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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

2005 and 2006

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2005 and 2006

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0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

^{p} preliminary

^{r} revised

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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-The fertility of visible minority women in Canada;
-Recent immigration to Canada from the Balkans.

2002 Edition

-The Fertility of Immigrant Women and Their Canadian-born Daughters;
-Healthy Aging: the Determinants of Aging Without Loss of Independence Among Older Canadians.

2001 Edition

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-Changing Demographic Trends and the Use of Home Care Services.

2000 Edition

-Smoking and Disability-free Life Expectancy in Canada;
-Impacts of Causes of Death on Life Expectancy at Higher Ages;
-Family Changes and the Economic Well-Being of Preschool-age Children;
-The Emergence of the Blended Family.

1998-1999 Edition

-Relative Income, Opportunity Cost and Fertility Changes;
-Dependence-free and Health-adjusted Life Expectancy;
-Ethnic Mobility and Demographic Growth of Aboriginal Populations.

1997 Edition

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-Recent Evolution of the Canadian and American Populations.

1988 Edition

-The Termination of Pregnancy in a Population Perspective;
-Long-term Consequences of Adolescent Marriage and Fertility.

1986 Edition

-Childbearing Performance of Married Canadian-born Women;
-The Fertility of Single Women;
-The Strengthening of Majority Positions.

1983 Edition

Already published:

Occasional

Beaujot, R., K.G. Basavarajappa and R.B.P. Verma. 1988. *Income of Immigrants*. Statistics Canada number 91-527E.

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1st edition, January 25 2008, 54 pages.

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Bédard, M. and M. Michalowski. 1997. *Advantages of the One Year Mobility Variable for Breaking Down Interprovincial Migration by Age, Sex and Marital Status.* Document number 4.

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Part 1 - A portrait of the mobility of Canadians between 2001 and 2006

The Report at a glance

Population growth and age structure

- As of January 1, 2008, the population of Canada had reached 33,143,600 persons, up 10.5 per 1,000 inhabitants or 344,900 people compared with the previous year. Approximately two-thirds of this growth can be attributed to net international migration.
- Natural growth was at its highest level since 2001 at 114,900 persons in 2007 due to an increase in the number of births and accounted for one-third of Canada's demographic growth in 2007.
- The populations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut grew at a faster pace than the national average in 2007. Alberta posted the strongest demographic growth at a rate of 19.5 per 1,000 inhabitants, almost twice as high as the national average. In contrast, Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province in 2007 to experience a decrease in its population (loss of 1.2 per 1,000 or 3,600 persons).
- As of July 1, 2007, the population of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) was 21,599,700, almost two-thirds of Canada's population. The population of census metropolitan areas climbed 12.2 per 1,000 population in 2006, faster than the national rate that year (10.2 per 1,000).
- Between 2006 and 2007, the Calgary and Edmonton census metropolitan areas experienced the fastest demographic growth in the country at 34.9 per 1,000 and 28.3 per 1,000, respectively. Saskatoon and Regina also saw their populations rise at a pace faster than the national average with rates of 19.8 per 1,000 and 13.8 per 1,000, respectively between 2006 and 2007.
- International immigration was the key factor in demographic growth in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. At 15.8 per 1,000 between 2006 and 2007, Toronto's demographic growth surpassed that of the country as a whole.
- In recent decades, there has been a decrease in the proportion of the population represented by persons aged 14 years and younger and an increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older. As of January 1, 2008, 16.9% of the population was 14 years or younger and 13.5% was 65 and older, while in 1972 these persons represented 28.9% and 8.1%, respectively of the population.
- As of January 1, 2008, the median age, which separates the population into two groups of equal size, continued to rise, reaching 39.1 years in Canada. In 1981, the median age was 29.3 years compared to only 26.3 in 1972.
- The aging of the Canadian population can be ascribed to two trends: the persistent lower birth rate and the steady extension of life expectancy. The aging of the vast baby boom generations (born between 1946 and 1965) is also contributing to the changes observed in the age structure.
- Despite its aging population, Canada joins the United States as among the youngest nations in the G8.
- The population of Atlantic Canada (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) was the oldest in the country with more people aged 65 and older and fewer people aged 14 or less compared to the rest of Canada. In contrast, the Prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) had the country's youngest populations. Almost one person in five was aged 14 years or younger in each of these provinces.
- As of July 1, 2007, Abbotsford, British Columbia was the census metropolitan area with the youngest population with 19.5% of persons under 15 years. Calgary and Edmonton were also among the youngest census metropolitan areas.
- St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario was home to the largest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (17.9%). The census metropolitan areas of Trois-Rivières and Saguenay in Quebec, and Victoria, British Columbia were among the oldest census metropolitan areas in Canada.

Fertility

- In 2005, there were 342,200 births in Canada, 5,100 more than in the previous year. This was the third straight year of increased births.
- In 2005, the total fertility rate reached 1.54 children per woman, up slightly from 2004 (1.53). This is the highest rate recorded since 1999. Canada's fertility rate is higher than some countries, such as Japan (1.3), Italy (1.3), Greece (1.3) and Germany (1.4), but lower than a number of European countries, including France (1.9), Norway (1.8), Denmark (1.8), the United Kingdom (1.8), Sweden (1.8) and Belgium (1.7).
- Almost half of the 342,200 births in 2005 involved a mother aged 30 years or older (48.9%), a proportion almost twice as high as in 1981 (23.6%). This figure reflects the delay in starting motherhood. In 2005, fertility among women aged 30 to 34 years was the highest of all age groups, including that of women between the ages of 25 and 29 years.
- The gap is narrowing between the fertility rates of women at either end of the reproductive spectrum, specifically those aged 15 to 19 and 40 to 44 years. In 2005, there were 13.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, compared with 7.1 for 1,000 women aged 40 to 44 years. In 1981, these rates were respectively, 25.8 and 3.2 per 1,000 women.
- Multiple births have declined among women aged 15 to 29 and increased among those 30 years and older. Close to one in five women (19.3%) aged 35 to 39 years gave birth to twins in 2005.
- Alberta and Quebec were the provinces posting the largest increases in the number of births. In Alberta, births rose 3.3% between 2004 and 2005 to 42,100, while in Quebec, the increase was 3.1% to 76,300.
- Saskatchewan recorded the highest fertility rate among the Canadian provinces in 2005 with 1.87 children per woman, followed by Manitoba at 1.82.
- In Atlantic Canada, total fertility rates were lower than in the rest of Canada (1.54 children per woman). Newfoundland and Labrador was the province with the lowest fertility rate at 1.34 children per woman. British Columbia had the second lowest rate (1.39 children per woman).
- Despite a decline in its number of births, Nunavut continued to have the highest fertility rate in the country (2.72) in 2005, followed by the Northwest Territories (2.11).
- In 2005, fertility rates were lower (1.51) in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) than in other areas of the country (1.59). However, some census metropolitan areas had fertility rates higher than the national average, including Abbotsford, British Columbia (1.84), Calgary (1.68) and Edmonton (1.66) in Alberta. Other census metropolitan areas posted lower fertility rates, as was the case in Victoria (1.29) and Vancouver (1.30).
- The number of abortions continued to decrease. In 2005, Canadians underwent approximately 96,800 abortions in hospitals, down 3,200 from 2004. The number of abortions per 100 live births also fell from 29.7 in 2004 to 28.3 in 2005.
- Quebec had the highest number of abortions per 100 births in 2005 (38.3%), while Prince Edward Island had the lowest (9.4%).

Mortality

- In 2005, Canadian vital statistics offices recorded 230,100 deaths, up 1.6% from the previous year. This is the highest number of deaths observed since vital statistics were established back in 1921.
- At all ages, and especially between ages 15 and 34, men were at higher risk of dying than women. Among young people aged 15 to 34, most deaths occurred as a result of external causes, such as suicides and highway accidents, affecting more men than women.
- In 2005, the infant mortality rate was 5.4 deaths per 1,000 births. This rate has been relatively stable since the mid 1990s. The rate was slightly lower among girls (5.0 per 1,000) compared to boys (5.8 per 1,000).

- The gap between the life expectancy of women and men in 2005 (4.7 years) was the lowest recorded in 40 years. Men enjoyed a life expectancy of 78.0 years and women of 82.7 years.
- The combined life expectancy of men and women was 80.4 years in 2005, up slightly from 2004 when it broke the 80 year threshold for the first time. Canada's average life expectancy is comparable to that of countries like France, Italy, Australia, Norway and Spain.
- Newfoundland and Labrador was the province with the lowest life expectancy (78.2 years) while British Columbia had the highest (81.2 years). Three other provinces also exceeded the 80-year threshold: Alberta (80.3 years), Quebec (80.4 years) and Ontario (80.7 years).
- In 2004, mortality rates associated with tumours (213.3 per 100,000) and cancers (212.2 per 100,000) exceeded those of diseases of the circulatory system (212.2) for the first time. Although these causes of death have been on the decline for several decades, tumours and cancers remained the primary cause of death among men in Canada in 2004. For women, diseases related to the respiratory system remained the leading cause of death.

International immigration

- In 2007, Canada welcomed 236,800 new immigrants, which represents an immigration rate of 7.2 new arrivals per 1,000 population, down from 2006 (7.7 per 1,000) and 2005 (8.1 per 1,000).
- Canada's net immigration rate (the difference between immigrants and emigrants expressed per 1,000 population) was almost double that of the United States and higher than that of other G8 countries.
- In 2007, 131,300 immigrants, or more than half (55.4% of the total), qualified in the economic category of the immigration policy. This number was lower than in 2005 (156,300) and 2006 (138,300).
- Some 56.5% of immigrants in 2007 came from an Asiatic country. China, India and the Philippines combined accounted for about one-third of all immigrants admitted to Canada in 2007.
- More than eight in ten immigrants (82.6%) chose to reside in one of Canada's three most populous provinces: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.
- Ontario alone welcomed almost half (47%) of all new immigrants in 2007. This was the first time since 1984 that this province has received less than 50% of the immigrants to Canada.
- The age structure of new immigrants to Canada was mostly composed of persons in the most economically active age groups, specifically, persons aged 25 to 44 years.

Interprovincial migration

- In 2007, more than 370,800 Canadian residents changed province, a record number since 1981.
- Saskatchewan experienced a reversal in its interprovincial migration exchanges in 2007 with a net gain of over 10,200 persons from other locations in Canada. In 2005, the number of people who left for other provinces was 9,700 greater than the number who came into the province. In 2006, this loss was 2,900.
- Net migration in Newfoundland and Labrador continued to be negative, although losses have been lessening for a few years. In 2005, the net interprovincial migration deficit was about 4,500 persons in this province; it was only 700 in 2005.
- In 2007, New Brunswick posted its first positive net migration since 1990 with respect to other provinces and territories (net gain of 1,100 people). This gain was in contrast to the losses recorded in 2005 (2,700) and 2006 (3,600).
- Of all provinces and territories, Ontario has experienced the largest net loss of residents in each year from 2003 to 2007. In 2006, 32,300 more residents left the province than entered it, while in 2007, this deficit was 17,800.
- Alberta continued to post positive net interprovincial migration, but this balance was considerably lower in 2007 (gain of 10,600) compared with the previous year, when the total was 58,200.

- Net interprovincial migration for British Columbia reached a five-year high of 13,400 residents in 2007.
- Despite the fact that Alberta's attraction to residents of other provinces diminished somewhat in 2007, it remained one of the key provinces for interprovincial migration exchanges in Canada. Alberta continued to be one of the primary destinations for residents of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Nuptiality and divorce

- In 2003, 147,400 marriages were celebrated, a slight increase (0.4%) from the previous year.
- The rise in marriages can be ascribed to the growth in the population rather than to a trend toward marriage. The crude marriage rate has remained stable since 2001 and was 4.7 per 1,000 in 2003.
- The average age at the time of a first marriage has continued to rise. In 2003, it was 28 years for women and 30 years for men, which reflects a five-year increase since the end of the 1970s when it was around 23 years for women and 25 years for men.
- The only provinces/territories that experienced an increase in the number of marriages and in the crude marriage rate between 2002 and 2003 were Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon.
- Slightly more than one person in ten (10.8%), aged 15 and older, or 2.8 million persons, were living in a common-law relationship in 2006. This proportion was 3.8% in 1981. This type of union continued to be popular among young adults and in Quebec where over one-third (34.6%) of couples were living common-law.
- The 2006 Census data revealed that 90,700 persons were living in same-sex unions in Canada, up from the 2001 Census numbers of 68,400.
- There were 69,600 divorces in 2004, a drop of 1.7% compared to the previous year. This is the first time since 1998 that the number of divorces has been below 70,000. A similar decline occurred in the crude divorce rate, which fell from 36.4 divorces per 10,000 persons in 1987 to 21.8 per 10,000 in 2004.
- In 2004, the median age at the time of divorce was 43.0 years for men and 40.0 years for women.
- The number of divorces was up in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In contrast, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon experienced a drop in their divorce numbers.

A portrait of the mobility of Canadians between 2001 and 2006

- According to the 2006 Census, 40.9% of persons aged 5 years and older were not living at the same address five years ago, 15.0% were not living in the same municipality, and 2.9% were not living in the same province. These are the lowest proportions recorded in at least 35 years.
- The aging of the population is only partially responsible for the decrease in the proportion of migrants in recent decades since this decline was observed in all age groups.
- Only three provinces recorded net interprovincial migration gains in the 2001 to 2006 period: Alberta (88,180 persons), British Columbia (22,130) and Prince Edward Island (600).
- The census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver all experienced negative net migration between 2001 and 2006, with losses of 42,455, 104,760 and 21,815 persons, respectively.
- The census metropolitan areas of Edmonton and Calgary posted the largest migration gains of 30,792 and 27,239 persons, respectively.
- Barrie and Oshawa also reported substantial gains, a large proportion of their exchanges being with the Toronto census metropolitan area. Barrie and Oshawa saw net migration rates of 11.1% and 6.6% respectively, ranking them first and third among all census metropolitan areas between 2001 and 2006.

- Among all census metropolitan areas, Saguenay, Quebec and St. John, New Brunswick posted the largest losses between 2001 and 2006. Saguenay lost 4,740 persons through internal migration, or 3.2% of the population at risk of migration in 2001. For its part, St. John lost 3,310 persons, representing a net migration rate of -2.9%.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the majority of census metropolitan areas recorded migration losses in favour of other provinces or territories, but remained major centres of attraction within their own province.
- The 2006 Census data showed the phenomenon of urban spread. Overall, between 2001 and 2006, even within the census metropolitan areas, central municipalities experienced losses in favour of peripheral municipalities. The phenomenon was especially evident in the Toronto and Montréal census metropolitan areas where peripheral municipalities posted net migration rates of 7.0% and 4.3%, respectively in their exchanges with the central municipalities.
- Urban spread also occurred outside the census metropolitan areas. Between 2001 and 2006, rural areas located close to an urban centre gained a total of 58,936 persons in their migration exchanges with the rest of the country, the vast majority (56,161 persons) coming from exchanges with census metropolitan areas.
- In the case of remote rural areas, they experienced an overall net migration loss of 47,060 persons between 2001 and 2006. The net deficit of these remote rural areas is largely ascribed to the departure of large numbers of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 years.
- All other factors being equal, several socioeconomic characteristics are associated with higher mobility: being between the ages of 20 and 29 years, having no children in the house, the recent birth of a first child, being divorced, separated or widowed, being a recent immigrant, being Aboriginal, and living in a rural area.
- The probability of migrating varies by type of destination. The central municipalities of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver are often preferred by persons under the age of 30, single persons, persons without children, persons with an undergraduate or graduate degree, and recent immigrants to Canada, especially those who belong to a visible minority group.
- The peripheral municipalities of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver are more often favoured by migrants aged 30 years and older, married or widowed migrants or those living common-law, parents of a first newborn child, persons of visible minorities, and recent immigrants.
- All other factors being equal, census metropolitan areas other than Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver attract more young people under the age of 30 and persons without children.
- Aboriginal migrants are more likely to choose a medium-size urban centre, while widowed migrants, those who are part of a visible minority group, and to a lesser degree, those who are immigrants, are less likely to do so.
- The proportion of migrants who choose a remote rural area or a territory as their destination is highest among persons aged 45 years or older, persons who are not part of a visible minority group, Aboriginals and persons living in a rural community.

Main demographic indicators for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2007

Year		Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada
Total population as of July 1								in thousands							
1981	IR	574.8	123.7	854.6	706.3	6,547.7	8,811.3	1,036.4	975.9	2,294.2	2,823.9	23.9	47.6	...	24,820.4
1986	IR	576.5	128.4	889.3	725.2	6,708.5	9,438.1	1,091.7	1,029.3	2,430.9	3,004.1	24.5	54.7	...	26,101.2
1991	IR	579.5	130.3	915.1	745.5	7,064.6	10,428.1	1,109.6	1,002.7	2,592.6	3,373.5	28.9	38.7	22.2	28,031.4
1996	ID	559.8	135.8	931.4	752.3	7,246.9	11,083.1	1,134.2	1,019.1	2,775.2	3,874.3	31.4	41.7	25.7	29,610.8
2001	PD	522.0	136.7	932.4	749.9	7,397.0	11,897.6	1,151.3	1,000.1	3,056.7	4,078.4	30.1	40.8	28.1	31,021.3
2002	PD	519.4	136.9	934.5	750.3	7,445.7	12,102.0	1,155.6	995.9	3,116.3	4,115.4	30.1	41.5	28.7	31,372.6
2003	PD	518.4	137.3	936.5	751.2	7,494.7	12,262.6	1,161.9	994.7	3,161.4	4,155.4	30.6	42.2	29.2	31,676.1
2004	PD	517.3	137.9	938.0	752.0	7,549.0	12,420.3	1,170.6	994.9	3,208.2	4,203.8	30.9	42.8	29.6	31,995.2
2005	PR	514.1	138.2	936.0	751.3	7,598.0	12,565.4	1,174.2	990.0	3,280.7	4,260.2	31.1	42.7	30.0	32,312.1
2006	PR	509.9	138.0	935.1	749.2	7,651.0	12,705.3	1,178.5	987.5	3,370.6	4,320.3	31.2	42.4	30.4	32,649.5
2007	PP	506.3	138.6	934.1	749.8	7,700.8	12,803.9	1,186.7	996.9	3,474.0	4,380.3	31.0	42.6	31.1	32,976.0
Total growth rate								per 1,000							
1981	IR	-1.4	1.7	3.9	0.1	6.5	10.7	7.4	11.4	39.2	22.9	-22.3	36.8	...	12.6
1986	IR	-2.8	1.0	4.8	1.6	9.0	18.1	6.2	2.6	5.9	11.4	31.4	-1.6	...	11.3
1991	IR	2.0	0.5	5.6	4.5	6.7	12.2	3.3	-1.2	15.6	25.0	38.8	37.8	...	11.2
1996	ID	-14.7	6.1	2.8	1.0	4.0	12.4	4.2	2.3	16.7	22.8	21.2	1.1	17.6	10.3
2001	PD	-7.9	3.3	0.1	-0.6	6.4	17.9	3.1	-5.5	19.0	10.1	0.6	11.3	15.1	11.4
2002	PD	-4.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	6.2	15.2	5.2	-3.4	16.3	8.8	5.9	16.8	24.6	10.3
2003	PD	-0.7	4.2	2.3	0.6	7.1	12.9	6.5	-0.3	14.5	11.3	16.8	21.9	13.8	10.0
2004	PD	-4.4	1.5	0.3	0.8	7.0	12.2	6.5	-1.4	17.3	12.0	2.3	2.9	14.3	9.9
2005	PR	-7.9	1.2	-2.3	-1.9	6.3	11.7	1.6	-5.0	26.2	13.9	8.2	-6.7	15.4	10.2
2006	PR	-7.2	0.9	-1.2	-2.7	6.9	9.0	4.5	1.9	31.1	13.8	-6.2	-5.6	10.3	10.2
2007	PP	-1.2	6.7	1.1	3.5	7.3	9.5	11.0	16.5	19.5	14.9	8.6	6.3	19.9	10.5
Natural growth rate								per 1,000							
1981		12.0	7.3	6.0	7.6	8.0	6.7	7.2	9.9	13.0	7.7	16.1	23.3	...	8.1
1986		7.9	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.6	7.0	7.4	9.2	12.5	6.9	14.9	23.3	...	7.2
1991		5.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.2	10.9	6.4	15.8	22.4	25.9	7.4
1996		3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.7	4.8	10.3	16.0	24.6	5.2
2001		1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.2	3.7	3.5	6.6	3.0	7.0	11.0	21.0	3.7
2002		0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.8	3.5	2.9	6.6	2.7	6.3	11.2	21.0	3.4
2003		0.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.0	6.9	2.7	6.6	11.8	21.4	3.4
2004		0.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	6.9	2.5	6.4	12.7	21.2	3.5
2005		0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	6.9	2.5	4.8	13.0	19.1	3.4
2006	R	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.9	7.0	2.6	4.4	12.4	19.5	3.6
2007	P	-0.6	0.4	-0.4	0.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	7.0	2.8	4.0	12.3	19.9	3.5
Total migratory growth rate[1]								per 1,000							
1981	IR	-10.3	-5.3	-0.9	-5.7	0.0	4.8	1.5	1.8	25.3	15.5	-51.8	6.1	...	5.4
1986	IR	-7.9	-2.3	0.1	-3.8	3.9	11.0	-0.2	-5.2	-5.2	4.4	7.4	-33.0	...	4.4
1991	IR	-1.1	-2.7	1.6	-0.2	1.3	5.1	-3.6	-8.2	4.7	17.1	19.2	4.0	-3.5	4.3
1996	ID	-14.2	4.5	1.5	-0.7	0.6	7.4	-1.3	-0.9	8.7	16.9	8.9	-13.6	-9.6	5.6
2001	PD	-7.2	2.6	-0.2	-1.6	3.7	13.7	-0.7	-7.7	12.5	7.0	-7.3	1.2	-5.7	7.9
2002	PD	-5.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	4.0	11.4	1.7	-6.2	9.7	6.1	-0.4	5.5	3.6	6.9
2003	PD	-1.4	2.5	1.7	-0.5	4.6	9.1	3.0	-3.3	7.6	8.6	10.2	10.1	-7.7	6.5
2004	PD	-4.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	4.6	8.2	3.2	-4.6	10.4	9.4	-4.2	-9.8	-6.9	6.4
2005	PR	-8.1	0.5	-2.4	-2.6	3.6	7.9	-1.8	-8.0	19.3	11.4	3.4	-19.7	-3.7	6.8
2006	PR	-6.9	0.4	-1.1	-3.0	3.2	5.4	1.2	-1.0	24.1	11.2	-10.6	-18.0	-9.2	6.6
2007	PP	-0.6	6.3	1.5	3.5	3.7	6.1	7.7	13.6	12.5	12.1	4.6	-6.0	0.0	7.0

See notes at the end of the tables.

Main demographic indicators for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2007

Year	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada
Proportion of population aged 0 to 14							percentage							
1981 IR	29.2	24.7	23.3	24.7	21.5	21.6	23.1	24.5	23.9	21.2	25.9	34.1	...	22.3
1986 IR	25.6	23.0	21.3	22.4	20.2	20.3	21.9	24.1	23.5	20.1	24.7	31.9	...	21.0
1991 IR	22.2	22.5	20.3	20.7	19.8	20.1	21.9	23.9	23.6	20.1	24.3	28.4	38.5	20.7
1996 ID	19.6	21.5	19.5	19.3	19.1	20.3	21.7	22.8	22.5	19.4	23.7	28.3	37.8	20.2
2001 PD	17.1	19.5	17.9	17.5	17.6	19.4	20.7	21.0	20.5	17.8	20.7	26.5	36.5	18.9
2002 PD	16.7	19.0	17.4	17.2	17.4	19.1	20.4	20.6	20.1	17.4	20.1	26.0	36.0	18.6
2003 PD	16.4	18.6	17.0	16.8	17.2	18.8	20.2	20.3	19.8	17.0	19.5	25.4	35.6	18.3
2004 PD	16.0	18.2	16.6	16.5	16.9	18.5	19.9	19.9	19.5	16.7	19.0	24.9	34.8	18.0
2005 PR	15.7	17.7	16.2	16.1	16.6	18.2	19.7	19.6	19.2	16.3	18.5	24.6	34.4	17.6
2006 PR	15.3	17.3	15.8	15.7	16.2	17.8	19.4	19.3	18.9	16.0	17.9	24.1	33.8	17.3
2007 PP	15.1	16.9	15.5	15.4	16.0	17.5	19.2	19.1	18.7	15.7	17.3	23.6	33.2	17.0
Proportion of population aged 65 years and over							percentage							
1981 IR	7.7	12.1	10.9	10.0	8.8	9.9	11.8	11.9	7.2	10.7	3.3	3.0	...	9.6
1986 IR	8.7	12.6	11.8	11.0	9.8	10.7	12.4	12.6	8.0	11.9	3.7	2.9	...	10.5
1991 IR	9.6	13.1	12.5	12.0	11.1	11.6	13.3	14.1	9.0	12.7	3.9	3.1	2.0	11.5
1996 ID	10.7	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.0	12.2	13.5	14.5	9.8	12.6	4.4	3.5	2.2	12.1
2001 PD	12.1	13.6	13.7	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.7	14.8	10.2	13.2	5.9	4.1	2.2	12.6
2002 PD	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.6	14.9	10.2	13.4	6.1	4.2	2.2	12.7
2003 PD	12.6	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.4	12.6	13.6	14.9	10.3	13.5	6.3	4.2	2.3	12.8
2004 PD	12.9	13.9	14.1	13.7	13.5	12.8	13.5	14.8	10.4	13.7	6.6	4.4	2.5	13.0
2005 PR	13.2	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	12.8	13.5	14.9	10.4	13.8	7.0	4.6	2.7	13.1
2006 PR	13.5	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.1	13.0	13.6	14.9	10.5	13.9	7.4	4.9	2.9	13.2
2007 PP	13.9	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.4	13.2	13.6	14.9	10.4	14.1	7.9	5.2	3.1	13.4
Demographic dependency ratio[2]							percentage							
1981 IR	58.5	58.3	51.9	53.3	43.4	46.1	53.5	57.4	45.2	46.7	41.1	58.8	...	46.8
1986 IR	52.2	55.3	49.3	50.2	43.0	44.8	52.3	58.1	45.8	47.2	39.8	53.6	...	46.0
1991 IR	46.6	55.4	48.8	48.6	44.6	46.4	54.2	61.1	48.3	48.7	39.3	46.0	67.9	47.3
1996 ID	43.5	52.5	48.1	46.7	45.0	48.3	54.5	59.5	47.7	46.9	39.2	46.7	66.6	47.7
2001 PD	41.3	49.6	46.1	44.6	44.3	46.9	52.3	55.7	44.2	44.9	36.1	44.2	63.0	46.0
2002 PD	41.0	48.7	45.4	44.1	44.1	46.4	51.7	55.0	43.5	44.4	35.5	43.3	61.6	45.6
2003 PD	40.8	48.1	44.9	43.7	43.9	45.9	51.0	54.2	43.0	44.0	34.8	42.0	61.0	45.2
2004 PD	40.7	47.3	44.4	43.3	43.8	45.5	50.3	53.3	42.6	43.6	34.4	41.4	59.6	44.8
2005 PR	40.5	46.6	43.9	43.0	43.5	45.0	49.7	52.6	42.1	43.1	34.3	41.2	58.9	44.3
2006 PR	40.6	46.3	43.6	42.8	43.5	44.6	49.2	52.0	41.5	42.8	33.8	40.9	57.9	44.0
2007 PP	41.0	45.8	43.5	42.6	43.6	44.2	48.7	51.4	41.0	42.5	33.6	40.4	56.8	43.8
Median age							in years							
1981 IR	25.3	28.8	29.2	28.0	29.6	30.4	29.8	28.6	26.8	30.6	26.7	22.3	...	29.5
1986 IR	27.9	30.6	31.0	30.4	31.8	31.9	31.1	30.0	29.0	32.8	28.8	24.0	...	31.4
1991 IR	30.7	32.8	33.3	32.9	34.1	33.3	32.8	32.5	31.1	34.4	30.8	26.9	21.2	33.3
1996 ID	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.4	36.1	35.0	34.5	34.2	33.3	35.7	32.7	28.3	21.8	35.2
2001 PD	38.1	37.6	38.5	38.2	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.4	34.7	37.9	35.8	29.9	22.5	37.2
2002 PD	38.8	38.2	39.0	38.7	38.9	37.0	36.7	36.7	34.9	38.4	36.3	30.1	22.7	37.6
2003 PD	39.4	38.6	39.5	39.3	39.3	37.4	36.9	37.0	35.1	38.8	36.6	30.3	22.8	37.9
2004 PD	40.0	39.0	40.0	39.7	39.7	37.7	37.0	37.2	35.3	39.2	37.0	30.5	22.9	38.2
2005 PR	40.6	39.4	40.5	40.3	40.1	37.9	37.2	37.5	35.4	39.5	37.5	30.7	23.0	38.5
2006 PR	41.3	39.8	41.0	40.9	40.4	38.2	37.3	37.7	35.5	39.8	38.0	30.9	23.2	38.8
2007 PP	42.0	40.3	41.5	41.4	40.7	38.5	37.4	37.7	35.4	40.0	38.7	31.1	23.5	39.0

See notes at the end of the tables.

Main demographic indicators for Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2007

Year	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada
Total fertility rate						number of children per woman								
1981	..	1.88	1.62	1.67	1.57	1.58	1.82	2.11	1.85	1.63	2.05	2.84	...	1.65
1986	..	1.79	1.58	1.53	1.37	1.60	1.82	2.02	1.84	1.61	1.95	2.85	...	1.59
1991	1.44	1.85	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.69	1.97	2.04	1.89	1.68	2.15	2.44	3.52	1.71
1996	1.31	1.74	1.52	1.46	1.61	1.61	1.90	1.90	1.75	1.55	1.71	2.23	3.38	1.63
2001	1.30	1.54	1.40	1.41	1.49	1.53	1.82	1.89	1.67	1.40	1.57	1.83	3.06	1.53
2002	1.31	1.49	1.37	1.39	1.47	1.48	1.80	1.83	1.69	1.38	1.58	1.89	3.03	1.51
2003	1.33	1.57	1.39	1.42	1.49	1.50	1.81	1.88	1.74	1.40	1.53	2.05	3.09	1.53
2004	1.31	1.53	1.41	1.40	1.48	1.51	1.78	1.86	1.74	1.39	1.69	2.04	2.98	1.53
2005	1.34	1.47	1.40	1.41	1.52	1.51	1.82	1.87	1.75	1.39	1.48	2.11	2.72	1.54
Life expectancy at birth for males						in years								
1981	71.9	72.8	71.0	71.1	71.1	72.3	72.2	72.4	72.0	72.6	..	59.1	..	71.9
1986	72.7	72.4	72.3	72.5	72.0	73.5	73.0	73.7	73.5	74.0	81.4	65.4	..	73.0
1991	73.6	73.2	73.6	74.3	73.7	74.9	74.6	75.3	75.1	75.2	..	..	65.6	74.6
1996	74.3	74.5	74.9	74.9	74.6	75.9	75.2	75.4	75.8	76.1	..	72.0	..	75.4
2001	75.2	75.5	76.1	76.3	76.4	77.4	75.7	76.3	77.0	78.1	76,6	73,5	66,3	76.9
2002	75.7	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.6	77.7	76.2	76.3	77.4	78.2	73.9	73.2	67.2	77.2
2003	75.4	76.5	76.5	76.4	77.1	77.8	76.0	76.2	77.5	78.6	75.5	73.8	66.5	77.5
2004	75.8	76.8	76.5	77.0	77.5	78.3	76.4	76.6	77.8	78.7	74.5	78.4	66.8	77.7
2005	75.6	77.4	76.7	77.2	77.7	78.5	76.6	76.6	77.8	78.8	74.4	73.1	69.5	78.0
Life expectancy at birth for females						in years								
1981	78.7	80.4	78.4	79.2	78.7	79.0	78.8	79.6	79.1	79.5	..	66.3	..	79.0
1986	79.4	80.2	79.2	80.0	79.4	79.7	79.8	80.5	80.0	80.3	84.9	73.8	..	79.7
1991	79.3	80.8	80.6	80.9	80.8	81.0	80.9	81.7	81.0	81.3	..	..	..	80.9
1996	80.4	81.5	80.5	81.3	80.9	81.2	80.6	81.2	81.2	81.9	82.1	..	71.6	81.2
2001	81.0	81.7	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.0	81.2	82.1	82.1	82.9	80,1	70,3	78,8	82.0
2002	80.9	81.3	81.5	82.0	82.0	82.2	81.1	82.0	81.9	82.9	80.3	79.6	69.6	82.2
2003	81.0	81.6	81.6	82.0	82.5	82.4	81.4	82.0	82.2	83.0	83.1	75.7	70.5	82.3
2004	81.3	81.6	81.6	82.2	82.6	82.7	81.4	82.1	82.6	83.1	78.6	81.7	74.2	82.5
2005	80.9	82.1	81.8	82.4	82.9	82.7	81.4	82.1	82.7	83.5	79.6	82.1	75.1	82.7
Infant mortality rate						per 1,000								
1981	10.7	13.2	11.5	10.9	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.6	10.2	14.9	21.5	...	9.6
1986	8.5	6.7	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	24.8	12.0	...	7.9
1991	7.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	6.5	10.6	7.7	18.0	6.4
1996	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.4	6.2	5.1	0.0	4.9	20.1	5.6
2001	4.9	7.2	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	7.0	5.5	5.6	4.1	8.7	4.9	16.9	5.2
2002	4.5	1.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.7	7.3	4.6	8.8	11.0	11.0	5.4
2003	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	5.7	19.8	5.3
2004	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.8	4.3	11.0	0.0	16.1	5.3
2005	6.2	2.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.6	8.3	6.8	4.5	0.0	4.2	10.0	5.4

1. Includes emigrants, immigrants, interprovincial migrants, persons temporarily abroad, returning emigrants and non-permanent residents.
2. Ratio of population aged 0 to 14 years and aged 65 years and over to those aged 15 to 64 years.

Notes: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991.

IR: Revised intercensal estimates.

ID: Final intercensal estimates.

PD: Final postcensal estimates.

PR: Updated postcensal estimates.

PP: Preliminary postcensal estimates.

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

Part I

Current demographic situation in Canada, 2005 and 2006

by Anne Milan and Laurent Martel

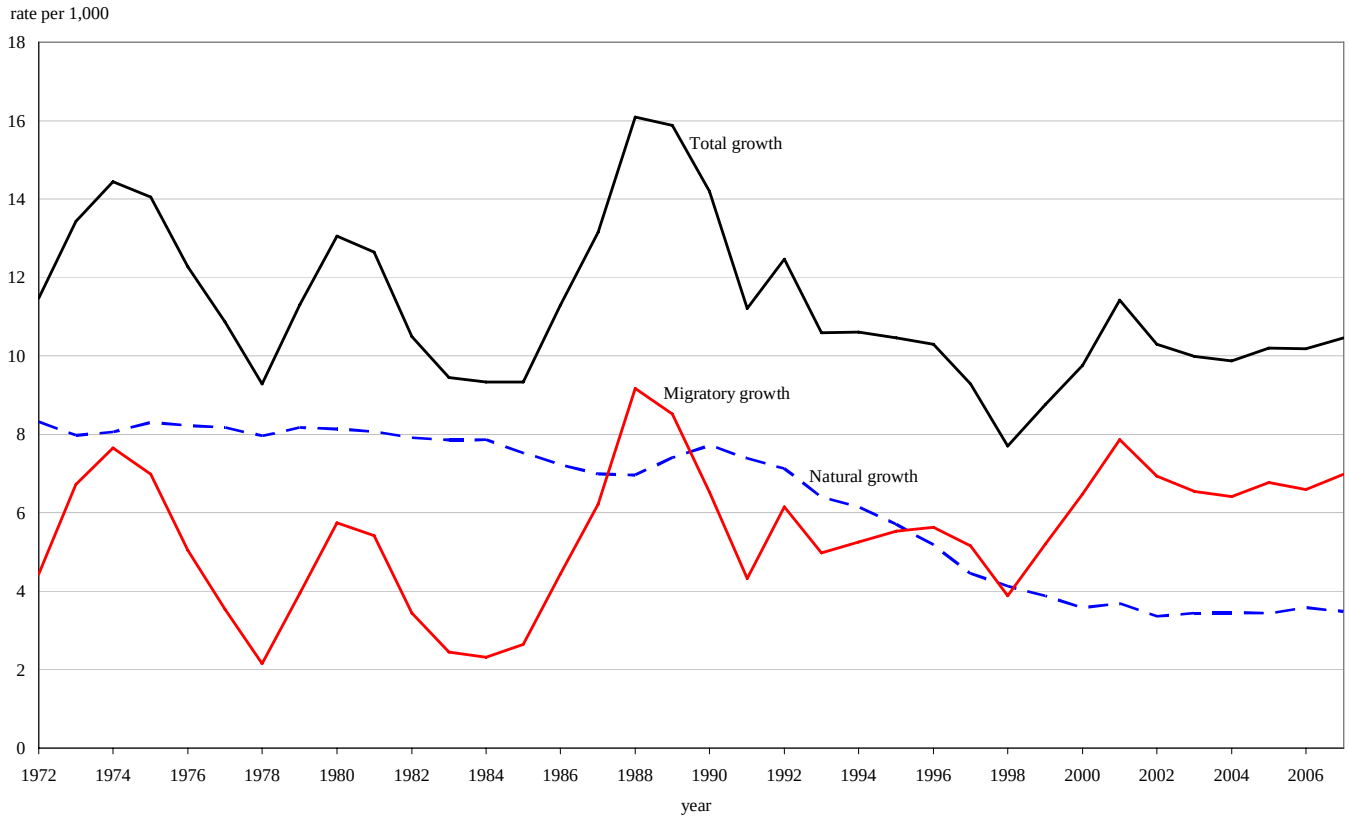
Population growth and age structure

Population growth

Canada's population was estimated to be 33,143,600, as of January 1, 2008, up 344,900 persons from the same date in 2007. This increase in the population represents a growth of 10.5 per 1,000 in 2007, up slightly from one year earlier (10.2 per 1,000). The highest growth rate over the preceding 35 year period was in 1988 (16.1 per 1,000) when levels of immigration were very high (figure 1.1). The higher growth in 2007 occurred despite decreased immigration—there were 236,800 immigrants during this time—14,800 fewer than the previous year. Despite the drop in the number of immigrants coming to Canada, international migration was still the primary contributing factor to population growth. About two-thirds of the growth observed in Canada in 2007 is related to net migration.

The second component of population growth is natural increase or the difference between births and deaths. In 2007, there were 356,200 births and 241,300 deaths, resulting in a natural increase of 114,900 persons. Both births and deaths have been rising in recent years. An increasing number of deaths are to be expected in an aging, and overall growing, population, as is the case in Canada. Nevertheless, natural increase in 2007 was the highest level observed since 2001 because of a higher number of births in recent years. Throughout the 35 year period prior to 2007 the level of natural increase peaked in 1990 during which year there were 213,500 more births than deaths. Natural increase contributed just over one-third to the growth rate in Canada in 2007 relative to net migration. In some developed countries such as the United

Figure 1.1
Total, natural and migratory population growth rates, Canada, 1972 to 2007



Notes: 1972 to 1996: Revised intercensal estimates.
1997 to 2001: Final intercensal estimates.
2002 to 2004: Final postcensal estimates.
2005 to 2007: Updated postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-215-X.

States and France natural increase is a more important factor in population growth than is net migration, as a result of relatively higher fertility. Yet other countries (e.g., Germany, Japan, Russia and Hungary) are experiencing very low or negative levels of natural increase due to low fertility, resulting in sometimes negative population growth rates.[1]

Population in the provinces and territories

The patterns related to population growth and the respective contribution of net international migration and natural increase for Canada as a whole can vary at the provincial and territorial level. The additional component of migratory exchanges between provinces and territories can also affect population growth in each region across the country. Compared to the growth rate for Canada as a whole in 2007, four provinces and one territory surpassed this level: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut. Newfoundland and Labrador was the only jurisdiction in Canada to lose population in 2007. In contrast, other areas experienced a positive growth in 2007 following at least one year of declining population. This was the situation for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The remaining provinces reported positive but more moderate growth rates that were lower than the national average.

Alberta had the highest growth of all the provinces in 2007 (19.5 per 1,000), growing at almost double the pace of the country overall to a total population of 3,497,900 on January 1, 2008. While growth in this province has been high for a long time, the rate in 2007 was below that of 2006 (31.1 per 1,000) and 2005 (26.2 per 1,000). Although more than half of the growth in 2006 was attributed to highly positive net interprovincial migration, this fell to less than one-sixth in 2007. About 10,600 more persons from other provinces stayed in Alberta than left in 2007, far below the figure from the previous year (58,200).

In the Atlantic region, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador fell at a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 during 2007 to a population of 508,100 on January 1, 2008. The last year that this province experienced positive growth was in 1992 resulting in a population of 580,800 on January 1, 1993. Although Newfoundland and Labrador has had negative net interprovincial migration since 1983, there were fewer net losses of residents in 2007 (700) than the previous year (4,000). Despite positive net international migration in 2007, there was an overall migratory loss as well as negative natural increase, both of which contributed to population decline.

In contrast, the other three Atlantic provinces all experienced a positive growth in 2007. Prince Edward Island grew at a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 to 139,100 persons on January 1, 2008, a rate not surpassed since 1995. This province experienced the arrival of a larger number of immigrants in 2007 compared to the preceding year as well as fewer losses in general from migratory exchanges with other jurisdictions within Canada. The populations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased in 2007, following two consecutive years of population decrease. The growth in Nova Scotia (1.1 per 1,000) resulted in a population of 935,600 on January 1, 2008 while New Brunswick grew 3.5 per 1,000 to reach a population of 751,300. For both provinces, growth came from a positive net migratory balance as there was very little or negative natural increase.

On January 1, 2008, the province of Quebec had 7,730,600 residents, resulting in a growth of 7.3 per 1,000. This growth was up slightly from 2006 (6.9 per 1,000) and was the fastest growth rate since 1992. The net loss of interprovincial migrants to Quebec in 2007 (14,400) was the highest loss since 1998, however, this was compensated by the arrival of 45,200 immigrants in Quebec in 2007, much higher than the 7,300 emigrants who left the province. As a consequence of these trends, about half of the growth in this province in 2007 was the result of net international migration and the rest was due to natural increase.

Ontario, the most populous province of Canada, grew at a pace of 9.5 per 1,000 in 2007, up slightly from 9.0 per 1,000 in 2006, to reach 12,861,900 persons. Net international migration remained an important contributor to the growth rate in Ontario although there was a lower net international migration to this province in 2007 (90,700) compared to 2006 (105,400). Except for one year, the share of landed immigrants settling in Ontario has been steadily decreasing since 2001. Despite this decline in immigration, there were far fewer migratory losses with other provinces and territories in 2007 (-17,800) than in 2006 (-32,300). Taken together, migration exchanges accounted for close to two-thirds of the growth in the province in 2007.

Manitoba grew at a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 in 2007 resulting in a population of 1,193,600 on January 1, 2008. This growth was more than double that of 2006 (4.5

1. Population Reference Bureau. 2007. *2007 World Population Data Sheet*. Washington, D.C.; United States Census Bureau. 2008. International Database. Table 008: Vital Rates and Events.

per 1,000) and the highest rate since 1983. The higher growth rate was due to more immigrants in 2007, as well as fewer losses from interprovincial migration. In fact, Manitoba had the strongest rate of immigration in Canada in 2007 (9.2 per 1,000), the first time this has occurred in recent history for a province other than Ontario, British Columbia or Alberta. This pattern may reflect Manitoba's use of the Provincial Nominee Program to select new immigrants. This economic program, developed by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, selects skilled workers who possess training, relevant work experience and language ability to be employed in a particular province.

The growth in Saskatchewan in 2007 (16.5 per 1,000) was up substantially from the previous year (1.9 per 1,000), and was the highest recorded growth since 1975. This strong growth was due primarily to positive net interprovincial migration. Saskatchewan's net gain of 10,200 people from other provinces and territories was the first positive interprovincial migration since 1984. The oil industry is expanding in Saskatchewan, which could attract workers who might otherwise have gone to Alberta. Overall, more than four-fifths of the growth in Saskatchewan in 2007 resulted from migratory exchanges and the remainder was attributed to natural increase. In total, there was a population of 1,006,600 residents in Saskatchewan on January 1, 2008, the first time it has surpassed the one million mark since 2001.

British Columbia had the third highest growth among the provinces during 2007 (14.9 per 1,000) to reach a population of 4,414,000. The net gains resulting from interprovincial migration was the highest since 1996, but the largest contributor to growth in British Columbia was the 30,600 net international migrants. In total, net migration contributed more than four-fifths of the growth in this province in 2007, however, the number of immigrants in British Columbia in 2007 was lower compared to the previous year, as it was in Ontario.

Given the low population counts in the territories, even small fluctuations in numbers can cause large changes in the growth rates. In the Yukon territory in 2007, the positive growth (8.6 per 1,000) followed a year of negative population growth (-6.2 per 1,000) in 2006, resulting in a population of 31,200. Although this territory experienced negative net interprovincial migration in 2006, more people moved to the Yukon from elsewhere in Canada than left in 2007. After two years of population decline, growth in the Northwest Territories was positive (6.3 per 1,000) in 2007, resulting in a population of 42,600 residents. This was primarily due to high natural increase and fewer migratory losses to other provinces or territories. Nunavut had the highest growth in the country, increasing 19.9 per 1,000 in 2007, close to double the national growth rate (10.5 per 1,000), and even higher than Alberta (19.5 per 1,000), reaching 31,100 persons on January 1, 2008. Population growth in Nunavut is due exclusively to high natural increase.

Subprovincial population trends

Below the provincial or territorial level, the areas that grew more quickly than the national average between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007[2], as well as the areas that declined during this same time period, are clearly evident from figure 1.2.

In 2007, many of the most rapidly growing census divisions[3] were in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, as well as around large urban areas such as Toronto or Montréal. Much of the strong growth in areas within Alberta can be attributed to the economy, and the attraction of migrants, often young adults, from other provinces across Canada. Other census divisions grew rapidly as a result of urban sprawl, as was the case for the areas around Montréal.

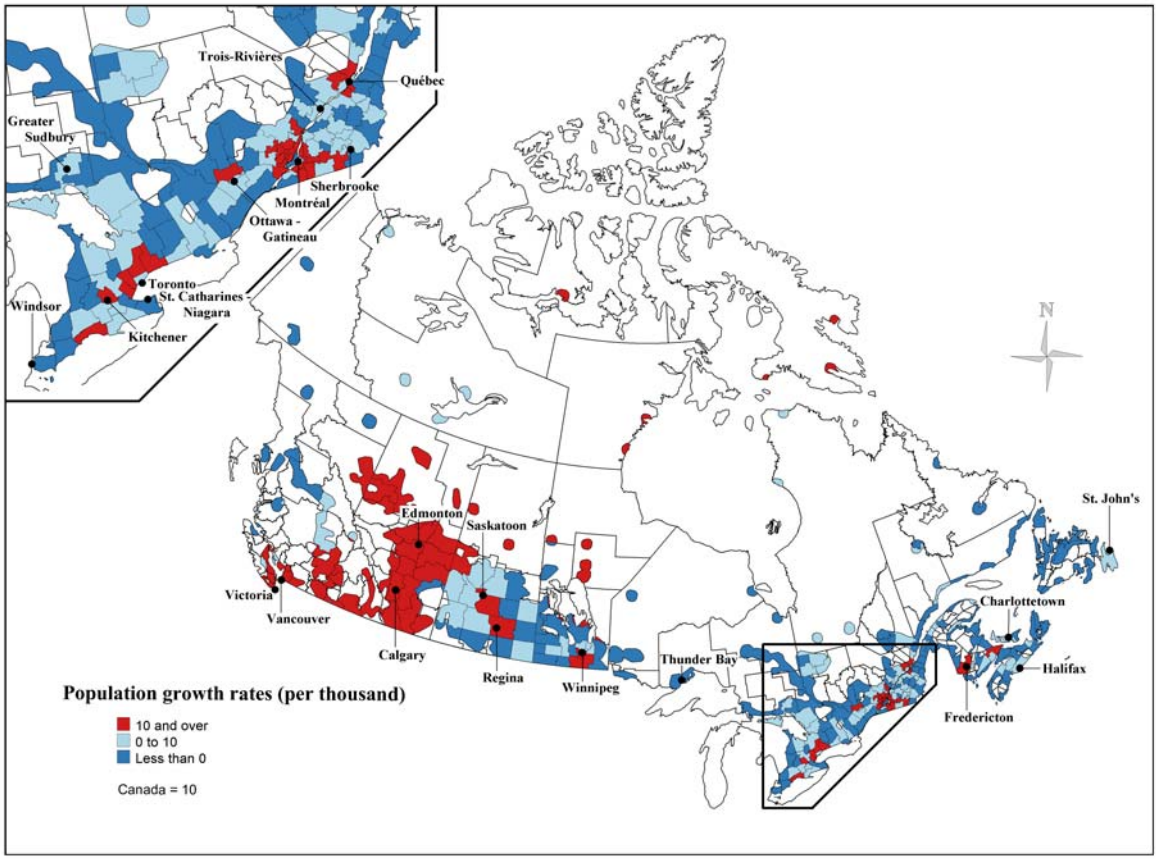
Some of the census divisions experiencing the largest decreases in population between 2006 and 2007 were located in Newfoundland and Labrador. Population decline in these areas may be attributed to low levels of fertility and the out-migration of young adults to other provinces and territories in Canada, particularly Alberta.

Population growth in census metropolitan areas

As of July 1, 2007, 21,599,700 people or about two-thirds of the population in Canada, lived in one of the census metropolitan areas (CMA).[4] The census metropolitan area population grew at a pace of 12.2 per 1,000, faster than the nation overall (10.0 per 1,000) during the 2006/2007 time period (table 1.1).[5]

2. The reference date for the subprovincial sections of this chapter is July 1, 2007 as 2008 population estimates below the provincial or territorial level were not available at the time this report was written.
3. Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, "municipalité régionale de comté" and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).
4. A census metropolitan area (CMA) is an area with a population of at least 100,000, including an urban core with a population of at least 50,000. Population estimates for census metropolitan areas in this section are based on 2001 Census boundaries.
5. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex, 2001 to 2006.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-214-X. Ottawa.

Figure 1.2
Population growth rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



Note: 2006 and 2007: Updated postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2008. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex, 2002 to 2007*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-214-X.

The census metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta experienced the largest gains in 2006/2007 (34.9 per 1,000 and 28.3 per 1,000, respectively). On July 1, 2007, Calgary had a population of 1,139,100, slightly ahead of Edmonton (1,081,300 residents). The population increases in these two census metropolitan areas were mainly the result of net interprovincial migration. Calgary had about 16,500 more migrants who came from other provinces than who left, followed by Edmonton (12,000 net interprovincial migrants), reflecting a strong economy in Alberta, largely due to the oil industry. A further 14,800 persons were added to the population in Calgary and 8,900 newcomers to Edmonton during the 2006/2007 time period due to net international migration.

Two census metropolitan areas, Saskatoon and Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, also grew at a faster pace than did Canada as a whole. Remarkably, the growth in Saskatoon in 2006/2007 (19.8 per 1,000) was more than double that of the preceding year (8.3 per 1,000) which helped the census metropolitan area reach a population of 241,400 on July 1, 2007. Regina grew by 13.8 per 1,000 in 2006/2007 to a total of 201,500 residents. Regina and Saskatoon, along with Edmonton and Victoria, were the only census metropolitan areas to experience positive net migration at all three levels: intraprovincial, interprovincial and international.

In the three largest census metropolitan areas in Canada—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, much of the growth could be attributed to international immigration. At 15.8 per 1,000, Canada's largest census metropolitan area, Toronto, grew much faster than the national figure (10.0 per 1,000). The population reached 5,509,900 on July 1, 2007, meaning that about one person out of six in Canada lived in this census metropolitan area. There

Table 1.1

Population as of July 1, 2007 and components of population growth for Canada and census metropolitan areas

Region	Population as of July 1, 2007	Total growth rate	Total growth	Natural increase	Migration			
					Total net	Net international	Net interprovincial	Net infraprovincial
	number	rate			number			
Canada	32,976,026	10.0	326,544	114,917	211,627	211,627	0	0
All census metropolitan areas	21,599,703	12.2	259,517	95,142	174,426	199,837	-9,783	-15,628
St. John's	183,493	6.4	1,165	114	1,051	390	-834	1,495
Halifax	385,457	5.7	2,176	1,072	1,104	1,528	-865	441
Saint John	126,382	1.9	235	27	208	455	-261	14
Saguenay	151,803	1.3	202	231	-1,169	83	-211	-1,041
Québec	728,924	11.1	8,014	2,127	3,375	1,744	-1,335	2,966
Sherbrooke	166,503	8.5	1,396	604	958	1,126	-289	121
Trois-Rivières	143,846	9.8	1,389	26	832	302	-92	622
Montréal	3,695,790	7.3	26,817	16,996	13,246	33,547	-11,694	-8,607
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,168,788	5.4	6,252	5,493	964	3,026	-4,346	2,284
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	881,060	3.4	2,960	3,685	-725	2,052	-4,561	1,784
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	287,728	11.6	3,292	1,808	1,689	974	215	500
Kingston	154,985	-4.4	-683	32	-715	-11	-732	28
Oshawa	347,999	13.2	4,531	1,642	2,889	301	-754	3,342
Toronto	5,509,874	15.8	85,919	32,454	53,465	81,817	-11,924	-16,428
Hamilton	720,426	3.3	2,404	1,939	465	2,226	-1,961	200
St. Catharines - Niagara	395,839	-2.0	-797	-254	-543	373	-992	76
Kitchener	468,002	9.7	4,474	2,501	1,973	2,194	-1,100	879
London	469,714	5.0	2,315	1,092	1,223	1,286	-1,379	1,316
Windsor	331,149	-1.2	-413	1,086	-1,499	728	-1,149	-1,078
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	162,653	1.9	312	-136	448	-17	-369	834
Thunder Bay	124,109	-10.0	-1,248	-71	-1,177	15	-1,343	151
Winnipeg	712,671	7.3	5,153	1,596	3,557	7,497	-3,868	-72
Regina	201,514	13.8	2,736	610	2,126	753	279	1,094
Saskatoon	241,439	19.8	4,680	959	3,721	1,057	1,100	1,564
Calgary	1,139,126	34.9	38,396	9,232	29,164	14,811	16,543	-2,190
Edmonton	1,081,275	28.3	29,742	6,497	23,245	8,940	11,980	2,325
Abbotsford	164,638	14.3	2,326	790	781	1,192	70	-481
Vancouver	2,285,893	12.7	28,621	8,855	31,493	33,489	3,620	-5,616
Victoria	337,411	10.2	3,403	-372	3,241	985	2,123	133

Note: 2007: Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2008. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex, 2002 to 2007*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-214-X.

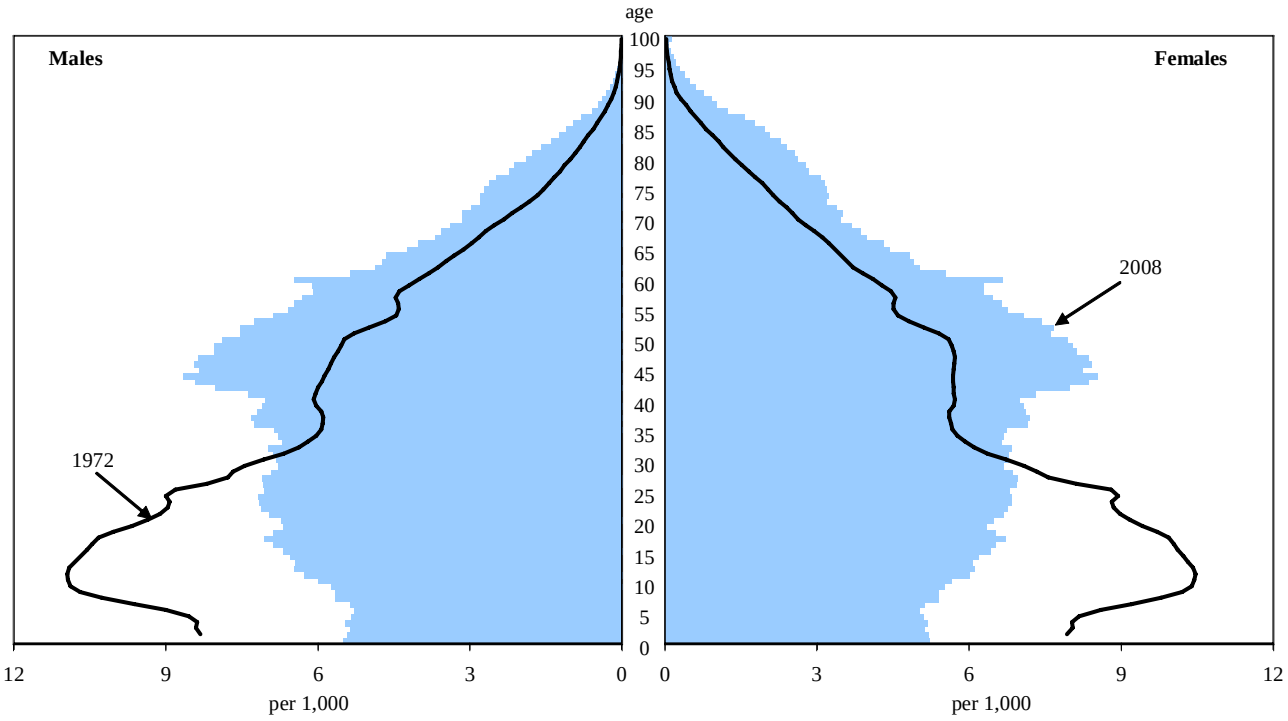
were 81,800 more international migrants who came to Toronto in 2006/2007 than who left. This net positive international migration more than offset the loss in Toronto's migratory balance with other areas within Ontario and the rest of Canada. The second largest census metropolitan area, Montréal, grew at a slower pace of 7.3 per 1,000 in the year prior to July 1, 2007, attaining a population of 3,695,800. Although population losses occurred due to both interprovincial and intraprovincial migration, some of this was recouped as a result of immigration to this census metropolitan area. Growth in Canada's third largest census metropolitan area, Vancouver, was 12.7 per 1,000 during 2006/2007, reaching a total of 2,285,900 residents. Similar to Toronto and Montréal, growth in Vancouver during this time period was mainly due to immigration.

Only four census metropolitan areas, located in the province of Ontario, declined in population between 2006 and 2007: Thunder Bay (-10.0 per 1,000), Kingston (-4.4 per 1,000), St. Catharines - Niagara (-2.0 per 1,000) and Windsor (-1.2 per 1,000). Net losses through interprovincial migration largely contributed to the decline in these census metropolitan areas, although Windsor also experienced negative net intraprovincial migration.

Age structure

Changes to the age structure since 1972 can be graphically depicted in a population pyramid (figure 1.3). One evident pattern from this figure is the aging of the baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1965). In 1972, this cohort was aged roughly 7 to 26 years and by 2008,

Figure 1.3
Age pyramid of the Canadian population as of January 1, 1972 and 2008



Notes: 1972: Revised intercensal estimates.
2008: Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

this group is in the 43 to 62 year age range. This large "bulge" on the pyramid will continue to shift upward as the baby boomers move into their senior years.

Comparing the 1972 and 2008 pyramids also clearly illustrates the effect on the age structure of the population in Canada of two on-going and long term demographic trends: low fertility and increasing life expectancy. As a consequence of these trends, the proportion of children aged 14 and under decreased dramatically in recent decades while the share of seniors has been increasing. On January 1, 2008, 16.9% of the population was aged 14 and under while 13.5% was aged 65 and over, resulting in 5,593,000 children and 4,475,800 seniors (figure 1.4). In 1972 close to three in 10 persons (28.9%) were children while 8.1% were seniors. This aging of the population, is expected to accelerate into the future, especially from 2011 onward when the first of the large cohort of baby boomers reaches the age of 65. It is expected that the number of seniors will exceed the number of children in Canada by about 2015, regardless of the growth scenario.[6]

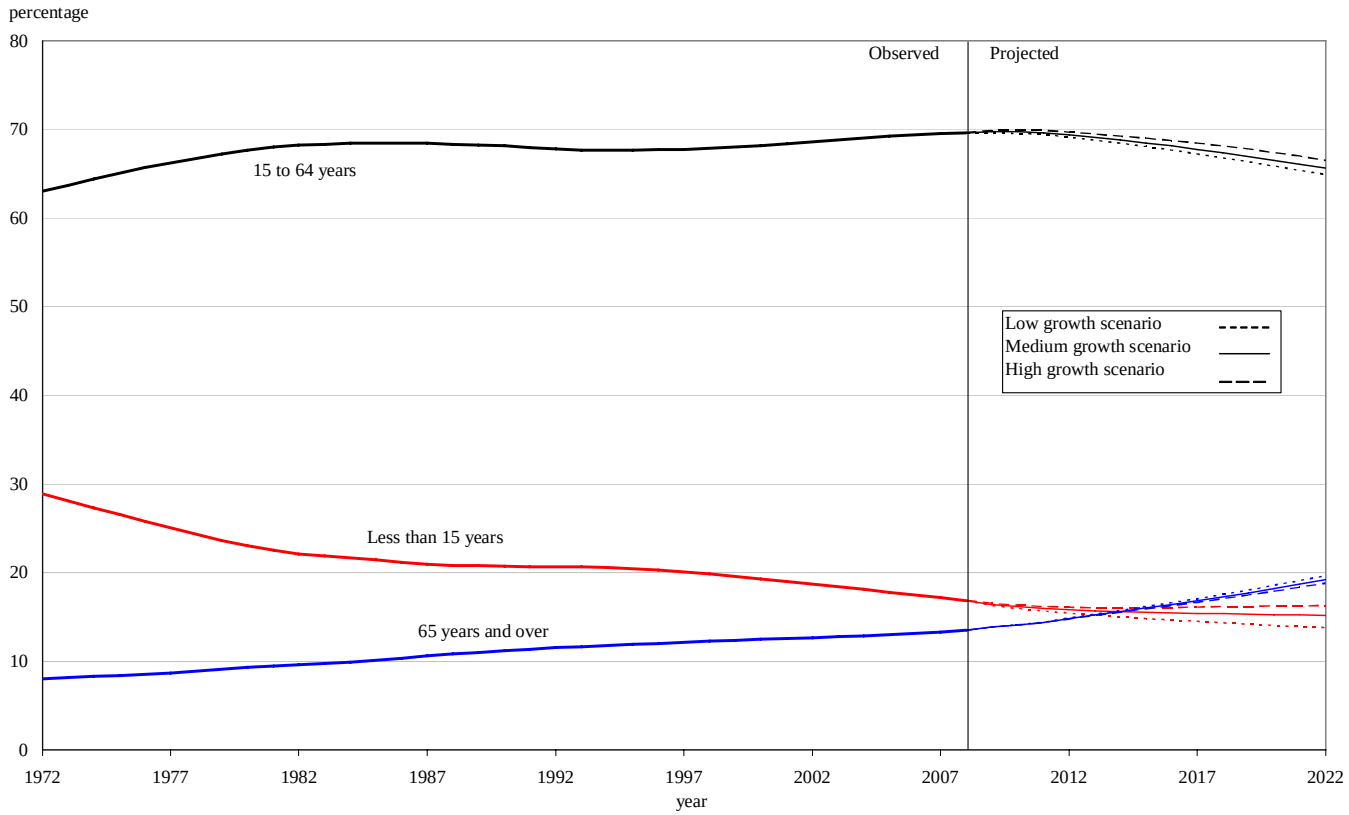
Although characterized by an aging population, Canada, along with the United States, is among the youngest of the G8 countries. As of 2007, G8 countries having the oldest populations with roughly one person in five aged 65 and over included Germany, Italy and Japan.[7]

Even though the senior population aged 65 and over in Canada grew at more than double the pace (23.9 per 1,000) in 2007 compared to the overall population (10.5 per 1,000), some subgroups had even faster growth rates. The number of individuals aged 80 and over increased 34.2 per 1,000 in 2007. Furthermore, the population aged 55 to 64, who are at, or near, retirement, grew even more quickly during this same time period (37.6 per 1,000).

6. Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1956 to 2006; and Bélanger, A., L. Martel and É. Caron Malenfant. 2005. *Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 2005-2031*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-520-X. Scenario 3.
7. Population Reference Bureau. 2007. *2007 World Population Data Sheet*. Washington, DC.

Figure 1.4

Proportion of the population aged less than 15 years, 15 to 64 years and 65 years and over in Canada, January 1, 1972 to 2022



Notes: 1972 to 1996: Revised intercensal estimates.
1997 to 2001: Final intercensal estimates.
2002 to 2004: Final postcensal estimates.
2005 to 2007: Updated postcensal estimates.
2008: Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2005. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2005-2031*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-520-X.

The concept of median age, the age at which 50% of the population is older and 50% is younger, also provides a measure of the aging of the population. The median age of the Canadian population as of January 1, 2008 was 39.1 years, up from 38.9 years on the same date in 2007. In comparison, in 1981 the median age was 29.3 years and in 1972, it was 26.3 years.

Provincial and territorial patterns in age structure

Population aging has affected all provinces and territories in Canada to a varying extent. The overall population in the Atlantic provinces (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) was the oldest in the nation with higher shares of seniors aged 65 and older and lower proportions of the population aged 14 and under compared to Canada as a whole. Contributing to the aging of the population in the Atlantic provinces is a transformation over the course of the twentieth century, from a region characterized by higher than average fertility to the current situation of having the lowest fertility levels in the nation. Each Atlantic province also had a median age that was over 40 years (table 1.2). Newfoundland and Labrador had the oldest median age of all the provinces and territories in 2008 (42.3 years) but in 1981, this province had one of the youngest median ages (25.0 years).

In Quebec, there were fewer children aged 14 and under (15.8%) and more seniors aged 65 and over (14.5%) compared to the nation overall whereas the opposite was the case in Ontario (17.3% and 13.3%, respectively).

Table 1.2

Percentage of population aged less than 15 years, 15 to 64 years and 65 years and over and median age, Canada, provinces, territories, January 1, 2008

Region	Less than 15 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
	percentage			age
Canada	16.9	69.6	13.5	39.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.0	70.8	14.1	42.3
Prince Edward Island	16.7	68.7	14.6	40.5
Nova Scotia	15.3	69.7	14.9	41.8
New Brunswick	15.2	70.1	14.6	41.6
Quebec	15.8	69.6	14.5	40.9
Ontario	17.3	69.4	13.3	38.7
Manitoba	19.1	67.4	13.5	37.5
Saskatchewan	19.0	66.2	14.8	37.7
Alberta	18.5	71.1	10.4	35.4
British Columbia	15.6	70.2	14.2	40.2
Yukon	17.0	74.9	8.1	39.0
Northwest Territories	23.4	71.3	5.3	31.2
Nunavut	32.9	64.0	3.1	23.6

Note: 2008: Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Consequently, the median age was higher in Quebec (40.9 years) and lower in Ontario (38.7 years) than that of Canada. Over the past 50 years, the province of Quebec experienced rapid aging due to gains in life expectancy and a drop in fertility. The higher share of children in Ontario could be at least partially attributed to high levels of immigration over the past two decades, including female immigrants of childbearing age, who may have contributed to a younger population by giving birth at some point after their arrival.

The three Prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were all younger than Canada as a whole. Close to one in five persons in these provinces were children aged 14 and under as of January 1, 2008. Based on the median age indicator, Alberta had the youngest population of all the provinces (35.4 years). Interestingly, despite Saskatchewan having one of the highest proportions of children aged 14 and under, this province was also characterized by one of the highest proportions of seniors aged 65 and over (14.8%). The demographic situation in Saskatchewan is due to a combination of high fertility and high life expectancy, but also until recently, significant out-migration of young adults.

Along with the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, British Columbia also had a median age older than that of Canada at 40.2 years, making it the oldest province in western Canada based on this indicator. The smaller share of children aged 14 and under (15.6%), and greater share of seniors aged 65 and over (14.2%) compared to Canada overall are also indicative of an older population in British Columbia. This province has a lower than average fertility combined with a life expectancy that is the highest in the nation.

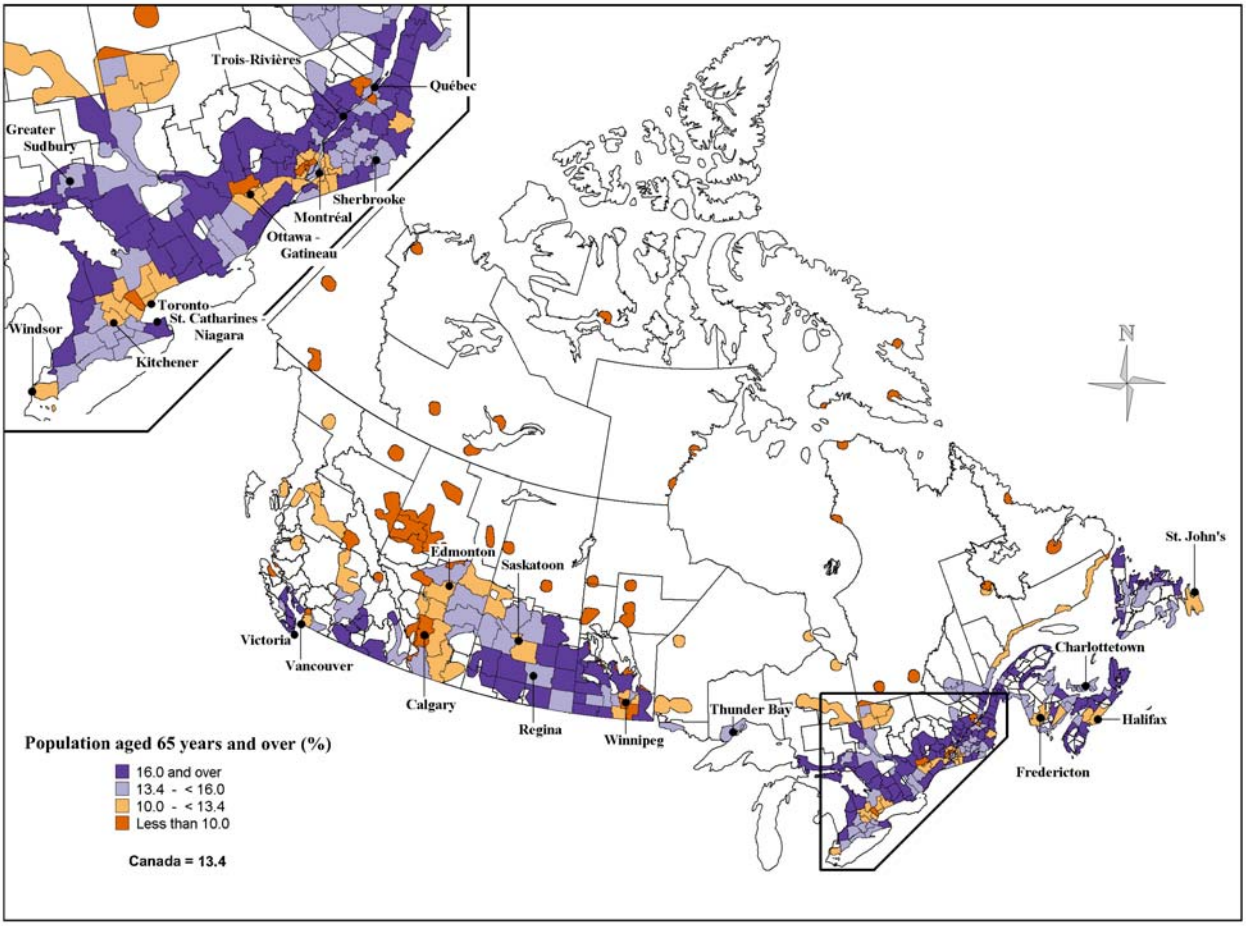
In the territories, the Yukon had a proportion of children aged 14 and under (17.0%) and a median age (39.0 years) that were close to the national figures, although it had a much lower share of seniors (8.1%). Nunavut and the Northwest Territories are characterized by the youngest populations in Canada, due to a higher fertility and lower life expectancy than for the rest of the nation. Nunavut had the youngest median age in the country as of January 1, 2008 at 23.6 years, followed by the Northwest Territories at 31.2 years. Nunavut's young population is also reflected by the fact that one in three persons was aged 14 and under (32.9%), the highest proportion of all the provinces and territories and by the lowest share of seniors in the country (3.1%).

Subprovincial age structure trends

Analysing a national map at the level of census divisions provides a visual overview for the areas within Canada which have the highest proportion of seniors aged 65 and over as of July 1, 2007 (figure 1.5).

Higher proportions of seniors aged 65 and over in a particular area compared to Canada overall can be the result of both shorter term and longer term demographic phenomena. In the shorter term, more seniors could result from the departure of young adults for other areas, the arrival of older adults, or both. Younger persons could be more likely to leave areas where there are few actual or perceived economic opportunities. This pattern of migration contributes to an older population in the areas from which young adults leave and a younger population in the areas of destination. Older adults may be drawn to places with attractive climates, the existence of retirement communities or other amenities which would meet the needs and interests of aging residents. In the longer term, a higher proportion of seniors in the population can also be the result of an extended period of low fertility, particularly following many years of high fertility. This is the current situation in many areas of the Atlantic provinces and Quebec as a consequence of fertility patterns during the last century. This combination of short-term and long-term factors can contribute to a proportion of seniors in a particular area that is higher than the national average.

Figure 1.5
Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2007, by census division (CD), Canada



Note: 2007: Updated postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2008. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex, 2002 to 2007*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-214-X.

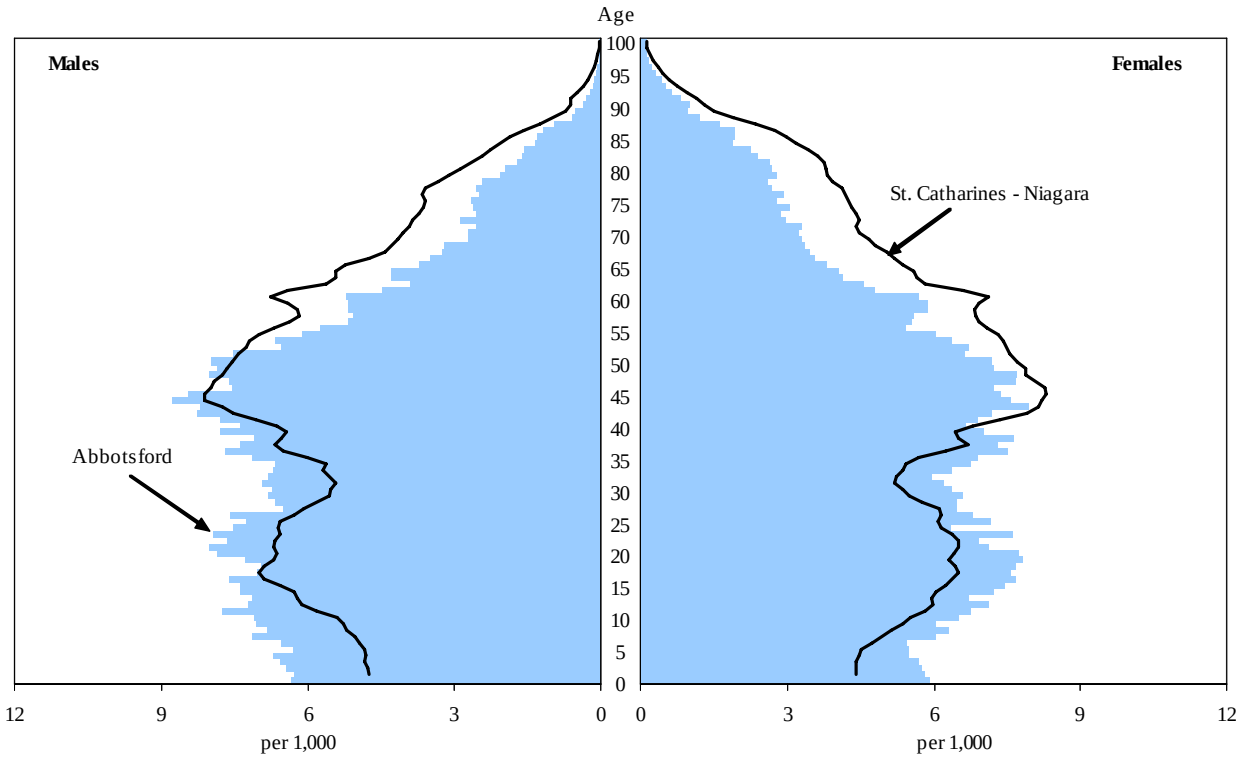
Population aging in census metropolitan areas

Census metropolitan areas are younger than Canada overall as evidenced by the share of the population aged 65 and over as well as by the median age. At the national level, 13.4% of the population was comprised of seniors as of July 1, 2007 compared to 12.5% for the country's 27 census metropolitan areas. On the same date, the median age of the population living in the census metropolitan areas was 38.1 years, younger than the median age of the population living in non-CMAs (41.1 years) and for the country as a whole (39.0 years). As in the rest of Canada, the population in the census metropolitan areas is aging, but is doing so more slowly than the non-CMA population. For example, from July 1, 2001 to the same date in 2007, the median age of the census metropolitan area population increased by 1.5 years, while it was 2.7 years higher for the non-CMA population.

Another indicator which reflects the age structure of the population, the proportion of children aged 14 and under actually shows little variation between the census metropolitan area and non-CMA population (about 17% each). However, the 20 to 44 year olds are over-represented in the census metropolitan area populations (37.7%) compared to the non-CMAs (32.0%). The higher proportion of younger adults in census metropolitan areas may be due to the attraction of recent international migrants and internal migrants from non-census metropolitan areas who are pursuing educational or employment opportunities. Thus, this contributes to a younger population in census metropolitan areas overall, primarily due to the presence of younger adults as well as fewer seniors, rather than higher proportions of children. Nevertheless, among the census metropolitan

Figure 1.6

Age pyramid of the youngest (Abbotsford) and oldest (St. Catharines - Niagara) census metropolitan areas in Canada, July 1, 2007



Note: 2007: Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

area population there remains wide variation in the proportions of children aged 14 and under and seniors aged 65 and older, as well as median age.

Figure 1.6 shows a population pyramid for the census metropolitan areas with the youngest and oldest populations in Canada. Abbotsford, British Columbia, is the census metropolitan area with the youngest population as of July 1, 2007, meaning it had the largest share of the population comprised of children aged 14 and under (19.5%) of all the census metropolitan areas in Canada. The median age in Abbotsford (36.5 years) was also younger than that of Canada. In contrast, the oldest census metropolitan area, St. Catharines - Niagara in Ontario, had the highest proportion of seniors aged 65 and over during the same time period (17.9%) and a median age of 42.3 years. The Niagara Peninsula, which offers many amenities to seniors and is attractive as a retirement destination, could help to account for the above-average share of persons aged 65 and over in this census metropolitan area.

The census metropolitan areas of Trois-Rivières and Saguenay in the province of Quebec also had a high proportion of seniors (17.3% and 15.1%, respectively), as shown in table 1.3. These census metropolitan areas recorded the highest median ages of all census metropolitan areas in Canada: 43.8 years in Trois-Rivières and 43.2 years in Saguenay.[8] These census metropolitan areas have attracted low numbers of recent immigrants, and have experienced migratory losses of young adults to other regions within Canada.

Of the three largest census metropolitan areas, both Toronto and Vancouver had shares of the senior population and median ages that were lower than the nation as a whole. In Toronto, the proportion of the population comprised of persons aged 65 and over was 11.3% while the median age was 37.0 years. In Vancouver, 12.3% of the population were seniors and the median age was 38.4 years. A high number of international migrants, who

8. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex 2002 to 2007*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-214-X.

arrived in these census metropolitan areas in 2006 or 2007 and who had a younger median age than the rest of the population, could contribute to a younger population in these census metropolitan areas. The situation in Montréal is closer to the national figures with individuals aged 65 and over accounting for 13.6% of the population and a median age of 39.0 years.

Calgary and Edmonton were among the youngest census metropolitan areas in the country on July 1, 2007. They had the lowest proportions of their populations comprised of seniors aged 65 and over (9.1% and 10.9%, respectively). The two Alberta census metropolitan areas, Calgary (35.5 years) and Edmonton (35.9 years) also had the second and third youngest median ages of all census metropolitan areas, as many young adults came to work in these areas. Saskatoon had 12.0% of the population consisting of seniors and 18.3% who were aged 14 and under, as well as the youngest median age of all census metropolitan areas in Canada (35.2 years), resulting from high fertility and the interprovincial migration of young adults.

Table 1.3

Percentage of population aged less than 15 years, 15 to 64 years and 65 years and over and median age, census metropolitan areas, July 1, 2007

Region	Less than 15 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median Age
	percentage			age
Canada	17.0	69.6	13.4	38.8
All census metropolitan areas	17.0	70.5	12.5	38.1
St. John's	15.5	73.5	11.0	38.7
Halifax	16.0	72.2	11.8	38.6
Saint John	16.6	70.0	13.4	39.6
Saguenay	14.6	70.2	15.1	43.2
Québec	14.5	71.0	14.5	41.4
Sherbrooke	16.1	69.7	14.2	39.4
Trois-Rivières	14.1	68.6	17.3	43.8
Montréal	16.5	69.9	13.6	39.0
Ottawa - Gatineau	17.2	71.3	11.6	38.1
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	17.1	70.9	12.0	38.1
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	17.4	72.4	10.2	38.1
Kingston	15.2	69.8	15.0	41.0
Oshawa	19.1	69.6	11.3	37.7
Toronto	18.0	70.6	11.3	37.0
Hamilton	17.1	68.1	14.7	39.6
St. Catharines - Niagara	15.7	66.5	17.9	42.3
Kitchener	18.4	70.2	11.4	36.8
London	17.0	69.4	13.6	38.5
Windsor	18.2	69.1	12.7	37.8
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	16.0	69.5	14.5	40.9
Thunder Bay	15.9	68.2	15.9	41.8
Winnipeg	17.4	69.3	13.3	38.1
Regina	17.6	69.4	13.0	37.0
Saskatoon	18.3	69.6	12.0	35.2
Calgary	17.8	73.1	9.1	35.5
Edmonton	17.7	71.4	10.9	35.9
Abbotsford	19.5	67.8	12.7	36.5
Vancouver	15.8	71.9	12.3	38.4
Victoria	13.2	69.6	17.2	42.7

Note: 2007: Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2008. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex, 2002 to 2007*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-214-X.

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - continued

Canada

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Inter-provincial migration	Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration			
	numbers in thousands											
1981	24,665.9	313.9	200.3	134.5	371.3	171.0	104.2	128.8	24.6	30.3	380.0	-20.9
1986	25,963.1	294.6	188.7	115.6	372.9	184.2	69.1	99.3	30.2	46.5	302.4	-9.8
1991	27,862.0	314.3	207.0	121.1	402.5	195.6	189.4	232.8	43.4	-68.3	315.7	-13.8
1996	29,447.5	305.0	153.3	166.6	366.2	212.9	176.2	226.1	49.8	-9.7	284.5	-14.9
2001	30,828.1	354.3	114.2	244.0	333.7	219.5	200.6	250.6	49.9	43.3	280.4	-3.9
2002	31,182.4	322.6	105.2	217.4	328.8	223.6	186.2	229.1	42.8	31.2	281.9	...
2003	31,505.1	316.3	109.0	207.2	335.2	226.2	183.8	221.4	37.6	23.5	255.6	...
2004	31,821.3	315.6	110.5	205.1	337.1	226.6	192.1	235.8	43.7	13.0	269.7	...
2005	32,136.9	329.7	110.9	218.8	342.2	231.2	218.3	262.2	44.0	0.5	292.2	...
2006	32,466.6	332.0	116.8	215.3	350.2	233.4	207.3	251.6	44.3	7.9	358.5	...
2007	32,798.7	344.9	114.9	230.1	356.2	241.3	192.1	236.8	44.6	37.9	370.8	...
2008	33,143.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000											
1981	...	12.6	8.1	5.4	15.0	6.9	3.2	5.2	1.0	1.2	15.3	...
1986	...	11.3	7.2	4.4	14.3	7.1	1.9	3.8	1.2	1.8	11.6	...
1991	...	11.2	7.4	4.3	14.4	7.0	6.6	8.3	1.5	-2.4	11.3	...
1996	...	10.3	5.2	5.6	12.4	7.2	6.0	7.6	1.7	-0.3	9.6	...
2001	...	11.4	3.7	7.9	10.8	7.1	6.7	8.1	1.6	1.4	9.0	...
2002	...	10.3	3.4	6.9	10.5	7.1	6.1	7.3	1.4	1.0	9.0	...
2003	...	10.0	3.4	6.5	10.6	7.1	5.9	7.0	1.2	0.7	8.1	...
2004	...	9.9	3.5	6.4	10.5	7.1	6.1	7.4	1.4	0.4	8.4	...
2005	...	10.2	3.4	6.8	10.6	7.2	6.9	8.1	1.4	0.0	9.0	...
2006	...	10.2	3.6	6.6	10.7	7.2	6.4	7.7	1.4	0.2	11.0	...
2007	...	10.5	3.5	7.0	10.8	7.3	5.9	7.2	1.4	1.1	11.2	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Newfoundland and Labrador

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	574.2	-0.8	6.9	-5.9	10.1	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-6.2	8.5	14.8	-1.8
1986	577.2	-1.6	4.6	-4.5	8.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-4.7	7.7	12.4	-1.6
1991	578.2	1.1	3.4	-0.7	7.2	3.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	-1.1	9.9	10.9	-1.6
1996	563.8	-8.2	1.8	-8.0	5.7	3.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.4	-7.9	6.6	14.5	-2.1
2001	525.4	-4.2	0.6	-3.8	4.7	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	-3.9	8.0	11.9	-1.0
2002	521.2	-2.2	0.5	-2.7	4.7	4.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	-3.2	9.3	12.5	...
2003	519.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	4.6	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	-1.1	8.4	9.5	...
2004	518.7	-2.3	0.2	-2.4	4.5	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-2.7	8.2	10.9	...
2005	516.4	-4.0	0.1	-4.1	4.5	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-4.5	8.3	12.7	...
2006	512.4	-3.7	-0.1	-3.5	4.4	4.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	-4.0	10.6	14.5	...
2007	508.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	4.3	4.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.7	12.4	13.1	...
2008	508.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	-1.4	12.0	-10.3	17.7	5.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	-10.9	14.9	25.8	...
1986	...	-2.8	7.9	-7.9	14.1	6.1	-0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	-8.1	13.4	21.5	...
1991	...	2.0	5.8	-1.1	12.4	6.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	-1.9	17.0	18.9	...
1996	...	-14.7	3.3	-14.2	10.3	7.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	-0.7	-14.2	11.7	25.9	...
2001	...	-7.9	1.1	-7.2	9.0	7.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	-7.5	15.3	22.8	...
2002	...	-4.2	0.9	-5.1	8.9	8.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	-6.1	17.9	24.0	...
2003	...	-0.7	0.7	-1.4	8.9	8.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	-2.1	16.2	18.4	...
2004	...	-4.4	0.3	-4.7	8.7	8.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	-0.3	-5.1	15.9	21.0	...
2005	...	-7.9	0.2	-8.1	8.8	8.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	-8.7	16.0	24.8	...
2006	...	-7.2	-0.2	-6.9	8.6	8.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	-7.8	20.7	28.4	...
2007	...	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	8.4	9.1	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	-1.4	24.5	25.8	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - continued

Prince Edward Island

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	123.3	0.2	0.9	-0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8	3.5	4.3	0.0
1986	128.3	0.1	0.8	-0.3	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.5	2.5	3.0	-0.4
1991	130.5	0.1	0.7	-0.4	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.4	2.9	3.3	-0.3
1996	135.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.3	-0.2
2001	136.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.4	-0.1
2002	136.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	2.7	...
2003	137.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.5	2.3	...
2004	137.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.3	2.3	2.5	...
2005	137.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	2.7	2.9	...
2006	138.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.6	3.1	3.7	...
2007	138.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	3.7	3.9	...
2008	139.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	1.7	7.3	-5.3	15.4	8.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	-6.3	28.1	34.5	...
1986	...	1.0	6.3	-2.3	15.0	8.7	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.5	-3.8	19.5	23.3	...
1991	...	0.5	5.3	-2.7	14.4	9.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	-3.2	22.1	25.3	...
1996	...	6.1	3.1	4.5	12.5	9.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.6	3.0	20.1	17.2	...
2001	...	3.3	1.6	2.6	10.1	8.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	19.6	17.6	...
2002	...	1.8	0.7	1.1	9.7	9.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	19.9	19.4	...
2003	...	4.2	1.7	2.5	10.3	8.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	18.4	16.8	...
2004	...	1.5	1.2	0.3	10.1	8.9	1.7	2.3	0.4	0.4	-1.9	16.4	18.2	...
2005	...	1.2	0.7	0.5	9.7	9.0	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	-1.7	19.3	21.0	...
2006	...	0.9	0.6	0.4	9.7	9.2	3.9	4.1	0.3	0.8	-4.3	22.2	26.4	...
2007	...	6.7	0.4	6.3	9.7	9.3	6.9	7.1	0.3	1.1	-1.7	26.7	28.4	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Nova Scotia

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	854.3	3.3	5.1	-0.8	12.1	7.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	-2.5	19.3	21.7	-1.0
1986	887.2	4.3	5.1	0.1	12.4	7.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7	17.1	17.8	-0.9
1991	912.3	5.1	4.8	1.5	12.0	7.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	-0.3	1.0	19.0	17.9	-1.1
1996	929.9	2.6	2.8	1.4	10.6	7.8	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	-1.1	16.0	17.1	-1.6
2001	933.5	0.1	1.0	-0.2	8.9	7.9	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	-1.9	15.5	17.5	-0.8
2002	933.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	8.7	8.0	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	-0.3	16.6	16.8	...
2003	935.4	2.1	0.6	1.5	8.7	8.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	15.5	15.3	...
2004	937.5	0.3	0.5	-0.2	8.7	8.2	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	-1.6	15.3	16.9	...
2005	937.8	-2.1	0.1	-2.3	8.6	8.4	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	-3.7	14.9	18.6	...
2006	935.7	-1.2	-0.1	-1.0	8.4	8.6	1.8	2.6	0.7	0.2	-3.1	18.5	21.5	...
2007	934.6	1.0	-0.4	1.4	8.4	8.7	1.8	2.5	0.8	0.2	-0.5	18.6	19.1	...
2008	935.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	3.9	6.0	-0.9	14.1	8.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	-2.9	22.5	25.4	...
1986	...	4.8	5.7	0.1	13.9	8.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	-0.8	19.2	20.0	...
1991	...	5.6	5.2	1.6	13.1	7.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	-0.3	1.1	20.7	19.6	...
1996	...	2.8	3.0	1.5	11.4	8.3	2.6	3.5	0.8	0.0	-1.1	17.2	18.4	...
2001	...	0.1	1.1	-0.2	9.5	8.4	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	-2.1	16.6	18.7	...
2002	...	1.9	0.7	1.2	9.3	8.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	-0.3	17.7	18.0	...
2003	...	2.3	0.6	1.7	9.2	8.6	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	16.5	16.4	...
2004	...	0.3	0.5	-0.2	9.3	8.8	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.4	-1.7	16.3	18.0	...
2005	...	-2.3	0.2	-2.4	9.1	9.0	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.2	-3.9	15.9	19.8	...
2006	...	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1	9.0	9.2	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.2	-3.3	19.8	23.0	...
2007	...	1.1	-0.4	1.5	8.9	9.3	1.8	2.7	0.8	0.2	-0.6	19.8	20.4	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - continued

New Brunswick

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	705.8	0.1	5.4	-4.0	10.5	5.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	-4.8	13.8	18.6	-1.3
1986	724.4	1.1	4.3	-2.7	9.8	5.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	-2.9	11.4	14.3	-0.4
1991	743.2	3.4	4.0	-0.1	9.5	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	12.8	12.9	-0.5
1996	751.6	0.7	2.3	-0.5	8.2	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	11.1	12.0	-1.0
2001	749.7	-0.4	1.1	-1.2	7.2	6.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	-1.9	10.9	12.8	-0.4
2002	749.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	7.0	6.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.2	11.9	12.0	...
2003	750.9	0.5	0.9	-0.4	7.1	6.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	-1.3	10.3	11.5	...
2004	751.4	0.6	0.7	-0.1	7.0	6.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.9	10.9	11.8	...
2005	752.0	-1.4	0.5	-1.9	6.9	6.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.1	-2.7	10.8	13.5	...
2006	750.6	-2.0	0.3	-2.3	6.8	6.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	-3.6	11.9	15.5	...
2007	748.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	6.7	6.7	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	16.0	14.9	...
2008	751.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	0.1	7.6	-5.7	14.9	7.3	-0.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	-6.8	19.6	26.4	...
1986	...	1.6	6.0	-3.8	13.5	7.5	-0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	-4.0	15.7	19.7	...
1991	...	4.5	5.4	-0.2	12.8	7.3	-0.2	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	17.2	17.4	...
1996	...	1.0	3.0	-0.7	10.9	7.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.2	14.7	15.9	...
2001	...	-0.6	1.5	-1.6	9.6	8.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	-2.6	14.5	17.1	...
2002	...	2.2	1.3	0.9	9.4	8.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	-0.2	15.8	16.1	...
2003	...	0.6	1.1	-0.5	9.5	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	-1.7	13.7	15.4	...
2004	...	0.8	0.9	-0.1	9.3	8.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	-1.2	14.6	15.7	...
2005	...	-1.9	0.7	-2.6	9.2	8.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.2	-3.6	14.4	18.0	...
2006	...	-2.7	0.4	-3.0	9.0	8.7	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.1	-4.8	15.9	20.7	...
2007	...	3.5	0.0	3.5	8.9	8.9	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.5	21.4	19.9	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Quebec

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	6,522.8	42.5	52.6	-0.2	95.3	42.7	17.6	21.2	3.6	4.8	-22.5	23.6	46.1	-10.0
1986	6,684.9	60.5	37.7	26.1	84.6	46.9	15.2	19.5	4.3	13.9	-3.0	26.0	29.0	-3.4
1991	7,033.0	47.3	48.2	9.4	97.3	49.1	45.3	51.9	6.7	-22.8	-13.0	24.5	37.6	-10.3
1996	7,233.6	29.3	32.9	4.4	85.2	52.3	20.9	29.8	8.9	-1.1	-15.4	20.8	36.2	-8.0
2001	7,374.1	47.2	19.5	27.7	73.7	54.2	29.5	37.6	8.0	4.6	-6.4	23.2	29.6	0.0
2002	7,421.3	46.4	16.9	29.5	72.5	55.5	31.0	37.6	6.6	2.7	-4.2	23.2	27.4	...
2003	7,467.7	53.5	19.0	34.5	73.9	54.9	33.8	39.6	5.8	0.6	0.2	23.5	23.3	...
2004	7,521.2	52.9	18.4	34.4	74.1	55.6	37.2	44.2	7.1	0.6	-3.3	23.2	26.5	...
2005	7,574.1	47.8	20.2	27.5	76.3	56.1	36.1	43.3	7.2	-1.7	-6.8	22.0	28.8	...
2006	7,621.9	52.8	28.2	24.6	82.0	53.8	37.4	44.7	7.3	0.1	-12.9	24.1	37.1	...
2007	7,674.6	56.0	27.6	28.4	84.2	56.6	37.9	45.2	7.3	4.9	-14.4	24.9	39.4	...
2008	7,730.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	6.5	8.0	0.0	14.6	6.5	2.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	-3.4	3.6	7.0	...
1986	...	9.0	5.6	3.9	12.6	7.0	1.9	2.9	0.6	2.1	-0.4	3.9	4.3	...
1991	...	6.7	6.8	1.3	13.8	7.0	6.4	7.4	0.9	-3.2	-1.8	3.5	5.3	...
1996	...	4.0	4.5	0.6	11.8	7.2	3.0	4.1	1.2	-0.2	-2.1	2.9	5.0	...
2001	...	6.4	2.6	3.7	10.0	7.3	4.1	5.1	1.1	0.6	-0.9	3.1	4.0	...
2002	...	6.2	2.3	4.0	9.7	7.5	4.3	5.0	0.9	0.4	-0.6	3.1	3.7	...
2003	...	7.1	2.5	4.6	9.9	7.3	4.5	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	...
2004	...	7.0	2.4	4.6	9.8	7.4	5.0	5.9	0.9	0.1	-0.4	3.1	3.5	...
2005	...	6.3	2.7	3.6	10.0	7.4	4.8	5.7	1.0	-0.2	-0.9	2.9	3.8	...
2006	...	6.9	3.7	3.2	10.7	7.0	5.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	-1.7	3.2	4.8	...
2007	...	7.3	3.6	3.7	10.9	7.3	5.0	5.9	1.0	0.6	-1.9	3.2	5.1	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - continued

Ontario

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	8,772.3	94.1	59.3	42.0	122.2	62.8	44.1	55.1	11.0	17.5	-19.7	80.6	100.2	-7.3
1986	9,363.5	171.5	66.0	103.7	133.9	67.9	36.1	49.7	13.6	24.7	42.9	100.1	57.1	1.7
1991	10,358.5	126.8	78.6	53.0	151.5	72.9	100.5	120.1	19.6	-37.5	-10.0	71.2	81.2	-4.8
1996	11,009.6	137.1	60.9	81.9	140.0	79.1	95.9	119.7	23.9	-12.2	-1.7	67.0	68.7	-5.7
2001	11,774.3	212.6	50.5	162.9	131.7	81.2	128.3	148.7	20.4	23.9	10.6	72.2	61.6	-0.7
2002	11,986.9	183.7	46.3	137.4	128.5	82.2	115.2	133.6	18.4	17.1	5.1	68.0	62.9	...
2003	12,170.5	157.9	46.7	111.2	130.9	84.2	103.6	119.7	16.2	12.7	-5.1	57.3	62.3	...
2004	12,328.5	151.1	49.4	101.7	132.6	83.2	105.6	125.1	19.5	4.3	-8.2	58.0	66.2	...
2005	12,479.6	146.7	48.0	98.8	133.8	85.8	120.1	140.5	20.4	-6.9	-14.5	58.8	73.3	...
2006	12,626.3	114.4	45.6	68.8	134.1	88.4	105.4	125.9	20.6	-4.3	-32.3	65.4	97.7	...
2007	12,740.7	121.2	43.0	78.2	134.4	91.4	90.7	111.4	20.7	5.3	-17.8	73.9	91.6	...
2008	12,861.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	10.7	6.7	4.8	13.9	7.1	3.7	6.2	1.2	2.0	-2.2	9.1	11.4	...
1986	...	18.1	7.0	11.0	14.2	7.2	3.0	5.3	1.4	2.6	4.5	10.6	6.0	...
1991	...	12.2	7.5	5.1	14.5	7.0	9.5	11.5	1.9	-3.6	-1.0	6.8	7.8	...
1996	...	12.4	5.5	7.4	12.6	7.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	-1.1	-0.2	6.0	6.2	...
2001	...	17.9	4.2	13.7	11.1	6.8	11.0	12.5	1.7	2.0	0.9	6.1	5.2	...
2002	...	15.2	3.8	11.4	10.6	6.8	9.7	11.1	1.5	1.4	0.4	5.6	5.2	...
2003	...	12.9	3.8	9.1	10.7	6.9	8.5	9.8	1.3	1.0	-0.4	4.7	5.1	...
2004	...	12.2	4.0	8.2	10.7	6.7	8.6	10.1	1.6	0.3	-0.7	4.7	5.3	...
2005	...	11.7	3.8	7.9	10.7	6.8	9.7	11.2	1.6	-0.5	-1.2	4.7	5.8	...
2006	...	9.0	3.6	5.4	10.6	7.0	8.4	9.9	1.6	-0.3	-2.5	5.2	7.7	...
2007	...	9.5	3.4	6.1	10.5	7.1	7.2	8.7	1.6	0.4	-1.4	5.8	7.2	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Manitoba

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	1,032.8	7.7	7.4	1.5	16.1	8.6	4.4	5.4	1.0	0.7	-3.6	22.7	26.3	-1.2
1986	1,087.7	6.8	8.1	-0.3	17.0	8.9	2.6	3.7	1.1	0.2	-3.0	17.4	20.5	-1.1
1991	1,106.3	3.6	8.3	-3.9	17.3	8.9	4.0	5.7	1.6	-0.4	-7.6	16.1	23.6	-0.7
1996	1,130.3	4.7	6.0	-1.5	15.5	9.5	2.5	3.9	1.4	-0.3	-3.7	14.4	18.1	0.2
2001	1,148.5	3.6	4.3	-0.8	14.0	9.7	3.6	4.6	1.0	0.6	-5.0	13.4	18.5	0.1
2002	1,152.1	6.0	4.0	1.9	13.9	9.8	3.8	4.6	0.8	0.9	-2.7	13.9	16.6	...
2003	1,158.0	7.5	4.1	3.4	13.9	9.9	5.7	6.5	0.8	0.9	-3.2	12.5	15.6	...
2004	1,165.6	7.6	3.9	3.7	13.8	9.9	6.1	7.4	1.4	0.8	-3.2	13.6	16.8	...
2005	1,173.2	1.9	4.1	-2.2	14.1	10.1	6.6	8.1	1.5	0.6	-9.3	11.3	20.6	...
2006	1,175.1	5.3	3.9	1.4	14.1	10.2	8.5	10.0	1.5	0.5	-7.7	15.2	22.9	...
2007	1,180.5	13.1	3.9	9.2	14.3	10.4	9.4	10.9	1.5	1.1	-1.4	17.6	19.0	...
2008	1,193.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	7.4	7.2	1.5	15.5	8.3	3.3	5.2	0.9	0.7	-3.5	21.9	25.4	...
1986	...	6.2	7.4	-0.2	15.6	8.2	1.7	3.4	1.0	0.2	-2.8	16.0	18.8	...
1991	...	3.3	7.5	-3.6	15.6	8.1	3.2	5.1	1.5	-0.4	-6.8	14.5	21.3	...
1996	...	4.2	5.3	-1.3	13.7	8.4	2.1	3.5	1.2	-0.2	-3.3	12.7	16.0	...
2001	...	3.1	3.7	-0.7	12.2	8.5	2.8	4.0	0.9	0.5	-4.4	11.7	16.0	...
2002	...	5.2	3.5	1.7	12.0	8.5	2.9	4.0	0.7	0.8	-2.4	12.0	14.4	...
2003	...	6.5	3.5	3.0	12.0	8.5	4.5	5.6	0.7	0.8	-2.7	10.7	13.5	...
2004	...	6.5	3.3	3.2	11.8	8.5	5.0	6.4	1.2	0.7	-2.7	11.7	14.3	...
2005	...	1.6	3.5	-1.8	12.0	8.6	5.4	6.9	1.3	0.5	-7.9	9.6	17.5	...
2006	...	4.5	3.4	1.2	12.0	8.7	7.0	8.5	1.3	0.4	-6.5	12.9	19.4	...
2007	...	11.0	3.3	7.7	12.0	8.7	7.7	9.2	1.3	1.0	-1.2	14.8	16.0	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - continued

Saskatchewan

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	970.8	11.1	9.7	1.7	17.2	7.5	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.3	-0.5	23.2	23.7	-0.3
1986	1,027.3	2.6	9.5	-5.3	17.5	8.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.4	-7.0	15.9	22.9	-1.5
1991	1,002.3	-1.2	7.2	-8.3	15.3	8.1	1.6	2.5	0.8	-0.4	-9.5	17.4	26.9	-0.2
1996	1,016.1	2.4	4.5	-0.9	13.3	8.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	-1.9	16.8	18.7	-1.2
2001	1,003.7	-5.5	3.5	-7.7	12.3	8.7	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.3	-8.6	13.7	22.3	-1.3
2002	998.2	-3.4	2.9	-6.2	11.8	8.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.4	-7.4	14.9	22.3	...
2003	994.9	-0.2	3.0	-3.3	12.0	9.0	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	-4.6	13.9	18.5	...
2004	994.6	-1.4	3.1	-4.5	12.0	8.8	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.3	-6.0	14.3	20.3	...
2005	993.2	-4.9	3.0	-7.9	12.0	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.4	-9.7	13.7	23.5	...
2006	988.3	1.9	2.9	-1.0	11.9	9.0	2.0	2.7	0.8	-0.1	-2.9	19.4	22.2	...
2007	990.2	16.5	2.9	13.6	12.1	9.2	2.7	3.5	0.8	0.7	10.2	29.6	19.5	...
2008	1,006.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	11.4	9.9	1.8	17.6	7.7	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	23.7	24.3	...
1986	...	2.6	9.2	-5.2	17.0	7.8	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	-6.8	15.5	22.3	...
1991	...	-1.2	7.2	-8.2	15.3	8.1	1.6	2.5	0.8	-0.4	-9.5	17.4	26.9	...
1996	...	2.3	4.5	-0.9	13.1	8.6	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.2	-1.8	16.5	18.3	...
2001	...	-5.5	3.5	-7.7	12.3	8.7	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	-8.6	13.7	22.3	...
2002	...	-3.4	2.9	-6.2	11.8	8.9	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.4	-7.5	14.9	22.4	...
2003	...	-0.3	3.0	-3.3	12.1	9.1	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	-4.6	14.0	18.6	...
2004	...	-1.4	3.2	-4.6	12.1	8.9	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	-6.1	14.3	20.4	...
2005	...	-5.0	3.1	-8.0	12.1	9.0	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	-9.8	13.9	23.7	...
2006	...	1.9	2.9	-1.0	12.0	9.1	2.2	2.8	0.8	-0.1	-2.9	19.6	22.5	...
2007	...	16.5	2.9	13.6	12.1	9.2	2.9	3.5	0.8	0.7	10.2	29.7	19.5	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Alberta

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	2,248.7	89.9	29.8	58.0	42.6	12.8	15.2	19.4	4.1	2.5	40.2	107.6	67.3	2.1
1986	2,414.9	14.2	30.2	-12.7	43.7	13.6	5.2	9.7	4.5	2.5	-20.3	49.5	69.8	-3.3
1991	2,571.6	40.5	28.3	12.2	42.8	14.5	9.9	17.1	7.1	-3.3	5.5	61.2	55.7	0.0
1996	2,753.4	46.3	21.5	24.2	37.9	16.4	8.1	13.9	5.8	1.1	15.1	61.2	46.1	0.6
2001	3,028.8	58.3	20.0	38.3	37.6	17.6	10.8	16.4	5.6	2.8	24.6	70.5	45.9	-0.1
2002	3,087.0	50.7	20.5	30.3	38.7	18.2	10.4	14.8	4.4	2.0	17.9	69.0	51.1	...
2003	3,137.8	45.9	21.7	24.2	40.3	18.6	11.8	15.8	4.1	2.2	10.3	59.5	49.2	...
2004	3,183.6	55.5	22.1	33.4	40.8	18.7	11.8	16.5	4.6	2.2	19.3	68.6	49.3	...
2005	3,239.2	86.0	22.8	63.2	42.1	19.4	15.1	19.4	4.3	3.2	45.0	91.2	46.2	...
2006	3,325.1	105.1	23.6	81.5	43.8	20.2	16.4	20.7	4.4	7.0	58.2	121.9	63.8	...
2007	3,430.2	67.7	24.4	43.2	45.3	20.9	16.4	20.8	4.4	16.2	10.6	102.4	91.8	...
2008	3,497.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	39.2	13.0	25.3	18.6	5.6	5.1	8.4	1.8	1.1	17.5	46.9	29.4	...
1986	...	5.9	12.5	-5.2	18.1	5.6	1.0	4.0	1.9	1.0	-8.4	20.4	28.8	...
1991	...	15.6	10.9	4.7	16.5	5.6	3.3	6.6	2.7	-1.3	2.1	23.6	21.5	...
1996	...	16.7	7.7	8.7	13.6	5.9	2.7	5.0	2.1	0.4	5.4	22.0	16.6	...
2001	...	19.0	6.6	12.5	12.3	5.7	3.6	5.4	1.8	0.9	8.0	23.1	15.0	...
2002	...	16.3	6.6	9.7	12.4	5.9	3.4	4.7	1.4	0.6	5.7	22.2	16.4	...
2003	...	14.5	6.9	7.6	12.7	5.9	3.6	5.0	1.3	0.7	3.2	18.8	15.6	...
2004	...	17.3	6.9	10.4	12.7	5.8	3.5	5.1	1.4	0.7	6.0	21.4	15.3	...
2005	...	26.2	6.9	19.3	12.8	5.9	4.4	5.9	1.3	1.0	13.7	27.8	14.1	...
2006	...	31.1	7.0	24.1	13.0	6.0	4.6	6.1	1.3	2.1	17.2	36.1	18.9	...
2007	...	19.5	7.0	12.5	13.1	6.0	4.5	6.0	1.3	4.7	3.1	29.6	26.5	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - continued

British Columbia

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	2,789.6	64.7	21.6	43.7	41.5	19.9	18.9	22.1	3.2	3.3	21.6	70.4	48.8	-0.7
1986	2,988.7	34.3	20.8	13.2	42.0	21.2	7.8	12.6	4.8	4.5	0.9	49.5	48.6	0.4
1991	3,338.2	84.7	21.6	57.7	45.6	24.0	26.7	32.4	5.7	-3.6	34.6	74.5	39.9	5.4
1996	3,826.3	88.1	18.6	65.4	46.1	27.5	44.4	52.0	7.6	3.2	17.8	62.7	44.9	4.1
2001	4,055.2	41.3	12.2	28.7	40.6	28.4	26.4	38.4	12.0	9.6	-7.3	45.8	53.1	0.4
2002	4,096.5	36.2	11.2	25.0	40.1	28.9	23.6	34.1	10.4	6.6	-5.2	47.0	52.2	...
2003	4,132.7	47.0	11.2	35.9	40.5	29.3	26.2	35.2	9.0	5.5	4.1	47.7	43.7	...
2004	4,179.7	50.3	10.6	39.7	40.5	29.9	28.1	37.0	8.9	4.1	7.6	51.0	43.4	...
2005	4,230.0	59.2	10.7	48.4	40.8	30.1	36.6	44.8	8.2	4.4	7.4	54.1	46.7	...
2006	4,289.2	59.4	11.1	48.3	41.7	30.5	33.8	42.1	8.3	4.2	10.2	63.3	53.1	...
2007	4,348.6	65.4	12.4	53.0	43.5	31.1	30.6	38.9	8.3	9.0	13.4	65.8	52.4	...
2008	4,414.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	22.9	7.7	15.5	14.7	7.0	5.5	7.8	1.1	1.2	7.6	24.9	17.3	...
1986	...	11.4	6.9	4.4	14.0	7.1	1.4	4.2	1.6	1.5	0.3	16.5	16.2	...
1991	...	25.0	6.4	17.1	13.5	7.1	7.5	9.6	1.7	-1.1	10.2	22.0	11.8	...
1996	...	22.8	4.8	16.9	11.9	7.1	11.8	13.4	2.0	0.8	4.6	16.2	11.6	...
2001	...	10.1	3.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	7.3	9.4	2.9	2.4	-1.8	11.2	13.0	...
2002	...	8.8	2.7	6.1	9.7	7.0	6.5	8.3	2.5	1.6	-1.3	11.4	12.7	...
2003	...	11.3	2.7	8.6	9.7	7.1	6.9	8.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	11.5	10.5	...
2004	...	12.0	2.5	9.4	9.6	7.1	7.3	8.8	2.1	1.0	1.8	12.1	10.3	...
2005	...	13.9	2.5	11.4	9.6	7.1	9.1	10.5	1.9	1.0	1.7	12.7	11.0	...
2006	...	13.8	2.6	11.2	9.6	7.1	8.3	9.7	1.9	1.0	2.4	14.7	12.3	...
2007	...	14.9	2.8	12.1	9.9	7.1	7.5	8.9	1.9	2.1	3.1	15.0	12.0	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Yukon

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	24.7	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.4	2.7	4.1	0.3
1986	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	2.0	0.2
1991	28.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.4	1.9	0.1
1996	31.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1
2001	30.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.2	1.5	0.0
2002	30.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	1.6	...
2003	30.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.1	...
2004	30.8	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.3	1.5	...
2005	30.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.4	...
2006	31.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	1.4	1.8	...
2007	31.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.7	...
2008	31.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	-22.3	16.1	-51.8	21.9	5.8	1.3	4.9	1.8	1.3	-56.2	110.6	166.8	...
1986	...	31.4	14.9	7.4	19.5	4.6	-0.1	2.0	1.0	-0.9	7.2	88.5	81.3	...
1991	...	38.8	15.8	19.2	19.8	4.0	0.4	3.0	2.2	1.6	16.6	81.9	65.2	...
1996	...	21.2	10.3	8.9	14.2	3.8	1.7	3.0	1.1	0.1	6.9	60.9	54.0	...
2001	...	0.6	7.0	-7.3	11.4	4.4	1.6	2.2	0.9	-0.5	-8.2	40.6	48.8	...
2002	...	5.9	6.3	-0.4	11.2	4.9	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.8	-3.8	48.8	52.6	...
2003	...	16.8	6.6	10.2	11.0	4.3	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.5	8.9	44.3	35.4	...
2004	...	2.3	6.4	-4.2	11.8	5.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.0	-5.1	42.6	47.6	...
2005	...	8.2	4.8	3.4	10.3	5.5	1.6	2.0	1.1	-0.4	2.9	47.3	44.5	...
2006	...	-6.2	4.4	-10.6	10.2	5.8	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	-12.2	44.5	56.7	...
2007	...	8.6	4.0	4.6	9.9	5.9	2.3	2.7	1.1	0.6	2.3	55.3	53.0	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

See notes at the end of the tables

Table A-1.1

Population as of January 1 and components of population growth , Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2008 - concluded

Northwest Territories (Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991)

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1981	46.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	4.1	0.3
1986	54.6	-0.1	1.3	-1.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.8	3.1	4.9	0.4
1991	59.7	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.2	0.2
1996	41.5	0.0	0.7	-0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	2.4	3.0	-0.1
2001	40.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0
2002	41.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.5	...
2003	41.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.4	2.2	...
2004	42.7	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	2.3	2.7	...
2005	42.9	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9	2.1	3.0	...
2006	42.6	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8	2.5	3.3	...
2007	42.3	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	2.8	3.1	...
2008	42.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1981	...	36.8	23.3	6.1	27.5	4.1	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.9	3.7	89.3	85.6	...
1986	...	-1.6	23.3	-33.0	27.6	4.3	-0.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	-33.4	56.6	90.0	...
1991	...	37.8	22.4	4.0	25.9	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.0	2.4	67.8	65.4	...
1996	...	1.1	16.0	-13.6	19.6	3.7	1.3	2.1	1.0	0.7	-15.5	57.4	72.8	...
2001	...	11.3	11.0	1.2	15.0	4.0	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.7	-1.0	58.8	59.8	...
2002	...	16.8	11.2	5.5	15.3	4.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	-0.3	5.1	65.7	60.6	...
2003	...	21.9	11.8	10.1	16.6	4.8	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.5	6.1	57.7	51.6	...
2004	...	2.9	12.7	-9.8	16.3	3.6	1.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	-11.3	52.9	64.2	...
2005	...	-6.7	13.0	-19.7	16.7	3.7	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.0	-21.0	48.7	69.7	...
2006	...	-5.6	12.4	-18.0	16.2	3.8	2.0	2.3	0.7	-0.5	-19.1	58.9	78.0	...
2007	...	6.3	12.3	-6.0	16.2	4.0	1.7	2.1	0.7	-0.8	-6.5	65.3	71.9	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Nunavut

Year	Population as of January 1	Growth			Births	Deaths	International migration			Non-permanent residents (net)	Interprovincial migration			Residual
		Total	Natural	Migratory			Net	Immigration	Emigration		Net	In	Out	
	numbers in thousands													
1996	25.3	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1
2001	27.8	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0
2002	28.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.1	...
2003	28.9	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.7	0.9	...
2004	29.3	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.8	1.0	...
2005	29.8	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.9	1.0	...
2006	30.2	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	1.2	1.4	...
2007	30.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	...
2008	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	rate per 1,000													
1996	...	17.6	24.6	-9.6	29.3	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	-9.8	35.0	44.8	...
2001	...	15.1	21.0	-5.7	25.3	4.4	-0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	-5.5	32.8	38.3	...
2002	...	24.6	21.0	3.6	25.4	4.4	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	3.6	41.7	38.1	...
2003	...	13.8	21.4	-7.7	26.0	4.6	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	-7.5	23.9	31.4	...
2004	...	14.3	21.2	-6.9	25.3	4.1	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	-6.5	26.2	32.7	...
2005	...	15.4	19.1	-3.7	23.3	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	-3.5	29.8	33.3	...
2006	...	10.3	19.5	-9.2	23.7	4.3	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	-8.7	38.0	46.7	...
2007	...	19.9	19.9	0.0	24.2	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	-0.1	42.2	42.3	...
2008	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

Notes: Residual consists of the distribution over five years of the error of closure at the end of the intercensal period. Emigration takes into account returning emigrants and persons temporarily abroad.

1981 to 1996: Revised intercensal estimates.

1997 to 2001: Final intercensal estimates.

2002 to 2004: Final postcensal estimates.

2005 to 2007: Updated postcensal estimates.

2008: Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Fertility and induced abortions

Fertility

Births

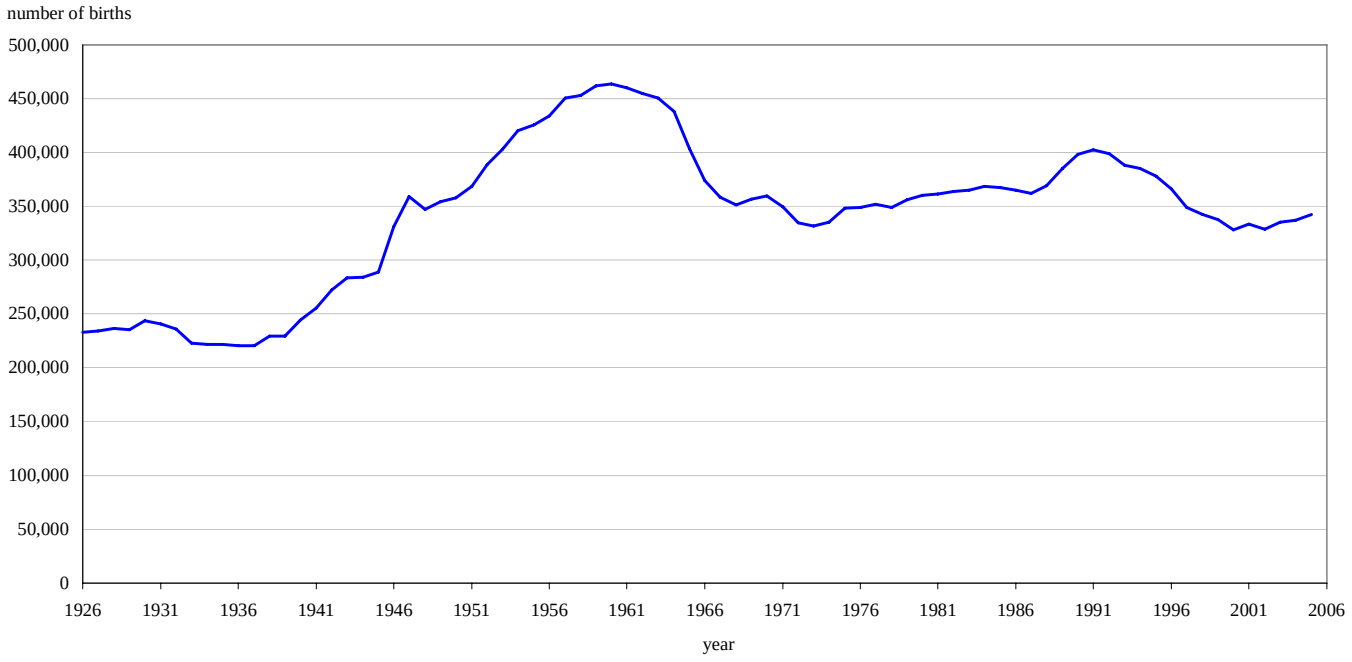
Following a period of declining births in Canada throughout the 1990s, there has been a small upturn in recent years although the number of births is still below the level of the early 1990s. In fact, 2005 marked the third consecutive year of increase in the number of babies born, and the highest number of births since 1998 (figure 2.1). In total, nearly 342,200 babies were born in 2005, roughly 5,100 more than the previous year. This increase can at least partially be explained by higher fertility for women in their thirties, as well as a greater number of women in their prime reproductive years, particularly their twenties, in recent years.

Trends in the number of births are a reflection of both population structure and fertility rates, or the number of children born per woman. Birth patterns over the past six decades in Canada can be traced back to the post-World War II era known as the baby-boom. The years between 1946 and 1965 were a period when fertility rates were particularly high. During the height of the baby-boom in 1959 there were 479,300 births and the total fertility rate was close to four children per woman. The following period, the baby bust, occurred roughly from 1966 to 1974 and was marked by a rapid decline of fertility rates and fewer births. However, when baby boomers reached childbearing age, the sheer size of this cohort contributed to a higher number of births, creating what has been termed an echo effect, beginning in the late 1970s. This increase was particularly noticeable in the late 1980s and early 1990s, a time when fertility rates also rose, and resulted in a recent historical peak of 404,700 births in 1990. The subsequent decrease of fertility rates throughout the 1990s, combined with the smaller cohort of baby bust women reaching their reproductive ages, again produced fewer births and in the year 2000 only 327,900 babies were born. Currently, many women from the echo generation have entered their childbearing years, and fertility rates have edged up slightly which could account for the higher number of babies born in 2005.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate refers to the number of children that a woman would have over the course of her

Figure 2.1
Births in Canada, 1926 to 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table 2.1
Births among women aged 30 and over, by birth order, Canada, 1981 to 2005

Year	1st order		2nd order		3rd or subsequent order		Total		
							30 years and over		All ages
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number
1981	20,253	23.7	31,451	36.9	33,641	39.4	85,345	23.6	361,264
1986	27,481	25.8	40,825	38.3	38,235	35.9	106,541	29.2	364,857
1991	40,991	28.1	55,384	38.0	49,556	34.0	145,931	36.3	402,533
1996	48,062	30.0	63,066	39.4	48,904	30.6	160,032	43.7	366,200
1997	46,928	30.3	61,508	39.7	46,444	30.0	154,880	44.4	348,598
1998	46,534	30.6	60,973	40.0	44,798	29.4	152,304	44.5	342,418
1999	47,705	31.4	60,646	39.9	43,701	28.7	152,052	45.1	337,249
2000	47,736	31.9	58,930	39.4	43,059	28.8	149,726	45.7	327,882
2001	49,472	31.6	63,877	40.8	43,172	27.6	156,521	46.9	333,744
2002	50,414	32.3	62,712	40.2	42,763	27.4	155,889	47.4	328,802
2003	54,387	33.8	63,017	39.2	43,300	26.9	160,704	47.9	335,202
2004	56,051	34.2	64,623	39.5	43,036	26.3	163,710	48.6	337,072
2005	56,533	33.8	66,578	39.8	44,127	26.4	167,238	48.9	342,176

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

reproductive life (age 15 to 49) if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given calendar year. It is a cross-sectional or "synthetic" measure as it is actually a compilation of the fertility experiences of many different cohorts of women. The total fertility rate is not affected by variations due to population size or age structure, allowing for comparison from year to year.

In 2005, the total fertility rate was 1.54 children per woman in Canada, the same rate as in 1999. The total fertility rate was up only marginally from the previous year (1.53) and since the late 1990s, it has fluctuated between 1.51 and 1.54. These patterns are indicative of a continued trend in this country to have small families. A total fertility rate of approximately 2.1 children per woman is known as replacement level fertility, which is the level that needs to be maintained in order to replace the population in the absence of migration. The last year that the total fertility rate in Canada reached the replacement level was 1971.

