



Nova Scotia
A Social Perspective

A Discussion Paper

Preface

This Discussion Draft has been developed by the Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance in its capacity as the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency. Its intention is to demonstrate the value and application of the use of statistics to inform and support policy development. It provides a limited statistical social portrait of Nova Scotia. Drawing on a wide range of statistical indicators it tries to demonstrate regional, gender, age and income differences. At best, it shows the need for much more in-depth work on a number of areas to provide a stronger evidenced-based decision making capacity. Data and statistics must be policy relevant and take into account key issues and priorities of Government and the citizens of Nova Scotia.

The Statistics Division is re-orienting its services to try to meet the Statistics Agency requirements of the government as outlined in the Statistics Act. Therefore, the Statistics Agency has carried out research to develop a better understanding of the policy research needs and capacity of the Nova Scotia Government. To do this, the paper draws attention to some of the policy capacity research and initiatives happening in Nova Scotia and elsewhere.

The author would like to thank the people that contributed to the development of the paper and to those that took time to provide feedback on its contents and structure. It is a much better paper because of their input. Remaining weaknesses and errors are the responsibility of the author. The opinions expressed herein are those of the Director of the Statistics Agency and do not necessarily represent those of the Department of Finance or of the Government of Nova Scotia.

The Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance is the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency and operates under the authority of the Statistics Act, Chapter 441, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia 1989. The mission statement and goals of the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency are derived from the Statistics Act. Our mission is *“To provide the Nova Scotia Provincial Government with comprehensive, timely and reliable economic and social statistics to support strategic decision-making”*. In order to fulfill this mission the Division has set four key goals:

- Plan, develop and promote an integrated social and economic statistics system to meet provincial government statistical needs
- Ensure that statistics affecting Nova Scotia’s social, economic and fiscal interests are fairly and accurately represented through data provided by Statistics Canada
- Advise and assist departments on statistical matters, projects and programs
- Avoid duplication and promote cost-effectiveness in the acquisition of statistical related information

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Executive Overview

Introduction

Provincial social expenditures of approximately \$3.5 billion account for over 80 percent of total net program spending for the government of Nova Scotia. Insurance payments, individual expenses and fees, and contributions by other levels of government are in excess of \$1.5 billion annually. In addition, federal government social transfers to individuals were \$2.3 billion in 1997. At over \$7 billion, direct social expenditures are a very large part of the Nova Scotia economy. The federal government has recognized the need for a stronger policy research capacity to support the development of policies to ensure the sustainability of social programs. The Nova Scotia government also recognizes the need for a stronger co-ordinated approach in the delivery of programs and the need to leverage information resources.

This document provides a statistical overview of the position of Nova Scotia's population compared to the other provinces. The document also reviews a number of social policy research initiatives and proposes a population health model as a potential framework for development of a statistical infrastructure to support policy research and planning.

There is a need for more in-depth analysis of the issues and for a stronger, co-ordinated policy research capacity supported by evidence.

An Overview of Nova Scotia Society

A comparison of social and economic statistics shows that circumstances for residents of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario are clearly different from those of the other provinces. In some cases there is an east-west differential with the change at the Quebec and Ontario border while in other cases there is a small versus large province difference. In most cases, the Atlantic provinces consistently fare less well on key measures.

The health results for Nova Scotians are clearly at a level requiring closer examination:

- third lowest life expectancy rate
- highest level of years life lost for cancer and respiratory illnesses, third highest for heart diseases
- highest rate of cardiovascular and respiratory illness operations, second highest for musculoskeletal system and third highest for digestive and abdominal system
- highest rate of reported disabilities.

Research on social determinants of health demonstrate that these less than acceptable health outcomes are largely attributable to the social circumstances that Nova Scotians face:

- second lowest rate of full-time employment, with large regional differences
- average income at 85% of Canadian average
- high income inequities for single parent families and seniors, especially females
- highest incidence of number of children in lone-parent families

- highest rate of child poverty as measured by Market Basket Measure
- high degree of employment uncertainty as federal and provincial governments continue to rationalize programs and services
- increasing percentage of seniors with projection of highest level (tied with New Brunswick) in 2011
- highest level of educational attainment
- second lowest level of high school completions
- low level of direct production of pollutants but high level of acid rain attributable to industrial sources in central U.S. and Canada.

Population Health Model as an Integrating Framework

Many complex and interwoven factors contribute to a person's well-being. The desire to recognize, understand and measure these factors provides the motivation for a theoretical foundation for an integrating framework for social policy analysis which can best be understood through the concept of *population health*. There is an extensive body of research that demonstrates factors in the socioeconomic and physical environment, as well as early childhood experiences, personal health practices and biology, have a major impact on health. Differences in demographics, economies, and historical patterns of social inequities lead not only to differences in the capacity to generate wealth, but also to differences in the level of prosperity and well-being of provincial and territorial individuals, communities, and populations.

Social Policy Research Initiatives

In *On the Advancement of Research Using Social Statistics*, the authors report that jurisdictions in Canada are generally ill-equipped to carry out the timely and objective analysis of economic and social conditions required to understand our rapidly transforming society. In particular, three significant barriers that need to be overcome to develop research capacity in social statistics were highlighted:

- a lack of trained researchers - the result of government restructuring and downsizing combined with a period of decline in the training of statistics and research methods in universities;
- a lack of access to data - although very detailed data are being collected, this necessitates a higher degree of security leading to reduced access; and
- a weak link between the work of social scientists and the potential users of the knowledge they generate - in spite of an enormous appetite for social statistics research, findings are often not adequately conveyed to the policy community.

There are a number of national, regional and provincial initiatives being developed that need to be integrated to ensure appropriate synergies take place in development of policy research capacity:

- population health information through Statistics Canada, Health Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information
- Research Data Centres involving Statistics Canada with the Atlantic Region centre at Dalhousie University

- Social Audit and GeoSTATS Atlantic development work being carried out by Newfoundland Statistics Agency in co-operation with Memorial University
- Target Nova Scotia, a site selection statistical system being developed by Geomatics Centre in Amherst
- resources and mandate of the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency (Statistics Division, Nova Scotia Department of Finance)

Statistics in Support of Social and Economic Policy

The recent Population Health approach recognizes the interconnectedness of health with social and economic dimensions. However, effective supporting evidence is only recently being examined and mechanisms put in place to deal with it. The current trend is a move to evidence-based decision making in support of social and economic policy research and development.

The Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, in its role as the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency, is engaged in a number of activities aimed at enhancing the statistical infrastructure of the Province in order to support the policy community. Some of its activities include the following:

- developed a strategic plan with a focus on re-orienting its services to meet internal government needs in accordance with the Statistics Act
- revamped its external web site to be easier to use and provide common up-to-date statistics
- developing on-line intranet resources to be made available to government departments and agencies
- carrying out a statistical needs and capacity survey of all government departments
- in conjunction with Statistics Canada, carrying out consultations with departments on a range of statistical issues
- working with other provinces and the academic community to leverage available statistical resources and expertise

Nova Scotia

A Social Perspective

“all social primary goods--liberty and opportunity, income and wealth, and the bases of self-respect--are to be distributed equally unless an unequal distribution of any or all of these goods is to the advantage of the least favored.”

-John Rawls *A Theory of Justice* (1971)

I. Introduction

Canada is a broad country, not only in geography, but also in the diverse makeup of its regions and peoples. While such heterogeneity is the source of much of the richness and diversity in our culture, it also contributes to undesirable differences in people's opportunity to fully share in and enjoy the abundance that is Canada.

Provincial social expenditures¹ of approximately \$3.5 billion account for over 80 percent of total net program spending for the government of Nova Scotia. This amount does not include direct expenditures by other federal and municipal governments nor direct expenditures, e.g. university tuition fees, by individuals. Insurance payments, individual expenses and fees, and contributions by other levels of government are in excess of \$1.5 billion annually. In addition, federal government social transfers to individuals were \$2.3 billion in 1997. At over \$7 billion, direct social expenditures are a very large part of the Nova Scotia economy. At this moment in our social history, the Government of Nova Scotia is setting the course for a more fiscally responsible approach. There is a demand by the public and promises by the government for greater and more transparent accountability, supported by evidence.

Nova Scotia has frequently been studied and scrutinized from an economic perspective. Considering the magnitude of its social expenditures, there is a need for an analysis of Nova Scotia from a social perspective. There is an extensive body of research that demonstrates factors in the socioeconomic and physical environment, as well as early childhood experiences, personal health practices, gender, and biology have a major impact on health. Economic and social issues are inextricably linked. Differences in demographics, economies, and historical patterns of social inequities lead not only to differences in the capacity to generate wealth, but also to differences in the level of prosperity and well-being of provincial and territorial individuals, communities, and populations. However, from a practical perspective, a strong economy contributes to, and requires, the well-being and prosperity of its citizens.

¹ Social expenditures include health, community services and education as well selected assistance programs from Housing and Municipal Affairs, Justice and Fisheries.

This document provides a statistical overview of the position of Nova Scotia's population compared to the other provinces. The document also reviews a number of social policy research initiatives and proposes a population health model as an integrating framework. This framework and understanding of current policy approaches is essential in developing, and making available, the statistical infrastructure and resources needed to support and improve the policy capacity of the province.

II. A Statistical Overview of Nova Scotia Society

“Hard times in the Maritimes”
- an old "down east" saying

The above quotation reflects a long held belief about life in the Maritimes, but is it true? How do those in the Atlantic provinces compare to people living in other provinces? Are people in Nova Scotia better off than our neighbours? What do we have in common? In what ways are we different?

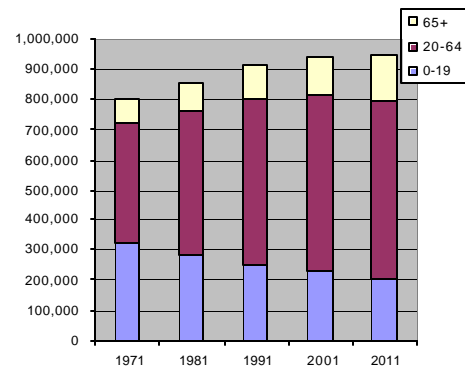
The following section examines a number of demographic, health, social and economic statistics to gain a better understanding of the circumstances that Nova Scotian’s face and how we compare to others within Canada. This information is not new. Some of its presentation and observations may be portrayed differently than is traditional. Data on causal relationships and linkages of factors contributing to the results is generally not available. In many cases more detailed data to gain better understanding of the situation of special groups or communities is not readily available. There is, however, a lot of data that could be used for more in-depth research on selected issues, subject to available resources. There are also major investments being made nationally and regionally to fill in present data gaps and develop resources to address causal relationships. These are discussed in later sections of this paper.

Population

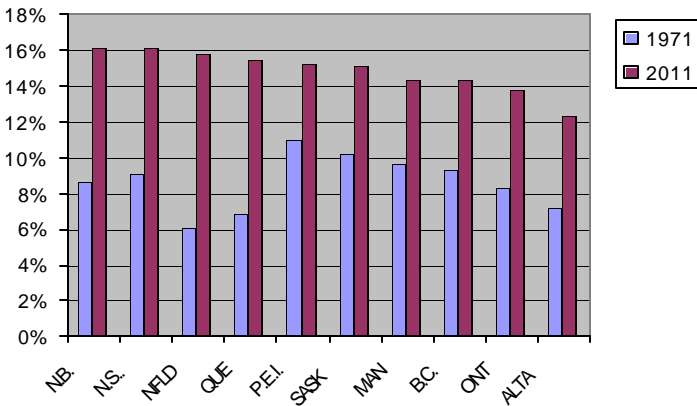
Canada’s population is aging. The burden of support is shifting from a younger population, demonstrated by an explosion of the education system in the sixties and seventies, to meeting the needs of an older population with increased health demands.

Nova Scotia’s population in 1971 was 797,000 with 323,000 (40.5%) younger than age 20 and almost 73,000 (9.1%) 65 years or older. Statistics Canada projects that Nova Scotia’s population will grow, slowly after 1996, to 945,320² in 2011. The number of youth (age 0-19) will decline by over one-third to 198,600 (21.0%) while the number of seniors will more than double to 152,100 (16.1%).

Figure 1 Population by Age Group



² Statistics Canada’s long-term projections for Nova Scotia, released in September 1999, are currently being revised and are expected to be higher than the numbers quoted here. The distribution of the population will likely remain similar to that shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 Seniors as Percentage of Working Age Population

While Nova Scotia's senior population will double by 2011, the growth rate for seniors is higher in other provinces.

Ontario's senior population will increase by almost three times, however, because of growth in the other age groups, the number of seniors as a percentage of the overall population at 13.8% is the second most favourable rate in Canada. Nova Scotia at 16.1% is tied with New Brunswick for the greatest percentage of seniors in 2011 (see Figure 2).

In 1971, there was one working age person (age 20-64) to support one person in the combined school age (0-19) and senior (65+) population. In 2011, there will be 1.7 working age persons to support the combined school age and senior persons. However, there will be major differences in the relative numbers of these. The burden of support will shift from a rapid expansion of the education system to severe demands of high end care from the health and social services sectors. With the move to lifelong learning, there will also be demands for education and training at all age levels.

Statistics Canada counts students at their usual place of residence and not at their place of study for census and population estimates purposes. Nova Scotia has the highest net number of out-of-province students studying at its universities of any province in Canada. In 1996/97, 8,900 university students came from other provinces to study in Nova Scotia and 1,600 came from other countries. Only 4,300 Nova Scotians studied in other provinces. However this is not just a Nova Scotia issue as this way of counting affects every community that supports a university, e.g. the student population in Wolfville is greater than official Statistics Canada population estimates for the area. The effect of surveyed facts based on a population that is greater than its official count is not known.

Population is the most significant variable for changes in fiscal transfers to the provinces. For this reason, it is necessary to understand and track Statistics Canada's population estimates for both Nova Scotia and the other provinces. It is also important to be aware of characteristics of population estimates when considering local policy issues such as funding to District Health Authorities, carrying out municipal planning, comparing community crime rates..

Migration

Canada's population is increasingly mobile, with the federal government encouraging the removal of barriers to mobility within Canada. There has been a long history of Nova Scotians moving west to improve their fortunes. Generally the younger and better educated of our population are among those more likely to move. Between 1991 and 1996, over 750,000 people in Canada moved from one

province or territory to another (see Schedule 2). During the same time period, 46,000 people left Nova Scotia while 40,200 moved to this province for a net loss of 5,700. Details, including education characteristics, of each of the major groups, school age, working age, and seniors, are as follows:

- School age group: 3,185 left Nova Scotia while 2,695 moved to the province. The education levels for both inflows and outflows were approximately the same with 86% having grade 12 or less.
- Working age group: 41,320 left Nova Scotia and 35,440 moved to the province. Of those leaving, 74% had university degrees or some post-secondary education. Of those coming to the province, 73% had university degrees or some post-secondary education. This closeness of the percentages masks the net loss of almost 4,700 people with higher education qualifications. These numbers are over and above those that come to Nova Scotia to attend university and go to another province to work after graduation.
- Seniors group: 1,400 left Nova Scotia and 2,050 moved to the province. Fifty-eight percent of this group have grade 12 or less education.

Nova Scotia has a relatively low incidence of visible minorities and immigration from other countries, compared to other provinces and territories. In 1999, there were 1,620³ immigrants to Nova Scotia out of a total of 173,000 immigrants to Canada. This represents 1.7 immigrants per 1,000 population compared to the Canadian rate of 5.7. This low rate of immigration is similar for the other Atlantic provinces. In many provinces, immigration is actively sought after as both a source of economic development and a source of skilled labour. Based on the 1996 Census, visible minorities (see Schedule 29) comprise only 3.5% of Nova Scotia population compared to 11.2% for Canada. However, Nova Scotia's black population is the same as the Canadian average at 2%, with only Ontario having a higher percentage of blacks at 3.3%. Taking the percentage of visible minorities less the percentage of the black population is a further indicator, but limited, of the relative incidence of immigrants who stay in Nova Scotia, e.g. 1.5% in Nova Scotia compared to 9.2% for Canada or 17.3% in B.C. The role of immigration in the development of the Nova Scotia economy is a strategic policy issue worth considering.

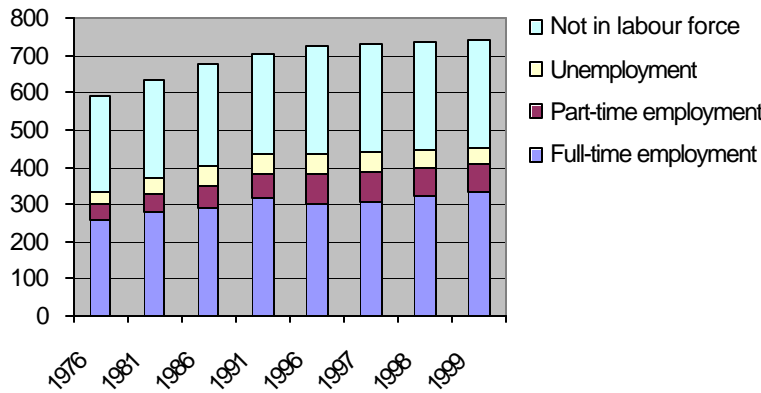
Employment

Job security has been shown to be a significant contributor to good health. Unemployed people, and their families, especially where unemployment is widespread, have been shown to suffer substantially higher rates of premature death, even when other factors are taken into account. Atlantic Canada continues to have the lowest employment rates in the country.

³ Taken from Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-213

In 1999, Nova Scotia had a labour force of 452,000 which is 61% of its population age 15 and over. Of these, 408,600 (55.2%) were employed and 43,300 (7.6%) unemployed⁴.

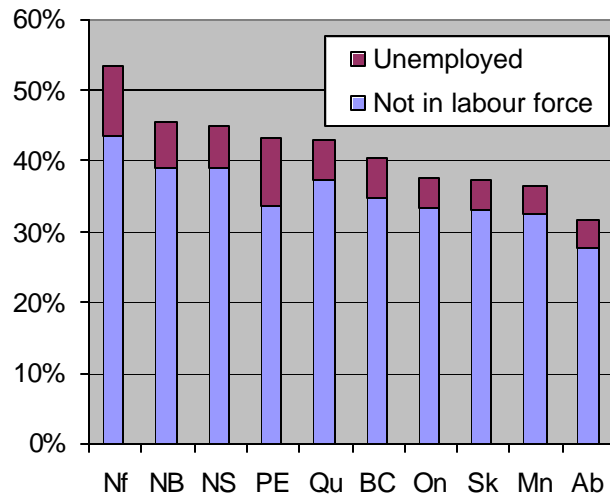
Figure 3 Employment Status of Nova Scotians Age 15 and over ('000s)



Between 1976 and 1999, Nova Scotia's labour force grew 38% which is at a faster rate than its working age population which grew 31%. As a result, the ratio of the number of people participating in the labour force increased from 55.5% in 1976 to 61.0% in 1999. As shown in Figure 3, less than half of Nova Scotia's population over age 15 have been employed full-time for the period shown.

The number of people not participating in the labour force has remained relatively steady growing from 262,700 in 1976 to 288,800 in 1999, a 10% increase. At the same time the number of unemployed has increased from 30,200 to 43,300, an increase of 43%. Traditionally, a lot of focus has been put on the unemployment rate, however the number of people not in the labour force is potentially a much bigger issue. As shown in Figure 4, Nova Scotia has the third highest rate of its population either not employed or not in the labour force. These labour force measures are similar to the other Atlantic provinces but are much lower for provinces west of Quebec. Within Nova Scotia, the combined unemployed and not in labour force⁵ ranges from 37% for the Halifax economic region to 57% for the Cape Breton Region. This

Figure 4 Percentage of Population Unemployed and Not in Labour Force



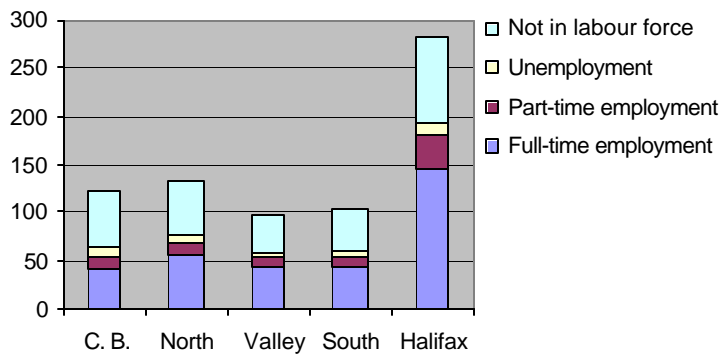
⁴ Statistics Canada expresses labour force and employment as a percentage of the population age 15 and over, while unemployment is expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

⁵ Students and retired persons are included in the 'not in labour force' numbers shown here. In spite of this, the numbers and differences with other provinces warrant consideration of this larger

degree of employment insecurity is exacerbated by the subsidization and uncertainty of jobs in some of the regions, especially Cape Breton.

Women’s increased participation in the work force and declining fertility rate are among the most significant changes of the past century. It is women’s participation that accounts for most of the labour growth since the 70s. This is an area with considerable policy implications for government and needs further work to determine its impact on many of the other issues raised in this paper.

Figure 5 1999 Employment Status of Nova Scotians by Economic Region (*000s)



Within Nova Scotia, the employment status of the Halifax Region is not unlike the situation in Ontario. However, other parts of the Province are quite different. In Cape Breton only 33.5% of the population age 15 and over have full-time employment and almost half of this population is shown as not involved in the labour force. The other economic regions, outside Halifax, have full-time rates ranging from 42% to 45%.

Statistics Canada has used population age 15 and over for determining its various labour force statistics, since 1976 and used 14 and over from the survey inception in 1945. There are a number of situations that reduce this number as a reliable base for analysis. As shown above, the proportion of the population age 65 and over is growing and at an increasing rate. In 1945, there were 223,000 Canadians over age 64 compared to almost four million in 1999. Also a larger proportion of the population in the 15 to 19 age range is still in school compared to even a few years ago. In addition Nova Scotia has a much higher portion of its labour force engaged in the public sector⁶. In 1991, Nova Scotia had the highest rate of public sector employment of all the provinces at 131.9 per 1,000 population, compared to the Canadian average of 109.1. By 1999, public sector employment dropped to 112.2 per 1,000 population compared to the Canadian average of 99.9. Nova Scotia had the highest rate of decrease of public sector employment in this period, much of it at the expense of rural Nova Scotia, e.g. closure of military bases. As a result the recent early retirement programs, have meant that there is a disproportionate increase in retired persons in the 50-64 age range. This may

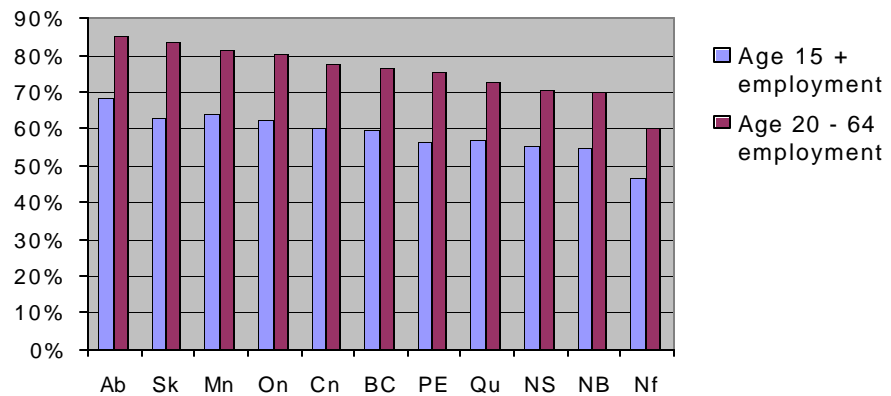
group.

