	12.7	16.6	25.3	11.4
	1999		12.4	12.9	10.5	12.5	16.2	27.4	11.1
	2000		12.0	12.3	10.1	12.2	16.6	26.5	10.7
	2001	(P)	12.3	12.3	10.0	11.4	15.0	25.3	10.8
Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	1981		7.7	5.6	7.0	5.8	4.1[4]	..	6.9
	1986		7.8	5.6	7.1	4.6	4.3[4]	..	7.1
	1991		8.1	5.6	7.1	4.0	3.5[4]	..	7.0
	1996		8.6	5.9	7.1	3.8	3.7	4.7	7.2
	1998		8.8	5.8	7.0	4.3	3.6	5.4	7.2
	1999		8.9	5.8	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.7	7.2
	2000		8.9	5.8	6.8	5.1	3.9	4.7	7.1
	2001	(P)	8.7	5.8	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	7.1
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman aged 15-49)	1981		2.11	1.85	1.63	2.04	2.84[4]	..	1.65
	1986		2.02	1.84	1.61	1.95	2.84[4]	..	1.59
	1991		2.04	1.89	1.68	2.15	2.44	3.54	1.70
	1996		1.90	1.74	1.55	1.68	2.23	3.37	1.62
	1998		1.83	1.71	1.45	1.62	1.97	2.97	1.54
	1999		1.82	1.71	1.42	1.60	1.92	3.23	1.53
	2000		1.76	1.64	1.38	1.62	2.00	3.13	1.49
Total First Marriage Rate (per 1,000) (males aged 17-49, females aged 15-49)	1981	M	710	644	684	693	457[4]	..	645
		F	698	689	695	715	474[4]	..	651
	1986	M	588	566	582	484	351[4]	..	558
		F	628	616	623	573	399[4]	..	589
	1991	M	622	597	601	470	284[4]	..	548
		F	656	643	661	521	311[4]	..	594
	1996	M	628	569	521	453	268[4]	..	512
		F	653	613	563	486	282[4]	..	548
	1999	M	647	573	507	381	237[4]	..	516
		F	663	616	537	469	256[4]	..	548
	2000	M	635	563	521	431	287[4]	..	515
		F	643	602	549	423	306[4]	..	547
Rate of Natural Increase (per 1,000)	1981		9.9	13.0	7.7	16.1	23.3[4]	..	8.1
	1986		9.2	12.5	6.9	14.9	23.3[4]	..	7.2
	1991		7.2	10.9	6.4	15.8	22.4[4]	..	7.4
	1996		4.5	7.7	4.8	10.3	16.0	24.6	5.2
	1998		3.8	7.3	3.8	8.4	13.1	19.9	4.1
	1999		3.5	7.1	3.5	8.1	12.2	22.7	3.9
	2000		3.2	6.6	3.3	7.1	12.7	21.7	3.6
	2001	(P)	3.5	6.6	3.0	7.0	11.0	21.0	3.7
Total Growth Rate (per 1,000)	1981		11.4	39.2	22.9	-22.3	36.8[4]	..	12.6
	1986		2.6	5.9	11.4	31.4	-1.6[4]	..	11.3
	1991		-1.2	15.6	25.0	38.8	37.8[4]	..	11.2
	1996		2.3	16.7	22.8	21.2	1.1	17.6	10.3
	1998	ID	-0.6	23.1	5.7	-24.5	-14.3	18.8	7.7
	1999	ID	-5.7	16.5	7.7	-8.3	-0.2	21.3	8.8
	2000	ID	-7.6	17.9	7.1	-11.5	0.1	23.8	9.8
	2001	ID	-5.8	18.6	10.0	0.3	11.0	15.2	11.2

See notes at the end of this table.

Summary Table. Principal Demographic Indicators, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981-2001 - Continued

	Year		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.
Population Aged 65 + as a Percentage of the Total Population	1981		7.7	12.1	10.9	10.0	8.8	9.9	11.8
	1986		8.7	12.6	11.8	11.0	9.8	10.7	12.4
	1991		9.6	13.1	12.5	12.0	11.1	11.6	13.3
	1996		10.7	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.0	12.2	13.5
	1998	PD	11.3	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.4	13.6
	1999	PD	11.5	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.6
	2000	PR	11.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.6	13.6
	2001	PR	11.9	13.4	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.6	13.6
Total Age Dependency Ratio (in percentage)[1]	1981		78.2	76.0	67.0	69.5	55.9	58.9	67.7
	1986		68.1	68.6	61.1	62.5	52.2	55.0	64.0
	1991		59.7	67.3	59.1	59.7	53.5	55.5	65.5
	1996		54.3	63.5	57.7	56.5	54.2	57.4	65.2
	1998	PD	52.5	61.9	56.6	55.3	53.5	57.1	64.6
	1999	PD	51.6	61.1	55.9	54.6	52.9	56.7	64.0
	2000	PR	50.7	60.2	55.4	54.0	52.5	56.2	63.4
	2001	PR	49.9	59.3	54.7	53.3	52.2	55.6	62.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)[2]	1981	M	72.1	72.9	71.0	71.2	71.2	72.4	72.3
		F	78.7	80.5	78.6	79.1	78.9	79.2	78.9
	1986	M	72.8	72.8	72.4	72.7	72.2	73.8	73.2
		F	79.2	..	79.5	80.1	79.7	80.0	80.0
	1991	M	73.7	73.2	73.7	74.3	73.8	75.0	74.6
		F	79.5	..	80.3	80.9	80.9	81.0	80.7
	1996	M	74.4	74.5	74.8	74.8	74.6	75.9	75.2
		F	80.2	81.5	80.6	81.2	81.0	81.3	80.5
	1998	M	74.7	75.6	75.3	75.0	75.1	76.6	75.3
		F	79.9	..	80.8	81.3	81.3	81.6	80.7
	1999	M	74.9	75.2	75.6	75.3	75.6	76.9	75.2
		F	80.1	..	81.1	81.5	81.6	81.8	80.8
	2000	M (P)	75.0	..	76.0	75.7	76.0	77.1	75.3
		F (P)	80.2	..	81.4	81.7	82.0	82.0	80.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	1981		10.7	13.2	11.5	10.9	8.5	8.8	11.9
	1986		8.5	6.7	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	9.2
	1991		7.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4
	1996		6.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.7
	1998		6.2	8.0	4.6	6.5	5.6	5.0	6.7
	1999		4.9	6.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	8.4
	2000		4.9	3.5	4.9	3.4	4.7	5.6	6.5
Abortion Rate (per 100 births)[3]	1981		5.2	1.4	14.0	4.2	13.9	24.9	10.0
	1986		4.8	0.7	13.8	3.7	18.8	20.1	15.1
	1991		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996		14.7	11.2	19.3	13.7	33.9	33.5	23.6
	1998		16.4	9.9	21.4	14.0	41.8	32.0	23.8
	1999		16.8	9.6	20.0	13.5	41.7	30.5	24.6
	2000		18.4	11.0	21.8	14.9	43.2	31.0	23.9

See notes at the end of this table.

Summary Table. Principal Demographic Indicators, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981-2001 - Concluded

	Year		Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Can.
Population Aged 65 + as a Percentage of the Total Population	1981		11.9	7.2	10.7	3.3	3.0 [4]	..	9.6
	1986		12.6	8.0	11.9	3.7	2.9 [4]	..	10.5
	1991		14.1	9.0	12.7	3.9	3.1	1.9	11.5
	1996		14.5	9.8	12.5	4.4	3.5	2.1	12.1
	1998	PD	14.5	9.9	12.8	4.9	3.9	2.4	12.3
	1999	PD	14.5	10.0	12.9	5.2	4.0	2.4	12.4
	2000	PR	14.5	10.1	13.0	5.5	4.2	2.5	12.5
	2001	PR	14.6	10.2	13.2	5.8	4.3	2.5	12.6
Total Age Dependency Ratio (in percentage)[1]	1981		73.3	57.4	58.6	53.4	77.9 [4]	..	59.8
	1986		70.7	56.2	57.4	50.3	69.0 [4]	..	56.3
	1991		73.8	58.1	57.7	47.5	56.2	86.0	56.8
	1996		72.5	57.7	55.9	47.2	56.9	84.2	57.1
	1998	PD	70.7	56.4	55.2	47.1	56.6	85.2	56.5
	1999	PD	69.6	55.6	54.7	46.9	56.4	84.2	55.9
	2000	PR	68.8	54.9	54.1	46.4	55.9	84.3	55.4
	2001	PR	67.9	54.1	53.6	45.4	55.2	83.0	54.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)[2]	1981	M	72.5	72.2	72.8	..	..	..	72.0
		F	79.9	79.3	79.8	..	..	..	79.2
	1986	M	73.8	73.7	74.4	..	..	..	73.3
		F	80.5	80.2	80.7	..	..	..	80.0
	1991	M	75.2	75.1	75.3	..	..	..	74.6
		F	81.5	81.2	81.4	..	..	..	81.0
	1996	M	75.4	75.9	76.2	..	..	..	75.4
		F	81.4	81.3	81.8	..	..	..	81.2
	1998	M	75.6	76.5	76.9	..	..	..	76.0
		F	81.6	81.7	82.2	..	..	..	81.5
	1999	M	75.7	76.7	77.4	..	..	..	76.3
		F	81.6	81.8	82.5	..	..	..	81.7
	2000	M (P)	75.9	77.1	77.9	..	..	..	76.7
		F (P)	81.5	82.0	82.9	..	..	..	82.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	1981		11.8	10.6	10.2	14.9	21.5 [4]	..	9.6
	1986		9.0	9.0	8.5	24.8	12.0	26.6	7.9
	1991		8.2	6.7	6.5	10.6	7.7	18.0	6.4
	1996		8.4	6.2	5.1	0.0	4.9	20.1	5.6
	1998		7.1	4.8	4.2	5.1	17.6	19.5	5.3
	1999		6.3	5.8	3.8	2.6	12.1	14.9	5.3
	2000		6.8	6.6	3.7	2.7	8.9	12.4	5.3
Abortion Rate (per 100 births)[3]	1981		9.5	15.8	30.4	22.9	13.7 [4]	..	19.4
	1986		6.0	14.4	27.1	24.6	29.9 [4]	..	18.7
	1991		..	..	..	..	..	..	23.6
	1996		14.5	24.5	34.0	38.8	36.4 [4]	..	30.5
	1998		15.7	27.3	35.9	37.9	42.9 [4]	..	32.2
	1999		15.1	26.7	34.9	29.0	36.1	21.0	31.3
	2000		16.1	28.2	34.4	36.5	41.8	24.5	32.2

[1] Ratio between population aged 0-17 and those aged 65+ to those aged 18-64.
[2] Because of an absence of deaths in certain age groups, the mortality table could not be calculated.
[3] Provincial/territorial information of women who've had abortions in clinics were not available for 1991.
[4] Nunavut included.

Note: (P) Preliminary.
PD: Final postcensal estimates, PR: Updated postcensal estimates, ID: Final intercensal estimates, based on 2001 as of September 17, 2003.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

NUPTIALITY

The last analysis of nuptiality presented in this Report was published in the 1998-1999 edition, and focused on marriages and remarriages in 1997. This analysis focuses on changes in nuptiality in Canada and the provinces during the period 1998-2000.

After 1998, which saw a continuation of the downward trend that with rare exceptions was observed throughout the 1990s, ***the year 1999 was characterized by an increase of 2,900 marriages, a rise of 1.9% compared with the previous year*** (Table 2). The year 2000 brought a second consecutive increase in the number of marriages, changing the trend of the 1990s. The increase was more modest this time (1,700 marriages), at 1.1%. Annual upward variations of this size have not been seen since the 1980s. The history of the last two decades shows that fluctuations — even sizable ones — may be only short-term. Furthermore, ***the gross marriage rate was 5.11 per 1,000 in 2000, the same level as in 1997*** (Table A2, appended). ***This means that the number of marriages grew no faster than the population***.

Running counter to the recent trend, the increase in 1998 and 1999 was slightly larger for first marriages (up 2%) than for remarriages, in which one or both of the spouses had already been married (up 1.7%). By contrast, between 1999 and 2000, almost all the increase in the number of marriages was in remarriages: while there were 1,700 more marriages in 2000 than in 1999, the number of marriages involving two single persons increased by only 300 or a mere 0.3%. Between 1999 and 2000, the number of marriages in which at least one of the spouses had already been married increased 3.0%, while the number in which the two spouses were remarrying rose 4.8%. As a result, ***the proportion of marriages that were actually remarriages continued to rise and accounted for 34.7% of the whole in 2000***, a record high. In more than 45% of these remarriages, both spouses were entering into at least a second marriage, and that proportion too is continuing to rise. This increase in the proportion of remarriages is probably linked to the growing numbers of divorced men and women and the fact that the large cohorts of the baby-boom are reaching ages at which remarriage is more frequent. Figure 1 shows that the proportion of persons aged 45 and over who are legally separated or divorced increased between 1991 and 2001. The proportion of divorced persons has also increased from one cohort to the next, suggesting either that divorce is an increasingly common event for couples or that divorced persons are tending less to remarry.

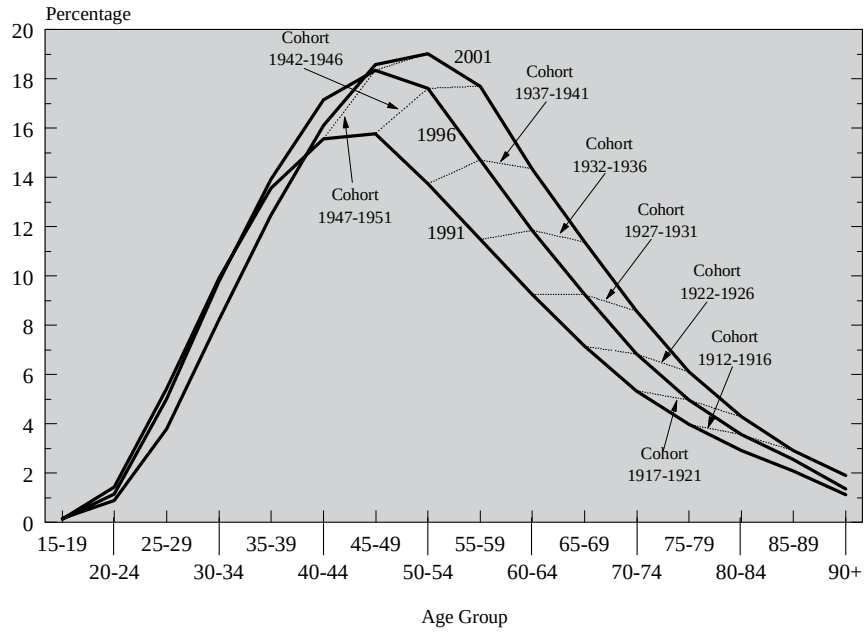
The total first marriage rate is the proportion of people who, in a given year, would marry if they were to experience throughout their life the first

Table 2. Marriages, First Marriages and Remarriages, Canada, 1971-2000

Year	Number of Marriages	Number of First Marriages		Number and Proportion of Marriages in which at least one Spouse has been Previously Married		Number and Proportion of Remarriages in which both Spouses had been Previously Married	
		Males	Females	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1971	191,324	168,944	169,072	31,698	16.6	12,934	40.8
1972	200,470	176,537	177,155	33,582	16.8	13,666	40.7
1973	199,064	173,355	174,135	36,047	18.1	14,591	40.5
1974	198,824	170,678	172,107	39,063	19.6	15,800	40.4
1975	198,085	167,022	168,817	42,300	21.4	17,031	40.3
1976	193,343	155,679	157,412	43,098	22.3	17,499	40.6
1977	187,344	154,906	156,854	44,750	23.9	18,178	40.6
1978	185,523	151,884	154,016	46,254	24.9	18,892	40.8
1979	187,811	152,731	154,982	48,309	25.7	19,600	40.6
1980	191,069	154,138	156,918	50,600	26.5	20,422	40.4
1981	190,082	151,978	154,506	52,340	27.5	21,340	40.8
1982	188,360	149,419	152,825	52,979	28.1	21,438	40.5
1983	184,675	144,960	147,968	53,342	28.9	22,080	41.4
1984	185,597	144,674	147,907	55,436	29.9	23,177	41.8
1985	184,096	144,009	146,718	54,632	29.7	22,833	41.8
1986	175,518	137,665	138,523	52,678	30.0	22,170	42.1
1987	182,151	138,454	139,324	60,106	33.0	26,529	44.1
1988	187,728	142,956	143,943	61,665	32.8	26,892	43.6
1989	190,640	145,733	146,242	62,276	32.7	27,029	43.4
1990	187,737	143,637	145,350	60,393	32.2	26,094	43.2
1991	172,251	131,996	133,584	55,278	32.1	23,644	42.8
1992	164,573	125,505	126,955	53,547	32.5	23,139	43.2
1993	159,317	121,104	122,479	52,406	32.9	22,645	43.2
1994	159,958	121,497	122,641	52,758	33.0	23,020	43.6
1995	160,251	121,312	122,131	53,477	33.4	23,582	44.1
1996	156,691	117,574	118,285	53,481	34.1	24,042	45.0
1997	153,306	115,186	115,875	52,217	34.1	23,334	44.7
1998	152,821	114,740	115,453	52,138	34.1	23,311	44.7
1999	155,742	116,982	117,767	53,020	34.0	23,715	44.7
2000	157,395	117,281	118,043	54,622	34.7	24,844	45.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Figure 1. Proportion of Persons Divorced or Separated , by Age Group, Canada, 1991 to 2001



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada 1991, 1996 and 2001.

marriage rates observed at each age during the year. This indicator, although imperfect, has the advantage of not being affected by changes in the size of the population or its age structure. The recent trend in the total marriage rate shows that the perceptible rise in the number of marriages in 1999 or 2000 is not only due to changes in the size of the population. It also reflects a slight change in behaviour, since the rate increased for both men and women between 1998 and 1999, going from 505 per 1,000 to 516 per 1,000 and from 538 per 1,000 to 548 per 1,000 respectively (Table 3). On the other hand, the slight increase in the number of first marriages that was observed between 1999 and 2000 does not indicate an increase in the total rate. Behind this national average, however, there are different patterns from one province to another.

Nuptiality in the Provinces

Most provinces saw the number of marriages increase between 1998 and 1999, except for Quebec and British Columbia, for which the increase occurred one year later (Table A2, appended). In 2000, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan

Table 3. Total First Marriage Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, Selected Years 1976-2000 (for 1,000)[1]

Province	1976	1981	1986	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Males											
N.L.	755	653	589	600	546	592	629	607	630	650	711	715
P.E.I.	880	701	711	727	721	673	695	747	689	695	767	786
N.S.	743	686	595	575	547	559	566	586	557	566	607	620
N.B.	772	660	600	581	538	551	559	581	550	557	563	609
Que.	637	546	430	381	330	339	331	327	329	317	319	336
Ont.	756	692	623	610	568	572	584	579	567	567	582	566
Man.	767	722	615	600	592	592	607	582	572	593	623	600
Sask.	816	710	588	622	616	632	641	628	632	638	647	635
Alta.	765	644	566	597	592	604	611	569	565	571	573	563
B.C.	707	684	582	601	577	571	556	521	502	506	507	521
Y.T.	600	693	484	470	401	430	541	453	411	427	381	428
N.W.T.[2]	482	457	351	284	276	298	282	268	257	264	237	284
Nvt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	308	363	307
Canada	721	645	558	548	513	520	524	512	504	505	516	515
Can. less Que.	755	682	603	604	573	578	585	571	559	563	576	570
	Females											
N.L.	721	631	580	613	560	611	649	624	654	670	742	749
P.E.I.	828	668	742	730	733	711	734	782	718	726	760	783
N.S.	736	672	631	606	574	582	592	597	582	579	622	625
N.B.	760	649	626	608	570	574	594	618	587	591	601	654
Que.	640	560	442	427	370	380	370	363	362	350	352	371
Ont.	745	685	658	653	609	609	618	609	597	599	613	596
Man.	748	712	660	651	638	637	657	626	610	635	654	636
Sask.	787	698	628	656	648	663	665	653	653	645	663	643
Alta.	768	689	616	643	634	652	649	613	607	614	616	602
B.C.	711	695	623	661	627	629	607	563	540	538	537	549
Y.T.	634	715	573	521	464	464	543	486	422	467	469	423
N.W.T.[2]	561	474	399	311	309	333	315	282	312	294	256	302
Nvt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	351	383	354
Canada	715	651	589	594	555	562	563	548	539	538	548	547
Can. less Que.	746	685	640	648	614	619	623	605	592	595	608	600

[1] Males age 17-49 and females age 15-49.
[2] Nunavut included from 1976 to 1996.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

and Alberta saw decreases in the number of marriages. However, these decreases were small, and the trend in these provinces can be analysed more precisely using the total rate.

In Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the trend in the total first marriage rate in the past two years is clearly upward. Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island have the highest nuptiality in Canada, with the total rate in 2000 reaching a level not equalled in 20 years (it was practically 800 per 1,000 in Prince Edward Island). Quebec had the lowest rate of all provinces. This is not surprising, given the popularity of common-law unions in that province. ***According to marriage rates observed in 2000, roughly one-third of single persons in Quebec will marry over the course of their life, whereas more than two-thirds will do so in Newfoundland and Labrador or Prince Edward Island***.

After Quebec, the lowest rates are found at the other end of the country, in British Columbia, as has been the case for many years. As in Eastern Canada, the trend in British Columbia is upward. In the Prairies and in Ontario, the increase observed between 1998 and 1999 was entirely offset by a decrease that was equally large — even larger in some cases — the following year, with the result that nuptiality in 2000 fell to its lowest level in 20 years in Ontario and Alberta.

Nuptiality in the three territories was lower than elsewhere (indeed, in the Northwest Territories it was the lowest in Canada, exceeding even Quebec), and the variations are greater owing to the small numbers involved. In general, the recent trend is upward in the Northwest Territories and slightly downward in Yukon.

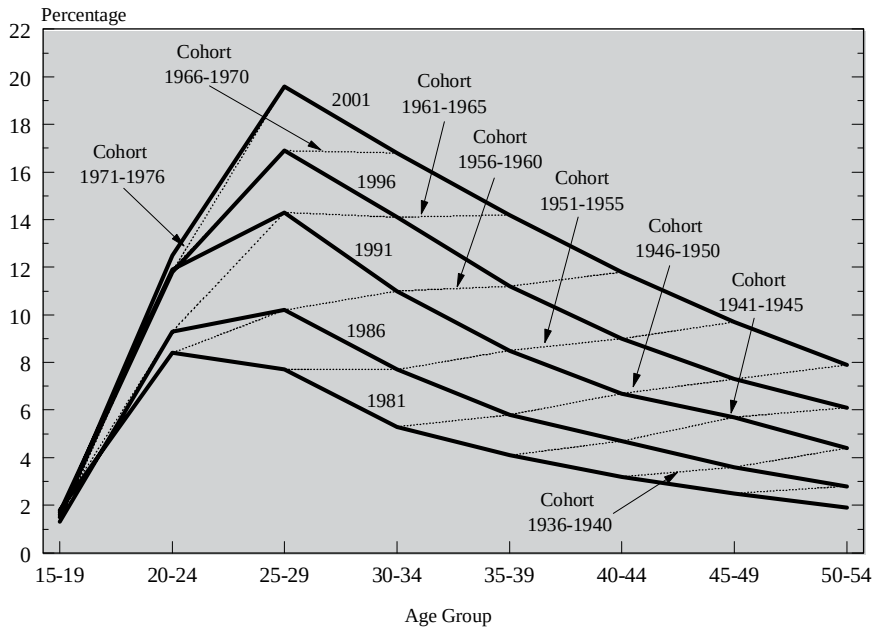
Common-law Unions Increasingly Popular

Whereas common-law unions grew rapidly in Quebec during the 1980s, they gained considerably in popularity in the rest of Canada during the 1990s. Data from the 2001 Census revel just how widespread this relatively recent phenomenon is.

Figure 2 shows the proportion of persons living in common-law relationships by age group for all censuses since 1981. It appears that ***common-law unions continued, in 2001, to gain in popularity, since the proportion of persons living this lifestyle had increased by roughly 3% since the previous census***. For example, nearly 17% of individuals between 25 and 29 years of age were living in common-law relationships in 1996; nearly 20% were doing so in 2001. Between 1981 and 2001, the percentage more than doubled.

Common-law unions are also increasingly popular from one cohort to the next. Less than 6% of individuals born between 1946 and 1950 were living in common-law relationships when they were between 30 and 34 years of age. At the same ages, the proportion was nearly three times higher

Figure 2. Proportion of Persons Living in Common-law Unions, by Age Group, Canada, 1981 to 2001



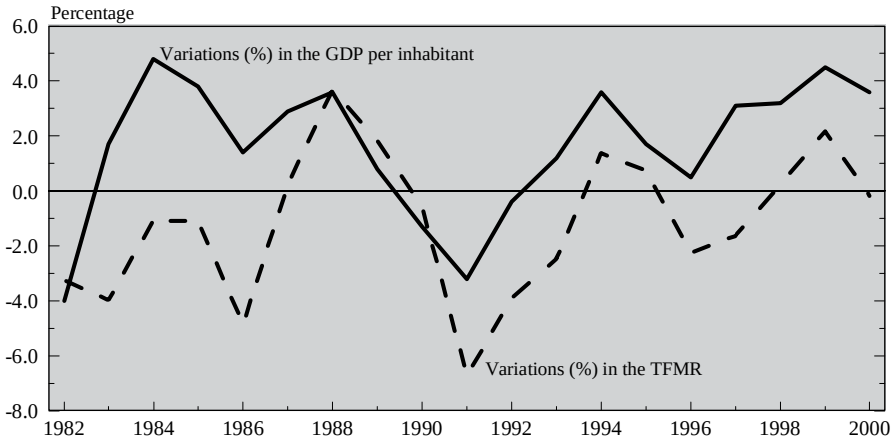
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

(approximately 17%) for the cohort of persons born between 1966 and 1970. For cohorts born before 1960, the proportion of persons living in common-law relationships increases from one age group to the next, indicating that many people are choosing this lifestyle instead of remarriage after a divorce. For those born after 1960, the maximum proportion of persons living in common-law relationships appears to be reached toward the age of 25 to 29.

Nuptiality and Economic Cycles

Beyond the obvious effect of the growing popularity of common-law unions, an analysis of how Canadian nuptiality has evolved over the past twenty years suggests that it is also somewhat associated to economic cycles. A hypothesis can be made that young people's confidence in the future — probably a major factor in the decision to marry — is largely influenced by current economic conditions. Figure 3 puts this hypothesis to the test, since it shows percentage changes in two indicators: the total first marriage rate (TFMR) and per capita gross domestic product (GDP), calculated in constant 1997 dollars.

Figure 3. Variations (in %) of the Total First Marriage Rate and the Gross Domestic Product per Inhabitant (in Constant 1997 dollars), Canada, 1982-2000

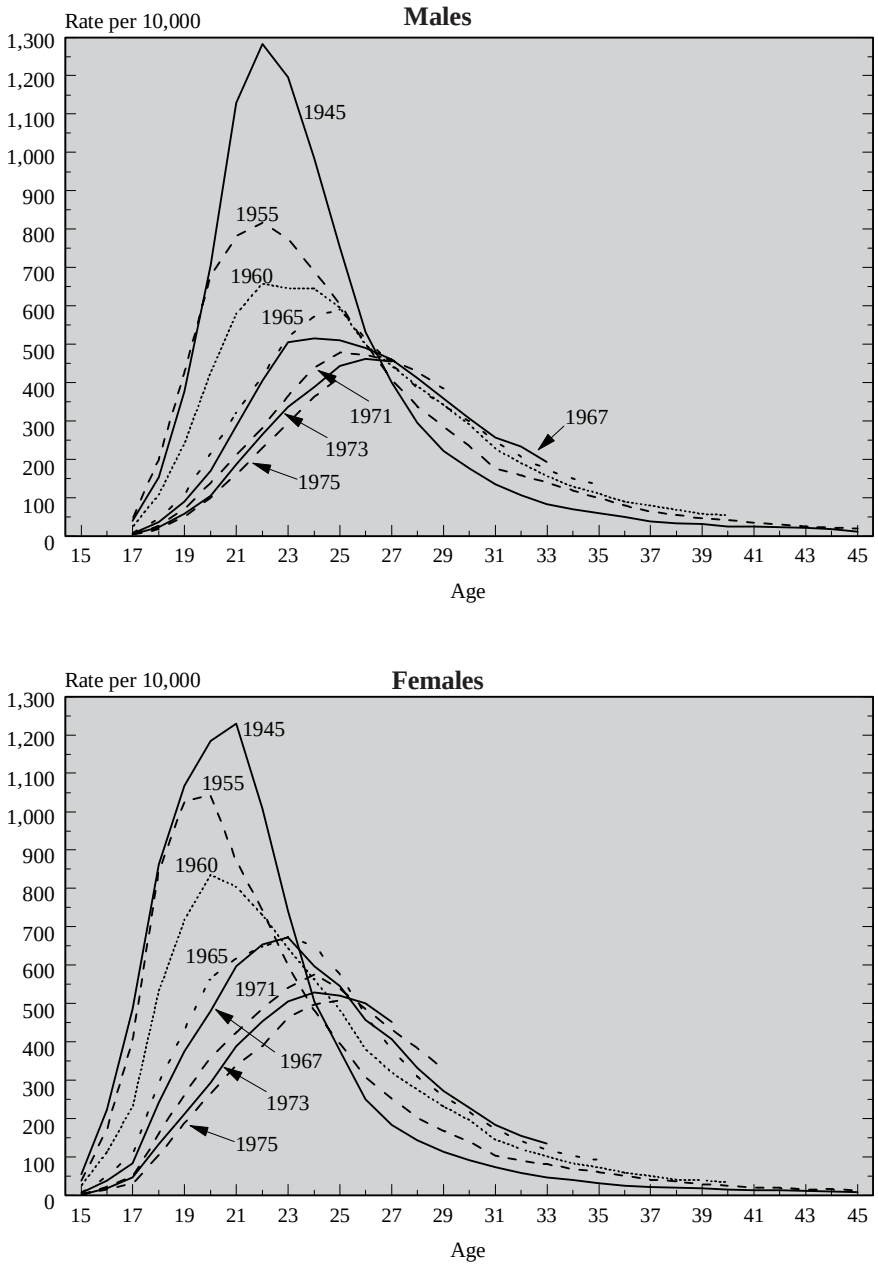


Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division and CANSIM II, matrix 384-0013.

The two indicators have evolved along similar lines in the past twenty years. The inflection points between periods of upward or downward change on the two curves generally correspond except for a single year, 1983. From 1982 to 1987, the total first marriage rate consistently declined; however, the economic recovery of 1984 and 1985 appears to have had an effect on it, since the negative change observed in 1984 and 1985 was much smaller than that observed at the start of the decade. It would appear that the systematic decrease in the total first marriage rate in the first half of the 1980s is linked to the rise of common-law unions, which made marriage less popular with young adults.

Since 1991, upward or downward shifts in gross domestic product have had an almost identical effect on changes in the total first marriage rate: not only do the inflection points correspond, but the slopes of the two curves are similar. The record of the 1990s shows that in a period of prosperity, nuptiality is generally on the rise. By contrast, periods of recession such as the one that Canada experienced in the early 1990s are generally accompanied by a drop in nuptiality. Indeed, in 1991, the total first marriage rate showed its strongest negative variation in recent history, as did gross domestic product.

Figure 4. First Marriage Rates by Sex, Canada (Some Recent Cohorts)



Source: Table A3, appended.

Nuptiality of Single Persons within Cohorts

Figure 4 shows the age-specific marriage rates of single persons for selected cohorts of Canadian men and women. As may be seen, the marriage rate of men and women born in 1945 increased until approximately 22 years of age, peaking at nearly 1,300 marriages per 10,000 single persons. Marriage rates then fell, mainly owing to the decline in the number of single persons available for marriage.

Not only do Canadian men and women born in 1975 have the lowest nuptiality thus far, but they are also tending to marry later in the life cycle. Thus, the average age at the first marriage continues to edge up from one cohort to the next. The only constant between old and new cohorts is the gap between the sexes, with single men marrying, on average, two years later in their life than single women.

Conclusion

The increase in the number of marriages observed in most provinces and territories from 1998 to 2000 may be only short-term. Common-law unions continue to grow in popularity at all ages. Between 25 and 29 years of age, nearly one person in five in Canada is living in a couple relationship without being married.

DIVORCES

The last analysis of divorce in Canada and the provinces, published in the 2000 edition of this report, concerned divorces registered during 1998. Since then, statistics on two new years, 1999 and 2000, have been made available. This section therefore focuses on how divorce evolved during the most recent two-year period.

The number of divorces increased 2.6% between 1998 and 1999 in Canada, representing an additional 1,800 divorces (Table A4, appended). In 2000, the upward trend continued for a third consecutive year, but only at a reduced rate of 0.3%, or 230 more divorces. ***In 2000, there were 71,100 divorces in Canada, compared to just over 67,000 in 1997***. It should be noted that the number of marriages was also up in 1999 and 2000 (see chapter on marriage), but the number of divorces does not necessarily fluctuate along with the number of marriages: in 1998, the number of divorces rose while the number of marriages declined.

Despite the recent upturn, the trend of the past decade is downward especially from the peak of 80,000 in 1989. What we are witnessing then, is some stabilization, with fairly sizable annual variations. These variations result more from the time it takes for the courts to confirm marriage dissolutions than from behavioural changes within the population.

The crude divorce rate went from 22.8 divorces per 10,000 inhabitants in 1998 to 23.2 per 10,000 in 1999, and then to 23.1 per 10,000 in 2000 (Table 4). By comparison, it had reached 36.4 per 10,000 in 1987. The current variations are therefore minor ones, and the trend is downward over a ten-year period.

The 1999 increase in the number of divorces had little effect on the average duration of the marriage for persons divorced that year. This indicator went from 10.8 years in 1998 to 10.9 years in 1999 (Table A4, appended) and remained stable in 2000. Moreover, there were few variations in the indicator during the 1990s, when it fluctuated by no more than 0.4 year.

Divorce in the Canadian Provinces

Between Canada's provinces the variations are greater, and ***in general the crude divorce rate rises from east to west across the country***. In the Atlantic provinces, where the divorce rate is generally lower than elsewhere in Canada, the annual variations are relatively larger, owing to the small numbers involved. First, in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island,

Table 4. Crude Divorce Rate (per 10,000), Canada and Provinces, 1980-2000

Year	New-foundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1980	9.69	13.17	27.13	18.78	21.36	25.66	22.06	18.98	34.57	34.50	25.30
1981	9.90	15.11	26.74	18.89	29.31	24.60	23.15	19.80	36.69	33.76	27.26
1982	10.88	16.55	26.52	23.48	28.24	26.50	22.85	18.38	37.50	35.38	28.04
1983	12.27	17.14	26.92	27.15	26.30	25.52	24.90	19.96	36.64	32.17	27.03
1984	10.17	15.40	25.80	19.79	25.40	23.59	24.36	19.58	35.37	30.51	25.45
1985	9.68	16.68	26.40	18.79	23.72	22.43	21.37	18.79	33.72	28.01	23.98
1986	11.92	15.50	29.34	23.84	28.36	29.19	27.32	24.09	39.31	37.61	30.00
1987	19.42	21.39	30.88	27.41	32.58	40.53	35.73	28.74	39.15	39.95	36.37
1988	15.76	20.81	27.79	22.91	29.74	33.04	28.15	24.33	35.62	34.54	31.16
1989	17.44	19.06	27.96	22.43	28.62	30.96	26.39	24.14	33.00	33.32	29.68
1990	17.58	21.53	26.59	22.96	29.23	28.13	25.31	23.47	33.32	29.69	28.33
1991	15.74	20.64	24.92	22.16	28.70	26.56	25.14	22.34	32.35	30.73	27.48
1992	14.94	17.34	25.06	21.82	27.69	28.82	23.87	23.16	31.19	30.06	27.85
1993	16.03	17.15	25.72	21.43	27.44	27.04	23.12	22.24	32.25	30.49	27.25
1994	16.23	18.63	24.68	20.91	25.29	28.37	24.43	23.31	30.22	31.06	27.17
1995	17.29	19.29	24.73	19.37	27.80	26.77	23.70	22.88	27.74	27.37	26.45
1996	18.91	17.40	23.93	19.26	24.85	22.55	22.95	21.74	27.00	28.07	24.11
1997	14.84	17.76	21.22	18.20	23.93	21.00	23.10	21.51	25.32	24.48	22.48
1998	17.31	20.38	20.65	19.55	23.10	22.08	21.47	21.91	26.38	24.59	22.84
1999	16.49	21.12	20.76	22.12	23.32	22.63	22.51	21.81	26.80	24.66	23.24
2000	16.97	19.66	21.80	22.72	23.10	22.35	21.20	21.47	27.16	24.67	23.11

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

variations in the number of divorces from 1998 to 2000 were very small. The crude divorce rate nevertheless declined slightly in these two provinces, which already had the lowest divorce rates in Canada. Both provinces had registered the largest increases between 1997 and 1998, an indication of the magnitude of variations where the numbers are so small. The average duration of the marriage for persons who divorced in 2000 in Prince Edward Island was 12.1 years, down from 12.7 years in 1998. This brought it in line with the average over the last decade in this province, and also with the Canadian average.

On the other hand, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick saw their divorce numbers rise significantly during the period studied. While the increase was modest in Nova Scotia (6.3%, or 120 additional divorces), it was larger in New Brunswick, reaching 16.6% (240 divorces). This almost brought that province back to the level observed in 1986, when a sizable increase in divorce was observed throughout Canada after amendments were made to the Act in 1985. Both these provinces also saw a rise in their crude divorce rate. The increase was larger in New Brunswick, where the rate rose from 19.6 divorces per 10,000 inhabitants in 1998 to 22.7 per 10,000 in 2000, a rise of 16.2%. At no time in the past ten years had the number of divorces and the crude divorce rate been at this level in New Brunswick.

There were few changes in Quebec and Ontario between 1998 and 2000. Despite a rise in the number of divorces in both provinces between 1998 and 1999, the crude rate in 2000 was the same as in 1998 in Quebec and was up only slightly in Ontario. In Quebec, the number of divorces in 2000 was, after the number registered in 1998, the second lowest in 15 years. This indicates the continuation of an overall downward trend that might be related to the growing importance of common-law unions as a form of conjugal living in that province. Like the crude divorce rates, the average duration of the marriage for persons who divorced remained nearly unchanged between 1998 and 2000 in both these provinces. However, Quebec was joined by Saskatchewan in 2000 as the province with the shorted average duration of marriage, namely 10.5 years.

Among the three Prairie provinces, only Alberta experienced a major increase in the number of divorces. In Manitoba, the increase observed between 1998 and 1999 was almost entirely offset by the decrease observed the following year, and in Saskatchewan the changes were not significant. In Alberta, the number of divorces increased by 510, or 6.6%, between 1998 and 2000. However, the crude rates of the three provinces varied only slightly, even in the case of Alberta, suggesting that the increase in the number of divorces in that province mirrored the rapid growth of its population. As in the past, Alberta's crude divorce rate continued to be the highest in Canada, with 27.2 divorces per 10,000 inhabitants in 2000.

British Columbia saw the number of divorces rise between 1998 and 2000. However, this increase of 190 divorces was not large, and both the crude

rate and the average duration of marriages ending in divorce remained almost unchanged at around 24.6 divorces per 10,000 inhabitants and 10.7 years respectively, indicating that the behaviour of the population was little changed in this regard.

Total Divorce Rate

The total divorce rate represents the proportion of marriages which, within a fictitious marriage cohort, would end in divorce if the divorce rates calculated according to duration of marriage for a given calendar year were to apply to this cohort. This indicator is obtained by summing divorce rates per duration of marriage. It therefore takes account of annual variations in the number of marriages. Like the total fertility rate, it is a period measure of the intensity of the phenomenon. Just as there is no direct relationship between the total fertility rate and the completed fertility rate of cohorts, no marriage cohort will experience exactly the intensity measured by the total divorce rate, because from year to year the rates move upward or downward. Nevertheless, it gives an estimate of the proportion of marriages that would end in divorce if the situation observed in a given year were to prevail for a marriage cohort.

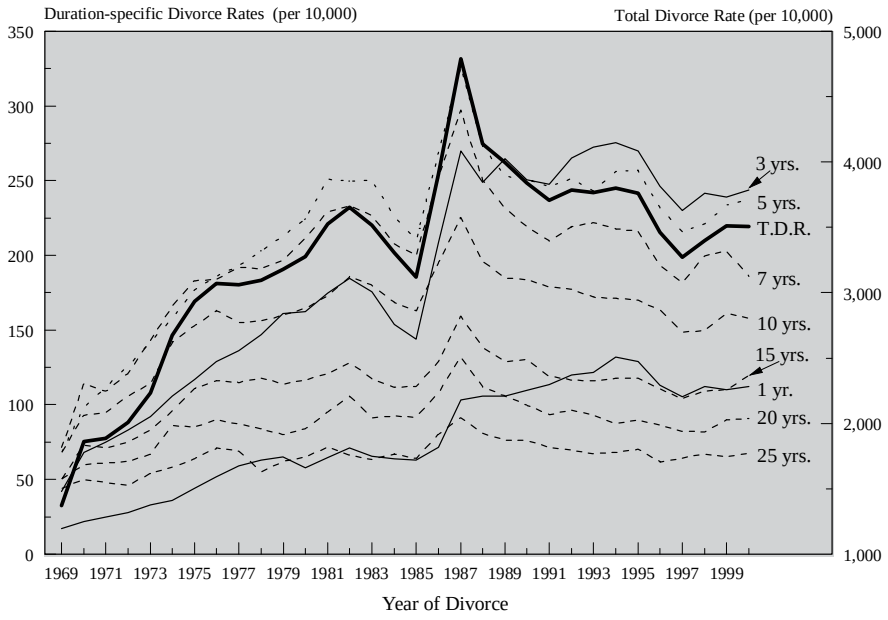
However, the total divorce rate is affected by two biases due to mortality and migration. Following the death of their spouse, widowers and widows are no longer at risk of divorcing, which results in the rates being underestimated. Also, divorces are registered in the province in which they were decreed, whereas the marriage may have taken place either in another province or abroad. Thus, owing to the effect of migration, rates may be overestimated where net migration is positive or underestimated where net migration is negative.

In 2000, the total divorce rate was 3,548 divorces per 10,000 marriages (Table A5, appended), meaning that if, for the next 25 years, divorce rates per duration of marriage were exactly the same as those observed in 2000, 35.5% of marriages would end in divorce. While this indicator has been rising since 1997, it is still lower than in 1986 and 1995. Figure 5 shows that most of the increase since 1997 appears to be attributable to an increase in divorce rates for recent marriages (marriage durations of five years or less) and relatively old marriages (durations of 15 years and over).

Conclusion

It is difficult to conclude that divorce in Canada is on the rise in light of the pattern observed over the past two years. The variations at the national level are minor, and they could be due merely to the timing of court discussions. The number of divorces registered in a given year depends on various administrative factors such as the number of petitions filed, the courts' availability to deal with these petitions and the speed of processing of these petitions through to a decree absolute.

Figure 5. Duration-specific Divorce Rates for Various Durations of Marriage, by Year of Divorce and Total Divorce Rate, Canada, 1969-2000



Source : Table A5, appended.

It is even more difficult to judge how conjugal life in Canada is evolving solely in light of divorce statistics. These do not cover dissolutions of common-law unions, a mode of conjugal living that is becoming increasingly common. As a result, divorce statistics significantly underestimate the actual number of union dissolutions in Canada.

BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

In 2000, there were 327,900 births in Canada, some 9,400 less than in the previous year (Table A6, appended). ***This was a decrease of 2.8%, the third largest annual decline in the past decade***. Between 1990 and 2000, the annual number of births declined consecutively from 404,700 in 1990 to 327,900 in 2000, a drop of 19%.

The reduction in births is partly attributable to the aging of the population, with the large cohorts of the baby-boom gradually moving out of their fertile years. Part of the drop is also attributable to changes in the reproductive behaviour of the Canadian population. Thus, the total fertility rate — that is, the average number of children that 1,000 women would have if, throughout their reproductive life, they had the fertility observed in a given year — has been falling steadily for nearly a decade. In 2000, the total fertility rate was 1,488 children per 1,000 women, the lowest rate ever recorded. According to the fertility rate observed in 1990, 1,000 Canadian women would have an average of 1,710 children. Thus, in ten years, the fertility rate of Canadian women declined by 13%.

Births and Fertility Declined in All Provinces

The number of births declined in all provinces between 1999 and 2000. The decline was especially large in the Atlantic provinces, with drops of 4.9% in Prince Edward Island, 4.8% in Nova Scotia, 3.7% in Newfoundland and Labrador, and 3.5% in New Brunswick. These were all substantially above the national average of 2.8%.

Except for Manitoba, the Western provinces recorded declines above the national average. The number of births fell by 3.7% in Saskatchewan, 3.1% in Alberta and 3.0% in British Columbia. A drop of 3,700 births (2.8%) was observed in Ontario; in relative terms, this was similar to the decrease observed in Canada as a whole. Quebec, with a 2.2% decline in births, and Manitoba, with a 1.6% decline, were the only provinces with decreases smaller than for Canada as a whole.

In most provinces, births declined more than fertility, with the number of births falling more rapidly than the total fertility rate. And yet between 1999 and 2000, everywhere but in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan, the population increased. This should have somewhat slowed the decrease in the number of births in relation to the decrease in the total

fertility rate. In other words, the decline in the number of births is now increasingly related to the aging of the population, which reduces the proportion of women in their reproductive years.

In Ontario and Alberta, unlike elsewhere in Canada, the total fertility rate fell more rapidly than the number of births. This was because these two provinces have benefited from more rapid population growth than the Canadian average as a result of gains through migration. Their strong population growth, and more especially a major influx of young people in their reproductive years, served to slow the decline in births.

Total Rate by Birth Order

Not only was the decline in fertility observed in all provinces, but it also affected almost all birth orders in nearly equal proportions. Between 1999 and 2000, the total fertility rate fell 2% to 3% for first, second and third births (Table A7, appended). While the decrease in the rate was smaller for fourth births, and while a slight increase was observed for fifth and higher births, the fertility rates were negligible for those birth orders; they accounted for only about 7% of the total fertility rate.

In fact, for some 20 years, annual changes in fertility have affected all birth orders in similar proportions, as Table 5 shows. As may be seen, the proportion of first births held steady at around 45% of the whole and the proportion of second births at around 35%, while third and higher births accounted for approximately 20% of the total.

Change in Rates by Age

For a number of years now, as in many industrialized countries, the fertility tempo of Canadian women has tended to slow down: the average age at maternity is rising. From one year to the next, the fertility of young women — those under 30 years of age — is decreasing, while a slight increase in fertility is

Table 5. Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Total Fertility Rates by Birth Order, Canada, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000

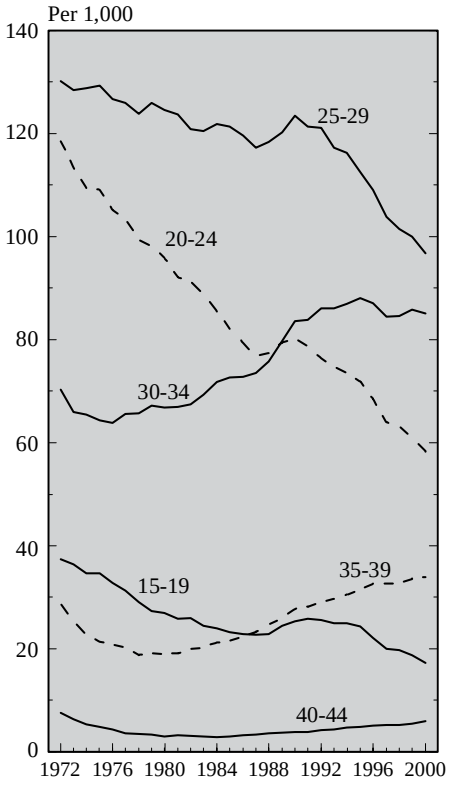
Year	First Order	Second Order	Third Order	Fourth Order	Fifth Order +
1980	43.7	34.8	14.8	4.4	2.4
1985	43.5	35.4	14.6	4.4	2.1
1990	45.4	34.2	14.1	4.2	2.1
1995	44.8	34.8	13.8	4.3	2.3
2000	45.3	34.8	13.3	4.2	2.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

observed among women 30 years of age or older. This trend is illustrated in Figure 6, which shows how fertility rates by age group have evolved over nearly 30 years.