The low fertility rate in Canada is a pattern shared with many other countries. In fact, in 2005 the number of children per woman was at an even lower level in countries such as Japan (1.3), Italy (1.3), Greece (1.3) and Germany (1.4). Although still below replacement level, the fertility rate in a number of European countries was higher than that of Canada: France (1.9), Norway (1.8), Denmark (1.8), United Kingdom (1.8), Sweden (1.8) and Belgium (1.7).[1] In the United States, the total fertility rate was 2.05 in 2005 and a preliminary estimate for 2006 indicates it is at replacement level (2.10) for the first time since 1971.[2]

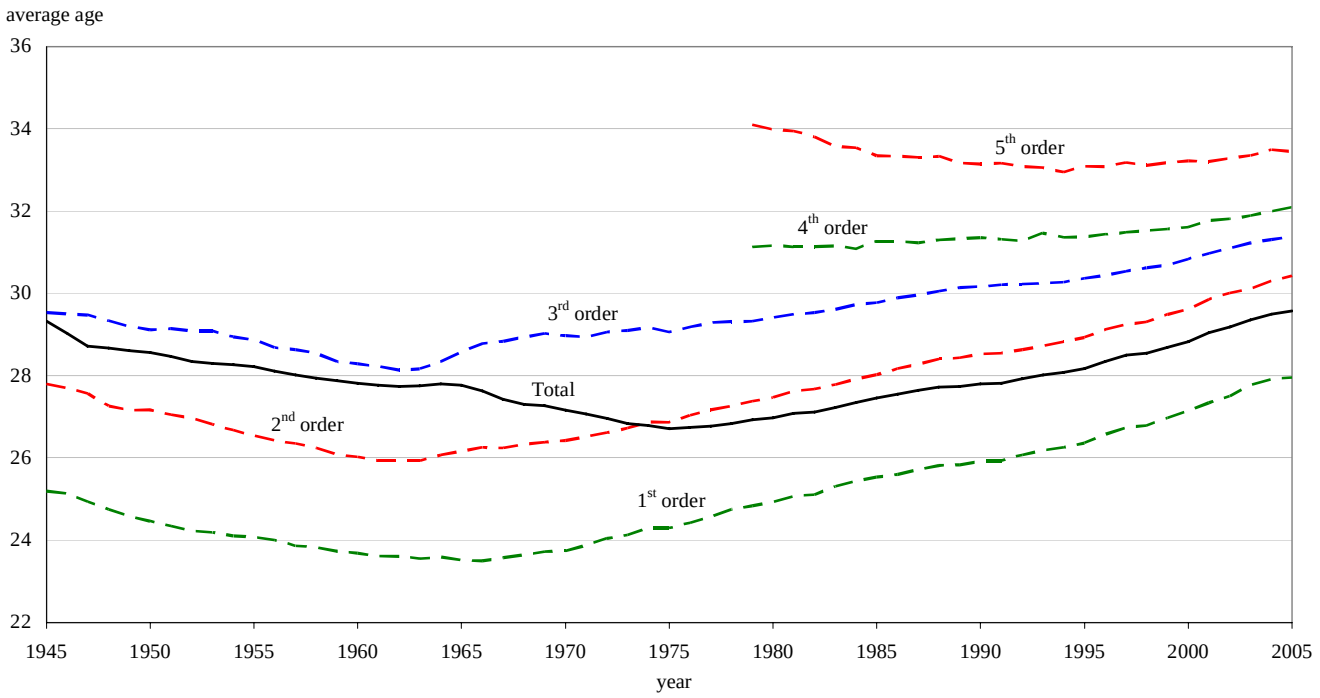
Many low fertility countries have experienced an increase in fertility rates in recent years. It is too soon to indicate whether this is a new trend or simply a fluctuation, but it could be related to a change in childbearing behaviour. Countries, such as Canada, which have higher fertility levels among women in their thirties than in the past, could be offsetting, to some extent, fertility declines among younger women in their twenties. In contrast, in the United States there have been gains in the fertility rates of women in almost all age groups over the age of 15 in recent years.[3]

Birth order and age at maternity

Close to half (45.0%) of the 342,200 births in Canada in 2005 were first births. More than one-third (35.1%) of babies born were second order births, and about one-fifth (19.9%) were third or higher order. This pattern in birth parity is similar to that observed about 25 years earlier; however, there are some important differences. First, more births, particularly first births are occurring for women aged 30 and over. In 2005, 16.5% of all births were first births to women in this age group, close to a three-fold increase from that observed less than 25 years earlier (5.6% in 1981). Another way to look at the phenomenon is to consider the proportion of all births to women aged 30 years and older which were first births.

1. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Births 2005*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 84F0210XIE; and US Census Bureau. 2008. *International Data Base (IDB). Country Summary, 2005 Total fertility rate*.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2007. *Births: Preliminary Data for 2006*. National Vital Statistics Reports. 56 (7).
3. United States Census Bureau. 2008. *International Database. Table 028: Age-specific fertility rates and selected derived measures*.

Figure 2.2
Average age at maternity by birth order, Canada, 1945 to 2005



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

In 2005, more than one-third (33.8%) of all births to women in their thirties or forties were first births compared to 23.7% in 1981 (table 2.1).

Considering that nearly half of all births in 2005 were to women aged 30 and older (48.9%), more than doubling from 1981 (23.6%), this inevitably has affected the average age at motherhood. The transition of childbearing to older ages that started in the mid 1970s has continued into the new millennium. In 2005, the average age of mothers at birth of their children was 29.6 years. This compares to an average age of 29.3 years in 1945. Since 1945, the average age of motherhood declined to reach a low of 26.7 years in 1975, before continuing an upward trend (figure 2.2).

Indeed, the average age of women at their first birth was 28.0 years in 2005. The rise in age at first motherhood began in 1966 when it was 23.5 years, and has been increasing for nearly 40 years. Contributing factors to the later age of motherhood include pursuit of higher levels of education and women's participation to the labour force.

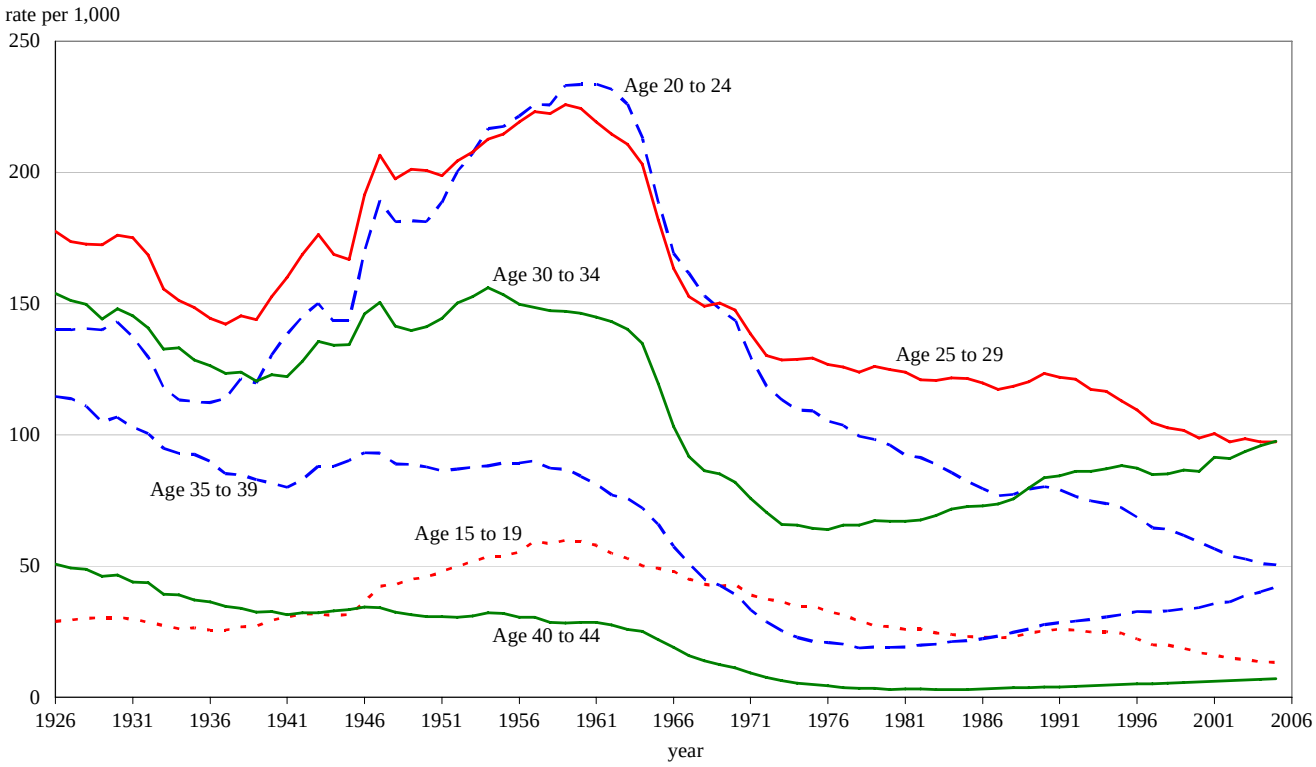
Fertility by age of mother

The tendency of women to delay childbearing is evident when analyzing the age-specific fertility rates (figure 2.3). For the first time among the data collected since 1926, the fertility level of 30 to 34 year old women in 2005 was the highest of all specific age groups, slightly exceeding that of women aged 25 to 29, who in the past several decades, had usually the highest fertility rates. There were 97.4 births per 1,000 women in their early thirties in 2005 while for women in their late twenties it was 97.3 births per 1,000 women. The fertility rates between these two age groups have been converging for several decades reflecting the greater tendency for women to postpone childbearing to older ages.

The gap in the fertility levels at the extremes of childbearing ages, that is, for 15 to 19 year olds and 40 to 44 year olds is also starting to narrow.[4] Early in the 20th century, fertility was higher for women in their early forties than for those in their late teens. Reasons for the higher fertility for the older age group include the fact

4. Ages 45 to 49 are also considered part of the childbearing years for women but very little childbearing occurs for this age group. In 2005, the fertility rate was 0.3 births per 1,000 women aged 45 to 49 although it was higher earlier in the 20th century (for example, 5.8 births per 1,000 women in 1926).

Figure 2.3
Fertility rate by age group, Canada, 1926 to 2005



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

that during this time, the average age of first marriage for women was about 24 years[5] and most fertility took place within marriage. Contraception was less effective in the early 1900s so it was more difficult to control the timing and number of subsequent births following the birth of a first child. Beginning in 1946, the first year of the baby boom, the fertility level of 15 to 19 year olds exceeded that of women in their early forties as marriage and childbearing began at younger ages than had been the case earlier in the century. Over the past decades there has been increasing convergence in the fertility rates of these two age groups as fewer women have children during their teenage years and more women bear children in their early forties. In 2005, the fertility rate of 15 to 19 year olds was 13.3 births per 1,000 women compared to 7.1 births per 1,000 women aged 40 to 44 years. In 1981, the corresponding age-specific rates were 25.8 and 3.2 births per 1,000 women, respectively.

The gap in the fertility levels of two other age groups has also narrowed dramatically in recent years, those of 20 to 24 year olds and 35 to 39 year olds. In 2005, the fertility rate of women in their early twenties was 50.4 births per 1,000 women and that of women in their late thirties was 42.1 births per 1,000 women. In 1981, the fertility rate of 20 to 24 year olds was much higher at 92.2 births per 1,000 women while it was only 19.2 births per 1,000 women aged 35 to 39 years. If current trends continue, it is possible that fertility of women in their late thirties will surpass fertility of women in their early twenties.

Completed fertility rate of recent cohorts

While the total fertility rate can be influenced by fluctuations over the course of a given calendar year, the completed fertility rate shows the fertility of actual cohorts of women who have passed through their reproductive years. The disadvantage is that it takes many years to obtain the necessary data to calculate this indicator for a given cohort. Given that very little childbearing takes

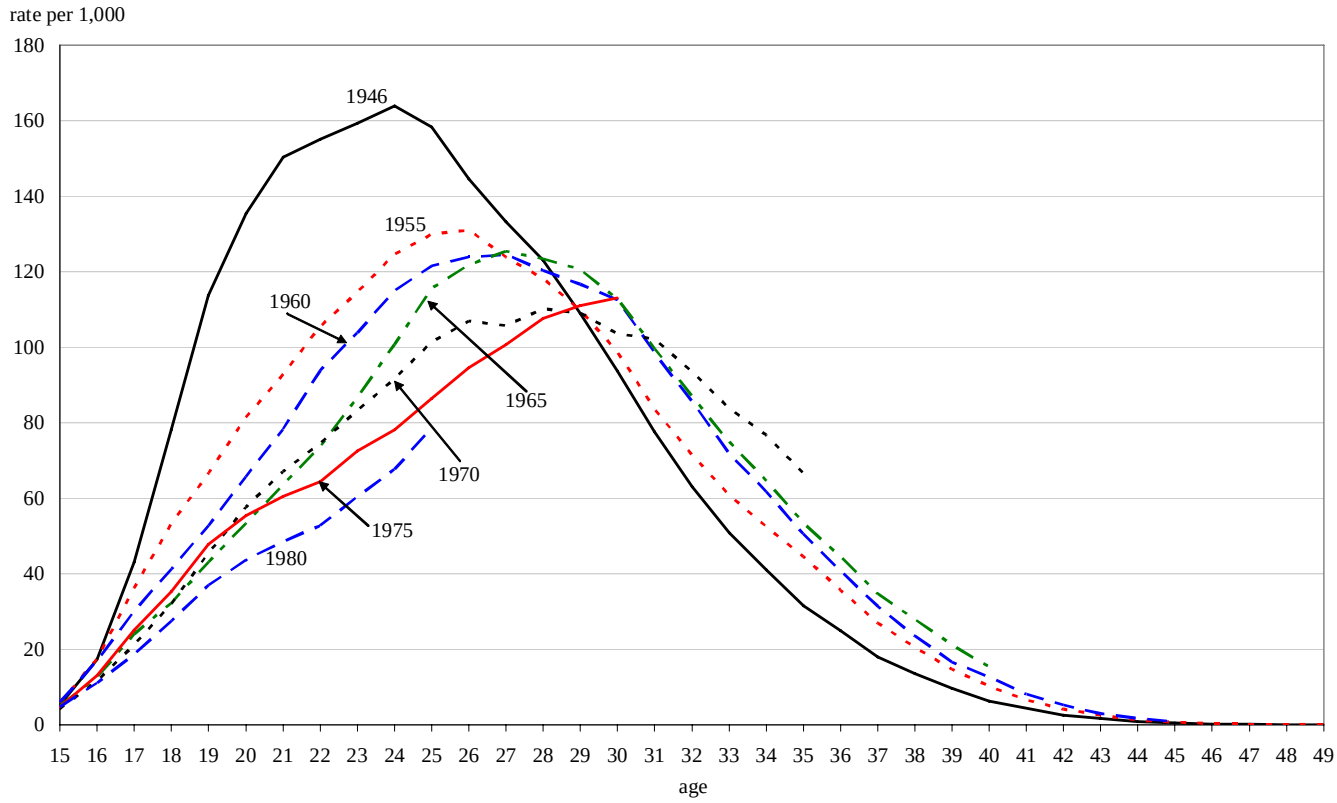
5. Dumas, J. and Y. Péron. 1992. *Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada: Current Demographic Analysis*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 91-534E.

place for women after age 45, the completed fertility rate for women born up to 1960 can be calculated in 2005. It is also possible to estimate the completed fertility rate of the 1970 birth cohort, who were aged 35 in 2005 and have likely completed the majority of their childbearing. The estimated completed fertility rate for more recent cohorts introduces a higher degree of uncertainty as more of their childbearing years are based on extrapolation of the trend from the past ten years. Therefore, the completed fertility rate for cohorts born after 1970 should be interpreted with caution.

The cohort of women born in 1946 (first cohort of the baby-boomers) was the last generation to have achieved replacement level fertility (2.1), therefore, this cohort is often taken as a reference group for subsequent generations. As shown in figure 2.4 this cohort of baby-boom women had much higher levels of fertility throughout their late teens and early twenties compared to more recent generations, but this level fell fairly rapidly by their early thirties and is actually lower than the succeeding cohorts of women. Indeed, the fertility of these more recent cohorts (born from 1970 onward), while lower than the 1946 cohort until age 28 (there is some fluctuation around age 29 and 30) has surpassed that of all previous cohorts of women at age 31 and older. For example, the fertility level of the cohort born in 1970, and who have therefore not yet completed their reproductive years, was 66.6 births per 1,000 women aged 35 years in 2005, which is higher than earlier cohorts when they were 35 years old. This rate is more than double that of the 1946 cohort (31.5 births per 1,000 women), an important change given that the difference between the generations is less than 25 years.

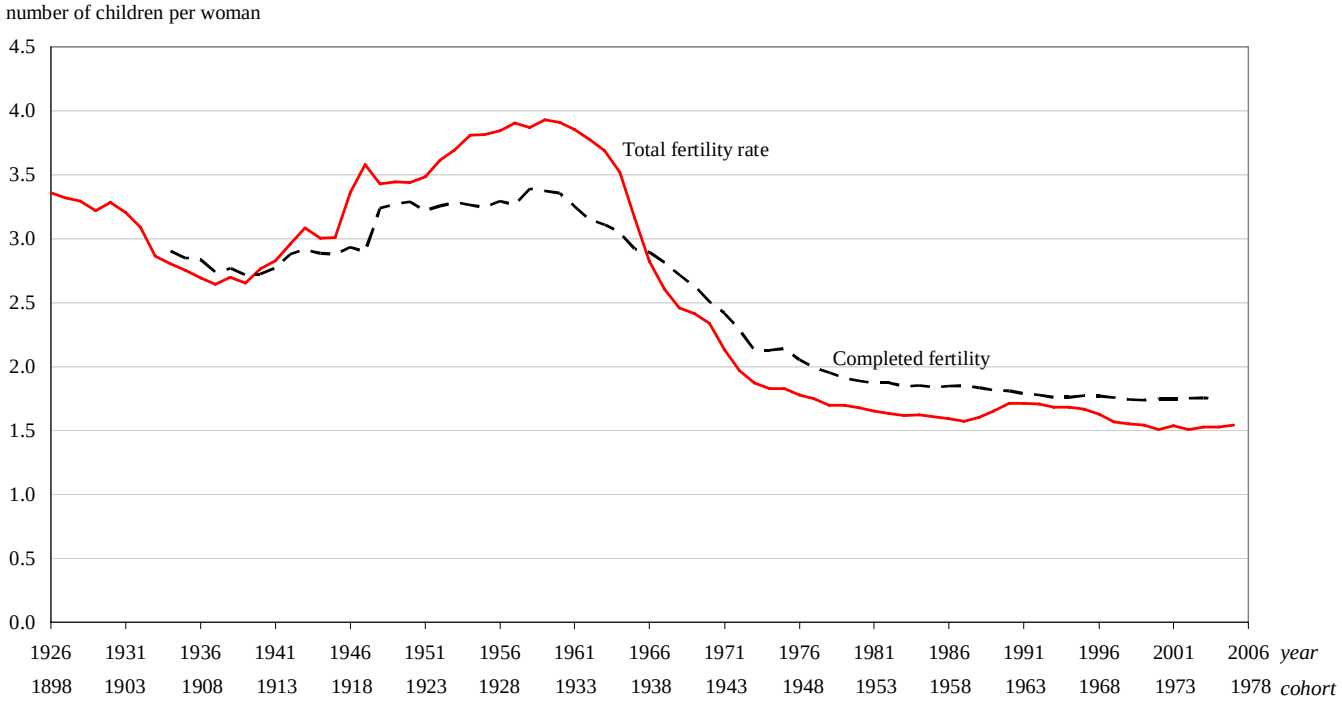
The lower height of the curves for more recent cohorts combined with the peaking of the curve at older ages indicates both the fact that women have fewer children and the shifting ages of motherhood. Overall, completed fertility is lower for more recent cohorts because despite the fact that they have a higher fertility in their thirties, it is not sufficient to offset the lower fertility during their twenties. Consequently, it seems that the more women delay their childbearing to older ages the lower will be their completed fertility as they cannot "catch up" or compensate with higher fertility rates during their thirties. The age-specific fertility rates of the most recent cohorts, women born in 1975 and 1980, are still continuing to

Figure 2.4
Fertility rate by age for selected cohorts, Canada



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

Figure 2.5
Total fertility rate, 1926 to 2005 and completed fertility, 1906 to 1976



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

ascend despite the fact that they were the lowest so far for a given age. This is an important trend to follow in future years as the fertility of these younger cohorts is not only moving to increasingly older ages, it has also not yet peaked.

The evolution of the total fertility rate and the completed fertility rate shows the same general tendency of higher fertility during the baby boom and lower fertility in recent years (figure 2.5). However, there are also some important divergences between the two fertility measures, primarily related to the tempo of fertility as women delay childbearing until increasingly older ages. Consequently, in recent years, the completed fertility has been higher than the total fertility rate. Following a period of steady decline the completed fertility has been fairly stable ranging from 1.74 to 1.76 children per woman since 1993.

Single and multiple births

As shown in table 2.2, the vast majority of births in 2005 were single births (97.0%), but about 10,400 births consisted of twins (2.9% of all births) and triplets or more (0.1% of all births).[6] In 1981, 1.8% of all births were twins or more. This increase could be observed for all age groups of mothers. For example, among women aged 25 to 29, 2.7% of all births in 2005 were multiple births up from 1.9% observed in 1981. For women in their late thirties and in their forties, over 4% of births in 2005 were twins or more compared to less than 2% in 1981.

The transition to older motherhood is evident not only in the changing age distribution of mothers having single births but also for multiple births. The share of multiple births has fallen for women aged 15 to 29 but risen for women aged 30 and older. For example, in 2005, among women who gave birth to twins, the proportion of women aged 35 to 39 years was 19.3% whereas nearly a quarter of a century earlier, in 1981, this figure was 5.2%. Among women who had twins, the proportion aged 40 or older also increased from 0.6% to 4.2%. In contrast, among the women who had twins, the proportion of those in their late twenties fell from 39.4% in 1981 to 27.2% in 2005. The patterns for triplets or more were similar. There are a number of factors that could contribute to the increase in multiple births for women aged 30 and older,

6. Multiple births comprised of quadruplets or more are very rare.

Table 2.2

Births distribution (in percentage) by type of birth and age group of the mother, Canada, 1981 and 2005

Age group	By age group				By type of birth			
	Single	Twin	Triplet or more	Total	Single	Twin	Triplet or more	Total
	percentage				percentage			
1981								
19 years and under	8.2	4.7	4.8	8.1	98.9	1.0	0.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	30.7	28.3	25.1	30.7	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	37.6	39.4	46.2	37.6	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	18.7	21.7	19.1	18.8	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	97.7	2.2	0.0	100.0
40 years and over	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
2005								
19 years and under	4.2	1.7	0.0	4.1	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	16.3	11.2	4.7	16.2	97.9	2.0	0.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	31.0	27.2	28.8	30.9	97.3	2.6	0.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	31.3	36.4	36.4	31.4	96.5	3.4	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	14.3	19.3	24.6	14.5	95.9	3.9	0.2	100.0
40 years and over	2.9	4.2	5.5	3.0	95.6	4.2	0.2	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

including both the overall shifting of childbirth to older ages as well as the use of reproductive technologies which often leads to multiple births.

Fertility in the provinces and territories

Reflecting the pattern at the national level, six provinces and one territory had a higher number of births in 2005 than in the preceding year: Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories (table A-2.1). The biggest gains were for the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. The number of births in the demographically and economically booming province of Alberta increased 3.3% between 2004 and 2005 to 42,100. The total fertility rate in Alberta was 1.75 children per woman, higher than the national figure (1.54). The number of births in Quebec grew 3.1% to reach 76,300 births in 2005. The total fertility rate for Quebec (1.52 children per woman) as well as Ontario (1.51) in 2005 were similar to Canada overall, however, the rate in Quebec was up from 1.48 the preceding year whereas there was no change for Ontario.

The Western provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan had higher fertility than the nation as a whole. The fertility of women in Saskatchewan was 1.87 children per woman in 2005, the highest level of all the provinces. In Manitoba, the rate was 1.82. Fertility in those two provinces showed an increase from the preceding year. The proportionally larger Aboriginal population in the western provinces as well as in the territories, which has higher fertility than the non-Aboriginal population, could contribute to above-national-average fertility in these regions.

In Atlantic Canada, the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had fewer births in 2005, although there was a slight upturn for Newfoundland and Labrador. The total fertility rates in these provinces were below the rate for Canada overall. Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest fertility rate of all the provinces and territories (1.34 children per woman), however, this was the highest total fertility rate in this province since 1994. Second to Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia had a fertility rate of 1.39 children per woman, with relatively little change since the year 2000.

Given the low population in the territories, even modest changes in fertility behaviours can create a large variation in the number of births from year to year. The largest decrease in the number of births between 2004 and 2005 in Canada was in the Yukon (-12.3%) where the total fertility rate was the lowest of the territories (1.48 children per woman in 2005). Nunavut also experienced a decline in births between 2004 and 2005, but the total fertility rate in this territory remained the highest in the country (2.72). In contrast, the total fertility rate in the Northwest Territories increased from 2.04 children per woman in 2004 to 2.11 in 2005.

Areas where women begin motherhood at earlier ages could contribute to higher fertility. Results indicate that

Nunavut had the youngest average age of mothers at first birth (22.3 years) in 2005 followed by Saskatchewan (25.7 years). Among the provinces with the oldest mothers at first birth, on average, were Ontario (28.5 years) and British Columbia (28.7 years). In fact, Ontario and British Columbia were the only two provinces where the average age of mothers (for all births) exceeded 30 years compared to the national average of 29.6 years.

Subprovincial

Overall, census metropolitan areas (CMA) had a lower total fertility rate (1.51) in 2005 compared to non-CMA (1.59). Table 2.3 shows the variation in fertility levels that exists across different census metropolitan areas in Canada which generally reflects differences in the demographic and ethnocultural composition of the population. Abbotsford, British Columbia had the highest total fertility rate at 1.84 children per woman in 2005, followed by Calgary (1.68) and Edmonton (1.66) in Alberta. The populations in these three census metropolitan areas have been growing more rapidly than Canada overall in recent years. In contrast, St. John's in Newfoundland and Labrador, had the lowest total fertility rate in Canada (1.24). Other census metropolitan areas with low total fertility rates were on the west coast, notably, Victoria (1.29) and Vancouver (1.30).

At 1.52, the total fertility rate in Toronto was very near the level of the nation (1.54). The fertility rate in Canada's second most populous census metropolitan area, Montréal (1.51), was slightly below the national figure.

Table 2.3
Total fertility rate by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2005

Census metropolitan area	Province	Total fertility rate
Abbotsford	British Columbia	1.84
Calgary	Alberta	1.68
Edmonton	Alberta	1.66
Kitchener	Ontario	1.64
Hamilton	Ontario	1.63
Winnipeg	Manitoba	1.62
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	1.60
Regina	Saskatchewan	1.59
Saguenay	Quebec	1.59
St. Catharines - Niagara	Ontario	1.58
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	Quebec	1.58
Windsor	Ontario	1.57
Oshawa	Ontario	1.55
Sherbrooke	Quebec	1.54
Toronto	Ontario	1.52
Montréal	Quebec	1.51
Saint John	New Brunswick	1.50
London	Ontario	1.49
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	Ontario	1.48
Thunder Bay	Ontario	1.48
Trois-Rivières	Quebec	1.42
Québec	Quebec	1.39
Kingston	Ontario	1.38
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	Ontario	1.37
Halifax	Nova Scotia	1.36
Vancouver	British Columbia	1.30
Victoria	British Columbia	1.29
St. John's	Newfoundland and Labrador	1.24
All census metropolitan areas		1.51
All other non-CMA regions		1.59
Canada		1.54

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Induced abortions

It is important to take into consideration some background information when analyzing trends related to induced abortions, also called voluntary interruptions of pregnancy. Prior to 1969, abortions in Canada could only be performed if the continuation of the pregnancy endangered the life of the woman.[7] As of August, 1969, women in Canada were able to obtain an abortion for therapeutic or health reasons at a hospital if agreed by a committee of at least three doctors. In January 1988 the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the 1969 amended abortion law so that a reason is no longer required in order to obtain an abortion.

Abortion statistics are drawn from the Therapeutic Abortion Survey, which began in 1969. This survey collects data on women obtaining abortions in hospitals and clinics in Canada, as well as limited information on Canadian women who obtained abortions in some American border states prior to 2004. Spontaneous abortions, or miscarriages, are not included in these statistics. From 1969 to 1994, Statistics Canada was responsible for this survey. As of 1995, the data have been collected and processed by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) although Statistics Canada is still involved with data approval and dissemination.[8]

Data on the number of induced abortions are provided by each province or territory, however, there is variation in what information is supplied by each jurisdiction. Since 1983, Prince Edward Island has not reported induced abortions in either hospitals or clinics. Clinical abortions are also not reported by Saskatchewan, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. As of 2004, there have been no clinics in Nova Scotia. In 2004 and 2005, Manitoba did not submit information on abortions performed in clinics. Two facilities in British Columbia, one in 2003

7. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Induced Abortion Statistics 2004*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 82-223-X.
8. *Ibid*.

and the other in 2005, did not report to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey, therefore estimates were made based on the number of abortions at these facilities in previous years. For 2002 and 2003, there was incomplete reporting of induced abortions in Nunavut.

Since 1999 in Ontario, clinical abortions have been reported only for provincial residents who have made health insurance claims. Consequently, data on Ontario residents who do not submit a claim or abortions performed on non-residents are not included in the clinic counts of induced abortions for this province. In Ontario, the undercoverage of abortion counts was estimated to average 5% to 6% each year between 1995 and 1998. Similarly, data from Quebec are based only on insured residents of that province. Furthermore, the collection of data on abortions to Canadian women in the United States has also changed. Between 1971 and 2003, limited information about induced abortions obtained by Canadian women was supplied by several American states, particularly those states along the American-Canadian border. As of 2004, however, this information has no longer been collected.

Other data collection issues regarding induced abortion statistics are related to undercoverage or overcoverage of data. Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy that do not occur in hospitals or clinics would not be included in the survey. For example, data on medical or pharmaceutical abortions that may be initiated in the office of a physician are not collected, which could result in undercoverage. In contrast, overcoverage could result if women have an abortion in one setting and then seek further treatment related to the procedure elsewhere, which could result in being counted twice. The Canadian Institute for Health Information estimated that as of 2000 approximately 90% of the induced abortions performed in Canada on Canadian women have been collected in the Therapeutic Abortion Survey.[9]

As a result of these above-noted limitations, the data in this section on induced abortions should be interpreted with caution.

Recent trends

The number of induced abortions performed on Canadian women in hospitals and clinics decreased from 2004 to 2005. About 96,800 abortions were obtained by Canadian women in 2005, 3,200 less than in 2004 (table 2.4). More than half of the abortions performed on Canadian women occurred in hospitals (52.1%) in 2005 while the rest took place in clinics. This was down slightly from the preceding year (53.6%) and has been dropping over the past several decades. Until the end of the 1980s, almost all abortions were performed in hospitals, and following legislative changes in 1988, more clinics offered this procedure.

The extent to which abortions occur can be measured as a percentage of births in a given year (table 2.4). There were about three abortions for every ten births since the mid 1990s, but this figure has been falling. The number of induced abortions per 100 live births fell to 28.3 in 2005 from 29.7 in 2004.

The decline in the number of induced abortions between 2004 and 2005 which was evident for Canada as a whole also occurred for residents in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. Even in these two provinces, the numbers of residents obtaining abortions were only slightly higher in 2005 compared to the previous year. The highest percentage of abortions per 100 births in 2005 occurred for residents of Quebec (38.3%) while it was lowest for women from Prince Edward Island (9.4%)[10] and New Brunswick (13.7%). The levels in the remaining provinces ranged between the figures for New Brunswick and Quebec.

Distribution of induced abortions by age of the woman

According to table 2.5, more than half of all induced abortions in 2005 were performed on Canadian women in their twenties (53.5%), especially women aged 20 to 24 (31.4%). An additional 14.9% of abortions in 2005 were performed on women in their early thirties.

Since 1981, the share of induced abortions by age group of women has gradually shifted to older ages. About one-tenth (10.3%) of abortions took place for women in their late thirties in 2005, up from 5.5% nearly 25 years earlier. In 2005, 4.4% of all abortions were obtained by women aged 40 and over, more than doubling from 1981 (2.0%). The proportion of abortions performed on teenagers aged 19 or less has dropped over time. In 2005, 16.6% of all abortions were obtained by teens aged 15 to 19, down from 27.4% in 1981. Very few abortions occurred for individuals under age 15 (0.3% in 2005).

Induced abortion rates by age group and the total abortion rate

The age-specific abortion rate measures the number of abortions per 1,000 women in particular age groups. Overall, induced abortion rates decreased for all age

9. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Induced Abortion Statistics 2004*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 82-223-X.

10. As of 1983, abortions performed on residents of Prince Edward Island have been only those reported by other provinces.

Table 2.4

Induced abortions by place of residence and abortions to births ratios, Canada, provinces and territories, 2004 and 2005

Region	Hospitals	Clinics	Total	Rate	Births	Ratio abortions / births
		number		per 1,000 women	number	percentage
2004						
N.L.	284	618	902	8.1	4,488	20.1
P.E.I.[1]	41	102	143	4.9	1,390	10.3
N.S.	1,865	40	1,905	9.7	8,734	21.8
N.B.	441	479	920	5.8	6,959	13.2
Que.	16,943	13,673	30,616	19.6	74,072	41.3
Ont.	17,436	17,747	35,183	13.0	132,551	26.5
Man.[2]	x	x	2,661	11.0	13,811	19.3
Sask.	1,819	69	1,888	9.3	11,983	15.8
Alta.	5,066	6,032	11,098	15.4	40,779	27.2
B.C.	6,539	7,606	14,145	15.7	40,489	34.9
Y.T.	x	x	x	..	365	..
N.W.T.	x	x	261	24.8	698	37.4
Nvt.	x	x	x	..	747	..
Unknown	14	0	14	..	6	..
Canada	53,670	46,369	100,039	14.6	337,072	29.7
Non-residents of Canada[3]	88	636	724	..	..	..
Total	53,758	47,005	100,763	14.7	337,072	29.9
2005						
N.L.	300	583	883	8.1	4,501	19.6
P.E.I.[1]	55	71	126	4.4	1,340	9.4
N.S.	1,874	23	1,897	9.7	8,557	22.2
N.B.	449	492	941	6.1	6,892	13.7
Que.	16,070	13,189	29,259	18.8	76,346	38.3
Ont.	16,593	16,953	33,546	12.3	133,760	25.1
Man.[2]	2,236	x	2,236	9.2	14,145	15.8
Sask.	1,744	80	1,824	9.1	11,967	15.2
Alta.	4,055	6,804	10,859	14.8	42,110	25.8
B.C.	6,468	7,976	14,444	15.9	40,827	35.4
Y.T.	140	0	140	19.6	320	43.8
N.W.T.	x	x	x	..	712	..
Nvt.	x	x	x	..	699	..
Unknown	12	173	185	..	0	..
Canada	50,467	46,348	96,815	14.1	342,176	28.3
Non-residents of Canada[3]	95	344	439	..	..	..
Total	50,562	46,692	97,254	14.1	342,176	28.4

1. Prince Edward Island has not reported to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey since 1982. As of 1983, abortions performed on residents of Prince Edward Island have been only those reported by other provinces.
2. In 2004 and 2005, information on abortions performed in clinics in Manitoba was not submitted to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. Therefore, the statistics for hospitals and clinics combined include only hospital abortions.
3. Non-residents of Canada who obtained an induced abortion in Canada.

Note: Rates are calculated using population of women aged 15 to 44 years.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Therapeutic Abortion Database; Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey.

groups in 2005 compared to the previous year except for women in their late thirties, for whom the rate remained stable. Compared to the early 1980s, rates of induced abortions were higher in 2005 for all women aged 20 and over. The general trend since the late 1990s, with only a few exceptions, has been downward for women at all ages under age 35. For example, the rate for induced abortions per 1,000 women in their early twenties fell from a high of 34.2 in 1997 to 27.7 in 2005.

The total abortion rate is the sum of the induced abortion rates. It provides an indicator of the average number of abortions that a hypothetical cohort of women would undergo if they experienced the rates observed in a given year. This measure is analogous to the total fertility rate, which indicates the average number of children per woman for a particular calendar year. In 2005, the total abortion rate was 0.44 per woman. Similar to the total fertility rate which is a summary measure reflecting the average number of children born to women the total abortion rate reflects the average number of abortions performed on women. Just as some women will have several children while others have none, the total abortion rate indicates that some women may have multiple abortions while others have none. This rate has steadily fallen since 1996 when it was 0.53 induced abortions per woman, but remains higher compared to the 1980s.

Table 2.5

Number, rates and distribution of induced abortions by age group of women, Canada, 1981 to 2005

Year	Less than 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	Total
	number							
Abortions								
1981	607	19,739	23,245	14,330	8,636	3,943	1,411	71,911
1986	430	15,133	22,940	15,180	9,474	5,035	1,380	69,572
1991	495	18,214	28,522	22,019	15,004	8,394	2,411	95,059
1996	545	21,596	33,242	24,112	17,881	10,832	3,452	111,659
2001	412	19,974	32,740	22,019	16,248	10,980	4,044	106,418
2002	337	19,010	32,376	22,193	15,984	11,024	4,231	105,154
2003	302	17,658	32,666	22,239	15,736	10,822	4,344	103,768
2004	304	16,939	31,469	21,663	15,090	10,207	4,368	100,039
2005	284	16,066	30,360	21,419	14,450	9,973	4,263	96,815
	percentage							
Distribution of abortions								
1981	0.8	27.4	32.3	19.9	12.0	5.5	2.0	100.0
1986	0.6	21.8	33.0	21.8	13.6	7.2	2.0	100.0
1991	0.5	19.2	30.0	23.2	15.8	8.8	2.5	100.0
1996	0.5	19.3	29.8	21.6	16.0	9.7	3.1	100.0
2001	0.4	18.8	30.8	20.7	15.3	10.3	3.8	100.0
2002	0.3	18.1	30.8	21.1	15.2	10.5	4.0	100.0
2003	0.3	17.0	31.5	21.4	15.2	10.4	4.2	100.0
2004	0.3	16.9	31.5	21.7	15.1	10.2	4.4	100.0
2005	0.3	16.6	31.4	22.1	14.9	10.3	4.4	100.0
	per 1,000 women							total abortion rate
Abortion rate								
1981	3.1	17.0	18.9	12.8	8.3	4.8	2.1	0.34
1986	2.4	15.7	19.2	12.4	8.3	4.9	1.7	0.32
1991	2.7	19.4	27.8	17.8	11.7	7.2	2.3	0.44
1996	2.8	22.1	33.8	22.6	14.0	8.3	2.9	0.53
2001	2.1	19.4	31.8	21.6	14.6	8.4	3.1	0.50
2002	1.7	18.4	30.8	21.5	14.4	8.6	3.2	0.49
2003	1.5	17.1	30.5	21.3	14.2	8.8	3.2	0.48
2004	1.4	16.3	28.9	20.3	13.7	8.5	3.2	0.46
2005	1.3	15.3	27.7	19.7	13.1	8.5	3.1	0.44

Notes: For the 1994 to 1997 data years, a large number of abortions were reported to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey without any information on the age of the female. Age groups have now been estimated for induced abortions at the Canada, provincial and territorial level. As a result of these new estimations, any previously released age group statistics at the Canada level will not match the latest Canada level statistics.

Prince Edward Island has not reported to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey since 1982. As of 1983, abortions performed on residents of Prince Edward Island have been only those reported by other provinces.

For 2002 and 2003, Nunavut residents have been excluded due to incomplete reporting.

Prior to 2004, the total includes abortions for which the age was not declared, abortions in some American states for women residing in Canada, as well as those where the event location was not declared.

Abortions for women aged 45 and over were added to the 40-44 age group.

The rate of abortions per women aged less than 15 was calculated with the population of women aged 14.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Therapeutic Abortion Database; Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey.

Table A-2.1
Births and birth rates, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	number													
1981	9,120	1,897	12,079	10,503	95,322	122,183	16,073	17,209	42,638	41,474	536	1,302	...	370,336
1986	7,618	1,928	12,358	9,788	84,634	133,882	17,009	17,513	43,744	41,967	483	830	677	372,431
1991	7,166	1,885	12,016	9,497	97,310	151,478	17,282	15,304	42,776	45,612	568	911	723	402,533
1996	5,747	1,694	10,573	8,176	85,226	140,012	15,478	13,300	37,851	46,138	443	815	747	366,200
1997	5,416	1,591	9,952	7,922	79,774	133,004	14,655	12,860	36,905	44,577	474	723	745	348,598
1998	4,994	1,504	9,595	7,885	75,856	132,618	14,461	12,777	37,905	43,072	396	681	667	342,418
1999	5,055	1,515	9,575	7,615	73,596	131,080	14,315	12,604	38,171	41,939	383	659	737	337,249
2000	4,869	1,441	9,116	7,347	72,007	127,408	14,090	12,140	37,006	40,672	370	673	727	327,882
2001	4,716	1,380	8,909	7,195	73,695	131,709	14,002	12,275	37,619	40,575	344	613	710	333,744
2002	4,651	1,328	8,663	7,046	72,477	128,528	13,888	11,761	38,691	40,065	339	635	726	328,802
2003	4,629	1,417	8,650	7,117	73,905	130,927	13,940	12,038	40,287	40,496	335	701	758	335,202
2004	4,488	1,390	8,734	6,959	74,072	132,551	13,811	11,983	40,779	40,489	365	698	747	337,072
2005	4,501	1,340	8,557	6,892	76,346	133,760	14,145	11,967	42,110	40,827	320	712	699	342,176
	rate per 1,000													
1981	15.9	15.3	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.9	15.5	17.6	18.6	14.7	22.4	27.4	...	14.9
1986	13.2	15.0	13.9	13.5	12.6	14.2	15.6	17.0	18.0	14.0	19.7	15.2	12.4	14.3
1991	12.4	14.5	13.1	12.7	13.8	14.5	15.6	15.3	16.5	13.5	19.6	23.5	18.7	14.4
1996	10.3	12.5	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.6	13.6	13.1	13.6	11.9	14.1	19.5	17.9	12.4
1997	9.8	11.7	10.7	10.5	11.0	11.8	12.9	12.6	13.0	11.3	14.9	17.4	17.9	11.7
1998	9.2	11.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	11.7	12.7	12.6	13.1	10.8	12.7	16.7	16.3	11.4
1999	9.5	11.1	10.3	10.1	10.0	11.4	12.5	12.4	12.9	10.5	12.4	16.2	18.1	11.1
2000	9.2	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.9	12.3	12.0	12.3	10.1	12.2	16.6	18.0	10.7
2001	9.0	10.1	9.6	9.6	10.0	11.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.9	11.4	15.0	17.4	10.8
2002	9.0	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.6	12.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	11.2	15.3	17.5	10.5
2003	8.9	10.3	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.1	12.7	9.7	11.0	16.6	17.9	10.6
2004	8.7	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.7	11.8	12.0	12.7	9.6	11.8	16.3	17.4	10.5
2005	8.8	9.7	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.6	12.0	12.1	12.8	9.6	10.3	16.7	16.4	10.6

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1986.

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

Table A-2.2
Total fertility rate (children per woman), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	number of children per woman													
1981	...	1.88	1.62	1.67	1.57	1.58	1.82	2.11	1.85	1.63	2.05	2.84	...	1.65
1986	...	1.79	1.58	1.53	1.37	1.60	1.82	2.02	1.84	1.61	1.95	2.85	...	1.59
1991	1.44	1.85	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.69	1.97	2.04	1.89	1.68	2.15	2.44	3.52	1.71
1996	1.31	1.74	1.52	1.46	1.61	1.61	1.90	1.90	1.75	1.55	1.71	2.23	3.38	1.63
1997	1.28	1.66	1.46	1.44	1.54	1.54	1.83	1.86	1.70	1.49	1.86	2.02	3.35	1.56
1998	1.24	1.60	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.55	1.83	1.87	1.72	1.46	1.63	1.98	2.99	1.55
1999	1.30	1.63	1.46	1.44	1.47	1.54	1.83	1.87	1.72	1.43	1.61	1.94	3.24	1.54
2000	1.30	1.57	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.49	1.82	1.83	1.66	1.40	1.63	2.01	3.16	1.51
2001	1.30	1.54	1.40	1.41	1.49	1.53	1.82	1.89	1.67	1.40	1.57	1.83	3.06	1.53
2002	1.31	1.49	1.37	1.39	1.47	1.48	1.80	1.83	1.69	1.38	1.58	1.89	3.03	1.51
2003	1.33	1.57	1.39	1.42	1.49	1.50	1.81	1.88	1.74	1.40	1.53	2.05	3.09	1.53
2004	1.31	1.53	1.41	1.40	1.48	1.51	1.78	1.86	1.74	1.39	1.69	2.04	2.98	1.53
2005	1.34	1.47	1.40	1.41	1.52	1.51	1.82	1.87	1.75	1.39	1.48	2.11	2.72	1.54

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991.

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

Table A-2.3

Total fertility rate by birth order (per 1,000 women), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005 - continued

Birth order	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	rate per 1,000 women													
1981														
1st order	..	707.6	722.5	700.5	711.1	695.1	718.0	773.7	802.8	764.4	1,009.8	1,001.2	..	725.7
2nd order	..	598.1	544.3	597.9	567.4	554.0	610.5	673.2	607.9	546.1	670.1	752.7	..	571.6
3rd order	..	340.2	236.2	249.4	219.8	229.4	296.1	393.4	276.3	218.7	251.9	438.6	..	241.0
4th order	..	144.4	69.2	80.2	53.1	66.1	110.7	155.5	97.4	64.4	71.0	233.3	..	71.6
5th order and over	..	93.0	47.4	44.2	23.5	32.2	84.4	110.2	67.4	32.9	47.6	418.1	..	39.7
1986														
1st order	..	647.1	672.3	649.9	658.5	698.9	733.5	737.4	751.5	683.8	889.9	1,015.7	..	694.2
2nd order	..	630.9	556.9	555.5	488.3	567.1	616.3	649.9	643.7	585.8	613.2	802.7	..	562.1
3rd order	..	328.1	247.0	237.8	168.5	236.8	296.7	373.7	288.7	241.7	280.5	436.7	..	233.6
4th order	..	127.5	73.1	60.2	41.4	67.1	101.9	150.4	100.7	71.6	89.5	246.0	..	69.5
5th order and over	..	59.3	31.8	27.9	17.6	27.6	75.3	103.6	57.2	29.2	79.0	351.1	..	33.7
1991														
1st order	645.1	729.8	729.0	722.6	802.6	761.4	841.0	754.4	785.9	759.6	994.0	989.7	903.4	774.1
2nd order	516.6	647.4	538.3	550.4	566.6	578.9	611.7	671.7	640.6	578.3	700.4	734.4	949.0	584.0
3rd order	192.8	311.0	224.8	205.3	208.0	240.4	311.9	369.4	302.2	243.6	293.3	389.8	663.3	244.1
4th order	60.7	107.6	64.1	56.1	53.2	71.6	122.2	151.9	104.2	69.8	106.4	201.3	443.4	74.2
5th order and over	26.7	56.5	28.4	20.6	21.7	33.0	83.4	95.2	61.1	32.0	58.8	124.8	558.8	36.6
1996														
1st order	622.5	728.6	705.6	684.5	738.8	718.9	804.2	726.4	723.8	728.1	845.7	885.2	939.5	727.0
2nd order	490.8	600.4	530.4	518.8	570.3	571.2	591.1	610.1	609.0	537.5	528.8	708.5	815.3	569.0
3rd order	141.7	275.3	204.8	193.1	214.4	219.7	292.3	331.5	265.2	199.5	205.2	355.0	568.8	224.6
4th order	38.5	98.6	52.4	48.3	61.4	66.2	121.2	135.8	92.1	61.8	90.0	180.8	430.7	70.5
5th order and over	11.8	39.8	25.2	18.1	27.4	34.3	90.6	98.1	58.6	27.5	39.0	104.9	630.0	37.7
1997														
1st order	621.1	725.2	673.0	683.8	707.8	681.0	758.9	698.6	706.2	690.6	837.9	798.2	917.0	695.1
2nd order	468.0	556.8	520.8	520.0	548.2	553.1	584.1	597.0	594.0	529.5	654.6	642.1	790.6	553.1
3rd order	140.7	273.7	190.2	175.1	200.2	210.5	278.7	328.5	249.3	186.8	241.4	309.4	576.8	213.0
4th order	33.7	61.1	53.7	46.7	57.6	61.6	112.7	137.7	91.0	56.8	88.3	143.6	442.3	66.5
5th order and over	18.5	39.6	23.6	18.6	26.6	32.1	92.3	99.3	58.3	27.3	34.8	127.5	621.2	36.8
1998														
1st order	609.9	663.2	660.6	681.3	689.8	686.2	761.5	711.2	722.7	677.4	692.3	790.1	857.0	692.4
2nd order	455.7	572.8	518.5	548.5	543.8	558.0	565.7	606.7	597.1	518.4	638.3	548.4	739.5	552.8
3rd order	133.2	253.2	182.8	174.9	179.6	209.5	283.5	319.4	256.5	181.1	204.5	358.6	479.2	207.4
4th order	28.4	79.9	52.3	45.7	53.4	61.6	125.4	131.2	88.5	53.8	72.3	156.2	382.4	65.1
5th order and over	13.4	26.7	24.2	17.2	26.3	33.0	96.0	103.0	58.5	25.9	21.4	123.4	528.5	37.0
1999														
1st order	631.3	715.8	677.5	680.9	689.4	690.5	764.0	693.1	727.7	672.0	757.8	775.8	988.2	695.2
2nd order	493.2	567.3	521.7	514.1	528.7	548.7	562.4	626.5	588.1	503.0	568.3	586.0	663.3	543.3
3rd order	126.8	244.5	176.9	183.5	173.6	206.7	286.7	318.8	256.5	177.3	206.0	283.7	648.2	204.7
4th order	36.8	69.2	55.0	47.2	50.0	59.8	117.1	133.1	91.3	50.8	50.0	169.7	382.7	63.6
5th order and over	12.9	29.0	24.9	15.8	26.2	32.0	98.2	99.2	58.5	25.5	24.7	121.0	560.7	36.5
2000														
1st order	629.9	685.1	651.0	667.3	691.8	677.5	720.6	684.6	705.1	643.5	745.3	818.7	930.1	681.9
2nd order	493.8	572.0	484.2	518.6	509.3	525.0	585.6	593.2	563.5	493.8	585.8	609.4	774.7	525.2
3rd order	130.7	222.5	195.4	170.5	174.2	198.0	287.9	302.8	243.4	179.4	208.5	302.0	486.0	200.1
4th order	31.3	73.5	53.9	42.9	49.8	59.2	119.4	142.1	86.9	53.7	64.6	150.2	384.1	63.4
5th order and over	14.2	20.3	25.1	16.5	26.4	31.5	102.3	111.2	57.9	25.7	29.4	132.6	586.3	36.9
2001														
1st order	626.4	631.2	622.4	654.4	697.3	684.2	687.3	694.0	705.9	630.0	753.4	744.7	894.9	681.9
2nd order	503.3	589.2	513.5	528.8	545.2	552.9	611.1	624.3	580.7	512.2	458.6	529.6	735.0	551.7
3rd order	125.3	230.0	190.8	165.9	174.8	201.4	290.5	325.3	239.9	176.3	253.0	277.4	521.0	201.4
4th order	30.9	66.2	51.7	40.9	51.8	58.5	117.7	135.8	86.2	50.4	74.9	173.6	334.9	62.6
5th order and over	13.1	24.2	23.6	18.1	24.5	31.5	111.5	114.5	57.9	26.6	32.1	109.1	574.5	36.9

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A-2.3

Total fertility rate by birth order (per 1,000 women), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005 - concluded

Birth order	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	rate per 1,000 women													
2002														
1st order	622.3	623.0	627.7	665.1	695.0	668.4	697.4	667.0	714.9	621.5	752.4	844.9	913.1	675.4
2nd order	503.6	544.4	493.7	501.0	523.0	528.6	586.4	594.7	585.0	503.7	502.5	491.9	724.7	533.5
3rd order	135.9	226.6	175.4	164.6	173.0	190.9	281.1	310.8	242.3	178.3	233.5	316.5	514.3	196.3
4th order	29.5	71.4	55.1	41.6	49.9	57.6	121.6	135.8	88.7	51.6	58.1	109.0	293.2	62.4
5th order and over	18.0	20.9	23.0	17.6	25.7	30.9	117.8	122.3	60.5	26.6	31.1	129.7	582.9	37.7
2003														
1st order	657.2	674.1	628.2	670.4	715.6	686.8	696.5	691.1	755.7	637.4	647.9	968.5	925.4	696.0
2nd order	482.0	555.4	502.5	512.3	517.7	528.5	577.4	610.0	585.2	506.1	551.0	584.9	695.8	533.4
3rd order	135.4	261.2	180.0	170.7	177.7	192.0	287.7	328.7	248.9	179.3	242.4	269.4	523.5	199.9
4th order	35.2	60.6	50.9	49.1	50.5	57.8	122.8	129.3	87.1	48.9	63.7	103.3	387.3	62.1
5th order and over	16.2	21.6	23.9	17.6	26.5	31.3	122.9	121.6	61.9	26.5	24.6	128.7	560.8	38.3
2004														
1st order	652.1	653.1	641.3	650.4	704.5	694.8	684.7	697.5	761.9	640.1	845.8	983.4	939.5	697.5
2nd order	472.3	537.3	498.3	514.1	524.1	532.1	573.0	617.7	577.8	500.9	530.0	484.5	645.5	534.6
3rd order	134.8	245.9	192.5	170.6	176.7	191.7	281.7	292.2	245.8	173.8	236.0	290.6	529.1	197.7
4th order	31.7	75.6	54.0	45.0	50.2	56.4	122.4	136.0	90.6	50.3	69.3	162.4	372.0	62.4
5th order and over	15.1	22.6	24.5	22.5	24.7	31.1	116.7	115.6	62.1	24.6	11.9	116.9	496.2	37.2
2005														
1st order	655.4	654.7	639.7	663.9	714.5	692.6	700.6	699.8	759.5	643.2	683.3	948.7	775.3	699.7
2nd order	487.5	515.8	491.7	506.0	540.1	536.0	567.7	609.8	588.3	498.8	489.5	581.2	724.3	540.6
3rd order	143.2	211.8	183.6	174.1	181.4	194.8	290.6	306.4	243.2	171.9	200.7	314.9	409.7	200.0
4th order	37.8	67.2	58.0	47.1	53.0	56.9	128.8	136.9	89.4	51.3	76.7	155.5	315.0	63.6
5th order and over	15.9	25.3	24.9	17.0	26.6	31.7	133.6	117.5	66.4	24.8	27.4	109.3	497.7	39.0

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991.

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

Table A-2.4

Fertility rate by age group (for 1,000 women), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005 - continued

Age group	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	rate per 1,000 women													
1981														
15 to 19 years	..	33.3	35.1	34.7	14.8	22.5	39.6	48.6	42.4	27.9	64.4	109.4	..	25.8
20 to 24 years	..	106.5	101.7	112.7	84.9	84.2	104.8	135.0	106.5	92.6	131.4	164.7	..	92.2
25 to 29 years	..	132.9	112.7	116.4	128.8	118.3	128.9	147.3	130.7	117.7	123.0	145.0	..	123.8
30 to 34 years	..	72.5	56.6	53.3	67.2	67.4	67.7	69.0	70.4	67.3	76.8	93.1	..	67.0
35 to 39 years	..	26.1	15.3	15.5	18.1	20.1	20.1	19.6	20.4	18.8	18.3	45.1	..	19.2
40 to 44 years	..	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.8	0.0	10.8	..	3.2
45 to 49 years	..	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.6	..	0.2
1986														
15 to 19 years	..	32.3	27.5	28.8	14.9	19.8	36.3	45.6	34.6	21.3	32.0	111.7	..	22.9
20 to 24 years	..	90.5	84.3	92.5	70.2	73.0	91.6	117.9	96.4	81.6	105.8	166.1	..	79.5
25 to 29 years	..	127.2	115.7	116.0	112.4	119.9	130.3	141.8	130.3	115.9	133.3	143.6	..	119.7
30 to 34 years	..	74.8	69.0	52.7	59.6	79.3	79.9	75.0	83.2	76.4	78.6	99.6	..	72.9
35 to 39 years	..	29.5	18.0	14.7	17.2	25.2	24.5	22.0	24.4	25.1	37.2	36.8	..	22.3
40 to 44 years	..	4.6	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	11.8	..	3.2
45 to 49 years	..	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	..	0.1
1991														
15 to 19 years	30.8	33.4	31.1	30.9	17.2	22.4	44.1	46.3	38.5	25.2	42.9	81.1	154.7	25.9
20 to 24 years	80.7	86.2	80.7	91.6	80.6	67.8	97.8	112.4	94.4	78.4	122.4	130.3	246.1	79.1
25 to 29 years	100.7	137.3	111.5	111.7	129.3	118.8	132.6	140.8	124.7	113.5	132.3	129.0	151.0	122.0
30 to 34 years	57.8	81.1	69.3	59.9	78.0	91.9	88.1	80.4	87.0	85.1	89.1	106.7	94.5	84.3
35 to 39 years	16.2	30.5	22.1	15.2	23.0	33.3	27.7	24.8	31.2	30.6	34.8	40.3	50.7	28.4
40 to 44 years	2.4	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.0	4.6	4.3	3.1	4.2	4.5	7.9	5.4	8.3	3.9
45 to 49 years	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
1996														
15 to 19 years	23.6	29.8	28.0	26.8	16.3	19.9	40.1	39.5	28.2	19.1	33.1	60.5	153.8	22.1
20 to 24 years	63.7	79.9	72.1	76.7	72.5	58.0	92.6	96.9	79.5	65.2	89.7	136.9	204.6	68.7
25 to 29 years	92.2	121.4	100.8	102.5	119.1	104.9	120.6	129.9	115.7	99.6	99.2	110.7	172.7	109.5
30 to 34 years	63.0	84.6	74.5	65.1	81.9	94.8	89.7	81.4	87.8	85.6	77.5	93.9	87.0	87.2
35 to 39 years	16.5	29.1	24.6	18.8	27.4	38.5	30.8	26.7	32.5	34.9	33.5	37.6	45.8	32.6
40 to 44 years	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.9	6.1	5.4	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.3	10.7	10.8	5.1
45 to 49 years	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.2
1997														
15 to 19 years	22.7	29.1	23.8	25.4	15.5	17.1	36.2	37.5	25.9	17.5	31.5	55.5	139.1	20.0
20 to 24 years	60.2	77.4	69.3	76.6	67.5	54.1	85.9	96.1	75.9	59.7	92.5	118.4	212.2	64.5
25 to 29 years	91.1	112.8	98.7	101.7	112.7	99.5	116.6	124.7	113.3	94.7	116.6	103.0	166.1	104.6
30 to 34 years	61.8	76.2	71.7	64.7	79.9	92.0	87.2	79.7	85.2	83.6	83.2	78.7	96.6	84.9
35 to 39 years	17.4	27.4	24.5	17.1	26.6	38.2	33.2	27.1	32.5	35.7	37.0	41.8	47.9	32.6
40 to 44 years	2.2	6.1	3.1	2.4	3.9	6.3	4.7	4.0	5.6	6.0	7.7	7.5	8.6	5.2
45 to 49 years	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1998														
15 to 19 years	20.6	29.9	24.1	26.4	14.9	17.2	38.5	38.6	25.4	16.2	28.8	54.5	142.2	19.8
20 to 24 years	59.8	75.2	67.0	72.8	64.4	55.3	86.2	97.4	77.0	58.6	89.1	112.3	184.1	64.0
25 to 29 years	84.4	101.4	95.6	105.0	109.6	98.8	117.1	124.8	111.6	91.3	87.9	98.8	126.6	102.8
30 to 34 years	62.4	75.9	72.0	65.3	77.6	92.7	85.8	80.0	91.3	83.0	72.7	87.6	92.1	85.2
35 to 39 years	17.3	30.2	24.4	20.5	26.3	38.8	32.9	26.6	32.9	35.6	37.9	36.8	40.4	32.9
40 to 44 years	2.3	4.3	3.6	2.2	4.1	6.4	4.4	4.0	5.3	5.9	7.1	3.8	9.9	5.3
45 to 49 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.2
1999														
15 to 19 years	20.2	22.7	22.1	23.5	14.6	15.7	35.4	36.8	24.5	15.5	28.4	56.1	140.8	18.6
20 to 24 years	59.3	77.5	65.8	73.1	61.2	53.0	86.8	93.2	76.3	54.7	74.5	102.5	200.5	61.7
25 to 29 years	90.5	106.5	96.7	101.9	107.4	98.1	114.9	127.7	109.9	88.1	90.1	107.7	158.2	101.6
30 to 34 years	66.2	81.4	74.9	66.8	77.6	94.4	88.6	82.1	92.1	84.8	78.2	74.3	88.2	86.6
35 to 39 years	20.1	31.3	26.8	19.7	27.3	39.2	33.0	28.0	34.8	36.2	39.5	37.7	41.2	33.8
40 to 44 years	2.8	4.1	3.7	2.2	4.1	6.8	5.5	4.3	5.8	6.3	9.1	8.8	19.0	5.6
45 to 49 years	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.2

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A-2.4

Fertility rate by age group (for 1,000 women), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005 - concluded

Age group	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	rate per 1,000 women													
2000														
15 to 19 years	19.4	24.1	18.9	22.0	13.7	13.9	33.2	35.0	22.5	13.8	29.1	56.1	126.1	17.0
20 to 24 years	60.0	74.5	62.0	72.4	59.7	50.6	83.7	89.9	70.6	50.5	77.2	107.2	193.2	58.9
25 to 29 years	90.9	99.8	93.3	98.4	105.7	93.7	116.9	126.4	105.3	87.3	86.1	101.9	161.4	98.7
30 to 34 years	67.4	83.4	76.2	66.6	78.6	93.1	90.4	80.8	91.2	82.7	78.0	83.0	90.9	86.1
35 to 39 years	19.4	27.2	26.3	20.7	27.0	39.4	32.8	28.4	35.3	37.7	46.0	43.4	39.3	34.1
40 to 44 years	1.5	4.9	4.1	2.2	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.6	5.9	7.0	4.5	9.5	11.7	5.9
45 to 49 years	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.2
2001														
15 to 19 years	17.8	17.0	16.3	20.1	13.4	12.9	32.8	31.8	21.1	13.1	24.0	45.4	116.5	16.0
20 to 24 years	55.0	63.7	56.8	68.8	57.4	48.0	81.4	93.2	69.1	47.2	86.7	102.4	213.7	56.4
25 to 29 years	91.2	109.3	91.9	98.7	109.0	96.2	113.7	128.3	105.9	86.3	82.4	92.8	124.7	100.4
30 to 34 years	70.2	86.3	82.8	69.6	84.5	99.1	94.1	89.9	94.8	85.6	81.7	76.7	87.9	91.4
35 to 39 years	21.8	25.5	27.6	21.2	28.6	41.4	34.9	28.8	36.2	39.1	29.3	40.7	40.0	35.7
40 to 44 years	2.7	4.5	4.1	2.5	4.4	7.5	5.5	4.6	5.9	7.2	8.9	9.0	20.3	6.1
45 to 49 years	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.2
2002														
15 to 19 years	16.2	17.6	16.6	18.4	12.4	11.9	31.7	30.4	19.8	11.7	21.2	46.9	115.7	14.9
20 to 24 years	55.5	56.2	57.1	64.8	55.1	45.0	80.3	84.1	68.9	45.6	72.7	93.6	209.7	54.0
25 to 29 years	91.2	102.7	88.1	96.0	105.0	92.0	109.9	123.3	107.0	85.0	103.0	109.4	136.0	97.4
30 to 34 years	71.3	83.7	76.9	73.1	86.0	96.3	96.3	92.4	97.4	85.0	71.3	87.3	86.1	90.9
35 to 39 years	23.7	29.8	30.4	22.0	28.9	41.6	35.0	29.7	38.1	40.0	35.1	32.4	44.6	36.4
40 to 44 years	3.0	4.9	4.8	3.2	4.5	7.5	6.3	4.3	5.9	7.6	7.6	6.5	11.7	6.2
45 to 49 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
2003														
15 to 19 years	16.8	18.7	15.1	18.5	11.4	11.7	29.9	31.3	19.1	10.8	22.3	41.8	117.6	14.4
20 to 24 years	53.8	61.1	54.5	64.0	53.4	43.7	78.4	85.2	68.9	43.6	70.8	109.8	204.6	52.7
25 to 29 years	90.7	105.7	89.6	100.0	106.9	92.6	110.9	125.7	109.2	84.8	92.3	104.1	142.6	98.6
30 to 34 years	75.3	90.0	82.8	73.3	87.8	98.7	98.3	94.2	101.3	89.1	79.7	100.9	97.0	93.7
35 to 39 years	24.9	33.0	29.7	24.2	32.0	43.5	36.6	32.2	41.2	42.2	28.9	42.0	42.6	38.7
40 to 44 years	2.5	4.6	4.4	3.3	4.8	7.8	5.8	5.1	7.0	7.5	10.5	9.5	10.0	6.5
45 to 49 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.3
2004														
15 to 19 years	16.7	16.3	14.5	17.1	10.4	10.7	29.2	31.8	18.6	10.4	22.9	50.2	122.0	13.6
20 to 24 years	50.5	54.7	54.3	63.4	50.6	42.9	75.2	83.6	66.4	42.2	82.4	96.1	194.6	50.9
25 to 29 years	86.2	104.1	89.3	96.6	103.6	92.5	110.5	125.1	109.8	81.8	96.8	117.2	138.6	97.3
30 to 34 years	78.9	88.0	84.3	74.5	91.9	101.5	95.7	91.8	102.6	89.0	91.7	91.2	78.8	95.8
35 to 39 years	23.4	36.9	33.5	24.6	33.5	44.4	37.5	32.6	42.5	44.8	34.3	40.5	50.3	40.1
40 to 44 years	3.9	6.2	4.6	3.3	5.0	8.1	6.1	5.5	7.0	8.4	3.7	7.6	4.9	6.9
45 to 49 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.3
2005														
15 to 19 years	14.9	15.6	13.3	16.2	10.3	10.6	29.0	31.5	18.7	9.7	12.2	39.6	104.4	13.3
20 to 24 years	48.9	61.6	53.0	61.1	51.8	41.6	74.7	84.8	65.7	41.8	52.8	97.2	168.1	50.4
25 to 29 years	89.5	95.7	90.4	98.6	105.5	91.6	112.0	122.6	108.4	80.9	92.7	126.4	129.5	97.3
30 to 34 years	80.7	87.0	84.7	76.6	93.7	102.7	100.2	94.7	103.8	90.9	89.8	106.4	82.0	97.4
35 to 39 years	28.8	30.5	32.0	24.8	35.8	46.7	40.7	33.7	44.9	45.1	33.8	43.3	44.7	42.1
40 to 44 years	3.2	3.8	4.8	3.1	5.7	8.2	6.3	4.9	7.4	8.7	9.6	5.8	11.0	7.1
45 to 49 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.3

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991.

