## Current Demographic

 $\ldots$ Analysis
## Report on the Demograpbic Situation in Canada 1983




## Current Demographic Analysis



## First issue

Prepared by:Jean Dumas

## Demography Division

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## Symbols

. . figures not available.
. . . figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- nil or zero.
-     - amount too small to be expressed.

The last data analysed in this report were those available as of December 31, 1983.

## Preface

Canada has witnessed a number of major demographic developments in recent years. Reduced immigration, declining birth and marriage rates and increased longevity are important recent demographic trends. These changes have significantly altered the dynamics of population growth and the age structure of Canada. Also, the westward migration movement of the 1970s and its recent reversal underscore the volatile nature of internal migration. Although Statistics Canada publishes information on each of these trends in various reports, there is a need for a publication integrating these data and thus providing insight into the current demographic situation. This volume is intended as the first periodic report to fill this need.

Martin B. Wilk
Chief Statistician of Canada

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## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN BRIEF

- Canada, like most industrialized countries, has a slower population growth rate than the world as a whole. Still, its rate ranks among the highest in the Western hemisphere.
- The population of Canada reached the 25 million mark in November 1983, ranking the country 28th in the world.
- The number of births is rising very slowly even though the age structure of the population is working in favour of more births, in other words, the number of women in their childbearing years is still increasing. Deaths are also up, because of the growth of the elderly population.
- In 1982-83, Canada posted a net international migration gain of about 60,000 persons, slightly less than one third of its total annual growth.
- The number of marriages continues to decline substantially (more than 1,200 per annum on the average). This trend would be even steeper if the number of remarriages among the divorced population did not partly offset the sharp drop in first marriages. At the same time, the number of divorces has risen steadily in the past few years.
- According to the most recent life tables, life expectancy for both males and females is increasing. But for the first time over a five year period, males registered a larger gain than females. Infant mortality continues to fall, though the decline in neonatal mortality now outpaces that of post-neonatal mortality.


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- In Eastern Canada, rural population growth exceeded urban growth during the last intercensal period, a new development that is not unique to Canada. Cities generally exhibit a slower growth rate in their downtown cores than in the peripheral areas.
- Notwithstanding a general slowdown, population growth is still strongest in Western Canada, while the trend in the East is towards stability.
XXX
- From 1971 to 1983, the proportion of the population between the ages of 64 and 75 , and over 75 , rose from $5 \%$ to $6.1 \%$ and from $3.1 \%$ to $3.6 \%$ respectively. The proportion of the $0-17$ age group fell from $36.7 \%$ to $28.1 \%$ over the same period.
- There is a statistic that may go unnoticed yet it is extremely important: the exceptionally large number and proportion of the adult population (15-64) - $15,000,000$ persons, or almost two thirds of the Canadian population.
- Canada's population continues to age mainly as a result of the decline in fertility. The aging rate might have been faster if not for a slight rise in the number of births since the late 1970s. Longer life expectancy after 65 is now contributing to the aging trend as well.
- The age distribution of the population varies from province to province, chiefly because of migration. In Western Canada, the population is younger and the proportion of adults is above the national average.


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- As a result of the decline in the number of first marriages, the married population is dwindling. Even though the rate of remarriage is high among divorced persons, their number is increasing. Divorced females far outnumber divorced males.
- The decrease in first marriages is not due to a drop in the number of persons of marriageable age but to the fact that fewer young adults are "taking the plunge" (for the moment, at least). Recent cohorts are lagging so far behind previous ones that it seems highly unlikely that they will be able to catch up through late marriages, though there are signs of an increase in such marriages.
- The tendency for marriages to end in divorce is unquestionably on the rise. The more recent the marriage, the more pronounced this tendency is. Divorces also tend to occur at increasingly short durations of marriage.

$$
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$$

- The internal migration trend reversed itself following the 1982 slowdown in the Alberta oil industry. At one time, Alberta was drawing Canadians from every other province, including Ontario. Not only has that trend slowed, but a return flow is clearly in evidence. Because of these returnees, the Atlantic provinces and Ontario are once again recording net migration gains.


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- As in most industrialized countries, the propensity to bear children is falling. Despite this persistent decline in fertility, Canada does not have the lowest level in the world. Though there is a slowdown in the present Canadian trend, there is nothing in current statistics to indicate that an upturn
of fertility is imminent. Indeed, the small increase in births recorded among females in their early thirties around 1980 apparently did not last into 1982; in any case it was not sufficient to halt the general downward trend.


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- Analysis of life tables reveals that the gain in life expectancy at birth over the last five-year period is largely due to a decrease in deaths from cardiovascular diseases. This drop in turn can be traced to lower incidence of the factors that trigger these diseases, particularly smoking.
- No improvement has been observed in the number of deaths from cancer; in fact, deaths from cancer of the respiratory system are on the rise. The sharpest increases have occurred among women.
- Deaths from motor vehicle accidents have dropped significantly in recent years, and this trend is holding. Traffic accidents remain the third leading cause of death, though they trail far behind the first two causes.
- The suicide rate, which had climbed steadily from 1950 onward, has slowed considerably since 1976, especially among females. The most recent statistics available (1982) seem to bear out the trends.


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- Traditionally, Canada admits many immigrants each year. However, the annual fluctuations mask a downward trend. Canada has continued to open its doors to refugees of war and violence in the world. However, given the unfavourable labour market situation of recent years, there has been a decline in the number of immigrants in other categories.
- Immigrants have been coming to Canada from a much wider variety of countries in recent years. Each year brings fewer Europeans and more Asians, although the United Kingdom and the United States remain major sources of immigrants.
- There is an upward trend in the average age of immigrants, and the once high proportion of single immigrants is decreasing in favour of married immigrants.
- Emigration, although difficult to assess, is not insignificant, having been estimated at more than 45,000 persons in 1982.


## Table of Contents

Page
List of Tables ..... 13
List of Charts ..... 18
THE POPULATION OF CANADA ..... 19
Canada's Place in the World ..... 19
National Demographic Accounting System ..... 20
Births ..... 20
Deaths ..... 22
Natural Increase ..... 22
Migration ..... 22
Marriage and Divorce ..... 22
Life Expectancy at Birth ..... 24
Infant Mortality ..... 24
Urban and Rural Population Profiles ..... 24
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) ..... 26
CMA Internal Growth ..... 26
Census Agglomerations (CAs) ..... 29
POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ..... 31
The Past Thirty Years in Retrospect ..... 31
The Past Two Years ..... 32
Natural Increase ..... 32
Net Migration ..... 35

## Table of Contents (cont.)

Page
THE POPULATION STRUCTURE ..... 37
1983: Fewer Young People but More Young Children ..... 37
More Adults ..... 39
More Elderly People as Well ..... 39
Aging of the Population ..... 39
The Dependency Ratio ..... 40
Provincial Differences in Age Structure ..... 40
Marital Status Structure ..... 42
INTERNAL MIGRATION ..... 47
The Data ..... 47
Twelve-year Profile ..... 48
Balances ..... 48
The Losing Provinces ..... 48
The Winning Provinces ..... 50
Win Some, Lose Some ..... 50
1982-83 ..... 50
Flows ..... 50
Ontario ..... 51
Alberta ..... 52
British Columbia ..... 53
Quebec ..... 53
The Atlantic Provinces ..... 56
NUPTIALITY AND DIVORCE ..... 59
Nuptiality ..... 59
An Index in a Nosedive ..... 59
The Near Future ..... 61

## Table of Contents (cont.)

Page
Divorce ..... 63
A Conceptual Problem ..... 63
Divorces on the Rise ..... 64
Measuring the Divorce Rate ..... 65
The Cross Sectional Approach ..... 66
The Longitudinal Approach ..... 66
Rising Divorce Rates ..... 70
FERTILITY OF WOMEN OF ALL MARITAL STATUSES ..... 73
A Low Level on the Decline ..... 73
Postponing Children? ..... 73
Smaller Families ..... 74
What's in Store? ..... 78
MORTALITY ..... 81
Gains in Male Life Expectancy ..... 83
Gains for Women Late in Life ..... 84
The Leading Causes of Death between 1971 and 1981 ..... 84
Cardiovascular Diseases ..... 85
Ischaemic Heart Diseases ..... 85
Cerebrovascular Diseases ..... 85
A Definite Improvement ..... 85
Cancer ..... 87
Traffic Accidents ..... 88
Suicide ..... 89
International Migration ..... 91
The Recent Immigration Picture ..... 91
Origin of Immigrants ..... 93
Preliminary Remarks ..... 93
Fewer Europeans, More Asians ..... 95
Special Programs ..... 95

## Table of Contents (concluded)

PageStructure of the Immigrant Population ..... 95
Age and Sex ..... 95
Marital Status ..... 97
Intended Occupations ..... 98
Emigration ..... 100
Appendix ..... 101
Glossary ..... 121
References ..... 125

## LIST OF TABLES

Page
Table

1. Countries with Larger Populations than Canada in 1982 ..... 19
2. Demographic Accounts of Canada, 1971-1983 ..... 21
3. Marriages, Divorces and Major Indexes, Canada, 1971-1981 ..... 23
4. Urban and Rural Population, Canada, the Provinces and Ter- ritories, 1976 and 1981, and Percentage Change ..... 25
5. Growth of Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1976-1981 ..... 27
6. Population Growth of Census Agglomerations, Canada and Pro- vinces, 1976-1981 ..... 28
7. Average Annual Rate of Total Growth (in per cent), Canada, Pro- vinces and Territories, 1951-1983 ..... 31
8. Average Annual Rate of Natural Increase (per 1,000 ), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983 ..... 33
9. Selected Demographic Rates and Indexes, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ..... 34
10. Average Annual Net Migration Rate (per thousand), Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1951-83 ..... 36
11. Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups, Canada, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1983 ..... 37
12. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups for Selected Industrialized Countries, Circa 1980 ..... 40
13. Dependency Ratio, Canada, 1951-1983 ..... 41
14. Number of Persons Over 65 Years of Age per 100 Young Per- sons (0-17), Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1961, 1981 and 1983 ..... 42
15. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age and Marital Status, Canada, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ..... 43

## LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Page
Table
16. Unmarried Persons, Age 70 and Over, Canada, 1983 ..... 45
17. 1981 Population of Canada Distributed According to the Popula- tion Distribution in 1901 ..... 47
18. Balance of Internal Migration for Provinces and Territories, 1971-72 to 1982-83 ..... 49
19. Percentage Distribution of Interprovincial Migration by Province of Origin and Destination, Average for 1971-72 through 1982-83 ..... 50
20. Distribution of 100 In-migrants and 100 Out-migrants for On- tario, 1970-71 to 1982-83 ..... 51
21. Percentage Distribution of Alberta's Migration Exchanges with Other Provinces and Territories ..... 52
22. British Columbia's Migration Exchanges with Other Provinces and Territories, 1970-1983 average ..... 53
23. In-migration to Quebec by Province or Territory of Origin, 1971-72 to 1982-83 ..... 54
24. Out-migration from Quebec by Province or Territory of Destina- tion, 1971-72 to 1982-83 ..... 55
25. Average In-migration to the Atlantic Provinces by Province or Territory of Origin, 1971-1983 ..... 56
26. Out-migration from the Atlantic Provinces by Province or Ter- ritory of Destination, 1971-72 to 1982-83 ..... 57
27. Annual Number of Divorces Granted and Increase over Preceding Year, Canada, 1967-1981 ..... 64
28. Duration-Specific Divorce Rate (per 10,000), Canada, Marriage Cohorts 1943-44 to 1981-82 ..... 68

## LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Page
Table
29. Duration of Marriage at which the Modal Value of the Divorce Rate is Located in the Known Period of the Married Life of Re- cent Marriage Cohorts, Canada ..... 70
30. Recent Total Fertility Rates for Selected Industrialized Countries ..... 76
31. Percentage Distribution of Annual Births by Order, Canada, 1971-1982 ..... 76
32. Mean Age of Mother at Birth of Children of All Orders and First Order, Canada, 1971-1982 ..... 77
33. Contribution by Age of Mother and Birth Order of Children to Total Fertility Rate, Canada, 1971-1981 ..... 77
34. Age-specific Fertility Rates for Women of All Marital Statuses and Total Fertility Rates, Actual and Projected, Canada, 1971-1986 ..... 78
35. Female Population Estimates and Projections (in Thousands) and Projected Births, Canada, 1983-1986 ..... 79
36A. Comparative Life Tables for Males, 1975-77 and 1980-82 (Compressed) ..... 81
36B. Comparative Life Tables for Females, 1975-77 and 1980-82 (Compressed) ..... 82
37. Life Expectancy at Birth, Canada, 1931-1981 ..... 83
38. Change in Probabilities of Survival from Age 35 to 65 and Age 65 to 90 for Males and Females, Canada, 1976-1981 ..... 84
39. Immigration to Canada by Major Classes, 1980, 1981 and 1982 ..... 92
40. Sex Distribution (All Ages Combined), Sex Ratio and Mean Age of Immigrants, Canada, 1970-1980 ..... 96
41. Marital Status Distribution of Immigrant Population and Cana- dian Population 15 Years of Age and Over, 1980 ..... 97

## LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Page
Table
42. Numbers and Percentages of Immigrants Destined for the Labour Force, Canada, 1970-1981 ..... 97
43. Labour Force, Annual Growth and Contribution of Immigration to Growth, Canada, 1972-1982 ..... 98
44. Distribution of Immigrant Population Destined for the Labour Force by Occupation, Canada, 1980 and 1981 ..... 99
45. Estimated Emigration from Canada, 1962-1982 ..... 100
46. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Broad Age Groups, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1951, 1961-83 ..... 102
47A. First Marriage Age-specific Rates (per 1,000) for Male Cohorts, 1938-1965, Canada ..... 104
47B. First Marriage Age-specific Rates (per 1,000) for Female Cohorts, 1940-1967, Canada ..... 105
48. Total Divorce Rate and Increase over Preceding Year, Canada, 1969-1982 ..... 106
49. Cumulative Duration-specific Divorce Rates (per 10,000) in Re- cent Marriage Cohorts, Canada ..... 106
50. Divorces by Duration of Marriage, Canada, 1969-1982 ..... 107
51. Age-specific Fertility Rates for Women of All Marital Statuses (per 1,000), Canada (excluding Newfoundland), 1971-1982 ..... 108
52. Ischaemic Heart Disease and Cerebro-vascular Disease Mortali- ty Rates, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1982 and Change Between 1971 and 1981 ..... 109
53. Number and Percentage Distribution of Cancer Deaths (Causes 140 to 208) by Site and Broad Age Group, Canada, 1981 and 1982 ..... 110
54. Traffic Accident Deaths and Death Rates by Age Group, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1982 ..... 112

## LIST OF TABLES (concluded)

Page
Table
55. Suicide Mortality Rates, Canada, 1950, 1976, 1981 and 1982 ..... 113
56. Immigration by Major Classes, Canada, 1970-1982 ..... 114
57. Immigrant Population by Country of Birth, 1968-1982 ..... 115
58. Age-Sex Distribution of 1,000 Immigrants to Canada, 1970 and 1980 ..... 116
59. Demographic Accounts of Canada, 1951-1983 ..... 117

## LIST OF CHARTS

Page
Chart
I. Age Pyramid of the Population of Canada, June 1, 1983 ..... 38
II. Total Nuptiality Rate, Canada, 1921-1982 ..... 60
III. Age Specific First Marriage Rates for Recent Cohorts, Canada ..... 62
IV. Total Divorce Rate, Canada, 1969-1982 ..... 66
V. Cumulative Duration-Specific Divorce Rates in Recent Marriage Cohorts, Canada ..... 71
VI. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000), Canada, 1971-1982 ..... 74
VII. Age-and Sex-Specific Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rates, Canada, 1971 and 1981 ..... 86
VIII. Age-and Sex-Specific Cancer Mortality Rates, Canada, 1971 and 1981 ..... 87
IX. Traffic Accident Death Rate by Age and Sex, Canada, 1971 and 1981 ..... 89
X. Suicide Death Rate by Age and Sex, Canada, 1950, 1976 and 1981 ..... 90
XI. Immigrants to Canada by Major Categories, 1972-1982 ..... 93
XII. Age-Sex Distribution of 1,000 Immigrants to Canada, 1970 and 1980 ..... 96

## THE POPULATION OF CANADA

## Canada's Place in the World

The June 1981 Census conducted by Statistics Canada numbered the Canadian population at $24,343,181$. Allowing for births, deaths and migration, the country's population was estimated to be $24,889,800$ on June 1,1983 and to have reached the 25 million mark in November of that year. According to

TABLE 1. Countries with Larger Populations than Canada in $1982^{1}$

| Country | Population ${ }^{2}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| 1. China | $1,032,000,000$ |
| 2. India | $683,810,000$ |
| 3. U.S.S.R. | $262,436,000$ |
| 4. U.S.A. | $226,546,000$ |
| 5. Indonesia | $147,490,000$ |
| 6. Brazil | $118,675,000$ |
| 7. Japan | $117,057,000$ |
| 8. Bangladesh | $87,052,000$ |
| 9. Pakistan | $83,782,000$ |
| 10. Mexico | $67,396,000$ |
| 11. F.R.G. | $60,651,000$ |
| 12. Italy | $56,244,000$ |
| 13. Nigeria | $55,670,000$ |
| 14. United Kingdom | $55,506,000$ |
| 15. Vietnam | $52,742,000$ |
| 16. France | $52,656,000$ |
| 17. Philippines | $47,900,000$ |
| 18. Turkey | $44,737,000$ |
| 19. Thailand | $44,278,000$ |
| 20. Spain | $37,746,000$ |
| 21. South Korea | $37,449,000$ |
| 22. Egypt | $36,626,000$ |
| 23. Poland | $36,061,000$ |
| 24. Iran | $33,592,000$ |
| 25. Burma | $28,886,000$ |
| 26. Argentina | $27,947,000$ |
| 27. North Korea | $25,120,000$ |
| 28. Canada | $24,343,000$ |
| 29. World Total | $4,415,000,000$ |

[^0]the most recent United Nations data, Canada is in $28^{\text {th }}$ place in the world (Table 1). The period from 1961 to 1983 witnessed a steady decline in population growth rate, which had been particularly high during the 1950s. Average annual growth dropped from $2.8 \%$ in 1951-56 to $1.1 \%$ in 1976-81. Not since the end of the 19th century (except during the depression decade of the 1930s) has Canada recorded such slow growth.

Canada thus ranks among the slow-growth countries in a world where many developing countries are still growing very rapidly - for example, Nicaragua ( $4.6 \%$ ), the Arab Republic of Syria ( $3.8 \%$ ), El Salvador ( $3.7 \%$ ), Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico (3.6\%), Sudan, Ethiopia and the Ivory Coast (3.5\%), and Jordan and Ecuador ( $3.4 \%$ ). Among the developed nations, however, Canada is one of the leaders, close behind Australia (1.3\%), but slightly ahead of the United States ( $1.0 \%$ ), and considerably ahead of the USSR ( $0.9 \%$ ), Japan ( $0.9 \%$ ), France $(0.4 \%$ ) and Belgium ( $0.1 \%$ ), not to mention the United Kingdom ( $0.0 \%$ ) and the Federal Republic of Germany, the population of which is shrinking ( $-0.2 \%$ ).

## National Demographic Accounting System

In comparison with the post war period, the slowing of population growth stems partly from a decline in the migration balance, but primarily from a decrease in fertility. Between 1951 and 1961, the average annual balance of migration was 6.8 people per 1,000 population. Between 1971 and 1981 , it fell to 3.8 per 1,000 , and in 1981-83 it stood at an estimated 3.1 per 1,000 .

The highest birth rate since the war, 28 per 1,000 was recorded in 1957. It has declined steadily ever since, reaching less than 15 per 1,000 in 1983.

Table 2 presents a recent picture of the components of Canada's demographic accounts: births, deaths and migration. The accounts for the individual provinces and territories are given in Table 59 of the Appendix.

## Births

After declining between 1971-72 and 1973-74, the number of births in Canada began to rise steadily, and continues to do so. The birth rate, on the other hand, dipped slightly over the period, from 16.3 per 1,000 in 1972 to 14.8 per 1,000 in 1983 (preliminary estimate). While the increase in births is due in small part to the net migration gains of recent years, it can be chiefly ascribed to the fact that a growing number of females born between the early 1950s and the mid-1960s were entering their childbearing years. It is not the result of an upturn in fertility.
TABLE 2. Demographic Accounts of Canada, 1, 1971-1983

| Year | Population <br> on June 1 | Total <br> increase $^{2}$ | Rate per <br> 1,000 | Births $^{2}$ | Rate per <br> 1,000 | Deaths ${ }^{2}$ | Rate per <br> 1,000 | Natural <br> increase | Rate per <br> 1,000 | Net <br> migration 2,5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1951 | $14,009,400^{4}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | $21,568,300^{4}$ | $377,900^{3}$ | $21.6^{3}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1972 | $21,801,300^{6}$ | 233,000 | 10.7 | 353,500 | 16.3 | 159,100 | 7.3 | 194,400 | 9.0 | - |
| 1973 | $22,043,000^{6}$ | 241,700 | 11.0 | 345,400 | 15.8 | 162,300 | 7.4 | 183,100 | 8.4 | 58,600 |
| 1974 | $22,363,900^{6}$ | 320,900 | 14.5 | 342,000 | 15.4 | 166,000 | 7.5 | 176,000 | 7.9 | 144,900 |
| 1975 | $22,697,100^{6}$ | 333,200 | 14.8 | 354,200 | 15.7 | 169,200 | 7.5 | 185,000 | 8.2 | 148,200 |
| 1976 | $22,992,600^{4}$ | 295,500 | 12.9 | 363,000 | 15.9 | 166,600 | 7.3 | 196,400 | 8.6 | 99,100 |
| 1977 | $23,272,800^{6}$ | 280,200 | 12.1 | 358,500 | 15.5 | 166,000 | 7.2 | 192,500 | 8.3 | 87,700 |
| 1978 | $23,517,000^{6}$ | 244,200 | 10.4 | 358,500 | 15.3 | 168,500 | 7.2 | 190,000 | 8.1 | 54,200 |
| 1979 | $23,747,300^{6}$ | 230,300 | 9.7 | 364,600 | 15.4 | 165,900 | 7.0 | 198,700 | 8.4 | 31,600 |
| 1980 | $24,042,500^{6}$ | 295,200 | 12.4 | 367,200 | 15.4 | 171,300 | 7.2 | 195,900 | 8.2 | 99,300 |
| 1981 | $24,343,200^{4}$ | 300,700 | 12.4 | 371,500 | 15.4 | 170,300 | 7.0 | 201,200 | 8.3 | 99,500 |
| 1982 | $24,634,200^{7}$ | $291,000^{8}$ | 11.98 | $370,200^{8}$ | $15.1^{8}$ | $170,800^{8}$ | $7.0^{8}$ | $199,400^{8}$ | $8.1^{8}$ | $91,600^{8}$ |
| 1983 | $24,889,800^{7}$ | $255,600^{8}$ | $10.3^{8}$ | $367,500^{8}$ | $14.8^{8}$ | $172,700^{8}$ | $7.0^{8}$ | $194,800^{8}$ | 7.98 | $60,800^{8}$ |

[^1]
## Deaths

The number of deaths is growing steadily each year because of both population growth and the increase in the elderly population. However, the death rate continues to fall because there are still large numbers of people in the low-risk age groups. In 1983, the estimated death rate was 7.0 per 1,000 , the lowest figure ever recorded in Canada.