⁶ The public sector includes provincial civil servants, federal public servants, military, municipal, school board and health sector employees.

account for some of the anomalies in unemployment rates by age group, as discussed below. This social perspective paper has, therefore, recalculated the employment and participation rates using a working age population of ages 20-64 as the denominator. Although the recalculated ratios are not based on strictly comparable numbers, they are considered to be adequate for demonstration and review purposes.

As shown in Figure 6, Nova Scotia's employment as a percentage of the working age population is 71% compared to 55% of the population age 15 and older. The difference between these two rates for Nova Scotia is among the smaller differences for the provinces. This may mean that a greater

Figure 6 Comparison of 1999 Employment as percentage of Age 15+ and Working Age Population (20-64)



percentage of our population is in fact outside of the working age group. Analysis based on official Statistics Canada population estimates may be further hampered by the way university students are counted - i.e. at their legal home, not where they live. This is one of many areas that require a better understanding of the statistics in developing social policy. The university student factor will continue to dominate several aspects of social and fiscal policy analysis.

Figure 7 Nova Scotia Economic Region Comparison of 1999 Employment as percentage of Age 15+ and Working Age Population (20-64)

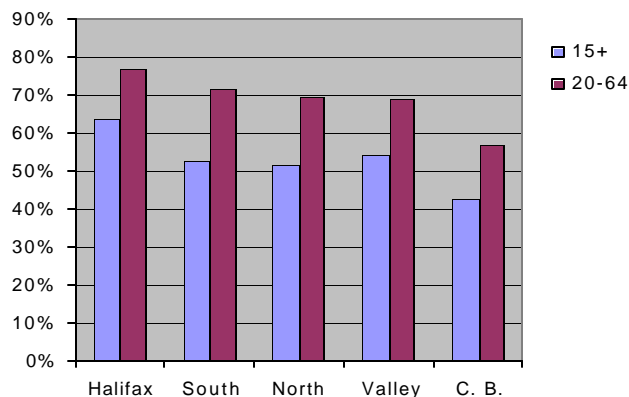


Figure 7 presents the same information as Figure 6, but for the Economic Regions within Nova Scotia. The Northern and Southern Regions show a larger relative employment number using the working age population compared to the 15+ figures. No matter how measured, Cape Breton has a significantly lower rate than the other regions and is even lower than the Newfoundland rate.

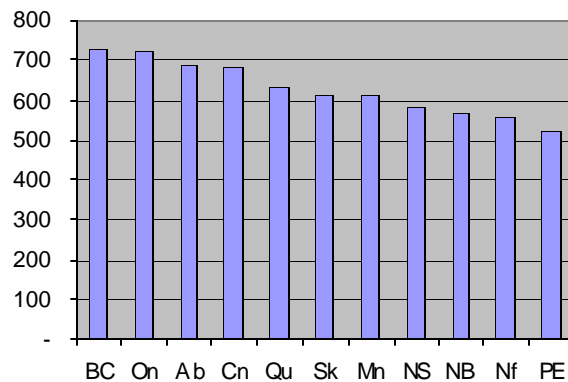
Traditional labour force analysis has focused on the unemployment rate and on a labour force age 15 and over. The above alternative views which look at the combination of persons not in the labour force and those unemployed as well as considering a narrower working age population will

provide a more policy relevant set of numbers to inform the needs of government interventions.

Reviewing employment statistics by age groups and education levels provides some interesting observations and also demonstrates the contribution of both education and experience to improved labour prospects. Schedule 6 shows that Nova Scotia unemployment drops for each age group (five year intervals). However, starting in 1991, the unemployment rate increases for the 55-59 group and in 1996 remains high for the 60-64 group. This anomaly may be attributable to the work force adjustment programs, including early retirement, of the federal and provincial governments. Starting in 1997, this difference remains but is less dramatic. Also starting in 1997, it is interesting to see the unemployment rate drop dramatically for successive age groups, although the 15-24 groups remain very high. Schedule 7 shows that higher education levels have consistently had much lower unemployment figures than those with less education. Again, since 1997 the greatest improvements to this rate have gone to those with high school graduation or better. The inter-provincial migration data presented above, show that out-migration involves a greater percentage of those at higher levels of education. It is likely that this is making the unemployment rate lower for these groups than might otherwise be the case.

Rounding out this review of Labour Force Survey information is a comparison of full-time earnings. As shown in Figure 8, Nova Scotia has the fourth lowest average weekly earnings at \$580, which is 85% of the Canadian average and 80% of the Ontario average. It is interesting to note that all of the small provinces are at the low end of the scale. These salary differentials, which may be even greater when compared with the United States, present additional challenges in trying to keep and recruit the best qualified human resources for our province.

Figure 8 Full-Time Weekly Income (1999)



Income

Social and economic circumstances have a major impact on health. According to the World Health Organization, people at the lower end of the scale have at least twice the risk of serious illness and premature death than those at the top of the scale. Levels of income are one way of comparing relative circumstances, although income inequities rather than absolute income levels have been shown to have a greater impact on health outcomes.

Statistics Canada measures income through many different sources. Some of the more common ones are:

- Census of the Population
- Labour Force Survey

- Supplements to Labour Force Survey, e.g. Survey of Consumer Finances
- Survey of Household Spending (formerly FAMEX)
- Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)
- Small Area Administrative Data (SAAD) from taxation files
- Survey of Longitudinal Income Dynamics (SLID).

The previous section showed a comparison of incomes from the Labour Force Survey. This section will look at Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs) and the SAAD taxfiler information because of its additional detail and regional level data.

Information from the Survey of Consumer Finances has traditionally been used to produce the Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs) that the media and many other agencies have equated with measures of poverty. Low Income Cut-offs are not poverty rates. They are a measure of the number and percentage of people that are deemed to be living in straitened circumstances. This is defined, by Statistics Canada, to be anyone, or family, that spends more than the adjusted average for shelter, food and clothing. The 1992 Survey of Family expenditures showed that the average family spent 35% of its income (down from 50% in 1959) on these items. Twenty points are added to this number and anyone or family who spends more than 55% of their income on these items are below the low income cut-off. These measures also do not take into account relative wealth which would have more impact for the elderly than the young, e.g. people who own their homes and don't pay rent have lower relative income requirements to maintain a comparable standard of living.

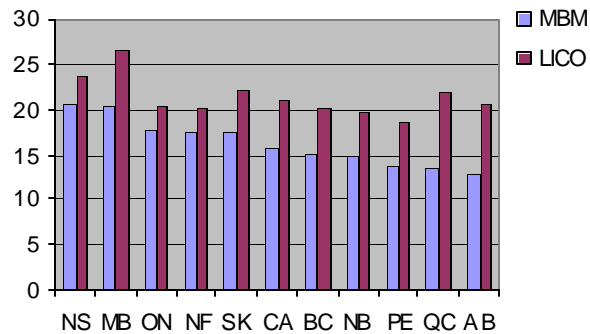
These rates are calculated for different demographic groups, provinces and sizes of communities. They are therefore, relative measures of income not a measure of poverty. As the standard of living has increased the percentage of people below the cut-off line has increased. The largest factors contributing to income are years of experience and hours worked, up to retirement age. Young families and retired people are in the categories that suffer by comparison with current measurement tools, especially LICOs. In addition, female workers tend to work fewer hours than males which would further reduce average incomes for females. The underlying causes of these various factors and their social policy implications are an area for further research. Gender equity approaches, by themselves, are not enough to cover nor explain other underlying causes of salary differentials and needs.

As shown in Schedule 8, according to LICOs, Nova Scotia had a lower percentage of people below the Low Income Cut-off than Alberta in 1987 and 1992. In 1997, Nova Scotia had 17.5% of its population below the low income cut-off, the same as the Canadian average. For the same year, 22.4% of children below the age of 18 were considered to be living in straitened circumstances. For the provinces, only Newfoundland had a higher rate at 22.8%. LICOs are based on 1992 family spending patterns. Updating to 1997 family spending patterns, and using better data sources, is expected to increase the rates over those shown.

HRDC and provincial social services ministers are working together to develop a Market Basket Measure (MBM) of Poverty. MBM and LICO comparisons were given to Federal/Provincial/Territorial (F/P/T) Ministers responsible for Social Services in May, 1999. The depth of child poverty in Canada is estimated to be \$6.8 billion as measured by LICOs and \$3.6 billion as measured by the MBM.

As shown in Figure 9, in 1996, Nova Scotia had the second highest rate of deemed child poverty using LICOs and the highest rate based on MBM. The MBM shows a substantial drop in deemed poverty rates for most provinces. Nova Scotia has the lowest downward movement because, according to the developers of the MBM, out-of-province students put upward pressure on rental accommodation - the largest single factor in the MBM

Figure 9 Percentage of Children Under 18 Years of Age in All Families below Low Income Cut-off & MBM - 1996

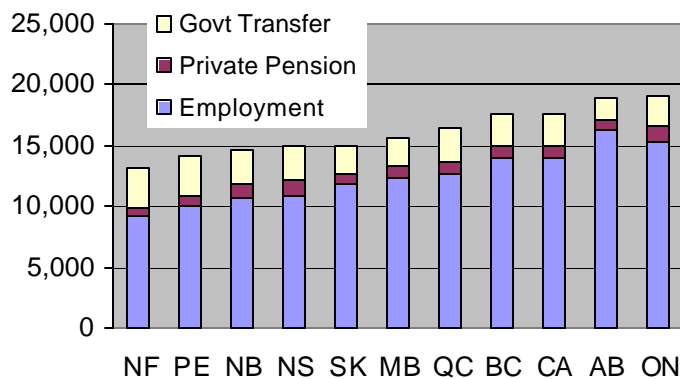


Statistics Canada is fine-tuning the MBM methodology and results. The above MBM numbers are preliminary estimates based on a model that is under development. They are subject to revision as the model evolves and better sources of data become available. They should, therefore, be used with caution.

The extent of poverty and the magnitude of the problem to be addressed is not well defined. Background work carried out for the Market Basket Measure development discusses various issues in defining poverty, e.g. subsistence versus participatory levels, as well as difficulties in developing appropriate measures. The definition of poverty and establishment of poverty levels are challenging policy issues. Work that Newfoundland is doing with their social audit, as described later in this paper, may provide new perspectives. In addition, the issue of the use of absolute versus relative poverty

measures will also depend on the problem being examined. For example, income inequity has been found to be a greater contributor to poorer health outcomes rather than actual levels of income. This means that relative measures of poverty, such as LICOs, may be a better analytical resource in examining population health related issues and policies.

Figure 10 Average Income per Capita for 1997

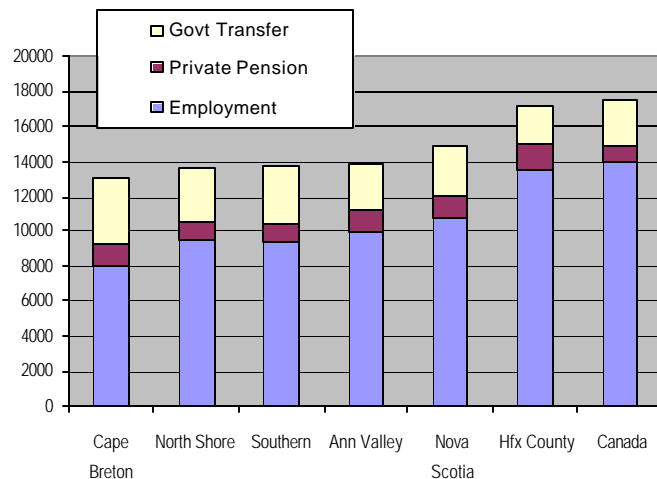


Comparing sources of income provides additional insights into relative levels of

income as well as regional differences. Small Area Administrative Data (SAAD) is derived from the personal tax files from the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA). As shown in Figure 10, Nova Scotia's average total income per capita was \$14,900 in 1997 which is 85% of the Canadian average at \$17,500 (see also Schedule 9). This relative level of earnings is consistent with the Labour Force earnings figures shown in the previous section. Less than 73% of the Nova Scotia per capita income was from employment earnings compared to the Canadian average of 80%. Transfers from government⁷ made up almost 19% of per capita income, the lowest among the Atlantic provinces, but still considerably higher than the Canadian average of 14%. The largest contributor to this difference is in government pensions. Nova Scotia's other pension income at \$1,250 per capita is the highest of all provinces and is 8.5% of total per capita income.

As shown in Figure 11, the average income per capita, and its source, varies widely in the province. For Halifax County, the level and sources of income are similar to the Canadian average. However, Government transfers make up 29% of total income for the Cape Breton Region and employment income for the region is only 58% of the Canadian average employment income. Schedule 10 shows the sources of income by County and Economic Region. Victoria, Annapolis, Guysborough and Richmond all have total incomes that are lower than those shown in Figure 11. The first three of these counties have employment income per capita of less than half the Canadian average.

Figure 11 Average Income per Capita for 1997 by Region



Tax programs and social transfers reduce the degree of income inequity within Canada. There are still substantial differences for selected segments of the population, such as females and seniors. Regional inequities are even greater. The continuing income disparity presents health and social policy challenges that need to be researched further. Social policy discussions on how to deal with transfers due to such things as age versus unemployment are needed. Regional characteristics indicate that different approaches may be needed for different parts of the province. In addition, incomes need to be analysed against regional costs of living. Differences in local community standards of living provide an additional complexity to policy issues.

⁷ Transfers from government include employment insurance, WCB benefits, OAS/CPP/QPP benefits, GST/HST, CTB and social assistance payments.

Education

Education is a key variable in improving employment prospects and life long earnings. In addition, people with higher education levels are more likely to make better lifestyle decisions and make more use of available public resources such as the health system to achieve better health outcomes.

As shown in Figure 12, in 1998 Nova Scotia had the highest level education attainment for the population aged 25-54. Thirty-percent of Nova Scotians were college or trade school graduates and 21% were university graduates. This high level of educational attainment is in spite of a net out-migration of people with higher educational qualifications. As shown in Schedule 13, the total of 57% for 1998 is up from 47% in 1990 while the improvement in educational attainment is slightly better for females than for males. In 1998, 58% of females had post-secondary credentials compared to 56% for males.

Figure 12 Percentage of Population (ages 25 to 54) with post-secondary qualifications (1998)

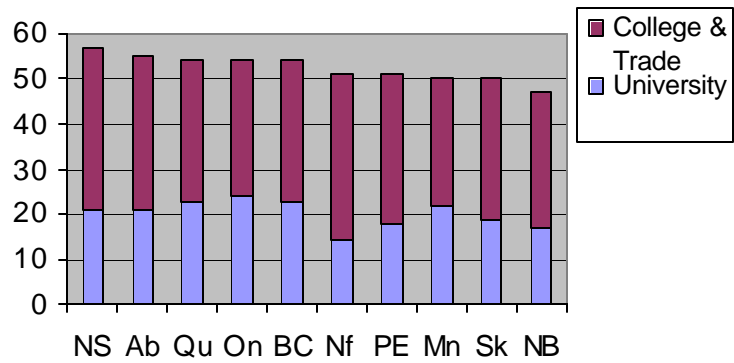
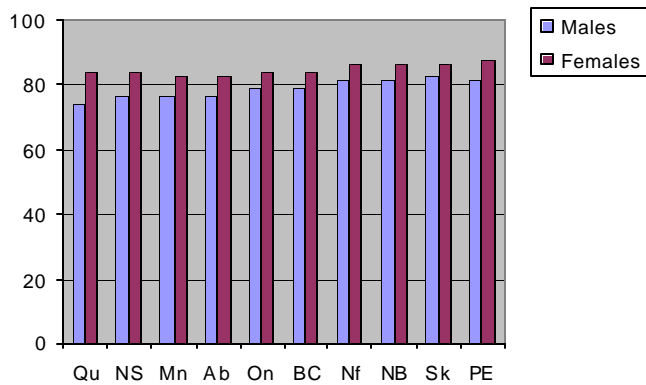


Figure 13 Percentage of High School Completions for 1995 to 1998



Although Nova Scotia’s population has a high overall level of educational attainment, it continues to have one of the lower high school completion rates, as shown in Figure 13. Provincial differences are actually fairly small compared to gender differences. For the period 1995 to 1998, 77% of males and 84% of females completed high school. This is up from 69% for males and 83% for females for the period 1991 to 1994. The collapse of the fishery and weak economic conditions in the early 1990's were significant contributors to

the dramatic improvement for males, although they continue to lag the completion rate for females. Although not shown here, females also tend to have higher achievement levels than males.

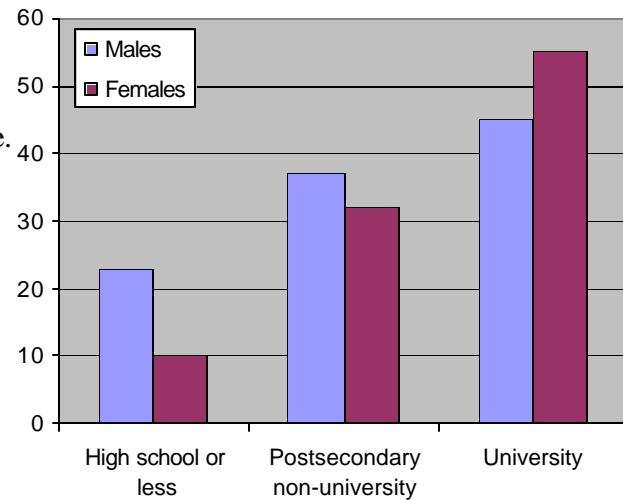
In 1997, only Alberta had a higher overall rate of participation in job-related training than Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan had 31% of its population (age 25 to 54) take job-related training in 1997 (see Schedule 15). However, as shown in Figure 14, the pattern of participation is much greater for those with higher levels of education. In Nova Scotia, 50% of those with a university education participated in job-related education compared to only 16% for those with high school or

less. Because of sampling size, the figures for the male and female level are not as reliable as for other data shown. It is possible that the 23% for male participation for the high school or less group is overstated. However the comparisons are broadly consistent with the national experience.

As shown above, continuing education benefits those with higher education levels. Policies and programs to reach the disadvantaged from an education perspective will be especially challenging. Developing a better understanding of the gender differences in drop-out rates and post-secondary credentials could help identify approaches to improving the success rates for all students. Is it possible that Nova Scotia's

education culture and opportunities have traditionally favoured those that are academically inclined and provide little room for those unable to function in this mode? Do schools have a gender bias that favours females, or are the higher rate of male dropouts a result of an economy that allows males to make a living with lower educational levels?

Figure 14 Nova Scotia Percentage Participation in Job-related Training Ages 25-54 in 1997



Children, Youth & Families

Fast and Keating in their paper on *Family Caregiving and Consequences for Carers*⁸ note the following changes and trends in the family environment:

Changes in the Family Environment:

- smaller families
- less stability in families
- more diversity in family structure
- more complex family relationships
- changing and more diverse family roles
- more diversity in felt obligation to care for family members, and
- declining caregiving capacity within families.

Trends affecting the family environment:

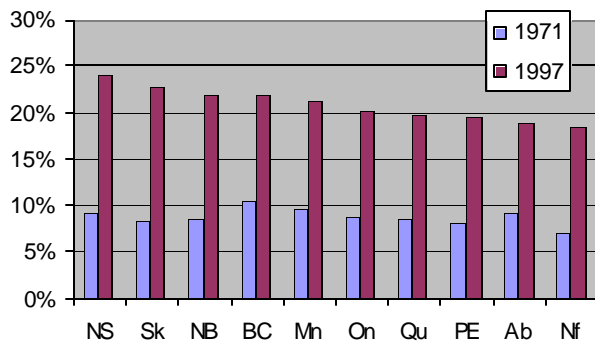
- slight declines in marriage rates

⁸ Fast, Janet E. and Keating, Norah C. 2000. *Family Giving and Consequences for Caregivers: Toward a Policy Research Agenda*. CPRN Discussion Paper No. F10.

- delayed marriage and child-bearing
- sharp increase in divorce and remarriage rate
- more common-law marriage
- declining fertility rate
- later launching and frequent returns of children to the parental home
- population aging
- women’s increased labour force participation, and
- increasing cultural diversity of the population and greater sensitivity to cultural differences.

In the previous section and this one, there is a focus on the circumstances of children. It is widely

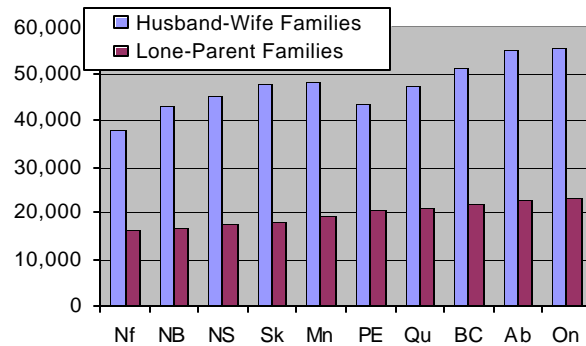
Figure 15 Percentage of Children living in Lone-parent Families



believed that working with children and dealing with the circumstances in which they live has been determined to be the best way to break the cycle of poverty that many families find themselves trapped in. Discussion of child poverty should recognize the poverty of parents, primarily mothers, is at the root of the problem. Developing programs and services that enable parents to adequately support and nurture their children needs to be part of any child focused strategy.

As shown in Figure 15, the number of children living in lone parent families has increased from 9.3% in 1971 to 23.9% in 1997⁹. Nova Scotia has moved from having the third highest incidence of number of children in lone-parent families in 1971 to the highest in 1997. Exacerbating the difficulties of raising children as single parents is the dramatic difference in median income for lone-parent families compared to husband-wife families. In 1997, the median income for a lone parent family, primarily mothers, was \$17,600 compared to \$45,000 for a husband-wife family (see Figure 16). The lone parent median income is the third

Figure 16 1997 Family Median Income



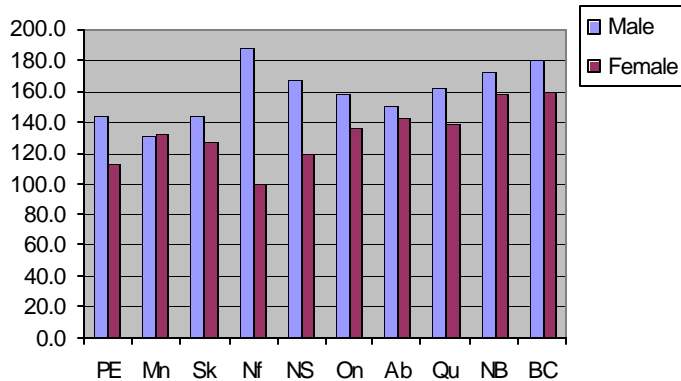
⁹ 1971 data is from the 1971 Census and includes children aged 0 to 18, while 1997 data is based on 1997 tax-filer data and includes children 0-17. Although not strictly comparable, the change in percentage in the two years can be taken as representative of the real change if the comparable data were available.

lowest just ahead of Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

As highlighted in the Income section, income inequality is a greater contributor to negative health outcomes than absolute levels of income. For this reason, LICOs as a relative measure of poverty may be a better analytical tool than the Market Basket Measure discussed in an earlier section. Large segments of Nova Scotia’s population are especially economically disadvantaged as shown by the number of lone parent families, and also shown in the section on seniors. Both of these groups are predominantly female.

