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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

2003 and 2004

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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

2003 and 2004

Alain Bélanger
Editor-in-Chief

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x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
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ir	revised intercensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005
id	final intercensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005
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pp	preliminary postcensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005

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Demographic Documents (Catalogue no. 910015MPE)

Document no. 7: "***Research on Modifications to the Method of Preliminary Estimates of Interprovincial Migration***" by J. He & M. Michalowski, 2005, 64 pages.

Document no. 6: "***Estimates of Internal Migration Based on New and Old Methods for Combined Annual Periods 1996-1997 to 2000-2001***" by P. Wilkinson, 2004, 143 pages.

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In Memoriam

Jean Dumas, 1931-2006

This edition of the Report on the Demographic Situation is dedicated to the memory of its founder, Jean Dumas, a respected and widely known demographer across Canada. Jean Dumas devoted a large part of his professional life to the Report, creating it, writing for it and supporting it. Today, the Report still looks like what Jean Dumas had imagined.

Research and Analysis coordinator in Demography Division at Statistics Canada for twenty years, Jean Dumas will be remembered as a passionate, imaginative and meticulous demographer.

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The Report at a glance

Demographic accounts

- As of January 1st, 2005, Canada's population was estimated at 32,107,000, an increase of 301,300 compared to the same date the previous year.

- The growth rate was 9.3 per thousand, down very slightly from the rates observed in 2003 (9.6 per thousand), 2002 (9.5 per thousand) and especially 2001 (11.3 per thousand).

- The growth recently posted for Canada was the second highest among G8 countries, exceeded only by that of Canada's neighbour to the south, the United States. It was almost nearly double the average rate for the European G8 countries.

- Approximately two-thirds of Canada's population growth was due to migratory increase, a situation that has been observed for a number of years. This is a factor that distinguishes Canada from the United States, since most of that country's growth is due to natural increase, which is stronger than in Canada.

- In 2004, the growth rate for Canada as a whole (9.4 per thousand) was exceeded by only three provinces and one territory: Alberta (14.2 per thousand), Ontario (11.5 per thousand), British Columbia (11.4 per thousand) and Nunavut (13.0 per thousand).

- Newfoundland and Labrador saw its population decline by 1,300 in 2004, resulting in a negative growth rate (-2.6 per thousand). This was the twelfth consecutive year of decline in that Atlantic province.

- Alberta, which has been Canada's leader in population growth since 1997, owes this situation to a combination of relatively strong natural increase compared to the other provinces (6.6 per thousand) and a high rate of migratory increase (7.6 per thousand).

- Manitoba's population growth (8.4 per thousand) in 2004 was their largest observed since 1985. This more vigorous growth is attributable to an improvement in net international and interprovincial migration figures.

- For the first time since 1997, Saskatchewan's population growth was slightly positive in 2004 (0.5 per thousand).

- Quebec's population growth has been slightly higher since 2002 and reached 7.1 per thousand in 2004, its highest level since 1992.

- The average growth rate of the Toronto census metropolitan area since 2001 is approximately 21.0 per thousand, around twice the national rate. This rate is exceeded only by that observed during this period in the Oshawa census metropolitan area (25.0 per thousand) and is equivalent to the rate observed in the Calgary census metropolitan area. The growth rates of Vancouver and Montreal were substantially lower during this period, at respectively 16.0 and 9.0 per thousand.

Fertility

- The number of births observed in any year has seldom exceeded 350,000 since the end of World War II, and it has held fairly steady since 1997. It was 335,200 in 2003.

- The fertility behaviour of women has changed little in four years, with the total fertility rate hovering between 1.51 and 1.53 children per woman from 2000 to 2003.

- If the total fertility rate observed in Canada is very close to the rate observed in the "Europe of the 15", it is much lower than the rate observed in 2003 in the United States (2.04 children per women) and in Australia (1.80 children per women). It is the countries of Eastern Europe that currently exhibit the lowest rates, ranging around 1.20 children per woman.

- Alberta was the only province where both births and fertility rose consistently between 2001 and 2003. During that period, the number of births increased from 37,600 to 40,300 and the total fertility rate from 1.69 to 1.74 children per woman.

- As it is the case since many years, Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest total fertility rate in 2003 with 1.31 children per woman. However, this is not its lowest level ever, since it had a total fertility rate of 1.24 children per woman in 1998.

- The Canadian province with the highest fertility was, once again in 2003, Saskatchewan (1.88 children per woman), partly owing to its population of Aboriginal origin, which has a higher fertility rate. The total fertility rates of Ontario and Quebec were very close, at respectively 1.50 and 1.49 children per woman in 2003.

- The average age at maternity is continuing to rise, having reached 29.3 in 2003. It was 27.2 in 1970 and 27.8 in 1990.

Mortality

- The number of deaths in Canada has risen steadily over the last years, increasing from 218,100 in 2000 to 226,200 in 2003, its highest level since vital statistics were established in 1921. it is expected that the number of deaths will increase from year to year in Canada because of growth and the ageing of the population.

- Canadian men and women enjoy one of the longest life expectancies in the industrialized world : in 2003, it was 77.4 years for males and 82.3 years for females. In the United States, the average life expectancy for men is 74.8 years and 80.1 years for women.

- The gap between the life expectancy of men and women continued to narrow, as it has done since 1979 in Canada. In 2003, it was only 4.9 years, the smallest difference since the early 1950s.

- British Columbians haves the longest life expectancy in Canada (78.6 for men and 83.0 for women) and people living in Nunavut haves the shortest (about 66.5 years for men and 70.5 years for women).

International immigration

- The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in 2004 reached 235,800. The immigration level in 2002, 2003 and 2004 remained close to the average of 224,600 observed during the 1990-2004 period.

- In recent years, the Canadian immigration rate (7 to 8 per thousands) has remained at a level roughly twice that of the United States. Strong immigration played a large part in Canada's population growth, which was the second largest among G8 countries.

- On average, three out of five immigrants (about 130,000 persons, representing between 55% and 60% of immigrants) to Canada between 2002 and 2004 were admitted as economic immigrants.

- The majority of immigrants who came to Canada between 2002 and 2004 were from Asia, even if the percentage of Asian immigration to Canada has decreased recently, from 62% in 2001 and 2002 to 57% in 2004.

- The number of Africans accepted in Canada as permanent residents has practically doubled since 1998, from 14,500 to 27,600 in 2004.

- The vast majority of immigrants to Canada (88% in 2004) between 2002 and 2004 settled in the three most populous provinces: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

- 80% of immigrants who chose to settle in Ontario in 2004 did so in the Toronto census metropolitan area. This represented some 100,000 people in 2004. As well, the majority (86% and 88% respectively) of Quebec and British Columbia immigrants chose to live in the province's largest cities, namely Montreal and Vancouver.

- Quebec has regained its second-place ranking in terms of the destination that immigrants choose, after losing it for about ten years to British Columbia.

- The number of immigrants who settled in Manitoba has increased of about 60% between 2002 and 2004, from 4,600 to 7,400 persons. This trend is tied more to the new Provincial Nominee Program, since more than one out of every two immigrants in 2004 was accepted under it.

Interprovincial migration

- In 2003, the total number of Canadian interprovincial migrants reached its lowest level in the past thirty years, with only 255,600 persons changing their province of residence that year. This number was 434,000 in 1973.

- Alberta net interprovincial migration remains substantial and is the largest registered by any Canadian province.

- British Columbia's net migration has again been positive since 2003, as it was for most of the time in the past thirty years.

- For the first time since 1996, Ontario's net migration was negative in 2003 and 2004.

- Quebec's average losses during the period 2002-2004 are much smaller than those observed in the decade of the 1990s. In fact, the recent period was the most favourable to Quebec since 1972.

- The migratory balances of the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have improved recently, even though they all remained negative in 2004.

Nuptiality

- The number of marriages in Canada in 2001 and 2002 (about 146,700) was the lowest in several decades and is consistent with the downward trend that began in the early 1990s. This trend can be linked to the increase in the percentage of couples living in common-law unions.

- For most provinces, the number of marriages and the crude marriage rate in 2001 or 2002 were the lowest for many decades.

- Quebec continued to differ from other provinces with a crude marriage rate significantly lower than that of other provinces (2.95 per 1,000 in 2002, while the national average is 4.68 per 1,000). It is also the province where the common-law unions are the most wide-spread.

- Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador presented the highest crude marriage rates of the country in 2002.

Divorces

- The number of divorces has remained stable for approximately seven years in Canada (between 69,000 and 71,000 per year since 1996). As a corollary, the crude divorce rate in Canada has also remained stable since 1997, hovering around an average of approximately 23 per 1,000.

- Alberta had the highest crude divorce rate (25.2 per 1,000) and Newfoundland and Labrador the lowest (12.8 per 1,000).

Induced abortions

- The number of induced abortions performed annually on Canadian women has remained relatively stable for about a dozen years, averaging approximately 105,000. In 2003, about 54% of these abortions were performed in hospitals and 46% in Canadian clinics.

- In Canada, about one abortion has been performed for every three births since the late 1990s.

- One in two induced abortions was performed on a woman in her twenties. The proportion of induced abortions performed on adolescent girls aged between 15 and 19 years has declined slightly in Canada since 1999, going from 19.6% to 17.0% in 2003.

The fertility of visible minority women in Canada

- With 52,000 births in the year preceding the 1996 Census and 53,300 births in 2000-2001, visible minority women contributed 14.2% and 16.8% of all live births in Canada during the two periods considered.

- With a total fertility rate of 1.94 children per woman in 1995-1996 and 1.70 in 2000-2001, visible minority women had higher fertility than non aboriginal women in the rest of the population for whom the figures were 1.63 and 1.51 children per woman. The total fertility rate of Aboriginal women was 2.86 and 2.60 for the same years.

- There were significant fertility differences among the various visible minority groups. Fertility rates were highest for women belonging to the Arab and West Asian groups, with a total fertility rate of 2.60 and 1.99 children per woman in 2000-2001. On the other hand, Korean (1.30), Chinese (1.23) and Japanese (1.18) women had lower total fertility rates than the national average.

- The fertility decline that took place in Canada between 1996 and 2001 censuses was observed in almost every visible minority group. The decrease was slightly larger among visible minority women than for other Canadian women.

- Cultural (religious denomination, immigrant status) or socio-economic characteristics (income, marital status, schooling level, etc.) of each population group explain only a part of the difference observed in their fertility.

Recent immigration to Canada from the Balkans

- The number of immigrants to Canada from the Balkan region (former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Albania) was small during the 1980s but started to grow more rapidly in 1992-1993, accounting for one third of the European immigration to Canada at that time. This was mostly due to the growth in the number of refugees from Serbia-Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina as a result of the break-up of the former Yugoslavia.

- From 1994 to 2000, refugees accounted for nearly half of immigrants from the Balkans (46%). This proportion of refugees is about 15% of Canadian immigrants as a whole.

- Refugees from the Balkans accounted for a sizable proportion (between 21% and 28%) of all refugees admitted to Canada during the second half of the 1990s. During that period, between 1994 and 2000, the former Yugoslavia was the main source of refugees to Canada, surpassing Sri Lanka, which ranked second during that period.

- The immigrant population from the Balkans grew between 1981 and 2001, increasing from 118,000 to 220,000 persons during that period. During the same period, the immigrant population for Europe declined by about 10%.

- Immigrants from the Balkans are very highly concentrated in Canada's most populous province, Ontario. Approximately 144,000 of the 220,000 immigrants from the Balkans, or nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of the total, chose to reside there. More than half (55%) of immigrants from the Balkans living in Ontario resided in the Toronto area.

- With 39.2% of the persons aged 25 to 44 in this population holding a university degree, this group was more educated than the immigrant population in general (30.2% with a university degree), which was itself more educated than the overall Canadian population (21.8% with a university degree).

- With an unemployment rate of 8.5% in 2001, Balkan immigrants were less successful on the labour market than immigrants in general and Canadians in general, for whom the unemployment rate was about 6.5%. This situation is related to the fact that a significant proportion of immigrants from the Balkans settled recently in Canada.

Main demographic indicators for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year		New-foundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada
Total population as of July 1st (in thousands)															
1981	IR	574.8	123.7	854.6	706.3	6,547.7	8,811.3	1,036.4	975.9	2,294.2	2,823.9	23.9	47.6	...	24,820.4
1986	IR	576.5	128.4	889.3	725.2	6,708.5	9,438.1	1,091.7	1,029.3	2,430.9	3,004.1	24.5	54.7	...	26,101.2
1991	IR	579.5	130.3	915.1	745.5	7,064.6	10,428.1	1,109.6	1,002.7	2,592.6	3,373.5	28.9	38.7	22.2	28,031.4
1996	ID	559.8	135.8	931.4	752.3	7,246.9	11,083.1	1,134.2	1,019.1	2,775.2	3,874.3	31.4	41.7	25.7	29,610.8
1997	ID	551.0	136.1	932.5	752.5	7,274.6	11,228.3	1,136.1	1,018.1	2,830.1	3,948.5	31.8	41.6	25.9	29,907.2
1998	ID	539.9	135.8	931.9	750.6	7,296.0	11,367.0	1,137.5	1,017.5	2,899.5	3,983.1	31.1	40.8	26.4	30,157.1
1999	ID	533.4	136.3	933.8	750.6	7,323.3	11,506.4	1,142.5	1,014.7	2,953.3	4,011.3	30.8	40.7	26.8	30,403.9
2000	ID	528.0	136.5	933.9	750.5	7,357.0	11,685.4	1,147.4	1,007.8	3,004.9	4,039.2	30.4	40.5	27.5	30,689.0
2001	PD	522.0	136.7	932.4	749.9	7,397.0	11,897.6	1,151.3	1,000.1	3,056.7	4,078.4	30.1	40.8	28.1	31,021.3
2002	PD	519.4	136.9	934.5	750.3	7,445.7	12,102.0	1,155.6	995.9	3,116.3	4,115.4	30.1	41.5	28.7	31,372.6
2003	PR	518.5	137.3	936.3	751.2	7,494.0	12,259.6	1,161.6	994.5	3,159.6	4,154.6	30.6	42.2	29.2	31,669.2
2004	PR	517.3	137.9	937.5	752.1	7,547.7	12,407.3	1,170.2	994.3	3,204.8	4,201.9	30.9	42.9	29.7	31,974.4
2005	PP	516.0	138.1	937.9	752.0	7,598.1	12,541.4	1,177.6	994.1	3,256.8	4,254.5	31.0	43.0	30.0	32,270.5
Total growth rate (per 1,000)															
1981	IR	-1.4	1.7	3.9	0.1	6.5	10.7	7.4	11.4	39.2	22.9	-22.3	36.8	...	12.6
1986	IR	-2.8	1.0	4.8	1.6	9.0	18.1	6.2	2.6	5.9	11.4	31.4	-1.6	...	11.3
1991	IR	2.0	0.5	5.6	4.5	6.7	12.2	3.3	-1.2	15.6	25.0	38.8	37.8	...	11.2
1996	IR	-14.7	6.1	2.8	1.0	4.0	12.4	4.2	2.3	16.7	22.8	21.2	1.1	17.6	10.3
1997	ID	-17.6	0.0	0.2	-0.5	3.2	13.0	0.7	-0.8	21.2	14.8	-3.9	-7.3	13.4	9.3
1998	ID	-17.1	0.4	-0.4	-2.5	3.3	11.3	2.8	-0.6	23.1	5.7	-24.5	-14.3	18.8	7.7
1999	ID	-8.9	3.3	2.6	0.9	4.1	13.7	4.8	-5.7	16.5	7.7	-8.3	-0.2	21.3	8.8
2000	ID	-12.3	-0.5	-1.2	-1.4	4.6	16.7	3.5	-7.6	17.9	7.1	-11.5	0.1	23.8	9.8
2001	ID	-7.9	3.3	0.1	-0.6	6.4	17.9	3.1	-5.5	19.0	10.1	0.6	11.3	15.1	11.4
2002	PD	-4.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	6.2	15.1	5.1	-3.4	16.1	8.7	6.0	16.6	24.6	10.2
2003	PR	-0.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	7.0	12.4	6.2	-0.6	13.9	10.9	16.3	22.3	13.7	9.6
2004	PR	-2.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.1	11.5	8.4	0.5	14.2	11.4	0.8	6.4	13.0	9.4
Natural growth rate (per 1,000)															
1981	D	12.0	7.3	6.0	7.6	8.0	6.7	7.2	9.9	13.0	7.7	16.1	23.3	...	8.1
1986	D	7.9	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.6	7.0	7.4	9.2	12.5	6.9	14.9	23.3	...	7.2
1991	D	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.2	10.9	6.4	15.8	22.4	25.9	7.4
1996	D	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.7	4.8	10.3	16.0	24.6	5.2
1997	D	2.0	4.1	2.0	2.6	3.5	4.8	4.5	4.1	7.2	4.4	11.1	14.1	24.1	4.4
1998	D	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.6	4.1	3.8	7.3	3.8	8.4	13.1	19.9	4.1
1999	D	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	7.1	3.5	8.1	12.2	22.7	3.9
2000	D	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	6.6	3.3	7.1	12.7	21.7	3.6
2001	D	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.2	3.7	3.5	6.6	3.0	7.0	11.0	21.0	3.7
2002	D	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.8	3.5	2.9	6.6	2.7	6.3	11.2	21.0	3.4
2003	D	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.2	2.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	6.8	2.7	5.9	12.5	21.5	3.4
2004	R	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	6.6	2.5	5.9	12.6	21.7	3.2
Total migratory growth rate (per 1,000)[1]															
1981	IR	-10.3	-5.3	-0.9	-5.7	0.0	4.8	1.5	1.8	25.3	15.5	-51.8	6.1	...	5.4
1986	IR	-7.9	-2.3	0.1	-3.8	3.9	11.0	-0.2	-5.2	-5.2	4.4	7.4	-33.0	...	4.4
1991	IR	-1.1	-2.7	1.6	-0.2	1.3	5.1	-3.6	-8.2	4.7	17.1	19.2	4.0	-3.5	4.3
1996	IR	-14.2	4.5	1.5	-0.7	0.6	7.4	-1.3	-0.9	8.7	16.9	8.9	-13.6	-9.6	5.6
1997	ID	-15.4	-1.9	0.1	-1.9	-0.3	8.4	-4.0	-1.8	14.0	10.2	-17.3	-19.2	-10.3	5.2
1998	ID	-14.3	0.4	-0.1	-3.3	0.3	6.8	-1.5	-1.3	15.9	1.7	-35.2	-25.0	-0.8	3.9
1999	ID	-6.3	2.7	2.5	0.0	1.5	9.6	0.7	-6.0	9.4	4.0	-18.7	-10.1	-1.1	5.2
2000	ID	-8.9	0.1	-0.6	-1.9	2.0	12.9	-0.3	-7.6	11.3	3.6	-20.9	-10.2	2.4	6.5
2001	ID	-7.2	2.6	-0.2	-1.6	3.7	13.7	-0.7	-7.7	12.5	7.0	-7.3	1.2	-5.7	7.9
2002	PD	-5.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	3.9	11.3	1.6	-6.3	9.5	6.0	-0.3	5.4	3.6	6.8
2003	PR	-1.3	2.7	1.5	-0.6	4.4	8.6	2.9	-3.6	7.1	8.2	10.5	9.8	-7.8	6.2
2004	PR	-2.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	4.7	7.9	5.1	-2.5	7.6	8.9	-5.1	-6.2	-8.7	6.2

1. Includes emigrants, immigrants, interprovincial migration, temporarily abroad, returning emigrants and non-permanent residents.

See notes at the end of the table.

Main demographic indicators for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year		New-foundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada
Population aged 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population															
1981	IR	29.2	24.7	23.3	24.7	21.5	21.6	23.1	24.5	23.9	21.2	25.9	34.1	...	22.3
1986	IR	25.6	23.0	21.3	22.4	20.2	20.3	21.9	24.1	23.5	20.1	24.7	31.9	...	21.0
1991	IR	22.2	22.5	20.3	20.7	19.8	20.1	21.9	23.9	23.6	20.1	24.3	28.4	38.5	20.7
1996	IR	19.6	21.5	19.5	19.3	19.1	20.3	21.7	22.8	22.5	19.4	23.7	28.3	37.8	20.2
1997	ID	19.1	21.2	19.3	19.0	18.8	20.2	21.6	22.5	22.2	19.2	23.4	28.0	37.8	20.0
1998	ID	18.6	20.8	19.0	18.6	18.5	20.1	21.4	22.2	21.8	18.9	22.7	27.7	37.6	19.8
1999	ID	18.0	20.4	18.6	18.3	18.2	19.9	21.2	21.8	21.4	18.5	22.1	27.3	37.3	19.5
2000	ID	17.6	20.0	18.3	17.9	17.9	19.6	20.9	21.4	20.9	18.1	21.3	27.0	37.0	19.2
2001	ID	17.1	19.5	17.9	17.5	17.6	19.4	20.7	21.0	20.5	17.8	20.7	26.5	36.5	18.9
2002	PD	16.7	19.0	17.4	17.2	17.4	19.1	20.4	20.6	20.1	17.4	20.1	26.0	36.0	18.6
2003	PR	16.4	18.6	17.0	16.8	17.2	18.8	20.2	20.3	19.8	17.0	19.5	25.4	35.6	18.3
2004	PR	16.0	18.2	16.6	16.5	16.9	18.5	19.9	19.9	19.5	16.7	18.9	24.9	35.0	18.0
2005	PP	15.7	17.7	16.2	16.2	16.6	18.2	19.7	19.6	19.2	16.3	18.3	24.5	34.6	17.6
Population aged 65 and over as a percentage of the total population															
1981	IR	7.7	12.1	10.9	10.0	8.8	9.9	11.8	11.9	7.2	10.7	3.3	3.0	...	9.6
1986	IR	8.7	12.6	11.8	11.0	9.8	10.7	12.4	12.6	8.0	11.9	3.7	2.9	...	10.5
1991	IR	9.6	13.1	12.5	12.0	11.1	11.6	13.3	14.1	9.0	12.7	3.9	3.1	2.0	11.5
1996	IR	10.7	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.0	12.2	13.5	14.5	9.8	12.6	4.4	3.5	2.2	12.1
1997	ID	11.0	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.6	14.6	9.9	12.6	4.6	3.7	2.2	12.2
1998	ID	11.3	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.4	13.7	14.6	9.9	12.8	4.9	3.9	2.3	12.3
1999	ID	11.6	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.6	14.6	10.0	12.9	5.2	4.0	2.2	12.5
2000	ID	11.9	13.4	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.5	13.6	14.7	10.1	13.1	5.5	4.1	2.2	12.6
2001	ID	12.1	13.6	13.7	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.7	14.8	10.2	13.2	5.9	4.1	2.2	12.6
2002	PD	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.6	14.9	10.2	13.4	6.1	4.2	2.2	12.7
2003	PR	12.6	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.4	12.6	13.6	14.9	10.3	13.5	6.3	4.2	2.3	12.8
2004	PR	12.9	13.9	14.1	13.7	13.5	12.7	13.5	14.8	10.4	13.7	6.6	4.4	2.5	13.0
2005	PP	13.1	14.1	14.2	13.9	13.8	12.8	13.5	14.8	10.5	13.8	6.9	4.7	2.6	13.1
Demographic dependency ratio (population aged 0 to 14 and 65 and over to those aged 15 to 64)															
1981	IR	58.5	58.3	51.9	53.3	43.4	46.1	53.5	57.4	45.2	46.7	41.1	58.8	...	46.8
1986	IR	52.2	55.3	49.3	50.2	43.0	44.8	52.3	58.1	45.8	47.2	39.8	53.6	...	46.0
1991	IR	46.6	55.4	48.8	48.6	44.6	46.4	54.2	61.1	48.3	48.7	39.3	46.0	67.9	47.3
1996	IR	43.5	52.5	48.1	46.7	45.0	48.3	54.5	59.5	47.7	46.9	39.2	46.7	66.6	47.7
1997	ID	43.0	51.9	47.8	46.4	44.9	48.2	54.3	58.9	47.1	46.6	38.9	46.3	66.9	47.5
1998	ID	42.7	51.5	47.4	46.1	44.9	48.1	54.0	58.2	46.4	46.3	38.1	46.0	66.3	47.3
1999	ID	42.1	50.9	46.9	45.5	44.7	47.8	53.4	57.4	45.6	45.9	37.6	45.4	65.4	46.9
2000	ID	41.7	50.3	46.5	45.0	44.5	47.3	52.9	56.6	44.9	45.4	36.8	45.1	64.5	46.5
2001	ID	41.3	49.6	46.1	44.6	44.3	46.9	52.3	55.7	44.2	44.9	36.1	44.2	63.0	46.0
2002	PD	41.0	48.7	45.4	44.1	44.1	46.4	51.7	55.0	43.5	44.4	35.5	43.3	61.6	45.6
2003	PR	40.8	48.1	44.9	43.7	43.9	45.9	51.0	54.2	43.0	44.0	34.7	42.0	61.0	45.2
2004	PR	40.6	47.3	44.3	43.4	43.8	45.4	50.3	53.3	42.6	43.6	34.1	41.5	59.9	44.7
2005	PP	40.4	46.6	43.8	43.0	43.5	44.9	49.6	52.4	42.1	43.1	33.8	41.1	59.4	44.3
Median age (in years)															
1981	IR	25.3	28.8	29.2	28.0	29.6	30.4	29.8	28.6	26.8	30.6	26.7	22.3	...	29.5
1986	IR	27.9	30.6	31.0	30.4	31.8	31.9	31.1	30.0	29.0	32.8	28.8	24.0	...	31.4
1991	IR	30.7	32.8	33.3	32.9	34.1	33.3	32.8	32.5	31.1	34.4	30.8	26.9	21.2	33.3
1996	IR	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.4	36.1	35.0	34.5	34.2	33.3	35.7	32.7	28.3	21.8	35.2
1997	ID	35.0	35.2	36.2	35.9	36.6	35.4	34.9	34.6	33.6	36.0	33.1	28.6	21.8	35.6
1998	ID	35.9	35.9	36.8	36.5	37.1	35.8	35.4	35.0	33.9	36.5	33.8	29.0	21.9	36.0
1999	ID	36.7	36.5	37.3	37.1	37.6	36.2	35.7	35.4	34.2	37.0	34.4	29.3	22.1	36.4
2000	ID	37.4	37.0	37.9	37.6	38.1	36.5	36.0	35.9	34.4	37.5	35.0	29.6	22.3	36.8
2001	ID	38.1	37.6	38.5	38.2	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.4	34.7	37.9	35.8	29.9	22.5	37.2
2002	PD	38.8	38.2	39.0	38.7	38.9	37.0	36.7	36.7	34.9	38.4	36.3	30.1	22.7	37.6
2003	PR	39.4	38.6	39.5	39.3	39.3	37.4	36.9	37.0	35.1	38.8	36.6	30.3	22.8	37.9
2004	PR	40.0	39.0	40.0	39.7	39.7	37.7	37.0	37.2	35.3	39.2	37.0	30.5	22.9	38.2
2005	PP	40.5	39.3	40.4	40.3	40.1	37.9	37.1	37.3	35.5	39.5	37.5	30.7	22.9	38.5

See notes at the end of the table.

Main demographic indicators for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year	New-foundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada
Total fertility rate (children per woman)														
1981	..	1.88	1.62	1.67	1.57	1.58	1.82	2.11	1.85	1.63	2.04	2.84	...	1.65
1986	..	1.79	1.58	1.53	1.37	1.60	1.82	2.02	1.84	1.61	1.95	2.84	...	1.59
1991	1.44	1.85	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.66	1.97	2.04	1.89	1.68	2.15	2.44	3.52	1.70
1996	1.31	1.74	1.52	1.46	1.61	1.61	1.90	1.90	1.75	1.55	1.71	2.23	3.37	1.63
1997	1.28	1.66	1.46	1.44	1.54	1.54	1.82	1.86	1.70	1.49	1.86	2.02	3.34	1.56
1998	1.24	1.59	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.54	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.46	1.63	1.98	2.97	1.55
1999	1.30	1.63	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.54	1.83	1.87	1.72	1.43	1.61	1.93	3.23	1.54
2000	1.30	1.57	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.49	1.81	1.83	1.66	1.40	1.63	2.01	3.14	1.51
2001	1.30	1.54	1.40	1.41	1.49	1.53	1.82	1.89	1.67	1.40	1.57	1.83	3.04	1.53
2002	1.30	1.49	1.37	1.39	1.47	1.48	1.80	1.83	1.69	1.38	1.58	1.89	3.02	1.50
2003	1.31	1.57	1.39	1.42	1.49	1.50	1.81	1.88	1.74	1.40	1.53	2.05	3.06	1.53
Life expectancy at birth for males (in years)														
1981	72.1	72.9	71.0	71.1	71.2	72.4	72.2	72.5	72.2	72.8	..	59.1	...	72.0
1986	72.8	72.8	72.4	72.7	72.2	73.8	73.2	73.8	73.7	74.4	81.4	65.4	...	73.3
1991	73.7	73.2	73.7	74.2	73.8	75.0	74.6	75.2	75.1	75.3	..	..	65.6	74.6
1996	74.4	74.5	74.8	74.8	74.6	75.9	75.1	75.3	75.9	76.2	72.8	72.1	..	75.4
1997	74.6	74.9	74.9	75.0	74.9	76.2	75.3	75.5	76.2	76.5	74.1	71.8	..	75.7
1998	74.7	75.6	75.3	75.0	75.1	76.5	75.3	75.5	76.4	76.9	73.5	71.7	68.5	76.0
1999	74.8	75.2	75.6	75.2	75.5	76.8	75.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	75.9	71.6	66.3	76.3
2000	75.1	75.1	76.0	75.7	76.0	77.1	75.3	75.9	76.8	77.7	74.5	73.9	68.0	76.6
2001	75.3	75.3	76.2	76.2	76.4	77.4	75.7	76.2	77.1	78.0	75.7	74.4	66.4	77.0
2002	75.5	76.2	76.4	76.3	76.7	77.7	75.9	76.2	77.3	78.2	73.9	73.2	68.6	77.2
2003	75.6	76.5	76.6	76.5	77.1	77.9	76.1	76.2	77.5	78.5	75.5	73.8	68.0	77.4
Life expectancy at birth for females (in years)														
1981	78.7	80.5	78.5	79.1	78.9	79.2	78.9	79.9	79.2	79.8	..	66.3	...	79.2
1986	79.2	..	79.5	80.1	79.7	80.0	79.9	80.5	80.2	80.7	..	73.8	...	80.0
1991	79.5	..	80.3	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.7	81.5	81.2	81.4	..	..	..	81.0
1996	80.1	81.4	80.6	81.2	81.0	81.2	80.5	81.4	81.3	81.8	73.5	76.7	71.7	81.2
1997	80.0	82.7	80.5	81.1	81.1	81.4	80.6	81.4	81.5	81.9	79.4	75.8	70.8	81.3
1998	79.9	79.9	80.8	81.3	81.2	81.6	80.7	81.5	81.7	82.2	78.4	75.8	69.8	81.5
1999	80.0	81.2	81.1	81.4	81.6	81.7	80.8	81.5	81.8	82.4	79.0	75.5	69.3	81.7
2000	80.3	81.2	81.4	81.7	81.8	81.9	81.1	81.7	82.0	82.7	78.6	77.7	70.2	81.9
2001	80.6	82.6	81.4	81.8	82.0	82.0	81.2	81.8	82.0	82.8	80.1	79.6	71.0	82.0
2002	80.9	81.3	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.2	81.3	82.0	82.1	82.9	80.3	76.8	70.6	82.2
2003	81.0	81.6	81.6	82.1	82.4	82.4	81.3	82.0	82.2	83.0	83.1	75.6	70.5	82.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)														
1981	10.7	13.2	11.5	10.9	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.6	10.2	14.9	21.5	...	9.6
1986	8.5	6.7	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	24.8	12.0	...	7.9
1991	7.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	6.5	10.6	7.7	18.0	6.4
1996	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.4	6.2	5.1	0.0	4.9	20.1	5.6
1997	5.2	4.4	4.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	7.5	8.9	4.8	4.7	8.4	6.9	14.8	5.5
1998	6.2	8.0	4.6	6.5	5.6	5.0	6.7	7.1	4.8	4.2	5.1	17.6	19.5	5.3
1999	4.9	6.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	8.4	6.3	5.8	3.8	2.6	12.1	14.9	5.3
2000	4.9	3.5	4.9	3.5	4.7	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	3.7	2.7	8.9	12.4	5.3
2001	4.9	7.2	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	7.0	5.5	5.6	4.1	8.7	4.9	16.9	5.2
2002	4.5	1.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.7	7.3	4.6	8.8	11.0	11.0	5.4
2003	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	5.7	19.8	5.3

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.


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Introduction

Published for the first time in 1985, the ***Report on the Demographic Situation*** gives an overall picture of the current demographic trends in Canada, the provinces and territories. Its value lies in the fact that the Report summarizes and explains in a few pages the most important trends over the last years in the components of population growth. Thus, the Report covers every thing you need to know about population in Canada. It is designed not only for population specialists but also for a larger audience who will find numerous statistics allowing for a better understanding of the Canadian population.

This year, the Report adopts a new format, better suited for electronic dissemination. From now on, the Report is available for free on the internet web site of Statistics Canada. Paper copies can still be ordered on request.

The first part of the Report is again devoted to a description and an analysis of population growth and its components. Recent trends in fertility, mortality, international immigration and interprovincial migration are presented and discussed within a perspective of long-term trends. Other demographic components of importance to fully understanding the Canadian population are also discussed: marriages, divorces, induced abortions, etc.

The last edition of the Report on the Demographic Situation was released in December 2003. Since then, vital statistics for years 2001, 2002 and 2003 and statistics on international immigration and interprovincial migration for 2004 are available for analysis. All components presented in the first part of the Report focus on those years.

The second part of the Report is devoted to in-depth articles on current demographic topics relevant for the Canadian population. This year, two articles on migration and their consequences are available: *The fertility of visible minorities women in Canada* and *Recent immigration to Canada from the Balkans*.

Part I

Population growth

As of January 1st, 2005, Canada's population was estimated at 32,107,000, an increase of 301,300 persons from the same date the previous year. The growth rate was 9.4 per thousand, down very slightly from the rates observed in 2003 (9.6 per thousand), 2002 (10.2 per thousand) and especially 2001 (11.4 per thousand). The growth rate recently posted for Canada nevertheless was the second highest among G8 countries, exceeded only by that of Canada's neighbour to the south, the United States (Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, September 28th, 2005). It was almost nearly double the average rate for the European G8 countries.

The growth recently posted for Canada was the second highest among G8 countries.

Natural increase in 2004 was 103,800, continuing the generally downward trend observed for some years now. This trend is expected to continue as the result of a gradual increase in the number of deaths as the large cohorts of the baby-boom advance in age. Migratory increase was 197,500 in 2004, down slightly from four years earlier and very close to the level observed in 2003.

Approximately two-thirds of Canada's population growth was due to migratory increase, a situation that has been observed for a number of years. This is a factor that distinguishes Canada from the United States, since most of that country's growth is due to natural increase, which is stronger than in Canada. Even so, Canada ranks second among the G8 countries in natural increase.

Evolution of the size of the Canadian population since 1851

Figure 1.1 illustrates how the Canadian population has evolved since 1851. It shows the number of years needed to add five million inhabitants. In 1895, the population first reached the five million level. It took another 34 years to reach the 10 million level, in 1929. Only 25 years were then needed to reach 15 million (in 1954), then only 12 additional years to reach 20 million, just at the end of the baby-boom (in 1966). Since then, the number of years needed for the population to increase by five million has started growing again, owing to the gradual slowing of growth: 16 years were needed for the Canadian

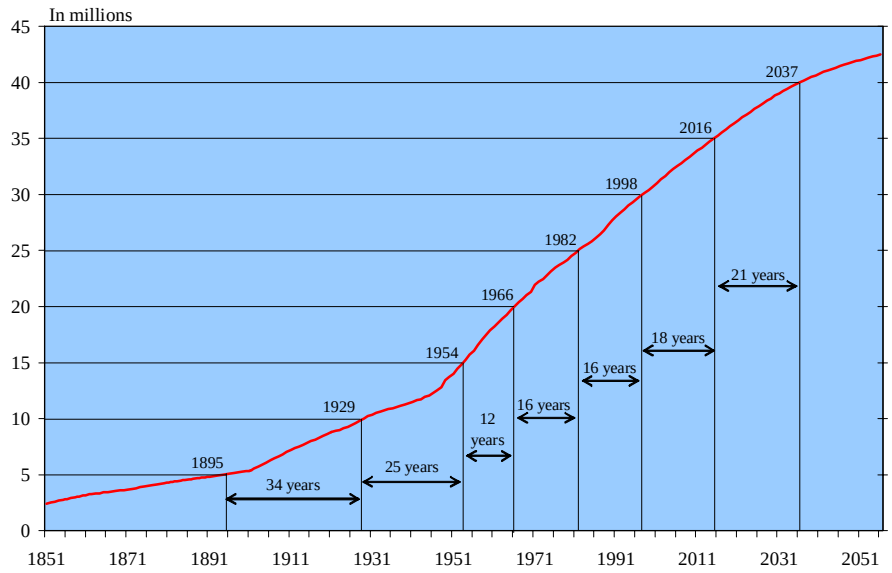


Figure 1.1
Evolution of the Canadian population, 1851 to 2056

Source:
Statistics Canada, 1851 to 1911: Censuses of Canada. Starting in 1921: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

population to reach 25 million and again to reach 30 million. According to the medium growth scenario in recent population projections (Statistics Canada, 2005), the 35 million level will be reached in approximately 2016, 18 years after the 30 million level was reached. Canada should have a population of 40 million 21 years later, in 2037. If, on the other hand, the growth rate observed in 2005 were maintained in the short and medium terms, it would cause the Canadian population count to reach 35 million in 2015 and 40 million in 2029.

Population of provinces and territories

At the provincial and territorial level, migratory increase—which at this level includes interprovincial migration—is the main factor explaining differences in population growth. Since natural increase is no longer the main source of population growth in most provinces, and since migratory increase varies considerably from one province to another, populations grow at very different rates at the provincial and territorial level.

In 2004, population growth of Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia and Nunavut exceeded the one of Canada.

In 2004, the growth rate for Canada as a whole (9.4 per thousand) was exceeded by only three provinces and one territory, although for differing reasons: Alberta (14.2 per thousand), Ontario (11.5 per thousand), British Columbia (11.4 per thousand) and Nunavut (13.0 per thousand). Conversely, Newfoundland and Labrador saw its population decline by 1,300 in 2004, resulting in a negative growth rate (-2.6 per thousand). This was the twelfth consecutive year of decline in that Atlantic province. For all other provinces, the growth rate was positive but lower than the national average. These rates ranged from 0.5 per thousand in Saskatchewan to 7.1 per thousand in Quebec.

Alberta has been Canada's leader in population growth since 1997.

Alberta, which has been Canada's leader in population growth since 1997, owes this situation to a combination of relatively strong natural increase compared to the other provinces (6.6 per thousand) and a high rate of migratory increase (7.6 per thousand). This migratory increase is due in equal measure to gains in international immigration and gains in interprovincial migration. It should be added that the number of international immigrants received by Alberta rose slightly between 2002 and 2004 and net interprovincial migration was down from the previous year.

Three-quarters of the population growth observed in 2004 in Ontario (11.5 per thousand) was attributable to international immigration. That province was the destination of more than half of newcomers to Canada. With declining natural increase and negative net interprovincial migration in 2004, the growth of Ontario's population greatly depended on international immigration, which also had the consequence of increasing the cultural diversity of its population. Nearly four immigrants in five who choose Ontario settle in Toronto, suggesting that the population growth of some regions of that province, such as rural areas, are very different from that of Canada's metropolis.

While two-thirds of British Columbia's growth (11.4 per thousand) was due to international migration in 2004, that province also registered a positive balance in its exchanges with other provinces. Consequently, it had the third largest population growth in Canada in 2004. Its rate of natural increase was 2.5 per thousand in 2004, the lowest rate registered thus far by that province.

For the first time since 1997, Saskatchewan's population growth was positive in 2004.

For the first time since 1997, Saskatchewan's population growth was slightly positive in 2004 (0.5 per thousand). This trend reversal was partly due to a slight increase in its international migratory balance, related to the new Provincial Nominee Program. It is also due to an improvement in net interprovincial migration, even though the latter remained negative in 2004. For these reasons, total migratory losses were outweighed by natural increase, resulting in a slightly positive population growth.

Manitoba's population growth (8.4 per thousand) in 2004 was their largest observed since 1985. This more vigorous growth is attributable to an improvement in net international and interprovincial migration figures. Manitoba took advantage of the Provincial Nominee Program to attract more international immigrants. At the same time, fewer Manitobans migrated to Ontario in 2004.

Manitoba's population growth in 2004 was their largest observed since 1985.

Quebec's population growth has been slightly higher since 2002 and reached 7.1 per thousand in 2004, its highest level since 1992. This is because Quebec is attracting more international immigrants and seeing fewer of its inhabitants leave for neighbouring Ontario. In all, migratory increase accounted for two-thirds of that province's population growth in 2004.

Quebec's population growth has been at its highest level since 1992.

In the Atlantic provinces, only Newfoundland and Labrador registered a negative growth rate in 2004, and it did so for the twelfth consecutive year. However, migratory losses, the main cause of that province's population decline, were lower in 2004 than in any year since 1993. The international immigration rate went from 0.7 in 2003 to 1.1 per thousand in 2004, a sizable increase that brought the rate to its highest level since 1993. The net loss from interprovincial migration was also much lower than in the 1990s, especially because the number of out-migrants declined in the past two years.

Newfoundland and Labrador registered a negative growth rate for the twelfth consecutive year.

In Prince Edward Island, variations in population growth are larger because of that province's small population. In 2004, growth was based entirely on natural increase, which was slightly positive, since gains due to international immigration were offset by losses in Prince Edward Island's exchanges with other Canadian provinces and territories.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick posted similar population growth in 2004 (1.2 per thousand in each case), but for very different reasons. Whereas in New Brunswick, most of the growth was based on natural increase, migratory increase accounted for the major part of the growth in Nova Scotia. While declining in both provinces, natural increase has been greater in New Brunswick for several years, notably because it has a slightly younger population that generates proportionally fewer deaths. On the other hand, international immigration in 2004 was greater in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick, as it has been for many years. In both cases, the gains from international immigration were attenuated by migratory losses in exchanges with other provinces and territories, with those losses being generally larger in New Brunswick.

Yukon registered very low population growth in 2004 (0.8 per thousand), as it had in 2001. This was because natural increase barely offset a net migration figure that had become negative again after turning positive in 2003. This situation was due to the deterioration of net interprovincial migration, since Yukon managed in 2004 to attract more international migrants.

In the Northwest Territories, the increase was 6.4 per thousand in 2004, down sharply from the high level of 22.3 per thousand registered in 2003. This sharp decrease in population growth is attributable to an interprovincial migratory balance that became negative again after two years when it was positive. International immigration remains fairly marginal in the Northwest Territories.

Finally, Nunavut's growth was 13 per thousand in 2004, its lowest level since 1991 when statistics for this new territory began to be compiled. Natural increase continued to be very high (21.7 per thousand) and under these circumstances, the decrease was attributable to net interprovincial migration.

Population of the three major census metropolitan areas

In 2005, one person in three was living in the three major census metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Approximately 35% of the Canadian population, or just over one person in three, was living in 2005 in one of the three major census metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Toronto alone had a population of 5.3 million in 2005, making it Canada's metropolis. Montreal had a population of 3.6 million and Vancouver, 2.2 million. Because of the size of these three census metropolitan areas, it seems useful to focus on their recent population growth.