The fall in fertility rates was especially sizable for women aged 20 to 24. Their fertility rate dropped below the level of 60 per 1,000 for the first time in 2000. In the early 1970s, the rate was approximately 120 per 1,000. ***It is now 58.7 per 1,000 and has thus decreased by more than half in less than 30 years***.

Figure 6. Fertility Rate by Age Group, Canada, 1972-2000



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

In 2000, the fertility rate of women aged 25 to 29 declined 3.2%, and for the first time fell below the threshold of 100 per 1,000. Since the start of the 1990s, the drop in fertility among women aged 25 to 29 has accelerated, almost catching up to that of the younger group. Between 1990 and 2000, the fertility of women aged 25 to 29 decreased 22%, going from 123 per 1,000 to 97 per 1,000, compared to a decrease of 27% among women aged 20 to 24, from 80 per 1,000 to 58 per 1,000. In the previous decade, the fertility rate of women aged 25 to 29 remained nearly stable, ranging between 117 and 125 per 1,000, whereas the rate for women aged 20 to 24 declined 16%, gradually falling from 96 per 1,000 to 80 per 1,000.

Beyond age 30, fertility has been rising for approximately a quarter century. In 1989, the fertility of women aged 30 to 34 exceeded that of women ten years younger. After rising rapidly from the early 1980s to the mid-1990s, the increase in the fertility of women in their early thirties has slowed in recent years. Between 1990 and 2000, the fertility rate of women aged 30 to 34 rose by only 1 per 1,000 to reach 85 per 1,000. While the increase in fertility has slowed among women aged 30 to 34, it is continuing at a nearly constant rate among women aged 35 to 39. The fertility rate of women aged 35 to 39 went from 28 per 1,000 to 34 per 1,000 during the same period. In the former case, this was an increase of less than 2%, whereas for the older age group,

the increase was 23%. Since the initial level of the fertility rate of women aged 35-39 was low, a relative increase — even a large one — has little effect on either the total fertility rate or the completed fertility rate of these women.

In 2000, the fertility rate for women aged 30 to 34 was down slightly from 1999. There is every indication that the fertility of women in this age group is levelling off. It might have seemed that the decrease in fertility observed among these women when they were in their twenties meant that they were postponing those foregone births to later in life. However, this might not be the case, since fertility beyond age 35 is too low to make up the difference. Instead, there will likely be a decrease in the completed fertility rate of the women in these cohorts.

Average Age at Maternity

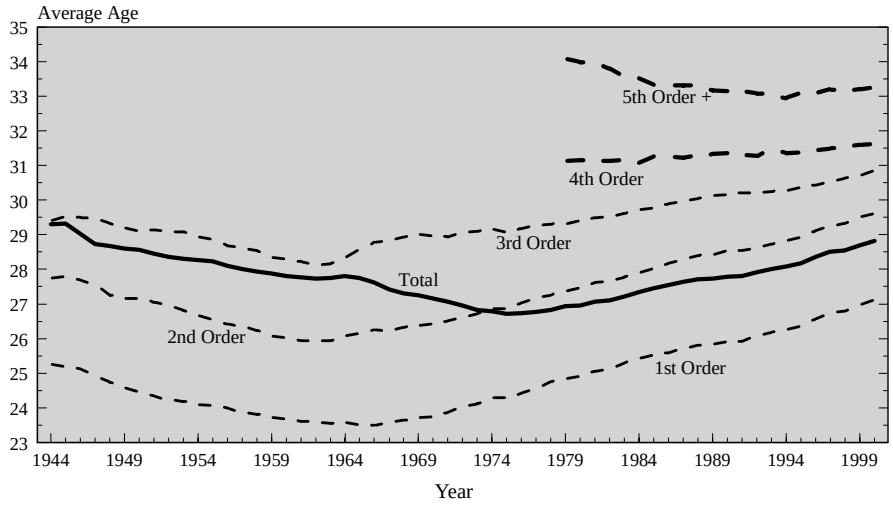
Mothers' age at the birth of their children is increasing. The average age at maternity went from 26.7 years in 1976 to 28.8 years in 2000 (Figure 7). This increase of approximately two years in the age at maternity over nearly a quarter of a century would have been even larger had it not been for the concomitant reduction in the average number of children per family. During the same period, the average age at the first and second births increased by 2.7 years and 2.6 years respectively. The average age at the first birth went from 24.4 years to 27.1 years, and the average age at the second birth, from 27.0 years to 29.6 years.

Completed Fertility Rate of Cohorts

Much importance — sometimes too much — is assigned to annual variations in the total fertility rate. In fact, by its nature, the total fertility rate can vary merely because of year-to-year changes in conditions affecting fertility. Indeed, even a systematic decrease or increase, year after year, may, at least for a short period, merely be the result of a change in the fertility tempo. That is, it may be due to an increase or decrease in the age at which women have their successive births, without there being a corresponding change in the actual number of children that a given cohort of women will bring into the world. If too much importance is assigned to the change in the total rate, this is because it summarizes in a single figure all the fertility rates by age for a given year. The other aggregate fertility indicator — the completed fertility rate — can truly be measured only for cohorts of women who have completed their reproductive years.

The total fertility rate is therefore a period measure and corresponds to the fertility rate for a given year. However, it is too often interpreted as being the number of children that women have actually had, or the number that they will have, ignoring the hypothesis that this will be true only if throughout their reproductive life, women experience the rates observed at each age that

Figure 7. Average Age at Maternity by Birth Order, Canada, 1944-2000



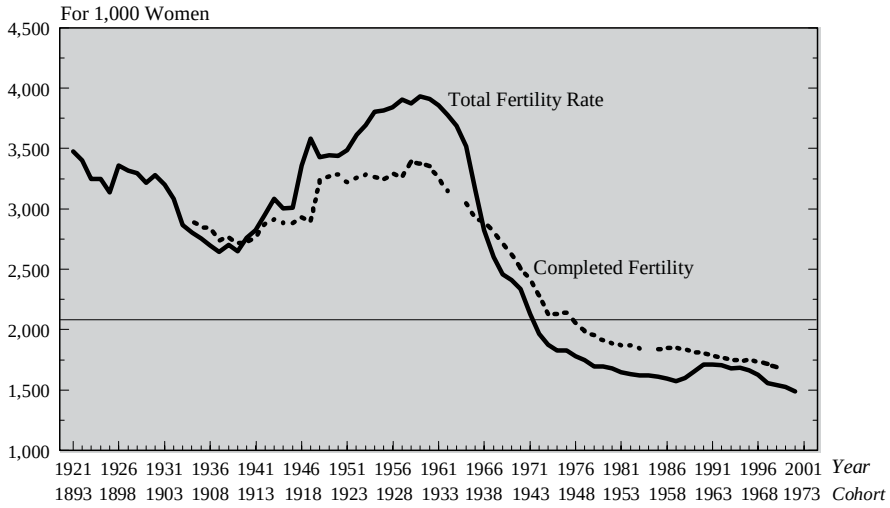
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

particular year. This hypothesis is very seldom borne out, as may be seen from Figure 8, which compares the change in the total fertility rate and the completed fertility rate of corresponding cohorts.[1] During the baby-boom, the total rate greatly exceeded the completed fertility of the corresponding cohorts because it was, in part, swelled by the acceleration of the tempo. By contrast, since the late 1960s, the completed fertility rate of the cohorts has been greater than the corresponding total fertility rate. Another observation is that the slight recovery in fertility indicated by the change in the total fertility rate in the early 1990s had no effect on the downward trend in completed fertility, which is still continuing.

An examination of Figure 9 suggests that the decline in the completed fertility rates of cohorts of women who have not yet completed their reproductive period, including younger cohorts, could continue. This figure shows fertility rates by age for several cohorts of Canadian women. As may be seen, from one cohort to the next, fertility rates at a given age decline almost systematically before age 28. Beyond that age, fertility rates tend to increase from one cohort to the next. However, the increase is much smaller than the decrease that

[1] The curve representing the completed fertility rate is shifted by 28 years, the average age at maternity, to correspond to the period rate.

Figure 8. Total Fertility Rate, 1921-2000 and Completed Fertility, 1906-1970, Canada



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

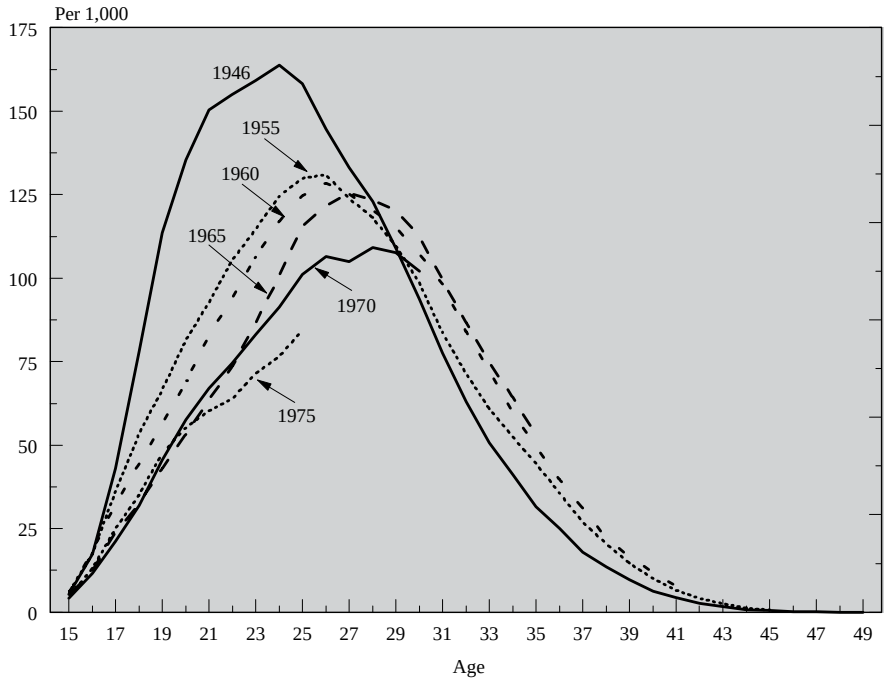
occurred when these women were younger, as shown by the smaller area between the curves after age 28 compared to the area between the curves for these cohorts at younger ages. As a result, the completed fertility rate falls steadily.

Since fertility is relatively low after age 30, the completed fertility rate of the cohort of women born in 1970 can be predicted fairly precisely. It would reach 1,691 children per 1,000 women if the upward trend in fertility beyond the thirtieth birthday continued, whereas it would reach 1,644 children per 1,000 women if the rates by age beyond age 30 instead stabilized at the level observed in 2000.

Another observation from Figure 9 is that the fertility rates of the most recent cohort shown, namely women born in 1975, are considerably lower between ages 20 and 25 than those of women in the 1970 cohort. In fact, the cumulated fertility rate at age 25 is 588 children per 1,000 women for those born in 1970 and 537 per 1,000 women in the 1975 cohort.

This gap could be difficult to fill, since fertility rates beyond age 30 tend to stabilize. Thus, little difference is observed after age 30 between the fertility rates of women born in 1960 and those born in 1965. However, for the latter group, the cumulated fertility rate at age 30 was considerably lower than for

Figure 9. Fertility Rate by Age for Selected Cohorts, Canada



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

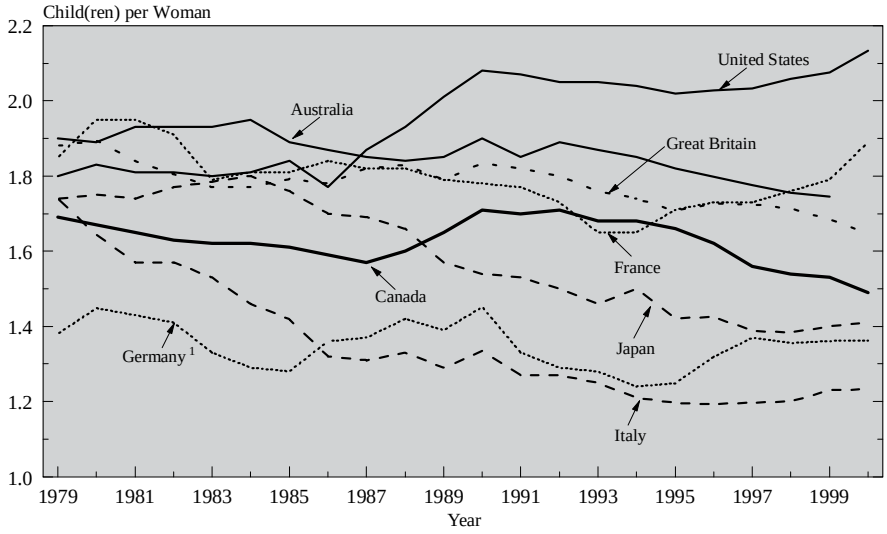
the former group, at 1,213 children per 1,000 women compared to 1,323 children per 1,000 women. This could indicate that the completed fertility rate will decline steadily for a few more cohorts.

Comparison with Other Selected Industrialized Countries

Except for France and the United States, which stand out from other countries by their relatively high fertility level, the general trend in fertility remains downward in industrialized countries (Figure 10). Even so, ***fertility in Canada is now more like that in countries with very low fertility*** — Spain (1.24 children per woman), Italy (1.23 children per woman), Germany (1.36 children per woman) and Japan (1.41 children per woman) — ***than the fertility rate observed in France or the Anglo-Saxon countries***.

In the United States, fertility rose in the second half of the 1980s, reaching two children per woman by 1989. Since then, the U.S. rate has remained

Figure 10. Total Fertility Rate for Selected Industrialised Countries, 1979-2000



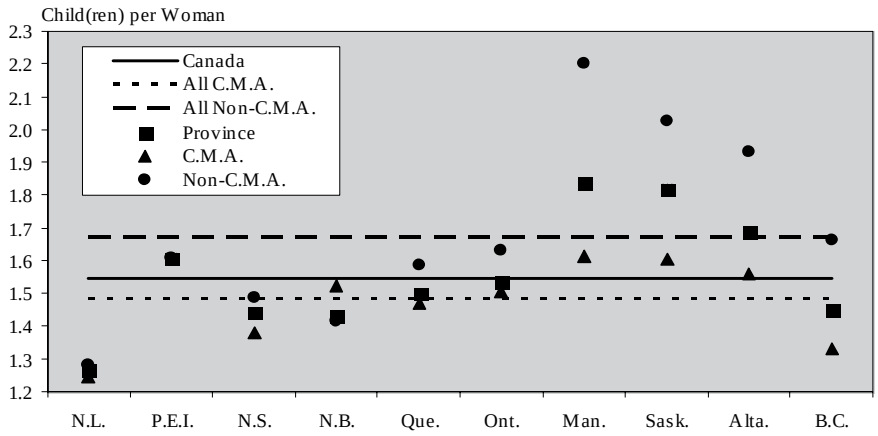
[1] West Germany before 1990.

Sources: Monnier, A. "La conjoncture démographique : L'Europe et les pays développés d'outre-mer", ***Population***, various annual publications and Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

above that level, and in 2000, it even exceeded the replacement level (2.1 children per woman). That country stands out from all other developed countries in that it has maintained a fertility rate approaching the replacement level over a long period. Other countries that have experienced an increase — even a sizable one — in their fertility, such as Sweden in the early 1990s, have seen it subsequently fall to even lower levels. This is also the case with Canada, although the variation in this country has been much less pronounced than in Sweden. For the most recent period, Sweden's fertility rate has risen slightly, whereas Canada's continues to decline.

Other industrialized countries have higher rates than Canada. In France, the upward trend in fertility is continuing. In 2000, the total rate reached 1.9 children per women, the second highest among industrialized countries. The other two Anglo-Saxon countries in the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom and Australia, have total fertility rates higher than Canada's, but there too the trend is downward. However, in both those countries, the period fertility rate remains 10% to 15% higher than in Canada.

Figure 11. Total Fertility Rate for Census Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Areas by Province, 1996-2000



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Lastly, in the other countries with very low fertility (Spain, Italy, Japan and Germany), the fertility trend during the second half of the 1990s was one of rising fertility, as measured by the period rate, whereas in Canada, the decline in fertility accelerated. Between 1995 and 2000, fertility rose 3% in Italy, 5% in Spain and 9% in Germany. During the same period, fertility remained stable in Japan (-1%) but fell significantly in Canada (-11%).

Differences in Fertility by Census Metropolitan Area

The total fertility rate varied between 1,256 children per 1,000 women in Newfoundland and Labrador and 1,796 children per 1,000 women in Saskatchewan. While differences persist between provinces, those differences are smaller than before World War II. In the past, factors such as religion, ethnicity or linguistic group greatly affected the fertility of different groups, but their influence has tended to diminish. As a result, fertility behaviour is becoming more uniform throughout Canada.

Traditionally, fertility was higher in rural areas than in cities. With diminishing cultural differences, the globalization of information and increased contact between urban and rural areas, the question arises as to whether these differences still persist and how sizable they are.

Figure 11 compares, for each province, the total rate for women residing in census metropolitan areas — the 25 largest urban areas in Canada, each

with a population exceeding 100,000 — with the rate of women residing elsewhere in the province. The data used are drawn from vital statistics. To reduce random fluctuations that may be due to the small number of births per year in less populated areas, the calculations were based on total births during the period from 1996 to 2000.

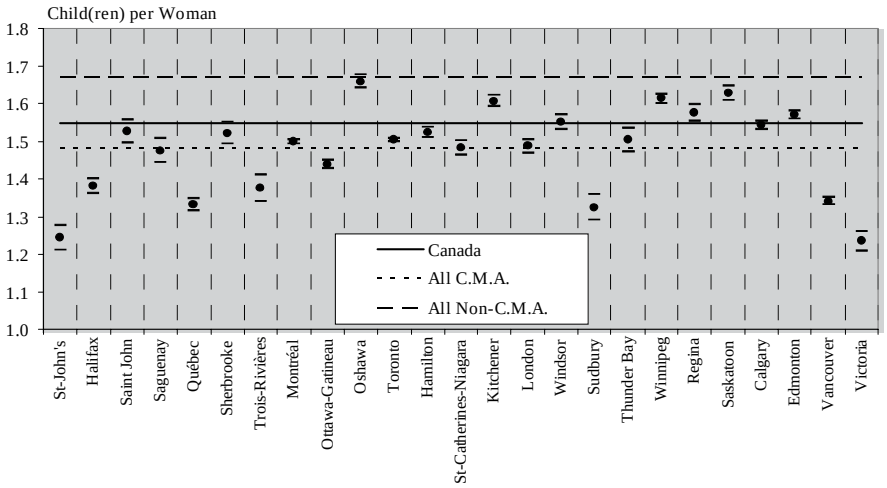
During the period studied, ***fertility is higher in non-metropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. The rate for metropolitan areas overall is 1.48 children per woman, whereas for non-metropolitan areas it is 1.67 children per woman***. Furthermore, provincial variations in the rate are also reflected in the fertility variations between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of each province. Except for New Brunswick, in each province the total rate is higher for women living in non-metropolitan areas than for those living in metropolitan areas. Another point worth noting is that British Columbia is the only province west of Quebec where the rate for metropolitan areas is markedly lower than the rate for metropolitan areas Canada-wide. By contrast, the total rate for the non-metropolitan part of British Columbia is relatively high, surpassed only by the rate for non-metropolitan areas in the Prairie provinces. The relatively low fertility observed in British Columbia in the past few years therefore appears to be more of an urban phenomenon.

Thus, some differences in fertility continue to exist between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. But does fertility also vary from one metropolitan area to another?

Figure 12 shows the total rate measured for each of the 25 census metropolitan areas. Like the differences observed at the provincial level, the f***ertility of metropolitan areas tends to rise from east to west across Canada. All metropolitan areas east of Oshawa have fertility rates below the national average***. The rates fall below 1.4 children per woman in St. John's (1.24), Halifax (1.38), Quebec (1.33) and Trois-Rivières (1.38). By contrast, the rates are generally high for the metropolitan areas on the Prairies, where they invariably exceed the national average (1.55 children per woman), except for Calgary, which is quite close to the average with 1.54 children per woman.

However, there are a few exceptions to this general pattern. Victoria, at Canada's western edge, has the lowest fertility rate of all metropolitan areas with 1.23 children per woman. The situation is fairly similar in British Columbia's metropolis, with Vancouver having a total rate of 1.34 children per woman, the third lowest after Victoria and St. John's (1.24 children per woman). Among metropolitan areas posting a high fertility rate, ***Oshawa, with 1.66 children per woman, has the highest rate of any Canadian metropolitan area***, a rate comparable to that for non-metropolitan areas overall. Probably in this case, the proximity of Toronto explains the high fertility rate observed for Oshawa. A number of young families are drawn to the suburbs, which often provide a better quality of family life and lower housing cost.

Figure 12. Total Fertility Rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 1996-2000



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

The fertility differences observed in the past could be explained by differences in religion, language or ethnic origin. Now, however, the fertility differences observed between census metropolitan areas may probably be best explained by differences in young people's access to the labour market, the cost of housing and the presence of infrastructures favourable to young families (day care centres, schools, green spaces).

VOLUNTARY INTERRUPTIONS OF PREGNANCY

This section looks at recent abortion trends in Canada. The last analysis of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy that was published in the Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada concerned data for the year 1994. Since then, statistics for the period 1995 to 2000 have been disseminated by the Health Statistics Division. The first part is devoted to presenting a few important points on the quality of data on voluntary interruptions of pregnancy in Canada. We then look at the most recent trends for Canada and the provinces.

Quality of Data on Voluntary Interruptions of Pregnancy

Data on voluntary interruptions of pregnancy are collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, which transmits them to Statistics Canada. Since 1969, these data have been obtained from a survey of hospitals. Originally, the survey focused on therapeutic abortions, the only type legally allowed in Canada prior to 1988. After the Supreme Court decision, the 1969 Abortion Act was repealed, and in 1988, abortion became legal for reasons other than health (of the mother or child). Since 1988, the survey has therefore also covered abortions performed in public and private clinics.

Abortions performed in Canada on non-Canadian residents are excluded from this survey, which focuses exclusively on voluntary interruptions of pregnancy performed on Canadian women. While miscarriages end a pregnancy prior to birth, they are not voluntary interruptions and are excluded from the survey.

Since 1988, non-therapeutic abortions are no longer illegal in Canada. Before that date, the number of cases could be substantially underestimated, affecting abortion statistics. However, recent statistics cover the vast majority of cases. Even so, the number of abortions may still be slightly underestimated both for administrative reasons and for reasons related to data collection.

Some women may obtain an abortion without going to a hospital or health clinic in Canada. They generally obtain abortions by dilatation or curettage. While these methods are more widespread, other methods are still in use, and it is still possible for a woman to consult a physician who will prescribe various medications that will lead to an abortion outside of a clinic or hospital. Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy, such as by means of a “morning after pill,” are not captured by the survey conducted by the Canadian Institute for Health Information. Also, it is possible that some abortions are still being performed in Canada and are not counted in the official statistics.

Some Canadian provinces, such as Ontario or Quebec, register only those abortions for which a health insurance claim has been filed, and this could cause some underestimation. For example, some women directly pay the hospital or clinic in which they have an abortion. A recent study found that in Ontario, such abortions could account for some 5% of the total, leading to an underestimate of the same order. While it is therefore appropriate to interpret the Ontario data — and probably also the Quebec data — with some caution, the impact at the national level is lower.

Statistics on voluntary interruptions of pregnancy include abortions performed on Canadian women in a number of U.S. states. However, the coverage is not complete; it is mainly states bordering on Canada that provide statistics. Abortions performed on Canadian women in, say, Florida or California are not counted. Because of the fees charged for this operation, few Canadian women are going to the United States for an abortion, now that the operation is more available in Canada. Probably this source of underestimation is relatively minor. Despite these limitations, the quality of abortion statistics at the national level is generally sufficient to allow an analysis of the phenomenon.

Recent Trends

The number of abortions performed on Canadian women in the 1990s remained relatively stable, averaging around 105,000 per year. There were 105,400 abortions in Canada in 2000, similar to the number in 1994 (106,300) published in the last edition of the Report on the Demographic Situation that dealt with this phenomenon. Between these two years, the number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy initially rose to a peak of 111,700 in 1997, then declined.

However, the weight of these abortions in relation to the number of births registered the same year has varied upward for some ten years, rising from approximately 23% in 1991 to more than 30% in 2000. ***In 2000, there was thus nearly one abortion for every three births in Canada***. The increase in this ratio is directly related to the steady decrease in the number of births during the 1990s, since the number of abortions remained relatively stable.

In 2000 as in the past, there were sizable provincial variations in the ratio of abortions to births (Table 6). ***In 2000, the ratio in Quebec was 43%, the highest in Canada; there were thus more than two abortions for every five births in that province***. By way of comparison, the ratio was 31% and 34% respectively in Ontario and British Columbia, the next two highest-ranking provinces after Quebec. By contrast, Prince Edward Island (11%), New Brunswick (15%) and Saskatchewan (16%) had the lowest ratios in Canada. There again, this must be seen in connection with the change in the number of births in each province, but also with the varying accessibility of abortion in the different regions of Canada. For example, Prince Edward Island has

Table 6. Number of Voluntary Interruptions of Pregnancy by Place and Abortions to Births Ratios, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1999-2000

Province	Abortions			Births	Ratio Abortions / Births (%)
	In Hospital	In a Clinic	Total		
	1999				
Newfoundland and Labrador	340	511	851	5,055	16.8
Prince Edward Island	7	138	145	1,515	9.6
Nova Scotia	1,766	151	1,917	9,575	20.0
New Brunswick	598	433	1,031	7,615	13.5
Quebec	17,647	13,075	30,722	73,596	41.7
Ontario	22,340	17,641	39,981	131,080	30.5
Manitoba	3,166	351	3,517	14,315	24.6
Saskatchewan	1,724	174	1,898	12,604	15.1
Alberta	5,924	4,264	10,188	38,171	26.7
British Columbia	9,778	4,864	14,642	41,939	34.9
Yukon	..	..	111	383	29.0
Northwest Territories	221	17	238	659	36.1
Nunavut	..	..	155	737	21.0
Canada [1]	63,815	41,620	105,666	337,249	31.3
	2000				
Newfoundland and Labrador	358	540	898	4,869	18.4
Prince Edward Island	18	140	158	1,441	11.0
Nova Scotia	1,895	94	1,989	9,116	21.8
New Brunswick	617	481	1,098	7,347	14.9
Quebec	18,374	12,751	31,125	72,007	43.2
Ontario	21,771	17,773	39,544	127,408	31.0
Manitoba	3,042	324	3,366	14,090	23.9
Saskatchewan	1,784	172	1,956	12,140	16.1
Alberta	5,907	4,525	10,432	37,006	28.2
British Columbia	9,131	4,878	14,009	40,672	34.4
Yukon	..	..	135	370	36.5
Northwest Territories	260	21	281	673	41.8
Nunavut	..	..	178	727	24.5
Canada [1]	63,507	41,705	105,427	327,882	32.2

[1] Includes abortions in some American states by women residing in Canada, and those which the place of the event was not declared.

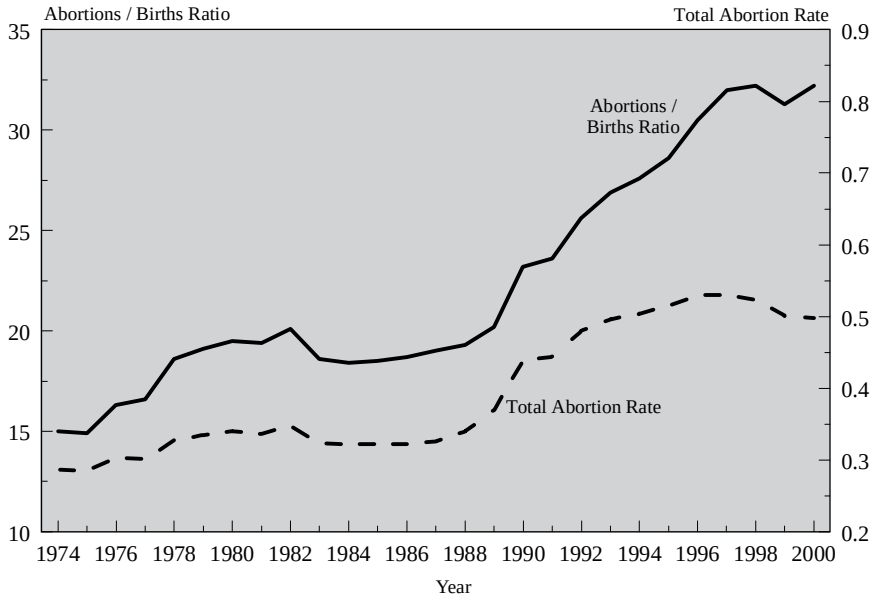
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

no clinic or hospital that performs this procedure. Residents of that province who underwent an abortion had to go outside the province to do so, with most of the procedures being performed in Nova Scotia.

Rates by Age Group and Total Abortion Rate

The number of abortions recorded in a given year will vary according to the number of women of childbearing age and the age structure of the population. The probability of undergoing an abortion is much higher for young women than for those who have reached their mid-thirties. Thus, to better evaluate how the intensity of the phenomenon has evolved over time, it is preferable

Figure 13. Total Abortion Rate and Abortions/Births Ratio, Canada, 1974-1999



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

to analyse the change in age-specific abortion rates and the total abortion rate. These two measures control for such variations, and they therefore serve to identify a possible change in behaviour with regard to abortion.

The abortion rate peaks at 32 per 1,000 for women between 20 and 24 years of age. It is approximately 20 per 1,000 for the surrounding two age groups. Beyond age 30, the abortion rate declines rapidly: 14 per 1,000 at 30-34, 8 per 1,000 at 35-39 and less than 3 per 1,000 at 40-44. These rates by age group have remained relatively stable during the last decade, suggesting that women's behaviour with respect to this phenomenon has changed little.

Summing the age-specific rates yields the total abortion rate, which is the average number of abortions that a cohort of women would undergo if, throughout their life, they experienced the rates observed in a given year. ***In 2000, the rate was 0.5 abortions per woman*** (Figure 13). Before 1988, it varied between 0.30 and 0.35 abortions per woman and then increased for roughly four years following the Supreme Court decision. After reaching

Table 7. Number of Abortions, Percentage Distribution and Rate per 1,000 Women, by Age Group, Canada, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991-2000

Year	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44[2]	Total[1]
	Number							
1976	717	17,315	17,406	11,627	6,390	3,572	1,685	58,712
1981	607	19,739	23,245	14,330	8,636	3,943	1,411	71,911
1986	430	15,133	22,940	15,180	9,474	5,035	1,380	69,572
1991	495	18,214	28,552	22,019	15,004	8,394	2,411	95,089
1992	580	19,190	30,659	23,242	16,333	9,239	2,842	102,085
1993	659	19,989	31,227	23,295	16,929	9,411	2,892	104,402
1994	526	20,757	31,439	23,486	16,581	10,142	2,986	106,255
1995	545	20,275	31,607	23,010	17,178	10,226	3,165	108,248
1996	532	21,138	32,523	23,588	17,471	10,583	3,385	111,659
1997	511	20,633	32,666	23,271	16,941	10,657	3,483	111,709
1998	464	20,859	32,326	22,175	16,349	10,834	3,492	110,331
1999	464	20,610	32,394	21,945	15,682	10,625	3,714	105,666
2000	389	20,426	32,561	21,690	15,763	10,611	3,768	105,427
	Percentage Distribution							
1976	1.2	29.5	29.6	19.8	10.9	6.1	2.9	100.0
1981	0.8	27.4	32.3	19.9	12.0	5.5	2.0	100.0
1986	0.6	21.8	33.0	21.8	13.6	7.2	2.0	100.0
1991	0.5	19.2	30.0	23.2	15.8	8.8	2.5	100.0
1992	0.6	18.8	30.0	22.8	16.0	9.1	2.8	100.0
1993	0.6	19.1	29.9	22.3	16.2	9.0	2.8	100.0
1994	0.5	19.5	29.6	22.1	15.6	9.5	2.8	100.0
1995	0.5	18.7	29.2	21.3	15.9	9.4	2.9	100.0
1996	0.5	18.9	29.1	21.1	15.6	9.5	3.0	100.0
1997	0.5	18.5	29.2	20.8	15.2	9.5	3.1	100.0
1998	0.4	18.9	29.3	20.1	14.8	9.8	3.2	100.0
1999	0.4	19.5	30.7	20.8	14.8	10.1	3.5	100.0
2000	0.4	19.4	30.9	20.6	15.0	10.1	3.6	100.0
	Rate by Age Group (for 1,000 women) and Total Abortion Rate[3]							
1976	3.1	14.8	15.6	11.4	7.7	5.4	2.7	0.30
1981	3.1	17.0	18.9	12.8	8.3	4.8	2.1	0.34
1986	2.4	15.6	19.2	12.4	8.3	4.9	1.7	0.32
1991	2.7	19.4	27.8	17.8	11.7	7.2	2.3	0.44
1992	3.2	20.5	30.1	19.3	12.6	7.7	2.7	0.48
1993	3.5	21.3	31.0	20.2	13.0	7.6	2.6	0.50
1994	2.7	21.9	31.6	21.1	12.7	8.1	2.7	0.50
1995	2.8	21.5	32.6	21.7	13.5	8.1	2.8	0.51
1996	2.8	22.0	33.6	22.5	14.0	8.2	2.9	0.53
1997	2.7	21.5	33.9	22.6	14.0	8.3	2.9	0.53
1998	2.4	21.6	33.5	21.8	14.1	8.4	2.9	0.52
1999	2.3	20.5	32.1	21.0	13.5	7.9	2.9	0.50
2000	1.9	20.2	31.9	20.8	13.9	7.9	2.9	0.50

[1] Includes abortions in which the age was not declared and abortions in some American states by women residing in Canada, and those which the place of the event was not declared.
[2] Abortions for women aged 45 and over were added to the numerator.
[3] Rates for women aged less than 15 were calculated for those aged 14.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

nearly 0.5 in 1992, the rate has since been relatively stable, suggesting that behaviour with respect to this procedure is not changing much. For purposes of comparison, in the United States, the total abortion rate has remained at higher levels than the Canadian rate. In 2000, it was 0.7 abortions per woman.

Figure 13 shows the evolution of the total abortion rate and the number of abortions per 100 births in the last quarter century. There is a growing gap in the past decade between the two rates, which contrasts with the almost parallel path that they followed previously. This divergence is more indicative of changes in behaviour regarding fertility than of a shift in behaviour regarding abortion, which is generally no longer changing much in Canada.

Few Variations by Age

Almost one-third of abortions carried out in 2000 were performed on women between 20 and 24 years of age (Table 7). This proportion has been relatively stable for the past ten years, hovering around 30%. Considering that in addition, just over 20% of abortions were performed on women between 25 and 29 years of age, it emerges that approximately one abortion in two is undergone by a woman in her twenties. Abortions performed on teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age account for less than 20% of the total. One-quarter of abortions are performed on women in their thirties, and less than 1 in 20 is performed on women aged 40 and over. These proportions have been relatively stable for the past ten years in Canada.

The majority (60%) of abortions performed in 2000 were done in hospitals (Table 6). However, there were some major provincial variations. Residents of Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island made greater use of health clinics than of hospitals, although the numbers are small. In the case of Prince Edward Island, all abortions performed on residents of that province took place outside the province, with Prince Edward Island reporting no cases on its territory. Everywhere else, hospitals are most often sought out for this procedure, sometimes in a large majority of cases such as in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Conclusion

For some ten years, the behaviour of Canadian women with respect to abortion has not changed much. The total abortion rate stood at 0.5 abortions per woman in 2000. More than half of these procedures were performed on women between 20 and 29 years of age. With the number of births declining, there is now one abortion per three births in Canada, and two abortions per five births in Quebec.

MORTALITY

There were 218,000 deaths in Canada in 2000. This was about 1,500 fewer than in the previous year, a decrease of 0.7% (Table A8). In Canada, the number of deaths generally increases from year to year because of the continual growth and aging of the Canadian population. This is the first break in an upward trend that has lasted nearly 20 years; ***not since 1981 has a decrease in the number of deaths been observed***. It is especially surprising since it occurred in a leap year, when an increase in the number of deaths is especially likely since the year contains one more day than usual. In these circumstances, the significant decrease in the number of deaths in 2000 is all the more remarkable.

Quebec registered the largest decrease in deaths between 1999 and 2000 (-2.6%), followed by British Columbia (-2.0%). Decreases were also recorded in Saskatchewan (-1.0%) and Ontario (-0.1%), although they were smaller. All other provinces saw the number of deaths rise between 1999 and 2000.

An analysis of the age distribution of the change in the number of deaths shows that more than 90% of the decrease of 1,500 deaths in Canada in 2000 occurred within the population aged 65 and over. Seasonal variations in the number of deaths are especially sizable among the very old, who are more likely than younger persons to die during the winter months. Figure 14 compares the monthly change in the daily number of deaths in 1999 and 2000 for three major age groups. In February 1999, the average number of deaths of very old persons was 25% higher than the daily average for this age group, while for the population as a whole, the index for February 1999 was 15% above the daily average. In February and March 2000, the index for persons aged 80 and over did not exceed that for the population as a whole.

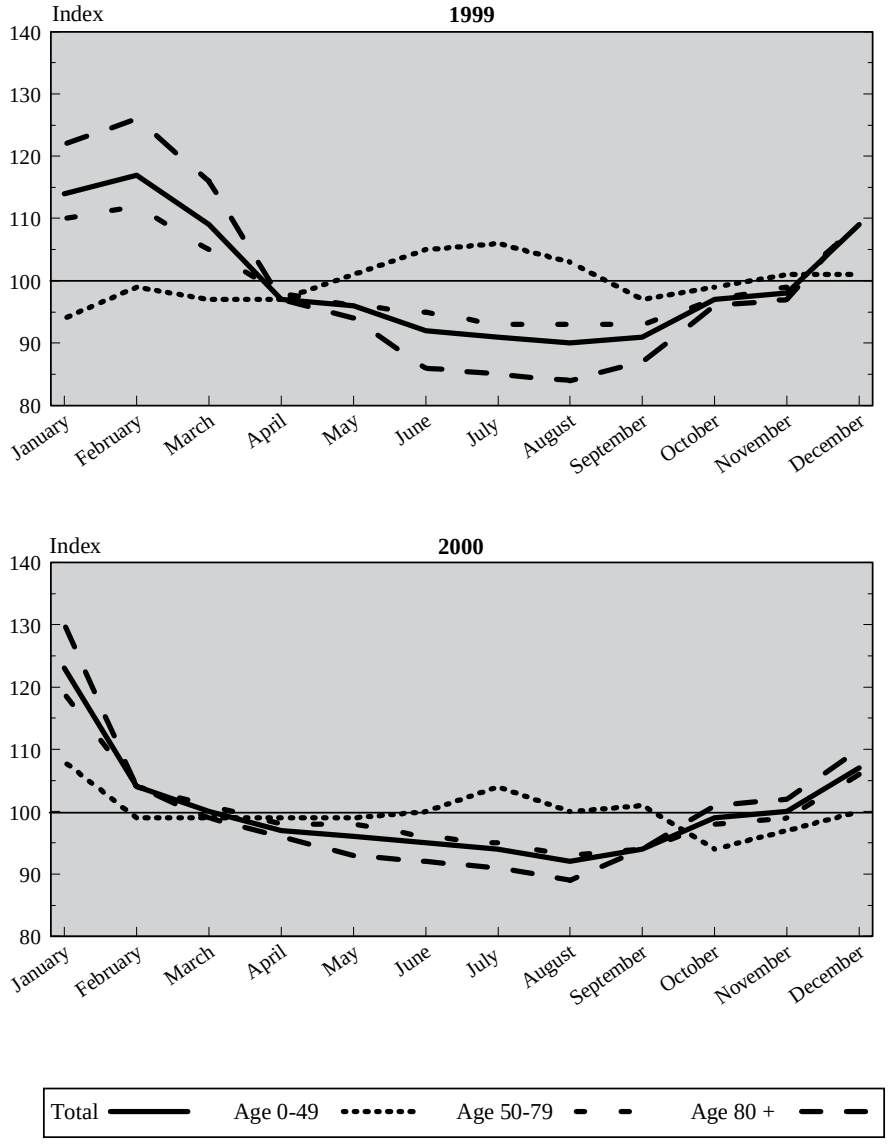
Compared to 1999, just over 200 additional deaths were recorded in 2000 among the elderly population aged 90 and over. The change in the number of deaths within this rapidly growing population, characterized by its fragile health, seems less affected by seasonal variations in mortality. The intensity of mortality is especially high at these ages for many causes of death.

Between 1999 and 2000, the number of deaths also increased slightly among persons aged 20 to 24 and those between 50 and 64. Since age-specific rates declined for all age groups, these slight increases are explained by the fact that larger cohorts are moving into these age ranges.

Infant Mortality

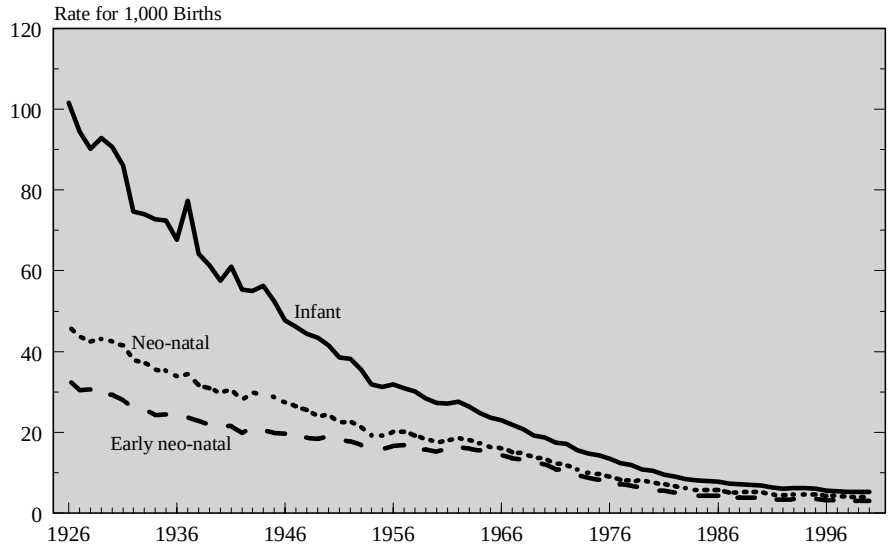
The number of deaths of children under one year of age declined slightly between 1999 and 2000 (-46 deaths). This decrease is largely attributable to

Figure 14. Index of Monthly Deaths for Three Major Age Groups, Canada, 1999 and 2000



Index: 100 = Number of deaths by day (596 deaths per day in 2000).
Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Figure 15. Infant, Neo-natal and Early Neo-natal Mortality Rates, Canada, 1926-2000



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

a decrease in the number of births from one year to the next, since the infant mortality rate remained nearly stable (5.3 per 1,000) (Figure 15).

This figure clearly shows the progress achieved in Canada in the past 80 years with respect to infant mortality. Whereas in 1926, one child in 10 died before its first birthday, the infant mortality rate was nearly 20 times lower in 2000. Even though the decline in infant mortality has slowed in recent decades, the rate could fall below 5 per 1,000 in the coming years. Some industrialized countries such as Iceland (3.0 per 1,000), Sweden (3.4 per 1,000) or Japan (3.9 per 1,000) already have rates lower than that.

The risks of death are higher in the first days of a newborn's life. While infant mortality declined spectacularly on all fronts during the twentieth century, the gains were less rapid for neonatal mortality, which is more related to endogenous health problems that are more difficult to prevent and cure. In 2000, nearly half the deaths of children under one year of age occurred in the first week of life, and nearly 75% occurred in the first month. By way of comparison, in 1926, these proportions were respectively roughly one third and one half, suggesting that the drop in infant mortality resulted mainly from

a sharp decrease in mortality due to exogenous causes. This means that infants' chances of survival after the first week improved even more rapidly than the probability of survival from age 0 to 1 year. Compared to the initial situation, the gap between neonatal mortality and infant mortality has narrowed, and infant mortality increasingly refers to mortality in the very first days of life. This new situation is mainly the result of the past evolution of infant mortality, since in recent years, neonatal mortality and early neonatal mortality have been declining at a similar rate.

Life Expectancy on the Rise

In 2000, Canadians' male and female life expectancy increased by 0.4 and 0.3 years respectively compared to the previous year (Table A9, in appendix). If they were to experience throughout their life the risks of dying that were observed at each age in 2000, ***Canadian males would live 76.7 years and Canadian females would live 82.0 years. Their life expectancy at birth is therefore one of the highest in the world*** . In 2000, the life expectancy of Canadian females was behind only that of Japanese (84.8 years), French (82.7 years), Spanish (82.7 years and Swiss (82.6 years) females. For their part, Canadian males were behind only Japanese (77.4 years), Icelandic (78.0 years), Swedish (77.4 years) and Swiss (76.9 years) males on this score (Table 8).

The gap between male and female life expectancy at birth in 2000 was 5.3 years, compared with 7.3 years in 1976. ***While the gap between the two sexes is narrowing, male life expectancy in 2000 was barely higher than female life expectancy in 1971***. One reason for the narrowing of the gap is that women are adopting traditionally male behaviours (participation in the labour force, smoking, alcohol consumption, etc.).

Life expectancy at age 65 has also increased for both sexes. In 2000, it reached 16.8 years for males and 20.5 years for females, an increase of 0.3 years and 0.2 years respectively compared with 1999.

Provinces

Provincial variations in mortality are tending to shrink over the years, and life expectancy at birth now varies little from one province to another (Figure 16), probably owing to the introduction of national public health policies. Before 1950, major disparities existed. Quebec was one province with a much lower life expectancy than elsewhere in Canada. In the second half of the twentieth century, the situation of high-mortality provinces improved more rapidly than that of low mortality provinces, leading to some convergence among the life expectancies recorded in the various provinces.