## Natural Increase

Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. In recent years, the rate of natural increase has hovered around 8.2 per 1,000 , the equivalent of an annual growth more than one and a half times the population of Prince Edward Island. As always, natural increase accounted for the major proportion of population growth, $69 \%$ in the $1976-81$ period and $77 \%$ in the 1982-83 year alone.

## Migration

The balance of migration, although still positive, plays a smaller role in total growth ( $31 \%$ in the $1976-81$ intercensal period). The estimate of 60,800 migrants for 1982-83 reflects Employment and Immigration Canada's tightening of entry visa restrictions on selected workers since the 1976-81 period, when the annual average was 74,000 :

## Marriage and Divorce

Births, deaths and migration are directly responsible for numerical changes in the population, but other factors such as marriage and divorce exert an indirect influence. These two factors are presented in Table 3, along with two other major indicators of national health, namely life expectancy at birth and the infant mortality rate.

Despite an upswing in 1979 and 1980, the total number of marriages (regardless of marital status at the time of marriage) has been dropping by an average of 1,200 per year since 1972. However, the proportion of remarriages has climbed steadily and in 1982 reached $20.6 \%$ for men and $18.8 \%$ for women. This means that for both sexes almost one marriage in five is a remarriage. Not surprisingly, the marriage rate among the single population is lower than at any time in the past, including the economic depression of the 1930s. If future cohorts were to maintain the pace set in 1982 , only 65 males and 66 females per 100 would marry at least once.

In distinct contrast to the declining number of marriages, the number of divorces is rising. In 1982, there were 70,436 divorces; or to put it another way, while 100 couples were formed through marriage that year, 37 couples were divorced. From 1976 to 1980, the annual number of divorces increased by $2.1 \%, 3.2 \%, 4.1 \%$ and $4.3 \%$ respectively. Overall, the total divorce rate rose $82 \%$ in 10 years, reaching 365 per 1,000 in 1982.
TABLE 3. Marriages, Divorces and Major Indexes, Canada, 1971-1981

| Year | Marriages | Percentage of remarriages |  | Totalfirstmarriagerate(per 1,000single personsage 15 ) |  | Divorces | Totaldivorcerate(per1,000marriages) |  |  | Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  | Male | Female | Total | Neo-natal | Post- neo-natal |
|  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 191,324 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 954.7 | 911.9 | 29,685 | 188.5 | 69.34 | 76.36 | 17.5 | 12.4 | 5.2 |
| 1972 | 200,470 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 967.6 | 928.2 | 32,389 | 200.7 | $69.43{ }^{2}$ | $76.55{ }^{2}$ | 17.1 | 11.9 | 5.2 |
| 1973 | 199,064 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 924.3 | 889.3 | 36,704 | 223.3 | $69.46{ }^{2}$ | $76.70^{2}$ | 15.5 | 10.8 | 4.8 |
| 1974 | 198,824 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 970.1 | 843.5 | 45,019 | 267.3 | 69.662 | $76.97{ }^{2}$ | 15.0 | 10.1 | 4.9 |
| 1975 | 197,585 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 834.6 | 812.4 | 50,611 | 293.2 | $69.94{ }^{2}$ | $77.31{ }^{2}$ | 14.3 | 9.7 | 4.6 |
| 1976 | 193,343 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 760.4 | 741.5 | 54,207 | 307.2 | 70.19 | 77.48 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 4.3 |
| 1977 | 187,344 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 740.0 | 725.1 | 55,370 | 306.3 | $70.55^{2}$ | $78.02^{2}$ | 12.4 | 8.3 | 4.1 |
| 1978 | 185,523 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 709.9 | 700.8 | 57,155 | 309.3 | $70.89{ }^{2}$ | $78.33{ }^{2}$ | 12.0 | 8.0 | 3.9 |
| 1979 | 187,811 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 700.6 | 696.1 | 59,474 | 318.0 | $71.14{ }^{2}$ | $78.58{ }^{2}$ | 10.9 | 7.2 | 3.7 |
| 1980 | 191,069 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 692.5 | 695.7 | 62,019 | 325.1 | $71.52^{2}$ | $78.84{ }^{2}$ | 10.4 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| 1981 | 190,082 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 679.0 | 676.9 | 67,671 | 352.9 | 71.871 | $79.05^{1}$ | 9.6 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| 1982 | 188,360 | 20.6 | 18.8 | 656.4 | 663.0 | 70,436 | 365.5 | - | - | - | - | - |

[^2]Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 84-204, 84-205, 84-206, Annual and Catalogue No. 84-532, Occasional.

## Life Expectancy at Birth

Based on the latest life tables (1980-81-82), the life expectancy of Canadian men and women has increased by 1.7 and 1.6 years respectively over the past five years. These gains are far higher than those recorded during the preceding five-year period ( 0.94 for men and 1.1 for women). For the first time, males fared better than females, albeit only by a very slight margin. Thus, the life expectancy gap between the sexes narrowed somewhat, which is unprecedented.

## Infant Mortality

Infant mortality, still regarded as an important indicator of health, is increasingly seen as a major sign of medical progress as well. It continues to decline and has fallen below the 10 per 1,000 mark. However, in contrast to the situation that prevailed during most of the decline, post-neonatal deaths are accounting for a growing proportion of infant mortality, which indicates that neonatal deaths are decreasing more rapidly than post-neonatal deaths. One possible explanation for this surprising development is that mortality during the neonatal period is being shifted to the post-neonatal period as a result of medical breakthroughs that are prolonging the lives of infants born with severe handicaps.

## Urban and Rural Population Profiles

Ever since the census started providing data on urban and rural populations, urban growth has topped rural growth, resulting in a steady decline in the rural component of Canada's total population. Changes in concepts and census definitions ${ }^{1}$ have not been significant enough to affect the validity of statistics showing more rapid urban growth. To date, movement to the cities and international migration have been responsible for the difference in growth between the two populations, not to mention the ongoing promotion of agglomerations to the status of cities. In the 1981 Census, $75.7 \%$ of the total population was urban and $24.3 \%$ rural.

Breaking with tradition during the second half of the 1970s, the rural population increased faster than the urban population (Table 4). The growth rate for the former was $8.9 \%$, compared with only $5 \%$ for the latter. In the Maritimes, the urban population actually declined and in Quebec and Manitoba, it remained almost unchanged, whereas Quebec's rural population grew by $14 \%$. Only Saskatchewan and the Yukon carried on the tradition of urban growth and rural decline. Alberta recorded increases in both populations, $24 \%$ for urban and $14.8 \%$ for rural. British Columbia followed suit, although its rural population had the higher growth rate.

[^3]TABLE 4. Urban and Rural Population, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1976 and 1981 and Percentage Change

| Province | 1976 |  |  | 1981 |  |  | Percentage change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |
| Newfoundland | 557,725 | 331,504 | 226,221 | 567,681 | 332,898 | 234,783 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 118,229 | 46,346 | 71,883 | 122,506 | 44,515 | 77,991 | 3.6 | -4.0 | 8.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 828,571 | 468,155 | 360,416 | 847,442 | 466,842 | 380,600 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 5.6 |
| New Brunswick | 677,250 | 362,479 | 314,771 | 696,403 | 353,220 | 343,183 | 2.8 | -2.6 | 9.0 |
| Quebec | 6,234,445 | 4,966,316 | 1,268,129 | 6,438,403 | 4,993,839 | 1,444,564 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 13.9 |
| Ontario | 8,264,465 | 6,771,309 | 1,493,156 | 8,625,107 | 7,047,032 | 1,578,075 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 5.7 |
| Manitoba | 1,021,506 | 726,253 | 295,253 | 1,026,241 | 730,659 | 295,582 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 921,323 | 514,627 | 406,696 | 968,313 | 563,166 | 405,147 | 5.1 | 9.4 | -0.4 |
| Alberta | 1,838,037 | 1,393,486 | 444,551 | 2,237,724 | 1,727,545 | 510,179 | 21.7 | 24.0 | 14.8 |
| British Columbia | 2,466,608 | 1,951,247 | 515,361 | 2,744,467 | 2,139,412 | 605,055 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 17.4 |
| Yukon | 21,836 | 13,311 | 8,525 | 23,153 | 14,814 | 8,339 | 6.0 | 11.3 | -2.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 42,609 | 21,163 | 21,446 | 45,741 | 21,985 | 23,756 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 10.8 |
| Canada | 22,992,604 | 17,566,196 | 5,426,408 | 24,343,181 | 18,435,927 | 5,907,254 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 8.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue Nos. 93-901 to 93-912.

## Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

Although the current definition of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) still stresses the long-standing concept of a large urbanized core, it has taken on the added socio-economic notion of "main labour market", as well as the interdependence of the area's component parts. Thus, CMAs are entities worthy of special consideration in the national urban profile. ${ }^{2}$ At the time of the 1981 Census, $56 \%$ of Canadians resided in Census Metropolitan Areas. While an exact comparison is possible only between 1976 and 1981, it can be seen that the situation has changed little since 1971, when $55.5 \%$ lived in CMAs, compared with $55.6 \%$ in 1976.

As might be expected, population growth in the CMAs during the last intercensal period (1976-81) closely paralleled the national rate of growth (5.8\% compared with $5.9 \%$ ). This comparison allows for the addition of TroisRivières, which did not exist as a CMA in 1976, by including its 1976 population figure in the CMA total for that year. Furthermore, the comparisons were made for identical geographical units based on the 1981 boundaries.

The growth rates of the individual CMAs varied widely from 1976 to 1981, their differences apparently being closely linked to the strength of economic activity (Table 5). It therefore comes as no surprise that Edmonton and Calgary registered gains of $18 \%$ and $26 \%$ respectively when the Alberta oil industry was booming. In Ontario and Quebec, whose economies are more diversified, some CMAs expanded fairly rapidly, some recorded a slower rate of growth and still others actually shrank. Toronto's growth rate was $7 \%$, but Windsor recorded a decline of $0.6 \%$ and Sudbury $4.5 \%$. Montreal's growth was negligible, while Quebec City grew by $6.3 \%$ and Chicoutimi-Jonquière and TroisRivières by $5.1 \%$ each.

## CMA Internal Growth

Census Metropolitan Areas are divided into urban cores (which include the largest city), urban fringes and rural fringes. This makes it appear as if each CMA is composed of concentric circles in which population density decreases as one moves outward from the centre. Actually, the situation is far more complex, and there are no simple explanations for the uneven growth observed in different parts of the CMAs. The principal causes lie in their histories of widely varying length and complexity and in their geographic locations, which are not all equally conducive to expansion. The only indisputable observation is that with one exception (London), all fringe areas have recorded positive growth rates. However, their average rate of increase ( $22.1 \%$ ) applies to a population of only about 1 million, or $8 \%$ of the population of the CMAs, two-thirds of which resides in the rural fringes. This supports the important observation made earlier about rural population growth. A growing portion of the population, although relying on the city for jobs, shopping, entertainment, health care and so on, seems to prefer living in the adjacent rural fringe.

[^4]TABLE 5. Growth of Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1976-1981

| Census Metropolitan Area | Urbanized core |  |  | Urban fringe |  |  | Rural fringe |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 | 1981 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { in \% } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1976 | 1981 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { in } \% 0 \end{aligned}$ | 1976 | 1981 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { in \% } \end{aligned}$ | 1976 | 1981 | Change in \% |
| Calgary | 471,397 | 592,743 | 25.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 471,397 | 592,743 | 25.7 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 110,903 | 110,024 | -0.8 | 1,545 | 1,790 | 15.9 | 16,195 | 23,358 | 44.2 | 128,643 | 135,172 | 5.1 |
| Edmonton | 515,598 | 595,557 | 15.5 | 13,021 | 20,915 | 60.6 | 27,651 | 40,585 | 46.8 | 556,270 | 657,057 | 18.1 |
| Halifax | 216,845 | 222,355 | 2.5 | 3,488 | 4,437 | 27.2 | 47,658 | 50,935 | 6.9 | 267,991 | 277,727 | 3.6 |
| Hamilton | 488,038 | 500,421 | 2.5 | - | - | - | 41,333 | 41,674 | 0.8 | 529,371 | 542,095 | 2.4 |
| Kitchener | 250,876 | 266,345 | 6.2 | 8,290 | 8,421 | 1.6 | 12,992 | 13,035 | 0.3 | 272,158 | 287,801 | 5.7 |
| London | 246,544 | 260,443 | 5.6 | - | - | - | 23,839 | 23,225 | -2.6 | 270,383 | 283,668 | 4.9 |
| Montreal | 2,656,862 | 2,651,477 | -0.2 | 92,794 | 104,333 | 12.4 | 52,891 | 72,539 | 37.1 | 2,802,547 | 2,828,349 | 0.9 |
| Oshawa | 129,735 | 146,580 | 13.0 | - | - | - | 5,461 | 7,637 | 39.8 | 135,196 | 154,217 | 14.1 |
| Ottawa-Hull |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario | 455,372 | 465,730 | 2.3 | 18,535 | 28,84S | 55.6 | 47,434 | 52,824 | 11.4 | 521,341 | 547,399 | 5.0 |
| Quebec | 152,722 | 149,053 | -2.4 | - | - | - | 19,225 | 21,526 | 12.0 | 171,947 | 170,579 | -0.8 |
| Quebec | 507,941 | 523,891 | 3.1 | 1,858 | 1,896 | 2.0 | 32,359 | 50,288 | 55.4 | 542,158 | 576,075 | 6.3 |
| Regina | 149,608 | 162,613 | 8.7 | - | - | - | 1,583 | 1,700 | 7.4 | 151,191 | 164,313 | 8.7 |
| St. John, N.B. | 95,612 | 91,822 | -4.0 | 2,016 | 2,329 | 15.5 | 15,346 | 19,897 | 29.7 | 112,974 | 114,048 | 1.0 |
| St. John's, Nfld. | 106,756 | 110.022 | 3.1 | 19,201 | 21,672 | 12.9 | 19,443 | 23,126 | 18.9 | 145,400 | 154,820 | 6.5 |
| Saskatoon | 133,793 | 154,210 | 15.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 133,793 | 154,210 | 15.3 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 274,598 | 276,739 | 0.8 | 4,288 | 4,045 | - 5.7 | 23,035 | 23,569 | 2.3 | 301,921 | 304,353 | 0.8 |
| Sudbury | 118,450 | 111,238 | -6.1 | 22,988 | 23,708 | 3.1 | 15,592 | 14,977 | -3.8 | 157,030 | 149,923 | -4.5 |
| Thunder Bay | 108,590 | 109,365 | 0.7 | - | - | - | 10,663 | 12,014 | 12.7 | 119,253 | 121,379 | 1.8 |
| Toronto | 2,704,981 | 2,852,192 | 5.4 | 29,345 | 46,922 | 59.9 | 68,775 | 99,833 | 45.2 | 2,803,101 | 2,998,947 | 7.0 |
| Trois-Rivières | 100,414 | 103,233 | 2.8 | - | - | - | 5,617 | 8,220 | 46.3 | 106,031 | 111,453 | 5.1 |
| Vancouver | 1,059,344 | 1,140,451 | 7.7 | 46,972 | 56,182 | 19.6 | 60,032 | 71,550 | 19.2 | 1,166,348 | 1,268,183 | 8.7 |
| Victoria | 199,654 | 209,697 | 5.0 | 8,314 | 10,121 | 21.7 | 10,282 | 13,663 | 32.9 | 218,250 | 233,481 | 7.0 |
| Windsor | 217,250 | 215,116 | -1.0 | 5,577 | 6,295 | 12.9 | 24,755 | 24,699 | -0.2 | 247,582 | 246,110 | -0.6 |
| Winnipeg | 560,080 | 563,668 | 0.6 | - | - | - | 18,137 | 21,174 | 16.7 | 578,217 | 584,842 | 1.1 |
| Total | 12,031,963 | 12,584,985 | 4.6 | 278,232 | 341,911 | 22.9 | 600,298 | 732,048 | 21.9 | 12,910,493 | 13,658,944 | 5.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogues Nos. 93-901 to 93-910.
TABLE 6. Population Growth of Census Agglomerations, Canada and Provinces, 1976-1981

| Province | Urbanized core |  |  | Urban fringe |  |  | Rural fringe |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 | 1981 | Change $\text { in } \%$ | 1976 | 1981 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { in } \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1976 | 1981 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { in \% } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1976 | 1981 | Change in \% |
| Newfoundland | 65,795 | 63,508 | - 3.5 | - | - | - | 9,807 | 10,949 | 11.6 | 75,062 | 74,457 | -1.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 38,527 | 36,162 | -6.1 | 1,256 | 1,838 | 46.3 | 17,042 | 21,949 | 28.8 | 56,825 | 59,949 | 5.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 106,995 | 104,886 | $-2.0$ | 44,045 | 43,067 | -2.2 | 69,348 | 74,967 | 8.1 | 220,388 | 222,920 | 1.1 |
| New Brunswick | 173,993 | 170,378 | $-2.1$ | 3,909 | 4,828 | 23.5 | 53,925 | 62,911 | 16.7 | 231,827 | 238,117 | 2.7 |
| Quebec | 729,077 | 733,949 | 0.7 | 9,872 | 10,531 | 6.7 | 117,459 | 150,211 | 27.9 | 856,408 | 894,691 | 4.5 |
| Ontario | 885,272 | 1,001,496 | 13.1 | 26,970 | 28,888 | 7.1 | 215,967 | 226,532 | 4.9 | 1,128,209 | 1,256,916 | 11.4 |
| Manitoba | 38,030 | 35,268 | $-7.3$ | - | - | - | 7,573 | 7,660 | 1.1 | 45,603 | 49,922 | -5.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 95,004 | 100,902 | 6.2 | - | - | - | 10,355 | 10,765 | 4.0 | 105,359 | 11,667 | 6.0 |
| Alberta | 35,847 | 44,258 | 23.5 | - | - | - | 5,581 | 5,387 | -3.5 | 41,428 | 49,645 | 19.8 |
| British Columbia | 324,398 | 355,337 | 9.5 | 32,704 | 35,544 | 8.7 | 100,632 | 121,433 | 20.7 | 457,734 | 512,314 | 11.9 |
| Total | 2,492,938 | 2,646,144 | 6.2 | 118,756 | 124,696 | 5.0 | 607,689 | 692,764 | 14.0 | 3,219,383 | 3,463,504 | 7.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue Nos. 93-901 to 93-910.

Some of the reasons for this trend may be lower tax rates, easy transportation thanks to efficient road systems, apparently less pollution and more living space. Nevertheless, of the 750,000 -person increase in total CMA population between 1976 and $1981,75 \%$ resided in the urban cores and only $18 \%$ in the rural fringes.

## Census Agglomerations (CAs)

Population growth in the Census Agglomerations (CAs) followed much the same pattern as that in the Census Metropolitan Areas (Table 6). There is a similar heavy growth in the rural fringes. East of Ontario, urban cores have shrunk quite markedly, while the suburbs (the rural fringes in particular) have grown. West of Quebec, the urban cores have on the whole expanded faster than the rural fringes. This east-west discrepancy, previously noted in the growth of the Census Metropolitan Areas, shows that Western cities, probably because they are younger, seem to have less crowded or more attractive urban cores than Eastern cities.

## POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

## The Past Thirty Years in Retrospect

Since the dynamic post-war period between 1951 and 1956, annual regional population growth has shown a steady overall decline, even though each region has evolved in its own way (Table 7). Over time, there has been an increasingly sharp difference between growth rates in Western, Central and Eastern Canada. During the past 30 years, average annual growth in Central Canada fell from $3 \%$ in 1951-56 to $0.7 \%$ in 1976-81; and in the East it dipped from $1.7 \%$ to $0.5 \%$. The West, on the other hand, despite a slump in the 1960 s , maintained a growth rate in the neighbourhood of $2 \%(2.7 \%$ in 1951-56, $2.2 \%$ in 1976-81).

Only the two central provinces had steadily declining annual growth rates. The general downward trend was occasionally interrupted by slight upturns in other provinces, namely Newfoundland and New Brunswick between 1971

TABLE 7. Average Annual ${ }^{1}$ Rate of Total Growth (in per cent), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983

| Province | 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1956 | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 |
| 1976 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Prince Edward | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Island Scotia | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Nova Sck Brunswick | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| New | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| East | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Quebec | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Ontario | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Central | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | - | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Manitoba | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 3.6 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| Alberta | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| British Columbia | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| West | 6.0 | 3.6 | -0.3 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | -6.5 |
| Yukon | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 2.9 | -0.4 |
| Canada | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |

[^5]and 1976 and Nova Scotia and British Columbia from 1966 to 1976. The pattern was more complex in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the latter in particular shifting back and forth between growth and decline over successive five-year periods. This is true of the Yukon as well. Manitoba too deserves special mention, since its growth rate dropped suddenly to nearly zero after gradually declining; beginning in 1966, however, it managed to maintain about the same level of growth as Quebec. Manitoba's average annual growth rate in 1976-81 was only one-twentieth of what it had been in 1951-56. In the whole 30 year period, Ontario's growth rate fell below the national average only once (1976-77).

## The Past Two Years

The two most recent census years are quite dissimilar in terms of demographic events. In 1981-82, the very slight upturn in national growth (Table 7) may have been only momentary. Certainly the individual provincial trends were in line with the average over the previous five years. The changes observed in the North involved numbers too small to be of any significance. Data for 1982-83, on the other hand, seem to indicate that changes are occurring. Growth rates in the Eastern provinces were surprising, the Yukon's population shrank as never before ( $-6.5 \%$ ). Even more noteworthy is the fact that growth in Alberta slowed considerably, dropping from $3.6 \%$ to a mere $1.4 \%$. (It will be shown later how interprovincial migration accounted for these changes.) Still, Canada's overall growth rate continued to decline and stood at $1.0 \%$ in 1982-83. These findings are based on the observations of a single year and hence may not signal new trends.

## Natural Increase

Since natural increase is the main component of total growth, it is to be expected that all provinces, with perhaps a few exceptions, should exhibit the same general trend - a declining rate of natural increase. All provincial rates save Alberta's fell between $50 \%$ and $65 \%$ during the 30 -year period under review. Yet, it is the exceptions that arouse our curiosity.

Small upswings in natural increase (Table 8), as well as fluctuations in the rates of decline, are not so much the result of different provincial rates of fertility and mortality - although such differences do exist - as they are of the age structure of the populations. These structural differences are largely due to previous migration.

Regardless of the period studied, the variations among provincial rates of natural increase remained fairly constant and the lowest provincial rate recorded was roughly half the highest one. In five of the six five-year periods comprising the 30 -year period, first and last place were held by the same two provinces, Newfoundland and British Columbia respectively, the farthest apart
geographically. In this brief analysis, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories must be considered separately, because the fertility and mortality levels of much of the native population differ markedly from those of the provinces.