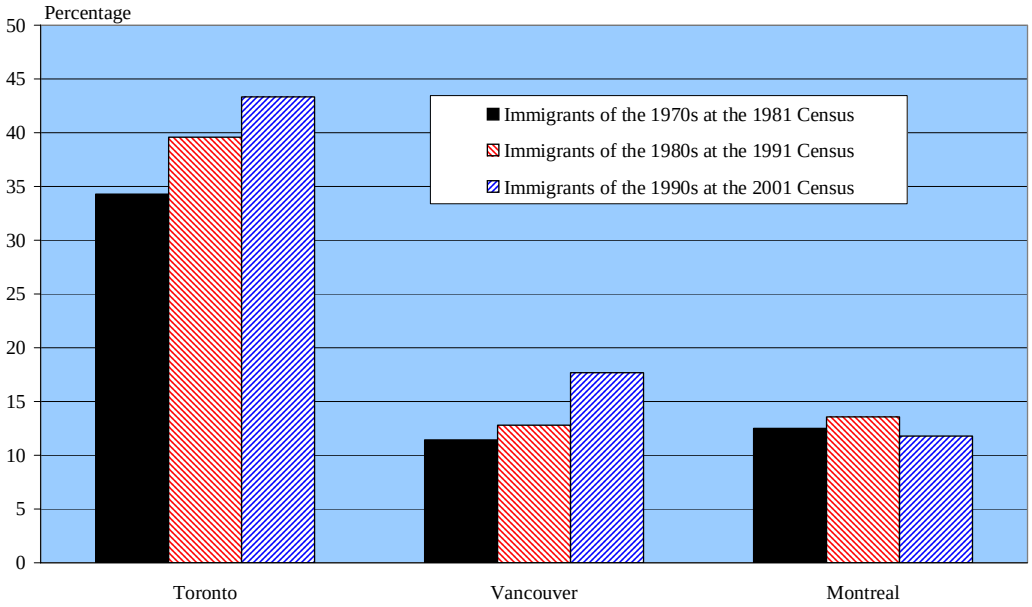
The average growth rate of the Toronto census metropolitan area since 2001 is approximately 21.0 per thousand. This rate is exceeded only by that observed during this period in the Oshawa census metropolitan area (25.0 per thousand) and is equivalent to the rate observed in the Calgary census metropolitan area. The growth rates of Vancouver and Montreal were substantially lower during this period, at respectively 16.0 and 9.0 per thousand. By way of comparison, the average growth rate for Canada as a whole during this period was 10.0 per thousand. However, in the three major census metropolitan areas, the growth rates were trending slightly downward since 2001.

Since 2001, the average growth rate of the Toronto census metropolitan area is double the growth rate of Canada.

These three major metropolitan areas differ as to the source of their population growth. Toronto and Vancouver owe their growth to strong migratory increase and more especially to international immigration, since their net interprovincial and subprovincial migration figures are often negative. Data from the censuses conducted in 1981, 1991 and 2001

Figure 1.2

Percentage of immigrants by census metropolitan area, Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, 1981, 1991 and 2001



Source:

Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

showed that an increasingly large proportion of immigrants were settling in Toronto and Vancouver (figure 1.2). An inevitable corollary to this trend is that the ethnocultural composition of these two cities is gradually shifting as both the number and the proportion of persons belonging to visible minorities grow. Visible minority persons could account for approximately half the population of these two census metropolitan areas in 2017 (figure 1.3).

The situation in the Montreal census metropolitan area is slightly different, since the role of migratory increase, while important, is lesser, resulting in a correspondingly lower

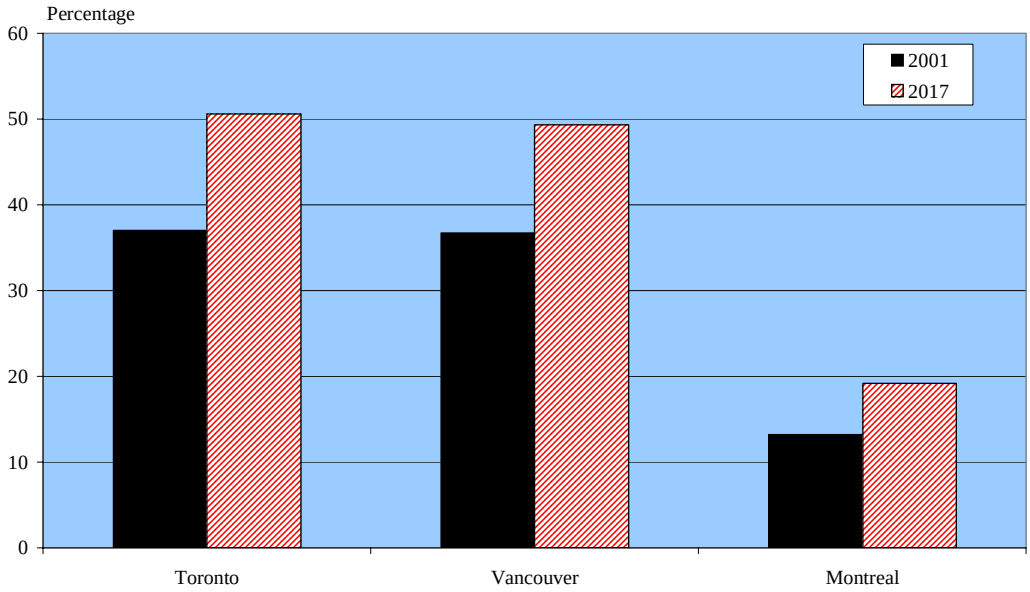


Figure 1.3

Percentage of the visible minority population in the census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, 2001 and 2017

Source:

Statistics Canada, ***Population projections of visible minority groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 2001-2017***, catalogue no. 91-541-XIE, reference scenario.

growth rate than in the other two major census metropolitan areas. Natural increase contributes more to growth than in the Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas, although its contribution remains modest in comparison to that of immigration. Data from the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses showed that the power of this census metropolitan area to attract Canadian immigrants had remained fairly stable for three decades (figure 1.2). Consequently, the ethnocultural face of Montreal is also changing, but at a slower pace than in Toronto and Vancouver (figure 1.3).

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Canada

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Inter-provincial migration	Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration			
1981	24,665.9	313.9	200.3	134.5	371.3	171.0	104.2	128.8	24.6	30.3	380.0	-20.9
1986	25,963.1	294.6	188.7	115.6	372.9	184.2	69.1	99.3	30.2	46.5	302.4	-9.8
1991	27,862.0	314.3	207.0	121.1	402.5	195.6	189.4	232.8	43.4	-68.3	315.7	-13.8
1996	29,447.5	305.0	153.3	166.6	366.2	212.9	176.2	226.1	49.8	-9.7	284.5	-14.9
1997	29,752.5	277.7	132.9	154.0	348.6	215.7	153.2	216.0	62.8	0.8	291.6	-9.3
1998	30,030.1	232.3	124.3	117.3	342.4	218.1	116.3	174.2	57.8	0.9	298.2	-9.3
1999	30,262.4	266.4	117.7	158.0	337.2	219.5	135.6	190.0	54.4	22.4	276.5	-9.3
2000	30,528.9	299.3	109.8	198.8	327.9	218.1	170.3	227.4	57.1	28.4	290.5	-9.3
2001	30,828.1	354.3	114.2	244.0	333.7	219.5	200.6	250.6	49.9	43.3	280.4	-3.9
2002	31,182.4	319.3	105.2	214.1	328.8	223.6	184.1	229.1	44.9	30.0	281.9	...
2003	31,501.7	304.0	107.9	196.1	335.2	227.3	176.1	221.4	45.3	20.0	255.6	...
2004	31,805.7	301.3	103.8	197.5	336.0	232.2	190.2	235.8	45.6	7.3	271.0	...
2005	32,107.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Inter-provincial migration	Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration			
1981	...	12.6	8.1	5.4	15.0	6.9	3.2	5.2	1.0	1.2	15.3	...
1986	...	11.3	7.2	4.4	14.3	7.1	1.9	3.8	1.2	1.8	11.6	...
1991	...	11.2	7.4	4.3	14.4	7.0	6.6	8.3	1.5	-2.4	11.3	...
1996	...	10.3	5.2	5.6	12.4	7.2	6.0	7.6	1.7	-0.3	9.6	...
1997	...	9.3	4.4	5.2	11.7	7.2	5.4	7.2	2.1	0.0	9.8	...
1998	...	7.7	4.1	3.9	11.4	7.2	4.1	5.8	1.9	0.0	9.9	...
1999	...	8.8	3.9	5.2	11.1	7.2	4.7	6.2	1.8	0.7	9.1	...
2000	...	9.8	3.6	6.5	10.7	7.1	5.8	7.4	1.9	0.9	9.5	...
2001	...	11.4	3.7	7.9	10.8	7.1	6.7	8.1	1.6	1.4	9.0	...
2002	...	10.2	3.4	6.8	10.5	7.1	6.2	7.3	1.4	1.0	9.0	...
2003	...	9.6	3.4	6.2	10.6	7.2	5.9	7.0	1.4	0.6	8.1	...
2004	...	9.4	3.2	6.2	10.5	7.3	6.3	7.4	1.4	0.2	8.5	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Newfoundland and Labrador

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	574.2	-0.8	6.9	-5.9	10.1	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-6.2	8.5	14.8	-1.8
1986	577.2	-1.6	4.6	-4.5	8.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-4.7	7.7	12.4	-1.6
1991	578.2	1.1	3.4	-0.7	7.2	3.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	-1.1	9.9	10.9	-1.6
1996	563.8	-8.2	1.8	-8.0	5.7	3.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.4	-7.9	6.6	14.5	-2.1
1997	555.5	-9.7	1.1	-8.5	5.4	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-8.5	7.0	15.5	-2.3
1998	545.9	-9.3	0.8	-7.7	5.0	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-8.0	7.4	15.4	-2.3
1999	536.6	-4.8	0.9	-3.4	5.1	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	-3.9	8.6	12.5	-2.3
2000	531.9	-6.5	0.5	-4.7	4.9	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	-4.9	8.1	13.0	-2.3
2001	525.4	-4.2	0.6	-3.8	4.7	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	-3.9	8.0	11.9	-1.0
2002	521.2	-2.2	0.5	-2.7	4.7	4.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	-3.2	9.3	12.5	...
2003	519.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	4.6	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	-1.1	8.4	9.5	...
2004	518.7	-1.3	0.2	-1.5	4.6	4.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-1.8	9.1	10.9	...
2005	517.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	-1.4	12.0	-10.3	17.7	5.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	-10.9	14.9	25.8	...
1986	...	-2.8	7.9	-7.9	14.1	6.1	-0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	-8.1	13.4	21.5	...
1991	...	2.0	5.8	-1.1	12.4	6.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	-1.9	17.0	18.9	...
1996	...	-14.7	3.3	-14.2	10.3	7.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	-0.7	-14.2	11.7	25.9	...
1997	...	-17.6	2.0	-15.4	9.8	7.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.2	-15.5	12.6	28.1	...
1998	...	-17.1	1.4	-14.3	9.2	7.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	-14.7	13.6	28.4	...
1999	...	-8.9	1.7	-6.3	9.5	7.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	-7.3	16.0	23.3	...
2000	...	-12.3	1.0	-8.9	9.2	8.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	-9.2	15.4	24.7	...
2001	...	-7.9	1.1	-7.2	9.0	7.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	-7.5	15.3	22.8	...
2002	...	-4.2	0.9	-5.1	8.9	8.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	-6.1	17.9	24.0	...
2003	...	-0.7	0.6	-1.3	8.9	8.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	-2.1	16.2	18.4	...
2004	...	-2.6	0.3	-2.9	8.8	8.5	1.0	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-3.5	17.5	21.0	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Prince Edward Island

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	123.3	0.2	0.9	-0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8	3.5	4.3	0.0
1986	128.3	0.1	0.8	-0.3	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.5	2.5	3.0	-0.4
1991	130.5	0.1	0.7	-0.4	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.4	2.9	3.3	-0.3
1996	135.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.3	-0.2
1997	136.0	0.0	0.6	-0.3	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	2.5	2.8	-0.3
1998	136.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	-0.3
1999	136.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	2.4	-0.3
2000	136.5	-0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	2.6	2.7	-0.3
2001	136.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.4	-0.1
2002	136.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	2.7	...
2003	137.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	2.3	...
2004	137.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	2.4	2.7	...
2005	137.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	1.7	7.3	-5.3	15.4	8.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	-6.3	28.1	34.5	...
1986	...	1.0	6.3	-2.3	15.0	8.7	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.5	-3.8	19.5	23.3	...
1991	...	0.5	5.3	-2.7	14.4	9.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	-3.2	22.1	25.3	...
1996	...	6.1	3.1	4.5	12.5	9.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.6	3.0	20.1	17.2	...
1997	...	0.0	4.1	-1.9	11.7	7.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	-0.8	-1.8	18.7	20.4	...
1998	...	0.4	2.2	0.4	11.1	8.9	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	-0.1	19.3	19.4	...
1999	...	3.3	2.8	2.7	11.1	8.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	19.0	17.4	...
2000	...	-0.5	1.6	0.1	10.6	9.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	19.3	19.7	...
2001	...	3.3	1.6	2.6	10.1	8.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	19.6	17.6	...
2002	...	1.8	0.7	1.1	9.7	9.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	19.9	19.4	...
2003	...	3.9	1.2	2.7	10.3	9.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	18.4	16.8	...
2004	...	1.1	1.1	0.0	10.3	9.1	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.3	-2.3	17.4	19.7	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Nova Scotia

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	854.3	3.3	5.1	-0.8	12.1	7.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	-2.5	19.3	21.7	-1.0
1986	887.2	4.3	5.1	0.1	12.4	7.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7	17.1	17.8	-0.9
1991	912.3	5.1	4.8	1.5	12.0	7.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	-0.3	1.0	19.0	17.9	-1.1
1996	929.9	2.6	2.8	1.4	10.6	7.8	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	-1.1	16.0	17.1	-1.6
1997	932.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	10.0	8.0	1.9	2.8	0.9	0.3	-2.1	15.8	17.9	-1.8
1998	932.6	-0.4	1.5	-0.1	9.6	8.1	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	-1.6	15.2	16.8	-1.8
1999	932.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	9.6	7.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	16.0	15.1	-1.8
2000	934.7	-1.1	1.2	-0.6	9.1	7.9	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	-1.4	16.5	17.9	-1.8
2001	933.5	0.1	1.0	-0.2	8.9	7.9	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	-1.9	15.5	17.5	-0.8
2002	933.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	8.7	8.0	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	-0.3	16.6	16.8	...
2003	935.4	1.8	0.5	1.4	8.7	8.2	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	15.5	15.3	...
2004	937.2	1.1	0.3	0.9	8.6	8.3	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.4	-0.4	15.9	16.3	...
2005	938.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	3.9	6.0	-0.9	14.1	8.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	-2.9	22.5	25.4	...
1986	...	4.8	5.7	0.1	13.9	8.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	-0.8	19.2	20.0	...
1991	...	5.6	5.2	1.6	13.1	7.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	-0.3	1.1	20.7	19.6	...
1996	...	2.8	3.0	1.5	11.4	8.3	2.6	3.5	0.8	0.0	-1.1	17.2	18.4	...
1997	...	0.2	2.0	0.1	10.7	8.6	2.2	3.0	1.0	0.3	-2.2	17.0	19.2	...
1998	...	-0.4	1.6	-0.1	10.3	8.7	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	-1.7	16.3	18.0	...
1999	...	2.6	2.1	2.5	10.3	8.2	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	17.2	16.1	...
2000	...	-1.2	1.3	-0.6	9.8	8.4	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.3	-1.5	17.7	19.2	...
2001	...	0.1	1.1	-0.2	9.5	8.4	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	-2.1	16.6	18.7	...
2002	...	1.9	0.7	1.2	9.3	8.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	-0.3	17.7	18.0	...
2003	...	1.9	0.5	1.5	9.2	8.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	16.5	16.4	...
2004	...	1.2	0.3	0.9	9.2	8.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	-0.5	16.9	17.4	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

New Brunswick

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	705.8	0.1	5.4	-4.0	10.5	5.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	-4.8	13.8	18.6	-1.3
1986	724.4	1.1	4.3	-2.7	9.8	5.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	-2.9	11.4	14.3	-0.4
1991	743.2	3.4	4.0	-0.1	9.5	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	12.8	12.9	-0.5
1996	751.6	0.7	2.3	-0.5	8.2	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	11.1	12.0	-1.0
1997	752.4	-0.4	2.0	-1.4	7.9	5.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	-1.8	11.4	13.2	-0.9
1998	752.0	-1.9	1.6	-2.5	7.9	6.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	-2.9	9.7	12.6	-0.9
1999	750.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	7.6	6.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.6	11.0	11.7	-0.9
2000	750.8	-1.1	1.3	-1.4	7.3	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	-1.7	11.3	13.1	-0.9
2001	749.7	-0.4	1.1	-1.2	7.2	6.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	-1.9	10.9	12.8	-0.4
2002	749.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	7.0	6.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.2	11.9	12.0	...
2003	750.9	0.4	0.9	-0.4	7.1	6.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	-1.3	10.3	11.5	...
2004	751.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	7.1	6.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	-0.7	11.1	11.8	...
2005	752.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	0.1	7.6	-5.7	14.9	7.3	-0.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	-6.8	19.6	26.4	...
1986	...	1.6	6.0	-3.8	13.5	7.5	-0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	-4.0	15.7	19.7	...
1991	...	4.5	5.4	-0.2	12.8	7.3	-0.2	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	17.2	17.4	...
1996	...	1.0	3.0	-0.7	10.9	7.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.2	14.7	15.9	...
1997	...	-0.5	2.6	-1.9	10.5	7.9	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	-2.4	15.2	17.6	...
1998	...	-2.5	2.1	-3.3	10.5	8.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	-3.9	12.9	16.8	...
1999	...	0.9	2.1	0.0	10.1	8.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	-0.9	14.7	15.5	...
2000	...	-1.4	1.7	-1.9	9.8	8.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	-2.3	15.1	17.4	...
2001	...	-0.6	1.5	-1.6	9.6	8.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	-2.6	14.5	17.1	...
2002	...	2.2	1.3	0.9	9.4	8.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	-0.2	15.8	16.1	...
2003	...	0.6	1.2	-0.6	9.5	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	-1.7	13.7	15.4	...
2004	...	1.2	0.9	0.3	9.4	8.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.9	14.7	15.6	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Quebec

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	6,522.8	42.5	52.6	-0.2	95.3	42.7	17.6	21.2	3.6	4.8	-22.5	23.6	46.1	-10.0
1986	6,684.9	60.5	37.7	26.1	84.6	46.9	15.2	19.5	4.3	13.9	-3.0	26.0	29.0	-3.4
1991	7,033.0	47.3	48.2	9.4	97.3	49.1	45.3	51.9	6.7	-22.8	-13.0	24.5	37.6	-10.3
1996	7,233.6	29.3	32.9	4.4	85.2	52.3	20.9	29.8	8.9	-1.1	-15.4	20.8	36.2	-8.0
1997	7,263.0	23.1	25.4	-2.4	79.8	54.4	16.8	27.9	11.2	-1.6	-17.6	20.4	37.9	0.1
1998	7,286.0	24.3	21.7	2.5	75.9	54.2	16.3	26.6	10.3	0.7	-14.5	20.2	34.7	0.1
1999	7,310.3	30.1	19.0	11.0	73.6	54.6	20.0	29.2	9.2	2.7	-11.7	20.0	31.7	0.1
2000	7,340.3	33.7	18.8	14.8	72.0	53.2	23.2	32.5	9.3	2.9	-11.2	22.1	33.3	0.1
2001	7,374.1	47.2	19.5	27.7	73.7	54.2	29.5	37.6	8.0	4.6	-6.4	23.2	29.6	0.0
2002	7,421.3	46.0	16.9	29.0	72.5	55.5	30.6	37.6	7.0	2.6	-4.2	23.2	27.4	...
2003	7,467.3	52.6	19.3	33.3	73.9	54.7	32.7	39.6	6.8	0.4	0.2	23.5	23.3	...
2004	7,519.9	53.9	18.7	35.1	74.0	55.3	37.4	44.2	6.9	-0.4	-1.9	25.0	26.9	...
2005	7,573.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	6.5	8.0	0.0	14.6	6.5	2.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	-3.4	3.6	7.0	...
1986	...	9.0	5.6	3.9	12.6	7.0	1.9	2.9	0.6	2.1	-0.4	3.9	4.3	...
1991	...	6.7	6.8	1.3	13.8	7.0	6.4	7.4	0.9	-3.2	-1.8	3.5	5.3	...
1996	...	4.0	4.5	0.6	11.8	7.2	3.0	4.1	1.2	-0.2	-2.1	2.9	5.0	...
1997	...	3.2	3.5	-0.3	11.0	7.5	2.5	3.8	1.5	-0.2	-2.4	2.8	5.2	...
1998	...	3.3	3.0	0.3	10.4	7.4	2.4	3.6	1.4	0.1	-2.0	2.8	4.8	...
1999	...	4.1	2.6	1.5	10.0	7.5	2.9	4.0	1.3	0.4	-1.6	2.7	4.3	...
2000	...	4.6	2.6	2.0	9.8	7.2	3.3	4.4	1.3	0.4	-1.5	3.0	4.5	...
2001	...	6.4	2.6	3.7	10.0	7.3	4.1	5.1	1.1	0.6	-0.9	3.1	4.0	...
2002	...	6.2	2.3	3.9	9.7	7.5	4.3	5.0	0.9	0.4	-0.6	3.1	3.7	...
2003	...	7.0	2.6	4.4	9.9	7.3	4.5	5.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	...
2004	...	7.1	2.5	4.7	9.8	7.3	5.1	5.9	0.9	0.0	-0.2	3.3	3.6	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Ontario

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	8,772.3	94.1	59.3	42.0	122.2	62.8	44.1	55.1	11.0	17.5	-19.7	80.6	100.2	-7.3
1986	9,363.5	171.5	66.0	103.7	133.9	67.9	36.1	49.7	13.6	24.7	42.9	100.1	57.1	1.7
1991	10,358.5	126.8	78.6	53.0	151.5	72.9	100.5	120.1	19.6	-37.5	-10.0	71.2	81.2	-4.8
1996	11,009.6	137.1	60.9	81.9	140.0	79.1	95.9	119.7	23.9	-12.2	-1.7	67.0	68.7	-5.7
1997	11,146.7	146.3	53.5	94.6	133.0	79.5	89.8	117.7	27.9	-2.0	6.8	71.1	64.3	-1.8
1998	11,292.9	128.0	52.4	77.3	132.6	80.2	67.2	92.3	25.2	-1.3	11.5	73.4	62.0	-1.8
1999	11,421.0	157.9	49.7	110.0	131.1	81.4	80.7	104.2	23.5	10.9	18.4	74.2	55.8	-1.8
2000	11,578.8	195.4	46.1	151.1	127.4	81.3	109.7	133.5	23.8	18.1	23.3	81.1	57.8	-1.8
2001	11,774.3	212.6	50.5	162.9	131.7	81.2	128.3	148.7	20.4	23.9	10.6	72.2	61.6	-0.7
2002	11,986.9	182.2	46.3	135.9	128.5	82.2	114.5	133.6	19.2	16.4	5.1	68.0	62.9	...
2003	12,169.1	151.3	45.9	105.4	130.9	85.0	99.9	119.8	19.9	10.6	-5.1	57.3	62.3	...
2004	12,320.3	142.1	43.7	98.4	131.3	87.6	105.1	125.1	20.0	0.4	-7.1	59.1	66.2	...
2005	12,462.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	10.7	6.7	4.8	13.9	7.1	3.7	6.2	1.2	2.0	-2.2	9.1	11.4	...
1986	...	18.1	7.0	11.0	14.2	7.2	3.0	5.3	1.4	2.6	4.5	10.6	6.0	...
1991	...	12.2	7.5	5.1	14.5	7.0	9.5	11.5	1.9	-3.6	-1.0	6.8	7.8	...
1996	...	12.4	5.5	7.4	12.6	7.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	-1.1	-0.2	6.0	6.2	...
1997	...	13.0	4.8	8.4	11.9	7.1	8.3	10.5	2.5	-0.2	0.6	6.3	5.7	...
1998	...	11.3	4.6	6.8	11.7	7.1	6.2	8.1	2.2	-0.1	1.0	6.5	5.5	...
1999	...	13.7	4.3	9.6	11.4	7.1	7.3	9.1	2.0	0.9	1.6	6.5	4.9	...
2000	...	16.7	3.9	12.9	10.9	7.0	9.7	11.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	6.9	5.0	...
2001	...	17.9	4.2	13.7	11.1	6.8	11.0	12.5	1.7	2.0	0.9	6.1	5.2	...
2002	...	15.1	3.8	11.3	10.6	6.8	9.8	11.1	1.6	1.4	0.4	5.6	5.2	...
2003	...	12.4	3.7	8.6	10.7	6.9	8.5	9.8	1.6	0.9	-0.4	4.7	5.1	...
2004	...	11.5	3.5	7.9	10.6	7.1	8.8	10.1	1.6	0.0	-0.6	4.8	5.3	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Manitoba

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	1,032.8	7.7	7.4	1.5	16.1	8.6	4.4	5.4	1.0	0.7	-3.6	22.7	26.3	-1.2
1986	1,087.7	6.8	8.1	-0.3	17.0	8.9	2.6	3.7	1.1	0.2	-3.0	17.4	20.5	-1.1
1991	1,106.3	3.6	8.3	-3.9	17.3	8.9	4.0	5.7	1.6	-0.4	-7.6	16.1	23.6	-0.7
1996	1,130.3	4.7	6.0	-1.5	15.5	9.5	2.5	3.9	1.4	-0.3	-3.7	14.4	18.1	0.2
1997	1,135.0	0.8	5.1	-4.6	14.7	9.5	1.9	3.7	1.8	0.3	-6.7	13.2	19.9	0.2
1998	1,135.8	3.2	4.6	-1.7	14.5	9.8	1.4	3.0	1.6	0.0	-3.1	15.3	18.4	0.2
1999	1,139.0	5.5	4.5	0.8	14.3	9.9	2.6	3.7	1.1	0.6	-2.4	14.0	16.4	0.2
2000	1,144.5	4.0	4.2	-0.4	14.1	9.9	3.5	4.6	1.1	0.3	-4.2	13.7	17.9	0.2
2001	1,148.5	3.6	4.3	-0.8	14.0	9.7	3.6	4.6	1.0	0.6	-5.0	13.4	18.5	0.1
2002	1,152.1	5.9	4.0	1.8	13.9	9.8	3.7	4.6	0.9	0.9	-2.7	13.9	16.6	...
2003	1,158.0	7.2	3.9	3.3	13.9	10.1	5.6	6.5	0.9	0.9	-3.2	12.5	15.6	...
2004	1,165.2	9.8	3.9	5.9	14.0	10.2	6.5	7.4	0.9	0.8	-1.4	15.0	16.4	...
2005	1,175.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	7.4	7.2	1.5	15.5	8.3	3.3	5.2	0.9	0.7	-3.5	21.9	25.4	...
1986	...	6.2	7.4	-0.2	15.6	8.2	1.7	3.4	1.0	0.2	-2.8	16.0	18.8	...
1991	...	3.3	7.5	-3.6	15.6	8.1	3.2	5.1	1.5	-0.4	-6.8	14.5	21.3	...
1996	...	4.2	5.3	-1.3	13.7	8.4	2.1	3.5	1.2	-0.2	-3.3	12.7	16.0	...
1997	...	0.7	4.5	-4.0	12.9	8.4	1.6	3.3	1.6	0.2	-5.9	11.6	17.5	...
1998	...	2.8	4.1	-1.5	12.7	8.6	1.1	2.6	1.4	0.0	-2.7	13.5	16.2	...
1999	...	4.8	3.9	0.7	12.5	8.6	1.8	3.3	1.0	0.5	-2.1	12.3	14.4	...
2000	...	3.5	3.7	-0.3	12.3	8.6	2.6	4.1	1.0	0.3	-3.7	12.0	15.6	...
2001	...	3.1	3.7	-0.7	12.2	8.5	2.8	4.0	0.9	0.5	-4.4	11.7	16.0	...
2002	...	5.1	3.5	1.6	12.0	8.5	2.9	4.0	0.8	0.8	-2.4	12.0	14.4	...
2003	...	6.2	3.3	2.9	12.0	8.7	4.5	5.6	0.8	0.8	-2.7	10.7	13.5	...
2004	...	8.4	3.3	5.1	12.0	8.7	5.2	6.3	0.8	0.7	-1.2	12.8	14.1	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Saskatchewan

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	970.8	11.1	9.7	1.7	17.2	7.5	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.3	-0.5	23.2	23.7	-0.3
1986	1,027.3	2.6	9.5	-5.3	17.5	8.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.4	-7.0	15.9	22.9	-1.5
1991	1,002.3	-1.2	7.2	-8.3	15.3	8.1	1.6	2.5	0.8	-0.4	-9.5	17.4	26.9	-0.2
1996	1,016.1	2.4	4.5	-0.9	13.3	8.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	-1.9	16.8	18.7	-1.2
1997	1,018.5	-0.8	4.2	-1.8	12.9	8.6	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	-2.7	16.7	19.4	-3.2
1998	1,017.7	-0.6	3.9	-1.3	12.8	8.9	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.1	-1.8	18.7	20.5	-3.2
1999	1,017.1	-5.7	3.6	-6.1	12.6	9.0	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.5	-7.1	13.9	21.1	-3.2
2000	1,011.3	-7.7	3.2	-7.6	12.1	9.0	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.1	-8.3	14.6	22.9	-3.2
2001	1,003.7	-5.5	3.5	-7.7	12.3	8.7	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.3	-8.6	13.7	22.3	-1.3
2002	998.2	-3.4	2.9	-6.3	11.8	8.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	-7.4	14.9	22.3	...
2003	994.8	-0.6	3.0	-3.6	12.0	9.1	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.2	-4.6	13.9	18.5	...
2004	994.2	0.5	3.0	-2.4	12.1	9.1	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.3	-3.7	15.7	19.4	...
2005	994.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	11.4	9.9	1.8	17.6	7.7	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	23.7	24.3	...
1986	...	2.6	9.2	-5.2	17.0	7.8	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	-6.8	15.5	22.3	...
1991	...	-1.2	7.2	-8.2	15.3	8.1	1.6	2.5	0.8	-0.4	-9.5	17.4	26.9	...
1996	...	2.3	4.5	-0.9	13.1	8.6	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.2	-1.8	16.5	18.3	...
1997	...	-0.8	4.1	-1.8	12.6	8.5	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.3	-2.6	16.4	19.0	...
1998	...	-0.6	3.8	-1.3	12.6	8.8	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.1	-1.8	18.4	20.2	...
1999	...	-5.7	3.5	-6.0	12.4	8.9	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	-7.0	13.7	20.8	...
2000	...	-7.6	3.2	-7.6	12.0	8.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.1	-8.2	14.4	22.7	...
2001	...	-5.5	3.5	-7.7	12.3	8.7	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	-8.6	13.7	22.3	...
2002	...	-3.4	2.9	-6.3	11.8	8.9	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	-7.5	14.9	22.4	...
2003	...	-0.6	3.0	-3.6	12.1	9.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	-4.6	14.0	18.6	...
2004	...	0.5	3.0	-2.5	12.2	9.2	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	-3.7	15.8	19.5	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Alberta

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	2,248.7	89.9	29.8	58.0	42.6	12.8	15.2	19.4	4.1	2.5	40.2	107.6	67.3	2.1
1986	2,414.9	14.2	30.2	-12.7	43.7	13.6	5.2	9.7	4.5	2.5	-20.3	49.5	69.8	-3.3
1991	2,571.6	40.5	28.3	12.2	42.8	14.5	9.9	17.1	7.1	-3.3	5.5	61.2	55.7	0.0
1996	2,753.4	46.3	21.5	24.2	37.9	16.4	8.1	13.9	5.8	1.1	15.1	61.2	46.1	0.6
1997	2,799.7	59.9	20.5	39.6	36.9	16.5	5.4	12.8	7.4	1.7	32.5	74.5	42.0	-0.1
1998	2,859.6	67.0	21.1	46.0	37.9	16.8	4.9	11.2	6.3	0.9	40.1	84.3	44.2	-0.1
1999	2,926.6	48.6	21.0	27.8	38.2	17.2	6.6	12.1	5.5	1.5	19.7	68.0	48.3	-0.1
2000	2,975.2	53.6	19.7	34.0	37.0	17.3	7.8	14.3	6.5	1.8	24.4	71.8	47.4	-0.1
2001	3,028.8	58.3	20.0	38.3	37.6	17.6	10.8	16.4	5.6	2.8	24.6	70.5	45.9	-0.1
2002	3,087.0	50.0	20.5	29.5	38.7	18.2	10.0	14.8	4.8	1.7	17.9	69.0	51.1	...
2003	3,137.0	43.8	21.4	22.4	40.3	18.9	10.9	15.8	5.0	1.3	10.3	59.5	49.2	...
2004	3,180.8	45.5	21.3	24.2	40.8	19.5	11.5	16.5	5.0	1.8	11.0	63.2	52.2	...
2005	3,226.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	39.2	13.0	25.3	18.6	5.6	5.1	8.4	1.8	1.1	17.5	46.9	29.4	...
1986	...	5.9	12.5	-5.2	18.1	5.6	1.0	4.0	1.9	1.0	-8.4	20.4	28.8	...
1991	...	15.6	10.9	4.7	16.5	5.6	3.3	6.6	2.7	-1.3	2.1	23.6	21.5	...
1996	...	16.7	7.7	8.7	13.6	5.9	2.7	5.0	2.1	0.4	5.4	22.0	16.6	...
1997	...	21.2	7.2	14.0	13.0	5.8	2.0	4.5	2.6	0.6	11.5	26.3	14.8	...
1998	...	23.1	7.3	15.9	13.1	5.8	1.8	3.9	2.2	0.3	13.9	29.1	15.3	...
1999	...	16.5	7.1	9.4	12.9	5.8	2.2	4.1	1.9	0.5	6.7	23.0	16.4	...
2000	...	17.9	6.6	11.3	12.3	5.8	2.7	4.8	2.2	0.6	8.1	23.9	15.8	...
2001	...	19.0	6.6	12.5	12.3	5.7	3.6	5.4	1.8	0.9	8.0	23.1	15.0	...
2002	...	16.1	6.6	9.5	12.4	5.9	3.4	4.7	1.5	0.5	5.7	22.2	16.4	...
2003	...	13.9	6.8	7.1	12.8	6.0	3.7	5.0	1.6	0.4	3.2	18.8	15.6	...
2004	...	14.2	6.6	7.6	12.7	6.1	3.9	5.1	1.6	0.6	3.4	19.7	16.3	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

British Columbia

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	2,789.6	64.7	21.6	43.7	41.5	19.9	18.9	22.1	3.2	3.3	21.6	70.4	48.8	-0.7
1986	2,988.7	34.3	20.8	13.2	42.0	21.2	7.8	12.6	4.8	4.5	0.9	49.5	48.6	0.4
1991	3,338.2	84.7	21.6	57.7	45.6	24.0	26.7	32.4	5.7	-3.6	34.6	74.5	39.9	5.4
1996	3,826.3	88.1	18.6	65.4	46.1	27.5	44.4	52.0	7.6	3.2	17.8	62.7	44.9	4.1
1997	3,914.4	58.3	17.2	40.3	44.6	27.4	36.4	47.8	11.4	1.9	2.0	54.0	52.0	0.9
1998	3,972.8	22.8	15.1	6.9	43.1	28.0	24.5	36.0	11.5	-0.1	-17.5	46.5	64.0	0.9
1999	3,995.6	31.0	13.9	16.2	41.9	28.0	24.1	36.1	12.1	4.6	-12.4	43.6	56.0	0.9
2000	4,026.6	28.6	13.2	14.5	40.7	27.5	24.7	37.4	12.8	4.6	-14.8	44.0	58.8	0.9
2001	4,055.2	41.3	12.2	28.7	40.6	28.4	26.4	38.4	12.0	9.6	-7.3	45.8	53.1	0.4
2002	4,096.5	35.7	11.2	24.5	40.1	28.9	23.2	34.1	10.8	6.5	-5.2	47.0	52.2	...
2003	4,132.1	45.5	11.4	34.1	40.5	29.1	24.8	35.2	10.5	5.3	4.1	47.7	43.7	...
2004	4,177.6	48.0	10.7	37.3	40.3	29.7	26.5	37.0	10.5	3.8	7.1	50.2	43.2	...
2005	4,225.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	22.9	7.7	15.5	14.7	7.0	5.5	7.8	1.1	1.2	7.6	24.9	17.3	...
1986	...	11.4	6.9	4.4	14.0	7.1	1.4	4.2	1.6	1.5	0.3	16.5	16.2	...
1991	...	25.0	6.4	17.1	13.5	7.1	7.5	9.6	1.7	-1.1	10.2	22.0	11.8	...
1996	...	22.8	4.8	16.9	11.9	7.1	11.8	13.4	2.0	0.8	4.6	16.2	11.6	...
1997	...	14.8	4.4	10.2	11.3	7.0	10.1	12.1	2.9	0.5	0.5	13.7	13.2	...
1998	...	5.7	3.8	1.7	10.8	7.0	6.9	9.0	2.9	0.0	-4.4	11.7	16.1	...
1999	...	7.7	3.5	4.0	10.5	7.0	6.8	9.0	3.0	1.1	-3.1	10.9	14.0	...
2000	...	7.1	3.3	3.6	10.1	6.8	7.0	9.3	3.2	1.1	-3.7	10.9	14.5	...
2001	...	10.1	3.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	7.3	9.4	2.9	2.4	-1.8	11.2	13.0	...
2002	...	8.7	2.7	6.0	9.7	7.0	6.5	8.3	2.6	1.6	-1.3	11.4	12.7	...
2003	...	10.9	2.7	8.2	9.7	7.0	6.8	8.5	2.5	1.3	1.0	11.5	10.5	...
2004	...	11.4	2.5	8.9	9.6	7.1	7.1	8.8	2.5	0.9	1.7	12.0	10.3	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Yukon

Numbers (in thousands)

	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	24.7	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.4	2.7	4.1	0.3
1986	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	2.0	0.2
1991	28.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.4	1.9	0.1
1996	31.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1
1997	31.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.6	1.6	2.2	0.1
1998	31.5	-0.8	0.3	-1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.1	1.5	2.6	0.1
1999	30.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.6	1.3	1.9	0.1
2000	30.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	1.2	1.8	0.1
2001	30.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.2	1.5	0.0
2002	30.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	1.6	...
2003	30.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.1	...
2004	30.8	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.3	1.4	...
2005	30.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	-22.3	16.1	-51.8	21.9	5.8	1.3	4.9	1.8	1.3	-56.2	110.6	166.8	...
1986	...	31.4	14.9	7.4	19.5	4.6	-0.1	2.0	1.0	-0.9	7.2	88.5	81.3	...
1991	...	38.8	15.8	19.2	19.8	4.0	0.4	3.0	2.2	1.6	16.6	81.9	65.2	...
1996	...	21.2	10.3	8.9	14.2	3.8	1.7	3.0	1.1	0.1	6.9	60.9	54.0	...
1997	...	-3.9	11.1	-17.3	15.0	3.9	1.0	2.8	2.0	-0.4	-17.7	51.6	69.3	...
1998	...	-24.5	8.4	-35.2	12.7	4.3	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.6	-35.8	48.8	84.6	...
1999	...	-8.3	8.1	-18.7	12.5	4.4	1.0	2.6	1.7	0.0	-19.6	41.9	61.5	...
2000	...	-11.5	7.1	-20.9	12.2	5.1	0.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-21.6	38.9	60.4	...
2001	...	0.6	7.0	-7.3	11.4	4.4	1.6	2.2	0.9	-0.5	-8.2	40.6	48.8	...
2002	...	6.0	6.3	-0.3	11.2	4.9	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.7	-3.8	48.8	52.6	...
2003	...	16.3	5.9	10.5	11.0	5.1	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.5	8.9	44.3	35.4	...
2004	...	0.8	5.9	-5.1	11.1	5.2	1.6	2.0	0.6	-0.1	-6.3	40.6	46.9	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1981 to 2005

Northwest Territories
(includes Nunavut until 1991)

See notes at the end of the tables.

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	46.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	4.1	0.3
1986	54.6	-0.1	1.3	-1.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.8	3.1	4.9	0.4
1991	59.7	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.2	0.2
1996	41.5	0.0	0.7	-0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	2.4	3.0	-0.1
1997	41.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8	2.4	3.3	-0.1
1998	41.2	-0.6	0.5	-1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.1	2.3	3.4	-0.1
1999	40.7	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	2.3	2.8	-0.1
2000	40.6	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.5	2.3	2.8	-0.1
2001	40.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0
2002	41.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.5	...
2003	41.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.4	2.2	...
2004	42.7	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	2.3	2.7	...
2005	43.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1981	...	36.8	23.3	6.1	27.5	4.1	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.9	3.7	89.3	85.6	...
1986	...	-1.6	23.3	-33.0	27.6	4.3	-0.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	-33.4	56.6	90.0	...
1991	...	37.8	22.4	4.0	25.9	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.0	2.4	67.8	65.4	...
1996	...	1.1	16.0	-13.6	19.6	3.7	1.3	2.1	1.0	0.7	-15.5	57.4	72.8	...
1997	...	-7.3	14.1	-19.2	17.5	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	-20.4	58.3	78.7	...
1998	...	-14.3	13.1	-25.0	16.6	3.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	-25.8	56.6	82.5	...
1999	...	-0.2	12.2	-10.1	16.2	4.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	-11.2	57.3	68.5	...
2000	...	0.1	12.7	-10.2	16.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.3	-12.6	57.2	69.8	...
2001	...	11.3	11.0	1.2	15.0	4.0	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.7	-1.0	58.8	59.8	...
2002	...	16.6	11.2	5.4	15.3	4.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	-0.4	5.1	65.7	60.6	...
2003	...	22.3	12.5	9.8	16.6	4.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.3	6.1	57.7	51.6	...
2004	...	6.4	12.6	-6.2	16.5	4.0	1.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	-7.7	54.2	61.9	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Table A1.1

Population as of January 1st and population growth components, 1996 to 2005

Nunavut

Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1996	25.3	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1
1997	25.7	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.9	1.2	0.0
1998	26.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
1999	26.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
2000	27.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
2001	27.8	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0
2002	28.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.1	...
2003	28.9	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.7	0.9	...
2004	29.3	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.8	1.1	...
2005	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Rate (for 1,000)

Year	Population as of January 1st	Growth			Fertility	Mortality	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
1996	...	17.6	24.6	-9.6	29.3	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	-9.8	35.0	44.8	...
1997	...	13.4	24.1	-10.3	28.8	4.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	-10.2	35.7	46.0	...
1998	...	18.8	19.9	-0.8	25.3	5.4	-0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	-0.5	39.2	39.7	...
1999	...	21.3	22.7	-1.1	27.4	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	-0.3	37.7	38.0	...
2000	...	23.8	21.7	2.4	26.5	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.6	42.1	39.5	...
2001	...	15.1	21.0	-5.7	25.3	4.4	-0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	-5.5	32.8	38.3	...
2002	...	24.6	21.0	3.6	25.4	4.4	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	3.6	41.7	38.1	...
2003	...	13.7	21.5	-7.8	26.0	4.5	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	-7.5	23.9	31.4	...
2004	...	13.0	21.7	-8.7	26.3	4.6	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	-8.4	27.5	35.9	...
2005	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

1981 to 1996: Revised intercensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005.
1997 to 2001: Final intercensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005.
2002: Final postcensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005.
2003 to 2005: Updated postcensal estimates, as of December 13th, 2005.
Note: Residual consists of the distribution over five years of the error of closure at the end of the intercensal period. Emigration takes into account returning emigrants and persons temporarily abroad.