Nevertheless, some provincial differences in mortality persist. As has been the case for some years, ***Newfoundland and Labrador has Canada's***

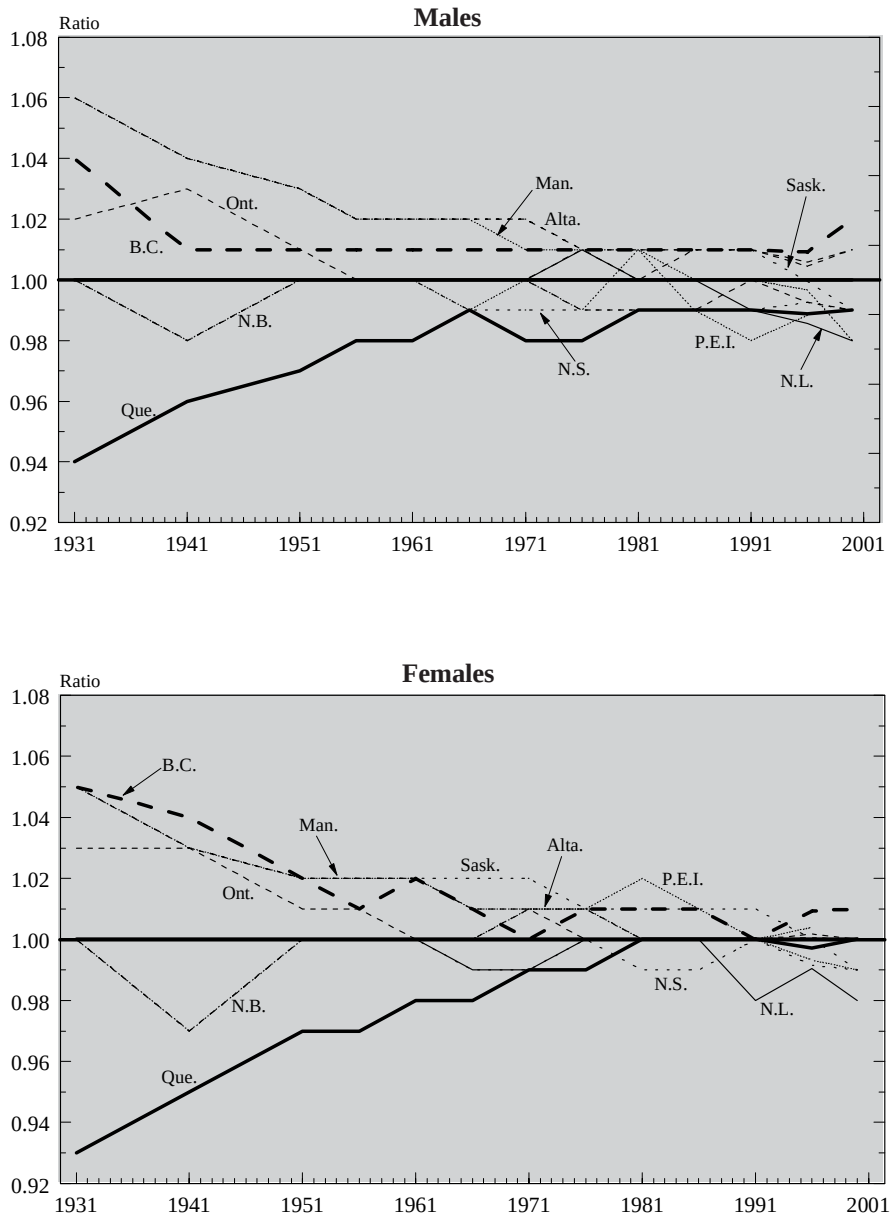
Table 8. Life Expectancy at Birth for Selected Industrialized Countries, 1978-2000

Year	Germany[1]	Australia	United States	France	Italy	Japan	Great Britain	Sweden	Canada
	Males								
1978	69.4	..	69.5	69.9	..	73.2	..	72.4	71.0
1979	69.6	..	70.0	70.1	..	73.1	..	72.5	71.3
1980	69.9	71.0	70.0	70.2	70.6	73.4	70.8	72.8	71.7
1981	70.2	71.4	70.4	70.4	71.1	73.8	71.0	73.1	72.0
1982	70.5	71.2	70.9	70.7	71.3	74.1	71.1	73.4	72.4
1983	70.8	72.1	71.0	70.7	71.4	74.3	71.4	73.6	72.7
1984	71.2	72.6	71.2	71.3	71.6	74.7	71.6	73.8	72.9
1985	71.5	72.4	71.1	71.3	..	74.8	71.7	73.8	73.1
1986	71.8	72.8	71.3	71.5	..	75.4	71.9	74.0	73.3
1987	71.5	73.0	71.5	72.0	72.6	75.6	72.2	74.2	73.5
1988	72.2	73.1	71.5	72.4	73.2	75.8	72.4	74.2	73.7
1989	72.6	73.3	71.8	72.5	73.5	75.9	72.7	74.8	74.0
1990	72.0	73.9	71.8	72.8	73.6	75.9	72.9	74.8	74.3
1991	72.1	74.4	72.0	72.9	73.6	76.1	73.2	74.9	74.6
1992	72.6	74.5	72.3	73.2	74.0	76.1	73.6	75.4	74.7
1993	72.7	75.0	72.2	73.3	74.4	76.3	73.6	75.5	74.9
1994	73.0	75.2	72.4	73.7	74.7	76.6	74.2	76.1	75.0
1995	73.2	75.2	72.5	73.9	74.8	76.4	74.0	76.2	75.2
1996	73.6	..	73.1	74.1	75.3	77.0	74.3	76.5	75.4
1997	74.0	..	73.6	74.6	75.7	77.2	74.6	76.7	75.8
1998	74.5	..	73.8	74.8	75.7	77.2	74.8	76.9	76.0
1999	74.7	..	73.9	74.9	..	77.1	75.0	77.1	76.3
2000	..	..	74.1	75.2	..	77.4	75.4	77.4	76.7
	Females								
1978	76.1	..	77.2	78.0	..	78.5	..	78.6	78.4
1979	76.4	..	77.8	78.3	..	78.5	..	78.7	78.7
1980	76.6	78.1	77.4	78.3	77.2	78.8	76.9	78.8	78.9
1981	76.8	78.4	77.9	78.5	..	79.2	77.0	79.1	79.2
1982	77.1	78.2	78.1	78.9	..	79.7	77.0	79.4	79.4
1983	77.5	78.7	78.1	78.8	78.1	79.9	77.2	79.6	79.6
1984	77.8	79.1	78.2	79.4	78.1	80.4	77.4	79.9	79.8
1985	78.0	78.8	78.2	79.3	78.6	80.5	77.6	79.6	79.9
1986	78.4	79.1	78.3	79.6	..	81.3	77.6	80.0	80.0
1987	78.1	79.5	78.4	80.3	79.2	81.4	77.9	80.2	80.2
1988	78.7	79.5	78.3	80.5	79.7	81.6	78.0	80.0	80.4
1989	79.0	79.6	78.5	80.7	80.0	81.8	78.3	80.6	80.6
1990	78.4	80.1	78.8	80.9	80.1	81.9	78.6	80.4	80.7
1991	78.7	80.4	78.9	81.1	80.3	82.1	78.8	80.5	81.0
1992	79.2	80.4	79.1	81.4	80.6	82.2	79.0	80.8	81.0
1993	79.2	80.9	78.8	81.4	80.7	82.5	78.9	80.8	81.0
1994	79.5	81.1	79.0	81.8	81.2	83.0	79.4	81.4	81.0
1995	79.7	81.0	78.9	81.8	81.3	82.9	79.2	81.4	81.1
1996	79.9	..	79.4	82.0	81.5	83.6	79.4	81.5	81.2
1997	80.3	..	79.5	82.3	81.6	83.8	79.6	81.8	81.3
1998	80.5	..	79.5	82.4	81.8	84.0	79.7	81.9	81.5
1999	80.7	..	79.4	82.4	..	84.0	79.8	81.9	81.7
2000	..	..	79.5	82.7	..	84.8	80.2	81.7	82.0

[1] West Germany before 1990.

Sources: Monnier, A. « La conjoncture démographique : L'Europe et les pays développés d'outre-mer », ***Population***, various annual publications, Sardon, J.-P. «Évolution démographique récente des pays développés », ***Population***, various annual publications and Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 16. Ratio of Provincial and Canadian Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, 1931-2000



Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

lowest life expectancy, for both males (75.0 years) and females (80.2 years). The difference from the national average is 1.7 years and 1.8 years for males and females respectively. The other Atlantic provinces also have slightly lower life expectancies than Canada as a whole (Summary Table).

In Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, life expectancy at birth is very close to the figure for Canada as a whole. Indeed for females, it is identical to the national average. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, life expectancy at birth is slightly lower than for Canada as a whole, whereas ***in British Columbia in 2000, life expectancy at birth is the highest in Canada, as it has been for many years***. Females in that province could expect to live 0.9 years more than Canadian females overall, while for males the difference from the national average was 1.2 years.

Causes of Death

In 2000, deaths were, for the first time, classified according to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO). To better reflect current medical knowledge, this revision proposes a few new categories of causes of death, so that the cause can be identified more precisely. Also, some classification principles have been reviewed, such as in the case of deaths caused by a series of events or diseases. In some cases, the changes introduced result in major breaks in mortality rates by cause based on the previous version of the classification.

This major change makes it harder to analyse recent trends in mortality by cause of death, since an increase or decrease in the number of deaths attributed to a disease may result either from an actual change in the lethality or incidence of the disease or from the reclassification of diseases, or from the two factors combined.

By classifying deaths from one year according to the two classifications, ratios of comparability between the new classification and the old one have been produced for a number of diseases and major causes of death (chapters). As a result, it is possible to estimate the impact of introducing the new classification.[2] For major groupings of causes of death such as tumours and cancers, shown in Table 9, these ratios approach 1, which indicates that statistics on these diseases are quite comparable between the two classifications.

However, the rates from years prior to 2000 shown in Table 9 were recalculated to take account of some diseases whose classification has changed.

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[2] Geran L, P. Tully and P. Wood (2003). ***A Comparability Study for the Implementation of the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) for Mortality Data in Canada: Preliminary Results***, Health Statistics Division, internal working paper, Statistics Canada.

Some groupings of diseases in the ninth classification correspond to those in the tenth classification, but others — generally smaller ones — do not. The standardized rates shown in Table 9 were therefore calculated for groupings of diseases for which there is substantial correspondence between the two classifications. These groupings generally represent almost all deaths from a given cause. The reader may therefore notice that the rates for a year prior to 2000 that appear in Table 9 of this edition of the Report differ slightly from those published in previous editions.

Downward Trends Continue

In general, the mortality rates observed for major causes of death in Canada are down, indicating the progress achieved in preventing or treating these diseases. While the death rate for diseases of the circulatory system continued its downward trend in 2000, this is nevertheless the leading cause of death in Canada, with standardized rates of 214 and 206 per 100,000 for males and females respectively (Table 9). The gap separating death rates for diseases of the circulatory system from those for tumours and cancers is nevertheless continuing to narrow because the death rate for tumours and cancers is declining less rapidly. In fact, among females, the death rate for tumours and cancers even rose slightly in 2000.

Of the two main components of the mortality rate for diseases of the circulatory system, that for ischemic heart diseases is the one that declined the most in 2000, as it has in the past two decades. Deaths from cerebro-vascular diseases also declined, for both males and females, but less markedly. Shorter reaction times, improved treatment of heart attacks and better eating habits are among the factors underlying this trend, which should continue in the years to come.

Continuing a long trend, the gap separating male and female mortality rates for malignant tumours of the respiratory system continues to narrow, with male mortality rates steadily falling since 1988 and female rates generally rising. Closely related to tobacco use, these trends reflect not only efforts to combat smoking, but also cohort replacement. New cohorts of women have smoked more during their life than their predecessors, while old cohorts of men smoked more than recent cohorts have.

Deaths Attributable to HIV

The adoption of IDC-10 has a greater impact on the analysis of trends in mortality attributable to HIV, since the new classification includes more deaths under this cause than the former classification, particularly because of changes made to the rules for determining the primary cause of death. The ratio of comparability produced by the Health Division for this cause is 1.10, meaning

Table 9. Evolution of Mortality from Diseases of the Circulatory System and from Tumours, by Sex, Canada, 1981-2000[1]

Year	Diseases of the Circulatory System[2]	Ischemic Heart Diseases[3]	Cerebro-vascular Diseases[4]	Tumors and Cancers[5]	Malignant Tumors of the Respiratory System[6]
	Males				
1981	411.99	272.00	63.87	209.92	65.56
1982	402.81	264.74	59.66	213.74	69.18
1983	387.30	253.67	56.18	213.11	70.06
1984	370.19	242.32	54.66	217.52	71.71
1985	361.19	236.15	51.80	217.79	69.42
1986	351.83	227.36	50.11	218.55	70.34
1987	333.97	216.33	48.96	217.48	69.92
1988	325.48	210.16	46.80	222.20	72.08
1989	312.07	198.42	47.22	218.56	71.98
1990	288.48	181.90	45.20	216.10	70.56
1991	281.59	176.31	43.43	216.31	69.76
1992	275.35	171.72	42.36	214.14	68.54
1993	276.87	171.67	44.18	212.62	68.63
1994	265.92	163.70	42.77	211.50	66.64
1995	260.37	158.37	42.52	208.91	64.27
1996	253.48	154.15	40.88	206.29	63.87
1997	245.12	147.00	40.75	200.62	61.11
1998	238.69	141.99	38.40	200.88	61.37
1999	231.04	137.54	36.57	199.58	61.47
2000	213.92	131.85	35.62	196.96	56.28
	Females				
1981	361.41	197.39	82.89	167.81	19.38
1982	356.35	194.77	79.65	168.20	21.25
1983	339.19	183.88	75.20	168.56	21.65
1984	328.23	180.79	71.13	171.59	24.13
1985	319.47	172.65	69.75	174.92	25.77
1986	315.86	170.83	69.03	174.88	26.09
1987	299.24	161.74	64.54	174.17	27.52
1988	293.75	156.76	64.85	176.05	29.37
1989	280.83	148.58	62.82	173.87	29.48
1990	265.75	141.56	58.32	173.78	30.19
1991	261.09	137.91	57.71	174.73	32.28
1992	253.03	130.83	57.64	173.93	32.39
1993	255.25	130.97	59.43	176.83	34.77
1994	249.94	127.23	57.12	176.87	34.95
1995	244.67	123.98	55.90	173.63	34.52
1996	240.22	120.53	55.20	177.35	36.98
1997	234.37	116.82	55.22	170.43	35.70
1998	226.46	111.29	52.28	173.10	38.14
1999	217.76	106.05	49.97	171.55	38.56
2000	205.76	102.86	48.74	172.12	37.97

[1] Rate (per 100,000) standardized on the structure by age and sex of the 1991 population. The rates are not comparable between sexes but the tendencies can.
[2] Chapter VII of the 9th revision of the ICD or chapter IX of the 10th revision of the ICD
[3] Causes 410-414 of the 9th revision of the ICD or causes I20-I25 of the 10th revision of the ICD
[4] Causes 430-438 of the 9th revision of the ICD or causes I60-I69 of the 10th revision of the ICD
[5] Chapitre II of the 9th or 10th revision of the ICD
[6] Causes 162 of the 9th revision of the ICD or causes C33-C34 of the 10th revision of the ICD
Note: 9th revision of the ICD before 2000.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table 10. Deaths Due to HIV[1] by Broad Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1987-2000

Year	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 +	Total	Variation from the previous year (%)
	Males						
1987	1	85	293	87	22	488	...
1988	2	96	361	126	29	614	25.8
1989	3	124	485	164	21	797	29.8
1990	3	109	575	215	35	937	17.6
1991	3	129	698	233	42	1,105	17.9
1992	4	161	783	305	35	1,288	16.6
1993	7	159	924	330	54	1,474	14.4
1994	4	127	954	350	54	1,489	1.0
1995	9	129	1,041	409	49	1,637	9.9
1996	6	79	754	315	44	1,198	-26.8
1997	3	45	322	144	39	553	-53.8
1998	0	26	247	117	25	415	-25.0
1999	1	14	201	128	21	365	-12.0
2000	1	13	231	155	29	429	17.5
	Females						
1987	5	7	12	8	5	37	...
1988	3	10	18	7	9	47	27.0
1989	2	10	20	10	12	54	14.9
1990	1	14	19	7	4	45	-16.7
1991	4	15	25	14	7	65	44.4
1992	4	10	38	11	7	70	7.7
1993	2	19	49	13	7	90	28.6
1994	14	16	77	26	6	139	54.4
1995	5	24	68	20	10	127	-8.6
1996	2	24	63	14	5	108	-15.0
1997	2	7	48	12	4	73	-32.4
1998	0	6	47	14	3	70	-4.1
1999	0	7	44	8	7	66	-5.7
2000	1	11	49	13	8	82	24.2

[1] Causes 042-044 of the 9th revision of the ICD or causes B20-B24 of the 10th revision of the ICD

Note: 9th revision of the ICD before 2000.
Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

that solely because of the classification change, the number of deaths attributed to HIV was 10% higher in 1999 than under the old classification system in Table 10.

Compared to the 1999 estimate, based on the old classification, the number of death attributable to HIV is estimated to have increased by 18% among males and 24% among females. This is the first rise since 1995 and is due in part to the change in classification. The increase is 64 deaths for males and 16 deaths for females. In 2000, 429 deaths of men and 82 deaths of women were attributed to HIV, down considerably from the annual number of deaths due to this cause in the first half of the 1990s. Thus, HIV continues

to have fewer victims than was the case a few years ago. And in 2000, these victims were still predominately male: there were five deaths of males for every death of a female.

The majority of deaths attributable to HIV occur in the population aged 30 to 44 and is related to the average period of 10 years that it takes for HIV-positive persons to develop AIDS. Frequently, persons infected with HIV during their twenties die during their thirties, or sometimes their forties depending on the treatments. Among men, 9 deaths in 10 occur between 30 and 59 years of age, while the corresponding proportion for women is 4 in 5.

The decrease in death due to this cause in the second half of the 1990s may be related to the success of the new treatments against HIV, since the prevalence of the disease continues to rise in Canada. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 Canadians were HIV-positive in 1999, compared to approximately 40,000 in 1996. Even though the incidence of the disease appears to be stable — in the range of 4,200 new cases per year in Canada — the number of persons who are carrying HIV (and are therefore at risk of developing AIDS) is still increasing.

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION

Canada received 250,400 new immigrants in 2001. This was an increase of 23,100 or 10% compared with 2000 (Table A10, appended). The increase was essentially due to additional appropriations temporarily granted to the department responsible, which were used to reduce the backlog of cases in offices abroad.

This was the third consecutive year of growth, bringing Canada to practically the levels observed during the years 1992 and 1993 when it received 255,000 immigrants per year. In fact, excluding the exceptional year 1957, when 282,200 persons immigrated to Canada, the level in 2001 is the third highest in Canada's recent history (Figure 17). This is indicative of Canada's efforts to boost immigration, which seems increasingly essential for maintaining population growth.

For a second consecutive year, the estimated levels in the Immigration Plan announced by Citizenship and Immigration Canada were exceeded. The plan anticipated the admission of 200,000 to 225,000 immigrants (Table 11). The expected levels were therefore exceeded by about 25,400 persons. In 2001, the immigration rate was 8 per 1,000, up slightly from the year 2000 but still lower than the Canadian government objective of achieving a rate of 1% of the population (10 per 1,000). This new increase in immigration thus brings us close to the government's long-term objective. Canada would have to receive more than 300,000 immigrants (50,000 more than in 2001) to meet this objective in 2002. The target range set out in the new immigration plan was between 210,000 and 235,000 persons.

Table 11. Number of Immigrants Admitted and Number Planned by Class According to the Immigration Plan, Canada, 2001

Class	Number Planned	Observed Number
Family	57,000 - 61,000	66,684
Economic	116,900 - 130,700	150,443
Other[1]	4,000	5,407
Total Immigrants	177,900 - 195,700	222,534
Total Refugees	22,100 - 29,300	27,909
Total	200,000 - 225,000	250,443

[1] Includes deferred removal order and post determination refugees, live-in caregivers, provincial/territorial nominees, backlog, retirees and not stated.

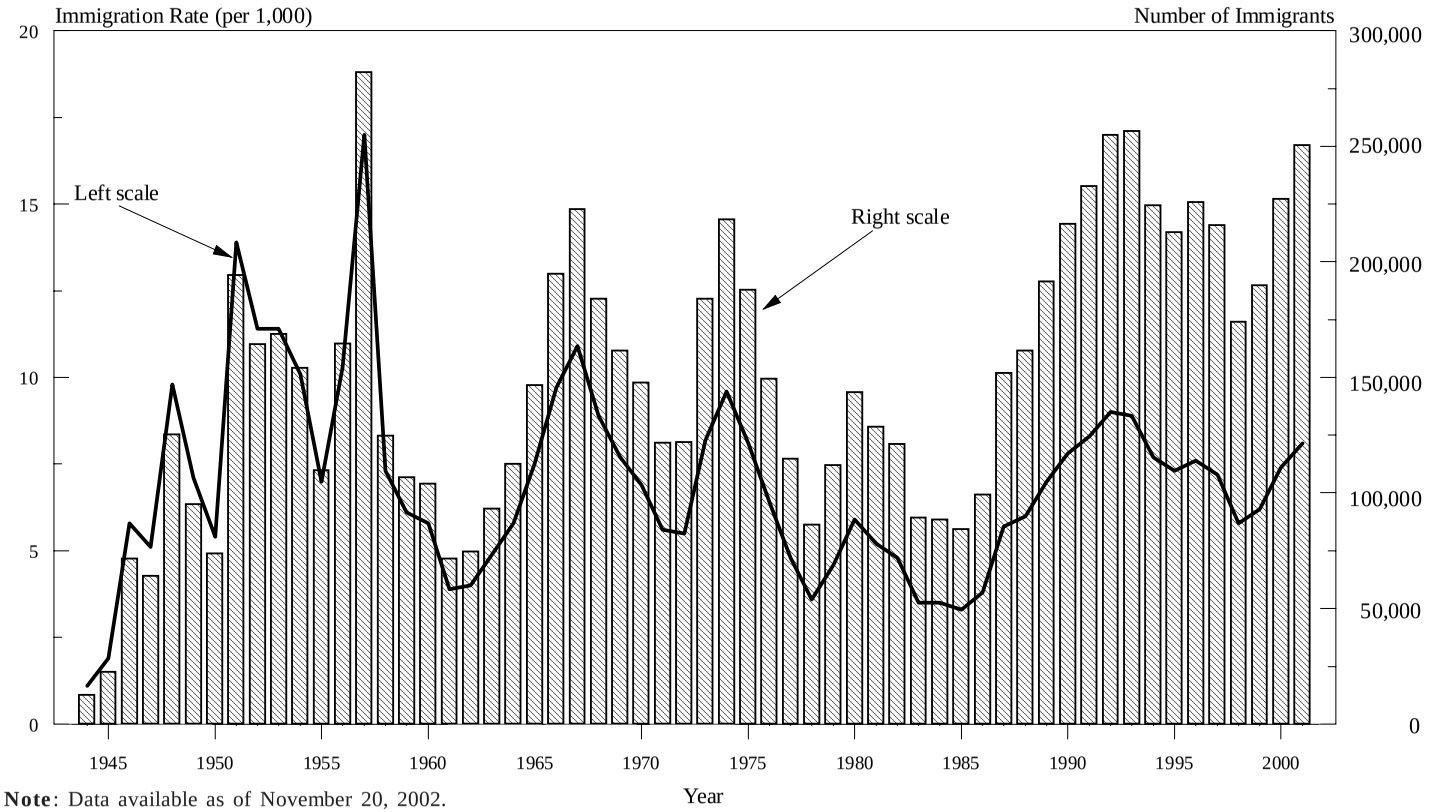
Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Internet site, November 20, 2002.

Immigrant Classes

Some 150,400 persons entered Canada in 2001 under the economic component of the immigration policy, representing more than 60% of all immigrants

Figure 17. Number of Immigrants and Immigration Rate, Canada, 1944-2001



Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.
Sources: Employment and Immigration Canada, ***Immigration Statistics*** and after 1980, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table 12. Immigrants to Canada by Class, 1981-2001

Year	Family	Economic	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
	Number				
1981	50,535	56,702	15,062	6,495	128,794
1982	50,187	51,148	17,002	2,994	121,331
1983	48,987	24,186	14,064	2,140	89,377
1984	44,593	26,097	15,556	2,353	88,599
1985	39,355	26,113	16,769	2,102	84,339
1986	42,471	35,838	19,199	1,835	99,343
1987	53,796	74,101	21,466	2,666	152,029
1988	51,398	80,222	26,740	3,172	161,532
1989	60,940	90,141	36,865	3,570	191,516
1990	74,367	95,640	36,101	10,315	216,423
1991	85,951	80,009	35,881	30,936	232,777
1992	96,798	82,282	37,024	38,751	254,855
1993	110,442	95,654	24,884	25,770	256,750
1994	93,719	96,574	19,750	14,352	224,395
1995	77,228	100,910	27,764	6,970	212,872
1996	68,325	120,282	28,342	9,108	226,057
1997	59,959	125,471	24,134	6,467	216,031
1998	50,888	94,976	22,702	5,612	174,178
1999	55,272	105,467	24,379	4,831	189,949
2000	60,560	132,036	30,065	4,706	227,367
2001	66,684	150,443	27,909	5,407	250,443
	Percentage				
1981	39.2	44.0	11.7	5.0	100.0
1982	41.4	42.2	14.0	2.5	100.0
1983	54.8	27.1	15.7	2.4	100.0
1984	50.3	29.5	17.6	2.7	100.0
1985	46.7	31.0	19.9	2.5	100.0
1986	42.8	36.1	19.3	1.8	100.0
1987	35.4	48.7	14.1	1.8	100.0
1988	31.8	49.7	16.6	2.0	100.0
1989	31.8	47.1	19.2	1.9	100.0
1990	34.4	44.2	16.7	4.8	100.0
1991	36.9	34.4	15.4	13.3	100.0
1992	38.0	32.3	14.5	15.2	100.0
1993	43.0	37.3	9.7	10.0	100.0
1994	41.8	43.0	8.8	6.4	100.0
1995	36.3	47.4	13.0	3.3	100.0
1996	30.2	53.2	12.5	4.0	100.0
1997	27.8	58.1	11.2	3.0	100.0
1998	29.2	54.5	13.0	3.2	100.0
1999	29.1	55.5	12.8	2.5	100.0
2000	26.6	58.1	13.2	2.1	100.0
2001	26.6	60.1	11.1	2.2	100.0

[1] Includes deferred removal order and post determination refugees, live-in caregivers, provincial/territorial nominees, backlog, retirees and not stated.

Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

(Table 12). During the 1990s, this percentage rose substantially, since it was only 32% and 37% respectively in 1992 and 1993, years when the total number of immigrants reached a level comparable to that observed in 2001. In fact, never before had Canada received so many economic immigrants, since the previous year's peak of 132,000 persons was exceeded by just over 18,000 in 2001. This reflects the government's intention to support the growth of the labour force by encouraging the immigration of skilled workers who can more quickly integrate into the Canadian economy.

The number of immigrants admitted for family reasons also increased in 2001, reaching 66,700 persons. However, their percentage share of the total (27%) remained unchanged from 2000. The corresponding percentage in the early 1990s was much higher. In 1993, for example, 110,400 immigrants were admitted to Canada under this component of the immigration policy, accounting for 43% of the total for that year. The relative size of this immigrant class thus declined during the 1990s, and the expected levels for 2002 are in the range of 56,000 to 62,000.

The number and proportion of refugees admitted to Canada in 2001 was down slightly from 2000, since the 27,900 persons who entered under this category accounted for 11% of all immigrants received, compared to 13% in 2000. Much of this decrease is due to a drop in the number of refugees from the former Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka. For example, Canada admitted 2,800 refugees from the former Yugoslavia in 2001, compared to 5,600 in 2000. On the other hand, the number of refugees from Afghanistan increased in 2001 to 3,500, making it the leading country of origin of refugees to Canada in 2001. Under the Canadian government's immigration plan, it is expected that in 2002, refugees will account for some 10% of new arrivals, a proportion very close to that observed in 2001.

Place of Birth of Immigrants

To study immigrants' country of origin, one can choose between three variables: country of last residence (for operational planning and the demographic accounts), country of citizenship and country of birth (for comparisons with census statistics). The country of last residence variable can pose a problem when looking at the last 10 to 15 years, because strictly speaking, many claimants who obtain refugee status here have Canada as their country of last residence. It is for this reason that we use place of birth as a characteristic for analysing the immigrants' origin.

As was the case in 2000, ***more than 62% of immigrants admitted to Canada in 2001 were born in Asia, with most of them coming from China*** (including Hong Kong), ***India, Pakistan and the Philippines*** (Table A10, appended). ***China alone provided 43,800 immigrants to Canada, or almost one-fifth of the total***. This proportion, unchanged from 2000, is nevertheless

Table 13. Number of Immigrants According to the 10 Main Countries of Birth by Class, Canada, 2001

Country of Birth	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
China and Hong Kong	34,739	7,551	735	745	43,770
India	17,047	12,934	745	67	30,793
Pakistan	10,957	3,082	1,940	48	16,027
Philippines	7,587	3,483	15	2,542	13,627
South Korea	8,471	759	26	288	9,544
Iran	3,574	1,005	1,524	61	6,164
Sri Lanka	1,312	1,924	2,566	42	5,844
Romania	4,533	1,007	170	4	5,714
United States	2,279	2,917	46	29	5,271
Russia	3,463	1,138	444	148	5,193

[1] Includes deferred removal order and post determination refugees, live-in caregivers, provincial/territorial nominees, backlog, retirees and not stated.

Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

lower than in 1994, when 40% of the immigrants received were natives of that country. The vast majority of Chinese persons admitted to Canada in 2001 were admitted under the economic component of the immigration policy (Table 13); very few entered Canada as refugees (735).

The second-ranking country of origin was India, which provided Canada with nearly 31,000 immigrants in 2001, many of them in the family class. Nearly 13,000 Indians were admitted to Canada in this class, representing 42% of all immigrants from India. In comparison, only 17% of Chinese were admitted under this component of the immigration policy (Table 13). While the situation was similar in 2000, it should nevertheless be noted that a growing number of Indians are coming to Canada as economic immigrants.

As in 2000, Pakistan and the Philippines are the other two countries who provided Canada with more than 10,000 immigrants in 2001 (16,000 and 13,600 respectively). The great majority of the Pakistanis entered Canada as economic immigrants and a certain number (1,900) entered as refugees, while a sizable proportion of Filipinos fell within the “Other” class. Most of them were women who came to Canada as live-in caregivers and then obtained permanent resident status (permanent residents are commonly referred to as “landed immigrants”).

Among Asian countries, South Korea showed a sizable increase, relatively speaking, in the number of its nationals admitted to Canada in 2001 (increase of 25%) (Table 14). By contrast, two Asian countries saw a slight decrease in the number of immigrants admitted to Canada: Sri Lanka and Taiwan. The

Table 14. Countries of Birth from Which more than 2,000 Immigrants Came to Canada in 1999, 2000 or 2001

Country of Birth	1999	2000	2001	Difference Between 1999 and 2000	Difference Between 2000 and 2001
AFRICA					
Algeria	2,369	2,853	3,438	484	585
Egypt	1,247	1,376	2,086	129	710
Morocco	1,912	2,691	4,062	779	1,371
AMERICA					
Colombia	1,299	2,247	2,933	948	686
United States	4,913	5,140	5,271	227	131
Haiti	1,449	1,650	2,429	201	779
Jamaica	2,364	2,464	2,783	100	319
ASIA					
Afghanistan	2,269	3,159	3,944	890	785
Bangladesh	2,010	3,040	3,749	1,030	709
China[1]	33,883	40,942	43,770	7,059	2,828
South Korea	7,209	7,611	9,544	402	1,933
India	18,840	28,196	30,793	9,356	2,597
Iran	6,201	5,916	6,164	-285	248
Iraq	2,036	2,303	2,684	267	381
Lebanon	1,568	1,897	2,481	329	584
Pakistan	9,586	14,868	16,027	5,282	1,159
Philippines	9,536	10,637	13,627	1,101	2,990
Sri Lanka	4,934	6,065	5,844	1,131	-221
Taiwan	5,325	3,409	3,102	-1,916	-307
Vietnam	1,622	1,954	2,239	332	285
EUROPE					
France	3,180	3,561	3,542	381	-19
Great Britain	3,778	3,777	4,440	-1	663
Romania	3,583	4,588	5,714	1,005	1,126
Ex-U.S.S.R.	9,659	11,238	12,484	1,579	1,246
Russia	4,441	4,877	5,193	436	316
Ukraine	2,833	3,566	3,993	733	427
Others	2,385	2,795	3,298	410	503
Ex-Yugoslavia	6,370	7,132	4,617	762	-2,515
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,544	2,455	813	-89	-1,642
Others	3,826	4,677	3,804	851	-873

[1] Includes Hong Kong.
Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

admission of a smaller number of Sri Lankan refugees explains the decrease for this country, whose refugees account for a sizable proportion of its nationals settling in Canada (44% in 2001).

The number of immigrants from Europe has been stable for the past ten years, hovering around 40,000 (42,600 in 2001). It is worth noting that in 2001, the number of immigrants from China alone exceeded the number of immigrants originating from all European countries combined. However, as a percentage of the whole, European immigration has fluctuated based on

year-to-year changes in the total number of immigrants admitted to Canada. In general, the percentage has been declining since the early 1980s. It was 17% in 2001, compared to 35% in 1981. Of the ten countries providing the most immigrants to Canada, only two were European: Romania (5,700 persons), up 25% from 2000, and Russia (5,200 persons). The number of immigrants originating from the former Yugoslavia, which began to decline several years ago, continued to fall, probably owing to greater stability in the region.

In general, immigrant numbers from other regions of the world — North and Central America, South America, the West Indies and Bermuda, Australasia, Oceania and Africa — all increased slightly, but in each case their relative weight in the whole remained almost unchanged. However, a greater increase may be noted in the case of South America (26%), due primarily to sizable growth (31%) in immigration from Colombia (2,900 persons in 2001).

In conclusion, very few countries that usually provide a large number of immigrants to Canada saw their contribution decline in 2001. Nevertheless, there were a few: Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Germany, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Poland and Somalia (Table 14 and Table A10, appended).

Destination of Immigrants

Since the provinces vary greatly in population size, it is to be expected that the distribution of immigrants on their arrival in Canada might also be unequal. ***Three provinces have long attracted the vast majority (nearly 90%) of immigrants: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Ontario accounted for 38% of the Canadian population in 2001; it received 148,600 immigrants that year, or nearly 60% of the 250,400 immigrants admitted*** (Table 15). For some years now, Canadian immigration has been concentrated in that province. In 2001, Quebec and British Columbia attracted approximately 15% of immigrants each, or roughly 38,000 persons. This was a slight increase for Quebec compared with 2000, whereas it was the fifth consecutive decrease for British Columbia, which had attracted 23% of new immigrants in 1996. Even so, British Columbia was the only province other than Ontario to receive a greater proportion of all immigrants than its demographic weight within Canada.

Despite sustained economic growth, Alberta attracted 7% of international immigrants in 2001, a proportion that has changed little in the past seven years but is much lower than in 1981, when it was 15%. Alberta's demographic weight is approaching 10% of the Canadian population. Its vigorous population growth is supported more by internal migration than by international immigration.

A province's attractions to immigrants varies amongst immigrant classes (Table 16). Ontario, for example, received 51% of refugees in 2001 and 22% of immigrants in the "Other" class; these proportions were lower than those

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Landed Immigrants by Intended Province of Destination, Canada, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1990-2001

Province	Year														
	1971	1981	1986	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
New Brunswick	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Quebec	15.8	16.4	19.6	18.9	22.3	19.1	17.5	12.5	12.8	13.2	12.9	15.3	15.4	14.3	15.0
Ontario	52.8	42.7	50.0	52.9	51.5	54.6	52.5	52.4	54.4	52.9	54.5	53.0	54.8	58.7	59.3
Manitoba	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8
Saskatchewan	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Alberta	7.1	15.0	9.7	8.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.0	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5
British Columbia	15.5	17.1	12.6	13.4	13.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	20.9	23.0	22.1	20.7	19.0	16.5	15.3
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	121,717	128,794	99,343	216,423	232,777	254,855	256,750	224,395	212,872	226,057	216,031	174,178	189,949	227,367	250,443

Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.
Sources: Employment and Immigration Canada, ***Immigration Statistics*** and after 1980, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table 16. Number of Immigrants and Percentage Distribution by Province of Destination and Class, Canada, 2001

Province	Family	Economic	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
	Number				
Newfoundland and Labrador	88	122	157	36	403
Prince Edward Island	36	48	50	1	135
Nova Scotia	444	991	265	14	1,714
New Brunswick	199	297	231	77	804
Quebec	8,470	20,814	7,148	1,073	37,505
Ontario	39,021	94,095	14,236	1,209	148,561
Manitoba	1,096	1,306	1,161	1,019	4,582
Saskatchewan	402	635	595	71	1,703
Alberta	4,951	8,885	1,874	674	16,384
British Columbia	11,746	23,164	2,188	1,214	38,312
Yukon	30	35	0	2	67
Northwest Territories	45	31	1	16	93
Nunavut	4	8	0	0	12
Not Stated	152	12	3	1	168
Total	66,684	150,443	27,909	5,407	250,443
	Distribution by Province (%)				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7
New Brunswick	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.3
Quebec	12.7	13.8	25.6	19.8	15.0
Ontario	58.5	62.5	51.0	22.4	59.3
Manitoba	1.6	0.9	4.2	18.8	1.8
Saskatchewan	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.3	0.7
Alberta	7.4	5.9	6.7	12.5	6.5
British Columbia	17.6	15.4	7.8	22.5	15.3
Yukon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Distribution by Class (%)				
Newfoundland and Labrador	21.8	30.3	39.0	8.9	100.0
Prince Edward Island	26.7	35.6	37.0	0.7	100.0
Nova Scotia	25.9	57.8	15.5	0.8	100.0
New Brunswick	24.8	36.9	28.7	9.6	100.0
Quebec	22.6	55.5	19.1	2.9	100.0
Ontario	26.3	63.3	9.6	0.8	100.0
Manitoba	23.9	28.5	25.3	22.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	23.6	37.3	34.9	4.2	100.0
Alberta	30.2	54.2	11.4	4.1	100.0
British Columbia	30.7	60.5	5.7	3.2	100.0
Yukon	44.8	52.2	0.0	3.0	100.0
Northwest Territories	48.4	33.3	1.1	17.2	100.0
Nunavut	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not Stated	90.5	7.1	1.8	0.6	100.0
Total	26.6	60.1	11.1	2.2	100.0

[1] Includes deferred removal order and post determination refugees, live-in caregivers, provincial/territorial nominees, backlog, retirees and not stated.

Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

for immigrants in general (60%) and more especially for economic immigrants (63%) and immigrants in the family class (59%) (Table 16). On the other hand, more than a quarter of all refugees in 2001 settled in Quebec, a much higher proportion than for all other immigrant classes. For its part, British Columbia attracted immigrants in the economic class in nearly the same proportion as for immigrants in general, but it received proportionally fewer refugees and more immigrants in the family class and the "Other" class.

Of all the 148,600 immigrants that Ontario received in 2001, 63% were economic immigrants, 26% belonged to the family class and 10% were refugees. These proportions are very similar to those observed in 2000. Quebec, on the other hand, received more economic immigrants and fewer refugees than in the previous year. Nevertheless, the proportion of refugees settling in Quebec remained high compared to other major immigrant-receiving provinces. Compared with the previous year, the distribution of immigrants by class remained unchanged in British Columbia: 61% were economic immigrants and less than 6% were refugees.

Place of Birth of Immigrants Settling in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia

When studying immigrants settling in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, it is interesting to note their distribution according to place of birth (Table 17). China came first in each of these three provinces, but to varying degrees: more than one immigrant in four settling in British Columbia was of Chinese origin, while the corresponding fraction in Quebec was one in ten.

India was the second country of origin for Ontario and British Columbia, whereas for Quebec, Morocco held that position, followed by France and Algeria. Knowledge of French is widespread in those countries, which gives an advantage to their citizens wishing to settle in Quebec. This factor also explains why immigration from Haiti and Romania is relatively more important in Quebec. In fact, more than 80% of immigrants originating from Morocco, France or Algeria chose Quebec as their province of destination.

The attraction of immigrants from certain countries of origin for a given province of destination also applies to Ontario and British Columbia. For example, almost all (93%) of the 2,600 Jamaicans admitted to Canada in 2001 settled in Ontario; immigrants from Bangladesh, Ukraine, Russia, Sri Lanka and Pakistan also tended to concentrate in that province. For their part, Taiwanese immigrants largely tended to favour British Columbia as their province of destination.

Conclusion

As in 2000, the number of immigrants expected under the Immigration Plan was exceeded in 2001. Immigration was highly concentrated: according

Table 17. Number of Immigrants by Country of Birth and Province of Destination, Canada and Provinces, 2001

Country	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
China[1]	59	3	143	81	4,025	26,268	257	210	2,002	10,709	43,770
India	21	0	86	29	1,006	22,043	273	109	1,790	5,293	30,793
Pakistan	12	3	58	21	1,039	13,119	99	38	938	698	16,027
Philippines	1	1	14	9	425	7,147	697	88	1,732	3,469	13,627
South Korea	4	1	30	4	646	5,105	66	24	879	2,779	9,544
Iran	20	2	48	13	543	3,660	139	108	283	1,348	6,164
Sri Lanka	9	0	6	1	856	4,677	28	18	72	177	5,844
Romania	1	0	18	11	1,684	3,178	35	57	296	434	5,714
United States	26	20	120	59	422	2,886	120	76	519	995	5,271
Russia	9	0	29	8	628	3,507	174	12	291	532	5,193
Morocco	0	1	2	69	3,428	472	30	5	14	41	4,062
Ukraine	2	1	19	6	343	2,816	116	32	300	357	3,993
Afghanistan	0	3	20	39	570	2,277	224	142	334	335	3,944
Great Britain	32	8	92	27	193	2,161	155	73	775	916	4,440
Bangladesh	6	0	12	8	337	3,012	38	10	141	176	3,749
France	0	3	12	12	3,110	291	7	1	30	73	3,542
Algeria	0	0	0	18	2,987	296	20	0	79	38	3,438
Yugoslavia	52	16	80	30	403	1,873	147	104	259	413	3,377
Taiwan	1	0	1	4	402	636	61	8	92	1,895	3,102
Colombia	17	0	5	12	1,041	1,273	22	0	282	280	2,933
Jamaica	0	0	6	1	55	2,587	15	5	78	36	2,783
Iraq	15	4	89	5	145	1,799	78	87	275	187	2,684
Lebanon	0	0	51	3	1,128	1,067	9	12	160	51	2,481
Haiti	0	0	0	5	1,861	495	10	1	40	16	2,429
Vietnam	0	1	10	4	262	1,185	53	29	343	343	2,239
Egypt	10	1	70	8	265	1,511	17	25	127	52	2,086

[1] Includes Hong Kong.
Note: Data available as of November 20, 2002.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

to place of birth, six immigrants in ten originated from Asia; according to place of destination, 60% of them settled in Ontario. The economic component of the immigration policy continued to gain ground, while the number of refugees was down slightly from 2000.

Immigration is now the main engine of Canadian population growth. According to the most recent population projections, natural increase could become negative in the early 2020s, and once that happens, immigration will be the only factor in Canada's population growth. This change is of some consequence for the distribution of the population, since international immigration tends to be concentrated in three provinces: Quebec, British Columbia and especially Ontario. If internal migration flows remain the same as at present, a small number of provinces will continue to have positive growth rates while the others will face negative population growth.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Table 18 shows the evolution of net migration between the provinces and territories over the past three decades. While migration patterns have shown some substantial changes over the years, the past five years have been a period of stability: for the most part, the annual changes in net migration have been minor.

For all provinces except Prince Edward Island, net migration had the same sign, either positive or negative, as in the previous year. Since 1997, with few exceptions, Ontario and Alberta have been the only provinces to have positive net migration in their exchanges with other provinces, while all the others have posted a negative figure.

The data shown in this table for 2001 are not entirely comparable with those shown for the other years. These are preliminary data obtained, in part, from information extracted from child tax benefit files, whereas for the previous years, they are final data obtained from address changes reported by taxpayers on their income tax returns. In general, compared with the final data, preliminary data overestimate inflows and outflows for each province, and the total number of interprovincial migrants is accordingly overestimated. On the other hand, figures representing the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants for each province are less affected by the data source. More importantly, they are not affected by a systematic bias. Thus, analysing the preliminary data is useful for identifying the most recent trends, but care must be taken not to over assess slight fluctuations that might result from the difference between sources.

The most striking changes for 2001 are a decrease of nearly half in Ontario's positive net migration, which fell from 23,300 to 11,400 and the reduction — equally sizable, at least in relative terms — in British Columbia's negative net migration, from -14,800 to -6,300. The provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec both reduced their migratory losses in 2001, by 1,500 and 2,900 respectively. Manitoba's net migration figure in 2001 was -5,700, a loss larger than any it has suffered in the recent past. Whereas Prince Edward Island had negative net migration in 2000, in 2001 it had its largest positive net migration since 1994. On the other hand, neighbouring Nova Scotia, in its migratory exchanges with the other provinces in 2001, had a net figure of -2,200, its largest loss since 1994. Elsewhere net migration was little changed from the previous year.

A more detailed analysis of movements between provinces (Table 19 and 20) also shows that 2001 saw a continuation of the dynamics operating since roughly 1997 in migratory exchanges between provinces.

Table 18. Net Migration for Provinces and Territories, 1972-2001

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Nvt	Total Number of Interprovincial Migrants
1972	-189	858	2,845	241	-19,891	8,227	-7,735	-17,296	6,538	24,927	575	900	...	375,184
1973	-2,510	478	2,107	2,841	-14,730	-5,275	-2,200	-13,261	2,698	30,537	-269	-416	...	433,992
1974	-618	1,386	1,576	4,192	-11,852	-22,163	-5,400	-4,835	14,810	22,655	97	152	...	421,336
1975	915	814	4,454	7,572	-12,340	-25,057	-4,134	6,555	23,463	-2,864	242	380	...	385,330
1976	-2,732	309	361	1,640	-20,801	-10,508	-3,655	3,819	34,215	-1,490	-350	-808	...	376,970
1977	-4,009	614	-1,277	-886	-46,536	8,596	-3,789	384	32,344	15,507	57	-1,005	...	366,918
1978	-3,540	25	-109	-1,644	-33,424	415	-9,557	-3,701	31,987	20,698	-178	-972	...	348,929
1979	-4,217	-225	-1,840	-2,219	-30,025	-15,317	-13,806	-3,510	39,212	33,241	-447	-847	...	370,862
1980	-3,082	-1,082	-2,494	-4,165	-24,283	-34,919	-11,342	-4,382	46,933	40,165	-419	-930	...	372,167
1981	-6,238	-783	-2,465	-4,766	-22,549	-19,665	-3,621	-520	40,243	21,565	-1,376	175	...	380,041
1982	261	-6	1,591	2,183	-28,169	19,614	1,498	1,743	3,961	-2,019	-1,208	551	...	322,634
1983	-1,092	799	3,861	2,296	-19,080	32,825	950	2,501	-26,246	4,029	-808	-35	...	285,599
1984	-3,585	524	2,963	812	-10,943	36,691	-49	733	-30,591	3,505	-111	51	...	273,323
1985	-5,019	-13	-234	-1,559	-6,023	33,414	-1,755	-5,014	-9,568	-3,199	-445	-585	...	281,275
1986	-4,682	-493	-739	-2,897	-3,020	42,916	-3,039	-7,020	-20,293	910	179	-1,822	...	302,352
1987	-4,374	301	-2,183	-1,762	-7,410	40,278	-4,751	-9,043	-27,595	17,618	100	-1,179	...	318,890
1988	-2,154	424	71	-1,215	-7,003	14,898	-8,584	-16,338	-5,535	25,865	349	-778	...	323,685
1989	-2,606	-102	572	-21	-8,379	-1,205	-10,004	-18,589	3,366	37,367	-30	-369	...	347,990
1990	-1,137	-273	-106	1,014	-9,567	-15,117	-8,613	-15,928	11,055	38,704	-26	-6	...	332,637
1991	-1,084	-415	1,039	-79	-13,047	-9,978	-7,581	-9,499	5,511	34,572	478	83	...	315,420
1992	-2,563	232	355	-1,087	-9,785	-13,530	-6,417	-7,727	1,030	39,578	215	-220	-81	309,680
1993	-3,397	532	-1,143	-492	-7,426	-12,771	-5,206	-4,543	-2,355	37,595	-755	-43	4	283,737
1994	-6,204	694	-2,694	-505	-10,252	-4,527	-4,010	-3,958	-2,684	34,449	-245	75	-139	286,860
1995	-6,566	368	-1,972	-931	-10,248	-1,764	-3,344	-3,190	4,251	23,414	656	-440	-234	286,746
1996	-7,945	401	-1,064	-910	-15,358	-1,706	-3,738	-1,871	15,069	17,798	215	-642	-249	284,484
1997	-8,522	-241	-2,074	-1,812	-17,559	6,823	-6,717	-2,669	32,459	1,980	-558	-845	-265	291,580
1998	-7,971	-15	-1,571	-2,935	-14,512	11,466	-3,097	-1,786	40,125	-17,521	-1,114	-1,057	-12	298,164
1999	-3,916	212	947	-638	-11,712	18,424	-2,387	-7,146	19,692	-12,413	-601	-455	-7	276,489
2000	-4,884	-62	-1,393	-1,748	-11,233	23,292	-4,188	-8,301	24,397	-14,783	-654	-514	71	290,505
2001 (P)	-3,380	554	-2,229	-1,815	-8,375	11,388	-5,712	-8,461	25,056	-6,332	-296	-337	-61	303,553
Total	-107,040	5,815	-2,845	-11,295	-465,532	115,765	-151,983	-162,853	333,548	466,058	-6,727	-11,938	-973	9,847,332

(P) Preliminary data.
Note: Until 1991, Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

While ***Newfoundland and Labrador has been reducing losses in migratory exchanges*** with other provinces, that province's net figure has consistently been negative since 1982. Outflow rates have remained high (24 per 1,000 in 2001). In fact, ***the improvement in that province's net migration figure is due more to an increase in the number of in-migrants — from 8,100 to 9,400 between 2000 and 2001 — than to a decrease in the number of out-migrants, which went from 13,000 to 12,800***. For several years, the province has been losing in its exchanges with every other Canadian province, and this situation continued in 2001. The largest losses were in favour of Alberta (-1,100), Ontario (-1,000) and nearby Nova Scotia (-700).