TABLE 8. Average Annual Rate of Natural Increase (per 1,000), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983

| Province | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1982 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Newfoundland | 26.7 | 27.1 | 25.1 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 12.1 |
| Prince Edward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Island | 18.1 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 18.9 | 18.2 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| New Brunswick | 22.3 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| Quebec | 22.0 | 21.1 | 16.6 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Ontario | 17.2 | 18.0 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Manitoba | 18.1 | 17.2 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 20.1 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.5 |
| Alberta | 23.5 | 23.5 | 19.3 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.2 |
| British Columbia | 15.3 | 16.6 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| Yukon | 31.2 | 31.4 | 28.1 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 18.4 |
| Northwest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Territories | 22.0 | 31.5 | 36.4 | 32.0 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 19.8 |
| Canada | 19.6 | 19.5 | $\mathbf{1 5 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 9}$ |

Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Censuses of Canada and Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-201.

There have been no changes in the past two years (1981-82 and 1982-83) in the natural increase averages; they remain the same as those of the preceding intercensal period (Table 9). Overall, the decline in natural increase rates continued and, though the ranking of the provinces shifted to some degree, such changes may be fortuitous.

The high rates for Newfoundland and Alberta stem from two converging factors: high birth rates and low mortality rates. The former are the product of relatively high fertility ( 2.0 children per woman) coupled with a favourable age structure; women aged 15 to 40 make up $23.5 \%$ and $22.2 \%$ of the Newfoundland and Alberta populations respectively (compared with the Canadian average of $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 \%}$ ). The population structure also accounts for the low mortality rates; persons over 65 constitute only $8.0 \%$ of Newfoundland's population and $7.3 \%$ of Alberta's, while the national average stands at $9.9 \%$.

By contrast, Saskatchewan's high rate of natural increase is due entirely to the fertility of its female population rather than to the demographic structure: females between 15 and 40 make up only $20 \%$ of the population.
TABLE 9. Selected Demographic Rates ${ }^{1}$ and Indexes, Canada, the Provinces and Territories 1981-82² and 1982-832

|  | Year | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon | N.W.T. | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birth rate | 1981-82 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 12.6 | 18.3 | 14.9 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 15.1 |
|  | 1982-83 | 17.5 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 14.6 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 14.8 |
| Total fertility rate ${ }^{3}$ | 1981-82 | 1,976 | 1,868 | 1,633 | 1,698 | 1,623 | 1,615 | 1,822 | 2,122 | 1,928 | 1,659 | 2,142 | 2,979 | 1,704 |
| Death rate | 1981-82 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 7.0 |
|  | 1982-83 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 7.0 |
| Life expectancy at birth | Male | 72.0 | 72.8 | 71.1 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 72.6 | 72.0 | 72.6 | - | - . | 71.9 |
| $(1981)^{4,5}$ | Female | 78.5 | 80.5 | 78.2 | 78.7 | 78.7 | 79.0 | 78.7 | 79.9 | 78.9 | 79.4 |  | -. | 78.9 |
| Rate of natural increase | 1981-82 | 12.4 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 18.0 | 21.4 | 8.1 |
|  | 1982-83 | 12.1 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 7.9 |
| Rate of total increase | 1981-82 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 35.0 | 16.6 | 25.0 | 31.0 | 11.9 |
|  | 1982-83 | 15.1 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 12.1 | -64.5 | 25.2 | 10.3 |
| Net migration rate | 1981-82 | $-9.7$ | $-6.1$ | $-0.9$ | $-4.0$ | $-1.1$ | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 22.1 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 3.8 |
|  | 1982-83 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.5 | $-1.5$ | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 4.7 | -82.9 | 5.4 | 2.4 |
| Percentage of women 15-40 in total population on December 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1981 | 22.0 22.2 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 23.4 | 21.7 | 25.3 | 23.3 | 22.1 |
| Percentage of population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 and over on | 1981 | 7.8 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 9.8 |
| December 1 | 1982 | 8.0 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 9.9 |

[^6]Nova Scotia and Ontario have the lowest rates of natural increase, mainly because of below-average birth rates. Here, it is not so much a question of the age structure of the population being unfavourable as of fertility rates being particularly low. Mortality rates, however, are higher, as the proportion of persons over 65 is above average.

In Quebec, it is the high proportion of females aged 15 to 40 , not the fertility rate - which is the lowest of all the provinces - that prevents the birth rate from dropping even further.

In the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the fertility rates are much higher than in the provinces and the proportion of women in their childbearing years is larger. Furthermore, despite fairly high mortality, the lower percentage of elderly people helps keep the death rate very low.

## Net Migration

Provincial net migration is the overall balance of two types of migration: flows to and from other countries and to and from other provinces or territories. The balance itself says nothing about the actual magnitude of the flows. Indeed, when these flows are expressed as rates, analysis consists of little more than the plus or minus sign appearing in front of the figures: a net migration gain furthers growth, a net migration loss curbs it.

Based on the migration balance of the 30 years under review, the provinces can be grouped into three categories (Table 10).

- Provinces that, barring rare exceptions, have had negative migration flows. This is the largest category, comprising the Atlantic provinces and the Prairie provinces that have thus far been agricultural regions (Manitoba and Saskatchewan).
- Provinces that have always had positive net migration. This category includes Ontario and the two most western provinces, Alberta and British Columbia.
- Quebec, which had a positive balance during half this period and a negative balance during the other half.

Recalling that strictly accurate comparisons between actual annual rates and average annual rates for a five-year period are not possible, data from the past two years 1981-82 and 1982-83 seem to indicate that the trends for Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia remain unchanged. In contrast, net migration is apparently becoming positive in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The situation in the Atlantic provinces is unclear. Quebec recorded negative balances.
TABLE 10. Average Annual Net Migration Rate (per thousand), Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983

| Province | $1951-56$ | $1956-61$ | $1961-66$ | $1966-71$ | $1971-76$ | $1976-81$ | $1981-82$ | $1982-83$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland | 0.9 | -7.5 | -10.2 | -8.0 | -3.1 | -9.6 | -9.7 | 3.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | -16.4 | -6.5 | -8.7 | -3.9 | 3.6 | -0.6 | -6.1 | 2.4 |
| Nova Scotia | -3.3 | -6.4 | -10.9 | -1.2 | 1.8 | -2.1 | -0.9 | 2.6 |
| New Brunswick | -7.8 | -5.7 | -11.3 | -5.6 | 3.0 | -2.9 | -4.0 | 3.5 |
| Quebec | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.3 | -1.4 | -0.7 | -2.0 | -1.1 | -1.5 |
| Ontario | 15.1 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Manitoba | - | -1.0 | -6.1 | -4.9 | -2.3 | -7.0 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Saskatchewan | -8.7 | -9.2 | -9.7 | -17.0 | -9.4 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 4.0 |
| Alberta | 12.1 | 10.5 | -0.5 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 27.1 | 22.1 | 1.9 |
| British Columbia | 21.1 | 13.9 | 16.0 | 21.9 | 17.2 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 4.7 |
| Yukon | 27.0 | 5.0 | -31.5 | 28.9 | 17.6 | -4.1 | 7.0 | -82.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 15.5 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 16.0 | -9.5 | 9.6 | 5.4 |
| Canada | 7.9 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 |

[^7]
## THE POPULATION STRUCTURE

Since 1951, the census has provided comprehensive data every five years about the distribution of Canada's population by age, sex and marital status. Between censuses, estimates are calculated for each year. The distribution reflects the country's demographic structure, which is the outcome of past changes that have affected the numbers of births, deaths and migrations. Traditionally, this structure has been represented by the age pyramid, the general configuration and uneven profile of which attest to the events that have marked the past (Chart I).

## 1983: Fewer Young People but More Young Children

As a result of the decline in fertility, young people ( $0-17$ age group) not only made up a smaller percentage of the population in 1983 than in 1961 ( $26.8 \%$ as opposed to $38.9 \%$ ), but their numbers also dropped, from 7,095,536 to $6,663,000$ (Table 11). However, the number of preschool children (age 0-5) has been increasing since 1976, as the many young women of the last large birth cohorts of the post-war era (1961-62 to 1966-67), began having children.

In 1976, the Census counted 2,108,245 children aged 0-5 and 5,276,747 females aged 15-49, a ratio of 40 children per 100 women. The corresponding estimates for 1983 were $2,167,430$ and $6,669,014$, a ratio of only 33 children per 100 women. The decrease in this ratio clearly reveals the steady slowdown in fertility that has been masked by a slight rise in the number of children. The small change in the age structure among women of childbearing age can be regarded as negligible. For a while, however, the larger numbers of young children will check the decline in the school-age population (age 6-17) that has been evident since 1971.

TABLE 11. Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups, Canada, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1983

| Age Groups |  | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1983 | Change <br> to 1983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-17 | Number \% | $\begin{array}{r} 7,095,536 \\ (38.9) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,695,813 \\ (36.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,845,138 \\ (28.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,663,000 \\ (26.8) \end{gathered}$ | -6.1 |
| 18-64 | Number \% | $\begin{gathered} 9,751,557 \\ (53.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,128,093 \\ (56.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,137,067 \\ (62,2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,730,400 \\ (63.2) \end{gathered}$ | +61.3 |
| 65-74 | Number \% | $\begin{aligned} & 889,277 \\ & (4.9) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,077,338 \\ (5.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,477,745 \\ (6.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,539,400 \\ (6.2) \end{gathered}$ | +73.1 |
| $75+$ | Number \% | $\begin{aligned} & 501,877 \\ & (2.8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 667,067 \\ & (3.1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 883,231 \\ & (3.6) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 957,100 \\ & (3.8) \end{aligned}$ | +90.7 |
| Total | Number \% | $\begin{gathered} 18,238,227 \\ (100) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(100)}{21,568,311}$ | $\underset{(100)}{24,343,181}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,889,800 \\ (100) \end{gathered}$ | +36.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada and Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-210.
Chart 1
Age Pyramid of the Canadian Population, June 1, 1983

1 Effect of male excess mortality
(2) Decline in births during Wortd War I
Source: Demography Division.

## More Adults

In 1983, the estimated population aged 18-64, which basically constitutes the potential labour force, peaked at a record $15,730,400$. Whereas the total population has increased $78 \%$ since 1951, the adult population has virtually doubled (up $96 \%$ ). Adults currently account for close to two-thirds of the total population, as opposed to barely more than half in 1961.

## More Elderly People as Well

The over-65 age group is growing both in number and in proportion of the population at an accelerating pace. During each five-year period since 1961, the average annual growth has increased $(2.0 \%, 2.5 \%, 2.8 \%, 3.3 \%)$, which means that the number of senior citizens has almost doubled in the space of 20 years. Within this group, those over 75, who are more numerous than ever before, deserve special attention.

The increase is the product of the very complex interplay between natality and past migration, coupled with changes in mortality. In 1951, persons over 75 accounted for $31 \%$ of the over 65 group; by 1983 the proportion had risen to $38 \%$, and population projections suggest this upward trend will continue.

## Aging of the Population

The growth in number of elderly people does not in itself constitute aging of the population. It is rather their increasing proportion of the total population. This percentage may rise solely as a result of a decline in the proportion of young people, which was more or less the case in Canada until recently. Aging "from the bottom up" was the expression used to describe the narrowing of the bottom portion of the age pyramid. At present, the growth in the number of elderly people is no longer negligible and is contributing to the higher proportion of people over 65 . The top of the pyramid is swelling, a phenomenon referred to as aging "from the top down'.

With the conjunction of these two phenomena, the elderly segment of the Canadian population will grow proportionately larger over the coming decades. In 1983, one person in 10 was over 65 . The aging of the population becomes all the more visible as the number of young people decreases. While in 1951, there were 20 people over 65, for every 100 young people, the ratio in 1983 was 37 to 100 . However, Canada's population is not as old as those of most developed countries (Table 12) and forecasts based on assumptions of very low fertility indicate that the proportion of elderly people will not reach the levels currently observed in most Western European countries until the end of the century.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups for Selected Industrialized Countries, Circa 1980

| Country | $0-14$ | $15-64$ | 65 and over |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| France (1-1-80) | 22.4 | 63.5 | 14.1 |
| F.R.G. (30-6-79) | 18.9 | 65.6 | 15.5 |
| United Kingdom (England and |  |  |  |
| Wales) (30-6-81) | 20.3 | 64.4 | 15.3 |
| Belgium | 20.9 | 64.9 | 14.2 |
| Norway (1-7-79) | 22.6 | 62.8 | 14.6 |
| Sweden (1-7-79) | 19.9 | 64.0 | 16.1 |
| Switzerland (1-7-79) | 16.6 | 69.6 | 13.8 |
| U.S.A. (1-7-79) | 22.8 | 66.1 | 11.1 |
| Hungary (1-7-79) | 21.6 | 65.1 | 13.3 |
| Canada (1981) | 22.5 | 67.8 | 9.7 |

${ }^{1} 1981$ Census of Canada.
Source: Based on data from the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1980.

## The Dependency Ratio

The foregoing observations indicate that the numerical relationships among the major age groups are changing. If we regard the young and the elderly as dependents of the adult age group, we can compute a very conventional and somewhat indicative measure, the dependency ratio (Table 13). Although the dependency ratio of the elderly is rising (ratio of the over- 65 group to the 18-64 group), it does not off set the decline in that of young people (ratio of $0-17$ to 18-64). The result is a substantial drop in the overall dependency ratio (the sum of the two ratios), which is at an all-time low.

## Provincial Differences in Age Structure

Owing both to their differing rates of fertility and mortality, and in particular to the cumulative effects of migration, not all provinces have the same demographic profile. Moreover, there have been a number of notable changes over the past three decades (Table 46).

- The proportion of young people ( $0-17$ ) has declined in all the provinces; they now account for almost the same percentage of the population in each province. In 1951, the numerical difference between the proportions in the two most dissimilar provinces, Newfoundland and British Columbia, was

TABLE 13. Dependency Ratio, Canada, 1951-1983

| Year | Dependency of <br> young people <br> $(0-17)$ <br> $(18-64)$ | Dependency of <br> elderly people <br> $(65+)$ <br> $(18-64)$ | Total <br> dependency | $\frac{(0-17+65+)}{(18-64)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | $\frac{(65+)}{(0-17)}$ |
| :---: |
| 1951 |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada and Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-210.
$14.6 \%$; by 1983 , it was only $9.7 \%$. Between 1951 and 1983 , provincial rankings (excluding the territories) based on the proportion of young people shifted somewhat. The most important change was in Quebec, which fell from $3^{\text {rd }}$ to 9 th place. Eastern Canada (Quebec and to a lesser extent New Brunswick) recorded the largest drop in the proportion of young people, due to the combined effects of declining fertility and negative net migration. West of Quebec, the downswing was smaller and the causes more complex. For that region as a whole, the decline was not as great simply because the proportion of young people was smaller in 1951. The decreases in the far west (Alberta and British Columbia) deviate less from the national average because adult immigration during the 30 year period helped reduce the proportion of young people observed in 1981.

- Between 1951 and 1981, there was a general, albeit uneven, increase in the proportion of elderly people and provincial rankings based on this criterion changed slightly. In 1951, only British Columbia's population was more than $10 \%$ elderly people and the province thus ranked first. Quebec, with $5.7 \%$, had the lowest proportion. The difference between these two extremes was $5.1 \%$ and the proportion of one was double that of the other. By 1981, seven of the 10 provinces had exceeded $10 \%$. Prince Edward Island and Alberta were in first and last places respectively and the gap between the two extremes had narrowed. Aging from the top down was less prominent in the far western provinces because of substantial gains from international and internal migration. The ratio of the elderly ( $65+$ ) to the young ( $0-17$ ) is indicative of the profound change that has taken place, largely since 1961 (Table 14). This ratio has increased as the proportions of the two groups have tended to converge.
- There has been a general rise in the proportion of adults and current differences among the provinces are closely linked to recent net migration. The adult proportion is higher than the national average in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia and lower in the other provinces. The demographic profile of Quebec has been further influenced by a sharp drop in fertility. The populations of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories have also been affected by aging from the bottom up. This is particularly true for the Yukon, where the native population whose fertility is still high is smaller. Nevertheless, overall aging is less pronounced in the territories than in the provinces.

TABLE 14. Number of Persons Over 65 Years of Age per 100 Young Persons (0-17), Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1961, 1981 and 1983

| Province | 1961 | 1981 | 1983 | Change <br> $(\%)$ <br> $1961-1983$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada | 22 | 35 | 37 | 68 |
| Newfoundland | 15 | 21 | 23 | 53 |
| Prince Edward Island | 26 | 39 | 42 | 62 |
| Nova Scotia | 23 | 37 | 41 | 78 |
| New Brunswick | 19 | 33 | 35 | 84 |
| Quebec | 15 | 32 | 36 | 140 |
| Ontario | 28 | 36 | 40 | 43 |
| Manitoba | 25 | 41 | 44 | 76 |
| Saskatchewan | 20 | 40 | 42 | 83 |
| Alberta | 36 | 25 | 26 | 30 |
| British Columbia | 16 | 10 | 44 | 11 |
| Yukon | 7 | 7 | 7 | -31 |
| Northwest Territories | 21 | 20 | 21 | - |
| Difference between extremes ${ }^{1}$ | 21 | $\cdots$ |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Canada (1961 and 1981) and Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-201, Annual.

## Marital Status Structure

The marital status distribution of the population aged 15 and over is the result of so many factors that differences in the proportion of a particular status between any two dates cannot be explained. In particular, changes in an individual's status, except for "single", are reversible.

However, a simple description of the situation yields a number of interesting facts (Table 15).

- There are substantially more widows than widowers. Excess mortality among males is the primary reason for the over-representation of females. Less commonly cited, though certainly not insignificant, is the more frequent
TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age and Marital Status,

remarriage of widowed males than of widowed females, a factor that reduces the proportion of the former and swells the ranks of the married population. A third factor is that, on average, husbands are older than their wives.
- While the majority of adults are married, there is a disparity in the number of young men and young women of the same age who are married. The reason for this is that it is still customary for women to marry earlier than men.
- On the basis of comparisons with previous censuses, the proportion of people not yet married is increasing among the 20-30 age group, for males and females alike. However, as the last census classed common-law couples in the married category, this type of union cannot be pinpointed as the cause of the growing proportion of singles in this age group. Rather, it may be that a large proportion of single persons are putting off marriage until they are older.
- Although divorce is often only a temporary status, each census shows the proportion of divorced persons is increasing for both sexes. This implies that more people are acquiring this status than are losing it through migration, death and marriage.

The size of the divorced population at census time is a poor indicator of the divorce rate. ${ }^{3}$ Remarriage among the divorced, which is more frequent among males, and complicated by age differences at the time of marriage, combines with widowhood to create a very complex situation. In 1981, there were many more divorced females than males in the 20-40 age group (134,520 to 78,505 ). From the 1983 estimates, it would appear that the size of the divorced population is growing but that the ratio between the sexes is decreasing in favour of women ( 119,268 males and 178,142 females). It should be noted that nearly $50 \%$ of elderly persons (over 70) are "unmarried" - either single, widowed or divorced. Of the 800,000 individuals in this categorie, $77 \%$ are women (Table 16).

[^8]TABLE 16. Unmarried Persons, Age 70 and Over, Canada, 1983

| Age | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Both sexes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All marital statuses | Single, widowed, divorced |  | All marital statuses | Single, widowed, divorced |  | All marital statuses | Single, widowed, divorced |  |
|  | Number | Number | Percentage | Number | Number | Percentage | Number | Number | Percentage |
| 70-74 | 301,500 | 62,400 | 20.7 | 378,800 | 205,900 | 54.3 | 680,300 | 268,300 | 39.4 |
| 75-79 | 192,900 | 52,100 | 27.0 | 274,800 | 186,200 | 67.8 | 467,700 | 238,300 | 51.0 |
| 80-84 | 105,200 | 38,600 | 36.7 | 174,100 | 140,100 | 80.5 | 279,300 | 178,700 | 64.0 |
| 85-89 | 45,200 | 22,400 | 49.6 | 94,900 | 85,600 | 90.2 | 140,100 | 108,000 | 77.1 |
| $90+$ | 20,600 | 13,100 | 63.6 | 49,400 | 47,200 | 95.5 | 70,000 | 60,300 | 86.1 |
| Total | 665,400 | 188,600 | 28.3 | 972,000 | 665,000 | 68.4 | 1,637,400 | 853,600 | 52.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, 1982 and 1983 , Catalogue No. 91-210, Annual.

## INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration is of particular significance in Canada because of the political make-up of the country. Federal and provincial authorities pursue many social and economic policies that affect the regional production and consumption of goods and services, as well as the redistribution of national wealth. However, population movements, both directly and particularly indirectly, keep the country in a constant state of demographic and economic flux. It is difficult to imagine what Canada would have been like in 1983 if, for instance, there had been no internal migration since the early 1900s. However, a very rough picture can be obtained by distributing the 1983 population according to the distribution in 1901 (Table 17).

Newfoundland would be nearing the one million mark, and Prince Edward Island would be approaching 500,000 . Nova Scotia's population would be as large as Alberta's and the latter would be the least populous of the provinces. The entire population of British Columbia would not match that of presentday Vancouver.

## The Data

Because there are no population registers and no one is required to file a change-of-residence notice, the measurement of internal migration flows is no easy task. However, annual estimates of interprovincial flows are computed using two reasonably complete administrative files in which changes of address are recorded - family allowance records and Revenue Canada's income tax records. Despite a number of weaknesses, these estimates provide

TABLE 17. 1981 Population of Canada Distributed According to the Population Distribution in 1901

| Province | 1981 population distributed <br> by 1901 structure | Actual population <br> in 1981 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland |  |  |
| Prince Edward Island | 961,939 | 567,680 |
| Nova Scotia | 449,485 | 122,510 |
| New Brunswick | $2,000,518$ | 847,445 |
| Quebec | $1,441,360$ | 696,405 |
| Ontario | $7,177,624$ | $6,438,400$ |
| Manitoba | $9,502,330$ | $8,625,110$ |
| Saskatchewan | $1,110,929$ | $1,026,245$ |
| Alberta | 397,336 | 968,310 |
| British Columbia | $\mathbf{3 1 7 , 8 6 3}$ | $2,237,725$ |
| Yukon | 118,691 | $2,744,470$ |
| Northwest Territories | 87,621 | 23,150 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 , 3 4 3 , 1 8 0}$ | 45,740 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada, 1901 and 1981.
quite a satisfactory approximation from which migration trends can be extracted. This information is supplemented every five years with data from the official census, which includes a question about the respondent's place of residence at the time of the previous census.

## Twelve-year Profile

## Balances

Demographic accounting of population movements from one province to another provides the in-migration and out-migration figures used to calculate each province's internal migration balance (the difference between the number of people entering and leaving the province) (Table 18).