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

Mortality

Canadian Vital Statistics recorded 230,100 deaths in 2005, up 1.6% compared to the number recorded the previous year (226,600). The number of deaths recorded in 2005 was the highest since the Vital Statistics Registry was established in 1921 (table A-3.1).

The overall number of deaths is expected to increase from year to year (figure 3.1) because of the combined effect of two factors: population growth and aging. On the one hand, population growth increases the number of deaths, despite the fact that Canada's mortality rate is decreasing. On the other hand, increasingly large generations are reaching old age with its higher mortality rates, which is also leading to more deaths in the population.

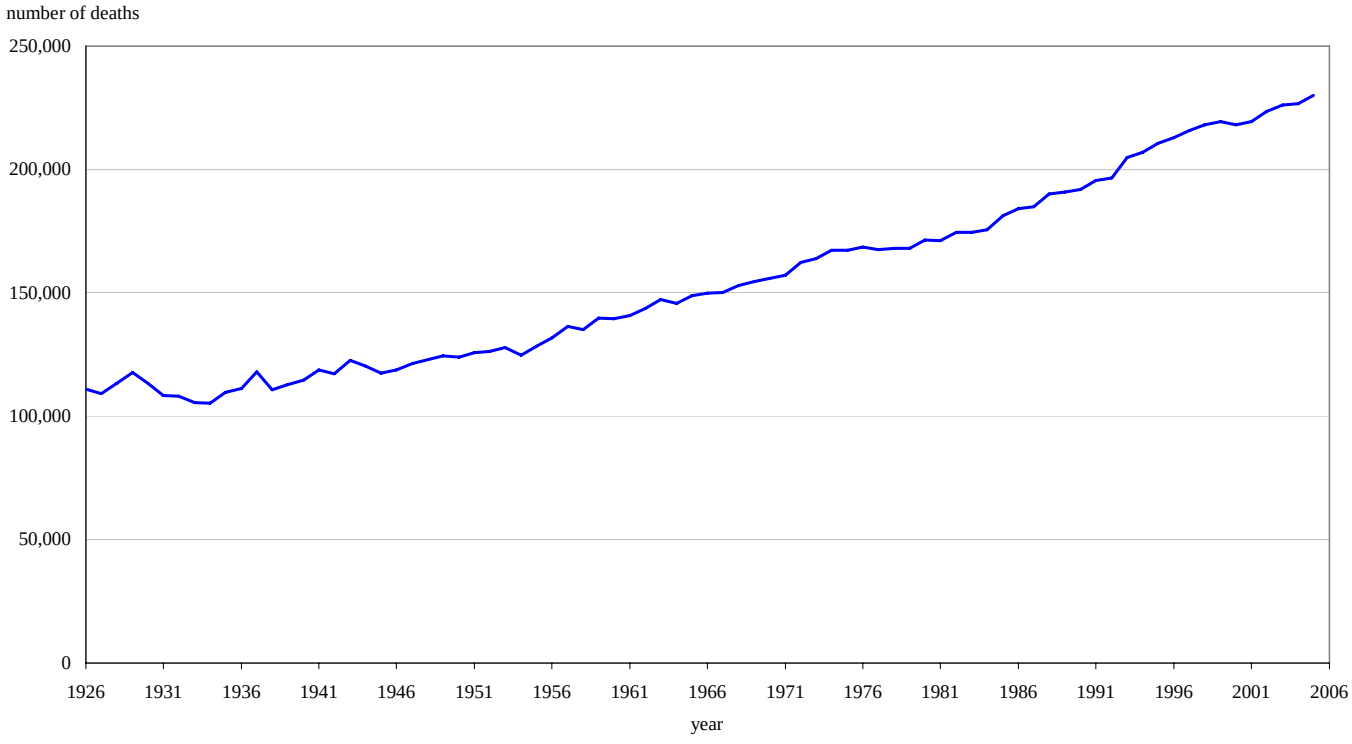
Between 2004 and 2005, the number of deaths increased in all Canadian provinces with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba (table A-3.1). Since these three provinces and the territories have fewer inhabitants, the number of deaths recorded in these areas is more subject to yearly fluctuations. However, these often minor yearly fluctuations do not alter the general upward trend seen in these provinces and the territories and throughout Canada over the last several decades.

The differences in the number of deaths by age recorded in 2004 and 2005 are presented in figure 3.2. Nearly three quarters (2,600) of the additional 3,500 deaths recorded in 2005 compared to 2004 occurred to individuals 85 years or older. This aging of the population explains in large part the upward trend in the number of deaths in Canada. In 2005, the death distribution pattern—the specific age at which there was the greatest number of deaths—was 82 years for men and 85 years for women. This also shows that most deaths today occur at advanced ages.

There was a slight increase in the number of infant (less than 1 year of age) deaths between 2004 and 2005. This increase is largely attributable to the increased number of births in Canada during the same period. A little more than 5,000 more births were recorded by the Vital Statistics Registry in 2005 compared to the previous year.

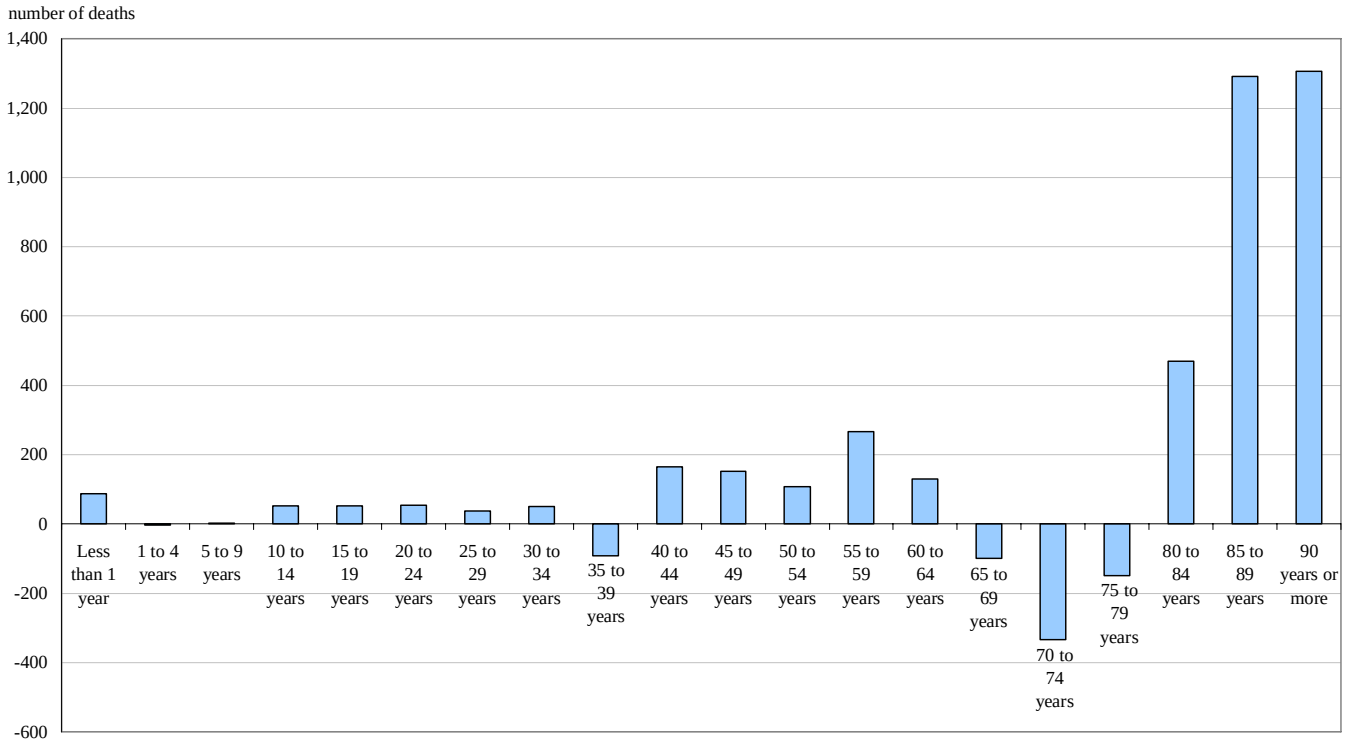
The aging of the various generations that comprise Canada's population explains several other trends observed

Figure 3.1
Deaths in Canada, 1926 to 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Figure 3.2
Variation in the number of deaths by age between 2004 and 2005, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

in figure 3.2. The progressive replacement of people in a given age group by people from larger or smaller generations will be accompanied by an increase or decrease in the population of this age group, and consequently, in the number of deaths that occurs. As a result, from 2004 to 2005, the number of deaths decreased among 65 to 79 year olds (smaller generations born between 1925 and 1939), 35 to 39 year olds (smaller generations following the baby boom) and 1 to 4 year olds (drop in births at the beginning of the 2000s). Conversely, the number of deaths between the ages of 40 and 64 years increased as a consequence of the large generations of baby boomers currently at those ages.

By relating the deaths that have occurred at each age to the population at risk of dying, it is possible to calculate the probability of dying at any age. Figure 3.3 shows that men were at a higher risk of dying than women at all ages, in 2005. This is particularly true for 15 to 35 year olds where most deaths are due to external causes—suicides and traffic accidents for the most part—which are much more likely to involve men.

People between the ages of 5 and 15 have the lowest probability of death; in 2005, a 5 year old was more than 99.9% likely to reach 15 years of age providing the mortality conditions to which the child was subject remained the same as those recorded in 2005. In fact, it is likely that this child would enjoy potential reductions in mortality in the coming years, further reducing the child's risk of death.

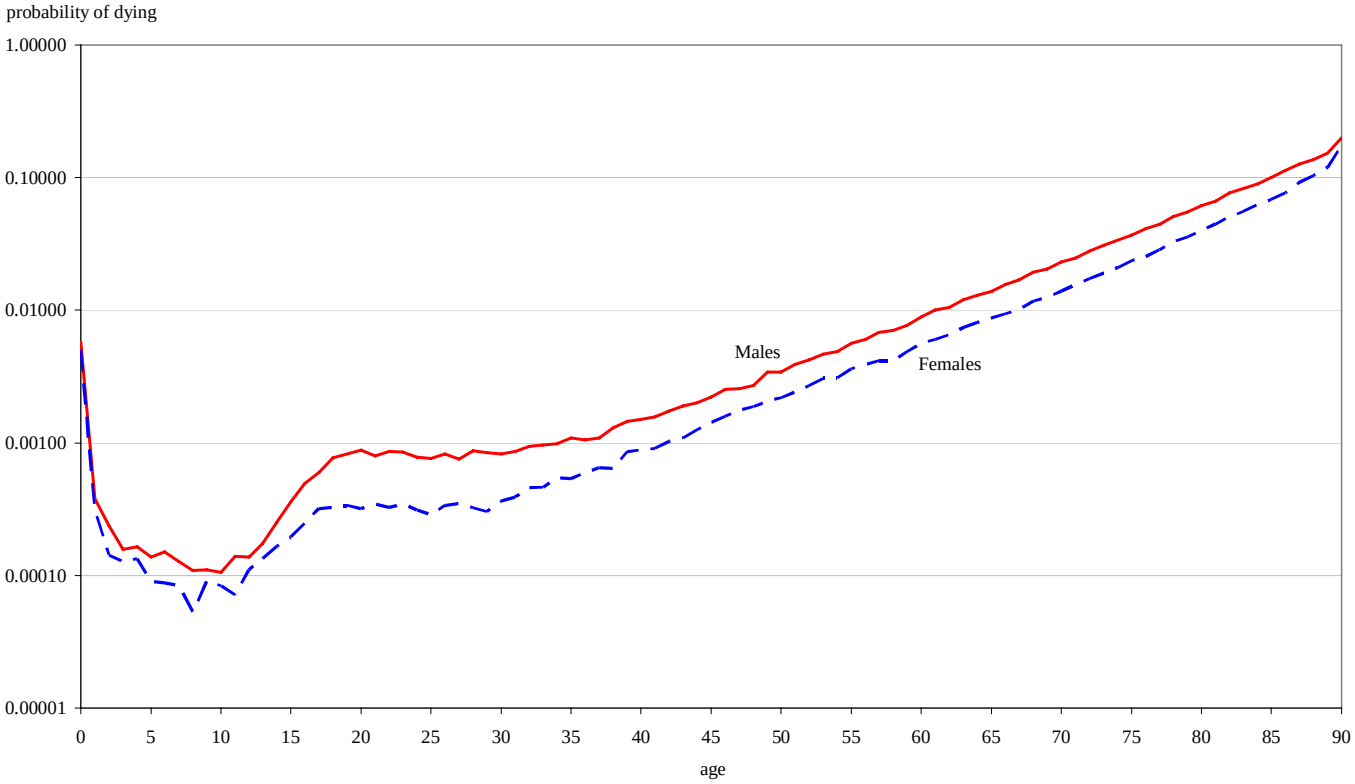
Starting at 30 years of age, the risk of death increases exponentially for men and women alike, reaching odds of one in ten at around age 85. The probability of a 65-year-old man reaching 80 years of age was 62% in 2005. The probability decreased to 42%—less than one chance in two—if the age was extended to 85. The equivalent probabilities were 75% and 58% for women.

Infant Mortality

Both men and women are in their late fifties before their probability of death exceeds that of 0 to 1 year olds. For this reason and because it is often a good indicator of a country's health development, infant mortality is of particular interest.

Infant mortality in Canada has been relatively stable since the mid 1990s totalling 5.4 deaths per 1,000 births

Figure 3.3
Probabilities of dying by age and sex, Canada, 2005



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

in 2005. Mortality was slightly lower for girls (5.0 per 1,000) than boys (5.8 per 1,000). Sweden and Japan currently have the lowest infant mortality rate at less than 3.0 per 1,000. These international comparisons suggest that there is still room to improve the infant mortality rate in Canada (table A-3.2).

The stagnation of the infant mortality rate observed in Canada over the last fifteen years or so may be due to the increase in high-risk pregnancies that occurred during this period. The chapter on fertility in this report indicates a significant increase in the fertility rates of women 30 and over, ages at which higher risk pregnancies are more common.

The infant mortality rate varies from province to province. In 2005, it was about 4.0 per 1,000 in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. It was much higher in the Prairie Provinces, especially in Saskatchewan where it was 8.3 per 1,000, the same as in Nunavut. Although it is difficult to positively identify the factors responsible for these regional variations, the presence of larger Aboriginal populations in these regions could explain part of these differences. It also bears mentioning that in the case of isolated regions such as Nunavut, and the three territories in general, the harshness of the climate, the living conditions and access to health care, which is sometimes more difficult than in metropolitan areas, are also factors that may explain what are often higher infant mortality rates.

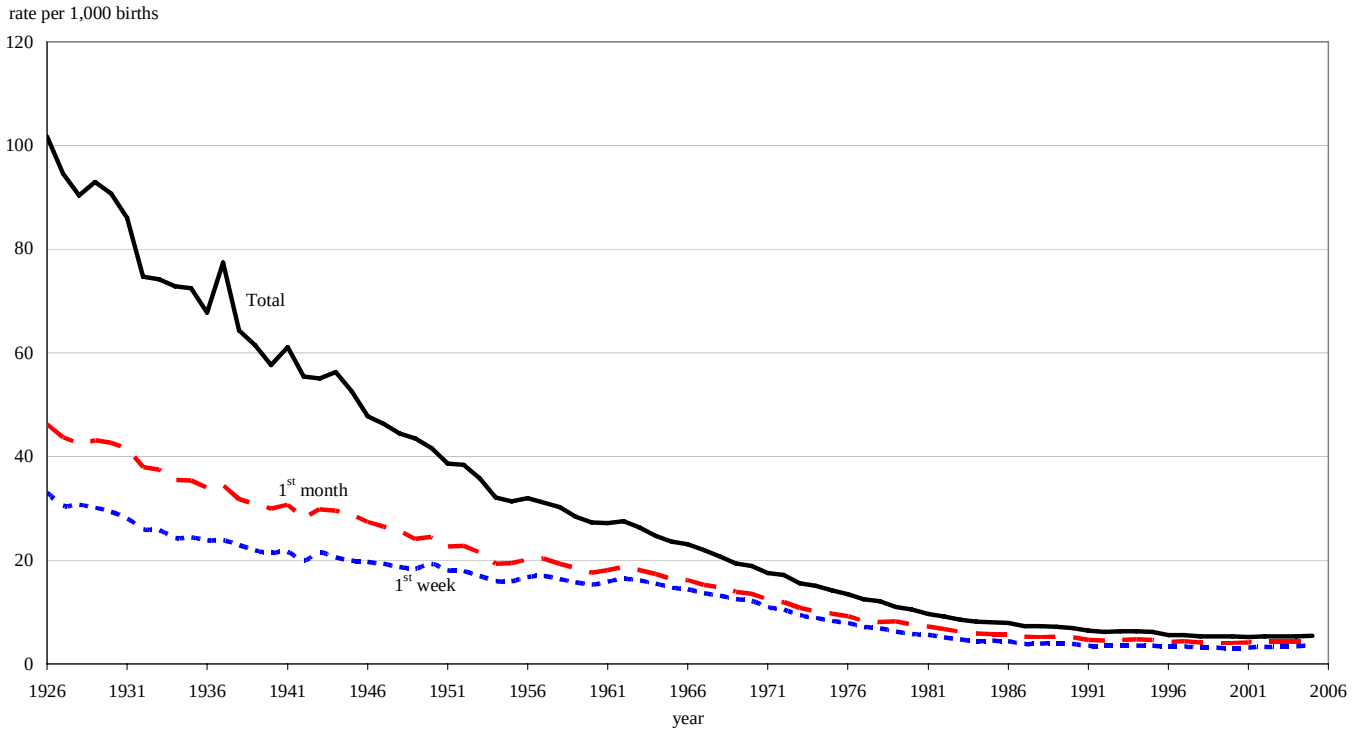
The risk of death is highest during the first week of life (early neonatal mortality). Approximately 75% of infant mortality observed in Canada occurs in the first week of a newborn's life and the early neonatal mortality rate is 4.0 per 1,000. After the first seven days, the newborn mortality rate decreases significantly, underscoring the fact that future progress on infant mortality will come primarily from gains in the area of endogenous health problems, those present at birth such as congenital malformations (figure 3.4).

Life Expectancy

Canadian men's life expectancy at birth has been increasing at a rate of 0.3 year per year since the early 2000s and for Canadian women it has been increasing by 0.2 year per year, which means the discrepancy

Figure 3.4

Infant mortality rate, neo-natal and early neo-natal, Canada, 1926 to 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

observed between the two genders is decreasing. In 2005, men had a 78.0 years life expectancy while women were expected to live 82.7 years, a mere 4.7 years difference, the lowest since the end of World War II (table A-3.3).

In 2004, the average life expectancy for both genders broke the 80-year threshold in Canada. It was 80.4 years in 2005.

In 2005, only a few countries did better than Canada in the area of average longevity: Japan (82 years), Iceland (81 years), Sweden (81 years) and Switzerland (81 years). Inhabitants of France, Australia, Italy, Norway and Spain had life expectancies similar to that of Canada. In the United States, life expectancy reached 78.0 years in 2005. Inhabitants of some countries, such as Africa, were still expected to live less than 40 years in 2005.

Only three years separate the province with the shortest life expectancy, Newfoundland and Labrador (78.2 years), from the one with the longest, British Columbia (81.2 years). Prior to the early 1960s, this difference regularly reached at least five years, with Quebec usually having the shortest life expectancy at birth and Saskatchewan the longest.

Apart from British Columbia, three provinces stand apart with a life expectancy greater than 80 years: Alberta (80.3 years), Quebec (80.4 years) and Ontario (80.7 years). In all these regions, a large proportion of the residents live in urban areas that offer easier access to heath care and services.

Life expectancy in the three territories (76.3 years in 2005) is usually shorter than in the Canadian provinces, a situation linked not only to the particular climate and living conditions in these areas, but also to the presence of greater numbers of Aboriginal communities. Aboriginal people, especially the Inuit, have a shorter life expectancy than other Canadians; a recent study showed that life expectancy in areas where the Inuit usually live was less than 68 years in 2001[1].

Life expectancy after the age of 65 continued to increase, reaching an average of 19.6 years in 2005 in Canada. Women had a greater life expectancy (21.1 years)

1. Wilkins, R., S. Uppal, P. Finès, S. Senécal, E. Guimond and R. Dion. 2008. "Life expectancy in the Inuit-inhabited areas of Canada, 1989 to 2003". *Health Reports*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 82-003-X. Number 19. Volume 1. pp 1 to 14.

than men (17.9 years): a 3.2-year discrepancy. The total discrepancy between men and women's life expectancy at birth was 4.7 years; nearly 70% of this difference was related to mortality after the age of 65. This can be attributed to the consequences of the various diseases that still affect men and women today. Women are more often affected by degenerative diseases (osteoporosis, arthritis, etc.) than men, who are more subject to cardiovascular diseases, which are often more deadly over the short term.

Mortality among the very elderly also improved, for men and women alike. For both genders, life expectancy at age 90 was about five years in 2005; it was only about three years in 1951.

Causes of Death in 2004

Causes of death were not available for 2005 when this report was published; therefore this section analyzes only causes of death for 2004.

For the first time, in 2004 the mortality rate relating to tumours and cancers (213.3 per 100,000) among men was slightly greater than for diseases of the circulatory system (212.2 per 100,000). In both cases, mortality associated with these diseases declined between 2003 and 2004, a downward trend that began several decades ago. However, mortality due to diseases of the circulatory system is decreasing more rapidly, which explains why, in 2004, tumours and cancers became the primary causes of death in men in Canada (table A-3.4).

Among women, diseases of the circulatory system remained the main cause of death with a rate of 214.7 per 100,000. This rate, similar to that of men, remained significantly higher than the mortality rate relating to tumours and cancers (192.8 per 100,000). However, mortality caused by diseases of the circulatory system has also been declining among women for several decades; in the coming years, this type of mortality may fall below the rate for tumours and cancers, which has continued to hover around 195 per 100,000 since 1981.

Between 2003 and 2004, the mortality rate for men and women alike relating to ischemic cardiac disease and cerebrovascular disease continued its uninterrupted downward trend, which began in 1981.

Finally, although progressing at different rates, mortality associated with malignant tumours of the respiratory tract continued to decrease among men and increase among women. Generations of women who smoked in greater numbers since they were young are now reaching old age, which has certainly contributed to the increase in mortality caused by malignant tumours of the respiratory tract observed since 1981. If the current trend continues, mortality due to malignant tumours of the respiratory tract may soon exceed mortality associated with cerebrovascular disease among women.

HIV-related Deaths

Among men, HIV-related deaths decreased between 2003 and 2004, reaching 345 deaths, the lowest number since 1991, with the exception of 2002. Despite this decrease, HIV continued to claim the lives of more Canadian men than women, with only 75 deaths reported among women in 2004. However, this represented a small increase over the preceding year. The lower number of HIV-related deaths among women causes greater annual fluctuations, making it difficult to establish clear trends for HIV-related deaths for this population (table A-3.5).

Table A-3.1
Total deaths and infant deaths, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	number													
Total deaths														
1981	3,230	992	6,958	5,139	42,684	62,838	8,648	7,523	12,823	19,857	141	196	...	171,029
1986	3,540	1,121	7,255	5,458	46,892	67,865	8,911	8,061	13,560	21,213	113	119	116	184,224
1991	3,798	1,188	7,255	5,469	49,121	72,917	8,943	8,098	14,451	23,977	114	135	102	195,569
1996	3,928	1,268	7,751	5,896	52,336	79,099	9,497	8,765	16,391	27,536	120	152	120	212,880
1997	4,318	1,030	8,044	5,944	54,399	79,541	9,511	8,637	16,452	27,412	123	138	120	215,669
1998	4,230	1,207	8,068	6,305	54,181	80,184	9,815	8,905	16,795	27,978	135	146	142	218,091
1999	4,139	1,137	7,640	6,074	54,592	81,393	9,860	9,044	17,206	28,017	135	162	127	219,530
2000	4,339	1,229	7,879	6,088	53,190	81,290	9,891	8,956	17,273	27,460	156	157	130	218,061
2001	4,151	1,160	7,879	6,062	54,194	81,213	9,734	8,740	17,579	28,353	134	163	123	219,537
2002	4,183	1,236	7,997	6,096	55,534	82,234	9,849	8,906	18,234	28,883	147	169	127	223,603
2003	4,281	1,183	8,064	6,257	54,927	84,207	9,867	9,007	18,585	29,320	133	202	134	226,169
2004	4,308	1,223	8,241	6,247	55,624	83,142	9,903	8,844	18,675	29,923	166	153	121	226,584
2005	4,486	1,118	8,273	6,175	55,787	85,591	9,856	8,850	19,288	30,227	164	148	115	230,132
Infant mortality (deaths of children aged less than 1 year)														
1981	98	25	139	114	807	1,073	191	203	452	424	8	28	...	3,562
1986	65	13	104	81	604	969	157	157	393	355	12	10	18	2,938
1991	56	13	69	58	578	953	111	126	285	298	6	7	13	2,573
1996	38	8	59	40	396	802	104	112	236	237	0	4	15	2,051
1997	28	7	44	45	444	728	110	114	178	210	4	5	11	1,928
1998	31	12	44	51	425	667	97	91	183	183	2	12	13	1,811
1999	25	10	38	38	361	705	120	79	220	160	1	8	11	1,776
2000	24	5	45	26	340	713	91	82	244	150	1	6	9	1,736
2001	23	10	50	31	349	712	98	68	210	168	3	3	12	1,737
2002	21	2	36	27	346	681	98	67	283	183	3	7	8	1,762
2003	23	7	49	29	322	692	111	76	265	170	2	4	15	1,765
2004	23	6	40	30	342	735	97	74	236	175	4	0	12	1,774
2005	28	3	34	28	353	745	94	99	286	183	0	3	7	1,863

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1986.
Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A-3.2
Infant mortality rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
	rate per 1, 000													
1981	10.7	13.2	11.5	10.9	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.6	10.2	14.9	21.5	...	9.6
1986	8.5	6.7	8.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	24.8	12.0	26.6	7.9
1991	7.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	6.5	10.6	7.7	18.0	6.4
1996	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.4	6.2	5.1	0.0	4.9	20.1	5.6
1997	5.2	4.4	4.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	7.5	8.9	4.8	4.7	8.4	6.9	14.8	5.5
1998	6.2	8.0	4.6	6.5	5.6	5.0	6.7	7.1	4.8	4.2	5.1	17.6	19.5	5.3
1999	4.9	6.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	8.4	6.3	5.8	3.8	2.6	12.1	14.9	5.3
2000	4.9	3.5	4.9	3.5	4.7	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	3.7	2.7	8.9	12.4	5.3
2001	4.9	7.2	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	7.0	5.5	5.6	4.1	8.7	4.9	16.9	5.2
2002	4.5	1.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.7	7.3	4.6	8.8	11.0	11.0	5.4
2003	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	5.7	19.8	5.3
2004	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.8	4.3	11.0	0.0	16.1	5.3
2005	6.2	2.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.6	8.3	6.8	4.5	0.0	4.2	10.0	5.4

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1986.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division and Demography Division.

Table A-3.3
Life expectancy at different ages, Canada, 1981 to 2005

Age	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	in years												
Males													
0 year	71.9	73.0	74.6	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.3	76.6	76.9	77.2	77.5	77.7	78.0
1 year	71.7	72.7	74.1	74.9	75.2	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7	76.9	77.2	77.4
5 years	67.8	68.8	70.2	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.4	72.7	73.0	73.2	73.5
10 years	62.9	63.9	65.3	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.9	67.2	67.5	67.8	68.0	68.3	68.6
15 years	58.0	59.0	60.3	61.1	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.3	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.3	63.6
20 years	53.4	54.3	55.6	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.1	57.5	57.7	58.0	58.3	58.5	58.8
25 years	48.8	49.6	50.9	51.6	51.9	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.5	53.7	54.0
30 years	44.1	44.9	46.2	46.8	47.1	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.7	48.9	49.2
35 years	39.4	40.2	41.5	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.9	44.2	44.5
40 years	34.7	35.5	36.8	37.4	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.4	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.4	39.7
45 years	30.2	30.9	32.1	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.0	34.3	34.5	34.7	35.0
50 years	25.8	26.5	27.7	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.2	30.5
55 years	21.7	22.3	23.4	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.3	25.5	25.8	26.1
60 years	18.0	18.4	19.4	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.9
65 years	14.6	14.9	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.9
70 years	11.6	11.8	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.3
75 years	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1
80 years	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3
85 years	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
90 years	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5
Females													
0 year	79.0	79.7	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.5	82.7
1 year	78.7	79.3	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.0	81.3	81.4	81.6	81.7	81.9	82.1
5 years	74.8	75.4	76.5	76.7	76.8	76.9	77.1	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.8	78.0	78.2
10 years	69.9	70.5	71.5	71.7	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.4	72.5	72.7	72.8	73.0	73.2
15 years	64.9	65.5	66.6	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.2	67.4	67.6	67.7	67.9	68.0	68.2
20 years	60.1	60.6	61.7	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.1	63.3
25 years	55.2	55.8	56.8	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.4
30 years	50.4	50.9	51.9	52.1	52.2	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.0	53.1	53.3	53.5
35 years	45.5	46.0	47.0	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.6	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.4	48.6
40 years	40.7	41.2	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.4	43.6	43.8
45 years	36.0	36.5	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0
50 years	31.5	31.9	32.8	32.9	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.0	34.1	34.3
55 years	27.1	27.4	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.8
60 years	22.8	23.2	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.3
65 years	18.9	19.1	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.1
70 years	15.1	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.1
75 years	11.8	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4
80 years	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.1
85 years	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3
90 years	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3

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

Table A-3.4

Mortality rates according to some causes of death and sex, Canada, 1981 to 2004

Year	Diseases of the circulatory system[1]	Ischemic heart diseases[2]	Cerebro-vascular diseases[3]	Tumors and cancers[4]	Malignant tumors of the respiratory system[5]
	rate per 100,000				
Males					
1981	485.5	318.6	76.4	241.9	74.9
1986	415.4	267.1	60.1	251.5	80.4
1991	333.0	207.4	52.1	249.4	79.7
1996	301.2	182.3	49.2	238.5	73.1
1997	292.1	174.2	49.2	232.2	70.1
1998	284.9	168.7	46.5	232.3	70.4
1999	276.2	163.7	44.4	231.1	70.5
2000	255.9	156.8	43.2	228.4	64.5
2001	241.3	147.0	41.5	226.1	64.6
2002	231.4	139.1	40.1	221.8	64.4
2003	226.2	136.7	38.4	217.1	62.6
2004	212.2	127.1	34.9	213.3	60.5
Females					
1981	433.4	234.9	100.1	190.1	21.6
1986	380.2	203.9	84.0	198.5	29.1
1991	315.2	165.3	70.4	197.9	35.7
1996	291.4	145.6	67.5	201.2	41.0
1997	284.8	141.3	67.6	193.6	39.6
1998	276.1	135.2	64.1	196.9	42.5
1999	266.0	129.0	61.6	195.4	42.9
2000	252.2	125.3	60.3	196.3	42.3
2001	241.1	120.1	57.9	194.6	42.4
2002	234.5	114.7	56.1	196.0	43.6
2003	223.2	109.3	53.8	194.5	43.8
2004	214.7	103.9	50.7	192.8	44.8

1. Chapter VII of the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases or chapter IX of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases.
2. Causes 410 to 414 of the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases or causes I20 to I25 of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases.
3. Causes 430 to 438 of the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases or causes I60 to I69 of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases.
4. Chapter II of the 9th or 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases.
5. Cause 162 of the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases or causes C33 to C34 of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

Notes: 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases before 2000.

Rate (per 100,000) standardized on the age and sex structure of the 2001 population. The rates are not comparable between sexes but the trends are comparable.

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

Table A-3.5

Deaths due to HIV by broad age groups and sex, Canada, 1991 to 2004

Year	0 to 14 years	15 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total	Variation from the previous year
	number						percentage
Males							
1991	3	129	698	233	42	1,105	17.9
1996	6	79	754	315	44	1,198	-26.8
1997	3	45	322	144	39	553	-53.8
1998	0	26	247	117	25	415	-25.0
1999	1	14	201	128	21	365	-12.0
2000	1	13	231	155	29	429	17.5
2001	0	10	198	129	32	369	-14.0
2002	0	8	180	126	29	343	-7.0
2003	0	6	178	156	33	373	8.7
2004	1	8	153	152	31	345	-7.5
Females							
1991	4	15	25	14	7	65	44.4
1996	2	24	63	14	5	108	-15.0
1997	2	7	48	12	4	73	-32.4
1998	0	6	47	14	3	70	-4.1
1999	0	7	44	8	7	66	-5.7
2000	1	11	49	13	8	82	24.2
2001	0	6	36	17	7	66	-19.5
2002	1	3	39	16	3	62	-6.1
2003	0	9	38	16	4	67	8.1
2004	0	5	37	27	6	75	11.9

Notes: 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases before 2000.

Causes 042 to 044 of the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases or causes B20 to B24 of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

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

International immigration

The majority of data in this chapter on international immigration flows to Canada have been provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), unless otherwise indicated. Only data on the arrival of permanent immigrants to Canada are presented in the following analysis, therefore, annual flows of non-permanent residents are excluded.

Each year Citizenship and Immigration Canada produces an immigration plan with a targeted range of immigrants to admit into Canada on a permanent basis. Over the 2005 to 2007 period, the target ranges increased but the actual number of accepted immigrants decreased each year (table 4.1). The targeted range in 2007 of the immigration plan was between 240,000 and 265,000; the total number of admitted immigrants (236,800) was slightly lower than this level. The preceding year, in 2006, there were 251,600 immigrants admitted to Canada, which fell within the targeted range for that period (225,000 to 255,000). The observed number of immigrants for 2005 (262,200) surpassed the target level (220,000 to 245,000). The number of immigrants planned to be permanently admitted into the country in 2008 is in the same range as 2007.

The number of immigrants and immigration rate in Canada has fluctuated not only in recent history but especially over the course of the past century. Dating back to 1900, the historic peaks and valleys are clearly evident. In the early 1900s, immigration was high primarily due to settlement in the Western provinces. During the year 1913, over 400,000 immigrants came to Canada, a level that has not been reached again (figure 4.1). Throughout the 1930s and early 1940s, the years of the Great Depression and World War II, immigration was very low.

The immigration rate is a ratio of the number of immigrants admitted into a host country in a given year to the size of the population of this country, expressed per 1,000 population. This provides a measure that can be used to compare the level of immigration in a consistent manner between countries and between periods. The immigration rate in Canada in 2007 was 7.2 per 1,000, down somewhat from 2006 (7.7 per 1,000) and 2005 (8.1 per 1,000). However, this rate was relatively stable over the past 20 years. In comparison, the immigration rate in 1913—the year of the historic high—was 52.5 per 1,000. In 1967, the rate was 10.9 per 1,000, the last time that the immigration rate exceeded 10.0 per 1,000 during the past 40 years. This was also the same year the "points system" was introduced for admission to Canada which placed a greater emphasis on economic criteria such as the ability to integrate quickly into the labour force.

From an international perspective, immigration in Canada is relatively high. In other G8 countries, the net migration rate (which is the balance between immigrants and emigrants expressed per 1,000 population) was nearly twice as high in Canada as in the United States, and also higher than the other G8 countries.[1]

Table 4.1
Immigrants admitted and number planned by class according to the immigration plan, Canada, 2005 to 2008

Class	Planned			Observed
	number			
2005				
Economic	132,500	to	148,000	156,313
Family	51,500	to	56,800	63,360
Refugees	30,800	to	33,800	35,776
Others[1]	5,200	to	6,400	6,790
Total	220,000	to	245,000	262,240
2006				
Economic	126,000	to	143,000	138,252
Family	61,000	to	65,000	70,508
Refugees	32,800	to	40,300	32,503
Others[1]	5,200	to	6,700	10,380
Total	225,000	to	255,000	251,643
2007				
Economic	141,000	to	158,000	131,250
Family	67,000	to	69,000	66,229
Refugees	25,900	to	30,800	27,955
Others[1]	6,100	to	7,200	11,325
Total	240,000	to	265,000	236,759
2008				
Economic	139,000	to	154,000	...
Family	68,000	to	71,000	...
Refugees	26,000	to	31,800	...
Others[1]	7,000	to	8,200	...
Total	240,000	to	265,000	...

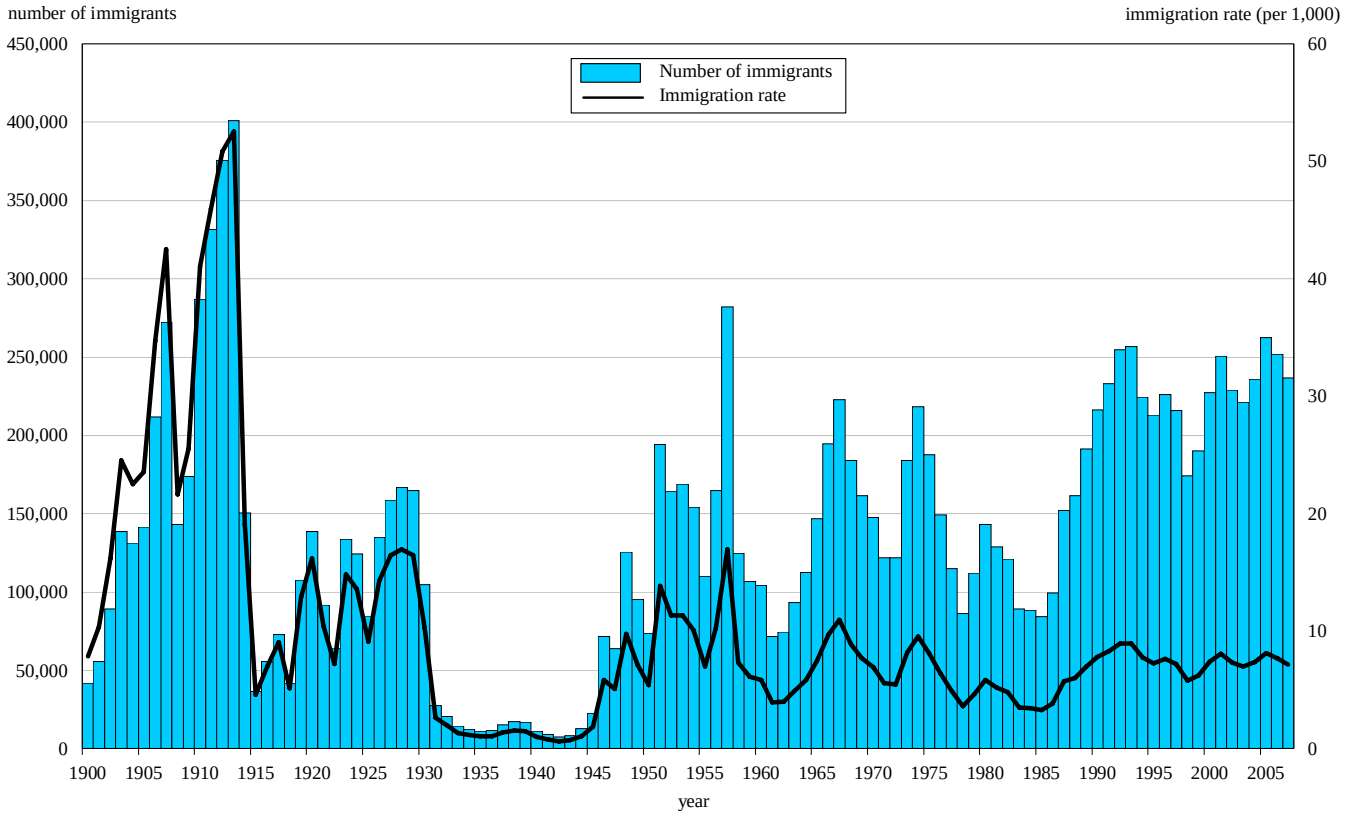
1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.

Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Sources: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration*, 2005 to 2007.

1. Population Reference Bureau. 2007. *2007 World Population Data Sheet*. Washington, DC.; and United States Census Bureau. 2008. *International Database*. Table 008: Vital Rates and Events.

Figure 4.1
Immigrants and immigration rate, Canada, 1900 to 2007



Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Class of admission for immigrants to Canada

Not only is there a targeted overall range for the number of immigrants to be admitted into Canada, but ranges are also provided for the various classes of immigrants (table 4.1). The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA), which came into effect in June 2002, identifies the four major classes under which permanent immigrants are admitted into the country. First, the economic class includes skilled workers, business immigrants, live-in caregivers, provincial/territorial nominees and their dependents. Second, the family class is comprised of spouses, partners, children and other relatives of Canadian residents such as parents or grandparents. Third, the refugee class includes government assisted or privately sponsored refugees as well as refugees landed in Canada and dependents abroad. Finally, the "other immigrants" class is comprised of immigrants admitted for humanitarian and compassionate or public policy reasons, temporary resident permit holders, immigrants facing deferred removal orders and post refugee claimants.

The share of immigrants in each class fluctuates from year to year, but since 1995, at least half of all immigrants admitted into Canada have been in the economic class. In 2007, 55.4% of arrivals, accounting for about 131,300 immigrants, were admitted as part of this class (table 4.2). Although this was the largest group of planned immigrants with a targeted range of 141,000 to 158,000 in 2007, the observed number remains slightly lower than this level. Similar to the overall number of admitted immigrants during the 2005 to 2007 period, the number of economic immigrants admitted in 2005 (156,300) and 2006 (138,300) was higher than 2007. The peak share of economic immigrants was in 2001 when this class represented 62.1% of all immigrants admitted that year. The lowest shares were in the early 1980s, a period of economic recession in Canada, in which admission of economic immigrants was restricted to applicants with prearranged employment. The years between 1983 and 1986 were characterized by low immigration rates (ranging between 3.3 per 1,000 to 3.8 per 1,000) and numbers of immigrants that did

Table 4.2
Immigrants to Canada by class, 1981 to 2007

Year	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
			number		
1981	60,239	51,360	14,980	2,063	128,642
1986	35,839	42,475	19,204	1,835	99,353
1991	86,507	87,969	54,079	4,248	232,803
1996	125,371	68,359	28,478	3,865	226,073
1997	128,351	59,979	24,308	3,400	216,038
1998	97,911	50,896	22,843	2,547	174,197
1999	109,251	55,277	24,396	1,031	189,955
2000	136,292	60,614	30,092	460	227,458
2001	155,719	66,794	27,919	206	250,638
2002	137,864	62,287	25,116	3,782	229,049
2003	121,046	65,112	25,984	9,207	221,349
2004	133,748	62,260	32,687	7,128	235,823
2005	156,313	63,360	35,776	6,790	262,240
2006	138,252	70,508	32,503	10,380	251,643
2007	131,250	66,229	27,955	11,325	236,759
			percentage		
1981	46.8	39.9	11.6	1.6	100.0
1986	36.1	42.8	19.3	1.8	100.0
1991	37.2	37.8	23.2	1.8	100.0
1996	55.5	30.2	12.6	1.7	100.0
1997	59.4	27.8	11.3	1.6	100.0
1998	56.2	29.2	13.1	1.5	100.0
1999	57.5	29.1	12.8	0.5	100.0
2000	59.9	26.6	13.2	0.2	100.0
2001	62.1	26.6	11.1	0.1	100.0
2002	60.2	27.2	11.0	1.7	100.0
2003	54.7	29.4	11.7	4.2	100.0
2004	56.7	26.4	13.9	3.0	100.0
2005	59.6	24.2	13.6	2.6	100.0
2006	54.9	28.0	12.9	4.1	100.0
2007	55.4	28.0	11.8	4.8	100.0

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.

Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

not exceed 100,000. For the year 2008, the number of planned economic immigrants has shifted downward to between 139,000 and 154,000.

The second largest group was comprised of immigrants admitted under the family class where the objective is "family reunification". In 2007, Citizenship and Immigration Canada planned 67,000 to 69,000 immigrants to be accepted under the family class and 66,200 immigrants were actually admitted, representing 28.0% of immigrants. This proportion was the same in 2006, and up from 2005 (24.2%). In some years during the early 1980s, the proportion of immigrants admitted under the family class was larger than that in the economic class. In fact, in 1983, the share of immigrants admitted into the family class was 54.9% of all immigrants admitted that year, and more than double the share of economic immigrants (27.1%). For 2008, the planned level of family-class immigrants has been revised upward slightly to between 68,000 and 71,000.

In 2007, Canada accepted nearly 28,000 refugees, representing 11.8% of all immigrant arrivals that year. Refugees were the only class of immigrants to fall within the targeted range (25,900 to 30,800) in 2007. Between 1982 and 1992, refugees as a proportion of all immigrants ranged from 14.0% to 23.2%, but not as high as the share from 1980 (28.2%). In 2008, it is expected that between 26,000 and 31,800 immigrants will be admitted into Canada in the refugee class.

Finally, 11,300 immigrants admitted into Canada in 2007, or 4.8% of all immigrants, belonged to the class of "other" immigrants. This class of immigrants was the only one to surpass the planned levels for 2007 (6,100 to 7,200). The number and share of immigrants in this class was the highest of the data collected since 1980. Some of the increase in recent years could be due to the introduction of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act in 2002 which gave Citizenship and Immigration Canada the authority to accept foreign nationals who would not otherwise meet the requirements of the Act.[2] For 2008, between 7,000 and 8,200 immigrants in the "other" class are planned.

Place of birth of immigrants to Canada

As in past years, a small number of countries provided a large number of immigrants to Canada in 2007. In fact, the order of the top five countries of birth for immigrants remained unchanged over the 2005 to 2007 period. About 133,900 of the 236,800 immigrants entering the country in 2007 came from the continent of Asia, representing more than half (56.5%) of all immigrants. Since the late 1980s the proportion of immigrants from Asia has fluctuated between one-half and nearly two-thirds, but the proportion in 2007 is the lowest since 1991.

In 2005 and 2007, eight of the top ten source countries for immigrants to Canada were from Asia: China, India, the Philippines, Pakistan, Iran, South Korea and Sri Lanka (table 4.3). In 2006, Sri Lanka was replaced by Algeria as the tenth most common country of birth. As for many previous years, the top birth place for immigrants arriving in Canada in 2007 was China (28,900 persons), representing 12.2% of all immigrants. This share dropped from 17.1% in 2005, and was less than half of the 1994 proportion (25.4%) when one in four immigrants were

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

Table 4.3

Immigrants by class according to the 10 main countries of birth, Canada, 2005 to 2007

Country of birth	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
	number				
2005					
China and Hong Kong	32,289	9,693	2,380	353	44,715
India	21,987	12,772	927	281	35,967
Philippines	14,185	3,562	45	240	18,032
Pakistan	8,185	3,369	2,287	130	13,971
United States	3,697	3,366	378	430	7,871
Colombia	1,056	457	4,861	70	6,444
Iran	4,154	883	774	157	5,968
South Korea	4,800	801	74	123	5,798
Romania	4,365	482	129	95	5,071
Sri Lanka	625	1,527	2,250	465	4,867
2006					
China and Hong Kong	22,197	10,608	1,800	488	35,093
India	17,463	14,921	1,020	333	33,737
Philippines	13,372	4,489	59	395	18,315
Pakistan	6,440	3,586	2,100	298	12,424
United States	4,261	3,612	460	558	8,891
Iran	5,282	1,252	943	119	7,596
Colombia	883	425	5,139	106	6,553
South Korea	5,175	782	35	210	6,202
Great Britain	4,352	1,399	14	167	5,932
Algeria	3,948	667	64	127	4,806
2007					
China and Hong Kong	16,338	10,367	1,583	608	28,896
India	15,335	11,988	848	349	28,520
Philippines	15,191	4,135	36	356	19,718
Pakistan	5,342	2,763	1,324	379	9,808
United States	4,371	3,239	424	716	8,750
Great Britain	5,523	1,579	16	206	7,324
Iran	4,730	1,453	847	165	7,195
South Korea	4,820	790	45	254	5,909
Colombia	1,177	541	3,544	120	5,382
Sri Lanka	747	1,499	1,088	734	4,068

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.

Note: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

born in China. The majority of immigrants from China belong to the economic class although this decreased over the 2005 to 2007 period from 72.2% to 56.5%. This decrease corresponded to an increase in the proportion of newcomers from China entering Canada as part of the family class (from 21.7% to 35.9%). Perhaps with the economic development of China in recent years, this has reduced the attraction of Canada as a destination for Chinese immigrants.

As a place of birth, China was followed closely by India, accounting for 12.0% of all immigrants, or 28,500 persons, who came to Canada in 2007. Since 2000, this share has fluctuated between 11.9% and 13.8%. Most immigrants from India were admitted in 2007 under the economic class (53.8%), and an additional 42.0% entered under the family class.

The third most common country of birth for newcomers to Canada during the 2005 to 2007 period was the Philippines, from where 19,700 individuals or 8.3% of all immigrants were born in 2007. This proportion has been increasing since 2002. The majority of immigrants from the Philippines in 2007 were admitted under the economic class (77.0%), followed by the family class (21.0%). Together, these three countries—China, India and the Philippines—accounted for 77,100 or approximately one-third of all immigrants admitted into Canada in 2007. Among countries from where more than 2,000 immigrants came to Canada, the Philippines was one of only two countries in Asia, along with Iraq, which increased as a place of birth between 2006 and 2007 (table A-4.3).

Pakistan maintained its fourth position as a source country for immigrants but the number decreased below 10,000 for the first time since 1999. In 2007, 9,800 immigrants were admitted to Canada from Pakistan, accounting for 4.1% of all immigrants, a share which has been dropping since 2002. More than half of the immigrants from Pakistan were admitted as part of the economic class in 2007 (54.5%) and 28.2% belonged to the family class.

Two other Asian countries, South Korea and Sri Lanka, were also among the top countries of births for immigrants admitted to Canada between 2005 and 2007. Between 5,800 and 6,200 immigrants admitted to Canada each year during this period were from South Korea, representing 2.2% to 2.5% of all immigrants. However, the composition of immigrants from these two countries was very different as the majority of persons from South Korea were admitted under the economic class (82% to 83%). Between 2005 and 2007, Sri Lanka accounted for less than 2% of immigrants to Canada. In 2007, the family class was the most common category of entrance for these immigrants (36.8% of the 4,100 immigrants) followed by refugees (26.7%). Roughly equal proportions of Sri Lankan immigrants entered Canada in 2007 in the economic class (18.4%) and other class (18.0%). Two years earlier, in 2005, the most common class for immigrants from Sri Lanka was refugees (46.2%) and only 12.8% were economic immigrants.

In 2007, 16.0% of all immigrants to Canada were from Europe, less than half of the 1981 share (34.8%). In 2007, the predominant place of birth for Europeans who came to Canada, was Great Britain (3.1% of

immigrants to Canada), three-quarters of whom were admitted under the economic class. More than 25 years earlier, in 1981, the share of newcomers born in Great Britain was over three times higher (14.7%).

In 2007, 5.1% of all immigrants to Canada were from the North American neighbours to the south: the United States and Mexico. The number of immigrants from the United States, which accounted for 3.7% of all immigrants to Canada in 2007 has been on the rise since 2002, but still below the shares of the early 1980s (6.5% to 6.9%). During the 2005 to 2007 period, about half (47.0% to 50.0%) of the immigrants from the United States came to Canada through the economic class and an additional 37.0% to 42.8% entered via the family reunification category. About 3,200 immigrants or 1.4% of the total came from Mexico in 2007.

The share of immigrants from Central and South America, and the Caribbean and Bermuda increased slightly from 8.5% in 2005 to 9.8% in 2007 . Since 2003, the share of immigrants from Colombia has equaled or surpassed 2.0% of all immigrants admitted to Canada. Over the 2005 to 2007 period, two-thirds to three-quarters of Colombian immigrants were admitted in the refugee class.

Approximately 10% to 12% of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the 2005 to 2007 period were from African countries, up from 4% to 5% in the early 1980s. In the past few years, the two main countries of birth of African immigrants admitted to Canada were Morocco and Algeria, each of which accounted for less than 2% of all immigrants.

Destination of immigrants

The data recorded since 1956 reveals that the majority of immigrants admitted into Canada go to the three largest provinces: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Of the 236,800 immigrants admitted in 2007, 82.6% settled in one of these three provinces. Ontario received 111,300 immigrants in 2007, representing 47.0% of all immigrants admitted to Canada that year (table 4.4). This was the first time since 1984 that this proportion was lower than 50%. In fact, Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces whose share of immigrants declined over the past few years while the proportions in almost all other provinces increased or remained stable. In Ontario, less than half (48.2%) of all immigrants were admitted under the economic class while close to one-third (31.9%) were accepted in the family class (table A-4.2).

At 19.1%, representing 45,200 newcomers, the percentage of immigrants admitted by Quebec in 2007 was the highest it has been since 1992. In recent decades, there has been some alternation between Quebec and British Columbia for the second place rank behind Ontario. Throughout most of the 1980s and early 1990s, Quebec attracted a higher proportion of immigrants compared to British Columbia. From 1993 to 2001, British Columbia had a larger share of immigrants than did Quebec, but since 2002 Quebec has resumed the second place position. About 39,000 immigrants (16.5%) went to British Columbia in 2007. Similar to Quebec, about three-fifths of immigrants admitted by this province in 2007 were in the economic class (60.1%). On the other hand, a larger

Table 4.4

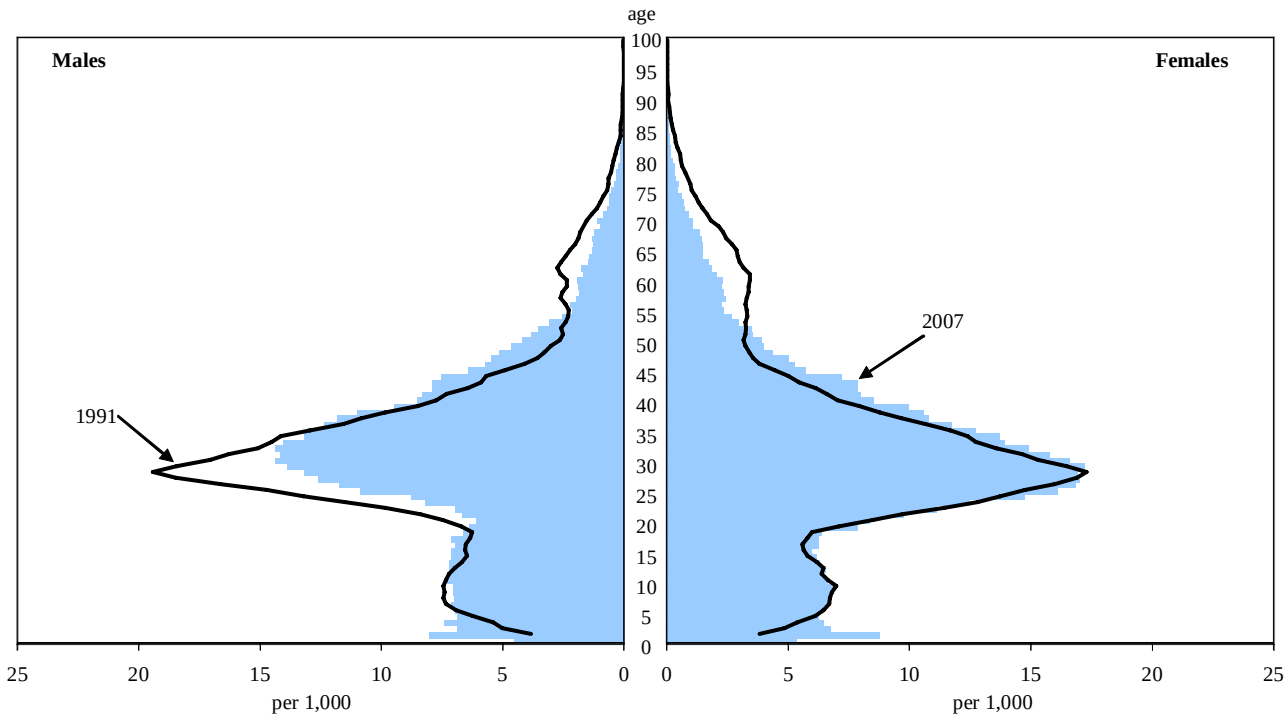
Percentage distribution of landed immigrants by province of destination, Canada, 1981 to 2007

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
	percentage											
1981	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	16.5	42.8	4.2	1.9	15.0	17.2	0.2	100.0
1986	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	19.6	50.1	3.8	1.9	9.7	12.7	0.1	100.0
1991	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	22.3	51.6	2.4	1.1	7.3	13.9	0.1	100.0
1996	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	13.2	53.0	1.7	0.8	6.1	23.0	0.1	100.0
1997	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	12.9	54.5	1.7	0.8	5.9	22.1	0.1	100.0
1998	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	15.3	53.0	1.7	0.9	6.4	20.7	0.1	100.0
1999	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	15.3	54.8	2.0	0.9	6.4	19.0	0.1	100.0
2000	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	14.3	58.7	2.0	0.8	6.3	16.5	0.1	100.0
2001	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	15.0	59.3	1.8	0.7	6.5	15.4	0.1	100.0
2002	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	16.4	58.3	2.0	0.7	6.5	14.9	0.1	100.0
2003	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	17.9	54.1	2.9	0.8	7.2	15.9	0.1	100.0
2004	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	18.8	53.0	3.1	0.8	7.0	15.7	0.1	100.0
2005	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	16.5	53.6	3.1	0.8	7.4	17.1	0.1	100.0
2006	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	17.8	50.0	4.0	1.1	8.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
2007	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	19.1	47.0	4.6	1.5	8.8	16.5	0.0	100.0

Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Figure 4.2
Age pyramid of immigrants to Canada, 1991 and 2007



Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

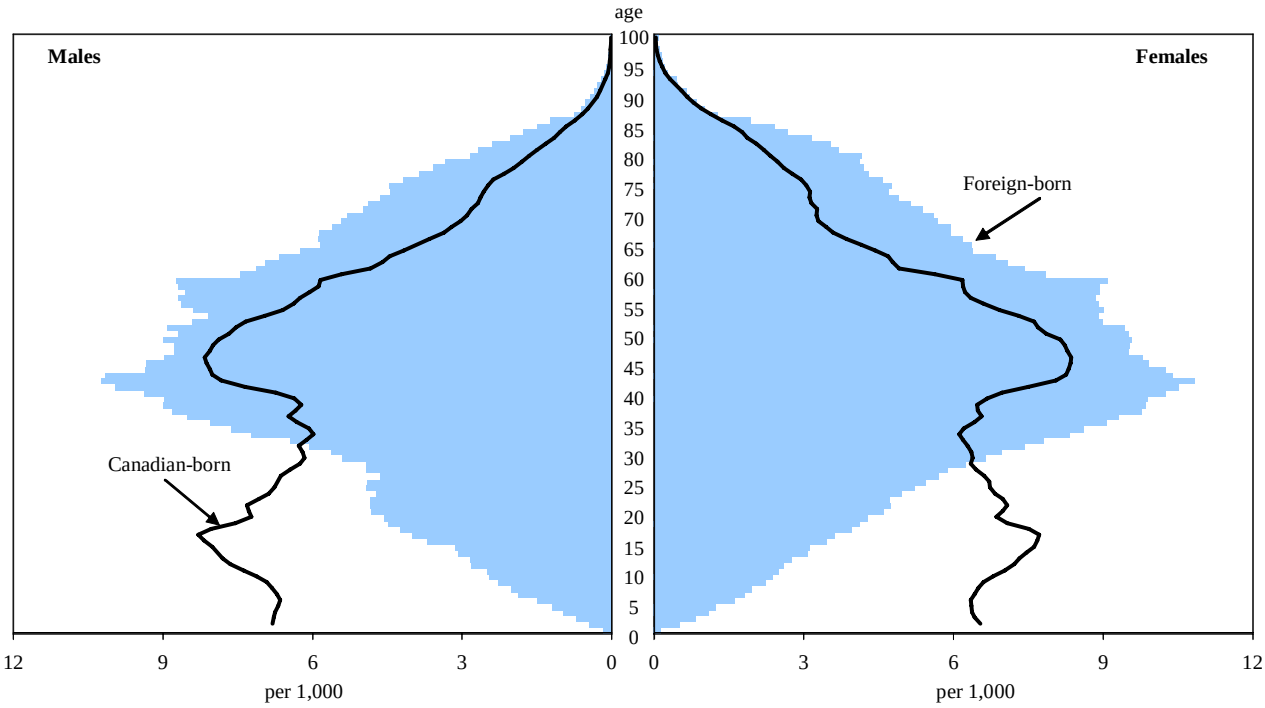
share of immigrants to British Columbia belonged to the family class (32.3%) than in Quebec (18.9%). In contrast, British Columbia had a lower proportion of refugees (4.9%) than did Quebec (13.1%).

The provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan experienced gains in the share of immigrants to Canada settling in their province. In the period between 2002 and 2007, the proportion of all immigrants in Canada that settled in Manitoba more than doubled, from 2.0% to 4.6%. The situation was similar for Saskatchewan (0.7% to 1.5%). Manitoba has benefited from the *Provincial Nominee Program* as evident by the proportionally larger share of immigrants accepted under the economic class by this province (76.0%). The *Provincial Nominee Program* grants provinces and territories the authority to recruit immigrants in order to meet the economic needs of each particular jurisdiction.[3] In Saskatchewan, two-thirds (66.7%) of immigrants were accepted in the economic class in 2007 and a high proportion entered as refugees (17.5%). Alberta admitted 8.8% of immigrants to Canada in 2007, or 20,800 persons, a proportion not matched since 1990. More than half of newcomers to Alberta in 2007 were admitted as economic immigrants (54.0%), and similar to Ontario and British Columbia, about one-third of immigrants entered under the family class (32.6%).

A small share of immigrants to Canada settle in the Atlantic provinces each year, although the proportion increased slightly from 1.5% in 2005 to 2.4% in 2007. The proportion of all immigrants arriving in Canada that established in Newfoundland and Labrador has remained stable for the past decade at 0.2%. In the three remaining Atlantic provinces, the proportion of immigrants that settled in those regions edged up in 2007 compared to two years earlier.

3. As of 2007, the Yukon and all provinces except Quebec had signed an agreement with the federal government. However, Quebec is granted the authority to establish annual immigration targets and to select immigrants admitted to this province under the Canada-Quebec Accord. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2007. Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2007.

Figure 4.3
Age pyramid of the Canadian-born and foreign-born population, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Age structure of recent immigrants and of the foreign-born population

The age structure of immigrants admitted into Canada has a distinctive shape with many persons aged 25 to 44 years (figure 4.2). Indeed, the median age for the immigrants who entered Canada in 2007 was 29.7 years, only slightly higher than in 1991 (29.0 years). The predominance of individuals in their prime working ages suggests the importance of the economic class, and in fact, just over three-fifths of immigrants admitted in 2007 were part of this class. In 1991, slightly more than two-fifths of immigrants in this age range were admitted under the economic class. The difference is that a much higher share (more than one-quarter) of all immigrants aged 25 to 44 years admitted in 1991 belonged to the refugee class whereas this was true for only about one-tenth of immigrants in 2007.

In general, the majority of individuals aged 55 or older entered Canada as part of the family reunification class in both 1991 and 2007. In 2007, there was an important number of immigrants between 0 and 2 years, which could be the result of international adoption.

While the data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada allows for an analysis of the immigrant population admitted into Canada each year, census data can be used to examine the entire composition of the foreign-born individuals who live in Canada. It is important to distinguish between immigrants arriving to Canada in a particular year and those who have been in the country for longer periods of time. Some individuals who were born outside of Canada have lived in this country for many years.

In comparison with the Canadian-born population, foreign-born persons are underrepresented at younger ages and overrepresented at older ages (figure 4.3). In other words, the Canadian-born population includes far more children and fewer elderly than the foreign-born population. Young adults who came recently to Canada will age as the duration of their residence increases, and any children they might subsequently have, would be Canadian-born. This phenomenon contributes to a Canadian-born population with a younger median age (36.5 years) relative to the foreign-born population (46.9 years).

Table A-4.1
Landed immigrants in Canada by country of birth, 1981 to 2007

Country of birth	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
								number							
Asia	**50,780**	**42,294**	**123,422**	**145,520**	**139,749**	**102,765**	**113,375**	**140,593**	**156,317**	**141,901**	**133,417**	**135,581**	**160,366**	**149,944**	**133,850**
Afghanistan	48	580	1,395	2,002	2,304	2,078	2,269	3,162	3,934	3,498	3,174	2,707	2,978	2,637	2,172
Bangladesh	98	474	1,105	2,754	3,270	2,119	2,008	3,038	3,751	2,912	2,102	2,606	4,156	4,017	2,914
China and Hong Kong	13,827	8,475	37,563	49,135	42,551	29,180	33,882	40,911	43,708	36,184	38,522	38,607	44,715	35,093	28,896
India	9,414	7,452	14,306	23,377	21,709	16,963	18,829	28,143	30,802	31,666	27,412	28,180	35,967	33,737	28,520
Iran	1,407	2,128	6,683	6,252	7,892	7,006	6,197	5,913	6,164	8,156	6,093	6,494	5,968	7,596	7,195
Iraq	301	314	995	2,769	2,566	1,896	2,033	2,302	2,689	2,296	1,497	1,706	2,099	1,729	2,350
Lebanon	1,043	2,419	12,228	1,896	1,470	1,352	1,568	1,888	2,479	2,199	2,987	3,214	3,576	3,663	3,330
Pakistan	823	634	2,790	8,573	12,189	8,458	9,587	14,876	15,979	14,661	12,632	13,006	13,971	12,424	9,808
Philippines	5,979	4,201	12,730	13,626	11,410	8,630	9,528	10,630	13,625	11,545	12,607	13,900	18,032	18,315	19,718
South Korea	1,504	1,204	2,612	3,251	4,108	4,954	7,208	7,616	9,545	7,279	7,047	5,354	5,798	6,202	5,909
Sri Lanka	368	1,827	7,157	6,447	5,346	3,539	4,930	6,075	5,843	5,214	4,757	4,383	4,867	4,700	4,068
Taiwan	704	637	4,293	12,748	12,782	6,990	5,323	3,413	3,133	2,805	2,106	1,963	3,049	2,745	2,697
Vietnam	8,163	6,220	8,889	2,710	2,012	1,828	1,620	1,982	2,271	2,436	1,883	1,982	2,014	3,322	2,728
Others	7,101	5,729	10,676	9,980	10,140	7,772	8,393	10,644	12,394	11,050	10,598	11,479	13,176	13,764	13,545
Europe	**44,798**	**22,911**	**47,038**	**39,210**	**37,962**	**37,609**	**38,826**	**42,573**	**42,628**	**38,486**	**37,231**	**41,510**	**40,092**	**37,405**	**37,991**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	2,476	2,205	2,549	2,462	801	656	353	315	210	218	251	238
Bulgaria	76	55	638	831	746	800	825	1,198	1,304	1,555	1,519	2,049	1,747	1,433	1,187
France	1,681	1,117	2,632	2,435	2,309	3,024	3,183	3,564	3,542	3,234	3,296	4,043	4,076	3,693	4,026
Germany	2,075	1,341	1,578	1,762	1,561	1,662	1,914	1,655	1,421	1,268	1,509	1,717	1,924	2,221	2,007
Great Britain	18,915	4,608	6,453	4,384	3,927	3,287	3,772	3,788	4,469	3,858	4,425	5,354	5,196	5,932	7,324
Italy	2,058	785	785	484	465	368	389	359	387	342	309	298	282	298	335
Poland	4,094	5,273	15,801	2,170	1,792	1,519	1,371	1,401	1,226	1,161	1,135	1,411	1,227	1,222	1,218
Portugal	1,838	2,004	5,214	678	673	409	331	379	438	310	285	293	293	374	371
Romania	1,004	995	2,598	3,951	4,047	3,112	3,585	4,585	5,719	5,857	5,593	5,817	5,071	4,499	3,864
Russia	0	2	38	3,227	4,316	4,835	4,449	4,853	5,165	4,735	4,467	4,379	4,197	3,826	3,668
Turkey	965	329	1,047	654	684	775	810	1,082	1,152	1,281	1,340	1,740	2,033	1,610	1,428
Ukraine	0	0	28	2,668	2,651	2,766	2,837	3,575	4,015	3,967	3,219	2,975	2,920	2,488	2,688
Others	12,092	6,402	10,226	13,490	12,586	12,503	12,898	15,333	13,134	10,565	9,819	11,224	10,908	9,558	9,637
Africa	**5,909**	**5,177**	**16,640**	**15,848**	**15,299**	**14,513**	**16,418**	**20,695**	**24,251**	**22,737**	**22,975**	**27,578**	**26,772**	**28,578**	**27,802**
Algeria	128	111	914	2,042	1,795	2,252	2,369	2,853	3,442	3,411	3,084	3,578	3,632	4,806	3,619
Egypt	766	630	1,941	2,376	2,043	1,305	1,243	1,368	2,082	1,619	1,910	2,180	2,220	1,887	2,186
Ethiopia	152	992	2,568	1,045	810	653	743	1,165	1,152	980	1,527	1,639	1,573	1,785	1,573
Morocco	812	564	1,565	999	1,130	1,317	1,912	2,702	4,069	4,192	3,403	3,723	2,967	3,341	4,025
Somalia	9	58	3,267	1,428	1,155	1,383	1,596	1,471	1,093	694	884	1,206	1,018	941	1,007
South Africa	1,238	794	948	1,354	1,763	1,416	1,434	1,717	1,883	1,483	1,255	1,156	1,008	1,163	1,233
Sudan	23	64	321	659	1,061	928	817	1,319	1,509	1,672	1,793	1,651	1,264	1,000	709
Others	2,781	1,964	5,116	5,945	5,542	5,259	6,304	8,100	9,021	8,686	9,119	12,445	13,090	13,655	13,450
North and Central America	**10,188**	**12,388**	**19,088**	**8,557**	**7,935**	**6,885**	**7,830**	**8,274**	**8,492**	**7,698**	**7,968**	**9,891**	**11,924**	**13,090**	**13,843**
El Salvador	292	3,047	7,164	737	608	482	425	571	448	487	448	443	443	442	933
Guatemala	110	1,262	2,160	659	525	360	288	326	277	243	176	224	194	233	267
Mexico	397	671	1,150	1,247	1,691	1,384	1,687	1,662	1,933	1,898	1,748	2,249	2,830	2,835	3,226
Nicaragua	19	718	1,534	247	199	127	149	141	116	70	95	80	88	104	80
United States	8,700	6,095	5,319	5,058	4,408	4,171	4,909	5,145	5,288	4,627	5,173	6,471	7,871	8,891	8,750
Others	670	595	1,761	609	504	361	372	429	430	373	328	424	498	585	587
Caribbean and Bermuda	**8,800**	**8,873**	**13,116**	**9,397**	**8,230**	**6,406**	**6,809**	**7,168**	**8,463**	**7,567**	**6,589**	**6,684**	**6,941**	**6,788**	**7,975**
Haiti	3,702	1,730	2,850	1,977	1,657	1,316	1,445	1,648	2,423	2,189	1,943	1,684	1,700	1,637	1,617
Jamaica	2,688	4,669	5,136	3,308	2,868	2,268	2,364	2,463	2,781	2,479	2,008	2,159	1,918	1,710	2,134
Trinidad & Tobago	947	921	2,985	2,207	1,759	1,199	1,189	923	932	953	726	758	869	813	1,005
Others	1,463	1,553	2,145	1,905	1,946	1,623	1,811	2,134	2,327	1,946	1,912	2,083	2,454	2,628	3,219
South America	**6,117**	**6,527**	**10,521**	**6,022**	**5,590**	**4,914**	**5,579**	**6,790**	**8,542**	**8,885**	**11,050**	**12,306**	**14,075**	**13,959**	**13,252**
Argentina	436	207	728	391	385	363	349	401	581	815	1,669	1,548	1,086	759	565
Chile	1,081	637	1,780	249	335	392	401	388	394	437	373	398	392	440	539
Colombia	342	258	677	398	586	935	1,300	2,249	2,934	3,280	4,324	4,599	6,444	6,553	5,382
Guyana	3,018	3,975	3,370	2,394	1,841	1,277	1,387	1,334	1,740	1,503	1,442	1,384	1,264	1,353	1,354
Peru	452	614	1,533	856	687	502	577	614	864	861	1,023	1,465	1,663	1,485	1,502
Venezuela	111	138	387	462	617	446	432	438	555	537	677	1,188	1,193	1,173	1,301
Others	677	698	2,046	1,272	1,139	999	1,133	1,366	1,474	1,452	1,542	1,724	2,033	2,196	2,609
Oceania	**1,747**	**832**	**2,362**	**1,330**	**1,099**	**913**	**958**	**1,133**	**1,525**	**1,409**	**1,520**	**1,522**	**1,305**	**1,319**	**1,483**
Australia	536	282	500	494	471	380	422	478	598	548	645	714	702	724	840
Fiji	679	360	1,601	613	458	386	366	463	636	610	570	492	302	278	314
Others	1,068	472	761	717	641	527	592	670	889	799	950	1,030	1,003	1,041	1,169
Others	**303**	**351**	**616**	**189**	**174**	**192**	**160**	**232**	**420**	**366**	**599**	**751**	**765**	**560**	**563**
Total	**128,642**	**99,353**	**232,803**	**226,073**	**216,038**	**174,197**	**189,955**	**227,458**	**250,638**	**229,049**	**221,349**	**235,823**	**262,240**	**251,643**	**236,759**

Note: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A-4.2
Immigrants and percentage distribution by province of destination and class, Canada, 2007

Province	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
			number		
Number of immigrants					
Newfoundland and Labrador	241	109	173	22	545
Prince Edward Island	848	51	83	5	987
Nova Scotia	1,786	437	180	117	2,520
New Brunswick	1,172	256	174	42	1,644
Quebec	28,037	8,524	5,934	2,717	45,213
Ontario	53,705	35,533	15,510	6,584	111,332
Manitoba	8,330	1,318	1,169	137	10,954
Saskatchewan	2,346	514	617	39	3,516
Alberta	11,266	6,791	2,212	578	20,847
British Columbia	23,431	12,613	1,894	1,071	39,009
Yukon	37	34	9	5	85
Northwest Territories	37	45	0	6	88
Nunavut	13	4	0	2	19
Total	131,250	66,229	27,955	11,325	236,759
			percentage		
Distribution by province					
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Nova Scotia	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1
New Brunswick	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
Quebec	21.4	12.9	21.2	24.0	19.1
Ontario	40.9	53.7	55.5	58.1	47.0
Manitoba	6.3	2.0	4.2	1.2	4.6
Saskatchewan	1.8	0.8	2.2	0.3	1.5
Alberta	8.6	10.3	7.9	5.1	8.8
British Columbia	17.9	19.0	6.8	9.5	16.5
Yukon	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			percentage		
Distribution by class					
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.2	20.0	31.7	4.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island	85.9	5.2	8.4	0.5	100.0
Nova Scotia	70.9	17.3	7.1	4.6	100.0
New Brunswick	71.3	15.6	10.6	2.6	100.0
Quebec	62.0	18.9	13.1	6.0	100.0
Ontario	48.2	31.9	13.9	5.9	100.0
Manitoba	76.0	12.0	10.7	1.3	100.0
Saskatchewan	66.7	14.6	17.5	1.1	100.0
Alberta	54.0	32.6	10.6	2.8	100.0
British Columbia	60.1	32.3	4.9	2.7	100.0
Yukon	43.5	40.0	10.6	5.9	100.0
Northwest Territories	42.1	51.1	0.0	6.8	100.0
Nunavut	68.4	21.0	0.0	10.5	100.0
Total	55.4	28.0	11.8	4.8	100.0

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders and humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases.

Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A-4.3

Countries of birth from which more than 2,000 immigrants came to Canada in 2005, 2006 or 2007

Country of birth	2005	2006	2007	Difference between 2005 and 2006	Difference between 2006 and 2007
			number		
Africa					
Algeria	3,632	4,806	3,619	1,174	-1,187
Egypt	2,220	1,887	2,186	-333	299
Morocco	2,967	3,341	4,025	374	684
Nigeria	2,194	2,548	2,359	354	-189
America					
Colombia	6,444	6,553	5,382	109	-1,171
Jamaica	1,918	1,710	2,134	-208	424
Mexico	2,830	2,835	3,226	5	391
United States	7,871	8,891	8,750	1,020	-141
Asia					
Afghanistan	2,978	2,637	2,172	-341	-465
Bangladesh	4,156	4,017	2,914	-139	-1,103
China and Hong Kong	44,715	35,093	28,896	-9,622	-6,197
India	35,967	33,737	28,520	-2,230	-5,217
Iran	5,968	7,596	7,195	1,628	-401
Iraq	2,099	1,729	2,350	-370	621
Lebanon	3,576	3,663	3,330	87	-333
Pakistan	13,971	12,424	9,808	-1,547	-2,616
Philippines	18,032	18,315	19,718	283	1,403
South Korea	5,798	6,202	5,909	404	-293
Sri Lanka	4,867	4,700	4,068	-167	-632
Taiwan	3,049	2,745	2,697	-304	-48
Vietnam	2,014	3,322	2,728	1,308	-594
Europe					
France	4,076	3,693	4,026	-383	333
Germany	1,924	2,221	2,007	297	-214
Great Britain	5,196	5,932	7,324	736	1,392
Romania	5,071	4,499	3,864	-572	-635
Russia	4,197	3,826	3,668	-371	-158
Turkey	2,033	1,610	1,428	-423	-182
Ukraine	2,920	2,488	2,688	-432	200

Note: Data available as of March 18, 2008.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Interprovincial migration

There are two sections in this edition of the *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 2005 and 2006* that examine the phenomenon of migration within Canada, each of which uses different sources of data and each having distinct objectives. First, the present chapter on interprovincial migration is based on administrative data and, much like the other chapters from Part 1, focuses on trends from the most recently available data, as well as some broad historical trends. Second, the analytical article in Part 2 of this report is based exclusively on census data and examines internal migration trends using mainly 2006 data. In addition to national, provincial and sub-provincial analysis, it also employs the use of a more complex multivariate model in order to examine the various socio-demographic characteristics of migrants.

For the current chapter, the two primary sources of data for interprovincial migration in Canada are income tax files, used for data prior to 2007, and the Canada Child Tax Benefit files, used for 2007 data. The data for 2007 are preliminary, meaning that the counts of the migratory inflows and outflows for each particular province or territory could change once the final data become available. In general, there are few differences between the preliminary and final data for net migration. The data for 2006 are also not yet considered final as additional revisions may take place. Consequently, the 2006 and 2007 data are useful for identifying trends but caution should be used when interpreting slight fluctuations from the previous year.

Migration of residents from one province or territory to another within Canada can be variable as patterns of migratory flows may change greatly from year to year. While migratory trends for some areas in recent years have shown stability, other provinces or territories have experienced shifts in the intensity and composition of their migratory exchanges.

After more than a decade (1993 to 2005) of fewer than 300,000 persons changing their province of residence, the past two years, 2006 and 2007, have seen large increases in the number of interprovincial movers (table 5.1). In 2007, close to 370,800 residents changed province, the highest since 1981, but well below the 35 year peak in 1973 when there were 434,000 interprovincial

Table 5.1
Net interprovincial migration for provinces and territories, 1981 to 2007

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Total number of migrants
	net number of migrants													
1981	-6,238	-783	-2,465	-4,766	-22,549	-19,665	-3,621	-520	40,243	21,565	-1,376	175	...	380,041
1986	-4,682	-493	-739	-2,897	-3,020	42,916	-3,039	-7,020	-20,293	910	179	-1,822	...	302,352
1991	-1,084	-415	1,039	-79	-13,047	-9,978	-7,581	-9,499	5,511	34,572	478	119	-36	315,659
1996	-7,945	401	-1,064	-910	-15,358	-1,706	-3,738	-1,871	15,069	17,798	215	-642	-249	284,484
1997	-8,522	-241	-2,074	-1,812	-17,559	6,823	-6,717	-2,669	32,459	1,980	-558	-845	-265	291,580
1998	-7,971	-15	-1,571	-2,935	-14,512	11,466	-3,097	-1,786	40,125	-17,521	-1,114	-1,057	-12	298,164
1999	-3,916	212	947	-638	-11,712	18,424	-2,387	-7,146	19,692	-12,413	-601	-455	-7	276,489
2000	-4,884	-62	-1,393	-1,748	-11,233	23,292	-4,188	-8,301	24,397	-14,783	-654	-514	71	290,505
2001	-3,914	268	-1,946	-1,914	-6,388	10,622	-5,025	-8,600	24,614	-7,278	-246	-39	-154	280,408
2002	-3,187	65	-256	-164	-4,228	5,065	-2,733	-7,431	17,883	-5,216	-115	213	104	281,873
2003	-1,103	224	142	-1,277	218	-5,074	-3,162	-4,590	10,254	4,055	273	258	-218	255,565
2004	-2,651	-259	-1,594	-867	-3,297	-8,222	-3,153	-6,027	19,348	7,551	-156	-482	-191	269,727
2005	-4,497	-237	-3,679	-2,708	-6,834	-14,500	-9,298	-9,737	44,968	7,434	89	-896	-105	292,172
2006	-3,964	-591	-3,060	-3,574	-12,915	-32,318	-7,658	-2,856	58,166	10,221	-379	-809	-263	358,516
2007	-694	-237	-546	1,100	-14,444	-17,762	-1,390	10,174	10,625	13,385	71	-278	-4	370,763
Average 1997 to 2007	-4,118	-79	-1,366	-1,503	-9,355	-199	-4,437	-4,452	27,503	-1,144	-308	-446	-95	296,887

Notes: Revised data for 2006.
Preliminary data for 2007.
Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1991.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

migrants. This number has been increasing since 2003 when 255,600 persons changed their province of residence, at that time the lowest figure in 30 years.

The trends in migration across provinces and territories over the last few years reveal several patterns. Of all the provinces and territories, Saskatchewan experienced the largest reversal of migratory flows in the period from 2005 to 2007. Over 9,700 more persons left this province than entered in 2005, and the net losses were only 2,900 in 2006. By 2007 Saskatchewan recorded a net gain of about 10,200 persons from elsewhere in Canada, perhaps the result of an emerging oil industry as well as returning migrants.

In the years since the millennium, residents of Atlantic Canada have generally left their provinces in greater numbers than they have received migrants from other parts of the country. In fact, net migration in Newfoundland and Labrador has been consistently negative for the past 25 years, but this province has recently experienced increasingly fewer net losses. Newfoundland and Labrador had about 4,500 more people leaving than entering the province in 2005, decreasing to a net loss of 700 in 2007. Similarly, the net deficit in Nova Scotia decreased from 3,700 to 500 over the same time period. Prince Edward Island has been more stable over the past four years, its net migratory losses ranging between 200 and 600 per year after three years of net gains.

For the first time since 1990, New Brunswick showed a positive migratory balance with the other provinces and territories in 2007 (1,100). This net gain is in contrast to net losses of 2,700 residents in 2005 and 3,600 in 2006, and could be a reflection of the provincial government's recent efforts to increase population, including the repatriation of former New Brunswick residents.[1]

The province of Quebec had more out-migrants than in-migrants each year from 2004 to 2007, with a net deficit which grew from 3,300 in 2004 to 14,400 in 2007. With the exception of 2003 when there was a small postitive net balance of 200 residents, annual data recorded for this province from 1972 onward show a negative net interprovincial migration every year. Over the last 35 years the peak year of loss was in 1977 when 46,500 more persons left the province than entered.

Ontario experienced the highest net loss of residents across all of the provinces and territories for each of the last five years, and was especially high in 2006 when 32,300 more residents left, than entered, the province. In 2007, the net deficit was less marked with 17,800 persons.

Manitoba experienced a net loss of interprovincial migrants in 2007, as has been the situation for many years. Among the data recorded since 1972, net gains through internal migration were observed for only two years in Manitoba, 1982 and 1983. However, over the 2005 to 2007 period there was a decreased loss to other provinces. In 2005, the net migratory loss of the province was 9,300 persons, falling to 7,700 in 2006 and 1,400 in 2007.

For much of the last 35 year period, Alberta has had sustained positive net interprovincial migration with the exception of 1983 to 1988 and 1993 to 1994 when the nation was experiencing economic downturns. Since 1995, Alberta has had positive and often substantial net migratory balances, peaking at 58,200 in 2006. The figure for 2007 shows a much lower net migration to the province (10,600), which was below net migration to British Columbia for the first time since 1996.

As is the case for Alberta, British Columbia has had positive net migration almost every year from 1972 onward with the exception being the late 1990s and the early years of the millennium, when between 5,200 and 17,500 more residents departed than arrived. Beginning in 2003, net interprovincial migration has again been positive, reaching a five year high of 13,400 residents in 2007.

In Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, there have been losses since 2003 and 2004, respectively, although these were somewhat smaller in 2007 than in previous years. In the Yukon there was a turnaround from a negative migratory exchange in 2006 to a small positive balance in 2007.

Interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants

An analysis of the provinces and territories of origin and those areas of destination for the period 2005 to 2007, can identify which jurisdictions are gaining migrants and from where, and which areas are losing residents and to where. As in previous years, the provinces with the highest number of residents both entering and leaving were Ontario and Alberta. It should be noted that some persons arriving as in-migrants to a particular province or territory may be complete newcomers to an area while others could be returning migrants who had relocated for personal or professional reasons.

In 2007, Newfoundland and Labrador experienced fewer losses in its migratory exchanges with other jurisdictions than was the case in either 2006 or 2005 (tables 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4). Residents who left Newfoundland and Labrador in recent years went primarily to Alberta, followed by Ontario and to a lesser extent, Nova Scotia.

1. Government of New Brunswick. *Be our future: New Brunswick's Population Growth Strategy*. www.gov.nb.ca. Accessed May 28, 2008.

Table 5.2
Annual number of interprovincial migrants, 2005

Province of origin	Province of destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	227	1,438	524	218	3,395	191	129	5,715	504	8	236	163
Prince Edward Island	123	...	476	462	103	626	34	47	790	189	1	32	11
Nova Scotia	1,156	748	...	2,537	735	5,727	265	226	5,093	1,722	44	245	82
New Brunswick	433	442	2,554	...	1,968	3,472	217	98	3,251	922	6	63	66
Quebec	168	80	857	1,799	...	17,749	385	260	4,268	3,083	93	49	41
Ontario	3,891	691	5,792	3,394	14,450	...	3,667	1,801	21,593	17,295	201	259	264
Manitoba	160	50	337	352	527	4,830	...	2,394	7,696	4,057	35	81	76
Saskatchewan	61	3	248	129	263	1,876	1,970	...	15,274	3,443	66	134	14
Alberta	1,665	230	1,792	1,107	1,536	8,582	2,457	6,215	...	21,731	285	602	40
British Columbia	323	164	1,259	446	2,025	11,899	1,885	2,301	25,464	...	594	228	67
Yukon	31	3	28	18	38	81	59	33	507	558	...	17	7
Northwest Territories	111	11	86	16	33	339	106	190	1,359	535	127	...	63
Nunavut	129	8	34	0	102	222	61	50	200	50	9	134	...
Total in-migrants	8,251	2,657	14,901	10,784	21,998	58,798	11,297	13,744	91,210	54,089	1,469	2,080	894
Total out-migrants	12,748	2,894	18,580	13,492	28,832	73,298	20,595	23,481	46,242	46,655	1,380	2,976	999
Net migration	-4,497	-237	-3,679	-2,708	-6,834	-14,500	-9,298	-9,737	44,968	7,434	89	-896	-105

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 5.3
Annual number of interprovincial migrants, 2006

Province of origin	Province of destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	221	1,433	712	266	3,174	270	238	6,827	971	12	151	241
Prince Edward Island	259	...	890	447	123	707	5	40	875	272	11	10	11
Nova Scotia	1,512	611	...	2,313	924	6,470	347	252	7,273	1,609	59	109	68
New Brunswick	537	523	2,596	...	2,227	3,656	117	141	4,842	811	34	32	0
Quebec	261	247	854	1,858	...	19,577	338	298	9,072	4,304	40	110	104
Ontario	4,161	911	7,072	3,621	15,305	...	4,825	2,340	39,486	19,285	160	376	205
Manitoba	250	54	551	215	518	5,027	...	2,782	8,817	4,417	42	108	95
Saskatchewan	88	33	327	129	225	1,704	2,408	...	13,669	3,498	21	87	58
Alberta	2,501	340	2,972	1,614	2,048	11,608	4,429	9,945	...	26,910	460	801	128
British Columbia	683	103	1,589	839	2,271	12,744	2,121	3,048	28,833	...	387	421	72
Yukon	51	6	32	13	78	121	0	104	551	722	...	81	2
Northwest Territories	118	4	107	86	65	320	145	175	1,505	461	153	...	170
Nunavut	131	6	64	95	98	321	213	28	172	72	3	214	...
Total in-migrants	10,552	3,059	18,487	11,942	24,148	65,429	15,218	19,391	121,922	63,332	1,382	2,500	1,154
Total out-migrants	14,516	3,650	21,547	15,516	37,063	97,747	22,876	22,247	63,756	53,111	1,761	3,309	1,417
Net migration	-3,964	-591	-3,060	-3,574	-12,915	-32,318	-7,658	-2,856	58,166	10,221	-379	-809	-263

Note: Revised data for 2006.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 5.4
Annual number of interprovincial migrants, 2007

Province of origin	Province of destination												
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	218	1,577	645	190	3,396	177	214	5,460	771	28	257	202
Prince Edward Island	202	...	644	653	94	994	47	33	989	215	0	53	8
Nova Scotia	1,492	616	...	2,930	633	5,505	342	383	5,453	1,390	46	213	96
New Brunswick	592	363	2,363	...	1,838	4,162	347	136	4,229	840	24	28	13
Quebec	250	413	925	2,417	...	19,974	656	1,078	9,537	3,834	45	123	124
Ontario	4,617	989	6,495	4,535	15,069	...	4,817	3,292	33,650	17,277	238	392	256
Manitoba	124	51	306	223	434	4,557	...	2,645	6,750	3,612	82	95	86
Saskatchewan	96	34	219	79	270	2,390	2,464	...	10,229	3,502	52	105	20
Alberta	4,157	792	3,972	3,501	3,510	18,071	5,845	17,179	...	33,219	473	821	280
British Columbia	699	219	1,868	998	2,641	14,208	2,549	4,273	23,938	...	617	330	67
Yukon	6	0	56	5	45	159	51	41	637	569	...	81	0
Northwest Territories	74	0	98	49	37	209	175	312	1,415	427	107	...	149
Nunavut	132	0	30	0	171	240	105	48	158	136	9	276	...
Total in-migrants	12,441	3,695	18,553	16,035	24,932	73,865	17,575	29,634	102,445	65,792	1,721	2,774	1,301
Total out-migrants	13,135	3,932	19,099	14,935	39,376	91,627	18,965	19,460	91,820	52,407	1,650	3,052	1,305
Net migration	-694	-237	-546	1,100	-14,444	-17,762	-1,390	10,174	10,625	13,385	71	-278	-4

Note: Preliminary data for 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The number of residents who left Newfoundland and Labrador for Alberta was 5,700 in 2005, 6,800 in 2006 and 5,500 in 2007. During the same years, the number of migrants that Newfoundland and Labrador received from Alberta increased from 1,700 in 2005 to 4,200 in 2007. The result of this exchange was to decrease the migration deficit of Newfoundland and Labrador with Alberta. In contrast, over the 2005 to 2007 period, the number of migrants who went to Ontario was fairly stable and, in fact, exchanges with Ontario favoured Newfoundland and Labrador during the past two years. The in-flow of migrants from neighbouring province, Nova Scotia, between 2005 and 2007 was comparable to the outflow.

Each year between 2005 and 2007, Prince Edward Island received 2,700 to 3,700 residents and lost between 2,900 and 3,900 persons. In-migration to, and out-migration from, Prince Edward Island during the 2005 to 2007 period did not surpass 1,000 to or from any given province or territory. The most common destinations of Prince Edward Islanders were Ontario, Alberta, and neighbouring provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These provinces were generally the most frequent sources of in-migrants to Prince Edward Island.

Although net interprovincial migration for Nova Scotia was negative in 2007, as it has been for several consecutive years, the gap between the number of in-migrants and out-migrants decreased over the 2005 to 2007 period. Between 18,600 and 21,500 residents left Nova Scotia each year, while 14,900 to 18,600 persons arrived in the province. Ontario was the predominant source of migratory flows to Nova Scotia and the main destination of out-migrants from this province. In the past three years these exchanges with Ontario have increasingly been in favour of Nova Scotia. Alberta was also important as a destination for Nova Scotians, and while not sufficient to offset out-flows, the number of persons who came to Nova Scotia from Alberta increased over the same time period. Comparable numbers of migrants moved between Nova Scotia and neighbouring province, New Brunswick in recent years.

The three years from 2005 to 2007 marked an increase in residents moving to New Brunswick from elsewhere in Canada from 10,800 in 2005 to 16,000 in 2007, whereas out-migration varied during the same time period between 13,500 to 15,500 persons. Migratory exchanges involving New Brunswick were primarily with the provinces of Ontario, Alberta, and neighbouring Nova Scotia and Quebec. Although about 4,200 persons from New Brunswick each went to Ontario and Alberta in 2007, this represented an increase from the previous year for Ontario (from 3,700) and a drop for Alberta (from 4,800).

Quebec's higher net deficit in 2007 compared to the two previous years was mainly due to more people leaving (rising from 28,800 in 2005 to 39,400 in 2007). Throughout the years 2005 to 2007, Ontario was by far the largest source of in-migrants to Quebec. The exchange resulted in an annual loss of between 17,700 and 20,000 migrants to Ontario but a gain of only 14,500 to 15,300 residents from Ontario. Unlike the trend in many other provinces, an increasing number of Quebec residents moved to Alberta over the past few years.

Ontario registered fewer losses in 2007 than in 2006 (but not 2005) because more people came to this province and fewer people left. In the years between 2005 and 2007, the largest flow of out-migrants from Ontario was to Alberta. However, the number of Ontarians who moved to Alberta fell from 39,500 in 2006 to 33,700 in 2007. Ontario received an increasing number of residents from Alberta from 2005 to 2007 (growing from 8,600 to 18,100). British Columbia was the second most common province of migratory exchanges with Ontario, but resulted in net losses for Ontario in each of the past three years.

During the years 2005 to 2007, the number of in-migrants to Manitoba increased from 11,300 in 2005 to 17,600 in 2007, while out-migrants fluctuated between 19,000 and 22,900. Alberta was an increasingly important source of in-migrants to Manitoba over the past few years. Although the migratory flow remained to the benefit of Alberta, the gap narrowed in 2007 compared to the previous two years. Manitoba also exchanged between 1,900 and 5,000 persons annually as either in-migrants or out-migrants with Ontario and British Columbia.

While movement of residents out of Saskatchewan was in the range of 19,500 to 23,500 between 2005 and 2007, in-migration during the same period increased dramatically from 13,700 in 2005 to 29,600 in 2007. The balance of these movements has resulted in a change from an overall negative net migration to a positive migratory balance. This reversal is largely due to flows between Saskatchewan and Alberta and to a lesser extent, with British Columbia and Ontario. From 2005 to 2007, there was a decreasing number of persons from Saskatchewan who went to Alberta (from 15,300 to 10,200), while at the same time, the number of persons arriving in Saskatchewan from Alberta increased significantly (from 6,200 to 17,200). Many of these persons could be originally from Saskatchewan and returning to their home province after a period spent in Alberta. The exchange with British Columbia in 2007 was also in favour of Saskatchewan.

Still one of the key provinces involved in migratory exchanges with other provinces and territories across Canada, the pull of Alberta was reduced in 2007 compared to the previous two years. In general, fewer persons migrated to Alberta from elsewhere in Canada in 2007 compared to 2006, and other jurisdictions received relatively more migrants from Alberta in 2007 than in the previous two years. The overall number of in-migrants was 102,400 in 2007, higher than any other province, and up from the 2005 figure (91,200) but much lower than in 2006 (121,900). In contrast, the number of out-migrants increased steadily during this three year period from 46,200 in 2005 to 91,800 in 2007. A growing number of persons leaving Alberta may be linked to returning migrants.

Similar to the rise in the number of out-migrants to Saskatchewan, the outflows from Alberta to British Columbia also increased from 21,700 to 33,200 over the 2005 to 2007 period. However, the number of in-migrants was only 23,900 in 2007, down from 28,800 in 2006 and 25,500 in 2005. These migration patterns resulted in a deficit for Alberta but a surplus for British Columbia in 2007. On the other hand, the number of in-migrants to Alberta from Ontario was higher in 2006 than 2005, and in 2007, the figure had fallen again. During this three year period, the number of out-migrants from Alberta to Ontario rose, but there was an overall balance which favoured Alberta.

The number of in-migrants to British Columbia increased from 54,100 in 2005 to 65,800 in 2007 while the number of out-migrants varied between 46,700 and 53,100. The consequence has been an increasingly positive migratory balance over the past few years. Residents of British Columbia who left the province moved primarily to Alberta, followed by Ontario. This province's exchange with Ontario throughout the 2005 to 2007 period, were to the benefit of British Columbia.

Reflecting their smaller population base, migratory flows into and out of the territories were relatively small between 2005 and 2007. In-migrants to the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were typically from the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. Nunavut attracted persons from Alberta, Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. Out-migrants from the Yukon and Northwest Territories were drawn to Alberta and British Columbia, while residents of Nunavut tended to go to the Northwest Territories or Ontario.

Nuptiality and divorce

This chapter will analyse data on nuptiality and divorce in Canada, using the most recent administrative data for marriages (2003) and divorces (2004). Census data will also be used to examine patterns related to legal marriage, common-law unions and same-sex couples for the population in private households.

Nuptiality

In 2003, the number of marriages surpassed the preceding two years but was below the figure for 2000, possibly reflecting a desire of many people at that time to marry during the millennium year. There were 147,400 marriages in 2003, slightly higher than in 2002, but about 10,000 fewer marriages than in 2000. Among the data recorded since 1945, the peak number of marriages was in 1972 (200,500), likely due to many members of the large baby boom cohort getting married. The higher number of marriages in recent years is due to increases in the population rather than a greater tendency to marry. Thus, the crude marriage rate, which indicates the number of marriages per 1,000 population, was 4.7 in 2003, stable since 2001. This was less than half of the highest recorded crude marriage rate of 1946, the first year of the baby boom (11.2 marriages per 1,000 population).

The average age at first marriage has been increasing over time as people delay marriage, often because of longer studies. In addition, more and more persons are living in common-law unions either as a prelude or an alternative to marriage. In the late 1970s, the average age at first marriage was roughly 23 years for women and 25 years for men. By 2003, this had increased by about five years to approximately 28 years for women and 30 years for men.[1]

Among the 147,400 marriages in 2003, about two-thirds (or 97,500 marriages) were first marriages for both spouses (table A-6.2). About 27,100 marriages, or 18.4% of all marriages, were comprised of one spouse who had been previously married and 22,800 marriages, or 15.5%, involved at least one prior marriage for each spouse.

Legal marriage by age group and sex

According to census data, for all age groups under age 60 living in private households, there were fewer individuals legally married, with spouse present, in 2006 than in 1981, consistent with patterns of deferred marriage as well as high levels of divorce. While the proportion of legally married persons is increasing for seniors aged 65 and older, the situation is different for those persons between the ages 45 and 64. In 2006, 65.3% of persons in this age group were married, a drop from 77.5% in 1981. Contributing to the lower proportion of legally married persons is the increase in the number of individuals who live as part of common-law couples.

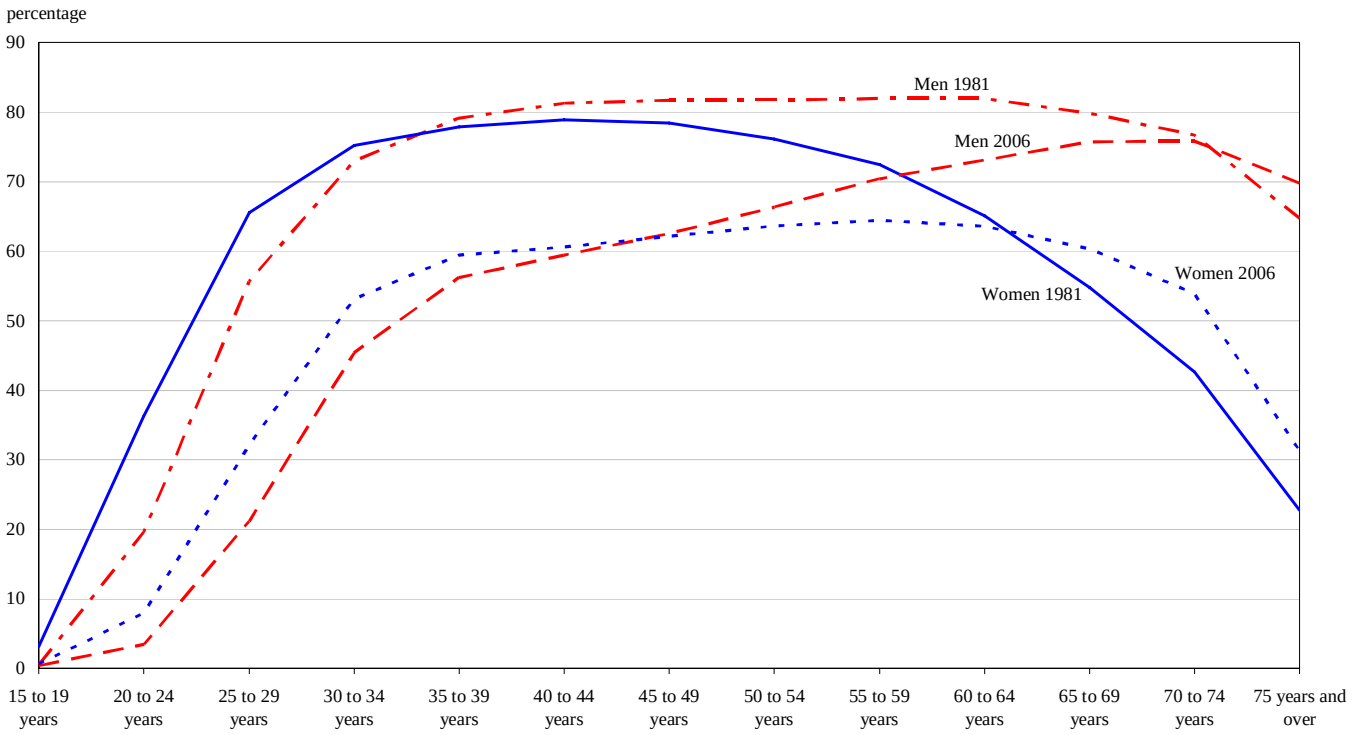
For people in their late sixties and older, more seniors lived with a spouse in 2006 than in 1981. For persons aged 75 or more, 47.1% lived with a spouse in 2006 up from 39.7% two and a half decades earlier. One explanation for the pattern of more married seniors is the increased average longevity of Canadians which allows for the possibility of remaining in relationships until older ages. In general, men are more likely to be legally married compared to women. While women have a longer life expectancy, on average, compared to men, gains in life expectancy in recent years for men have occurred at a faster pace. The increase of life expectancy of males means that although women are still more likely to be widowed than men, this is less the case than in the past. The increase in women having spouses is notable for 70 to 74 year olds. In 1981, 42.6% of women in this age group were married, rising to 53.9% in 2006 (figure 6.1). Even among women aged 75 and over, the proportion with spouses grew from 22.8% in 1981 to 31.3% in 2006.

Provincial and territorial marriage

The number of marriages edged up 0.4% nationally between 2002 and 2003, but there were actually only increases in the number of marriages and the crude marriage rates for Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The remaining provinces and territories experienced a decline in the number of marriages. In fact, in 2003, the number of the marriages in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Manitoba and Saskatchewan, were the lowest recorded since 1945. The Atlantic provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed the national trend of a possible millennium effect in that there was a slight increase in the number of marriages during the year 2000, followed by a decline during the four subsequent years. In Prince Edward Island, the number of marriages

1. Age at first marriage, as well as other indicators such as first marriage rates, are not reported for men and women as the Canadian Vital Statistics do not distinguish the sex of persons who married in 2003. For average age at first marriage, the sex of persons marrying is estimated from previous years.

Figure 6.1
Proportion of the population who are legally married by age group and sex, Canada, 1981 and 2006



Note: Refers to population in private households with spouse present.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981 and 2006 (20% data).

fell 8.7% from the previous year, although it still maintained the highest crude marriage rate in the country (6.0 marriages per 1,000 population).

In Quebec, the state of nuptiality stands apart from the other provinces and territories. There were 21,100 marriages in this province in 2003, less than half of the 1972 peak (53,800 marriages). The recent changing nuptiality patterns in Quebec has its roots in the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s when people began rejecting marriage, a religious institution, and more and more people began choosing common-law unions. Consequently, Quebec had the lowest crude marriage rate of all the provinces (2.8 marriages per 1,000 population) in 2003.

Quebec is also unique in its introduction of the legal concept of civil unions in June, 2002,[2] which allow for the legal and social recognition of same-sex and opposite-sex couples. In 2003, there were 342 civil unions, with the majority between same-sex persons (80%), probably reflecting the fact that same-sex marriages were not legalized in Quebec until the following year. In 2004 the number of civil unions fell to 178 and dropped further to 169 in 2005. However, preliminary data for 2006 indicates an increase again to 215, three-quarters of which are between opposite-sex persons.[3]

In Ontario, the number of marriages increased 3.0% from 2002 to 2003 reaching 63,500. This was the highest level since 2000 (65,400) although this province did not experience the millennium spike seen in some other provinces. Manitoba (-4.2%), Saskatchewan (-1.8%) and Alberta (-2.0%) all experienced declines in the number of marriages between 2002 and 2003.

In British Columbia the number of marriages grew 3.5% to 22,000, the third consecutive year of growth. The increases in both Ontario and British Columbia could reflect the high number of foreign-born population in these provinces. Census data from 2006 show that a higher proportion of foreign-born persons were legally married and a smaller share live as common-law partners compared

2. Justice Québec. *Civil Unions*. Website: http://www.justice.gouv.qc.ca/English/general/union-civ-a.htm. Accessed February 14, 2008.
3. Girard. C. 2007. *Le bilan démograhique du Québec (édition 2007)*. Institut de la statistique du Québec.

to the Canadian-born population. In addition, of the marriages taking place in British Columbia in 2003, 770 or 3.5% were between people of the same sex. More than half of the persons marrying someone of the same-sex were not residents of Canada (55.9%) whereas this was the case for only 4.8% of persons entering opposite-sex marriages.[4]

Given the low population in the territories, there are a small annual number of marriages each year which could cause fluctuations in nuptiality patterns from year to year. For the territories, both the Northwest Territories and Nunavut experienced slight declines in the number of marriages but there was a small increase for Yukon in 2003 compared to the previous year. Nunavut had the lowest crude marriage rate in Canada (2.3 marriages per 1,000 population). Similar to Quebec, the proportion of persons who lived in common-law unions was much higher in Nunavut compared to that for the nation overall.

Common-law unions

According to the 2006 Census, 2.8 million persons aged 15 and over living in private households were common-law partners, or 10.8% of the population. In 1981, this figure was only 3.8%. Three patterns stand out when analyzing common-law unions. First, it is a more predominant living arrangement among young adults. For example, about one in five individuals in their late twenties and early thirties (22.6% and 19.4%, respectively) lived as part of a common-law union. Secondly, the proportion of persons living common-law is growing most quickly among the population aged 40 and older. Part of the explanation for this finding could be attributed to the large cohort of baby boomers who were aged approximately 41 to 60 years of age in 2006. Thirdly, this is a living arrangement that is more prevalent in Quebec than in any other region of Canada. In 2006, 34.6% of couples in Quebec were comprised of common-law unions compared to 13.4% for the other provinces and territories. Quebec stands out as one of the places in the world where the proportion of couples living common-law is very high.[5]

Increases in persons living as common-law partners are evident within and across cohorts for the census years between 1981 and 2006 (figure 6.2). For example, 7.7% of individuals who were in their late twenties in 1981 and were born between 1952 and 1956 lived in a common-law union. This figure nearly tripled to 22.6% in 2006 for people in this age group born between 1977 and 1981. Interestingly, for the cohorts born in 1962 or more recently, there is some evidence of a downturn once individuals pass from their late twenties into their early thirties. This could reflect a trend in which living in a common-law union remains the preferred relationship form while young adults are in their twenties, but that this could be followed by marriage upon entering their thirties.

Increasing proportions of persons living common-law are also evident, however, for cohorts born earlier than 1961. For example, 4.1% of persons born between 1942 and 1946 lived in common-law unions in 1981 when they were aged 35 to 39. When this cohort of individuals reached age 60 to 64 in 2006, the proportion of persons who lived common-law had grown to 6.3%. This suggests that common-law living is becoming more socially accepted for all ages, indicating that individuals, even into their senior years, want to be part of a couple relationship but perhaps with fewer obligations than generally associated with legal marriage.[6]

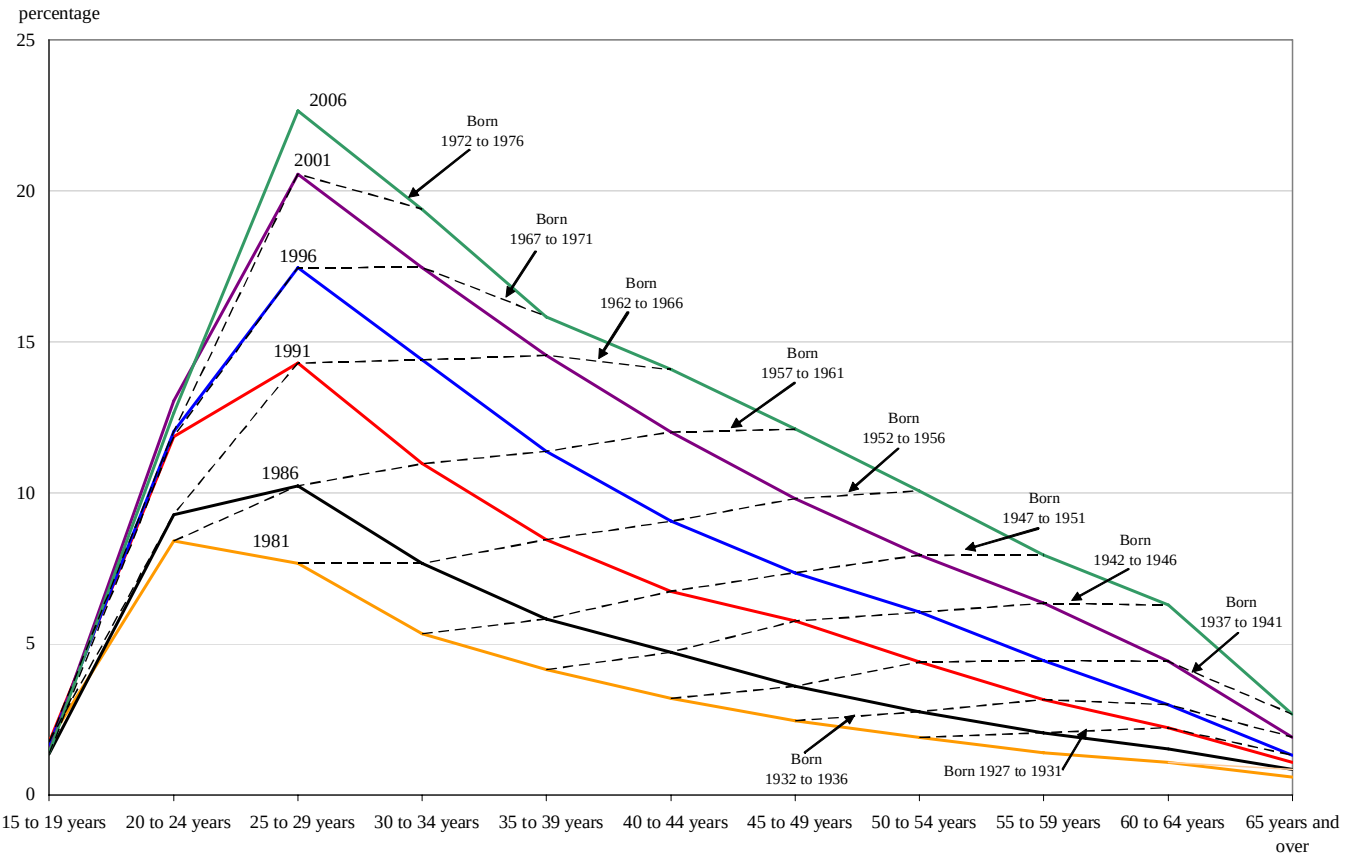
Same-sex couples

The 2001 Census was the first time that data were collected on same-sex common-law couples. Five years later, the 2006 Census marked the first time information was gathered on same-sex married couples. According to the 2006 data, 90,700 persons were in same-sex unions up from 68,400 in 2001. Individuals in same-sex couples were younger than their counterparts in opposite-sex couples. About one-quarter (24.5%) of persons in same-sex couples were 34 years of age or younger compared to 18.1% of individuals in opposite-sex couples. Only 3.8% of persons in same-sex couples were seniors aged 65 or older while this was the case for 16.0% of individuals in opposite-sex couples.[7]

Same-sex marriage became legal across Canada in July, 2005, however, there were a number of provinces for which it had already been legalized, beginning with Ontario and British Columbia in 2003. Internationally, Canada was the third country permitting same-sex couples to marry, following the Netherlands (2000) and Belgium (2003). Same-sex marriage was also subsequently legalized in Spain (2005) and South Africa (2006). Of the 90,700 persons in same-sex couples enumerated in the 2006 Census, about 14,900 or 16.5% were persons in same-sex married couples. This represented 0.1% of all persons

4. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Marriages, 2003*. The Daily. January 17.
5. Milan, Anne, Mireille Vézina and CarrieWells. 2007. *Family portrait: Continuity and change in Canadian families and households in 2006: 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-553-X.
6. *Ibid*.
7. *Ibid*.

Figure 6.2
Proportion of persons living in common-law unions, Canada, 1981 to 2006



Note: Refers to population in private households, 20% data.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

in married couples in 2006. More than half of the same-sex married couples were male (53.7%) and the remainder (46.3%) were female.

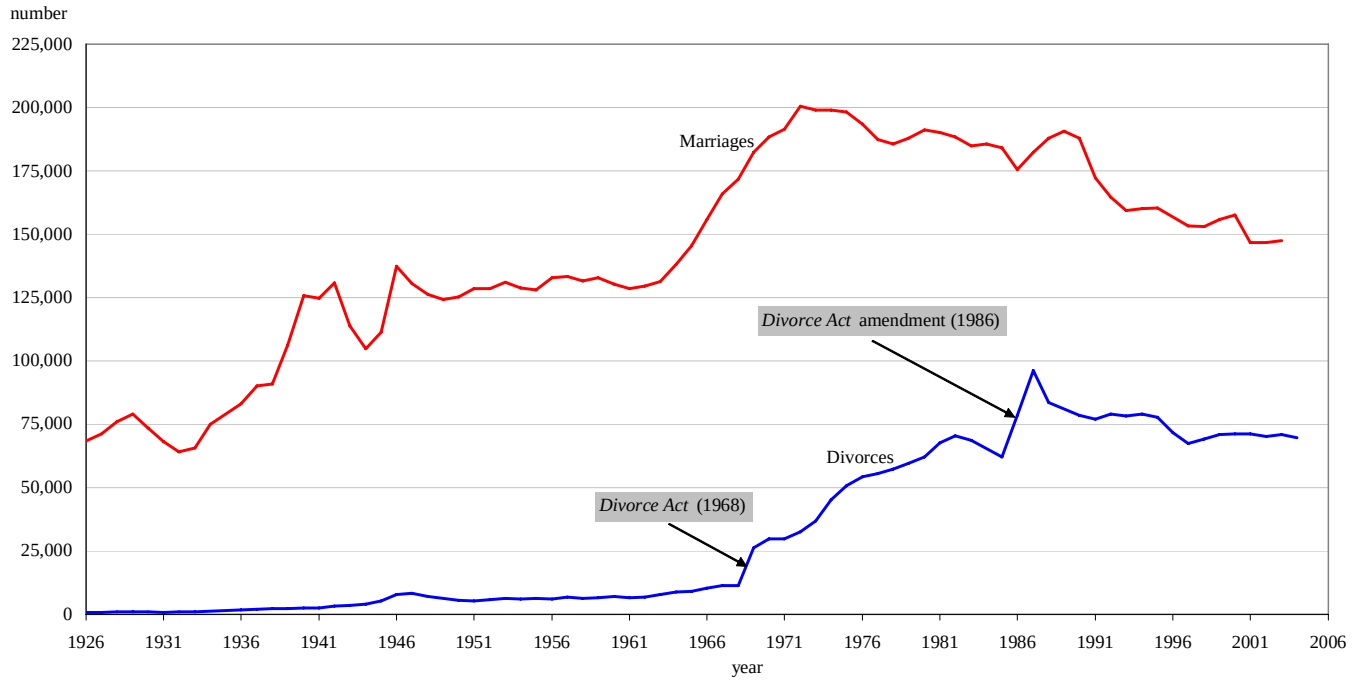
Fewer than one in ten (9.0%) persons in same-sex couples had children aged 24 and under present in the home in 2006, although this was more than five times as likely for women in same-sex couples (16.3%) than for men (2.9%). More opposite-sex spouses had children aged 24 and under (50.4%) compared to same-sex spouses (16.2%). Twice as many same-sex married spouses had children as did same-sex common-law partners (7.5%). Nearly one-quarter (24.5%) of female same-sex spouses had children compared to 9.0% of male same-sex spouses. For persons in same-sex common-law unions, 14.6% of women had children as did only 1.7% of men.

Divorce[8]

In 2004, there were 69,600 divorces in Canada, down 1.7% from the previous year. Although there has been some stability in recent years, this is the first time the number of divorces fell below 70,000 since 1998. In the decades of the 20th century leading up to the mid 1960s, there were very few divorces in Canada. Since that time, increases in the number of divorces have been associated with legislative changes (figure 6.3). The 1968 Divorce Act introduced the concept of "no fault" divorce based on separation of spouses for three or more years. The subsequent amendment to the Divorce Act in 1986 reduced the required period of separation to one year. The number of divorces subsequently peaked in 1987 at 96,200. At the national level, the crude divorce rate, or the number

8. At the time of writing of this report, marriage data for 2004 were not yet available which were needed to produce certain statistics, such as the total divorce rate. Consequently, only the number of divorces and the crude divorce rate for 2004 are discussed in this chapter.