In its migratory exchanges with other provinces, Prince Edward Island experienced a net gain of approximately 600 persons, a relatively large figure considering the size of that province's population. Furthermore it gained in its exchanges with all other provinces except Alberta and Manitoba.

In 2001, the migratory losses registered by Nova Scotia were relatively large compared to the level observed in past years. With a net migration figure of -2,200, the province recorded its third largest loss in two decades. Even so, it gained in its exchanges with nearly half the provinces. However, the 7,400 Nova Scotia residents who moved to Ontario and the 3,600 others who chose to settle in Alberta during the year were not replaced by a comparable number of persons moving in the opposite direction.

New Brunswick has had negative net migration every year since 1984. In 2001, the province registered a loss of 1,800 in its exchanges with the other provinces. The losses with each province were generally modest, not exceeding 750 in the case of Ontario and Alberta, but New Brunswick lost in its exchanges with all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan, the two provinces with the highest net out-migration rates.

For the first time since 1994, Quebec lost fewer than 10,000 persons in its migratory exchanges with the other Canadian provinces. The mostly Francophone province owed much of the improvement in its net migration to an increase of more than 2,500 in the number in-migrants, which reached 24,600 in 2001. The number of out-migrants remained at a level comparable to the previous year. While Quebec posted slight gains in its exchanges with some provinces — Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan — those gains paled in comparison with the net loss of nearly 7,300 that it registered in its exchanges with neighbouring Ontario. By itself, the negative balance with Ontario accounted for 87% of the losses recorded by Quebec in its migratory exchanges with other provinces.

Ontario was the only province other than Alberta to have a sizable positive balance in its exchanges with other provinces. Nevertheless it saw its net gains decline by more than half in comparison with the previous year, from 23,300 in 2000 to 11,400 in 2001. This industrial province, by far the most

Table 19. Annual Number of Interprovincial Migrants According to Revenue Canada Tax Files, 2000

Number of Migrants: 290 505

Province of Origin	Province of Destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	225	2,051	701	264	5,408	152	127	3,212	536	20	158	179
Prince Edward Island	148	...	696	458	70	762	17	47	310	160	2	8	15
Nova Scotia	1,130	734	...	2,536	979	7,539	347	186	2,910	1,386	22	94	73
New Brunswick	506	406	2,559	...	2,050	4,624	207	108	1,821	675	0	51	45
Quebec	218	118	862	1,907	...	23,987	471	303	2,475	2,726	30	76	111
Ontario	3,277	640	5,493	3,346	13,362	...	3,729	1,761	11,463	14,131	109	266	228
Manitoba	169	58	440	251	535	5,194	...	2,385	5,509	3,110	31	120	116
Saskatchewan	114	78	344	73	250	2,660	2,639	...	13,228	3,238	59	141	31
Alberta	1,658	204	2,094	1,296	1,837	12,227	3,254	6,709	...	16,937	316	761	89
British Columbia	643	149	1,795	649	2,562	17,921	2,657	2,675	28,787	...	501	381	72
Yukon	29	7	32	27	47	214	35	53	697	628	...	54	9
Northwest Territories	126	7	102	35	26	326	120	155	1,264	408	81	...	188
Nunavut	131	5	75	25	69	235	102	45	103	74	7	214	...
In	8,149	2,631	16,543	11,304	22,051	81,097	13,730	14,554	71,779	44,009	1,178	2,324	1,156
Out	13,033	2,693	17,936	13,052	33,284	57,805	17,918	22,855	47,382	58,792	1,832	2,838	1,085
Net Migration	-4,884	-62	-1,393	-1,748	-11,233	23,292	-4,188	-8,301	24,397	-14,783	-654	-514	71

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 20. Annual Number of Interprovincial Migrants According to Revenue Canada Tax and Child Tax Credit Files, 2001

Number of Migrants: 303 553

Province of Origin	Province of Destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	182	1,964	756	207	5,188	188	126	3,386	584	4	106	139
Prince Edward Island	89	...	579	327	102	639	105	15	450	156	0	5	10
Nova Scotia	1,277	720	...	2,491	779	7,365	373	417	3,643	1,551	49	103	84
New Brunswick	486	447	2,552	...	2,321	4,465	290	206	1,951	853	23	30	18
Quebec	180	119	842	2,108	...	23,363	411	158	2,536	3,013	60	81	109
Ontario	4,233	846	6,156	3,713	16,103	...	5,148	1,605	12,983	15,416	222	229	158
Manitoba	136	41	408	264	447	6,439	...	2,816	6,620	3,577	41	79	96
Saskatchewan	88	35	268	219	308	2,127	2,762	...	14,901	3,528	68	107	21
Alberta	2,246	387	2,071	1,200	1,686	11,600	3,331	7,570	...	18,965	312	783	107
British Columbia	563	209	1,574	643	2,414	16,327	2,490	2,864	27,162	...	372	412	66
Yukon	17	7	72	19	0	111	41	54	428	653	...	103	20
Northwest Territories	72	26	75	48	91	340	54	112	1,145	382	75	...	188
Nunavut	63	12	62	39	147	236	59	28	109	86	3	233	...
In	9,450	3,031	16,623	11,827	24,605	78,200	15,252	15,971	75,314	48,764	1,229	2,271	1,016
Out	12,830	2,477	18,852	13,642	32,980	66,812	20,964	24,432	50,258	55,096	1,525	2,608	1,077
Net Migration	-3,380	554	-2,229	-1,815	-8,375	11,388	-5,712	-8,461	25,056	-6,332	-296	-337	-61

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

populous and situated at the centre of Canada, is also the hub of Canada's migratory exchanges. It had both the greatest number of in-migrants, with 78,200 new residents who had lived in another province the previous year, and the greatest number of out-migrants, with 66,800 Ontarians moving elsewhere in Canada during the year. Nearly a third of persons migrating to Ontario were from Quebec (23,400), a flow that greatly contributed to positive net migration. On the other hand, while 16,100 Ontarians crossed to eastern border of their province to settle in Quebec, an almost equally large number chose to settle either in British Columbia (15,400) or Alberta (13,000). Reflecting the pull that this province exerts on the population of the other provinces, Ontario registered net gains in its exchanges with all other provinces except Alberta and Prince Edward Island.

Manitoba saw more than 6,000 persons leave to settle in each of these two provinces. Manitoba was also the province with the greatest year-over-year increase in its net losses in exchanges with other provinces. The figure of -5,700 that it posted in 2001 was the most strongly negative since 1997. Except for the modest gains — less than 100 in all cases — that this province registered in its exchanges with Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, Manitoba lost in its exchanges with all other provinces. Its net losses in exchanges with the other provinces were generally just as modest, except in the case of Alberta — with which it registered net losses of -3,300 — as well as Ontario (-1,300) and British Columbia (-1,100).

Nearly 15,000 residents of Saskatchewan moved to Alberta in 2001. Not only did they constitute the largest outflow of migrants from that province and the second largest inflow of migrants to Alberta, but they also accounted for nearly 30% of all out-migrants from Saskatchewan. In itself, the net flow of -7,300 in the direction of Alberta accounted for more than 85% of the negative balance of -8,500 that Saskatchewan registered in its exchanges with the other Canadian provinces.

In five years, between 1996 and 2001, Alberta gained more than 140,000 persons in its exchanges with other provinces. In 2001, Alberta continued to be favoured by the economic growth generated by its petroleum industry. With the net gain of 25,100 registered in 2001 in its migratory exchanges, Alberta was in a category of its own. It is by far the province that currently benefits the most from internal migration to sustain strong population growth. It registered net gains in its exchanges with all other provinces, and in many cases those gains exceeded 1,000: British Columbia (8,200), Saskatchewan (7,300), Manitoba (3,300), Ontario (1,400), Nova Scotia (1,600) and even far-off Newfoundland and Labrador (1,100).

In 2001, 27,200 persons left British Columbia to settle in Alberta, and as in the previous year, this flow was the largest of all interprovincial flows. But British Columbia's situation has greatly improved. Between 2000 and

2001, that province's negative net migration declined by 57%, from -14,800 to -6,300. In fact, were it not for the net loss of 8,200 in favour of Alberta, British Columbia would have registered a net gain in its exchanges with other provinces. Other than with Alberta, the province registered relatively modest losses only with Ontario (-900) and Prince Edward Island (-50). Gains with other provinces were in some cases sizable, such as those registered with Manitoba (1,100), Saskatchewan (700) and Quebec (600).

The three territories had negative net migration in their exchanges with other provinces in 2001. In the case of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the losses were smaller than in the previous year.

APPENDICES

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972	535.7	7.3	9.5	0.4	12.9	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	11.2	11.4	-0.2	-2.7
1973	543.0	4.1	8.5	-1.7	11.9	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	13.0	15.5	-2.5	-2.7
1974	547.1	5.7	8.2	0.1	11.5	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	12.4	13.0	-0.6	-2.7
1975	552.8	7.2	8.0	1.9	11.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	12.3	11.4	0.9	-2.7
1976	560.0	3.7	7.8	-2.2	11.1	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	9.7	12.4	-2.7	-1.9
1977	563.7	3.0	8.0	-3.6	11.1	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	8.1	12.2	-4.0	-1.4
1978	566.7	2.6	7.4	-3.4	10.5	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	8.1	11.7	-3.5	-1.4
1979	569.3	1.9	7.0	-3.7	10.2	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	8.9	13.1	-4.2	-1.4
1980	571.2	3.1	7.0	-2.5	10.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.3	12.4	-3.1	-1.4
1981	574.2	-0.8	6.9	-5.9	10.1	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	8.5	14.8	-6.2	-1.8
1982	573.5	4.3	5.8	0.5	9.2	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	10.6	10.3	0.3	-2.1
1983	577.7	2.0	5.4	-1.3	8.9	3.5	0.3	0.3	-0.2	7.6	8.7	-1.1	-2.1
1984	579.7	-0.5	5.0	-3.4	8.6	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.7	9.3	-3.6	-2.1
1985	579.2	-2.0	4.9	-4.9	8.5	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	6.0	11.0	-5.0	-2.1
1986	577.2	-1.6	4.6	-4.5	8.1	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	7.7	12.4	-4.7	-1.6
1987	575.6	-1.0	4.1	-3.9	7.8	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	8.4	12.8	-4.4	-1.3
1988	574.6	1.0	3.9	-1.6	7.5	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	10.0	12.2	-2.2	-1.3
1989	575.6	0.9	4.0	-1.9	7.8	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	10.1	12.7	-2.6	-1.3
1990	576.5	1.7	3.7	-0.8	7.6	3.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	10.2	11.4	-1.1	-1.3
1991	578.2	1.1	3.4	-0.7	7.2	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	9.9	10.9	-1.1	-1.6
1992	579.3	1.4	3.1	0.1	6.9	3.8	0.8	0.2	2.1	8.1	10.7	-2.6	-1.8
1993	580.8	-3.6	2.5	-4.4	6.4	3.9	0.8	0.2	-1.6	6.9	10.3	-3.4	-1.8
1994	577.1	-6.5	2.3	-7.0	6.3	4.1	0.6	0.2	-1.2	6.3	12.5	-6.2	-1.8
1995	570.6	-6.8	1.9	-7.0	5.9	3.9	0.6	0.2	-0.8	7.0	13.5	-6.6	-1.8
1996	563.8	-8.2	1.8	-8.0	5.7	3.9	0.6	0.2	-0.4	6.6	14.5	-7.9	-2.1
1997 ID	555.5	-9.7	1.1	-8.5	5.4	4.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	7.0	15.5	-8.5	-2.3
1998 ID	545.9	-9.3	0.8	-7.7	5.0	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	7.4	15.4	-8.0	-2.3
1999 ID	536.6	-4.8	0.9	-3.4	5.1	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	8.6	12.5	-3.9	-2.3
2000 ID	531.9	-6.5	0.5	-4.7	4.9	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	8.1	13.0	-4.9	-2.3
2001 ID	525.4	-4.2	0.6	-3.9	4.7	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	8.0	11.9	-3.9	-1.0
2002 PR	521.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	535.7	13.45	17.70	0.66	23.91	6.21	1.27	0.32	0.06	20.73	21.08	-0.35
1973	543.0	7.56	15.60	-3.17	21.84	6.25	1.81	0.50	0.13	23.87	28.48	-4.61
1974	547.1	10.37	14.94	0.25	20.92	5.97	1.88	0.50	-0.01	22.51	23.63	-1.12
1975	552.8	12.96	14.37	3.36	20.15	5.79	1.99	0.40	0.13	22.19	20.55	1.64
1976	560.0	6.55	13.89	-3.93	19.81	5.91	1.29	0.33	-0.02	17.28	22.14	-4.86
1977	563.7	5.23	14.11	-6.41	19.66	5.55	1.03	0.34	-0.01	14.41	21.51	-7.09
1978	566.7	4.56	12.97	-5.95	18.45	5.48	0.66	0.36	-0.02	14.34	20.58	-6.23
1979	569.3	3.34	12.34	-6.56	17.84	5.50	0.97	0.27	0.14	15.65	23.04	-7.40
1980	571.2	5.39	12.20	-4.38	18.04	5.84	0.94	0.19	0.24	16.18	21.56	-5.38
1981	574.2	-1.37	12.02	-10.26	17.65	5.63	0.84	0.32	0.09	14.88	25.75	-10.87
1982	573.5	7.38	10.06	0.95	15.94	5.88	0.71	0.43	0.22	18.40	17.94	0.45
1983	577.7	3.51	9.38	-2.27	15.43	6.04	0.48	0.52	-0.34	13.08	14.97	-1.89
1984	579.7	-0.84	8.70	-5.94	14.77	6.07	0.52	0.44	0.17	9.84	16.03	-6.19
1985	579.2	-3.51	8.55	-8.46	14.70	6.15	0.56	0.39	0.05	10.31	18.99	-8.68
1986	577.2	-2.77	7.91	-7.89	14.05	6.14	0.48	0.55	0.31	13.36	21.48	-8.12
1987	575.6	-1.79	7.20	-6.78	13.51	6.31	0.79	0.42	0.45	14.69	22.29	-7.61
1988	574.6	1.79	6.77	-2.78	13.02	6.24	0.71	0.28	0.53	17.43	21.18	-3.75
1989	575.6	1.50	7.02	-3.32	13.47	6.45	0.81	0.23	0.63	17.51	22.04	-4.52
1990	576.5	2.94	6.44	-1.31	13.17	6.73	0.96	0.21	-0.09	17.75	19.72	-1.97
1991	578.2	1.98	5.82	-1.15	12.38	6.56	1.10	0.45	0.08	17.02	18.89	-1.87
1992	579.3	2.48	5.38	0.15	11.93	6.55	1.36	0.40	3.61	14.05	18.46	-4.42
1993	580.8	-6.30	4.37	-7.62	11.09	6.72	1.39	0.33	-2.81	11.88	17.74	-5.87
1994	577.1	-11.37	3.99	-12.28	11.05	7.06	0.98	0.43	-2.02	10.98	21.79	-10.81
1995	570.6	-12.06	3.39	-12.34	10.33	6.94	1.01	0.38	-1.39	12.27	23.85	-11.58
1996	563.8	-14.66	3.25	-14.22	10.27	7.02	1.05	0.33	-0.73	11.74	25.93	-14.20
1997 ID	555.5	-17.56	1.99	-15.41	9.83	7.84	0.76	0.54	-0.15	12.64	28.12	-15.47
1998 ID	545.9	-17.11	1.41	-14.31	9.23	7.82	0.74	0.44	0.11	13.64	28.36	-14.73
1999 ID	536.6	-8.89	1.71	-6.33	9.46	7.75	0.79	0.53	0.74	16.01	23.34	-7.33
2000 ID	531.9	-12.26	1.00	-8.94	9.21	8.21	0.79	0.64	0.15	15.42	24.65	-9.24
2001 ID	525.4	-8.10	1.08	-7.36	9.01	7.93	0.77	0.57	-0.08	15.28	22.76	-7.48
2002 PR	521.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		113.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.4	0.9	-0.6
1973		114.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.8	4.3	0.5	-0.6
1974		115.2	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.2	3.8	1.4	-0.6
1975		117.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	-0.6
1976		118.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.0	0.3	-0.2
1977		119.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	0.0
1978		121.1	1.2	1.0	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
1979		122.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2	0.0
1980		123.3	0.1	0.9	-0.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.1	-1.1	0.0
1981		123.3	0.2	0.9	-0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.3	-0.8	0.0
1982		123.5	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	-0.1
1983		124.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	2.5	0.8	-0.1
1984		126.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	0.5	-0.1
1985		127.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	-0.1
1986		128.3	0.1	0.8	-0.3	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.5	3.0	-0.5	-0.4
1987		128.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.8	0.3	-0.6
1988		129.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	-0.6
1989		130.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	-0.1	-0.6
1990		130.3	0.2	0.9	-0.1	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.1	-0.3	-0.6
1991		130.5	0.1	0.7	-0.4	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	3.3	-0.4	-0.3
1992		130.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.6	0.2	-0.1
1993		131.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.5	-0.1
1994		132.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	-0.1
1995		134.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	2.2	0.4	-0.1
1996		135.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.7	2.3	0.4	-0.2
1997	ID	136.0	0.0	0.6	-0.3	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	2.5	2.8	-0.2	-0.3
1998	ID	136.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	-0.3
1999	ID	136.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.4	0.2	-0.3
2000	ID	136.5	-0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	2.7	-0.1	-0.3
2001	ID	136.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	2.4	0.3	-0.1
2002	PR	136.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	113.0	11.56	8.43	8.77	17.69	9.26	1.54	0.35	0.03	37.36	29.81	7.55
1973	114.3	7.96	7.55	6.00	16.44	8.89	2.38	0.58	0.03	41.96	37.79	4.17
1974	115.2	15.86	7.33	14.05	16.70	9.37	2.68	0.58	0.01	44.46	32.52	11.94
1975	117.0	10.47	7.40	8.52	16.39	8.98	2.00	0.45	0.05	39.19	32.27	6.92
1976	118.3	9.32	7.12	4.21	16.34	9.22	1.98	0.36	-0.01	36.25	33.65	2.60
1977	119.4	14.42	7.68	6.34	16.38	8.70	1.60	0.37	0.00	32.30	27.20	5.11
1978	121.1	9.57	8.14	1.02	16.31	8.17	1.19	0.38	0.00	28.62	28.42	0.21
1979	122.3	8.11	7.43	0.29	15.75	8.32	2.35	0.29	0.05	27.65	29.48	-1.83
1980	123.3	0.49	7.49	-7.39	15.88	8.39	1.54	0.24	0.08	24.58	33.36	-8.78
1981	123.3	1.73	7.33	-5.31	15.37	8.04	1.02	0.28	0.30	28.12	34.46	-6.34
1982	123.5	7.52	7.61	0.70	15.52	7.90	1.33	0.28	-0.30	27.09	27.14	-0.05
1983	124.5	12.88	6.84	6.82	15.22	8.38	0.85	0.50	0.10	26.17	19.80	6.38
1984	126.1	10.38	6.67	4.48	15.42	8.75	0.86	0.38	-0.13	24.23	20.10	4.13
1985	127.4	6.70	7.02	0.45	15.71	8.68	0.88	0.34	0.00	22.13	22.23	-0.10
1986	128.3	1.04	6.29	-2.35	15.02	8.74	1.31	0.30	0.48	19.45	23.29	-3.84
1987	128.4	5.72	6.52	3.62	15.18	8.67	1.23	0.16	0.20	23.96	21.62	2.34
1988	129.1	6.56	6.68	4.28	15.26	8.58	1.17	0.36	0.19	26.86	23.59	3.27
1989	130.0	2.46	6.52	0.32	14.88	8.37	1.21	0.35	0.25	25.70	26.48	-0.78
1990	130.3	1.45	6.68	-0.87	15.45	8.77	1.35	0.09	-0.03	21.73	23.82	-2.09
1991	130.5	0.47	5.34	-2.69	14.44	9.10	1.16	0.65	-0.02	22.13	25.31	-3.18
1992	130.5	7.43	5.62	2.44	14.12	8.50	1.15	0.59	0.11	21.59	19.82	1.77
1993	131.5	9.10	4.61	5.11	13.28	8.67	1.23	0.39	0.23	18.60	14.57	4.03
1994	132.7	9.90	4.51	6.01	12.87	8.35	1.21	0.50	0.10	20.21	15.01	5.20
1995	134.0	7.97	4.47	4.12	13.03	8.57	1.23	0.34	0.49	19.01	16.28	2.73
1996	135.1	6.14	3.14	4.52	12.50	9.36	1.14	0.14	0.57	20.12	17.16	2.96
1997 ID	136.0	0.03	4.13	-1.92	11.70	7.58	1.07	0.43	-0.78	18.65	20.43	-1.77
1998 ID	136.0	0.41	2.18	0.40	11.06	8.88	1.00	0.70	0.21	19.26	19.37	-0.11
1999 ID	136.0	3.29	2.77	2.69	11.12	8.35	1.01	0.68	0.81	18.98	17.43	1.56
2000 ID	136.5	-0.48	1.55	0.15	10.56	9.01	1.38	0.59	-0.18	19.29	19.74	-0.45
2001 ID	136.4	3.12	1.61	2.41	10.10	8.49	0.99	0.56	0.02	19.55	17.59	1.96
2002 PR	136.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002
NOVA SCOTIA

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972	800.5	8.1	6.6	4.5	13.5	6.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	22.7	19.9	2.8	-3.0
1973	808.6	7.7	6.4	4.4	13.3	6.9	2.5	0.4	0.1	26.3	24.1	2.1	-3.0
1974	816.4	6.7	6.0	3.7	12.9	6.9	2.6	0.4	-0.1	27.2	25.6	1.6	-3.0
1975	823.1	9.7	6.3	6.4	13.1	6.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	25.6	21.1	4.5	-3.0
1976	832.8	5.8	5.9	2.0	12.8	7.0	1.9	0.3	-0.1	23.0	22.6	0.4	-2.0
1977	838.5	4.1	5.4	0.0	12.4	7.0	1.6	0.3	-0.1	19.9	21.2	-1.3	-1.3
1978	842.6	4.8	5.7	0.5	12.5	6.9	1.0	0.3	-0.1	19.5	19.6	-0.1	-1.3
1979	847.5	3.6	5.6	-0.6	12.4	6.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	18.4	20.3	-1.8	-1.3
1980	851.1	3.3	5.4	-0.8	12.4	7.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	18.5	21.0	-2.5	-1.3
1981	854.3	3.3	5.1	-0.8	12.1	7.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	19.3	21.7	-2.5	-1.0
1982	857.7	7.3	5.4	2.8	12.3	6.9	1.3	0.3	0.2	18.8	17.3	1.6	-0.8
1983	865.0	9.2	5.4	4.6	12.4	7.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	18.3	14.5	3.9	-0.8
1984	874.2	8.5	5.5	3.8	12.4	6.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	17.3	14.4	3.0	-0.8
1985	882.7	4.6	5.1	0.2	12.5	7.3	1.0	0.3	-0.2	16.7	16.9	-0.2	-0.8
1986	887.2	4.3	5.1	0.1	12.4	7.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	17.1	17.8	-0.7	-0.9
1987	891.5	3.1	5.0	-1.0	12.1	7.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	17.6	19.8	-2.2	-0.9
1988	894.6	5.8	4.8	1.9	12.2	7.4	1.3	0.3	0.8	19.2	19.1	0.1	-0.9
1989	900.4	6.5	5.0	2.4	12.5	7.5	1.5	0.3	0.7	20.4	19.8	0.6	-0.9
1990	906.9	5.4	5.5	0.9	12.9	7.4	1.6	0.5	-0.2	18.6	18.7	-0.1	-0.9
1991	912.3	5.1	4.8	1.5	12.0	7.3	1.5	0.8	-0.3	19.0	17.9	1.0	-1.1
1992	917.4	4.8	4.3	1.8	11.9	7.5	2.4	0.8	-0.2	18.1	17.8	0.4	-1.3
1993	922.2	3.7	4.0	1.0	11.6	7.6	3.0	0.6	-0.2	15.5	16.7	-1.1	-1.3
1994	926.0	1.5	3.3	-0.5	11.1	7.8	3.5	0.9	-0.4	15.1	17.8	-2.7	-1.3
1995	927.5	2.4	3.0	0.6	10.7	7.7	3.6	0.9	-0.1	15.4	17.4	-2.0	-1.3
1996	929.9	2.6	2.8	1.4	10.6	7.8	3.2	0.8	0.0	16.0	17.1	-1.1	-1.6
1997 ID	932.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	10.0	8.0	2.8	0.9	0.3	15.8	17.9	-2.1	-1.8
1998 ID	932.6	-0.4	1.5	-0.1	9.6	8.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	15.2	16.8	-1.6	-1.8
1999 ID	932.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	9.6	7.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	16.0	15.1	0.9	-1.8
2000 ID	934.7	-1.1	1.2	-0.6	9.1	7.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	16.5	17.9	-1.4	-1.8
2001 ID	933.5	-0.1	1.0	-0.3	8.9	7.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	15.5	17.5	-1.9	-0.8
2002 PR	933.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	800.5	10.07	8.24	5.61	16.82	8.58	2.33	0.30	0.05	28.21	24.67	3.54
1973	808.6	9.52	7.83	5.44	16.36	8.53	3.14	0.46	0.17	32.31	29.72	2.59
1974	816.4	8.21	7.37	4.55	15.79	8.42	3.17	0.47	-0.08	33.15	31.23	1.92
1975	823.1	11.69	7.64	7.73	15.85	8.21	2.57	0.38	0.16	30.88	25.50	5.38
1976	832.8	6.92	7.02	2.35	15.34	8.32	2.32	0.31	-0.10	27.51	27.08	0.43
1977	838.5	4.83	6.44	-0.02	14.72	8.28	1.89	0.31	-0.08	23.69	25.21	-1.52
1978	842.6	5.73	6.71	0.60	14.85	8.14	1.16	0.33	-0.10	23.07	23.20	-0.13
1979	847.5	4.28	6.55	-0.70	14.61	8.06	1.58	0.25	0.14	21.69	23.86	-2.17
1980	851.1	3.82	6.29	-0.90	14.51	8.21	1.91	0.17	0.28	21.68	24.61	-2.92
1981	854.3	3.90	5.98	-0.88	14.11	8.13	1.64	0.33	0.69	22.51	25.39	-2.88
1982	857.7	8.52	6.25	3.21	14.31	8.06	1.46	0.29	0.20	21.87	20.03	1.85
1983	865.0	10.56	6.16	5.34	14.26	8.10	0.96	0.31	0.26	21.08	16.64	4.44
1984	874.2	9.63	6.22	4.33	14.09	7.87	1.18	0.25	0.03	19.71	16.34	3.37
1985	882.7	5.15	5.80	0.27	14.07	8.27	1.10	0.30	-0.27	18.86	19.13	-0.26
1986	887.2	4.83	5.74	0.06	13.90	8.16	1.23	0.36	0.03	19.18	20.01	-0.83
1987	891.5	3.44	5.60	-1.15	13.56	7.96	1.37	0.40	0.33	19.68	22.12	-2.44
1988	894.6	6.42	5.31	2.11	13.57	8.26	1.45	0.31	0.90	21.39	21.31	0.08
1989	900.4	7.24	5.55	2.69	13.87	8.32	1.63	0.37	0.80	22.56	21.93	0.63
1990	906.9	5.97	6.03	0.93	14.15	8.12	1.73	0.51	-0.17	20.43	20.55	-0.12
1991	912.3	5.59	5.20	1.62	13.13	7.93	1.64	0.87	-0.29	20.73	19.59	1.14
1992	917.4	5.23	4.71	1.93	12.91	8.20	2.57	0.82	-0.21	19.73	19.34	0.39
1993	922.2	4.01	4.34	1.07	12.52	8.18	3.27	0.70	-0.27	16.79	18.02	-1.24
1994	926.0	1.65	3.59	-0.55	11.98	8.38	3.75	0.95	-0.44	16.32	19.23	-2.91
1995	927.5	2.55	3.27	0.67	11.55	8.28	3.86	0.99	-0.08	16.59	18.71	-2.12
1996	929.9	2.78	3.03	1.46	11.35	8.32	3.46	0.82	-0.04	17.22	18.36	-1.14
1997 ID	932.4	0.21	2.05	0.10	10.67	8.63	3.04	1.01	0.29	16.99	19.21	-2.22
1998 ID	932.6	-0.44	1.64	-0.14	10.29	8.65	2.21	1.00	0.34	16.30	17.98	-1.68
1999 ID	932.2	2.62	2.07	2.48	10.26	8.18	1.72	0.91	0.65	17.16	16.14	1.01
2000 ID	934.7	-1.21	1.32	-0.60	9.76	8.43	1.72	1.10	0.27	17.71	19.20	-1.49
2001 ID	933.5	-0.06	1.10	-0.36	9.54	8.44	1.84	1.18	1.07	16.62	18.70	-2.08
2002 PR	933.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002
NEW BRUNSWICK

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972	646.3	6.2	6.8	1.2	11.8	5.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	18.2	17.9	0.2	-1.8
1973	652.5	8.5	6.3	4.0	11.4	5.1	1.7	0.7	0.1	22.7	19.9	2.8	-1.8
1974	661.0	10.1	6.2	5.7	11.4	5.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	22.9	18.7	4.2	-1.8
1975	671.1	14.0	6.6	9.2	11.8	5.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	24.2	16.6	7.6	-1.8
1976	685.2	8.1	6.6	2.9	11.8	5.2	1.8	0.5	0.0	18.9	17.3	1.6	-1.4
1977	693.3	5.0	6.3	-0.2	11.5	5.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	15.5	16.4	-0.9	-1.1
1978	698.3	3.0	5.6	-1.5	10.8	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	14.3	16.0	-1.6	-1.1
1979	701.3	3.2	5.7	-1.4	10.8	5.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	14.3	16.5	-2.2	-1.1
1980	704.6	1.2	5.3	-3.0	10.6	5.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	13.2	17.4	-4.2	-1.1
1981	705.8	0.1	5.4	-4.0	10.5	5.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	13.8	18.6	-4.8	-1.3
1982	705.9	5.9	5.3	2.1	10.5	5.2	0.8	0.6	-0.2	14.8	12.7	2.2	-1.5
1983	711.8	6.2	5.3	2.4	10.5	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	13.2	10.9	2.3	-1.5
1984	718.0	4.5	5.1	0.9	10.4	5.3	0.6	0.4	-0.1	12.0	11.2	0.8	-1.5
1985	722.5	1.9	4.9	-1.5	10.1	5.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	11.5	13.1	-1.6	-1.5
1986	724.4	1.1	4.3	-2.7	9.8	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	11.4	14.3	-2.9	-0.4
1987	725.5	2.9	4.2	-1.5	9.6	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	13.2	15.0	-1.8	0.3
1988	728.5	4.0	4.2	-0.5	9.6	5.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	13.7	14.9	-1.2	0.3
1989	732.5	4.8	4.2	0.4	9.7	5.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.3
1990	737.3	5.9	4.4	1.2	9.8	5.4	0.9	0.6	-0.1	14.2	13.2	1.0	0.3
1991	743.2	3.4	4.0	-0.1	9.5	5.5	0.7	0.6	-0.1	12.8	12.9	-0.1	-0.5
1992	746.5	1.3	3.8	-1.3	9.4	5.6	0.8	0.8	-0.2	12.0	13.1	-1.1	-1.1
1993	747.9	1.7	3.2	-0.5	9.0	5.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1	11.0	11.5	-0.5	-1.1
1994	749.5	1.3	3.1	-0.6	9.0	5.9	0.6	0.5	-0.2	10.7	11.2	-0.5	-1.1
1995	750.9	0.8	2.6	-0.7	8.6	5.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	11.2	12.1	-0.9	-1.1
1996	751.6	0.7	2.3	-0.5	8.2	5.9	0.7	0.2	-0.1	11.1	12.0	-0.9	-1.0
1997 ID	752.4	-0.4	2.0	-1.4	7.9	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	11.4	13.2	-1.8	-0.9
1998 ID	752.0	-1.9	1.6	-2.5	7.9	6.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	9.7	12.6	-2.9	-0.9
1999 ID	750.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	7.6	6.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	11.0	11.7	-0.6	-0.9
2000 ID	750.8	-1.1	1.3	-1.4	7.3	6.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	11.3	13.1	-1.7	-0.9
2001 ID	749.7	-0.6	1.1	-1.3	7.2	6.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	10.9	12.8	-1.9	-0.4
2002 PR	749.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	646.3	9.49	10.51	1.78	18.18	7.67	2.00	0.66	0.07	28.00	27.63	0.37
1973	652.5	12.97	9.65	6.08	17.40	7.74	2.63	1.03	0.15	34.56	30.23	4.33
1974	661.0	15.19	9.37	8.55	17.18	7.81	3.31	1.05	-0.01	34.37	28.07	6.29
1975	671.1	20.67	9.79	13.56	17.38	7.59	3.09	0.84	0.15	35.63	24.46	11.17
1976	685.2	11.79	9.59	4.21	17.14	7.55	2.54	0.69	-0.03	27.47	25.09	2.38
1977	693.3	7.25	9.10	-0.31	16.55	7.45	1.66	0.70	-0.01	22.22	23.50	-1.27
1978	698.3	4.31	8.01	-2.18	15.42	7.41	0.94	0.75	-0.03	20.48	22.83	-2.35
1979	701.3	4.61	8.07	-1.94	15.43	7.36	1.63	0.57	0.16	20.29	23.44	-3.16
1980	704.6	1.77	7.57	-4.29	15.08	7.51	1.72	0.38	0.28	18.76	24.67	-5.91
1981	705.8	0.08	7.60	-5.65	14.88	7.28	1.41	0.86	0.55	19.61	26.36	-6.75
1982	705.9	8.34	7.47	2.99	14.80	7.33	1.06	0.87	-0.28	20.93	17.85	3.08
1983	711.8	8.67	7.43	3.33	14.71	7.28	0.77	0.60	-0.05	18.41	15.20	3.21
1984	718.0	6.21	7.06	1.22	14.38	7.32	0.83	0.59	-0.15	16.67	15.54	1.13
1985	722.5	2.64	6.76	-2.06	13.99	7.23	0.84	0.70	-0.04	15.94	18.09	-2.16
1986	724.4	1.57	5.97	-3.79	13.50	7.53	0.88	0.88	0.20	15.72	19.71	-4.00
1987	725.5	4.05	5.75	-2.12	13.19	7.44	0.88	0.78	0.20	18.17	20.60	-2.42
1988	728.5	5.46	5.70	-0.67	13.17	7.46	0.92	0.76	0.83	18.76	20.43	-1.66
1989	732.5	6.58	5.68	0.48	13.15	7.48	1.23	0.82	0.10	20.44	20.47	-0.03
1990	737.3	7.94	5.94	1.58	13.27	7.33	1.16	0.81	-0.14	19.13	17.76	1.37
1991	743.2	4.54	5.41	-0.16	12.75	7.34	0.93	0.87	-0.10	17.24	17.35	-0.11
1992	746.5	1.80	5.06	-1.75	12.57	7.51	1.01	1.09	-0.22	16.11	17.56	-1.45
1993	747.9	2.21	4.33	-0.61	12.09	7.75	0.95	0.75	-0.15	14.74	15.40	-0.66
1994	749.5	1.74	4.08	-0.84	11.97	7.89	0.84	0.72	-0.28	14.31	14.98	-0.67
1995	750.9	1.04	3.49	-0.96	11.40	7.90	0.86	0.56	-0.01	14.92	16.16	-1.24
1996	751.6	0.99	3.03	-0.70	10.87	7.84	0.95	0.30	-0.15	14.72	15.93	-1.21
1997 ID	752.4	-0.50	2.63	-1.90	10.53	7.90	0.88	0.54	0.17	15.20	17.61	-2.41
1998 ID	752.0	-2.47	2.10	-3.34	10.50	8.39	0.97	0.54	0.14	12.90	16.80	-3.91
1999 ID	750.1	0.86	2.05	0.05	10.15	8.09	0.88	0.66	0.67	14.70	15.55	-0.85
2000 ID	750.8	-1.44	1.68	-1.88	9.79	8.11	1.01	0.89	0.32	15.07	17.40	-2.33
2001 ID	749.7	-0.78	1.51	-1.78	9.60	8.09	1.08	0.93	0.63	14.52	17.07	-2.55
2002 PR	749.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002
QUEBEC

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		6,152.9	36.7	41.3	-5.0	83.6	42.3	18.6	4.4	0.7	36.2	56.0	-19.9	0.4
1973		6,189.7	48.8	41.4	7.0	84.1	42.7	26.9	6.9	1.7	39.6	54.4	-14.7	0.4
1974		6,238.5	61.3	46.6	14.3	89.4	42.8	33.5	7.0	-0.3	39.3	51.2	-11.9	0.4
1975		6,299.8	62.3	50.2	11.8	93.6	43.4	28.0	5.7	1.7	34.5	46.8	-12.3	0.4
1976		6,362.1	52.0	53.3	3.4	96.3	43.0	29.3	4.7	-0.5	31.6	52.4	-20.8	-4.7
1977		6,414.1	11.6	52.2	-32.3	95.7	43.5	19.2	4.8	-0.3	24.4	71.0	-46.5	-8.3
1978		6,425.7	18.2	51.3	-24.8	94.9	43.6	14.3	5.2	-0.5	24.5	57.9	-33.4	-8.3
1979		6,444.0	34.4	55.3	-12.7	98.6	43.3	19.5	4.0	1.8	23.6	53.7	-30.0	-8.3
1980		6,478.4	44.5	53.9	-1.2	97.4	43.5	22.6	2.7	3.3	21.9	46.2	-24.3	-8.3
1981		6,522.8	42.5	52.6	-0.2	95.3	42.7	21.2	3.6	4.8	23.6	46.1	-22.5	-10.0
1982		6,565.3	21.8	47.3	-14.3	90.8	43.5	21.4	4.7	-2.8	19.9	48.1	-28.2	-11.2
1983		6,587.1	26.5	43.9	-6.2	88.2	44.3	16.4	5.1	1.6	22.3	41.4	-19.1	-11.2
1984		6,613.6	32.0	43.4	-0.2	87.8	44.4	14.7	4.6	0.6	25.2	36.2	-10.9	-11.2
1985		6,645.6	39.3	40.6	9.9	86.3	45.7	14.9	3.5	4.6	25.4	31.4	-6.0	-11.2
1986		6,684.9	60.5	37.7	26.1	84.6	46.9	19.5	4.3	13.9	26.0	29.0	-3.0	-3.4
1987		6,745.4	61.0	36.2	22.5	83.8	47.6	26.8	4.0	7.1	26.0	33.4	-7.4	2.3
1988		6,806.4	79.1	38.8	38.0	86.6	47.8	25.6	3.5	22.9	27.8	34.8	-7.0	2.3
1989		6,885.5	75.2	44.1	28.8	92.4	48.3	33.9	3.9	7.2	29.5	37.8	-8.4	2.3
1990		6,960.6	72.4	49.6	20.5	98.0	48.4	41.0	3.6	-7.4	26.9	36.4	-9.6	2.3
1991		7,033.0	47.3	48.2	9.4	97.3	49.1	51.9	6.7	-22.8	24.5	37.6	-13.0	-10.3
1992		7,080.3	55.7	47.3	27.6	96.1	48.8	48.8	7.8	-3.6	25.5	35.3	-9.8	-19.3
1993		7,136.0	41.2	40.7	19.8	92.4	51.7	45.0	8.0	-9.8	24.5	32.0	-7.4	-19.3
1994		7,177.1	27.9	39.2	8.0	90.6	51.4	28.1	9.5	-0.3	22.7	33.0	-10.3	-19.3
1995		7,205.0	28.6	34.7	13.2	87.4	52.7	27.2	9.0	5.3	23.1	33.4	-10.2	-19.3
1996		7,233.6	29.3	32.9	4.4	85.2	52.3	29.8	8.9	-1.1	20.8	36.2	-15.4	-8.0
1997	ID	7,263.0	23.1	25.4	-2.4	79.8	54.4	27.9	11.2	-1.6	20.4	37.9	-17.6	0.1
1998	ID	7,286.0	24.3	21.7	2.5	75.9	54.2	26.6	10.3	0.7	20.2	34.7	-14.5	0.1
1999	ID	7,310.3	30.1	19.0	11.0	73.6	54.6	29.2	9.2	2.7	20.0	31.7	-11.7	0.1
2000	ID	7,340.3	33.7	18.8	14.8	72.0	53.2	32.5	9.3	2.9	22.1	33.3	-11.2	0.1
2001	ID	7,374.1	46.1	19.5	26.6	73.7	54.2	37.6	9.0	4.4	23.2	29.6	-6.4	0.0
2002	PR	7,420.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	6,152.9	5.95	6.69	-0.81	13.55	6.86	3.01	0.71	0.12	5.86	9.08	-3.22
1973	6,189.7	7.85	6.66	1.13	13.53	6.87	4.32	1.10	0.27	6.38	8.75	-2.37
1974	6,238.5	9.78	7.43	2.28	14.25	6.82	5.34	1.12	-0.04	6.27	8.16	-1.89
1975	6,299.8	9.85	7.93	1.86	14.78	6.86	4.43	0.90	0.27	5.44	7.39	-1.95
1976	6,362.1	8.14	8.35	0.53	15.08	6.73	4.58	0.73	-0.07	4.95	8.20	-3.26
1977	6,414.1	1.81	8.14	-5.04	14.91	6.77	3.00	0.74	-0.04	3.80	11.05	-7.25
1978	6,425.7	2.83	7.97	-3.85	14.74	6.77	2.22	0.80	-0.07	3.80	9.00	-5.19
1979	6,444.0	5.32	8.56	-1.96	15.27	6.70	3.02	0.61	0.28	3.66	8.30	-4.65
1980	6,478.4	6.84	8.29	-0.18	14.99	6.69	3.48	0.42	0.50	3.37	7.11	-3.74
1981	6,522.8	6.49	8.04	-0.03	14.57	6.52	3.24	0.56	0.73	3.60	7.05	-3.45
1982	6,565.3	3.32	7.19	-2.17	13.81	6.61	3.25	0.72	-0.42	3.03	7.32	-4.28
1983	6,587.1	4.02	6.65	-0.93	13.36	6.71	2.49	0.77	0.24	3.39	6.28	-2.89
1984	6,613.6	4.82	6.54	-0.03	13.25	6.70	2.22	0.69	0.09	3.81	5.46	-1.65
1985	6,645.6	5.90	6.10	1.49	12.95	6.86	2.23	0.53	0.69	3.81	4.72	-0.90
1986	6,684.9	9.01	5.62	3.89	12.60	6.98	2.90	0.64	2.08	3.87	4.32	-0.45
1987	6,745.4	9.00	5.34	3.32	12.37	7.03	3.96	0.59	1.05	3.84	4.94	-1.09
1988	6,806.4	11.55	5.67	5.55	12.65	6.98	3.74	0.51	3.35	4.07	5.09	-1.02
1989	6,885.5	10.86	6.37	4.16	13.34	6.98	4.90	0.56	1.04	4.25	5.46	-1.21
1990	6,960.6	10.35	7.09	2.93	14.01	6.92	5.87	0.51	-1.05	3.84	5.21	-1.37
1991	7,033.0	6.70	6.83	1.33	13.79	6.96	7.36	0.94	-3.24	3.48	5.32	-1.85
1992	7,080.3	7.83	6.66	3.89	13.53	6.87	6.87	1.10	-0.51	3.58	4.96	-1.38
1993	7,136.0	5.75	5.68	2.76	12.91	7.23	6.28	1.12	-1.37	3.43	4.47	-1.04
1994	7,177.1	3.88	5.45	1.11	12.60	7.14	3.91	1.32	-0.05	3.16	4.58	-1.43
1995	7,205.0	3.96	4.80	1.83	12.11	7.30	3.77	1.25	0.73	3.20	4.62	-1.42
1996	7,233.6	4.05	4.54	0.61	11.76	7.22	4.11	1.22	-0.16	2.88	5.00	-2.12
1997 ID	7,263.0	3.17	3.49	-0.32	10.97	7.48	3.84	1.53	-0.22	2.80	5.21	-2.41
1998 ID	7,286.0	3.32	2.97	0.34	10.39	7.42	3.65	1.41	0.10	2.76	4.75	-1.99
1999 ID	7,310.3	4.10	2.59	1.50	10.05	7.45	3.98	1.25	0.37	2.73	4.33	-1.60
2000 ID	7,340.3	4.58	2.56	2.02	9.79	7.23	4.42	1.26	0.39	3.00	4.52	-1.53
2001 ID	7,374.1	6.23	2.63	3.59	9.96	7.33	5.08	1.22	0.59	3.13	4.00	-0.86
2002 PR	7,420.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002