Caring Communities

Figure 17 Average Number of Volunteer Hours

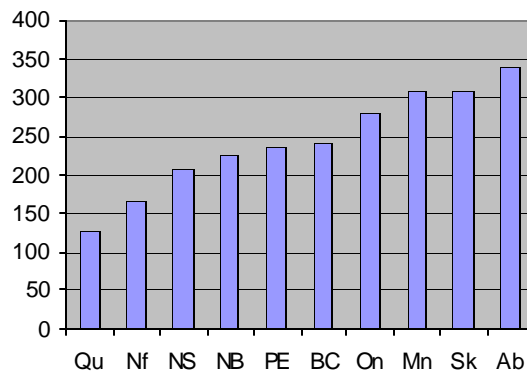


The importance of communities in contributing to population health and a sense of well-being has been well established. There are many aspects to how communities and individuals within communities provide supports and foster a caring and supportive environment. The level of volunteering and charitable donations are a demonstration of this characteristic. Although this data is not available at a community level, it does show that Nova Scotians are generous with their time and money.

The 1997 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating shows that over 280,000 Nova Scotians, over the age of 15, volunteered over 40 million hours to help others. On average, males volunteered 167 hours of time compared to 120 hours for females (see Figure 17 and Schedule 28). As shown in the Seniors section, females are more likely to be engaged in unpaid housework in support of seniors. Other surveys have also shown females to be more involved in unpaid work in supporting their families, even when they have their own careers.

At the same time, almost 620,000 Nova Scotians donated over \$128 million to charities, an average of \$208 per person. The donation rates shown in Figure 18 have not been adjusted to take into account relative earnings differentials by province.

Figure 18 Average Donation (\$)



Policies and programs that recognize and encourage community and individual volunteerism and charitable activity are an important part of meeting the self-sufficiency goal expressed in Nova Scotia's *The Course Ahead*.

There are other measures that can provide a fuller picture of the health of a community. Sports and recreation participation, voter turnout, and crime and violence rates are a few of these.

Seniors

While the number of seniors are increasing rapidly, they are healthier and have greater incomes than a few years ago, however income disparities continue to be considerable. At \$20,465 average income, Nova Scotia seniors in the 65 to 69 age range were better off than the other Atlantic provinces but less than the Canadian average of \$23,066 (see Schedule 21). As shown in Figure 19, gender differences are substantial for all provinces with Nova Scotia females (ages 65-69) average income

Figure 19 Average Seniors (65-69 years of age) Income, 1995

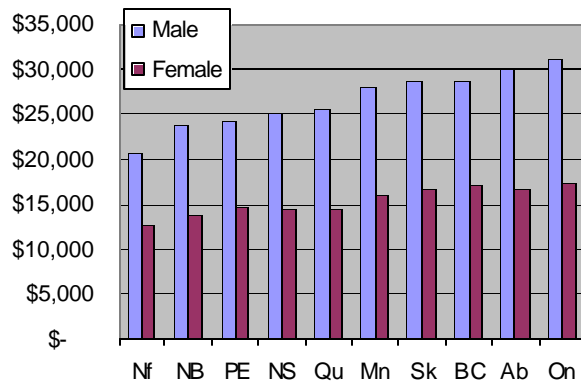
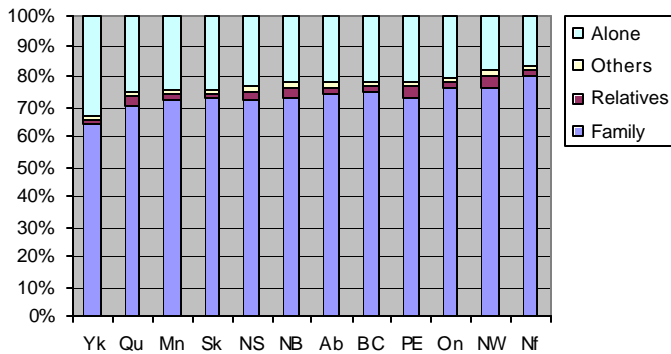


Figure 20 Living Arrangements for Seniors Age 65 to 74

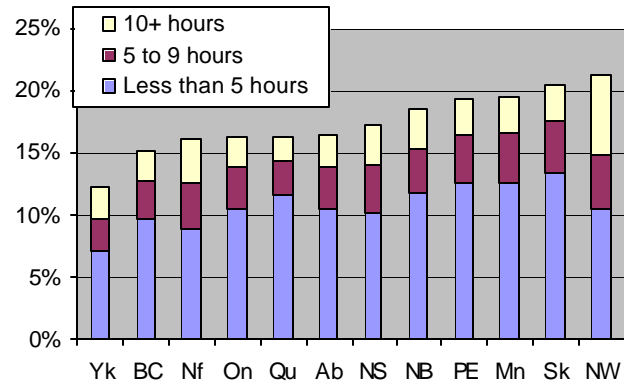


at \$14,583 which is only 66% of the Canadian average for males and females in the 65-69 age range. All persons in the 70 and over age group have even greater income disparities as shown in Schedule 21. Social transfer programs have contributed significantly to help those at the lower end of retirement incomes, however differences are still large.

The living arrangements for seniors are very similar across most of the provinces. In Canada, over 70% of seniors are living as couples, which is a further demonstration of the longevity and healthy living styles of this group. However, there are over 20% living alone in the 65-74 age group and almost 40% in the over 75 age group living alone. In Nova Scotia, 71.9% of people aged 65-74 live in a family relationship and 23.2% live alone. Almost five percent live with relatives or other people. For those over 74, 55.2% live in a family situation while 37.7% live alone, 5.5% live with relatives and 1.6% live with others. The three maritime provinces and Quebec all have more than five percent of seniors 75 and older living with relatives. Social policy issues and programs need to be considered for each of these various living arrangements recognizing the very different dynamics of each of the situations.

Unpaid care to seniors is an important and growing aspect of our society. From the 1996 Census, over 120,000 Nova Scotians were involved in providing unpaid care to seniors. Over 23,000 (3.3%) people in Nova Scotia gave more than 10 hours of care, while another 27,000 (3.7%) gave between 5 to 9 hours of care. These rates were higher than the national average of 2.4% and 3.3% respectively. In Nova Scotia, the rate of involvement at the higher levels of care is almost twice as much for females than for males. While this demonstrates a high level of family support, it is also a source of additional pressures on those relatives providing the support. The reduction of direct pressure on public programs may be offset by additional stress caused through the additional care given at home.

Figure 21 Percentage of Population providing Unpaid Care to Seniors



Although not shown in the tables or schedules, the number of females over 74 outnumber the number of males by almost four to one. With the gender difference in average incomes, this element of the senior population is especially in need of social policy supports appropriate to their age and circumstances.

There are many dimensions of the seniors situation that deserve further study. The senior population is projected to grow at an increasing rate. There will be demands for social supports including extended and expensive health interventions as well as homes for the elderly and home care options. Pressures on unpaid family caregivers are actively harmful to these individuals who often lack needed social supports as well as suffering considerable economic setbacks.

Health

Fast and Keating in their paper on *Family Caregiving and Consequences for Carers*¹⁰ note the following changes and trends in the health environment:

Changes in the health environment:

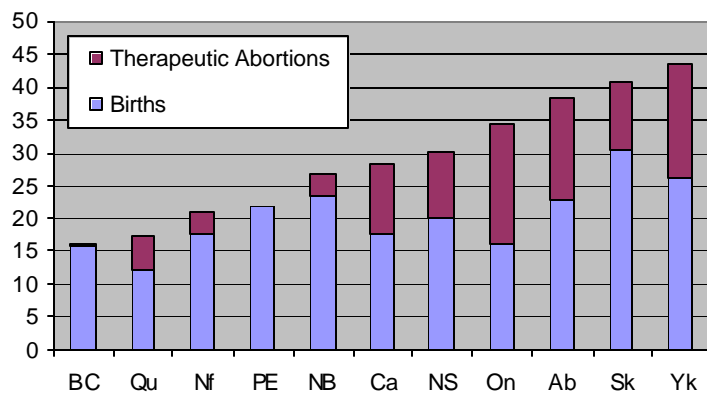
- population aging
- more variability in levels of need
- more variability in the length of need, and
- more variability over the course of illnesses or disabilities.

¹⁰ Fast, Janet E. and Keating, Norah C. 2000. *Family Giving and Consequences for Caregivers: Toward a Policy Research Agenda*. CPRN Discussion Paper No. F10.

Trends affecting the health environment:

- better living conditions (sanitation, food, environment)
- new patterns of illness
- advances in medical science and technology, and
- increased survival after catastrophic illness and injury.

Figure 22 1995 Rate of Therapeutic Abortions and Births per 1,000 Female Teenage Population



The number of teenage births and therapeutic abortions varies widely among provinces. Nova Scotia is close to the Canadian average for both at 10.1 therapeutic abortions and 20.1 births per 1,000 female

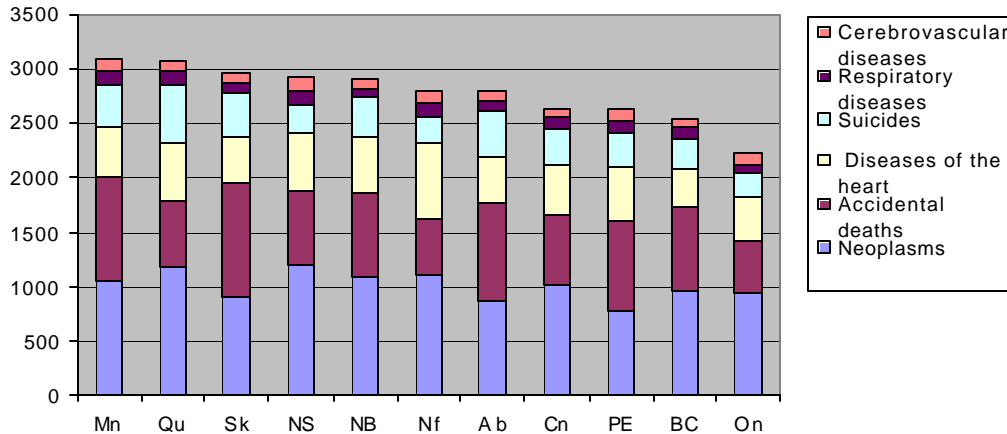
teenage population in 1995. Therapeutic abortion rates are up from 6.5 in 1975 and 9.1 in 1985, however live birth rates are down from 36.3 in 1975 and 20.9 in 1985. In assessing this data it should be kept in mind that not all teen pregnancies are to single females, however a majority of them are. Independent work being

done by the Department of Community Services has shown that children born to never married mothers are in considerably more straitened circumstances than those from single parent families as a result of divorce. Income and education levels of previously married single female parents tend to be higher than for never married single mothers. In addition, the research has shown that the likelihood of breaking the poverty cycle for this latter group is very low.

Figure 23, on the next page, compares the number of Potential Years of Life Lost¹¹ per 100,000 population for the six leading causes of death. Nova Scotia has the highest rate of death from neoplasms (cancer) and respiratory illnesses of all of the provinces. It is third highest in deaths from diseases of the heart, behind Newfoundland and Quebec. According to *Toward a Healthy Future, Second Report on the Health of Canadians*, a 1995 study by Wilkins found “that residents of the poorest neighbourhoods had death rates from circulatory disease, lung cancer, injuries and suicide that were significantly higher than rates for residents of the richest neighbourhoods. In other words, people who are economically disadvantaged, do not suffer more from a particular disease, but show an increased vulnerability to early death from a variety of causes.”

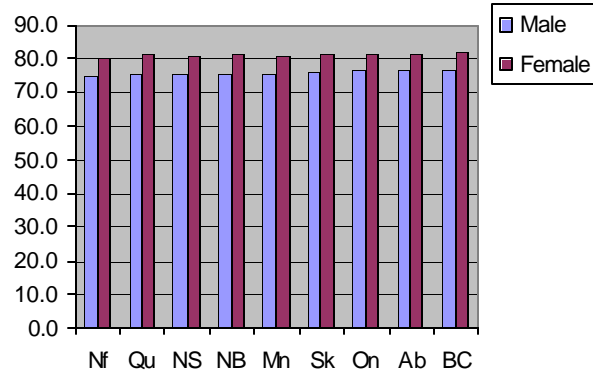
¹¹Potential Years of Life Lost is calculated as the number of years prior to age 70 that a person dies.

Figure 23 Comparison of Potential Years Life Lost from major causes of death per 100,000 population



Nova Scotia females born in 1997 are expected to live an average of 80.6 years. Nova Scotia males born in 1997 are expected to live an average of 75.0 years, a difference of 5.6 years. This difference has decreased since 1991 when females in Nova Scotia were expected to live 6.6 years longer than males. The narrowing of the gap may be partially explained by only a marginal improvement in female life expectancy between 1991 and 1997, perhaps because of rising lung cancer and breast cancer among women. Male life expectancy, in Nova Scotia, is the third lowest among Canadian provinces while female life expectancy is tied for second lowest, as shown in Figure 24. The average for both males and females is 0.8 years less than the Canadian average and two years less than British Columbia males and 1.5 years less than British Columbia females.

Figure 24 Life Expectancy at Birth, 1997

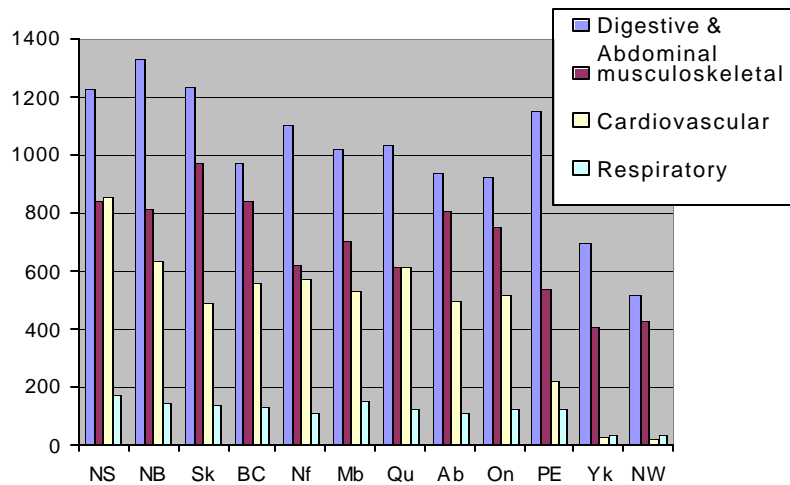


In a recent article published in the Canadian Journal of Public Health, Manuel and Hockin noted that “the difference between the highest and lowest provincial life expectancy decreased from 10.8 years to 1.4 years between 1926 and 1986”¹². Since that time the difference has increased to 2.3 years (British Columbia versus Newfoundland) in 1997. The article highlights this measure as an important barometer of health and possibly evidence of a “new and increasing inequality of provincial health”.

¹² Manuel, D.G. and Hockin, J. Recent Trends in Provincial Life Expectancy. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2000; 91(2): 118

Operations on selected systems which are major disease-related procedures are shown in Figure 25. In 1995-96, Nova Scotia had the highest rate of cardiovascular and respiratory system operations, the second highest rate for the musculoskeletal system and third highest rate for the digestive and abdominal system. Additional details of operation and hospitalization rates are shown in Schedules 25 and 26.

Figure 25 Operations on Selected Systems (number per 100,000 population in 1995-96)

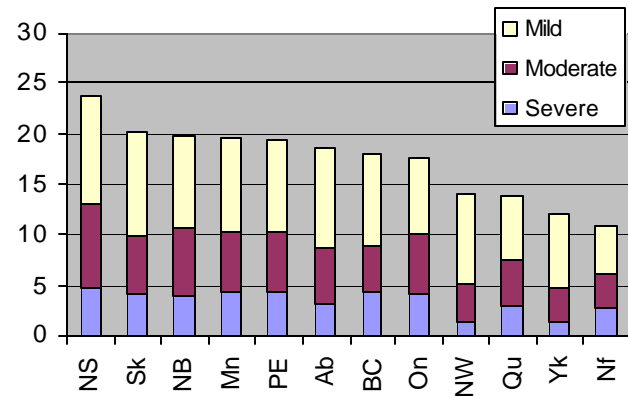


Although not shown here, smoking rates, alcohol consumption, and obesity have been demonstrated to be higher than average for Nova Scotians. These factors together with others such as stress and family violence have also been shown to have a higher incidence among those with lower socio-economic circumstances. Causal linkages to health and ability to improve one's position are not well established and need further study and creative solutions.

Disabilities

According to the 1991 Health Activities Limitations Survey, Nova Scotia has the highest self-reported disability rate in Canada. Over twenty-three percent of Nova Scotians had a health activity limitation compared with the national average of seventeen percent. Nova Scotia had the highest rate on each of the levels of severity as shown in Figure 26. Schedule 22 also shows that Nova Scotia had the highest or near highest rate on most of the categories of disability, e.g. mobility, seeing, and hearing.

Figure 26 Percentage of population, age 15 and over, with a reported health limitation



Nova Scotia, and especially the Halifax region, may have better facilities and capacity to deal with persons with disabilities than our Atlantic neighbours. As a result, the area may be attracting residents and families from the other provinces which would partially explain the higher incidence of disabilities in Nova Scotia and lower in the other Atlantic provinces. A follow-up of the 1991 Health Activities Limitations Survey has been approved for after the 2001 Census of Population. It would be desirable to determine why Nova Scotia has such a high rate of reported disabilities.

Many of these individuals face significant barriers that prevent them from participating as full citizens. Some persons with disabilities face economic hardship in their daily lives. Equal access to education, training and support programs will increase their potential for employment and a better economic future.

Environment

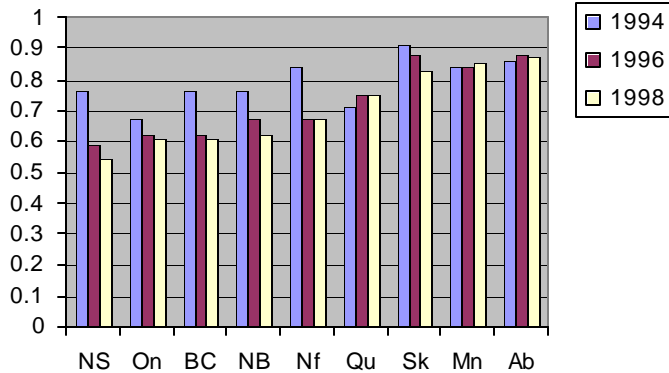
It is widely known that the jet stream brings much of the environmental pollutants from the major industrial parts of the USA and Canada and drops them in the Atlantic Region. According to information taken from Environment Canada’s Web Site:

- 46% of Canada’s total surface area is sensitive to acidic rain
- most of this area is in eastern Canada
- acid rain is up to 100 times as acidic as normal rain
- Eastern Canada receives more acidic depositions than any other in Canada
- human exposure to particulate matter, including sulphate and acidic aerosols, leads to increased respiratory problems.

Nova Scotia has a low rate of pollutant releases. At 1.3% of the Canadian total, it is considerably lower than the proportional share of population (see Schedule 18).

Health research carried out in Prince Edward Island has been unable to establish a correlation of air quality and respiratory difficulties. However, as shown above the Atlantic region has an exceptionally high rate of respiratory illnesses.

Figure 27 Tonnes of Waste Disposed per Capita



Between 1994 and 1998, Nova Scotia has reduced the total amount of its waste disposal by almost 30% (see Schedule 17). At 0.54 tonnes per capita, Nova Scotia had the lowest amount of waste disposal of any province in 1998. New Brunswick and Newfoundland have also made substantial gains compared to the other provinces. Data for Prince Edward Island and the Territories is not available.

III. Assessment and Discussion of the Statistics

As one looks at the numbers, a clear picture emerges which shows that circumstances for residents of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario are clearly different from those of the other provinces. In some cases there is an east-west differential with the change at the Quebec and Ontario border while in other cases there is a small versus large province difference. In most cases, the Atlantic provinces consistently fare less well on key measures.

The overall picture is bleak and seems to support the old saying “Hard times in the Maritimes”. It is a very different position for the Halifax metro region, where the experience is much more reflective of the Canadian situation. The Halifax-Hants-Kings corridor is the only part of the province showing population growth. Heavy out-migration from some of the rural areas, especially by the younger working age population, is a symptom or result of these communities being unable to sustain their population. These statistics do not, however, take into account many aspects of Nova Scotia, and the Maritimes, that continue to make it a desirable place to live. Quality of life issues versus economic standard of living represent an area of growing interest needing considerably more research and consultation. With this caution, the following provides an overview and discussion of the data presented in the previous section of this paper.

There is an increasing concern about quality of life issues and the role and importance of communities in supporting its citizens. There is a body of evidence that shows that the greater the redistributive justice¹³ of a society, the healthier are its citizens. Defining what the basis of that redistribution is to be, and how it is to be affected requires a continual effort to reexamine our basic precepts. The population health model, as discussed later in this paper, helps us visualize how these factors interrelate and contribute to the welfare of individuals and society itself.

The health results for Nova Scotians are clearly at a level requiring closer examination:

- third lowest life expectancy rate
- highest level of years life lost for cancer and respiratory illnesses, third highest for heart diseases
- highest rate of cardiovascular and respiratory illness operations, second highest for musculoskeletal system and third highest for digestive and abdominal system
- highest rate of reported disabilities.

The population health model and research on social determinants of health demonstrate that these less than acceptable health outcomes are largely attributable to the social circumstances that Nova Scotians face:

¹³ Income inequalities, more so than actual income levels, within a society have a negative impact on health outcomes.

- second lowest rate of full-time employment, with large regional differences
- average income at 85% of Canadian average
- high income inequities for single parent families and seniors, especially females
- highest incidence of number of children in lone-parent families
- highest rate of child poverty as measured by Market Basket Measure
- high degree of employment uncertainty as federal and provincial governments continue to rationalize programs and services
- increasing percentage of seniors with projection of highest level (tied with New Brunswick) in 2011
- highest level of educational attainment
- second lowest level of high school completions
- low level of direct production of pollutants but high level of acid rain attributable to industrial sources in central U.S. and Canada.