Source:
Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Fertility

After steadily declining for ten years, the number of births in Canada rose slightly between 2000 and 2001, going from 327,900, the lowest number observed since 1946, to 333,700. After a new decline in 2002 (328,800), the number of births again rose in 2003, reaching 335,200, a level similar to what it was two years earlier. The number of births observed in any year has seldom exceeded 350,000 since the end of World War II, and it has held fairly steady since 1997. The recent variations, which are small, suggest that after a decade of decline during the 1990s, the number of births has nearly stabilized around an average level ranging between 330,000 and 335,000.

The annual number of births has been under 350,000 since 1997.

Two factors account for this situation: the aging of the population of child-bearing age and the decrease in the intensity of fertility. The first of these two factors is attributable to the fact that by the early 2000s, many Canadian women born during the baby boom (1946-1965) had, for the most part, left behind their most fertile reproductive years; the youngest of them had reached the age of 35 in 2000. The aging of these cohorts greatly changed the age structure of the female population aged 15 to 49 during the last decade: whereas women between 15 and 34 years of age accounted for more than 60% of that population in 1990, the corresponding proportion in 2000 was only 52%.

The second factor, the intensity of fertility, also influences the number of births observed in a given year. This intensity may be summarized by calculating an indicator called the total fertility rate, which represents the number of children that a woman would have had during her reproductive life if she experienced at each age the fertility rates observed in a given year. The evolution of this indicator since the start of the 2000s suggests that the fertility behaviour of women has changed little in four years, with the total fertility rate ranging between 1.51 children per woman in 2000 and 2002 and 1.53 in 2001 and 2003. It should be noted that the total fertility rate levels in 2000 and 2002 are the lowest observed in Canada since 1921. This suggests that the small variations recently observed in the number of births are related to fairly stable fertility behaviours and an age structure for women aged 15 to 49 that has stabilized as the baby-boom cohorts have moved beyond the most fertile ages. If such conditions were to continue, the number of births should slowly increase at the same rate as the population of child-bearing age as a whole. However, the recent stabilization is occurring after seven consecutive years of decline, when the total fertility rate went from 1.71 children per women in 1992 to 1.54 in 1999.

The total fertility rate has varied from 1.51 to 1.53 children per woman since 2000.

When the recent level of Canadian fertility as measured by the total fertility rate is compared to that of other developed countries, it could be described as average. It is very close to the rate observed in 2003 in the “Europe of the 15” (1.5 children per woman), although this average masks major differences. On the other hand, it is much lower than the rate observed in the past few years in Canada's neighbour to the south, the United States. In that country, the total fertility rate in 2003 reached 2.04 children per woman, which is very close to the replacement level. Population growth in the United States is more heavily based on natural increase (the number of births over the number of deaths) than in Canada, where two-thirds of growth is due to migratory increase. A number of other industrialized countries, including the Anglo-Saxon countries such as the United Kingdom (1.7) and Australia (1.8), have a higher total fertility rate than Canada. France stands out in that it has recently seen its total fertility rate rise significantly, reaching about 1.9 children per woman in 2003. Since the completed fertility rate has never fallen to a very low level in that country, downward fluctuations in the total fertility rate in the mid-1990s appear more to be period effects than actual changes in the average family size. Conversely, other countries have a total fertility rate lower than Canada's: Spain, Italy, Germany and

The total fertility rate for Canada remains lower than the one observed in the United States in 2003.

Japan are at about 1.3 children per woman. It is the countries of Eastern Europe that currently exhibit the lowest rates, ranging around 1.2 children per woman, although some specific regions may be below that level.

Provincial variations in births and fertility

Alberta is the only province where there is an increase in births and fertility between 2001 and 2003.

In most Canadian provinces, the evolution of the number of births was similar to that observed for Canada as a whole over the period 2001-2003. However, it is should be noted that in Alberta, unlike in other provinces, the number of births steadily increased between 2001 and 2003, going from 37,600 in 2001 to 40,300 in 2003. This increase appears to be attributable to the sustained growth of Alberta's population along with a slight upturn in fertility; the total fertility rate rose by 0.07 children per woman in that province during the period, going from 1.67 to 1.74 children per woman. Excepting the special situation of the territories, Alberta was the only province where both births and fertility rose consistently between 2001 and 2003.

In general, when recent fertility in Canada is analysed, three groups of provinces and territories emerge. First there are provinces where the total fertility rate is below the national average: the Atlantic provinces except for Prince Edward Island in some years (perhaps because changes are amplified by the fact that it has a small population) as well as British Columbia. Next there are provinces where the total fertility rate is close to the Canadian average, namely Quebec and Ontario, as well as Yukon. The third group consists of the Prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, all of which have a total fertility rate that is generally higher than that of Canada as a whole. The period 2001-2003, which exhibited little change in the total fertility rate, did not alter this order of things in Canada.

Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest total fertility rate in Canada with 1.31 children per woman.

Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest total fertility rate in 2003 with 1.31 children per woman. However, this is not its lowest level ever, since it had a total fertility rate of 1.24 children per woman in 1998. Conversely, Nunavut had the highest, at 3.01 children per woman, a level that continues the downward trend observed since data began to be compiled for this new territory (1991). The Canadian province with the highest fertility was, once again in 2003, Saskatchewan (1.89 children per woman), partly owing to its population of Aboriginal origin, which has a higher fertility rate. The total fertility rates of Ontario and Quebec were very close, at respectively 1.50 and 1.49 children per woman in 2003. This has not always been the case; their total fertility rates were further apart at the end of the 1990s.

Saskatchewan is still the province with the highest fertility in 2003.

Births by rank

Of the 335,200 births observed in 2003, 45% were rank one, 35% were rank two and 13% were rank three, suggesting that births of ranks greater than three are now fairly rare in Canada, representing a mere 7% of the total. While this situation is similar to what was observed in 1980, it differs greatly from the situation in 1971, when approximately 15% of births were rank four or higher. Clearly, this phenomenon is linked to the average size of Canadian families, which has declined over the past fifty years.

The evolution of fertility rates by age

During the recent period (2001-2003), the decline in fertility rates under age 30 continued unabated, except between ages 25 and 29, where it slowed considerably (figure 2.1). Fertility rates at ages 15-19, 20-24 and, to a lesser extent, 25-29 have all recently reached their lowest level in decades. For example, the fertility rate of Canadian women between 20 and 24 years of age was at a historic low in 2003, at 52.7 per thousand. By comparison, the corresponding rate in the early 1970s was nearly 120 per thousand, and in the early

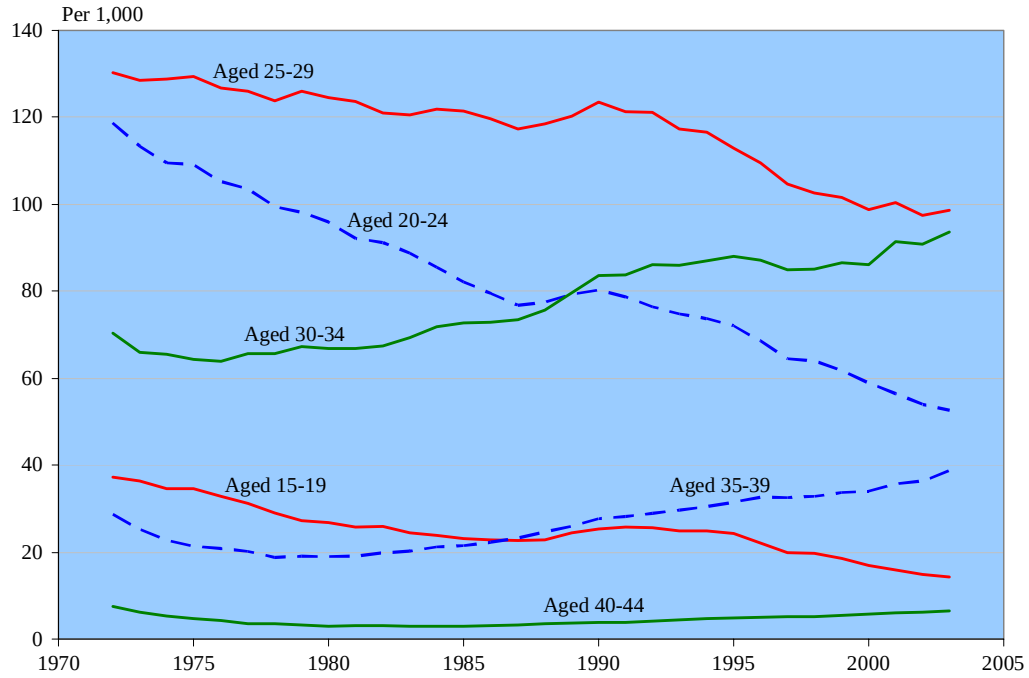


Figure 2.1
Fertility rate by age group, Canada, 1972 to 2003

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

1990s it was still 80 per thousand, which indicates the steep drop in the fertility of young women. The pattern is similar for the fertility of teenage females aged 15-19. For this group, the rate was 14 per thousand in 2003, down by a factor of almost three since the early 1970s. These changes explain in part the gap recently observed between the total fertility rates of Canada and the United States, since the fertility rates of American women under 25 years of age has remained at much higher levels for a number of years.

While the pace at which rates under age 25 are declining has not recently shown any sign of slackening, the rate for those aged 25 to 29 has in recent years marked a break with the previous decade. Whereas that rate had been declining steeply for more than ten years, it has changed little since 2000, going up one year and down the next. This suggests an eventual stabilization at around the 100 per thousand level or possibly a turnaround. Such a turnaround is all the more possible since the fertility attained by cohorts approaching age 25 is quite low. However, several additional years of data will be required to confirm such a change, because quite often, such reversals observed in the past have been followed by a resumption of the decline in fertility.

From 2001 to 2003, fertility rates beyond age 30 have continued—or resumed, in the case of the fertility rate between ages 30 and 34—their upward trend. The fertility rate at 30-34 years of age appeared to have stabilized at approximately 85 per thousand during the 1990s. In 2001, it made a major jump and increased again in 2003, reaching 94 per thousand, nearing the fertility registered for the 25-29 age group, which had the highest rate. Thus the drop in fertility among 20-24 year olds was offset by the rise in the rate for 30-34 year olds, since the total fertility rate remained, during the recent period, at a level approaching 1.5 children per woman.

If the trends observed in the last 30 years continue, the highest fertility rates would be between 30 and 34, and the 35-39 age group rates would surpass the ones at 20-24.

It is also worth noting that if the fertility rate between ages 25 and 29 stabilizes around the level currently observed and if the upward trend in the rate for 30-34 year olds continues in the coming years, it is not impossible that the rate for women in their early thirties will soon surpass that of women in their late twenties. In 2003 these two rates were similar

(94 and 99 per thousand respectively). This would be a major change in fertility by age, since fertility would then be at its highest between 30 and 34 years of age, for the first time in Canada.

As to the rise in fertility between ages 35 and 39, it showed no sign of slowing. At the rate things are changing, it is not out of the question that within a few years, the fertility of Canadian women in their late thirties will exceed that of those in their early twenties. And lastly, the upward trend observed since the mid-1980s in the fertility of women aged between 40 and 44 was still continuing in 2003, although the contribution of this age group to the total fertility rate is marginal.

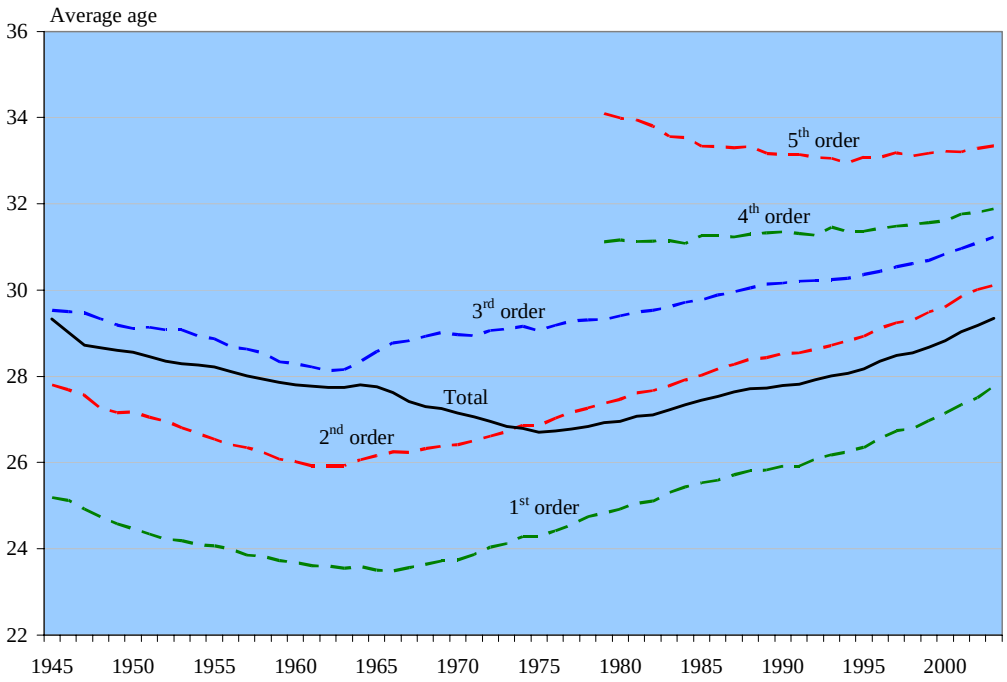
Thus, recent years show that the trends observed for nearly 30 years in the evolution of fertility by age are continuing and could result in a new situation where the highest fertility rates would be observed between ages 30 and 34 (instead of between 25 and 29 years, as observed in 2003) and where fertility rates between ages 35 and 39 would exceed those observed between ages 20 and 24.

Average age at maternity

Age at maternity was 29.3 in 2003.

From these changes over time in fertility rates by age, it becomes clear that the average age at maternity is continuing to rise, having reached 29.3 in 2003. It was 27.2 in 1970 and 27.8 in 1990 (figure 2.2). Not only do women today have fewer children than their mothers, but they are also having them much later in their life. On average, mothers were nearly 28 years old at the birth of their first child in 2003, more than 30 years old at the birth of their second and more than 31 at the birth of their third. By comparison, the corresponding ages were 25, 27 and 29 years in the early 1970s.

Figure 2.2
Average age at maternity by birth order, Canada, 1945 to 2003



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

Completed fertility of cohorts

Variations in the total fertility rate, an indicator of fertility in a given year, may result from either a change in women's fertility behaviour or a change in their tempo of fertility or the two occurring simultaneously, as is often the case. For these reasons, the total fertility rate observed in a given year is unlikely to reflect exactly the number of children that the cohort of women beginning their period of fertility will actually have. To calculate this number, it is necessary to wait 35 years until this cohort of women has completed its childbearing years. Considering that by age 45, women have for all practical purposes completed their childbearing, it was possible, in 2003, to calculate precisely the completed fertility rate of women born up to roughly 1960 (figure 2.3). Since fertility is low after age 35, we also estimated the completed fertility rate of all cohorts of women who had reached that age, which in 2003 included all those up to the cohort born in 1970. An estimate of the completed fertility rate of younger cohorts is also shown, but it is subject to more uncertainty since it is necessary to project, by extrapolating the trend of the past ten years, the fertility rates from age 30 onward; the completed fertility rates of women born after 1970 must therefore be considered with caution.

The cohort of Canadian women born in 1946 is the last to have reached the replacement level (2.1 children per woman). This cohort therefore serves as a yardstick for comparing more recent cohorts, and it illustrates the major changes that have taken place in the past thirty years.

The area under the different curves represents the value of the fertility rate attained. Compared to the 1946 cohort, the cohort of women born in 1955 experienced fertility rates beyond age 30—and especially beyond age 35—that were higher, but this increase was insufficient to make up for the much lower fertility between ages 15 and 29. In other words, the young female cohorts cannot make up for lag that built up during their twenties by the current increase in their fertility in their thirties and forties. At age 25, for example, the fertility rate of the cohort born in 1946 was more than 160 per thousand; that of the cohort born in 1975 was barely 80 per thousand, meaning that the rate was cut in half in less than 30 years.

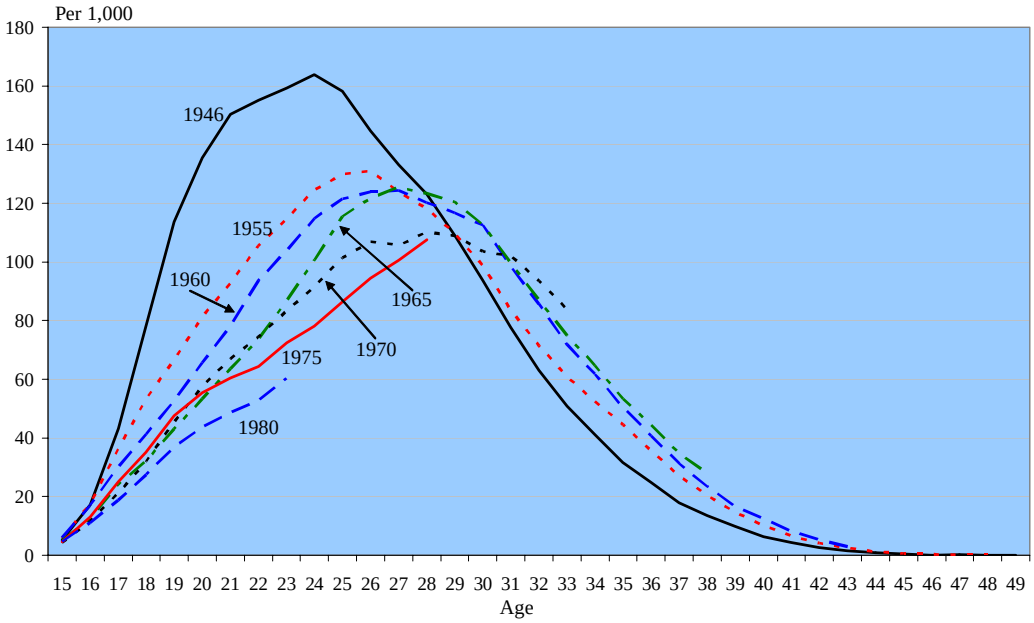


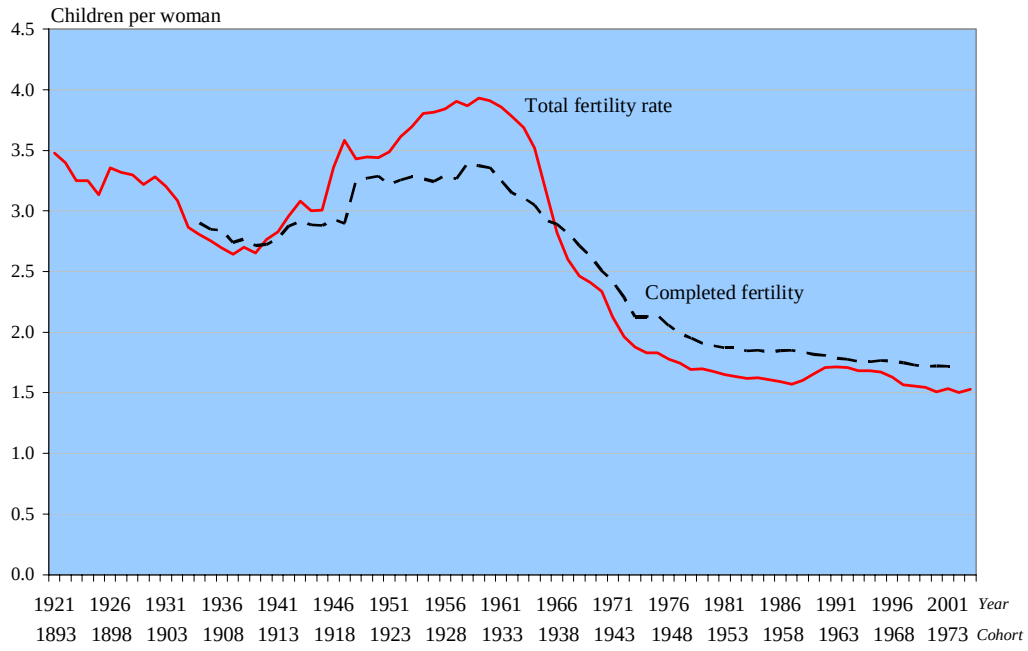
Figure 2.3

Fertility rate by age for selected cohorts, Canada

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Figure 2.4
Total fertility rate, 1921 to 2003 and completed fertility, 1906 to 1974



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

Judging from the fertility patterns of the cohort born in 1980, who were only 23 years of age in 2003, it is likely that the fertility rate attained at age 25 will be even lower, indicating that unless there is a strong increase in fertility after age 30, their completed fertility rate could be the lowest of all cohorts shown in the figure. The drop in fertility observed for recent cohorts would therefore result in a drop in the number of children and not merely a postponement of childbearing.

Lastly, it is interesting to note that the peak of the curve flattened as it shifted toward older ages, clearly illustrating the changes in the tempo of fertility. Within the cohort born in 1970, for example, fertility rates stayed at their maximum level from ages 26 to 32 approximately, varying very little within this interval. This plateau was not observed before; the rates of the 1946 cohort culminated at age 25 and declined rapidly thereafter. In other words, women born in 1946 did their childbearing mainly at around 25 years of age and had many fewer children after age 30; women born in 1970 will have done the bulk of their childbearing over a longer period of time, namely between roughly the ages of 26 and 32. The inevitable corollary to this situation is that the average age at maternity has risen from one cohort to the next.

Figure 2.4 shows the evolution of the total fertility rate and the completed fertility, shifted forward by 28 years, which is approximately the average age at maternity during the past thirty years. This figure shows that while the total fertility rate stayed at levels close to 1.65 children per woman on average for the past 20 years, no cohort of women who have completed all or most of their reproductive life had a completed fertility rate of less than 1.7 children per woman. The explanation for this gap lies in major changes to the tempo of fertility, with many women deciding to postpone childbearing to later in their lifecycle, generally into their thirties. However, it should be noted that the completed fertility rate of Canadian women has been steadily declining from one cohort to the next and this trend will likely continue into the future, since the cross-sectional indicator (total fertility rate) has been lower than the indicator for the cohorts (completed fertility rate) for nearly 40 years, that is, for a duration longer than the period of fertility.

Table A2.1

Number of births and fertility rates, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Numbers

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
1981	9,120	1,897	12,079	10,503	95,322	122,183	16,073	17,209	42,638	41,474	536	1,302	...	370,336
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
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
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
2001	4,716	1,380	8,909	7,195	73,695	131,709	14,002	12,275	37,619	40,575	344	613	710	333,744
2002	4,651	1,328	8,663	7,046	72,477	128,528	13,888	11,761	38,691	40,065	339	635	726	328,802
2003	4,629	1,417	8,650	7,117	73,905	130,927	13,940	12,038	40,287	40,496	335	701	758	335,202

Rate (per 1,000)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
1981	15.9	15.3	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.9	15.5	17.6	18.6	14.7	22.4	27.4	...	14.9
1986	13.2	15.0	13.9	13.5	12.6	14.2	15.6	17.0	18.0	14.0	19.7	15.2	12.4	14.3
1991	12.4	14.5	13.1	12.7	13.8	14.5	15.6	15.3	16.5	13.5	19.6	23.5	18.7	14.4
1996	10.3	12.5	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.6	13.6	13.1	13.6	11.9	14.1	19.5	17.9	12.4
1997	9.8	11.7	10.7	10.5	11.0	11.8	12.9	12.6	13.0	11.3	14.9	17.4	17.9	11.7
1998	9.2	11.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	11.7	12.7	12.6	13.1	10.8	12.7	16.7	16.3	11.4
1999	9.5	11.1	10.3	10.1	10.0	11.4	12.5	12.4	12.9	10.5	12.4	16.2	18.1	11.1
2000	9.2	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.9	12.3	12.0	12.3	10.1	12.2	16.6	18.0	10.7
2001	9.0	10.1	9.6	9.6	10.0	11.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.9	11.4	15.0	17.4	10.8
2002	9.0	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.6	12.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	11.2	15.3	17.5	10.5
2003	8.9	10.3	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.1	12.8	9.7	11.0	16.6	17.9	10.6

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1986.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A2.2

Total fertility rate (children per woman), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
1981	..	1.88	1.62	1.67	1.57	1.58	1.82	2.11	1.85	1.63	2.04	2.84	..	1.65
1986	..	1.79	1.58	1.53	1.37	1.60	1.82	2.02	1.84	1.61	1.95	2.84	..	1.59
1991	1.44	1.85	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.66	1.97	2.04	1.89	1.68	2.15	2.44	3.52	1.70
1996	1.31	1.74	1.52	1.46	1.61	1.61	1.90	1.90	1.75	1.55	1.71	2.23	3.37	1.63
1997	1.28	1.66	1.46	1.44	1.54	1.54	1.82	1.86	1.70	1.49	1.86	2.02	3.34	1.56
1998	1.24	1.59	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.54	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.46	1.63	1.98	2.97	1.55
1999	1.30	1.63	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.54	1.83	1.87	1.72	1.43	1.61	1.93	3.23	1.54
2000	1.30	1.57	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.49	1.81	1.83	1.66	1.40	1.63	2.01	3.14	1.51
2001	1.30	1.54	1.40	1.41	1.49	1.53	1.82	1.89	1.67	1.40	1.57	1.83	3.04	1.53
2002	1.30	1.49	1.37	1.39	1.47	1.48	1.80	1.83	1.69	1.38	1.58	1.89	3.02	1.50
2003	1.31	1.57	1.39	1.42	1.49	1.50	1.81	1.88	1.74	1.40	1.53	2.05	3.06	1.53

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1991.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A2.3

Total fertility rate by rank (for 1,000 women), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
1981: 1	..	706.6	721.2	700.1	707.6	695.0	717.5	773.7	802.8	764.3	1,004.6	1,001.2	..	724.6
2	..	598.1	544.1	597.9	563.3	554.0	610.5	673.2	607.4	546.1	667.4	752.7	..	570.4
3	..	340.2	236.1	249.4	218.0	229.3	296.1	393.4	276.2	218.7	251.5	438.6	..	240.5
4	..	144.4	69.2	80.2	53.0	66.1	110.7	155.5	97.4	64.4	71.0	233.3	..	71.6
5 +	..	93.0	47.3	44.2	23.4	32.2	84.4	110.2	67.4	32.9	47.6	418.1	..	39.7
1986: 1	..	644.4	671.5	649.6	657.2	698.9	733.3	737.4	751.4	683.8	889.9	1,008.5	..	693.8
2	..	630.9	556.8	555.5	487.4	567.1	616.3	649.9	643.7	585.8	613.2	802.1	..	561.9
3	..	328.1	247.0	237.8	168.0	236.8	296.5	373.7	288.7	241.7	280.5	436.7	..	233.4
4	..	127.5	73.1	60.2	41.3	67.1	101.9	150.4	100.7	71.6	89.5	246.0	..	69.5
5 +	..	59.3	31.8	27.9	17.5	27.6	75.3	103.6	57.2	29.2	79.0	351.1	..	33.7
1991: 1	645.1	729.8	729.0	722.0	801.6	751.1	840.4	754.4	785.9	759.3	994.0	989.7	903.4	769.9
2	516.6	647.4	538.3	549.8	565.8	569.1	611.4	671.7	640.6	578.2	700.4	734.4	949.0	580.0
3	192.8	311.0	224.8	205.1	207.5	237.2	311.8	369.4	302.2	243.5	293.3	389.8	663.3	242.7
4	60.7	107.6	64.1	56.0	53.2	70.2	122.2	151.9	104.2	69.8	106.4	201.3	443.4	73.7
5 +	26.7	56.5	28.4	20.6	21.6	31.9	83.4	95.2	61.1	32.0	58.8	124.8	558.8	36.2
1996: 1	622.5	728.6	704.9	684.5	738.7	717.4	802.7	726.4	723.8	728.1	845.7	885.2	936.0	726.4
2	490.8	600.4	530.1	518.8	570.2	570.1	590.2	609.7	609.0	537.5	528.8	708.5	812.8	568.5
3	141.7	275.3	204.7	193.1	214.3	219.3	291.6	331.3	265.2	199.5	205.2	355.0	566.8	224.4
4	38.5	98.6	52.4	48.3	61.4	66.0	121.1	135.8	92.1	61.8	90.0	180.8	428.4	70.4
5 +	11.8	39.8	25.2	18.1	27.4	34.2	90.5	98.1	58.6	27.5	39.0	104.9	627.5	37.6
1997: 1	621.1	725.2	672.2	683.8	707.8	680.1	758.1	698.5	706.2	690.6	837.9	798.2	911.6	694.7
2	468.0	556.8	520.2	520.0	548.2	552.5	583.6	597.0	594.0	529.5	654.6	642.1	788.5	552.8
3	140.7	273.7	190.0	175.1	200.2	210.2	278.4	328.4	249.3	186.7	241.4	309.4	575.7	212.9
4	33.7	61.1	53.6	46.7	57.6	61.5	112.6	137.7	91.0	56.8	88.3	143.6	441.9	66.5
5 +	18.5	39.6	23.6	18.6	26.6	32.1	92.2	99.3	58.3	27.3	34.8	127.5	621.2	36.8
1998: 1	609.7	662.6	658.8	681.3	689.7	684.5	760.6	701.3	722.4	677.3	692.3	790.1	847.4	691.3
2	455.7	571.7	518.0	548.5	543.7	555.9	564.9	606.4	596.9	518.4	638.3	548.3	738.5	551.9
3	133.2	252.7	182.6	174.9	179.6	208.8	283.0	319.4	256.4	181.1	204.5	358.6	474.2	207.1
4	28.4	79.8	52.2	45.7	53.4	61.3	125.2	131.2	88.5	53.8	72.3	156.2	381.8	65.0
5 +	13.4	26.7	24.1	17.2	26.3	32.7	95.8	103.0	58.5	25.9	21.4	123.4	526.7	36.8
1999: 1	631.3	715.8	676.3	680.9	689.4	689.7	763.5	693.1	727.7	672.0	757.8	774.0	988.2	694.8
2	493.2	567.3	521.3	514.1	528.6	548.2	562.0	626.5	588.1	503.0	568.3	584.4	662.6	543.1
3	126.8	244.5	176.7	183.5	173.6	206.5	286.5	318.8	256.5	177.2	206.0	283.7	647.6	204.6
4	36.8	69.2	54.9	47.2	50.0	59.7	117.0	132.9	91.3	50.8	50.0	169.7	381.9	63.5
5 +	12.9	29.0	24.9	15.8	26.2	32.0	98.0	99.2	58.5	25.5	24.7	121.0	551.3	36.5
2000: 1	629.7	683.9	650.0	667.2	691.7	676.8	719.9	682.6	705.1	643.3	745.2	815.4	927.3	681.5
2	493.7	571.4	483.7	518.6	509.3	524.5	584.8	592.9	563.5	493.7	585.8	608.9	772.5	524.9
3	130.7	222.3	195.3	170.5	174.2	197.8	287.4	302.8	243.4	179.3	208.5	302.0	476.6	200.0
4	31.3	73.3	53.8	42.9	49.8	59.1	119.0	142.1	86.9	53.7	64.6	150.2	383.2	63.3
5 +	14.2	20.3	25.1	16.5	26.4	31.4	102.1	111.2	57.9	25.7	29.4	132.6	584.8	36.9
2001: 1	626.4	631.2	622.4	654.4	697.3	683.8	686.7	693.6	705.9	630.0	753.4	742.9	888.1	681.7
2	503.3	589.2	513.2	528.8	545.2	552.7	610.5	624.1	580.7	512.2	458.6	526.9	732.2	551.6
3	125.3	230.0	190.8	165.9	174.8	201.3	290.3	325.3	239.9	176.3	253.0	277.0	515.1	201.3
4	30.9	66.2	51.7	40.9	51.8	58.4	117.6	135.8	86.2	50.4	74.9	173.4	333.8	62.6
5 +	13.1	24.2	23.6	18.1	24.5	31.5	111.4	114.5	57.9	26.6	32.1	107.8	570.1	36.9
2002: 1	618.7	623.0	627.5	665.1	695.0	668.3	697.2	667.0	714.8	621.2	752.4	843.2	911.2	675.2
2	501.0	544.4	493.7	500.9	523.0	528.5	586.1	594.7	585.0	503.5	502.5	490.1	722.8	533.4
3	135.2	226.6	175.4	164.6	173.0	190.9	281.0	310.7	242.3	178.2	233.5	315.6	513.8	196.3
4	29.4	71.4	55.1	41.6	49.9	57.6	121.6	135.8	88.7	51.6	58.1	108.6	293.1	62.4
5 +	17.9	20.9	23.0	17.6	25.7	30.9	117.7	122.3	60.5	26.6	31.1	129.1	582.9	37.7
2003: 1	647.9	674.0	628.0	670.4	715.7	686.8	696.5	691.2	756.2	637.6	647.1	964.3	912.6	695.9
2	476.5	555.2	502.5	512.3	517.8	528.4	577.3	610.2	585.6	506.3	550.5	582.7	684.7	533.3
3	133.9	261.2	180.0	170.7	177.8	191.9	287.5	328.8	249.1	179.3	242.1	269.5	519.1	199.8
4	34.7	60.6	50.9	49.1	50.5	57.8	122.8	129.3	87.2	48.9	63.6	103.3	384.5	62.1
5 +	15.9	21.6	23.9	17.6	26.5	31.3	122.8	121.7	61.9	26.5	24.5	128.7	559.0	38.3

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1991.

Table A2.4

Fertility rate by age group (for 1,000 women), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
1981: 15-19	..	33.2	35.0	34.7	14.7	22.5	39.6	48.6	42.4	27.9	64.4	109.4	..	25.8
20-24	..	106.4	101.6	112.7	84.4	84.2	104.8	135.0	106.5	92.6	131.4	164.7	..	92.1
25-29	..	132.8	112.6	116.4	128.1	118.3	128.9	147.3	130.7	117.7	123.0	145.0	..	123.6
30-34	..	72.5	56.6	53.3	66.8	67.4	67.7	69.0	70.4	67.3	76.8	93.1	..	66.9
35-39	..	26.1	15.3	15.5	18.0	20.1	20.1	19.6	20.4	18.8	18.3	45.1	..	19.1
40-44	..	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.8	0.0	10.8	..	3.2
45-49	..	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.6	..	0.2
1986: 15-19	..	32.1	27.4	28.8	14.9	19.8	36.3	45.6	34.6	21.3	32.0	111.0	..	22.9
20-24	..	90.3	84.2	92.5	70.1	73.0	91.5	117.9	96.4	81.5	105.8	165.9	..	79.4
25-29	..	127.0	115.7	116.0	112.2	119.9	130.3	141.8	130.3	115.9	133.3	143.5	..	119.6
30-34	..	74.8	69.0	52.7	59.5	79.3	79.9	75.0	83.2	76.4	78.6	99.5	..	72.8
35-39	..	29.5	18.0	14.7	17.2	25.2	24.5	22.0	24.4	25.1	37.2	36.7	..	22.3
40-44	..	4.6	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	11.8	..	3.2
45-49	..	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	..	0.1
1991: 15-19	30.8	33.4	31.1	30.9	17.2	22.1	44.1	46.3	38.5	25.2	42.9	81.1	154.7	25.8
20-24	80.7	86.2	80.6	91.5	80.5	66.8	97.8	112.4	94.4	78.4	122.4	130.3	246.1	78.7
25-29	100.7	137.3	111.5	111.6	129.1	117.1	132.6	140.8	124.7	113.4	132.2	129.0	151.0	121.3
30-34	57.8	81.1	69.3	59.8	77.9	90.5	88.1	80.4	87.0	85.1	89.1	106.7	94.5	83.8
35-39	16.2	30.5	22.1	15.2	22.9	32.7	27.7	24.8	31.2	30.6	34.8	40.3	50.7	28.2
40-44	2.4	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.0	4.6	4.3	3.1	4.2	4.5	7.9	5.4	8.3	3.9
45-49	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
1996: 15-19	23.6	29.8	28.0	26.8	16.3	19.9	40.1	39.5	28.2	19.1	33.1	60.5	153.8	22.1
20-24	63.7	79.9	72.1	76.7	72.5	57.9	92.6	96.9	79.5	65.2	89.7	136.9	204.6	68.6
25-29	92.2	121.4	100.7	102.5	119.1	104.8	120.5	129.9	115.7	99.6	99.2	110.7	172.7	109.5
30-34	63.0	84.6	74.5	65.1	81.9	94.7	89.7	81.4	87.8	85.6	77.5	93.9	87.0	87.2
35-39	16.5	29.1	24.6	18.8	27.4	38.4	30.8	26.7	32.5	34.9	33.5	37.6	45.8	32.6
40-44	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.9	6.1	5.4	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.3	10.7	10.8	5.1
45-49	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.2
1997: 15-19	22.7	29.1	23.8	25.4	15.5	17.1	36.2	37.5	25.9	17.5	31.5	55.5	139.1	20.0
20-24	60.2	77.4	69.2	76.6	67.5	54.1	85.9	96.1	75.9	59.7	92.5	118.4	212.2	64.5
25-29	91.1	112.8	98.7	101.7	112.7	99.4	116.6	124.7	113.3	94.7	116.6	103.0	166.1	104.6
30-34	61.8	76.2	71.7	64.7	79.9	91.9	87.2	79.7	85.2	83.6	83.2	78.7	96.6	84.9
35-39	17.4	27.4	24.5	17.1	26.6	38.2	33.2	27.1	32.5	35.7	37.0	41.8	47.9	32.6
40-44	2.2	6.1	3.1	2.4	3.9	6.3	4.7	4.0	5.6	6.0	7.7	7.5	8.6	5.2
45-49	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1998: 15-19	20.6	29.9	24.1	26.4	14.9	17.1	38.5	38.2	25.4	16.2	28.8	54.5	142.1	19.8
20-24	59.8	75.2	67.0	72.8	64.3	55.1	86.2	96.7	76.9	58.6	89.1	112.3	183.7	63.9
25-29	84.4	101.4	95.5	105.0	109.6	98.5	117.0	124.2	111.5	91.3	87.9	98.8	126.4	102.6
30-34	62.4	75.9	71.9	65.3	77.6	92.4	85.8	79.8	91.2	83.0	72.7	87.6	92.0	85.1
35-39	17.3	30.2	24.4	20.5	26.3	38.7	32.9	26.6	32.9	35.6	37.9	36.8	40.3	32.9
40-44	2.3	4.3	3.6	2.2	4.1	6.4	4.4	4.0	5.3	5.9	7.1	3.8	9.9	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	1.9	0.2
1999: 15-19	20.2	22.7	22.1	23.5	14.6	15.7	35.4	36.8	24.5	15.5	28.4	56.1	140.8	18.6
20-24	59.3	77.5	65.8	73.1	61.2	53.0	86.8	93.2	76.3	54.7	74.5	102.5	200.5	61.7
25-29	90.5	106.5	96.7	101.9	107.4	98.0	114.9	127.7	109.9	88.1	90.1	107.7	158.2	101.6
30-34	66.2	81.4	74.9	66.8	77.6	94.3	88.6	82.1	92.1	84.8	78.2	74.2	88.2	86.6
35-39	20.1	31.3	26.7	19.7	27.3	39.2	33.0	28.0	34.8	36.2	39.5	37.7	41.2	33.8
40-44	2.8	4.1	3.7	2.2	4.1	6.8	5.5	4.3	5.8	6.3	9.1	8.8	19.0	5.5
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.2
2000: 15-19	19.4	24.1	18.9	22.0	13.7	13.9	33.2	34.9	22.5	13.8	29.1	56.1	126.1	17.0
20-24	60.0	74.5	62.0	72.4	59.7	50.6	83.7	89.8	70.6	50.4	77.2	107.2	193.2	58.9
25-29	90.9	99.8	93.3	98.4	105.7	93.6	116.9	126.2	105.3	87.3	86.1	101.9	161.4	98.7
30-34	67.4	83.4	76.2	66.6	78.6	93.0	90.4	80.7	91.2	82.7	78.0	83.0	90.9	86.1
35-39	19.4	27.2	26.3	20.7	27.0	39.4	32.8	28.4	35.3	37.7	46.0	43.4	39.3	34.1
40-44	1.5	4.9	4.1	2.2	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.6	5.9	7.0	4.5	9.5	11.7	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	0.7	3.5	0.2
2001: 15-19	17.8	17.0	16.3	20.1	13.4	12.9	32.8	31.8	21.1	13.1	24.0	45.4	116.5	16.0
20-24	55.0	63.7	56.8	68.8	57.4	48.0	81.4	93.2	69.1	47.2	86.7	102.4	213.3	56.4
25-29	91.2	109.3	91.9	98.7	109.0	96.2	113.7	128.3	105.9	86.3	82.4	92.8	124.5	100.3
30-34	70.2	86.3	82.8	69.6	84.5	99.1	94.1	89.9	94.8	85.6	81.7	76.7	87.8	91.4
35-39	21.8	25.5	27.6	21.2	28.6	41.4	34.9	28.8	36.2	39.1	29.3	40.7	39.9	35.7
40-44	2.7	4.5	4.1	2.5	4.4	7.5	5.5	4.6	5.9	7.2	8.9	9.0	20.3	6.1
45-49	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.2
2002: 15-19	16.2	17.6	16.6	18.4	12.4	11.9	31.7	30.4	19.8	11.7	21.2	46.9	115.7	14.9
20-24	55.4	56.2	57.1	64.8	55.1	45.0	80.3	84.1	68.9	45.6	72.7	93.6	209.7	54.0
25-29	91.2	102.7	88.1	96.0	105.0	92.0	109.9	123.3	107.0	85.0	103.0	109.4	136.0	97.4
30-34	71.3	83.7	76.9	73.1	86.0	96.3	96.3	92.4	97.4	85.0	71.3	87.3	86.1	90.9
35-39	23.7	29.8	30.4	22.0	28.9	41.6	35.0	29.7	38.1	40.0	35.1	32.4	44.6	36.4
40-44	3.0	4.9	4.8	3.2	4.5	7.5	6.3	4.3	5.9	7.6	7.6	6.5	11.7	6.2
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
2003: 15-19	16.8	18.7	15.1	18.5	11.4	11.7	30.0	31.3	19.1	10.8	22.3	41.8	117.4	14.4
20-24	53.8	61.1	54.5	64.0	53.4	43.7	78.4	85.2	69.0	43.6	70.6	109.8	204.2	52.7
25-29	90.7	105.7	89.6	100.0	106.9	92.6	111.0	125.7	109.3	84.9	92.1	104.1	142.7	98.6
30-34	75.3	89.9	82.8	73.3	87.8	98.7	98.3	94.2	101.3	89.1	79.8	101.0	97.1	93.7
35-39	24.9	33.1	29.7	24.2	32.0	43.5	36.6	32.2	41.2	42.2	28.9	42.0	42.4	38.7
40-44	2.5	4.6	4.4	3.3	4.8	7.8	5.8	5.1	7.0	7.5	10.5	9.5	10.0	6.5
45-49	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.3

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1991.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.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Mortality

The number of deaths in Canada has risen steadily since 2000, climbing from 218,100 to 219,500 between 2000 and 2001, then to 223,600 in 2002 and lastly to 226,200 in 2003, its highest level since vital statistics were established in 1921. The annual increases were 0.7%, 1.9% and 1.2% respectively. However, this rise in the number of deaths is not surprising and does not mean that mortality is increasing in the Canadian population. In fact, it is expected that the number of deaths will increase from year to year in Canada because of growth and the ageing of the population. Each year, more and more individuals are reaching ages where mortality is high, such as over 75 years of age. Although the risk of dying at this age—as at all other ages—has generally been declining for several decades, the larger number of individuals exposed to this risk leads to an increase in the number of deaths in the population.