Figure 6.3
Number of divorces and marriages, Canada, 1926 to 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

of divorces per 10,000 persons was 21.8 in 2004, down from 22.4 the previous year and much lower than the 1987 level of 36.4 divorces per 10,000 persons.

Also contributing to the higher number of divorces in the past two decades, however, could be marital dissolutions from the large cohort of baby boomers, who married in large numbers in the early 1970s. Census data show that the proportion of divorced persons aged 15 and over in the population increased over time from 2.7% in 1981 to 8.0% in 2006. Some of these persons, however, could have subsequently entered common-law unions. Regardless of the duration of marriage, the median age at divorce in 2004 was 43.0 years for men and 40.0 years for women.[9]

According to the most recent data, the vast majority of the marriages which ended in divorce in 2004 were based on separation of spouses for a period of at least one year (94.6%). Only 3.1% of divorces during this year attributed adultery as the reason for the marital breakdown and 2.3% cited mental or physical cruelty.[10]

It should also be noted that these divorces are based only on legal marriages, therefore, the dissolutions of common-law unions would not be considered in these statistics. According to the 2006 General Social Survey, there were roughly equal numbers of persons who ended a marriage between 2001 and 2006 either through separation or divorce, as there were who left a common-law relationship in this time period.[11] Given that there were more legal marriages than common-law unions in Canada during that time (6.1 million and 1.4 million, respectively, according to the 2006 Census), having similar numbers leaving their unions reflects the greater tendency of the latter to dissolve compared to marriages.

Of all divorces in 2004, custody of dependents, most of whom were under age 18, was awarded through court

9. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Mean age and median age at divorce and at marriage, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (years)*. Cansim table 101-6502.
10. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Divorces, by reason for marital breakdown, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (number)*. Cansim table 101-6516.
11. Beaupré, P. and E. Cloutier. 2007. *Navigating Family Transitions: Evidence from the General Social Survey- 2006*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 89-625-X. Number 2.

proceedings in more than three in 10 divorces (31.6%).[12] The remaining divorces either did not have dependents, or couples determined a custody arrangement independently of the court proceedings. Of the 31,800 dependents for whom custody was determined through divorce proceedings, custody was granted to the husband and wife jointly in close to half of the cases (46.5%), continuing an upward trend over the last two decades. Custody of the dependents was awarded to the wife only in 45.0% of cases down from over three-quarters (75.8%) in 1988.[13] In only 8.1% of cases dependents were awarded solely to the husband in 2004 compared to a high of 15.0% in 1986.[14] Consequently, it is not the proportion of cases in which custody of dependents is awarded to the husband only that explains the decrease in this proportion of dependents awarded to the wife only, but rather it is the proportion of cases being awarded jointly to the husband and wife that has increased. [15] It should also be noted that joint custody arrangements do not necessarily mean that dependents spend the same amount of time with each parent.

Provincial and territorial variations

While the number and crude rate decreased at the national level, there were some differences at the provincial and territorial level. The number of divorces increased in the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia and in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In contrast, the number of divorces fell in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and in the Yukon territory.

Despite the increase in the number of divorces, Newfoundland and Labrador had one of the lowest crude rates in the country (16.2 divorces per 10,000 population). The crude divorce rate in Nunavut was only 5.1 per 10,000, but given the low counts, caution should be used when interpreting these data. The highest crude divorce rate in Canada was in Alberta (25.9 divorces per 10,000 population). However, divorce is an age-related phenomenon which decreases with age but the crude rates do not take into account the age structure of the population. Given that Newfoundland and Labrador is characterized by an older population and Alberta by a younger population, it is not unexpected that the crude divorce rates is different in these two provinces.

12. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Number of dependents in divorces involving custody orders, by party to whom custody was granted, Canada, provinces and territories, annual*. Cansim table 101-6512.
13. Statistics Canada. 2004. *Divorces 2001 and 2002.* The Daily. May 4.
14. The remaining 0.4% of custody orders were either awarded to another arrangement or they were not stated.
15. Statistics Canada. 1993. *A Portrait of Families in Canada.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 89-523.

Table A-6.1
Marriages and crude marriage rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
							number							
1981	3,758	849	6,632	5,108	41,005	70,281	8,123	7,329	21,781	24,699	235	282	...	190,082
1986	3,421	970	6,445	4,962	33,083	70,839	7,816	6,820	18,896	21,826	183	257	...	175,518
1991	3,480	876	5,845	4,521	28,922	72,938	7,032	5,923	18,612	23,691	196	215	...	172,251
1996	3,194	924	5,392	4,366	23,968	66,208	6,448	5,671	17,283	22,834	197	142	64	156,691
1997	3,227	876	5,177	4,089	23,958	64,535	6,261	5,707	17,254	21,845	167	144	66	153,306
1998	3,150	882	5,134	4,063	22,940	64,533	6,437	5,740	17,813	21,749	167	134	79	152,821
1999	3,400	932	5,481	4,147	22,910	66,110	6,627	5,919	18,223	21,622	161	117	93	155,742
2000	3,412	962	5,517	4,447	24,912	65,426	6,471	5,717	18,063	22,086	155	138	89	157,395
2001	2,964	901	4,903	3,906	21,961	62,574	5,968	5,060	17,433	20,558	147	142	101	146,618
2002	2,959	901	4,899	3,818	21,987	61,615	5,905	5,067	17,981	21,247	143	144	72	146,738
2003	2,876	823	4,742	3,724	21,138	63,485	5,659	4,977	17,622	21,981	158	139	67	147,391
							rate per 1,000							
1981	6.5	6.9	7.8	7.2	6.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	9.5	8.7	9.8	5.9	...	7.7
1986	5.9	7.6	7.2	6.8	4.9	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.8	7.3	7.5	4.7	...	6.7
1991	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.1	4.1	7.0	6.3	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.5	...	6.1
1996	5.7	6.8	5.8	5.8	3.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.3	3.4	2.5	5.3
1997	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.4	3.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.3	3.5	2.5	5.1
1998	5.8	6.5	5.5	5.4	3.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.4	3.3	3.0	5.1
1999	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.5	3.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.2	2.9	3.5	5.1
2000	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.9	3.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.1	3.4	3.2	5.1
2001	5.7	6.6	5.3	5.2	3.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.0	4.9	3.5	3.6	4.7
2002	5.7	6.6	5.2	5.1	3.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.7	3.5	2.5	4.7
2003	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.0	2.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	4.7

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 1996.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A-6.2
Marriages, first marriages and remarriages, Canada, 1981 to 2003

Year	Marriages	Marriages in which both spouses were never married		Marriages in which one of the spouses had been previously married		Marriages in which both spouses had been previously married	
	number	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
1981	190,082	137,742	72.5	31,000	16.3	21,340	11.2
1986	175,518	122,840	70.0	30,508	17.4	22,170	12.6
1991	172,251	116,972	67.9	31,635	18.4	23,644	13.7
1996	156,691	103,210	65.9	29,439	18.8	24,042	15.3
1997	153,306	101,089	65.9	28,883	18.8	23,334	15.2
1998	152,821	100,683	65.9	28,827	18.9	23,311	15.3
1999	155,742	102,722	66.0	29,305	18.8	23,715	15.2
2000	157,395	102,773	65.3	29,778	18.9	24,844	15.8
2001	146,618	96,474	65.8	27,250	18.6	22,894	15.6
2002	146,738	96,924	66.1	27,039	18.4	22,775	15.5
2003	147,391	97,522	66.2	27,057	18.4	22,812	15.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A-6.3
Divorces and crude divorce rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2004

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
							number							
1981	569	187	2,285	1,334	19,193	21,680	2,399	1,932	8,418	9,533	75	66	...	67,671
1986	687	199	2,609	1,729	19,026	27,549	2,982	2,479	9,556	11,299	94	95	...	78,304
1991	912	269	2,280	1,652	20,274	27,694	2,790	2,240	8,388	10,368	67	86	...	77,020
1996	1,060	237	2,228	1,450	18,078	25,035	2,603	2,216	7,509	10,898	115	99	...	71,528
1997	822	243	1,983	1,373	17,478	23,629	2,625	2,198	7,185	9,692	101	79	...	67,408
1998	944	279	1,933	1,473	16,916	25,149	2,443	2,246	7,668	9,827	117	93	...	69,088
1999	892	291	1,954	1,671	17,144	26,088	2,572	2,237	7,931	9,935	112	83	...	70,910
2000	913	272	2,054	1,717	17,054	26,148	2,430	2,194	8,176	10,017	68	94	7	71,144
2001	755	246	1,945	1,570	17,094	26,516	2,480	1,955	8,252	10,115	91	83	8	71,110
2002	842	258	1,990	1,461	16,499	26,170	2,396	1,959	8,291	10,125	90	68	6	70,155
2003	662	281	1,907	1,450	16,738	27,513	2,352	1,992	7,960	9,820	87	62	4	70,828
2004	837	293	2,000	1,415	15,999	26,374	2,333	1,875	8,317	10,049	66	71	15	69,644
							rate per 10,000							
1981	9.9	15.1	26.7	18.9	29.3	24.6	23.1	19.8	36.7	33.8	31.4	13.9	...	27.3
1986	11.9	15.5	29.3	23.8	28.4	29.2	27.3	24.1	39.3	37.6	38.4	17.4	...	30.0
1991	15.7	20.6	24.9	22.2	28.7	26.6	25.1	22.3	32.4	30.7	23.2	14.1	...	27.5
1996	18.9	17.5	23.9	19.3	24.9	22.6	23.0	21.7	27.1	28.1	36.6	12.8	...	24.2
1997	14.9	17.9	21.3	18.2	24.0	21.0	23.1	21.6	25.4	24.5	31.8	12.7	...	22.5
1998	17.5	20.5	20.7	19.6	23.2	22.1	21.5	22.1	26.4	24.7	37.6	12.8	...	22.9
1999	16.7	21.4	20.9	22.3	23.4	22.7	22.5	22.0	26.9	24.8	36.4	12.7	...	23.3
2000	17.3	19.9	22.0	22.9	23.2	22.4	21.2	21.8	27.2	24.8	22.4	21.2	2.5	23.2
2001	14.5	18.0	20.9	20.9	23.1	22.3	21.5	19.5	27.0	24.8	30.2	21.1	2.8	22.9
2002	16.2	18.8	21.3	19.5	22.2	21.6	20.7	19.7	26.6	24.6	29.9	20.7	2.1	22.4
2003	12.8	20.5	20.4	19.3	22.3	22.4	20.2	20.0	25.2	23.6	28.5	20.4	1.4	22.4
2004	16.2	21.3	21.3	18.8	21.2	21.2	19.9	18.8	25.9	23.9	21.4	16.6	5.1	21.8

Note: Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A-6.4
Mean duration of marriages for divorced people, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
							in years							
1981	11.8	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.5	11.7	11.2	9.0	..	11.5
1986	11.7	12.5	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.9	12.1	11.8	10.9	..	11.5
1991	11.4	12.8	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.1	9.0	..	11.0
1996	11.3	12.2	11.3	11.5	10.4	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.2	10.0	..	10.8
1997	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.4	10.7	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	9.3	..	10.9
1998	12.2	12.7	11.6	11.3	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.4	..	10.8
1999	12.1	12.6	12.1	11.9	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.6	..	10.9
2000	12.1	12.2	12.0	11.7	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	11.5	12.9	..	10.9
2001	11.5	12.9	11.7	11.9	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	11.7	10.5	..	10.9
2002	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.1	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.7	11.2	10.9	..	10.9
2003	11.9	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	..	10.9

Notes: Excludes divorces for marriages of a duration greater than 25 years.

The mean duration of marriages for divorced people cannot be calculated for Nunavut because marriage data only exists since 1999 for that province.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Table A-6.5

Duration-specific divorce rate (per 10,000), Canada, marriage cohorts 1953-1954 to 2002-2003 - continued

Year	Number of marriages per year	Marriage cohort	Number of marriages	Length of marriage (in years)																									Year of obser-vation	T.D.R.[1]
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1954	128,629	1953 to 1954	129,832																50	74	64	62	71	86	82	78	75	70	62	1979	3,180
1955	128,029	1954 to 1955	128,329															57	73	65	68	69	85	85	83	75	70	68	65	1980	3,275
1956	132,713	1955 to 1956	130,371														59	83	71	73	77	87	90	90	89	78	74	69	72	1981	3,525
1957	133,186	1956 to 1957	132,950													67	82	76	75	78	92	105	96	87	85	84	75	75	66	1982	3,653
1958	131,525	1957 to 1958	132,356												61	79	81	81	83	91	101	97	92	84	82	78	77	72	63	1983	3,518
1959	132,722	1958 to 1959	132,124											68	91	82	80	86	96	105	103	92	89	80	77	84	77	68	67	1984	3,304
1960	130,338	1959 to 1960	131,530										70	93	95	91	97	111	111	110	100	95	90	84	90	87	76	67	64	1985	3,118
1961	128,475	1960 to 1961	129,407									73	97	95	95	97	119	119	116	108	100	95	95	95	94	81	78	64	80	1986	3,908
1962	129,381	1961 to 1962	128,928								71	105	99	106	103	121	133	123	115	108	97	96	98	106	88	78	71	83	91	1987	4,788
1963	131,111	1962 to 1963	130,246							71	114	113	112	114	131	133	134	124	118	104	99	108	105	91	86	79	88	102	81	1988	4,139
1964	138,135	1963 to 1964	134,623						68	106	109	113	124	142	136	140	128	126	114	110	113	109	100	92	83	101	111	93	76	1989	3,996
1965	145,519	1964 to 1965	141,827					61	98	112	121	134	150	153	153	139	134	124	117	118	115	104	97	92	104	123	92	83	76	1990	3,841
1966	155,596	1965 to 1966	150,558				42	93	112	128	143	156	162	163	148	137	130	123	121	115	113	101	93	108	124	104	91	84	73	1991	3,772
1967	165,879	1966 to 1967	160,738			31	68	102	126	139	166	177	171	155	145	136	131	132	128	118	106	94	112	132	114	97	85	79	71	1992	3,848
1968	171,766	1967 to 1968	168,823		17	49	75	115	142	162	183	173	165	156	151	137	138	137	117	109	97	116	133	112	108	92	82	82	68	1993	3,815
1969	182,183	1968 to 1969	176,975	3	22	53	83	122	158	182	184	171	165	160	153	148	146	133	112	103	121	139	118	106	98	90	83	74	69	1994	3,854
1970	188,428	1969 to 1970	185,306	3	25	55	92	151	177	192	192	176	174	165	163	159	139	127	112	121	147	118	113	100	96	87	77	72	71	1995	3,804
1971	191,324	1970 to 1971	189,876	4	28	61	106	161	186	189	191	184	180	173	166	151	132	115	129	151	121	113	101	95	92	85	82	78	62	1996	3,497
1972	200,470	1971 to 1972	195,897	4	33	74	117	174	193	196	197	191	188	186	169	145	126	145	159	131	122	111	100	98	84	88	81	72	65	1997	3,293
1973	199,064	1972 to 1973	199,767	5	36	83	129	181	203	212	211	206	204	180	155	135	152	175	138	126	111	104	100	94	90	84	75	72	68	1998	3,423
1974	198,824	1973 to 1974	198,944	5	44	94	136	184	213	227	229	218	189	168	146	160	184	149	129	111	108	106	98	89	90	79	71	71	65	1999	3,535
1975	198,085	1974 to 1975	198,455	6	52	104	147	199	224	242	233	214	185	163	171	196	150	139	130	112	112	103	94	91	83	78	71	72	68	2000	3,575
1976	193,343	1975 to 1976	195,714	8	59	111	161	217	251	246	227	194	165	195	207	165	152	131	121	115	114	104	99	87	80	76	75	71	65	2001	3,599
1977	187,344	1976 to 1977	190,344	8	63	116	162	227	250	240	208	180	200	225	181	158	143	127	118	114	107	101	89	83	77	75	75	68	66	2002	3,581
1978	185,523	1977 to 1978	186,434	7	65	123	175	235	250	221	200	230	248	196	175	155	138	132	117	109	108	91	80	82	83	80	78	73	63	2003	3,642

See notes at the end of the tables.

Table A-6.5

Duration-specific divorce rate (per 10,000), Canada, marriage cohorts 1953-1954 to 2002-2003 - concluded

Year	Number of marriages per year	Marriage cohort	Number of marriages	Length of marriage (in years)																									Year of observation	T.D.R.[1]
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1979	187,811	1978 to 1979	186,667	8	58	132	185	226	226	211	252	274	211	185	164	151	142	127	119	115	98	88	86	90	85	84	75	77			
1980	191,069	1979 to 1980	189,440	7	65	135	176	206	210	268	297	227	207	184	168	150	144	133	119	106	93	93	97	90	87	81	74				
1981	190,082	1980 to 1981	190,576	8	71	133	154	190	269	316	250	218	189	182	164	152	136	131	111	105	97	99	94	91	89	85					
1982	188,360	1981 to 1982	189,221	9	65	118	144	260	326	263	232	216	194	180	162	155	136	120	105	104	99	101	99	89	90						
1983	184,675	1982 to 1983	186,518	8	64	109	209	322	273	247	219	200	186	174	160	142	129	112	110	110	100	99	96	92							
1984	185,597	1983 to 1984	185,136	8	63	150	270	263	253	237	213	205	186	174	153	136	118	113	111	108	107	97	94								
1985	184,096	1984 to 1985	184,847	8	72	212	249	260	251	230	223	204	190	172	147	124	123	123	121	116	99	97									
1986	175,518	1985 to 1986	179,807	10	103	217	265	263	250	240	225	206	184	165	144	141	131	128	117	117	105										
1987	182,151	1986 to 1987	178,835	20	106	216	251	260	255	238	221	198	173	150	141	136	133	124	118	117											
1988	187,728	1987 to 1988	184,940	19	106	214	252	259	246	241	219	176	159	151	150	139	131	124	116												
1989	190,640	1988 to 1989	189,184	19	109	211	270	271	260	233	195	171	170	162	155	147	134	125													
1990	187,737	1989 to 1990	189,189	17	115	234	276	274	260	215	183	179	173	159	156	140	137														
1991	172,251	1990 to 1991	179,994	20	122	235	279	277	234	207	201	187	177	170	150	148															
1992	164,573	1991 to 1992	168,412	22	123	246	273	249	217	214	204	186	175	164	152																
1993	159,316	1992 to 1993	161,945	23	134	239	249	229	223	218	195	175	174	163																	
1994	159,959	1993 to 1994	159,638	22	130	224	232	243	235	215	203	188	173																		
1995	160,251	1994 to 1995	160,105	20	114	205	243	253	238	216	200	196																			
1996	156,691	1995 to 1996	158,471	16	106	220	241	254	236	212	205																				
1997	153,306	1996 to 1997	154,999	16	113	216	251	238	236	221																					
1998	152,821	1997 to 1998	153,064	15	111	226	261	249	240																						
1999	155,742	1998 to 1999	154,282	17	112	242	262	252																							
2000	157,395	1999 to 2000	156,569	14	104	233	274																								
2001	146,618	2000 to 2001	152,007	12	102	236																									
2002	146,738	2001 to 2002	146,678	11	97																										
2003	147,391	2002 to 2003	147,065	12																											

1. Total divorce rate.

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

Part II

Portrait of the mobility of Canadians in 2006: Trajectories and characteristics of migrants

by Patrice Dion and Simon Coulombe

Introduction

In December 2007, Statistics Canada released a series of tables produced from the 2006 Census on the mobility of Canadians in support of analytical articles on mother tongue and immigration. This paper is an analytical complement to the data released on December 4.

The first part of this paper provides a portrait of the mobility of Canadians between 2001 and 2006. For consistency, this part follows the structure of previous census releases.

The second part analyses the characteristics of migrants. It offers a model for identifying the socioeconomic characteristics influencing the probability of migration and the choice of destination. The results of such a model provide better understanding of the impact of internal migrations on the socioeconomic composition of communities.

Portrait of the mobility of Canadians in 2006: Trajectories and characteristics of migrants

by Patrice Dion and Simon Coulombe
Statistics Canada, Demography Division

1.0 A portrait of the mobility of Canadians between 2001 and 2006

1.1 National portrait

Canadians are less mobile

According to the 2006 Census, 12,087,310 people aged five and over were not living at the same address as they were five years earlier. That is more than two-fifths (40.9%) of the Canadian population and is slightly lower than the proportion for the previous intercensal period (41.9%).

Movers include people who were out of the country (1,160,040), interprovincial migrants (852,580), people who moved from one municipality to another in the same province (3,566,795) and people who moved within the same municipality (6,507,900). Canadians were not only less mobile than in the previous intercensal period; they were less mobile than in the last 35 years. In 2006, the percentages of Canadians who moved, migrated or changed provinces were at their lowest levels since 1971 (figure 1.1).

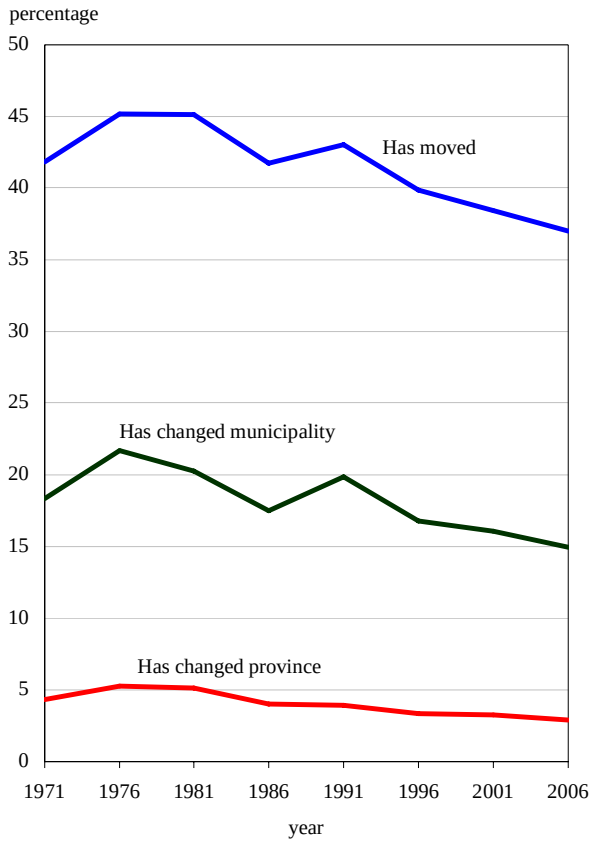
> The "external migrants" group consists mostly of new immigrants, but it also includes non-permanent residents and native-born Canadians who were living outside the country and returned during the reference period. In 2006, 1,160,000 people, or 3.9% of the population aged five and over, reported that they were living in another country five years earlier.
>
> This article will focus exclusively on "internal" migrants, people who were in Canada in both 2001 and 2006, who will be referred to simply as "migrants" in the analysis that follows.

Declining mobility is partly due to population aging

The decrease in the number of interprovincial migrants in 2006 is part of a general downward trend since 1971. Between 1971 and 2006, the number of people who moved from one province to another grew more slowly than the Canadian population, and as a result, the proportion of interprovincial migrants in the population dropped from 4.3% to 2.9%.

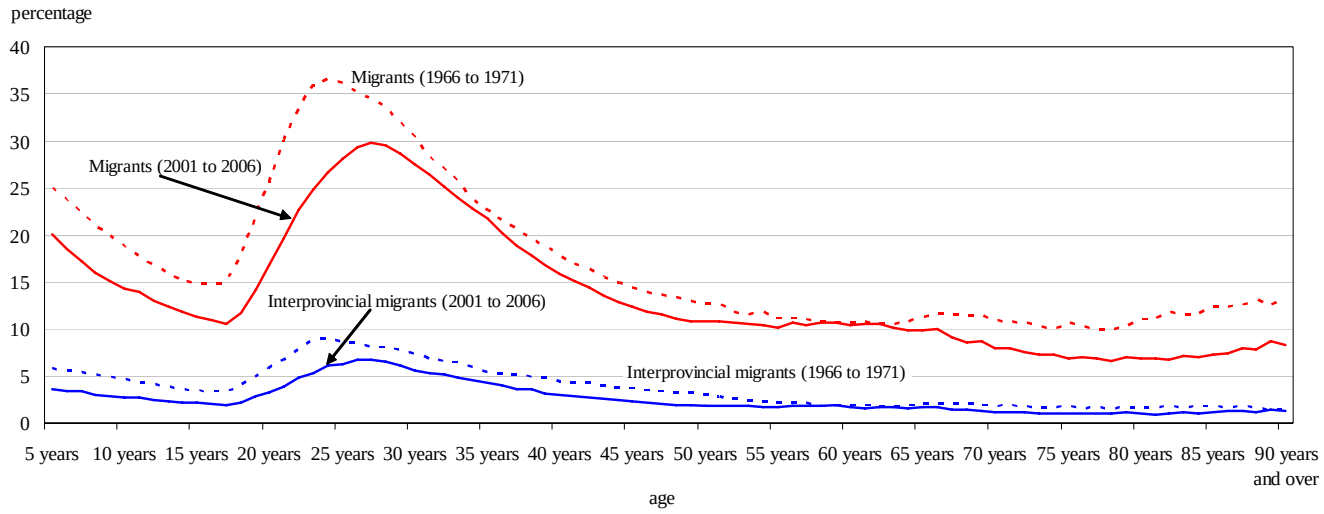
Population aging is partly responsible for this decline. Migration is much more common among younger people, especially those between the ages of 15 and 29. That age range encompasses many transitions in people's lives, such as starting postsecondary studies, entering the labour market and changing marital status, which often involve migration. The proportion of Canadians in that age range shrank between 1971 and 2006.

Figure 1.1
Proportion of Canadians that changed address, municipality or province, 2001 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Figure 1.2
Proportion of migrants and of persons that changed province by age, 1966 to 1971 and 2001 to 2006, Canada



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Yet the decrease in the proportion of interprovincial migrants affects all ages (figure 1.2). Hence the drop in interprovincial migration is not solely due to population aging.

In fact, previous studies show that economic conditions also affect interprovincial migration. According to those studies, Canada's relative prosperity contributed to the long-term decline in interprovincial migration since 1971 by reducing differences in unemployment rates between provinces and boosting incomes in the provinces of origin.[1, 2]

The proportion of Canadians who moved from one municipality to another was also down during the period, falling from 18.3% for the 1966 to 1971 period to 15.0% for the 2001 to 2006 period. As in the case of interprovincial migration, the decline is associated in part with population aging.

1. Basher, Syed, A. and Stefano Fachin. 2008. "The long-term decline of internal migration in Canada – Ontario as a case study". MPRA Paper number 6685.
2. According to Coulombe, in addition to unemployment rates, labour productivity is also a factor: Coulombe, Serge. 2006. "Internal Migration, Asymmetric shocks, and Interprovincial Economic Adjustments in Canada". *International Regional Science Review.* SAGE publications. Volume 29. Number 2.

1.2 Internal migration between the provinces and territories

General portrait of interprovincial migration

Internal migration has always been an important factor in population change for the Canadian provinces, and that remained true in 2006. For example, between 2001 and 2006, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan lost more people through internal migration than they gained through births minus deaths and immigration minus emigration.[3] For Alberta, on the other hand, internal migration was the main factor in the population increase.

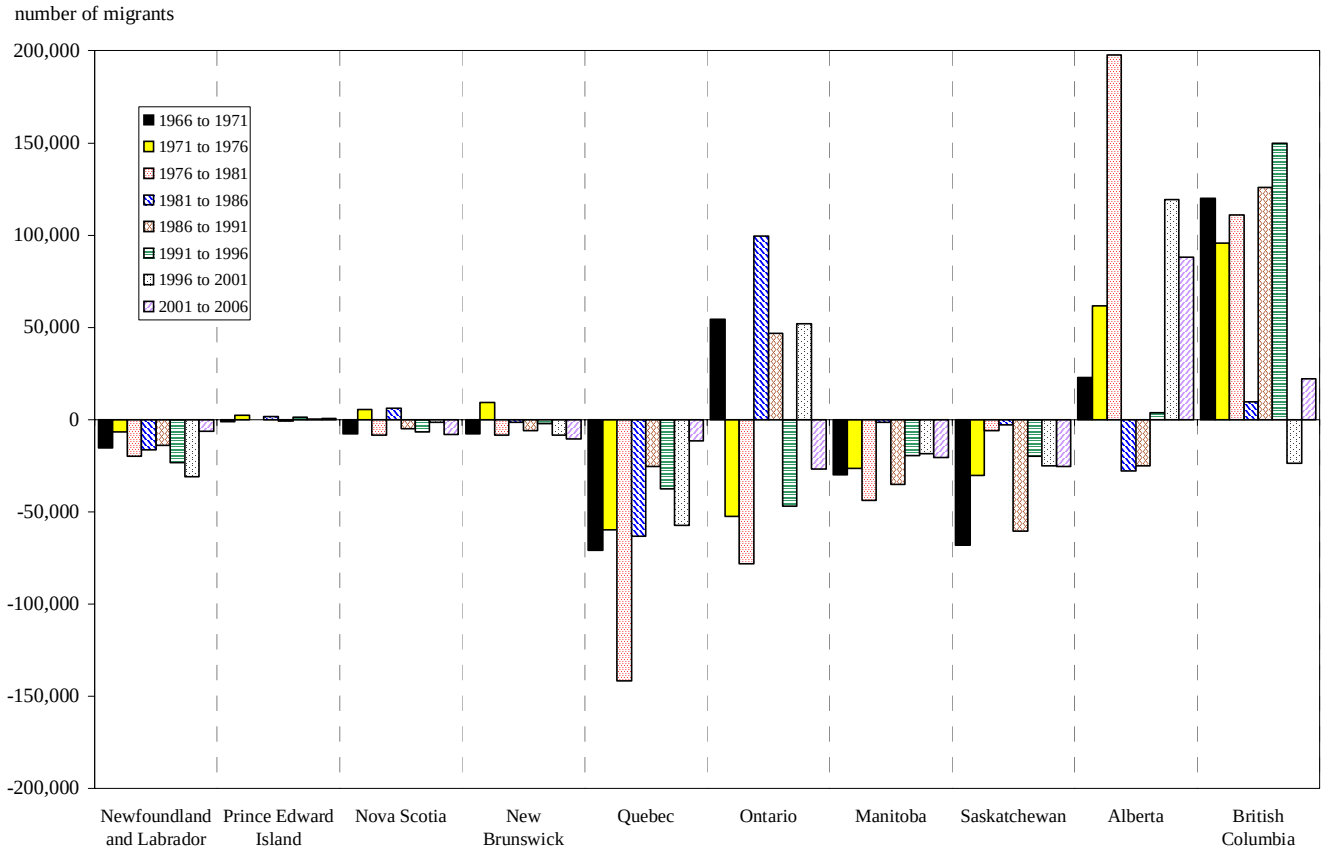
Only three provinces had net migration gains

In the migration exchanges between provinces, only three posted a net gain in 2006. As in 2001, Alberta enjoyed higher net migration than any other province. Alberta gained 88,180 people, well ahead of British Columbia at 22,130. For Alberta, this was a decrease from the previous intercensal period, while for British Columbia, it marked a return to positive net migration. In the 1996 to 2001 period, British Columbia suffered its only net loss since 1971 (figure 1.3 and table 1.1).

The only other province that had a positive outcome from its exchanges with the other provinces and the territories between 2001 and 2006 was Prince Edward Island, which posted a net gain of about 600. The province also had a net gain in 2001. Ontario enjoyed a net gain in the 1996 to 2001 period, but it lost nearly 27,000 between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 1.3

Net interprovincial migration by province and territory, from the intercensal period of 1966 to 1971 to the intercensal period of 2001 to 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

3. Based on data from population estimates: Growth components by province.

Table 1.1

Net interprovincial migration and net interprovincial migration rates, from the intercensal period of 1966 to 1971 to the intercensal period of 2001 to 2006

Province	Net migration	Net migration rate	Net migration	Net migration rate	Net migration	Net migration rate	Net migration	Net migration rate
	1966 to 1971		1971 to 1976		1976 to 1981		1981 to 1986	
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Newfoundland and Labrador	-15,400	-3.3	-6,885	-1.4	-19,835	-3.7	-16,550	-3.1
Prince Edward Island	-1,005	-1.0	2,385	2.3	-10	0.0	1,535	1.4
Nova Scotia	-7,765	-1.1	5,390	0.7	-8,425	-1.1	6,280	0.8
New Brunswick	-7,610	-1.3	9,310	1.6	-8,505	-1.3	-1,375	-0.2
Quebec	-70,720	-1.3	-59,805	-1.1	-141,725	-2.4	-63,300	-1.1
Ontario	54,550	0.8	-52,505	-0.7	-78,065	-1.0	99,350	1.2
Manitoba	-29,895	-3.4	-26,605	-2.9	-43,585	-4.6	-1,555	-0.2
Saskatchewan	-68,040	-7.6	-30,150	-3.5	-5,825	-0.7	-2,815	-0.3
Alberta	22,730	1.7	61,860	4.0	197,645	11.3	-27,665	-1.3
British Columbia	120,035	6.9	95,885	4.7	110,930	4.8	9,495	0.4
Yukon	1,545	12.1	405	2.2	-550	-2.6	-2,660	-11.4
Northwest Territories	1,575	6.2	705	2.0	-2,055	-5.0	-750	-1.6
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1986 to 1991		1991 to 1996		1996 to 2001		2001 to 2006	
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Newfoundland and Labrador	-13,955	-2.6	-23,235	-4.3	-31,040	-6.1	-6,245	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	-840	-0.7	1,470	1.2	140	0.1	610	0.5
Nova Scotia	-4,880	-0.6	-6,450	-0.8	-1,295	-0.2	-8,005	-0.9
New Brunswick	-6,070	-0.9	-1,965	-0.3	-8,430	-1.2	-10,615	-1.5
Quebec	-25,550	-0.4	-37,440	-0.6	-57,310	-0.9	-11,645	-0.2
Ontario	46,960	0.5	-47,010	-0.5	51,885	0.5	-26,920	-0.2
Manitoba	-35,255	-3.5	-19,375	-1.9	-18,590	-1.8	-20,745	-2.0
Saskatchewan	-60,365	-6.4	-19,780	-2.2	-24,925	-2.7	-25,385	-2.8
Alberta	-25,005	-1.1	3,585	0.1	119,420	4.7	88,180	3.1
British Columbia	125,880	4.6	149,945	4.8	-23,615	-0.7	22,130	0.6
Yukon	790	3.4	665	2.4	-2,750	-9.4	-345	-1.2
Northwest Territories	-1,695	-3.4	-400	-0.7	-3,170	-8.6	-680	-1.8
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	-330	-1.4	-340	-1.3

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

Alberta was the main attraction for migrants between 2001 and 2006

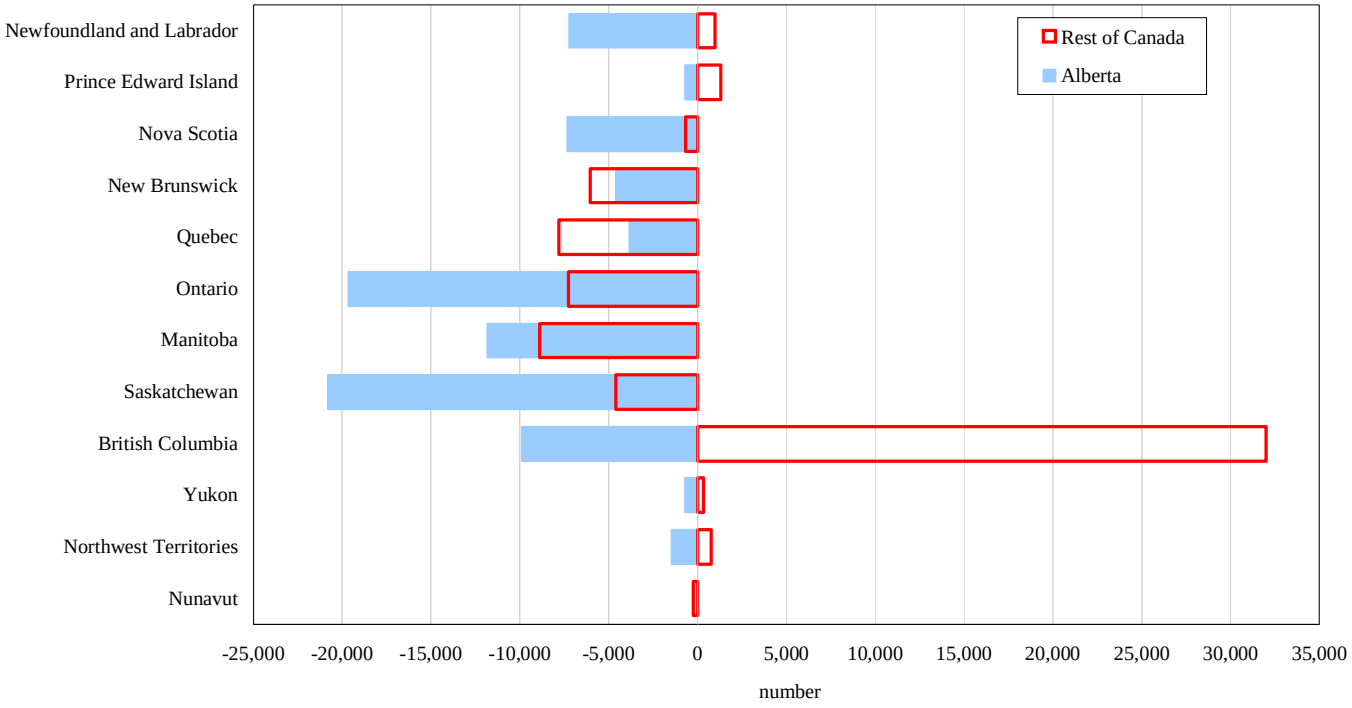
Alberta's popularity with residents of other Canadian provinces is nothing new. After the Second World War, Alberta experienced rapid population growth, primarily due to the creation of many jobs in connection with oil exploration and production. In the 1970s, an oil boom in Alberta attracted many migrants, but the flow waned in the 1980s, mainly because of falling oil prices during that period.

Alberta regained its power of attraction in the late 1990s, chiefly because exploitation of the oil sands in the northern part of the province was made profitable again by higher petroleum prices. The proportion of in-migrants in Alberta in the 2001 to 2006 period who worked in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector was more than double (8.2%) that observed for all interprovincial migrants (3.4%). In this regard, the results of a previous release showed that between 2001 and 2006, the mining and oil and gas extraction industries had the highest shares of interprovincial movers in their workforces, and mobility rates were highest in Alberta.[4]

Alberta's attractiveness had a considerable impact on the other provinces. If migrants who left for Alberta were excluded, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and the Northwest Territories would have had net migration gains (figure 1.4). In the neighbouring provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, more people left for Alberta than for all other provinces and territories combined.

4. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Canada's Changing Labour Force, 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-559-X.

Figure 1.4
Net migration resulting from migratory exchanges of provinces and territories with Alberta and the rest of Canada, 2001 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Most provinces suffered net losses

All provinces and territories except Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island experienced net migration losses between 2001 and 2006. Three provinces–Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba–lost more than 20,000 people. It is worth noting that Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have not had a net migration gain in any intercensal period since 1971.

The public administration and mining and oil and gas extraction sectors get Canadians moving

A review of the industry sectors in which interprovincial migrants worked reveals certain unique elements. The largest proportion of Canadians, some 11.8%, worked in the manufacturing sector in 2006. However, among persons who were not living in the same province five years ago and who were employed in the week before the Census, only 7.1% worked in this sector in 2006 (table 1.2). This substantial difference is likely due in part to the difficulties that this sector experienced during this period.[5]

The public administration sector appeared to attract a large number of migrants: while it accounted for 9.9% of interprovincial movers who were working in 2006, it employed only 6.0% of all Canadians.

Another sector in which interprovincial migrants were especially over represented is the mining and oil and gas extraction industry. As mentioned earlier, 3.4% of interprovincial migrants who were employed worked in this sector in 2006. However, the proportion of Canadians employed in this sector in 2006 was only 1.4%.

Lastly, interprovincial migrants who were working in 2006 were also overrepresented in relation to all Canadians, although to a lesser degree, in the following industry sectors: professional, scientific and technical services, accommodation and food, arts, entertainment

5. The manufacturing sector lost 136,700 jobs between 2001 and 2006. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Canada's Changing Labour Force, 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-559-X.

Table 1.2
Industry sectors of interprovincial migrants who had employment in 2006, by province of residence, 2001 to 2006

Industry sectors		N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Total
		percentage													
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Interprovincial migrants	1.9	4.6	1.1	2.2	1.0	0.9	2.4	5.7	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.6
	Canadian population	5.0	11.6	4.2	4.1	2.3	1.8	6.1	12.0	4.1	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	3.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	Interprovincial migrants	5.6	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	4.6	8.2	1.7	2.1	5.5	0.5	3.4
	Canadian population	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.5	6.9	0.9	3.1	6.2	1.1	1.4
Utilities	Interprovincial migrants	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.5
	Canadian population	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.8
Construction	Interprovincial migrants	5.8	2.8	3.3	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.3	5.7	10.3	8.7	7.0	4.2	3.7	6.8
	Canadian population	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.1	6.0	5.2	5.6	8.8	7.6	6.6	6.1	4.7	6.3
Manufacturing	Interprovincial migrants	5.8	10.3	5.3	6.7	9.1	8.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	7.1
	Canadian population	8.3	9.5	8.8	10.6	14.5	13.8	10.0	5.8	7.1	8.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	11.8
Wholesale trade	Interprovincial migrants	2.5	0.7	3.3	3.3	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	1.4	2.4	0.5	3.8
	Canadian population	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.2	1.8	1.7	0.8	4.4
Retail trade	Interprovincial migrants	11.5	13.2	10.3	10.8	8.8	9.0	11.7	12.0	11.0	10.7	10.1	8.9	7.4	10.4
	Canadian population	13.5	11.1	12.8	12.0	12.0	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.7	11.3	10.0	9.4	11.2	11.4
Transportation and warehousing	Interprovincial migrants	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.4	5.2	11.6	6.1	4.8
	Canadian population	4.8	3.4	4.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.9	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.5	8.5	5.9	5.0
Information and cultural industries	Interprovincial migrants	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.7
	Canadian population	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.5
Finance and insurance	Interprovincial migrants	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.1	1.8	3.8
	Canadian population	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.2	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.2	4.0	1.8	1.7	0.9	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	Interprovincial migrants	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.1	1.5
	Canadian population	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.0	3.1	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	Interprovincial migrants	6.2	5.6	7.0	6.0	9.5	8.7	4.8	5.0	7.8	9.7	5.0	5.6	3.7	8.0
	Canadian population	3.7	4.1	5.0	4.1	6.2	7.2	4.3	3.7	7.4	7.3	4.6	4.3	2.2	6.6
Management of companies and enterprises	Interprovincial migrants	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Canadian population	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	Interprovincial migrants	5.9	4.2	6.4	6.9	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.8	4.7	2.1	2.7	2.6	4.5
	Canadian population	4.0	3.7	5.3	5.5	3.4	4.5	3.5	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	4.1
Educational services	Interprovincial migrants	8.4	7.3	8.8	7.5	8.9	7.7	7.3	8.9	4.8	6.1	7.2	9.9	17.9	6.8
	Canadian population	7.8	6.4	7.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	8.0	7.8	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.5	13.7	6.9
Health care and social assistance	Interprovincial migrants	12.6	10.1	10.8	10.3	7.9	9.6	11.5	10.0	8.4	9.5	11.6	8.8	10.3	9.3
	Canadian population	14.0	10.2	12.2	12.1	11.6	9.7	12.8	11.4	9.2	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.2	10.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Interprovincial migrants	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.9	1.6	1.1	2.2
	Canadian population	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.0
Accommodation and food services	Interprovincial migrants	6.6	12.2	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	7.9	8.3	8.1	9.2	11.0	6.9	4.7	7.9
	Canadian population	6.1	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.9	8.6	6.0	4.1	6.4
Other services (except public administration)	Interprovincial migrants	5.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.4	2.9	4.7
	Canadian population	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	4.8
Public administration	Interprovincial migrants	9.2	7.6	17.5	16.0	12.8	14.1	12.0	7.1	5.4	6.7	19.7	18.4	30.9	9.9
	Canadian population	8.2	11.1	8.7	8.2	6.4	5.6	7.1	6.5	4.8	5.3	24.1	22.1	28.6	6.0
	Number of migrants	11,735	4,785	28,365	17,780	43,885	111,275	21,740	22,335	151,665	96,500	2,415	4,785	1,895	519,165

Notes: Includes persons who had employment during the week preceding the census.
Canadian population includes persons who were living in Canada in 2001 and in 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

and recreation, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services and the construction category. In the latter case, the relatively high proportion of migrants in this sector can likely be ascribed in part to the substantial growth in residential construction in Western Canada. In Alberta, for example, this sector ranked second among interprovincial migrants behind the retail trade sector.

Detailed portraits of the provinces

Newfoundland and Labrador

Smallest migration losses in 35 years

According to the 2006 Census, in the 2001 to 2006 period Newfoundland and Labrador experienced its lowest net migration losses in the last 35 years. During this period, 32,020 people left Newfoundland and Labrador for other provinces, and 25,775 people moved to the province. That represents a net loss of just 6,245, a significant improvement over the previous period, during which the province suffered its most significant loss in the last 35 years (table A-1.2).

The improvement in the province's interprovincial net migration figures was primarily due to a reversal of the migration flow between Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario. It went from a net loss of 11,000 between 1996 and 2001 to a gain of 1,100 between 2001 and 2006. Newfoundland and Labrador also enjoyed gains in its migration exchanges with New Brunswick, Manitoba and Yukon.

However, its biggest losses were to Alberta, which attracted just over a third of the out-migrants and posted a net gain of 7,240.

The improvement in Newfoundland and Labrador's net migration figure in 2001 to 2006 was appreciable in every age range. While the province suffered a net loss of 5.8% of its population aged 30 to 44 between 1996 and 2001, it gained 0.8% between 2001 and 2006. In addition, the net loss in the 15 to 29 age group declined by half, from 14.8% to 8.0%.

Nevertheless, the net loss for those aged 15 to 29 was the largest in the country. In fact, nearly half of the migrants who left Newfoundland and Labrador for another province were between 15 and 29, the highest proportion in Canada. In contrast, only one out of four in-migrants was in that age group, the lowest proportion in Canada.

Prince Edward Island

The only Atlantic province with net migration gains between 2001 and 2006

According to the 2006 Census, Prince Edward Island gained more people than it lost between 2001 and 2006. Alberta and British Columbia were the only other provinces that had net gains during the period. It was the third consecutive intercensal period in which Prince Edward Island enjoyed a positive result in its migration exchanges with other provinces (table A-1.2).

The net gain of 610 was the difference between the 7,690 people who left the province and the 8,300 who moved there. Most of its out-migrants went to Ontario, Nova Scotia and Alberta, while the majority of its in-migrants were from Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island posted net gains in its migration exchanges with every province except Alberta and Quebec.

Proportionally, Prince Edward Island was one of the provinces with the highest migration levels in Canada. Its in-migration rate of 6.6% was below only those of Alberta and the territories, and its out-migration rate of 6.1% was only lower than those of Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and the territories.

Despite its net migration gain, the province lost 900 more people aged 15 to 29 than it gained, which is consistent with the pattern for non-metropolitan areas across Canada.

Prince Edward Island is often mentioned as a popular destination for retirees, and a slightly higher proportion of its in-migrants are aged 60 and over than is the case for other provinces.

Nova Scotia

Largest migration losses in 25 years

Between 2001 and 2006, Nova Scotia suffered its highest net loss in migration exchanges with the territories and other provinces of Canada since the 1976 to 1981 period (table A-1.2).

A total of 56,040 people left the province, while 48,035 became residents. The net loss of 8,005 is substantially larger than the loss of 1,295 between 1996 and 2001; it is 0.9% of Nova Scotia's population aged five and over.

Nova Scotia lost ground in its migration exchanges with every province and territory except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

Just over a third of the province's out-migrants went to Ontario. Alberta and New Brunswick also took a large share of Nova Scotia's out-migration.

Conversely, Nova Scotia attracted 19,245 people from Ontario, 8,000 from New Brunswick and 5,295 from Alberta. The exchanges with Alberta were particularly asymmetrical, resulting in a net loss of 7,300.

The net migration loss in the 15 to 29 age group was very high. Between 2001 and 2006, 21,060 people aged 15 to 29 left the province, and only 14,600 moved there from other parts of Canada. That net loss of 6,460 represents 3.8% of the population that is now between the ages of 15 and 29.

On the other hand, Nova Scotia enjoyed a slight gain from migration exchanges in the 45 to 59 age group and among those aged 60 and over.

New Brunswick

Largest migration losses in its history

Between 2001 and 2006, New Brunswick lost 10,615 people in its migration exchanges with the other provinces and the territories. It was the province's largest migration loss in the last 35 years (table A-1.2).

New Brunswick suffered a net loss in its exchanges with the territories and every other province, and the losses increased everywhere, with the exception of Ontario.

A total of 42,185 people left New Brunswick for another province or a territory, while 31,570 people moved to the province. The most popular destinations for out-migrants were Ontario (11,395), Nova Scotia (8,000) and Alberta (7,760). The in-migrants came primarily from Ontario (11,200), Nova Scotia (6,290) and Quebec (5,345).

New Brunswick's exchanges with Alberta resulted in its largest net loss, accounting for 43.2% of the province's total net loss.

New Brunswick experienced a net loss in every age group except among people aged 60 and over. The largest was in the 15 to 29 age group and took 5.3% of the age group's population.

New Brunswick's francophones were proportionally less mobile than its anglophones. The province's net loss of francophones (0.9%) was smaller than its net loss of anglophones (1.7%).

Quebec

Smallest migration losses in the last 35 years

According to the 2006 Census, 85,200 people left Quebec for another province between 2001 and 2006, while 73,555 people moved to Quebec. While this net loss of 11,600 is a continuation of Quebec's long string of migration deficits, it is the smallest loss in the last 35 years (table A-1.2).

The improvement in the province's net migration figures relative to the previous intercensal period (a net loss of 57,310) is mainly due to a decrease in its migration loss to Ontario from 43,810 in 1996 to 2001 to 8,230 in 2001 to 2006.

Quebec's largest migration exchanges have always been with neighbouring Ontario. That remained the case in the most recent period, as more than 6 out of 10 in-migrants to Quebec were from Ontario and a similar proportion of in-migrants to Ontario came from Quebec. The Toronto metropolitan area alone attracted almost twice as many Quebecers as Alberta.

A large portion of Quebec's migration deficit was associated with internal movements of international immigrants who came to Canada before the 2001 Census. A total of 21,610 immigrants left Quebec, and only 12,305 settled there. It is also worth noting that the migration loss was particularly large among allophone immigrants (a net loss of 6,545). By way of comparison, the net loss was only 810 among francophone immigrants.

Overall, Quebec lost 8,470 people whose mother tongue was neither English nor French. The province also lost 8,075 people whose mother tongue was English, the smallest such loss since 1966.[6] In contrast, Quebec enjoyed a net gain of 4,985 in migration exchanges involving people whose mother tongue was French.

In relative terms, Quebec is the province that experienced the least migration. In-migrants made up only 1.1% of the population aged five and over, and out-migrants just 1.2% of the population. For comparison, 2.9% of Canadians moved from one province to another during the period. The difference is probably attributable in part to the language barrier encountered by francophones who want to leave Quebec and anglophones who want to move there.

6. Corbeil, Jean-Pierre and Christine Blaser. 2007. *The Evolving Linguistic Portrait, 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-555-X.

Ontario

The hub of Canada's migration system

In absolute terms, Ontario experienced a larger net migration loss than any other province or territory between 2001 and 2006. The net loss of 26,920 was the difference between the 212,705 people who left Ontario for another province and the 185,785 who moved there (table A-1.2).

Ontario was involved in almost half of Canada's interprovincial population movements.

The province saw a deterioration of its net migration figures with every province compared with the previous intercensal period, during which it posted a net gain of 51,885.

On the other hand, Ontario's net loss was only 0.3% of its population, one of the smallest proportions among the provinces with net migration losses.

On a net basis, Ontario lost 19,600 people to Alberta and 17,900 to British Columbia and gained 8,200 from Quebec.

Between 2001 and 2006, 56,035 Ontarians left the province for British Columbia, and 49,455 moved to Alberta. Ontario was one of only two provinces, the other being Quebec, to have more people leave for British Columbia than for Alberta.

During the same period, 52,765 Quebecers settled in Ontario. Only a third of them were francophones.

Slightly more international immigrants moved to Ontario than left, as the province had a net gain of 940.

Manitoba

Decades of net migration losses

For at least the last 35 years, Manitoba has experienced a continuous migration deficit. The trend continued between 2001 and 2006, as Manitoba suffered a net migration loss of 20,745. Only Ontario and Saskatchewan lost more people during the period (table A-1.2).

This loss, slightly larger than the one in the previous intercensal period, represented 2.0% of Manitoba's population aged five and over.

Manitoba's largest losses were in its exchanges with Alberta and British Columbia. It enjoyed small net gains in its exchanges with New Brunswick, Nunavut and Quebec.

Between 2001 and 2006, 57,330 Manitobans moved to another province, mainly Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

Of the 36,585 people who moved to Manitoba, just under a third were from Ontario.

Saskatchewan

Alberta bound

Saskatchewan has been suffering migration losses for decades, and the 2001 to 2006 period was no exception (table A-1.2).

Its net loss between 2001 and 2006 was 25,385, or 2.8% of its population. This was the highest proportion in Canada.

About 7% of the population aged five and over (64,315 people) left Saskatchewan. This is the highest out-migration rate for a province during the period.

The 15 to 29 age group was particularly hard hit, losing a total of 12,600 people, or 6.1% of its population. Only Newfoundland and Labrador experienced bigger losses in that age group.

Saskatchewan's migration exchanges were largely with Alberta. Nearly 6 of every 10 people who left Saskatchewan went to Alberta, while more than two of every five people who moved to Saskatchewan were from Alberta. Saskatchewan's net loss to Alberta was 20,795 between 2001 and 2006.

Saskatchewan also had net losses in its exchanges with British Columbia and Ontario. It made slight gains from Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Alberta

The most attractive destination

Between 2001 and 2006, Alberta remained the most popular destination for interprovincial migrants in Canada because of its strong economy and booming labour market (table A-1.2).

Alberta enjoyed a substantial net gain of 88,180 in its migration exchanges with the other provinces and the territories. No other province posted such a big gain during the period. Alberta's surplus was the difference between the 226,870 people who moved to the province between 2001 and 2006 and the 136,690 who left. Alberta also had net gains in the previous two five-year periods.

The 2006 figure was not the largest gain the province has ever had: it enjoyed net gains of 197,645 between 1976 and 1981 and 119,420 between 1996 and 2001.

More than 62,795 people left Alberta for British Columbia, while more than 72,685 did the opposite. These were the two largest migration flows between two provinces in the 2001 to 2006 period. Alberta's other major exchanges were with Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Alberta was particularly attractive to people between the ages of 15 and 29. In the 2001 to 2006 period, 87,490 peopled aged 15 to 29 moved to Alberta from other provinces, making up 38.6% of the province's in-migration. This was the highest proportion in Canada. Conversely, there were less than half as many out-migrants aged 15 to 29 (38,845), accounting for 28.0% of the province's out-migration.

Because of the petroleum industry's presence, Alberta's small towns and rural areas enjoyed larger net gains from interprovincial migration (38,700) than the census metropolitan areas of Calgary (27,900) and Edmonton (21,600).

British Columbia

Back in the black

British Columbia posted a net gain of 22,130 in its migration exchanges with the other provinces between 2001 and 2006. This marks a return to positive net migration for the province, which suffered its first net loss in the previous five-year period (table A-1.2).

British Columbia's net gain was the second-largest in the country. It resulted from the difference between the 164,710 people who moved to British Columbia and the 142,580 who left for another province or a territory.

More than half of the people who left British Columbia went to Alberta, while just over a quarter moved to Ontario.

The majority of the people who moved to British Columbia were from those two provinces. About 62,800 came from Alberta and 56,035 from Ontario.

British Columbia's net loss to Alberta was 9,890 people, substantially fewer than in the previous period (41,355). Its net gain from Ontario was 17,915. British Columbia enjoyed net gains in its migration exchanges with every province and territory except Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

British Columbia was certainly a popular destination for people aged 60 and over, as the net migration gain in that age range accounted for nearly half of the province's overall net gain. In addition, the median age of in-migrants to British Columbia was 34.9 years, making it the oldest group of interprovincial migrants in Canada.

Yukon

Smaller migration losses than before

According to the 2006 Census, 4,010 people left Yukon and 3,665 moved there between 2001 and 2006. Hence Yukon lost a total of 345 people, or 1.2% of its population aged five and over. That is far fewer than in the previous intercensal period, when Yukon lost 2,750 people, nearly a tenth of its population. In fact, Yukon enjoyed an improvement in its net migration exchanges with the other territories and every province except Newfoundland and Labrador (table A-1.2).

British Columbia and Alberta each attracted more than a third of Yukon's out-migrants in the 2001 to 2006 period.

A majority of the people who moved to Yukon were from those two provinces. Specifically, 1,375 people from British Columbia and 750 from Alberta migrated to Yukon.

Yukon's in-migration and out-migration rates were 12.9% and 14.2%, its lowest in 35 years. On the other hand, Yukon had the second-highest rates in the country behind the Northwest Territories.

Northwest Territories

A loser in its migration exchanges with Alberta

According to the 2006 Census, 7,040 people left the Northwest Territories and 6,360 moved there between 2001 and 2006. While this net migration loss of 680 people was its sixth in as many intercensal periods, it is an improvement over the loss of 3,170 that the territory experienced in the previous period (table A-1.2).

Alberta attracted the largest number of the Northwest Territories' out-migrants, well ahead of British Columbia and Ontario. Meanwhile, 1,655 people from Alberta, 1,090 from Ontario and 820 from British Columbia moved to the territory.

The Northwest Territories posted Canada's highest in-migration and out-migration rates (16.8% and 18.6%). For comparison, only 2.9% of Canadians moved from tne province to another during the period.

The Northwest Territories' net loss represented 1.8% of its population aged five and over in 2006. On the other hand, the territory had a net gain of 725 people aged 15

to 29, 8.0% of the population in that age group. The pattern was similar, though not as pronounced, in the other two territories.

Nunavut

Status quo for the new territory

According to the 2006 Census, 2,430 people moved to Nunavut and 2,770 left between 2001 and 2006 (table A-1.2).

Hence Nunavut had a net migration loss of 340, almost exactly the same as in the previous five-year period (330).

The largest numbers of Nunavut's out-migrants went to Ontario and the Northwest Territories. Meanwhile, the people who settled in Nunavut were primarily from Ontario (580) and Newfoundland and Labrador (400).

Nunavut attracted 250 more people aged 15 to 29 than it lost, which represented 3.2% of its population in that age group. Conversely, in the 30 to 44 age group, it suffered a net loss of 355, or 5.5% of the age group's population.

In Nunavut, non-Aboriginals were much more mobile than Aboriginals. The in-migration and out-migration rates were 2.7% and 3.1% for Aboriginals, compared with 42.6% and 48.4% for non-Aboriginals.

1.3 Census Metropolitan Areas

According to the 2006 Census, the country's 33 census metropolitan areas were home to 21.5 million people, or 68% of Canada's total population.[7] In addition, the population of the census metropolitan areas grew faster than the population of the non-metropolitan areas between 2001 and 2006.

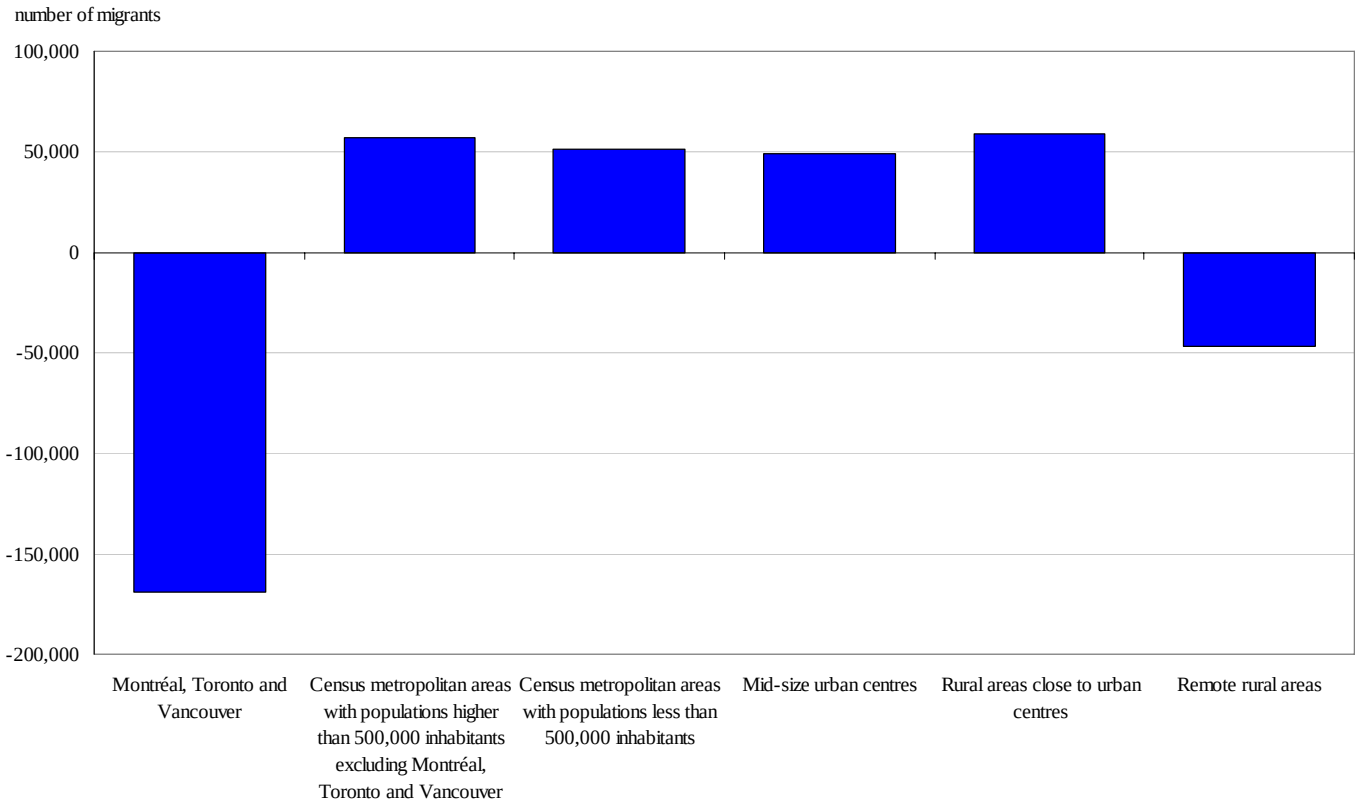
A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a region that has a population of at least 100,000, including an urban core of at least 50,000. Canada has 33 census metropolitan areas today, up from 27 in 2001. The six new census metropolitan areas are Barrie, Guelph, Brantford and Peterborough, Ontario; Moncton, New Brunswick; and Kelowna, British, Columbia.