Analysis of the past 12 years' observations reveals two points of particular interest:

- In Canada as a whole, the annual interprovincial migration flow is heavy and varies little from year to year. The annual average, of 380,000 migrants, though pushed upwards by exceptionally large flows in 1973-74 and 1974-75, suggests that there were, on average, 15 provincial border crossings per 1,000 population.
- Excluding the last year 1982-83 and two exceptions (Saskatchewan in 1976-77 and Ontario in 1977-78), all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia have registered negative balances of migration since 1976-77.

Three groups of provinces can readily be singled out from this composite picture.

## The Losing Provinces

Through these interprovincial exchanges, some provinces lost more people than they gained. One example is Quebec, which has failed to record a single positive balance in the past 12 years; its direct total deficit stands at 280,000. In no year has any province experienced a net migration gain higher than Quebec's net migration loss in 1977-78. Manitoba, except for 1982-83, was invariably a loser in its exchanges. Its total loss over the 12 -year period was 70,000 persons. Newfoundland, having had positive balances of several hundred people four times during the period, ended with a total deficit of 25,000 persons because of outflows during the other eight years. Saskatchewan also posted a negative balance in eight years, losing slightly less than 50,000 persons in all. Ontario found itself in the same position, chalking up negative balances for eight years and ending the period with a total deficit of 90,000 persons.
TABLE 18. Balance of Internal Migration for Provinces and Territories, 1971-72 to 1982-83

| Year | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon and N.W.T. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971-72 | 910 | 290 | -371 | 612 | -20,461 | 14,080 | -8,311 | - 19,207 | 3,575 | 27,044 | 1,840 |
| 1972-73 | -537 | 923 | 4,276 | 2,077 | -20,072 | 960 | -5,770 | -16,164 | 5,564 | 27,333 | 1,410 |
| 1973-74 | -3,316 | 502 | 1,274 | 1,448 | -15,135 | -2,886 | - 1,596 | -11,604 | 2,235 | 30,496 | -1,418 |
| 1974-75 | 495 | 1,390 | 2,233 | 6,103 | -9,299 | - 29,535 | -6,912 | 378 | 22,576 | 11,831 | 739 |
| 1975-76 | 591 | 649 | 3,895 | 6,561 | - 12,643 | -21,179 | -4,238 | 5,845 | 24,621 | -4,419 | 317 |
| 1976-77 | -4,149 | 154 | -799 | -82 | - 26,366 | -6,402 | -3,531 | 3,182 | 34,710 | 5,016 | -1,733 |
| 1977-78 | -4,311 | 700 | -416 | -1,348 | -46,429 | 8,510 | -4,674 | - 1,719 | 32,543 | 17,576 | -432 |
| 1978-79 | -3,374 | -74 | -357 | -1,171 | -30,884 | -4,325 | -10,746 | -2,878 | 33,426 | 22,005 | -1,622 |
| 1979-80 | -3,597 | -358 | -2,732 | -2,761 | - 29,976 | -22,362 | - 13,864 | -4,493 | 41,435 | 40,164 | - 1,456 |
| 1980-81 | -3,552 | -1,251 | -2,836 | -4,989 | -22,841 | -33,247 | -9,403 | -3,808 | 44,250 | 37,864 | -187 |
| 1981-82 | -5,693 | -856 | -1,936 | -2,842 | - 25,790 | -5,665 | -2,625 | -323 | 36,562 | 8,705 | 463 |
| 1982-83 | 1,665 | 209 | 1,428 | 2,491 | - 22,568 | 15,112 | 389 | 2,660 | -3,344 | 3,632 | -1,664 |
| Total | -24,814 | 2,278 | 3,668 | 6,099 | -280,464 | -86,939 | - 71,281 | -47,951 | 278,153 | 227,247 | -3,743 |

[^9]
## The Winning Provinces

Alberta and British Columbia were the big winners in the internal migration game. Each lost several thousand people in one year, but gained close to 250,000 over the other 11 years.

Win Some, Lose Some
The Yukon, the Northwest Territories and the Maritime provinces oscillated between winning and losing. Their annual balances were never very high or low and, at the end of the 12-year period, the Maritimes came out slightly ahead.

## 1982-83

The previous year (1982-83) was particularly unusual for almost all provinces because population movements during the year were so different from those of the preceding six years. British Columbia gained little; Alberta lost for the first time in 12 years; the Yukon and the Northwest Territories suffered slight losses; all the other provinces had positive net balances. Quebec alone recorded a high deficit.

## Flows

While net migration measures the results of the flows, it says nothing about the origin and destination of the migrants or about the size of the flows.

Analysis of the average flows over the past 12 years highlights the special role played by Ontario, which was involved in one of every four border crossings (Table 19). Alberta, in second place, was a party to nearly one movement

TABLE 19. Percentage Distribution of Interprovincial Migration by Province of Origin and Destination, Average for 1971-72 through 1982-83

| Province | Origin | Destination |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| New Brunswick | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Quebec | 13.9 | 7.6 |
| Ontario | 25.8 | 23.4 |
| Manitoba | 7.8 | 6.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Alberta | 15.8 | 22.5 |
| British Columbia | 13.6 | 18.3 |
| Yukon and Northwest | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Territories | 100 | 100 |
| Total |  |  |

[^10]out of five, followed by British Columbia with one in six. Only one in ten movements involved Quebec, which recorded twice as many departures as arrivals.

Analysis of the provincial breakdown of in-migration and out-migration reveals some major trends.

## Ontario

Ontario attracted more people from the East than from the West, the average proportions being $60 \%$ and $40 \%$ respectively (Table 20). Migrants from the

TABLE 20. Distribution of 100 In-migrants and 100 Out-migrants for Ontario, 1970-71 to 1982-83

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Province } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { origin } \end{gathered}$ | In-migrants |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970-71 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { for } \\ & 1970-71 \text { to } \\ & 1981-82 \end{aligned}$ | 1982-83 |
| Newfoundland | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 10.3 | 8.9 | 7.2 |
| New Brunswick | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| Quebec | 39.8 | 37.4 | 30.4 |
| Ontario | 8 | 8 |  |
| Manitoba | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Alberta | 8.8 | 13.5 | 26.2 |
| British Columbia | 11.9 | 13.8 | 14.8 |
| Yukon \& Northwest Territories | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Province } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { destination } \end{aligned}$ | Out-migrants |  |  |
|  | 1970-71 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { for } \\ & 1970-71 \text { to } \\ & 1981-82 \end{aligned}$ | 1982-83 |
| Newfoundland | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 11.5 | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| New Brunswick | 8.5 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Quebec | 26.2 | 20.0 | 17.5 |
| Ontario |  |  |  |
| Manitoba | 8.8 3.1 | 8.3 3.8 | 8.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 3.1 12.4 | 3.8 24.9 | 4.2 29.4 |
| Alberta ${ }^{\text {British Columbia }}$ | 12.5 | 20.3 | 18.0 |
| Yukon \& Northwest Territories | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

East were mostly from Quebec and probably included a sizeable proportion of Anglophones. ${ }^{4}$ Migrants from the West came from Alberta and British Columbia.

Between the early 1970s and the early 1980s, the proportion of migrants from the East tapered off, while there was an increase in migration from the West, mainly Alberta (especially in 1982-83). This strongly suggests a return flow triggered by the cancellation of many oil exploration and development projects.

The out-migration pattern was altogether different. More Ontario residents headed West than East, but these movements involved the same partners, Quebec on the one hand and Alberta and British Columbia on the other. The same reversal as was seen in the inflows held throughout the period, with outmigration to Quebec falling proportionally and out-migration to Alberta rising.

## Alberta

Alberta's exchanges with provinces east of Ontario were limited (Table 21). In the early $1970 \mathrm{~s}, 10 \%$ of them were with Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, though some 10 years later, the proportion had almost doubled (19\%). But relations were especially close with British Columbia. Despite a slight change

[^11]TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution of Alberta's Migration with Other Provinces and Territories

| Province | Average for 1970-71 and 1971-72 |  | Average for 1981-82 and 1982-83 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inmigration | Outmigration | Inmigration | Outmigration |
| Newfoundland | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| New Brunswick | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Quebec | 5.1 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Ontario | 17.0 | 20.4 | 31.8 | 28.0 |
| Manitoba | 11.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 26.6 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 12.6 |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |
| British Columbia | 31.9 | 46.7 | 26.3 | 32.7 |
| Yukon \& Northwest Territories | 2.9 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

[^12]very late in the period, more than one-third of the flows involved exchanges between these two provinces. As for in-migration from Saskatchewan and Ontario, these two provinces switched their respective positions between the beginning and the end of the period; Saskatchewan ranked first in the early 1970s.

British Columbia
British Columbia's migration flows, unlike those of its neighbours, deviated only slightly from their well-established pattern. Alberta and Ontario were British Columbia's chief partners in population exchanges, the former because of its proximity, the latter because of its population size. Exchanges with Eastern Canada were sparse, probably because of distance (Table 22). Alberta alone received $44 \%$ of the outflows from British Columbia and supplied $37 \%$ of the inflows; the consistency of these movements is reflected in the low coefficient of variation. Together the Maritime provinces and Quebec absorbed $11 \%$ of the out-migration from British Columbia and provided nearly $14 \%$ of the in-migration.

TABLE 22. British Columbia's Migration Exchanges with Other Provinces and Territories, 1970-1983 Average

| Province | 1970-1983 average |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Out- <br> migration | Coeff. of <br> variation | In- <br> migration | Coeff. of <br> variation |
| Newfoundland | 0.9 | $23 \%$ | 1.1 | $32 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.3 | $31 \%$ | 0.3 | $25 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | 3.4 | $10 \%$ | 3.2 | $16 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 1.7 | $14 \%$ | 1.8 | $9 \%$ |
| Quebec | 4.8 | $15 \%$ | 7.3 | $20 \%$ |
| Ontario | 25.0 | $10 \%$ | 26.0 | $29 \%$ |
| Manitoba | 7.6 | $22 \%$ | 9.4 | $14 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | 8.7 | $17 \%$ | 9.2 | $31 \%$ |
| Alberta | 44.2 | $9 \%$ | 36.7 | $8 \%$ |
| British Columbia | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Yukon \& Northwest | 3.5 | $19 \%$ | 3.0 | $16 \%$ |
| Territories |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, Catalogue No. 91-208, Annual, and Catalogue No. 91-210, Annual.

Quebec
Quebec's migration flows exhibit very distinct trends. During the 12 years under study, in-migration declined steadily while out-migration remained virtually stationary. The exception was 1977-78, when departures were $40 \%$ above average and arrivals nearly $20 \%$ below average.

Population exchanges with Ontario were extremely high and regular (more than $60 \%$ of inflows and outflows - Tables 23 and 24).
TABLE 23. In-migration to Quebec by Province or Territory of Origin, 1971-72 to $\mathbf{1 9 8 2 - 8 3}$

| Year | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon <br> and | Total |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| N.W.T. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1961-1962 and 1975-1976, Catalogue No. 91-208, and unpublished data for the years 1976-1977 and 1980-1981, from Revenue Canada. For 1981-1982 and 1982-1983, data are taken from Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-210.
TABLE 24. Out-migration from Quebec by Province or Territory of Destination, 1971-72 to 1982-83

| Year | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon <br> and | Total |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| N.W.T. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1961-1962 and 1975-1976, Catalogue No. 91-208, and unpublished data for the years 1976-1977 and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-210.

Out-migration to Alberta increased, accounting for a growing proportion of departures in the 1970s. Inflows from that province remained proportionately quite low until 1981-82 and 1982-83 when they increased very substantially, largely due to the return migration mentioned earlier.

## The Atlantic Provinces

One of every four people who migrate from an Atlantic province (one of three in some years) goes to a neighbouring province. Even more frequently the destination is Ontario. However, over the past decade, the traditional appeal of these destinations has waned as Alberta's power of attraction strengthened, and outflows to that province increased almost four-fold before slowing considerably in 1982-83 (Table 26). Alberta's appeal also had a negative impact on out-migration to Quebec, a less attractive but closer destination. Outflows to British Columbia have been much more constant than those to Alberta.

TABLE 25. Average In-migration to the Atlantic Provinces by Province or Territory of Origin 1971-1983

|  | Atlantic Province | Que. |  | Ont. | Man. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In-migration <br> Average 1971-1983 <br> Coeff. of variation \% | $\begin{array}{r} 14,977 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 6,763 |  | 22,128 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,680 \\ 21 \end{array}$ |
|  | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon and N.W.T | Total |
| In-migration |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average 1971-1983 | 783 | 4,196 | 3,264 | 330 | 54,122 |
| Coeff. of variation \% | 27 | 56 | 17 | 42 | 17 |

Source: Statistics Canada, International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1961-1962 and 1975-1976, Catalogue No. 91-208, and unpublished data for the years 1976-1977 and 1980-1981, from Revenue Canada. For 1981-1982 and 1982-1983, data are taken from Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-210.

In-migration (Table 25) has not fluctuated dramatically from one year to the next. Like outflows, internal moves accounted for nearly $27 \%$ of the total; inflows from Ontario were predominant (about $42 \%$ ). In contrast, arrivals from Alberta increased, to such an extent, especially during the last two years of the period, that the average figure of 4,300 is a poor indicator of the actual situation: arrivals from Alberta numbered 3,000 in the early 1970s and 10,000 in the early 1980s. These were not due to normal fluctuations but rather to the return migration of workers who had been drawn away from the Maritimes by the booming Alberta economy several years earlier.
TABLE 26. Out-migration from the Atlantic Provinces by Province or Territory of Destination, 1971-72 to 1982-83

| Year | Atlantic <br> Provinces | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon <br> and <br> N.W.T. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1971-72$ | 15,634 | 6,968 | 27,220 | 1,219 | 581 | 2,856 | 4,353 | 238 | 59,069 |
| $1972-73$ | 16,032 | 6,183 | 22,643 | 1,559 | 439 | 2,658 | 3,797 | 379 | 53,695 |
| $1973-74$ | 18,227 | 6,672 | 28,205 | 3,057 | 573 | 3,742 | 4,839 | 188 | 65,503 |
| $1974-75$ | 17,205 | 6,408 | 21,243 | 2,505 | 1,031 | 4,343 | 5,251 | 532 | 58,518 |
| $1975-76$ | 16,797 | 5,454 | 19,865 | 1,917 | 932 | 4,311 | 3,455 | 291 | 53,022 |
| $1976-77$ | 14,838 | 4,677 | 19,355 | 2,290 | 959 | 7,100 | 4,060 | 552 | 53,831 |
| $1977-78$ | 14,168 | 4,215 | 17,752 | 1,935 | 1,008 | 8,250 | 4,777 | 574 | 52,679 |
| $1978-79$ | 14,656 | 3,964 | 16,903 | 1,736 | 930 | 8,288 | 4,821 | 558 | 51,856 |
| $1979-80$ | 13,408 | 3,706 | 17,211 | 1,812 | 855 | 10,861 | 4,781 | 602 | 53,236 |
| $1980-81$ | 13,128 | 3,792 | 17,072 | 1,713 | 1,133 | 14,351 | 5,134 | 752 | 57,075 |
| $1981-82$ | 12,865 | 3,294 | 17,298 | 1,630 | 1,063 | 14,468 | 4,696 | 907 | 56,221 |
| $1982-83$ | 12,762 | 3,710 | 17,021 | 1,247 | 841 | 7,805 | 3,669 | 535 | 47,590 |

Source: Statistics Canada, International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1961-1962 and 1975-1976, Catalogue No. 91-208, and unpublished data for the years 1976-1977 and 1980-1981, from Revenue Canada. For 1981-1982 and 1982-1983, data are taken from Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-210.

## NUPTIALITY AND DIVORCE

## Nuptiality

All marriages recorded during any given year can be divided into two categories: first marriages and remarriages. While it is easy to obtain the absolute number of marriages (all previous marital statuses combined), analysis of the nuptiality rate requires differentiation between first and subsequent marriages as well as separate consideration of men and women since a given marriage may be the first marriage for one spouse and a remarriage for the other. The number of marriages depends on the size of the marriage market (single, widowed and divorced persons) and on the propensity to marry. Since few marriages are terminated by death before the age when nuptiality is high, the number of marriageable people depends primarily on the number of births some 20 years earlier and the number of divorces in preceding years. The propensity to marry is governed by many non-demographic factors. While the total number of marriages has declined since 1972 by an average of some 1,100 marriages per year (with occasional fluctuations), the proportion of remarriages for both sexes has increased. This leads to two important conclusions: first, an increasingly large proportion of the population is marrying more than once; second, marriage is attracting fewer single people.

## An Index in a Nosedive

The graph of the total nuptiality rate (Chart II) shows that since the late 1960s, the proportion of males or females who entered a first marriage has fallen steadily at a rate comparable to that of the 1930s. This trend levelled off in 1979 and 1980, but has since continued downward. Indeed, it is now safe to say that this decline in nuptiality will be seen as one of the most remarkable in Canada's history. The 656 first marriages per 1,000 males and 663 per 1,000 females recorded in 1982 broke the record low of 1932. If future cohorts' propensity to marry were the same as that of the previous cohorts at all ages in 1983, only 65 males or females out of 100 would marry in their lifetimes, or to be more accurate before the age of 50 . Ten years earlier, it looked as if the proportions would be $97 \%$ for men and $93 \%$ for women. The drop can be attributed in part to the rise in age at first marriage, but the trend has lasted too long to be explained by this change alone and one can legitimately suspect that nuptiality itself has slumped. ${ }^{5}$

[^13]

However, there are major differences between the two situations, for both male and female nuptiality. The decline of the 1930s occurred at a time when nuptiality was at a moderate level (Chart II). The current decline is all the more spectacular as it began at a time (1966) of high nuptiality, especially among men. What is more, this drop has now been going on for 15 years, whereas it lasted only three years during the Depression. This implies that each of the cohorts involved in the current downturn has maintained the trend for much longer than did those concerned in the decline of the 1930s. As a result, the frequency of nuptiality among present cohorts (the proportion of men and women who will eventually marry before age 50 ) will probably be considerably lower, and the average age at marriage will probably increase, provided that marriage is simply postponed and not rejected altogether. For example, the marrying period of the 1880-82 cohorts had extended over approximately 20 years and was nearing its end when the Depression struck. However, men aged 38 in 1921 were still marrying at the rate of 120 per 1,000 . In contrast, males in the 1942 cohort marrying at the same age ( 38 years old in 1980) were doing so at the rate of only 35 per 1,000 . But since $80 \%$ of the members of this cohort were already married by age 32, it may be assumed that the majority of those who ever intended to marry had already done so. The same probably could not be said of the $1880-82$ cohorts, even though there are no supporting data. It is likely, therefore, that a smaller proportion of the recent cohorts will marry at least once.

Chart III reveals that marriages among recent cohorts are more concentrated than among the older cohorts. This concentration of marriages around the modal age, for both males and females, results from later marriages and nearzero nuptiality after age 35 , regardless of the cohort considered.

## The Near Future

What do these observations suggest about the future behaviour of recent cohorts? The male cohort born in 1953 (aged 30 in 1983) has not yet reached the end of its marrying period. However, its modal nuptiality rate peaked at 103 per 1,000 , compared with upwards of 130 per 1,000 for the 1943 and 1948 cohorts (Table 47A). Then, starting at age 27, its nuptiality rate exceeded that of the previous cohorts at the same age, clearly indicating that its marriages will be spread over a longer period (Chart IIIA). Does this cohort mark the beginning of an upturn in late marriages? Even if it does, its late start leaves little hope that it will attain the same frequency of marriage as preceding cohorts. The 1953 male cohort, an estimated $88 \%$ of which will marry at least once, will closely resemble the cohorts of the early 1900s (Chart III). On the other hand, it is very difficult to predict the marriage patterns of the more recent cohorts, those whose members were still under 25 in 1983. Both men and women are waiting longer and longer before marrying (Chart III) and it is highly unlikely that $90 \%$ of the members of the cohorts born between 1955 and 1960 will marry. This $90 \%$ would imply that most of the marriages that were "missing" from the early part of this marrying period were simply postponed, a doubtful assumption at best.

Chart IIIA
Age Specific First Marriage Rates for Recent Cohorts, Canada


For these reasons, some believe that the institution of marriage is losing popularity. If the traditional social and legal constraints on common-law marriage continue to ease, cohabitation without marriage may become more prevalent than ever before. Waning interest in reproduction, which is prompting more couples to remain childless, tends to erode interest in marriage, previously considered essential to the socialization of children. In addition, legislative changes have been made to guarantee common-law partners the same parental, insurance and inheritance rights that married couples enjoy. Though the future is never certain, Canada's de jure single population may well grow quite substantially in all age groups.

## Chart IIIB

Age Specific First Marriage Rates for Recent Cohorts, Canada


## Divorce

## A Conceptual Problem

An analysis of divorce poses a number of difficulties, not the least of which is a major conceptual problem. Put simply, the divorce decree is the only dated event recorded for statistical purposes. But it does not provide the desired information, namely the effective end of cohabitation, since the divorce decree never coincides with the couple's physical separation. First of all, a certain amount of time generally elapses between the actual breakup of a marriage and the filing of divorce papers. Secondly, there is another interval, the length of which varies considerably, between filing and the issuance of the decree.

An analysis of divorce based on duration of marriage thus leads to measurements the accuracy and significance of which should not be overestimated, since with growing frequency, marriage does not mark the formation of a union but the legalization of an existing union whose formation date cannot be determined. If a sociological analysis were conducted, it would also be necessary to subtract the unknown, but certainly sizeable, number of divorces following marriages of convenience, wherein individuals marry, without there being necessarily any conjugal life, to obtain certain privileges and benefits, connected with marriage, such as immigration visas or tax advantages.

## Divorces on the Rise

Since July 1968, when the Divorce Act was amended, the annual number of divorces has grown substantially and steadily (Table 27). A small portion of this increase is attributable to a rise in Canada's married population, but most of it stems from the increasing ease with which a divorce can be obtained.

TABLE 27. Annual Number of Divorces Granted and Increase over Preceding Year, Canada, 1967-1981

| Year | Number of divorces | Increase over <br> preceding year (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1967 | 11,165 |  |
| 1968 | 11,343 | 2 |
| 1969 | 21,988 | 94 |
| 1970 | 29,239 | 33 |
| 1971 | 29,685 | 2 |
| 1972 | 32,389 | 9 |
| 1973 | 36,704 | 13 |
| 1974 | 45,019 | 23 |
| 1975 | 50,611 | 12 |
| 1976 | 54,209 | 7 |
| 1977 | 55,370 | 2 |
| 1978 | 57,155 | 3 |
| 1979 | 59,474 | 4 |
| 1980 | 62,019 | 4 |
| 1981 | 67,671 | 9 |
| 1982 | 70,436 | 4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Vol. II, Marriages and Divorces, Catalogue No. 84-205, Annual.
Between 1971 and 1982, the number of divorces more than doubled, with the most significant increase occurring between 1972 and 1975. That sudden surge during those years was very unusual. It may be supposed that it was due to the legal sanction of de facto separations, but it may also have been caused by breakups that might not have taken place if the amended legislation had not lifted constraints that, though traditionally respected, had met with increasing opposition.