The number of deaths in Canada has risen because of growth and the ageing of the population.

In general, the number of deaths has increased in all Canadian provinces since 2000, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the Yukon. The reason is that these provinces and territories are less populated and annual deaths are thus subject to unforeseen fluctuations that in no way reflect a real change in mortality trends. The number of deaths also fell by about 600 people between 2002 and 2003 in Quebec, a much more populous province. This was definitely a unique year, as happens in all provinces from time to time, and it does not change in any way the upward trend observed for several decades.

Deaths and mortality by age

The key factor (close to 70%) in the rise in deaths recorded in Canada in the past three years is the increase in deaths at advanced ages (85 years of age or older). Over the past 85 years, the age structure of deaths has changed substantially (figure 3.1). In 1921, more than one in four deaths occurred between the ages of 0 and 1 year and over one third between 0 and 10 years, evidence of the extent of infant and child mortality at the time. These proportions were respectively 0.8% and 1.0% in 2003, clearly illustrating the remarkable progress made during the 20th century. The result is that there are now

The key factor in the rise in deaths recorded in Canada is the increase in deaths at ages of 85 years or older.

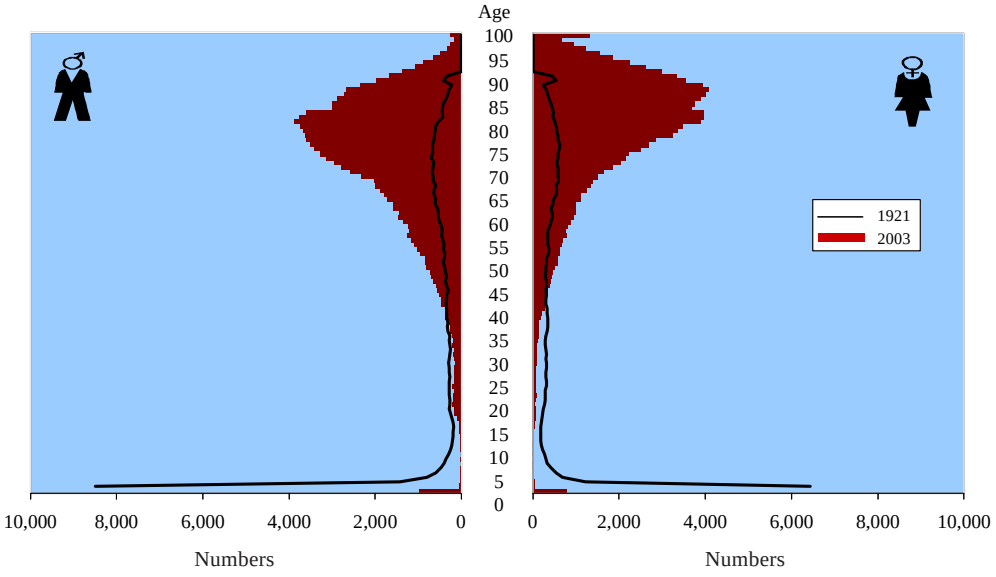


Figure 3.1

Age pyramid of deaths, Canada, 1921 and 2003

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

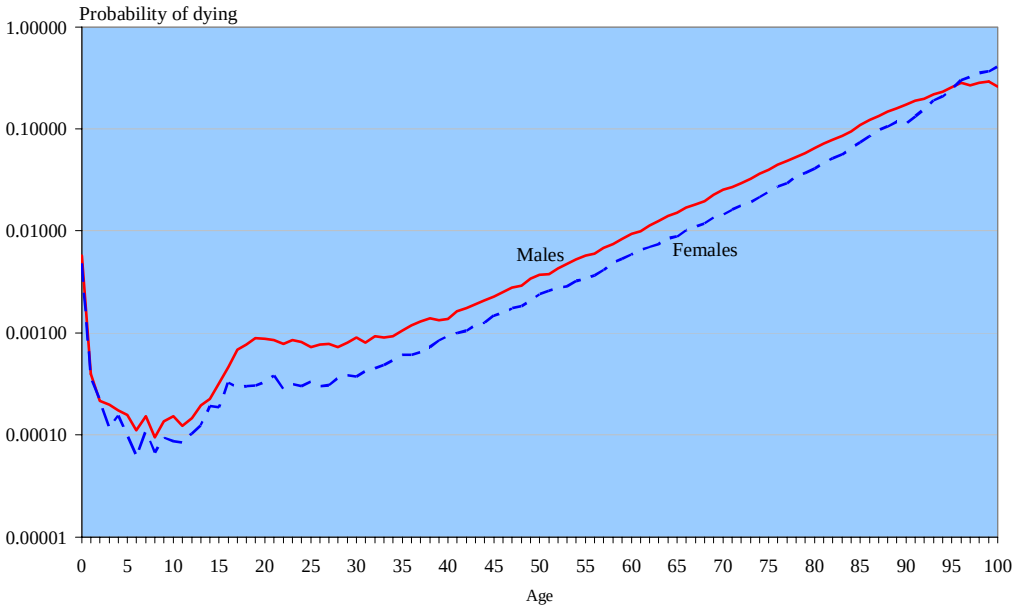
very few deaths of children under the age of 10 years (less than 2,300 deaths among 226,200 in 2003) registered in the vital statistics. In contrast, only 27% of the deaths recorded in 1921 occurred among persons aged 65 years or older; in 2003, more than three in four deaths (78%) were in this age group. Death struck mainly infants and youth in 1921, now it strikes persons closer in age to the limits of human longevity.

The mode of the deaths distribution, that is, the specific age at which the most number of deaths occurs in a given year, is also shifting. If we exclude the first year of life when there are many deaths, the peak was between 70 and 75 years in 1921. In 2003, it had shifted to about 80 years for men and over 85 years for women.

By combining with deaths the populations at risk of dying at each age, it is possible to calculate an indicator that represent the probability of dying by age and sex (figure 3.2). The graphic representation of these probabilities by age and sex is characteristic regardless of the year in question: high during the first year of life, the risk of dying drops quickly to its minimum level between five and ten years. It then increases sharply to about 20 years (particularly for men because of violent deaths mainly due to all types of accidents) and then remains relatively stable to about 35 years before climbing steadily to the advanced ages. For example, in 2003, a man's risk of dying in the first year of life was 6 per thousand, at 65 years about 15 per thousand and at 85 years about 109 per thousand (one chance in ten). For women, these risks were respectively 5, 9 and 74 per thousand.

In 2003, the risk of women dying was lower at all ages than for men. This was not always the case. Figure 3.3 shows graphically the ratio of the probability of dying for men to that of women: when greater than one, this ratio indicates higher male mortality. In 1931, the ratio at all ages was close to one, indicating that there was little difference in the mortality rates of men and women. Indeed, between 25 and 40 years, female mortality was even higher than that of men since the ratio is less than one. This situation reflected the mortality associated with pregnancy and childbirth. Thanks to medical progress, this higher mortality among women quickly disappeared so that today, the probability of dying is higher for men at all ages. Although this does not appear to be the case at ages close to 100, the numbers are more a reflection of unforeseen variations in male mortality, since the probability of dying are based on such small numbers of people.

Figure 3.2
Probabilities of dying by age and sex, Canada, 2003



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

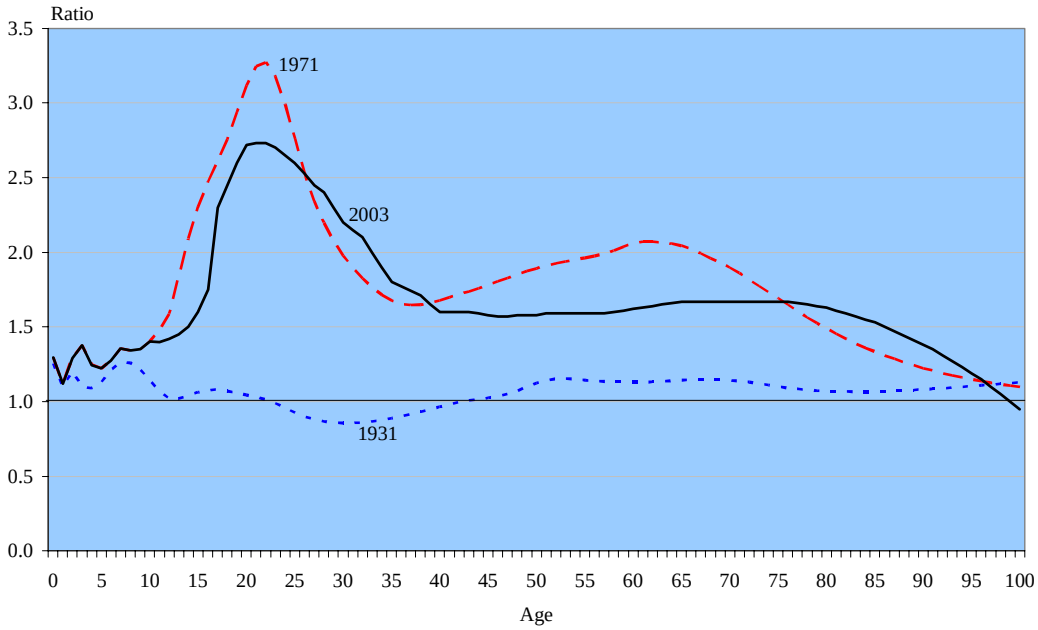


Figure 3.3
Ratio of the probabilities of dying for men and women, Canada, 1931, 1971 and 2003

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

It is interesting to note that in 1971, male mortality was substantially higher between the ages of 20 and 25 years. This was the result of deaths due to accidents, especially road accidents. In 2003, higher male mortality had dropped at these ages in response to efforts to improve transportation safety, which more men probably took advantage of than women. Lastly, we note that the higher mortality of men was greater in 1971 than in 2003 for men between the ages of 45 and 70 years, suggesting that the gradual reduction in the gap in life expectancy between men and women is explained in part by what is happening between these ages. This situation is the result of two changes: first, a sharp decline in circulatory system diseases that affected men in particular, and second, the upward trend in certain cancers among women, notably cancer of the respiratory system. Both changes can be linked to the history of smoking in the country.

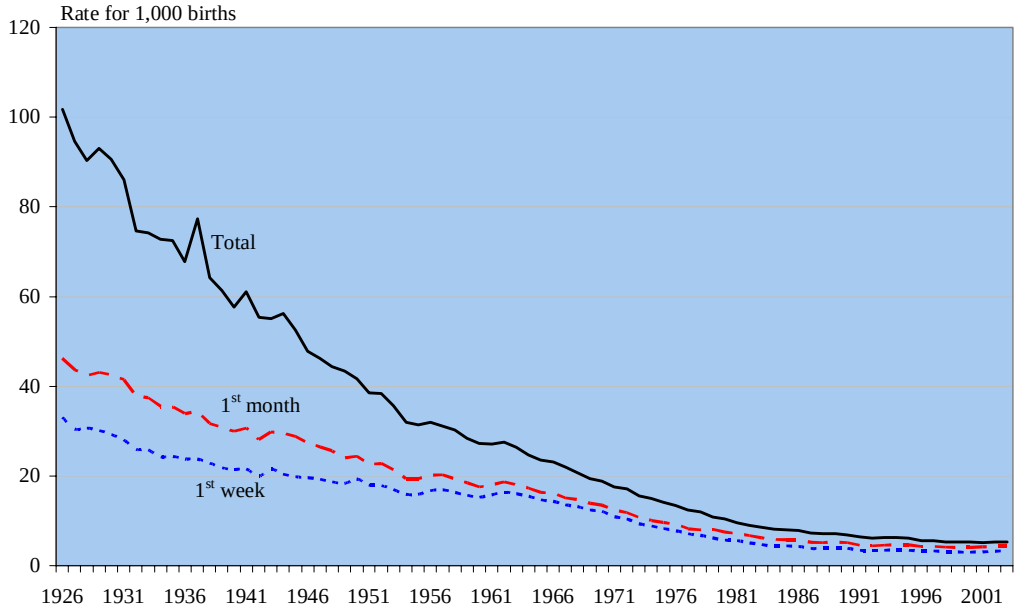
Infant mortality

The mortality rate between 0 and one year of age is very important because the risks of dying during the first year of life are relatively high compared to the other ages of childhood. This is supported by the fact that mortality in this age group in 2003 corresponded overall to the risk of dying among those in their mid fifties. In addition, infant mortality is often presented as a good indicator of the level of health care development in a country.

The infant mortality rate was very low in Canada in 2003 at 5.8 per thousand among males and 4.9 per thousand among females. While the rate was slightly up in 2003 from 2000, it is important to view the change as a slight variation around an average that has remained at about 5.5 per thousand for a decade and appears to be relatively stable. This rate was lower than that in the United States (7.2 per thousand among males and 5.8 per thousand among females) but higher than the rate in Japan (respectively 3.5 and 3.0 per thousand) or Sweden (respectively 2.9 and 2.6 per thousand), which are the two countries with the lowest infant mortality rates in the world. It would appear that there is still progress to made in Canada in this area.

That progress will likely come by reducing deaths in the first week of life (early neonatal mortality) since about 75% of infant deaths occur during this period (figure 3.4). Once the first week of life has passed, the risk of death in the first month (neonatal mortality) and in the remainder of the year seem to be much lower than 80 years ago in Canada when they accounted for a significant portion of infant deaths.

Figure 3.4
Infant mortality rate, neo-natal and early neo-natal, Canada, 1926 to 2003



Source:
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

In 2003, the infant mortality rate was higher than the national average in the three Prairie provinces and in the three territories. In the latter, the populations specific to these regions, the harsher climate and general living conditions easily explain the findings. In contrast, it is difficult to pinpoint the reasons for the situation in the Prairies. In addition, the rates of premature births and low weight babies are also higher in these provinces, as is the mortality rate of these children (Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, September 27th, 2004). These provinces also have a higher aboriginal population that elsewhere in the country.

Life expectancy at birth

The gap between the life expectancy of men and women was only 4.9 years, the smallest difference since the early 1950s.

Since 2000, the life expectancy at birth of Canadian men has risen each year by about 0.25 years to 77.4 years in 2003. Among Canadian women, the average annual gain was smaller, in the order of 0.10 years, and the life expectancy at birth reached 82.3 years in 2003. As a result, the gap between the life expectancy of men and women continued to narrow, as it has done since 1979 in Canada. In 2003, it was only 4.9 years, the smallest difference since the early 1950s.

Canadian men and women enjoy one of the longest life expectancies in the industrialized world.

Canadian men and women enjoy one of the longest life expectancies in the industrialized world. In the United States, the average life expectancy for men is 74.8 years and 80.1 years for women. Canadian women are only surpassed in this area by the Japanese (85.3 years), French, Swiss and Australians (83.4 years), Spanish (83.1 years), Italians (82.8 years) and the Swedes (82.7 years). Canadian men are only surpassed by the Swedes (78.2 years), Icelanders (78.1 years), Japanese (77.9 years) and Swiss (77.6 years).

Continuing the trend of the past several years, British Columbians have the longest life expectancy in Canada (78.6 years for men and 83.0 years for women) and people living in Nunavut haves the shortest (about 66.5 years for men and 70.5 years for women, although these numbers should be treated with caution because of the small population involved). Ontarians, Albertans and Quebec women also enjoy a life expectancy above the national average. In general, life expectancy increases when moving from east to west across the country, although the differences between provincial and national averages are quite negligible in many provinces, indicating a certain level of homogeneity in Canadian mortality that, except for the unique situation of the three territories, does not present any substantial variations. In any event, these differences are less significant than those found among the various American states.

British Columbians have the longest life expectancy in Canada and people living in Nunavut have the shortest.

Life expectancy at 65 years and 85 years

Life expectancy at 65 years is important data since it indicates the average length of life for persons who are retired. It also has financial importance because of the various public and private pension funds. It is useful to remember that this life expectancy was only 13.3 years and 15.0 years for men and women respectively in the early 1950s, the period when current old age security and public pension plans were introduced. In 2003, Canadian men could hope to live an average of 17.4 years and Canadian women 20.8 years beyond the age of 65, an increase of 4.1 years and 5.0 years respectively for men and women since 1950. While gains are slower among women, it is mainly because of the cohorts of women reaching this age that adopted in large numbers the behaviour and habits that were more traditionally masculine (smoking for example).

It is also interesting to note that life expectancy at 85 years is also increasing, although the gains are less spectacular given the few number of years remaining to live once this age is achieved (5.8 years for men and 7.1 years for women in 2003). Between 1950 and 2003, men have added one and a half years and women have added two and a half years to their life expectancy at this age.

Main causes of death

Since 2000, causes of death have been classified according to the 10th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases and not the 9th as has been the case since 1979. This type of change can break certain historical trends, thereby complicating analysis. To avoid this problem, only certain major causes of death, for which strong time comparability has been established through a study,[1] were retained and are analysed in this section.

Among men, mortality rates related to diseases of the circulatory system, ischemical heart diseases, cerebral vascular diseases, and tumours and cancers continued their downward trend begun several decades ago, although at a slower pace. The mortality rate associated with circulatory system diseases, in particular, are declining at a rate close to that observed among women, suggesting that faster gains made among men until the start of the 1990s have slowed. It is also interesting to note that, in 2003, the mortality rate from tumours and cancers reached its lowest level since 1971 at 187 per thousand. Here again, the mortality rate for men is slowly approaching that of women, probably reflecting an increasingly similar life style (table 3.1).

For women, the change has been different since the mortality rate from tumours and cancers has been relatively stable for four years at a level close to 172 per thousand. The increase in mortality from malignant tumours of the respiratory system definitely explains

1. Statistics Canada (2005). Comparability of ICD-10 and ICD-9 for mortality statistics in Canada, catalogue no. 84-548-XIE, 55 p.

Table 3.1

Evolution[1] of mortality from diseases of the circulatory system and from tumours, by sex, Canada, 1981 to 2003

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	412.0	272.0	63.9	209.9	65.6
1986	351.8	227.4	50.1	218.5	70.3
1991	281.6	176.3	43.4	216.3	69.8
1996	253.8	154.3	40.9	206.5	63.9
1997	245.7	147.3	40.9	201.0	61.2
1998	239.4	142.4	38.5	201.2	61.4
1999	232.0	138.1	36.8	200.0	61.5
2000	215.0	132.4	35.8	197.3	56.3
2001	202.3	123.7	34.4	195.4	56.4
2002	193.9	117.0	33.2	191.5	56.2
2003	189.6	115.1	31.6	187.3	54.4
			Females		
1981	361.4	197.4	82.9	167.8	19.4
1986	315.8	170.8	69.0	174.9	26.1
1991	261.1	137.9	57.7	174.7	32.3
1996	240.4	120.6	55.2	177.5	37.0
1997	234.7	117.0	55.3	170.6	35.7
1998	227.3	111.7	52.5	173.5	38.2
1999	218.9	106.6	50.2	172.1	38.7
2000	207.2	103.6	49.1	172.8	38.1
2001	197.9	98.9	47.2	171.2	38.2
2002	192.1	94.2	45.8	172.6	39.2
2003	182.9	89.7	43.9	171.1	39.3

1. Rate (per 100,000) standardized on the age and sex structure 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. Cause 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.

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

a good part of this situation, the slight rise in the rate over the past four years having offset the gains made with other tumours. The mortality rate for circulatory system diseases, ischemical heart diseases and cerebral vascular diseases fell in recent years at a pace similar to that observed for men.

Deaths due to HIV

About 360 Canadian men and 65 Canadian women have died on average each year due to HIV since 2000, accounting for a very small proportion of all deaths (0.2%). Generally speaking, the number of deaths each year due to HIV has been relatively stable in Canada for several years and is well below the level recorded in the mid 1990s (table 3.2).

The mortality rate linked to this cause has decreased since 2000, falling from 2.6 to 2.1 per thousand among men and from 0.5 to 0.4 per thousand for women. In 2003, HIV continued to kill more Canadian men that Canadian women.

Table 3.2

Deaths due to HIV[1] by broad age groups and sex, Canada, 1991 to 2003

Year	Aged 0-14	Aged 15-29	Aged 30-44	Aged 45-59	Aged 60 and over	Total	Variation from the previous year (%)
				Males			
1991	3	129	698	233	42	1,105	17.9
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
2001	0	10	198	129	32	369	-14.0
2002	0	8	180	126	29	343	-7.0
2003	0	6	178	156	33	373	8.7
				Females			
1991	4	15	25	14	7	65	44.4
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
2001	0	6	36	17	7	66	-19.5
2002	1	3	39	16	3	62	-6.1
2003	0	9	38	16	4	67	8.1

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.

Table A3.1

Number of deaths and mortality rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Number of deaths

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
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
1991	3,798	1,188	7,255	5,469	49,121	72,917	8,943	8,098	14,451	23,977	114	135	102	195,569
1996	3,928	1,268	7,751	5,896	52,336	79,099	9,497	8,765	16,391	27,536	120	152	120	212,880
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	219,530
2000	4,339	1,229	7,879	6,088	53,190	81,290	9,891	8,956	17,273	27,460	156	157	130	218,061
2001	4,151	1,160	7,879	6,062	54,194	81,213	9,734	8,740	17,579	28,353	134	163	123	219,537
2002	4,183	1,236	7,997	6,096	55,534	82,234	9,849	8,906	18,234	28,883	147	169	127	223,603
2003	4,281	1,183	8,064	6,257	54,927	84,207	9,867	9,007	18,585	29,320	133	202	134	226,169

Rate (per 1,000)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
1981	5.6	8.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	7.1	8.3	7.7	5.6	7.0	5.9	4.1	...	6.9
1986	6.1	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.8	5.6	7.1	4.6	2.2	2.1	7.1
1991	6.6	9.1	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.1	8.1	5.6	7.1	3.9	3.5	2.6	7.0
1996	7.0	9.3	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	8.4	8.6	5.9	7.1	3.8	3.6	2.9	7.2
1997	7.8	7.6	8.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.4	8.5	5.8	6.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	7.2
1998	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.4	7.1	8.6	8.8	5.8	7.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	7.2
1999	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.1	8.6	8.9	5.8	7.0	4.4	4.0	3.1	7.2
2000	8.2	9.0	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.0	8.6	8.9	5.7	6.8	5.1	3.9	3.2	7.1
2001	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.8	8.5	8.7	5.8	7.0	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.1
2002	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.5	6.8	8.5	8.9	5.9	7.0	4.9	4.1	3.1	7.1
2003	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.3	6.9	8.5	9.1	5.9	7.1	4.3	4.8	3.2	7.1

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

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1986.

Table A3.2

Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Number of infant deaths

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
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
1991	56	13	69	58	578	953	111	126	285	298	6	7	13	2,573
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	26	340	713	91	82	244	150	1	6	9	1,736
2001	23	10	50	31	349	712	98	68	210	168	3	3	12	1,737
2002	21	2	36	27	346	681	98	67	283	183	3	7	8	1,762
2003	23	7	49	29	322	692	111	76	265	170	2	4	15	1,765

Rate (per 1,000)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
1981	10.7	13.2	11.5	10.9	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.6	10.2	14.9	21.5	...	9.6
1986	8.5	6.7	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	24.8	12.0	26.6	7.9
1991	7.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	6.5	10.6	7.7	18.0	6.4
1996	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.4	6.2	5.1	0.0	4.9	20.1	5.6
1997	5.2	4.4	4.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	7.5	8.9	4.8	4.7	8.4	6.9	14.8	5.5
1998	6.2	8.0	4.6	6.5	5.6	5.0	6.7	7.1	4.8	4.2	5.1	17.6	19.5	5.3
1999	4.9	6.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	8.4	6.3	5.8	3.8	2.6	12.1	14.9	5.3
2000	4.9	3.5	4.9	3.5	4.7	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	3.7	2.7	8.9	12.4	5.3
2001	4.9	7.2	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	7.0	5.5	5.6	4.1	8.7	4.9	16.9	5.2
2002	4.5	1.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.7	7.3	4.6	8.8	11.0	11.0	5.4
2003	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	5.7	19.8	5.3

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

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1986.

Table A3.3

Life expectancy at different ages, Canada, 1981 to 2003

Age	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
						Males					
Aged 0	72.0	73.3	74.6	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.3	76.6	77.0	77.2	77.4
Aged 1	71.8	72.9	74.1	74.9	75.2	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7	76.9
Aged 5	68.0	69.0	70.2	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.8	72.1	72.5	72.7	73.0
Aged 10	63.1	64.1	65.3	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.9	67.2	67.5	67.8	68.0
Aged 15	58.2	59.2	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.3	62.6	62.8	63.1
Aged 20	53.6	54.5	55.7	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.1	57.5	57.8	58.0	58.3
Aged 25	48.9	49.8	51.0	51.6	51.9	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.5
Aged 30	44.3	45.1	46.2	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.7
Aged 35	39.5	40.4	41.5	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	43.9
Aged 40	34.8	35.7	36.8	37.4	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.4	38.7	38.9	39.2
Aged 45	30.3	31.1	32.2	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.4	33.7	34.0	34.2	34.5
Aged 50	25.9	26.6	27.7	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.9	29.2	29.5	29.7	29.9
Aged 55	21.8	22.4	23.4	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.3	25.5
Aged 60	18.1	18.5	19.4	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.3
Aged 65	14.6	15.0	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4
Aged 70	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9
Aged 75	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7
Aged 80	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0
Aged 85	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Aged 90	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3
						Females					
Aged 0	79.2	80.0	81.0	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.3
Aged 1	78.8	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.0	81.3	81.4	81.6	81.7
Aged 5	75.0	75.7	76.5	76.7	76.8	76.9	77.1	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.8
Aged 10	70.1	70.7	71.6	71.7	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.4	72.5	72.7	72.8
Aged 15	65.1	65.8	66.6	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.2	67.4	67.6	67.7	67.9
Aged 20	60.3	60.9	61.7	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0
Aged 25	55.4	56.0	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.8	57.9	58.1
Aged 30	50.5	51.1	52.0	52.1	52.2	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.0	53.2
Aged 35	45.7	46.3	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.6	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.3
Aged 40	40.9	41.4	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.4
Aged 45	36.2	36.7	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.7
Aged 50	31.6	32.1	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.0
Aged 55	27.2	27.7	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.4
Aged 60	23.0	23.4	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0
Aged 65	19.0	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.8
Aged 70	15.3	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8
Aged 75	11.9	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1
Aged 80	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9
Aged 85	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1
Aged 90	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.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International immigration

The data on international immigration are collected and compiled by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, which then transmits them to Statistics Canada. This chapter deals only with permanent immigration to Canada and therefore does not take into account annual flows of non-permanent residents.

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada falls within the range targeted by the immigration plan for 2002, 2003 and 2004 (table 4.1). In 2002, the plan set a range of 210,000 to 235,000 individuals; 229,000 were accepted on a permanent basis. The plan's targets were raised slightly in 2003 and 2004 to a range of 220,000 to 245,000 immigrants. Canada admitted 221,400 immigrants in 2003 and 235,800 immigrants in 2004.

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in 2004 reached 235,800.

Table 4.1

Number of immigrants admitted and number planned by class according to the immigration plan, Canada, 2002 to 2004

Class	2002		2003		2004	
	Number planned	Observed number[2]	Number planned	Observed number[2]	Number planned	Observed number[2]
Economic	130,800 to 141,800	137,860	132,000 to 147,000	121,050	132,000 to 148,000	133,746
Family	56,000 to 62,000	62,299	59,000 to 64,500	65,124	52,500 to 55,500	62,246
Refugees	23,000 to 30,400	25,120	28,100 to 32,500	25,984	29,400 to 32,800	32,686
Others[1]	200 to 800	3,761	900 to 1,000	9,197	6,100 to 8,700	7,146
Total	210,000 to 235,000	229,040	220,000 to 245,000	221,355	220,000 to 245,000	235,824

1. Includes defered removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.The observed number for 2003 also include one person with immigration class not stated.
2. Includes 33 (2002), 12 (2003) and 1 (2004) persons granted permanent residence as part of the 1989 Refugee Backlog Clearance program.

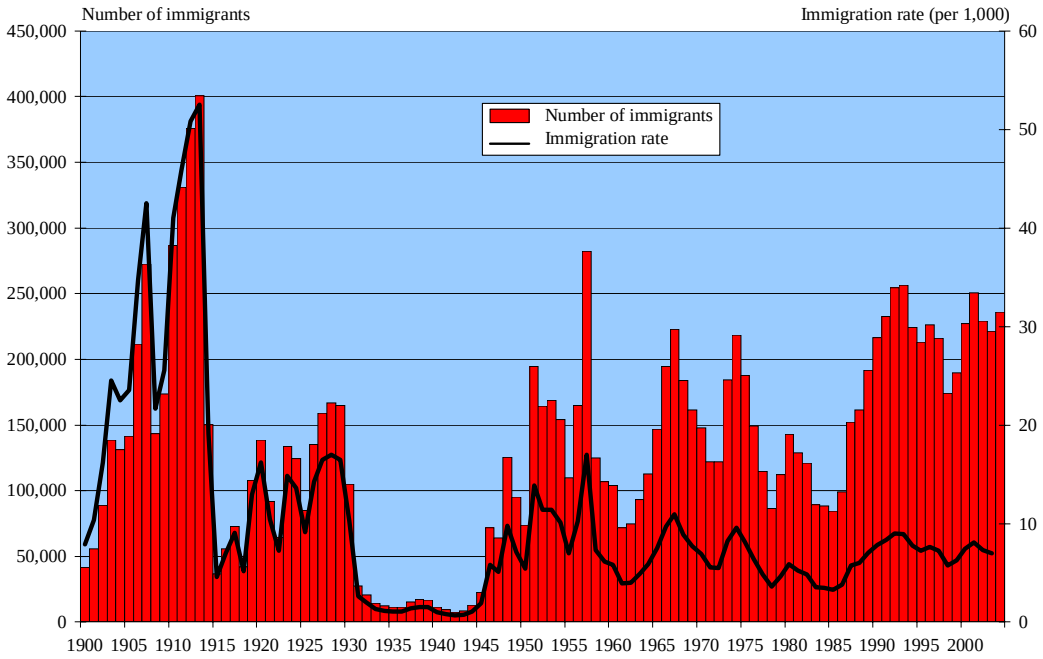
Source:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

While these numbers are down somewhat from the 250,600 immigrants admitted in 2001, they are nonetheless close to the average of 224,600 observed during the 1990-2004 period. The 2005 immigration plan set the same range as in 2003 and 2004, and the recent plan for 2006 once again revised the targets upwards, aiming at between 225,000 and 255,000 newcomers.

The immigration rates corresponding to the number of immigrants admitted in 2002, 2003 and 2004 were 7.3, 7.0 and 7.4 per thousand respectively (figure 4.1). Although below the rate observed in 2001 (8.1 per thousand), those rates are very close to the Canadian average of 7.5 per thousand during the period from 1990 to 2004. The immigration rate, which represents the ratio between the number of immigrants admitted in a given year and the size of the host country's population, is a useful indicator that can be used to compare the relative magnitude of immigration in various countries. In recent years, the Canadian immigration rate has remained at a level roughly twice that of the United States. Only a few developed countries, such as Germany and New Zealand, posted immigration rates that exceeded Canada's in the early years of the new millennium. Heavy immigration played a large part in Canada's population growth, which was the second largest among G8 countries (The Daily, September 28th, 2005). Canada ranked just behind the United States, whose strong population growth can be attributed more to natural increase (the extent to which the number of births exceeds the number of deaths).

In recent years, the Canadian immigration rate has remained at a level roughly twice that of the United States.

Figure 4.1
Number of immigrants and immigration rate, Canada, 1900 to 2004



Source:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

Immigrants to Canada according to class of admission

Under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA),[2] permanent immigrants to Canada are admitted under four major classes. Skilled workers, business immigrants, live-in caregivers and provincial/territorial nominees are immigrants included in the economic class. Spouses, partners, children and others as well as parents and grandparents are included in the family class. Refugees, either government assisted or privately sponsored, as well as refugees landed in Canada and dependants abroad are included in the refugees class. Finally, immigrants admitted for humanitarian and compassionate/public policy reasons as well as temporary resident permit holders, immigrants facing deferred removal orders and post-determination refugee claimants are included in the "other immigrants" class.

Three out of five immigrants to Canada between 2002 and 2004 were admitted as economic immigrants.

On average, three out of five immigrants (between 55% and 60%) to Canada between 2002 and 2004 were admitted as economic immigrants and their dependents. The principal applicants in this group were selected under a points system that grants priority to those most likely to be able to enter the Canadian labour force by virtue of their age, education and knowledge of the country's official languages. While the corresponding percentage has exceeded 55% since 1996, it was previously much lower, particularly in the early 1980s, when it was less than 30%. This must be seen as an outgrowth of Canada's current immigration policy, which seeks to ensure better integration of newcomers (table 4.2).

The second largest class since the mid-1990s is that pertaining to "family reunification", under which an average of 63,200 persons settled in Canada between 2002 and 2004, accounting for some 28% of all immigrants. That percentage was much larger during the early 1980s, rising as high as 55% in 1983. That high proportion and its corollary, the small percentage of those admitted as economic immigrants during that period, were clearly tied to the economic recession that struck Canada in response to which the intake of economic immigrants was restricted to applicants with arranged employment. As a result, the actual level of immigration was less than 100,000 immigrants per year between 1983 and 1986.

2. The IRPA came into effect in June 2002.

Table 4.2
Immigrants to Canada by class, 1981 to 2004

Year	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
			Numbers		
1981	60,239	51,361	14,980	2,063	128,643
1986	35,840	42,475	19,198	1,835	99,348
1991	86,500	87,968	54,057	4,248	232,773
1996	125,370	68,359	28,478	3,866	226,073
1997	128,351	59,979	24,308	3,400	216,038
1998	97,913	50,898	22,842	2,547	174,200
1999	109,261	55,277	24,397	1,031	189,966
2000	136,299	60,614	30,092	460	227,465
2001	155,719	66,794	27,919	206	250,638
2002	137,860	62,299	25,120	3,761	229,040
2003	121,050	65,124	25,984	9,197	221,355
2004	133,746	62,246	32,686	7,146	235,824
			Percentage		
1981	46.8	39.9	11.6	1.6	100.0
1986	36.1	42.8	19.3	1.8	100.0
1991	37.2	37.8	23.2	1.8	100.0
1996	55.5	30.2	12.6	1.7	100.0
1997	59.4	27.8	11.3	1.6	100.0
1998	56.2	29.2	13.1	1.5	100.0
1999	57.5	29.1	12.8	0.5	100.0
2000	59.9	26.6	13.2	0.2	100.0
2001	62.1	26.6	11.1	0.1	100.0
2002	60.2	27.2	11.0	1.6	100.0
2003	54.7	29.4	11.7	4.2	100.0
2004	56.7	26.4	13.9	3.0	100.0

1. Includes defered removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.The observed number for 2003 also include one person with immigration class not stated.

Source:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

Canada accepted an average of 27,900 refugees per year from 2002 to 2004, similar to the levels observed since 1995. Stated as a percentage of all immigrants, those admitted as permanent residents in the refugee class have accounted for 11% to 14% of annual immigration to Canada since 1995. The corresponding percentage was above 20% in the early 1990s. It is worth noting that the number of refugees jumped from 26,000 in 2003 to 32,700 in 2004, representing 11.7% and 13.9% of all immigration respectively. The number of refugees admitted was in line with the immigration plan, which set a range of 29,400 to 32,800 refugees for 2004. However, it is necessary to go back to 1992 to come up with a number and percentage of refugees higher than those witnessed in 2004. That rise can largely be attributed to the increase in refugees from Pakistan (50%), Zimbabwe (140%), China (27%) and Somalia (51%).

Lastly, the number of newcomers granted permanent residence other than as refugees, economic or family class considerably increased since 2001. This increase is primarily due to the introduction, in 2002, of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act which gives Citizenship and Immigration Canada the authority to accept as permanent residents, foreign nationals who would not otherwise meet the requirements of the Act.[3] Based on humanitarian, compassionate or public policy considerations, more than 3,700 persons were admitted to Canada in 2002, about 9,200 in 2003 and 7,100 in 2004.

3. People who want to live in Canada as permanent residents must normally apply for and obtain a permanent resident visa before they come here. However, if a foreign national is already in Canada and faces exceptional circumstances, this person may qualify for an exemption, based on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, from the requirement to obtain a permanent resident visa from a visa office abroad.

Place of birth of immigrants to Canada

The majority of immigrants who came to Canada were from Asia.

As has been the case for a number of years, the majority of immigrants who came to Canada between 2002 and 2004 were from Asia. On average, 137,000 Asians settled annually in the country during that period (table A4.1). However, it should be noted that the percentage of Asian immigration to Canada has decreased recently, from 62% in 2001 and 2002 to 57% in 2004. Similar proportions have not been observed since the early 1990s.

China was the largest source of immigration to Canada between 2002 and 2004, with 37,800 Chinese settling in the country each year.

China was by far the largest source of immigration to Canada during that period, with an average of 37,800 Chinese settling in the country each year, representing approximately 16% of all immigrants received each year. While that figure is far from the 57,000 Chinese who came to Canada in 1994, it is still substantial and is just below the total number of immigrants from the European continent (39,000 on average from 2002 to 2004). Roughly two-thirds of immigrants from China were admitted to Canada under the "economic" component of the immigration policy.

India strengthened its second-place position in terms of the origin of Canadian immigrants.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004, India strengthened its second-place position in terms of the origin of Canadian immigrants. An average of 29,100 Indians was accepted each year during that period, accounting for 12% of all immigrants. That level was much higher than the 18,700 observed each year during the 1990s. An all-time high was reached in 2002, when Canada admitted 31,700 immigrants from that country, accounting for 14% of all immigrants. Significant changes also occurred in terms of the classes under which those immigrants were admitted, with more and more economic immigrants. For example, the percentage of economic immigrants among all immigrants from India rose from 44% in 2003 to 63% in 2004, a 19 points of percentage leap. The percentage of those admitted under the "family class" decreased accordingly, constituting 32% of cases in 2004 as compared to 42% in 2001.

The Philippines and Pakistan were the only other countries to have provided Canada with more than 10,000 immigrants each year during the period in question, their level in 2004 even surpassing 13,000, representing some 6% of all immigrants. Aside from China, the Philippines was the country that showed the greatest increase in the number of immigrants to Canada between 2002 and 2004. However, there are some differences between immigrants from those two countries in terms of the classes under which they were admitted. While close to 70% of Filipinos were admitted as economic immigrants, the corresponding percentage for Pakistanis was less than 50%. The latter were much more likely to be admitted as refugees (21% of Pakistanis who came to Canada in 2004 were refugees) than were Filipinos (less than 1% of the total in 2004). The number of refugees from Pakistan was also up.

Other Asian countries that made a significant contribution to Canadian immigration were Iran, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Lebanon. While the number of Iranians and Sri Lankans has been relatively stable for the past decade or so, the number of South Koreans and Afghans has been declining since the peak in 2001, the number of Lebanese having increased regularly for the past several years.

The number of immigrants from Europe has remained fairly stable since the early 1990s, fluctuating between 37,200 in 2003 and 46,900 in 1991. On average, Europeans accounted for one-fifth of Canadian immigration during that period. Romania currently ranks first among European countries in terms of the number of immigrants to Canada, at an average of 5,800 per year since 2002. Recently, the number of immigrants from Russia has decreased slowly but steadily, while immigration from the United Kingdom is up slightly.

The trend is different for immigration from Africa, which has been on the rise for a number of years. In fact, the number of Africans accepted in Canada as permanent residents

Table 4.3

Number of immigrants by class according to the 10 main countries of birth, Canada, 2002 to 2004

Country of Birth	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
			2002		
China and Hong Kong	24,960	9,779	1,264	181	36,184
India	17,194	13,386	906	183	31,669
Pakistan	9,480	3,092	2,022	72	14,666
Philippines	8,820	2,620	18	85	11,543
Iran	5,736	996	1,369	55	8,156
South Korea	6,500	655	12	112	7,279
Romania	4,695	965	147	48	5,855
Sri Lanka	1,074	1,847	2,233	66	5,220
Russia	3,220	1,152	292	87	4,751
United States	2,017	2,122	31	454	4,624
			2003		
China and Hong Kong	25,718	10,204	1,997	607	38,526
India	11,924	14,252	836	407	27,419
Pakistan	6,715	3,904	1,797	216	12,632
Philippines	8,378	3,948	30	252	12,608
South Korea	6,244	509	14	277	7,044
Iran	3,450	1,371	1,171	100	6,092
Romania	4,532	801	137	123	5,593
United States	1,783	2,248	43	1,098	5,172
Sri Lanka	1,168	1,576	1,832	181	4,757
Russia	2,806	1,082	408	178	4,474
			2004		
China and Hong Kong	25,945	9,657	2,541	465	38,608
India	17,612	9,090	1,121	360	28,183
Philippines	9,559	4,053	39	249	13,900
Pakistan	6,216	3,906	2,697	192	13,011
Iran	4,078	1,122	1,166	125	6,491
United States	2,900	2,924	88	558	6,470
Romania	4,887	708	137	84	5,816
Great Britain	3,520	1,636	15	182	5,353
South Korea	4,478	670	46	157	5,351
Colombia	1,214	414	2,919	53	4,600

1. Includes defered removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.The observed number for 2003 also include one person with immigration class not stated.

Source:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

has practically doubled since 1998, from 14,500 to 27,600 in 2004. Immigration from Africa constituted 12% of all immigration that year, versus a mere 8% in 1998 and 6% in 1991. As with European immigration, the origins of African immigration are highly diversified, with a large number of countries providing a small number of immigrants each year. It can nonetheless be seen that Morocco, Algeria and Egypt are the largest suppliers of African immigrants to Canada, at 3,700, 3,600 and 2,200 respectively in 2004. Another feature of the immigration from that continent is that four African countries appear on the list of the 10 countries that account for the most refugees in Canada, namely Sudan, Zimbabwe, Congo and Somalia. Close to 5,000 refugees came from those countries in 2004, representing approximately 15% of the 32,700 total.

Canada's partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), United States and Mexico, contributed 6,500 and 2,200 immigrants respectively in 2004. In both cases this represents a significant increase (25% for the United States and 29% for Mexico) as compared to the average levels observed over the past 15 years or so. The average number of American immigrants to Canada has been roughly 5,000 since the early 1990s, while Mexican immigration has risen fairly steadily since 1998, although the numbers are still quite low.

Lastly, South America has been supplying Canada with more and more immigrants since the late 1990s, a substantial increase—from 8,900 to 11,000—having been noted

between 2002 and 2003. In 2004, the numbers rise again to 12,300 immigrants. Colombia features prominently in terms of immigration from South America; the number of Colombians immigrating to Canada has been climbing since 1996, rising from 400 that year to 4,600 in 2004 and doubling between 2000 and 2004. A majority (64% in 2004) of those immigrants were accepted as refugees. Although the numbers are much smaller, immigration from Peru has also been increasing in recent years, having almost doubled from 860 to 1,470 persons between 2001 and 2004.

Demographic transition and source countries for Canadian immigration

The relative significance of the various countries of origin of immigrants to Canada depends on numerous factors, such as administrative decisions by the department responsible, the geographic location of humanitarian crises occurring at a given point in time, and migratory history in the specific case of immigrants in the "family class". Beyond those factors, however, it can be imagined that the presence of a large pool of people wishing to emigrate in a given country could play a major role.