Overall, internal migration was not much of a factor in census metropolitan area growth. In fact, more Canadians migrated from a census metropolitan area to a non-CMA than the reverse between 2001 and 2006. That was mostly due to the substantial losses suffered by the country's three most populous census metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver (figure 1.5)

Canada's three large urban centres post net migration losses

The Toronto census metropolitan area had a net migration loss of 104,760 between 2001 and 2006, including 93,450 to the rest of Ontario (table 1.3). In proportional terms, the Toronto census metropolitan area lost 2.3% of its population aged five and over in the 2001 to 2006 period, the third-largest loss among census metropolitan areas.

Figure 1.5
Net migration by type of region, 2001 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

7. Martel, Laurent and Éric Caron Malenfant. 2007. *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-550-X.

Table 1.3

In-migrants, out-migrants and net migration by census metropolitan area, 2001 to 2006

Census metropolitan area	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration	Net migration rate	Net interprovincial migration 2001 to 2006	Net infraprovincial migration 2001 to 2006
	number			percentage	number	
St. John's	17,865	14,490	3,375	2.1	-1,000	4,375
Halifax	39,735	41,420	-1,685	-0.5	-2,850	1,170
Moncton	16,235	13,140	3,095	2.7	25	3,075
Saint John	8,265	11,580	-3,315	-2.9	-3,075	-240
Saguenay	10,760	15,505	-4,745	-3.2	20	-4,765
Québec	57,610	51,985	5,625	0.9	-1,460	7,085
Sherbrooke	21,430	19,670	1,760	1.0	-480	2,240
Trois-Rivières	14,240	15,020	-780	-0.6	-100	-685
Montréal	144,155	186,605	-42,450	-1.3	-13,260	-29,195
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	29,580	20,925	8,655	3.4	4,955	3,700
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	74,870	78,810	-3,940	-0.5	-2,195	-1,750
Kingston	21,550	21,735	-185	-0.1	315	-495
Peterborough	15,550	12,995	2,555	2.4	-105	2,660
Oshawa	50,215	31,370	18,845	6.6	255	18,595
Toronto	179,060	283,820	-104,760	-2.3	-11,310	-93,450
Hamilton	60,370	60,445	-75	0.0	-1,150	1,075
St. Catharines - Niagara	25,580	25,985	-405	-0.1	-730	325
Kitchener	47,250	42,460	4,790	1.2	-145	4,940
Brantford	15,155	12,230	2,925	2.6	-500	3,420
Guelph	18,645	18,590	55	0.0	-255	310
London	41,510	41,585	-75	0.0	-1,500	1,430
Windsor	17,820	20,750	-2,930	-1.0	-795	-2,140
Barrie	38,045	21,910	16,135	11.1	-380	16,510
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	14,725	14,910	-185	-0.1	-55	-130
Thunder Bay	9,895	10,270	-375	-0.3	-1,715	1,335
Winnipeg	42,000	53,010	-11,010	-1.7	-14,470	3,465
Regina	18,590	22,400	-3,810	-2.1	-6,800	2,995
Saskatoon	26,745	31,030	-4,285	-2.0	-8,560	4,275
Calgary	119,105	91,860	27,245	3.0	27,905	-660
Edmonton	109,330	78,540	30,790	3.4	21,615	9,180
Kelowna	30,145	17,860	12,285	8.9	5,860	6,420
Abbotsford	23,245	22,695	550	0.4	-45	590
Vancouver	107,575	129,385	-21,810	-1.2	3,740	-25,550
Victoria	43,040	35,470	7,570	2.6	6,210	1,355

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

The Toronto census metropolitan area incurred large net losses in its migration exchanges with Ontario's non-CMAs and with all the census metropolitan areas that make up the Greater Golden Horseshoe. It was the major source of in-migration to those areas.

The Toronto census metropolitan area enjoyed net gains in its exchanges with more distant Ontario census metropolitan areas such as Ottawa, Kingston, London, Windsor, Sudbury and Thunder Bay. However, those gains were not large enough to offset the losses to other parts of Ontario and Canada.

The Montréal census metropolitan area lost 42,455 people in the 2001 to 2006 period, or 1.3% of its population aged five and over.

In its migration exchanges with the rest of Quebec alone, the Montréal census metropolitan area experienced a net loss of 29,195. Much of this deficit is attributable to exchanges between the census metropolitan area and non-CMAs. More than three-quarters of the people who left the Montréal census metropolitan area for another area (105,720) moved to a non-CMA. Conversely, of the 134,800 people who moved from a non-CMA to some other part of the province, 70,655 (52.1%) went to the Montréal census metropolitan area.

The Vancouver census metropolitan area attracted 107,575 people and lost 129,390 during the period. Thus, Vancouver suffered a net migration loss of 21,815 people, or 1.2% of its population aged five and over.

More than a third of the people who left the Vancouver census metropolitan area moved to non-CMAs in British Columbia. Abbotsford (9.6%), Toronto (9.0%) and Calgary (8.4%) were other popular destinations for Vancouver's out-migrants.

The losses incurred by the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas between 2001 and 2006 were largely offset by the arrival of new immigrants. Most immigrants tend to settle in the country's major urban areas. According to immigration data from the 2006 Census, 68.9% of new immigrants chose to settle in the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas combined.[8]

Edmonton and Calgary: Larger migration gains than any other census metropolitan area

Between 2001 and 2006, the Edmonton census metropolitan area posted a net migration gain of 30,790, more than any other census metropolitan area. The Calgary census metropolitan area was not far behind at 27,245. These substantial gains were largely due to migration exchanges with other provinces.

In the Edmonton census metropolitan area, the gains from other provinces (21,615) were more than double the gains from the rest of Alberta (9,180). The Calgary census metropolitan area had a net gain of 27,905 in its exchanges with the territories and provinces other than Alberta. Without this appreciable gain, the census metropolitan area would actually have suffered a migration loss, since it lost 660 people in its migration exchanges with the rest of Alberta.

Oshawa and Barrie: Distant suburbs of Toronto

Next to the Edmonton and Calgary census metropolitan areas, the Oshawa and Barrie census metropolitan areas had the largest net gains in the intercensal period that ended in 2006 (18,845 and 16,135). They also had net migration rates that were among the highest for a census metropolitan area: Barrie ranked first at 11.1% and Oshawa third at 6.6%.

Most of the migration gains made by those two census metropolitan areas came at the expense of the Toronto census metropolitan area. Migration exchanges between the Oshawa and Toronto census metropolitan areas resulted in a net gain of 22,645 for Oshawa. In its exchanges with the Toronto census metropolitan area, the Barrie census metropolitan area attracted 14,105 more people than it lost.

In fact, Oshawa and Barrie behave somewhat like suburbs of the Toronto census metropolitan area. That is reflected in the proportions of Oshawa and Barrie residents who work in Toronto. More than half (50.6%) of the people aged 15 and over, who were employed and who migrated to Oshawa between 2001 and 2006 actually worked in the Toronto census metropolitan area in 2006. The same proportion among migrants to Barrie was more than a third (34.3%). In comparison, the proportions of all the residents aged 15 and over, employed and who were working in the Toronto census metropolitan area in 2006 were 33.2% in Oshawa and 24.7% in Barrie.

These results explain the fact that in 2006, Oshawa workers travelled farther than any other commuters in a census metropolitan area (a median distance of 11 kilometres) and the fact that Barrie had the highest proportion of workers who travelled 25 kilometres or more to work (35.3%).[9]

The Hamilton census metropolitan area also posted large gains in its exchanges with Toronto (+10,000), which offset almost all the losses in other exchanges. In Hamilton, almos one migrant in three (31.2%) worked in the Toronto census metropolitan area, compared with 16.6% of all residents.

Saguenay and Saint John lost the most

Of all census metropolitan areas, Saguenay, Quebec, and Saint John, New Brunswick, suffered the biggest losses between 2001 and 2006. Saguenay lost 4,740 people, or 3.2% of the population at risk of migrating in 2001. Saint John lost 3,310 people, for a net migration rate of -2.9%.

Much of the loss was due to the departure of many people in the 15 to 29 age group. The Saguenay census metropolitan area lost 10.3% of its population aged 15 to 29, and Saint John lost 6.8%. These are the largest migration losses of young people by any census metropolitan area.

The large losses through internal migration had a significant impact on the populations of Saguenay and Saint John. They were the only census metropolitan areas whose population declined between 2001 and 2006.[10]

8. Chui, Tina, Hélène Maheux and Kelly Tran. 2007. *Immigration in Canada: A Portrait of the Foreign-born Population, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-557-X.
9. Statistique Canada. 2008. *Commuting Patterns and Places of Work of Canadians, 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-561-X.
10. Martel, Laurent and Éric Caron-Malenfant. 2007. *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-550-X.

Most census metropolitan areas were losers in interprovincial exchanges but remained major centres of attraction in their own provinces

While the majority of census metropolitan areas suffered losses through interprovincial migration, most remained popular regional destinations and fared well in subprovincial exchanges. They offer opportunities such as universities and a wide range of jobs, which are significant attractions.

The Winnipeg census metropolitan area had a larger net loss (14,470) than any other census metropolitan area in its exchanges with other provinces and the territories between 2001 and 2006. In contrast, the census metropolitan area posted a net gain of 3,465 in its exchanges with the rest of Manitoba.

The Saskatoon and Regina census metropolitan areas also suffered substantial losses to other provinces and the territories (8,560 and 6,800), in fact the largest losses after the Winnipeg and Toronto census metropolitan areas. Again, it is a different story when it comes to subprovincial migration, as Saskatoon and Regina made gains of 4,275 and 2,995 respectively.

Like Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Regina, a number of other census metropolitan areas experienced net gains in subprovincial exchanges, despite losses in interprovincial migration: Québec City, St. John's, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Peterborough, Hamilton, St. Catharines-Niagara Falls, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, London, Barrie, Thunder Bay and Abbotsford.

Moncton: A popular destination for francophones

Unlike New Brunswick as a whole, the Moncton census metropolitan area posted a net population gain from internal migration. Between 2001 and 2006, 16,235 people moved there, and only 13,140 left the census metropolitan area.

Moncton had a very small gain (25) in its exchanges with other provinces, but it benefited substantially from subprovincial exchanges. It enjoyed a net gain of 2,520 people from non-CMAs and 550 from Saint John. Furthermore, nearly 70% of that gain resulted from subprovincial exchanges of francophones, which makes Moncton a major centre of attraction for the province's francophone population.

Internal migration fuels urban expansion

In Canada, as in most other countries, the steady growth of large cities is causing an overflow of population from the core areas. As a result, many adjacent areas are also growing rapidly. This is commonly known as "urban expansion".

Census 2006 data on the Canadian population shed light on this phenomenon. Between 2001 and 2006, peripheral municipalities (11.1%) grew more rapidly than central ones (4.2%).[11] This is due largely to internal migration. Indeed, over the intercensal period ended in 2006, Toronto and Montréal suburbs gained 95,550 and 48,620 individuals, respectively through internal migration, while Vancouver's gains were practically nil (table 1.4).

> It is important to distinguish between census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and municipalities (census subdivisions) (CSDs). A census metropolitan area usually consists of many municipalities, one of which, called the "central municipality", lends its name to the census metropolitan area. For example, the Montréal census metropolitan area includes nearly 100 municipalities, such as Laval, Longueuil, La Prairie and Mirabel. The municipality of Montréal, on the island of Montréal, is the central municipality, that is, the census subdivision for which the census metropolitan area is named.

Gains achieved by central municipalities from 2001 to 2006 are largely due to exchanges within the same census metropolitan area. These internal migratory exchanges resulted in gains of the peripheral municipalities from the central municipalities in 15 of the 18 census metropolitan areas where at least one-third of the population live in a peripheral municipality (table 1.5). The phenomenon is particularly evident in the census metropolitan areas of Toronto and Montréal, where the peripheral municipalities recorded net migration rates of 7.0% and 4.3% respectively.[12]

The following maps (available in appendix) clearly illustrate the movement from the central municipality to the outlying municipalities in the Montréal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas and in the Greater Golden Horseshoe: Migratory exchanges within Montréal census metropolitan area, 2001 to 2006; Migratory exchanges

11. *Ibid.*

12. Census metropolitan areas are not all structured alike. For example, the number of peripheral municipalities they contain and the size of the central municipality vary greatly. Thus, differences among census metropolitan areas with respect to exchanges between the central municipalities and the peripheral municipalities reflect discrepancies in migratory patterns or geographic configurations.

Table 1.4
Net migration and net migration rates by age group and type of region, 2001 to 2006

Region	Total		0 to 14 years		15 to 29 years		30 to 44 years		45 to 59 years		60 years and over	
	Net	Net rate	Net	Net rate	Net	Net rate	Net	Net rate	Net	Net rate	Net	Net rate
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Toronto												
Central municipality	-200,310	-8.7	-41,700	-14.8	-5,380	-1.2	-87,950	-14.7	-38,305	-7.4	-26,970	-5.9
Peripheral municipalities	95,550	4.4	22,910	7.0	11,890	2.5	47,200	9.1	10,840	2.1	2,710	0.8
Vancouver												
Central municipality	-20,715	-4.1	-5,075	-10.5	10,380	10.8	-16,220	-11.0	-6,325	-5.2	-3,475	-3.6
Peripheral municipalities	-1,100	-0.1	-1,395	-0.8	-140	-0.1	4,970	1.7	-2,315	-0.7	-2,225	-0.9
Montréal												
Central municipality	-91,070	-6.2	-21,005	-12.6	10,520	3.6	-51,295	-14.0	-17,820	-5.3	-11,470	-3.7
Peripheral municipalities	48,620	2.7	11,160	4.4	2,275	0.6	32,585	8.3	545	0.1	2,045	0.6
Ottawa - Gatineau	4,715	0.5	1,060	0.8	7,490	3.6	845	0.3	-2,180	-0.9	-2,495	-1.4
Calgary	27,245	3.0	2,030	1.7	22,770	11.4	4,725	2.0	-1,120	-0.5	-1,160	-0.9
Edmonton	30,790	3.4	3,300	2.8	19,560	9.5	5,210	2.5	2,325	1.1	390	0.3
Québec	5,630	0.9	85	0.1	5,200	3.9	-245	-0.2	15	0.0	570	0.4
Hamilton	-80	0.0	265	0.3	-795	-0.6	835	0.6	-305	-0.2	-80	-0.1
Winnipeg	-11,005	-1.7	-2,180	-2.6	305	0.2	-5,110	-3.6	-2,340	-1.5	-1,685	-1.4
Other census metropolitan areas with less than 500,000 inhabitants	51,170	1.1	8,950	1.5	8,850	0.9	13,750	1.3	7,210	0.6	12,415	1.3
Census agglomerations	48,690	1.3	9,800	2.0	-11,775	-1.5	18,860	2.4	9,900	1.1	21,895	2.8
Rural areas close to urban centres	58,935	4.9	11,175	6.9	-4,870	-2.1	27,735	11.4	20,410	6.6	4,485	1.8
Remote rural areas	-47,065	-1.1	625	0.1	-76,285	-8.8	4,110	0.5	19,455	1.8	5,030	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

within the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2001 to 2006; Migratory exchanges within Vancouver census metropolitan area, 2001 to 2006.

Urban expansion is also evident outside the census metropolitan areas. Over time, road or public transit infrastructure has increased the accessibility of towns in rural areas fairly close to urban centres.[13]

> There are two types of rural areas: those which are close to urban centres and those which are farther away. In rural areas close to urban centres, at least 30% of the labour force commutes to work in the urban centre.

Between 2001 and 2006, rural areas close to urban centres had a total net gain of 58,935, for a net in-migration rate of 4.9% (table 1.4). Most of this overall gain (56,175) results from exchanges that occurred with census metropolitan areas: 150,280 people migrated from a census metropolitan area to a rural area close to an urban centre, while 94,105 people did the reverse.

Table 1.5
Migration exchanges between the central municipality and the peripheral municipalities within selected census metropolitan areas, 2001 to 2006

Census metropolitan area[1]	Number of migrants		Net migration rate	
	To suburbs	To central municipality	Suburb	Central municipality
	number		percentage	
Total	**470,580**	**208,095**	**3.7**	**-3.7**
Toronto	207,525	55,745	7.0	-6.6
Montréal	123,605	55,870	3.8	-4.6
Edmonton	21,580	14,860	2.6	-1.1
Québec	14,025	9,450	2.3	-1.0
Windsor	5,820	3,645	2.2	-1.1
St. John's	3,920	2,390	2.2	-1.6
Peterborough	2,465	1,785	1.8	-1.0
Oshawa	8,305	5,570	1.8	-2.1
Saint John	2,740	1,885	1.7	-1.3
Vancouver	45,205	26,495	1.4	-3.7
St. Catharines - Niagara	8,465	6,365	1.3	-1.1
Victoria	3,980	2,180	0.8	-2.4
Moncton	2,105	1,800	0.6	-0.5
Hamilton	7,960	7,360	0.4	-0.1
Kitchener	7,475	6,795	0.3	-0.4
Kelowna	1,725	1,730	0.0	0.0
Brantford	1,440	1,540	-0.3	0.1
Barrie	2,240	2,630	-0.9	0.4

1. Includes census metropolitan areas where at least one-third of the population live in a peripheral municipality.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

13. Martel, Laurent and Éric Caron Malenfant. 2007. *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-550-X.

1.4 – Medium-sized urban centres, small towns and rural municipalities

Three of the five medium-sized urban centres with the largest gains are in Alberta

Many medium-sized urban centres experienced significant population growth between 2001 and 2006, as shown by population and housing figures from the 2006 Census. These urban centres generally enjoyed large migratory gains over the period. It should therefore come as no surprise that three Alberta towns, namely, Okotoks, Grande Prairie and Wood Buffalo, were among the top five medium-sized urban centres with the highest net migration rates (table A-1.3).

Okotoks, near Calgary, recorded the highest net migration rate between 2001 and 2006 (25.2%). Its rate of population grew an astonishing 46.7%, ranking it first among medium-sized urban centres over the period.

In all likelihood, job opportunities linked to petroleum development drew large numbers of migrants to Grande Prairie and Wood Buffalo, ranked third and fourth respectively in terms of net migration rates between 2001 and 2006. Among people employed in 2006 and who migrated to Wood Buffalo between 2001 and 2006, over one-quarter (26.1%) worked in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector and over one-third (34.5%) worked in the trades, transport and equipment operator occupational category. No other urban centre had higher proportions in these areas. Grande Prairie had a similar profile in 2006: almost one in five migrants (18.3%) worked in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector and over one-quarter (27.4%) held jobs in the trades, transport and equipment operator occupational category. These strong migratory gains placed these three Alberta towns at the forefront of those with the fastest population growth during the period under review.

The British Columbia towns of Parksville, Chiliwack and Vernon likely recorded high net migration rates for different reasons. For example, the majority of Parksville's migratory gains were due to persons aged 60 years and over, and the town posted the highest net migration rates among medium-sized urban centres for this age group (19.3%). Indeed, Parksville is the medium-sized urban centre with the highest proportion of residents aged 65 years and over[14].

Most medium-sized urban centres with the most substantial migration losses are located relatively far from major centres

Compared to urban centres which experienced the highest net migration rates between 2001 and 2006, those with the most substantial losses are located somewhat further north in their respective provinces and are generally further from the largest urban centres (map: Top 15 census agglomerations with the highest net migratory gains or losses, 2001 to 2006, available in the appendix). This is the case, for example, of Kitimat, Prince Rupert and Terrace. These three neighbouring British Columbia towns had the highest net migratory losses as a percentage of their populations between 2001 and 2006. Their losses over the period may be ascribed to an economic slowdown and reliance on a limited number of industries. Additionally, Kitimat, Prince Rupert and Terrace were ranked first, second and fourth respectively among urban centres whose populations declined most sharply between 2001 and 2006.

Several Quebec towns are also included among medium-sized urban centres with the highest migratory losses as a proportion of their populations between 2001 and 2006. Indeed, the towns of La Tuque, Baie-Comeau, Rouyn-Noranda and Dolbeau-Mistassini are all quite remote from the province's more southerly major economic centres. These four municipalities rely in part on the forest industry, whose difficulties may have played a role in their declining populations over the five years under review.

Rural areas near an urban centre experienced appreciable gains in the 30 to 44 year age group

As mentioned earlier, rural areas located close to urban centres posted net positive migration of 58,935 persons between 2001 and 2006. Overall, they experienced gains in all age groups except for persons between 15 and 29 years. However, the net migration rate in the 30 to 44 year age group was especially high at 11.4%. Indeed, gains in this age group accounted for almost half of the total gain of rural areas located close to urban centres.

This situation is similar to that observed in the peripheral municipalities of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. It is likely that locations with substantial gains

14. Martel, Laurent and Éric Caron Malenfant. 2007. *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, by Age and Sex, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-551-X.

in the 30 to 44 age group effectively meet needs associated with the families of people of this age, while being relatively close to major economic centres.

In general, remote rural areas are losing young adults

The population of Canada's remote rural areas (those not located close to large urban centres) remained stable between 2001 and 2006 with the demographic growth in these areas at -0.1%. In 2006, the population of these areas was also older than that observed in the country's metropolitan areas or rural areas close to urban centres. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and older in these areas was 16.1%, 13.2% and 13.9% respectively.

Based on the analysis of the mobility of Canadians between 2001 and 2006, migratory movement is the main reason that remote rural areas are showing weak and even negative demographic growth and an older population. According to the 2006 Census data, remote rural areas (including non-metropolitan areas of the territories) posted an overall migratory loss of 47,065 persons between 2001 and 2006 (table 1.4).

The net migratory loss of remote rural areas is due in large part to the departure of many young persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Of the youth in this age group living in a remote rural area in 2001, 76,285 had left in 2006, or 8.8% of the population of this age group.

In contrast, remote rural areas posted migratory gains in all other age groups between 2001 and 2006. The most substantial gain occurred in the 45 to 59 age group, which may reflect a return of residents from these areas to their region of origin, or simply a desire of some people in this age group to live in a less urban environment.

Among the small towns and rural communities, many resort areas enjoyed substantial gains

Table 1.6 shows Canadian small towns and rural communities of 5,000 residents or more with the highest net migratory gains relative to their populations between 2001 and 2006. Sylvan Lake, near Red Deer, Alberta, is ranked first with a net migration rate near 47%. Sylvan

Table 1.6
Small towns and rural communities where internal migration gains were the highest between 2001 and 2006

Order	Municipality	Province	Number of in-migrants	Number of out-migrants	Net migration	Net migration rate	Average distance traveled by in-migrants	Average distance traveled by out-migrants	Closest urban centre	Distance to closest urban centre
			number			percentage	kilometer			kilometer
1	Sylvan Lake	Alta.	4,140	1,215	2,925	46.7	448	226	Red Deer	21
2	Saint-Sauveur	Que.	2,545	705	1,840	27.4	131	42	Lachute	22
3	Nanaimo E	B.C.	1,745	680	1,065	26.7	675	240	Parksville	12
4	Shefford	Que.	1,670	565	1,105	25.6	77	64	Granby	11
5	Cramahe	Ont.	1,305	290	1,015	22.3	159	90	Cobourg	26
6	Wasaga Beach	Ont.	5,040	2,480	2,560	22.0	221	236	Collingwood	17
7	Shediac	N.B.	1,325	510	815	19.9	243	248	Moncton	19
8	Beckwith	Ont.	1,235	240	995	19.8	154	265	Ottawa	22
9	Stanley	Man.	885	90	795	19.5	94	211	Portage la Prairie	95
10	Brazeau County	Alta.	1,310	315	995	18.0	453	171	Wetaskiwin	125
11	Tiny	Ont.	2,640	1,075	1,565	17.9	186	441	Midland	7
12	Drummond/North Elmsley	Ont.	1,240	245	995	17.4	134	250	Ottawa	39
13	Columbia-Shuswap C	B.C.	2,445	1,365	1,080	17.4	407	244	Salmon Arm	17
14	Adjala-Tosorontio	Ont.	2,595	1,140	1,455	17.0	117	174	Barrie	32
15	Saint-Hippolyte	Que.	2,100	1,125	975	16.8	70	108	Lachute	34
16	West Grey	Ont.	2,420	810	1,610	16.3	117	388	Owen Sound	37
17	Mountain View County	Alta.	2,110	500	1,610	16.0	335	492	Calgary	71
18	Alnwick/Haldimand	Ont.	1,465	645	820	15.6	123	220	Cobourg	17
19	Prévost	Que.	3,130	1,870	1,260	15.4	63	72	Lachute	26
19	Chertsey	Que.	1,550	905	645	15.3	77	242	Joliette	41
21	Oro-Medonte	Ont.	4,740	2,275	2,465	15.0	152	300	Orillia	15
21	Lakeland County	Alta.	1,085	320	765	14.9	500	807	Cold Lake	120
23	Strathmore	Alta.	3,310	2,125	1,185	14.7	496	671	Calgary	45
24	Foothills No. 31	Alta.	4,265	2,005	2,260	13.9	252	294	Okotoks	14
25	Kings, Subd. D	N.S.	885	245	640	13.8	676	918	Kentville	15

Note: Municipalities with a minimum of 5,000 inhabitants in 2006.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Lake's rate of population growth outpaced that of all other small towns between 2001 and 2006, with an increase of 36.1% over the period.[15] In fact, a number of municipalities listed in table 1.6 are included among those which experienced the greatest population growth, such as Strathmore, Stanley, Prévost, Shefford and Wasaga Beach.[16]

Several municipalities are known resort areas and are appreciated for their tourist attractions, while being in relatively close proximity to large urban centres. North of Montreal, for example, the municipalities of Saint-Sauveur, Prévost, Saint-Hippolyte and Chertsey, though neighbouring the greater Montreal area, offer certain advantages associated with living in a more rural setting.

Located on the shores of Lake Ontario about one hour's drive from Toronto on Highway 401, the municipalities of Cramahe and Anwick/Haldimand are particularly appealing to fishing and water sport enthusiasts, while offering many other attractions as well.

In the Georgian Bay area, the municipalities of Wasaga Beach, Tiny, West Grey, Oro-Medonte on Lake Simcoe, and Adjala-Tosorontio further to the south are well-known recreational areas popular among Toronto residents.

Finally, of the 25 rural municipalities posting the highest rates of growth, more than half are located within 25 kilometres of an urban centre (map: Top 25 non metropolitan municipalities with the highest net migratory gains or losses, 2001 to 2006, available in the appendix). On average, they are no more than 36 kilometres from the closest urban centre. In-migrants to the highest ranked municipalities travel 254 kilometres on average, whereas out-migrants cover a slightly greater distance, 297 kilometres.

Lower populations in several rural municipalities are due to internal migratory losses

The 25 rural municipalities which experienced the most significant net migratory losses in relation to their populations between 2001 and 2006 have wide-ranging profiles (table 1.7).

In general, such municipalities are relatively further from larger urban centres, 106 kilometres on average, while only three are located within 25 kilometres. Furthermore, average distances travelled by the in-migrants and out-migrants of municipalities with the highest losses (634 and 571 kilometres respectively) are greater than those covered by the in-migrants and out-migrants of municipalities with the highest gains (254 and 297 kilometres respectively).

Of the 25 municipalities in this category, the following are among the 25 whose populations dropped most sharply between 2001 and 2006: Oromocto, Parry Sound, Banff, Algoma, Unorganized North Part, Antigonish, Subd. A, Chibougamau, Kenora Unorganized and Melfort.

15. Martel, Laurent and Éric Caron Malenfant. 2007. *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-550-X.

16. *Ibid.*

Table 1.7
Small towns and rural communities where internal migration losses were the highest between 2001 and 2006

Order	Municipality	Province	Number of in-migrants	Number of out-migrants	Net migration	Net migration rate	Average distance traveled by in-migrants	Average distance traveled by out-migrants	Closest urban centre	Distance to closest urban centre
			number			percentage	kilometer			kilometer
1	Annapolis, Subd. C	N.S.	920	2,440	-1,520	-24.1	622	973	Kentville	45
2	Whistler	B.C.	2,270	4,090	-1,820	-18.6	1,600	679	Squamish	40
3	Oromocto	N.B.	3,675	5,195	-1,520	-16.6	902	1,104	Fredericton	16
4	Parry Sound	Ont.	620	1,655	-1,035	-16.4	336	328	Midland	68
5	Banff	Alta.	1,900	2,950	-1,050	-15.6	1,598	940	Canmore	21
6	Nelson	B.C.	1,755	3,185	-1,430	-14.6	683	512	Cranbrook	110
6	Aylmer	Ont.	1,145	2,195	-1,050	-14.5	138	220	Tillsonburg	23
8	Peace River	Alta.	1,590	2,415	-825	-12.8	789	577	Grande Prairie	149
9	Drayton Valley	Alta.	1,585	2,470	-885	-12.5	652	314	Edmonton	105
10	Smithers	B.C.	1,155	1,775	-620	-11.7	548	912	Terrace	97
11	Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	Ont.	535	1,180	-645	-10.7	463	446	Sault Ste. Marie	39
12	The Pas	Man.	810	1,335	-525	-9.5	534	465	Prince Albert	302
13	Slave Lake	Alta.	1,370	1,980	-610	-9.2	1,021	451	Edmonton	205
13	Fort Frances	Ont.	660	1,410	-750	-9.2	660	752	Kenora	151
15	Antigonish, Subd. A	N.S.	715	1,425	-710	-9.0	635	1,178	New Glasgow	47
16	Chibougamau	Qc	700	1,365	-665	-8.6	385	433	Dolbeau-Mistassini	194
17	Kenora, Unorganized	Ont.	900	1,520	-620	-8.5	940	913	Thunder Bay	513
18	Cochrane	Ont.	550	1,005	-455	-8.2	549	440	Calgary	34
19	Smiths Falls	Ont.	1,525	2,225	-700	-8.0	299	332	Ottawa	40
20	Westlock	Alta.	805	1,170	-365	-7.9	320	170	Edmonton	74
21	Melfort	Sask.	810	1,210	-400	-7.8	334	375	Prince Albert	82
21	Rocky Mountain House	Alta.	1,675	2,190	-515	-7.7	773	257	Red Deer	78
23	Thunder Bay, Unorganized	Ont.	915	1,440	-525	-7.7	492	496	Thunder Bay	94
23	Bridgewater	N.S.	1,755	2,365	-610	-7.6	473	821	Kentville	77
25	Roberval	Qc	910	1,700	-790	-7.5	106	183	Dolbeau-Mistassini	40

Note: Municipalities with a minimum of 5,000 inhabitants in 2006.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

2.0 A socio-demographic profile of migrants in Canada according to the 2006 Census

The previous section described internal migration flows in Canada between 2001 and 2006 and how the populations of Canada's various geographic regions were affected. The wealth of data from the 2006 Census supplements this analysis by providing a socio-demographic profile of recent migrants.

Canadian censuses contain a mass of information on respondents' demographic and social characteristics: in addition to the age, the sex and details about their recent migrations, there is information on the marital status, the education level, the immigrant status, the Aboriginal identity, the visible minority status as well as details on the family structure and the place of residence. This section of the document specifically examines all these characteristics in order to flesh out the profile of Canadians who recently migrated.

Moreover, because migrants' characteristics can vary depending on the destination chosen (for example, youth and people who are more educated choose more often to settle in large urban centres than do older or less educated people), this analysis looks at the individual characteristics of migrants by type of destination.

2.1 Methods and concepts

A multivariate analysis, based on a statistical model, was preferred to a descriptive analysis, which is quite often used to establish the socio-demographic profiles of population groups (see text box). The statistical model was chosen in order to isolate the net effect of the characteristics studied. It is thus possible to measure the association between a socio-demographic characteristic of an individual and his or her migration path while neutralizing the effect of all other characteristics. The results of the model can be used to estimate the probability of having migrated in the year preceding the 2006 Census according to various characteristics considered and by type of destination.

Six types of destination are considered in the model: the central municipalities of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas; the peripheral municipalities of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas; other census metropolitan areas; mid-size urban centres; rural areas located near an urban centre; and remote rural areas or territories (see appended definitions). This urban-rural gradient has the advantage of covering Canada's entire geographic space and creating groups that exhibit some homogeneity as to their characteristics (presence of universities, types of industries, distance from cities, residential characteristics, etc.).

In this section, migrants are defined as those persons who changed municipality (census subdivision) in the twelve months preceding the 2006 Census. Since only the socio-demographic characteristics at the end of the period, that is, at the time of the 2006 Census, are known, it was preferable to restrict the study period to the migration observed during the year preceding the census, thereby limiting the chances that the characteristics studied changed after migration.[1]

It should be noted that according to the definition of migrants that is used in this section, an individual could migrate while remaining in a same type of area in the urban-rural gradient. For example, the characteristics of a person who moved from Calgary to Edmonton—two census metropolitan areas included in the "other census metropolitan areas" category—would be accounted for in the model by recording the destination in the "other census metropolitan areas" category. Thus, the model takes account of all migrants, not only those who migrated from one type of area to another.[2]

The text box provides more details on the sample and the model used.

1. Similarly, the selection of variables that could be included in the model was restricted to those applicable to the beginning of the studied period. Therefore, variables such as employment status and type of occupation have been excluded from the analysis.
2. The probabilities of changing category of place of residence were calculated for comparison purposes (see tables A-2.2 and A-2.3, appended). It was found that while the distribution of probabilities among the different types of destination differs slightly from the original model, differences between the probabilities associated with the independent variables are, for their part, of similar orders to magnitude.

Data used

The data used in this section was collected on the long form (2B) of the 2006 Census questionnaire from approximately 20% of all Canadians. The sample used in the model contains more than 5,081,000 observations (representing 24,877,825 Canadians aged 15 and over in 2005, excluding the persons who were living outside Canada on May 15, 2005 or Census Day). In the sample, about 256,000 Canadians had changed census subdivision at least once between 2005 and 2006.

To obtain estimates for the study population, the final 2006 Census weights were used in the analysis. It should be noted that the resulting estimated probabilities are subject to a certain amount of error due to sampling, measurement error and survey processing. It is expected that the margin of error is small due to a large sample size and high quality standards used for collecting and processing the census data.

Choice of model

The model used is a multinomial logistic model. This is a model for analysing the relationships between a dependent variable with more than two categories—in this case the probability of migrating to specific destinations—and a set of independent variables, in this case individuals' various characteristics.

Since the probability of migrating over a one-year period (all destinations combined) is rather low in the Canadian population (approximately 5%), the subsequent breakdown into different destinations posed an additional problem. The probability that a rare event will occur can be underestimated by these sample-based multivariate statistical models.[3] In this regard, the 20% sample of the Canadian population offers a considerable advantage, since it includes a very large number of respondents (more than 5 million). Also, precautions were taken to guarantee that the sample sizes were sufficient in each sub-category of the dependent and independent variables.[4]

Description of the Variables in the Model

Migration: The model's dependent variable, or the observed phenomenon that we are trying to describe, is the fact of having changed municipality (census subdivision) between May 16, 2005 and May 16, 2006.

Type of destination:

Central municipalities of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver: These are the three municipalities at the core of the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver census metropolitan areas. To better understand the concept of central municipality, it is important to distinguish between census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and municipalities, which correspond to census subdivisions (CSDs). A census metropolitan area quite often includes many municipalities, one of which, called the "central municipality," lends its name to the census metropolitan area. For example, the Montreal census metropolitan area includes nearly one hundred municipalities, such as Laval, Longueuil, La Prairie and Mirabel. The municipality of Montreal, on the Island of Montreal, is the central municipality of the census metropolitan area, that is, the census subdivision for which the census metropolitan area is named.

Peripheral municipalities of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver: Includes all municipalities in the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas other than the central municipalities.

Other census metropolitan areas: Includes all census metropolitan areas other than Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. A census metropolitan area (CMA) is an area with a population of at least 100,000 including an urban core with a population of at least 50,000. Canada currently has 33 census metropolitan areas.

Mid-size urban centres: A mid-size urban centre, or census agglomeration (CA), is an urban area that has an urban core of at least 10,000 inhabitants without being a census metropolitan area (CMA). Canada currently has 111 census agglomerations.

...continued

3. King, Gary and Langche Zeng. 2001. "Logistic Regression in rare Events Data". *Political Analysis.* Volume 9. Number 2. pp. 137 to 163.
4. Hosmer, David W. and Stanley Lemeshow. 2000. *Applied Logistic Regression, Second Edition.* John-Wiley & sons.

Rural areas: Municipalities that are not part of a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). Two types of rural areas may be distinguished: those that are near urban centres (strong metropolitan influenced zone or MIZ) and those that are more remote (moderate, weak or no MIZ).

The difference lies in the percentage of the resident employed labour force who commute to work in the urban core of any census metropolitan area or census agglomeration. In a rural area located near urban centres, at least 30% of the municipality's labour force commute to work in the urban centre. Conversely, in a remote rural area, less than 30% of the municipality's resident employed labour force commute to work in a census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.

Age groups: Based on age on May 16, 2005, the start of the period.

Marital status: This is the marital status on the date of the 2006 Census.

Children: The variable is created on the basis of the number of children in the household and their ages. Children under two years of age on May 16, 2006 are considered recently born. Three categories represent recent births: recent birth of a first (if there are no other children in the household); recent birth of a second (if there is only one other child, who is older, in the household) and recent birth of a third or higher (if there are at least two other children, both or all of them older, in the household). Lastly, the category "children, all aged 2 and over" includes persons who have one or more children, none of whom were under two years of age at the time of the Census.

Education level: The education level at the time of the 2006 Census. Although the education level may change during the observation period, the possibility of a change in level was greatly reduced by opting for a one-year (rather than five-year) migration period.

Aboriginal identity: Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. According to the 2006 Census, Aboriginals accounted for 3.8% of the Canadian population.

Immigrant status or visible minority status: Since immigrant status and visible minority status are strongly correlated, it was a cross-tabulation of these two variables that was included in the statistical model. Immigrant status has three levels: non-immigrant, recent immigrant (persons who immigrated after 1995), and non-recent immigrants (who immigrated before 1996). Visible minority status is a dichotomous variable defined according to whether an individual has identified him/herself as belonging to one of the visible minority groups corresponding to the definition found in the Employment Equity Act, namely a group consisting of "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour."

Place of origin (rural-urban): Urban areas include census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). In these areas, there is an urban core with a population of at least 10,000 as well as adjacent municipalities that have a high degree of integration with the urban core. This integration depends on the percentage of commuters, based on place-of-work data from the previous census. Areas not meeting these criteria are rural areas.

2.2 Results

The results of the multivariate statistical analysis are presented in the form of estimated probabilities of migrating. For each characteristic presented, the model brings out the net effect of this characteristic, that is, the effect with all things being otherwise equal.

A comparison of the estimated probabilities sheds light on the strength of the association between the various socio-demographic characteristics and migration, and it brings out nuances that would not emerge from a simple descriptive analysis.

Table 2.1 shows the estimated probabilities of migrating according to different types of destinations. Table 2.2 provides a percentage distribution of the estimated probabilities of migrating to the different types of destinations. It shows the geographic distribution of migrants with an equal probability of migrating and facilitates comparisons of probabilities between places of destination.

Young people aged 20 to 29 are more likely to migrate

Age is often seen as reflecting the position of individuals in the life cycle. For example, while young persons are generally more mobile, this is due in part to the great number of transitions experienced during one's youth, such as the beginning of post-secondary education, changes in marital status or entry into the labour market.

The results of the model show that indeed, all things being otherwise equal, migration is strongly associated with age (table 2.1). The probability of migrating is relatively high for youths aged 15 to 19 (6.77%); it peaks between ages 20 and 29 (11.08%), then gradually but substantially declines in the older age groups. The stronger propensity of young people aged 20 to 29 to migrate is observed for all types of destinations.

The fact remains that the various types of destinations do not attract persons in the different age groups equally. Table 2.2 shows the estimated percentage distribution of probabilities of migrating for each characteristic and by type of destination. It appears that all things being otherwise equal, the proportion of migrants choosing a remote rural area or a territory as a type of destination is higher among persons aged 45 and over than in the other age groups. The probabilities show that out of 100 migrants aged 45 and over, at least 20 choose to settle in a remote rural area or a territory, compared to 17 or fewer in the other age categories. Probably some events related to the life cycle of these persons—the departure of children from the parental home, retirement—generate, in part at least, migrations to less urbanized areas.

Also, relatively speaking, migrants aged 30 and over exhibit a greater preference for the peripheral municipalities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver than persons under 30 years of age (table 2.2). For their part, young people under 30 years of age seem, more than persons in other age groups, to prefer the central municipalities of the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas as well as other census metropolitan areas.

Single persons migrate less

In general, the results of the model show that all things being otherwise equal, single persons have a lower probability of migrating (3.81%) than persons who are married or in a common-law relationship (5.49%) or persons who are divorced or separated (7.72%) or widowed (6.37%). These findings go against the common-sense notion that single persons are more mobile. Part of the explanation lies in the fact that most single persons are young and have no children, two characteristics associated with high mobility.

In addition, living with one's parents is another characteristic often observed among single persons. More than half (56.1%) of single persons included in the study population were living with their parents at the time of the 2006 Census. Living in the parental home might well be an impediment to mobility, given the sometimes-prohibitive cost associated with a first migration. Moreover, this effect probably varies according to the place of residence. Persons living with their parents in small towns and rural areas are more likely to leave the parental home earlier than persons living in a city with a population of one million or more.[5] One possible reason for this phenomenon is that whereas persons living in the parental home in a large city have access to post-secondary educational institutions, those living in small towns and rural areas must often leave the family home to continue their education.[6]

Another factor to consider is that unlike single status, the other marital statuses—married or common-law, separated or divorced, or widowed—may be the consequence of a transition that occurred shortly before

5. Beaupré, Pascale, Pierre Turcotte and Anne Milan. 2006. "When is junior moving out? Transitions from the parental home to independence". *Canadian Social Trends.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 11-008. Winter. pp. 8 to 15. Ottawa.
6. Turcotte, Martin. 2006. "Parents with adult children living at home". *Canadian Social Trends.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 11-008. Spring. Volume 80. pp. 2 to 12.

Table 2.1
Estimated probabilities of migrating by type of destination and a selection of socio-demographic characteristics, 2005 to 2006

Demographic characteristic		Migration		Destination					
		Not migrate	Migrate (any type of destination)	Central municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Peripheral municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Other census metropolitan areas	Mid-size urban centre	Rural areas near urban centres	Remote rural areas/ territories
		percentage							
Sex	Male	95.06	4.94	0.43	1.09	1.54	0.76	0.29	0.83
	Female	95.03	4.97	0.42	1.08	1.53	0.78	0.29	0.88
Age group	15 to 19 years	93.23	6.77	0.48	1.33	2.39	1.17	0.38	1.02
	20 to 29 years	88.93	11.08	0.97	2.19	3.64	1.79	0.62	1.86
	30 to 44 years	94.10	5.90	0.47	1.42	1.78	0.86	0.37	0.99
	45 to 59 years	97.01	2.99	0.21	0.67	0.82	0.46	0.22	0.62
	60 years and over	98.08	1.92	0.12	0.43	0.52	0.33	0.12	0.40
Marital status	Married/common law	94.51	5.49	0.38	1.28	1.68	0.86	0.36	0.94
	Single	96.19	3.81	0.42	0.74	1.24	0.58	0.18	0.66
	Divorced, separated	92.28	7.72	0.71	1.53	2.44	1.28	0.42	1.34
	Widowed	93.63	6.37	0.59	1.55	2.10	0.89	0.30	0.94
Presence of children	No children	94.04	5.96	0.57	1.29	1.85	0.90	0.35	1.01
	Children, all aged 2 and over	96.85	3.15	0.18	0.77	0.95	0.49	0.20	0.56
	Recent birth of first child	94.69	5.31	0.25	1.35	1.49	0.86	0.35	1.01
	Recent birth of second child	95.81	4.19	0.17	0.98	1.31	0.68	0.28	0.78
	Recent birth of third child (or over)	96.15	3.85	0.15	0.71	1.19	0.68	0.30	0.83
Education level	Less than high school diploma	95.74	4.26	0.23	0.94	1.11	0.70	0.33	0.93
	High school	95.37	4.64	0.33	0.97	1.50	0.76	0.28	0.79
	Trade school	94.84	5.16	0.33	1.20	1.41	0.85	0.38	0.99
	College	94.78	5.22	0.43	1.11	1.68	0.83	0.30	0.86
	University (less than bachelor's)	95.05	4.95	0.46	1.21	1.44	0.77	0.29	0.78
	University (bachelor's or higher)	94.34	5.66	0.75	1.23	2.01	0.73	0.20	0.74
Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	94.18	5.82	0.33	0.75	1.90	1.12	0.20	1.52
	Aboriginal	95.10	4.90	0.43	1.09	1.52	0.75	0.30	0.81
Immigrant status and visible minority status	Non-immigrant, non-visible	94.86	5.14	0.37	0.91	1.67	0.88	0.35	0.97
	Immigrant before 1996, non-visible	95.66	4.34	0.42	1.02	1.46	0.62	0.23	0.60
	Recent immigrant, non-visible	95.00	5.00	0.68	1.83	1.28	0.45	0.18	0.59
	Non-immigrant, visible minority	96.82	3.18	0.48	1.30	0.86	0.25	0.07	0.21
	Immigrant before 1996, visible minority	96.67	3.33	0.60	1.71	0.74	0.14	0.03	0.11
	Recent immigrant, visible minority	95.47	4.53	0.74	2.12	1.25	0.26	0.02	0.15
Census sub-division of origin (2005)	Urban	95.32	4.68	0.45	1.21	1.50	0.66	0.28	0.59
	Rural	94.33	5.67	0.27	0.39	1.70	1.20	0.34	1.78

Note: Probability of migrating for individuals with a specific characteristic, controlling for all other characteristics. Estimated probabilities measure the strength of the association between two variables, once the effect of the other variables included in the model has been neutralized.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

the date of the census. Such transitions, e.g., getting married or losing a loved one, are often causes of migration.[7]

Divorced or separated persons have the highest probabilities of migrating, all destinations combined (7.72%). For many of them, migration is probably a consequence of the breakdown of their conjugal relationship.

The distribution of migrants by type of destination (table 2.2) also shows that given the same probability of migrating, single persons have the highest propensity to choose the central municipalities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver as their destination type. Divorced or separated persons and widowed persons are also more inclined to choose this type of destination than those living in a couple relationship. This is probably explained in part by the opportunities that these places offer in terms of education, employment and leisure facilities.[8]

7. Sandefur, Gary D. and Wilbur J. Scott. 1981. "A dynamic analysis of migration: an assessment of the Effects of Age, Family and Career Variables". *Demography*. Volume 18. Number 3. pp. 355 to 368.

8. Feijten, Peteke and Maarten Van Ham. 2007. "Residential mobility and migration of the divorced and separated". *Demographic research*. Volume 17. Article 21. pp. 623 to 654. December 20.

Table 2.2

Percentage distribution of the estimated probability of migrating for a selection of socio-demographic characteristics, by type of destination, 2005 à 2006

Demographic characteristic		Type of destination						
		Central municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Peripheral municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Other census metropolitan areas	Mid-size urban centre	Rural areas near urban centres	Remote rural areas/ territories	Total
		percentage						
Sex	Male	8.60	22.15	31.20	15.33	5.89	16.83	100.00
	Female	8.49	21.68	30.67	15.62	5.88	17.66	100.00
Age group	15 to 19 years	7.11	19.59	35.33	17.30	5.63	15.05	100.00
	20 to 29 years	8.79	19.79	32.85	16.15	5.62	16.80	100.00
	30 to 44 years	8.04	24.06	30.22	14.61	6.29	16.79	100.00
	45 to 59 years	6.86	22.34	27.24	15.37	7.38	20.81	100.00
	60 years and over	6.10	22.44	27.06	17.45	6.31	20.64	100.00
Marital status	Married/common law	6.94	23.24	30.51	15.64	6.63	17.03	100.00
	Single	11.03	19.40	32.46	15.26	4.61	17.25	100.00
	Divorced, separated	9.17	19.78	31.63	16.62	5.48	17.32	100.00
	Widowed	9.26	24.28	32.97	14.05	4.70	14.73	100.00
Presence of children	No children	9.54	21.65	30.99	15.15	5.79	16.88	100.00
	Children, all aged 2 and over	5.83	24.45	30.11	15.70	6.26	17.64	100.00
	Recent birth of first child	4.70	25.39	28.10	16.20	6.53	19.08	100.00
	Recent birth of second child	4.00	23.32	31.17	16.18	6.62	18.71	100.00
	Recent birth of third child (or over)	3.80	18.53	30.81	17.60	7.73	21.54	100.00
Education level	Less than high school diploma	5.48	22.15	26.17	16.49	7.75	21.95	100.00
	High school	7.12	21.01	32.26	16.45	6.04	17.11	100.00
	Trade school	6.48	23.21	27.21	16.53	7.37	19.19	100.00
	College	8.19	21.36	32.27	15.98	5.69	16.52	100.00
	University (less than bachelor's)	9.28	24.43	29.17	15.54	5.77	15.82	
	University (bachelor's or higher)	13.26	21.63	35.56	12.89	3.61	13.04	100.00
Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	5.74	12.92	32.57	19.21	3.43	26.13	100.00
	Aboriginal	8.69	22.32	31.01	15.31	6.04	16.62	100.00
Immigrant status and visible minority status	Non-immigrant, non-visible	7.22	17.67	32.45	17.09	6.73	18.85	100.00
	Immigrant before 1996, non-visible	9.55	23.39	33.50	14.33	5.38	13.84	100.00
	Recent immigrant, non-visible	13.56	36.47	25.66	9.08	3.54	11.70	100.00
	Non-immigrant, visible minority	15.15	40.89	27.20	7.81	2.23	6.73	100.00
	Immigrant before 1996, visible minority	17.98	51.29	22.31	4.27	0.98	3.16	100.00
	Recent immigrant, visible minority	16.33	46.74	27.56	5.71	0.38	3.28	100.00
Census sub-division of origin (2005)	Urban	9.54	25.84	32.01	14.01	5.96	12.63	100.00
	Rural	4.75	6.87	29.97	21.07	5.94	31.40	100.00

Note: Calculated according to estimated probabilities of migrating shown in table 2.1. Ratio of the probability of migrating for a specific type of destination to the total probability of migrating.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

The results in table 2.2 also show that the propensity to choose to settle in the peripheral municipalities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver is greater among migrants who are married or living in a common-law relationship and widowed persons than it is among single persons or divorced or separated persons. Finally, widowed persons are generally less likely to choose mid-size urban centres or rural areas when they migrate.

Having children reduces the probability of migrating

The results of the model show that all things being otherwise equal, the probability of migrating for persons who have children at home is lower than for persons who do not. Various reasons may explain this phenomenon. For example, the economic costs associated with migration often increase with the number of children and may

sometimes become prohibitive. Also, the number of ties that must be broken when migrating is greater in larger families and may be an impediment to migration.[9]

The greater propensity to migrate among childless persons is mainly evident where the destination is either one of the central municipalities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver or another census metropolitan area. As regards the central municipalities of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, the probability of migrating for childless persons (0.57%) is more than double that of persons who have children but none born recently (0.18%), or that of persons who have recently had a first child (0.25%), a second child (0.17%) or a third or higher child (0.15%).

The greater mobility of childless persons was an expected result, but the results concerning the recent arrival of a couple's first child are instructive. The results show that the recent birth of a first child has a major impact on the probability of migrating.

The fact is that parents of a first child have a slightly higher probability of migrating to a peripheral municipality of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver (1.35%) than childless persons (1.29%). Furthermore, data from the 2006 Census showed that in the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas, the proportions of households comprised of couples with children was higher in the peripheral municipalities than in the central municipalities.[10]

The probabilities of migrating to a mid-size urban centre or a rural area for persons with a first child born shortly before the date of the Census are comparable to those for childless persons.

These phenomena could be linked to the desire to change one's place of residence to better meet the new needs created by the arrival of a first child, or more specifically to purchase a home more easily or at less cost.[11] These findings agree with those of earlier studies conducted elsewhere, notably in France. According to a study on spatial mobility in that country, the probability of migrating from one area to another is relatively high in the year following a first birth.[12] Another study showed that the probability of migrating to cities declines with each birth and the probability of migrating to a rural area increases with family size.[13]

More educated persons migrate to large urban centres

The link between migration and education is fairly well known: in general, mobility increases with educational attainment. This phenomenon might be explained in part by the fact that individuals with high education levels tend to have job opportunities over a very wide geographic area, which would lead to greater mobility.[14]

Data from the 2006 Census confirm this general finding. For example, in 2006, persons aged 25 to 64 with a university diploma accounted for 23% of the population, whereas they represented 33% of persons who were not living in the same province five years earlier.[15]

The results of the model also confirm the association between education and migration: the propensity to migrate gradually increases with education level, going from 4.26% for persons with less than a high school diploma to 5.66% for those with a bachelor's degree or a university diploma higher than the bachelor's.

Also, the probabilities of migrating vary according to the type of destination. Thus, persons with a bachelor's or a higher degree have three times greater a propensity to migrate to large urban centres such as the central municipalities of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver than persons who have not completed high school and twice the propensity of persons with a high school or trade school diploma.

Conversely, persons with a university degree have lower probabilities of migrating to a rural area. This result might be linked with the nature of the jobs usually found in these areas.

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10. Milan, Anne, Mireille Vézina and Carrie Wells. 2007. *Family portrait: Continuity and change in Canadian families and households in 2006: 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-553-X.
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14. Courgeau, Daniel. 1984. "Relations entre cycle de vie et migrations". *Population.* 39th year. Number 3. May-June. pp. 483 to 513.
15. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Educational Portrait of Canada, 2006 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-560-X.

Immigrants and visible minority persons tend more to migrate to the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas

The variables that reflect immigrant status and belonging to a visible minority group were cross-tabulated in the model to take account of the correlation between the two: in 2006, two-thirds (66.3%) of the population belonging to a visible minority group were immigrants to Canada.[16]

All things being otherwise equal, recent immigrants—namely, those who came to Canada between 1996 and 2005—generally have a greater propensity to migrate than immigrants who came prior to that period and persons born in Canada, except for those who both are Canadian-born and do not belong to a visible minority group.

At the same time, the results indicate that persons belonging to a visible minority group are overall less mobile than persons not belonging to such a group, regardless of immigrant status.

A few interesting nuances may be added to this picture of migrations on the basis of immigrant status and visible minority status. Compared to the other groups studied, recent immigrants to Canada, especially those belonging to a visible minority group, have a strong propensity to migrate to Canada's three large metropolises, namely Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, either to the peripheral municipalities or to the central municipality. These results agree with other results from the 2006 Census that showed that immigrants and persons belonging to a visible minority group were more concentrated in these three large census metropolitan areas. According to data from the 2006 Census, the three census metropolitan areas of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver together accounted for nearly 72% of visible minority persons in 2006 (namely 11.6%, 42.9% and 17.3% respectively)[17]and nearly two-thirds of persons born outside Canada.[18]

At the same time, members of a visible minority group and, to a lesser extent, immigrants have relatively low probabilities of migrating to rural areas or mid-size urban centres. This suggests that internal migrations in Canada have only a limited effect on how the ethnocultural diversity of the population is distributed throughout the country.

A number of reasons may be cited to explain immigrants' migratory movements. According to studies, two major factors to consider in this regard are the economic opportunities offered by potential destinations[19] and the draw of ethnic communities already established in some large cities.[20]

Aboriginals migrate more

With a median age of 27 years, the Aboriginal population is on average younger than the rest of Canada's population (median age of approximately 40 years).[21] It is also more concentrated in rural areas often remote from large urban centres. Because of these two characteristics of the Aboriginal population, this population is more likely to migrate than others.

With a probability of migrating of 5.82%, the results of the model show that Aboriginal persons are indeed more mobile than non Aboriginal persons (4.90%). This result is even more striking since the model controls for the effect of age and rural/urban living environment.

However, the Aboriginal population's greater propensity to migrate is observed in only three types of destinations: remote rural areas and the territories, mid-size urban centres, and to a lesser extent, other census metropolitan areas. In particular, the Aboriginal population's probability of migrating to a remote rural area or a territory (1.52%) is nearly double that of non-Aboriginals (0.81%).

Of course, migration patterns vary among Aboriginal groups, and the results yield only a general picture for the Aboriginal population as a whole. For example, between 1991 and 1996, urban-to-urban migration movements accounted for 37% of migrations for Registered Indians, 59% for Non-Status Indians, 53% for Métis, but only 24% for Inuit. In the latter group, the dominant type of migration consisted of rural-to-rural movements (38%).[22]

16. Chui, Tina, Kelly Tran and Hélène Maheux. 2008. *Canada's Ethnocultural Mosaic, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-562-X.
17. *Ibid.*
18. Chui, Tina, Kelly Tran and Hélène Maheux. 2007. *Immigration in Canada: A Portrait of the Foreign-born Population, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-557-X.
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20. Moore, Eric G. and Mark W. Rosenberg. 1991. *Factors influencing the redistribution of immigrant groups in Canada.* Queen's University.
21. Statistics Canada. 2008. *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97-558-X.
22. Norris, Mary Jane and Stewart Clatworthy. 2003. "Aboriginal Mobility and Migration within Urban Canada: Outcomes, Factors and Implications". In the publication: *Not Strangers in these Parts: Urban Aboriginal Peoples.* Edited by David Newhouse and Evelyn Peters, Policy Research Initiative

Persons living in rural areas are more mobile than those living in urban areas

Persons living in a rural area in 2005 had a greater probability of migrating (5.67%) than those living in an urban area (4.68%).

The propensity to migrate to the central or the peripheral municipalities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver is higher for persons living in an urban area. Elsewhere, the probabilities of migrating are higher for persons living in a rural area. Considering mid-size urban centres in particular as a destination, the probability of persons living in rural areas migrating to them is nearly double that of persons living in urban areas.

This finding may perhaps be explained in part by sequential migration, in which persons from rural areas go to mid-size urban centres before possibly going to larger urban centres. Internal migrations would thus contribute to the larger phenomenon of the urbanization of Canada's population.

Conclusion

The goal of this analysis was two-fold: to present, on the one hand, an overview of the migratory movements in Canada during the last intercensal period and, on the other hand, to look at the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants enumerated in the 2006 Census.

The results reveal that for the previous 35 years at least, Canadians had never been as stationary during an intercensal period as they were between 2001 and 2006.

During this period, only three provinces reported net migratory gains: Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The largest net gains were in Alberta, although lower than in the previous intercensal period. The Edmonton, Calgary, Barrie and Oshawa census metropolitan areas stood out as having high net migratory gains. Most census metropolitan areas posted net losses to other provinces, but remained major poles of convergence within their province.

In addition, the census data helped illustrate the phenomenon of urban expansion. Overall, between 2001 and 2006, within census metropolitan areas, central municipalities reported losses to peripheral municipalities. As well, rural areas located near urban centres owed most of their net gains to exchanges with the census metropolitan areas.

The second part of the article looks the characteristics of the individuals who migrated between 2005 and 2006, based on a multivariate statistical model. It reveals that, as a rule, migrants have specific features that distinguish them from people who did not migrate.

In the first place, the results reveal that a whole range of characteristics associated with the position in the life cycle and the events that are taking place in the lives of the individuals are strongly linked to mobility. For instance, being between 20 and 29 years of age, divorced, separated or widowed, having no children or having a first newborn are all characteristics or events that increase the probability of migration. Aboriginal people and recent immigrants also tend to be more mobile overall, even when taking into consideration the socio-demographic compositions of these populations.

Results also reveal that the association between the characteristics of individuals and whether or not they migrate changes depending on the type of destination considered. For example, while the central municipalities of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver tend to be favoured by migrants who are single or those without children, the peripheral municipalities of those three cities tend to attract migrants who are 30 years of age or older, married migrants and those living common-law or who are widowed, and migrants who recently had their first newborn.

Visible minority migrants and, to a lesser extent immigrants, are more likely to move to the Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas, either in a central municipality or in a more peripheral one.

Furthermore, the probability that a migrant will choose a remote rural area or one of the territories as their destination is relatively high among people aged 45 or over, but much less so among visible minorities.

Finally, migrants with an undergraduate or graduate degree tend to be significantly more attracted to central municipalities in the Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas as well as in the other census metropolitan areas.

These variations affect the manner in which the population redistributes itself through internal migrations, and hence the composition of communities.