Since 1975, the number of divorces has continued to rise and the rate of increase has accelerated each year. From 1976 to 1980, it rose by $2.1 \%, 3.2 \%$, $4.1 \%$ and $4.3 \%$. The $9 \%$ increase between 1980 and 1981 was exceptional and can be traced to an initiative taken by the Chief Justice of Montreal. ${ }^{6}$ In order to reduce the backlog of divorce petitions, he added 3,000 cases to the normal number of hearings scheduled for the divorce courts. Had it not been for this, there would have been only about 64,500 divorces in Canada, a $5.6 \%$ increase over 1980, which is consistent with the steady upward trend observed since 1977. In 1982, there were only $4.5 \%$ more divorces than in 1981.

## Measuring the Divorce Rate

The incidence of divorce is often measured by calculating a crude divorce rate as the ratio of the number of divorces to the total average population. However, because this measurement is far too rudimentary, it is preferable to use a rate that relates divorces and couples (the population at risk of divorce). Despite the reservations expressed in the introduction to this topic, these rates are computed by duration of marriage. Since the number of marriages remaining in the marriage cohorts at each duration of marriage is unknown, the number of divorce decrees must be divided by the initial number of marriages in the study cohort ${ }^{7}$ (Table 50). If, for example, in year $x$ there were 300 divorces among couples married for 10 years, these 300 dissolutions would be divided by the number of marriages recorded in the year x minus 10 .

The divorce rate can then be summed in two ways to derive a frequency index:

- The duration-specific rates for a given year can be summed to produce a current index, the total divorce rate, covering some 30 or more marriage cohorts (cross-sectional analysis).
- The duration-specific rates for a given marriage cohort can be summed to produce a cohort index, which yields clearer results but requires observations covering approximately 30 years. It measures the proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce within a particular real marriage cohort (longitudinal analysis).

In view of the short period covered by available detailed information on divorces, anything more than a fragmentary analysis of cohort behaviour is impossible.

[^14]
## The Cross Sectional Approach

More than any other index constructed in the same manner, the total rate can easily be misleading if its underlying assumptions are not made absolutely clear. Suppose that the 1982 rate was 366.5 . It means that if 10,000 couples began their married life in 1982, and divorced at the same duration-specific rates as couples of previous marriage cohorts divorced in 1982, divorce alone would account for the dissolution of 3,665 of those marriages after 25 years. Clearly, this is mere speculation about the future propensity to divorce of couples married in 1982. There are no firm grounds for claiming that the divorce patterns of these couples will conform to the composite divorce pattern exhibited by couples still married in 1982.

The result of summing the divorce rates for the 1969-81 period for marriages of up to 25 years' duration (that is, ignoring marriages lasting more than 25 years) understates the divorce rate (Chart IV).

Chart iv
Total Divorce Rate, Canada, 1969-1982


Despite the foregoing biases, the pattern that emerges in the divorce rate is essentially the same as the trend in the number of divorces (Table 27). There is unquestionably an increase in the rate, but a clear understanding of the current situation requires analysis of the marital case histories of the marriage cohorts now at risk.

## The Longitudinal Approach

The data for 1969 to 1981 are set out in Table 28 so as to trace the marriage cohorts formed between 1943 and 1982 over a period of 13 years or less. The duration-specific divorces granted in a given year pertain to marriages recorded
during two consecutive calendar years. Half the sum of these marriages represents the size of the cohorts designated by the years in question. For example, the initial number of marriages in the 1953-54 cohort equals half the sum of marriages in $1953(131,034)$ and $1954(128,629)$. These figures are shown in the first columns of Table 28.

The oldest cohort for which some information is available is that of 1943-44. At the 25 -year mark, this cohort had a divorce rate of 44 per 10,000 . The only data available on the most recent cohort (1981-82) indicate that 10 in 10,000 marriages were dissolved by divorce within the first year.

Because the time series is so short, the divorce behaviour of the various cohorts can be observed only over a brief period and at different stages in their married lives. For the oldest cohorts, the only information available concerns divorces following long periods of marriage. Observation of the cohorts formed since 1968 is confined to the early stages of their married lives.

For the latter cohorts, it is clear that the more recent the cohort, the higher the number of divorces for each duration (Chart V). For example, after seven years of marriage, 746 of every 10,000 couples in the 1967-68 cohort had divorced, whereas the corresponding figure for the 1973-74 cohort was 1,130 (a $50 \%$ increase). Should this trend continue, more than $14 \%$ of the 1978-79 cohort ( 1,454 out of 10,000 couples) will have divorced within seven years (Table 49).

For all the cohorts covered in Table 28, the known modal value ${ }^{8}$ of the divorce rate distribution tends to occur earlier for each succeeding cohort (Table 29). The reason for this is that a backlog of divorces was cleared up in 1973, 1974 and 1975. Thus, the cohort-to-cohort decrease in the modal duration of marriage does not necessarily reflect increasingly early marriage breakdown, but may also stem from the greater opportunity that all members of the study cohorts had to divorce in those years, regardless of duration of marriage.

From the 1968-69 cohort onward the modal duration has remained steady at seven years. Interestingly, that cohort was the first to be formed subsequent to amendment of the Divorce Act. This suggests that previous cohorts were "late" in their timing, as it were, and did some catching up. Supporting this theory is the fact that starting with the 1968-69 cohort, the duration-specific risks of divorce have followed the same pattern regardless of the cohort considered; the only factor that changes is the magnitude of the risks.

The decrease in the number of years between the marriage and the modal year of divorce is also a result of the growing number of remarriages among divorced people. It is known that divorce is more frequent (and marriages shorter) among couples in which one of the spouses was previously divorced.

[^15]TABLE 28. Duration-specific Divorce Rate (per 10,000), Canada, Marriage Cohorts, 1943-44 to 1981-82

| Year | Number of marriages per calendar year | Marriage cohort | Cohort marriages | Marriage duration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ | Total index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 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 |  |  |
|  |  | 1943-44 | 109,241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 | 1969 | 1,370 |
|  |  | 1944-45 | 108,016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 | 50 | 1970 | 1,863 |
|  | 111,376 | 1945-46 | 124,387 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52 | 56 | 48 | 1971 | 1,885 |
|  |  | 1946-47 | 133,899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 | 55 | 49 | 46 | 1972 | 2,007 |
|  |  | 1947-48 | 128,259 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 54 | 1973 | 2,233 |
| 1948 |  | 1948-49 | 125,102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 58 | 56 | 52 | 60 | 58 | 1974 | 2,673 |
| 1949 |  | 1949-50 | 124,585 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 | 60 | 55 | 58 | 59 | 68 | 64 | 1975 | 2,932 |
| 1951 |  | 1950-51 | 126,745 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 | 64 | 61 | 59 | 60 | 73 | 69 | 71 | 1976 | 3,072 |
|  |  | 1951-52 | 128,441 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 69 | 1977 | 3,063 |
|  |  | 1952-53 | 129,754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54 | 69 | 70 | 64 | 67 | 75 | 80 | 76 | 69 | 55 | 1978 | 3,103 |
| 1953 | 131,034 | 1953-54 | 129,831 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 70 | 64 | 62 | 71 | 86 | 82 | 78 | 75 | 70 | 62 | 1979 | 3,180 |
| 1954 | 128,629 128,029 | 1954-55 | 128,329 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57 | 73 | 65 | 68 | 69 | 85 | 85 | 83 | 75 | 70 | 68 | 65 | 1980 | 3,277 |
| 1955 | 128,029 132,713 | 1955-56 | 130,371 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59 | 83 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 87 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 78 | 74 | 69 | 71 | 1981 | 3,529 |
| 1956 | 132,713 133,186 | 1956-57 | 132,949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 | 82 | 76 | 75 | 78 | 92 | 105 | 96 | 87 | 85 | 84 | 75 | 74 | 66 | 1982 | 3,655 |
| 1957 | 133,186 131,525 | 1957-58 | 132,355 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 91 | 101 | 97 | 92 | 84 | 82 | 77 | 78 | 73 |  |  |  |
|  | 131,525 | 1958-59 | 131,999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 91 | 82 | 80 | 86 | 96 | 105 | 103 | 92 | 89 | 80 | 78 | 83 | 75 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 132,474 130,338 | 1959-60 | 131,406 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 | 93 | 95 | 91 | 97 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 84 | 91 | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1960-61 | 129,406 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 119 | 119 | 116 | 108 | 100 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 128,475 129,381 | 1961-62 | 128,928 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 | 105 | 99 | 106 | 103 | 121 | 133 | 123 | 115 | 108 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 129,381 | 1962-63 | 130,246 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 114 | 131 | 133 | 134 | 124 | 118 | 104 | 99 | 107 | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1963-64 | 134,623 |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 106 | 109 | 113 | 124 | 142 | 136 | 140 | 128 | 126 | 114 | 110 | 113 | 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1964-65 | 141,827 |  |  |  |  | 61 | 98 | 112 | 121 | 134 | 150 | 153 | 153 | 139 | 134 | 124 | 117 | 118 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1965 \\ & 1966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145,519 \\ & 155,596 \end{aligned}$ | 1965-66 | 150,557 |  |  |  | 42 | 93 | 112 | 128 | 143 | 156 | 162 | 163 | 148 | 137 | 130 | 120 | 121 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 28. Duration-specific Divorce Rate (per 10,000), Canada, Marriage Cohorts, 1943-44 to 1981-82-Concluded

| Year | Number of marriages per calendar year | Marriage cohort | Cohort marriages | Marriage duration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Year of observation | Total index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 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 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 165,879 \\ & 171,766 \end{aligned}$ | 1966-67 | 160,737 |  |  | 31 | 68 | 102 | 126 | 139 | 166 | 177 | 171 | 155 | 145 | 136 | 132 | 130 | 128 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1967-68 | 168,823 |  | 17 | 49 | 75 | 115 | 142 | 162 | 183 | 173 | 165 | 156 | 151 | 136 | 138 | 138 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1968.69 | 176,974 | 3 | 22 | 53 | 83 | 122 | 158 | 182 | 184 | 171 | 165 | 160 | 152 | 147 | 144 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 182,183 | 1969-70 | 185,305 | 3 | 25 | 55 | 92 | 151 | 177 | 192 | 192 | 176 | 174 | 163 | 162 | 157 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1970 \\ & 1971 \end{aligned}$ | 188,428 | 1970-71 | 189,876 | 4 | 28 | 61 | 106 | 161 | 186 | 189 | 191 | 184 | 180 | 172 | 166 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 191,324 | 1971-72 | 195,907 | 4 | 33 | 74 | 117 | 174 | 193 | 196 | 197 | 191 | 187 | 185 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1972 \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | 200,490 | 1972-73 | 199,777 | 5 | 36 | 83 | 129 | 181 | 203 | 212 | 203 | 205 | 204 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 199,064 | 1973-74 | 198,944 | 5 | 44 | 94 | 136 | 184 | 213 | 223 | 228 | 218 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | 198,824 197,585 | 1974-75 | 198,205 | 6 | 52 | 104 | 147 | 199 | 224 | 243 | 232 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1975 \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | 197,585 | 1975-76 | 195,464 | 8 | 59 | 111 | 161 | 208 | 234 | 246 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 193,343 187,344 | 1976-77 | 190,343 | 8 | 63 | 116 | 166 | 223 | 250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977 | 187,344 185.523 | 1977-78 | 186,434 | 7 | 65 | 117 | 165 | 237 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1978 | 185,523 187,811 | 1978-79 | 186,667 | 8 | 64 | 173 | 187 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1979 \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | 187,811 191,069 | 1979-80 | 189,440 | 8 | 68 | 137 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 191,069 190,075 | 1980-81 | 190,575 | 9 | 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1981$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190,075 \\ & 187,820 \end{aligned}$ | 1981-82 | 189,951 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | 187,820 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Based on data from Table 25 and Vital Statistics, Vol. II, Marriages and Divorces, Catalogue No. 84-205, Annual.

This applies equally well to the overall increase in the divorce rate. From a sociological standpoint, it would be interesting to know the divorce rate for first marriages only.

## Rising Divorce Rates

An analysis of the recent past points to an upward trend not only in the number of divorces but also in the divorce rate (the propensity of marriages to break down). The total divorce rate is rising in response to a sharp increase in age-specific divorce rates for short-lived marriages and virtual stabilization of the rates for longer-lived marriages. A total divorce rate of approximately 4,100 per 10,000 for 1985 is thus not an unreasonable forecast. ${ }^{9}$ Beyond that, it is difficult to make predictions. It should be recalled that absolute divorce figures can rise or fall without a concomitant rise or fall in the divorce rate. This caveat about the relationship between events and the phenomenon they represent holds for other demographic variables as well.

[^16]TABLE 29. Duration of Marriage at which the Modal Value of the Divorce Rate is Located in the Known Period of the Married Life of Recent Marriage Cohorts, Canada

| Cohort | Duration (years) | Cohort | Duration (years) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| $1949-1950$ | 24 | $1961-1962$ | 13 |
| $1950-1951$ | 23 | $1962-1963$ | 13 |
| $1951-1952$ | 24 | $1963-1964$ | 10 |
| $1952-1953$ | 22 | $1964-1965$ | $10-11$ |
| $1953-1954$ | 20 | $1965-1966$ | 10 |
| $1954-1955$ | $19-20$ | $1966-1967$ | 8 |
| $1955-1956$ | $19-20$ | $1967-1968$ | 7 |
| $1956-1957$ | 18 | $1968-1969$ | 7 |
| $1957-1958$ | 17 | $1969-1970$ | $6-7$ |
| $1958-1959$ | 16 | $1970-1971$ | 7 |
| $1959-1960$ | $14-15$ | $1971-1972$ | 7 |
| $1960-1961$ | $13-14$ | $1972-1973$ | 7 |

Source: Based on data from Table 28.
Currvulative Divorce Rate by Length of Marriage
in Recent Cohorts, Canada


## FERTILITY OF WOMEN OF ALL MARITAL STATUSES

The 1982 figures indicate a fertility level of about 1.7 children per woman. This total fertility rate is to be interpreted as the number of children which a woman would have over her lifetime if her age-specific fertility behaviour in any given year matched that of women of all childbearing ages ${ }^{10}$ in that year.

The recent decrease in fertility, which is not unique to Canada but affects the entire Western world, is an historical fact unrelated to the vagaries of a passing economic downturn, as some past declines have been. Analysing the causes of this deep-rooted change and describing the forces at work requires a multi-disciplinary approach, which is outside the bounds of a status report. Thus, the focus here is exclusively on quantitative analysis of the changes in the immediate past.

## A Low Level on the Decline

Fertility in Canada fell below the replacement level (total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman) in 1971 and has continued to decline steadily over the past 10 years (Chart VI). The rate may occasionally remain below the replacement level for several years in a row, but this does not necessarily spell depopulation: the women of a given cohort may simply have postponed childbearing until a later age, at which time they will catch up and bear enough, or even more than enough, daughters to replace themselves by the end of their reproductive years.

However, such is not the case at present: the rate has remained below the replacement level for each of the past 10 years and there is serious doubt that some cohorts will be able to catch up sufficiently before age 50 to ensure their replacement.

Under such conditions, disregarding the potential effects of migration, this decline in natality signals the beginning of depopulation. Canada is not the only country facing this problem (Table 30).

## Postponing Children?

The overall drop in fertility is a consequence of downturns in almost all age-specific fertility rates (Chart VI).

Since 1971, there has been an almost unbroken downward trend in fertility rates for all ages up to 28 , which, experience has shown, are the ages at which women are generally most fertile.

[^17]Chart VIA
Age-Speciflc Fertility Rate (per 1,000) Canada, 1971-1982


Source: Table 51 in appendix.

- In the past few years, the downward curve between ages 28 and 36 has levelled off or even turned upward slightly. For instance, the rates at age 29, 30 and 31 were a little higher in 1981 than in 1974. However, the corresponding rates for 1982 do not seem to confirm this upswing; with one exception, they were all lower than the 1981 levels (Table 51).
- After age 36, the rates, though already very low, continued to fall, but at an increasingly slow pace.

Consequently, the overall decline stems primarily from decreasing fertility at the younger ages. Although a very slight increase was observed at about age 30 , fertility levels in these two age groups are quite different and the upturn among women in their thirties offset only a minute portion of the downward trend among younger females.

## Smaller Families

The changes in the age-specific rates are related to a reduction in family size and an increase in the age at which women begin having children.

Chart VIB
Age-Specific Fertliity Rate (per 1,000) Canada, 1971-1982


Source: Table 51 in appendix.

Although it is impossible, in this brief analysis, to examine the changes in cohort fertility, annual data may provide some indication of alterations in family structure.

Prior to 1976, the sharp drop in high-order births (Table 31), which generally involve relatively old mothers, caused slight annual declines in the average age of women at the birth of their children (Table 32). While this factor previously overshadowed the upward trend in the average age of women at the birth of their first child, since 1976 the steady increase in the proportion of first-order births has predominated, raising the average age.

There is a temptation to link this increase in age at the birth of the first child with the rise in age at first marriage and with the spread of cohabitation among young people, a situation that has so far been less conducive than marriage to childbearing, especially at an early age.

Between 1971 and 1981, age of mother and birth order have combined to push fertility down to the observed level. The total rate dipped from 2,187 in 1971 to 1,700 in 1981, a decrease of 487 births (or $22 \%$ ) over ten years for the fictitious cohort.

TABLE 30. Recent Total Fertility Rates for Selected Industrialized Countries

| Country | Year | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria |  |  |
|  | 1979 | 1.62 |
| Belgium | 1980 | 1.67 |
| Denmark | 1978 | 1.64 |
| Finland | 1980 | 1.55 |
| France | 1980 | 1.63 |
| German Democratic | 1976 | 1.79 |
| Republic | 1980 | 1.96 |
| Germany, Federal Rep of. | 1974 | 1.53 |
| Italy | 1980 | 1.94 |
| Netherlands | 1979 | 1.38 |
| Norway | 1980 | 1.44 |
| Sweden | 1978 | 1.83 |
|  | 1980 | 1.53 |
| Switzerland | 1978 | 1.71 |
|  | 1980 | 1.57 |
| England and Wales | 1978 | 1.65 |
| Scotland | 1979 | 1.45 |
|  | 1976 | 1.46 |
| Canada | 1979 | 1.85 |
|  | 1971 | 1.75 |
|  | 1980 | 1.83 |
|  | 1982 | 1.69 |

Source: United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1981.

TABLE 31. Percentage Distribution of Annual Births by Birth Order, Canada, 1971-1982

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $9+$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 40.6 | 29.3 | 14.9 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 100 |
| 1972 | 41.9 | 30.9 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100 |
| 1973 | 43.4 | 32.3 | 13.7 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 100 |
| 1974 | 44.4 | 33.4 | 13.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100 |
| 1975 | 43.8 | 33.9 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100 |
| 1976 | 43.6 | 34.8 | 14.0 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100 |
| 1977 | 44.7 | 34.2 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100 |
| 1978 | 44.8 | 34.7 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100 |
| 1979 | 44.6 | 34.7 | 14.4 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100 |
| 1980 | 45.2 | 34.5 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100 |
| 1981 | 45.4 | 34.5 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 |
| 1982 | 45.4 | 34.3 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Vol. I, Births and Deaths, Catalogue No. 84-204, Annual. Births whose order was not specified were broken down before the calculations were made.

Over the years, taking all women in their reproductive years, certain ages and parities have been more involved than others for the downward trend (Table 33), although the decline has affected all birth orders (right-hand column) and all age ranges (bottom row).

Third- and higher-order fertility has decreased among women in all age ranges. In 1971, it accounted for $34 \%$ of the total rate; by 1981, the proportion had dropped to $21 \%$.

While first- and second-order fertility shrank among women under age 25 , it increased at the higher ages, particularly in the $25-34$ group. Still, that increase failed to offset the decline among the first group.

These observations reinforce earlier ones. There was an appreciable drop in the number of women having three or more children and a slight rise in fertility after age 25 . The fact that first- and second-order births are occurring at a later age confirms the effect of delaying marriage and childbearing.

TABLE 32. Mean Age of Mother at Birth of Children of All Orders and First Order,
Canada, 1971-1982

| Year | Mean age of women <br> at childbirth | Mean age of women at <br> birth of first child |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971 | 26.17 |  |
| 1972 | 26.05 | 23.28 |
| 1973 | 25.96 | 23.42 |
| 1974 | 25.98 | 23.54 |
| 1975 | 25.95 | 23.73 |
| 1976 | 26.03 | 23.78 |
| 1977 | 26.12 | 23.91 |
| 1978 | 26.20 | 24.09 |
| 1979 | 26.40 | 24.30 |
| 1980 | 26.50 | 24.40 |
| 1981 | 26.60 | 24.60 |
| 1982 | 26.70 | 24.80 |

Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Vital Statistics, Vol. I, Births and Deaths, Catalogue No. 84-204, Annual.

TABLE 33. Contribution by Age of Mother and Birth Order of Children to Total Fertility Rate, Canada, 1971-1981

| Birth <br> order | Age of mother |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 25 | $25-34$ yrs. | $35-39$ yrs. | All ages |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 or 2 | -216.7 | +107.8 | +3.3 | -105.6 |
| 3 or more | -45.7 | -224.6 | -111.6 | -381.3 |
| All orders | -262.4 | -116.8 | -107.7 | -486.9 |

[^18] Annual.

## What's in Store?

There is good reason to ponder the future course of fertility and natality since these demographic phenomena have critical social and economic implications. A theory currently enjoying some favour contends that fertility is subject to a cyclical pattern involving the alternation of large Malthusian-minded cohorts and small cohorts intent on having children. ${ }^{11}$

Should this theory prove correct, there is every reason to believe that fertility will rise sharply one day. But will that day come soon? The rates of some countries with lower fertility than Canada have recently shown signs of a slight upturn (Table 30). It is difficult at present to interpret these signs as a genuine increase in fertility. Surveys conducted in Quebec ${ }^{12}$ on the childbearing intentions of women and couples give no indication that a trend towards higher birth rates is about to emerge in Canada, assuming, of course, that Quebec women are not too different from Canadian women as a whole.

Pending the results of a recently launched national survey, trend projections, fraught with uncertainty as they are, give no hint of impending changes in fertility patterns anywhere in Canada. Lacking further information, we can only predict a continued decline in fertility and corresponding reduction in average family size.