Since the end of the Second World War, finding people who wish to immigrate to Canada has not been a problem, given the large pool of those interested and the attraction that Canada presents. It could be asked whether this situation will continue. Rapid economic development in a number of significant source countries (such as China and India), decreasing fertility trends, and growing international competition among various industrialized countries to attract immigrants could reduce the pool of potential immigrants from those countries.

Economic theory clearly shows that the future economic growth of source countries will remain an important factor in explaining the propensity of their inhabitants to emigrate to Canada or elsewhere. However, the theory of demographic transition can also offer an interesting perspective to anyone trying to imagine possible future sources of Canadian immigration.

According to this theory, populations have gone through, are going through or will go through three phases. The first is characterized by high mortality and high fertility, the effects of which more or less offset one another, resulting in relatively low growth. The next phase is characterized by a drop in mortality, often because of technological progress that improves public health and medical advancements. This drop in mortality ultimately leads to a reduction in fertility with the widespread use of contraception methods, among other factors. During this phase there is strong population growth, since birth rates decrease only after mortality. However, with the decrease in fertility, a new equilibrium emerges between the two components of natural growth, and during the third phase the rate of population growth returns to almost nil or even negative.

Certain countries began their demographic transition very early, in the eighteenth century, while others are only starting to see life expectancies rise. Viewed from this perspective, migratory exchanges between countries can be seen, at least in part, as the outcome of differential demographic pressures that result in differential population growth in each country. When there is sustained population growth in a particular country, the tendency to migrate among its inhabitants is stronger. Conversely, a low or even nil or negative growth rate decreases the propensity to migrate. To take an example, the countries of southern Europe, whose demographic transition came later, were long a source of numerous immigrants to western Europe and America. Today, they are countries with strong immigration. In general, developed countries are in the third and final phase, and their low natural growth has led many to look outside their own borders for the source of their population growth, Japan being a notable exception.

Developing countries are at different stages of the second phase; some continue to show high fertility rates, while others have displayed lower fertility for some time and

are now approaching the third phase. China, for example, has managed to reduce its fertility rate through a strict policy of one child per family. Soon the effects of the rapid decrease in fertility and the country's strong economic growth will be felt on labour demand, and fewer Chinese may be seeking to emigrate. In fact, recent studies have shown that a substantial number of recent Chinese immigrants have migrated again and have left Canada to return to China or seek their fortune elsewhere. India, where fertility is decreasing less rapidly, could easily become the country from which most of Canada's immigrants come in the near future. If we continue this line of reasoning, it can be imagined that in the decades to come there will be fewer immigrants from East Asia and that the number of immigrants from Africa and the Middle East could well continue to increase.

Destination of Canada's immigrants

As has been the case for many years, the vast majority of immigrants to Canada between 2002 and 2004 (88% in 2004) in 2004 settled in the three most populous provinces: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia (table 4.4). Ontario alone accepted more than half (53%) of Canada's immigrants in 2004, but that percentage was down slightly from the 59% level seen in 2001. The geographic concentration of immigrants is even more significant when it is considered that 80% of immigrants who chose to settle in Ontario in 2004 did so in the Toronto census metropolitan area. This represented some 100,000 people in 2004 and presents an ongoing challenge for the local authorities who must offer all these newcomers the services to which they are entitled.

The majority of immigrants to Canada between 2002 and 2004 settled in the three most populous provinces: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

80% of immigrants who chose to settle in Ontario in 2004 did so in Toronto.

Close to one of every five immigrants chose to settle in Quebec in 2004, a level similar to that of the 1990s but higher than that observed between 1994 and 2001. Quebec has thus regained its second-place ranking in terms of the destination that immigrants choose, after losing it for about ten years to British Columbia. The latter attracted some 16% of Canadian immigrants in 2004, as compared to 23% in 1996. As was the case in Ontario, the majority of immigrants in those two provinces chose to live in the province's largest cities, namely Montreal and Vancouver, with 86% of immigrants to Quebec in 2004 and 88% of those in British Columbia that same year choosing those two cities. Given that the concentration of immigrants in cities also tends to increase in the years following their arrival as a result of subsequent internal migration, the frequently expressed desire to encourage immigrants to settle outside the major Canadian cities is facing some substantial challenges.

Quebec has regained in 2004 its second-place ranking in terms of the destination that immigrants choose.

Over the last years however, a solution was put forth with the new program that allows provinces to recruit immigrants directly to meet their specific labour needs (i.e., Provincial Nominee Program). For the period covered in this report, eight provinces and one territory

Table 4.4

Percentage distribution of landed immigrants by intended province of destination, Canada, 1981 to 2004

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask	Alta.	B.C.	Terri-tories	Un-known	Total
1981	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	16.4	42.7	4.2	1.9	15.0	17.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
1986	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	19.6	50.0	3.8	1.9	9.7	12.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
1991	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	22.3	51.5	2.4	1.1	7.3	13.9	0.1	0.2	100.0
1996	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	13.2	53.0	1.7	0.8	6.1	23.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
1997	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	12.9	54.5	1.7	0.8	5.9	22.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
1998	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	15.3	53.0	1.7	0.9	6.4	20.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
1999	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	15.4	54.8	2.0	0.9	6.4	19.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
2000	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	14.3	58.7	2.0	0.8	6.3	16.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
2001	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	15.0	59.3	1.8	0.7	6.6	15.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
2002	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	16.4	58.3	2.0	0.7	6.4	14.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
2003	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	17.9	54.1	2.9	0.8	7.2	15.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
2004	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	18.8	53.1	3.2	0.8	7.0	15.7	0.1	0.0	100.0

Source:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

have signed an agreement with the federal government, and a number have already implemented it. Some effects of this new program can already be seen in the geographic distribution of immigrants arriving in 2003 and 2004. While the recent increase in the number of immigrants to Alberta can be linked to the strength of that province's economy as a result of high oil prices, that observed in Manitoba is tied more to the new program, since more than one out of every two immigrants in 2004 was accepted under it (see Citizenship and immigration Canada, ***The Monitor***, Spring 2005). The number of immigrants who settled in that province has increased about 60% between 2002 and 2004, from 4,600 to 7,400.

Nearly half (46%) of the immigrants who chose to live in Prince Edward Island were provincial nominees in 2004. That province doubled the number of immigrants it accepted between 2003 and 2004 and has tripled this figure since 2002. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan also accepted a number of provincial nominees in 2004 (between 17% and 30% of those provinces' immigrants), and the number of immigrants also increased slightly. While the recent data indicate that the provincial nomination program has enabled some provinces to attract more immigrants, it will be a number of years before the effects on the population of those provinces and the geographic distribution of immigrants across the country can be better understood. Will the provinces using this program be able to retain these newcomers, or will the latter tend to migrate again a few years later towards the country’s major metropolitan centres?

The distribution of immigrants according to the class under which they were accepted is not the same in all provinces and territories. On average, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accept approximately 60% of their immigrants under the “economic” component of the immigration policy. This class is largest in Manitoba, at 67%, and lowest in New Brunswick as well as Saskatchewan, at 45%. The “family class” encompasses more than 30% of immigrants in only four provinces: Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In four provinces as well, more than 20% of their immigrants comes from refugees, those provinces being Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador. Finally, the Canadian territories stand out in that all three accepted a majority (close to two out of every three people) of their immigrants under the immigration policy's “family reunification”.

Table A4.1

Landed immigrants in Canada by country of birth, 1981 to 2004

	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asia	50,780	42,289	123,401	145,524	139,754	102,775	113,393	140,597	156,317	141,901	133,424	135,582
Afghanistan	48	580	1,394	2,001	2,306	2,081	2,270	3,159	3,934	3,498	3,175	2,712
Bangladesh	98	473	1,105	2,755	3,270	2,117	2,008	3,040	3,751	2,908	2,102	2,607
China and Hong Kong	13,827	8,475	37,557	49,132	42,551	29,178	33,883	40,913	43,714	36,184	38,526	38,608
South Korea	1,504	1,204	2,611	3,251	4,109	4,954	7,210	7,616	9,545	7,279	7,044	5,351
India	9,414	7,452	14,306	23,380	21,708	16,965	18,833	28,148	30,804	31,669	27,419	28,183
Iran	1,407	2,128	6,683	6,253	7,892	7,007	6,199	5,914	6,163	8,156	6,092	6,491
Iraq	301	314	996	2,769	2,566	1,896	2,034	2,300	2,688	2,296	1,497	1,706
Lebanon	1,043	2,418	12,226	1,894	1,470	1,352	1,571	1,891	2,479	2,200	2,987	3,215
Pakistan	823	634	2,790	8,575	12,189	8,458	9,587	14,878	15,980	14,666	12,632	13,011
Philippines	5,979	4,201	12,728	13,627	11,412	8,633	9,528	10,631	13,626	11,543	12,608	13,900
Sri Lanka	368	1,827	7,155	6,446	5,345	3,541	4,932	6,075	5,842	5,220	4,757	4,383
Taiwan	704	637	4,294	12,749	12,785	6,990	5,326	3,414	3,128	2,805	2,104	1,963
Vietnam	8,163	6,218	8,886	2,712	2,015	1,829	1,620	1,980	2,270	2,436	1,882	1,982
Others	7,101	5,728	10,670	9,980	10,136	7,774	8,392	10,638	12,393	11,041	10,599	11,470
Europe	44,798	22,460	46,904	39,188	37,945	37,553	38,803	42,562	42,617	38,478	37,231	41,512
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	2,476	2,203	2,544	2,455	805	657	354	316	211
Bulgaria	76	55	638	830	746	801	825	1,198	1,304	1,555	1,519	2,049
France	1,681	1,116	2,632	2,435	2,309	3,020	3,178	3,564	3,543	3,231	3,297	4,046
Germany	2,075	1,342	1,579	1,763	1,563	1,664	1,913	1,655	1,420	1,272	1,508	1,718
Great Britain	18,915	4,607	6,454	4,384	3,928	3,286	3,779	3,786	4,466	3,860	4,426	5,353
Italy	2,058	784	784	484	465	369	389	359	387	342	309	298
Poland	4,094	5,273	15,801	2,170	1,792	1,520	1,373	1,402	1,224	1,161	1,135	1,410
Portugal	1,838	1,996	5,216	673	673	409	333	377	439	309	285	292
Romania	1,004	996	2,598	3,952	4,048	3,113	3,586	4,585	5,717	5,855	5,593	5,816
Russia	0	2	38	3,227	4,316	4,845	4,455	4,862	5,169	4,751	4,474	4,382
Turkey	965	329	1,047	654	685	775	810	1,083	1,152	1,281	1,340	1,740
Ukraine	0	0	24	2,671	2,647	2,764	2,834	3,573	4,015	3,964	3,221	2,974
Others	12,092	5,960	10,093	13,469	12,570	12,443	12,873	15,313	13,124	10,543	9,808	11,223
Africa	5,909	5,175	16,627	15,850	15,302	14,518	16,428	20,696	24,254	22,736	22,977	27,574
Algeria	128	111	913	2,042	1,795	2,254	2,369	2,853	3,441	3,411	3,084	3,578
Egypt	766	630	1,941	2,376	2,043	1,306	1,246	1,368	2,081	1,620	1,906	2,180
Ethiopia	152	990	2,568	1,043	812	653	743	1,167	1,152	979	1,527	1,635
Morocco	812	564	1,565	999	1,130	1,316	1,911	2,698	4,069	4,192	3,403	3,723
Somalia	9	58	3,267	1,429	1,155	1,385	1,600	1,471	1,093	694	884	1,205
South Africa	1,238	795	947	1,350	1,763	1,416	1,435	1,717	1,883	1,482	1,256	1,157
Sudan	23	64	321	659	1,061	927	817	1,319	1,513	1,672	1,796	1,650
Others	2,781	1,963	5,105	5,952	5,543	5,261	6,307	8,103	9,022	8,686	9,121	12,446
North and Central America	10,188	12,390	19,090	8,559	7,929	6,885	7,830	8,272	8,499	7,695	7,966	9,890
Mexico	397	672	1,150	1,247	1,691	1,384	1,687	1,661	1,933	1,897	1,748	2,249
United States	8,700	6,096	5,319	5,059	4,403	4,171	4,909	5,145	5,294	4,624	5,172	6,470
Others	1,091	5,622	12,621	2,253	1,835	1,330	1,234	1,466	1,272	1,174	1,046	1,171
Caribbean and Bermuda	8,801	8,871	13,113	9,398	8,232	6,410	6,812	7,174	8,462	7,568	6,588	6,687
Haiti	3,703	1,730	2,850	1,977	1,658	1,316	1,449	1,650	2,422	2,189	1,943	1,685
Jamaica	2,688	4,667	5,134	3,309	2,868	2,269	2,364	2,463	2,781	2,479	2,008	2,159
Others	2,410	2,474	5,129	4,112	3,706	2,825	2,999	3,061	3,259	2,900	2,637	2,843
South America	6,117	6,527	10,516	6,022	5,590	4,914	5,577	6,793	8,543	8,885	11,050	12,306
Colombia	342	258	677	398	586	936	1,299	2,248	2,934	3,280	4,325	4,600
Guyana	3,018	3,975	3,369	2,393	1,841	1,278	1,387	1,334	1,739	1,502	1,442	1,384
Peru	452	614	1,533	856	687	502	577	616	864	861	1,023	1,465
Others	2,305	1,680	4,937	2,375	2,476	2,198	2,314	2,595	3,006	3,242	4,260	4,857
Oceania and others	2,050	1,636	3,122	1,532	1,286	1,145	1,123	1,371	1,946	1,777	2,119	2,273
Total	128,643	99,348	232,773	226,073	216,038	174,200	189,966	227,465	250,638	229,040	221,355	235,824

Source:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

Table A4.2
Number of immigrants and percentage distribution by province of destination and class, Canada, 2004

Province	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
			Numbers		
Newfoundland and Labrador	338	93	124	24	579
Prince Edward Island	183	52	72	3	310
Nova Scotia	999	518	199	54	1,770
New Brunswick	349	237	174	35	795
Quebec	26,661	8,628	7,383	1,567	44,239
Ontario	67,616	35,004	18,340	4,150	125,110
Manitoba	5,000	1,116	1,252	59	7,427
Saskatchewan	883	455	560	44	1,942
Alberta	8,735	5,182	2,210	341	16,468
British Columbia	22,928	10,866	2,367	857	37,018
Yukon Territory	19	40	0	3	62
Northwest Territories	25	50	5	9	89
Nunavut	3	5	0	0	8
Not stated	7	0	0	0	7
Total	133,746	62,246	32,686	7,146	235,824
			Distribution by province (%)		
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
New Brunswick	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Quebec	19.9	13.9	22.6	21.9	18.8
Ontario	50.6	56.2	56.1	58.1	53.1
Manitoba	3.7	1.8	3.8	0.8	3.1
Saskatchewan	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.8
Alberta	6.5	8.3	6.8	4.8	7.0
British Columbia	17.1	17.5	7.2	12.0	15.7
Yukon Territory	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			Distribution by class (%)		
Newfoundland and Labrador	58.4	16.1	21.4	4.1	100.0
Prince Edward Island	59.0	16.8	23.2	1.0	100.0
Nova Scotia	56.4	29.3	11.2	3.1	100.0
New Brunswick	43.9	29.8	21.9	4.4	100.0
Quebec	60.3	19.5	16.7	3.5	100.0
Ontario	54.0	28.0	14.7	3.3	100.0
Manitoba	67.3	15.0	16.9	0.8	100.0
Saskatchewan	45.5	23.4	28.8	2.3	100.0
Alberta	53.0	31.5	13.4	2.1	100.0
British Columbia	61.9	29.4	6.4	2.3	100.0
Yukon Territory	30.6	64.5	0.0	4.8	100.0
Northwest Territories	28.1	56.2	5.6	10.1	100.0
Nunavut	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not stated	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	56.7	26.4	13.9	3.0	100.0

Source:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2004.

1. Includes defered removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.The observed number for 2003 also include one person with immigration class not stated.

Interprovincial migration

It should be noted from the outset that interprovincial migration is highly variable from one period to another in Canada; major flows can reverse in only a few years. This chapter does not claim to give a complete history of interprovincial migration in Canada for the past thirty years; rather, it describes the most important changes that have occurred in the recent period, for years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Data on interprovincial migration in Canada are essentially obtained from two sources: the income tax files and the Canada Child Tax Benefit files. The data for 2004 are preliminary, and based on them, migratory flows may be slightly overestimated. However, the net figures that result are less affected than flows by this situation.

In 2003, the total number of Canadian interprovincial migrants reached its lowest level in the past thirty years, with only 255,600 persons changing their province of residence that year. While this number grew slightly in 2004, the trend over more than thirty years is clearly downward. In 1973, for example, nearly 434,000 Canadians changed their province of residence; since then, that number that has been cut almost in half, despite the growth of the population. This is probably attributable to the aging of the Canadian population, since the median age is now well above the age where migration rates peak. For the large baby-boom cohorts, now between 40 and 60 years of age, the propensity to migrate has declined considerably. On this basis, the downward trend in the number of interprovincial migrants in Canada can be expected to continue in the coming years, even though other factors play a significant role, such as economic cycles or prevailing political and social conditions. Taken separately, the situation of the provinces also varies considerably (table 5.1).

In 2003, the total number of Canadian interprovincial migrants reached its lowest level in the past thirty years.

Table 5.1

Net annual migration for provinces and territories, 1981 to 2004

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Total
1981	-6,238	-783	-2,465	-4,766	-22,549	-19,665	-3,621	-520	40,243	21,565	-1,376	175	...	380,041
1986	-4,682	-493	-739	-2,897	-3,020	42,916	-3,039	-7,020	-20,293	910	179	-1,822	...	302,352
1991	-1,084	-415	1,039	-79	-13,047	-9,978	-7,581	-9,499	5,511	34,572	478	119	-36	315,659
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	-3,914	268	-1,946	-1,914	-6,388	10,622	-5,025	-8,600	24,614	-7,278	-246	-39	-154	280,408
2002	-3,187	65	-256	-164	-4,228	5,065	-2,733	-7,431	17,883	-5,216	-115	213	104	281,873
2003	-1,103	224	142	-1,277	218	-5,074	-3,162	-4,590	10,254	4,055	273	258	-218	255,565
2004	-1,807	-318	-431	-678	-1,870	-7,051	-1,420	-3,723	10,993	7,077	-195	-329	-248	271,037
Average 1996-2004	-4,805	59	-850	-1,342	-9,182	6,873	-3,607	-5,124	21,721	-2,922	-333	-379	-109	281,123

Note: Preliminary data for 2004.
Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1991.

Source:
Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

It is possible that a new interprovincial migration pattern has emerged in roughly the past three years in Canada, with the recent situation marking a break with several of the trends observed in the second half of the 1990s. Certainly one of the most important changes is the substantial improvement in Quebec's migratory balance. In 2003, for the first time in more than 30 years, that province registered a small net gain. While the balance became slightly negative again in 2004, the fact remains that the Quebec's average losses during the period 2002-2004 (-1,900 persons) are much smaller than those observed in the decade of the 1990s (-11,900). In fact, the recent period was the most favourable to Quebec since 1972.

The recent period was the most favourable to Quebec since 1972.

British Columbia's net migration has again been positive since 2003.

British Columbia's net migration has again been positive since 2003, as it was for most of the time in the past thirty years. With a net gain of 4,100 and 7,100 in 2003 and 2004, that province thus ended an exceptional period of five years of migratory losses, mainly in relation to neighbouring Alberta. In 2004, the migratory balance between these two provinces approached zero, whereas five years earlier, it was 11,900 persons in favour of Alberta. Moreover, during the years 2003 and 2004, Alberta saw its migratory gains decline by more than half compared to what they had averaged since 1996, even though these gains (10,600 persons on average in 2003 and 2004) remain substantial and are the largest registered by any Canadian province. This situation is definitely not unrelated to the strength of Alberta's economy in recent years.

Alberta net interprovincial migration remains the largest registered by any Canadian province.

For the first time since 1996, Ontario's net migration was negative in 2003 and 2004.

For the first time since 1996, Ontario's net migration was negative in 2003 and 2004 (-5,100 in 2003 and -7,100 in 2004). The data contrast with a net gain of more than 23,000 observed in 2000, reflecting the rapidity of the changes that have occurred in the overall pattern of Canadian interprovincial migration in recent years.

Lastly, the migratory balances of the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have improved recently, even though they all remained negative in 2004. Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in particular reduced their losses considerably; on average, these losses declined by two-thirds since 2000.

In short, the various provinces that generally register losses in interprovincial migration saw their situation improve while Ontario became less attractive.

Interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants

To gain a better understanding of why some migratory balances improve while others deteriorate, it is necessary to examine the matrices of interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants (tables 5.2 and 5.3). Here again, the focus will be on the major changes that have occurred in the provinces and territories since 2002.

Even though it remained negative, the migratory balance of Newfoundland and Labrador greatly improved, largely because fewer of that province's inhabitants left. Thus, the flow of out-migrants went from 13,000 to 10,900 between 2000 and 2004. Migrants leaving Newfoundland and Labrador mainly went to Ontario (36% of out-migrants), Alberta (28%) and Nova Scotia (16%). However, the province reduced its losses to Nova Scotia and Ontario, and in 2003, it even registered a net gain in its exchanges with Canada's most populous province. However, its exchanges with Alberta and Nova Scotia remain negative.

The situation in Prince Edward Island is subject to considerable fluctuation because the number of migrants is small. That province has its largest migratory exchanges with Ontario, and these are generally to its advantage. Its exchanges with its two neighbours, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are also substantial and are quite variable from year to year. In 2004, for example, it lost in its exchanges with Nova Scotia but gained in those with New Brunswick. It is interesting to note that Alberta was the third-ranking destination for out-migrants from Prince Edward Island in 2004, a situation seldom observed in the past.

The numbers entering and leaving Nova Scotia each year range between 15,000 and 17,000. In recent years, the largest exchanges have been with Ontario, Alberta and neighbouring New Brunswick. The improvement in province's net migration figures over the period 2002-2004 is mainly due to its exchanges with Ontario, with which it even registered a net gain in 2003 and 2004. It is entirely possible that this represents a return

Table 5.2

Annual number of interprovincial migrants, 2003

Province of origin	Province of destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt
N.L.	...	187	1,523	529	188	3,425	142	146	2,560	488	32	193	119
P.E.I.	145	...	591	424	54	578	38	56	264	108	6	28	10
N.S.	1,192	542	...	2,256	906	5,584	389	193	2,631	1,409	42	119	69
N.B.	499	361	2,314	...	2,179	3,638	215	142	1,570	523	6	68	24
Que.	171	81	698	1,539	...	15,683	329	203	2,122	2,310	38	63	71
Ont.	3,629	795	5,914	3,121	15,402	...	3,859	1,713	12,189	14,943	198	423	147
Man.	173	64	401	199	391	4,172	...	2,098	4,745	3,202	53	83	49
Sask.	94	30	298	152	270	1,771	2,138	...	10,498	3,044	39	156	29
Alta.	1,889	275	2,092	1,431	1,801	9,941	3,049	6,752	...	20,902	306	740	53
B.C.	370	163	1,504	573	2,133	11,908	2,128	2,423	21,466	...	557	393	42
Y.T.	18	2	18	9	50	134	12	39	349	405	...	41	6
N.W.T.	137	15	34	20	49	234	110	118	1,010	302	74	...	78
Nt	112	11	87	9	103	191	59	46	81	79	5	132	...
Total - In	8,429	2,526	15,474	10,262	23,526	57,259	12,468	13,929	59,485	47,715	1,356	2,439	697
Total - Out	9,532	2,302	15,332	11,539	23,308	62,333	15,630	18,519	49,231	43,660	1,083	2,181	915
Net migration	-1,103	224	142	-1,277	218	-5,074	-3,162	-4,590	10,254	4,055	273	258	-218

Source:
Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

migration in many cases; Ontario's economic situation has been more difficult in recent years than in the late 1990s, as that province was harder hit than the others by the downturn in the information and communications sector.

Approximately 10,000 to 13,000 persons migrate each year to and from New Brunswick. The exchanges are mainly with Ontario, followed by three other provinces that rank more or less equally, namely Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta. Here again, there has quite recently been an improvement in net migration, especially in exchanges with Ontario, which even became positive for New Brunswick in 2004.

The improvement in the Quebec's net migration owes more to a decrease in the number of out-migrants than to an increase in the number of persons moving to the province in recent years. Since two-thirds of Quebec's exchanges (more than 16,000 persons on average since 2002) have been with neighbouring Ontario, it is the improvement in the flows to and from that province that accounts for most of the recent changes in Quebec's migratory balance. In 2003, for example, more Ontarians settled in Quebec than Quebecers

Table 5.3

Annual number of interprovincial migrants, 2004

Province of origin	Province of destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt
N.L.	...	133	1,690	601	203	3,885	274	143	3,060	546	0	182	151
P.E.I.	110	...	585	354	108	687	33	8	550	280	0	0	2
N.S.	1,402	387	...	2,372	761	5,703	475	265	3,080	1,572	124	67	86
N.B.	538	386	2,499	...	1,951	3,336	230	161	1,827	731	22	63	21
Que.	179	120	704	1,796	...	17,515	579	337	2,708	2,789	51	44	62
Ont.	3,833	828	6,224	3,767	16,665	...	4,472	1,619	13,114	15,057	167	310	115
Man.	163	42	357	245	557	4,335	...	2,356	4,899	3,269	7	116	101
Sask.	85	27	267	79	278	1,773	2,540	...	10,892	3,229	51	150	19
Alta.	1,973	283	1,773	1,184	1,900	10,453	3,677	8,198	...	21,560	262	783	147
B.C.	586	175	1,387	563	2,374	10,698	2,509	2,367	21,602	...	446	403	40
Y.T.	0	0	58	27	31	183	35	57	287	676	...	92	0
N.W.T.	74	8	212	59	73	326	71	140	1,058	456	109	...	67
Nt	118	10	107	40	113	226	132	16	109	62	12	114	...
Total - In	9,061	2,399	15,863	11,087	25,014	59,120	15,027	15,667	63,186	50,227	1,251	2,324	811
Total - Out	10,868	2,717	16,294	11,765	26,884	66,171	16,447	19,390	52,193	43,150	1,446	2,653	1,059
Net migration	-1,807	-318	-431	-678	-1,870	-7,051	-1,420	-3,723	10,993	7,077	-195	-329	-248

Source:
Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

in Ontario. The other provinces that exchange a sizable number of migrants with Quebec are British Columbia (with approximately 2,400 migrants annually in either direction), which most often comes out ahead in its exchanges with Quebec, and New Brunswick (some 1,700 migrants annually in either direction), which generally comes out behind.

The recent reversal of the trend in Ontario is mainly attributable to a sizable reduction in the number of in-migrants to that province, which seemingly can be related to the reduction in the number of out-migrants from provinces that register negative net migration, as if Ontario had lost some of its power to attract. The number of in-migrants exceeded 81,000 in 2000; the corresponding figure in 2004 was only 59,100, relegating Ontario to second place on this score behind Alberta. On the other hand, the number of out-migrants remained much more stable, at a level ranging between 57,000 and 66,000 per year over the same period. While Ontario exchanges a relatively large number of migrants with all other Canadian provinces, three provinces unsurprisingly stand out: Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. While the balances with these three provinces have been less to Ontario's advantage since 2002, it is mainly with British Columbia that the migratory flow has reversed since 2003, explaining in part Ontario's negative net migration. In another new situation that illustrates the scope of the changes that have occurred, there were more Ontarians in 2004 who settled in Manitoba than Manitobans who came to live in Ontario. Despite these changes and because of the size of its population, Ontario remains the main hub of the Canadian system of interprovincial migration, since in general, it has the largest migrant flows in both directions.

Similar to what was observed for the provinces that lose more often than they gain in their migratory exchanges, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have seen their migratory losses decline in recent years because of the smaller number of persons leaving these provinces. Beyond the exchanges between these two provinces, the main partners in their migratory exchanges are Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia. But here again, it is in their exchanges with Ontario that the most changes have taken place recently, causing their respective balances to improve even though they still remain negative.

Alberta is also a major hub in the Canadian interprovincial migratory system. For a number of years, that province has seen the steadiest flow of in-migrants, although that flow has diminished in recent years, going from 71,800 persons in 2000 to 63,200 in 2004. Alberta exchanges migrants primarily with British Columbia and to a lesser extent with Ontario and Saskatchewan. The recent reduction in its migratory balance is attributable to its exchanges with British Columbia and Saskatchewan, which have become much more balanced since 2002. For example, the net migration between Alberta and British Columbia was practically nil in 2004, whereas it was 12,000 in Alberta's favour four years earlier.

Meanwhile, the rebalancing of migratory exchanges between Alberta and British Columbia must be seen as one of the reasons for the latter province's return to a positive net migration figure. The other reason lies mainly in exchanges with Ontario, which have once again turned in favour of Canada's westernmost province since 2003. The net losses for the years 1998 to 2002 resulted from an exceptional period in British Columbia's history of interprovincial migration. With the resumption of Asian economic growth and more particularly the vigorous growth of the Chinese economy, that province may have begun a gradual return to the levels observed during the 1990s. The coming years will determine whether this is indeed a return to more familiar net migration levels for British Columbia.

Interprovincial migration in the three territories remains marginal and highly changeable from year to year. Nevertheless, a trend toward improvement in net migration is observed in the recent period, and indeed, net gains were recorded in 2002 and 2003. Yukon primarily exchanges migrants with British Columbia, while the Northwest Territories mainly exchanges with Alberta and Nunavut with Ontario.

In short, data show that interprovincial migration in Canada between 2002 and 2004 has been less favourable to Alberta and Ontario and more favourable to all the other Canadian provinces, even though those two provinces remain the two major hubs of Canada's interprovincial migration system. Part of this turnaround is due to the recent decrease in the number of migrants from provinces that are traditionally on the losing end in their migratory exchanges. Looking to the past, the period most similar to the one that began two or three years ago appears to be the one that prevailed between 1988 and 1996. The coming years will tell whether this is the case or whether a new migratory pattern is emerging in Canada.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Nuptiality

The number of marriages in 2001 was 146,600, significantly fewer than in 2000, suggesting that the increase in 2000 was merely atypical and likely linked to excitement over the new millennium. In 2001, vital statistics offices recorded approximately 11,000 fewer marriages than in 2000, a decrease of close to 7%. This decrease in both first marriages and remarriages is the largest since 1991. The number of marriages in 2002 was 146,700, almost the same as in 2001, supporting the idea that the changing of the millennium influenced marriage rates in Canada, with many couples deciding to marry in that year. The number of marriages in Canada in 2001 and 2002 was the lowest in several decades and is consistent with the downward trend that began in the early 1990s (if 1999 and 2000 are excluded).

The number of marriages in 2001 and 2002 was the lowest in several decades.

At the same time, the crude marriage rate fell below 5 per 1,000 in 2001 and stayed at that level in 2002. This is the lowest crude marriage rate since the Second World War.

First marriages and remarriages

Figure 6.1 shows, for selected generations, the marriage rate of single people based on their age. The figure clearly illustrates the decreasing marriage rate from one generation to the next, with individuals born in 1975 presenting for all ages until 2002 (15 to 27 years) the lowest rates of all generations represented in the figure. At the same time, more and more Canadian couples are choosing common-law unions, the percentage of common-law couples having increased among those older than 20 years of age from 1996 to 2001 (table 6.1). The trend away from marriage and toward common-law unions is continuing in Canada.

As well, those in younger generations are getting married at a later age. For the generation born in 1945, the marriage rate peaked at age 22, while it appears that, for the generation

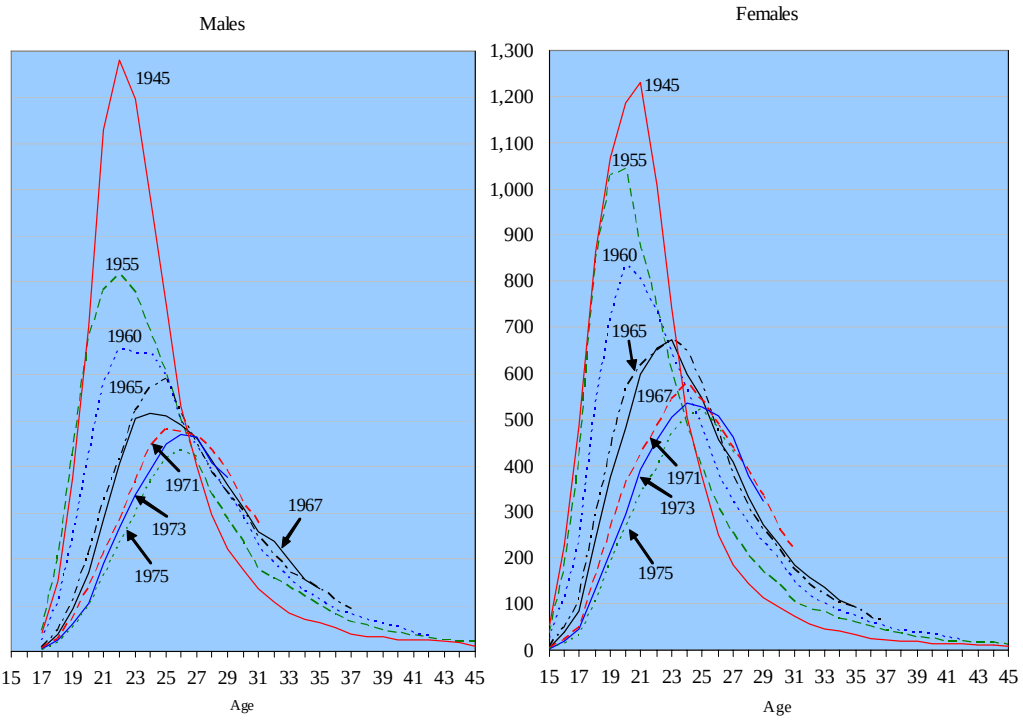


Figure 6.1
First marriage rates by sex, Canada (some recent cohorts)

Source:
See tables A6.3 and A6.4.

Table 6.1

Percentage of couples living in common-law unions by age of woman, Canada, 1996 and 2001

Age group	1996	2001
Aged 15-19	75.4	77.6
Aged 20-24	50.6	58.4
Aged 25-29	27.7	33.4
Aged 30-34	17.8	21.5
Aged 35-39	13.4	17.2
Aged 40-44	10.6	14.2
Aged 45-49	8.4	11.7
Aged 50-54	6.7	9.2
Aged 55-59	4.6	7.1
Aged 60-64	3.0	4.7
Aged 65 and over	1.8	2.5

Source:
Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

born in 1975, the peak occurs in the mid twenties. Therefore, the average age at first marriage has continued to increase from one generation to the next. However, the difference between men and women in average age at first marriage has not changed in a long time. Single men are still marrying at an average age two years greater than single women.

In 2002, 34% of marriages were remarriages for at least one of the spouses.

In 2002, approximately 34% of marriages were remarriages for at least one of the spouses. This percentage has remained relatively stable for about 10 years. The percentage in 2000 was the highest ever, again supporting the idea that many couples in which one spouse had never been married decided to tie the knot in 2000. The percentage of remarriages in which both spouses had been previously married is rising, reaching 46% in 2002. This trend is obviously linked to the rising divorce rate and the large number of baby-boomer generations reaching the age when remarriage is most likely to occur (table 6.2).

Table 6.2

Marriages, first marriages and remarriages, Canada, 1981 to 2002

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	%	Number	%
1981	190,082	151,978	154,506	52,340	27.5	21,340	40.8
1986	175,518	137,665	138,523	52,678	30.0	22,170	42.1
1991	172,251	131,996	133,584	55,278	32.1	23,644	42.8
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
2001	146,618	109,917	110,281	50,144	34.2	22,894	45.7
2002	146,738	109,992	110,895	49,814	33.9	22,775	45.7

Source:
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Provincial variations in the marriage rate

The number of marriages decreased in all provinces from 2000 to 2001. Only in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were there slightly more marriages in 2001 than in 2000, but the small numbers make it impossible to identify a clear trend. The provinces in which the relative drop in the number of marriages was greater than the national average of 7% were Newfoundland and Labrador (13%); New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan (12%); Nova Scotia (11%); and Manitoba (8%). In British Columbia (7%), decrease was comparable to the national average, and, in other parts of the country, the drop was less than the national figure.

The number of marriages in 2002 was similar to the number in 2001. For most provinces, the number of marriages in 2001 or 2002 was the lowest since 1981. The low 2001 and 2002 levels likely resulted from the excitement surrounding the millennium, with couples marrying in 2000 instead of in subsequent years. The 2001 and 2002 levels are in fact a continuation of the downward trend observed over the last several decades.

For most provinces, the number of marriages and the crude marriage rate in 2001 or 2002 were the lowest for many decades.

In general, the crude marriage rate fell to its lowest point in either 2001 or 2002, depending on the province. Quebec continued to differ from other provinces with a crude marriage rate significantly lower than that of other provinces (3 per 1,000 in 2002, while the national average is 5 per 1,000). All crude marriage rates have been displaying an overall downward trend over the last several decades (table A6.1).

Total first-marriage rate

The total first-marriage rate is an indicator that measures, in a given year, the proportion of men or women who are expected to marry, based on the first-marriage rates by age during that year. Unlike the crude marriage rate, this rate has the advantage of not being affected by variations in the total number or the age structure of the population. The analysis in the previous Report shows that this indicator rose along with the number of marriages in 1999 and 2000, suggesting that the behaviour of couples had truly changed, and reinforcing the idea that the changing of the millennium had encouraged many to marry.

The total first-marriage rate decreased significantly from 2000 to 2001 and remained relatively stable from 2001 to 2002, for both men and women. This rate suggests that couples changed their behaviour with regard to marriage as the new millennium approached. Many couples likely held their marriage a few months earlier so it would take place in 2000 instead of 2001 or 2002, causing a decrease in the years following the millennium. Therefore, the fluctuation was a atypical effect that some claim also affected the birth rate. After this isolated event, the downward trend resumes.

Interestingly, Quebec again has the lowest total first-marriage rate in Canada (excluding the territories). Prince Edward Island has the highest.

Table A6.1

Number of marriages and crude nuptiality rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2002

Number of marriages

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
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
1991	3,480	876	5,845	4,521	28,922	72,938	7,032	5,923	18,612	23,691	196	215	...	172,251
1996	3,194	924	5,392	4,366	23,968	66,208	6,448	5,671	17,283	22,834	197	142	64	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	153,306
1998	3,150	882	5,134	4,063	22,940	64,533	6,437	5,740	17,813	21,749	167	134	79	152,821
1999	3,400	932	5,481	4,147	22,910	66,110	6,627	5,919	18,223	21,622	161	117	93	155,742
2000	3,412	962	5,517	4,447	24,912	65,426	6,471	5,717	18,063	22,086	155	138	89	157,395
2001	2,964	901	4,903	3,906	21,961	62,574	5,968	5,060	17,433	20,558	147	142	101	146,618
2002	2,959	901	4,899	3,818	21,987	61,615	5,905	5,067	17,981	21,247	143	144	72	146,738

Rate (per 1,000)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
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
1991	6.00	6.72	6.39	6.06	4.09	6.99	6.34	5.91	7.18	7.02	6.78	5.55	...	6.14
1996	5.71	6.81	5.79	5.80	3.31	5.97	5.69	5.56	6.23	5.89	6.28	3.40	2.49	5.29
1997	5.86	6.44	5.55	5.43	3.29	5.75	5.51	5.61	6.10	5.53	5.25	3.46	2.55	5.13
1998	5.83	6.49	5.51	5.41	3.14	5.68	5.66	5.64	6.14	5.46	5.36	3.28	3.00	5.07
1999	6.37	6.84	5.87	5.52	3.13	5.75	5.80	5.83	6.17	5.39	5.23	2.88	3.47	5.12
2000	6.46	7.05	5.91	5.93	3.39	5.60	5.64	5.67	6.01	5.47	5.10	3.41	3.24	5.13
2001	5.68	6.59	5.26	5.21	2.97	5.26	5.18	5.06	5.70	5.04	4.88	3.48	3.59	4.73
2002	5.70	6.58	5.24	5.09	2.95	5.09	5.11	5.09	5.77	5.16	4.74	3.47	2.51	4.68

Source:
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1996.

Table A6.2

Total first-marriage rate (per 1,000), Canada, provinces and territories, by sex, 1981 to 2002

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
	Males													
1981	653	701	686	660	546	692	722	710	644	684	694	457	...	645
1986	589	711	595	600	430	623	615	588	566	582	484	351	...	558
1991	600	727	575	581	381	610	600	622	597	601	471	283	...	548
1996	610	758	586	583	331	581	582	628	572	524	475	175	262	516
1997	639	705	559	555	333	570	574	637	568	505	429	259	256	508
1998	670	717	571	566	322	572	597	648	576	510	446	266	304	511
1999	749	803	619	578	325	588	629	664	577	512	396	238	354	523
2000	770	834	636	630	341	572	606	658	566	527	446	289	299	523
2001	714	753	566	556	306	546	560	583	533	497	438	306	381	488
2002	711	795	570	550	304	532	557	592	546	510	389	284	257	485
	Females													
1981	631	668	672	649	560	685	712	698	689	695	715	474	...	651
1986	580	742	631	626	442	658	660	628	616	623	573	399	...	589
1991	613	730	605	608	427	653	651	656	643	661	521	310	...	594
1996	625	784	596	618	365	611	626	653	615	565	497	185	267	550
1997	659	725	586	590	365	601	613	660	611	542	428	312	279	542
1998	684	742	587	599	353	604	640	661	619	541	470	295	349	543
1999	768	787	635	613	356	620	661	687	622	542	472	257	376	555
2000	785	822	642	668	376	604	644	673	608	555	422	306	352	555
2001	714	782	578	572	334	572	599	599	573	522	462	319	405	515
2002	716	769	576	562	331	561	590	602	587	535	407	318	282	512

Source:
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1996.
Males aged 17 to 49 and females aged 15 to 49.