Based on the population health literature, it should not be surprising that there is a much higher rate of deaths from cancer and diseases of the heart in the Atlantic region. Poorer than average health outcomes have, in the past, been blamed on lifestyle choices including higher levels of smoking, drinking and obesity. However, it has been well documented that these activities are more closely associated with those who have lower incomes, who are unemployed and are less educated. These are the same factors indicative of poor health outcomes and the recognition of the existence of higher per capita costs. Additional work is required to establish causal relationships in these areas. In addition, the dichotomy of Nova Scotia's higher education levels with these factors also needs to be explored.

Stress is a major contributor to poor health. The source of stress is an increasing feeling of loss of a sense of control over elements of an individual's environment. Within Nova Scotia, there have been many factors adding uncertainty to an already depressed situation for employment and incomes. At least since 1990, the Nova Scotia government has been undergoing various efforts at resolving its financial difficulties. Combined with major federal government adjustments and the collapse of the fishery, this has created a great deal of uncertainty and stress on a very large segment of the population - both those directly employed in the public sector and also those affected by government programs and services. These circumstances are similar for the other Atlantic provinces. Cape Breton has had the cloud of uncertainty hanging over its region for over 35 years with many attempts at short term solutions. It may well be that the general economic circumstances and other factors of instability in Cape Breton have been a greater contributor to its health problems than have the tar ponds.

Nova Scotia has two economies. The Halifax region economy is presently operating at a level comparable to the Canadian average with excellent prospects for continuing and long-term strength. The rural areas have some areas of strength, but for the most part are operating at a level considerably lower than the Halifax region. Unemployment rates have frequently been cited as a major indicator of the depth of problems faced by some regions, especially Cape Breton. However, as shown in Figure

5, the number of people unemployed are a relatively small part of the underlying problem. In Nova Scotia only one out of two have a full time job. In Cape Breton, only one in three people, over age 15, have a full time job. The large part of the population that either are not in the work force or are underemployed far outnumber those reported through the unemployment rate. The situation is further exacerbated by those employed having much lower relative earnings compared to the national average with regional disparities being even greater.

Whether measured by the Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs) or by the Market Basket Measure (MBM) of poverty, Nova Scotia has one of the worst or even worst incidence of child poverty in the country. The federal government has acknowledged that to break the cycle of poverty and improve long-term health outcomes, it is necessary to provide a good start to life through early childhood interventions. However, children do not live in isolation from families and therefore these interventions must take into account the whole family situation.

Low income, low employment, uncertainty for the present and future, and environmental concerns are only some of the challenges facing not only those in Nova Scotia but all of the Atlantic region. These challenges have been demonstrated to have major implications for the physical and mental health of the population. They start to explain health results and the above average cost with less than desirable results. The evidence and results show that the experience for Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario is generally better than the other seven provinces. The situation is even worse for the three territories. The data explored here do not even look at the disadvantaged within the provinces - visible minorities, less educated, those with physical and mental handicaps. The evidence suggests that it will be especially hard to break the negative cycle for these people.

Nova Scotia has one of the higher education profiles for the country with a well respected post-secondary education system. Between 1991 and 1996, 31,000 Nova Scotians with post-secondary education left the province while another 26,000 people with post-secondary came to Nova Scotia. Developing an understanding of reasons for this level of movement is required. Do the people coming represent skill shortages not being met by our education system? What reasons are causing our own population to leave? What can or should be done to get a better match between need and opportunity for those already living in Nova Scotia?

Continuing education is well developed in Nova Scotia, however most adult learning and career development activities are going to those with higher education levels. Nova Scotia's education system is geared to those who are academically inclined which has the result of not providing appropriate opportunities for those that have other skills but have difficulty in the academic arena. Developing programs to break the cycle of poverty and disadvantage will require different approaches that are directed to those that need it.

Nova Scotia has a long history of volunteerism and caring community support. Our higher education

levels and spirit of community are among our strengths that have helped offset some of the negative factors present.

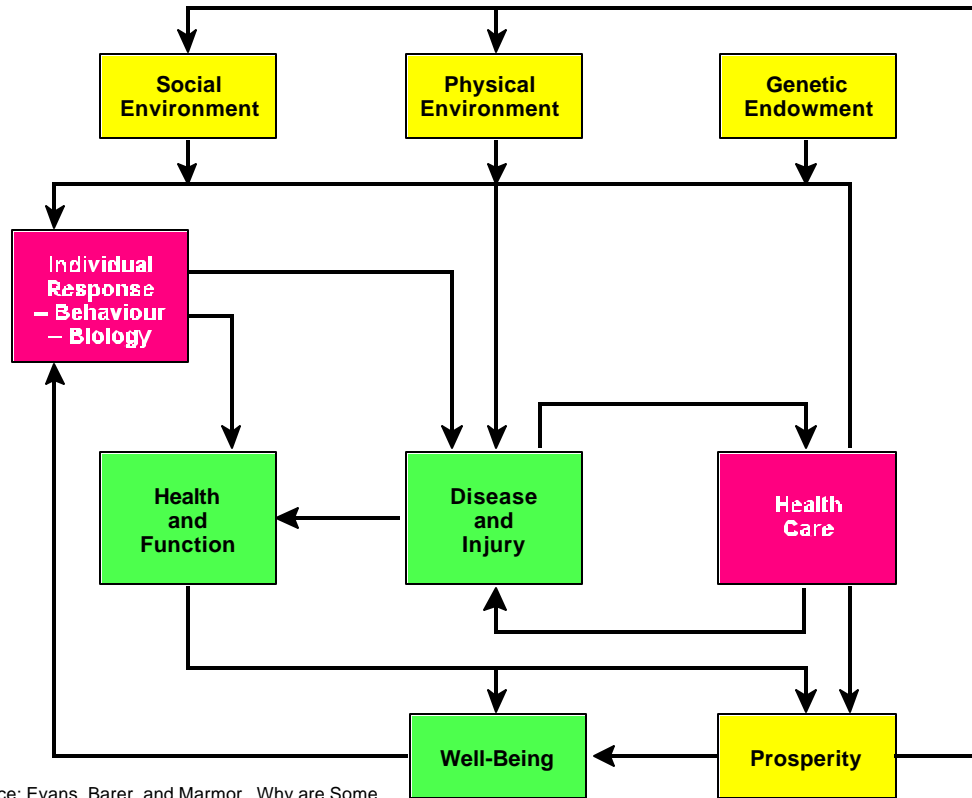
The statistics included in the above are a cross-section of information intended to give a broad overview of the social situation of Nova Scotians in the context of other provinces. In some cases regional and selected demographic groupings are referenced. For example, gender differentials are introduced, but deserve more in-depth examination. The attached schedules give additional detail not included in the text. This work demonstrates the need for more in-depth and selected analysis consistent with the policy needs, priorities and circumstances of Nova Scotia.

The previous sections of this paper have examined a selected cross-section of social and economic statistics in order to determine how Nova Scotians compare to the citizens of other provinces. Reference has been made to social determinants of health and a population model to try to get a better understanding of the evidence. This way of, and rationale for, looking at the data is introduced in the next section. Additional research has also shown that there are a great number of initiatives underway in order to get better information to support policy research and accountability initiatives. Section V of this paper describes some of this work and the need to work with other governments and the academic community to improve Nova Scotia's policy support mechanisms.

IV. Population Health Model as an Integrating Framework

The previous sections of this paper provided a statistical overview and discussion of Nova Scotia’s social situation. A lot of research into social policy issues and social policy capacity has been carried out and continues to be developed and debated. There are many infrastructure and capacity building projects underway. One of the more promising unifying themes for policy analysis purposes is coming from health related research. Many complex and interwoven factors contribute to a person’s well-being. The desire to recognize, understand and measure these factors provides the motivation for a theoretical foundation for a social policy framework which may best be understood through the concept of *population health*.

Figure 28 Population Health Model



Source: Evans, Barer, and Marmor. Why are Some People Healthy and Others Not? New York: De Gruyter, 1994

The diagram above illustrates the complex inter-relationships comprising the population health model. This model is central to an understanding of how various factors affect our individual well-being. Predisposing conditions such as social and physical environments, genetic endowment and prosperity exert both direct and indirect influences on health and function, disease and injury, and well-being. The

provision of healthcare and response by individuals exist as intervening or moderating factors. This population health approach challenges us to take a broader, holistic view of our social and economic structures and recognize their interconnections and effect on our overall “well-being.” It requires us to look beyond a narrow clinical definition of health and broaden our vision to recognize that health and well-being do not result merely from the absence of medical disease. All the factors that influence our well-being, factors that include the socioeconomic and physical environment in which we live and raise our children, personal health practices, our ability to access health services, even biology and genetic endowment must be included.

As defined in the *Second Report on the Health of Canadians*¹⁴, the population health approach refers to the health of a population as measured by health status indicators and as influenced by social, economic and physical environments, personal health practices, individual capacity and coping skills, human biology, early childhood development, and health services. This approach recognizes that these factors can have a major impact on health, and that quite often they operate independently of the amount of money spent on health care. In fact, early intervention is seen as the key determinant. The report notes that early childhood experience is critical in determining the long-term health and well-being of the individual. Positive stimulation early in life improves learning, behaviour and health through to adulthood; factors that influence health are likely to have an intergenerational effect unless they are reversed. For example, children who grow up in low-income, disadvantaged neighbourhoods are more likely to raise their own children in the same kind of conditions, unless they are given opportunities to break out of this cycle.

Understanding the human experience means that questions designed to capture information about the well-being of our population need to be asked. What affect does gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, working conditions, nutrition or housing have on our overall health? Does the lack of family and community supports and safe physical and social environments lead to an individual being less healthy?

The ability to answer these questions and integrate the results with the traditional outcome measures of medical health will allow everyone, citizens, health care providers, and policy makers, to make well-informed decisions about the society we have and want.

Throughout this section reference has been made to the necessity of approaching the concept of population health with a broader, long-term perspective to achieve the preferred social and economic outcomes. Examination of health and well-being need to be done in the context of evidence that looks at the complex interactions of social and economic policy, and environmental considerations.

¹⁴ *Toward a Healthy Future, Second Report on the Health of Canadians*, Government of Canada, Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health (September 1999).

V. Social Policy Research Initiatives

In *On the Advancement of Research Using Social Statistics*, the authors¹⁵ report that jurisdictions in Canada are generally ill-equipped to carry out the timely and objective analysis of economic and social conditions required to understand our rapidly transforming society. In particular, three significant barriers that need to be overcome to develop research capacity in social statistics were highlighted:

- a lack of trained researchers - the result of government restructuring and downsizing combined with a period of decline in the training of statistics and research methods in universities;
- a lack of access to data - although very detailed data are being collected, this necessitates a higher degree of security leading to reduced access; and
- a weak link between the work of social scientists and the potential users of the knowledge they generate - in spite of an enormous appetite for social statistics research, findings are often not adequately conveyed to the policy community.

To overcome these recognized barriers, the report recommended the creation of a *Social Statistics Research System* that would integrate a set of initiatives designed to give policy makers the necessary quantitative tools. Training programs in advanced statistical methods, joint research opportunities, research data centres, and the development of a social statistics communication program to enhance communication within the policy community are a sample of the suggestions put forth. The paper includes in its appendices a series of recommended areas for policy research which have been reproduced, with permission, as Appendix A of this document.

Ivan Fellegi, Chief Statistician of Canada, in the *Scan Special Issue 2000*, references the work of the above task force in recommending a system of Research Data Centres and describes his vision of “a series of university-based sites that are essentially extensions of Statistics Canada and that operate under the same security provisions we have for our own work”¹⁶. Researchers applying for use of the data would be subject to a peer review process led by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), including Statistics Canada representation. Paul Bernard and Céline Le Boudrais of the Université de Montréal are project leaders on a national proposal to the Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) which has been approved for funding as of the end of July, 2000. This multi-million dollar proposal is for the establishment of six regional Research Data Centres (RDC) across Canada. In the Atlantic Region, the RDC will be hosted in the proposed Population Health, Economic and Social Policy Center that is currently under development at Dalhousie University. The

¹⁵ By the Joint Working Group of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and Statistics Canada, 1998. The mandate of the working group was to make proposals to encourage quantitative research on major social and economic issues using large-scale data.

¹⁶ *Scan Special Issue 2000*, Statistics Canada. Ottawa, ON: Communications Division, 2000.

Policy Center is proposed to be a collaborative effort of a number of Nova Scotia universities and the Nova Scotia Departments of Health, Education, Justice and Community Services. The Atlantic Region RDC will also involve St. Mary's, Mount St. Vincent, Acadia, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison and Memorial universities. Consideration needs to be given to an appropriate role for the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency in this much needed infrastructure project and policy research capacity building.

The Population Health Research Unit (PHRU) at Dalhousie University is the foundation for developing the Population Health, Economic and Social Policy Centre. PHRU has been very successful with other funding proposals. In addition to approval of CFI funding for the RDC described above, they have also received CFI funding on a proposal in co-operation with the IWK-Grace Hospital. These initiatives will allow the development of research capacity and expertise and the application of research evidence to the policy process. They also demonstrate that there are opportunities to attract more research and program dollars to Nova Scotia to test and implement innovative solutions.

The Atlantic Health Promotion Research Centre (AHPRC) is a joint initiative of the three health sciences faculties at Dalhousie University (Medicine, Health Professions and Dentistry) and the Provincial Departments of Health in the Atlantic region. The mission of the Centre is to conduct and facilitate health promotion research that influences policy and contributes to the health and well-being of Atlantic Canadians. The Centre has a strong focus on building capacity for health promotion research and the development of healthy public policy. Collaboration between universities, government and community-based organizations is key in achieving the goals of the Centre.

AHPRC has recently received a major research grant aimed at increasing the capacity of rural communities to use social science research to influence and develop policy. There are few concrete mechanisms whereby residents of rural communities can provide input into the development of policies that directly affect their sustainability. When these opportunities do exist, rural communities often do not have the capacity to generate or use evidence to support their position. The purpose of this project is to capitalize upon the collective resources of community residents, rural development organizations, universities, government and the private sector in order to strengthen the capacities that exist in rural communities and to foster the health and sustainability of rural communities. Conceptual frameworks for the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA) include healthy communities, intersectoral collaboration for vertical and horizontal action, and a "research to policy" paradigm. Collaborators in the CURA include six Canadian universities, five federal and provincial government agencies, more than 200 community-based organizations, and six private sector groups, brought together by the AHPRC and the NS Coastal Communities Network.

In 1998 the Advisory Council on Health Infrastructure, the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), and Statistics Canada brought together more than 500 people, including health administrators,

researchers, caregivers, government officials, health advocacy groups, and consumers, to identify health information needs. As a result of these national consultations, the *Health Information Roadmap* and *the Roadmap Initiative* were produced - a pair of documents that outline a national vision for modernizing health information in Canada to provide improved information for better health and health care.

The Roadmap Initiative is designed to answer two basic questions:

- how healthy (effective, efficient and responsive) is Canada's health care system; and
- how healthy are Canadians, a much broader question that looks at differences in health status due to population health issues such as:
 - income adequacy and distribution (including poverty);
 - education;
 - employment and working conditions;
 - gender;
 - housing adequacy;
 - special populations;
 - early childhood care and development (e.g. school readiness);
 - lifestyle, behavioural risk factors (smoking, alcohol, diet, exercise, obesity, etc.);
 - social supports, community supports, family supports; and,
 - cultural factors.

The Roadmap Initiative aims to address the general consensus that a health infoway is requisite for improving the health care system. It is seen as providing a foundation for measuring performance and outcomes linked to health care and a better understanding of the non-medical determinants of the well-being of Canadians within the population health approach.

An example of information to be used in population health outcomes measurement is the *National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)*¹⁷. The NLSCY will explore the role that a whole range of factors play in shaping long-term outcomes for Canadian children. One of the key designated goals of the survey is to make it possible to understand the factors affecting these outcomes at specific points in their lives. This includes identifying the number of factors, changes in factors, and the sequences of factors affecting their outcomes over the course of their life.

Federally, the Canadian government is presently exploring the development and use of *societal*

¹⁷The NLSCY is a long-term study beginning in the winter of 1994-95 conducted in partnership by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada with the purpose of developing information for policy analysis and program development on critical factors affecting the development of children in Canada.

indicators to enhance policy and coordination capacity. Societal indicators describe factors that have an influence on the quality of life - social, health, economic, and environmental. Several provinces, including British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec, are also exploring the use of social indicators. Nova Scotia is considered a leader in this area with the work of its Outcome Measures Committee and the publication of *Nova Scotia Counts*.

Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN) is conducting research in this area and has implemented a project designed to develop a prototype of such a set of indicators. CPRN contracted a background report for this project: *A Sampling of Community-and Citizen-Driven Quality of Life/Societal Indicator Projects*. The report synthesizes the results of a survey of twenty-one quality of life/societal indicators projects from Canada and abroad. The report illustrates the purpose, context, and funding of each initiative as well as detailing the results of the projects with respect to values, visions, indicator framework outcomes, and the process of citizen involvement. The overall goal of the research is to develop the ability to monitor change over time in a broad range of social phenomena, forecast trends in social conditions, and enhance social reporting for public enlightenment. In other words, development of the indicators will enable decision makers to embrace evidence-based decision making to understand how well existing policies and programs are meeting objectives, and to determine what policies should be pursued in the future. The Director of the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency is a member of the Steering Committee for this project.

In 1998, Newfoundland released *People, Partners and Prosperity; A Strategic Social Plan for Newfoundland and Labrador*. The plan included a requirement to carry out a Social Audit within five years of release of the plan. The Newfoundland Statistics Agency is developing and implementing the "Community Accounts Project" to carry out the Social Audit. Over 40,000 data sets for over 400 communities are already included in this work. The purpose of the indicators in the community accounts is to provide objective evidence that will permit government to measure progress toward the overall vision, goals and objectives of the Social Strategic Plan (SSP). The community accounts include data for the province's six SSP regions, 20 economic development zones, 80 local areas and more than 400 incorporated communities. This project is being developed by the Newfoundland Statistics Agency in close collaboration with Memorial University and Statistics Canada. Affordable access to data and current licencing arrangements are major challenges to be overcome in this innovative and leading edge project.

The Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Statistics Agencies collaborated in developing a proposal for an integrated socio-economic system using geo-referenced data and building on the concepts of a prototype system developed by Newfoundland. Newfoundland is currently developing a demonstration model of GeoSTATS Atlantic, in partnership with Memorial University. The model is expected to be available early in 2001. Funding issues prevented Nova Scotia from being a partner in this ongoing work; however, Newfoundland has, at its own expense, included Nova Scotia and other Atlantic Region data in the development of the model. In the longer term, Newfoundland plans to incorporate

its Community Accounts work into this project.

The Nova Scotia Statistics Agency, PHRU and AHPRC are currently collaborating with the Newfoundland Statistics Agency to consider adapting the Newfoundland Community Accounts for use in Nova Scotia. A key policy issue that needs to be resolved is how the system, developed to meet the social audit requirements of Newfoundland's Social Strategic Plan, can be used in the Nova Scotia context.

Independently, the Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development, the Geomatics Centre in Amherst, and South-west and Cape Breton Regional Development Authorities are developing "Target Nova Scotia", a site selection web-site aimed at site selection consultants in the United States. This project includes a wide range of socio-economic data provided by Statistics Canada, Industry Canada, and HRDC as well as data collected at the community level. The Nova Scotia Statistics Agency has been involved only at the technical working committee level on this project.

In Nova Scotia, GPI Atlantic is developing an index of sustainable development and well-being - the Genuine Progress Index (GPI). The index integrates twenty social, economic and environmental variables into an accounting framework that recognizes that true long-term prosperity and well being are ultimately dependent on the protection and strengthening of our social and environmental assets. GPI integrates 20 social, economic, and environmental variables into a comprehensive set of accounts to measure progress on sustainable development. This work is well recognized across the country and has been reported extensively in the media. This initiative has been designated as a pilot by Statistics Canada for national application. Alberta has recently announced a similar effort and has drawn heavily on the Nova Scotia experience and resources to launch their project.

The Statistics Division within the Nova Scotia Department of Finance is the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency and operates under the authority of the Statistics Act, Chapter 441, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia 1989. The Division is charged, under the Act, to provide leadership in the area of provision of statistical information and related services such as collection, compilation and analysis. The Division provides a range of statistical publications and services primarily for provincial government departments and agencies. The Division is the Statistical Focal Point for Statistics Canada. In this role, it represents the province in the national statistics system and is a partner in the co-ordination of statistical activities across the country. The Division is responsible for advising Statistics Canada about the province's position on statistical matters and ensuring effective dissemination of statistical information within the province.



VI. Statistical Support for Social and Economic Policy

The recent Population Health approach recognizes the interconnectedness of health with social and economic dimensions. However, effective supporting evidence is only recently being examined and mechanisms put in place to deal with it. The current trend is a move to evidence-based decision making in support of social and economic policy research and development.

The analysis and statistics in the previous sections are an indication of the difficulties that face Nova Scotians. There is a compelling need for more in-depth analysis to support the development of appropriate policies and programs to deal with the underlying issues. It is clear that a better understanding of these issues is needed to ensure that scarce resources are directed to those most in need. It is also clear that better information is required to get meaningful support from other provinces and especially the federal government. The following are suggested for consideration:

- What is the best way to integrate provincial statistical resources to support policy development?
- What should be the priorities for carrying out more in-depth research and analysis such as developing regional perspectives as well as information about special groups such as less educated, elderly, single parents, visible minorities, aboriginals?
- What opportunities are there to work with other Atlantic provinces, especially Newfoundland, on social policy research and support efforts?
- What is the best way to review research material from other jurisdictions and identify parts that could be developed for consideration in Nova Scotia.
- To what extent should Nova Scotia participate in appropriate federal-provincial forums to enhance understanding of issues and ensure regional concerns are adequately considered, e.g. CPRN, CIHI, Treasury Board initiatives, Research & Development work?
- Does Nova Scotia want to participate as a strong partner in social policy research capacity projects such as Data Research Center at Dalhousie university?
- How can stronger linkages between the university community and policy functions of government be established? In addition to providing access to highly skilled methodologists there is potential for attracting more research and program dollars to Nova Scotia.

The Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, in its role as the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency, is engaged in a number of activities aimed at enhancing the statistical infrastructure of the Province in order to support the policy community. Some of its activities include the following:

- developed a strategic plan with a focus on re-orienting its services to meet internal government needs in accordance with the Statistics Act
- revamped its external web site to be easier to use and provide common up-to-date statistics

- developing on-line intranet resources to be made available to government departments and agencies
- researched and prepared key papers/publications on a wide variety of areas:
 - population estimates (university students and non-permanent residents)
 - universities as economic growth engines
 - a social perspective of Nova Scotia (this paper)
 - expenditure needs
 - imports/exports
 - small business
- carrying out a statistical needs and capacity survey of all government departments with the objective of reviewing its services and focusing on providing a stronger co-ordination and support role to departments and agencies
- in conjunction with Statistics Canada, carrying out consultations with departments on a range of statistical issues
- working with other provinces and the academic community to leverage available statistical resources and expertise
- participating in results management, outcome measures and societal indicators development at the provincial, federal and national level

An understanding of current policy research, context, issues and approaches is essential in developing, and making available, the statistical infrastructure and resources needed to support and improve the policy capacity of the province. This paper has attempted to demonstrate the use of statistics available to inform current policy deliberations as well as looked at research and issues around building an evidence-based culture. Finally it has reviewed a number of initiatives aimed at providing a stronger statistical infrastructure to support both social and economic objectives. Given the limited resources available, it is essential that the degree of collaboration of three levels of government, and the academic and business communities be increased. Only by leveraging the above initiatives, and others, will it be possible to develop the needed information infrastructure to support viable and sustainable social programs aimed at improving Nova Scotia's population health.

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Appendices and Schedules

Appendix

- A Some Priority Areas for Research in Social Statistics
(Taken from *The Advancement of Research using Social Statistics*, with permission)
- B Newfoundland Statistics Agency Structure of the Community Accounts

Schedules

1. Historical and Projected Population
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3. Nova Scotia Inter-provincial Migration, Education Level within Age Group
4. 1999 Labour Force Statistics
5. Labour Force Growth 1976 to 1999
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Appendix A

(Taken from "The Advancement of Research using Social Statistics", with permission)

SOME PRIORITY AREAS FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL STATISTICS

A wide range of policy issues and research areas could benefit from the strengthening of quantitative research which would put to use the available databases. The role of the Joint Working Group, however, is not to "pick winners," but to establish programs with fair selection processes. The brief topic descriptions which follow are intended to suggest, but not restrict, the research that this initiative would stimulate.

1. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

In the past ten years, there has been an increased awareness that the quality of children's experiences during the formative years has long-term effects on their happiness and well-being, their future educational and occupational experiences, and their health status as adults.

A research agenda on early childhood development in Canada could focus initially on the following questions:

- What is the prevalence of Canadian children who are vulnerable to unduly negative life experiences stemming from poverty, family violence, inadequate parenting, or racial and ethnic prejudice?
- To what extent is childhood vulnerability related to family structure, especially single versus two-parent families, and socioeconomic factors, such as family income and parents' education?
- In what ways do the answers to these first two questions depend on the age of the child, and the cohort?
- What are the buffering mechanisms or protective factors associated with healthy child development?

As the policy community, including parents, teachers, administrators, and government policy-makers, attempts to design a new social policy for Canada, it must figure out ways to strengthen families and communities without dramatically increasing government expenditures. Among practitioners, there is a sense that clinical interventions for all children at-risk are too costly and do not adequately meet the needs of all of them. But are interventions targeted for particular groups a better alternative, or would universal programs likely have a stronger impact? If so, what types of programs would be most effective? Research on child development could provide a means of monitoring our progress towards reducing childhood vulnerability and redressing inequalities.

To address these questions, the chief source of data is the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).

2. YOUTH IN TRANSITION

The transition from high school to post-secondary education and from education into the labour market is problematic for many youth. While the research literature identifies the family background factors mainly associated with poor academic and occupational attainment, considerable research is necessary to understand the pathways to success and critical transitions for youth between the ages of 15 and 25. Some of the principal questions that might guide a program of research include:

- Which groups are particularly prone to leaving school before graduation, and have the most difficulty in making the transition to post-secondary education or to the labor market?
- What are the skills, attitudes and behaviors of youth who achieve successful transitions and those who do not?
- To what extent do graduation rates vary among schools within each province? What school-level factors contribute to successful graduation rates and to high academic achievement?
- Do programs such as co-operative education, mentoring programs, distance education and apprenticeships help students make these transitions?

At least five national and international data sets can be brought to bear on these questions: the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), the Program of International Student Assessment, the planned Canadian Youth in Transition Survey, the International Literacy data, and the Education and Training Surveys.

3. FAMILIES IN FLUX

Over the last three decades, family life has changed profoundly. The increasing proportion of women in the labour force (especially mothers with young children), as well as the growth of flexible and atypical employment have modified the gender division of labour, both within families and within society, and led to a reorganization of family time. The rise of separation and divorce, the decline of marriage, and the increase in cohabitation have transformed the family trajectories of women, men and children. Researchers have just begun to understand the far-reaching implications of these changes. The questions to be answered include:

- What are the effects of the changing labor environment on the propensity of men and women to both start and maintain conjugal and family relations?
- How are the existing relations among family members (e.g. between conjugal partners, between parents and children, between children and grand-parents) modified and redefined once the family separates?
- What are the consequences of family disruption on fatherhood?
- How are resources shared between partners once a union is dissolved?

To address most of these questions, longitudinal data are required. Such data sets include the 1984 Family Survey, the 1990 and 1995 General Social Surveys on the Family, the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth, and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

4. GROWING OLD IN CANADA

In recent years, researchers, policy makers and program managers have begun to direct attention to the process of aging and to the status of being old in Canada. Major gaps in our knowledge about growing old in Canada include:

- Good descriptions of the uneven retirement process of Canadians from the age of 50. Canadian policies and research are largely based on the misconception that everyone in the labor force enters at about 20 and retires at age 65.
- Knowledge about the oldest old, aged 85 and over. Important questions concern the health of this group, care giving and receiving, living arrangements and income security of people with limited employment-based pensions (including CPP/RRQ).
- The characteristics of people who will likely enter and are currently in residential institutions. Knowledge about these groups is critical to health, housing and economic security planning and policies.

Numerous data sets exist to address these issues, including the National Population Health Survey, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, General Social Survey cycles on related topics, CARNET data, the Longitudinal Administrative Data files, the Canadian Study of Health and Aging, the Survey of Ageing and Independence, the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, and the Residential Care Survey.

5. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LITERACY

The development of skills and human capital, along with technological advancement (both “soft” and “hard”) are seen as the primary forces driving productivity, and hence the standard of living in modern economies. It is difficult to overstate the importance of education, training and skill development for most societies. While this topic has been the focus of major research efforts, rapid changes in the economy and society, and particularly changes in the role and significance of education and skills requires on-going research. In a “knowledge-based” society, the following issues are currently on the policy agenda:

- The performance of Canadian students in a national and international context
- The effect of changes in the education system on access to higher education

- Lifelong learning and its implications
- The role of literacy, *independent* of educational attainment, in labor market success and daily activities
- The adequacy of training in Canadian firms
- The link between human capital and technological change
- Skills shortages and oversupply
- The role of human capital in wealth development.

A number of existing data sources cover these issues, including Adult Education and Training Surveys, International Literacy Surveys, Academic Achievement Tests, Graduate Follow-up Surveys, the planned Workplace and Employee Survey, and traditional surveys such as the Labor Force Survey as well as censuses.

6. THE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES AND WORK

Developed economies today face central policy issues concerning changes in the distribution of wages and of work. In particular, many countries, including Canada, the U.S. and Britain, have seen a substantial increase in wage inequality in the last twenty years. Key research questions include:

- What has caused these trends: increased imports from low-wage countries, and the related phenomenon of outsourcing to those countries, or the introduction of new technologies that eliminate the jobs of less skilled workers?
- Is the collapse of unskilled men's wages a result of the declining influence of unions? Do changes in the quality of our basic education system play a role? Does the relative supply of highly educated workers influence inequality? If more than one of these factors is at work, what is their relative importance and the pattern of their interplay?
- Does a country's institutional structure affect whether it has an unemployment problem (like France and Germany) or a wage inequality problem (the U.S.), or both (Canada)? Does labor market policy respond to research findings, and if so, how?
- What will the role of social support systems be in the future?

Substantial research has been conducted on these topics, but many questions remain. New data sources, such as the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the Workplace and Employee Survey, as well as more traditional sources such as the monthly Labour Force Survey will shed new light on the role of skill-based technological changes and related questions.

7. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

Over the past decade there has been an increasing recognition of the importance of unpaid work activities, including childcare, household work, eldercare and volunteer work. Of course, women continue to do the majority of unpaid work, despite the increase in their paid labour force participation. The Federal Government's Policy Research Initiative has identified changing time allocation over the life course and within each stage of the life course as underlying many of today's social policy challenges. Care for both children and seniors is also undergoing changes. Aging of the Canadian population coupled with shifts in the responsibility for care, away from institutions and towards individuals and families, are major challenges. The combination of a declining age of retirement with increased life expectancy may also result in time imbalances at older ages. Questions are increasingly being raised about the erosion of community support or "social capital".

Data addressing these issues include: material in various years of the General Social Survey dealing with time use, and with social support and caregiving; the National Survey of Volunteering and Giving; the national Censuses; the National Population Health Survey; the Canadian Study of Health and Aging and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth.

8. SOCIAL IMPACTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON FAMILIES/CHILDREN AND ON WELL BEING

Science and technology are dominating forces in this century, perhaps even *the* dominating forces. They are often argued to benefit quality of life and children's futures, and yet we know little about the longer-term social impacts of technological change. It is difficult to make broad statements about whether their effects are positive or, more generally, to describe how they work. Also, there are poorly understood distributional issues. Who benefits and who loses; for example, what is the long-term effect of the gap between children with school- and home-based access to computers and the Internet?

Little is known about the social impacts of science and technology on families and children, and on well-being. Current efforts by Statistics Canada to construct a coherent framework for the systematic development of statistical information for science and technology present opportunities for analytical exploitation of existing data and the production of new data vehicles and linkages.

A number of data sets exist, or will soon be available, to address these issues, such as the Innovation Surveys, the Workplace and Employee Survey, the Graduates Surveys, special surveys on Internet use, research capabilities, and so on. The development of new data is also necessary to extend research areas.

9. EVOLVING WORKPLACE AND TECHNOLOGY USE

The 1990s has seen the intersection of a number of technology-related phenomena that affect the workplace and workers, among which:

- Increased use of information technologies, including rise of the Internet and related communications technologies in almost all industries, accompanied by a concern about whether this has led to the desired productivity gains
- Increased focus on the importance of innovation for firm survival and growth, and for productivity gains
- The effect of technology on downsizing
- Concern that technology may be leading to increasing polarization in society
- A focus on human resources issues such as training, pay practices, work schedules, and new workplace practices implemented to achieve "high performance" workplaces.

Relatively little is known about the adoption and diffusion of technology and innovation in work organizations and its effects on the workplace and workers. While researchers have long been concerned with these issues, few large-scale data sources have existed to document the rate of implementation of technology and innovation, let alone its implications. This has led to the use of often-questionable proxies for technology use, or case studies.

More recently new bodies of data have evolved to assist in our understanding of issues in this area, and to provide new research opportunities. Such surveys include technology surveys, innovation surveys, the Workplace and Employee survey, and a survey of the determinants of firm growth.

10. WELFARE, INCOME AND POVERTY

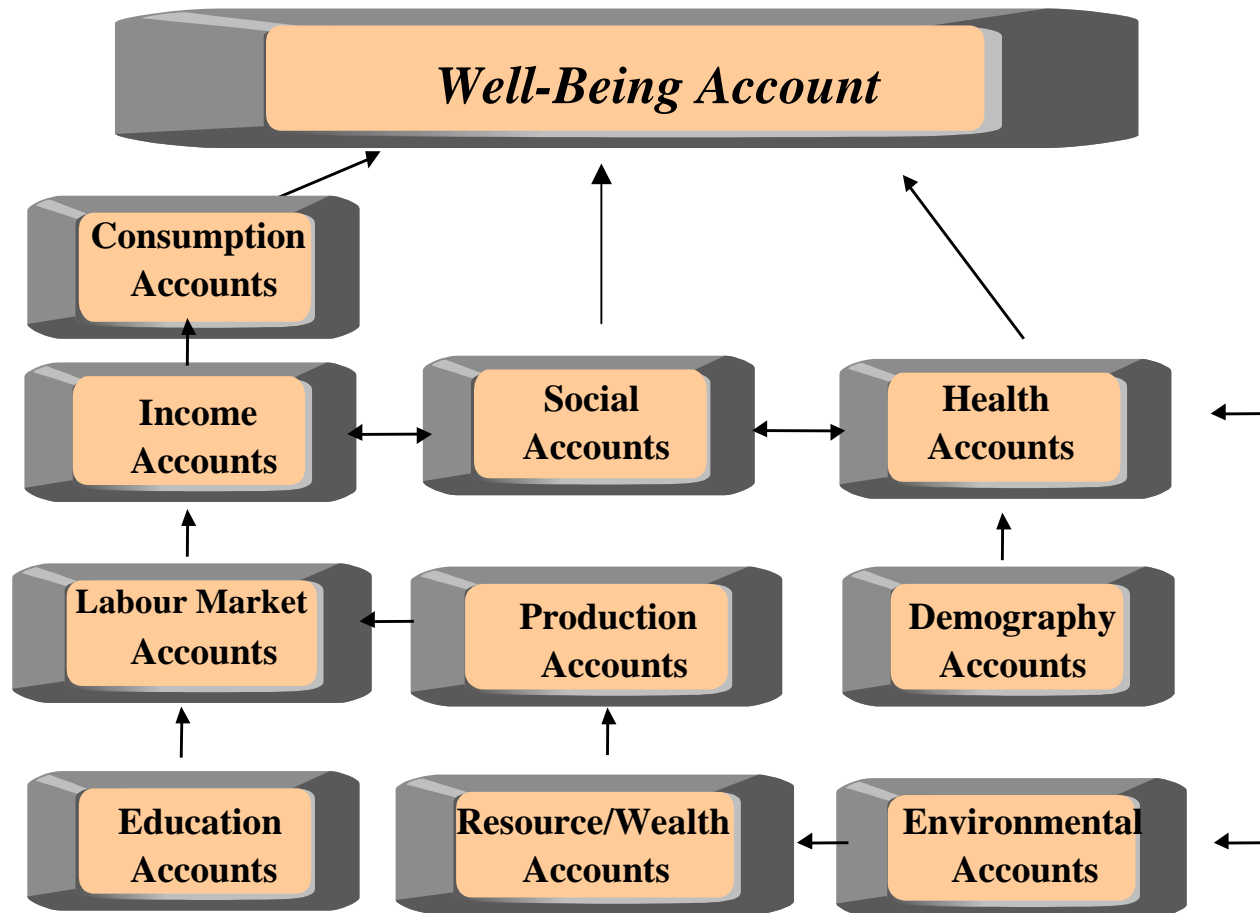
Research on welfare and material inequality addresses three main questions. First, what is the distribution among individuals, families, household units and "communities" of income, wealth and the necessities of shelter and food? Second, what are the personal consequences of this inequality on the quality of social life, generally and on specific issues such as health? The third question is what mechanisms reproduce, or alter, inequality over time, both over the lifetime of individuals and between generations? At the aggregate level, this question can be reframed in terms of the evolution of geographical and other forms of communities through time?

Studies of welfare, income and poverty are necessary to understand the effects of a very wide range of policies involving huge expenditures including: the redistributive effects of taxation, the efficacy of social welfare programs, education and health programs, and arrangements for the delivery of social services and health care.

Basic profiles of economic and social inequality have been available for several decades. But as policies and programs change, new research is required to assess their impacts. The new longitudinal surveys provide a hitherto unavailable way to examine closely the process of change over time. The impact on the welfare of Canadians of changes such as the loss of a job or the dissolution of a marital union can be addressed. The short and long-term impact of persisting conditions of severe deprivation on the well-being of children and young people, and on their physical and mental health can be assessed.

Data available to address these issues include the Survey of Consumer Finances, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, the National Population Health Survey, the Family Expenditures Surveys, and censuses.

The SSP Vision and the Structure of the Community Accounts



		0-19			20-64			65+			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
CANADA	1971	4,388,562	4,208,474	8,597,036	5,847,971	5,754,738	11,602,709	790,299	972,038	1,762,337	21,962,082
	1981	4,049,371	3,852,362	7,901,733	7,285,021	7,256,349	14,541,370	1,017,208	1,360,071	2,377,279	24,820,382
	1991	3,958,084	3,760,070	7,718,154	8,586,643	8,508,862	17,095,505	1,349,765	1,867,440	3,217,205	28,030,864
	2001	4,080,451	3,875,534	7,955,987	9,627,382	9,587,109	19,214,489	1,680,722	2,267,880	3,948,601	31,119,077
	2011	4,046,733	3,837,154	7,883,888	10,792,150	10,752,323	21,544,474	2,133,248	2,769,184	4,902,434	34,330,796
NFLD	1971	130,625	126,027	256,652	125,200	116,563	241,763	15,486	16,971	32,457	530,872
	1981	118,481	113,241	231,722	151,214	147,791	299,005	20,319	23,732	44,051	574,778
	1991	93,780	89,321	183,101	171,713	168,948	340,661	25,155	30,608	55,763	579,525
	2001	66,910	63,491	130,400	168,775	169,017	337,790	28,170	35,659	63,828	532,018
	2011	51,101	48,337	99,437	158,032	157,334	315,365	34,322	43,658	77,979	492,781
P.E.I.	1971	24,042	23,148	47,190	27,031	25,971	53,002	5,714	6,685	12,399	112,591
	1981	22,427	21,164	43,591	32,575	32,623	65,198	6,641	8,311	14,952	123,741
	1991	20,204	19,210	39,414	36,877	36,921	73,798	7,324	9,776	17,100	130,312
	2001	18,882	17,999	36,882	40,907	40,918	81,825	7,643	10,598	18,245	136,952
	2011	16,944	15,611	32,550	42,074	42,417	84,492	9,122	12,027	21,151	138,193
N.S.	1971	165,508	157,460	322,968	203,099	198,403	401,502	32,911	39,910	72,821	797,291
	1981	146,297	139,063	285,360	237,100	239,287	476,387	40,623	52,276	92,899	854,646
	1991	129,986	123,790	253,776	273,274	273,746	547,020	48,171	66,101	114,272	915,068
	2001	119,116	112,276	231,390	288,973	290,721	579,689	52,883	74,428	127,307	938,386
	2011	104,296	94,305	198,600	299,577	295,071	594,652	65,536	86,529	152,068	945,320
N.B.	1971	140,692	134,214	274,906	158,353	154,149	312,502	25,079	29,982	55,061	642,469
	1981	127,046	120,753	247,799	193,760	193,797	387,557	31,255	39,715	70,970	706,326
	1991	109,799	103,913	213,712	221,756	220,549	442,305	38,046	51,483	89,529	745,546
	2001	93,620	88,249	181,870	236,145	232,259	468,404	42,108	58,013	100,119	750,393
	2011	78,263	73,106	151,370	237,785	231,412	469,194	51,759	67,227	118,981	739,545
QUE	1971	1,241,241	1,193,295	2,434,536	1,635,140	1,649,168	3,284,308	183,162	235,362	418,524	6,137,368
	1981	1,044,486	994,196	2,038,682	1,955,478	1,980,329	3,935,807	237,334	335,881	573,215	6,547,704
	1991	953,899	908,328	1,862,227	2,208,979	2,211,200	4,420,179	316,357	465,972	782,329	7,064,735
	2001	913,662	873,074	1,786,731	2,351,863	2,324,569	4,676,427	395,086	568,364	963,447	7,426,605
	2011	868,981	831,476	1,700,453	2,476,851	2,426,882	4,903,726	512,240	696,689	1,208,922	7,813,101

		0-19			20-64			65+			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
ONT	1971	1,512,036	1,447,004	2,959,040	2,135,884	2,103,752	4,239,636	277,678	372,648	650,326	7,849,002
	1981	1,403,692	1,333,527	2,737,219	2,588,711	2,611,291	5,200,002	364,233	509,857	874,090	8,811,311
	1991	1,442,031	1,366,389	2,808,420	3,209,705	3,204,265	6,413,970	501,984	703,247	1,205,231	10,427,621
	2001	1,572,976	1,495,364	3,068,338	3,620,871	3,661,792	7,282,660	642,723	862,827	1,505,548	11,856,546
	2011	1,642,777	1,570,400	3,213,173	4,250,112	4,306,107	8,556,213	815,609	1,060,973	1,876,576	13,645,962
MAN	1971	196,364	189,309	385,673	259,985	257,160	517,145	44,623	51,433	96,056	998,874
	1981	171,866	164,572	336,438	287,304	290,502	577,806	53,505	68,685	122,190	1,036,434
	1991	166,627	157,522	324,149	321,392	316,358	637,750	62,211	85,484	147,695	1,109,594
	2001	162,732	154,452	317,189	342,226	335,451	677,679	66,445	91,049	157,497	1,152,365
	2011	153,517	144,463	297,981	371,887	363,720	735,600	76,105	98,170	174,274	1,207,855
SASK	1971	192,665	184,819	377,484	233,861	225,564	459,425	47,703	47,425	95,128	932,037
	1981	171,270	163,653	334,923	265,269	259,137	524,406	54,231	62,301	116,532	975,861
	1991	160,334	153,104	313,438	276,811	271,371	548,182	62,172	78,876	141,048	1,002,668
	2001	150,941	143,617	294,558	296,511	289,926	586,443	65,249	86,022	151,271	1,032,272
	2011	135,448	128,177	263,628	324,515	315,758	640,272	69,356	91,723	161,080	1,064,980
ALTA	1971	350,203	335,440	685,643	439,667	419,907	859,574	60,313	60,187	120,500	1,665,717
	1981	394,852	374,620	769,472	707,140	652,602	1,359,742	74,836	90,143	164,979	2,294,193
	1991	406,762	385,991	792,753	798,445	768,488	1,566,933	101,494	131,371	232,865	2,592,551
	2001	439,025	413,691	852,712	960,501	931,065	1,891,564	139,211	175,878	315,084	3,059,360
	2011	417,956	387,203	805,158	1,065,745	1,042,426	2,108,164	184,432	223,911	408,345	3,321,667
B.C.	1971	421,718	404,943	826,661	614,475	591,653	1,206,128	96,860	110,823	207,683	2,240,472
	1981	433,580	413,072	846,652	845,360	830,706	1,676,066	133,028	168,184	301,212	2,823,930
	1991	457,357	436,114	893,471	1,039,340	1,011,978	2,051,318	185,381	243,229	428,610	3,373,399
	2001	524,213	496,159	1,020,369	1,289,184	1,282,000	2,571,175	238,879	302,817	541,695	4,133,239
	2011	558,244	526,398	1,084,643	1,528,200	1,533,942	3,062,134	310,929	384,198	695,124	4,841,901

Source:

Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB, Annual Demographic Statistics, 1998

Statistics Canada Population Projections for Provinces and Territories, 1999-2026