Lastly, the application of projected fertility rates to female population projections yields some idea of the number of births to be expected over the next few years (Tables 34 and 35). Under the combined influence of lower fertility

[^19]TABLE 34. Age-specific Fertility Rates for Women of All Marital Statuses and Total Fertility Rates, Actual and Projected, Canada, 1971-1986

| Year | Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $15-19$ | $20-24$ | $25-29$ | $30-34$ | $35-39$ | $40-44$ | $45-49$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 40.1 | 134.4 | 142.0 | 77.3 | 33.6 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 2187 |
| 1972 | 38.5 | 119.8 | 137.1 | 72.1 | 28.9 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 2024 |
| 1973 | 37.2 | 117.7 | 131.6 | 67.1 | 25.7 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 1931 |
| 1974 | 35.3 | 113.1 | 131.1 | 66.6 | 23.0 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 1875 |
| 1975 | 35.3 | 11.7 | 131.2 | 64.4 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 1852 |
| 1976 | 33.4 | 110.3 | 129.9 | 65.6 | 21.1 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 1825 |
| 1977 | 32.0 | 108.0 | 129.8 | 67.1 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1806 |
| 1978 | 29.7 | 103.1 | 128.1 | 67.1 | 19.5 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1157 |
| 1979 | 27.9 | 10.8 | 130.8 | 69.1 | 19.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 1764 |
| 1980 | 27.6 | 100.1 | 129.4 | 69.3 | 19.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1746 |
| 1981 | 26.4 | 96.7 | 126.9 | 68.0 | 19.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1704 |
| 1982 | 26.5 | 95.4 | 124.7 | 68.6 | 20.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1694 |
| 1983 | 25.7 | 90.0 | 125.2 | 69.0 | 19.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1662 |
| 19841 | 25.2 | 8.2 | 124.4 | 69.2 | 19.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1642 |
| 19851 | 24.8 | 84.5 | 123.5 | 69.3 | 19.0 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1621 |
| $1986{ }^{1}$ | 24.4 | 81.7 | 122.6 | 69.4 | 18.9 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1600 |

${ }^{1}$ Calculated by extending trends.
Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Vital Statistics, Vol. I, Births and Deaths, Catalogue No. 84-204, Annual.
rates and smaller numbers of females under age 25 , the number of births will probably begin to fall, entailing a reduction in the birth rate that is likely to last for some time.

TABLE 35. Female Population Estimates and Projections (in Thousands) and Projected Births, Canada, 1983-1986

| Year | Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  | Births |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | $15-19$ | $20-24$ | $25-29$ | $30-34$ | $35-39$ | $40-44$ | $45-49$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1983 | $1,048.5$ | $1,186.6$ | $1,145.7$ | $1,038.2$ | 911.3 | 717.6 | 621.2 | 368,680 |
| 1984 (projection) | $1,002.1$ | $1,188.1$ | $1,153.9$ | $1,050.9$ | 943.4 | 742.7 | 630.2 | 365,482 |
| 1985 (projection) | 965.1 | $1,181.5$ | $1,166.9$ | $1,076.0$ | 979.8 | 769.8 | 640.8 | 363,383 |
| 1986 (projection) | 946.6 | $1,154.8$ | $1,185.8$ | $1,094.4$ | $1,010.5$ | 799.7 | 656.5 | 360,308 |

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

## MORTALITY ${ }^{13}$

The crude death rate has maintained a steady downward trend, falling from 7.3 per 1,000 in 1972 to 6.9 in 1982. These very low rates can be expected to rise in future since the age structure will change as the proportion of elderly people gradually increases.

13 The life tables for 1980-81-82 were still preliminary at the time of writting.

TABLE 36A. Comparative Life Tables for Males, 1975-76-77 and 1980-81-82 ${ }^{1}$ Male (Compressed)

| Age | Year | $\mathrm{Q}_{X}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\chi}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ X | ${ }^{\text {i }}$ X | $L_{\chi}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\chi}$ | ${ }^{e} \chi$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1981 | 0.01092 | 0.98908 | 1,092 | 100,000 | 99,045 | 7,187,434 | 71.87 |
|  | 1976 | 0.01481 | 0.98519 | 1,481 | 100,000 | 98,693 | 7,018,551 | 70.19 |
| 1 | 1981 | 0.00238 | 0.99762 | 235 | 98,908 | 395,097 | 7,088,389 | 71.67 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00314 | 0.99686 | 310 | 98,519 | 393,348 | 6,919,858 | 70.24 |
| 5 | 1981 | 0.00131 | 0.99869 | 129 | 98,673 | 492,994 | 6,693,292 | 67.83 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00171 | 0.99829 | 168 | 98,209 | 490,569 | 6,526,510 | 66.46 |
| 10 | 1981 | 0.00202 | 0.99798 | 199 | 98,544 | 492,338 | 6,200,298 | 62.92 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00233 | 0.99767 | 228 | 98,041 | 489,760 | 6,035,941 | 61.57 |
| 15 | 1981 | 0.00617 | 0.99383 | 607 | 98,34S | 490,341 | 5,707,960 | 58.04 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00721 | ᄂ. 99279 | 705 | 97,813 | 487,465 | 5,546,181 | 56.70 |
| 20 | 1981 | 0.00777 | -0.99223 | 759 | 97,738 | 486,792 | 5,217,619 | 53.38 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00912 | 0.99088 | 886 | 97,108 | 483,308 | 5,058,716 | 52.09 |
| 25 | 1981 | 0.00697 | 0.99303 | 676 | 96,979 | 483,169 | 4,730,827 | 48.78 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00761 | 0.99239 | 732 | 96,222 | 479,233 | 4,575,408 | 47.55 |
| 30 | 1981 | 0.00679 | 0.99321 | 654 | 96,303 | 479,910 | 4,247,658 | 44.11 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00779 | 0.99221 | 743 | 95,490 | 475,648 | 4,096,175 | 42.90 |
| 35 | 1981 | 0.00881 | 0.99119 | 843 | 95,649 | 476,259 | 3,767,748 | 39.39 |
|  | 1976 | 0.01061 | 0.98939 | 1,005 | 94,747 | 471,378 | 3,620,527 | 38.21 |
| 40 | 1981 | 0.01366 | 0.98634 | 1,295 | 94,806 | 471,046 | 3,291,489 | 34.72 |
|  | 1976 | 0.01655 | 0.98345 | 1,551 | 93,742 | 465,131 | 3,149,149 | 33.59 |
| 45 | 1981 | 0.02306 | 0.97694 | 2,156 | 93,511 | 462,600 | 2,820,443 | 30.16 |
|  | 1976 | 0.02739 | 0.97261 | 2,525 | 92,191 | 455,115 | 2,684,018 | 29.11 |
| 50 | 1981 | 0.03812 | 0.96188 | 3,482 | 91,355 | 448,707 | 2,357,843 | 25.81 |
|  | 1976 | 0.04396 | 0.95604 | 3,942 | 89,666 | 439,159 | 2,228,903 | 24.86 |
| 55 | 1981 | 0.06087 | 0.93913 | 5,349 | 87,873 | 426,858 | 1,909,136 | 21.73 |
|  | 1976 | 0.06930 | 0.93070 | 5,940 | 85,724 | 414,678 | 1,789,744 | 20.88 |
| 60 | 1981 | 0.09459 | 0.90541 | 7,806 | 82,524 | 394,224 | 1,482,278 | 17.96 |
|  | 1976 | 0.10527 | 0.89473 | 8,395 | 79,784 | 378,982 | 1,375,066 | 17.23 |
| 65 | 1981 | 0.14403 | 0.85597 | 10,762 | 74,718 | 347,889 | 1,088,054 | 14.56 |
|  | 1976 | 0.15583 | 0.84417 | 11,124 | 71,385 | 330.255 | 996,084 | 13.95 |
| 70 | 1981 | 0.21194 | 0.78806 | 13,555 | 63,956 | 286,930 | 749,165 | 11.57 |
|  | 1976 | 0.22783 | 0.77217 | 13,729 | 60,261 | 267,854 | 665,829 | 11.05 |
| 75 | 1981 | 0.30616 | 0.69384 | 15,431 | 50,401 | 213,823 | 453,235 |  |
|  | 1976 | 0.32358 | 0.67642 | 15,057 | 46,532 | 195,205 | 397,975 | 8.55 |
| 80 | 1981 | 0.42722 | 0.57278 | 14,940 | 34,970 | 136,677 | 239,412 | 6.85 |
|  | 1976 | 0.45033 | 0.54967 | 14,174 | 31,475 | 121,019 | 202,770 | 6.44 |
| 85 | 1981 | 0.56725 | 0.43275 | 11,362 | 20,030 | 69,799 | 102,735 | 5.13 |
|  | 1976 | 0.60268 | 0.39732 | 10,427 | 17,301 | 58,450 | 81,751 | 4.73 |
| 90 | 1981 | 0.71066 | 0.28934 | 6,160 | 8,668 | 25,903 | 32,936 | 3.80 |
|  | 1976 | 0.75924 | 0.24076 | 5,219 | 6,874 | 19,338 | 23,301 | 3.39 |
| 95 | 1981 | 0.83014 | 0.16986 | 2,082 | 2,508 | 6,167 | 7,033 | 2.80 |
|  | 1976 | 0.88580 | 0.11420 | 1,466 | 1,655 | 3,645 | 3,963 | 2.39 |
| $100+$ | 1981 1976 | 1.00000 1.00000 | 0.00000 0.00000 | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $866$ | $866$ | $2.03$ |
|  | 1976 | 1.00000 | 0.00000 | 189 | 189 | 318 | 318 | 1.68 |

[^20]Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, Catalogue No. 84-532.

However, the crude death rate is a poor indicator of mortality; it would be wiser to use the statistics charted in the life tables to trace gains in average life expectancy.

The official life-table for 1980-81-82 can be used to assess the changes which have occurred since 1976 (Tables 36A and B).

TABLE 36B. Comparative Life Tables for Females, 1975-76-77 and 1980-81-82 ${ }^{1}$ Female (Compressed)

| Age | Year | $\mathrm{Q}_{\chi}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\chi}$ | $\mathrm{d}_{\chi}$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{i}} \boldsymbol{\chi}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{\chi}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\chi}$ | ${ }^{\text {e }}$ X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1981 | 0.00843 | 0.99157 | 843 | 100,000 | 99,269 | 7.893,578 | 78.94 |
|  | 1976 | 0.01192 | 0.98808 | 1,192 | 100,000 | 98,952 | 7,748,123 | 77.48 |
| 1 | 1981 | 0.00183 | 0.99817 | 181 | 99,157 | 396,202 | 7,794,309 | 78.61 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00248 | 0.99752 | 245 | 98,808 | 394,635 | 7,649,171 | 77.41 |
| 5 | 1981 | 0.00107 | 0.99893 | 106 | 98,976 | 494,592 | 7,398,107 | 74.75 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00144 | 0.99856 | 142 | 98,563 | 492,424 | 7,254,536 | 73.60 |
| 10 | 1981 | 0.00115 | 0.99885 | 114 | 98,870 | 494,094 | 6,903,515 | 69.82 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00137 | 0.99863 | 135 | 98,421 | 491,796 | 6,672,112 | 68.71 |
| 15 | 1981 | 0.00215 | 0.99785 | 212 | 98,756 | 493,277 | 6,409,421 | 64.90 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00250 | 0.99750 | 246 | 98,286 | 490,845 | 6,270,316 | 63.80 |
| 20 | 1981 | 0.00237 | 0.99763 | 234 | 98,544 | 492,141 | 5,916,144 | 60.04 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00270 | 0.99730 | 265 | 98,040 | 489,537 | 5,779,471 | 58.95 |
| 25 | 1981 | 0.00265 | 0.99735 | 261 | 98,310 | 490,912 | 5,424,003 | 55.17 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00282 | 0.99718 | 276 | 97,775 | 488,203 | 5,289,934 | 54.10 |
| 30 | 1981 | 0.00323 | 0.99677 | 317 | 98,049 | 489,494 | 4,933,091 | 50.31 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00383 | 0.99617 | 373 | 97,499 | 486,621 | 4,801,731 | 49.25 |
| 35 | 1981 | 0.00500 | 0.99500 | 489 | 97,732 | 487,529 | 4,443,597 | 45.47 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00586 | 0.99414 | 569 | 97,126 | 484,308 | 4,315,110 | 44.43 |
| 40 | 1981 | 0.00803 | 0.99197 | 781 | 97,243 | 484,408 | 3,956,068 | 40.68 |
|  | 1976 | 0.00927 | 0.99073 | 895 | 96,557 | 480,725 | 3,830,802 | 39.67 |
| 45 | 1981 | 0.01275 | 0.98725 | 1,230 | 96,462 | 479,463 | 3,471,660 | 35.99 |
|  | 1976 | 0.01503 | 0.98497 | 1.438 | 95,662 | 474,944 | 3,350,077 | 35.02 |
| 50 | 1981 | 0.02030 | 0.97970 | 1,933 | 95,232 | 471,658 | 2,992,197 | 31.42 |
|  | 1976 | 0.02196 | 0.97804 | 2,069 | 94,224 | 466,270 | 2,875,133 | 30.51 |
| 55 | 1981 | 0.03114 | 0.96886 | 2,905 | 93,299 | 459,687 | 2,520,539 | 27.02 |
|  | 1976 | 0.03367 | 0.96633 | 3,103 | 92,155 | 453,510 | 2,408,863 | 26.14 |
| 60 | 1981 | 0.04740 | 0.95260 | 4,285 | 90,394 | 441,942 | 2,060,852 | 22.80 |
|  | 1976 | 0.05131 | 0.94869 | 4,569 | 89,052 | 434,554 | 1,955,353 | 21.96 |
| 65 | 1981 | 0.07388 | 0.92612 | 6,362 | 86,109 | 415,624 | 1,618,910 | 18.80 |
|  | 1976 | 0.07995 | 0.92005 | 6,754 | 84,483 | 406,588 | 1,520,799 | 18.00 |
| 70 | 1981 | 0.11553 | 0.88447 | 9,213 | 79,747 | 377,048 | 1,203,286 | 15.09 |
|  | 1976 | 0.12656 | 0.87344 | 9,837 | 77,729 | 365,476 | 1,114,211 | 14.33 |
| 75 | 1981 | 0.18410 | 0.81590 | 12,985 | 70,534 | 321,908 | 826,238 | 11.71 |
|  | 1976 | 0.20186 | 0.79814 | 13,705 | 67,892 | 306,909 | 748,735 | 11.03 |
| 80 | 1981 | 0.29413 | 0.70587 | 16,927 | 57,549 | 246,753 | 504,330 | 8.76 |
|  | 1976 | 0.32240 | 0.67760 | 17,470 | 54,187 | 228,422 | 441,826 | 8.15 |
| 85 | 1981 | 0.44749 | 0.55251 | 18,178 | 40,622 | 157,187 | 257,577 | 6.34 |
|  | 1976 | 0.48879 | 0.51121 | 17,947 | 36,717 | 137,799 | 213,404 | 5.81 |
| 90 | 1981 | 0.62707 | 0.37293 | 14,074 | 22,444 | 74,356 | 100,390 | 4.47 |
|  | 1976 | 0.67768 | 0.32232 | 12,720 | 18,770 | 59,005 | 75,605 | 4.03 |
| 95 | 1981 | 0.79032 | 0.20968 | 6,615 | 8,370 | 22,339 | 26,034 | 3.11 |
|  | 1976 | 0.84132 | 0.15868 | 5,090 | 6,050 | 14,833 | 16,600 | 2.74 |
| $100+$ | 1981 | 1.00000 | 1.00000 | 1,755 | 3,695 | 3,695 | 3,695 | 2.11 |
|  | 1976 | 1.00000 | 0.00000 | 960 | 960 | 1,767 | 1,767 | 1.84 |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary data.
Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, Catalogue No. 84-532.

## Gains in Male Life Expectancy

Comparison of the 1980-82 life table with those of previous years suggests that male life expectancy at birth made more rapid gains over the 1976-81 period than over the preceding five years. ${ }^{14}$ Male life expectancy now stands at 71.9 years, compared with 70.2 years in 1976 (Table 37), a gain of 1.7 years.

Until recently, gains in life expectancy were due almost entirely to major advances in the fight against infant mortality; the gains in other age groups were very small indeed. However, there has been a change in the past few years.

Between 1976 and 1981, infant mortality again fell dramatically, as the death rate dropped from 14.8 to 10.9 per 1,000 , a sizable improvement of 3.9 per 1,000 . The most salient development, however, was the decline in mortality among the advanced age groups. The probability of survival from age 50 to 80 rose from 351 per 1,000 in 1976 to 383 in 1981, a gain of almost $10 \%$ and the first improvement of such magnitude. The expectation of life at age 50 gained almost one full year during the period ( 25.8 years, up from 24.9) (Table 36A). This is $60 \%$ of the gain in life expectancy at birth. During the preceding period (1971-76), the modest 0.34 year improvement in life expectancy at age 50 was only $40 \%$ of the gain in life expectancy at birth.

[^21]TABLE 37. Life Expectancy at Birth, Canada, 1931-1981

| Year | Life expectancy <br> at birth <br> Male | Life expectancy <br> at birth <br> Female | Gain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | M | F |
| 1931 | 60.00 | 62.10 |  |  |
| 1941 | 62.96 | 66.30 | 2.96 | 4.20 |
| 1951 | 66.33 | 70.83 | 3.37 | 4.53 |
| 1956 | 67.61 | 72.92 | 1.28 | 2.09 |
| 1961 | 68.35 | 74.17 | .74 | 1.25 |
| 1966 | 68.75 | 75.18 | .40 | 1.01 |
| 1971 | 69.34 | 76.36 | .59 | 1.18 |
| 1976 | 70.19 | 77.48 | .85 | 1.12 |
| $1981^{1}$ | 71.87 | 78.94 | 1.68 | 1.46 |

[^22]Source: Statistics Canada, Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, Catalogue No. 84-532.

## Gains for Women Late in Life

The female population also posted gains during this period; female life expectancy at birth is currently 79.5 years, still much higher than for males. A comparison with 1976 levels shows women gaining 1.46 years and men 1.68 years over the period. Consequently, the gap in life expectancy between the sexes, which in 1976 favoured women by 7.3 years, closed slightly to 7.1 years in 1981.

As with males, mortality rates declined among infants and young children. However, the key contributing factor to longer life expectancy was lower mortality rates among the advanced age groups. There was a noteworthy difference between men and women in this age range: whereas gains among females were small until age 60 and rose sharply thereafter, gains among males climbed appreciably after age 35 , dropping slightly in the advanced ages (Table 38).

TABLE 38. Change in Probabilities of Survival from Age 35 to 65 and Age 65 to 90 for Males and Females, Canada, 1976-1981

| Probability <br> of survival | 1976 | 1981 | Difference <br> 1976-1981 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | percentage |  |  |
| From 35 to 65 | 86.98 |  |  |
| Female | 75.34 | 78.11 | 1.12 |
| Male |  |  | 2.78 |
| From 65 to 90 | 22.22 | 26.07 |  |
| Female <br> Male | 9.63 | 11.60 | 3.85 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, Catalogue No. 84-532.

The longer life expectancy among women over 65 accentuates the aging of the female population from the top down and the increasing numerical imbalance between the sexes in the advanced age groups.

## The Leading Causes of Death between 1971 and 1981

The causes of close to $80 \%$ of the deaths currently recorded each year in Canada fall into three groups: cardiovascular diseases, cancers and violent deaths (principally motor vehicle accidents). A brief examination of the changing death rates for these categories over the past 10 years throws some light on the improvements in life expectancy.

## Cardiovascular Diseases (Table 52)

In the early 1980s, cardiovascular diseases were still the leading cause of death for both sexes, bringing about $44.7 \%$ of male deaths and $48.8 \%$ of female deaths. Still, the situation has improved considerably since 1971 for what have traditionally been the two principal types of these diseases: ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.

## Ischaemic Heart Diseases (Causes 410 to 414)

Of all cardiovascular diseases, ischaemic heart diseases claimed the most victims, $66.5 \%$ of male and $54.9 \%$ of female deaths from cardiovascular disease. Heart attacks (acute myocardial infarction) ${ }^{15}$ alone accounted for $64 \%$ of male and $54.3 \%$ of female deaths from ischaemic diseases. In other words, $19 \%(44.7 \% \times 66.5 \% \times 64 \%)$ of all male deaths and $14.5 \%$ of all female deaths resulted from heart attacks.

The difference between the sexes is even more pronounced when age at death is considered. Of the 18,462 male deaths from heart attacks in 1981, $50 \%$ occurred in men under 70 . In contrast, only $27.7 \%$ of the 10,760 women who died of heart attacks were under 70. In short, not only do fewer women than men die of heart attacks, but those who do are much older on average.

The picture is somewhat different for deaths from cardiac ischaemia other than acute infarction. Of every 100 deaths from these causes, 34 for males and 13 for females, occur before age 70. Here again, males are struck down earlier than females, though in the aggregate these diseases claim their victims later in life than does infarction.

## Cerebrovascular Diseases (Causes 430 to 438)

In 1981, this clearly defined subgroup of cardiovascular diseases lagged fairly far behind coronary diseases as a cause of death (14,844 deaths to 29,222, or less than half).

Despite the impression given by the absolute numbers, which show more deaths among women than among men ( 8,244 compared with 6,601 ), analysis of the death rates reveals that more males are affected than females, regardless of age (Chart IX). People who die of cerebrovascular diseases are generally elderly: $\mathbf{7 2 \%}$ of the males and $81 \%$ of the females are over 70 . At this age, male ranks have already been decimated by other causes of death.

## A Definite Improvement

Notwithstanding the predominance of these causes of death, mortality rates declined substantially between 1971 and 1981 for both sexes, all age groups over 35, and the two major groups of cardiovascular diseases discussed above (Chart VII). Most of the decreases exceeded $20 \%$ and some were well over $30 \%$.

[^23]Chart VII
Death Rate From Cardio-vascular Diseases by Age and Sex, Canada, 1971 and 1981
P. 100,000


Source: Table 52 in appendix.
P. 100,000


This downswing in death rates at all ages suggests that some "agent" has affected the entire population. In addition to advances in medicine, authoritative medical journals report a reduction in the factors that trigger these diseases; in particular, they cite healthier diets and, first and foremost, a decrease in smoking. ${ }^{16}$ These findings are encouraging, albeit somewhat unexpected. Not too long ago, it was still widely believed that the ravages of these diseases would not abate significantly until recent birth cohorts, having taken better care of their life potential, had reached the critical ages.

[^24]
## Cancer (Table 53)

While deaths from cardiovascular diseases are clearly on the decline, the same cannot be said for cancer fatalities. Despite the efforts to combat this disease, there has been no change for the better in recent years. Most deaths from cancer occur in the second half of life, during which the risks vary with age: the death rate has fallen somewhat for those under 50 , but has increased for those over 50 (Chart VIII).

Table 53 (see appendix), constructed from a series of basic calculations, shows that $14 \%$ of male deaths from cancer occurred before age $55,38.3 \%$ between 55 and 69 and $47.7 \%$ after 70 . Cancer of the respiratory system claimed the most victims; almost $30 \%$ of them were under 55 and close to $60 \%$

Chart VIII
Cancer Death Rate by Age and Sex, Canada, 1971 and 1981


Source: Table 53 in appendix.
were under 70 . Cancer of the digestive organs ranked second; only $11.9 \%$ of its victims were under 55 , compared with $52.7 \%$ between 55 and 69 . In third place was cancer of the genito-urinary organs, affecting primarily the very old ( $68.4 \%$ of its victims were over 70). Lymph and blood cancers were fourth, but unlike the above forms of the disease, it also strikes young people. Of every 100 persons who died of cancer before age 40,34 succumbed to lymph or blood cancer.