Table A6.3

Age-specific first-marriage rates (per 1,000) for males by age and year of birth, Canada

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
Age / Year of 17th birthday	2002	2001	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
Aged 17	0.1	0.1	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
Aged 18		1.0	1.2	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
Aged 19			3.0	3.2	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
Aged 20				6.4	6.4	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.0	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
Aged 21					11.4	11.7	13.2	13.7	14.3	15.1	16.2	18.0	18.8	19.0	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
Aged 22						16.2	17.5	20.0	21.6	22.0	23.1	23.8	26.7	27.9	28.3	30.6	34.9	38.3	40.5	41.2	41.6	45.5	50.4	54.5	59.0	65.8	69.2	75.9	78.4	79.1	81.7	86.0	96.2	104.1	112.1
Aged 23							23.8	24.8	27.5	29.1	29.9	31.4	33.9	35.9	36.7	37.7	39.9	45.3	50.6	50.7	52.0	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
Aged 24								30.6	32.1	35.4	36.9	38.3	39.2	41.1	44.2	45.0	45.1	48.6	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
Aged 25									37.1	37.9	42.0	44.0	44.9	45.0	48.1	48.7	49.8	49.5	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
Aged 26										40.3	43.4	45.5	47.0	46.8	47.5	47.6	49.9	49.8	49.0	48.9	51.4	55.1	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
Aged 27											42.2	42.6	46.4	47.2	46.4	44.6	45.6	46.1	46.2	44.4	44.9	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
Aged 28												41.0	40.7	43.5	43.4	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.5	40.3	38.7	39.4	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
Aged 29													37.6	37.3	39.0	38.5	36.8	36.7	36.1	35.9	34.2	33.8	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
Aged 30														32.6	31.9	34.1	33.7	31.9	30.9	30.1	30.1	29.0	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
Aged 31															27.8	27.2	29.5	28.2	26.0	25.2	24.7	25.0	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
Aged 32																23.2	22.9	24.0	23.7	21.9	20.8	20.5	20.4	19.5	19.0	19.0	18.2	18.4	18.1	17.5	15.8	14.6	14.9	14.8	13.1
Aged 33																	19.5	19.3	19.7	18.6	17.4	16.9	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.6	14.8	15.1	15.0	14.4	13.9	12.9	11.7	11.8	11.3
Aged 34																		16.1	15.6	16.2	15.1	14.2	13.7	14.2	13.8	12.9	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.6	10.2	9.3	9.5
Aged 35																			13.7	12.7	13.5	13.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.6	8.6	7.5
Aged 36																				11.2	10.9	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	7.1
Aged 37																					9.1	8.8	9.4	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.1
Aged 38																						7.8	7.1	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1
Aged 39																							6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.0
Aged 40																								5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2
Aged 41																									4.6	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.6
Aged 42																										3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Aged 43																											2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
Aged 44																												2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
Aged 45																													2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A6.4 Age-specific first marriage rates (per 1,000) for females by age and year of birth, Canada

	Year of birth																																		
	1987	1986	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
	Year of 15th birthday																																		
Age	2002	2001	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
Aged 15	0.0	0.0	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
Aged 16		0.4	0.3	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
Aged 17			1.2	1.1	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
Aged 18				5.3	5.7	6.1	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
Aged 19					9.9	10.6	12.1	12.6	13.5	14.5	15.3	17.3	18.9	18.4	21.2	23.5	26.3	29.4	31.5	32.5	37.5	40.2	43.4	48.3	54.8	61.7	68.0	71.8	77.0	82.8	88.3	97.8	102.8	111.2	115.5
Aged 20						16.1	16.6	19.2	21.0	22.1	22.6	24.6	26.5	28.8	29.4	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
Aged 21							22.1	23.9	26.8	29.2	29.9	31.8	34.0	37.4	39.0	40.1	42.5	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
Aged 22								30.0	31.1	35.3	37.8	38.1	39.2	42.0	45.5	47.9	48.6	51.5	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
Aged 23									37.1	39.7	43.2	45.3	47.0	47.7	50.6	52.3	54.2	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	60.3	58.7
Aged 24										43.2	44.8	48.8	50.7	51.1	53.3	53.6	57.8	56.2	56.0	57.8	59.7	65.3	65.0	62.6	59.0	56.8	57.8	56.2	53.9	53.3	50.9	50.9	48.3	46.2	45.7
Aged 25											47.2	47.7	52.1	53.2	52.8	52.4	54.0	55.1	54.8	53.4	54.5	54.9	57.6	57.0	54.9	50.8	47.5	48.4	45.8	42.8	41.6	40.7	39.6	37.1	35.6
Aged 26												46.6	48.0	50.4	50.9	50.5	48.9	48.4	49.2	48.4	45.7	45.3	47.0	48.7	46.3	43.9	39.3	38.1	38.8	36.1	34.1	32.4	30.8	29.3	28.4
Aged 27													42.8	43.0	46.1	44.9	43.7	42.2	42.2	41.4	40.7	37.6	37.9	38.2	39.6	36.2	35.3	32.0	29.6	29.3	28.2	26.0	25.2	23.9	23.7
Aged 28														38.0	37.8	40.4	38.8	36.6	35.4	35.1	33.2	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
Aged 29															32.4	31.3	33.5	32.9	29.4	29.1	27.2	27.2	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
Aged 30																27.3	26.2	27.1	25.8	24.0	22.9	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
Aged 31																	21.3	20.5	21.6	19.9	18.4	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.1	16.0	15.5	14.5	15.2	14.0	13.2	11.4	10.4	10.5	10.3
Aged 32																		17.6	16.6	16.8	15.7	14.7	14.2	13.8	14.0	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	11.1	10.2	9.1	7.8	8.2
Aged 33																			13.9	13.2	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.1	7.2	6.5
Aged 34																				11.1	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.7
Aged 35																					9.2	8.2	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4
Aged 36																						7.4	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.6
Aged 37																							6.1	5.4	5.9	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8
Aged 38																								4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1
Aged 39																									3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
Aged 40																										3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2
Aged 41																											2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Aged 42																												2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7
Aged 43																													1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
Aged 44																														1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2
Aged 45																															1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1

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

Divorces

This section presents an analysis of the divorce rate in Canada from 2001 to 2003. Note that the data analyzed does not include breakdowns in common-law unions, but only divorces obtained after a legal marriage. Since common-law unions are now very popular, divorce statistics significantly underestimate the true number of relationship breakdowns in Canada.

The number of divorces has remained stable for approximately seven years in Canada (between 69,000 and 71,000 per year since 1996). A slight decrease from 2001 to 2002 was almost entirely offset by an increase from 2002 to 2003. The number of divorces is less than that in the first half of the 1990s (approximately 77,000 per year), and significantly less than that in 1987 (96,000), when legislation was amended to make divorce more accessible (table A7.1). As a corollary, the crude divorce rate in Canada has also remained stable since 1997, hovering around an average of approximately 23 per 1,000. As well, the average length of marriages that end in divorce has not changed significantly, hovering around 10.8 years since the 1990s (table A7.2).

The number of divorces has remained stable for approximately seven years in Canada.

Provincial variations in the divorce rate

Recent variations in the number of divorces in Canadian provinces are also small, as are variations in the crude divorce rate. In 2003, Alberta had the highest crude divorce rate (25.2 per 1,000) and Newfoundland and Labrador the lowest (12.8 per 1,000). As in the 1990s, the crude divorce rate is generally higher in Western Canada than in Eastern Canada. Note that the crude divorce rate does not take into account the different age structure of each province; therefore, there is a link between a high crude divorce rate and a more sustained population growth, such as in Alberta (table A7.1).

In 2003, Alberta had the highest crude divorce rate and Newfoundland and Labrador the lowest.

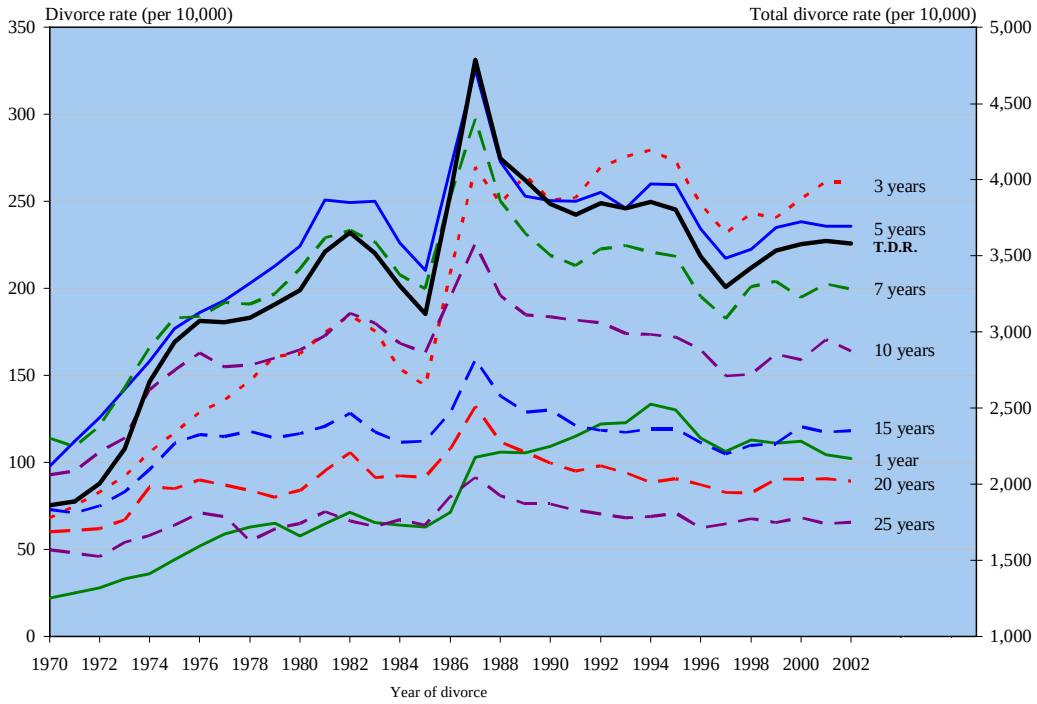
Total divorce rate

The total divorce rate is an indicator that describes divorce frequency by giving the percentage of marriages (out of 10,000) that would end in divorce if the divorce rate, calculated by length of marriage in a given calendar year, were applied to those 10,000 marriages. The effect of variations in the number of marriages from one year to another can be statistically controlled using this indicator. Note, however, that the total divorce rate is biased due to two events: death and migration. After a spouse dies, the survivor can no longer divorce, resulting in an underestimation of the rate. A divorce can be obtained in a province other than the one in which the marriage took place, resulting in an overestimation of divorce frequency where there is a net migration gain and an underestimation where there is a net migration loss.

In 2003, the total divorce rate was 3,654 divorces for 10,000 marriages. In other words, approximately 37% of marriages entered into in 2003 would be expected to end in divorce if, over the next 25 years, the divorce rate based on years of marriage remained exactly at 2003 levels. The trend since 2001 is stable at a level below that of the early 1990s. However, figure 7.1 shows that the divorce rate for three year marriages has been steadily increasing since 1997, unlike marriages of other lengths. By contrast, the rate for one year marriages has been decreasing since 1998.

Figure 7.1

Duration-specific divorce rates for various durations of marriage, by year of divorce and total divorce rate, Canada, 1970 to 2002



Source:

See table A3.2.

Table A7.1

Number of divorces and crude divorce rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Number of divorces

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
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
1991	912	269	2,280	1,652	20,274	27,694	2,790	2,240	8,388	10,368	67	86	...	77,020
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
2001	755	246	1,945	1,570	17,094	26,516	2,480	1,955	8,252	10,115	91	83	8	71,110
2002	842	258	1,990	1,461	16,499	26,170	2,396	1,959	8,291	10,125	90	68	6	70,155
2003	662	281	1,907	1,450	16,738	27,513	2,352	1,992	7,960	9,820	87	62	4	70,828

Rate (per 10,000)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
1981	9.9	15.1	26.7	18.9	29.3	24.6	23.1	19.8	36.7	33.8	31.4	13.9	...	27.3
1986	11.9	15.5	29.3	23.8	28.4	29.2	27.3	24.1	39.3	37.6	38.4	17.4	...	30.0
1991	15.7	20.6	24.9	22.2	28.7	26.6	25.1	22.3	32.4	30.7	23.2	14.1	...	27.5
1996	18.9	17.5	23.9	19.3	24.9	22.6	23.0	21.7	27.1	28.1	36.6	12.8	...	24.2
1997	14.9	17.9	21.3	18.2	24.0	21.0	23.1	21.6	25.4	24.5	31.8	12.7	...	22.5
1998	17.5	20.5	20.7	19.6	23.2	22.1	21.5	22.1	26.4	24.7	37.6	12.8	...	22.9
1999	16.7	21.4	20.9	22.3	23.4	22.7	22.5	22.0	26.9	24.8	36.4	12.7	...	23.3
2000	17.3	19.9	22.0	22.9	23.2	22.4	21.2	21.8	27.2	24.8	22.4	21.2	2.5	23.2
2001	14.5	18.0	20.9	20.9	23.1	22.3	21.5	19.5	27.0	24.8	30.2	21.1	2.8	22.9
2002	16.2	18.8	21.3	19.5	22.2	21.6	20.7	19.7	26.6	24.6	29.9	20.7	2.1	22.4
2003	12.8	20.5	20.4	19.3	22.3	22.4	20.2	20.0	25.2	23.6	28.5	20.4	1.4	22.4

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories up until 1999.

Source:
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A7.2

Mean duration of marriages for divorced people, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2002

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nt	Canada
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
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
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	10.4	..	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	10.6	..	10.9
2000	12.1	12.2	12.0	11.7	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	11.5	12.9	..	10.9
2001	11.5	12.9	11.7	11.9	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	11.7	10.5	..	10.9
2002	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.1	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.7	11.2	10.9	..	10.9

Note: Excludes divorces for marriages of a duration greater than 25 years.
The mean duration of marriages for divorced people cannot be calculated for Nunavut because marriage data only exists since 1999 for that province.

Source:
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A7.3

Duration-specific divorce rate (per 10,000), Canada, marriage cohorts, 1953-1954 to 2001-2002

Year	Number of marriages per year	Marriage cohort	Number of marriages	Length of marriage (years)																							T.D.R.[1]	Year of observation
				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	3,072	1976
1952	128,474	1951-52	128,441																		53	65	63	62	63	74	74	76	69	3,063	1977
1953	131,034	1952-53	129,754																	54	69	70	64	67	75	80	76	69	55	3,093	1978
1954	128,629	1953-54	129,832																50	74	64	62	71	86	82	78	75	70	62	3,180	1979
1955	128,029	1954-55	128,329															57	73	65	68	69	85	85	83	75	70	68	65	3,275	1980
1956	132,713	1955-56	130,371														59	83	71	73	77	87	90	90	89	78	74	69	72	3,525	1981
1957	133,186	1956-57	132,950													67	82	76	75	78	92	105	96	87	85	84	75	75	66	3,653	1982
1958	131,525	1957-58	132,356												61	79	81	81	83	91	101	97	92	84	82	78	77	72	63	3,518	1983
1959	132,722	1958-59	132,124											68	91	82	80	86	96	105	103	92	89	80	77	84	77	68	67	3,304	1984
1960	130,338	1959-60	131,530										70	93	95	91	97	111	111	110	100	95	90	84	90	87	76	67	64	3,118	1985
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	3,908	1986
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	4,788	1987
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	4,139	1988
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	3,996	1989
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	3,841	1990
1966	155,596	1965-66	150,558				42	93	112	128	143	156	162	163	148	137	130	123	121	115	113	106	93	108	124	104	91	84	73	3,772	1991
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	79	71	3,848	1992
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	82	82	68	3,815	1993
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	90	83	74	69	3,854	1994
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	96	87	77	72	71	3,804	1995
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	95	92	85	82	78	62	3,497	1996
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	100	98	84	88	81	72	65	3,293	1997
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	104	100	94	90	84	75	72	68	3,423	1998
1974	198,824	1973-74	198,944	5	44	94	136	184	213	227	229	218	189	168	146	160	184	149	129	111	108	106	98	89	90	79	71	71	65	3,535	1999
1975	198,085	1974-75	198,455	6	52	104	147	199	224	242	233	214	185	163	171	196	150	139	130	112	112	103	94	91	83	78	71	72	68	3,575	2000
1976	193,343	1975-76	195,714	8	59	111	161	217	251	246	227	194	165	195	207	165	152	131	121	115	114	104	99	87	80	76	75	71	65	3,599	2001
1977	187,344	1976-77	190,344	8	63	116	162	227	250	240	208	180	200	225	181	158	143	127	118	114	107	101	89	83	77	75	75	68	66	3,581	2002
1978	185,523	1977-78	186,434	7	65	123	175	235	250	221	200	230	248	196	175	155	138	132	117	109	108	91	80	82	83	80	78	73			

1. Total divorce rate.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A7.3

Duration-specific divorce rate (per 10,000), Canada, marriage cohorts, 1953-1954 to 2001-2002 - continued

Year	Number of marriages per year	Marriage cohort	Number of marriages	Length of marriage (years)																							Year of obser-vation	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		
1979	187,811	1978-79	186,667	8	58	132	185	226	226	211	252	274	211	185	164	151	142	127	119	115	98	88	86	90	85	84	75				
1980	191,069	1979-80	189,440	7	65	135	176	206	210	268	297	227	207	184	168	150	144	133	119	106	93	93	97	90	87	81					
1981	190,082	1980-81	190,576	8	71	133	154	190	269	316	250	218	189	182	164	152	136	131	111	105	97	99	94	91	89						
1982	188,360	1981-82	189,221	9	65	118	144	260	326	263	232	216	194	180	162	155	136	120	105	104	99	101	99	89							
1983	184,675	1982-83	186,518	8	64	109	209	322	273	247	219	200	186	174	160	142	129	112	110	110	100	99	96								
1984	185,597	1983-84	185,136	8	63	150	270	263	253	237	213	205	186	174	153	136	118	113	111	108	107	97									
1985	184,096	1984-85	184,847	8	72	212	249	260	251	230	223	204	190	172	147	124	123	123	121	116	99										
1986	175,518	1985-86	179,807	10	103	217	265	263	250	240	225	206	184	165	144	141	131	128	117	117											
1987	182,151	1986-87	178,835	20	106	216	251	260	255	238	221	198	173	150	141	136	133	124	118												
1988	187,728	1987-88	184,940	19	106	214	252	259	246	241	219	176	159	151	150	139	131	124													
1989	190,640	1988-89	189,184	19	109	211	270	271	260	233	195	171	170	162	155	147	134														
1990	187,737	1989-90	189,189	17	115	234	276	274	260	215	183	179	173	159	156	140															
1991	172,251	1990-91	179,994	20	122	235	279	277	234	207	201	187	177	170	150																
1992	164,573	1991-92	168,412	22	123	246	273	249	217	214	204	186	175	164																	
1993	159,316	1992-93	161,945	23	134	239	249	229	223	218	195	175	174																		
1994	159,959	1993-94	159,638	22	130	224	232	243	235	215	203	188																			
1995	160,251	1994-95	160,105	20	114	205	243	253	238	216	200																				
1996	156,691	1995-96	158,471	16	106	220	241	254	236	212																					
1997	153,306	1996-97	154,999	16	113	216	251	238	236																						
1998	152,821	1997-98	153,064	15	111	226	261	249																							
1999	155,742	1998-99	154,282	17	112	242	262																								
2000	157,395	1999-00	156,569	14	104	233																									
2001	146,618	2000-01	152,007	12	102																										
2002	146,738	2001-02	146,678	11																											

1. Total divorce rate.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.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Induced abortions

Since 1995, the Canadian Institute for Health Information is responsible for collecting data on the number of induced abortions performed in Canada, using the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. Statistics Canada stays responsible for the final validation of the data as well as for the dissemination of the results.

It is important to begin with a few comments on the quality of the data on induced abortions since they are still a practice that, more than births or deaths, may be subject to a lack of reporting or to problems with data collection. The Therapeutic Abortion Survey aims at collecting information on all abortions performed in Canada, whether they are done in hospitals (54% of abortions in Canada in 2003 were performed in hospitals) or in public or private clinics (46% of abortions in Canada in 2003 were performed in clinics). The survey also covers abortions done on Canadian women in the United States, most often in states bordering Canada. So-called spontaneous abortions (miscarriages) or those performed in military hospitals or prisons are not covered by the survey.

While the coverage is satisfactory, some induced abortions are still missed by the survey. Since 1999, Ontario and Quebec only report abortions for which a claim to the health-insurance program has been made. Since it is still possible that some women pay directly the health professional that performs the abortion, some of them might not be counted in the survey. The Canadian Institute for Health Information estimated in 2005 that between 5% and 6% of induced abortions were missed by the survey during the years 1995 to 1998, a percentage that was estimated at 6% in Quebec by a study by Rochon (1997).

Moreover, the introduction in recent years of medical abortions (pharmaceutical) could lead to more underreporting of the number of abortions performed in Canada, as this type of abortion can be performed in a doctor's private office not covered by the survey.

Others problems with collection of the data have emerged in recent years. For example, private clinics of British Columbia no longer declare the place of residence of women who get an abortion, so that Canadian women cannot be distinguished from American women. Many clinics in Canada no longer declare the age or age group of women, which makes it necessary to require data imputation of age based on standard provincial distributions. Finally, some survey respondents are reporting abortion counts rather than detailed information on each abortion.

According to a study done by the Canadian Institute for Health Information in the year 2000, about 90% of abortions in Canada were covered by the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. It should therefore be kept in mind that numbers presented in this section are probably underreporting the real number of abortions performed in Canada, even if the data overall remain of satisfactory quality for a detailed analysis.

Recent trends

The number of induced abortions performed annually on Canadian women has remained relatively stable for about 10 years, averaging approximately 105,000 (table 8.1). There were 106,400 counted in 2001, 105,400 in 2002 and 104,100 in 2003 almost exactly the same number as reported in 2000 (105,400). In 2003, about 54% of these induced abortions were performed in hospitals and 46% in Canadian clinics.

One way of evaluating the scope of the phenomenon is to express the number of induced abortions reported in a given year as a percentage of births in the same year. In Canada,

Table 8.1

Number of induced abortions by place of occurrence and abortions to births ratios, Canada, provinces and territories, 2002 and 2003

Province	Abortions			Births	Ratio abortions / births (%)
	Hospitals	Clinics	Total		
			2002		
Newfoundland and Labrador	297	501	798	4,651	17.2
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	1,328	..
Nova Scotia	1,787	209	1,996	8,663	23.0
New Brunswick	615	447	1,062	7,046	15.1
Quebec	17,381	13,460	30,841	72,477	42.6
Ontario	19,626	18,483	38,109	128,528	29.7
Manitoba	2,967	474	3,441	13,888	24.8
Saskatchewan	1,729	..	1,729	11,761	14.7
Alberta	5,394	5,568	10,962	38,691	28.3
British Columbia	8,371	7,705	16,076	40,065	40.1
Yukon Territory	131	..	131	339	38.6
Northwest Territory	238	..	238	635	37.5
Nunavut	..	..	..	726	..
Canada	58,536	46,847	105,383	328,798	32.1
			2003		
Newfoundland and Labrador	280	600	880	4,629	19.0
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	1,417	..
Nova Scotia	1,916	148	2,064	8,650	23.9
New Brunswick	389	602	991	7,117	13.9
Quebec	17,367	13,413	30,780	73,905	41.6
Ontario	18,420	18,234	36,654	130,927	28.0
Manitoba	3,076	806	3,882	13,940	27.8
Saskatchewan	1,755	..	1,755	12,038	14.6
Alberta	5,070	5,957	11,027	40,287	27.4
British Columbia	7,759	7,910	15,669	40,496	38.7
Yukon Territory	131	..	131	335	39.1
Northwest Territory	266	..	266	701	37.9
Nunavut	..	..	..	758	..
Canada	56,429	47,670	104,099	335,200	31.1

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

Note: Prince Edward Island does not produce data on abortions since 1982.
Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not declare abortions from clinics.
For 2002 and 2003, Nunavut is excluded because of incomplete forms.

about one induced abortion has been performed for every three births since the late 1990s. This percentage was 31.9% in 2001, 32.1% in 2002 and 31.1% in 2003, a level very close to that observed in many industrialized countries, including the United States, France and Sweden.

In Canada, about one abortion has been performed for every three births since the late 1990s.

National data sometimes mask significant differences from one province or territory to another. The number of induced abortions has slightly been on the decline in Quebec and moreover in Ontario for several years, while it is on the rise in several other provinces, in particular Alberta where we counted more than 11,000 abortions in 2003. Despite those trends, the abortion rates observed in all those provinces remained fairly stable over the 2002-2003 period.

Except for some years, Quebec has usually the highest number of abortions per 100 births (about 42) and in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick where it is the lowest (about 14). Alberta and British Columbia saw their number of abortions per 100 births close to the one in Quebec over the last few years. In the other provinces, the number of abortions per 100 births varies between 15 and 30, with small variations from year to year.

Distribution of induced abortions by age of the woman

In keeping with the past 15 years, about 30% of induced abortions performed in 2003 were on Canadian women aged between 20 and 24 years. About one in five induced abortions was performed on women aged between 25 and 29 years, which means that one in two induced abortions was performed on a woman in her twenties. In comparison, only one in four was performed on women in their thirties.

One in two induced abortions was performed on a woman in her twenties.

The proportion of induced abortions performed on teenage girls aged between 15 and 19 years has declined slightly since 1999, going from 20% to 17% in 2003. Very few induced abortions are performed on girls aged 15 years or younger (less than 0.5% of total) (table 8.2).

Table 8.2

Number, rates and distribution of induced abortions by age group of woman, Canada, 1981 to 2003

Year	Aged less than 15	Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39	Aged 40-44	Total
	Number							
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
1996	545	21,596	33,242	24,112	17,881	10,832	3,452	111,659
1997	530	51,282	33,727	24,023	17,524	11,024	3,599	141,709
1998	483	21,594	33,427	22,959	16,961	11,271	3,636	110,331
1999	468	20,672	32,462	21,983	15,708	10,646	3,726	105,666
2000	389	20,476	32,624	21,736	15,791	10,631	3,780	105,427
2001	412	19,974	32,740	22,019	16,248	10,980	4,044	106,418
2002	337	19,010	32,376	22,193	15,984	11,024	4,231	105,154
2003	302	17,658	32,666	22,239	15,736	10,822	4,344	103,768
	Percentage distribution							
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
1996	0.5	19.3	29.8	21.6	16.0	9.7	3.1	100.0
1997	0.4	36.2	23.8	17.0	12.4	7.8	2.5	100.0
1998	0.4	19.6	30.3	20.8	15.4	10.2	3.3	100.0
1999	0.4	19.6	30.7	20.8	14.9	10.1	3.5	100.0
2000	0.4	19.4	30.9	20.6	15.0	10.1	3.6	100.0
2001	0.4	18.8	30.8	20.7	15.3	10.3	3.8	100.0
2002	0.3	18.1	30.8	21.1	15.2	10.5	4.0	100.0
2003	0.3	17.0	31.5	21.4	15.2	10.4	4.2	100.0
	Rate by age group (for 1,000 women) and total abortion rate							
1981	3.1	17.0	18.9	12.8	8.3	4.8	2.1	0.34
1986	2.4	15.7	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
1996	2.8	22.1	33.8	22.6	14.0	8.3	2.9	0.53
1997	2.7	52.0	34.2	22.8	14.1	8.3	2.9	0.69
1998	2.4	21.6	33.9	22.0	14.2	8.5	2.9	0.53
1999	2.3	20.5	32.6	21.3	13.7	8.0	2.9	0.51
2000	1.9	20.1	32.3	21.2	14.1	8.0	2.9	0.50
2001	2.1	19.4	31.8	21.6	14.6	8.4	3.1	0.50
2002	1.7	18.4	30.8	21.5	14.4	8.6	3.2	0.49
2003	1.5	17.1	30.5	21.3	14.2	8.8	3.2	0.48

Note: The total includes abortions for which the age was not declared, abortions in some American states of women residing in Canada, as well as those where the event location was not declared.
Abortions of women aged 45 and over were added to the 40-44 age group.
The rate of women aged 15 or less was calculated with the population of women aged 14.

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

Rates by age group and induced abortion rate

Since the number of induced abortions observed in a given year also varies based on the number of women of child bearing age and the age structure of that population, it seems useful to analyse rates by age to identify any real change in behaviour with respect to this practice.

Overall, induced abortion rates appear to be on the rise for the past 10 years among women aged 35 years and older, while they have been falling among younger women (15 to 24 years). For example, the rate fell from 22.1 per thousand in 1996 to 17.1 per thousand in 2003 among women aged 15 to 19 years. For women aged 20 to 24, the downward trend continues with 33.8 per thousand in 1996 to 30.5 per thousand in 2003. In contrast, this rate is generally on the rise for the 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 years age groups, especially in the recent years. If this trend is confirmed in future years, it is possible that it is the result of the ageing of the generations of women who, from the time they entered their reproductive years, have benefited from the new abortion legislation adopted in 1988. It is possible that for these women, induced abortion is more accepted and viewed as a means of contraception if necessary.

The sum of the induced abortion rates provides an indicator of the average number of abortions that a cohort of women would undergo if they lived during a time of the rates observed in a given year. To some extent, this indicator is similar to the total fertility rate, which gives the average number of children per woman. In 2003, the abortion rate was 0.48 induced abortion per Canadian woman, which does not mean that half of all women have an abortion: some women will use this practice several times during their reproductive life. This rate has been dropping steadily since 1997 when it peaked at 0.69. Since the differences are only slight, we will have to wait a few years to confirm whether this is a sustained downward trend.

Part II

The fertility of visible minority women in Canada

by Éric Caron Malenfant and Alain Bélanger

Recent immigration to Canada from the Balkans

by Éric Caron Malenfant and Laurent Martel


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The fertility of visible minority women in Canada

by Éric Caron Malenfant and Alain Bélanger
Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Abstract

The visible minority population is growing rapidly in Canada and accounts for an increasing proportion of the birth rate, but few studies have looked at the differential fertility of visible minority groups. This article is an effort to partially address that gap by answering the following question: How do the various visible minority groups in Canada's population differ from one another with respect to fertility? Using the own-children method and data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses, the authors present the total fertility rates of the various minority groups, explore the possible impact of the religion factor, and analyse the fertility of visible minority groups from the combined perspective of religious denomination, and other fertility-related socio-economic factors.

The study shows that fertility is higher for visible minority women as a group than for the rest of the population, that fertility varies appreciably from one visible minority group to another, and that removing through statistical standardization the effects of the groups' socio-economic characteristics, including religious denomination, does not eliminate fertility differentials.

Introduction

One of the key demographic trends in Canada in recent years is the rapid growth in the number and proportion of persons belonging to a visible minority group, i.e., one of the 10 groups defined in the *Employment Equity Act* as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". Primarily through sustained immigration from non-European countries, their numbers increased from 1.1 million, or 4.7% of the total population, in 1981, to nearly 4 million, or 13.4% of the population, in 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2003). Recent population projections have shown that roughly one person in five could be a member of a visible minority group in Canada by 2017 (Bélanger and Caron Malenfant, 2005).

The fact that the proportion of the population belonging to visible minority groups is increasing implies that their contribution to Canada's birth rate is also increasing. This growth is particularly important since Canada's fertility remains at about 1.5 children per woman and since its natural increase could become negative by about 2030 (Statistics Canada, 2005). Most of the factors governing the recent evolution of fertility point to a continuing decline (Bélanger, 2000), or at least stagnation at the current low level. For example, female participation in the labour force, levels of education, age at first birth and the secularization of society—all of which are factors associated with declining fertility—are all on the rise, though the upward trends are slowing. Barring a reversal of past trends, the higher fertility of immigrant women, associated with a foreseeable increase in the proportion of Canada's foreign-born population, appears to be one of the few factors capable of putting some upward pressure on the country's fertility.[1] A detailed analysis of the fertility of first- and second-generation female immigrants to Canada shows that the fertility

1. In some countries, the negative relationship between female participation in the labour force and fertility appears to be reversing itself, perhaps as a result of family policies or work-family balance policies.

of immigrant women is higher than that of Canadian-born women only in the first few years after their arrival in Canada (Bélanger and Gilbert, 2003). On the other hand, when we control for a set of socio-economic variables, the fertility of women who belong to a visible minority group remains significantly higher than that of other Canadian women.

Because the "visible minority" concept is relatively new and existing databases have certain limitations—for example, Canadian vital statistics contain no information about visible minority groups, and there was no fertility question in the 1996 and subsequent censuses—there are few Canadian studies on the fertility of visible minority women.[2] What research there is has shown that fertility was higher among visible minority women as a group than among other Canadian women (Halli, George and Verma, 1996; Bélanger and Gilbert, 2003; Bélanger and Caron Malenfant, 2005), but the Canadian literature contains a limited amount of detailed information about the fertility of specific visible minority groups in the most recent period.[3]

The aim of this article is to fill that gap in our knowledge by answering the following questions:

(1) How do the various visible minority groups in Canada's population differ from one another with respect to fertility?

(2) If there are any observable differences, are they due to the religious and socio-economic composition of the groups being compared?

To that end, we applied an indirect method of estimating fertility, the own-children method, to data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses. First, we analyse the total fertility rates computed from those data for the various visible minority groups. Then we explore differential fertility by religious denomination, inasmuch as it can be closely linked to the religious denominations of visible minorities. Third, we present the results of a multivariate analysis that estimates the fertility of visible minority women on the basis of a combination of religious denomination and other fertility-related socio-economic factors, and we examine what happens to the differences revealed by descriptive analysis when we take into account the characteristics of the populations being studied.

Theoretical framework

Several theories have been put forward to account for fertility differences between ethnocultural groups. One theory, the *characteristics hypothesis*, holds that fertility differences are due to the effects of underlying socio-economic variables (such as income and level of education), which have different distributions in the groups being compared. According to this hypothesis, if the groups being studied had the same socio-economic composition, we would find no fertility differences between them. In Canada, a number of studies that examined the fertility of women by ethnic origin using multivariate analysis models produced results that at least partially supported this hypothesis. It was shown, for example, that a combination of income, educational attainment, employment status, place of residence, place of birth and age at marriage accounted for a substantial portion of the 1971 fertility difference between women of British origin and women of Italian, German and French

2. However, there are a number of studies on the fertility of Canadian women by *ethnic origin* (Trovato and Burch, 1980; Trovato, 1981; Beaujot *et al.*, 1983; Halli, 1987; Halli, 1990; Chui and Trovato, 1989; Tang and Trovato, 1998; Tang, 2001); ethnic origin differs from visible minority in that it refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's *ancestors* rather than those of the respondent himself/herself.
3. It should be noted that the micro-simulation model used by Bélanger and Caron Malenfant (2005) to project the ethnocultural composition of the Canadian population up to 2017 included detailed information based on an analysis of the fertility of visible minority groups for the 2000-2001 period. The present article both extends and expands on that analysis, which was summarized only briefly in the projection report.

origin (Trovato and Burch, 1980). According to another study, the fact that women of Portuguese origin had a higher fertility rate than women of British origin in the 1981 Census was primarily attributable to compositional differences based on age, age at first marriage, level of education, income, husband's relative income and husband's occupation (Chui and Trovato, 1989). Other Canadian studies also observed socio-economic composition effects (e.g., Halli, 1990; Trovato, 1981), but it is important to note that research also revealed limitations in the applicability of the characteristics hypothesis, as several groups continued to have differential fertility when "all other things were equal".

Another theory, the *minority status hypothesis*, proposed by Goldsheider and Uhlenberg (1969), states that minority status can lead to certain insecurities that may have a different effect on the fertility of minority groups. Thus, when minority couples feel a need for social mobility, they lower their fertility more than other couples to compensate for the more formidable obstacles they believe stand between them and success because of discrimination against the minority group to which they belong. In Canada, for example, analyses of the fertility of Chinese-Canadian women (Tang and Trovato, 1998, and Tang, 2001), which included discrimination indicators,[4] supported the idea that discrimination would have a depressive effect on the fertility of Canadian-born women of Chinese origin. In other Canadian studies, the minority status hypothesis has been adduced as a possible explanation of low fertility in certain groups, such as women of Ukrainian origin (Trovato and Burch, 1980). However, evidence for this hypothesis has been scarcer and often less convincing than for the characteristics hypothesis, in part because of the difficulty of directly measuring the mechanisms it presupposes.

Moreover, above a certain level, discrimination could increase the fertility of the women against whom it was directed: "If discrimination markedly reduces the potential for social mobility, minority couples would be less likely to plan rationally to have small families. Large families will result if no rational fertility control is exercised." (Ritchey, quoted by Trovato, 1981).[5] Since in this case fertility would be affected by the nature of the relationship between the members of a minority group and the majority group, this possibility can be regarded as a variation of the minority status hypothesis. However, it has seldom been mentioned in the Canadian literature.

A third theory, the *particularized ideology hypothesis*, argues that social groups, perhaps especially religious groups, differ in their norms and values concerning family, marriage, contraception and fertility. In other words, certain cultural attributes may play a role in raising or lowering the fertility of specific groups. In the case of religions, McQuillan (2004) suggests that handing down and living by religious values and norms that are likely to influence fertility behaviour could be strenghtened when a religion's institutional presence is strong or when religious affiliation tends to correspond with a social group's collective identity. In the former instance, the institution would act as an intermediary between the discourse and the behaviour, while in the latter, the observance of religious principles would take on a meaning that would extend beyond the religion itself. Hence, a particular religion's influence on fertility may vary with the context or from group to group (McQuillan, 2004). Regardless of its specific application to religious groups, it should be noted that the particularized ideology hypothesis has gained empirical support in research on differential fertility based on ethnic origin in Edmonton (Beaujot, Krotki and Krishnan, 1983) and later in Canada for women of Chinese origin (Tang, 2001; Tang and Trovato, 1998).

4. The indicator used in both cases was relative economic status, which is income by years of schooling within the minority group divided by income by years of schooling within the majority group.
5. Another, similar version, sometimes mentioned in the literature, suggests that *in the absence of opportunities for social mobility*, minority status might be a contributing factor in increasing fertility if the members of a minority group believe that by increasing their proportion of the population and thereby maintaining or enhancing their economic or political weight, they can ensure their group's survival.

Data and methods

The data used in the differential fertility analysis are from the 2B files of the 1996 and 2001 censuses, which contain 20% of all Canadian households enumerated. At the time of writing, the 1996 and 2001 censuses were the only Canadian censuses that collected visible-minority data from respondents through a direct question. The descriptive analysis was based on a sample of 1,524,875 records, representing 7,570,140 women aged 15 to 49 , in 2001, and 1,557,295 records, representing 7,525,890 women, in 1996.[6] The multivariate analysis was based on a subset of the 2001 Census sample; it totalled 1,436,135 records following removal of the three territories and Indian reserves.[7]

Since the question on the number of children ever born was removed from the questionnaire after the 1991 Census, an indirect method of estimating fertility—*the own-children method* (Cho et al., 1986)—was used on data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses. As noted by Desplanques (1993), this method is based on the fact that in countries where child mortality is low and the nuclear family predominates, most children born in the years immediately preceding the census are alive when the census is taken and are enumerated with their mother. The method involves assuming that the mother of each Canadian-born child under the age of 1 is the woman living in the same household who appears most likely to be the child's mother. Mothers aged 15 to 49 who are identified in this manner are deemed to have given birth to a child in the year preceding the census, which makes it possible to produce a fertility estimate based on the mother's characteristics as reported in the census. Bélanger and Gilbert (2003) showed that even though the method has limitations, it provides an estimate of total fertility rates that is comparable to the estimate obtained with Canadian vital statistics.[8]

On the basis of that estimate, we used two analytical methods to generate our research results. For the descriptive analysis, we first computed age-specific fertility rates, adjusted for child mortality and children not living with their mothers. With this information, we were able to estimate the total fertility rates of the major visible minority groups recognized pursuant to the *Employment Equity Act*—Chinese, South Asian, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Southeast Asian, Arab, West Asian,[9] Japanese and Korean—and for women who are not members of a visible minority group. We also calculated total fertility rates for the major religious groups so that we could explore any possible relationships between the fertility of visible minorities and the fertility of religious groups.

We then carried out a multivariate analysis to determine whether any fertility differences revealed by the descriptive analysis for 2000-2001 remain when we control for the religious, demographic and socio-economic composition of the different groups. We constructed a logistic regression model to estimate the probability that women aged 15 to 49 gave birth to a child in Canada during the year (dependent variable) given a number of demographic, socio-economic and ethnocultural characteristics of the mother (independent variables) that are pertinent to fertility analysis: visible minority group, religious denomination, age, immigration period, generation of immigrants, marital status, number of children one year earlier (parity),[10] income, level of education, school attendance and place of residence.

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6. Excluding collective dwellings, non-permanent residents and women living outside Canada as of May 15th, 2000.
7. This was done because the 2001 Census does not classify households on the basis of whether their income is below the low-income cut-off on Indian reserves and in the territories. That information is taken into account in the regression analysis.
8. See the referenced article for a discussion of the method's limitations and an evaluation of the quality of the data produced by its application to the 2001 Census of Canada.
9. The main countries of birth of the West Asian born outside of Canada are Iran and Afghanistan.
10. The "number of children one year earlier" variable, which classifies women on the basis of whether they are at risk of giving birth to their first, second, or third or higher-order child, was derived from the number of children born during the year and the number of children in the household. Since some children may have left the household–to pursue their education, for example–the variable may underestimate the cumulative fertility. Blended families may also cause distortions.

Results of the descriptive analysis

Population of visible minority groups

Visible minority population is growing rapidly.

The visible minority population jumped from 3.2 million to 4.0 million between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. That is a 24.6% increase in five years, far higher than the 1.3% growth in the rest of the Canadian population during the same period. Because of this growth differential, the proportion of the Canadian population that belonged to a visible minority group continued to rise. While 11.2% of Canadians identified themselves as members of one of the 10 visible minority groups in the 1996 Census, 13.4% did so in 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2003).

The largest visible minority groups were the Chinese and South Asian groups, at 1.03 million and 917,000 respectively in 2001 (figure 1). The Black group ranked third with 662,000. Hence, about a third of all visible minority persons were members of one of those three groups at the time of the 2001 Census (Statistics Canada, 2003). The other groups varied in size from 73,000 (Japanese) to 309,000 (Filipino).

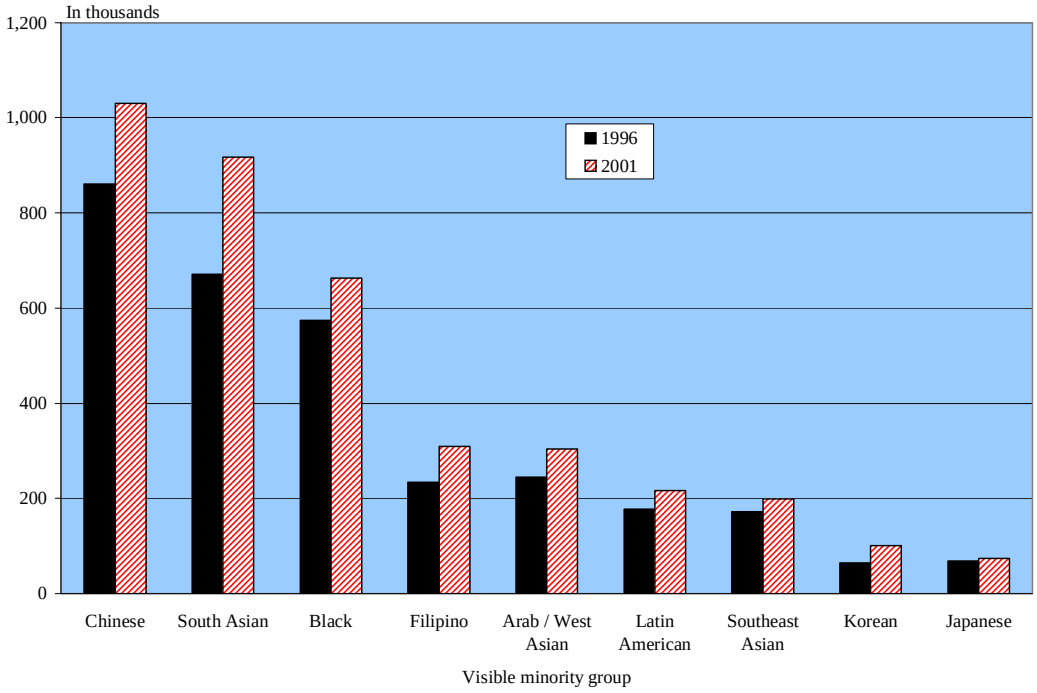


Figure 1
Population of visible minority groups in Canada, 1996 and 2001

Source:
Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

Fertility of visible minority women

In 2000-2001, 16.8% of all births were from visible minority mothers.

Table 1 shows the number and percentage of Canadian-born children under age 1 in 1995-1996 and 2000-2001 by visible minority group of mother. Our first observation is that, in contrast to the situation in the population as a whole, the number and proportion of children under the age of 1 born to visible minority women increased between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. With 52,000 births in the year preceding the 1996 Census and 53,300 births in 2000-2001, visible minority women contributed 14.2% and 16.8% of all live births in Canada during the two periods considered. It should be noted that the percentage of births to visible minority women was higher than the proportion of visible minorities in the total population in 1996 and 2001, which is first indication of higher fertility.