ONTARIO

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		7,906.4	107.1	66.2	60.8	125.1	58.9	63.8	12.7	1.5	97.0	88.8	8.2	-19.9
1973		8,013.5	126.4	63.9	82.4	123.8	59.9	103.2	19.6	4.1	104.2	109.4	-5.3	-19.9
1974		8,139.9	120.3	63.7	76.6	124.2	60.6	120.1	20.2	-1.2	89.5	111.7	-22.2	-19.9
1975		8,260.2	106.3	65.2	61.1	125.8	60.6	98.5	16.4	4.1	80.9	106.0	-25.1	-19.9
1976		8,366.5	91.4	62.1	46.3	122.7	60.6	72.0	13.5	-1.7	88.7	99.2	-10.5	-17.0
1977		8,457.9	96.6	61.3	50.2	122.8	61.4	56.6	13.8	-1.2	98.6	90.0	8.6	-15.0
1978		8,554.4	71.0	59.8	26.1	121.0	61.1	42.4	15.0	-1.7	86.6	86.2	0.4	-15.0
1979		8,625.4	74.4	60.2	29.2	121.7	61.5	52.0	11.5	4.0	83.5	98.9	-15.3	-15.0
1980		8,699.8	72.4	60.6	26.9	123.3	62.7	62.4	8.2	7.6	74.2	109.1	-34.9	-15.0
1981		8,772.3	94.1	59.3	42.0	122.2	62.8	55.1	11.0	17.5	80.6	100.2	-19.7	-7.3
1982		8,866.4	117.8	61.2	58.4	124.9	63.7	53.1	14.3	-0.1	89.1	69.5	19.6	-1.7
1983		8,984.1	121.0	62.3	60.4	126.8	64.5	40.1	14.3	1.7	88.2	55.4	32.8	-1.7
1984		9,105.1	128.8	66.6	64.0	131.3	64.7	41.7	12.9	-1.6	89.1	52.4	36.7	-1.7
1985		9,233.9	129.6	65.5	65.9	132.2	66.7	40.8	11.8	3.4	88.4	54.9	33.4	-1.7
1986		9,363.5	171.5	66.0	103.7	133.9	67.9	49.7	13.6	24.7	100.1	57.1	42.9	1.7
1987		9,535.0	204.7	66.5	134.0	134.6	68.1	84.8	13.2	22.2	104.7	64.4	40.3	4.2
1988		9,739.7	234.2	67.4	162.6	138.1	70.7	88.9	11.2	70.0	91.4	76.5	14.9	4.2
1989		9,973.9	217.6	74.4	139.0	145.3	70.9	104.6	12.1	47.6	87.3	88.5	-1.2	4.2
1990		10,191.5	167.0	80.1	82.7	150.9	70.8	114.8	11.0	-6.0	75.2	90.3	-15.1	4.2
1991		10,358.5	126.8	78.6	53.0	151.5	72.9	120.1	19.6	-37.5	71.2	81.2	-10.0	-4.8
1992		10,485.3	142.8	77.4	76.7	150.6	73.2	139.2	21.9	-27.2	68.0	81.5	-13.5	-11.3
1993		10,628.0	115.5	72.0	54.8	147.8	75.9	135.0	24.8	-42.6	62.3	75.1	-12.8	-11.3
1994		10,743.5	131.3	69.6	73.0	147.1	77.5	117.6	27.9	-12.2	66.0	70.5	-4.5	-11.3
1995		10,874.8	134.8	67.8	78.3	146.3	78.5	115.9	25.7	-10.2	68.5	70.3	-1.8	-11.3
1996		11,009.6	137.1	60.9	81.9	140.0	79.1	119.7	23.9	-12.2	67.0	68.7	-1.7	-5.7
1997	ID	11,146.7	146.3	53.5	94.6	133.0	79.5	117.7	27.9	-2.0	71.1	64.3	6.8	-1.8
1998	ID	11,292.9	128.0	52.4	77.3	132.6	80.2	92.3	25.2	-1.3	73.4	62.0	11.5	-1.8
1999	ID	11,421.0	157.9	49.7	110.0	131.1	81.4	104.2	23.5	10.9	74.2	55.8	18.4	-1.8
2000	ID	11,578.8	195.4	46.1	151.1	127.4	81.3	133.5	23.8	18.1	81.1	57.8	23.3	-1.8
2001	ID	11,774.3	208.1	50.5	158.3	131.7	81.2	148.7	22.8	21.8	72.2	61.6	10.6	-0.7
2002	PR	11,982.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	7,906.4	13.45	8.31	7.64	15.71	7.40	8.02	1.59	0.18	12.19	11.16	1.03
1973	8,013.5	15.65	7.91	10.20	15.33	7.41	12.78	2.43	0.51	12.90	13.55	-0.65
1974	8,139.9	14.67	7.76	9.34	15.15	7.38	14.65	2.46	-0.14	10.91	13.62	-2.70
1975	8,260.2	12.79	7.84	7.34	15.13	7.29	11.84	1.98	0.49	9.74	12.75	-3.01
1976	8,366.5	10.86	7.38	5.51	14.59	7.21	8.56	1.60	-0.20	10.54	11.79	-1.25
1977	8,457.9	11.35	7.21	5.90	14.43	7.22	6.65	1.62	-0.14	11.59	10.58	1.01
1978	8,554.4	8.27	6.97	3.04	14.08	7.11	4.94	1.74	-0.20	10.08	10.03	0.05
1979	8,625.4	8.59	6.95	3.37	14.04	7.10	6.00	1.33	0.46	9.64	11.41	-1.77
1980	8,699.8	8.29	6.93	3.07	14.12	7.18	7.14	0.94	0.87	8.49	12.49	-4.00
1981	8,772.3	10.67	6.73	4.76	13.85	7.13	6.25	1.25	1.99	9.14	11.37	-2.23
1982	8,866.4	13.20	6.85	6.54	13.99	7.14	5.95	1.60	-0.01	9.99	7.79	2.20
1983	8,984.1	13.37	6.89	6.68	14.02	7.13	4.44	1.58	0.19	9.75	6.12	3.63
1984	9,105.1	14.05	7.26	6.98	14.32	7.06	4.55	1.40	-0.17	9.71	5.71	4.00
1985	9,233.9	13.94	7.04	7.08	14.22	7.18	4.38	1.26	0.37	9.50	5.91	3.59
1986	9,363.5	18.15	6.99	10.98	14.17	7.18	5.26	1.44	2.61	10.59	6.05	4.54
1987	9,535.0	21.24	6.90	13.90	13.97	7.07	8.80	1.37	2.30	10.86	6.68	4.18
1988	9,739.7	23.76	6.84	16.50	14.01	7.17	9.02	1.13	7.10	9.27	7.76	1.51
1989	9,973.9	21.58	7.38	13.78	14.41	7.03	10.38	1.20	4.72	8.66	8.78	-0.12
1990	10,191.5	16.25	7.80	8.05	14.69	6.89	11.17	1.07	-0.58	7.32	8.79	-1.47
1991	10,358.5	12.16	7.54	5.09	14.53	7.00	11.52	1.88	-3.60	6.83	7.79	-0.96
1992	10,485.3	13.52	7.33	7.26	14.27	6.93	13.19	2.07	-2.57	6.44	7.72	-1.28
1993	10,628.0	10.81	6.74	5.13	13.84	7.10	12.63	2.32	-3.99	5.83	7.03	-1.20
1994	10,743.5	12.15	6.44	6.75	13.61	7.17	10.88	2.58	-1.13	6.11	6.53	-0.42
1995	10,874.8	12.31	6.20	7.15	13.37	7.17	10.60	2.35	-0.94	6.26	6.42	-0.16
1996	11,009.6	12.37	5.50	7.39	12.64	7.14	10.81	2.15	-1.10	6.05	6.20	-0.15
1997 ID	11,146.7	13.04	4.77	8.43	11.85	7.09	10.49	2.49	-0.18	6.34	5.73	0.61
1998 ID	11,292.9	11.27	4.62	6.81	11.68	7.06	8.13	2.22	-0.11	6.46	5.46	1.01
1999 ID	11,421.0	13.73	4.32	9.56	11.40	7.08	9.06	2.04	0.95	6.46	4.85	1.60
2000 ID	11,578.8	16.74	3.95	12.94	10.91	6.96	11.43	2.04	1.55	6.95	4.95	1.99
2001 ID	11,774.3	17.52	4.25	13.33	11.09	6.84	12.52	1.92	1.83	6.08	5.19	0.89
2002 PR	11,982.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002

MANITOBA

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		998.9	3.7	9.2	-3.3	17.4	8.2	5.3	0.9	0.1	26.1	33.8	-7.7	-2.2
1973		1,002.6	9.8	8.8	3.2	17.0	8.2	6.6	1.5	0.2	33.8	36.0	-2.2	-2.2
1974		1,012.4	7.1	8.9	0.4	17.3	8.4	7.4	1.5	-0.1	30.2	35.6	-5.4	-2.2
1975		1,019.5	8.6	8.8	2.0	17.1	8.4	7.1	1.2	0.2	28.4	32.5	-4.1	-2.2
1976		1,028.1	6.3	8.5	0.7	16.7	8.3	5.5	1.0	-0.1	25.1	28.7	-3.7	-2.9
1977		1,034.5	5.3	8.5	0.2	16.7	8.2	5.1	1.0	-0.1	21.6	25.3	-3.8	-3.4
1978		1,039.8	-2.5	8.1	-7.2	16.4	8.3	3.6	1.1	-0.1	18.7	28.2	-9.6	-3.4
1979		1,037.3	-4.9	8.0	-9.5	16.2	8.2	4.9	0.8	0.2	18.8	32.6	-13.8	-3.4
1980		1,032.4	0.4	7.6	-3.8	16.0	8.4	7.7	0.6	0.4	19.0	30.4	-11.3	-3.4
1981		1,032.8	7.7	7.4	1.5	16.1	8.6	5.4	1.0	0.7	22.7	26.3	-3.6	-1.2
1982		1,040.5	13.6	7.6	5.7	16.1	8.5	4.9	0.9	0.2	20.9	19.4	1.5	0.3
1983		1,054.1	12.7	8.1	4.3	16.6	8.5	4.0	1.1	0.4	18.5	17.5	1.0	0.3
1984		1,066.8	11.6	8.4	3.0	16.7	8.3	3.9	0.7	-0.2	17.2	17.2	0.0	0.3
1985		1,078.4	9.3	8.3	0.7	17.1	8.8	3.4	0.8	-0.1	17.2	19.0	-1.8	0.3
1986		1,087.7	6.8	8.1	-0.3	17.0	8.9	3.7	1.1	0.2	17.4	20.5	-3.0	-1.1
1987		1,094.5	5.0	8.2	-1.2	17.0	8.7	4.8	1.3	0.1	18.1	22.9	-4.8	-2.0
1988		1,099.6	1.9	7.9	-4.0	17.0	9.1	5.0	1.1	0.7	16.1	24.7	-8.6	-2.0
1989		1,101.4	1.4	8.5	-5.1	17.3	8.8	6.1	1.5	0.2	17.1	27.1	-10.0	-2.0
1990		1,102.8	3.5	8.5	-2.9	17.4	8.9	6.7	1.1	0.2	16.9	25.5	-8.6	-2.0
1991		1,106.3	3.6	8.3	-3.9	17.3	8.9	5.7	1.6	-0.4	16.1	23.6	-7.6	-0.7
1992		1,110.0	4.2	7.6	-3.6	16.6	9.0	5.1	1.9	-0.4	15.9	22.3	-6.4	0.2
1993		1,114.2	5.1	7.4	-2.5	16.7	9.3	4.9	1.7	-0.4	14.6	19.8	-5.2	0.2
1994		1,119.3	5.7	7.3	-1.8	16.5	9.1	4.1	1.7	-0.2	15.4	19.4	-4.0	0.2
1995		1,124.9	5.3	6.5	-1.3	16.1	9.7	3.6	1.4	-0.1	15.5	18.9	-3.3	0.2
1996		1,130.3	4.7	6.0	-1.5	15.5	9.5	3.9	1.4	-0.3	14.4	18.1	-3.7	0.2
1997	ID	1,135.0	0.8	5.1	-4.6	14.7	9.5	3.7	1.8	0.3	13.2	19.9	-6.7	0.2
1998	ID	1,135.8	3.2	4.6	-1.7	14.5	9.8	3.0	1.6	0.0	15.3	18.4	-3.1	0.2
1999	ID	1,139.0	5.5	4.5	0.8	14.3	9.9	3.7	1.1	0.6	14.0	16.4	-2.4	0.2
2000	ID	1,144.5	4.0	4.2	-0.4	14.1	9.9	4.6	1.1	0.3	13.7	17.9	-4.2	0.2
2001	ID	1,148.5	3.4	4.3	-1.0	14.0	9.7	4.6	1.1	0.6	13.4	18.5	-5.0	0.1
2002	PR	1,151.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	998.9	3.68	9.17	-3.34	17.38	8.22	5.26	0.94	0.08	26.09	33.82	-7.73
1973	1,002.6	9.71	8.70	3.15	16.84	8.14	6.57	1.47	0.23	33.53	35.71	-2.18
1974	1,012.4	7.04	8.74	0.41	17.04	8.30	7.31	1.51	-0.07	29.72	35.04	-5.32
1975	1,019.5	8.40	8.56	1.95	16.75	8.19	6.97	1.20	0.22	27.72	31.76	-4.04
1976	1,028.1	6.14	8.21	0.72	16.22	8.01	5.34	0.98	-0.10	24.30	27.84	-3.54
1977	1,034.5	5.12	8.23	0.16	16.12	7.89	4.88	0.99	-0.07	20.78	24.43	-3.65
1978	1,039.8	-2.40	7.80	-6.93	15.79	7.99	3.44	1.07	-0.10	17.97	27.18	-9.20
1979	1,037.3	-4.72	7.75	-9.20	15.70	7.94	4.74	0.81	0.21	18.14	31.48	-13.34
1980	1,032.4	0.34	7.31	-3.68	15.48	8.17	7.47	0.58	0.41	18.44	29.43	-10.98
1981	1,032.8	7.45	7.16	1.47	15.51	8.34	5.19	0.94	0.71	21.87	25.37	-3.49
1982	1,040.5	13.01	7.29	5.42	15.40	8.11	4.72	0.88	0.15	19.94	18.51	1.43
1983	1,054.1	11.93	7.62	4.01	15.66	8.04	3.76	1.04	0.40	17.44	16.54	0.90
1984	1,066.8	10.85	7.80	2.76	15.52	7.73	3.64	0.68	-0.16	16.00	16.05	-0.05
1985	1,078.4	8.63	7.70	0.63	15.79	8.08	3.15	0.78	-0.12	15.90	17.52	-1.62
1986	1,087.7	6.23	7.42	-0.23	15.59	8.17	3.44	1.04	0.16	15.97	18.75	-2.79
1987	1,094.5	4.60	7.51	-1.07	15.45	7.94	4.36	1.17	0.07	16.51	20.84	-4.33
1988	1,099.6	1.69	7.21	-3.68	15.47	8.27	4.54	1.02	0.61	14.65	22.45	-7.80
1989	1,101.4	1.24	7.71	-4.63	15.72	8.00	5.55	1.32	0.21	15.48	24.56	-9.08
1990	1,102.8	3.20	7.69	-2.65	15.71	8.02	6.04	1.03	0.14	15.31	23.11	-7.80
1991	1,106.3	3.29	7.53	-3.56	15.60	8.07	5.11	1.47	-0.35	14.48	21.32	-6.84
1992	1,110.0	3.78	6.84	-3.22	14.92	8.07	4.59	1.69	-0.35	14.32	20.09	-5.77
1993	1,114.2	4.57	6.64	-2.22	14.96	8.33	4.35	1.53	-0.38	13.07	17.73	-4.66
1994	1,119.3	5.04	6.53	-1.64	14.69	8.15	3.69	1.55	-0.20	13.69	17.27	-3.57
1995	1,124.9	4.73	5.72	-1.14	14.29	8.56	3.20	1.26	-0.11	13.76	16.72	-2.97
1996	1,130.3	4.16	5.28	-1.29	13.67	8.39	3.47	1.24	-0.23	12.68	15.98	-3.30
1997 ID	1,135.0	0.70	4.53	-4.03	12.91	8.38	3.27	1.62	0.23	11.60	17.52	-5.92
1998 ID	1,135.8	2.81	4.08	-1.47	12.71	8.63	2.64	1.38	-0.01	13.47	16.20	-2.72
1999 ID	1,139.0	4.82	3.90	0.72	12.54	8.64	3.26	1.00	0.55	12.27	14.36	-2.09
2000 ID	1,144.5	3.53	3.66	-0.33	12.29	8.63	4.05	0.99	0.26	11.98	15.63	-3.65
2001 ID	1,148.5	2.95	3.71	-0.85	12.17	8.46	3.99	0.98	0.51	11.68	16.05	-4.37
2002 PR	1,151.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002

SASKATCHEWAN

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		923.1	-9.5	7.9	-16.2	15.5	7.6	1.5	0.4	0.0	19.5	36.8	-17.3	-1.2
1973		913.6	-6.0	7.2	-12.0	14.8	7.6	1.9	0.7	0.1	26.2	39.4	-13.3	-1.2
1974		907.5	2.7	7.3	-3.3	15.1	7.8	2.2	0.7	0.0	28.0	32.8	-4.8	-1.2
1975		910.3	15.3	7.6	8.9	15.3	7.7	2.8	0.6	0.1	30.0	23.4	6.6	-1.2
1976		925.6	13.0	8.2	5.6	16.0	7.8	2.3	0.5	0.0	26.2	22.4	3.8	-0.8
1977		938.5	10.5	9.0	2.1	16.5	7.6	2.2	0.5	0.0	22.2	21.8	0.4	-0.5
1978		949.1	5.6	8.8	-2.7	16.6	7.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	19.3	23.0	-3.7	-0.5
1979		954.7	8.0	9.6	-1.1	16.9	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.1	21.1	24.6	-3.5	-0.5
1980		962.7	8.1	9.4	-0.8	17.1	7.7	3.7	0.3	0.2	20.7	25.0	-4.4	-0.5
1981		970.8	11.1	9.7	1.7	17.2	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.3	23.2	23.7	-0.5	-0.3
1982		981.9	12.6	9.5	3.3	17.7	8.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	21.0	19.3	1.7	-0.2
1983		994.6	13.8	10.2	3.7	17.8	7.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	19.5	17.0	2.5	-0.2
1984		1,008.3	12.6	10.3	2.5	18.0	7.7	2.2	0.6	0.2	17.3	16.6	0.7	-0.2
1985		1,021.0	6.3	10.1	-3.7	18.2	8.0	1.9	0.8	0.3	15.8	20.8	-5.0	-0.2
1986		1,027.3	2.6	9.5	-5.3	17.5	8.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	15.9	22.9	-7.0	-1.5
1987		1,029.9	-0.5	9.2	-7.3	17.0	7.8	2.1	0.7	0.4	15.7	24.7	-9.0	-2.4
1988		1,029.4	-8.1	8.7	-14.3	16.8	8.1	2.2	0.6	0.4	13.6	30.0	-16.3	-2.4
1989		1,021.3	-10.6	8.7	-16.9	16.7	7.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	15.3	33.9	-18.6	-2.4
1990		1,010.7	-8.4	8.0	-14.0	16.1	8.0	2.4	0.6	0.1	16.1	32.0	-15.9	-2.4
1991		1,002.3	-1.2	7.2	-8.3	15.3	8.1	2.5	0.8	-0.4	17.4	26.9	-9.5	-0.2
1992		1,001.1	2.3	7.2	-6.4	15.0	7.8	2.5	1.1	-0.1	17.3	25.1	-7.7	1.5
1993		1,003.4	4.1	6.1	-3.5	14.3	8.2	2.4	1.1	-0.3	16.3	20.8	-4.5	1.5
1994		1,007.5	4.2	5.7	-3.0	14.0	8.3	2.3	1.1	-0.2	16.9	20.8	-4.0	1.5
1995		1,011.7	4.4	5.0	-2.1	13.5	8.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	16.9	20.1	-3.2	1.5
1996		1,016.1	2.4	4.5	-0.9	13.3	8.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	16.8	18.7	-1.9	-1.2
1997	ID	1,018.5	-0.8	4.2	-1.8	12.9	8.6	1.7	1.2	0.3	16.7	19.4	-2.7	-3.2
1998	ID	1,017.7	-0.6	3.9	-1.3	12.8	8.9	1.6	1.2	0.1	18.7	20.5	-1.8	-3.2
1999	ID	1,017.1	-5.7	3.6	-6.1	12.6	9.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	13.9	21.1	-7.1	-3.2
2000	ID	1,011.3	-7.7	3.2	-7.6	12.1	9.0	1.9	1.4	0.1	14.6	22.9	-8.3	-3.2
2001	ID	1,003.7	-5.8	3.5	-8.0	12.3	8.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	13.7	22.3	-8.6	-1.3
2002	PR	997.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	923.1	-10.38	8.58	-17.62	16.85	8.26	1.65	0.49	0.05	21.22	40.05	-18.83
1973	913.6	-6.64	7.86	-13.16	16.26	8.40	2.05	0.78	0.14	28.75	43.31	-14.56
1974	907.5	3.00	8.04	-3.68	16.63	8.60	2.47	0.80	-0.03	30.81	36.13	-5.32
1975	910.3	16.66	8.27	9.73	16.63	8.36	3.09	0.64	0.14	32.66	25.52	7.14
1976	925.6	13.92	8.75	6.01	17.13	8.38	2.49	0.53	-0.05	28.15	24.05	4.10
1977	938.5	11.17	9.49	2.19	17.53	8.05	2.36	0.54	-0.03	23.52	23.11	0.41
1978	949.1	5.86	9.25	-2.88	17.39	8.14	1.64	0.59	-0.05	20.27	24.16	-3.89
1979	954.7	8.38	9.99	-1.10	17.67	7.69	2.88	0.45	0.13	22.01	25.68	-3.66
1980	962.7	8.40	9.73	-0.82	17.64	7.91	3.78	0.31	0.24	21.37	25.91	-4.53
1981	970.8	11.39	9.92	1.77	17.63	7.71	2.49	0.50	0.31	23.74	24.27	-0.53
1982	981.9	12.78	9.63	3.31	17.93	8.30	2.16	0.59	-0.03	21.29	19.53	1.76
1983	994.6	13.75	10.22	3.69	17.82	7.60	1.74	0.65	0.10	19.44	16.94	2.50
1984	1,008.3	12.47	10.16	2.47	17.75	7.60	2.13	0.57	0.19	17.08	16.36	0.72
1985	1,021.0	6.17	9.89	-3.57	17.73	7.84	1.85	0.79	0.27	15.39	20.28	-4.90
1986	1,027.3	2.56	9.19	-5.18	17.03	7.84	1.81	0.52	0.36	15.48	22.30	-6.82
1987	1,029.9	-0.47	8.96	-7.06	16.54	7.58	2.06	0.69	0.35	15.25	24.03	-8.78
1988	1,029.4	-7.91	8.45	-13.98	16.35	7.90	2.15	0.59	0.39	13.30	29.24	-15.93
1989	1,021.3	-10.45	8.59	-16.64	16.39	7.80	2.11	0.67	0.22	15.02	33.32	-18.30
1990	1,010.7	-8.37	7.99	-13.94	15.99	7.99	2.37	0.59	0.11	15.99	31.82	-15.82
1991	1,002.3	-1.20	7.19	-8.25	15.28	8.08	2.45	0.82	-0.40	17.38	26.86	-9.48
1992	1,001.1	2.29	7.19	-6.38	14.97	7.78	2.52	1.06	-0.14	17.30	25.01	-7.71
1993	1,003.4	4.08	6.07	-3.46	14.19	8.12	2.39	1.05	-0.28	16.21	20.73	-4.52
1994	1,007.5	4.18	5.68	-2.96	13.90	8.23	2.24	1.04	-0.24	16.72	20.64	-3.92
1995	1,011.7	4.35	4.94	-2.05	13.31	8.38	1.92	1.03	0.20	16.70	19.85	-3.15
1996	1,016.1	2.33	4.46	-0.90	13.07	8.62	1.79	1.01	0.16	16.50	18.34	-1.84
1997 ID	1,018.5	-0.80	4.15	-1.81	12.63	8.48	1.71	1.19	0.29	16.39	19.01	-2.62
1998 ID	1,017.7	-0.60	3.81	-1.27	12.56	8.75	1.55	1.20	0.14	18.42	20.17	-1.76
1999 ID	1,017.1	-5.65	3.51	-6.02	12.43	8.92	1.70	1.19	0.51	13.73	20.78	-7.05
2000 ID	1,011.3	-7.60	3.16	-7.59	12.05	8.89	1.88	1.35	0.12	14.45	22.68	-8.24
2001 ID	1,003.7	-5.77	3.53	-7.97	12.27	8.73	1.71	1.37	0.28	13.67	22.26	-8.59
2002 PR	997.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002

ALBERTA

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		1,680.0	30.9	18.6	11.9	29.3	10.7	8.4	3.3	0.3	60.5	54.0	6.5	0.4
1973		1,710.9	29.1	18.5	10.2	29.3	10.8	11.9	5.1	0.7	70.5	67.8	2.7	0.4
1974		1,739.9	42.6	18.6	23.7	29.8	11.3	14.3	5.3	-0.1	75.4	60.6	14.8	0.4
1975		1,782.6	56.6	20.2	36.0	31.6	11.4	16.3	4.4	0.7	76.7	53.2	23.5	0.4
1976		1,839.2	73.5	21.5	45.1	33.1	11.6	14.9	3.8	-0.2	83.5	49.3	34.2	6.9
1977		1,912.7	75.3	22.8	40.9	34.4	11.6	12.7	4.0	-0.1	82.8	50.5	32.3	11.6
1978		1,988.0	72.2	23.5	37.1	35.4	11.9	9.8	4.4	-0.2	82.6	50.6	32.0	11.6
1979		2,060.1	85.6	24.9	49.1	37.0	12.1	12.8	3.6	0.7	96.1	56.9	39.2	11.6
1980		2,145.7	103.0	27.0	64.4	39.7	12.7	18.9	2.7	1.2	106.7	59.8	46.9	11.6
1981		2,248.7	89.9	29.8	58.0	42.6	12.8	19.4	4.1	2.5	107.6	67.3	40.2	2.1
1982		2,338.5	43.8	32.1	16.4	45.0	13.0	18.0	5.1	-0.4	72.7	68.8	4.0	-4.7
1983		2,382.3	7.6	33.0	-20.7	45.6	12.6	10.7	5.2	0.0	45.9	72.1	-26.2	-4.7
1984		2,389.9	2.6	31.4	-24.0	44.1	12.7	10.7	4.4	0.2	39.3	69.9	-30.6	-4.7
1985		2,392.5	22.4	30.6	-3.5	43.8	13.2	9.0	4.2	1.2	49.9	59.5	-9.6	-4.7
1986		2,414.9	14.2	30.2	-12.7	43.7	13.6	9.7	4.5	2.5	49.5	69.8	-20.3	-3.3
1987		2,429.1	10.8	28.8	-15.7	42.1	13.3	12.0	4.7	4.6	45.3	72.9	-27.6	-2.3
1988		2,439.9	34.9	28.2	9.0	42.1	13.9	14.0	4.1	4.7	54.8	60.3	-5.5	-2.3
1989		2,474.8	44.5	29.5	17.3	43.4	13.9	16.2	4.1	1.9	64.7	61.3	3.4	-2.3
1990		2,519.3	52.3	28.9	25.7	43.0	14.1	19.1	4.0	-0.4	67.4	56.3	11.1	-2.3
1991		2,571.6	40.5	28.3	12.2	42.8	14.5	17.1	7.1	-3.3	61.2	55.7	5.5	0.0
1992		2,612.1	39.0	27.4	10.0	42.0	14.7	17.8	7.2	-1.6	57.0	56.0	1.0	1.6
1993		2,651.1	32.4	25.0	5.8	40.3	15.3	18.6	6.7	-3.7	49.7	52.0	-2.4	1.6
1994		2,683.5	32.3	24.2	6.5	39.8	15.6	18.0	7.0	-1.8	51.0	53.7	-2.7	1.6
1995		2,715.7	37.7	23.0	13.0	38.9	15.9	14.4	6.3	0.7	53.8	49.5	4.3	1.6
1996		2,753.4	46.3	21.5	24.2	37.9	16.4	13.9	5.8	1.1	61.2	46.1	15.1	0.6
1997	ID	2,799.7	59.9	20.5	39.6	36.9	16.5	12.8	7.4	1.7	74.5	42.0	32.5	-0.1
1998	ID	2,859.6	67.0	21.1	46.0	37.9	16.8	11.2	6.3	0.9	84.3	44.2	40.1	-0.1
1999	ID	2,926.6	48.6	21.0	27.8	38.2	17.2	12.1	5.5	1.5	68.0	48.3	19.7	-0.1
2000	ID	2,975.2	53.6	19.7	34.0	37.0	17.3	14.3	6.5	1.8	71.8	47.4	24.4	-0.1
2001	ID	3,028.8	56.8	20.0	36.8	37.6	17.6	16.4	6.8	2.6	70.5	45.9	24.6	-0.1
2002	PR	3,085.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	1,680.0	18.21	10.96	7.03	17.27	6.31	4.95	1.93	0.15	35.70	31.85	3.86
1973	1,710.9	16.85	10.74	5.89	16.97	6.24	6.90	2.95	0.38	40.86	39.29	1.56
1974	1,739.9	24.21	10.54	13.45	16.93	6.39	8.11	2.99	-0.08	42.82	34.41	8.41
1975	1,782.6	31.26	11.17	19.88	17.46	6.29	8.99	2.43	0.36	42.35	29.40	12.96
1976	1,839.2	39.19	11.45	24.06	17.62	6.18	7.94	2.00	-0.12	44.51	26.27	18.24
1977	1,912.7	38.59	11.69	20.97	17.64	5.95	6.51	2.05	-0.07	42.46	25.88	16.58
1978	1,988.0	35.65	11.59	18.35	17.49	5.90	4.85	2.20	-0.11	40.79	24.98	15.80
1979	2,060.1	40.69	11.84	23.35	17.60	5.76	6.08	1.69	0.32	45.71	27.06	18.65
1980	2,145.7	46.86	12.31	29.29	18.09	5.78	8.60	1.23	0.56	48.56	27.20	21.36
1981	2,248.7	39.18	13.00	25.27	18.59	5.59	8.44	1.80	1.08	46.91	29.36	17.55
1982	2,338.5	18.55	13.59	6.95	19.08	5.49	7.61	2.16	-0.18	30.81	29.13	1.68
1983	2,382.3	3.18	13.82	-8.67	19.09	5.28	4.49	2.16	0.00	19.23	30.23	-11.00
1984	2,389.9	1.10	13.12	-10.05	18.44	5.32	4.49	1.84	0.09	16.45	29.24	-12.79
1985	2,392.5	9.31	12.72	-1.45	18.23	5.50	3.74	1.73	0.52	20.77	24.75	-3.98
1986	2,414.9	5.87	12.46	-5.22	18.06	5.60	3.99	1.85	1.02	20.44	28.82	-8.38
1987	2,429.1	4.43	11.83	-6.44	17.30	5.47	4.92	1.92	1.90	18.61	29.94	-11.33
1988	2,439.9	14.19	11.46	3.68	17.11	5.65	5.70	1.68	1.91	22.31	24.56	-2.25
1989	2,474.8	17.80	11.81	6.92	17.36	5.55	6.48	1.65	0.75	25.90	24.55	1.35
1990	2,519.3	20.55	11.37	10.10	16.89	5.53	7.50	1.59	-0.16	26.48	22.13	4.34
1991	2,571.6	15.63	10.93	4.70	16.50	5.58	6.58	2.75	-1.26	23.62	21.49	2.13
1992	2,612.1	14.83	10.40	3.81	15.97	5.58	6.76	2.75	-0.59	21.67	21.28	0.39
1993	2,651.1	12.14	9.36	2.17	15.11	5.75	6.97	2.51	-1.40	18.62	19.51	-0.88
1994	2,683.5	11.96	8.96	2.40	14.74	5.78	6.68	2.60	-0.68	18.89	19.88	-0.99
1995	2,715.7	13.78	8.42	4.77	14.23	5.81	5.25	2.30	0.26	19.67	18.12	1.55
1996	2,753.4	16.66	7.73	8.72	13.63	5.90	5.00	2.09	0.38	22.04	16.62	5.43
1997 ID	2,799.7	21.18	7.23	14.00	13.04	5.81	4.54	2.61	0.60	26.31	14.84	11.47
1998 ID	2,859.6	23.14	7.30	15.89	13.10	5.81	3.87	2.16	0.32	29.13	15.26	13.87
1999 ID	2,926.6	16.47	7.10	9.42	12.94	5.83	4.10	1.85	0.50	23.03	16.36	6.67
2000 ID	2,975.2	17.86	6.57	11.33	12.33	5.75	4.78	2.17	0.59	23.91	15.78	8.13
2001 ID	3,028.8	18.58	6.55	12.04	12.31	5.75	5.36	2.22	0.85	23.06	15.01	8.05
2002 PR	3,085.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Numbers (in thousands)

Year		Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
			Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972		2,278.1	60.1	16.5	41.8	34.6	18.0	20.1	3.5	0.3	72.3	47.4	24.9	1.7
1973		2,338.1	71.8	16.3	53.8	34.4	18.1	27.9	5.5	0.8	87.1	56.6	30.5	1.7
1974		2,409.9	69.2	16.3	51.2	35.5	19.2	34.5	5.7	-0.2	84.2	61.5	22.7	1.7
1975		2,479.1	41.3	17.1	22.5	36.3	19.2	29.3	4.7	0.8	61.1	64.0	-2.9	1.7
1976		2,520.4	31.8	17.1	14.8	35.8	18.8	20.5	3.9	-0.3	59.3	60.8	-1.5	0.0
1977		2,552.3	43.6	18.1	26.7	36.7	18.6	15.4	4.0	-0.2	62.8	47.3	15.5	-1.3
1978		2,595.8	45.3	18.2	28.4	37.2	19.1	12.3	4.3	-0.3	65.4	44.7	20.7	-1.3
1979		2,641.2	65.2	19.2	47.3	38.4	19.2	16.6	3.4	0.8	76.6	43.4	33.2	-1.3
1980		2,706.4	83.2	20.7	63.7	40.1	19.4	24.5	2.5	1.5	80.0	39.8	40.2	-1.3
1981		2,789.6	64.7	21.6	43.7	41.5	19.9	22.1	3.2	3.3	70.4	48.8	21.6	-0.7
1982		2,854.2	34.0	22.0	12.2	42.7	20.7	19.0	4.2	-0.6	45.9	47.9	-2.0	-0.2
1983		2,888.2	37.5	23.1	14.7	42.9	19.8	14.5	4.4	0.5	43.9	39.9	4.0	-0.2
1984		2,925.7	35.2	23.2	12.2	43.9	20.7	13.2	4.9	0.4	42.0	38.5	3.5	-0.2
1985		2,960.9	27.8	21.8	6.2	43.1	21.3	12.3	4.7	1.8	42.6	45.8	-3.2	-0.2
1986		2,988.7	34.3	20.8	13.2	42.0	21.2	12.6	4.8	4.5	49.5	48.6	0.9	0.4
1987		3,023.0	59.5	20.0	38.7	41.8	21.8	18.9	3.7	5.8	60.9	43.3	17.6	0.8
1988		3,082.4	75.7	20.4	54.6	42.9	22.5	23.1	2.9	8.5	67.5	41.6	25.9	0.8
1989		3,158.2	89.9	20.8	68.4	43.8	23.0	25.3	3.2	9.0	79.4	42.0	37.4	0.8
1990		3,248.1	90.1	22.0	67.3	45.6	23.6	29.1	3.3	2.8	78.4	39.7	38.7	0.8
1991		3,338.2	84.7	21.6	57.7	45.6	24.0	32.4	5.7	-3.6	74.5	39.9	34.6	5.4
1992		3,422.9	99.3	21.5	69.1	46.2	24.6	37.0	6.8	-0.7	78.6	39.0	39.6	8.7
1993		3,522.1	101.2	20.3	72.3	46.0	25.8	46.0	6.9	-4.4	75.2	37.6	37.6	8.7
1994		3,623.3	106.8	21.1	77.1	47.0	25.9	49.1	6.6	0.2	74.5	40.1	34.4	8.7
1995		3,730.1	96.2	20.4	67.1	46.8	26.4	44.6	6.1	5.1	67.1	43.7	23.4	8.7
1996		3,826.3	88.1	18.6	65.4	46.1	27.5	52.0	7.6	3.2	62.7	44.9	17.8	4.1
1997	ID	3,914.4	58.3	17.2	40.3	44.6	27.4	47.8	11.4	1.9	54.0	52.0	2.0	0.9
1998	ID	3,972.8	22.8	15.1	6.9	43.1	28.0	36.0	11.5	-0.1	46.5	64.0	-17.5	0.9
1999	ID	3,995.6	31.0	13.9	16.2	41.9	28.0	36.1	12.1	4.6	43.6	56.0	-12.4	0.9
2000	ID	4,026.6	28.6	13.2	14.5	40.7	27.5	37.4	12.8	4.6	44.0	58.8	-14.8	0.9
2001	ID	4,055.2	40.8	12.2	28.2	40.6	28.4	38.4	12.2	9.3	45.8	53.1	-7.3	0.4
2002	PR	4,096.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	2,278.1	26.02	7.17	18.10	14.97	7.81	8.71	1.53	0.13	31.34	20.54	10.80
1973	2,338.1	30.23	6.85	22.65	14.47	7.62	11.77	2.32	0.34	36.69	23.82	12.86
1974	2,409.9	28.30	6.66	20.93	14.50	7.84	14.11	2.35	-0.09	34.43	25.17	9.27
1975	2,479.1	16.54	6.85	8.99	14.51	7.66	11.71	1.89	0.32	24.46	25.60	-1.15
1976	2,520.4	12.56	6.73	5.83	14.13	7.41	8.08	1.53	-0.13	23.37	23.96	-0.59
1977	2,552.3	16.93	7.03	10.38	14.25	7.22	5.98	1.54	-0.08	24.39	18.36	6.02
1978	2,595.8	17.31	6.94	10.84	14.22	7.28	4.71	1.65	-0.12	24.98	17.07	7.90
1979	2,641.2	24.39	7.19	17.67	14.37	7.18	6.21	1.26	0.30	28.66	16.23	12.43
1980	2,706.4	30.26	7.54	23.18	14.59	7.05	8.92	0.90	0.54	29.09	14.48	14.62
1981	2,789.6	22.92	7.66	15.49	14.70	7.04	7.83	1.14	1.16	24.94	17.30	7.64
1982	2,854.2	11.83	7.68	4.23	14.89	7.21	6.63	1.46	-0.23	15.98	16.69	-0.70
1983	2,888.2	12.91	7.94	5.05	14.76	6.82	4.98	1.51	0.19	15.11	13.73	1.39
1984	2,925.7	11.95	7.89	4.14	14.92	7.03	4.50	1.67	0.12	14.27	13.08	1.19
1985	2,960.9	9.34	7.34	2.08	14.50	7.16	4.12	1.57	0.60	14.31	15.38	-1.08
1986	2,988.7	11.41	6.90	4.39	13.96	7.06	4.18	1.58	1.50	16.47	16.17	0.30
1987	3,023.0	19.48	6.55	12.68	13.70	7.15	6.19	1.20	1.92	19.95	14.18	5.77
1988	3,082.4	24.26	6.53	17.49	13.76	7.23	7.41	0.93	2.72	21.63	13.34	8.29
1989	3,158.2	28.08	6.48	21.36	13.66	7.18	7.90	1.01	2.81	24.78	13.11	11.67
1990	3,248.1	27.36	6.69	20.43	13.85	7.16	8.85	1.02	0.85	23.80	12.05	11.75
1991	3,338.2	25.04	6.40	17.06	13.49	7.09	9.58	1.68	-1.07	22.03	11.80	10.23
1992	3,422.9	28.58	6.20	19.89	13.29	7.09	10.67	1.97	-0.21	22.63	11.24	11.40
1993	3,522.1	28.33	5.67	20.23	12.88	7.21	12.87	1.92	-1.24	21.06	10.53	10.52
1994	3,623.3	29.06	5.73	20.97	12.78	7.05	13.37	1.81	0.04	20.27	10.90	9.37
1995	3,730.1	25.45	5.41	17.75	12.39	6.98	11.81	1.61	1.35	17.76	11.56	6.20
1996	3,826.3	22.77	4.81	16.90	11.92	7.12	13.44	1.96	0.82	16.21	11.61	4.60
1997 ID	3,914.4	14.79	4.35	10.22	11.30	6.95	12.13	2.90	0.49	13.70	13.20	0.50
1998 ID	3,972.8	5.73	3.79	1.72	10.81	7.02	9.03	2.89	-0.03	11.67	16.07	-4.40
1999 ID	3,995.6	7.73	3.47	4.05	10.46	6.98	9.00	3.00	1.14	10.86	13.96	-3.09
2000 ID	4,026.6	7.07	3.27	3.58	10.07	6.80	9.26	3.16	1.14	10.89	14.55	-3.66
2001 ID	4,055.2	10.01	3.00	6.93	9.96	6.96	9.42	2.99	2.29	11.23	13.02	-1.79
2002 PR	4,096.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002

YUKON

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972	19.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.1
1973	20.8	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.6	-0.3	0.1
1974	21.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.1
1975	21.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.1
1976	22.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9	-0.4	0.3
1977	22.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.4
1978	23.4	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	-0.2	0.4
1979	24.0	0.4	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.8	-0.4	0.4
1980	24.3	0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.7	-0.4	0.4
1981	24.7	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.1	-1.4	0.3
1982	24.2	-0.6	0.4	-1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.8	-1.2	0.3
1983	23.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	-0.8	0.3
1984	23.6	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	-0.1	0.3
1985	24.2	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	-0.4	0.3
1986	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2
1987	25.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.2
1988	25.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.2
1989	26.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.2
1990	27.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.2
1991	28.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.1
1992	29.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.2	0.0
1993	30.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	-0.8	0.0
1994	29.7	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	-0.2	0.0
1995	29.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.0
1996	31.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.1
1997 ID	31.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.2	-0.6	0.1
1998 ID	31.5	-0.8	0.3	-1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.6	-1.1	0.1
1999 ID	30.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.9	-0.6	0.1
2000 ID	30.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	-0.7	0.1
2001 ID	30.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	-0.2	0.0
2002 PR	30.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	19.7	53.78	17.17	32.32	22.25	5.08	5.72	1.92	0.15	138.94	110.57	28.37
1973	20.8	7.61	14.79	-11.34	20.10	5.31	4.31	2.97	0.19	109.42	122.29	-12.88
1974	21.0	28.53	17.91	6.53	23.27	5.36	4.70	2.73	0.00	130.67	126.11	4.56
1975	21.6	31.02	13.50	13.50	18.61	5.11	4.43	2.19	0.23	125.46	114.42	11.04
1976	22.3	12.72	14.51	-14.15	20.00	5.49	3.26	1.79	0.00	114.32	129.95	-15.62
1977	22.5	35.21	14.29	2.92	18.87	4.58	2.27	1.83	0.00	122.28	119.79	2.48
1978	23.4	25.49	15.14	-7.10	18.90	3.76	2.41	1.99	0.00	112.16	119.69	-7.53
1979	24.0	15.78	15.49	-16.81	20.75	5.26	2.86	1.37	0.21	98.53	117.04	-18.51
1980	24.3	16.79	14.18	-14.22	19.40	5.22	3.59	1.10	0.37	93.47	110.55	-17.07
1981	24.7	-22.31	16.14	-51.85	21.90	5.76	4.86	1.84	1.35	110.60	166.82	-56.22
1982	24.2	-23.20	17.01	-51.37	21.94	4.93	2.88	2.30	-1.46	67.80	118.29	-50.49
1983	23.6	-3.56	18.09	-32.96	22.88	4.79	3.09	1.44	-0.38	65.96	100.19	-34.23
1984	23.6	24.77	17.23	-3.65	21.75	4.53	1.72	0.92	0.21	66.60	71.25	-4.65
1985	24.2	8.74	14.06	-16.32	19.13	5.07	1.53	0.82	1.32	65.38	83.72	-18.34
1986	24.4	31.43	14.95	7.39	19.51	4.56	2.02	0.97	-0.89	88.51	81.28	7.23
1987	25.1	28.15	14.51	6.00	18.74	4.23	3.14	1.65	0.59	90.54	86.62	3.92
1988	25.9	36.97	14.61	14.92	19.77	5.16	2.62	0.91	-0.04	92.94	79.70	13.25
1989	26.8	24.11	14.17	2.76	17.67	3.50	3.76	0.99	1.10	85.26	86.37	-1.10
1990	27.5	23.94	15.85	1.04	19.98	4.13	3.23	1.26	0.00	79.90	80.83	-0.93
1991	28.2	38.76	15.81	19.15	19.78	3.97	3.03	2.16	1.64	81.88	65.23	16.65
1992	29.3	24.20	13.91	8.64	17.85	3.95	4.56	2.50	-0.68	78.81	71.55	7.26
1993	30.0	-10.12	12.90	-24.67	17.03	4.12	3.52	1.44	-1.44	54.87	80.17	-25.31
1994	29.7	6.88	10.68	-5.44	14.84	4.16	3.96	0.91	-0.27	60.06	68.28	-8.22
1995	29.9	35.30	10.29	23.40	15.45	5.16	3.09	2.00	0.76	75.85	54.29	21.56
1996	31.0	21.19	10.32	8.92	14.16	3.83	3.00	1.05	0.10	60.90	54.03	6.87
1997 ID	31.6	-3.93	11.12	-17.30	15.02	3.90	2.79	1.96	-0.44	51.64	69.32	-17.68
1998 ID	31.5	-24.55	8.39	-35.19	12.72	4.34	1.99	1.96	0.58	48.78	84.57	-35.80
1999 ID	30.7	-8.26	8.10	-18.69	12.51	4.41	2.58	1.67	0.03	41.91	61.54	-19.63
2000 ID	30.5	-11.55	7.06	-20.95	12.21	5.15	1.98	1.42	0.07	38.86	60.44	-21.58
2001 ID	30.1	0.27	6.97	-7.66	11.41	4.45	2.22	1.09	-0.63	40.64	48.81	-8.16
2002 PR	30.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1972-2002
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (Nunavut included until 1991)

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972	37.8	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.5	0.9	0.1
1973	40.0	0.8	1.0	-0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.0	-0.4	0.1
1974	40.8	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.2	0.2	0.1
1975	42.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.1
1976	43.8	0.6	1.0	-0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.9	-0.8	0.3
1977	44.4	0.4	1.0	-0.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.4	-1.0	0.3
1978	44.8	0.5	1.0	-0.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.8	-1.0	0.3
1979	45.2	0.7	1.1	-0.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.6	-0.8	0.3
1980	45.9	0.6	1.1	-0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.3	-0.9	0.3
1981	46.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.1	0.2	0.3
1982	48.2	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	0.4
1983	50.4	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.4
1984	52.0	1.7	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.1	0.4
1985	53.6	1.0	1.2	-0.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	4.0	-0.6	0.4
1986	54.6	-0.1	1.3	-1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.9	-1.8	0.4
1987	54.5	0.7	1.3	-1.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	4.7	-1.2	0.5
1988	55.2	1.2	1.3	-0.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	4.3	-0.8	0.5
1989	56.4	1.4	1.2	-0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	4.1	-0.4	0.5
1990	57.8	1.9	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.5
1991	59.7	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.2	0.1	0.2
1992	39.1	0.5	0.7	-0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	2.9	3.1	-0.2	0.0
1993	39.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
1994	40.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.0
1995	41.1	0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.9	-0.4	0.0
1996	41.5	0.0	0.7	-0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.0	-0.6	-0.1
1997 ID	41.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.3	-0.8	-0.1
1998 ID	41.2	-0.6	0.5	-1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	3.4	-1.1	-0.1
1999 ID	40.7	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8	-0.5	-0.1
2000 ID	40.6	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	2.8	-0.5	-0.1
2001 ID	40.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
2002 PR	41.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	37.8	55.93	24.84	27.64	31.83	6.99	4.86	0.31	-0.03	113.20	90.07	23.12
1973	40.0	20.58	23.62	-6.36	29.78	6.16	4.40	0.49	0.02	88.53	98.82	-10.29
1974	40.8	31.21	20.15	7.83	25.11	4.96	4.82	0.55	-0.10	104.82	101.15	3.66
1975	42.1	38.36	22.32	12.92	27.35	5.03	4.49	0.42	0.00	100.13	91.29	8.84
1976	43.8	13.05	22.03	-14.73	26.84	4.81	4.02	0.29	-0.11	92.98	111.31	-18.33
1977	44.4	9.60	22.25	-20.24	26.74	4.49	2.74	0.31	-0.11	98.06	120.60	-22.55
1978	44.8	10.13	22.19	-19.55	26.74	4.55	2.53	0.38	-0.11	85.59	107.18	-21.59
1979	45.2	15.22	23.64	-15.84	28.14	4.50	3.05	0.29	-0.02	81.24	99.82	-18.58
1980	45.9	12.20	23.02	-18.11	28.17	5.15	2.21	0.22	0.02	72.95	93.07	-20.12
1981	46.5	36.79	23.35	6.14	27.48	4.14	1.73	0.19	0.91	89.29	85.59	3.69
1982	48.2	43.06	22.92	13.04	27.62	4.71	2.25	0.95	0.57	76.92	65.75	11.17
1983	50.4	31.02	24.43	-0.27	29.14	4.71	1.15	0.47	-0.27	66.41	67.10	-0.68
1984	52.0	31.26	22.87	1.74	27.36	4.49	1.42	0.49	-0.15	67.14	66.18	0.97
1985	53.6	18.54	22.60	-10.55	26.56	3.96	1.31	0.98	-0.07	63.17	73.98	-10.81
1986	54.6	-1.59	23.31	-32.95	27.62	4.31	1.23	0.82	0.04	56.61	90.00	-33.39
1987	54.5	12.27	24.17	-21.05	27.76	3.59	1.31	0.95	0.07	63.93	85.42	-21.49
1988	55.2	21.06	23.93	-11.87	27.88	3.94	1.34	0.50	1.24	63.21	77.16	-13.95
1989	56.4	24.70	21.55	-5.64	25.91	4.36	1.75	1.31	0.39	65.33	71.80	-6.47
1990	57.8	33.05	23.10	1.41	26.96	3.86	1.43	1.16	1.24	63.90	64.00	-0.10
1991	59.7	37.84	22.37	3.97	25.89	3.52	2.43	0.85	-0.02	67.78	65.37	2.41
1992	39.1	12.11	18.01	-6.11	21.67	3.66	2.39	1.22	-1.68	73.24	78.83	-5.60
1993	39.5	18.26	17.31	0.73	20.90	3.58	3.48	1.10	-0.58	65.19	66.27	-1.08
1994	40.3	20.49	16.73	3.56	20.25	3.51	3.32	0.74	-0.86	68.58	66.74	1.84
1995	41.1	9.25	17.99	-8.96	21.16	3.17	2.61	1.02	0.10	60.50	71.16	-10.65
1996	41.5	1.06	15.97	-13.63	19.63	3.66	2.10	0.99	0.72	57.35	72.82	-15.46
1997 ID	41.5	-7.35	14.14	-19.16	17.47	3.33	1.98	1.14	0.41	58.26	78.67	-20.42
1998 ID	41.2	-14.26	13.07	-24.96	16.63	3.57	1.29	1.25	0.81	56.64	82.46	-25.82
1999 ID	40.7	-0.22	12.23	-10.09	16.21	3.99	1.40	0.86	0.57	57.30	68.49	-11.19
2000 ID	40.6	0.12	12.70	-10.21	16.56	3.86	2.02	0.89	1.30	57.18	69.83	-12.65
2001 ID	40.6	10.96	11.01	0.93	15.00	3.99	2.28	0.91	0.51	58.85	59.80	-0.95
2002 PR	41.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A1. Population as of January 1 and Population Growth Components, Provinces and Territories, 1992-2002

NUNAVUT

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents (net)	Interprovincial Migration			Residual [1]
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net	
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992	22.5	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.2
1993	23.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2
1994	24.0	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	-0.1	0.2
1995	24.7	0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	-0.2	0.2
1996	25.3	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	-0.2	0.1
1997 ID	25.7	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.0
1998 ID	26.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
1999 ID	26.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
2000 ID	27.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0
2001 ID	27.8	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	-0.2	0.0
2002 PR	28.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rates (per 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1 (in thousands)	Growth			Birth	Death	Immigration	Emigration	Non-permanent Residents	Interprovincial Migration		
		Total	Natural	Migratory						In	Out	Net
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992	22.5	29.32	25.82	-4.11	30.72	4.90	0.83	0.88	-0.53	42.09	45.64	-3.54
1993	23.2	34.04	25.77	0.93	30.73	4.96	1.53	0.64	-0.13	40.74	40.57	0.17
1994	24.0	29.04	27.03	-5.13	31.05	4.03	0.99	0.12	-0.29	38.90	44.61	-5.71
1995	24.7	23.53	25.73	-9.16	29.57	3.84	0.40	0.20	0.00	33.97	43.33	-9.36
1996	25.3	17.56	24.58	-9.64	29.28	4.70	0.47	0.59	0.24	35.00	44.77	-9.76
1997 ID	25.7	13.39	24.12	-10.34	28.76	4.63	0.69	1.00	0.19	35.74	45.97	-10.23
1998 ID	26.1	18.76	19.94	-0.84	25.33	5.39	0.42	0.99	0.19	39.23	39.69	-0.46
1999 ID	26.6	21.26	22.71	-1.12	27.44	4.73	0.52	0.82	-0.56	37.71	37.97	-0.26
2000 ID	27.1	23.80	21.73	2.40	26.46	4.73	0.44	0.76	0.15	42.08	39.49	2.58
2001 ID	27.8	15.17	20.95	-5.64	25.34	4.39	0.43	0.79	0.21	32.77	38.27	-5.50
2002 PR	28.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of Table 1.