The distribution of deaths from cancer is somewhat different among the female population. A fairly large proportion of female victims were young; $18 \%$ were under 55 , compared with only $14 \%$ of males. Cancer of the digestive organs claimed the most victims, affecting chiefly elderly women (almost $60 \%$ were over 70). Far behind, in second place, was cancer of the connective tissues; $\mathbf{9 2 \%}$ of these deaths were due to breast cancer. The largest proportion of victims of this form of cancer were women aged 55 to $69(38.5 \%)$. But younger people were also struck: of every 100 women who die of cancer before age 40,30 died from cancer of the connective tissues. The proportion between age 40 and 54 was $32 \%$.

Cancer of the respiratory system ranked third. The death rates for this form of cancer have risen considerably in the past 10 years (Chart XI). At the present pace, respiratory cancer will be the most devastating form of the disease by the end of the century.

## Traffic Accidents (Table 54)

In recent years the general public has become aware of the large number of deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents and steps have been taken to reduce these deaths, which have demographic as well as social and economic significance. Among these measures are the compulsory use of seat belts in most parts of the country, stricter traffic patrols, lower speed limits and increasingly severe penalties for traffic violations.

The energy crisis, which drove fuel prices up, may have had a number of repercussions. First, it reduced the distances travelled by motorists and hence the risk of accident. Second, it encouraged auto makers to build less powerful cars, which, all other things being equal, are less dangerous. The results can be seen in the traffic accident mortality rates (causes $810-819$ ) presented in Chart IX. Within the space of 10 years, a substantial decline was recorded for both sexes and practically all age groups. The reduction is reflected in both lower numbers and lower rates, leaving no doubt as to its authencity. Remarkably, the downward trend accelerated in 1982. From 1981 to 1982, the standardized mortality rate dropped from 32 to 24 per 100,000 for men and from 11 to 9 per 100,000 for women. Whether or not this trend will persist remains to be seen. If the major changes are attributable to the hard economic times, what does renewed prosperity hold in store? Will it spell a resurgence of traffic accidents and fatalities?

Chart IX
Traffic Accident Death Rate by Age and Sex, Canada, 1971 and 1981


## Suicide

Suicide is not a major cause of death in Canada. But as in all Western societies, the tragic nature of this phenomenon attracts attention. The suicide rate is often interpreted as an indicator of a society's mental health. ${ }^{17}$

Official figures put the number of suicides at 3,358 in 1980, compared with 3,403 in 1981 and 3,523 in 1982. ${ }^{18}$ These are large numbers in themselves, but to establish an exact rate, they must be divided by $100,000.19$ In any case, the term "epidemic" sometimes used to describe the growth in this cause of death seems exaggerated. While it is true that the increase was very sharp in comparison with the situation in the 1950s (Chart X), no striking changes were

[^25]Chart X
Suicide Death Rate by Age and Sex, Canada, 1950, 1976 and 1981


Source: Table 46 in appendix.
recorded from the mid-1970s (1975-76) to the early 1980s (1980-81). It would even appear that the upward trend of suicide among young people, a source of grave public concern, has stalled. While the picture is not entirely clear for males, there is less doubt as regards females, among whom the rates are dropping. Though differences in the rates over such a short period may be random, there nonetheless appears to have been a slight shift in them, as the rates are up among advanced age groups. However, the figures for 1982 provide no further information.

## XXX

In sum, the record of improvements in mortality over the past few years is encouraging, since life expectancy at birth increased substantially for both sexes. Various causes contributed to the decline in the number of deaths, but much of the progress was due to the reduction in deaths from cardiovascular diseases. Cancer, on the other hand, continues to be a medical stumbling block. Life expectancy for both sexes continues to rise, but the gains are now concentrated in the advanced age groups.

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Legal immigration is subject to strict accounting in Canada. Unfortunately, there is no data collection system designed to ascertain the numbers and demographic characteristics of emigrants; at present, emigration estimates are obtained using a residual method of calculation based on incomplete data.

## The Recent Immigration Picture

In recent years, Canada has admitted an average of about $150,000 \mathrm{im}$ migrants annually. This means that a city roughly the size of Regina would be added to the population each year provided there was no emigration. But major fluctuations have occurred in particular years, for instance $282,000 \mathrm{im}-$ migrants in 1957 and 219,000 in 1974, compared with 71,000 in 1961 and 74,000 in 1962. Programs to legalize the status of illegal immigrants, put into effect several times over the years, ${ }^{20}$ contributed to some sudden increases in immigration statistics. However, the main factor in these rapid and sudden fluctuations has been changes in federal immigration policy. Canada's appeal abroad is no longer as unconditional as it once was. Conflicting with the interest which many foreigners have in immigrating to this country are humanitarian obligations to admit persons such as refugees. Furthermore, the domestic economic situation plays an increasingly decisive part in the granting of entry visas.

The classification and definition of types of immigrants have changed frequently in the past, but aside from differences in terminology, the basic principles underlying immigration policy remain quite stable.

Viewed somewhat simplistically, there are two classes of immigrants to Canada (see diagram).
(1) One class comprises immigrants who are allowed entry without having been sponsored, nominated or otherwise designated. The bulk of these immigrants intend to enter the labour force (selected workers, entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, etc.).
(2) The other class comprises immigrants who are admitted by special authority or who meet the less stringent criteria for convention refugees and persons in designated classes.

The influx of immigrants in the first group is basically a function of the economic situation at any given time. Members of the second group, a large portion of whom are also destined to enter the labour market, are admitted on other grounds.

[^26]TABLE 39. Immigration to Canada by Major Classes, 1980, 1981 and 1982

|  | 1980 |  | 1981 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Number | Per- <br> centage | Number | Per- <br> centage | Number | Per- <br> centage |
| Family class | 51,027 | 35.7 | 51,017 | 39.7 | 49,963 | 41.3 |
| Refugees and persons in <br> designated classes | 40,348 | 28.2 | 14,979 | 11.6 | 16,902 | 14.0 |
| Refugees <br> Persons in designated <br> classes | 952 | 0.7 | 810 | 0.6 | 1,789 | 1.5 |
| Independent Immigrants | 51,742 | 36.2 | 62,622 | 48.7 | 54,222 | 44.8 |
| Total | 143,117 | 100.0 | 128,618 | 100.0 | 121,087 | 100.0 |

* Preliminary data.

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, based on data from Immigration Statistics, ISSN 0576-2286, Annual.

In the latter group, the number of immigrants belonging to the family class depends on the number of applications filed in Canada to sponsor immediate family members residing in other countries. It is undoubtedly for this reason that figures in this class have been fairly constant (about 50,000) since 1977, even though the total number of immigrants has fluctuated (Tables 39 and 56). Immigration figures for the refugee and designated classes vary with the political situation and its impact on statutes and regulations. Since 1974, the numbers of refugees and designated persons have ranged from less than 2,000 to over 40,000 because of the wars in Cambodia and Vietnam (Chart XI). If the total number of immigrants were held fixed, the independent immigrant class would fluctuate the most widely as a result of shifts in the other two categories. In actual fact, immigration policy is not that rigid, and there are no such drastic variations in the first class from one year to the next.

In the new Immigration Act of 1978, the federal government set admission levels for the next three years. These levels were based on an assessment of the country's capacity to absorb new immigrants and on consultations with the provinces and non-governmental organizations. These forecasts are to be adjusted annually and tabled in Parliament each November 1.

The annual report on immigration levels for 1984, tabled on November 1, 1983, stated that, in view of the unemployment rate and the economic recession, it would be appropriate to reduce previously projected levels for 1984 and 1985 to protect job opportunities for Canadians. ${ }^{21}$ The cut-backs announced were as follows: in 1984, 90,000 to 95,000 immigrants, instead of
${ }^{21}$ Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels, tabled November 1, 1983, Cat. MP-22-8-1983.

115,000 to 125,000 , and in $1985,100,000$ to 110,000 , instead of 120,000 to 135,000 . The report also set the 1986 level at 105,000 to 120,000 immigrants. This was the second time that the 1984 and 1985 levels had been revised downward.

The report further stated that the government would sponsor 10,000 refugees in 1984, plus a further 2,000 if necessary. Over and above this figure would be the refugees sponsored by the private sector. The number of selected workers to be admitted in 1984 was revised to between 6,000 and 8,000 , down from the previously announced 8,000 to 10,000 . The number of family-class immigrants was to remain stable for the planning period at about 50,000 per year.

Chart XI
Immigrants to Canada by Major Categories, 1972-1982


Source: Table 47b in appendix.

## Origin of Immigrants

## Preliminary Remarks

The term "origin"' is ambiguous; depending on the circumstances, it may designate the country of origin at the time of entry into Canada (the country of last permanent residence), or it may refer to the immigrant's country of
birth. For some time now, the Department of Immigration's Statistics Division has published a detailed accounting by country of last permanent residence.

A survey aimed at assessing the relationship between country of last permanent residence and country of birth was conducted among immigrants from 48 foreign countries admitted in 1980 . In $89 \%$ of the cases considered, the two countries were found to be the same. Since country of birth is a more effective indicator of the ethnic composition of the immigrant population, it should be used as the classification variable. Furthermore, most available information covering recent years has been broken down on this basis.


## Fewer Europeans, More Asians

Traditionally, the majority of immigrants to Canada were from the United States and Northern Europe, led by Anglo-Saxons from Great Britain. More recently (since 1968), the immigration pattern has become more diverse and there have been years in which Canada opened its doors to citizens of wartorn countries (Table 57).

In 1968, $65 \%$ of all immigrants were Europeans and $10 \%$ were Americans. Thus, other countries accounted for only $25 \%$ of immigrants. In 1977, a year in which there was no special admission policy, only $35 \%$ were Europeans and $11 \%$ Americans; the majority of immigrants, about $56 \%$, were from other countries. Asian countries were chiefly responsible for diversification of the immigration pattern; during the same sample (1977), Canada admitted close to 35,000 Asians, $29 \%$ of total immigration, whereas in 1968, fewer than 10,000 Asians entered the country, representing only $13 \%$ of the total.

Apart from sudden influxes stemming from major international political events, there were no other substantial changes in the origin of immigrants in the 12 years under review. Excluding the large numbers of Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans, immigration in 1980 was sufficiently diverse that the top ten suppliers accounted for only $60 \%$ of the 109,000 total. Of these ten countries, Great Britain was by far the leader, with $11.5 \%$ (though this percentage is only half what it was in 1968). By way of comparison, in 1968 Great Britain, Italy and the United States together supplied $40 \%$ of Canada's immigrants. The number of arrivals from Africa and the West Indies was about the same in 1980 as in 1968. Australia contributed fewer immigrants, South America provided slightly more.

## Special Programs

A number of special immigration programs were implemented during the period in question. The most recent was in 1979-80, when Canada admitted over 34,000 Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean nationals. Between 1973 and 1976, there was an exceptional influx of West Indians, mainly Jamaicans and Haitians, up to three times the 1980 level. From 1972 to 1976, Uganda and Tanzania were major sources. Lastly, the number of immigrants from South America was substantially higher between 1973 and 1976 than in the years immediately before and after.

## Structure of the Immigrant Population

## Age and Sex

The immigrant population was once characterized by a fairly high proportion of males, but that pattern changed quite a while ago. In seven of the 10 years from 1971 to 1980, the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) was less than one hundred. Figures for the entire period show a slight predominance of female immigrants, although not enough to be considered an imbalance (Table 40).

TABLE 40. Sex Distribution (All Ages Combined), Sex Ratio and Mean Age of Immigrants, Canada, 1970-1980

| Year | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Mean age |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Male | Female |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 | 74,257 | 73,456 | 1.011 | 25.46 | 26.29 |
| 1971 | 60,445 | 61,455 | .984 | 25.74 | 26.77 |
| 1972 | 60,070 | 61,936 | .970 | 25.69 | 26.73 |
| 1973 | 94,768 | 89,432 | 1.060 | 25.94 | 26.86 |
| 1974 | 111,122 | 107,343 | 1.035 | 25.76 | 26.39 |
| 1975 | 92,683 | 95,198 | .974 | 25.62 | 26.70 |
| 1976 | 72,605 | 76,824 | .945 | 26.79 | 28.31 |
| 1977 | 54,834 | 60,080 | .913 | 27.50 | 29.35 |
| 1978 | 40,057 | 46,256 | .866 | 28.65 | 30.69 |
| 1979 | 54,823 | 57,273 | .957 | 27.94 | 30.04 |
| 1980 | 71,939 | 71,178 | 1.011 | 27.82 | 29.96 |
| Total | 787,603 | $\mathbf{8 0 0 , 4 3 1}$ | .984 | - | - |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, ISSN 0576-2286, Annual.

Chart XII
Age and Sex Distribution of 1,000 immigrants to Canada, 1970 and 1980


Of greater significance are the changes that occurred in the age structure of the immigrant population.

In general, the average age of immigrants of both sexes increased between 1970 and 1980, from 25.5 to 27.8 for males and from 26.3 to 30 for females. For the decade as a whole, the average age was 26.4 for male immigrants and 28.4 for female immigrants. If they were to follow Canadian mortality patterns, the former would live approximately another 44 years and the latter 51 years. Hence, the age structure of the immigrant population in 1980 was older than it was in 1970 (Chart XII). The distribution shifted primarily toward the over-45 age groups and, to a lesser extent, toward the under-20 groups.

The proportion of young adults (age 20-40) shrank from $65.9 \%$ in 1970 to
$54.3 \%$ in 1980 . This development is a logical consequence of the family reunification process: once adult immigrants establish themselves, they send for their older relatives.

TABLE 41. Marital Status Distribution of Immigrant Population and Canadian Population 15 Years of Age and Over, 1980

| Marital status | M | Percentage | F | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Immigrant population |  |  |  |
| Single | 22,474 | 41.0 | 16,131 | 29.0 |
| Married | 30,665 | 55.9 | 33,051 | 59.3 |
| Widowed | 882 | 1.6 | 5,067 | 9.1 |
| Divorced and separated | 859 | 1.5 | 1,444 | 2.6 |
| Total | 54,880 | 100 | 55,693 | 100 |
|  | Canadian population |  |  |  |
| Single | 2,864,800 | 31.5 | 2,329,000 | 24.7 |
| Married | 5,849,500 | 64.3 | 5,886,000 | 62.5 |
| Widowed | 197,200 | 2.2 | 935,300 | 9.9 |
| Divorced and separated | 184,300 | 2.0 | 272,100 | 2.9 |
| Total | 9,095,700 | 100 | 9,422,300 | 100 |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, ISSN 0576-2286, Statistics Canada, Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Catalogue No. 91-203, Annual.

## Marital Status

In 1980, the majority of immigrants over 15 years of age were married ( $56 \%$ of males and $59 \%$ of females). Although higher than those of 1970, these percentages were considerably lower than the levels of $64.3 \%$ (males) and

TABLE 42. Numbers and Percentages of Immigrants Destined for the Labour Force, Canada, 1970-1981

| Year | Number | Percentage <br> considered <br> workers | Year | Number | Percentage <br> considered <br> workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |  | $\%$ |
| 1970 | 77,723 | 53 | 1976 | 61,461 | 41 |
| 1971 | 61,282 | 50 | 1977 | 47,625 | 41 |
| 1972 | 59,432 | 49 | 1978 | 35,211 | 41 |
| 1973 | 92,228 | 50 | 1979 | 48,234 | 43 |
| 1974 | 106,083 | 49 | 1980 | 63,745 | 45 |
| 1975 | 81,189 | 43 | 1981 | 56,969 | 44 |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, op cit.
$62.5 \%$ (females) recorded for the Canadian population as a whole. Because the proportion of widowed persons was the same for both immigrants and citizens, the difference obviously lies in the number of single persons. Fortyone per cent of male immigrants were single, compared with $32 \%$ of Canada's male population; the corresponding figures for females were $29 \%$ and $25 \%$ respectively (Table 41). In sum, single persons still made up a fairly large portion of the immigrant population. ${ }^{22}$

## Intended Occupations

Regardless of the grounds on which immigrants are admitted, some of them are destined for the labour force because of their age or the need to earn a living (Table 42). This proportion displayed a slight downward trend between 1970 and 1980, probably because of changes in the age structure due to shifts in the size of the various immigrant classes. The number of immigrants entering the labour force at any one time is proportionally very small, but it may, on occasion, account for a substantial part of labour force growth (Table 43). However, caution should be exercised in interpreting this particular measurement. ${ }^{23}$

[^27]TABLE 43. Labour Force, Annual Growth and Contribution of Immigration to Growth, Canada, 1972-1982 (In thousands)

| Year | Estimated <br> labour force <br> in January | Increase <br> over the <br> year | Immigrants <br> destined to the <br> labour force <br> during the year | Percentage <br> of increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972 | 8,519 | 295 | 59 | 20 |
| 1973 | 8,814 | 386 | 92 | 24 |
| 1974 | 9,200 | 323 | 106 | 33 |
| 1975 | 9,523 | 326 | 81 | 25 |
| 1976 | 9,849 | 189 | 61 | 32 |
| 1977 | 10,038 | 308 | 47 | 15 |
| 1978 | 10,346 | 461 | 35 | 8 |
| 1979 | 10,807 | 374 | 48 | 13 |
| 1980 | 11,181 | 292 | 64 | 22 |
| 1981 | 11,473 | 112 | 57 | 51 |
| 1982 | 11,585 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, op cit, and Statistics Canada, Historical Labour Force Statistics, Catalogue No. 71-201, Annual (January 1984).

No major changes have occurred since 1970 in the intended occupations of immigrants. The manufacturing sector continued to be the primary source of immigrant jobs, followed by clerical occupations. Next came professional occupations, with the primary sector and manual labour falling into last place (Table 44). This distribution is in sharp contrast to that of the immigrant population in most European countries, where the bulk of arrivals are labourers and unskilled workers. ${ }^{24}$

[^28]TABLE 44. Distribution of Immigrant Population Destined for the Labour Force by Occupation, Canada, 1980 and 1981

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | Occupational group | 1980 |  | 1981 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 1 | Fabricating, assembling and repairing | 10,383 | 16.3 | 6,296 | 11.1 |
| 2 | Clerical | 7,207 | 11.3 | 7,044 | 12.4 |
| 3 | Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics | 5,032 | 7.9 | 6,932 | 12.2 |
| 4 | Service | 4,648 | 7.3 | 4,250 | 7.5 |
| 5 | Managerial, administrative | 3,065 | 4.8 | 3,601 | 6.3 |
| 6 | Construction | 2,918 | 4.6 | 2,194 | 3.9 |
| 7 | Machining | 2,867 | 4.5 | 2,529 | 4.4 |
| 8 | Medicine and health | 2,681 | 4.2 | 2,903 | 5.1 |
| 9 | Sales | 2,476 | 3.9 | 2,151 | 3.8 |
| 10 | Farming, horticulture and animal husbandry | 2,462 | 3.9 | 2,931 | 5.1 |
| 11 | Teaching | 1,895 | 3.0 | 1,677 | 2.9 |
| 12 | Processing | 1,544 | 2.4 | 1,170 | 2.1 |
| 13 | Transport equipment operating | 1,195 | 1.9 | 691 | 1.2 |
| 14 | Artistic, literary, performing arts | 1,111 | 1.7 | 1,131 | 2.0 |
| 15 | Social sciences | 498 | . 8 | 555 | 1.0 |
| 16 | Material handling | 447 | . 7 | 361 | . 6 |
| 17 | Other crafts and equipment operating | 441 | . 7 | 313 | . 5 |
| 18 | Religion | 425 | . 7 | 469 | . 8 |
| 19 | Fishing, hunting, trapping | 227 | . 4 | 135 | . 2 |
| 20 | Entrepreneurs | 266 | . 4 | 293 | . 5 |
| 21 | Sport and recreation . | 119 | . 2 | 111 | . 2 |
| 22 | Mining and quarrying including gas and oil | 75 | - | 67 | . 1 |
| 23 | Forestry and logging Not stated and other | 41 11,722 | $\overline{18.4}$ | 19 9,146 | -16.1 |
|  | Total | 63,745 | 100.0 | 56,969 | 100.0 |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, op. cil.

## Emigration

As with most countries, emigration from Canada can only be measured indirectly. Although a fairly accurate accounting is made of the persons who settle in Canada, anyone can leave the country without an official record of the departure being made.

We are therefore obliged to rely on the work of the Demography Division's Estimates Section. Until 1976, the Section based its estimates on data from the United States and Great Britain, which maintain statistics on immigrant's countries of origin. Each year, it added to those statistics an estimate (fixed for five years) of emigration from Canada to other countries. Since 1976, the calculations include emigration estimates based on the number of people deleted from family allowance files (children) and income tax records (adults). These complex calculations yield the figures in Table 45.

In 1977, the United States introduced an annual quota on immigration from Canada, similar to restrictions applied to other countries. The current quota is 20,000 out of a total 290,000 immigrants subject to quota restrictions. Following a slump between 1971 and 1977, emigration to the United States rose again. However, since the quota only applies to persons born in Canada, subject to restrictions, the number of departures for the United States could continue to rise.

TABLE 45. Estimated Emigration from Canada, 1962-1982

| Year | United Kingdom | United States | Other countries | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | 7,432 | 47,579 | 21,727 | 76,738 |
| 1963 | 5,240 | 51,512 | 26,812 | 83,564 |
| 1964 | 9,776 | 49,995 | 32,659 | 92,430 |
| 1965 | 10,241 | 49,656 | 45,410 | 105,307 |
| 1966 | 9,246 | 28,837 | 53,407 | 91,490 |
| 1967 | 10,066 | 38,854 | 59,542 | 108,462 |
| 1968 | 12,486 | 34,583 | 52,966 | 100,035 |
| 1969 | 13,175 | 28,892 | 48,020 | 90,087 |
| 1970 | 15,317 | 23,608 | 42,036 | 80,961 |
| 1971 | 13,388 | 21,039 | 35,670 | 70,097 |
| 1972 | 11,167 | 16,329 | 35,742 | 63,238 |
| 1973 | 11,380 | 13,557 | 53,547 | 78,484 |
| 1974 | 7,228 | 11,385 | 59,436 | 78,049 |
| 1975 | 7,142 | 11,177 | 52,397 | 70,716 |
| 1976 | 7,421 | 12,254 | 44,688 | 64,363 |
| 1977 | 6,847 | 20,894 | 33,668 | 61,409 |
| 1978 | 6,726 | 22,491 | 34,257 | 63,474 |
| 1979 | 6,037 | 20,181 | 28,530 | 54,748 |
| 1980 | 5,184 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 45,225 |
| 1981 | 5,612 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 42,011 |
| 1982 | 6,3331 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 46,4361 |

I Preliminary.
Source: Statistics Canada, International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, Catalogue No. 91-208, Annual.