**Inter-provincial Migration
Age Group within Province
1991 to 1996**

Province	15-19			20-64			65+			Total		
	From	To	Net	From	To	Net	From	To	Net	From	To	Net
Newfoundland	2,840	785	(2,055)	30,725	12240	(18,485)	715	440	(275)	34,280	13,465	(20,815)
Prince Edward Island	490	645	155	5,520	6640	1,120	350	375	25	6,360	7,660	1,300
Nova Scotia	3,195	2700	(495)	41,360	35470	(5,890)	1,430	2050	620	45,985	40,220	(5,765)
New Brunswick	2,320	2070	(250)	27,305	24735	(2,570)	1,195	1385	190	30,820	28,190	(2,630)
Quebec	5,735	3505	(2,230)	77,935	53840	(24,095)	7,245	2475	(4,770)	90,915	59,820	(31,095)
Ontario	12,690	11620	(1,070)	183,415	142295	(41,120)	11,245	9780	(1,465)	207,350	163,695	(43,655)
Manitoba	4,115	2910	(1,205)	45,510	30960	(14,550)	2,970	1865	(1,105)	52,595	35,735	(16,860)
Saskatchewan	5,100	3530	(1,570)	47,845	33020	(14,825)	3,060	2110	(950)	56,005	38,660	(17,345)
Alberta	9,660	11105	1,445	115,920	117435	1,515	5,870	7870	2,000	131,450	136,410	4,960
British Columbia	6,470	13835	7,365	73,625	191630	118,005	6,885	12785	5,900	86,980	218,250	131,270
Yukon	350	315	(35)	3,925	4650	725	130	70	(60)	4,405	5,035	630
Northwest Territories/ Nunavit	575	525	(50)	6,635	6850	215	160	65	(95)	7,370	7,440	70
Total	53,540	53,545		659,720	659,765		41,255	41,270		754,515	754,580	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996, 93F0028XDB96013

**Nova Scotia Inter-provincial Migration
Education Level within Age Group
1991 to 1996**

Age Group Education Level	From Nova Scotia		To Nova Scotia		Net Migration
	#	%	#	%	#
15-19					
Less than grade 9	155	4.9%	115	4.3%	(40)
Grade 9 to 12	2,595	81.5%	2,215	82.2%	(380)
Some post-secondary	425	13.3%	365	13.5%	(60)
University degree	10	0.3%	0	0.0%	(10)
Total 15-19	3,185		2,695		(490)
20-64					
Less than grade 9	945	2.3%	1,035	2.9%	90
Grade 9 to 12	9,690	23.5%	8,495	24.0%	(1,195)
Some post-secondary	18,485	44.7%	16,960	47.9%	(1,525)
University degree	12,200	29.5%	8,950	25.3%	(3,250)
Total 20-64	41,320		35,440		(5,880)
65+					
Less than grade 9	375	26.1%	405	19.6%	30
Grade 9 to 12	450	31.4%	795	38.5%	345
Some post-secondary	455	31.7%	610	29.5%	155
University degree	155	10.8%	255	12.3%	100
Total 65+	1,435		2,065		630
Total inter-provincial migra	45,940		40,200		(5,740)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996, 93F0028XDB96011

1999 Labour Force Statistics

	Unemployment Rate	Population Age 15+ Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Population 20-64 Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Average F. T. Weekly Income
CANADA	7.6%	65.6%	60.6%	83.7%	77.4%	680
NFLD	16.9%	56.3%	46.7%	72.5%	60.2%	558
P.E.I.	14.4%	66.4%	56.8%	88.0%	75.3%	521
N.S.	9.6%	61.0%	55.2%	78.1%	70.6%	580
Annapolis Valley Region	8.3%	58.8%	53.9%	75.3%	69.0%	
Cape Breton Region	17.4%	51.8%	42.8%	68.9%	56.9%	
Halifax Metro	6.7%	68.5%	63.9%	82.5%	77.0%	
Halifax Region	6.8%	68.2%	63.6%	82.6%	77.0%	
North Shore Region	10.5%	57.6%	51.5%	77.6%	69.4%	
Southern Region	10.4%	58.7%	52.6%	79.9%	71.6%	
Male	10.3%	67.6%	60.6%	83.9%	75.3%	647
Female	8.8%	54.9%	50.1%	72.7%	66.3%	494
Youth (15-24)	18.1%			60.7%	49.7%	333
N.B.	10.2%	61.0%	54.8%	78.2%	70.3%	567
QUE	9.3%	62.8%	57.0%	80.3%	72.8%	634
ONT	6.3%	66.6%	62.4%	85.7%	80.3%	724
MAN	5.6%	67.5%	63.7%	86.3%	81.5%	612
SASK	6.1%	67.0%	62.9%	89.0%	83.6%	613
ALTA	5.7%	72.6%	68.4%	90.4%	85.2%	683
B.C.	8.3%	65.1%	59.7%	83.3%	76.3%	725

Source: Statistics Canada, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB, Historic Labour Force Review 1999

Labour Force Growth 1976 to 1999

	Canada			Newfoundland			Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia		
	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976
	Population (15+)	17,095.8	23,969.0	140.2%	371.0	438.4	118.2%	82.9	107.9	130.2%	590.8	740.8
Population (20-64)	13,078.1	18,776.0	143.6%	274.4	340.1	123.9%	59.2	81.4	137.4%	442.5	578.4	130.7%
Labour force	10,514.4	15,721.2	149.5%	183.7	246.7	134.3%	47.8	71.6	149.8%	328.1	452.0	137.8%
Employment	9,776.2	14,531.2	148.6%	159.3	204.9	128.6%	43.5	61.3	140.9%	297.9	408.6	137.2%
Full-time employment	8,548.7	11,849.2	138.6%	147.0	173.0	117.7%	37.4	50.9	136.1%	260.8	330.4	126.7%
Part-time employment	1,227.5	2,681.9	218.5%	12.3	31.9	259.3%	6.1	10.4	170.5%	37.2	78.2	210.2%
Unemployment	738.2	1,190.1	161.2%	24.4	41.7	170.9%	4.3	10.3	239.5%	30.2	43.3	143.4%
Not in labour force	6,581.4	8,247.8	125.3%	187.3	191.7	102.3%	35.1	36.3	103.4%	262.7	288.8	109.9%
	New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario			Manitoba		
	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976
	Population (15+)	483.0	599.5	124.1%	4,748.5	5,893.3	124.1%	6,213.5	9,111.1	146.6%	738.2	852.0
Population (20-64)	358.0	467.4	130.6%	3,652.0	4,609.2	126.2%	4,752.8	7,080.5	149.0%	557.2	665.8	119.5%
Labour force	260.2	365.7	140.5%	2,790.7	3,701.6	132.6%	3,994.7	6,070.8	152.0%	455.6	574.8	126.2%
Employment	231.9	328.4	141.6%	2,549.3	3,357.4	131.7%	3,752.9	5,688.1	151.6%	434.6	542.7	124.9%
Full-time employment	206.2	275.0	133.4%	2,319.3	2,791.6	120.4%	3,244.1	4,663.9	143.8%	373.0	435.8	116.8%
Part-time employment	25.7	53.4	207.8%	230.0	565.8	246.0%	508.8	1,024.3	201.3%	61.6	106.9	173.5%
Unemployment	28.3	37.3	131.8%	241.4	344.2	142.6%	241.8	382.7	158.3%	21.0	32.2	153.3%
Not in labour force	222.8	233.8	104.9%	1,957.8	2,191.7	111.9%	2,218.8	3,040.3	137.0%	282.7	277.1	98.0%
	Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia					
	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976	1976	1999	1999 as % of 1976			
	Population (15+)	658.3	762.8	115.9%	1,328.2	2,270.4	170.9%	1,881.5	3,192.9	169.7%		
Population (20-64)	481.7	574.1	119.2%	1,026.5	1,822.5	177.5%	1,438.8	2,497.4	173.6%			
Labour force	398.5	511.0	128.2%	895.6	1,647.9	184.0%	1,159.6	2,079.1	179.3%			
Employment	383.4	480.1	125.2%	861.0	1,553.3	180.4%	1,062.5	1,906.4	179.4%			
Full-time employment	325.0	381.5	117.4%	733.4	1,252.6	170.8%	902.6	1,494.5	165.6%			
Part-time employment	58.3	98.6	169.1%	127.6	300.6	235.6%	160.0	411.9	257.4%			
Unemployment	15.2	31.0	203.9%	34.6	94.7	273.7%	97.1	172.8	178.0%			
Not in labour force	259.7	251.7	96.9%	432.6	622.4	143.9%	721.8	1,113.8	154.3%			

Source: Statistics Canada, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB, Historic Labour Force Review 1999

Nova Scotia Unemployment Rate (%), By Age Group and Gender 1976-1999

Total	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Age group								
15 - 19	20.1	19.0	21.2	18.8	19.2	24.6	21.2	21.1
20 - 24	13.6	15.3	20.5	19.9	16.7	19.0	18.2	16.4
25 - 29	9.2	9.9	15.6	14.8	14.1	14.0	10.0	10.1
30 - 34	7.4	8.0	13.1	13.0	11.8	11.8	10.2	8.3
35 - 44	5.8	7.7	10.0	8.9	11.0	10.0	8.8	8.2
45 - 54	4.8	5.6	8.4	6.9	9.7	8.2	7.2	6.1
55 - 59	4.7	5.2	8.2	10.2	11.4	9.9	10.8	7.8
60 - 64	5.6	4.0	5.5	7.6	9.5	10.2	6.5	7.0
65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Age group								
15 - 19	21.8	20.1	24.6	20.1	21.5	26.9	25.2	24.0
20 - 24	14.6	16.6	23.7	22.8	21.1	21.6	22.0	17.7
25 - 29	8.7	9.6	14.1	15.7	14.6	16.8	11.4	10.4
30 - 34	6.5	6.9	12.3	14.5	12.8	14.1	9.9	8.9
35 - 44	5.0	6.5	9.3	8.6	11.6	10.2	9.4	8.7
45 - 54	4.5	5.4	8.5	5.9	10.8	8.4	7.9	6.6
55 - 59	4.7	4.6	8.7	9.8	10.8	11.2	11.5	9.7
60 - 64	5.9	0.0	0.0	7.5	8.3	11.4	7.1	7.9
65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Age group								
15 - 19	17.2	17.7	17.9	17.5	16.9	22.2	17.1	17.3
20 - 24	12.2	13.6	17.1	16.7	12.5	15.9	13.8	14.3
25 - 29	10.1	10.2	17.6	13.8	13.7	10.6	8.5	9.8
30 - 34	9.2	9.7	14.2	11.6	11.0	8.8	10.5	8.2
35 - 44	7.3	9.6	10.7	9.3	10.2	9.8	8.2	7.7
45 - 54	5.2	5.5	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	6.3	5.5
55 - 59	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.7	12.5	8.2	9.9	5.5
60 - 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB, Historic Labour Force Review, 1999

Nova Scotia Unemployment Rate (%), By Education Level and Gender, 1990-1999

Total	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Education level - Total	10.5	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.5	9.6
0 - 8 years	16.1	16.9	18.8	20.7	18.6	14.0
Some high school	14.1	15.8	17.4	19.8	17.5	16.4
High school graduate	10.0	13.0	11.9	12.1	10.0	9.0
Some post-secondary	12.7	13.2	14.7	13.9	10.7	11.1
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	8.8	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	8.5
University degree	4.8	5.7	6.1	4.8	4.7	4.2
Bachelor's degree	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.2
Graduate degree	3.0	4.7	5.2	3.5	4.3	2.0
Male	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Education level - Total	10.6	12.4	13.3	13.3	11.6	10.3
0 - 8 years	16.3	17.4	20.7	21.5	18.9	13.4
Some high school	13.7	15.7	17.7	20.0	18.5	17.0
High school graduate	9.2	12.0	13.4	12.6	10.8	9.0
Some post-secondary	13.2	14.3	14.6	14.4	11.5	11.7
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	9.3	11.6	12.6	12.3	9.9	9.5
University degree	4.2	4.5	5.3	3.7	4.9	3.9
Bachelor's degree	5.2	5.1	6.1	4.4	5.1	5.5
Graduate degree	0.0	4.2	3.8	0.0	4.5	0.0
Female	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Education level - Total	10.5	11.8	11.1	10.8	9.3	8.8
0 - 8 years	15.8	15.2	14.5	18.5	19.6	13.7
Some high school	14.5	16.3	16.8	19.4	16.0	15.7
High school graduate	11.0	13.9	10.4	11.5	8.9	9.0
Some post-secondary	12.8	11.9	14.8	13.4	9.3	10.5
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	8.2	9.5	9.7	8.4	8.4	7.5
University degree	5.7	7.1	6.9	5.6	4.7	4.3
Bachelor's degree	6.4	7.7	6.8	6.2	5.0	4.9
Graduate degree	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.9	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB, Historic Labour Force Review, 1999

Percentage of All Persons below Low Income Cut-off

Province	1982	1987	1992	1997
Newfoundland	21.7	21.4	21.1	19.8
Prince Edward Island	19.1	13.7	11.1	13.4
Nova Scotia	19.4	15.6	17.2	17.5
New Brunswick	22.1	18.2	14.2	16.8
Quebec	19.9	19.7	19.1	20.4
Ontario	15.2	12.3	14.3	15.8
Manitoba	21.5	19.8	20.8	19.4
Saskatchewan	16.7	17.9	19.0	15.8
Alberta	13.4	18.5	20.8	15.7
British Columbia	16.8	17.6	16.5	18.2
Canada	17.3	16.4	17.0	17.5

Percentage of Children Under 18 Years of Age in All Families below Low Income Cut-off

Province	1982	1987	1992	1997	1996	
					MBM	LICO
Newfoundland	25.7	25.4	26.8	22.8	17.4	20.2
Prince Edward Island	20.1	15.1	12.7	14.9	13.7	18.5
Nova Scotia	22.1	17.6	19.4	22.4	20.5	23.5
New Brunswick	26.2	20.7	15.9	20.1	14.9	19.8
Quebec	21.0	20.9	19.3	20.7	13.6	22.0
Ontario	17.5	12.7	16.3	19.9	17.6	20.3
Manitoba	24.5	23.2	24.2	22.1	20.3	26.6
Saskatchewan	18.2	19.9	24.0	19.5	17.4	22.3
Alberta	13.7	20.4	24.5	16.0	12.8	20.7
British Columbia	18.4	18.7	19.3	19.6	15.1	20.2
Canada	19.1	17.7	19.2	19.8	15.8	21.1

Source:

Statistics Canada Catalogue 13-569-XIB

Market Basket Measure of Poverty (MBM) data is preliminary and subject to revision as the model develops and better data becomes available. The data is taken from a presentation to Ministers Responsible for Social Services, May 1999

Provincial Comparison of Source of Income per Capita for 1997

	Population as of 1-Jul-97	Employment Income	Income per capita					Govt Transfer sub-total	Total Income	Total Income as % of Canada	Employment Income	Component as % of Provincial Total Government Transfers				Govt Transfer sub-total
			Private Pension	El & WCB	Govt Pension	Social Transfer	Private Pension					El & WCB	Govt Pension	Social Transfer		
NEWFOUNDLAND	554,076	9,150	765	1,144	1,344	676	3,164	13,078	74.7%	70.0%	5.8%	8.7%	10.3%	5.2%	24.2%	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	136,852	9,975	905	1,217	1,460	537	3,214	14,094	80.6%	70.8%	6.4%	8.6%	10.4%	3.8%	22.8%	
NOVA SCOTIA	934,538	10,821	1,270	626	1,579	609	2,814	14,904	85.2%	72.6%	8.5%	4.2%	10.6%	4.1%	18.9%	
NEW BRUNSWICK	754,237	10,767	981	818	1,492	628	2,938	14,685	83.9%	73.3%	6.7%	5.6%	10.2%	4.3%	20.0%	
QUEBEC	7,302,553	12,577	954	573	1,402	762	2,736	16,267	93.0%	77.3%	5.9%	3.5%	8.6%	4.7%	16.8%	
ONTARIO	11,249,490	15,341	1,195	401	1,388	728	2,517	19,052	108.9%	80.5%	6.3%	2.1%	7.3%	3.8%	13.2%	
MANITOBA	1,136,584	12,198	987	308	1,513	643	2,464	15,649	89.4%	77.9%	6.3%	2.0%	9.7%	4.1%	15.7%	
SASKATCHEWAN	1,022,020	11,674	879	276	1,542	597	2,415	14,969	85.6%	78.0%	5.9%	1.8%	10.3%	4.0%	16.1%	
ALBERTA	2,837,191	16,181	790	299	1,117	492	1,908	18,879	107.9%	85.7%	4.2%	1.6%	5.9%	2.6%	10.1%	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3,959,698	13,953	1,046	455	1,326	656	2,438	17,436	99.7%	80.0%	6.0%	2.6%	7.6%	3.8%	14.0%	
YUKON	32,240	15,414	405	775	544	448	1,767	17,587	100.5%	87.6%	2.3%	4.4%	3.1%	2.5%	10.0%	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	41,788	17,070	226	492	422	675	1,589	18,885	107.9%	90.4%	1.2%	2.6%	2.2%	3.6%	8.4%	
NUNAVUT	25,947	10,948	91	307	258	1,240	1,805	12,844	73.4%	85.2%	0.7%	2.4%	2.0%	9.7%	14.1%	
CANADA	29,987,214	13,924	1,044	468	1,372	689	2,529	17,497	100.0%	79.6%	6.0%	2.7%	7.8%	3.9%	14.5%	

Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, data from 1997 Tax Records September, 1999.

Comparison of Source of Income per Capita within County and Region for 1997

	Population as of 1-Jul-97	Employ ment Income	Income per capita						Total Income as % of Canada	Employ ment Income	Component as % of County/RegionTotal					Govt Transfer sub-total
			Private Pension	EI & WCB	Govt Pension	Social Transfer	Govt Transfer sub-total	Total Income			Private Pension	EI & WCB	Govt Pension	Social Transfer		
Shelburne County	17,292	8,652	728	1,341	1,650	488	3,479	12,859	73.5%	67.3%	5.7%	10.4%	12.8%	3.8%	27.1%	
Yarmouth County	27,829	9,010	844	982	1,681	644	3,307	13,161	75.2%	68.5%	6.4%	7.5%	12.8%	4.9%	25.1%	
Digby County	20,870	8,417	1,100	1,069	2,110	608	3,788	13,304	76.0%	63.3%	8.3%	8.0%	15.9%	4.6%	28.5%	
Queens County	12,584	8,644	1,452	573	1,868	534	2,975	13,071	74.7%	66.1%	11.1%	4.4%	14.3%	4.1%	22.8%	
Lunenburg County	48,645	10,404	1,298	638	1,974	505	3,118	14,820	84.7%	70.2%	8.8%	4.3%	13.3%	3.4%	21.0%	
Southern Region	127,220	9,361	1,104	873	1,878	553	3,304	13,769	78.7%	68.0%	8.0%	6.3%	13.6%	4.0%	24.0%	
Annapolis County	22,752	6,527	1,484	500	1,776	556	2,831	10,843	62.0%	60.2%	13.7%	4.6%	16.4%	5.1%	26.1%	
Kings County	61,269	10,229	1,305	415	1,484	567	2,466	14,000	80.0%	73.1%	9.3%	3.0%	10.6%	4.0%	17.6%	
Hants County	41,039	11,407	1,083	646	1,616	555	2,818	15,308	87.5%	74.5%	7.1%	4.2%	10.6%	3.6%	18.4%	
Annapolis Valley Regio	125,060	9,942	1,265	506	1,581	561	2,648	13,855	79.2%	71.8%	9.1%	3.7%	11.4%	4.0%	19.1%	
Halifax County	356,287	13,526	1,465	349	1,249	546	2,143	17,135	97.9%	78.9%	8.6%	2.0%	7.3%	3.2%	12.5%	
Colchester County	50,544	9,738	1,240	528	1,642	614	2,783	13,761	78.6%	70.8%	9.0%	3.8%	11.9%	4.5%	20.2%	
Cumberland County	34,477	8,312	1,191	682	2,051	616	3,349	12,852	73.5%	64.7%	9.3%	5.3%	16.0%	4.8%	26.1%	
Pictou County	49,771	10,074	1,075	719	1,786	660	3,166	14,315	81.8%	70.4%	7.5%	5.0%	12.5%	4.6%	22.1%	
Guysborough County	11,000	6,833	752	1,204	1,865	516	3,585	11,171	63.8%	61.2%	6.7%	10.8%	16.7%	4.6%	32.1%	
Antigonish County	19,948	10,300	976	833	1,448	526	2,807	14,082	80.5%	73.1%	6.9%	5.9%	10.3%	3.7%	19.9%	
North Shore Region	165,740	9,417	1,116	699	1,762	611	3,072	13,605	77.8%	69.2%	8.2%	5.1%	12.9%	4.5%	22.6%	
Inverness County	21,241	9,197	1,091	1,440	1,642	572	3,654	13,943	79.7%	66.0%	7.8%	10.3%	11.8%	4.1%	26.2%	
Richmond County	11,135	7,409	869	1,118	1,891	638	3,647	11,924	68.2%	62.1%	7.3%	9.4%	15.9%	5.3%	30.6%	
Cape Breton County	119,166	8,106	1,179	951	1,959	919	3,829	13,114	75.0%	61.8%	9.0%	7.2%	14.9%	7.0%	29.2%	
Victoria County	8,689	6,251	879	1,630	1,444	471	3,546	10,676	61.0%	58.6%	8.2%	15.3%	13.5%	4.4%	33.2%	
Cape Breton Region	160,231	8,102	1,130	1,064	1,885	829	3,778	13,009	74.4%	62.3%	8.7%	8.2%	14.5%	6.4%	29.0%	
NOVA SCOTIA	934,538	10,821	1,270	626	1,579	609	2,814	14,904	85.2%	72.6%	8.5%	4.2%	10.6%	4.1%	18.9%	
CANADA	29,987,214	13,924	1,044	468	1,372	689	2,529	17,497	100.0%	79.6%	6.0%	2.7%	7.8%	3.9%	14.5%	

Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, data from 1997 Tax Records September, 1999.