Table A2. Number of Marriages and Crude Marriage Rate (per 1,000), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981, 1986-2000

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.[1]	Nunavut	Canada
	Number of Marriages													
1981	3,758	849	6,632	5,108	41,005	70,281	8,123	7,329	21,781	24,699	235	282	...	190,082
1986	3,421	970	6,445	4,962	33,083	70,839	7,816	6,820	18,896	21,826	183	257	...	175,518
1987	3,481	924	6,697	4,924	32,616	76,201	7,994	6,853	18,640	23,395	189	237	...	182,151
1988	3,686	965	6,894	5,292	33,519	78,533	7,908	6,767	19,272	24,461	209	222	...	187,728
1989	3,905	1,019	6,828	5,254	33,325	80,377	7,800	6,637	19,888	25,170	214	223	...	190,640
1990	3,791	996	6,386	5,044	32,060	80,097	7,666	6,229	19,806	25,216	218	228	...	187,737
1991	3,480	876	5,845	4,521	28,922	72,938	7,032	5,923	18,612	23,691	196	215	...	172,251
1992	3,254	850	5,623	4,313	25,841	70,079	6,899	5,664	17,871	23,749	221	209	...	164,573
1993	3,163	885	5,403	4,177	25,021	66,575	6,752	5,638	17,860	23,447	180	216	...	159,317
1994	3,318	850	5,373	4,219	24,986	66,693	6,585	5,689	18,096	23,739	169	241	...	159,958
1995	3,404	877	5,329	4,252	24,238	67,583	6,703	5,799	18,044	23,597	207	218	...	160,251
1996	3,194	924	5,392	4,366	23,968	66,208	6,448	5,671	17,283	22,834	197	206	...	156,691
1997	3,227	876	5,177	4,089	23,958	64,535	6,261	5,707	17,254	21,845	167	144	66	153,240
1998	3,150	882	5,134	4,063	22,940	64,533	6,437	5,740	17,813	21,749	167	134	79	152,742
1999	3,400	932	5,481	4,147	22,910	66,110	6,627	5,919	18,223	21,622	161	117	93	155,649
2000	3,412	961	5,517	4,447	24,912	65,426	6,471	5,717	18,063	22,086	154	137	89	157,303
	Crude Marriage Rate (per 1,000)													
1981	6.54	6.86	7.76	7.23	6.26	7.98	7.84	7.51	9.49	8.75	9.83	5.93	...	7.66
1986	5.93	7.55	7.25	6.84	4.93	7.51	7.16	6.63	7.77	7.27	7.48	4.70	...	6.72
1987	6.05	7.19	7.50	6.76	4.81	7.90	7.28	6.64	7.65	7.67	7.35	4.31	...	6.89
1988	6.41	7.46	7.68	7.25	4.90	7.98	7.18	6.58	7.85	7.85	7.85	3.99	...	7.01
1989	6.77	7.83	7.55	7.15	4.81	7.95	7.07	6.51	7.97	7.87	7.89	3.91	...	6.99
1990	6.56	7.63	7.02	6.82	4.58	7.78	6.93	6.18	7.77	7.66	7.85	3.87	...	6.78
1991	6.00	6.72	6.39	6.06	4.09	6.99	6.34	5.91	7.18	7.02	6.78	5.56	...	6.15
1992	5.61	6.49	6.12	5.76	3.63	6.63	6.20	5.64	6.78	6.84	7.31	5.30	...	5.80
1993	5.45	6.69	5.85	5.57	3.49	6.23	6.04	5.60	6.69	6.56	5.88	5.41	...	5.55
1994	5.77	6.36	5.80	5.62	3.47	6.16	5.86	5.63	6.69	6.45	5.62	5.93	...	5.51
1995	5.99	6.51	5.74	5.66	3.35	6.16	5.93	5.72	6.59	6.24	6.70	5.25	...	5.46
1996	5.70	6.78	5.79	5.80	3.30	5.96	5.68	5.56	6.22	5.88	6.17	4.92	...	5.28
1997	5.82	6.40	5.54	5.42	3.28	5.74	5.51	5.58	6.08	5.52	5.18	3.45	2.54	5.11
1998	5.78	6.44	5.48	5.39	3.13	5.67	5.66	5.60	6.13	5.44	5.30	3.26	2.99	5.05
1999	6.29	6.77	5.82	5.49	3.12	5.73	5.80	5.77	6.16	5.37	5.18	2.86	3.46	5.10
2000	6.34	6.95	5.85	5.89	3.37	5.59	5.64	5.59	6.00	5.44	5.03	3.35	3.24	5.11

[1] Nunavut included from 1981 to 1996.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A3. Age-specific First Marriage Rates (per 1,000) by Age, Sex and Year of Birth, Canada

MALES

Age	Year of Birth																																		
	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
	Year of 17th Birthday																																		
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9
18		1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.9	6.6	8.3	9.3	10.7	12.6	14.6	17.8	19.0	20.0	21.2	18.4	17.9	17.2	16.9
19			3.4	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.1	7.4	8.0	8.2	9.0	10.0	11.0	13.0	16.0	19.0	21.8	24.2	27.6	31.3	35.2	39.6	42.8	45.9	46.7	42.4	41.7	39.8
20				7.3	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	12.4	13.8	15.1	16.5	16.8	17.0	19.4	21.4	23.8	28.0	33.6	38.6	42.5	47.3	51.2	56.3	59.0	67.7	73.4	77.5	79.7	73.7	73.6	
21					13.1	13.6	14.2	15.0	16.1	18.0	18.7	18.9	21.1	23.1	26.6	29.0	28.7	29.4	32.2	36.7	40.3	45.7	52.2	58.0	64.1	68.1	71.6	75.5	78.2	90.9	94.6	103.6	110.6	110.3		
22						19.8	21.3	21.8	22.9	23.7	26.6	27.8	28.2	30.6	34.9	38.3	40.5	41.2	41.6	45.5	50.4	54.5	59.0	65.7	69.2	75.9	78.4	79.1	81.7	86.0	96.2	104.1	112.1	120.1			
23							27.1	28.6	29.5	31.1	33.7	35.7	36.6	37.7	39.9	45.3	50.6	50.7	51.9	53.1	55.3	60.6	63.7	64.6	69.7	72.7	76.9	76.4	77.6	79.5	81.6	90.6	95.5	104.0				
24								34.8	36.3	37.8	38.9	40.8	43.9	44.8	45.0	48.5	51.6	57.1	57.2	57.9	57.5	59.3	63.4	64.5	65.3	66.2	68.0	69.7	69.2	68.6	69.3	70.6	77.9	82.7	
25									41.2	43.2	44.3	44.7	47.8	48.5	49.7	49.4	51.1	54.5	59.0	60.4	58.5	56.8	57.0	59.6	60.2	57.8	59.0	60.5	60.4	59.1	58.2	59.1	58.6	63.7		
26										44.6	46.2	46.3	47.1	47.2	49.6	49.6	48.9	48.9	51.4	55.0	55.3	53.8	49.5	49.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	50.8	50.0	48.7	47.8	46.4	47.4	46.3	
27											45.5	46.6	45.9	44.2	45.2	45.8	46.1	44.3	44.8	45.8	49.2	48.2	46.6	44.4	42.8	44.2	42.7	40.6	40.8	40.8	39.8	38.6	37.3	37.2		
28												42.8	42.8	40.9	40.7	41.3	41.2	40.1	38.6	39.3	39.3	42.5	40.9	39.0	36.3	34.6	35.9	34.5	33.8	33.1	32.4	31.6	30.6	30.2	
29													38.5	37.9	36.4	36.4	35.8	35.7	34.0	33.7	33.1	33.8	35.3	34.2	32.8	30.7	28.8	29.9	28.6	28.0	26.6	26.5	25.4	24.1	
30														33.5	33.2	31.5	30.6	29.9	30.0	28.9	28.3	28.3	27.4	29.1	28.2	26.6	25.0	23.7	23.4	22.7	22.2	21.1	20.3	19.9	
31															29.0	27.7	25.7	25.0	24.5	24.9	23.9	23.1	22.9	22.8	23.3	22.1	21.1	20.0	17.6	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.3	15.7	
32																23.6	23.4	21.7	20.7	20.4	20.3	19.5	19.0	19.0	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.5	15.8	14.6	14.9	14.8	13.1	12.9	
33																	19.4	18.4	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.6	14.8	15.1	15.0	14.4	13.9	12.9	11.7	11.8	11.3	10.9	
34																		16.0	15.0	14.1	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.9	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.6	10.2	9.3	9.5	8.8	
35																			13.4	13.0	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.6	8.6	7.5	7.7	
36																				11.2	10.2	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	7.1	6.5	
37																					9.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.4	
38																						7.7	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	
39																							6.3	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3	
40																								5.4	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	
41																									4.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	
42																										3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	
43																											2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	
44																												2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	
45																													2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A3. Age-specific First Marriage Rates (per 1,000) by Age, Sex and Year of Birth, Canada - Concluded

FEMALES

Age	Year of Birth																																		
	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
	Year of 15th Birthday																																		
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4
16		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.5	7.7	9.1	11.2	13.7	15.6	17.1	18.2	17.3	17.7	16.7	15.7	16.5
17			1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.0	7.5	8.3	9.5	10.9	12.5	15.0	16.8	19.3	23.2	26.9	32.4	35.3	38.9	40.9	39.2	40.6	38.6	39.7
18				6.2	6.7	6.8	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.6	10.5	11.0	13.3	15.3	16.1	16.6	18.1	21.6	24.1	25.4	29.3	33.7	38.0	44.0	48.5	53.1	60.0	66.4	75.5	79.8	84.5	89.5	82.8	82.7	82.0
19					12.2	12.6	13.5	14.5	15.3	17.2	18.8	18.3	21.2	23.5	26.3	29.4	31.5	32.5	37.5	40.2	43.4	48.3	54.8	61.6	68.0	71.8	77.0	82.8	88.3	97.8	102.8	111.2	115.5	109.3	108.7
20						19.2	20.9	21.9	22.4	24.6	26.5	28.7	29.3	31.5	36.0	41.1	45.5	46.1	48.0	50.7	56.6	59.6	64.7	72.8	77.9	83.6	86.4	89.2	92.9	93.3	104.3	111.1	118.0	125.2	121.8
21							26.7	28.9	29.6	31.6	33.9	37.3	38.9	40.0	42.4	47.6	54.6	57.8	59.8	60.1	61.7	67.2	71.4	72.4	78.4	80.4	85.0	85.9	87.6	86.8	87.1	97.5	104.1	112.3	120.5
22								34.9	37.3	37.6	38.9	41.9	45.3	47.8	48.5	51.4	56.6	64.0	65.4	66.4	64.8	67.2	70.2	71.0	71.5	73.1	75.7	75.5	76.4	73.6	74.4	74.9	82.1	85.9	91.3
23									42.5	44.5	46.4	47.3	50.5	52.1	54.1	54.8	58.1	62.5	67.2	67.3	67.3	65.2	63.3	66.6	66.0	64.4	65.1	64.3	63.9	62.4	59.9	60.4	58.7	63.7	65.5
24										47.7	49.7	50.4	52.9	53.4	57.6	56.1	56.0	57.8	59.7	65.3	65.0	62.6	59.0	56.8	57.8	56.3	53.9	53.3	50.9	50.9	48.3	46.2	45.7	44.8	48.6
25											50.9	52.3	52.1	52.0	53.8	55.0	54.7	53.4	54.5	54.9	57.6	56.9	54.9	50.8	47.5	48.4	45.8	42.8	41.6	40.7	39.6	37.1	35.6	35.1	34.4
26												49.3	50.0	49.9	48.5	48.2	49.0	48.3	45.6	45.3	47.0	48.7	46.2	43.9	39.2	38.1	38.8	36.1	34.1	32.4	30.8	29.3	28.4	26.9	27.3
27													45.2	44.2	43.3	42.0	42.0	41.3	40.7	37.6	37.9	38.3	39.6	36.2	35.3	32.0	29.6	29.3	28.2	26.0	25.2	23.9	23.7	21.5	21.0
28														39.7	38.3	36.3	35.2	35.0	33.1	31.9	30.9	31.4	30.4	31.4	29.5	27.5	25.3	22.1	22.7	22.0	20.2	19.2	18.2	17.5	16.4
29															33.1	32.5	29.2	28.9	27.2	27.1	26.0	25.8	24.4	24.0	24.8	23.3	22.2	19.7	17.2	17.8	16.8	15.9	15.3	14.5	13.6
30																26.7	25.5	23.8	22.8	22.1	21.7	20.5	20.0	19.9	19.1	19.6	18.9	16.8	15.3	13.8	14.1	13.6	12.2	11.7	11.2
31																	21.2	19.7	18.3	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	16.0	15.5	14.5	15.2	14.0	13.2	11.4	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.5	8.8
32																		16.6	15.5	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.0	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	11.1	10.2	9.1	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.5
33																			13.4	12.6	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.4
34																				11.1	10.2	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.4
35																					9.2	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.2
36																						7.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.8
37																							5.8	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
38																								4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1
39																									4.2	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
40																										3.4	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
41																											2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
42																												2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3
43																													1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0
44																														1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7
45																															1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A4. Number of Divorces and Mean Duration (in years) of Marriages for Divorced Persons Divorced in the Year, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981, 1986, 1989-2000

Year	Nfld. Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.[2]	Nunavut	Canada
	Number of Divorces													
1981	569	187	2,285	1,334	19,193	21,680	2,399	1,932	8,418	9,533	75	66	..	67,671
1986	687	199	2,609	1,729	19,026	27,549	2,982	2,479	9,556	11,299	94	95	..	78,304
1989	1,005	248	2,527	1,649	19,829	31,298	2,912	2,460	8,237	10,658	82	93	..	80,998
1990	1,016	281	2,419	1,699	20,474	28,977	2,798	2,364	8,489	9,773	81	92	..	78,463
1991	912	269	2,280	1,652	20,274	27,694	2,790	2,240	8,388	10,368	67	86	..	77,020
1992	867	227	2,304	1,633	19,695	30,463	2,657	2,325	8,217	10,431	117	98	..	79,034
1993	930	227	2,376	1,606	19,662	28,903	2,586	2,239	8,612	10,889	94	102	..	78,226
1994	933	249	2,286	1,570	18,224	30,718	2,746	2,354	8,174	11,437	97	92	..	78,880
1995	982	260	2,294	1,456	20,133	29,352	2,677	2,320	7,599	10,357	112	94	..	77,636
1996	1,060	237	2,228	1,450	18,078	25,035	2,603	2,216	7,509	10,898	115	99	..	71,528
1997	822	243	1,983	1,373	17,478	23,629	2,625	2,198	7,185	9,692	101	79	..	67,408
1998	944	279	1,933	1,473	16,916	25,149	2,443	2,246	7,668	9,827	117	93	..	69,088
1999	892	291	1,954	1,671	17,144	26,088	2,572	2,237	7,931	9,935	112	83	..	70,910
2000	913	272	2,054	1,717	17,054	26,148	2,430	2,194	8,176	10,017	68	94	7	71,144
	Mean Duration (in years) of Marriages for Divorced Persons[1]													
1981	11.8	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.5	11.7	11.2	9.0	..	11.5
1986	11.7	12.5	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.9	12.1	11.8	10.9	..	11.5
1989	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.5	10.5	..	11.2
1990	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.4	10.1	..	11.1
1991	11.4	12.8	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.1	9.0	..	11.0
1992	10.9	12.0	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1	10.7	9.3	..	10.9
1993	11.7	11.8	10.9	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.0	..	10.7
1994	11.3	12.4	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	..	10.7
1995	11.2	12.1	11.1	11.5	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.1	..	10.7
1996	11.3	12.2	11.3	11.5	10.4	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.2	10.0	..	10.8
1997	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.4	10.7	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	9.3	..	10.9
1998	12.2	12.7	11.6	11.3	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.6	..	10.8
1999	12.1	12.6	12.1	11.9	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.9	..	10.9
2000	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.7	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.5	11.0	10.7	11.5	13.3	..	10.9

[1] Excludes divorces for marriages of a duration greater than 25 years.
[2] Nunavut included from 1981 to 1999.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A5. Duration-specific Divorce Rate (per 10,000), Canada, Marriage Cohorts 1950-1951 to 1999-2000

Year	Number of Marriages per Year	Marriage Cohort	Number of Marriages	Marriage Duration (in years)																									Year of Observation	T.D.R.[1]
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1951	128,408	1950-51	126,746																			51	64	61	59	60	73	69	71	1976	3,072
1952	128,474	1951-52	128,441																		53	65	63	62	63	74	74	76	69	1977	3,063
1953	131,034	1952-53	129,754																	54	69	70	64	67	75	80	76	69	55	1978	3,093
1954	128,629	1953-54	129,832																50	74	64	62	71	86	82	78	75	70	62	1979	3,180
1955	128,029	1954-55	128,329															57	73	65	68	69	85	85	83	75	70	68	65	1980	3,275
1956	132,713	1955-56	130,371														59	83	71	73	77	87	90	90	89	78	74	69	72	1981	3,525
1957	133,186	1956-57	132,950													67	82	76	75	78	92	105	96	87	85	84	75	75	66	1982	3,653
1958	131,525	1957-58	132,356												61	79	81	81	83	91	101	97	92	84	82	78	77	72	63	1983	3,518
1959	132,722	1958-59	132,124											68	91	82	80	86	96	105	103	92	89	80	77	84	77	68	67	1984	3,304
1960	130,338	1959-60	131,530										70	93	95	91	97	111	111	110	100	95	90	84	90	87	76	67	64	1985	3,118
1961	128,475	1960-61	129,407									73	97	95	95	97	119	119	116	108	100	95	95	95	94	81	78	64	80	1986	3,908
1962	129,381	1961-62	128,928								71	105	99	106	103	121	133	123	115	108	97	96	98	106	88	78	71	83	91	1987	4,788
1963	131,111	1962-63	130,246							71	114	113	112	114	131	133	134	124	118	104	99	108	105	91	86	79	88	102	81	1988	4,139
1964	138,135	1963-64	134,623						68	106	109	113	124	142	136	140	128	126	114	110	113	109	100	92	83	101	111	93	76	1989	3,996
1965	145,519	1964-65	141,827					61	98	112	121	134	150	153	153	139	134	124	117	118	115	104	97	92	104	123	92	83	76	1990	3,841
1966	155,596	1965-66	150,558				42	93	112	128	143	156	162	163	148	137	130	123	121	115	113	101	93	108	124	104	91	84	72	1991	3,707
1967	165,879	1966-67	160,738			31	68	102	126	139	166	177	171	155	145	136	131	132	128	118	106	94	112	132	114	97	85	78	69	1992	3,786
1968	171,766	1967-68	168,823		17	49	75	115	142	162	183	173	165	156	151	137	138	137	117	109	97	116	133	112	108	92	81	81	67	1993	3,768
1969	182,183	1968-69	176,975	3	22	53	83	122	158	182	184	171	165	160	153	148	146	133	112	103	121	139	118	106	98	89	82	73	68	1994	3,800
1970	188,428	1969-70	185,306	3	25	55	92	151	177	192	192	176	174	165	163	159	139	127	112	121	147	118	113	100	94	85	76	71	70	1995	3,761
1971	191,324	1970-71	189,876	4	28	61	106	161	186	189	191	184	180	173	166	151	132	115	129	151	121	113	101	93	90	84	81	77	62	1996	3,463
1972	200,470	1971-72	195,897	4	33	74	117	174	193	196	197	191	188	186	169	145	126	145	159	131	122	111	98	97	83	87	80	72	64	1997	3,270
1973	199,064	1972-73	199,767	5	36	83	129	181	203	212	211	206	204	180	155	135	152	175	138	126	111	103	99	93	89	83	74	71	67	1998	3,399
1974	198,824	1973-74	198,944	5	44	94	136	184	213	227	229	218	189	168	146	160	184	149	129	111	106	104	97	87	89	78	70	70	65	1999	3,512

Year	Number of Marriages per Year	Marriage Cohort	Number of Marriages	Marriage Duration (in years)																										Year of Observation	T.D.R.[1]
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1975	198,085	1974-75	198,455	6	52	104	147	199	224	242	233	214	185	163	171	196	150	139	130	110	110	102	93	90	82	77	70	71	68	2000	3,548
1976	193,343	1975-76	195,714	8	59	111	161	217	251	246	227	194	165	195	207	165	152	131	119	113	112	103	98	86	80	76	75	70			
1977	187,344	1976-77	190,344	8	63	116	162	227	250	240	208	180	200	225	181	158	143	125	117	113	105	100	88	82	77	74	74				
1978	185,523	1977-78	186,434	7	65	123	175	235	250	221	200	230	248	196	175	155	135	130	116	107	107	90	80	82	83	79					
1979	187,811	1978-79	186,667	8	58	132	185	226	226	211	252	274	211	185	164	148	140	126	118	114	97	88	85	90	84						
1980	191,069	1979-80	189,440	7	65	135	176	206	210	268	297	227	207	184	165	148	142	131	118	105	92	92	96	90							
1981	190,082	1980-81	190,576	8	71	133	154	190	269	316	250	218	189	179	161	150	134	129	110	105	96	99	93								
1982	188,360	1981-82	189,221	9	65	118	144	260	326	263	232	216	190	177	160	153	135	119	104	103	98	100									
1983	184,675	1982-83	186,518	8	64	109	209	322	273	247	219	197	183	172	158	140	128	111	109	109	99										
1984	185,597	1983-84	185,136	8	63	150	270	263	253	237	209	202	184	171	151	135	117	112	110	107											
1985	184,096	1984-85	184,847	8	72	212	249	260	251	226	219	201	187	170	146	123	122	122	120												
1986	175,518	1985-86	179,807	10	103	217	265	263	246	237	222	203	182	163	143	140	130	127													
1987	182,151	1986-87	178,835	20	106	216	251	255	251	235	218	196	171	149	140	135	132														
1988	187,728	1987-88	184,940	19	106	214	248	254	243	237	216	175	158	150	149	138															
1989	190,640	1988-89	189,184	19	109	208	265	268	256	231	193	170	168	161	153																
1990	187,737	1989-90	189,189	17	113	230	272	270	257	213	181	178	171	158																	
1991	172,251	1990-91	179,994	19	120	232	276	274	232	205	200	186	176																		
1992	164,573	1991-92	168,412	21	121	242	270	246	216	212	203	184																			
1993	159,317	1992-93	161,945	22	132	236	246	228	221	217	193																				
1994	159,958	1993-94	159,638	22	129	222	230	241	234	214																					
1995	160,251	1994-95	160,105	20	113	203	241	252	237																						
1996	156,691	1995-96	158,471	16	106	218	239	252																							
1997	153,306	1996-97	154,999	16	112	215	249																								
1998	152,821	1997-98	153,064	15	110	225																									
1999	155,742	1998-99	154,282	17	111																										
2000	157,392	1999-00	156,567	14																											

[1] Total Divorce Rate.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A6. Number of Live Births and Total Fertility Rate (for 1,000 Women), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986-2000

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	Number of Live Births													
1986	7,618	1,928	12,358	9,788	84,634	133,882	17,009	17,513	43,744	41,967	483	830	677	372,431
1987	7,468	1,955	12,110	9,588	83,791	134,617	16,953	17,034	42,110	41,814	478	843	680	369,441
1988	6,435	1,977	12,182	9,617	86,612	138,066	17,030	16,763	42,055	42,930	521	853	702	375,743
1989	7,026	1,937	12,533	9,667	92,373	145,338	17,321	16,651	43,351	43,769	480	819	660	391,925
1990	6,787	2,014	12,870	9,824	98,048	150,923	17,352	16,090	43,004	45,617	556	902	682	404,669
1991	7,166	1,885	12,016	9,497	97,310	151,478	17,282	15,304	42,776	45,612	568	911	723	402,533
1992	6,918	1,850	11,874	9,389	96,146	150,593	16,590	15,004	42,039	46,156	529	852	702	398,643
1993	6,421	1,754	11,568	9,049	92,391	147,848	16,709	14,269	40,292	46,026	508	834	725	388,394
1994	6,339	1,716	11,099	8,978	90,578	147,068	16,480	14,038	39,796	46,998	442	824	756	385,114
1995	5,859	1,754	10,726	8,563	87,417	146,263	16,113	13,499	38,914	46,820	470	874	739	378,016
1996	5,747	1,694	10,573	8,176	85,226	140,012	15,478	13,300	37,851	46,138	443	815	747	366,200
1997	5,416	1,591	9,952	7,922	79,774	133,004	14,655	12,860	36,905	44,577	474	723	745	348,598
1998	4,994	1,504	9,595	7,885	75,856	132,618	14,461	12,777	37,905	43,072	396	681	667	342,418
1999	5,055	1,515	9,575	7,615	73,596	131,080	14,315	12,604	38,171	41,939	383	659	737	337,249
2000	4,869	1,441	9,116	7,347	72,007	127,408	14,090	12,140	37,006	40,672	370	673	727	327,882
	Total Fertility Rate (for 1,000 Women)													
1986	..	1,790	1,580	1,531	1,372	1,598	1,823	2,015	1,842	1,612	1,952	2,844	..	1,592
1987	..	1,824	1,547	1,511	1,358	1,574	1,824	1,975	1,811	1,606	1,900	2,854	..	1,572
1988	..	1,856	1,564	1,529	1,418	1,584	1,844	1,989	1,834	1,637	1,992	2,906	..	1,600
1989	..	1,827	1,617	1,551	1,518	1,620	1,909	2,050	1,898	1,650	1,863	2,703	..	1,654
1990	..	1,942	1,674	1,590	1,631	1,666	1,943	2,074	1,886	1,693	2,176	2,804	..	1,710
1991	1,442	1,851	1,585	1,554	1,650	1,660	1,969	2,043	1,894	1,683	2,154	2,442	3,538	1,703
1992	1,402	1,847	1,588	1,556	1,664	1,676	1,927	2,045	1,871	1,672	1,933	2,284	3,391	1,706
1993	1,317	1,764	1,570	1,530	1,633	1,661	1,963	1,981	1,815	1,635	1,896	2,223	3,433	1,678
1994	1,337	1,731	1,537	1,549	1,637	1,659	1,967	1,976	1,813	1,640	1,726	2,233	3,492	1,678
1995	1,279	1,784	1,515	1,506	1,612	1,660	1,951	1,920	1,794	1,610	1,809	2,353	3,420	1,662
1996	1,304	1,737	1,518	1,462	1,605	1,603	1,896	1,901	1,744	1,550	1,676	2,231	3,365	1,623
1997	1,272	1,642	1,452	1,438	1,530	1,529	1,820	1,844	1,689	1,484	1,836	2,017	3,355	1,555
1998	1,219	1,566	1,419	1,455	1,480	1,532	1,820	1,826	1,710	1,448	1,616	1,972	2,975	1,540
1999	1,269	1,586	1,429	1,422	1,453	1,521	1,813	1,817	1,707	1,417	1,598	1,917	3,232	1,526
2000	1,256	1,517	1,374	1,390	1,435	1,474	1,796	1,761	1,639	1,382	1,619	1,998	3,127	1,488

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A7. Total Fertility Rate by Birth Order and Fertility Rate by Age Group (for 1,000 Women), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1998-2000

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	Total Fertility Rate By Birth Order (for 1,000 Women)													
1998: 1	598.4	650.4	651.1	675.0	683.6	679.6	756.6	687.7	717.4	672.9	686.9	786.8	835.2	685.7
2	448.0	561.8	511.7	543.6	539.0	551.8	561.7	594.6	592.5	515.4	633.9	544.5	739.4	547.5
3	131.0	248.9	180.6	173.6	178.1	207.3	281.4	313.6	254.6	180.1	202.9	358.8	479.5	205.6
4	27.9	78.8	51.7	45.4	53.0	60.9	124.4	129.0	87.9	53.5	71.5	156.8	388.1	64.5
5 +	13.2	26.5	24.0	17.2	26.1	32.6	95.3	101.5	58.2	25.7	21.3	125.3	532.7	36.6
1999: 1	615.2	697.2	665.3	671.5	682.2	683.3	758.2	674.1	721.9	666.2	754.7	765.6	970.7	687.6
2	481.4	552.7	511.9	506.7	523.0	542.6	557.7	607.7	582.7	499.0	563.5	580.9	653.8	537.2
3	123.9	239.3	173.7	181.1	171.9	204.5	284.2	309.6	254.2	175.9	204.2	279.4	658.7	202.5
4	35.9	67.9	54.1	46.7	49.6	59.2	115.9	129.2	90.5	50.5	49.6	169.3	390.2	62.9
5 +	12.6	28.6	24.5	15.7	26.0	31.8	97.3	96.7	58.0	25.3	25.5	121.4	559.1	36.2
2000: 1	608.0	658.9	635.1	655.5	684.1	670.5	714.1	658.6	698.4	636.9	738.1	815.6	908.0	673.6
2	476.9	551.4	471.6	508.6	503.3	518.5	578.8	568.5	557.1	488.9	581.7	600.1	756.3	518.2
3	126.6	215.4	190.4	167.6	172.2	195.6	284.4	290.5	240.6	177.8	206.6	297.7	476.3	197.5
4	30.3	71.2	52.6	42.3	49.3	58.4	117.6	136.4	86.0	53.3	63.2	149.9	389.4	62.6
5 +	13.7	20.0	24.6	16.5	26.2	31.1	101.2	107.2	57.4	25.5	29.5	134.6	597.3	36.5
	Fertility Rate By Age Group (for 1,000 Women)													
1998: 15-19	20.4	29.7	24.0	26.4	14.9	17.2	38.7	38.0	25.4	16.1	28.7	54.8	137.9	19.8
20-24	57.8	72.5	66.0	71.7	63.7	54.6	85.4	94.0	76.1	58.2	88.6	109.8	187.8	63.2
25-29	83.2	99.6	94.2	103.9	108.3	97.4	115.6	121.2	110.5	91.0	86.0	97.3	127.6	101.5
30-34	61.7	75.5	71.2	65.1	77.2	91.9	85.9	79.2	90.7	82.4	72.0	90.4	92.0	84.6
35-39	17.1	29.9	24.3	20.5	26.3	38.6	33.0	26.4	32.8	35.5	38.3	36.0	41.6	32.8
40-44	2.3	4.3	3.6	2.2	4.1	6.4	4.4	4.0	5.3	5.9	7.2	3.8	10.3	5.2
45-49	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.2
1999: 15-19	20.1	22.4	21.9	23.5	14.6	15.9	35.6	36.8	24.5	15.4	28.1	57.4	135.5	18.7
20-24	56.5	73.7	64.7	71.8	60.6	52.5	86.1	89.8	75.4	53.8	75.2	97.6	202.7	60.9
25-29	88.3	103.7	94.8	99.7	105.8	96.4	112.8	122.3	108.9	87.9	87.4	106.0	162.5	100.0
30-34	65.3	80.8	73.5	66.5	77.0	93.6	88.6	81.0	91.1	83.9	77.0	77.5	88.1	85.8
35-39	19.8	30.7	26.6	19.8	27.3	39.0	33.2	27.7	34.8	35.9	39.7	36.6	41.9	33.6
40-44	2.7	4.1	3.7	2.2	4.1	6.8	5.5	4.3	5.8	6.3	9.4	8.8	20.4	5.5
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.2
2000: 15-19	19.5	23.5	18.6	22.0	13.7	14.2	33.5	35.1	22.5	13.9	28.9	58.4	122.1	17.2
20-24	56.8	70.9	60.9	71.3	59.5	50.4	83.4	86.0	69.8	49.3	79.2	102.1	187.9	58.3
25-29	86.8	94.7	90.7	94.9	103.5	91.7	113.9	118.7	104.2	86.9	84.4	98.9	170.1	96.8
30-34	66.6	82.5	73.8	66.0	77.8	92.1	89.8	78.6	89.7	81.9	76.2	86.0	90.3	85.1
35-39	19.0	26.5	26.1	20.8	27.1	39.2	33.1	28.1	35.4	37.3	45.9	43.1	39.7	33.9
40-44	1.5	4.9	4.1	2.2	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.6	5.9	7.0	4.8	9.2	12.9	5.9
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A8. Number of Total Deaths and Infant Deaths (age less than one year), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981, 1986, 1989-2000

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.[1]	Nvt.	Canada
	Number of Deaths													
1981	3,230	992	6,958	5,139	42,684	62,838	8,648	7,523	12,823	19,857	141	196	...	171,029
1986	3,540	1,121	7,255	5,458	46,892	67,865	8,911	8,061	13,560	21,213	113	119	116	184,224
1989	3,718	1,089	7,516	5,496	48,305	70,907	8,819	7,920	13,854	22,997	95	140	109	190,965
1990	3,884	1,143	7,388	5,426	48,420	70,818	8,863	8,044	14,068	23,577	115	124	103	191,973
1991	3,798	1,188	7,255	5,469	49,121	72,917	8,943	8,098	14,451	23,977	114	135	102	195,568
1992	3,798	1,114	7,544	5,609	48,824	73,206	8,980	7,793	14,679	24,615	117	144	112	196,535
1993	3,890	1,145	7,559	5,806	51,711	75,853	9,299	8,164	15,338	25,764	123	143	117	204,912
1994	4,050	1,114	7,770	5,917	51,365	77,487	9,148	8,308	15,613	25,939	124	143	98	207,076
1995	3,935	1,153	7,687	5,938	52,734	78,479	9,658	8,495	15,895	26,375	157	131	96	210,733
1996	3,928	1,268	7,751	5,896	52,336	79,099	9,497	8,765	16,391	27,536	120	152	120	212,859
1997	4,318	1,030	8,044	5,944	54,399	79,541	9,511	8,637	16,452	27,412	123	138	120	215,669
1998	4,230	1,207	8,068	6,305	54,181	80,184	9,815	8,905	16,795	27,978	135	146	142	218,091
1999	4,139	1,137	7,640	6,074	54,592	81,393	9,860	9,044	17,206	28,017	135	162	127	219,526
2000	4,339	1,229	7,878	6,088	53,172	81,277	9,892	8,956	17,273	27,460	156	157	130	218,007
	Infant Deaths (age less than 1 year)													
1981	98	25	139	114	807	1,073	191	203	452	424	8	28	...	3,562
1986	65	13	104	81	604	969	157	157	393	355	12	10	18	2,938
1989	64	12	73	69	632	985	115	134	325	360	2	7	17	2,795
1990	70	12	81	71	612	946	138	123	346	344	4	3	16	2,766
1991	56	13	69	58	578	953	111	126	285	298	6	7	13	2,573
1992	49	3	71	59	522	886	113	110	304	286	2	9	17	2,431
1993	50	16	82	65	529	922	118	115	268	264	4	5	10	2,448
1994	52	11	67	48	506	878	115	125	294	297	1	10	13	2,417
1995	46	8	52	41	477	870	123	123	274	280	6	8	13	2,321
1996	38	8	59	40	396	802	104	112	236	237	0	4	15	2,051
1997	28	7	44	45	444	728	110	114	178	210	4	5	11	1,928
1998	31	12	44	51	425	667	97	91	183	183	2	12	13	1,811
1999	25	10	38	38	361	705	120	79	220	160	1	8	11	1,776
2000	24	5	45	25	340	708	92	82	243	150	1	6	9	1,730

[1] Nunavut included in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A9. Life Expectancy at Different Ages, Canada, 1971 to 2000

Age	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 [1]
	Males									
0	69.6	70.5	72.0	73.3	74.6	75.4	75.8	76.0	76.3	76.7
1	70.0	70.5	71.8	72.9	74.1	74.9	75.2	75.5	75.8	76.1
5	66.3	66.7	68.0	69.1	70.2	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.9	72.2
10	61.4	61.9	63.1	64.1	65.3	66.1	66.4	66.6	66.9	67.2
15	56.6	57.0	58.2	59.2	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.7	62.0	62.3
20	52.0	52.4	53.6	54.5	55.7	56.4	56.6	56.9	57.2	57.5
25	47.4	47.8	49.0	49.8	51.0	51.6	51.9	52.1	52.4	52.8
30	42.7	43.2	44.3	45.1	46.2	46.9	47.1	47.4	47.6	48.0
35	38.0	38.5	39.5	40.4	41.5	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.2
40	33.4	33.8	34.9	35.7	36.9	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.5
45	29.0	29.3	30.3	31.1	32.2	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.5	33.8
50	24.7	25.1	25.9	26.6	27.7	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.2
55	20.8	21.1	21.8	22.4	23.4	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.8
60	17.1	17.5	18.1	18.5	19.4	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.7
65	13.9	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8
70	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.3
75	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.3
80	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.7
85	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7
90	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
	Females									
0	76.6	77.8	79.2	80.0	81.0	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.7	82.0
1	76.8	77.7	78.8	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.4
5	73.0	73.9	75.0	75.7	76.5	76.7	76.8	77.0	77.2	77.4
10	68.1	69.0	70.1	70.7	71.6	71.8	71.9	72.0	72.2	72.5
15	63.2	64.1	65.1	65.8	66.6	66.8	66.9	67.1	67.3	67.5
20	58.4	59.3	60.3	60.9	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.6
25	53.6	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7
30	48.7	49.5	50.5	51.1	52.0	52.1	52.2	52.4	52.5	52.8
35	43.9	44.7	45.7	46.3	47.1	47.3	47.3	47.5	47.7	47.9
40	39.2	40.0	40.9	41.5	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.8	43.1
45	34.6	35.3	36.2	36.7	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.3
50	30.1	30.8	31.6	32.1	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.4	33.6
55	25.7	26.4	27.2	27.7	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.1
60	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.4	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.7
65	17.7	18.3	19.0	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.5
70	14.0	14.6	15.3	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5
75	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9
80	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.7
85	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
90	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0

[1] Calculated by using the average of deaths in 1999 and twice those of 2000, to reduce the annual variations.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A10. Landed Immigrants in Canada by Country of Birth, 1981, 1986, 1991-2001

	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Asia	**50,894**	**42,295**	**123,425**	**143,066**	**149,836**	**143,259**	**130,547**	**145,498**	**139,751**	**102,783**	**113,395**	**140,545**	**156,238**
Afghanistan	48	584	1,395	1,223	972	849	1,483	2,001	2,307	2,083	2,269	3,159	3,944
Bangladesh	98	473	1,105	1,622	1,269	1,341	1,970	2,754	3,270	2,117	2,010	3,040	3,749
China[1]	13,829	8,477	37,567	50,667	47,043	57,075	45,848	49,133	42,559	29,173	33,883	40,942	43,770
South Korea	1,504	1,203	2,610	3,787	3,816	3,015	3,506	3,250	4,107	4,955	7,209	7,611	9,544
India	9,427	7,451	14,300	14,305	21,757	18,574	18,263	23,391	21,718	16,988	18,840	28,196	30,793
Iran	1,409	2,128	6,688	7,103	4,170	3,010	4,078	6,255	7,891	7,008	6,201	5,916	6,164
Iraq	305	316	996	2,174	3,321	2,253	2,414	2,769	2,567	1,898	2,036	2,303	2,684
Lebanon	1,043	2,419	12,225	6,664	4,804	2,724	2,167	1,895	1,469	1,352	1,568	1,897	2,481
Pakistan	823	632	2,788	3,751	4,510	4,400	4,667	8,558	12,178	8,441	9,586	14,868	16,027
Philippines	5,986	4,200	12,730	13,803	20,548	19,493	15,820	13,626	11,412	8,636	9,536	10,637	13,627
Sri Lanka	368	1,827	7,158	12,945	9,476	7,085	9,360	6,441	5,345	3,542	4,934	6,065	5,844
Taiwan	705	638	4,295	7,077	9,379	7,006	7,415	12,738	12,782	6,996	5,325	3,409	3,102
Vietnam	8,241	6,221	8,892	7,865	8,392	6,509	4,178	2,712	2,011	1,832	1,622	1,954	2,239
Others	7,108	5,726	10,676	10,080	10,379	9,925	9,378	9,975	10,135	7,762	8,376	10,548	12,270
Europe	**44,817**	**22,448**	**46,891**	**43,627**	**45,699**	**38,067**	**40,302**	**39,195**	**37,945**	**37,546**	**38,779**	**42,543**	**42,554**
Germany	2,075	1,342	1,574	1,411	1,659	1,364	1,589	1,761	1,561	1,665	1,911	1,649	1,421
Bosnia-Hercegovina	0	0	0	344	2,738	4,717	4,179	2,473	2,202	2,545	2,454	813	659
France	1,681	1,113	2,631	3,114	3,350	2,521	3,037	2,436	2,308	3,022	3,180	3,561	3,542
Great Britain	18,920	4,606	6,444	5,920	5,953	4,769	4,567	4,381	3,923	3,283	3,778	3,777	4,440
Greece	927	549	626	597	539	341	246	238	211	145	158	170	152
Ireland	851	477	639	490	418	317	226	260	226	173	167	166	211
Italy	2,058	781	782	671	696	533	505	486	465	369	389	356	386
Poland	4,094	5,271	15,801	11,940	6,944	3,572	2,453	2,168	1,793	1,521	1,371	1,398	1,224
Portugal	1,838	1,973	5,189	2,648	1,622	773	781	672	677	406	329	377	438
Romania	1,004	998	2,599	3,314	3,786	3,595	4,342	3,952	4,048	3,112	3,583	4,588	5,714
Russia	0	1	24	194	925	1,454	2,129	3,198	4,277	4,818	4,441	4,877	5,193
Ukraine	0	0	19	126	873	1,440	1,842	2,676	2,645	2,762	2,833	3,566	3,993
Others	11,369	5,337	10,563	12,858	16,196	12,671	14,406	14,494	13,609	13,725	14,185	17,245	15,181

	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Africa	**5 915**	**5 175**	**16 634**	**20 238**	**17 563**	**14 215**	**15 495**	**15 846**	**15 309**	**14 514**	**16 429**	**20 697**	**24 239**
South Africa	1 238	795	948	1 139	1 668	2 464	1 475	1 350	1 763	1 416	1 433	1 717	1 885
Algeria	128	111	913	852	751	649	1 113	2 042	1 795	2 255	2 369	2 853	3 438
Egypt	767	631	1 941	1 640	1 660	2 320	2 718	2 374	2 043	1 307	1 247	1 376	2 086
Ethiopia	152	991	2 569	2 274	1 924	1 271	950	1 042	813	655	745	1 166	1 154
Somalia	9	58	3 268	5 554	3 660	1 730	2 077	1 428	1 158	1 386	1 599	1 473	1 095
Others	3 621	2 589	6 995	8 779	7 900	5 781	7 162	7 610	7 737	7 495	9 036	12 112	14 581
North and Central America	**10 184**	**12 382**	**19 097**	**18 835**	**14 427**	**8 772**	**7 267**	**8 552**	**7 928**	**6 880**	**7 830**	**8 263**	**8 475**
United States	8 696	6 090	5 324	5 975	6 482	5 154	4 328	5 054	4 405	4 167	4 913	5 140	5 271
Mexico	397	673	1 150	1 200	1 154	786	764	1 247	1 689	1 383	1 683	1 657	1 933
Others	1 091	5 619	12 623	11 660	6 791	2 832	2 175	2 251	1 834	1 330	1 234	1 466	1 271
Caribbean and Bermuda	**8 805**	**8 869**	**13 113**	**15 234**	**16 753**	**10 071**	**10 090**	**9 395**	**8 235**	**6 408**	**6 812**	**7 162**	**8 458**
Haiti	3 704	1 729	2 851	2 433	3 688	2 124	2 037	1 977	1 657	1 316	1 449	1 650	2 429
Jamaica	2 688	4 665	5 135	6 060	6 117	3 951	3 640	3 308	2 870	2 270	2 364	2 464	2 783
Trinidad and Tobago	949	921	2 982	4 347	4 216	2 342	2 584	2 205	1 760	1 197	1 186	919	931
Others	1 464	1 554	2 145	2 394	2 732	1 654	1 829	1 905	1 948	1 625	1 813	2 129	2 315
South America	**6 126**	**6 530**	**10 514**	**10 313**	**9 546**	**7 955**	**7 519**	**6 020**	**5 590**	**4 911**	**5 584**	**6 786**	**8 531**
Guyana	3 024	3 977	3 370	3 059	3 548	4 275	3 974	2 392	1 842	1 277	1 388	1 335	1 738
Others	3 102	2 553	7 144	7 254	5 998	3 680	3 545	3 628	3 748	3 634	4 196	5 451	6 793
Australasia	**1024**	**451**	**742**	**931**	**1017**	**741**	**676**	**696**	**625**	**515**	**579**	**661**	**869**
Oceania	**726**	**383**	**1 626**	**1 780**	**1 334**	**1 049**	**680**	**636**	**472**	**397**	**380**	**476**	**656**
Others and not stated	**303**	**810**	**735**	**831**	**575**	**266**	**296**	**219**	**176**	**224**	**161**	**234**	**423**
TOTAL	**128 794**	**99 343**	**232 777**	**254 855**	**256 750**	**224 395**	**212 872**	**226 057**	**216 031**	**174 178**	**189 949**	**227 367**	**250 443**

[1] Hong Kong included.