Table 1

Canadian-born children under age 1 by visible minority group of mother, Canada, 1995-1996 and 2000-2001

	Number		Percentage distribution	
	1995-1996	2000-2001	1995-1996	2000-2001
Total	364,955	317,110	100.0	100.0
Total - Visible minorities	52,000	53,335	14.2	16.8
Chinese	10,680	9,780	2.9	3.1
South Asian	12,500	14,805	3.4	4.7
Black	9,650	9,065	2.6	2.9
Arab / West Asian[1]	4,570	4,880	1.3	1.5
Arab	..	3,640	...	1.1
West Asian	..	1,240	...	0.4
Filipino	4,975	4,920	1.4	1.6
Southeast Asian	3,320	2,900	0.9	0.9
Latin American	3,155	3,295	0.9	1.0
Japanese	755	695	0.2	0.2
Korean	525	860	0.1	0.3
Visible minorities, n.i.a.	1,075	1,370	0.3	0.4
Multiple visible minorities	790	770	0.2	0.2
Rest of the population	312,955	263,775	85.8	83.2

Source:
Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

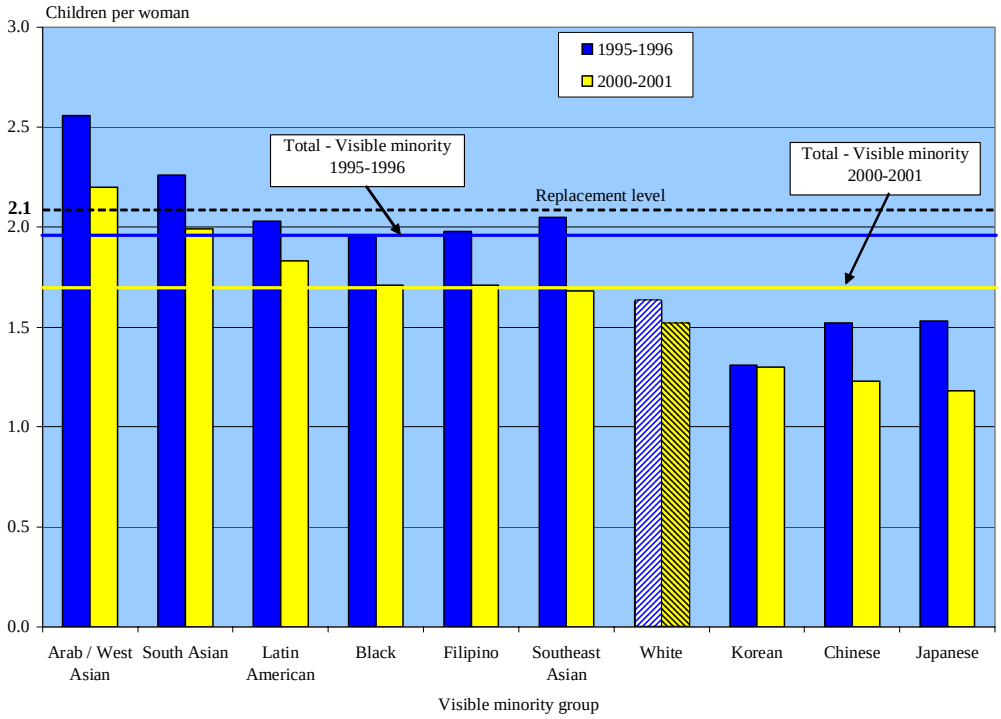
1. In the 1996 Census, Arab and West Asian groups were joined together.

In the rest of the population, the number and percentage of births declined from 313,000 and 85.8% in 1995-1996 to 263,800 and 83.2% in 2000-2001.

Figure 2 presents the total fertility rates for the major visible minority groups and for non visible minority and non Aboriginal women (thereafter, “white” is used to refer to this last group to ease the reading). Visible minority women had higher fertility than white women: 1.94 children per woman in 1995-1996 and 1.70 in 2000-2001 for the former,

Figure 2

Total fertility rate of visible minority groups in 1995-1996 and 2000-2001, Canada



Source:
Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

compared with 1.63 and 1.51 for the latter. Note that the total fertility rates of both groups are below the replacement level (2.1) in 1995-1996 and 2000-2001. The total fertility rate of Aboriginal women was 2.86 and 2.60 for the same years (Ram, 2004).

Note however that there were larger fertility differences among the various visible minority groups than between total visible minority and white women. The most fertile women were members of the Arab/West Asian and South Asian groups, with a rate of 2 or more children per woman in the two periods considered. At the other extreme, Korean, Chinese and Japanese women had lower total fertility rates than white women in 1995-1996 and 2000-2001. Between the two extremes were Latin American, Black, Filipino and Southeast Asian women, whose fertility was close to the average for visible minority women.

There are important fertility differences among the various visible minority groups.

The Arab and West Asian groups are combined here so that 1996 and 2001 data can be compared, since the two groups were not separated in the 1996 Census questionnaire. According to 2001 Census data, however, the two groups had very different total fertility rates: 2.60 children per woman in the Arab group, and 1.54 in the West Asian group

It is also worth noting that the fertility decline that took place in Canada between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses was evident in almost every group included in this study. The decrease was slightly larger among visible minority women than among white women (12% compared with 7%). Within the visible minority groups, Japanese women (-23%) and Chinese women (-19%) had the sharpest declines, while Korean women were the only ones whose total fertility rate did not fall between 1996 and 2001.

Religious denomination

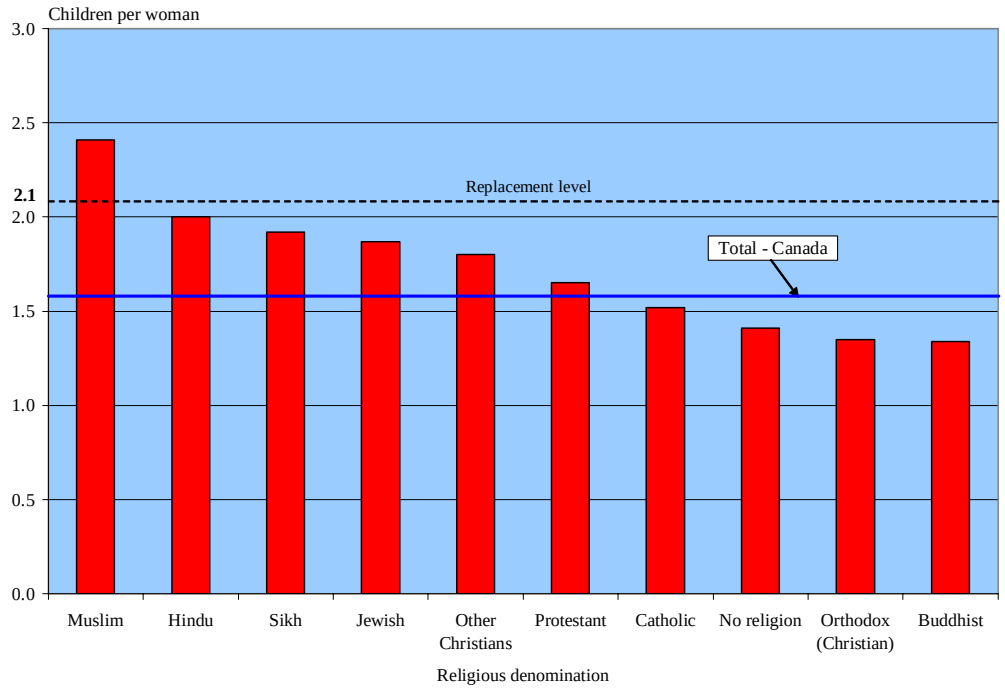
The data in our sample reveal substantial differences between visible minority groups in the area of religious beliefs (table A1). For example, most Chinese and Japanese women stated that they had no religion. Islam was the religion most often reported by Arab women, and more than half of South Asian women were Sikhs or Hindus. Could the low fertility of the former and the high fertility of the latter be related to those differences in religion, as suggested by the particularized ideology hypothesis?

Figure 3, which shows the total fertility rates of major religious denominations in 2000-2001,[11] indicates that religious groups do differ in their fertility. The most fertile women were Muslims and Hindus, at 2.41 and 2.00 children per woman respectively. In contrast, Buddhists, Orthodox Christians and women with no religion had the lowest fertility rates, at 1.34, 1.35 and 1.41 children per woman respectively. Between the two extremes, Sikhs, Jews and "other Christians"[12] exhibited fairly high fertility, while Protestants and Catholics were close to the national total fertility rate of 1.57.

It should be noted that these results may be connected with the frequency of religious practice; see figure 4, based on data from the *Ethnic Diversity Survey*, which presents the percentage of people who attend religious services at least once a month for each religious group. The denominations with the largest proportions of followers who attend services regularly—the Sikh, Hindu and other Christian denominations—are among the groups with the highest fertility, while Buddhists, Orthodox Christians and Catholics have the lowest proportions of followers who practise their faith regularly and the lowest fertility rates. Consequently, the possibility that religion exercises its effect on fertility at least partly through religious practice cannot be ruled out—provided, of course, the effect actually

11. Unlike the question on visible minority groups, the religion question was not asked in the 1996 Census.
12. This category mostly includes persons who reported they were "Christian", without providing further detail.

Figure 3
Total fertility rate by religious denomination, Canada, 2000-2001

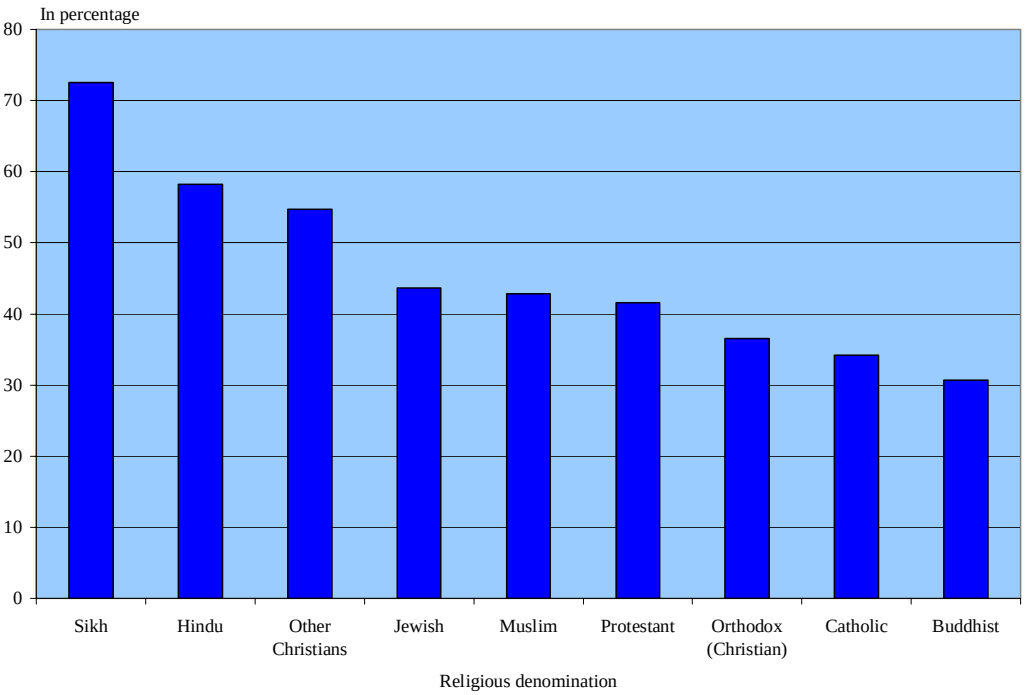


Source:
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

exists and is not masking the effects of underlying variables. Muslim women are a notable exception, as their fertility is high while their religious attendance is not much higher than average; it would be interesting to explore this phenomenon in subsequent research.

In any case, it seems at first glance possible to establish a link between the fertility of some visible minority groups and that of religious groups. For example, the Arab and

Figure 4
Proportion of the non aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 who practice their religion at least once a month, by religious denomination, Canada, 2002



Source:
Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.

Note: Reported frequency over the last 12 months.

South Asian groups, the most fertile visible minority groups, include a large proportion of women who belong to the religious groups with the highest fertility rates (Muslim, Hindu and Sikh). Women with no religion, whose fertility is lower than the average for the total population, made up a large proportion of the Japanese and Chinese groups, the two least fertile visible minority groups in 2000-2001.

On the other hand, it does not seem possible to generalize this relationship to all visible minority groups. Latin American and Filipino women have above-average fertility, but most of them are Catholic, a denomination whose fertility is slightly below the national average. About half of all Southeast Asian women report that they are followers of the least fertile religion (Buddhism), yet the fertility of Southeast Asian women is higher than the national average. West Asian women, for whom Islam is the major religion, have a fertility rate similar to that of white women.

Results of the multivariate analysis

The foregoing findings suggest that religious composition may account for part of the higher or lower fertility of some visible minority groups. But visible minority groups also differ from one another, and from the rest of the population, in their composition with respect to other fertility-related demographic and socio-economic characteristics (table A1).

For example, in the South Asian and Arab groups, about 60% of women aged 15 to 49 living in private households were married in 2001, compared with approximately 44% in the white group and less than 30% in the Black group. Table A1 also shows that about 40% of Arab and West Asian women were members of a household below the low-income cut-off, compared with roughly 14% of Japanese and white women. A second example is the fact that recent immigrants made up more than half the population of Filipino, Arab, Korean and West Asian women, about a quarter of all Japanese women, and only 3% of all white women. In addition, visible minority women as a group had a greater propensity to be in school full time, to have a university degree, and to live in a census metropolitan area, though in these cases too, there were significant variations between visible minority groups.

Table 2 presents, in the form of odds ratios, the results of a logistic regression model that estimates the fertility of visible minority groups based on a combination of religious denomination and various fertility-related demographic and socio-economic factors. We constructed the model by progressively adding the control variables to a base model that included only the visible minority groups, age group and number of children one year earlier (parity). The model's dependent variable is the probability that a woman aged 15 to 49 is living with at least one Canadian-born child under the age of 1. That variable is interpreted as a measure of fertility.

The final model (model 8) shows that even when we control for variables such as religion, marital status, income, period of immigration and generation of immigrants, a number of visible minority groups continue to exhibit fertility differences from one another and from the white group. All other things being equal, Black, Arab, Filipino and Latin American women are significantly more fertile than white women (the reference group), as they have a 65%, 25%, 19% and 14% greater chance respectively of having given birth to at least one child in the year preceding the 2001 Census. Chinese, Korean and West Asian women are less fertile than white women, as their odds of having given birth in 2000-2001 are 18%, 24% and 34% lower respectively. Aboriginal women are 56% more fertile than the reference group, even though Indian reserves and the three territories (where fertility is higher) were excluded from the sample.

Table 2

Odds ratios that a woman is living with at least one child under age 1 at home, Canada, 2000-2001

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	**Model 8**
Visible minority groups								
White (reference)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
Black	1.14	n.s.	1.73	1.56	1.65	1.66	1.64	**1.65**
Chinese	0.87	0.92	0.87	0.78	0.85	0.82	0.80	**0.82**
Korean	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.75	0.81	0.76	0.74	**0.76**
Japanese	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Multiples and n.i.a.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Southeast Asian	1.15	1.19	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
South Asian	1.40	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Filipino	1.28	1.29	1.27	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.17	**1.19**
Latin American	1.25	1.25	1.24	n.s.	1.16	1.16	1.13	**1.14**
Arab	2.00	1.44	1.38	1.24	1.29	1.27	1.25	**1.25**
West Asian	n.s.	0.68	0.67	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.65	**0.66**
Aboriginal	1.32	1.34	1.70	1.55	1.57	1.58	1.58	**1.56**
Age group								
Aged 15-19	0.11	0.11	0.48	0.47	0.79	0.83	0.83	**0.82**
Aged 20-24	0.54	0.54	n.s.	0.92	1.05	1.09	1.09	**1.08**
Aged 25-29 (reference)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
Aged 30-34	0.95	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.84	**0.84**
Aged 35-39	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	**0.36**
Aged 40-44	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	**0.07**
Aged 45-49	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	**0.01**
Number of children one year before (parity)								
None (reference)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
One	2.76	2.75	1.71	1.63	1.57	1.60	1.60	**1.59**
Two and more	0.81	0.79	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	**0.39**
Religious denomination								
Catholic (reference)	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
Protestant	...	1.11	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Orthodox (Christian)	...	n.s.	0.82	0.78	0.81	0.80	0.79	**0.80**
Other Christians	...	1.24	1.10	1.07	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**1.07**
Muslim	...	1.71	1.37	1.17	1.21	1.21	1.20	**1.21**
Jewish	...	1.42	1.41	1.39	1.45	1.38	1.38	**1.40**
No religion	...	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	**0.92**
Buddhist	...	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Hindu	...	1.32	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Sikh	...	1.30	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Other religions	...	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
Marital status								
Married (reference)	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
Common-law union	...	...	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.58	**0.57**
Not in union	...	...	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	**0.08**
Household income (2000)								
Not under the low income threshold (reference)	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
Under the low income threshold	...	...	...	1.97	2.03	2.06	2.05	**2.07**
Full time school attendance								
No (reference)	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
Yes	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.24	0.24	**0.24**
Highest level of schooling								
Less than high school diploma	...	...	...	...	...	n.s.	n.s.	**n.s.**
High school diploma	...	...	...	...	...	0.91	0.91	**0.90**
Post-secondary without a university diploma (reference)	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
University diploma	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	1.17	**1.18**
Immigration period and generation of immigrants*								
Immigrants of 1st generation (1991 to 2001)	...	...	...	...	...	...	n.s.	**n.s.**
Immigrants of 1st generation (1990 or before)	...	...	...	...	...	...	n.s.	**n.s.**
Immigrants of 2nd generation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.96	**0.96**
3rd generation or more (reference)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	**1.00**
Place of residence: province / region								
Atlantic provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0.79**
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**n.s.**
Ontario (reference)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1.00**
Prairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**n.s.**
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0.92**
Place of residence - Census metropolitan area								
Census metropolitan area**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0.90**
Other regions (reference)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1.00**

n.s.: Not significatively different than the reference category at the 1% level.

* The second generation includes non-immigrants in which at least one of the parents were born outside Canada while 3rd generation or more refer to non-immigrants in which both parents were born in Canada.

** Region including an urban core of at least 100,000 residents and its surroundings.

Source:

Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Controlling for demographic and socio-economic composition alters the fertility differentials revealed by the total fertility rates. The various models presented in table 2 show that the introduction of control variables generates three distinct effects: in the case of Japanese, Southeast Asian and South Asian women, it completely erases the fertility differences with the reference group; in the case of Arab women, it diminishes the differences without erasing them completely; and in the case of West Asian and Black women, it accentuates the fertility differences, making them the least and most fertile groups respectively in 2000-2001.

Discussion

How can we account for the fertility gaps between visible minority groups found in the descriptive analysis? The characteristics hypothesis, which assumes that the fertility differences are due to the effects of underlying socio-economic differences in the groups being compared, seems to work for three groups: Japanese, South Asian and Southeast Asian. The lower fertility of the Japanese, and the higher fertility of the South Asian and Southeast Asian groups disappear completely when variables such as parity, religion, marital status and income are introduced as controls. It may also explains part of the high fertility of Arab women: the fertility gap between them and the reference group narrows but does not disappear as variables are phased in to the model. This means that if the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Japanese, South Asian, Southeast Asian and Arab women became identical to those of white women, we would expect that the fertility of the first three groups would not be significantly different from the fertility of the white group and that Arab women would be less fertile than is currently the case, though still more fertile than white women.

The results in table 2 might suggest that the characteristics hypothesis also works to some extent for Filipino and Latin American women, whose fertility advantage shrank after their socio-economic composition is taken into account. However, in both cases, the odds ratio in the full model (model 8) is not significantly different from the odds ratio in the model that controls only for the effects of age and parity (model 1). Consequently, it is more appropriate to say that the socio-economic characteristics of Filipino and Latin American women do not explain—or at best explain only marginally—the fact that they are more fertile than white women.

Our analysis also shows that the relationships between the fertility of visible minority groups and the fertility of the major religious denominations are much less clear-cut than the descriptive data seemed to suggest. The higher fertility of Arab and South Asian women appeared to correspond with the higher fertility of Muslim, Hindu and Sikh women, while the below-average fertility of Japanese and Chinese women seemed to be related to the below-average fertility of women with no religion. Yet when we control for visible minority group, religion and the other socio-economic variables at the same time, Arab women remain more fertile than white women and Chinese women remain less fertile, which suggests that their respective fertility is not exclusively due to their religious beliefs. Similarly, the fertility of South Asian women is not explained by the high proportion of Sikhs or Hindus in the group, since the fertility of these two religious groups is no different from the fertility of the Catholic group when we control for marital status (model 3).[13] From model 1 on, the fertility of Japanese women is not significantly different from that of white women; religion is not considered in that model, which suggests that their low fertility is not due to their religious composition. In fact, we note, everything being equal, that five religious denominations continue to present fertility differences with Catholics: Jewish, Muslim and other Christian women sharing a higher fertility while Orthodox Christians and women without religious affiliations having a lower fertility than Catholics.

13. In fact, the high proportion of married people in the Sikh and Hindu groups may be due to religious beliefs or traditions. If so, religion would be a major factor, but its effect would be mediated by marital status.

Furthermore, on the basis of the hypothesis that immigrant women's fertility is higher in the first few years after they arrive in Canada and subsequently declines steadily toward that of Canadian-born women, we might expect that the observed fertility differences stem from differences in the proportion of recent immigrant women in the groups being compared (in our sample, the proportion in visible minority groups ranged from 24.7% for Japanese women to 67.2% for West Asians, compared with 2.6% for white women). The results indicate, however, that period of immigration (added in model 7) has no significant impact on the fertility differences between the groups under study, which is attributable, at least in part, to the fact that the "recent immigrant" effect seems to mask the effects of underlying variables.[14] Our data also show that fertility varies only very slightly according to the generation of immigrants when socio-economic characteristics are taken into account, which corroborates the results reported by Bélanger and Gilbert (2003) in their article on the fertility of immigrant women and their Canadian-born daughters.

Even when we control for religious denomination, marital status, number of children one year earlier (parity), income, school attendance, highest level of schooling, period of immigration, immigrant generation and place of residence, the fertility of seven of the ten major visible minority groups remains different from that of white women: three of them have lower fertility (Chinese, Korean and West Asian), and the other four have higher fertility (Black, Filipino, Latin American and Arab).[15] Thus, the relationships between fertility and membership in a visible minority are not explained completely by the socio-economic characteristics considered.

We have very little indication as to what roles the mechanisms assumed by the minority status hypothesis and the particularized ideology hypothesis might play in explaining that relationship. The most we can say is that the results for Chinese women are similar to Tang and Trovato's findings and thus do not refute their hypothesis that the effects of the pro-natalist culture in that group would be weaker than the opposite effects of the insecurity caused by discrimination against them (Tang and Trovato, 1998; Tang, 2001). As for the other groups, the lower fertility of Korean and West Asian women may be due to norms and values that discourage fertility, to insecurity that causes them to limit the number of children they have in order to maximize their chances of social success, or to a combination of the two. The same is true for Black, Filipino, Latin American and Arab women: their higher fertility may be the result of pro-natalist norms and values, serious discrimination that limits their prospects and thus lowers the opportunity cost associated with having children, or a combination of the two.

We were hoping to learn something about the relationship between discrimination and fertility that is assumed by the *minority status hypothesis* when we compared the results of our multivariate analysis with data from the Ethnic Diversity Survey (table 3). We instead found only an ambiguous picture. It is true that persons aged 15 to 49 in the visible minority groups with the lowest fertility rate "all things being otherwise equal" (West Asian, Chinese and Korean) are proportionally more numerous than whites to report that they experienced ethnocultural discrimination over the past five years. But this is also true for all groups whose fertility is higher (Blacks, Filipinos, Latin Americans, Arabs). Furthermore, among the four groups with high fertility, only Blacks stand out as they have a significantly higher level of discrimination than other visible minority groups. In short, these results only partially correspond with the hypothesis of an inverse relationship between discrimination and fertility

14. In fact, detailed analysis shows that when we control for the number of children one year before, recent immigrant women are no longer more fertile than non-immigrant women.
15. Aboriginals are not considered here because they are not defined as a visible minority group under the *Employment Equity Act*.

Table 3

Proportion of the non aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 that declared to have been discriminated against or treated unfairly for ethnocultural reasons in the last five years and relative fertility* by visible minority group, Canada, 2002

Visible minority group	Discrimination (%)**	Fertility*
Black	55 ***	Higher
Japanese	44	Equal
West Asian	39	Lower
Chinese	38	Lower
Korean	36 E	Lower
South Asian	36	Equal
Southeast Asian	36	Equal
Filipino	35	Higher
Latin American	30 ***	Higher
Arab	28 ***	Higher
Total - Visible minority	38	...
Rest of the population	12	...

* Refers to the higher and lower fertility of the visible minority groups compared to white women, according to the odds ratio of model 8 presented in table 2.

** All visible minority groups are significatively different from the rest of the population at the level of significance of 5%.

*** Significatively different from other visible minority groups at the level of significance of 5%.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002 and 2001 Census.

up to a threshold beyond which the relationship is positive.[16] If were we to construct an analytical model that included both an indicator of discrimination and the variables used in our model, this would perhaps shed some light on these ambiguities.

Since the fertility of a number of groups remains different from that of white women even when religious denomination is taken into account, research into the cultural attributes that particularize the groups from the standpoint of fertility might focus on the historical outcomes, traditions and origins that are common to the members of each visible minority group. An analysis of the relationship between the fertility of visible minority women and fertility in the most common native countries might be instructive in this regard. For example, it might not be a coincidence if we find low fertility among the Korean and Chinese visible minorities and low fertility in South Korea (total fertility rate = 1.3) and some parts of China (total fertility rate = 0.9 in Hong Kong) (Pison, 2003), or if the highly fertile Arab and Black groups contain a substantial percentage of women born in high-fertility countries such as Lebanon and Egypt (total fertility rates = 2.4 and 3.5 respectively) for the former, and Jamaica and Haiti (total fertility rates = 2.4 and 4.7 respectively) for the latter. Before we conclude that these coincidences support the particularized ideology hypothesis, however, we need to explain the cases in which the results are the opposite of what is expected, such as the West Asian group, whose fertility in Canada is low even though most of its members were born in two high-fertility countries, Iran (total fertility rate = 2.5) and Afghanistan (total fertility rate = 6.0). We should simply note that the particular nature of immigrants to Canada in relation to the populations of their countries of origin may be a distorting factor in this case. At the very least, it merits consideration if an analysis of the cultural dimension of visible minority group fertility is ever conducted.

16. However, we would point out that the concept of perceived discrimination used here does not necessarily correspond to the concept of structural discrimination (limited access to opportunities for economic success) to which the *minority status hypothesis* refers.

Conclusion

The purpose of this article was to make a contribution to our understanding of fertility in Canada by determining how fertility varied between visible minority groups. Using the own-children method with data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses of population, we first computed total fertility rates for each visible minority group. Visible minority women as a group appeared to be more fertile than white women in both 1995-1996 and 2000-2001. The fertility of all groups except Koreans declined between the two periods.

The average number of children per woman varied substantially between visible minority groups; Arab and South Asian women had the highest fertility and Korean, Japanese and Chinese women had the lowest. We also found that the most fertile groups included a large percentage of followers of high-fertility religions (Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism), while people with no religion, who had low fertility, made up a large proportion of the least fertile visible minority groups. However, the results of our multivariate analysis showed that in many cases, the effects of religion and other demographic and socio-economic variables explain only part of the fertility differences.

While this study produced a more precise measurement of the differential fertility among visible minority groups and the relationships between those fertility differences and socio-economic characteristics of each population group, the analysis does not fully support any of the theoretical frameworks proposed in the literature. The effect that membership in a particular ethnocultural group has on fertility appears to stem from a complex set of factors that neither the characteristics hypothesis, the minority status hypothesis nor the particularized ideology hypothesis can fully explain, as each one is contradicted by a number of examples.

The multivariate analysis took advantage of the data supplied by the long census questionnaire, both because the data provide control variables for the phenomenon being studied and, perhaps primarily, because the sample size makes it possible to perform an in-depth analysis for population subgroups whose small sizes make it difficult to obtain sufficiently large samples in other surveys, even for the simple purpose of measuring their fertility.

Nevertheless, this study has a number of limitations. In the first place, our multivariate analysis was able to take account of only the variables included in the database of the 2001 Census. However, it is possible that other variables relevant to the study of fertility, such as age at marriage or religious practice, serve to distinguish ethnocultural groups from each other with respect to fertility.

In addition, the analysis revealed wide variation in fertility across the visible minority groups, with some groups being more fertile than white women and others being less fertile. Yet the individual visible minority and religious groups are not necessarily internally homogeneous. There are very probably significant cultural differences within several of those groups that might affect their fertility rates, either because of their particular origins or life stories or more generally because of the plethora of experiences covered by the categories of the ethnocultural variables in the census database.

Finally, the dynamics of integrating new immigrants and the potential change in their fertility behaviour are difficult to capture in a cross-sectional survey such as the census, even when the length of time since immigration is taken into account. Tomorrow's visible minority population will differ from today's in a number of respects, and the 2001 findings may only represent the current situation. While no conclusions concerning the future should be drawn from this study, there can be no doubt that the visible minority population, with its youthful age structure and its rapid growth rate, will make an increasingly important contribution to Canada's birth rate.

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Table A1

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of women aged 15 to 49 by visible minority group, 2001 Census

	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Visible minority, n.i.e. and multiples	White	Aboriginal	Total
Total	278,850	235,375	175,670	96,090	62,305	58,640	45,465	28,820	25,630	16,790	47,295	6,217,445	184,790	7,473,165
Number of children one year before (parity)														
None	52.8	45.6	50.3	52.8	44.0	47.6	43.7	48.3	52.0	63.1	51.9	50.6	47.6	50.4
One	18.1	14.5	17.8	18.3	17.4	15.8	12.2	15.3	11.3	14.6	15.3	17.5	20.3	17.4
Two and more	29.1	39.9	32.0	28.9	38.7	36.6	44.1	36.4	36.7	22.2	32.9	31.9	32.1	32.2
Total	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
Marital status														
Married	53.7	62.4	28.9	49.7	47.6	48.4	60.1	55.4	52.9	49.0	44.6	43.7	28.8	44.3
Common-law union	2.6	1.7	5.8	5.2	7.2	6.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	7.3	5.1	14.3	18.3	12.9
Not in union	43.7	35.9	65.3	45.1	45.2	45.4	38.4	42.5	44.8	43.7	50.3	42.0	52.9	42.8
Total	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
Household income (2000)														
Not under the low income threshold	74.7	79.4	65.3	84.0	70.6	71.6	60.3	58.9	65.7	85.5	80.4	86.0	64.6	83.7
Under the low income threshold	25.3	20.6	34.7	16.0	29.4	28.4	39.7	41.1	34.3	14.5	19.6	14.0	35.4	16.3
Total	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
Full-time school attendance														
No	76.8	78.4	73.7	84.4	78.7	79.5	75.1	69.6	71.9	82.3	78.9	83.0	79.0	82.1
Yes	23.2	21.6	26.3	15.6	21.3	20.5	24.9	30.4	28.1	17.7	21.1	17.0	21.0	17.9
Total	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
Highest level of schooling														
Less than high school diploma	23.6	25.4	23.8	11.0	26.9	43.9	23.6	21.2	15.5	11.7	24.2	21.8	37.6	22.5
High school diploma	12.3	15.2	13.3	9.3	14.6	13.1	13.5	15.2	11.2	9.4	14.1	15.7	11.9	15.3
Post-secondary without a university diploma	30.9	31.9	47.9	40.5	41.6	28.7	33.1	33.1	31.1	41.5	42.0	42.9	42.4	41.9
University diploma	33.2	27.5	15.0	39.3	16.9	14.3	29.8	30.5	42.2	37.5	19.7	19.6	8.1	20.3
Total	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
Immigration period and generation of immigrants														
Immigrants of 1st generation (1991 to 2001)	46.0	43.8	29.4	51.7	42.2	31.6	51.7	67.2	52.8	24.7	29.1	2.6	0.2	8.2
Immigrants of 1st generation (1990 or before)	35.8	37.6	36.7	35.3	49.5	58.6	34.2	29.8	32.0	12.0	48.7	5.9	0.7	10.4
2nd generation of immigrants	16.5	18.0	23.4	12.6	7.9	9.5	13.3	2.7	14.2	22.3	20.1	16.1	6.1	15.9
3rd generation or more	1.7	0.6	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	40.9	2.0	75.4	93.1	65.5
Total	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
Place of residence: province / region														
Atlantic provinces	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	9.0	5.7	7.8
Quebec	5.0	6.1	22.5	6.2	27.1	21.2	37.0	10.3	4.7	3.8	7.5	26.8	6.8	24.2
Ontario	47.0	60.5	63.9	50.3	49.6	44.0	46.7	62.2	54.8	32.8	72.5	36.0	22.9	38.4
Prairies	11.3	9.2	6.6	21.0	11.9	16.4	10.9	5.4	8.4	16.3	9.0	16.9	45.8	16.8
British Columbia	36.2	23.5	3.5	22.2	10.9	18.0	3.0	21.6	31.4	46.3	9.9	11.2	18.8	12.9
Total	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
Place of residence - Census metropolitan area														
Census metropolitan area	97.1	95.4	95.1	95.3	94.1	93.4	96.5	98.0	93.8	84.2	96.2	62.6	47.4	66.9
Other regions	2.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.9	6.6	3.5	2.0	6.2	15.8	3.8	37.4	52.6	33.1
Total	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
Religious denomination														
Catholic	12.1	8.4	26.5	81.7	68.2	20.6	19.1	2.4	25.7	6.6	26.5	48.2	41.6	44.7
Protestant	9.4	3.4	42.8	10.9	14.8	3.5	2.1	1.3	32.0	22.3	15.7	29.9	26.7	27.6
Orthodox (Christian)	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.7	0.1	1.6
Other Christians	7.2	2.0	10.1	4.7	6.9	3.4	4.3	2.5	19.5	4.0	8.2	2.5	4.2	3.0
Muslim	0.2	22.2	7.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	60.0	75.0	0.1	0.2	11.1	0.3	0.0	1.9
Jewish	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0
Buddhist	14.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	49.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	15.0	7.5	0.1	0.1	1.1
Hindu	0.1	28.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	1.1
Sikh	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Other religions	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	6.8	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.4
No religion	56.0	3.3	10.7	2.1	8.6	19.0	2.4	8.5	18.6	50.0	12.7	15.7	24.6	16.7
Total	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

Note: Excludes indian reserves, territories, collective dwellings, non-permanent residents and women living outside Canada as of May 15th, 2000.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.


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Recent immigration to Canada from the Balkans

by Éric Caron Malenfant and Laurent Martel
Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Abstract

The purpose of this article is firstly to describe the importance of the recent immigration from the Balkan region and to answer the following question: do immigrants from the Balkans form a population that differs in socioeconomic terms from other immigrants and the host population? An analysis of the flows of newcomers to Canada show that the number of immigrants from the Balkan region has increased rapidly from 1993-1994 due to a large increase in the number of refugees coming from the countries that emerged from the former Yugoslavia. From 1994 to 2000, an important proportion of refugees admitted to Canada came from the Balkan region. In the 2001 Census, some 220,000 immigrants from the Balkans were enumerated. Results also show that, overall, immigrants from the Balkan region are different from the others immigrants in Canada and from the Canadian population: they are more concentrated in Ontario and their likelihood of having an university degree is higher.

Introduction

Immigration has played a fundamental role in the history of Canada's population. Today, immigration continues to be very important, since more than two-thirds of Canada's population growth is due to migratory increase. The immigration rate, which was approximately 8.0 per thousand in 2004, is one of the highest among OECD countries and is roughly double that of Canada's neighbour to the south, the United States (SOPEMI, 2004). Consequently, just over 18% of the Canadian population was born abroad according to the last census (2001), a proportion exceeded by only a few countries including Australia (22%). By 2030,[1] immigration might be the only engine of growth of the Canadian population, since natural increase is likely to become negative under the combined effect of persistent low fertility and the large cohorts of the baby-boom (individuals born between 1946 and 1965) reaching advanced ages.

In the past few decades, Canadian immigration, traditionally from Europe, has gradually shifted to immigration from Asia, in particular from China, India, Pakistan and the Philippines. In 2004, for example, only 18% of all immigrants admitted to Canada were European; 57% were of Asian origin. As a result, the number of persons born in Europe within the Canadian population—approximately 2.3 million—has been steadily declining for the past twenty years because those persons are aging and are not being replaced by new immigrants of the same origin.[2] But this trend is not observed for all nationals of European countries. Those from one region in particular, the Balkans, have on the contrary been steadily increasing since 1986, going from 116,000 to 220,000 in 2001. During this period, a sizable proportion of refugees admitted to Canada came from this region. Thus, from 1994 to 2000, Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina were respectively the second- and third-ranking countries of birth for refugees to Canada. Clearly, events that took place in the Balkans in the 1990s—political crises, armed conflicts, the transition to a market economy—were not unrelated to this trend. However, the trend has continued despite the return of calm.

1. According to the medium growth scenarios in the last population projections published by Statistics Canada (2005).
2. It should be noted here that their descendants born in Canada are not, of course, counted as part of the immigrant population.

It therefore seems useful to look at the recent immigration to Canada of persons from countries on the Balkan Peninsula. The purpose of this article is firstly to describe the scale of this immigration since the start of the 1980s and situate it in the broader context of Canadian immigration. More particularly, the analysis will focus on the number of immigrants received from the Balkans, their specific countries of origin and the provisions of the *Immigration Act* under which they were admitted to Canada.

Secondly, the analysis will seek to answer the following question: do immigrants from the Balkans, a large proportion of whom were admitted as refugees, form a population that differs in socioeconomic terms from other immigrants and the host population? To answer this question, at least in part, this article will present their region of residence, education level, participation rate, unemployment rate and knowledge of the official languages in order to compare these characteristics to those of the immigrant population in general and the host population. Beyond the value of this article from the Canadian standpoint, the answers to these two questions are important for the Balkan countries themselves, considering that immigrants admitted to Canada from these countries constitute a significant portion of their emigrants.

Data and definitions

Two data sources were used: firstly, annual data from Citizenship and immigration Canada, which yield statistics on flows of newcomers to Canada, their country of origin and the categories of immigrants; and secondly, data from the quinquennial censuses since 1981, which provide a measure of the immigrant population living in Canada and some of its characteristics.

In the 2001 Census, a landed immigrant was defined as "a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities" (Statistics Canada, 2002). Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. The expressions "population of immigrants" and "immigrant population" designate persons who have, or previously had, the status of landed immigrant in Canada.

Canadian immigration policy

Canadian immigration is governed by a law, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. This law is based both on the recognition that immigration has always been a source of enrichment for Canadian society and on certain principles: family reunification, the admission of refugees and the recruitment of individuals possessing occupational skills desired in Canada. Canadian immigration seeks to meet Canada's present and future needs—such as manpower needs—and to fulfil Canada's responsibilities toward the international community. Of course, international immigration is influenced by external factors, such as the globalization of communications and markets and the international situation (crises, conflicts, famines, natural catastrophes, etc.). Another factor taken into account in formulating the objectives of the immigration policy is Canada's capacity to integrate newcomers, in both social and economic terms.

The Act requires the government to table in Parliament—generally in the fall of each year, after consultation with the ten provinces and three territories—its national objectives regarding immigration for the following year. For example, the immigration plan for 2006 provides for the number of new immigrants to range between 225,000 and 255,000. Thus, Canadian immigration is not planned rigidly; it remains flexible so as to adapt to the international situation, especially when international crises and conflicts occur. It should be added that unlike in the United States, which is another immigration country, Canada does not set quotas as to the origins of the immigrants that it receives.

In the Canadian immigration system, immigrants are admitted under four major categories defined by the Act: economic immigrants, persons in the "family reunification" component, refugees, and a smaller fourth category known as "other immigrants".[3] Economic immigrants, who are currently the most numerous, are selected on the basis of their skills and their ability to contribute to the Canadian economy; they are skilled workers, businesspersons, etc. The members of their immediate family are also admitted under this component of Canadian immigration if they accompany the principal applicant, who however is the only one to have his/her qualifications evaluated according to the requirements of the program. Persons eligible to be admitted to Canada under the "family" component as such are spouses, partners, children, parents and grandparents of immigrants already admitted to Canada. In the protected persons category are refugees recognized abroad within the meaning of the Convention, whether they are sponsored by the government or the private sector, as well as asylum-seekers recognized in Canada.

The Balkan region

The Balkan region consists of the countries situated in Southeastern Europe on the continent's easternmost peninsula. The region is usually defined as including the countries that emerged from the former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia), along with the countries that border them on the south and east: Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece. The scene of numerous conflicts in the past two centuries, the Balkan Peninsula experienced a major crisis in the years surrounding the break-up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1992), a crisis that found expression in the armed conflicts in Croatia (1991-1992) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992-1995). More recently, the conflict in Kosovo (1999) required the military invention of NATO in Serbia and Montenegro.

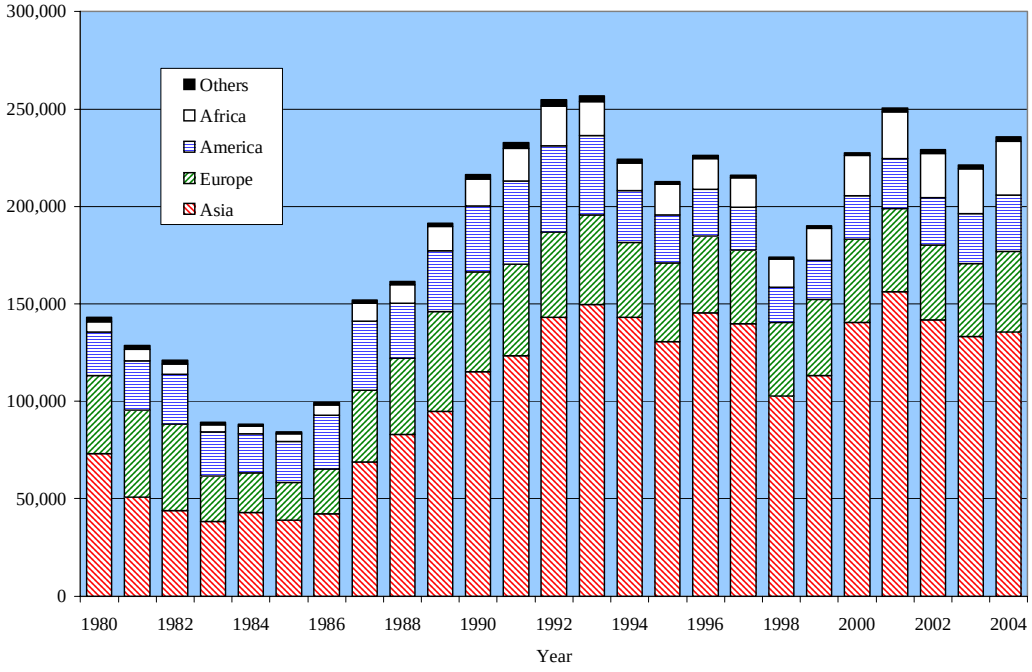
In this study, the Balkan region includes the following countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro,[4] Macedonia, Slovenia, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania. The reader will notice that Greece is not considered here as part of the Balkans, for several reasons. First, Greek immigration to Canada is quite different from the rest of Balkan immigration, since the vast majority of Greek immigrants (more than 90%) arrived on Canadian soil before 1980. This choice was also motivated by Greece's status in Europe compared to that of the other Balkan countries (it belongs to the European Union and the Euro Zone, it did not go through a transition from socialism to a market economy and has not experienced any major armed conflict since 1980) and uncertainty as to the basis for its inclusion in the Balkan grouping.[5] It should also be noted that the definition of the Balkans that is used here is identical to the one used in the 2006 edition of the French-language global economic and geopolitical directory, "L'État du monde" (2005).