Rate of Teenage Therapeutic Abortions and Births

	1975			1985			1995		
	Female Teenage Population	Therapeutic Abortions	Births	Female Teenage Population	Therapeutic Abortions	Births	Female Teenage Population	Therapeutic Abortions	Births
Canada	1,621,807	9.5	24.2	1,353,188	10.2	16.5	1,352,959	10.8	17.5
Newfoundland	43,328	1.2	-	41,016	3.6	-	32,091	3.5	17.5
Prince Edward Island	8,837	4.3	35.5	7,528	0.3	23.2	6,811	-	22.0
Nova Scotia	59,069	6.5	36.3	50,239	9.1	20.9	43,352	10.1	20.1
New Brunswick	50,656	3.3	39.4	42,495	2.2	22.7	36,531	3.6	23.2
Quebec	462,617	2.5	13.4	333,304	5.1	10.6	336,929	5.0	12.3
Ontario	558,570	13.5	25.3	485,883	13.1	14.9	485,075	18.1	16.1
Manitoba	69,562	6.6	36.1	58,296	11.4	27.4	53,902	13.5	30.7
Saskatchewan	66,584	8.9	40.1	55,652	5.6	33.7	53,436	10.5	30.5
Alberta	131,944	12.8	33.7	126,732	13.0	25.0	133,572	15.6	22.7
British Columbia	166,239	19.1	26.8	147,086	15.9	16.1	166,142	0.1	15.9
Yukon	1,441	18.0	42.3	1,309	18.3	28.3	1,378	17.4	26.1
Northwest Territories	2,960	10.1	77.4	3,648	21.1	75.7	3,740	23.0	74.3

Source: Statistics Canada CD-ROM 82-F0075 XCB Health Statistics 1999

Provincial Fiscal Capacity vs Standard (RTS)
Fiscal Year 2000-01
(Federal Budget 2000)

	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	STANDARD PROVINCES	RECEIVING PROVINCES	TOTAL ALL PROVINCES
Total Per Capita Yield (New)	3,528.4	3,786.4	4,156.4	4,020.2	4,877.1	5,985.5	4,606.6	5,206.6	7,968.5	5,607.4	5,507.0	4,695.2	5,629.2
Total Per Capita Yield (Old)	3,890.6	4,082.5	4,493.5	4,286.5	5,197.9	6,263.5	4,828.7	5,483.2	8,344.9	5,881.4	5,794.3	5,002.1	5,927.6
Standard (five province standard)													
Fiscal Capacity (New)	64.1%	68.8%	75.5%	73.0%	88.6%	108.7%	83.7%	94.5%	144.7%	101.8%	100.0%		
Fiscal Capacity (Old)	67.1%	70.5%	77.6%	74.0%	89.7%	108.1%	83.3%	94.6%	144.0%	101.5%	100.0%		
Fiscal Capacity (Std)	<u>65.9%</u>	<u>69.8%</u>	<u>76.7%</u>	<u>73.6%</u>	<u>89.2%</u>	<u>108.3%</u>	<u>83.5%</u>	<u>94.6%</u>	<u>144.3%</u>	<u>101.6%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>		
National (ten province standard)													
Fiscal Capacity (New)	62.7%	67.3%	73.8%	71.4%	86.6%	106.3%	81.8%	92.5%	141.6%	99.6%	97.8%	83.4%	100.0%
Fiscal Capacity (Old)	65.6%	68.9%	75.8%	72.3%	87.7%	105.7%	81.5%	92.5%	140.8%	99.2%	97.8%	84.4%	100.0%
Fiscal Capacity (Nat)	<u>64.5%</u>	<u>68.2%</u>	<u>75.0%</u>	<u>72.0%</u>	<u>87.3%</u>	<u>105.9%</u>	<u>81.6%</u>	<u>92.5%</u>	<u>141.1%</u>	<u>99.4%</u>	<u>97.8%</u>	<u>84.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Fiscal Capacity measures the ability of a provincial government to raise revenue.

It is given as yield per capita, in dollars, expressed as a percentage of the five province standard or the national standard.

27-Jun-00

Educational Attainment by Sex within Province, 1990 and 1998
 (percentage distribution of the population Aged 25 to 54)

	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	Less Than High School	High School Grad	College & Trade Grad	University Grad	Less Than High School	High School Grad	College & Trade Grad	University Grad	Less Than High School	High School Grad	College & Trade Grad	University Grad
1990												
Canada	27	31	25	18	27	28	25	19	26	34	24	16
Nfld.	38	22	29	11	36	21	30	13	39	22	29	9
P.E.I.	37	25	26	12	42	24	21	13	32	27	30	11
N.S.	30	23	30	17	32	21	29	18	29	25	31	15
N.B.	34	29	25	12	36	26	25	13	32	31	25	12
Que.	32	28	24	17	32	25	25	19	32	30	22	15
Ont.	25	32	24	19	25	29	25	21	24	34	24	17
Man.	29	32	23	17	30	30	22	18	28	34	23	15
Sask.	27	33	24	15	30	33	22	16	25	34	27	15
Alta.	21	34	28	18	21	31	29	19	20	37	26	17
B.C.	19	38	26	18	20	34	27	19	19	41	24	16
1998												
Canada	18	29	31	23	18	27	31	23	17	30	31	22
Nfld.	29	21	37	14	29	20	37	14	29	22	37	13
P.E.I.	26	24	33	18	31	23	29	16	20	25	36	20
N.S.	22	22	36	21	24	20	35	21	19	23	37	21
N.B.	22	30	30	17	24	29	31	16	21	32	30	17
Que.	22	24	31	23	22	22	32	24	22	25	31	22
Ont.	16	30	30	24	16	29	29	25	16	32	30	23
Man.	21	29	28	22	23	28	27	22	18	31	29	22
Sask.	18	32	31	19	22	32	28	19	15	33	34	19
Alta.	14	30	34	21	15	28	35	22	13	33	34	21
B.C.	13	33	31	23	14	31	31	24	12	35	30	22

Note: The category, "High school graduate" includes individuals who have some postsecondary education (not completed).
 Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

High School Completion Rates

	1991-1994			1995-1998		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Canada	79	76	82	81	78	84
Nfld.	78	75	82	84	82	87
P.E.I.	80	73	87	85	82	88
N.S.	76	69	83	80	77	84
N.B.	83	79	87	84	82	87
Que.	77	72	82	79	74	84
Ont.	79	77	81	81	79	84
Man.	78	75	81	80	77	83
Sask.	83	81	85	84	83	86
Alta.	78	75	81	80	77	83
B.C.	82	80	83	82	79	84

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

**Participation in Job-Related Adult Education and Training by Gender and Educational Attainment
(Population Aged 25-54 for 1991 and 1997)**

	1991						1997					
	Participation (000s)			Participation rate (%)			Participation (000s)			Participation rate (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Canada	3,475	1,809	1,665	29	31	28	3,757	1,870	1,888	27	27	27
High school or less	1,009	522	488	18	19	16	759	389	370	15	15	14
Postsecondary non-university	1,513	772	742	35	36	35	1,811	879	932	31	31	32
University	952	516	436	50	50	51	1,188	602	586	43	41	45
Newfoundland & Labrador	52	30	22	21	25	18	51	27	24	20	21	18
High school or less	9 *	5 *	4 *	8 *	10 *	6 *	6 *	--	--	6 *	--	--
Postsecondary non-university	30	19	11 *	30	34	25 *	27	16 *	11 *	24	26 *	22
University	13	6 *	6 *	57	55 *	58 *	17 *	7 *	10 *	52 *	36 *	75
Prince Edward Island	11	5 *	5	21	21 *	21	14	6	8	23	20	26
High school or less	3 *	2 *	1 *	10 *	10 *	11 *	--	--	--	--	--	--
Postsecondary non-university	5	3 *	3 *	27	30 *	26 *	8 *	4 *	4 *	33 *	32 *	34
University	3 *	1 *	1 *	48 *	52 *	44 *	4 *	--	3 *	46 *	--	57
Nova Scotia	91	48	42	24	26	22	129	69	60	31	34	28
High school or less	20	12 *	8 *	12	15 *	9 *	24	17 *	7 *	16	23 *	10
Postsecondary non-university	46	23	23	28	30	27	66	33 *	32	34	37 *	32
University	25	14 *	11 *	45	46 *	45 *	39	19 *	20 *	50	45 *	55
New Brunswick	65	36	30	21	23	19	76	40	36	22	23	21
High school or less	18	11 *	7 *	10	13 *	8 *	16	9 *	7 *	10	12 *	9
Postsecondary non-university	35	19	16	34	36	31	37	19	18	27	29	25
University	13	6 *	7 *	40	42 *	38 *	22	11 *	11 *	44	42 *	47

	1991						1997					
	Participation (000s)			Participation rate (%)			Participation (000s)			Participation rate (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Quebec	802	407	395	25	26	25	680	327	353	20	19	21
High school or less	235	121	113	15	16	14	147	66	80	11	10	12
Postsecondary non-university	373	181	192	34	33	35	324	154	170	23	22	24
University	195	105	90	43	43	43	210	107	103	32	30	34
Ontario	1,320	690	629	30	32	28	1,602	800	802	31	31	30
High school or less	395	208	187	19	21	16	313	164	148	16	16	15
Postsecondary non-university	521	269	252	35	35	34	754	365	389	36	36	35
University	404	213	191	50	48	52	535	270	265	46	45	47
Manitoba	145	79	66	33	36	30	135	70	65	28	29	28
High school or less	41	23	19	19	22	17	32	18 *	14 *	15	16 *	14
Postsecondary non-university	66	34	32	41	44	37	62	31	31	33	34	32
University	38	22	15 *	59	61	57 *	41	21 *	20 *	52	51 *	53
Saskatchewan	118	61	57	31	32	30	124	63	61	31	31	30
High school or less	36	21	15	19	21	17	32	19	13 *	21	24	17
Postsecondary non-university	51	22	29	37	37	38	61	29	32	34	34	34
University	31	18	12	59	63	54	31	14 *	16 *	46	41 *	51
Alberta	408	213	195	36	38	35	414	206	207	32	31	32
High school or less	125	59	66	25	25	26	90	43 *	47	19	19 *	20
Postsecondary non-university	180	98	82	41	42	39	211	105	106	36	35	37
University	103	56	47	55	58	52	113	59	54	44	44	45
British Columbia	463	238	225	33	34	32	534	263	272	30	29	30
High school or less	126	59	67	20	21	19	97	47 *	49 *	16	16 *	16
Postsecondary non-university	207	105	103	37	36	39	261	123	138	32	30	33
University	130	74	55	60	60	59	177	92	84	46	46	47

* Estimate has a coefficient of variation between 16% and 33% and as such is not as reliable as other values.

Source: Adult Education and Training Survey, 1992 and 1998, Statistics Canada.

Public Sector Employment by Province and Territory

Number Employed (thousands)

	Total Public Sector			Federal Government			Provincial Government			Local Government			Government Business Enterprises		
	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999
Newfoundland	61.3	55.7	55.6	10.1	7.2	7.0	32.2	31.4	31.1	13.6	13.1	13.5	5.3	4.0	4.0
Prince Edward Island	16.5	15.9	15.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	9.0	8.6	8.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.5
Nova Scotia	120.7	104.4	102.7	30.9	23.9	23.3	52.3	47.6	47.7	24.8	24.7	24.6	12.6	8.2	7.1
New Brunswick	84.8	79.0	81.1	15.3	12.7	13.1	53.6	53.2	54.3	5.5	6.3	7.0	10.4	6.7	6.8
Quebec	764.4	731.0	719.0	82.3	66.7	66.4	393.5	391.9	383.1	207.8	207.1	203.0	80.9	65.3	66.5
Ontario	1,089.6	953.6	958.3	159.4	130.4	130.4	425.0	362.9	362.4	381.8	361.2	363.8	123.3	99.1	101.7
Manitoba	144.0	127.7	130.8	18.7	14.6	14.9	62.4	62.5	64.4	35.6	37.7	38.1	27.3	12.9	13.3
Saskatchewan	119.6	111.0	111.9	11.6	9.2	8.9	57.6	54.7	55.4	32.7	33.8	35.1	17.8	13.4	12.5
Alberta	297.3	255.0	259.3	29.3	24.4	24.3	150.8	123.4	126.5	88.3	90.9	92.7	28.9	16.3	15.9
British Columbia	327.0	345.2	345.7	41.1	33.9	33.5	155.4	167.4	168.5	93.4	110.7	110.0	37.1	33.2	33.6
Yukon	4.3	4.9	4.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	2.8	3.7	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	x	x
Northwest Territories	10.9	10.9	8.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	7.2	7.2	5.3	2.0	2.6	1.8	0.1	x	x
Nunavut			3.0			0.1			2.0			1.0			
Outside Canada	15.8	2.9	3.0	10.8	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0		
Total	3,056.8	2,798.1	2,799.0	415.4	331.0	330.0	1,401.7	1,314.6	1,312.8	888.7	891.6	893.7	350.9	260.9	262.5

Number Employed per 1,000 Population

	Total Public Sector			Federal Government			Provincial Government			Local Government			Government Business Enterprises		
	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999	1991	1998	1999
Newfoundland	105.8	96.1	95.9	17.5	12.5	12.1	55.6	54.2	53.6	23.5	22.6	23.2	9.2	6.8	7.0
Prince Edward Island	126.4	122.2	116.1	24.3	24.1	24.3	69.2	66.2	66.6	22.2	23.3	21.8	10.7	8.6	3.5
Nova Scotia	131.9	114.1	112.2	33.8	26.1	25.5	57.2	52.0	52.1	27.2	27.0	26.9	13.8	9.0	7.7
New Brunswick	113.7	106.0	108.8	20.5	17.1	17.5	71.9	71.4	72.8	7.4	8.5	9.4	13.9	9.0	9.1
Quebec	108.2	103.5	101.8	11.6	9.4	9.4	55.7	55.5	54.2	29.4	29.3	28.7	11.5	9.2	9.4
Ontario	104.5	91.4	91.9	15.3	12.5	12.5	40.8	34.8	34.8	36.6	34.6	34.9	11.8	9.5	9.8
Manitoba	129.8	115.1	117.9	16.8	13.2	13.4	56.2	56.4	58.0	32.1	34.0	34.4	24.6	11.6	12.0
Saskatchewan	119.3	110.7	111.6	11.5	9.1	8.9	57.5	54.5	55.3	32.6	33.8	35.0	17.8	13.3	12.4
Alberta	114.7	98.4	100.0	11.3	9.4	9.4	58.2	47.6	48.8	34.1	35.1	35.8	11.1	6.3	6.1
British Columbia	96.9	102.3	102.5	12.2	10.0	9.9	46.1	49.6	50.0	27.7	32.8	32.6	11.0	9.9	9.9
Yukon	149.1	170.2	162.7	41.5	29.6	29.4	95.7	127.7	120.8	9.4	12.9	12.5	2.6		
Northwest Territories	283.0	282.4	211.2	42.9	28.7	27.5	184.8	186.0	136.4	51.5	67.6	47.3	3.8		
Nunavut			135.1			2.7			88.3			44.1			
Outside Canada															
Total	109.1	99.8	99.9	14.8	11.8	11.8	50.0	46.9	46.8	31.7	31.8	31.9	12.5	9.3	9.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Financial Management System

**Disposal of Waste by Province & Territory
1994 to 1998**

Province	Total Waste Disposed				Waste Disposed Per Capita		
	1994	1996 tonnes	1998	Change 1994-1998 %	1994	1996 tonnes	1998
Newfoundland	486,523	372,324	366,280	-24.7	0.84	0.67	0.67
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	713,941	553,638	502,577	-29.6	0.76	0.59	0.54
New Brunswick	576,103	505,957	468,571	-18.7	0.76	0.67	0.62
Quebec	5,189,400	5,491,000	5,537,465	6.7	0.71	0.75	0.75
Ontario	7,350,586	6,913,786	6,988,157	-4.9	0.67	0.62	0.61
Manitoba	951,142	947,884	964,726	1.4	0.84	0.84	0.85
Saskatchewan	925,121	900,210	848,408	-8.3	0.91	0.88	0.83
Alberta	2,329,327	2,435,884	2,527,817	8.5	0.86	0.88	0.87
British Columbia	2,791,478	2,413,528	2,458,484	-11.9	0.76	0.62	0.61
Northwest Territories/ Nunavit	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada	21,464,714	20,673,903	20,840,883 p	-2.9	0.73	0.69	0.69

Source: Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division; Cat. No. 16F0002-XIE, 16F0003-XIE

1997 National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) - by Province

Total On-site Releases by All Facilities

	Number of Facilities #	Total Air Emissions kg	Surface Water Discharges kg	Under-ground Injection kg	On-site Land Releases kg	Total Releases kg	% of Total Canadian Releases %
Newfoundland	8	409,896	1,054	0	1,356	412,606	0.5
Prince Edward Island	3	18,648	194,922	0	6,200	219,770	0.3
Nova Scotia	23	710,039	45,264	0	308,191	1,063,517	1.3
New Brunswick	25	1,467,892	878,778	0	8,254	2,357,036	2.9
Quebec	356	10,042,745	1,195,907	0	3,384,956	14,649,326	18.2
Ontario	767	36,049,425	1,149,543	0	2,682,311	39,955,770	49.7
Manitoba	44	1,584,802	34,570	0	1,774,178	3,397,552	4.2
Saskatchewan	20	921,011	20,722	2,142	55	946,849	1.2
Alberta	107	6,535,005	422,063	4,195,518	825,838	11,987,370	14.9
British Columbia	77	5099159	281346	0	70,769	5,459,128	6.8
Canada	1,430	62,838,622	4,224,169	40,197,660	9,062,108	80,448,924	100

Total Off-site Transfers

	Treatment (except Metals) kg	Sewage/POTWs (except Metals) kg	Disposal (except Metals) kg	Treatment/Sewage/Disposal of Metals kg	Total Transfers kg	% of Total Canadian Transfers %
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	34,694	0	0	0	34,694	0.1
Nova Scotia	300,787	0	79,549	92,270	472,606	0.1
New Brunswick	1,467,887	0	162,592	467,667	2,098,146	4.2
Quebec	2,069,380	458,013	730,484	5,820,587	9,078,464	18.3
Ontario	5,181,801	4,777,146	1,030,252	24,406,096	35,395,295	71.5
Manitoba	266,510	40	6,112	84,532	357,194	0.7
Saskatchewan	1,500	2,045	2,658	8,308	14,511	0.1
Alberta	570,301	5,274	226,810	364,557	1,166,942	2.4
British Columbia	32833	18324	294558	544,694	890,409	1.8
Canada	9,925,693	5,260,842	2,533,015	31,788,711	49,508,261	100

Source: North American Commission for Environmental Co-operation, Taking Stock Report, 1997

Number of Children and Seniors by Family Type

	(based on 1997 tax-filer data)									
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC
Husband-Wife Families										
Number of Families	134,110	30,790	213,510	177,760	1,685,490	2,614,850	257,220	229,130	665,920	908,690
Median Family Income (\$'s)	38,000	43,600	45,000	43,200	47,000	55,300	47,800	47,600	54,700	51,300
Number of Persons	417,020	98,510	646,400	538,950	5,118,440	8,012,010	812,150	737,240	2,102,520	2,703,300
'0-17 years	105,860	28,270	165,470	136,770	1,350,360	2,129,130	234,340	222,480	620,780	693,860
'65 Years and Over	34,450	9,080	63,630	51,610	473,150	800,200	84,110	82,360	163,800	291,980
Lone-Parent Families										
Number of Families	23,180	6,060	44,440	34,900	298,280	451,040	48,340	43,010	108,710	153,800
Median Family Income (\$'s)	16,000	20,600	17,600	16,800	21,100	23,000	19,200	18,300	22,400	21,600
Number of Persons	58,130	15,640	114,450	87,910	748,730	1,180,740	133,540	125,970	295,410	406,150
'0-17 years	23,890	6,910	52,020	38,790	331,520	542,240	63,530	66,090	144,090	196,770
'65 Years and Over	3,150	730	4,950	4,100	34,700	52,010	6,570	5,420	10,730	14,190
Non-Family Persons										
Number of Families	64,710	20,500	146,070	113,450	1,294,100	1,671,620	173,950	141,030	410,880	635,640
Median Family Income (\$'s)	12,400	14,000	14,400	13,800	14,600	18,300	15,900	15,600	18,600	18,200
Number of Persons	64,710	20,500	146,070	113,450	1,294,100	1,671,620	173,950	141,030	410,880	635,640
'0-17 years	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
'65 Years and Over	22,230	7,070	45,590	37,520	370,730	510,150	62,150	55,000	102,430	178,730
All Families & Non-Family Persons										
Number of Families	222,000	57,350	404,010	326,110	3,277,880	4,737,520	479,510	413,170	1,185,500	1,698,130
Median Family Income (\$'s)	26,500	28,900	28,700	28,100	29,800	36,100	30,900	31,000	36,400	33,500
Number of Persons	539,870	134,650	906,920	740,310	7,161,270	10,864,370	1,119,630	1,004,240	2,808,810	3,745,090
'0-17 years	129,740	35,180	217,490	175,560	1,681,880	2,671,370	297,870	288,570	764,870	890,630
'65 Years and Over	59,830	16,880	117,170	93,230	878,580	1,362,360	152,830	142,780	276,970	484,890

Source: '1997 Families", Small Area Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada

Number of Children by Family Type

	(based on 1971 Census of Population)									
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC
Husband-Wife Families										
Total Families	98,550	21,930	162,295	127,035	1,222,175	1,718,580	213,485	198,235	348,805	484,950
Total Children 18 and under	219,410	39,980	268,685	230,395	2,031,855	2,475,140	318,955	319,475	568,765	669,435
Lone-Parent Families										
Total Families	9,690	2,435	19,210	13,685	135,205	165,265	22,275	18,100	33,845	49,735
Total Children 18 and under	16,945	3,535	27,550	21,620	191,375	238,260	34,355	29,140	57,790	78,515

Source: 1971 Census of Canada, Catalogues 93-720 and 93-721

Seniors by Living Arrangement within Provinces, 1996

	Total Population			Living in Family Households			Living with Relatives			Living with One or More Non-Relatives Only			Living Alone		
	All Age Groups	65-74	75 and over	All Age Groups	65-74	75 and over	All Age Groups	65-74	75 and over	All Age Groups	65-74	75 and over	All Age Groups	65-74	75 and over
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Canada	28,390,685	2,012,240	1,240,020	24,630,340	1,483,515	692,195	360,555	45,010	48,805	777,605	32,035	17,030	2,622,180	451,675	481,990
Newfoundland	545,825	33,295	21,470	505,870	26,560	14,330	5,480	915	855	7,500	370	180	26,970	5,445	6,100
Prince Edward Island	131,800	8,830	6,950	116,770	6,425	3,840	2,050	345	370	2,650	130	110	10,330	1,930	2,620
Nova Scotia	896,600	63,445	47,870	785,940	45,640	26,420	12,685	1,995	2,630	21,555	1,080	775	76,415	14,725	18,040
New Brunswick	727,360	50,405	36,055	646,105	36,685	20,620	9,760	1,530	1,845	17,020	865	620	54,480	11,315	12,965
Quebec	7,008,130	500,160	270,710	5,974,180	351,910	147,180	91,245	13,935	13,995	172,875	9,785	4,850	769,830	124,535	104,685
Ontario	10,605,060	778,835	463,250	9,317,700	589,710	263,625	132,090	15,855	16,995	267,505	10,870	5,605	887,760	162,400	177,030
Manitoba	1,087,140	79,855	61,100	933,795	57,575	30,185	15,295	1,765	2,015	26,765	875	445	111,290	19,640	28,455
Saskatchewan	970,175	74,315	60,245	836,260	53,770	31,000	12,625	1,550	1,660	22,435	800	665	98,860	18,190	26,920
Alberta	2,647,110	152,815	91,360	2,306,220	113,275	51,300	32,835	2,915	3,105	88,055	2,530	1,135	220,005	34,090	35,810
British Columbia	3,677,890	268,165	180,045	3,124,105	200,450	103,055	45,290	4,130	5,265	148,485	4,700	2,635	360,005	58,885	69,080
Yukon	30,000	905	375	25,695	580	210	280	15	15	1,135	10	0	2,890	300	145
Northwest Territories	63,595	1,215	600	57,695	920	415	925	55	50	1,635	15	0	3,335	225	130