Note: Preliminary data as of November 20, 2002.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A11. Population (in thousands) as of July 1, by Age and Sex, Canada, 1999, 2000, 2001

Age	Males			Females		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
0	172.8	172.3	167.3	164.6	163.9	158.5
1	177.1	174.3	174.2	170.0	166.5	166.1
2	186.0	178.5	176.2	175.4	171.4	168.3
3	198.4	187.3	180.3	190.3	176.7	173.3
4	201.9	199.8	189.2	191.3	191.5	178.5
5	203.7	203.4	201.7	193.4	192.7	193.4
6	208.0	205.2	205.3	197.7	194.8	194.6
7	213.2	209.4	207.1	203.6	198.9	196.6
8	215.9	214.4	211.0	205.1	204.6	200.5
9	216.8	217.1	216.0	206.2	206.3	206.2
10	209.5	218.2	218.7	199.1	207.3	207.6
11	203.7	210.6	219.8	193.9	200.2	208.7
12	205.8	204.9	212.3	195.9	194.9	201.7
13	210.2	207.1	206.6	198.6	196.9	196.3
14	211.8	211.2	208.7	199.3	199.5	198.2
15	210.3	213.0	213.0	199.4	200.4	201.0
16	210.0	211.7	214.8	199.1	200.7	202.2
17	210.2	211.5	213.7	199.8	200.9	202.9
18	213.5	212.1	214.0	203.0	201.8	203.4
19	214.3	215.9	215.7	203.2	205.8	205.7
20	211.7	216.0	218.4	201.0	205.9	209.1
21	209.3	213.4	218.4	199.2	203.8	209.2
22	210.5	211.2	215.8	202.0	201.7	206.8
23	211.4	212.8	213.6	203.2	204.4	204.5
24	211.4	213.6	215.4	204.3	205.5	207.3
25	205.8	213.5	216.0	200.2	206.6	208.6
26	207.9	207.8	216.1	202.6	202.6	209.9
27	211.9	210.3	210.7	207.3	205.0	206.0
28	221.6	214.6	213.7	217.4	210.0	208.5
29	224.5	224.4	218.1	218.7	219.9	213.5
30	222.8	227.2	228.0	218.3	221.5	223.2
31	223.5	225.6	230.5	220.0	220.9	224.9
32	229.9	226.0	228.9	225.9	222.6	224.3
33	244.0	231.6	228.9	239.1	227.9	225.7
34	262.4	245.7	233.7	256.9	241.0	230.1
35	272.6	264.0	247.8	266.2	258.6	243.2
36	276.1	274.1	265.8	270.9	267.8	260.6
37	270.7	277.5	276.1	266.7	272.2	269.6
38	272.7	271.4	279.0	270.5	267.6	273.9
39	269.9	273.2	272.3	268.4	271.2	268.7
40	263.9	270.2	273.9	264.3	269.0	272.1
41	262.9	263.9	270.8	261.7	264.7	269.8
42	257.7	263.1	264.3	257.5	262.0	265.2
43	250.0	257.7	263.5	250.7	257.8	262.4
44	248.4	250.0	258.0	248.9	250.7	258.1
45	239.6	248.3	250.4	241.9	248.9	251.0
46	229.5	239.6	248.7	231.7	241.9	249.2

Table A11. Population (in thousands) as of July 1, by Age and Sex, Canada, 1999, 2000, 2001 - Concluded

Age	Males			Females		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
47	222.1	229.4	239.6	222.4	231.6	242.1
48	217.9	221.9	229.4	218.1	222.3	231.7
49	213.8	217.4	221.7	214.0	217.8	222.1
50	209.6	213.3	217.0	210.9	213.6	217.6
51	210.2	209.0	212.8	210.8	210.7	213.4
52	209.2	209.3	208.3	210.7	210.5	210.4
53	179.5	208.4	208.6	181.3	210.4	210.3
54	167.3	178.6	207.5	168.8	180.9	210.2
55	162.9	166.4	177.8	165.3	168.5	180.7
56	157.8	161.9	165.5	160.4	164.9	168.2
57	146.4	156.8	161.1	149.4	159.9	164.4
58	140.1	145.4	155.8	144.1	149.0	159.6
59	132.4	139.1	144.4	136.5	143.6	148.7
60	128.6	131.3	138.0	133.0	136.1	143.3
61	123.9	127.5	130.2	128.2	132.5	135.6
62	119.0	122.7	126.3	123.9	127.7	132.0
63	118.5	117.6	121.4	124.0	123.4	127.2
64	114.9	117.1	116.2	121.0	123.3	122.7
65	111.9	113.2	115.5	117.8	120.2	122.5
66	112.4	109.9	111.2	119.9	116.8	119.2
67	111.8	110.2	107.7	119.6	118.7	115.6
68	109.0	109.4	107.8	119.7	118.3	117.4
69	104.4	106.3	106.8	116.7	118.1	116.9
70	97.8	101.6	103.6	112.2	115.1	116.5
71	94.6	94.8	98.6	111.1	110.5	113.4
72	89.0	91.5	91.8	108.1	109.2	108.6
73	85.3	85.9	88.4	107.6	105.9	107.0
74	80.5	82.0	82.6	104.9	105.3	103.5
75	75.2	77.0	78.5	101.5	102.3	102.7
76	70.0	71.6	73.4	97.0	98.8	99.6
77	66.0	66.2	67.8	94.5	94.1	95.8
78	60.2	62.3	62.5	88.4	91.4	90.9
79	53.4	56.4	58.4	81.3	85.1	88.1
80	43.7	49.9	52.9	69.6	78.2	81.9
81	38.6	40.3	46.4	63.0	66.5	75.0
82	35.0	35.4	36.9	59.6	59.7	63.1
83	31.5	31.8	32.0	55.6	56.1	56.1
84	28.9	28.0	28.2	52.9	51.7	52.2
85	24.7	25.7	24.7	47.2	49.0	47.7
86	20.6	21.7	22.6	41.5	43.4	45.1
87	16.6	18.0	19.1	35.5	37.9	39.7
88	13.3	14.3	15.7	30.4	31.8	34.1
89	10.8	11.2	12.1	25.5	27.0	28.2
90 +	32.5	34.6	36.9	93.8	98.7	104.5
Total	15,107.4	15,247.0	15,405.8	15,401.9	15,543.9	15,704.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

GLOSSARY*

Age: Age at last birthday (in years).

Aging (of a Population): An increase of the percentage of old persons in the total population.

Birth Cohort or Generation: Unless otherwise specified, refers here to a group of persons born within the 12-month period between January 1st and December 31st of a given year.

Census Coverage

Net undercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

Undercoverage: Number of persons not enumerated in a census (who were intended to have been enumerated).

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large ***urban area***, together with adjacent ***urban*** and ***rural areas*** which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.

A Census Metropolitan Area is delineated around an urban area (called the ***urbanized core*** and having a population of at least ***100,000 (based on the previous census)***. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained in the program even if its population subsequently declines.

CMAs are comprised of one or more ***census subdivisions (CSDs)*** which meet at least one of the following criteria:

(1) the CSD falls completely or partly inside the urbanized core;

(2) at least 50% of the employed labour force ***living*** in the CSD ***works*** in the urbanized core; or

(3) at least 25% of the employed labour force ***working*** in the CSD ***lives*** in the urbanized core (***1991 Census Dictionary***, Catalogue no. 92-351-XPE, page 181).

Cohort: Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given period which can be a year. Thus, the married cohort of 1996 consists of the number of persons who married in 1996. Persons born within a specified year could be referred to as a generation.

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* For further information consult the following: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (1980). **Multilingual Demographic Dictionary**, Ordina Editions, Liège and Van de Walle, Étienne. **The Dictionary of Demography**, ed. Christopher Wilson. Oxford, England, New York, New York, United States of America.

Cohort, fictitious: An artificial cohort created from portions of actual cohorts present at different successive ages in the same year.

Common-law Union: Union consisting of a male and a female living together as husband and wife, without being legally married.

Components of Demographic Change: Any of the classes of events generating population movement or variations. Births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces and new widowhoods are the components responsible for the change in total population or in the age, sex and marital status distribution of the population.

Current index: An index constructed from measurements of demographic phenomena and based on the events reflecting those phenomena during a given period, usually a year. For example, life expectancy in 1996 is a current index in the sense that it indicates the average number of years a person would live if he or she experienced 1996 conditions throughout his or her life.

Dependency Ratio: The total population can be divided up into three broad age groups: 0-17 (children), 18-64 (adults) and 65 and over (older persons). The following ratios may be defined on the basis of this classification:

(a) child dependency ratio: The number of children per adult (18-64);

(b) age dependency ratio: The number of aged persons per adult (18-64);

(c) total dependency ratio: The sum of the child and the aged dependency ratios.

Error of Closure: Difference between the postcensal estimate and the population adjusted for net undercoverage according to a census for the same date.

Fertility: Relates the number of live births to the number of women, couples or, very rarely, men.

Infant mortality: Mortality of children less than a year old.

Intensity: Frequency of occurrence of an event among members of a given cohort.

Intercensal: The period between two censuses.

International Migration: Movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in residence. A distinction is made between ***landed immigrants***, ***returning Canadians*** from other countries who settle in Canada, ***emigrants*** and the net change in ***non-permanent residents***.

Interprovincial Migration: Movement from one province to another involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an ***out-migrant*** with reference to the province of origin, and an ***in-migrant*** with reference to the province of destination.

Life expectancy: A statistical measure derived from the life table that indicates the average years of life remaining for a person at a specified age, if the current age-specific mortality rates prevail for the remainder of that person's life.

Legal Marital Status: Indicates the conjugal status, that is whether single, married, widowed or divorced.

Single: Includes persons who have never been married and all persons under 15 years of age.

Married: Includes persons legally married and persons legally married and separated.

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

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

Mean Age: The mean age of a population is the average age of all its members.

Median Age: The median age is an age "x", such that exactly one half of the population is older than "x" and the other half is younger than "x".

Natural Increase: A change in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

Neonatal mortality: Mortality in the first month after birth (part of infant mortality).

Net migration: Difference between immigration and emigration for a given area and period of time.

Non-permanent Residents: The five following groups are referred to as non-permanent residents:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a student authorization (foreign students, student visa holders);
- persons residing in Canada who hold an employment authorization (foreign workers, work permit holders);
- persons residing in Canada who hold a Minister's permit;
- all non-Canadian born dependents of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding student authorizations, employment authorizations or Minister's permits and living in Canada.

Parity: A term used in reference to a woman or a marriage to denote the number of births or deliveries by the woman or in the marriage. A two-parity woman is a woman who has given birth to a second-order child.

Population: Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered "non-permanent residents".

Population Estimate:

Preliminary, Updated and Final Postcensal: Population estimates produced by using data from the most recent census adjusted for net census undercoverage and estimates of the components of demographic change since that last census.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using postcensal estimates and data from the most recent census counts adjusted for net undercount preceding and following the year in question.

Population Growth: A change, either positive or negative, in population size over a given period.

Population movement: Gradual change in population status over a given period attributable to the demographic events that occur during the period. Movement here is not a synonym for migration.

Population Projection: The projection differs from the estimate in that its objective is to establish what the evolution of the population will be in the future by size, geographical distribution and other demographic characteristics using selected hypotheses. A reference is made to a projection when the formulated hypotheses appear to be highly probable. Generally, population projections are restricted to a short term period.

Post-neonatal mortality: Mortality between the ages of one month and one year.

Prevalence: Number of cases existing at one point in time.

Probability of survival: Probability of a survivor of exact age x surviving at least to age $x+n$. Its notation is ${}_{n}p_{x}$ and it is the complement of the probability of dying $(1-{}_{n}q_{x})$.

Proportion ever married: A measure of the prevalence of marriage in a generation or a fictitious cohort. It is usually equivalent to the proportion remaining single at an age such as 50 after which first marriages are rare.

Rate:

Age-Specific Fertility: Ratio of the number of births occurring in a given age group to the number of females of a given age (per 1,000).

Birth: Refers to a rate calculated by relating the number of live births observed in a population during a given period to the size of the population during that period (per 1,000).

Divorce: Refers to the number of divorces per 1,000 population.

First Marriage: Ratio of the number of first marriages observed in a population in a given period to the number of persons in that population regardless of the marital status (per 1,000).

Mortality: Ratio of the annual number of deaths occurring in a population or sub-population during a given period to the number exposed to the risk of dying during the same period (per 1,000).

Population Growth: Ratio of population growth between the year t and t+1, to the average population of that period (per 1,000).

Residual: Difference between population growth as measured by population estimates of two consecutive years and the sum of the components. This difference results from the distribution of the closure error between years within the quinquennial period.

Returning Canadians: Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who emigrated from the country and who subsequently returned to Canada to re-establish a permanent residence.

Sex Ratio: The ratio of the number of men to the number of women. This is not to be confused with the sex ratio at birth, which is the ratio of the number of liveborn boys to the number of liveborn girls. This ratio is usually expressed as an index, with the number of females taken to be a base of 100.

Standardized Rates: Mathematical transformations designed to make it possible to compare different populations with respect to a variable, e.g., fertility or mortality, where the influence of another variable, e.g., age, is held constant.

Structure: Arrangement of a population by different demographic characteristics such as age, sex or marital status.

Tempo: Distribution over time, within the cohort, of the demographic events corresponding to the investigated phenomenon.

Total Rates: A period measure obtained by the summation of the series of age-specific or duration-specific rates. It represents the behaviour of the members of the fictitious cohort.

Total Divorce Rate: Proportion of marriages that finish in divorce before the 25th anniversary according to the divorce conditions of that year. It is a result of the sum of the divorce rates by length of marriage expressed per 10,000.

Total Fertility: Average number of children per female aged 15 to 49, according to the fertility in a given year computed by the summation of the series of age-specific fertility rates, expressed per 1,000 women.

Total First Marriage: Proportion of males or females marrying before their 50th birthday according to nuptiality conditions in a given year computed by the summation of the rates by age at first marriage.

Vital Statistics: Includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exists a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

PART II

THE FERTILITY OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND THEIR CANADIAN-BORN DAUGHTERS

by Alain Bélanger and Stéphane Gilbert

HEALTHY AGING: THE DETERMINANTS OF AGING WITHOUT LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE AMONG OLDER CANADIANS

by Laurent Martel, Alain Bélanger and Jean-Marie Berthelot


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THE FERTILITY OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND THEIR CANADIAN-BORN DAUGHTERS

Alain Bélanger* and Stéphane Gilbert*

Summary

The fertility of immigrant women differs from that of Canadian-born women. During the baby boom, a phenomenon that affected Canada more than the European countries, fertility rates of immigrant women were lower than those of Canadian women. Today, the fertility of immigrant women, most of whom come from Asia, is higher. But what about the fertility of their daughters? This article will attempt to answer this question.

Drawing on the Canadian censuses from 1981 to 2001, the first part of this study compares the fertility of various cohorts of immigrant women between 1981 and 2001. Next, the fertility of immigrants' daughters is estimated and compared to that of first-generation women and women of Canadian origin. Finally, a number of indirect determinants of fertility are analysed for the three generational groups.

Introduction

Historically, immigration has played an important role in the settlement of Canada. Except for a few quite limited periods, such as the years following the Crash of 1929 or the war years, Canada has always welcomed immigrants in large numbers.

While immigration has almost always accounted for a sizable proportion of Canada's population growth, its proportional importance has recently tended to increase. Since the mid-1990s, migratory increase has been responsible for more than half the total growth. The low fertility of Canadian women and the inevitable aging of the population are causing the rate of natural increase to decline. Between 1981 and 2001, it went from 8.1 per 1,000 to 3.3 per 1,000, a decrease of nearly 60%. Another twenty years and, according to the medium scenario in the most recent projections, the number of deaths should exceed the number of births (Statistics Canada, 2001).

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Partly in response to this decline in natural increase, the Canadian government has, since the late 1980s, been favourable to an increase in the number of immigrants admitted to Canada. In 2001, Canada received more than 250,000 immigrants, and nearly 70% of Canada's population growth resulted from positive net migration. The resulting immigration rate of 8.1 per 1,000 is approaching the government's long-term objective of 1% (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2001).

The contribution of immigration to the growth of the Canadian population is not limited to its direct effects on the population count for the year. The newcomers are often young, and once they have settled in Canada, many of them start a family and have Canadian-born children.

The fertility of foreign-born Canadian women was formerly lower than that of women born in Canada (Kalbach, 1970, Henripin, 1972, Balakrishnan et al., 1979) but is estimated to have overtaken it since the early 1980s (Ng and Nault, 1987, Ram and George, 1990, Dumas and Bélanger, 1994). This is because the changes in Canadian immigration are not only quantitative. Whereas before, almost all immigrants came from Europe, most now come from Asia. In the past, immigrants tended to come from countries where until the baby bust, fertility was lower than in Canada. Today's immigrants tend to come from countries with higher fertility, and they seem to retain, at least for a time, some of the fertility behaviour of their country of origin. But for how long? And what about the fertility of the daughters of immigrants? Is it more similar to that of women of Canadian origin (i.e. women born in Canada of Canadian-born parents, see box), or to that of their immigrant mother?

Fertility analysis is an important component of studies that look at the integration of newcomers into their host society (Massey, 1981). From a purely demographic standpoint, a better knowledge of different groups' fertility behaviour can also be used to develop scenarios for the future course of fertility in laying the groundwork for population projections. The higher fertility of recently arrived immigrant women is one of the few factors that could support a possible rise in Canadian fertility in the short run (Bélanger, 2000).

The objective of this article is to take stock of how the fertility of immigrant women evolved between 1976-1981 and 1996-2001. Using measures of the phenomenon by country of birth and period of immigration, we will observe whether or not the fertility behaviour of immigrant women is tending to converge with that of Canadian-born women and if so, how rapidly this is occurring for different immigrant groups. Second, drawing on the question on parents' place of birth asked in the 2001 Census for the first time since 1971, we estimate the fertility of second-generation Canadian women and compare it with that of first-generation immigrant women and women of Canadian origin (third generation and more).

This essentially comparative analysis fits into different theoretical frameworks proposed in the sociological literature relevant to the integration of new immigrants: the theory of assimilation (which originated in the 1920s and would today instead be described as the theory of immigrant integration), the segmented integration perspective, and the success-oriented immigrant model, developed more recently (Boyd and Grieco, 1998).

According to the theory of integration, it is expected that the longer immigrants reside in the host country, the more they will resemble its population. Like the other theories, the theory of integration has most often been used to describe and explain divergences in the level of social mobility of the different waves of immigrants and their descendants. When transposed to the study of differential fertility, it could translate into the following series of statements:

1) the fertility behaviour of women born abroad should fall somewhere between that of the women of their region of origin and that which prevails in Canada;

2) the longer immigrant women live in Canada, the more their fertility should approach that of native-born Canadian women;

3) the fertility of the children of immigrant women (second generation) should lie between that of Canadian women whose parents were born in Canada (third generation) and that of immigrant women (first generation).

According to the segmented integration perspective, again as it might be applied to differential fertility, the fertility of immigrant women and their female descendants should, according to the theory, generally converge toward that of third-generation Canadian women, but it should do so at different speeds for different groups, and for some groups it may actually tend to diverge.

Lastly, according to the success-oriented approach, the children of immigrants, pushed by the success orientation of their immigrant family, are more motivated than others to invest in their human capital and to have higher aspirations with respect to their participation in the labour market than others. In particular, this would be reflected by a stronger tendency to pursue education for a prolonged period. The prolongation of education and the participation of women in the labour market are among the variables usually put forward to explain the drop in fertility in Canada as elsewhere in the world. At the individual level, the prolongation of education almost always entails postponing the first child, and this often means having fewer children than the number initially desired. Thus, the fertility of children of immigrants may not lie between that of their parents, who are first-generation Canadians, and that of persons of Canadian origin, as postulated by the theory of integration. Instead, it may be lower than that of the latter group.

Definitions: First, Second and Third Generations

In this article, the concept of a generation refers to the time interval that separates successive degrees of filiation — the generation of grandparents, parents and children — defined here in relation to the arrival of the first ancestor on Canadian soil. Generational status refers to that of the mother and is defined using the census questions on the place of birth of respondents and their parents.

The first generation of Canadian women is therefore made up of women born abroad, whereas the second generation consists of Canadian-born women with at least one parent who was born abroad. The final category, women of Canadian origin or women of the third generation, includes all other women whose parents are native-born Canadians.

Some studies also identify two other groups. Immigrants entering Canada in childhood have been exposed to the values of the host country for a longer time and earlier in their life, and therefore their integration into Canadian society may be different from that of immigrants who came to Canada as adults. Among other things, they have attended Canadian schools and thus received part of their education in one of the two official languages. They are often referred to as being members of generation 1.5, which implies that they are between immigrants (generation 1) and the children of immigrants

Measuring the Fertility of Immigrant Women and their Daughters

The mother's place of birth is one of the variables available in vital statistics, but unfortunately the number of records showing a missing value for this variable is sizable, and it varies from year to year. Some provinces have not always reported the parents' place of birth on birth records, with the result that before 1990, the database often has more than 40% missing values. Since 1996, an effort has been made to improve the collection of this information, and the percentage of missing values remains under 2%.

It is difficult to make hypotheses concerning the distribution of these missing data. It may be assumed that the probability that the country of birth will be reported is higher for mothers who are born in Canada, but it is impossible to determine that probability or estimate what proportion of incomplete records are for mothers born in Canada and what proportion are for mothers born abroad. In any case, vital statistics do not register the grandparents' place

(generation 2). This study does not make such a distinction, but it will sometimes be useful to refer to this concept, especially when analysing the fertility of women born abroad by age and period of immigration.

The other distinction made by some analysts is based on the premise that persons with one parent of Canadian origin and the other of foreign origin live from birth in an environment in which various influences are mixed together. Because of their "mixed" family socialization, they are considered to be different from both the persons who make up the second generation and those who make up the third generation. In the literature, these persons are usually referred to as members of generation 2.5.

Second and third generation Canadians can be identified only for the 2001 Census, since the question on parents' place of birth had not been asked since the 1971 Census. For the censal periods 1976-1981 to 1991-1996, the analysis of differential fertility according to the mother's place of birth therefore contrasts the fertility of first-generation women — those who immigrated to Canada — with that of Canadian-born women without distinguishing between the second and third generations.

of birth, which would be needed in order to determine second-generation status. Therefore, such data do not lend themselves to an in-depth analysis of differential fertility according to the mother's place of birth, let alone to a comparative analysis based on generational status.

However, there is an indirect method of estimating fertility based on census data alone. Known as the "own children method," it draws on the fact that the vast majority of young children are living with their mother at the time of the census. Since the date of birth of both mother and children is known, it is easy to calculate age-specific fertility rates and thus obtain an estimate of the total fertility rate. An approximate correction can be made to take account of infant mortality and the proportion of children not living with their mother at the time of the census.

Originally developed to estimate fertility in countries in which birth records are not kept systematically, this method can also be used to analyse differential

Table 1. Comparison of Fertility Rates by Age Group and the Total Fertility Rate, Estimated According to the Own Children Method (Census) and Vital Statistics, Women Born in Canada and Abroad, Canada, 1996-2001

Age Group	Women Born Abroad				Women Born in Canada	Total
	Europe	Asia	Others	Total		
	Vital Statistics Estimates					
15-19	0.049	0.044	0.154	0.070	0.097	0.095
20-24	0.251	0.357	0.537	0.364	0.299	0.308
25-29	0.484	0.646	0.754	0.603	0.481	0.503
30-34	0.454	0.569	0.693	0.537	0.396	0.425
35-39	0.182	0.279	0.341	0.248	0.145	0.166
40-44	0.029	0.056	0.079	0.048	0.022	0.027
45-49	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.001
TFR	1.45	1.95	2.56	1.87	1.44	1.52
	Census Estimates					
15-19	0.005	0.006	0.022	0.010	0.015	0.014
20-24	0.124	0.155	0.285	0.174	0.172	0.172
25-29	0.402	0.502	0.630	0.492	0.408	0.420
30-34	0.546	0.639	0.732	0.607	0.515	0.533
35-39	0.323	0.420	0.509	0.390	0.279	0.301
40-44	0.089	0.144	0.186	0.128	0.073	0.084
45-49	0.012	0.023	0.031	0.019	0.009	0.011
TFR	1.50	1.89	2.40	1.82	1.47	1.54

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada and Health Statistics Division.

fertility according to various characteristics that the census may collect. These characteristics should remain stable throughout women's childbearing years; otherwise births may be improperly assigned. For example, a woman who is divorced at the time of the census may very well be living with young children from a recently dissolved marriage. These births could be attributed to divorced women, whereas when the children were born, their parents were still married.

Also, even without the problem of missing data, the traditional estimation method, based on vital statistics, has a number of limitations when applied to estimating differential fertility according to the mother's place of birth. Since the numerator and the denominator of the rates come from two different sources, it is more difficult to ensure consistency between the two. First, the census and vital statistics may report the country of birth differently; but more importantly, it is highly unlikely that the census data and birth statistics will be equally complete. For example, assuming that vital statistics are complete and exhaustive for all groups based on country of birth, if the net undercoverage in the census is greater or lesser for one group than for another, the estimate of its fertility will be high or low (Desplanques, 1993). The own children method is not subject to these potential biases, since the numerator and the denominator of the rates are obtained from the same data source.

Table 1 compares estimates of fertility rates by age group and the total fertility rate obtained using the own children method (census) and vital statistics. The total rate obtained using the own children method (1.54 children per woman) is slightly higher than the estimate obtained using the traditional method based on vital statistics (1.52 children per woman). The difference between the two estimates represents approximately 1% of the total period rate. For women born in Canada, the estimate obtained using the own children method is 2% higher than that obtained using vital statistics, whereas conversely, the estimate for women born abroad is nearly 3% lower.

Table 1 also shows that while the differences between the two estimation methods are not very sizable with respect to the total fertility rate, the gaps are greater for some age groups. The relative gap between the two estimates is minimal between ages 25 and 34, but it increases in one direction or the other at either end of the fertility period. Among younger women, the estimate based on vital statistics indicates higher fertility rates than the estimate based on the census alone. Beyond age 30, on the other hand, the estimate based on the census is higher. This is because of a well-documented bias in the own children method (Cho et al., 1986; Desplanques, 1993), which probably results from a greater propensity among children with young mothers to live in another family (or in a non-family setting). It is also possible that some children living in households whose composition is complex will be attributed to a woman other than their mother, since it is not always easy to establish links between all the members of a household on the basis of the only question that relates each member to the reference person. Also, since the own children method relates children under five years of age to women according to their age in the census, the women were, on average, two and a half years younger when the child was born. This lag explains most of the differences observed between the two sources. However, this bias in age-specific rates generally does not result in any major divergence for the total fertility rate.

Results

In the 2001 Census, nearly five and a half million persons born outside Canada were enumerated, representing 18% of the total population. This proportion is one of the highest in the world. For many people, American immigration has an almost mythical quality, yet the proportion of persons in the United States who were born abroad (11%) is barely half that in Canada, a fact that underlines how important a role immigration plays in Canadian population growth.

The proportion of children under five years of age born in Canada whose mother was born abroad is even larger than the proportion of the population that has immigrated, which gives us a first indication of the greater fertility of those mothers. Table 2 shows the number of children under five years of

Table 2. Change in the Number of Children Under Five Years of Age Born in Canada by Mother's Place of Birth[1], Canada, 1981-2001

Year	Women Born Abroad				Women Born in Canada	Total
	Europe	Asia	Others	Total		
1981	159,900	65,500	72,605	298,005	1,388,845	1,686,850
1986	121,410	75,050	79,950	276,410	1,437,660	1,714,070
1991	99,835	94,970	86,695	281,500	1,476,360	1,757,860
1996	93,005	140,800	108,240	342,045	1,442,785	1,784,830
2001	74,660	160,565	102,465	337,690	1,221,435	1,559,125

[1] Children living with their mother.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

age according to the mother's place of birth in the censuses conducted at five-year intervals from 1981 to 2001. Already in 1981, the approximately 300,000 children whose mother had immigrated to Canada accounted for 18% of all enumerated children under five. By the time of the 2001 Census, this proportion had risen to more than 22%.

Major changes may also be observed in the composition of the group of children with an immigrant mother. In 1981, children with a mother born in Europe accounted for 54% of all children with a foreign-born mother, whereas those whose mother was born in Asia accounted for only 22% of the whole (Figure 1). In the 2001 Census, children whose mother was born in Europe accounted for only 22% of all children whose mother was born abroad, whereas those whose mother was of Asian origin accounted for nearly half (48%).

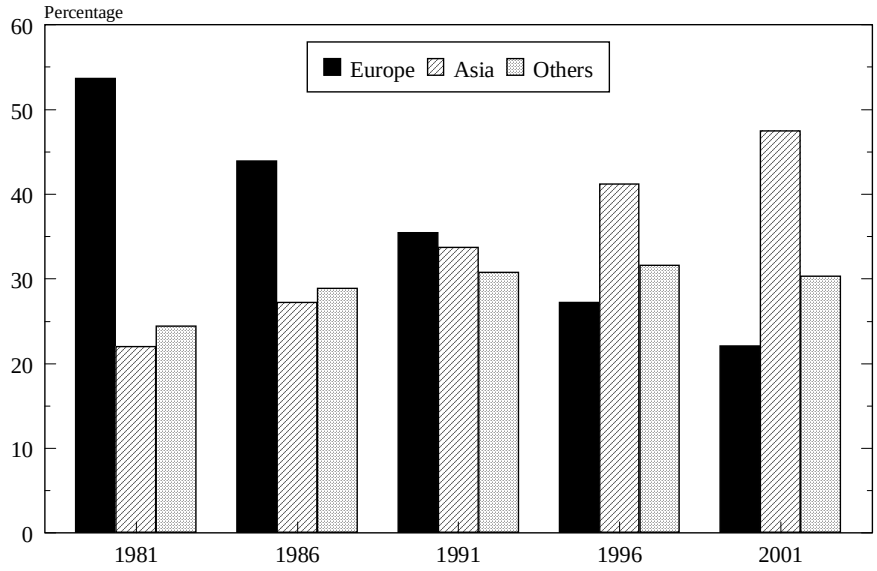
This change over time clearly results from the sizable increase in the number of women of childbearing age who were born in Asia and the declining number of European-born women, and perhaps the higher fertility of the former group.

Fertility of Immigrant and Native-born Canadian Women

Table 3 shows the change in the total fertility rate of native-born Canadian women and immigrant women between 1976-1981 and 1996-2001. During this quarter century, the fertility of immigrant women was consistently higher than that of Canadian-born women, exceeding it by 20% to 25% depending on the period.

Both for women born abroad and Canadian-born women, the fertility trend was downward during the study period. The downward change is fairly similar for the two groups. At most, it may be noted that during the 1980s, when immigration was lower, the fertility differences between the two populations

Figure 1. Change in the Proportion of Children Under Five Years of Age with an Immigrant Mother by Mother's Place of Birth[1], Canada, 1981-2001



[1] Children living with their mother.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

narrowed slightly. This is perhaps because the proportion of newly arrived immigrant women was smaller and these women, as we will see, have a higher fertility level than immigrant women who have lived in Canada longer.

Over the study period as a whole, the rate for Canadian-born women went from 1.64 children per woman for the period 1976-1981 to 1.47 children per woman for the period 1996-2001, representing a decrease of 10%. During the same period, the rate for women born abroad also fell by 10%, going from 2.03 children per woman to 1.82 children per woman.

But the immigrant population is a heterogeneous group whose composition changed substantially over the study period. During the last decade of the twentieth century, nearly three immigrants in five (59%) were from Asia, with most of them coming from East Asia (China, Hong Kong, Taiwan), South Asia (India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and, to a lesser extent, Southeast Asia (the Philippines). This preponderance of Asian countries as a source is relatively recent in the history of Canadian immigration. In the mid-1960s, the vast majority of immigrant women were still coming from Europe. Indeed, at that time, two European countries dominated Canadian immigration to a much

Table 3. Total Fertility Rate of Canadian-born Women and Canadian Women Born Abroad by Region of Birth, Canada, 1976-1981 to 1996-2001

Birth Region	1976-1981	1981-1986	1986-1991	1991-1996	1996-2001
Total Canada	**1.70**	**1.61**	**1.61**	**1.66**	**1.54**
Born in Canada	1.64	1.56	1.56	1.60	1.47
Born Outside Canada	2.03	1.87	1.88	1.99	1.82
Total Europe	**1.90**	**1.68**	**1.66**	**1.66**	**1.50**
United Kingdom	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.58	1.46
Northern & Western Europe	1.76	1.74	1.68	1.76	1.67
Eastern Europe	1.68	1.63	1.68	1.75	1.34
Southern Europe	2.17	1.71	1.72	1.68	1.62
Total Asia	**2.54**	**2.15**	**2.07**	**2.13**	**1.89**
Middle East and Middle West Asia	2.74	2.46	2.36	2.56	2.17
Eastern Asia	2.09	1.85	1.66	1.51	1.32
Southeast Asia	2.48	2.03	1.98	1.99	1.76
Southern Asia	3.04	2.50	2.51	2.88	2.51
Rest of the World	**2.06**	**2.02**	**2.04**	**2.18**	**2.02**
United States	2.05	2.11	2.07	2.15	1.99
Central and South America	2.27	2.13	2.24	2.25	1.99
Caribbean and Bermuda	1.96	1.86	1.86	2.02	1.73
Africa	1.95	1.94	1.91	2.39	2.38
Oceania and Others	2.19	2.11	2.21	2.02	1.97

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

greater extent than China, Hong Kong and India do today. Between 1964 and 1968, for example, one immigrant in four came from the United Kingdom (25%) and one in six from Italy (16%).

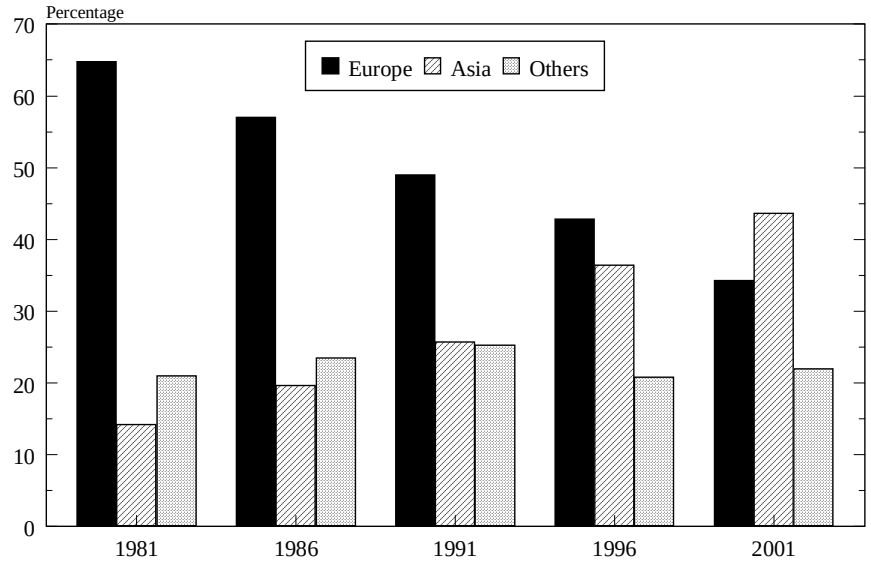
The composition of the population of women of childbearing age born abroad has changed considerably (Table 4). In the 1981 Census, 62% of foreign-born women aged 15 to 54 were from Europe, with the remaining 38% divided nearly equally between Asia and the rest of the world (Figure 2). By the time of the 2001 Census, the proportion of foreign-born women of childbearing age who were from Europe was only 33%, and for the first time, the proportion who were from Asia (45%) exceeded the proportion from Europe.

Table 4. Change in the Number of Women Aged 15 to 54 by Place of Birth, Canada, 1981-2001

Year	Women Born Abroad				Women Born in Canada	Total
	Europe	Asia	Others	Total		
1981	744,880	195,165	257,110	1,197,155	5,895,740	7,092,895
1986	679,170	257,260	292,190	1,228,620	6,167,685	7,396,305
1991	631,515	391,225	345,225	1,367,965	6,513,045	7,881,010
1996	593,715	584,405	306,423	1,484,543	6,809,330	8,293,873
2001	540,385	745,355	356,218	1,641,958	6,971,110	8,613,068

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

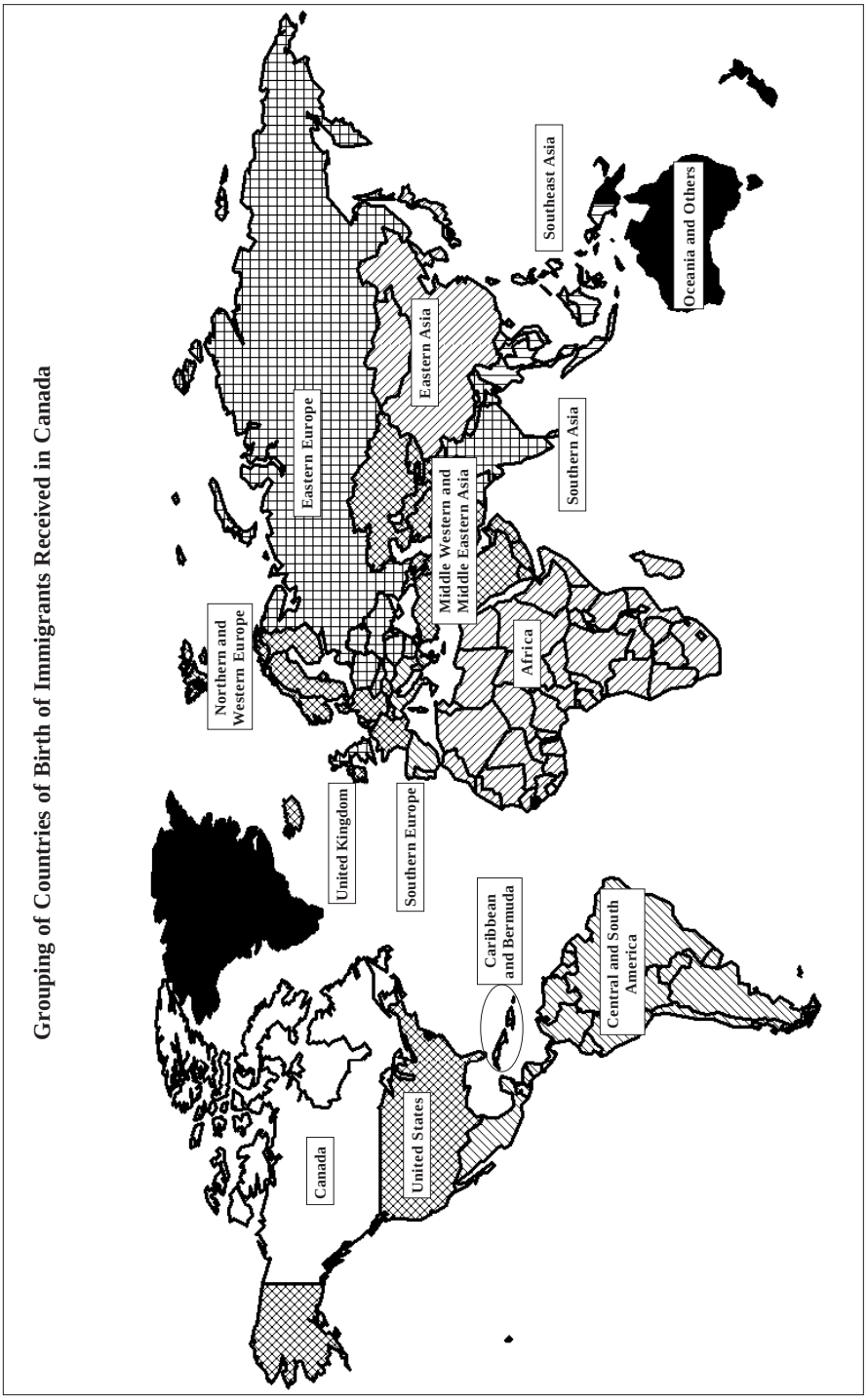
Figure 2. Change in the Proportion of Foreign-born Women Aged 15 to 54 by Place of Birth, Canada, 1981-2001



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

The different groups formed by grouping countries of birth exhibit major differences with respect to their fertility level. The fertility of European women is quite different from that of Asian women, both when they are in their country of origin and once they are settled in Canada. Furthermore, even within the major groups of countries consisting of Europe, Asia and the rest of the world, there are sizable variations in fertility. It is therefore useful to analyse the evolution of fertility within the different groups of countries of origin (see map on next page).

While fertility has evolved along similar lines among native-born Canadian women and immigrant women, this overlooks contrasts between the different groups defined by country of birth (Table 3). For example, throughout the study period, women born in Europe — especially those born in the United Kingdom — exhibit a fertility level similar to that of native-born Canadian women, although it is slightly lower. By contrast, women from South Asia have a much higher fertility level, which drops off less rapidly than that of other groups. And the total rate for women from Africa actually increased substantially (25%) during the 1990s.


Grouping of Countries of Birth of Immigrants Received in Canada
Canada
United States
United Kingdom
Northern and Western Europe
Southern Europe
Eastern Europe
Caribbean and Bermuda
Central and South America
Middle Western and Middle Eastern Asia
Africa
Eastern Asia
Southern Asia
Southeast Asia
Oceania and Others

According to the estimates shown in Table 3, only women in three groups of countries of birth — East Asia, the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe — exhibit a lower fertility level than native-born Canadian women during the period 1996-2001. Two of these three groups of countries are European.

Women from Southern Europe are among those who saw their fertility decline the most rapidly during the quarter century studied, with their total fertility rate going from 2.17 children per woman to 1.62 children per woman, a 25% drop. It is interesting to note that Spain, Italy and Greece are today among the countries with the lowest period fertility rates in the world, whereas 25 years ago, the fertility of countries in Southern Europe was higher than that of the rest of the continent. It appears that the fertility of the women who came from these countries and settled in Canada has evolved along similar lines as that of the women who remained in their country of origin.

While it has fallen substantially, the fertility of Asian women is still, according to the 2001 Census, much higher than that of native-born Canadian women. During the first censal period, the fertility of Asian-born women was much higher than that of Canadian- or European-born women. The total fertility rate for these women went from 2.54 children per woman for the period 1976-1981 to 1.89 children per women for the most recent period, 1996-2001. While the fertility of these women remains considerably higher than that of Canadian-born women (29% higher), it has nevertheless fallen more rapidly, and therefore some convergence is observed.

The fertility of women from East Asia in particular fell the most dramatically during the period. Whereas the rate for women from this region exceeded 2 children per woman in 1976-1981, in the most recent censal period it was the lowest for any group of countries of birth, at 1.32 children per woman.

While the fertility of women from East Asia has fallen sharply, this is not the case with women from other regions of Asia. The fertility of women from South Asia in particular has remained at high levels compared with that of all other groups. With a total rate of 2.5 children per woman during the period 1996-2001, these women have reached a fertility level comparable to that last posted by Canadian women in 1967, at the end of the baby boom. Women from the Middle East and Western Asia have also tended to maintain a relatively high fertility level after coming to Canada (2.2 children per woman in 1996-2001). The increased proportion of immigrant women who originate from these regions, combined with the maintenance of a relatively high level of fertility, means that the proportion of children born to women from these two regions has increased substantially. ***In 1981, children born in Canada to women from South Asia and the Middle East represented less than 10% of all children whose mother was born abroad, whereas in 2001 they represented one-quarter.***

During the period 1996-2001, the fertility of women from Europe was only 2% higher than that of Canadian-born women, while the fertility of Asian women was 29% higher. On the other hand, women from the rest of the world (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean) maintained a high and nearly stable fertility approaching the replacement level throughout the study period. For the period 1996-2001, their fertility exceeded that of Canadian-born women by 37%. Table 3 also shows that during the study period, the total fertility rate fell for almost all groups of countries of birth. Only the rate for women from Africa rose.

Changes by Immigration Period

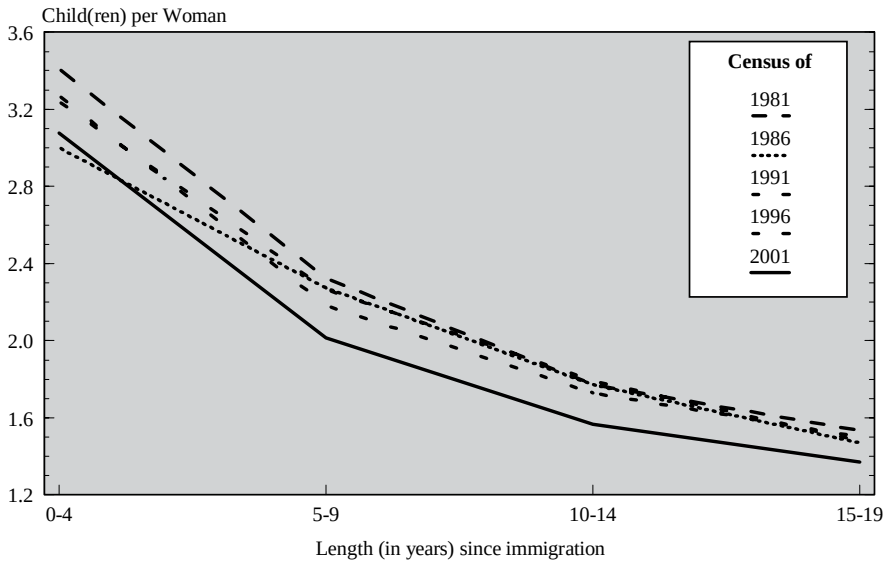
Various studies have found that the fertility of immigrant women varied according to length of residence in the host country (Goldstein and Goldstein, 1981; Hervitz, 1985). According to these studies, the fertility of the newcomers declined in the years following their arrival. This decrease, they find, results from the disruption caused by migration, with immigrant couples limiting their fertility during the period surrounding their emigration. Subsequently, their fertility rises, but the increase is only temporary. After this rebound, the fertility of immigrant women declines the longer they live in the host country. This pattern has been observed in Canada by Ram and George (1990) and Beaujot (1991).

Some authors (Ng and Nault, 1997) find that this pattern results primarily from a decrease in fertility prior to emigration, when the future immigrants are still in their country of origin, rather than from a decrease in their fertility once they arrive in the host country. They come to this conclusion focusing solely on children under one year of age rather than children aged 0 to 4, arguing that many of the older children of women who had immigrated in the five years preceding the census could have been born abroad, since on average, these women would have spent half of those five years in their country of origin. However, in the latter study, the authors did not look at the child's place of birth (i.e., in Canada or outside Canada).

Figure 3 presents an estimate of the total fertility rate of women born abroad according to the length of time since their immigration to Canada. These estimates, obtained using the own children method (for children aged 0 to 4) cover only children born in Canada. The denominators of the rates are also corrected to take account of the years lived abroad by women who immigrated during the period preceding each census. These are therefore estimates of the fertility of immigrant women once they have settled in Canada.

For each of the five censuses considered, the pattern supporting the hypothesis of a disruption of fertility is not apparent. The fertility of immigrant women is very high during the period immediately following their arrival in Canada. It falls substantially during the following period, after which it declines

Figure 3. Total Fertility Rate of Women Born Abroad by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1981-2001



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

more slowly. According to the estimate obtained by applying the method to data from the 2001 Census, for example, the fertility of immigrant women once they have arrived in Canada is 3.1 children per woman for those who arrived in the previous five-year period. It declines to 2.0 children per woman for those whose length of residence in Canada is 5 to 9 years. Subsequently it reaches just over 1.5 children per woman for those admitted 10 to 14 years earlier and 1.4 children per woman for those who received their immigrant status 15 to 19 years before the census (Figure 3).

As suggested by Ng and Nault (1997), the disruptive effect that immigration can have on fertility does indeed appear to result in a decrease in the fertility of women who are future immigrants while they are still in their country of origin. The census collects the child's place of birth and allows us to compute the number of person-years lived in Canada or abroad by women included in the most recent immigrant cohort, and therefore it enables us to estimate the fertility of these women according to whether the birth occurred before or after immigration. The results of such a calculation are shown in Table 5. Clearly, the newcomers' fertility is much greater after their arrival in Canada

Table 5. Total Fertility Rate of Immigrant Women Admitted During the Five Years Preceding the Census According to Whether the Child was Born in Canada or Abroad, Canada, 1981 to 2001

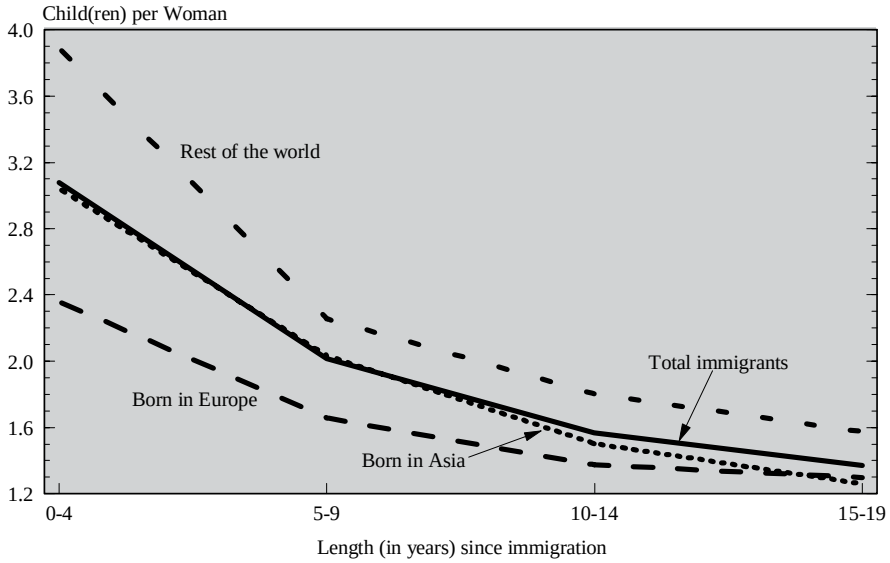
Census / Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Child			
	Born Abroad (1)	Born in Canada (2)	Total (3)	Ratio (2) / (1)
1981				
Europe	0.97	4.05	2.20	4.2
Asia	0.85	4.22	2.28	5.0
Other	0.70	3.20	2.08	4.6
Total	0.84	3.78	2.19	4.5
1986				
Europe	0.75	3.23	1.86	4.3
Asia	0.65	3.14	2.00	4.8
Other	0.77	3.39	2.20	4.4
Total	0.71	3.22	2.01	4.5
1991				
Europe	0.91	3.88	1.70	4.3
Asia	0.69	3.63	1.72	5.3
Other	0.82	3.79	2.16	4.6
Total	0.76	3.71	1.83	4.9
1996				
Europe	0.85	3.63	1.72	4.3
Asia	0.50	3.62	1.86	7.2
Other	0.59	4.24	2.30	7.2
Total	0.57	3.75	1.93	6.6
2001				
Europe	0.99	3.09	1.54	3.1
Asia	0.76	4.15	1.85	5.5
Other	0.72	5.96	2.36	8.3
Total	0.77	4.24	1.89	5.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada, 1981 to 2001.

than prior to it: it is at least three times higher, but generally four to five times higher. It is possible that some children were born in Canada while their parents had net yet received their landed immigrant status, inflating those ratios, but probably not enough to change this conclusion. This disruptive effect of immigration on fertility appears to be greater among non-European women than among Europeans; the ratio between the rate calculated for the period following immigration and that for the period prior to immigration is higher for the former group in all censuses.