Appendix 1

A portrait of the mobility of Canadians between 2001 and 2006

Additional tables and maps

Table A-1.1
Origin - destination matrix, interprovincial migrants, 2001 to 2006

Province of origin in 2001	Province of destination in 2006													
	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Total
	number													
N.L.	..	455	4,255	1,350	975	9,060	705	600	11,355	2,220	30	610	400	32,020
P.E.I.	365	..	1,525	1,165	475	2,125	105	55	1,345	470	0	50	10	7,690
N.S.	3,635	1,935	..	6,290	3,445	19,450	1,200	675	12,625	5,960	120	465	235	56,040
N.B.	2,895	1,325	8,000	..	6,750	11,395	985	570	7,760	2,165	40	195	100	42,185
Que.	760	420	2,665	5,345	..	52,765	1,815	950	9,750	10,070	195	285	180	85,200
Ont.	10,160	2,680	19,245	11,200	44,535	..	11,125	6,050	49,455	56,035	545	1,090	580	212,705
Man.	1,750	205	1,275	805	1,800	13,975	..	5,855	19,590	11,455	150	235	225	57,330
Sask.	240	90	830	375	1,220	7,060	5,670	..	37,430	10,700	130	480	85	64,315
Alta.	4,115	635	5,295	3,175	5,890	29,795	7,750	16,635	..	62,795	750	1,655	195	138,690
B.C.	1,385	500	4,330	1,685	7,880	38,120	6,580	6,995	72,685	..	1,375	820	215	142,580
Y.T.	55	0	125	35	135	355	100	145	1,455	1,480	..	110	20	4,010
N.W.T.	135	45	300	110	125	900	385	290	3,105	1,165	290	..	185	7,040
Nvt.	280	10	185	30	310	780	165	105	305	195	35	365	..	2,770
Total	25,775	8,300	48,035	31,570	73,555	185,785	36,585	38,930	226,870	164,710	3,665	6,360	2,430	852,580

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table A-1.2
Number and percentage of migrants between the referred province and the other provinces and territories, 2001 to 2006

Newfoundland and Labrador

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	365	1.4	455	1.4	-90	-610	-595
Nova Scotia	3,635	14.1	4,255	13.3	-620	-4,065	-3,240
New Brunswick	2,895	11.2	1,350	4.2	1,545	-1,315	-1,720
Quebec	760	2.9	975	3.0	-215	-150	-270
Ontario	10,160	39.4	9,060	28.3	1,100	-11,000	-6,675
Manitoba	1,750	6.8	705	2.2	1,045	-350	-500
Saskatchewan	240	0.9	600	1.9	-360	-570	-110
Alberta	4,115	16.0	11,355	35.5	-7,240	-11,580	-4,915
British Columbia	1,385	5.4	2,220	6.9	-835	-785	-4,380
Yukon	55	0.2	30	0.1	25	-40	-275
Northwest Territories	135	0.5	610	1.9	-475	-345	-565
Nunavut	280	1.1	400	1.2	-120	-230	...
Total	25,775	100.0	32,020	100.0	-6,245	-31,040	-23,235

Prince Edward Island

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	455	5.5	365	4.7	90	610	595
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	1,935	23.3	1,525	19.8	410	-115	195
New Brunswick	1,325	16.0	1,165	15.1	160	30	305
Quebec	420	5.1	475	6.2	-55	135	140
Ontario	2,680	32.3	2,125	27.6	555	-25	750
Manitoba	205	2.5	105	1.4	100	5	-70
Saskatchewan	90	1.1	55	0.7	35	30	-55
Alberta	635	7.7	1,345	17.5	-710	-730	-50
British Columbia	500	6.0	470	6.1	30	115	-350
Yukon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	10	-5
Northwest Territories	45	0.5	50	0.7	-5	80	15
Nunavut	10	0.1	10	0.1	0	0	...
Total	8,300	100.0	7,690	100.0	610	140	1,470

Nova Scotia

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,255	8.9	3,635	6.5	620	4,065	3,240
Prince Edward Island	1,525	3.2	1,935	3.5	-410	115	-195
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	8,000	16.7	6,290	11.2	1,710	1,215	-460
Quebec	2,665	5.5	3,445	6.1	-780	305	290
Ontario	19,245	40.1	19,450	34.7	-205	-3,915	-925
Manitoba	1,275	2.7	1,200	2.1	75	200	35
Saskatchewan	830	1.7	675	1.2	155	95	-100
Alberta	5,295	11.0	12,625	22.5	-7,330	-4,595	-2,410
British Columbia	4,330	9.0	5,960	10.6	-1,630	1,230	-5,685
Yukon	125	0.3	120	0.2	5	50	-110
Northwest Territories	300	0.6	465	0.8	-165	-30	-120
Nunavut	185	0.4	235	0.4	-50	-25	...
Total	48,035	100.0	56,040	100.0	-8,005	-1,295	-6,450

Table A-1.2
Number and percentage of migrants between the referred province and the other provinces and territories, 2001 to 2006

New Brunswick

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,350	4.3	2,895	6.9	-1,545	1,315	1,720
Prince Edward Island	1,165	3.7	1,325	3.1	-160	-30	-305
Nova Scotia	6,290	19.9	8,000	19.0	-1,710	-1,215	460
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	5,345	16.9	6,750	16.0	-1,405	-595	-265
Ontario	11,200	35.5	11,395	27.0	-195	-4,130	620
Manitoba	805	2.5	985	2.3	-180	-80	-80
Saskatchewan	375	1.2	570	1.4	-195	-140	-145
Alberta	3,175	10.1	7,760	18.4	-4,585	-3,825	-1,885
British Columbia	1,685	5.3	2,165	5.1	-480	110	-1,980
Yukon	35	0.1	40	0.1	-5	125	-50
Northwest Territories	110	0.3	195	0.5	-85	-5	-65
Nunavut	30	0.1	100	0.2	-70	45	...
Total	31,570	100.0	42,185	100.0	-10,615	-8,430	-1,965

Quebec

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	975	1.3	760	0.9	215	150	270
Prince Edward Island	475	0.6	420	0.5	55	-135	-140
Nova Scotia	3,445	4.7	2,665	3.1	780	-305	-290
New Brunswick	6,750	9.2	5,345	6.3	1,405	595	265
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	44,535	60.5	52,765	61.9	-8,230	-43,810	-21,295
Manitoba	1,800	2.4	1,815	2.1	-15	90	270
Saskatchewan	1,220	1.7	950	1.1	270	0	-85
Alberta	5,890	8.0	9,750	11.4	-3,860	-7,860	-2,615
British Columbia	7,880	10.7	10,070	11.8	-2,190	-5,960	-13,715
Yukon	135	0.2	195	0.2	-60	-25	-105
Northwest Territories	125	0.2	285	0.3	-160	-75	10
Nunavut	310	0.4	180	0.2	130	30	...
Total	73,555	100.0	85,200	100.0	-11,645	-57,310	-37,440

Ontario

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,060	4.9	10,160	4.8	-1,100	11,000	6,675
Prince Edward Island	2,125	1.1	2,680	1.3	-555	25	-750
Nova Scotia	19,450	10.5	19,245	9.0	205	3,915	925
New Brunswick	11,395	6.1	11,200	5.3	195	4,130	-620
Quebec	52,765	28.4	44,535	20.9	8,230	43,810	21,295
Ontario	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	13,975	7.5	11,125	5.2	2,850	2,420	45
Saskatchewan	7,060	3.8	6,050	2.8	1,010	3,560	-845
Alberta	29,795	16.0	49,455	23.3	-19,660	-11,770	-10,410
British Columbia	38,120	20.5	56,035	26.3	-17,915	-5,870	-62,470
Yukon	355	0.2	545	0.3	-190	215	-490
Northwest Territories	900	0.5	1,090	0.5	-190	430	-370
Nunavut	780	0.4	580	0.3	200	25	...
Total	185,785	100.0	212,705	100.0	-26,920	51,885	-47,010

Table A-1.2
Number and percentage of migrants between the referred province and the other provinces and territories, 2001 to 2006

Manitoba

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	705	1.9	1,750	3.1	-1,045	350	500
Prince Edward Island	105	0.3	205	0.4	-100	-5	70
Nova Scotia	1,200	3.3	1,275	2.2	-75	-200	-35
New Brunswick	985	2.7	805	1.4	180	80	80
Quebec	1,815	5.0	1,800	3.1	15	-90	-270
Ontario	11,125	30.4	13,975	24.4	-2,850	-2,420	-45
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	5,670	15.5	5,855	10.2	-185	-420	-390
Alberta	7,750	21.2	19,590	34.2	-11,840	-12,025	-6,475
British Columbia	6,580	18.0	11,455	20.0	-4,875	-4,020	-12,390
Yukon	100	0.3	150	0.3	-50	50	-225
Northwest Territories	385	1.1	235	0.4	150	95	-200
Nunavut	165	0.5	225	0.4	-60	15	...
Total	36,585	100.0	57,330	100.0	-20,745	-18,590	-19,375

Saskatchewan

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	600	1.5	240	0.4	360	570	110
Prince Edward Island	55	0.1	90	0.1	-35	-30	55
Nova Scotia	675	1.7	830	1.3	-155	-95	100
New Brunswick	570	1.5	375	0.6	195	140	145
Quebec	950	2.4	1,220	1.9	-270	0	85
Ontario	6,050	15.5	7,060	11.0	-1,010	-3,560	845
Manitoba	5,855	15.0	5,670	8.8	185	420	390
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta	16,635	42.7	37,430	58.2	-20,795	-21,385	-12,975
British Columbia	6,995	18.0	10,700	16.6	-3,705	-1,285	-8,340
Yukon	145	0.4	130	0.2	15	40	-65
Northwest Territories	290	0.7	480	0.7	-190	230	-130
Nunavut	105	0.3	85	0.1	20	15	...
Total	38,930	100.0	64,315	100.0	-25,385	-24,925	-19,780

Alberta

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,355	5.0	4,115	3.0	7,240	11,580	4,915
Prince Edward Island	1,345	0.6	635	0.5	710	730	50
Nova Scotia	12,625	5.6	5,295	3.8	7,330	4,595	2,410
New Brunswick	7,760	3.4	3,175	2.3	4,585	3,825	1,885
Quebec	9,750	4.3	5,890	4.2	3,860	7,860	2,615
Ontario	49,455	21.8	29,795	21.5	19,660	11,770	10,410
Manitoba	19,590	8.6	7,750	5.6	11,840	12,025	6,475
Saskatchewan	37,430	16.5	16,635	12.0	20,795	21,385	12,975
Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	72,685	32.0	62,795	45.3	9,890	41,355	-38,395
Yukon	1,455	0.6	750	0.5	705	1,550	-155
Northwest Territories	3,105	1.4	1,655	1.2	1,450	2,505	395
Nunavut	305	0.1	195	0.1	110	240	...
Total	226,870	100.0	138,690	100.0	88,180	119,420	3,585

Table A-1.2
Number and percentage of migrants between the referred province and the other provinces and territories, 2001 to 2006

British Columba

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,220	1.3	1,385	1.0	835	785	4,380
Prince Edward Island	470	0.3	500	0.4	-30	-115	350
Nova Scotia	5,960	3.6	4,330	3.0	1,630	-1,230	5,685
New Brunswick	2,165	1.3	1,685	1.2	480	-110	1,980
Quebec	10,070	6.1	7,880	5.5	2,190	5,960	13,715
Ontario	56,035	34.0	38,120	26.7	17,915	5,870	62,470
Manitoba	11,455	7.0	6,580	4.6	4,875	4,020	12,390
Saskatchewan	10,700	6.5	6,995	4.9	3,705	1,285	8,340
Alberta	62,795	38.1	72,685	51.0	-9,890	-41,355	38,395
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	1,480	0.9	1,375	1.0	105	850	975
Northwest Territories	1,165	0.7	820	0.6	345	360	1,280
Nunavut	195	0.1	215	0.2	-20	80	...
Total	164,710	100.0	142,580	100.0	22,130	-23,615	149,945

Yukon

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	30	0.8	55	1.4	-25	40	275
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-10	5
Nova Scotia	120	3.3	125	3.1	-5	-50	110
New Brunswick	40	1.1	35	0.9	5	-125	50
Quebec	195	5.3	135	3.4	60	25	105
Ontario	545	14.9	355	8.9	190	-215	490
Manitoba	150	4.1	100	2.5	50	-50	225
Saskatchewan	130	3.5	145	3.6	-15	-40	65
Alberta	750	20.5	1,455	36.3	-705	-1,550	155
British Columbia	1,375	37.5	1,480	36.9	-105	-850	-975
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	290	7.9	110	2.7	180	40	160
Nunavut	35	1.0	20	0.5	15	10	...
Total	3,665	100.0	4,010	100.0	-345	-2,750	665

Northwest Territories

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	610	9.6	135	1.9	475	345	565
Prince Edward Island	50	0.8	45	0.6	5	-80	-15
Nova Scotia	465	7.3	300	4.3	165	30	120
New Brunswick	195	3.1	110	1.6	85	5	65
Quebec	285	4.5	125	1.8	160	75	-10
Ontario	1,090	17.1	900	12.8	190	-430	370
Manitoba	235	3.7	385	5.5	-150	-95	200
Saskatchewan	480	7.5	290	4.1	190	-230	130
Alberta	1,655	26.0	3,105	44.1	-1,450	-2,505	-395
British Columbia	820	12.9	1,165	16.5	-345	-360	-1,280
Yukon	110	1.7	290	4.1	-180	-40	-160
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut	365	5.7	185	2.6	180	115	...
Total	6,360	100.0	7,040	100.0	-680	-3,170	-400

Table A-1.2
Number and percentage of migrants between the referred province and the other provinces and territories, 2001 to 2006

Nunavut

Province	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migration 2001 to 2006	Net migration 1996 to 2001	Net migration 1991 to 1996
	number	percentage	number	percentage		number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	400	16.5	280	10.1	120	230	...
Prince Edward Island	10	0.4	10	0.4	0	0	...
Nova Scotia	235	9.7	185	6.7	50	25	...
New Brunswick	100	4.1	30	1.1	70	-45	...
Quebec	180	7.4	310	11.2	-130	-30	...
Ontario	580	23.9	780	28.2	-200	-25	...
Manitoba	225	9.3	165	6.0	60	-15	...
Saskatchewan	85	3.5	105	3.8	-20	-15	...
Alberta	195	8.0	305	11.0	-110	-240	...
British Columbia	215	8.8	195	7.0	20	-80	...
Yukon	20	0.8	35	1.3	-15	-10	...
Northwest Territories	185	7.6	365	13.2	-180	-115	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,430	100.0	2,770	100.0	-340	-330	...

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

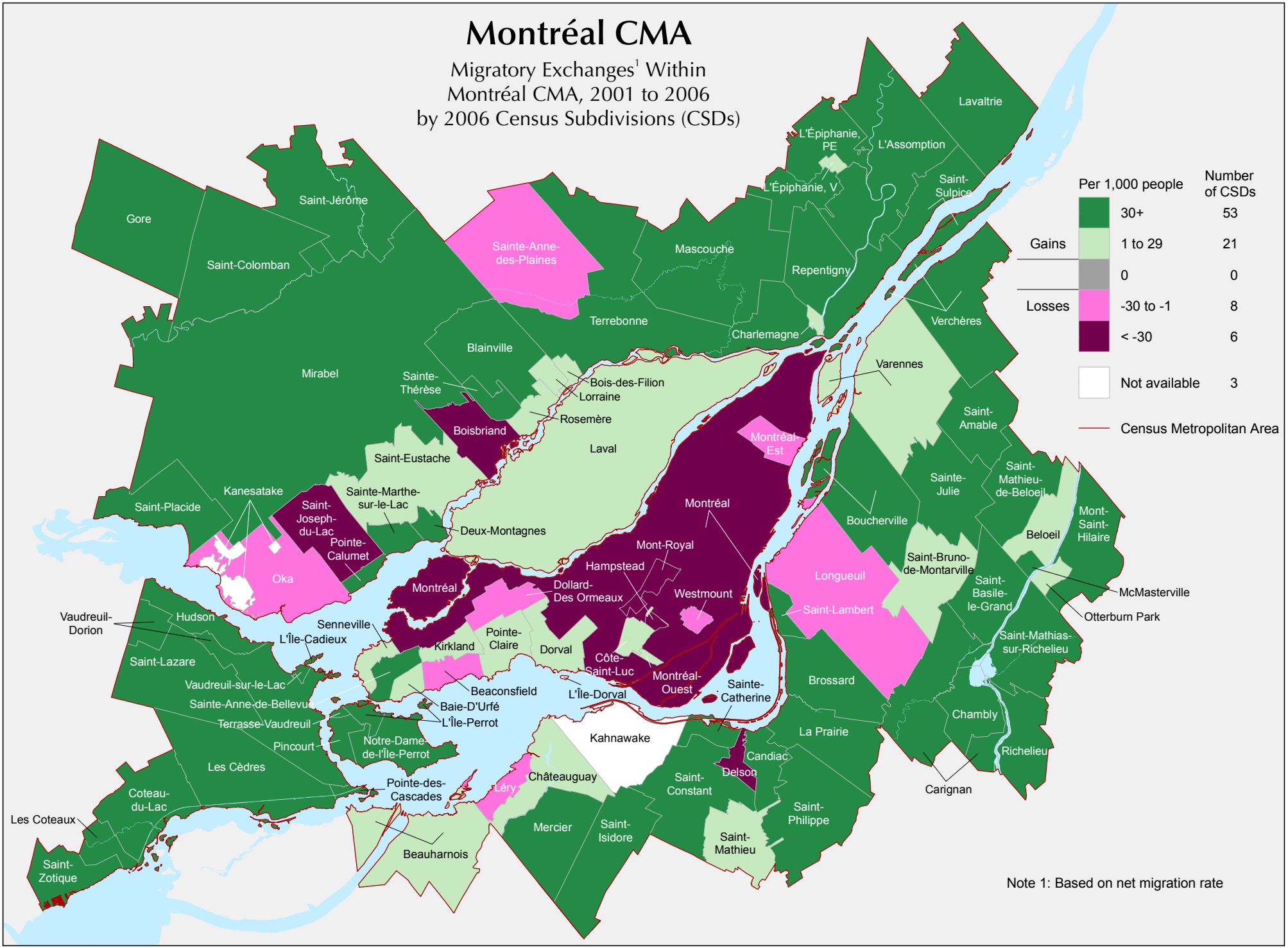
Table A-1.3
Net migration and net migration rate in mid-size urban centres, 2001 to 2006

Order	Mid-size urban centre	Province	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net	Migration rate
			number			percentage
1	Okotoks	Alta.	6,035	2,955	3,080	25.2
2	Parksville	B.C.	7,905	4,720	3,185	14.6
3	Grande Prairie	Alta.	16,800	9,900	6,900	11.9
4	Wood Buffalo	Alta.	15,265	11,010	4,255	10.1
5	Chilliwack	B.C.	15,460	9,580	5,880	8.6
6	Vernon	B.C.	11,505	7,535	3,970	8.4
7	Joliette	Que.	8,165	5,195	2,970	7.9
8	Red Deer	Alta.	19,865	14,785	5,080	7.4
9	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	Que.	14,750	9,230	5,520	7.3
10	Courtenay	B.C.	11,130	8,055	3,075	7.2
11	Nanaimo	B.C.	17,270	11,570	5,700	7.2
12	Duncan	B.C.	7,180	4,955	2,225	6.1
13	Lloydminster	Alta.	6,070	4,650	1,420	6.1
14	Penticton	B.C.	8,820	6,490	2,330	6.1
15	Kawartha Lakes	Ont.	12,655	8,665	3,990	6.0
16	Collingwood	Ont.	3,320	2,440	880	5.9
17	Port Hope	Ont.	3,380	2,550	830	5.8
18	Salmon Arm	B.C.	4,190	3,410	780	5.6
19	Hawkesbury	Ont.	1,995	1,445	550	5.1
20	Medicine Hat	Alta.	10,945	8,105	2,840	4.7
21	Ingersoll	Ont.	2,160	1,675	485	4.7
22	Kentville	N.S.	4,110	3,125	985	4.2
23	Drummondville	Que.	9,710	6,970	2,740	4.0
24	Port Alberni	B.C.	3,575	2,685	890	3.9
25	Elliot Lake	Ont.	2,390	2,050	340	3.2
26	Brockville	Ont.	5,770	4,690	1,080	3.0
27	Belleville	Ont.	15,190	12,850	2,340	2.9
28	Campbell River	B.C.	6,735	5,815	920	2.8
29	Orillia	Ont.	6,745	5,760	985	2.7
30	Granby	Que.	9,265	7,890	1,375	2.2
31	Grand Falls-Windsor	N.L.	1,795	1,520	275	2.2
32	Saint-Georges	Que.	3,370	2,775	595	2.1
33	Camrose	Alta.	3,610	3,330	280	2.0
34	Fort St. John	B.C.	5,145	4,710	435	1.9
35	Charlottetown	P.E.I.	6,235	5,210	1,025	1.9
36	Lethbridge	Alta.	15,605	14,000	1,605	1.9
37	Sorel-Tracy	Que.	5,020	4,215	805	1.8
38	Victoriaville	Que.	5,505	4,745	760	1.7
39	Wetaskiwin	Alta.	2,885	2,710	175	1.7
40	Kamloops	B.C.	15,980	14,545	1,435	1.7
41	Midland	Ont.	5,095	4,560	535	1.7
42	Pembroke	Ont.	3,360	3,010	350	1.7
43	Tillsonburg	Ont.	2,740	2,525	215	1.6
44	Cowansville	Que.	2,130	1,950	180	1.6
45	Canmore	Alta.	3,405	3,240	165	1.6
46	Cornwall	Ont.	6,190	5,395	795	1.5
47	Cranbrook	B.C.	4,100	3,825	275	1.2
48	Owen Sound	Ont.	4,465	4,110	355	1.2
49	Rivière-du-Loup	Que.	3,550	3,280	270	1.2
50	Saint-Hyacinthe	Que.	7,650	7,115	535	1.1
51	Leamington	Ont.	4,710	4,285	425	1.0
52	Swift Current	Sask.	2,540	2,395	145	1.0
53	Norfolk	Ont.	7,615	7,110	505	0.9
54	Truro	N.S.	5,265	4,940	325	0.8
55	Centre Wellington	Ont.	4,125	3,960	165	0.7
56	Lachute	Que.	1,950	1,875	75	0.7
57	Woodstock	Ont.	5,200	5,025	175	0.5
58	Shawinigan	Que.	5,040	4,840	200	0.4
59	Whitehorse	Yn	3,535	3,460	75	0.4
60	Sault Ste. Marie	Ont.	6,430	6,305	125	0.2
61	Yorkton	Sask.	2,855	2,880	-25	-0.2
62	Brandon	Man.	7,945	8,075	-130	-0.3
63	Corner Brook	N.L.	2,840	2,920	-80	-0.3
64	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	Que.	4,490	4,665	-175	-0.5
65	Matane	Que.	1,695	1,770	-75	-0.5
66	Fredericton	N.B.	11,750	12,315	-565	-0.7
67	Portage la Prairie	Man.	2,285	2,425	-140	-0.8
68	Moose Jaw	Sask.	4,810	5,040	-230	-0.8
69	Sarnia	Ont.	7,055	7,735	-680	-0.8
70	Stratford	Ont.	4,095	4,330	-235	-0.8
71	Temiskaming Shores	Ont.	1,975	2,080	-105	-0.9
72	Yellowknife	N.W.T.	4,430	4,575	-145	-0.9
73	Thetford Mines	Que.	2,335	2,600	-265	-1.1
74	Summerside	P.E.I.	2,140	2,335	-195	-1.3
75	Bay Roberts	N.L.	940	1,070	-130	-1.3
76	Powell River	B.C.	2,430	2,630	-200	-1.3
77	Rimouski	Que.	5,575	6,210	-635	-1.4
78	Williams Lake	B.C.	3,190	3,475	-285	-1.6
79	Chatham-Kent	Ont.	7,495	9,140	-1,645	-1.6
80	Squamish	B.C.	3,025	3,275	-250	-1.8
81	Cobourg	Ont.	3,380	3,690	-310	-1.8
82	Bathurst	N.B.	2,645	3,200	-555	-1.8
83	Estevan	Sask.	1,730	1,990	-260	-2.5
84	North Bay	Ont.	8,130	9,740	-1,610	-2.7
85	Sept-Îles	Que.	2,570	3,315	-745	-2.8
86	Timmins	Ont.	4,235	5,420	-1,185	-2.9
87	Prince Albert	Sask.	5,485	6,570	-1,085	-2.9
88	Cape Breton	N.S.	5,635	8,760	-3,125	-3.0
89	Thompson	Man.	3,100	3,490	-390	-3.1
90	Dawson Creek	B.C.	1,995	2,315	-320	-3.1
91	Edmundston	N.B.	1,330	2,015	-685	-3.3
92	New Glasgow	N.S.	2,860	4,020	-1,160	-3.3
93	Alma	Que.	3,130	4,205	-1,075	-3.4
94	Brooks	Alta.	3,860	4,570	-710	-3.5
95	Petawawa	Ont.	4,895	5,410	-515	-3.7
96	Amos	Que.	1,835	2,485	-650	-3.8
97	Miramichi	N.B.	1,680	2,670	-990	-4.1
98	Campbellton	N.B.	1,380	2,120	-740	-4.3
99	Kenora	Ont.	1,350	1,995	-645	-4.3
100	Val-d'Or	Que.	3,080	4,435	-1,355	-4.3
101	Cold Lake	Alta.	4,030	4,545	-515	-4.5
102	Prince George	B.C.	10,780	14,565	-3,785	-4.7
103	North Battleford	Sask.	2,715	3,535	-820	-4.9
104	Rouyn-Noranda	Que.	3,265	5,240	-1,975	-5.0
105	Dolbeau-Mistassini	Que.	1,025	1,745	-720	-5.0
106	Baie-Comeau	Que.	1,925	3,745	-1,820	-6.1
107	La Tuque	Que.	1,120	2,290	-1,170	-7.6
108	Quesnel	B.C.	2,270	4,460	-2,190	-9.5
109	Terrace	B.C.	2,115	4,055	-1,940	-10.1
110	Prince Rupert	B.C.	1,450	2,935	-1,485	-10.8
111	Kitimat	B.C.	875	2,360	-1,485	-14.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Montréal CMA

Migratory Exchanges[1] Within Montréal CMA, 2001 to 2006 by 2006 Census Subdivisions (CSDs)



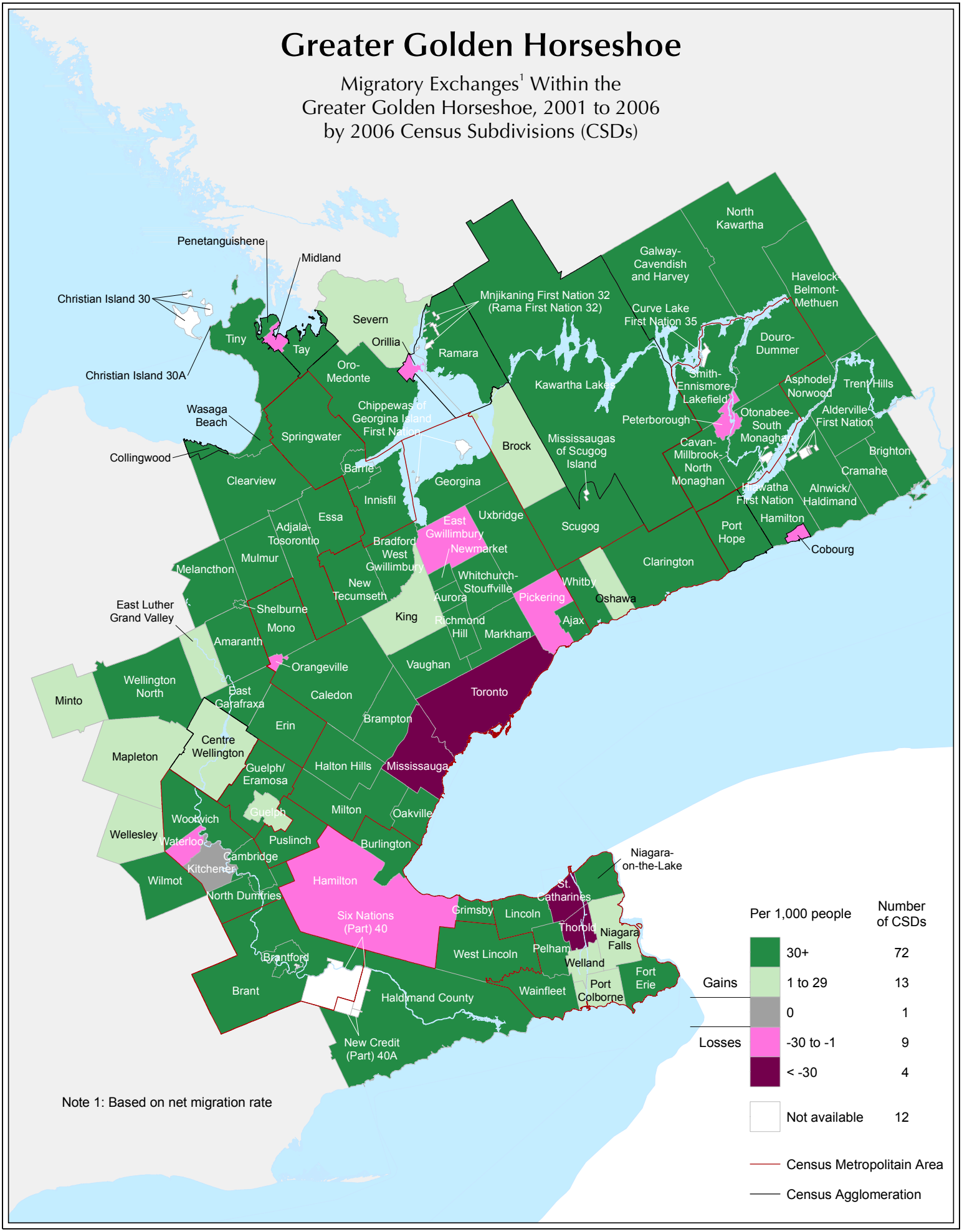
Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.

Canada

Greater Golden Horseshoe

Migratory Exchanges[1] Within the
Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2001 to 2006
by 2006 Census Subdivisions (CSDs)

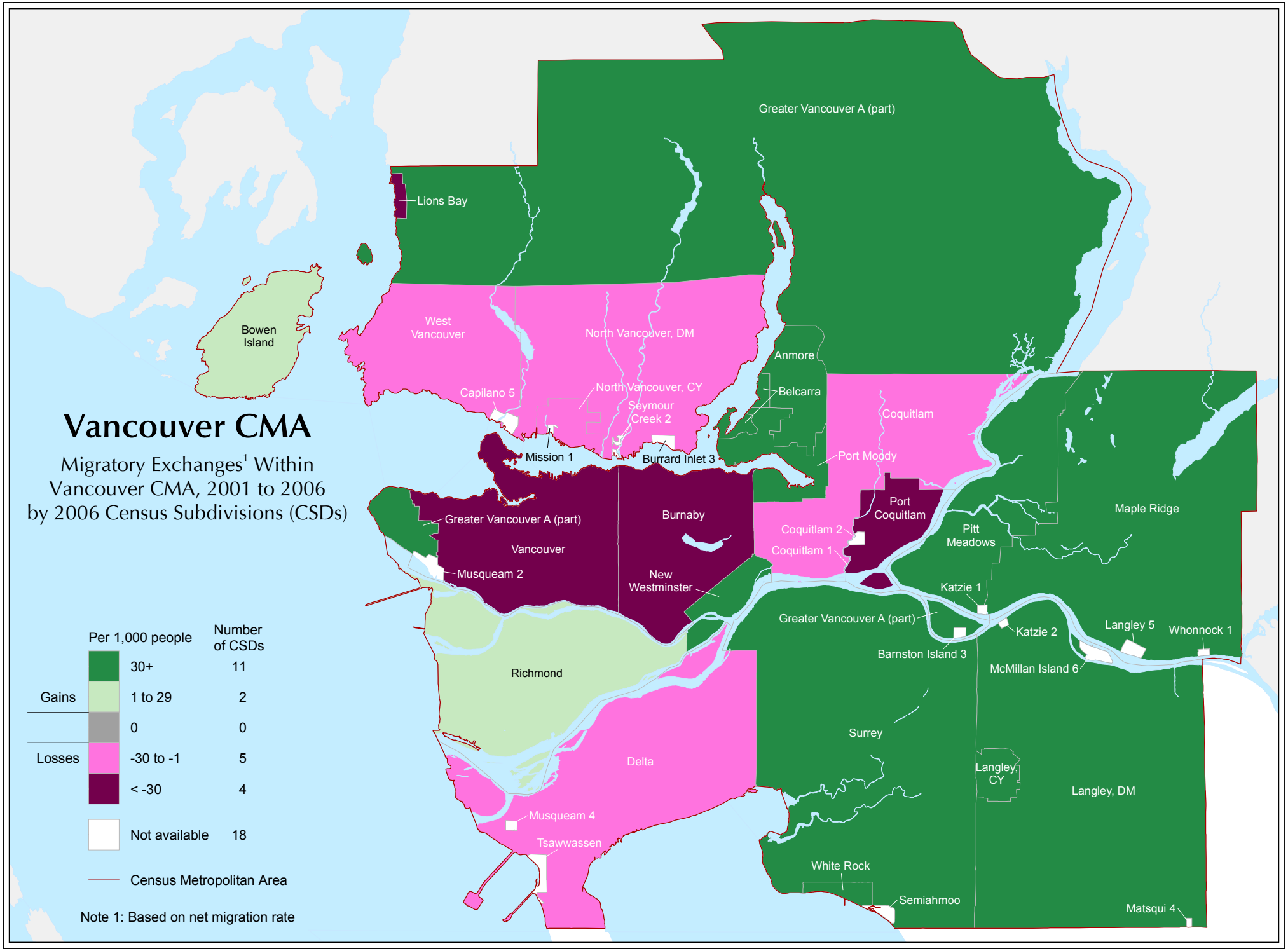


Note 1: Based on net migration rate

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.

Canada



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

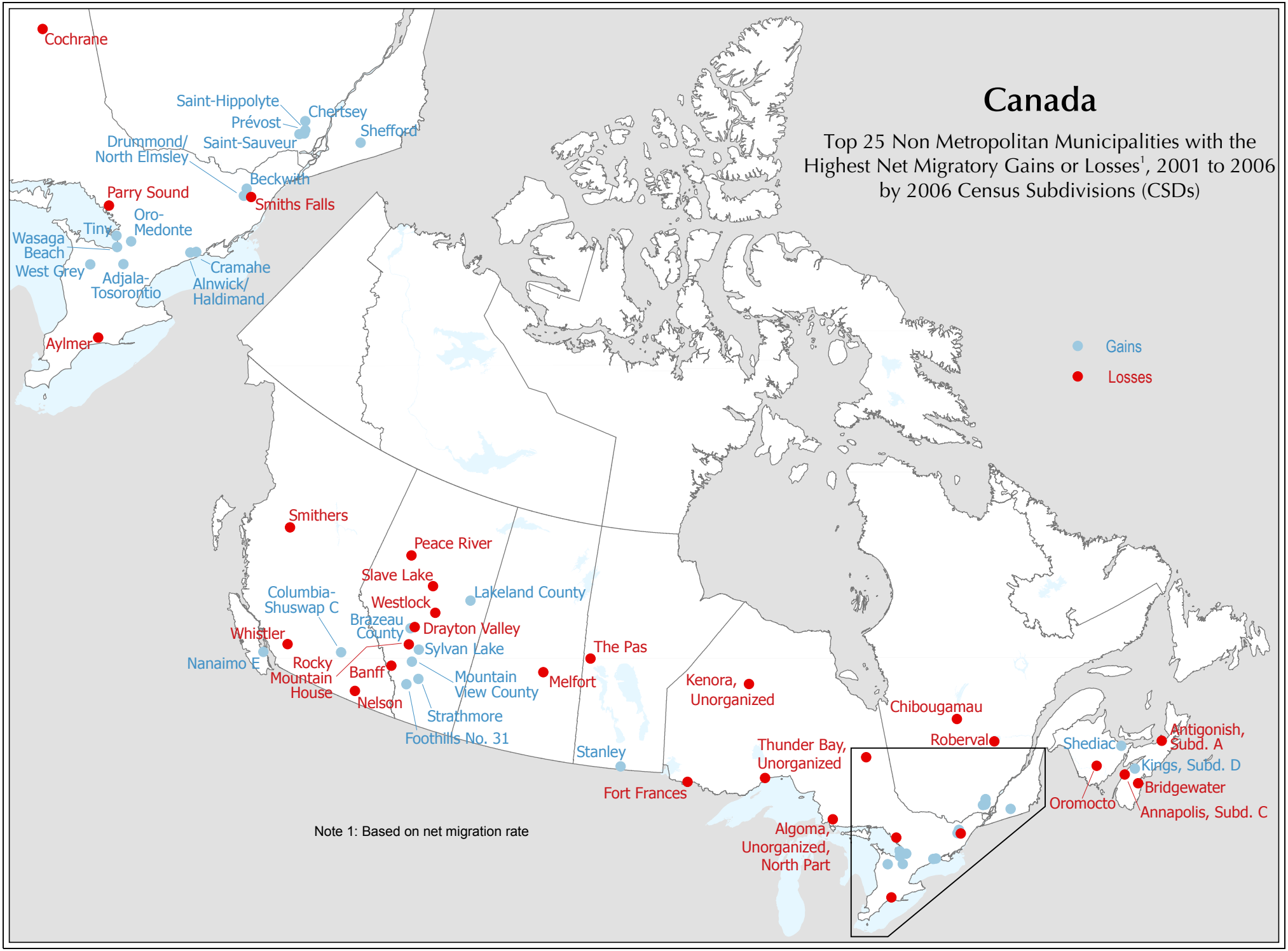
Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.

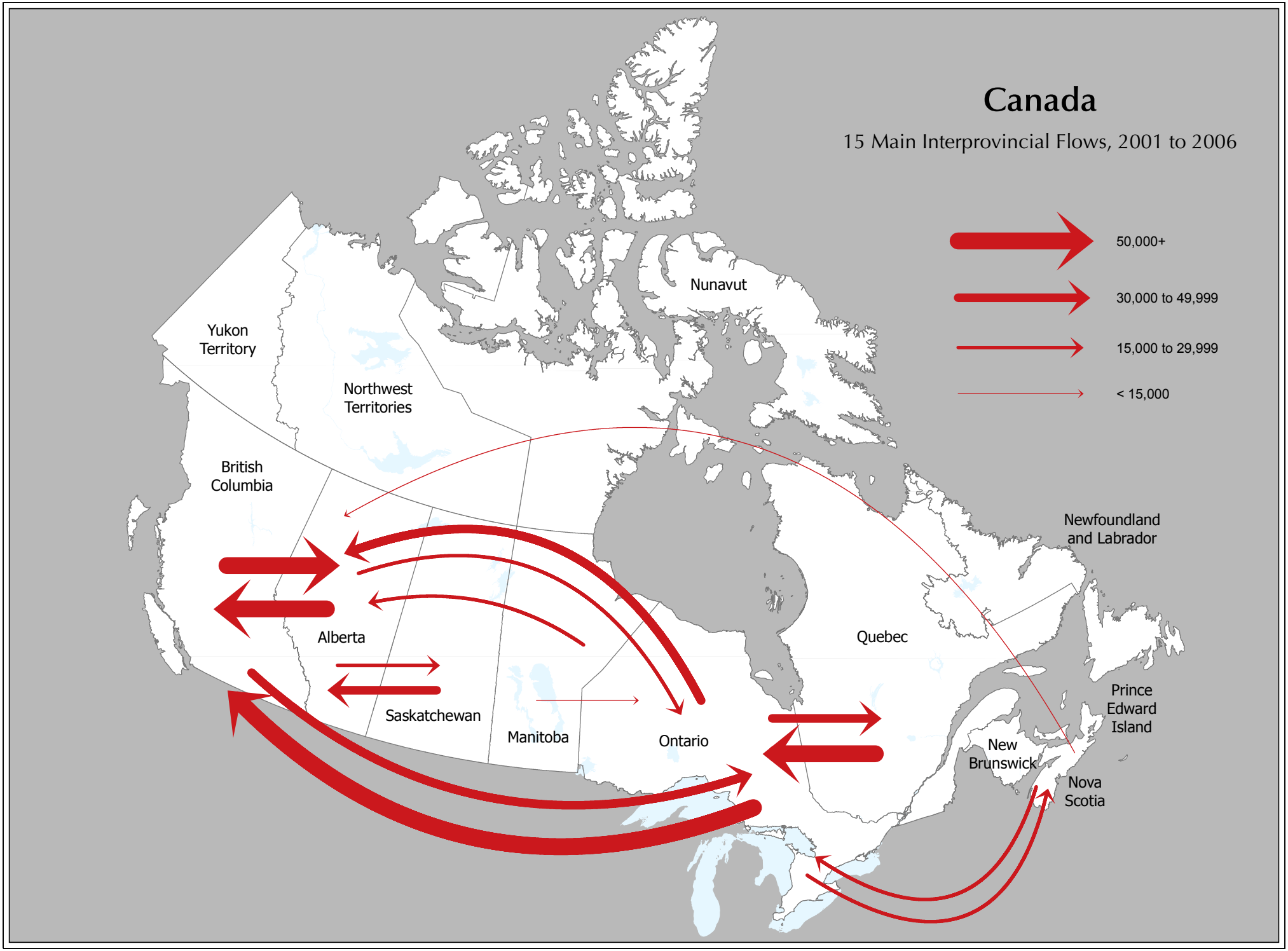
Canada

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.

Canada


Canada
Top 25 Non Metropolitan Municipalities with the Highest Net Migratory Gains or Losses[1], 2001 to 2006 by 2006 Census Subdivisions (CSDs)
Gains
Losses
Cochrane
Saint-Hippolyte
Chertsey
Prévost
Shefford
Drummond/ North Elmsley
Saint-Sauveur
Beckwith
Parry Sound
Smiths Falls
Oro-Medonte
Tiny
Wasaga Beach
West Grey
Adjala-Tosorontio
Cramahe
Alnwick/ Haldimand
Aylmer
Smithers
Peace River
Slave Lake
Lakeland County
Columbia-Shuswap C
Westlock
Brazeau County
Drayton Valley
Whistler
Sylvan Lake
Nanaimo E
Rocky Mountain House
Banff
Mountain View County
Nelson
Strathmore
Foothills No. 31
The Pas
Melfort
Kenora, Unorganized
Chibougamau
Roberval
Thunder Bay, Unorganized
Stanley
Fort Frances
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part
Shediac
Antigonish, Subd. A
Kings, Subd. D
Bridgewater
Oromocto
Annapolis, Subd. C
Note 1: Based on net migration rate
Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada
Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.
Canada



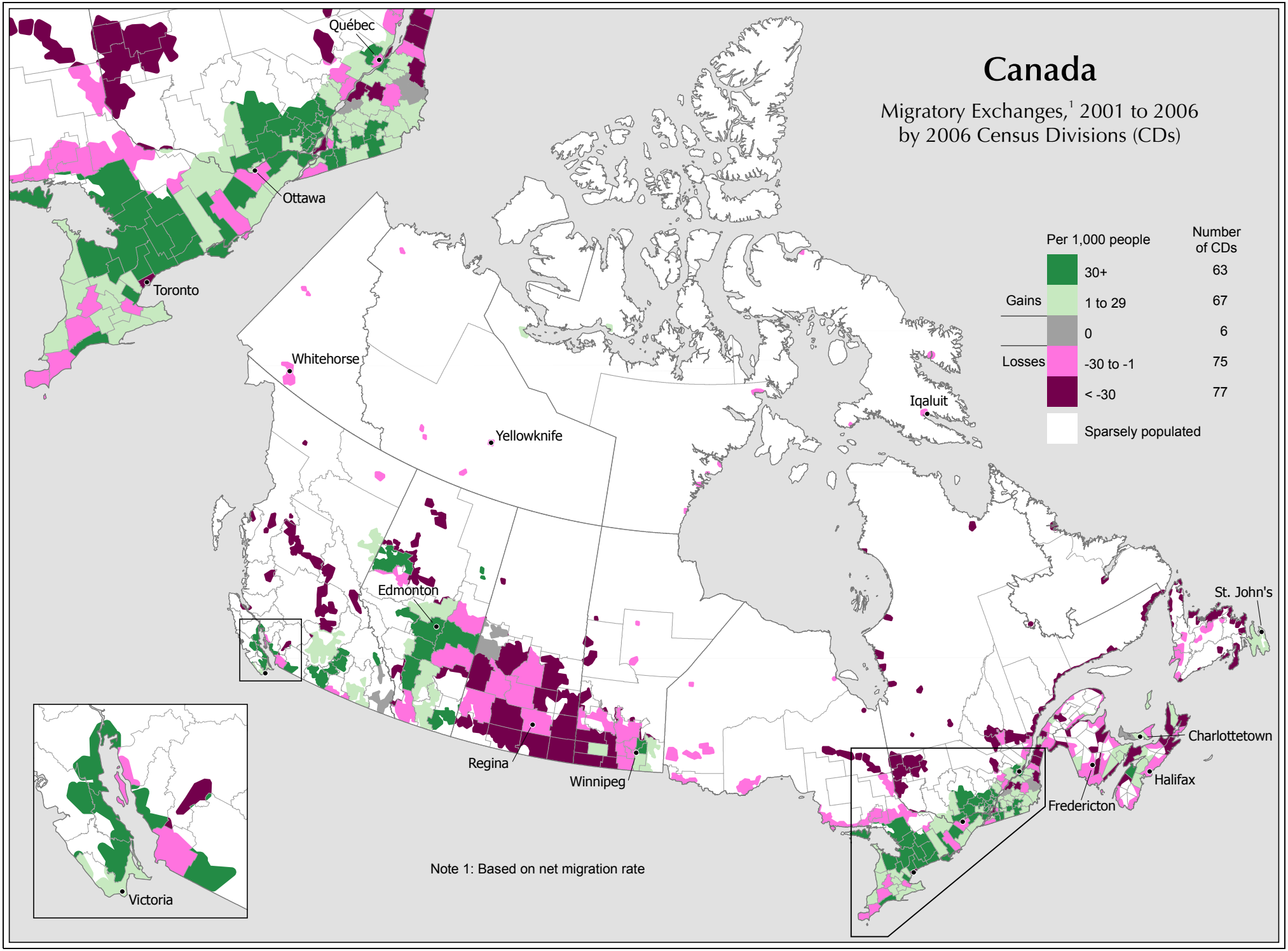
Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.

Canada

Canada

Migratory Exchanges,[1] 2001 to 2006 by 2006 Census Divisions (CDs)



Note 1: Based on net migration rate

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Source: 2006 Census of Canada. Produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2008.

Canada

Appendix 2

A socio-demographic profile of migrants in Canada according to the 2006 Census

Additional tables

Table A-2.1
Descriptive statistics - Proportion of migrants by selected socio-demographic characteristics, 2005 to 2006

Demographic characteristic		Migrated to:							
		Central municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Peripheral municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Other census metropolitan areas	Mid-size urban centre	Rural areas near urban centres	Remote rural areas/ territories	Total	Population
		percentage							number
Total		0.4	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	5.0	24,777,825
Sex	Male	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	5.0	12,024,340
	Female	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.9	12,753,485
Age group	15 to 19 years	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	4.7	1,659,810
	20 to 29 years	1.2	2.0	3.7	1.7	0.5	1.7	10.8	3,891,880
	30 to 44 years	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	5.7	6,640,095
	45 to 59 years	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.1	6,962,260
	60 years and over	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.3	5,623,780
Marital status	Married/common law	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	4.5	14,921,240
	Single	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	6.4	6,428,655
	Divorced, separated	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	1.0	5.6	2,056,880
	Widowed	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.6	1,371,050
Presence of children	No children	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.3	1.0	5.6	15,380,030
	Children, all aged 2 and over	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	3.1	7,765,465
	Recent birth of first child	0.5	2.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.6	9.4	681,185
	Recent birth of second child	0.3	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.4	1.2	6.8	623,690
	Recent birth of third child (or over)	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	1.4	6.0	327,460
Education level	Less than high school diploma	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	3.9	5,612,930
	High school	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	4.8	6,442,780
	Trade school	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	5.0	2,762,340
	College	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.9	5.6	4,383,120
	University (less than bachelor's)	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	4.5	1,104,145
	University (bachelor's or higher)	0.9	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	5.9	4,472,505
Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	0.2	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	2.7	7.6	795,765
	Aboriginal	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	4.9	23,982,055
Immigrant status and visible minority status	Non-immigrant, non-visible	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	5.3	18,540,135
	Immigrant before 1996, non-visible	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.9	2,306,045
	Recent immigrant, non-visible	0.9	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	6.3	369,210
	Non-immigrant, visible minority	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.9	605,530
	Immigrant before 1996, visible minority	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.1	1,873,380
	Recent immigrant, visible minority	1.0	3.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.0	1,083,530
Census sub-division of origin (2005)	Urban	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	4.7	20,079,275
	Rural	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	2.1	5.9	4,698,555

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table A-2.2

Estimated probabilities of changing place of residence category by a selection of socio-demographic characteristics, 2005 to 2006

Demographic characteristic		Migration		Destination					
		Not migrate	Migrate (any type of destination)	Central municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Peripheral municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Other census metropolitan areas	Mid-size urban centre	Rural areas near urban centres	Remote rural areas/ territories
		percentage							
Sex	Male	96.90	3.10	0.40	0.59	0.81	0.54	0.26	0.50
	Female	96.87	3.13	0.39	0.58	0.82	0.56	0.26	0.52
Age group	15 to 19 years	95.81	4.19	0.46	0.67	1.35	0.82	0.33	0.55
	20 to 29 years	93.18	6.82	0.93	1.13	1.89	1.30	0.55	1.03
	30 to 44 years	96.36	3.64	0.44	0.77	0.94	0.63	0.33	0.55
	45 to 59 years	98.11	1.89	0.19	0.35	0.42	0.33	0.20	0.39
	60 years and over	98.76	1.24	0.11	0.25	0.30	0.24	0.11	0.24
Marital status	Married/common law	96.64	3.36	0.36	0.66	0.83	0.60	0.33	0.58
	Single	97.46	2.54	0.39	0.44	0.72	0.44	0.15	0.39
	Divorced, separated	95.27	4.73	0.68	0.79	1.30	0.91	0.36	0.70
	Widowed	96.13	3.87	0.56	0.84	1.09	0.65	0.26	0.47
Presence of children	No children	96.20	3.80	0.53	0.71	0.99	0.66	0.31	0.61
	Children, all aged 2 and over	98.11	1.89	0.17	0.40	0.50	0.34	0.17	0.30
	Recent birth of first child	96.76	3.25	0.22	0.75	0.77	0.63	0.30	0.58
	Recent birth of second child	97.50	2.50	0.15	0.50	0.67	0.46	0.25	0.46
	Recent birth of third child (or over)	97.70	2.30	0.14	0.35	0.58	0.44	0.28	0.52
Education level	Less than high school diploma	97.42	2.59	0.22	0.48	0.54	0.46	0.30	0.58
	High school	97.12	2.88	0.31	0.50	0.81	0.54	0.25	0.47
	Trade school	96.80	3.20	0.32	0.58	0.75	0.58	0.35	0.62
	College	96.69	3.31	0.41	0.59	0.91	0.61	0.26	0.53
	University (less than bachelor's)	96.85	3.15	0.42	0.64	0.80	0.58	0.26	0.45
	University (bachelor's or higher)	96.19	3.81	0.68	0.75	1.18	0.61	0.18	0.41
Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	96.16	3.84	0.31	0.40	0.98	0.69	0.20	1.25
	Aboriginal	96.92	3.08	0.40	0.59	0.81	0.54	0.26	0.48
Immigrant status and visible minority status	Non-immigrant, non-visible	96.84	3.16	0.35	0.44	0.83	0.61	0.32	0.62
	Immigrant before 1996, non-visible	97.20	2.81	0.39	0.55	0.85	0.50	0.20	0.32
	Recent immigrant, non-visible	96.57	3.43	0.60	1.29	0.83	0.36	0.14	0.20
	Non-immigrant, visible minority	97.76	2.24	0.44	0.81	0.59	0.22	0.06	0.12
	Immigrant before 1996, visible minority	97.55	2.45	0.56	1.11	0.56	0.14	0.03	0.05
	Recent immigrant, visible minority	96.57	3.43	0.65	1.39	1.02	0.28	0.01	0.08
Census sub-division of origin (2005)	Urban	97.10	2.90	0.41	0.61	0.61	0.38	0.28	0.60
	Rural	95.81	4.19	0.26	0.43	1.83	1.27	0.19	0.20

Notes: Probability of migrating for individuals with a specific characteristic, controlling for all other characteristics. Estimated probabilities measure the strength of the association between two variables, once the effect of the other variables included in the model has been neutralized.

This model differs from the one shown in table 2.1 in that migration in that table is defined as having changed type of place of residence (central municipalities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver, suburbs of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver, mid-size urban centres, rural areas located near urban centres, remote rural areas or territories) rather than having changed municipality (CSD). In other words, the probabilites in table A-2.2 exclude migrations within the place-of-residence types that define the categories of the dependent variable, which is not the case in table 2.1.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table A-2.3

Percentage distribution of estimated probabilities of changing place-of-residence category for a selection of socio-demographic characteristics, by type of destination, 2005 to 2006

Demographic characteristic		Type of destination						
		Central municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Peripheral municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Other census metropolitan areas	Mid-size urban centre	Rural areas near urban centres	Remote rural areas/ territories	Total
		percentage						
Sex	Male	12.75	19.14	26.25	17.47	8.34	16.06	100.00
	Female	12.61	18.52	26.11	17.90	8.40	16.46	100.00
Age group	15 to 19 years	10.98	15.98	32.23	19.68	7.96	13.17	100.00
	20 to 29 years	13.57	16.58	27.70	19.00	8.00	15.14	100.00
	30 to 44 years	12.01	21.10	25.66	17.27	8.95	15.01	100.00
	45 to 59 years	10.28	18.67	22.37	17.34	10.66	20.68	100.00
	60 years and over	8.78	19.81	24.14	19.09	8.86	19.32	100.00
Marital status	Married/common law	10.66	19.62	24.79	17.74	9.94	17.25	100.00
	Single	15.34	17.31	28.46	17.45	6.08	15.37	100.00
	Divorced, separated	14.30	16.60	27.48	19.25	7.58	14.80	100.00
	Widowed	14.46	21.76	28.17	16.78	6.73	12.11	100.00
Presence of children	No children	13.92	18.55	25.93	17.38	8.19	16.03	100.00
	Children, all aged 2 and over	9.19	21.44	26.42	17.91	9.16	15.87	100.00
	Recent birth of first child	6.86	23.04	23.83	19.27	9.17	17.84	100.00
	Recent birth of second child	6.16	20.04	26.78	18.59	10.00	18.44	100.00
	Recent birth of third child (or over)	6.18	15.03	25.04	19.17	12.12	22.45	100.00
Education level	Less than high school diploma	8.53	18.71	21.08	17.81	11.59	22.28	100.00
	High school	10.91	17.25	28.01	18.82	8.74	16.26	100.00
	Trade school	9.97	18.25	23.45	18.13	10.81	19.40	100.00
	College	12.29	17.91	27.49	18.43	7.99	15.88	100.00
	University (less than bachelor's)	13.45	20.18	25.47	18.37	8.26	14.26	100.00
	University (bachelor's or higher)	17.88	19.73	30.85	16.02	4.68	10.84	100.00
Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	8.06	10.46	25.62	18.07	5.28	32.52	100.00
	Aboriginal	12.89	19.18	26.22	17.63	8.55	15.54	100.00
Immigrant status and visible minority status	Non-immigrant, non-visible	11.07	14.05	26.17	19.13	9.98	19.60	100.00
	Immigrant before 1996, non-visible	13.82	19.70	30.25	17.85	7.01	11.36	100.00
	Recent immigrant, non-visible	17.59	37.57	24.26	10.57	4.22	5.79	100.00
	Non-immigrant, visible minority	19.76	36.09	26.34	9.78	2.87	5.16	100.00
	Immigrant before 1996, visible minority	22.72	45.09	23.05	5.84	1.18	2.12	100.00
	Recent immigrant, visible minority	19.05	40.38	29.74	8.09	0.41	2.33	100.00
Census sub-division of origin (2005)	Urban	14.33	21.06	21.18	13.00	9.68	20.75	100.00
	Rural	6.24	10.34	43.76	30.32	4.60	4.73	100.00

Note: Calculated according to estimated probabilities of migrating shown in table A-2.2. Ratio of the probability of migrating for a specific type of destination to the total probability of migrating.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table A-2.4
Distribution of the Canadian population by selected socio-demographic characteristics, by type of destination, 2006

Demographic characteristic		Type of destination						Population
		Central municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Peripheral municipalities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)	Other census metropolitan areas	Mid-size urban centre	Rural areas near urban centres	Remote rural areas/ territories	
		percentage						number
Sex	Male	14.6	19.1	33.6	13.2	4.5	15.1	12,024,345
	Female	15.2	19.2	33.9	13.2	4.2	14.3	12,753,485
Age group	15 to 19 years	11.9	20.4	34.0	13.6	4.5	15.6	1,659,805
	20 to 29 years	16.8	18.7	36.5	12.7	3.3	12.0	3,891,875
	30 to 44 years	16.0	20.6	34.1	12.0	4.1	13.1	6,640,095
	45 to 59 years	13.5	19.5	33.3	13.5	4.8	15.5	6,962,260
	60 years and over	14.9	16.8	32.1	14.4	4.6	17.2	5,623,780
Marital status	Married/common law	12.8	20.0	33.3	13.4	4.8	15.7	14,921,240
	Single	18.8	18.5	34.5	12.0	3.4	12.7	6,428,655
	Divorced, separated	17.2	17.0	35.7	14.2	3.5	12.4	2,056,875
	Widowed	15.8	16.2	32.6	14.7	3.8	16.9	1,371,050
Presence of children	No children	15.6	17.2	34.0	13.7	4.3	15.2	15,380,030
	Children, all aged 2 and over	13.6	22.5	33.3	12.4	4.4	13.9	7,765,465
	Recent birth of first child	15.8	21.2	35.2	12.2	3.7	12.0	681,185
	Recent birth of second child	13.6	22.7	34.4	12.3	4.1	12.9	623,690
	Recent birth of third child (or over)	12.5	19.0	31.5	12.6	4.9	19.5	327,460
Education level	Less than high school diploma	13.3	15.2	29.5	14.9	5.1	21.9	5,612,935
	High school	13.5	19.5	35.0	13.8	4.4	13.8	6,442,785
	Trade school	10.4	17.7	31.4	16.1	5.7	18.6	2,762,340
	College	12.6	19.2	36.8	13.9	4.5	13.2	4,383,120
	University (less than bachelor's)	19.4	25.1	31.0	10.8	3.2	10.5	1,104,145
	University (bachelor's or higher)	23.0	22.7	36.6	8.4	2.4	7.0	4,472,500
Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	3.2	4.8	27.9	18.5	2.7	42.8	795,770
	Aboriginal	15.3	19.6	34.0	13.0	4.4	13.8	23,982,060
Immigrant status and visible minority status	Non-immigrant, non-visible	9.2	15.2	36.0	16.0	5.3	18.4	18,540,130
	Immigrant before 1996, non-visible	23.1	24.4	33.4	8.9	3.1	7.1	2,306,045
	Recent immigrant, non-visible	33.5	25.6	28.8	4.9	1.8	5.4	369,210
	Non-immigrant, visible minority	32.1	31.9	28.6	4.3	0.6	2.5	605,525
	Immigrant before 1996, visible minority	37.7	36.7	22.5	2.0	0.3	0.8	1,873,385
	Recent immigrant, visible minority	40.1	35.6	21.5	1.9	0.1	0.7	1,083,530
Census sub-division of origin (2005)	Urban	18.3	23.5	41.3	16.0	0.3	0.6	20,079,275
	Rural	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	21.6	75.0	4,698,550

Note: Study population only, namlely Canadians aged 15 and over in 2005 who were in Canada in 2005, excluding those who were in Canada and whose date of immigration was in 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Glossary

Age:

Age at last birthday.

Baby-boom:

The period following World War II, 1946 to 1965, marked by an important increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births.

Census agglomeration:

Area formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (urban core). A census agglomeration must have an urban core with a population of at least 10,000, without being a census metropolitan area.

Census coverage:

Undercoverage:

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

Net undercoverage:

Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage:

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

Census metropolitan area (CMA):

Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core.

Cohort:

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

Demographic dependency ratio:

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

Generation:

If not otherwise specified, refers here to all persons born in a given year, i.e. between January 1st and December 31st.

Infant mortality:

Mortality of children less than a year old.

Post neonatal mortality:

Mortality between the ages of one month and one year. It is a part of infant mortality.

Neonatal mortality:

Mortality in the first month after birth. It is a part of infant mortality.

Early neonatal mortality:

Mortality in the first week after birth. It is a part of infant mortality.

Intensity:

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

International migration:

Movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a permanent change in residence.

Immigrant:

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

Emigrant:

Person who leaves Canada to settle in another country.

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

Life expectancy:
A statistical measure derived from the life table indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a person at a specific age *x*, if that person would experience during his life the age-specific mortality rates observed in a given year (e_o refers to life expectancy at birth).

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

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

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

Metropolitan influenced zone:
Region formed by municipalities that are not part of a census agglomeration or a census metropolitan area but are subject to their influence, as measured by the percentage of persons who commute to work between their municipality of residence and the urban core of a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration. Metropolitan influenced zones may be strong, moderate, low or absent depending on the percentage of residents who commute to work in the urban core of a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration.

Natural increase:
Excess of births over deaths.

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

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

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

Population pyramid:
Bar chart that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.

Rate:
The frequency of demographic events (births, deaths, migration, etc.) in a population in a specified period, generally a year, taking the mean of the population for that period. Crude rates are rates computed for an entire population. Specific rates are rates computed for a particular subgroup – usually the population at risk of having the event occur. Thus, rates can be age-specific, sex-specific, etc. A rate is age-standardized (or age-adjusted) when it results from the sum of age-specific rates, weighted on the basis of a reference population. Standardized rates are mainly used to compare populations with different age structures. They show what the frequency of an event in each of the compared populations would be if those populations had an identical age structure.

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

Replacement level:
Mean number of births per woman necessary to assure the long-term replacement of a population for a given mortality level, but not migration. Currently, the replacement level for Canadians is around 2.1 children per woman.

Residual:

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

Sex ratio:

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

Survival ratio:

Probability of a survivor of exact age x to survive at least to age $x+a$. It is the complement to 1 of the probability of dying.

Tempo:

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

Total rate:

Sum of age-specific rates during a period. One of the most frequently used rates.

Total fertility rate:

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

Total divorce rate:

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

Total first marriage:

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

Visible minority:

Refers to the visible minority group to which a person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour."

Vital Statistics:

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