1 – Scale of immigration from the Balkans

Since 1980, the annual number of Canadian immigrants has ranged between a minimum of 84,300 in 1985 and a maximum of 256,700 in 1993 (figure 1). The small number of immigrants admitted in the first half of the 1980s may be explained by the recession that marked the Canadian economy during this period. In this economic context, the selection criteria for independent immigrants were changed to restrict eligibility to applicants with

3. This category includes defered removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.
4. To avoid any confusion, we reserve the name "Yugoslavia" for the country as it was constituted before its dissolution in 1992, even though the name "Yugoslavia" was used in place of "Serbia and Montenegro" in the releases of the most recent censuses. It should also be noted that despite the fact that the census explicitly asks respondents to give their country of birth based on current borders, this category may possibly include persons who answered on the basis of the former borders.
5. For example, Greek ethnic origin is not considered as being included in Balkan origins in the Census of Canada.

Figure 1
Annual number of immigrants admitted to Canada by continent of birth, 1980 to 2004



Source:
Citizenship and immigration Canada

pre-arranged employment, that is, a job offer validated in advance. The recovery that began in 1987 gradually increased Canadian immigration to above 200,000 immigrants per year starting in 1990, a level below which it has fallen only twice since then, in 1998 and 1999. The average over the past ten years has been 218,400 immigrants annually, and 235,800 persons were admitted in 2004.

Of the immigrants admitted in 2004, some 135,000, or nearly 60% of the total, were of Asian origin, a proportion that has remained fairly stable since the mid-1990s. Over the same period, the number of immigrants of European origin has been much lower but also stable, ranging around 40,000 immigrants per year. It is worth noting that in the past five years, the number of Chinese immigrants admitted to Canada has, on its own, exceeded the total number of immigrants of European origin. Since the total number of immigrants has varied, the proportion of Canadian immigration represented by European immigrants has fluctuated—generally downward—for some twenty years, going from approximately 35% in 1981 to less than 20% in 2004. African immigration, while generally on the rise in the past twenty years, remains relatively marginal in Canada, as does immigration from the Americas, with the exception of the United States.

The number of immigrants to Canada from the Balkans was small during the 1980s but started to grow more rapidly in 1992-1993, accounting for one third of the European immigration to Canada at that time.

Figure 2 shows the number of immigrants from the Balkans received annually by country of birth. Balkan immigration to Canada is a fairly recent phenomenon, having been quite marginal until the start of the 1990s. Until 1986, the total number of immigrants received annually from the Balkans did not exceed 2,000 persons, accounting for less than 10% of all European immigration and less than 2% of all immigration to Canada. From that time on, the number of immigrants from the Balkans has been steadily rising, going from 2,900 in 1987 to 5,200 in 1991. During that period, approximately half of immigrants from the Balkans arrived from Romania, while the other half came from Yugoslavia.

Figure 2 shows two years, 1992 and 1993, characterized by strong growth, which coincided with the start of the crisis in that region of Europe. Canada admitted 8,200 immigrants from the Balkans in 1992, a number that practically doubled the following year with nearly 15,000 immigrants received, accounting for one-third of the immigration from Europe and nearly 6% of total immigration for that year. The increase was essentially due to the arrival of immigrants from Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina

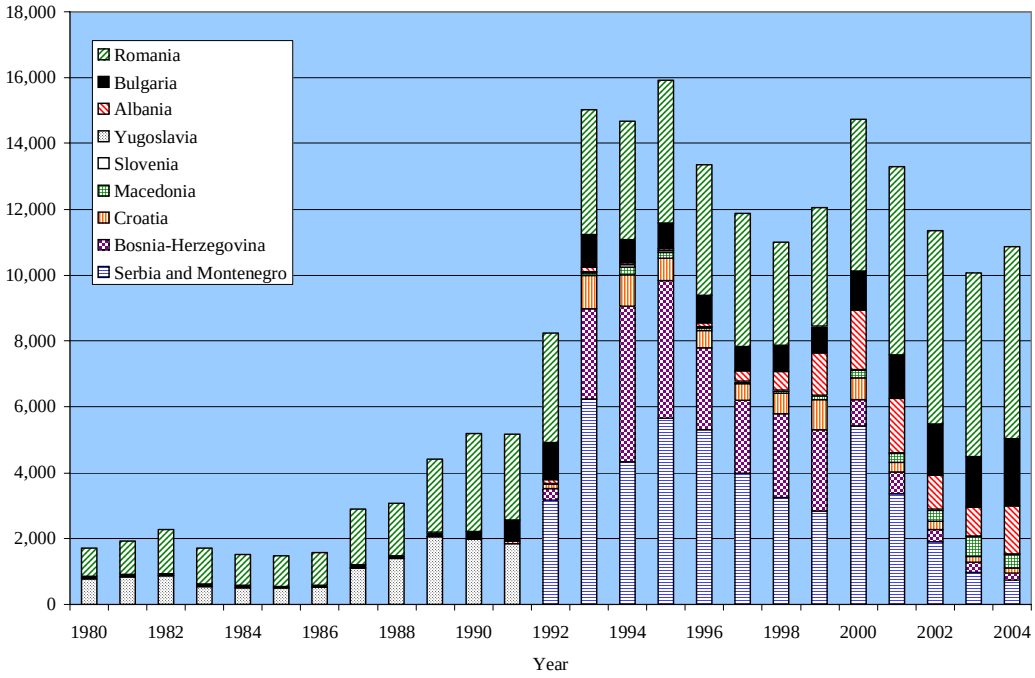


Figure 2

Number of Balkan immigrants by country of birth, 1980 to 2004

Source:

Citizenship and immigration Canada

primarily, but also from Croatia and Bulgaria. The level that was reached in 1993 held until 1995, when the high point was reached with 15,900 immigrants from the Balkans admitted to Canada, nearly two-thirds of them coming from the countries that emerged from the former Yugoslavia.

Between 1996 and 1998, the number of immigrants from the Balkans declined slightly, falling to 11,000 in 1998, primarily owing to a drop in the number of persons from the former Yugoslavia. A turnaround was evident in 1999 and in 2000, a year when 14,700 immigrants from the Balkans were admitted to Canada, representing one-third of immigration from Europe. This upswing corresponds to the events in Kosovo and the emergence of a new flow of immigrants of Albanian origin.

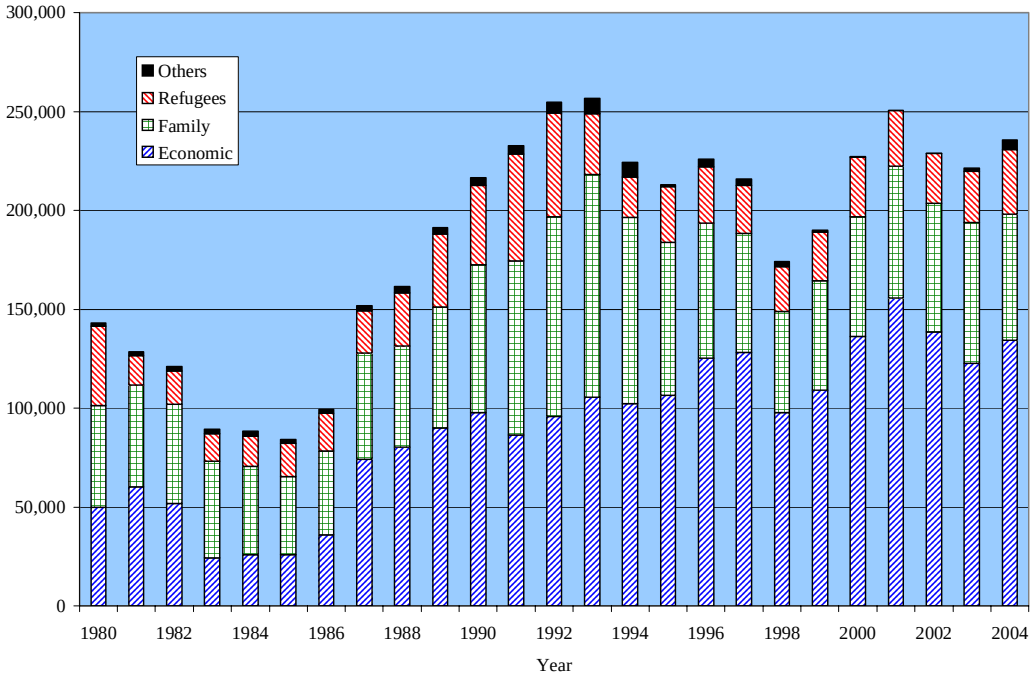
Since 2000, the number of immigrants of Balkan origin has declined slightly, recently returning to a level of approximately 10,000 in 2004, representing one-quarter of European immigration to Canada. Immigration from the countries of the former Yugoslavia has fallen off considerably, declining to fewer than 800 persons in 2004, in favour of Romanian immigration which today accounts for just over half of immigration from the Balkans. Indeed, Romania ranks seventh among the main countries supplying immigrants to Canada in 2004 with 5,800 persons admitted[6] (and ranking first among European countries).

Immigration from the Balkans: more refugees

As noted above, Canadian immigration policy has four components under which immigrants are admitted: the "economic" component, the "family reunification" component, the "refugees" component and an "other immigrants" category. The weight of these various categories has changed over time, fluctuating in accordance with Canada's needs and the international situation. During the recession of the early 1980s, for example, it was under

6. It is possible that the population of Romanian immigrants includes a certain proportion of adopted children. A previous study shows that Romania was the fifth-ranking country of birth of adopted children in 1998 with 91 adoptions (Statistics Canada, 1999). However, it should be noted that this number represented only 2.9% of Romanians admitted to Canada in 1998.

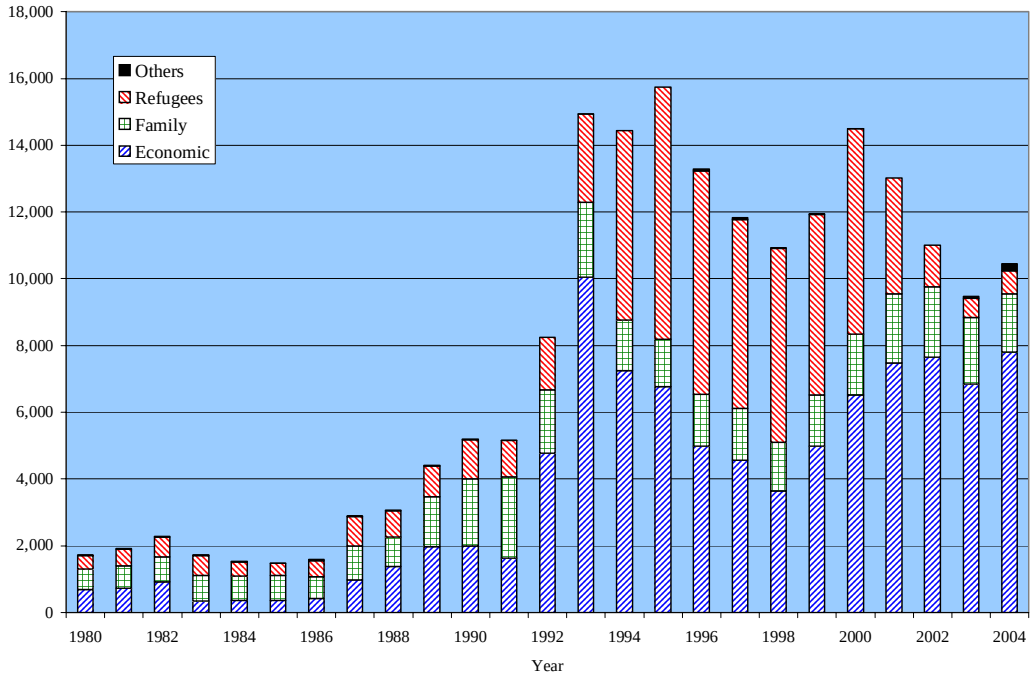
Figure 3
Categories of immigrants admitted to Canada, 1980 to 2004



Source:
Citizenship and immigration Canada

the "family reunification" component that the greatest number of immigrants were admitted to Canada. Since then, the proportion of immigrants in the "economic" component of the Canadian policy has more than doubled, going from 27% in 1983 (its lowest level in the past 25 years) to 62% in 2001 (its highest level) (figure 3). In 2004, 134,300 of the 235,800 immigrants to Canada (or 57%) were admitted on this basis.

Figure 4
Categories of immigrants from the Balkans admitted to Canada, 1980 to 2004



Source:
Citizenship and immigration Canada

The proportion consisting of refugees has also fluctuated over the past 25 years, ranging between a low of 9% in 1994 and a high of 23% in 1991. Refugees currently (in 2004) account for 14% of Canadian immigration, a proportion that has remained relatively stable for ten years.

From 1994 to 2000, refugees accounted for nearly half of immigrants from the Balkans (46%).

Canadian immigration from the Balkans is quite different from the general situation in that the proportion of refugees was much greater during certain periods (figure 4). Thus, between 1980 and 2001, the proportion of refugees within this immigration flow never fell below 18%. From 1994 to 2000, refugees accounted for nearly one immigrant in two from the Balkans (46%), suggesting that immigration to Canada from the Balkans could not, except perhaps quite recently, be dissociated from the tragic events that took place in that region during the 1990s. Furthermore, during that period, the proportion of refugees was especially high among immigrants from countries directly involved in armed conflicts. It amounted to 62% of immigrants from Serbia and Montenegro, 61% of Croatian immigrants and 91% of immigrants from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Conversely, 77% of Albanian and Romanian immigrants and 63% of Bulgarian immigrants were, during this same period, admitted under the economic component of the *Immigration Act*.

Refugees from the Balkans accounted for a sizable proportion (between 21% and 28%) of all refugees admitted to Canada during the second half of the 1990s.

Refugees from the Balkans accounted for a sizable proportion (between 21% and 28%) of all refugees admitted to Canada during the second half of the 1990s (figure 5). During that period, between 1994 and 2000, the former Yugoslavia was the main supplier of refugees to Canada, outdistancing Sri Lanka, which ranked second during that period. In 2001, the Balkans lost their top ranking in this regard, with Afghanistan becoming the main supplier of refugees to Canada. In 2004, the main countries from which Canada received refugees were Colombia, Pakistan, China, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

Since the start of the 2000s, the proportion of refugees among immigrants from the Balkans has sharply declined and has been only 6% since 2003 (figure 4). Conversely, the proportion of immigrants from the Balkans admitted under the "economic" component has greatly increased, going from 33% in 1998 to 75% in 2004. Thus the flow of immigrants from the Balkans has recently lost, in a sense, its special feature of including many refugees, and it now more resembles the bulk of Canadian immigration which is characterized by

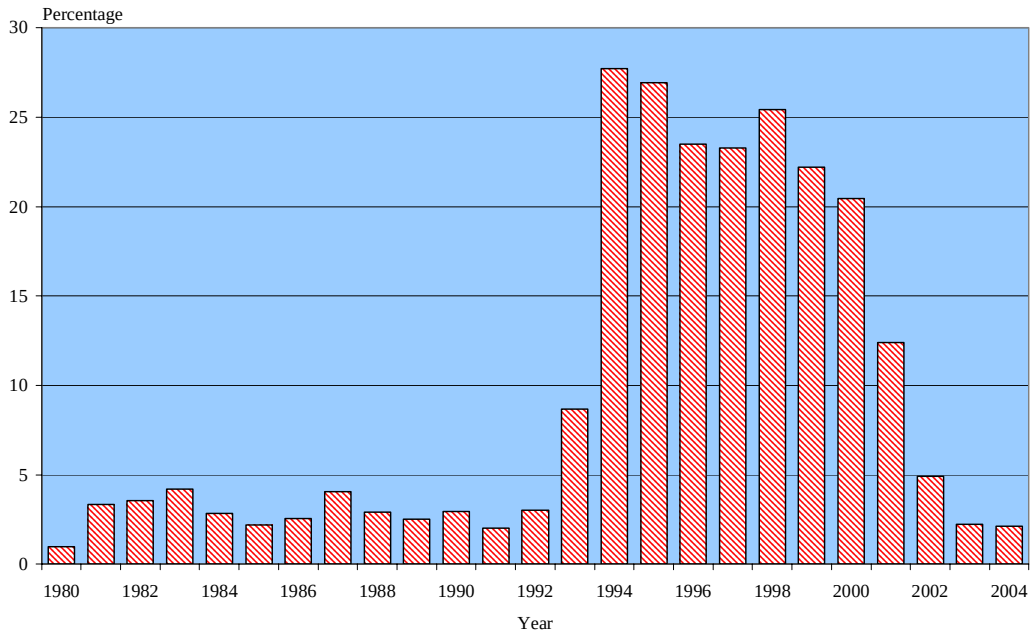


Figure 5
Refugees from the Balkans as proportion of total number of refugees admitted to Canada, 1980 to 2004

Source:
Citizenship and immigration Canada

having a large proportion of "economic" immigrants. While the return to calm on the Balkan Peninsula has been a factor in the sharp reduction of the flood of refugees, it would appear that during the 1990s, the Balkans developed a migratory relationship with Canada that persists, even though the reasons that gave rise to it no longer exist. Since the end of the crisis, Canada has accepted at least 10,000 nationals of these countries each year.

Immigrant population to Canada by origin

The data presented thus far have concerned immigration flows, that is, the number of immigrants received annually in Canada. It is also possible to describe the immigrant population living in Canada by looking at total counts of immigrants enumerated in recent censuses and identifying the place of birth of the individuals in that population. This analysis is worthwhile in that it gives an idea of the size—at least in numerical terms—of the communities present in Canada, communities that may play a role in attracting new immigrants.

As a result of sustained annual immigration since the early 1990s, the immigrant population in Canada went from 3.8 million in 1981 to 5.4 million in 2001, representing 18% of the Canadian population (table 1). During the same period, the immigrant population of European origin went from 2.6 million in 1981 to 2.3 million in 2001, a decrease of approximately 300,000, which was mainly due to two factors: the small number of European immigrants admitted in the past twenty years, and the death rate experienced by this older population, largely made up of immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1980.[7]

The immigrant population from the Balkans grew between 1981 and 2001, increasing from 118,000 to 220,000 persons during that period.

While the orders of magnitude are quite different when the immigrant population from the Balkans is compared with the European immigrant population, the former developed along different lines from the latter, since it grew between 1981 and 2001, going from 118,000 to 220,000 during that period. Clearly, this is the effect of the flow of immigrants from this region received mainly in the mid-1990s. The population of immigrants born in

Table 1

Immigrant population (in thousands) by place of birth[1] at the last five censuses, Canada

Place of birth	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Total - Immigrants	3,843.3	3,908.2	4,342.9	4,971.1	5,448.5
America and Caribbean	582.1	623.3	701.4	798.4	837.1
Total - Europe	2,567.9	2,435.1	2,364.7	2,332.1	2,287.6
Total - Balkans	***118.1***	***116.0***	***126.0***	***175.4***	***219.9***
Romania	24.3	25.9	33.8	46.4	60.2
Bulgaria	1.9	1.9	3.0	6.2	9.1
Albania	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	5.3
Yugoslavia	91.6	87.8	88.8	122.0	145.4
Rest of Europe	2,449.7	2,319.1	2,238.7	2,156.7	2,067.6
Africa	101.7	113.9	166.2	229.3	282.6
Asia	536.2	693.1	1,064.8	1,562.8	1,989.2
Oceania and others	55.5	42.8	45.8	48.5	52.1

1. The classification of countries by continent of birth has undergone changes over time and for this reason it is not totally comparable from one census to another. Also, census respondents are asked to report their place of birth according to current borders, which can also affect the historical comparability of the data insofar as world geography underwent changes between 1981 and 2001.

Note: The population does not include persons living in institutions.

Source:
Statistics Canada, censuses of Canada.

7. In the 2001 Census of Canada, the median age of immigrants from Europe was 55.1 years. Immigrants from the Balkans were much younger, with a median age of 43.6 years.

the countries of the former Yugoslavia[8] comprise the majority of the immigrant population from the Balkans living in Canada, followed by the Romanian population. Recently, the Albanian and Bulgarian populations have increased substantially.

Table 2 distinguishes the immigrant population by place of birth and period of immigration. Approximately half of Canada's immigrant population arrived before 1981, a situation that differs greatly from the immigrant population from Europe, for which the corresponding proportion is 73%. In other words, nearly three in four immigrants of European origin living in Canada arrived before 1981. This population is therefore older than the immigrant population in general; the average age of new immigrants (between ages 28 and 32 years) has not changed much in recent decades in Canada.

Table 2

Immigrant population (in thousands) by immigration period and place of birth, Canada, 2001

Place of birth	Immigration period			
	Total	1991 to 2001	1981 to 1990	Before 1981
Total - Place of birth	5,448.5	1,830.7	1,041.5	2,576.3
America and Caribbean	837.1	251.5	213.5	372.1
Total - Europe	2,287.6	357.9	266.2	1,663.5
Total - Balkans	***219.9***	***115.1***	***21.4***	***83.4***
Bosnia-Herzegovina	25.7	22.6	0.7	2.4
Croatia	39.4	9.6	2.6	27.1
Serbia and Montenegro	63.9	32.8	4.3	26.8
Macedonia	7.2	2.2	0.7	4.3
Slovenia	9.3	0.5	0.3	8.4
Albania	5.3	4.9	0.1	0.3
Bulgaria	9.1	7.2	0.8	1.0
Romania	60.2	35.2	11.9	13.1
Rest of Europe	2,067.6	242.7	244.8	1,580.1
Africa	282.6	139.8	59.7	83.1
Asia	1,989.2	1,066.2	491.7	431.2
Oceania and others	52.1	15.3	10.4	26.4

Note: The population does not include persons living in institutions.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Within the immigrant population from the Balkans, the situation is very different, since only 83,000 of the 220,000 persons who comprise this population came to Canada before 1981. This, then, is a population that is generally younger than the immigrant population in general and, more specifically, the immigrant population of European origin. Approximately 115,000 persons, or 52% of the whole, arrived in the 1990s, a situation clearly illustrating the relationships between Balkan immigration to Canada and the crises and conflicts that have occurred in that region over this period.

However, this picture does not reflect all Balkan countries equally: 91% of the 9,400 Slovenes and nearly 70% of the 39,400 Croatians immigrated to Canada before 1981. Conversely, 94% of the 5,300 Albanians and 88% of the 25,700 immigrants from Bosnia-Herzegovina arrived in the 1990s.

2. Profile of immigrants from the Balkans enumerated in Canada

Using data from the most recent Census of Canada (2001), we will now see whether or not the population of immigrants born in the Balkans differs from the overall immigrant population and the Canadian population as a whole. It has already been shown that a

8. Canadian censuses prior to 1996 do not distinguish between the different countries of the former Yugoslavia.

sizable proportion of these immigrants were admitted as refugees during the 1990s. The section that follows will show whether they are also notable for their geographic distribution throughout Canada, their education level, their labour market status or their knowledge of the official languages of Canada (English and French). Apart from providing detail to the overall picture, data on employment and the official languages may be seen as general indicators of the integration of immigrants from the Balkans into Canadian society.

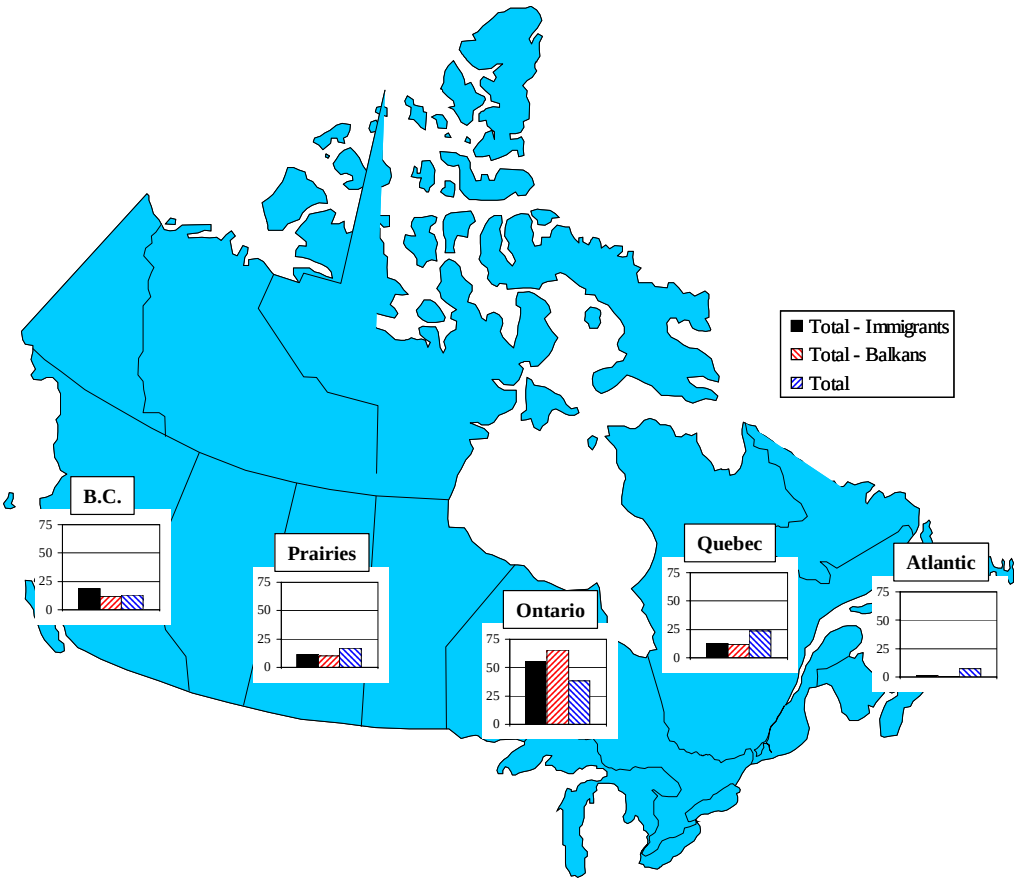
Place of residence: a strong concentration in Ontario

Immigrants from the Balkans are very highly concentrated in Ontario.

Figure 6 shows, in percentage form, the geographic distribution of the Canadian population, immigrants as a whole and immigrants from the Balkan countries in the 2001 Census. It shows that immigrants from the Balkans are very highly concentrated in Canada's most populous province, Ontario. Approximately 144,000 of the 220,000 immigrants from the Balkans, or nearly two-thirds (65%) of the total, chose to reside there. Quebec and

Figure 6

Geographic distribution (%) of immigrants from the Balkans, immigrants in general and the population of Canada, 2001



Source:
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

British Columbia ranked second and third with respectively 12% and 11% of these immigrants in 2001. By way of comparison, 38% of the roughly 30 million Canadians enumerated in 2001 lived in Ontario, while 24% inhabited Quebec and 13% British Columbia. As to immigrants in general, while they were also concentrated in Ontario (56%), Quebec (13%) and British Columbia (19%), they differed from immigrants from the Balkans in being proportionally less likely to live in Ontario and more likely to live in British Columbia.

The provincial distribution of the immigrant population born in the Balkan countries was largely a product of its distribution within Canadian census metropolitan areas.[9] Thus, more than half (55%) of immigrants from the Balkans living in Ontario resided in the Toronto area. The Montreal area was the place of residence of 80% of those living in Quebec. Approximately 76% of immigrants from the Balkan region who had taken up residence in British Columbia were inhabitants of the Vancouver area. In fact, similarly to other immigrants, just over 90% of immigrants from the Balkans lived in one of Canada's census metropolitan areas. For the population as a whole, the corresponding proportion was only 64%.

Highest level of schooling: a large proportion of university graduates

The data in table 3, showing the highest level of schooling attained by persons aged 25 to 44 in the three populations compared, indicate that in terms of education too, immigrants from the Balkans stand out. With 39.2% of the persons aged 25 to 44 in this population holding a university degree, this group was more educated than the immigrant population in general (30.2% with a university degree), which was itself more educated than the Canadian population as a whole (21.8% with a university degree). Moreover, a smaller proportion of immigrants from the Balkans had not undertaken post-secondary education than was the case with immigrants overall and Canadians in general.

Table 3

Population aged 25 to 44 by immigration status, place of birth and highest level of schooling (%), Canada, 2001

Place of birth	Total	High school diploma or lower	Post-secondary without a university diploma	University diploma
Total - Canada	100.0	31.5	46.7	21.8
Total - Immigrants	100.0	28.9	41.0	30.2
America and Caribbean	100.0	30.4	49.3	20.3
Total - Europe	100.0	26.7	47.0	26.3
Total - Balkans	***100.0***	***19.6***	***41.2***	***39.2***
Bosnia-Herzegovina	100.0	29.9	48.1	22.0
Croatia	100.0	22.5	54.6	22.8
Serbia and Montenegro	100.0	23.0	45.1	32.0
Macedonia	100.0	34.7	48.3	16.8
Slovenia	100.0	21.5	58.4	20.1
Albania	100.0	18.0	24.3	57.5
Bulgaria	100.0	11.1	30.2	58.7
Romania	100.0	10.5	31.6	58.0
Rest of Europe	100.0	27.9	48.0	24.1
Africa	100.0	20.0	42.7	37.3
Asia	100.0	30.9	33.5	35.6
Oceania and others	100.0	30.5	52.0	17.5
Total - Non-immigrants	100.0	32.2	48.3	19.5
Total - Non-permanent residents	100.0	25.2	32.5	42.3

Note: The population does not include persons living in institutions.

Source:
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

It should be added that data on Balkan immigrants in general mask major differences from one country of birth to another. Thus, among immigrants born in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania, respectively 57.5%, 58.7% and 58.0% of those aged 25 to 44 have a university degree, making these groups considerably more educated than those from the countries

9. A census metropolitan area is a geographic area consisting of an urban core of at least 100,000 population and surrounding municipalities that have a high degree of economic integration with the urban core.

of the former Yugoslavia. In the latter countries, the proportions with a university degree ranged between 16.8% (Macedonia) and 32.0% (Serbia and Montenegro). In the case of Bosnian, Croatian, Macedonian and Slovenian immigrants, the proportions were lower than for immigrants to Canada in general. The conditions of immigration of the persons from this latter group of countries, which include a large number of persons admitted as refugees, are probably not unrelated to this finding of lower education levels, since education is an important selection factor for immigrants received under the "economic" component of the immigration policy. By the same token, a large proportion (approximately two-thirds) of the most educated immigrants from the Balkans, namely Albanians, Bulgarians and Romanians, have been admitted since 1980 under the economic component of the *Immigration Act*. A final point is that insofar as immigrants arriving before 1980 were generally less educated, the period of immigration may also be factor explaining the lower percentage of university-educated persons among nationals of some countries such as Macedonia and Slovenia.

Knowledge of official languages: a sizable proportion can carry on a conversation in English or French

In an immigrant population whose main mother tongues are Romanian, Croatian, Serbian, Serbo-Croatian, German and Hungarian, and where only a small minority has English or French as its mother tongue, the ability to conduct a conversation in one or the other of Canada's official languages is very important, since it is one of the essential conditions for integration into the host society.

Table 4 shows the immigrant population by place of birth and ability to carry on a conversation in one or the other of the official languages (knowledge of official languages) in 2001. As the table shows, 95% of immigrants from Balkan countries had a sufficient knowledge of English and/or French to conduct a conversation. Some 76% of the persons who made up this population knew only English, a tiny minority knew only French and nearly 16% knew both English and French which, for those whose mother tongue is another language, implied knowing at least three languages. These proportions were comparable to those observed among immigrants in general, although immigrants from the Balkans were slightly more likely to know both official languages than other immigrants to Canada.

Here again, however, immigrants from the Balkans differed by country of birth. Large proportions of Bulgarians and Romanians knew both official languages (25% and 36%).

Table 4
Immigrant population by knowledge of official languages and place of birth (%), Canada, 2001

Place of birth	Total	English only	French only	English and french	No official language
Total - Immigrants	100.0	78.1	3.5	12.0	6.4
America and Caribbean	100.0	77.5	7.0	13.7	1.8
Total - Europe	100.0	79.5	3.2	13.3	4.1
Total - Balkans	***100.0***	***76.1***	***3.1***	***16.2***	***4.7***
Bosnia-Herzegovina	100.0	78.4	5.5	9.0	7.2
Croatia	100.0	88.3	0.7	6.4	4.5
Serbia and Montenegro	100.0	84.2	2.0	8.7	5.2
Macedonia	100.0	88.5	0.2	3.3	8.0
Slovenia	100.0	93.0	0.4	5.4	1.1
Albania	100.0	74.3	4.8	10.5	10.3
Bulgaria	100.0	66.8	4.4	25.1	3.6
Romania	100.0	55.9	5.1	36.0	3.1
Rest of Europe	100.0	79.9	3.2	13.0	4.0
Africa	100.0	58.7	9.9	29.8	1.7
Asia	100.0	79.2	1.6	7.4	11.8
Oceania and others	100.0	91.5	0.5	6.2	1.8

Source:
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Note: The population does not include persons living in institutions.

Macedonians and Albanians had the largest percentages of persons who spoke neither English nor French, with 8% and 10% respectively. These variations may be due to several factors. They may depend on the languages learned in the place of origin, including mother tongues and official languages learned in school. In the event that one or both official languages were learned since immigration, the learning will depend, among other things, on the amount of time elapsed since immigration and the immigrant's place of residence. In this regard, it is interesting to note that the two groups with the greatest knowledge of French (adding together French only and French and English) and the largest proportion living in Quebec[10]—Bulgarians and Romanians—represent the only two Balkan countries that are members of the International Francophonie.

Employment situation: a relatively high unemployment rate

Participation in the labour market is often seen, if not as the sign of successful integration, at least as a condition conducive to such success. Table 5 shows the percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 years participating in the labour force (participation rate) and the percentage of unemployed within the labour force (unemployment rate) for the three populations compared in the 2001 Census. As may be seen, with 77.9% of its members participating in the labour force, the population of immigrants from the Balkans has a participation rate identical to that of immigrants in general (77.1%) but slightly lower than that of the general population (79.6%). However, with an unemployment rate of 8.5% in 2001, Balkan immigrants were less successful on the labour market than immigrants in general and Canadians in general, for whom the unemployment rate was 6.7% and 6.2% respectively.

Table 5

Population aged 25 to 64 years by immigration status, place of birth and participation status (%), Canada, 2001

Place of birth	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
Total - Canada	79.6	6.2
Total - Immigrants	77.1	6.7
America and Caribbean	81.7	6.9
Total - Europe	76.7	4.9
Total - Balkans	***77.9***	***8.5***
Bosnia-Herzegovina	77.7	10.4
Croatia	73.8	5.0
Serbia and Montenegro	75.3	8.8
Macedonia	77.5	7.8
Slovenia	67.1	3.6
Albania	71.7	16.7
Bulgaria	83.9	9.7
Romania	84.8	9.4
Rest of Europe	76.6	4.5
Africa	79.9	10.6
Asia	74.9	8.0
Oceania and others	81.2	5.0
Total - Non-immigrants	80.5	6.1
Total - Non-permanent residents	59.2	11.4

Note: The population does not include persons living in institutions.

Source:
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

10. Like immigrants from the other Balkan countries, most immigrants born in Bulgaria and Romania were living in Ontario at the time of the 2001 Census. However, respectively 21% and 23% of them were living in Quebec, whereas for immigrants from each of the other Balkan countries, the corresponding proportions were less than 10%.

Here again, among Balkan immigrants, there are major disparities from one country of birth to another. Unemployment rates are higher among persons born in Albania (16.7%), Bosnia-Herzegovina (10.4%) and Bulgaria (9.7%), whereas they are lower among immigrants from Macedonia (7.8%), Croatia (5.0%) and Slovenia (3.6%). These results might appear surprising, since they provide a mirror image of the picture provided above by education data: it would appear that the least educated immigrants (Croats, Macedonians and Slovenians) are the most successful, while those who are the most educated (Albanians and Bulgarians) are among the least successful on the labour market. This apparent contradiction disappears when the period of immigration of these two groups of immigrants is taken into account. The incidence of unemployment is known to vary according to the period of immigration: while it is high in the first years after immigration, it tends to decrease over time. Added to the difficulties related to structural unemployment, which is inherent to any population that includes many new entrants to the labour market, "some recent immigrants were also facing other difficulties such as a lack of fluency in one of the two official languages and problems with their credentials being recognized" (Statistics Canada, 2003). The fact is that the three countries registering the highest unemployment rates were also those with the largest percentage of recent immigrants, that is, immigrants admitted from 1996 to 2001. Indeed, 87% of Albanians, 50% of Bosnians and 49% of Bulgarians who immigrated to Canada arrived between 1996 and 2001. The Croats, Macedonians and Slovenians, who had the lowest unemployment rates among immigrants from the Balkans, also had the lowest proportions of recent immigrants, with respectively 13%, 14% and 2% of them admitted in the five years preceding the 2001 Census. Furthermore, the unemployment rates of immigrants from the Balkans who were admitted to Canada between 1996 and 2001 (14.3% in all) shows much less disparity: these rates range between 12.1% for Bulgarians and Romanians and 18.0% for Albanians (data not shown).

More recent immigrants: an unemployment rate identical to that of Asian immigrants

The above considerations on the period of immigration lead us to wonder whether the Balkan immigrants admitted to Canada more recently might have a different profile from immigrants from the Balkans in general. Table 6 shows the proportion of persons with a university degree, the unemployment rate and the percentage of persons mastering at least one of Canada's two official languages among immigrants admitted in the ten years preceding the 2001 Census.

Table 6

Some characteristics (%) of recent immigrants (1991-2001) by place of birth, Canada, 2001

Place of birth	Unemployment rate[1]	University diploma[2]	English and / or french
Total - Immigrants	10.7	38.1	90.6
America and Caribbean	9.7	22.5	96.3
Total - Europe	8.6	39.5	94.2
Total - Balkans	***10.9***	***43.8***	***93.5***
Rest of Europe	7.6	37.4	94.6
Africa	16.7	38.7	97.6
Asia	10.9	41.3	87.1
Oceania and others	5.9	20.0	97.0

Source:
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

1. Population aged 25 to 64 years.
2. Population aged 25 to 44 years.

Note: The population does not include persons living in institutions.

As may be seen, immigrants aged 25 to 64 years from the Balkans who came to Canada between 1991 and 2001 had, in the last census, an unemployment rate of 10.9%. This was slightly higher than that of immigrants from the Balkans in general (8.5% - table 5) but equivalent to that of recent immigrants to Canada in general (10.7%) and identical to that of recent immigrants born in Asia. This means, in other words, that when the period of immigration is taken into account, immigrants from the Balkans no longer appear to be less well-integrated into the labour market than other immigrants. However, taking the period of immigration into account does not change the above findings as to education and knowledge of Canada's official languages. With 43.8% of those aged 25 to 44 holding a university degree, Balkan immigrants who came to Canada in the 1990s are still more educated than other recent immigrants (38.1% of whom have a university degree). Also, the percentage of those who know enough English and/or French to conduct a conversation (93.5%) is similar to that observed among Balkan immigrants in general (95.3%).

Conclusion

This article essentially set out to answer two questions. The first concerned the scale of immigration to Canada from the Balkan countries from 1980 to the present. The analysis of immigrant flows to Canada showed that if immigration from the Balkan countries was marginal during the 1980s, it became more important in the 1990s. It became clear that these flows had a particular feature probably related to the conflicts that occurred recently in some countries of the former Yugoslavia: a sizable proportion of the refugees admitted to Canada during the 1990s came from countries in the Balkan region. Because of these refugee contingents, the number of immigrants born in the Balkan countries continued to grow even when the total number of European immigrants was continuing to decline. In 2001, the 220,000 immigrants from the Balkans who were enumerated in Canada accounted for approximately 10% of all immigrants born in Europe.

The second question was whether the population that had immigrated from the Balkan countries stood out in some way when its profile was compared to that of all immigrants to Canada and to the Canadian population as a whole. Immigrants from the Balkans differed from the latter two populations in that they were more concentrated in Ontario and were more likely to have a university degree. Also, they are less well integrated into the job market than immigrants in general, a situation that can be explained by the very large proportion of immigrants from the Balkans who settled in Canada quite recently. As well, the proportion of these immigrants who could conduct a conversation in English and French appeared to be slightly higher than for immigrants in general.

In general, our analysis of data by specific country of birth brought out various differences between, on the one hand, the countries of the former Yugoslavia and on the other hand, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania. It was among the former countries, for example, that the largest percentages of refugees were observed. On the other hand, immigrants from the latter countries proved to be especially educated compared to other immigrants.

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Glossary

Age:

Age at last birthday (in years).

Aging (of a population):

An increase in the percentage that old persons represent in the total population.

Baby-boom period:

The period following World War II, 1946-1965, marked by a dramatic increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births.

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).

Cohort:

Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given period which can be a year. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the number of persons who married in 1966. Persons born within a specific year could be referred to as a generation.

Demographic dependency ratio:

The ratio of the population outside the working-age population, i.e. persons under 15 or 65 years and over, to the working-age population (15-64).

Generation:

If not specified, refers as all persons born a given year, i.e. between January 1st and December 31th.

Infant mortality:

Mortality of children less than a year old.

Intensity:

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

International migration:

An international migrant is defined as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence. International migration has two components: immigration and emigration.

Immigrant:

Person who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently.

Emigrant:

Person who leave Canada to settle in another country.

Persons temporarily abroad:

Those persons regroup Canadians citizens and landed immigrants living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

Returning emigrants:

Returning emigrants are Canadians citizens or landed immigrants who have emigrated from the country and subsequently returned to Canada to re-establish a permanent residence.

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 indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a person at a specific age, if that person would experience during his life the age-specific mortality rates observed a given year (e_o refers to life expectancy at birth).

Life table:

A description of the extinction, age by age, of a hypothetical cohort according to the mortality observed a given year.

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:

Excess of births over deaths.

Net migration:

Difference between immigration and emigration or in-migration and out-migration for a given area and period of time.

Neonatal mortality:

Mortality in the first month after birth. A part of infant mortality.

Non-permanent residents:

Persons from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugees claimants, and family members living with them.

Population growth:

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

Population pyramid:

A special type of bar chart that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.

Post-neonatal mortality:

Mortality between the ages of one month and one year. A part of infant mortality.

Probabilities of dying:

Number of deaths during a period over the population that was present in the beginning of the period.

Rate:

The frequency of demographic events (births, deaths, migrations, etc.) in a population in a specified time period. Rates tell how frequently an event is occurring. Crude rates are rates computed for an entire population. Specific rates are rates computed for a specific subgroup – usually the population at risk of having the event occurs. Thus, rates can be age-specific, sex-specific, etc.

Ratio:

The relation of one population subgroup to another subgroup in the same population; that is, one subgroup divided by another.

Replacement level:

Mean number of births per woman necessary to assure the long-term replacement of a population for a given mortality level. Currently, the replacement level for Canadians is around 2.1 children per woman.

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.

Sex ratio:

Ratio of males to females in a given population. It is usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Survival ratio:

Probability of a survivor of exact age x to survive at least to age x+a. It is the complement of the probability of dying.

Tempo:

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

Total rate:

A period measure often used and obtained by the summation of the series of age-specific or duration-specific rates.

Total fertility rate:

The sum of single year age-specific fertility rates during a given year. It indicates the average number of children that a woman would have if the current age-specific fertility rates prevail over her reproductive period.

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 first marriage:

Proportion of males or females marrying before their 50th birthday according to nuptiality conditions in a given year. It is a result of the sum 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.

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