With some exceptions — and here we are thinking in particular of the case of refugees who must sometimes flee their country of origin precipitously — the decision to migrate is made long before the event occurs, if only because of the lag between when the person applies to immigrate and when the application is accepted. In such circumstances, it is not surprising that immigrants plan

Figure 4. Total Fertility Rate of Women Born Abroad Since Immigration and Region of Origin, Canada, 1996-2001

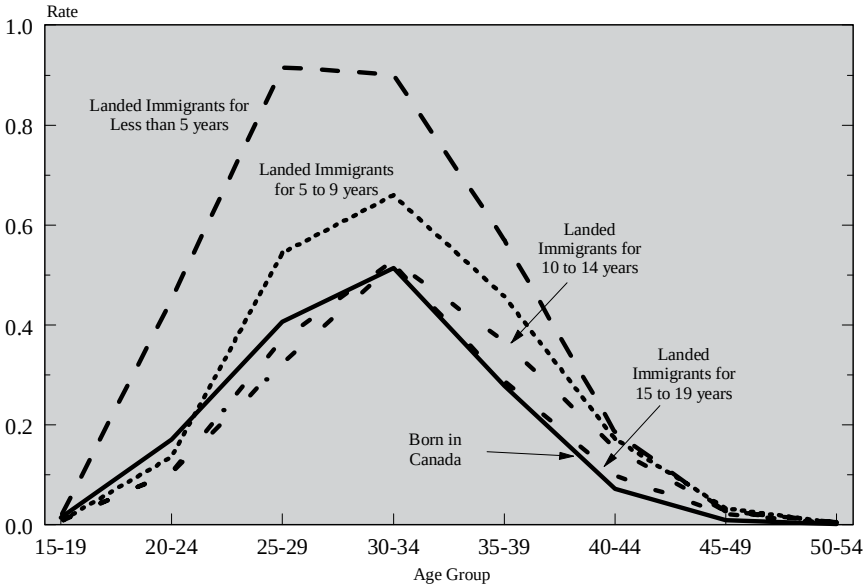


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

the birth of a child and their immigration concurrently, and they often prefer to postpone the child's arrival. On the other hand, once settled in Canada, they seem to be in a hurry to end the wait. In a sense, this may be an indication of their desire to put down roots in their new country.

As Figure 4 shows, this pattern is observed for immigrant women from all regions of origin, although each group's fertility level differs, as noted above. In fact, it appears that compared to women from Europe, the higher fertility of women from Asia and those born in the rest of the world is primarily due to greater fertility in the years following their arrival in Canada. The fertility gaps between immigrant women from Europe and those from Asia or the rest of the world are greater in the first ten years after the year in which they received their immigrant status. The fertility of Asian women in particular is similar to that of European women ten years after their arrival in Canada. For Asian women, the fertility rate is 1.5 children per woman, while for European women it is roughly 1.4 children per woman. ***It appears that economic and social factors in Canada influence the fertility level of Canadian women as well as the fertility of major groups of female immigrants, and that after a relatively short period, these immigrants adopt fertility behaviours similar to those of Canadian women***.

Figure 5. Age-specific Fertility Rates of Immigrant Women Since Immigration, Canada, 1996-2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

Figure 5 compares age-specific fertility rates of immigrant women from different periods of immigration with those of native-born women as estimated from the 2001 Census.[1] It shows that the greater fertility of immigrant women admitted 5 to 9 years before the census is primarily due to a relatively high fertility level after age 25, whereas the greater fertility of immigrant women whose length of residence is shorter is more apparent among those who are younger, although it is observable for all ages.

Immigrant women admitted to Canada between 10 and 14 years prior to the census have a fertility level similar to that of native-born Canadian women, but they have a somewhat slower tempo than the latter: their fertility is lower before age 30 and higher thereafter. While the youngest of these women were born abroad, they arrived in Canada at a very young age. For example, those between 20 and 24 years of age who received their immigrant status between 10 and 14 years ago were between 5 and 14 years of age at that time. They therefore attended Canadian schools and were probably socialized differently from those arriving later in their life. As to members of what is

[1] Based on the mother's age in the census.

Table 6. Age-specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate by Generation, Canada, 1996-2001

Age Group	Generations				Total
	Women Born Abroad	Women Born in Canada With Both Parents Born Abroad	Women Born in Canada with One of the Parents Born Abroad	Women Born in Canada with Both Parents Born in Canada	
15-19	0.010	0.014	0.015	0.023	0.026
20-24	0.174	0.078	0.121	0.193	0.168
25-29	0.492	0.242	0.323	0.447	0.407
30-34	0.607	0.538	0.518	0.523	0.523
35-39	0.390	0.376	0.324	0.269	0.300
40-44	0.128	0.116	0.092	0.068	0.085
45-49	0.019	0.017	0.012	0.009	0.012
T.F.R.	1.82	1.38	1.41	1.53	1.52

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

termed generation 1.5 in the classification system described above, their fertility behaviour is not entirely comparable either to that of other immigrant women or to that of native-born Canadian women. Thus the question that arises is, what about the fertility of the daughters of immigrant women, that is, second-generation Canadian women?

The Fertility of Second-generation Canadian Women

The 2001 Census allows us, for the first time in 30 years, to estimate the fertility of the daughters of immigrant women and therefore answer this question. According to the estimate obtained using the own children method (Table 6), the total fertility rate for second-generation women is 1.4 children per woman and is thus lower than that of first-generation women (1.8 children per woman) and third-generation women (1.5 children per woman).

It is important to note that second-generation Canadian women as identified by answers to the question on parents' place of birth in the 2001 Census are mostly the children of European immigrants. It should therefore be kept clearly in mind that the ethnic origin of the women who are first-generation Canadians is much different from that of second-generation Canadian mothers. For example, some 30% of women aged 15 to 54 in the 2001 Census who immigrated to Canada (first generation) have parents born in Europe, whereas the corresponding proportion of women of the same age group belonging to the second generation is approximately 70%. Also, whereas nearly 60% of women aged 15 to 24 in the first generation report having visible minority status, only 23% of those of the second generation do so (Table 7).

Table 7. Distribution of the Female Population[1] Aged 15 to 54 in Different Generational Groups by Selected Characteristics, Canada, 2001

	Generation 1		Generation 2		Generation 2.5		Generation 3		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Visible Minority										
No	646.0	41.2	457.1	76.9	513.1	96.2	4,617.7	99.3	6,233.8	84.9
Yes	921.2	58.8	137.4	23.1	20.1	3.8	30.4	0.7	1,109.0	15.1
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Low-income Threshold										
Above	1,230.3	78.5	541.2	91.0	486.5	91.2	4,145.8	89.2	6,403.8	87.2
Below	336.8	21.5	53.3	9.0	46.7	8.8	502.3	10.8	939.1	12.8
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Education Level										
No Diploma	356.6	22.8	100.8	17.0	116.4	21.8	1,140.8	24.5	1,714.6	23.4
Secondary School Diploma	260.8	16.6	91.4	15.4	90.0	16.9	930.0	20.0	1,372.1	18.7
Postsecondary without a University Diploma	525.4	33.5	251.8	42.4	216.5	40.6	1,803.1	38.8	2,796.9	38.1
Postsecondary with a University Diploma	424.3	27.1	150.5	25.3	110.4	20.7	774.2	16.7	1,459.3	19.9
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Marital Status										
Divorced, Separated, Widowed	129.3	8.3	30.0	5.1	36.8	6.9	317.2	6.8	513.3	7.0
Married, Common-law	1,159.6	74.0	322.3	54.2	332.6	62.4	3,168.3	68.2	4,982.7	67.9
Single	278.3	17.8	242.1	40.7	163.8	30.7	1,162.6	25.0	1,846.9	25.2
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Full-time Student										
No	1,365.4	87.1	451.0	75.9	427.5	80.2	3,907.1	84.1	6,151.0	83.8
Yes	201.8	12.9	143.4	24.1	105.7	19.8	741.0	15.9	1,191.8	16.2
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Age Group										
15-19	105.6	6.7	95.1	16.0	85.1	16.0	606.0	13.0	891.8	12.1
20-24	108.6	6.9	95.2	16.0	63.6	11.9	471.3	10.1	738.7	10.1
25-29	145.7	9.3	82.0	13.8	54.6	10.2	455.4	9.8	737.7	10.0
30-34	211.7	13.5	84.6	14.2	57.2	10.7	527.7	11.4	881.3	12.0
35-39	256.6	16.4	86.4	14.5	64.1	12.0	692.0	14.9	1,099.1	15.0
40-44	253.5	16.2	81.9	13.8	65.9	12.4	730.8	15.7	1,132.1	15.4
45-49	247.0	15.8	46.6	7.8	69.1	13.0	641.1	13.8	1,003.7	13.7
50-54	238.6	15.2	22.6	3.8	73.5	13.8	523.8	11.3	858.5	11.7
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Place of Birth of Father										
Canada	41.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	229.0	42.9	4,648.1	100.0	4,918.9	67.0
Rest of the World	345.9	22.1	73.6	12.4	55.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	474.5	6.5
Asia	691.3	44.1	95.0	16.0	10.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	796.9	10.9
Europe	488.1	31.1	425.8	71.6	238.7	44.8	0.0	0.0	1,152.6	15.7
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0
Place of Birth of Mother										
Canada	43.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	304.2	57.1	4,648.1	100.0	4,995.4	68.0
Rest of the World	345.8	22.1	77.9	13.1	54.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	477.8	6.5
Asia	688.7	43.9	94.4	15.9	7.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	790.3	10.8
Europe	489.5	31.2	422.2	71.0	167.7	31.4	0.0	0.0	1,079.4	14.7
Total	1,567.2	100.0	594.4	100.0	533.2	100.0	4,648.1	100.0	7,342.9	100.0

[1] Non Aboriginal Population of the 10 provinces only.

Note: Numbers in thousands.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

It therefore seems useful to control for other factors so as to determine whether the fertility differences observed between the different generations actually results from a process of integration of the newcomers or whether these differences are merely due to the different composition of the population of each generational group. One way to answer this question is to use multivariate regression models, which look at the effects of a set of independent variables on a dependent variable. This is what is shown in Table 8, which presents the results, in terms of risk ratios, of a series of nested logistical regressions. The dependent variable is the probability of a woman of childbearing age living with at least one child under the age of 5. Different models were tested each controlling for age, a crucial factor in the study of fertility, and include the generational group, the variable that we are interested in. Successively, variables are added controlling for the effect of marital status, visible minority status, living in a low-income family, education level and full-time student status. These regressions are performed on all child-bearing age women who completed the long form of the 2001 Census (20% sample). Since the sample contains more than 1,400,000 women of childbearing age, the accuracy of the estimates is quite high and all differences are statistically significant.

If the dependent variable used is interpreted as a measure of fertility, when we control only for age, we find that in relation to third-generation women, immigrant women are 9% more likely to have a child and second-generation women are between 7% and 17% less likely, depending on whether both parents or only one were immigrants (generation 2 and 2.5).

As soon as we additionally control for marital status, the differences between these odds ratios are reduced substantially: the children of immigrants are now only 2% to 3% less likely to live with a child under 5 years of age than women of Canadian origin. On the other hand, the odds ratio for immigrant women increases slightly.

Introducing visible minority status greatly reduces the gaps between the odds ratios of the different generational groups. This is more the case with introducing the low-income variable which, when introduced, reduces the differences between the different groups to at most 1% in either direction. Introducing education level and full-time student status changes the outcome very little. Lastly, when we control for age, marital status, income, visible minority status, education level and full-time student status, the fertility differences between the generational groups are almost nil (1%).

Conclusion

Through an analysis of the fertility of immigrant women over the past 25 years, we have been able to measure differences in fertility between Canadian women born in Canada and those born abroad. Our analysis has also shown that the differences are mainly observable among newcomers, i.e., those who

Table 8. Relative Likelihood of a Woman Aged 15 to 54 Living with at Least One Child Aged 0 to 4 in her Census Family, Canada, 2001

	Model						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age Group							
15-19	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.15
20-24	0.24	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.58	0.59
25-29	0.74	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.90
30-34 (reference)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
35-39	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41
40-44	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
45-49	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
50-54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marital Status							
Divorced, Separated, Widowed	…	0.57	0.57	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47
Married, Common-law (reference)	…	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Single	…	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.21
Visible Minority							
No (reference)	…	…	1.00	…	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	…	…	1.13	…	1.05	1.08	1.07
Living in a Low-income Family							
No (reference)	…	…	…	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	…	…	…	1.98	1.98	2.02	2.07
Full-time Studies							
No (reference)	…	…	…	…	…	1.00	1.00
Yes	…	…	…	…	…	0.33	0.32
Educational Level							
No Diploma	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.93
Secondary School Diploma	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.83
Postsecondary without a University Diploma	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.00
Postsecondary with a University Diploma	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.05
Generation							
Generation 1	1.09	1.11	1.03	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.99
Generation 2	0.83	0.98	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.99
Generation 2.5	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99
Generation 3 (reference)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Constant	0.81	0.95	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.93

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

have resided in Canada for less than 10 years. The fertility of foreign-born women tends to start declining relatively soon after their arrival. The longer the time elapsed since they immigrated, the more fertility declines, tending to reach the level observed for Canadian-born women. This is true for the entire study period and for all major groups of countries of origin.

Thus, measurement of the fertility behaviours of newly immigrated women by means of demographic methods tends to support the hypothesis of the

integration of these women into Canadian society insofar as fertility is an indicator of integration, since their fertility tends increasingly to resemble that of Canadian-born women the longer they reside in Canada. This tendency for the fertility of newcomers to converge with that of native-born Canadian women is especially notable where immigration has occurred at a younger age. In particular, women born abroad who immigrated to Canada before the age of 15 and who therefore received part of their education in Canada tend, once they reach childbearing age, to exhibit fertility rates very similar to those of native-born Canadian women. The fertility behaviours of newly arrived immigrant women appear to tend to converge with that of native-born Canadian women. A similar convergence has also been noted in Australia (Abbasi-Shavazi and McDonald, 2000), another country that encourages newcomers to maintain their cultural differences.

On the other hand, this integration would seem not to be as rapid for all immigrant women, with some groups even maintaining high fertility in all censuses. This supports the idea of a segmented process. While the fertility of immigrant women is higher than that of native-born Canadian women, this is mainly because of the greater fertility of women originating from a few groups of countries of birth. The fertility of women from South Asia, Central-Western Asia and the Middle East, along with the fertility of women from Africa in the last two censuses, largely exceeds the level of two children per women. The fertility of women born in Central or South America or the United States also approaches or exceeds this level, while the total fertility rate for women born in the various regions of Europe or East Asia is much lower.

Lastly, multivariate statistical analysis tends also to support the hypothesis of segmented integration. When we control for age only, as is done with the total fertility rate, we observe major differences between the generational groups in the probability that a woman is living with a young child at the time of the census. It appears that immigrant women are 9% more likely to live with a young child than women of Canadian origin, whereas second-generation Canadian women would seem to be between 7% and 17% less likely, depending on whether both their parents or only one are foreign-born. However, when we control for other variables such as visible minority status, low income and education, the fertility differences between generational groups disappear completely. The differences between the generational groups as measured by means of the total fertility rate seem to be due more to differences in the composition of each group than to the generation effect. In short, if immigrant women and their daughters had the same characteristics as women of Canadian origin, they would have roughly the same number of children at home. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that one of the variables that has a substantial effect, namely visible minority status, is a characteristic that cannot be changed. When we control for the effect of the other variables, visible minority women continue to have a much higher fertility level than others.

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HEALTHY AGING: THE DETERMINANTS OF AGING WITHOUT LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE AMONG OLDER CANADIANS

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For a majority of Canadians, old age is accompanied by the arrival of chronic conditions, activity limitations or dependence on others — family, friends, resources put in place by government — for carrying out the activities of daily living. Simply because of wear and tear over time, old age is often a stage of the life cycle that is associated with illness and decline. However, some people manage to live without depending on others, and they can thus extend the autumn of their life and take full advantage of their senior years. Old age, then, is not invariably associated with a gradual loss of functional independence.

In aging societies such as Canada's, it is crucial to understand the factors that promote healthy aging. As the large cohorts of baby-boomers age, the demand for health care and services should, all things being equal, increase. Working to prevent diseases, disabilities and dependencies and to promote good functional health within these cohorts could improve the health of the population of today and tomorrow, which is an effective strategy for limiting the expected increase in health expenditures. It could also help reduce the burden that dependence imposes on spouses and children, the main caregivers in the informal network. The purpose of this article is to identify the social determinants of dependence-free aging for Canadians 65 and over. For this purpose, the first four cycles of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) were used, in order to determine changes in respondents' health status over a six-year period.

Summary of the Literature

Up to now, the vast majority of scientific studies in epidemiology, medicine and health demography have focused on the prevalence and incidence of diseases, activity limitations, disabilities and dependencies, as well as the risk factors associated with them. Very few analysts have tried to study the positive aspect of health, identifying the determinants, not of the onset of a disease

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but rather of the maintenance, over a given time period, of good functional health beyond age 65. Nevertheless, a few studies, mostly American, have been published on this subject, especially in the last ten years.

In general, these studies have defined health as a functional capability, based on the activities of daily living (ADL) (Katz et al., 1963) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (Lawton and Brody, 1969). From this perspective, remaining in good health means not developing any dependency toward others for the activities of daily living, consisting primarily of meal preparation, shopping, housework, personal care and moving about inside the home. This approach was adopted for the present study in the interest of comparability with other national and international studies and also because dependence is directly linked to the demand for home care services, which is not always the case with activity limitations or particular disabilities.

From the studies published thus far, we can identify four major groups of determinants of good functional health in old age: socio-economic characteristics, individual characteristics, behavioural factors and environmental factors. The first group consists of individuals' socio-economic characteristics. Many studies have already identified the direct relationship that exists between health and education or income, with better educated or wealthier persons generally enjoying better health or indeed greater longevity (Mackenbach et al., 1994; Nault et al., 1996). However, it should be noted that studies on the socio-economic determinants of functional health in old age are not conclusive. Some show an association between income or education level and dependencies (Guralnik et al., 1989; Burke et al., 2001), while others, including a Canadian study, do not (Palmore et al., 1985; Roos and Havens, 1991). While disparities in morbidity and mortality between rich and poor are generally greater in the United States, they are also observed in Canada, despite its universal health care system (Ross et al., 2001).

Individual characteristics, based on heredity for example, also appear to be important for maintaining good functional health. Thus, some studies have shown that among seniors, low blood pressure, a low cholesterol rate and a low level of glucose or urea in the blood are significantly associated with maintaining their independence (Benfante et al., 1985; Reed et al., 1998; Burke et al., 2001).

It may be that among the elderly, living habits are more important than genetic inheritance in maintaining good functional health. For example, Vaillant and Western (2001) have shown, following a cohort of adolescents over a period of 60 years, that good health at age 70 largely depended on living habits before age 50. Among the factors most often cited as determinants of good functional health in old age are not being a smoker, regular physical activity, maintaining a healthy weight, and moderate alcohol consumption (Mackenbach et al., 1994; Reed et al., 1998; Burke et al., 2001, Guralnik et al., 1989; Michael

et al., 1999; Benfante et al., 1985; Leveille et al., 1999; Martel et al., 2002). A few studies have also identified significant links between the presence of a large social network and good functional health (Strawbridge et al., 1996; Michael et al., 1999).

The fourth group of factors consists of chronic conditions. Some that are highly disabling, such as arthritis, back problems, stroke, diabetes and incontinence, are strongly associated with the loss of independence in old age (Guralnik et al., 1989; Leveille et al., 1999; Strawbridge et al., 1996; Roos et Havens, 1991; Martel et al., 2002).

The conceptual framework for this study draws on the work of Evans and Stoddart (1990), and accordingly it considers a vast array of potential determinants of good functional health. Five groups of variables were examined: individual characteristics (age, sex and living arrangements), socio-economic factors (income and education), living habits (smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity and body mass index), chronic conditions (asthma, arthritis, diabetes, bronchitis and emphysema, back problems, cancer, stroke, heart disease, incontinence and glaucoma/cataracts) and mental illnesses (distress), as well as environmental factors (area of residence and social support). This study is consistent with the population health approach as defined by Health Canada (1998), which recognizes numerous health determinants.

Data, Variables and Method

The data used in this study come from the longitudinal sample of the National Population Health Survey. Created in 1994, that survey is designed to collect extensive and detailed information on the health of the Canadian population every two years. The survey covers both residents of private households and those living in health care institutions. However, it does not cover members of the Canadian Armed Forces or individuals living on Indian reserves and in certain very remote areas. Since these groups constitute only a small fraction of the population, the NPHS is considered representative of the Canadian population as a whole in 1994. No additional respondents were admitted to the longitudinal sample once the first cycle was completed.

The study looked at the first four cycles of this survey, covering the collection periods 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999 and 2000-2001. Only the sample of respondents living in private households was used, since by definition, residents of health care institutions are considered to be dependent on others for ADL and IADL. In all, the sample consisted of 2,685 persons aged 65 and over who provided a complete response to the questionnaire for the first cycle (1994-1995), representing some 3,200,000 elderly Canadians.

Within this sample, 365 respondents (15%) either could not be traced or stopped responding to the survey in one of the subsequent three cycles. Their

Table 1. Socio-economic and Health Characteristics of Respondents Aged 65 and Over Living in Private Households, Based on their Participation in Successive Cycles of the NPHS Survey

	Full Response 1994-2000	Non Response or Lost in Follow-up
Sample Size (number)	2,320	365
Percentage of Responses by Proxy in 1994	6.5	5.0
Mean Age (in years)	73.7	71.8
Percentage of Females	55.8	59.4
Percentage Widowed	30.9	26.1
Mean Health Utility Index	0.76	0.75
Perceived Health		
Excellent	12.8	12.0
Very Good	27.5	26.7
Good	34.6	29.6
Fair	18.7	26.2
Poor	6.4	5.4
Percentage Without Dependencies in 1994	81.9	86.4

Source: Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey.

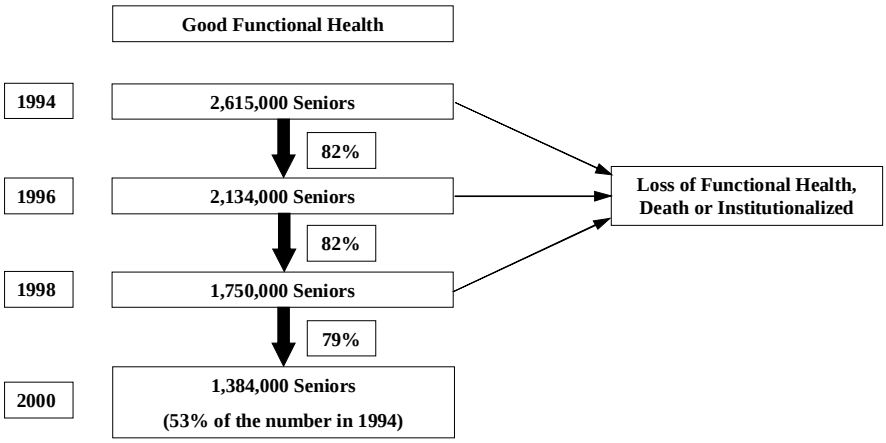
absence from the sample analysed could bias the results. This would be the case if, for example, their absence were due to greater mobility as a result of above-average health. Table 1 compares a few socio-demographic and health characteristics of these individuals to those of the elderly population that responded to all cycles of the survey. While they were somewhat younger and had slightly fewer dependencies than the population studied, the respondents who could not be traced or who stopped responding at some point in the process showed no significant differences from the others, even with respect to perceived health status or the Health Utilities Index.[1] These findings suggest that attrition does not pose any particular problems in this study, and therefore those individuals were excluded from the analysis.

The sample selected therefore consisted of 2,320 respondents aged 65 and over living in private households in 1994-1995. Of this number, 1,830, or 82%, were free of any dependence on others for carrying out the following ADL and IADL: meal preparation, shopping, housework, personal care and moving about in the home. Accordingly, these respondents were the persons who might maintain their good health during the six years of observation, which is precisely the focus of the study. Those who died, entered a health care institution or developed a dependency were considered to have ceased to have good functional health.

Figure 1 summarizes the path of these initially dependence-free individuals over the subsequent three cycles of the survey. ***Some 80% remained independent from one interview to the next, which took place two years***

[1] Developed by the Centre for Health Economics and Policy Analysis at McMaster University, the Health Utilities Index (HUI) is an indicator of an individual's functional health. It takes account of eight attributes: hearing, vision, speech, mobility, dexterity, cognitive abilities, pain and emotions. A value of 0 represents death and 1 represents perfect health. For example, an individual who is in perfect health but wears glasses will have an HUI of 0.97.

Figure 1. Dynamics of Functional Health Among Elderly Canadians, 1994-2000



Source: Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey.

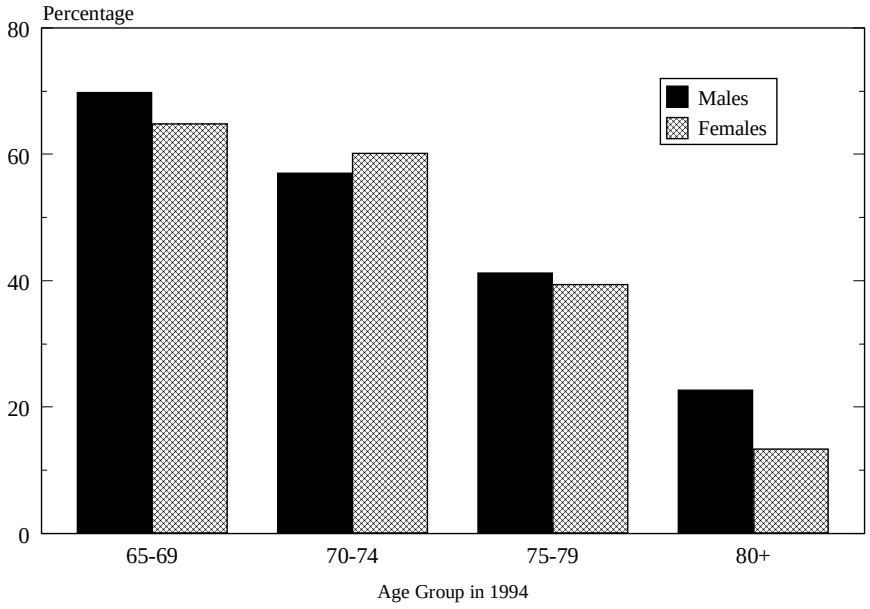
later. This proportion declines slightly between the last two cycles, but this is to be expected because of the aging of the survey respondents, the youngest of whom were 71 years of age in 2000-2001.

Some 13% of dependence-free seniors in 1994 lost their independence in each interval between subsequent cycles. From cycle to cycle, it was observed that nearly 1% were admitted to a health care institution and some 4% died. ***In 2000, in the last cycle available for analysis, some 53% of seniors living in private households who were dependence-free in 1994 were still dependence-free six years later***.

Figure 2 shows the probability of remaining independent over a six-year period by age group and sex. No significant difference by sex was observed. Approximately two out of three persons aged 65 to 69 (in 1994) remained independent throughout the period. Among those aged 80 and over, however, the probability was roughly only one in five, indicating the powerful effect of aging.

The variables included in the regression model are presented in Table 2, for the elderly population in general in 1994, the dependence-free elderly population in 1994 and the elderly population that remained independent during the four cycles of the survey, that is, until 2000-2001. The table shows that the younger the population, the healthier it is. The average age of the population

Figure 2. Proportion of the Elderly Population in Good Functional Health in 1994 Who Remained Independent from 1994 to 2000, Canada



Note: The differences between sexes are not significant.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey.

that remains functionally healthy is three years lower than that of the elderly population as a whole. The trend is the same for the average HUI, which goes from 0.76 for persons 65 and over in general to 0.87 for those who have remained independent. However, a breakdown of these different populations by sex shows no significant variation.

Among the variables included in the regression model, the "living arrangements" variable distinguishes between seniors living alone, those living with a spouse and those living with others but not a spouse. As may be seen in Table 2, the proportion living with others is significantly lower within the group remaining dependence-free, a result explainable by the fact that living with others is often a strategy that seniors who are losing their independence adopt in order to receive the assistance that they need. Conversely, seniors who have remained in good functional health are more likely to be in a couple relationship than the other two populations shown in Table 2.

Even though the differences are small, the table shows that on average, the more the population is selected for its good health, the higher the education

level. A relationship with income level is more clearly visible, since only 19% of individuals who remained dependence-free reported a low income, compared to more than 26% of the elderly population in general. To fall into the "low income" category, a respondent had either to live in a one- or two-person household and have a total household income below $15,000, to live in a household of three or four persons and have an income below $20,000, or to live in a household of five or more persons and have an income below $30,000.

Some differences appear according to the living habits considered. While there are no significant differences as to tobacco use between these populations, there are significantly fewer non-drinkers. To be classified as having never smoked, a respondent had to report never having used tobacco in his/her life. The non-drinkers category includes both those who reported that they had never consumed an alcoholic beverage in their life and those who reported that they had not done so in the past twelve months.

There are fewer underweight seniors in the population remaining in good functional health. Also, that population includes more persons engaging in regular physical activity. Among seniors who had maintained their independence, more than three in five were active, while the corresponding proportion was only one in two in the elderly population as a whole. To be considered active, a respondent had to report participating at least 12 times per month in physical activities lasting at least 15 minutes. The body mass index (BMI), which is the ratio of weight to height squared, was used to classify survey respondents into the following three categories: underweight (BMI under 18.5), normal weight (BMI between 18.5 and 25) and overweight/obese (BMI greater than 25).

As expected, persons remaining in good functional health have significantly less bronchitis/emphysema, diabetes, heart disease, stroke and glaucoma/ cataracts. Strokes are especially rare in this healthy population, and interestingly, so is heart disease. Almost 17% of the elderly population have this type of chronic condition, compared to only 8% of those who remained independent.

Another variable in the chronic conditions group considers mental health, using a distress scale. The variable constructed separates the population into two. The first group, which has a high level of distress, is made up of respondents who obtained a score of between 4 and 24 on the Kessler and Mroczek distress scale,[2] based on questions about feeling lonely, nervous, restless, hopeless, worthless, etc. These respondents are considered to be at high risk of developing mental health problems associated with psychological distress. The proportion with a low distress level is higher within the population remaining in good functional health.

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[2] Detailed information on the construction of this index is available in documents on the variables derived from the NPHS.

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of Seniors by Selected Characteristics, Total Elderly Population, Those in Good Functional Health in 1994 and Those Remaining Independent from 1994 to 2000, Canada

	Elderly Population in 1994	Elderly Population in Good Health in 1994	Elderly Population in Good Health in 1994-2000
Sample Size (number)	2,320	1,830	965
	Socio-demographic Caracteristics		
Mean Age (in years)	73.7	72.6	70.8
Percentage of Females	56.9	53.8	52.3
Living Arrangements			
Living Alone	32.8	30.5	28.9
Living with Spouse	54.4	58.4	63.3 **
Living with Others	12.9	11.1	7.8 **[E1]
Education			
Post-secondary Diploma	16.9	16.9	20.0 **
Others	83.1	83.1	80.0
Income			
Low Income	25.6	22.5	18.8
Middle or High Income	74.4	77.5	81.2 **
	Behavioural Caracteristics		
Percentage who Never Smoked	40.9	39.7	41.2
Percentage of Non-drinkers	39.1	34.5 ***	27.8 ***
Body Mass Index			
Underweight	3.9	3.4 [E1]	1.3 ***[E1]
Normal Weight	45.6	44.4	45.6
Overweight / Obesity	50.5	52.2	53.1
Physical Activities			
Active	50.6	56.7 ***	63.8 ***
Inactive	49.4	43.3	36.2

See notes at the end of the table.

The fifth group of variables focuses on the environment in which seniors live. Two variables are included. Firstly, the area of residence — rural or urban — approximates access to health care and services, on the assumption that such access is limited in rural areas. Some four seniors in five were living in an urban area, a proportion that varies little from one population to another. Secondly, social support reflects the feelings expressed by respondents about their social network. Individuals with a high level of social support obtained a score above 2 on the social support scale developed by Stone and Beaudet.[3] This scale is based on questions concerning respondents' impression

[3] Detailed information on the construction of this index is available in documents on the variables derived from the NPHS.

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of Seniors by Selected Characteristics, Total Elderly Population, Those in Good Functional Health in 1994 and Those Remaining Independent from 1994 to 2000, Canada - Concluded

	Elderly Population in 1994	Elderly Population in Good Health in 1994	Elderly Population in Good Health in 1994-2000
	Health Caracteristics		
Mean Health Utility Index	0.8	0.8	0.9
Chronic Diseases			
Asthma	5.3	4.4	4.9 E1
Arthritis	40.7	35.2 ***	32.2
Back Problems (less arthritis)	18.9	15.9 ***	17.4
Bronchitis / Emphysema	7.0	5.1 ***	3.1 **E1
Diabetes	10.5	8.9 **	6.3 *E1
Heart Diseases	16.9	13.7 ***	8.5 ***
Cancer	5.3	4.6	3.6 E1
Stroke	3.7	2.0 ***E1	— F
Incontinence	4.2	2.8 ***E1	2.4 E1
Glaucoma / Cataracts	16.5	13.9 ***	11.6 *
Mental Health			
Low Distress Index	72.1	77.1	81.9
High Distress Index	27.9	22.9 ***	18.1 ***
	Environment Caracteristics		
Social Support			
High	78.4	78.4	78.9
Low	21.6	21.6	21.1
Environment			
Rural	18.1	17.8	18.8
Urban	81.9	82.2	81.2

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.
E1 : Estimate has a high sampling variability and should be interpreted with caution.
F : Estimate has a too high sampling variability to be published.
Note: The missing data was excluded for each of the variables. The significative levels for the column concerning the elderly population in good health in 1994 represents the differences between this population and the elderly population in general. The significative levels for the column concerning the elderly population remaining in good health for the entire 1994 to 2000 period represents the differences between this population and the elderly population in good health in 1994.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey.

of having a confidant, a person whom they can count on, a person who can give them advice and a person who makes them feel loved. No significant difference between the groups was noted for this variable.

The probability of remaining in good functional health over the six years of observation was modelled using logistical regressions designed to bring out the net effect of these variables while controlling for the disruptive effect

of other variables.[4] In a first step, the results are shown for each of the five groups of variables introduced previously. Five regressions[5] were therefore carried out, making it possible not only to identify the variables most associated with the dependent variable but also to measure, by the change in the pseudo-R^2, the effect of the entire group of variables on the total variance of the model.[6] With this approach, the five groups of variables can be classified according to how much they affect the maintenance of good functional health during the observation period. In a second step, a complete model including only the significant variables shows their effect on seniors' maintenance of their independence.

All the variables included in the regression model were measured in 1994, in the first cycle of the survey. Variances as well as significance levels were estimated using the bootstrap weights method, which allows the complex survey design of the NPHS to be taken into account. The independent variables showed no significant multicollinearity.

Results

Table 3 shows that as one ages, the odds of remaining independent diminish rapidly. ***Compared to the 65-69 age group, seniors aged 80 and over are ten times less likely to remain in good functional health during the six years of observation***.

As with the descriptive analysis, the results of the regression analysis show that there is no difference between men and women as to maintaining independence when we control for the effect of age and living arrangements. The latter variable appeared significant, since respondents living with others are two times less likely to remain functionally healthy than those still living with their spouse.

In the second group of variables, dealing with socio-economic aspects, only the education level appeared significant, although the odds ratio[7] for income is in the expected direction. Individuals with a college or university diploma are 50% more likely to remain independent than others.

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[4] Twenty-one additional respondents were removed from the sample because of missing data for at least one of the independent variables. For some variables, such as income, when there were a large number of respondents with missing data, a "missing data" category for that variable was introduced into the model. The results for these categories are not shown, since they are extraneous to the analysis.

[5] The age and sex variables were introduced into each of these regressions in order to take these two important factors into account.

[6] The pseudo-R^2 is an indicator similar to the coefficient of determination calculated in linear regressions. The closer it is to unity, the more the set of independent variables included in the model explains the variation of the dependent variable. Therefore, this indicator is often interpreted as a measure of the performance of a statistical model. The index used in this article is the one proposed by Nagelkerke (1991).

[7] The odds ratio is the chance that persons having a given characteristic will experience a given event—in this case the maintenance of good health in the four cycles of the survey—in relation to a reference group that generally consists of those who do not have the said characteristic.

Table 3. Odds Ratios of Remaining Independent Between 1994 and 2000, Population Aged 65 and Over, Canada

	Characteristics					
	Socio-demographic	Socio-economic	Behavioural	Health	Environmental	Complete Model
Age						
65-69	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
70-74	0.72 *	0.70 *	0.64 *	0.65 *	0.69 *	0.66 *
75-79	0.33 ***	0.32 ***	0.32 ***	0.31 ***	0.31 ***	0.32 ***
80-84	0.10 ***	0.10 ***	0.10 ***	0.09 ***	0.10 ***	0.09 ***
85 +	0.10 ***	0.09 ***	0.09 ***	0.07 ***	0.09 ***	0.09 ***
Sex						
Males	1.04	1.06	1.19	1.21	1.16	1.21
Females	1.00	...	...	...	...	1.00
Living Arrangements						
Living Alone	0.91	...	...	...	...	0.61
Living with Spouse	1.00	...	...	...	...	1.00
Living with Others	0.54 *	...	...	...	...	0.98
Education						
Post-secondary Diploma	...	1.53 *	...	...	...	1.26
Others	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00
Income						
Low Income	...	0.82	...	...	...	0.91
Middle or High Income	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00
Smoking Behaviour						
Never Smoked	...	...	1.74 **	...	...	1.61 *
Others	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00
Drinking Behaviour						
Non-drinkers	...	...	0.55 ***	...	...	0.60 **
Others	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00
Body Mass Index						
Underweight	...	...	0.35 **	...	...	0.35 **
Normal Weight	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00
Overweight / Obesity	...	...	0.84	...	...	0.85
Physical Activity						
Active	...	...	1.62 **	...	...	1.57 **
Inactive	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00
Chronic Diseases						
Asthma	...	...	...	1.40	...	1.52
Arthritis	...	...	...	0.91	...	0.91
Back Problems	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.25
Bronchitis / Emphysema	...	...	...	0.39 *	...	0.36 **
Diabetes	...	...	...	0.57 *	...	0.59 *
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	0.39 ***	...	0.43 ***
Cancer	...	...	...	0.64	...	0.63
Stroke	...	...	...	0.47	...	0.45
Incontinence	...	...	...	0.86	...	0.97
Glaucoma / Cataracts	...	...	...	0.95	...	0.91
Mental Health						
High Distress Index	...	...	...	0.42 ***	...	0.50 ***
Low Distress Index	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
Social Support						
High	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
Low	...	...	...	...	0.70 *	0.73 *
Environment						
Rural	...	...	...	...	1.11	1.20
Urban	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
Pseudo-R^2	0.17	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.17	0.30

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey.

All the variables reflecting living habits proved to be significant determinants for the long-term maintenance of good functional health among elderly Canadians. Thus, those who had never smoked had almost double the odds of living dependence-free throughout the period. Conversely, seniors not consuming alcohol were two times less likely to remain in good functional health. This result, which might seem surprising at first glance but is similar to those of Andrews (2003), is probably related to the well-documented fact that moderate consumption of alcohol is beneficial to health, especially coronary health.

While being outside the normal weight range for one's height reduces the odds of maintaining one's independence during the four cycles of the survey, only the underweight group showed a significant difference. Persons in this group were three times less likely to still be independent in 2000 compared to those with normal weight. ***Lastly, physically active seniors were 50% more likely to remain independent than those not engaging in physical activities on a regular basis***.

Within the chronic conditions group, only diabetes, heart disease and bronchitis or emphysema significantly lowered seniors' odds of remaining in good functional health between 1994 and 2000. Some other problems, such as stroke, exhibit low odds ratios, although they are not significant, probably because of the small number of survey respondents reporting these conditions.

Mental health is also important for the long-term maintenance of independence among seniors. Those who have a high level of distress are two times less likely to go through the six years of the study without losing their independence than those reporting a low level of distress.

Lastly, only the social support variable was significant within the group of variables relating to the effect of seniors' environment, with weak social support leading to an decreased likelihood of keeping one's independence.

When we compare the pseudo-R^2s of the models excluding each of these different groups of variables in turn, it appears firstly that individual characteristics, especially age, have a major effect on the maintenance of good functional health, since without this group, the coefficient of correlation goes from 0.30 (pseudo-R^2 of the complete model) to 0.18 (Table 4). Omitting the socio-economic variables has almost no effect on the pseudo-R^2. The absence of harmful living habits and the absence of chronic conditions have the same effect on the explanatory power of the model, reducing the index to 0.26. ***Table 4 shows that in addition to individual characteristics over which individuals have no control, chronic conditions and living habits are important factors influencing the long-term maintenance of independence in old age***.

The last column of Table 3 shows the results of the complete model with significant variables drawn from the five groups. It is interesting to note

Table 4. Pseudo-R^2s of the Various Groups of Variables

Group	R^2	Lost Degrees of Freedom
Complete Model	0.30	31
Excluding Socio-demographic Characteristics	0.18	24
Excluding Socio-economic Characteristics	0.30	28
Excluding Behavioural Factors	0.26	25
Excluding Chronic Conditions	0.26	21
Excluding Environmental Factors	0.28	26

that living arrangements and education, which are each significant variables in their respective groups, are not significant once all variables are taken into account. Possibly the variables relating to living habits reflect, in part, the effect of education, with less educated persons also often having behaviours that are riskier for health. In the case of living arrangements, a similar effect is probably attributable to the variables relating to chronic conditions.

The odds ratios for the different variables in the last column of Table 3 differ very little from those obtained when they were in their respective groups. This indicates that the model has little multicollinearity and is robust. All the results obtained in the complete model are consistent with those obtained in the previous regressions and are of the same magnitude.

Discussion

As expected according to the conceptual framework, many variables proved to be significantly associated with the maintenance of independence among seniors over a six-year period. Reflecting wear and tear on the organism, age is definitely one of the most important, but it is also one for which no corrective action can be taken. Since the NPHS is a panel survey,[8] the youngest respondents in the sample analysed were 71 years of age in 2000-2001, which suggests that with each new cycle, an ever-larger proportion of respondents will lose their independence.

The probability of remaining dependence-free does not differ between men and women. This result, which is echoed in the literature on the subject, is probably related to the fact that the model was constructed taking mortality into account. Since the probability of remaining independent throughout the four cycles of the survey was not conditional on survival, death was the most extreme form of loss of independence. Because of excess male mortality,

[8] With a panel survey, no new respondents are added once the survey is begun. Therefore the survey is representative of only the original population.

more men than women died during the period. On the other hand, women are more likely than men to have chronic conditions in old age. These two effects largely cancel each other out. Another study that analysed the loss of independence between the first two cycles of the NPHS among seniors who survived during the period showed that men have a lower probability than women of experiencing such a loss (Martel et al., 2002).

The socio-economic variables — education and income — are not significant in the complete model. This finding, similar to those from another Canadian study on the factors associated with healthy aging, is probably related to some extent to Canadians' universal access to heath care, since most U.S. studies have shown an association (Guralnik et al., 1989; Burke et al., 2001). However, a recent study found that the risk of losing one's independence over a two-year period — that is, in the first two cycles of the NPHS — increased among seniors with less education (Martel et al., 2002). Relating this to the findings of the present study, it would appear that the longer the period over which the probability of maintaining one's independence is modeled, the less important are differences in socio-economic status, compared to other variables such as living habits, chronic conditions or simply age. In other words, education level and income level would appear to have an influence on rapid changes in health after age 65, but not over a longer period, when age, for example, takes on considerable importance.

The results obtained in this study also show that it is possible to delay or even prevent becoming dependent by looking after oneself, that is, by adopting healthy living habits. Avoidance of smoking and regular physical activity seem to be especially important in this regard. In the case of physical activity, a causal link operates in the opposite direction had often been found in other studies, since good health is also required in order to engage in physical activity. The present study shows however the effect of physical activity on health at older ages since all older persons were, in 1994, in good functional health.

Because of the small numbers involved, it was not possible to distinguish individuals with obesity from those merely overweight. Had this not been the case, it is possible that obesity would have had a negative effect on the probability of remaining in good functional health. It would also have been interesting to be able to take respondents' eating habits into consideration. While questions about this topic were asked in cycle 3 (1998-1999), they mainly concerned habits of the moment. Nevertheless, the body mass index may be considered a variable that approximates eating habits, since the two are closely linked.

A great number of chronic conditions were introduced into the model. Some, such as cancer or arthritis, while often significant in other studies, were not so in this one, even though the odds ratios are in the expected direction, toward a reduction in the odds of remaining independent. The low prevalence

of cancer in the Canadian population limited the number of cases present in the survey, which may explain this result in part. On the other hand, apart from its acute and terminal phases, cancer is not necessarily a disease that causes dependence on others. Many respondents with this disease may have reported not having any dependency for the daily and domestic activities covered.

The survey did not distinguish acute cases of arthritis from milder ones. It is possible that if it had done so, the effect of this disabling disease could have been better grasped. It may also be that seniors with acute arthritis reported a dependency in the first cycle of the survey and were therefore excluded from the population analysed. Lastly, since arthritis is a disease whose degenerative process is fairly slow, the six-year period of the study was perhaps too short to identify a loss of independence among seniors who suffered from this disease but were still dependence-free at the start of the study period.

Mental health and social support also have a considerable effect on the maintenance of independence. Up to now, few studies have attempted to look more deeply into their effect on health. Variables other than those included in the model might shed light on these links, but the problem of measurement remains a major obstacle.

Measuring the variables in the model is based on respondents' self-reporting, which can be subject to variations or recall error. It would have been useful to associate these variables with others based on more objective measures, such as blood tests or medical information. Questions of privacy protection and operational costs inevitably arise, but future surveys could prove to be invaluable tools if they opened doors in this area by collecting such information.

Conclusion

Living without dependency is definitely a fundamental aspect of successful aging. This study shows that far from being entirely predetermined by heredity, the maintenance of good health also depends on adopting healthy living habits during one's life. Because living habits can be changed, it seems possible that if, in the future, effective policies and programs are developed to inform people early in their life cycle about the riskiest behaviours, this could improve the health status of the general population. Individual and collective responsibilities are thus shared.

More than 50% of seniors lose their independence over a six-year interval. Promoting good health could help delay — and prevent — the onset of some functional health problems among seniors, thereby making them less dependent on both their family and the public health care system.

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