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada

Average Seniors Income, by Sex within Province, 1990 and 1995

1990	<u>Total</u>			<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
	All Ages	65-69 yrs.	70+	All Ages	65-69 yrs.	70+	All Ages	65-69 yrs.	70+
Canada	\$ 26,805	\$ 23,066	\$ 20,599	\$ 33,733	\$ 30,686	\$ 25,288	\$ 19,630	\$ 16,544	\$ 17,294
Newfoundland	\$ 20,961	\$ 16,434	\$ 14,370	\$ 26,262	\$ 21,370	\$ 16,776	\$ 15,046	\$ 11,835	\$ 12,430
Prince Edward Island	\$ 21,334	\$ 19,252	\$ 16,601	\$ 26,310	\$ 25,691	\$ 19,696	\$ 16,282	\$ 13,820	\$ 14,367
Nova Scotia	\$ 23,283	\$ 20,465	\$ 18,089	\$ 29,490	\$ 27,242	\$ 21,964	\$ 16,757	\$ 14,681	\$ 15,339
New Brunswick	\$ 22,143	\$ 19,598	\$ 16,653	\$ 28,142	\$ 26,386	\$ 19,677	\$ 15,749	\$ 13,572	\$ 14,482
Quebec	\$ 25,007	\$ 19,794	\$ 17,782	\$ 31,271	\$ 26,419	\$ 21,806	\$ 18,441	\$ 14,271	\$ 15,187
Ontario	\$ 29,278	\$ 25,463	\$ 23,020	\$ 36,895	\$ 34,242	\$ 28,515	\$ 21,558	\$ 18,019	\$ 19,179
Manitoba	\$ 23,597	\$ 22,117	\$ 19,130	\$ 29,370	\$ 28,995	\$ 22,749	\$ 17,763	\$ 16,368	\$ 16,548
Saskatchewan	\$ 23,048	\$ 22,767	\$ 20,358	\$ 28,908	\$ 29,841	\$ 24,827	\$ 17,037	\$ 16,508	\$ 16,884
Alberta	\$ 27,283	\$ 24,227	\$ 21,350	\$ 34,603	\$ 31,583	\$ 26,296	\$ 19,490	\$ 17,496	\$ 17,673
British Columbia	\$ 27,641	\$ 24,463	\$ 21,617	\$ 35,116	\$ 31,934	\$ 26,355	\$ 19,835	\$ 17,942	\$ 18,007
Yukon Territory	\$ 29,934	\$ 22,891	\$ 19,449	\$ 34,884	\$ -	\$ 22,711	\$ 24,307	\$ -	\$ -
Northwest Territories	\$ 29,559	\$ 21,807	\$ 14,853	\$ 34,879	\$ 23,121	\$ 15,419	\$ 23,247	\$ 20,112	\$ 14,193

1995	<u>Total</u>			<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
	All Ages	65-69 yrs.	70+	All Ages	65-69 yrs.	70+	All Ages	65-69 yrs.	70+
Canada	\$ 25,196	\$ 22,083	\$ 20,420	\$ 31,117	\$ 28,540	\$ 25,140	\$ 19,208	\$ 16,157	\$ 17,130
Newfoundland	\$ 19,710	\$ 16,514	\$ 15,223	\$ 24,602	\$ 20,794	\$ 17,631	\$ 14,529	\$ 12,560	\$ 13,398
Prince Edward Island	\$ 20,527	\$ 18,858	\$ 17,267	\$ 25,170	\$ 24,143	\$ 19,840	\$ 15,985	\$ 14,650	\$ 15,508
Nova Scotia	\$ 21,552	\$ 19,472	\$ 18,882	\$ 27,009	\$ 25,015	\$ 23,225	\$ 16,100	\$ 14,583	\$ 16,031
New Brunswick	\$ 20,755	\$ 18,457	\$ 17,803	\$ 26,179	\$ 23,770	\$ 22,026	\$ 15,252	\$ 13,728	\$ 14,833
Quebec	\$ 23,198	\$ 19,655	\$ 18,004	\$ 28,436	\$ 25,544	\$ 22,164	\$ 17,836	\$ 14,553	\$ 15,286
Ontario	\$ 27,309	\$ 23,966	\$ 22,111	\$ 33,599	\$ 31,136	\$ 27,408	\$ 21,048	\$ 17,336	\$ 18,438
Manitoba	\$ 22,667	\$ 21,641	\$ 19,321	\$ 28,011	\$ 27,991	\$ 23,472	\$ 17,398	\$ 15,976	\$ 16,512
Saskatchewan	\$ 22,541	\$ 22,404	\$ 20,058	\$ 28,103	\$ 28,729	\$ 24,489	\$ 17,002	\$ 16,593	\$ 16,696
Alberta	\$ 26,138	\$ 23,208	\$ 21,499	\$ 33,129	\$ 29,989	\$ 26,235	\$ 18,850	\$ 16,658	\$ 17,959
British Columbia	\$ 26,295	\$ 22,850	\$ 21,441	\$ 32,457	\$ 28,722	\$ 26,176	\$ 20,028	\$ 16,982	\$ 17,913
Yukon Territory	\$ 29,079	\$ 20,920	\$ 20,862	\$ 32,387	\$ 22,998	\$ 23,435	\$ 25,438	\$ 18,198	\$ 18,342
Northwest Territories	\$ 29,011	\$ 19,781	\$ 16,602	\$ 33,747	\$ 23,083	\$ 18,243	\$ 23,668	\$ 15,970	\$ 14,763

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada

**Number of persons that have a disability of a specified nature.
(1991 for persons 15 years of age and over)**

	Total with Disabilities	Type of Disability							Severity of Disability		
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Other	Unknown	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Canada	3,795,330	2,307,392	2,129,371	605,059	1,183,359	329,776	1,243,072	232,336	1,769,923	1,208,093	817,315
Newfoundland	49,254	33,250	28,977	8,652	15,114	4,902	14,314	1,424	21,158	15,859	12,237
Prince Edward Islar	19,587	12,259	11,206	3,013	6,400	1,760	6,461	744	9,279	5,964	4,344
Nova Scotia	174,180	109,031	104,466	23,241	53,130	12,110	49,112	8,785	78,405	61,148	34,628
New Brunswick	116,498	70,296	61,593	19,237	42,193	12,715	42,771	3,061	53,044	40,096	23,358
Quebec	777,984	476,873	440,637	135,271	194,548	76,392	268,260	43,499	358,321	259,447	160,216
Ontario	1,468,970	936,546	846,798	238,141	448,419	124,368	490,434	86,063	635,418	499,452	334,100
Manitoba	168,442	102,052	97,010	30,697	62,464	12,678	46,230	6,448	78,685	52,162	37,595
Saskatchewan	153,338	87,299	82,056	27,479	53,357	14,870	50,939	10,333	77,465	44,247	31,626
Alberta	372,086	210,290	185,301	51,256	122,634	25,601	119,977	30,597	202,630	106,456	63,000
British Columbia	486,514	265,748	267,886	67,203	181,919	43,835	151,890	40,740	250,219	121,035	115,261
Yukon	2,672	1,167	1,185	207	977	171	831	273	1,616	730	325
Northwest Territorie	5,807	2,581	2,256	661	2,205	375	1,854	372	3,684	1,498	625

Percentage of population that have a disability of a specified nature.

	Total with Disabilities	Type of Disability							Severity of Disability		
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Other	Unknown	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Canada	17.0	10.4	9.6	2.7	5.3	1.5	5.6	1.0	8.0	5.4	3.7
Newfoundland	10.9	7.4	6.4	1.9	3.4	1.1	3.2	0.3	4.7	3.5	2.7
Prince Edward Islar	19.3	12.1	11.1	3.0	6.3	1.7	6.4	0.7	9.2	5.9	4.3
Nova Scotia	23.8	14.9	14.3	3.2	7.3	1.7	6.7	1.2	10.8	8.4	4.7
New Brunswick	19.6	11.8	10.4	3.2	7.1	2.1	7.2	0.5	9.0	6.8	3.9
Quebec	13.7	8.4	7.8	2.4	3.4	1.4	4.7	0.8	6.3	4.6	2.8
Ontario	17.6	11.2	10.1	2.9	5.4	1.5	5.9	1.0	7.6	6.0	4.0
Manitoba	19.4	11.7	11.2	3.5	7.2	1.5	5.3	0.7	9.1	6.0	4.3
Saskatchewan	20.0	11.4	10.7	3.6	7.0	1.9	6.7	1.4	10.1	5.8	4.1
Alberta	18.7	10.6	9.3	2.6	6.2	1.3	6.0	1.5	10.2	5.4	3.2
British Columbia	18.0	9.8	9.9	2.5	6.7	1.6	5.6	1.5	9.3	4.5	4.3
Yukon	12.1	5.3	5.4	0.9	4.4	0.8	3.8	1.2	7.4	3.3	1.5
Northwest Territorie	14.0	6.2	5.5	1.6	5.3	0.9	4.5	0.9	8.9	3.6	1.5

Source: Statistics Canada CD-ROM 82-F0075 XCB Health Statistics 1999
Based on 1991 Health Activities Limitation Survey

Life Expectancy at Birth
1991 to 1997 (in years)

	1991		1996		1997p	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Canada	74.6	81.0	75.5	81.2	75.8	81.4
Newfoundland	73.7	79.6	74.4	80.2	74.5	80.0
Prince Edward Island	73.2
Nova Scotia	73.7	80.3	74.8	80.6	75.0	80.6
New Brunswick	74.2	80.9	74.8	81.2	75.2	81.2
Quebec	73.8	80.9	74.6	81.0	74.9	81.2
Ontario	75.0	80.9	75.9	81.3	76.2	81.5
Manitoba	74.6	80.7	75.1	80.5	75.5	80.6
Saskatchewan	75.2	81.5	75.4	81.4	75.7	81.4
Alberta	75.1	81.2	75.9	81.3	76.3	81.5
British Columbia	75.3	81.4	76.2	81.8	76.5	82.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 91-209, 1998-1999

**Potential Years of Life Lost by Cause within Province in 1997
(incidence of death per 100,000 population)**

	Total all causes	Neoplasms	Accidental deaths	Suicides	Perinatal mortality	Congenital anomalies	Respiratory diseases	Diseases of the heart	Cerebrovascular diseases	All other causes
Canada	3,398.6	1,010.6	645.3	340.4	1.5	44.6	100.0	450.1	93.0	713.1
Newfoundland	3,442.7	1,117.7	505.3	235.2	-	59.9	130.3	695.8	109.7	589.1
Prince Edward Island	3,215.9	781.9	819.1	328.8	35.1	-	102.3	482.3	102.3	564.1
Nova Scotia	3,546.8	1,190.3	685.9	260.9	-	26.8	143.4	526.7	113.2	599.9
New Brunswick	3,576.9	1,077.1	778.0	354.0	-	53.7	92.5	525.0	72.0	624.7
Quebec	3,682.8	1,173.8	617.2	530.6	0.9	47.3	113.6	533.7	103.6	562.1
Ontario	3,043.3	944.6	471.0	214.6	2.8	40.1	86.9	412.0	86.6	784.6
Manitoba	3,800.6	1,047.7	957.5	380.1	-	55.7	122.8	466.6	102.5	667.9
Saskatchewan	3,583.1	896.9	1,035.6	386.3	2.7	81.0	108.3	444.2	85.6	542.6
Alberta	3,476.6	863.6	909.2	410.7	-	57.8	92.7	420.8	90.6	631.2
British Columbia	3,549.6	959.3	763.2	280.4	-	30.8	95.1	355.3	90.2	975.4
Yukon	3,743.8	815.8	1,364.8	403.2	-	24.8	93.1	241.9	117.9	691.7
Northwest Territories	5,977.7	1,104.3	1,963.5	1,746.5	-	118.1	137.3	465.0	34.0	413.4

Source: Statistics Canada CD-ROM 82-F0075 XCB Health Statistics 1999

Causes of Hospitalization
(1995-96 Rate per 100,000 population)

	Canada	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	B.C.	Yuk	NWT
Total (includes all other)	11165	12211	13633	12334	15383	10548	10623	12633	15638	10874	11151	9192	11825
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	611	739	538	856	845	637	619	531	680	470	530	226	147
Cerebrovascular Disease (430-438)	249	231	266	263	308	268	243	282	340	176	243	103	45
Disease of other part of the Digestive System (530-579)	1225	1500	1671	1437	1938	1197	1114	1375	1859	1187	1174	1057	952
Fractures (800-829)	378	321	361	358	406	334	336	432	521	434	498	391	403
Complications of Medical and Surgical Care (996-999)	193	214	158	286	214	142	187	208	190	265	230	61	79
Respiratory and intrathoracic cancers intrathoraciques (16	97	90	115	118	126	133	88	110	102	55	70	39	18
Complication of Labour and Delivery (660-669) (660-669)	602	422	521	630	504	533	630	569	630	664	647	682	832
Complications related to pregnancy(640-648)	359	411	411	327	324	327	350	686	419	367	328	336	747
Digestive cancers (150-159)	119	137	139	135	137	139	118	123	136	84	97	49	29
Psychoses (290-299)	327	244	288	257	387	328	296	340	424	315	414	336	299
Neuroses (300,301)	79	60	140	76	136	84	68	83	89	75	85	113	194
Alcohol and drug dependence (303, 304)	50	43	104	83	46	60	44	46	92	41	39	84	83
Arthropathies (710-719)	216	170	179	288	271	163	228	227	317	219	231	87	139
Dorsopathies (720-724)	127	153	190	134	191	115	109	118	228	148	144	71	94
All other	6533	7476	8551	7087	9549	6089	6192	7502	9612	6375	6422	5555	7764

Source: Statistics Canada CD-ROM 82-F0075 XCB Health Statistics 1999

Hospital Operations and Procedures
(1995-96 Rate per 100,000 population)

	Canada	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	B.C.	Yuk	NWT
Total	6374	6594	6097	7153	7625	6112	6244	6235	7410	6430	6575	3246	4590
Certain diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (01-13)	1095	1302	1217	1125	1287	1042	1036	1140	1259	1159	1202	255	540
Operations on the nervous system (14-18)	139	113	84	133	130	154	137	101	169	118	146	10	79
Operations on the endocrine system (19-20)	30	33	14	30	32	26	34	29	31	33	23	16	8
Operations on the eyes (21-29)	112	86	76	158	155	158	88	90	112	73	115	13	21
Operations on the ears (30-32)	31	45	43	39	61	39	27	19	19	29	23	19	70
Operations on the nose, mouth and pharynx (33-41)	215	363	372	342	423	144	206	209	331	236	225	178	790
Operations on the respiratory system (42-46)	128	115	128	168	144	129	124	149	138	115	134	32	33
Operations on the cardiovascular system (47-51)	556	576	220	855	639	613	519	531	493	496	557	26	17
Operations on the hemic and lymphatic systems (52-53)	58	63	32	74	69	65	58	69	56	44	46	0	3
Operations on the digestive system and abdominal region (54-65)	995	1102	1145	1227	1331	1034	920	1020	1237	940	972	692	517
Operations on the urinary tract (66-71)	222	291	292	265	371	178	234	180	306	184	239	45	70
Operations on the male genital organs (72-76)	141	151	188	137	190	113	152	143	198	115	153	16	18
Operations on the female genital organs (77-83)	419	518	533	461	494	400	402	460	514	440	406	504	441
Obstetric procedures (84-87)	1263	1017	1015	1068	1170	1161	1341	1155	1301	1427	1247	918	1440
Operations on the musculoskeletal system (88-96)	737	617	535	839	814	610	750	709	971	805	837	407	426
Operations on the breast (97)	111	70	110	93	171	121	106	101	125	95	114	26	12
Operations on skin and subcutaneous tissue (98)	123	132	91	137	145	124	111	132	150	124	135	87	108
Procedures not elsewhere classified (99)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada CD-ROM 82-F0075 XCB Health Statistics 1999

Unpaid Housework to Senior Citizens, 1996

	Total Respondents	Hours of Unpaid Care to Seniors					
		Less than 5		5 to 9		10+	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL							
Canada	22,628,925	2,443,210	10.8%	735,680	3.3%	544,560	2.4%
Newfoundland	437,340	38,705	8.9%	15,895	3.6%	15,580	3.6%
Prince Edward Island	103,750	12,935	12.5%	4,095	3.9%	3,025	2.9%
Nova Scotia	719,970	73,515	10.2%	26,945	3.7%	23,585	3.3%
New Brunswick	585,020	68,425	11.7%	21,685	3.7%	17,810	3.0%
Quebec	5,673,465	653,735	11.5%	159,610	2.8%	107,880	1.9%
Ontario	8,429,210	880,715	10.4%	279,510	3.3%	204,185	2.4%
Manitoba	855,880	107,200	12.5%	34,205	4.0%	25,535	3.0%
Saskatchewan	748,135	99,360	13.3%	31,840	4.3%	22,420	3.0%
Alberta	2,055,020	216,905	10.6%	68,355	3.3%	50,400	2.5%
British Columbia	2,954,705	285,555	9.7%	91,050	3.1%	70,800	2.4%
Yukon Territory	23,270	1,610	6.9%	640	2.8%	575	2.5%
Northwest Territories	43,150	4,550	10.5%	1,840	4.3%	2,765	6.4%
MALE							
Canada	11,022,455	1,054,310	9.6%	262,035	2.4%	182,675	1.7%
Newfoundland	214,655	16,870	7.9%	6,000	2.8%	4,955	2.3%
Prince Edward Island	50,555	5,485	10.8%	1,475	2.9%	790	1.6%
Nova Scotia	346,770	31,310	9.0%	9,405	2.7%	7,390	2.1%
New Brunswick	284,920	29,480	10.3%	7,380	2.6%	5,905	2.1%
Quebec	2,756,705	275,710	10.0%	54,540	2.0%	35,260	1.3%
Ontario	4,080,940	383,445	9.4%	101,330	2.5%	67,350	1.7%
Manitoba	416,755	46,915	11.3%	12,590	3.0%	9,155	2.2%
Saskatchewan	366,730	43,670	11.9%	11,850	3.2%	7,900	2.2%
Alberta	1,021,430	94,885	9.3%	24,595	2.4%	17,905	1.8%
British Columbia	1,448,620	123,600	8.5%	31,735	2.2%	24,505	1.7%
Yukon Territory	11,960	705	5.9%	275	2.3%	265	2.2%
Northwest Territories	22,405	2,235	10.0%	855	3.8%	1,290	5.8%
FEMALE							
Canada	11,606,470	1,388,895	12.0%	473,645	4.1%	361,880	3.1%
Newfoundland	222,685	21,840	9.8%	9,890	4.4%	10,625	4.8%
Prince Edward Island	53,195	7,450	14.0%	2,620	4.9%	2,235	4.2%
Nova Scotia	373,200	42,200	11.3%	17,540	4.7%	16,190	4.3%
New Brunswick	300,100	38,940	13.0%	14,305	4.8%	11,905	4.0%
Quebec	2,916,765	378,020	13.0%	105,070	3.6%	72,620	2.5%
Ontario	4,348,270	497,270	11.4%	178,180	4.1%	136,840	3.1%
Manitoba	439,125	60,280	13.7%	21,610	4.9%	16,380	3.7%
Saskatchewan	381,400	55,690	14.6%	19,990	5.2%	14,515	3.8%
Alberta	1,033,585	122,025	11.8%	43,760	4.2%	32,485	3.1%
British Columbia	1,506,080	161,960	10.8%	59,320	3.9%	46,295	3.1%
Yukon Territory	11,305	895	7.9%	370	3.3%	310	2.7%
Northwest Territories	20,745	2,315	11.2%	985	4.7%	1,480	7.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada

Volunteer and Donation Activity by Province

	Number of Volunteer		Hours (,000)			Average Hours		
	Volunteers	Rate	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nfld	150,006	33%	20,495	11,718	8,777	136.6	188.0	100.0
PEI	38,437	36%	4,869	2,550	2,319	126.7	143.0	113.0
NS	283,255	38%	40,029	21,478	18,551	141.3	167.0	120.0
NB	207,966	34%	34,121	15,432	18,689	164.1	172.0	159.0
Que	1,313,146	22%	196,974	106,487	90,487	150.0	163.0	138.0
Ont	2,890,052	32%	421,595	207,093	214,502	145.9	158.0	136.0
Man	343,755	40%	44,763	22,088	22,675	130.2	130.0	131.0
Sask	360,649	47%	48,311	23,605	24,706	134.0	143.0	127.0
Alta	878,267	40%	128,323	57,351	70,972	146.1	151.0	142.0
BC	1,005,980	32%	169,443	79,949	89,494	168.4	180.0	160.0

	Number of Donors	Donor Rate	Total Donations	Average Donation
			(\$,000)	\$
Nfld	378,467	84%	63,061	167
PEI	89,342	83%	21,075	236
NS	619,798	83%	128,724	208
NB	495,353	82%	112,121	226
Que	4,457,356	75%	567,823	127
Ont	7,250,485	80%	2,023,873	279
Man	697,798	81%	214,617	308
Sask	634,266	83%	195,488	308
Alta	1,646,781	75%	556,053	338
BC	2,293,630	73%	552,387	241

Source: 1997 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, Statistics Canada, Health Canada, Canadian Heritage and Human Resources Development Canada

Visible Minorities and Aboriginals by Province/Territory

	Total Population	Visible Minority		Black		Aboriginal		All Others	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	28,528,125	3,197,480	11.2%	573,860	2.0%	477,630	1.7%	25,330,645	88.8%
Newfoundland	547,160	3,815	0.7%	600	0.1%	7,765	1.4%	543,340	99.3%
Prince Edward Island	132,855	1,520	1.1%	265	0.2%	385	0.3%	131,335	98.9%
Nova Scotia	899,970	31,320	3.5%	18,105	2.0%	8,130	0.9%	868,645	96.5%
New Brunswick	729,625	7,990	1.1%	3,120	0.4%	6,465	0.9%	721,635	98.9%
Quebec	7,045,085	433,985	6.2%	131,970	1.9%	55,065	0.8%	6,611,095	93.8%
Ontario	10,642,790	1,682,045	15.8%	356,215	3.3%	69,385	0.7%	8,960,745	84.2%
Manitoba	1,100,290	77,350	7.0%	10,775	1.0%	80,465	7.3%	1,022,940	93.0%
Saskatchewan	976,615	26,945	2.8%	4,265	0.4%	72,510	7.4%	949,670	97.2%
Alberta	2,669,195	269,280	10.1%	24,915	0.9%	64,650	2.4%	2,399,915	89.9%
British Columbia	3,689,755	660,545	17.9%	23,275	0.6%	76,430	2.1%	3,029,215	82.1%
Yukon Territory	30,650	1,000	3.3%	125	0.4%	3,615	11.8%	29,650	96.7%
Northwest Territories	64,125	1,665	2.6%	225	0.4%	32,755	51.1%	62,455	97.4%

Source: 1996 Census of Canada. File No. 93F0026XDB96004