Appendix
TABLE 46．Percentage Distribution of the Population by Broad Age Groups，Canada，the Provinces and Territories 1951，1961－1983

| ト | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nor } \quad \text { nane } \\ & \text { Finin } \\ & \text { inne } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \frac{y}{3} \\ & y \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { onver } \\ & \text { ưn } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0090 \\ & \text { onn } \end{aligned}$ | Niog |
| ن ن |  | $\begin{aligned} & 900= \\ & m \dot{y} \dot{y} \dot{y} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { g }}{8}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} 0 \underset{\sim}{o} \\ & \mathrm{~m}_{n}^{\infty} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & \dot{\sim} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  | ๙Nm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ğg y } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm n=n \\ & m i n=0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\sum_{\Sigma}^{\text {İ }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on } \\ & \text { mion : } \\ & \text { min } \\ & \text { min } \end{aligned}$ | ロNッF「ino ei | $\begin{aligned} & 0 m n o \\ & \text { ming } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0 .}{m i n}$ |
| $\dot{\vec{O}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 09-0 \\ & \stackrel{9}{m} \dot{m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & m i n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -09 \% \\ & m 0 \infty \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\ddot{\partial}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { noo } \\ \text { Mid } \end{gathered}$ | $0-\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because a r o \\ & m o r i \end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{z}{\infty}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \sin n \\ & \min _{n} \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{mon} \\ & \text { ming } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\dot{\dot{Z}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty n g 0 \\ & \dot{m} \sim \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 㿾 |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\dot{C}}{\mathbf{Z}}$ |  |  | $\mathfrak{n} \underset{\sim}{q} \underset{\sim}{0} \underset{\sim}{c}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nin } \\ \text { oñ } \end{gathered}$ |
| 烒 |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{n} \underset{\sim}{i} \underset{\sim}{c}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\frac{9+\infty}{m}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 46. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Broad Age Groups, Canada, the Provinces and Territories 1951,1961 - 1983 -

|  | Canada | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon | N.W.T. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 (Both sexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Young (0-17) | 28.1 | 36.5 | 31.2 | 29.4 | 31.2 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 28.8 | 30.5 | 29.6 | 26.5 | 32.1 | 41.7 |
| Adult (18-64) | 62.2 | 55.8 | 56.6 | 59.6 | 58.7 | 63.8 | 62.5 | 59.4 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 64.7 | 55.4 |
| Elderly ( $65+$ ) | 9.7 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| (75 + ) | (3.6) | (2.7) | (5.1) | (4.1) | (3.9) | (3.1) | (3.8) | (4.7) | (4.8) | (2.8) | (4.1) | (1.0) | (0.9) |
| 1983 (Both sexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Young (0-17) | 26.8 | 34.6 | 29.9 | 27.8 | 29.6 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 27.7 | 29.4 | 28.4 | 25.4 | 31.8 | 39.5 |
| Adult (18-64) | 63.2 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 60.9 | 60.0 | 64.8 | 63.6 | 60.2 | 58.3 | 64.2 | 63.3 | 64.7 | 57.8 |
| Elderly ( $65+$ ) | 10.2 | 8.1 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| (75 + ) | (3.8) | (2.8) | (5.2) | (4.4) | (4.0) | (3.4) | (4.1) | (4.9) | (5.0) | (2.9) | (4.3) | (1.0) | (1.0) |
| 1983 (Males) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Young (0-17) | 27.7 | 35.3 | 31.0 | 28.8 | 30.6 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 28.8 | 30.1 | 28.6 | 26.2 | 31.3 | 38.6 |
| Adult (18-64) | 63.7 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 61.3 | 60.2 | 65.2 | 64.1 | 60.5 | 58.6 | 64.9 | 63.9 | 64.9 | 58.6 |
| Elderly ( $65+$ ) | 8.6 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| (75 + ) | (3.0) | (2.4) | (4.2) | (3.4) | (3.2) | (2.5) | (3.0) | (3.9) | (4.3) | (2.4) | (3.5) | (1.0) | (1.0) |
| 1983 (Females) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Young (0-17) | 25.8 | 34.0 | 28.9 | 26.8 | 28.6 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 26.6 | 28.7 | 28.3 | 24.6 | 32.3 | 40.4 |
| Adult (18-64) | 62.7 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 64.4 | 63.1 | 59.8 | 57.9 | 63.4 | 62.8 | 64.6 | 56.9 |
| Elderly ( $65+$ ) | 11.4 | 8.8 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 12.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| (75 + ) | (4.7) | (3.3) | (6.2) | (5.3) | (4.9) | (4.2) | (5.1) | (5.8) | (5.6) | (3.4) | (5.1) | (1.0) | (1.0) |

[^29]TABLE 47a. First Marriage Age-specific Rates (per 1,000) for Male Cohorts, 1938-1965, Canada, - Male

Source: Statistics Canada, based on unpublished data.
TABLE 47b. First Marriage Age-specific Rates (per 1,000) for Female Cohorts, 1940 - 1967, Canada, - Female

Source: Statistics Canada, based on unpublished data.

TABLE 48. Total Divorce Rate and Increase over Preceding Year, Canada, 1969-1982

| Year | Total divorce ${ }^{2}$ rate per 10,000 <br> at 25-years duration | Increase over <br> preceding year (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1969 | 1,370 |  |
| 1970 | 1,863 | $\ldots$ |
| 1971 | 1,885 | 36 |
| 1972 | 2,007 | 1 |
| 1973 | 2,233 | 6 |
| 1974 | 2,673 | 11 |
| 1975 | 2,932 | 20 |
| 1976 | 3,072 | 10 |
| 1977 | 3,063 | 5 |
| 1978 | 3,103 | - |
| 1979 | 3,180 | 1 |
| 1980 | 3,277 | 2 |
| 1981 | 3,533 | 3 |
| 1982 | 3,655 | 8 |

${ }^{1}$ The denominator used in calculating this index was one half the sum of the marriages in the observation year minus the duration of marriage and the marriages in the preceding year.
2 The percentage of divorces included varies from $80 \%$ in 1969 to $90 \%$ in 1980.
Source: Based on data from Table 28.

TABLE 49. Cumulative Duration-specific Divorce Rates (per $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0 ) ~ i n ~}$ Recent Marriage Cohorts, Canada

| Duration in years | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cohort |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1967-1968$ | 3 | 20 | 69 | 144 | 259 | 401 | 563 | 746 | 919 | 1,084 | 1,240 | 1,391 | 1,527 |
| $1968-1969$ | 3 | 25 | 78 | 161 | 283 | 441 | 623 | 807 | 978 | 1,143 | 1,303 | 1,455 | 1,602 |
| $1969-1970$ | 3 | 28 | 83 | 175 | 326 | 503 | 690 | 887 | 1,063 | 1,237 | 1,400 | 1,562 | 1,719 |
| $1970-1971$ | 4 | 32 | 93 | 199 | 360 | 546 | 735 | 926 | 1,110 | 1,290 | 1,462 | 1,628 |  |
| $1971-1972$ | 4 | 37 | 111 | 228 | 402 | 595 | 791 | 988 | 1,179 | 1,366 | 1,551 |  |  |
| $1972-1973$ | 5 | 41 | 124 | 253 | 434 | 637 | 849 | 1,060 | 1,265 | 1,469 |  |  |  |
| $1973-1974$ | 5 | 49 | 143 | 279 | 463 | 676 | 902 | 1,130 | 1,348 |  |  |  |  |
| $1974-1975$ | 6 | 58 | 162 | 309 | 508 | 733 | 976 | 1,208 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1975-1976$ | 8 | 67 | 178 | 339 | 557 | 806 | 1,052 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1976-1977$ | 8 | 71 | 187 | 352 | 584 | 834 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1977-1978$ | 7 | 72 | 198 | 373 | 610 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1978-1979$ | 8 | 68 | 203 | 390 | - | - | - | 1,4541 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1979-1980$ | 8 | 76 | 213 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1980-1981$ | 9 | 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1981-1982$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Projection.
Source: Table 28.
TABLE 50. Divorces by Duration of Marriage, Canada, 1969-1982

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Duration } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 51 | 58 | 75 | 84 | 99 | 105 | 129 | 153 | 148 | 139 | 157 | 152 | 163 | 195 |
| 1 | 281 | 390 | 473 | 524 | 645 | 716 | 872 | 1,026 | 1,144 | 1,204 | 1,216 | 1,124 | 1,282 | 1,403 |
| 2 | 505 | 834 | 931 | 1,023 | 1,165 | 1,457 | 1,662 | 1,863 | 2,061 | 2,163 | 2,214 | 2,340 | 2,517 | 2,586 |
| 3 | 636 | 1,094 | 1,258 | 1,466 | 1,712 | 2,019 | 2,285 | 2,585 | 2,701 | 2,916 | 3,144 | 3,144 | 3,263 | 3,493 |
| 4 | 867 | 1,406 | 1,639 | 1,950 | 2,152 | 2,794 | 3,063 | 3,411 | 3,610 | 3,669 | 3,940 | 4,264 | 4,420 | 4,425 |
| 5 | 909 | 1,389 | 1,688 | 2,022 | 2,403 | 2,797 | 3,277 | 3,525 | 3,779 | 4,064 | 4,245 | 4,469 | 4,873 | 4,766 |
| 6 | 918 | 1,430 | 1,586 | 1,926 | 2,237 | 2,731 | 3,216 | 3,558 | 3,583 | 3,847 | 4,227 | 4,487 | 4,809 | 4,811 |
| 7 | 916 | 1,479 | 1,468 | 1,718 | 2,146 | 2,674 | 3,096 | 3,259 | 3,565 | 3,630 | 3,855 | 4,206 | 4,545 | 4,593 |
| 8 | 945 | 1,352 | 1,474 | 1,524 | 1,900 | 2,356 | 2,839 | 2,919 | 3,032 | 3,270 | 3,497 | 3,735 | 4,090 | 4,327 |
| 9 | 918 | 1,251 | 1,271 | 1,466 | 1,664 | 2,129 | 2,435 | 2,741 | 2,782 | 2,921 | 3,231 | 3,413 | 3,670 | 4,071 |
| 10 | 892 | 1,224 | 1,230 | 1,364 | 1,484 | 1,911 | 2,165 | 2,456 | 2,492 | 2,640 | 2,824 | 3,023 | 3,262 | 3,625 |
| 11 | 805 | 1,206 | 1,249 | 1,230 | 1,332 | 1,707 | 1,830 | 2,163 | 2,229 | 2,328 | 2,549 | 2,692 | 2,998 | 3,154 |
| 12 | 894 | 1,051 | 1,082 | 1,193 | 1,260 | 1,554 | 1,733 | 1,886 | 1,967 | 2,070 | 2,191 | 2,302 | 2,597 | 8,912 |
| 13 | 766 | 1,092 | 1,067 | 1,050 | 1,277 | 1,538 | 1,718 | 1,751 | 1,726 | 1,904 | 1,953 | 2,120 | 2,324 | 2,550 |
| 14 | 735 | 1,083 | 1,005 | 1,075 | 1,137 | 1,458 | 1,541 | 1,589 | 1,619 | 1,701 | 1,764 | 1,807 | 2,091 | 2,328 |
| 15 | 649 | 933 | 920 | 994 | 1,093 | 1,269 | 1,465 | 1,500 | 1,484 | 1,542 | 1,535 | 1,660 | 1,818 | 2,051 |
| 16 | 700 | 959 | 837 | 949 | 1,039 | 1,206 | 1,390 | 1,450 | 1,396 | 1,390 | 1,353 | 1,481 | 1,675 | 1,725 |
| 17 | 674 | 892 | 837 | 872 | 998 | 1,228 | 1,333 | 1,362 | 1,320 | 1,290 | 1,253 | 1,295 | 1,519 | 1,604 |
| 18 | 631 | 821 | 902 | 804 | 884 | 1,131 | 1,398 | 1,286 | 1,216 | 1,254 | 1,233 | 1,232 | 1,397 | 1,470 |
| 19 | 641 | 796 | 795 | 828 | 916 | 1,097 | 1,171 | 1,275 | 1,215 | 1,175 | 1,184 | 1,216 | 1,259 | 1,365 |
| 20 | 624 | 749 | 761 | 781 | 874 | 1,116 | 1,091 | 1,177 | 1,152 | 1,118 | 1,050 | 1,107 | 1,228 | 1,360 |
| 21 | 598 | 731 | 687 | 737 | 793 | 971 | 1,066 | 1,062 | 1,154 | 1,128 | 1,080 | 1,028 | 1,201 | 1,219 |
| 22 | 642 | 713 | 700 | 720 | 744 | 936 | 1,038 | 1,010 | 961 | 1,014 | 1,121 | 1,020 | 1,093 | 1,145 |
| 23 | 642 | 730 | 641 | 646 | 732 | 912 | 938 | 991 | 973 | 902 | 966 | 998 | 1,027 | 995 |
| 24 | 546 | 692 | 650 | 636 | 753 | 841 | 863 | 963 | 892 | 913 | 875 | 896 | 986 | 966 |
| 25 | 485 | 543 | 594 | 621 | 696 | 725 | 798 | 887 | 881 | 848 | 799 | 830 | 927 | 876 |
| $26+$ | 4,083 | 4,286 | 3,840 | 4,152 | 4,539 | 5,598 | 6,141 | 6,294 | 6,223 | 6,046 | 5,951 | 5,898 | 6,542 | 6,335 |
| Total | 2,198 | 29,239 | 29,685 | 32,389 | 36,704 | 45,019 | 50,611 | 51,209 | 55,371 | 57,155 | 59,474 | 62,019 | 67,673 | 70,436 |

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

TABLE 51. Age-Specific Fertility Rate for Women of All Marital Statuses (per 1,000), Canada (Excluding Newfoundland), 1971-1982

| Age | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 15 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| 16 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| 17 | 27.3 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 33.0 | 30.6 | 27.9 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 24.0 | 23.7 |
| 18 | 60.7 | 58.4 | 54.9 | 51.1 | 51.1 | 49.2 | 45.4 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 36.9 | 34.9 |
| 19 | 83.3 | 76.1 | 74.1 | 69.1 | 68.6 | 65.4 | 62.7 | 58.1 | 54.0 | 53.4 | 50.5 | 47.8 |
| 20 | 104.3 | 92.6 | 89.0 | 86.1 | 85.2 | 82.3 | 77.3 | 74.1 | 71.6 | 68.5 | 65.2 | 64.0 |
| 21 | 122.4 | 108.1 | 103.4 | 99.5 | 103.2 | 97.1 | 95.5 | 89.3 | 88.3 | 86.6 | 82.3 | 78.1 |
| 22 | 141.2 | 129.3 | 121.0 | 116.1 | 118.4 | 115.6 | 109.5 | 103.3 | 103.0 | 102.8 | 99.2 | 96.1 |
| 23 | 151.2 | 139.3 | 135.8 | 130.6 | 131.2 | 126.4 | 124.6 | 118.4 | 118.8 | 116.4 | 113.5 | 109.1 |
| 24 | 151.8 | 149.8 | 145.2 | 142.3 | 140.8 | 137.0 | 134.4 | 130.8 | 126.4 | 127.9 | 124.3 | 119.6 |
| 25 | 166.0 | 148.5 | 148.6 | 146.0 | 146.2 | 143.2 | 139.6 | 136.1 | 138.2 | 133.4 | 134.0 | 126.7 |
| 26 | 149.4 | 151.4 | 141.7 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 141.6 | 139.1 | 135.5 | 137.1 | 136.7 | 134.2 | 130.9 |
| 27 | 145.8 | 131.3 | 139.3 | 134.2 | 137.6 | 135.0 | 134.2 | 130.9 | 133.5 | 132.9 | 130.4 | 124.2 |
| 28 | 128.3 | 125.0 | 120.0 | 128.3 | 124.9 | 125.1 | 123.2 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 123.1 | 122.2 | 118.3 |
| 29 | 115.5 | 109.1 | 108.1 | 105.6 | 113.3 | 109.2 | 110.4 | 109.5 | 113.5 | 111.8 | 112.5 | 108.9 |
| 30 | 101.7 | 97.4 | 91.1 | 93.0 | 93.1 | 97.1 | 94.2 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 95.2 | 94.5 |
| 31 | 87.0 | 80.3 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 77.5 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 80.3 | 82.4 | 80.6 |
| 32 | 75.5 | 70.6 | 64.9 | 64.3 | 62.3 | 61.4 | 63.2 | 64.8 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 67.6 | 65.8 |
| 33 | 63.4 | 57.4 | 54.8 | 52.9 | 51.9 | 50.5 | 50.4 | 50.1 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 53.3 | 52.0 |
| 34 | 55.4 | 49.2 | 44.1 | 43.4 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.4 |
| 35 | 46.5 | 40.2 | 36.6 | 34.3 | 33.9 | 32.7 | 31.4 | 30.3 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 31.4 |
| 36 | 41.0 | 35.1 | 30.1 | 26.7 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.9 |
| 37 | 32.6 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| 38 | 26.6 | 23.5 | 20.5 | 17.6 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| 39 | 21.5 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 40 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| 41 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| 42 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 43 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| 44 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | . 9 | . 8 | . 9 |
| 45 |  | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 |
| 46 |  | . 8 | . 6 | . 5 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 2 |
| 47 |  | . 3 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 48 |  | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | - | - |
| 49 |  | . 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Vital Statistics, Vol II, Births and Deaths, Catalogue No. 84-204, Annual.
TABLE 52. Ischaemic Heart Disease and Cerebro-vascular Disease Mortality Rates, ${ }^{1}$ Canada, 1971,1981 and 1982 and Change Between

| Causes |  | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | $85+$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ischaemic | 1971 rate | 31 | 94 | 187 | 354 | 581 | 925 | 1,372 | 1,978 | 2,939 | 4,488 | 7,119 |
| heart disease | 1981 rate | 25 | 67 | 140 | 251 | 415 | 697 | 1.076 | 1.534 | 2,429 | 3.581 | 5,882 |
| (Causes 410-414) | 1982 rate | 27 | 59 | 125 | 234 | 400 | 676 | 1,019 | 1,591 | 2,369 | 3,419 | 5,848 |
|  | Change 1971-1981 | 6 | 27 | 47 | 103 | 166 | 228 | 296 | 444 | 510 | 907 | 1,237 |
|  | \% decrease | 19 | 29 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 17 |
| Cerebro-vascular disease <br> (Causes 430-438) | 1971 rate | - | 11 | 21 | 43 | 70 | 135 | 268 | 504 | 959 | 1,691 | 2,929 |
|  | 1981 rate | - | 8 | 18 | 27 | 47 | 84 | 179 | 344 | 686 | 1,154 | 2,326 |
|  | 1982 rate | - | 10 | 13 | 27 | 46 | 79 | 174 | 323 | 640 | 1,037 | 2,175 |
|  | Change 1971-1981 | - | 3 | 3 | 16 | 23 | 51 | 89 | 160 | 273 | 537 | 603 |
|  | \% decrease | - | 27 | 14 | 37 | 33 | 38 | 33 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 21 |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ischaemic heart disease (Causes 410-414) | 1971 rate | - | 14 | 33 | 68 | 134 | 278 | 559 | 997 | 1,744 | 3,080 | 6,184 |
|  | 1981 rate | - | 14 | 26 | 51 | 108 | 209 | 402 | 739 | 1,299 | 2,233 | 4,694 |
|  | 1982 rate | - | 10 | 21 | 51 | 98 | 198 | 404 | 723 | 1,307 | 2,251 | 4,596 |
|  | Change 1971-1981 | - | 0 | 7 | 17 | 26 | 69 | 157 | 258 | 445 | 847 | 1,490 |
|  | \% decrease | - | - | 21 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 24 |
| Cerebro-vascular disease (Causes 430-438) | 1971 rate | - | 14 | 20 | 34 | 55 | 94 | 170 | 388 | 783 | 1,503 | 3,038 |
|  | 1981 rate | - | 9 | 15 | 25 | 38 | 66 | 121 | 253 | 494 | 964 | 2,289 |
|  | 1982 rate | - | 8 | 16 | 23 | 35 | 57 | 107 | 221 | 462 | 1,007 | 2,734 |
|  | Change 1971-1981 | - | 5 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 28 | 49 | 135 | 289 | 539 | 749 |
|  | \% decrease | - | 36 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 25 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Causes of Death, Catalogue No. 84-203, Annual.
TABLE 53. Number and Percentage Distribution of Cancer Deaths (Causes 140 to 208) by Site and Broad Age Group, Canada, 1981 and 1982

| Site | Year | Under 40 |  | 40-54 |  | 55-69 |  | $70+$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Per- centage | Number | Percentage | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage } \end{gathered}$ | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149) | $\begin{array}{\|l} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ | 2.8 3.0 | 209 | 2.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 553 \\ & 599 \end{aligned}$ |
| Digestive organs (150-159) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.6 \\ & 15.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 687 \\ & 667 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.2 \\ & 28.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,488 \\ & 2,644 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.9 \\ 29.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,443 \\ 3,512 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.2 \\ & 31.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,732 \\ & 6,947 \end{aligned}$ |
| Respiratory system (160-165) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 870 \\ & 858 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.9 \\ & 36.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,550 \\ & 3,820 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.3 \\ & 41.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,088 \\ & 3,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.9 \\ & 30.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,575 \\ & 8,186 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bone, connective tissue, skin and breast (170-175) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.4 \\ & 12.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 165 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 510 \\ & 501 \end{aligned}$ |
| Genito-urinary organs (179189) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | 138 | 5.9 6.9 | 914 940 | 10.6 10.3 | 2,390 2,383 | 22.3 21.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,495 \\ & 3,531 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lymphatic and blood cancer (200-208) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 269 \\ & 259 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.4 \\ & 33.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.2 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641 \\ & 669 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 845 \\ & 907 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,019 \\ & 2,073 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other (190-199) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.3 \\ & 22.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & 224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 623 \\ & 619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 558 \\ & 583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,556 \\ & 1,600 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ | $782$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 3 5 6} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 3 4 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 , 6 0 4} \\ & \mathbf{9 , 1 2 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 0 , 6 9 8} \\ & \mathbf{1 1 , 1 8 6} \end{aligned}$ | $100$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,440 \\ \mathbf{2 3 , 4 3 6} \end{array}$ |
| Horizontal cumulative total | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ |  | 3.5 3.3 |  | 14.0 13.3 |  | 52.3 52.3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Catalogue No. 84-203, Annual.
TABLE 53. Number and Percentage Distribution of Cancer Deaths (Causes 140 to 208) by Site and Broad Age Group, Canada,

| Site | Year | Under 40 |  | 40-54 |  | 55-69 |  | $70+$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Per- centage | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage } \end{gathered}$ | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage } \end{gathered}$ | Number | Per- centage |  |
|  |  | Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | 220 |
| Digestive organs (150-159) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 11.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472 \\ & 464 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 19.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,843 \\ & 1,739 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.5 \\ & 26.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,402 \\ & 3,388 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 38.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,794 \\ & 5,686 \end{aligned}$ |
| Respiratory system (160-165) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 397 \\ & 393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.3 \\ & 16.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,075 \\ & 1,159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.6 \\ & 17.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771 \\ & 937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,284 \\ & 2,545 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bone, connective tissue, skin and breast (170-175) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.4 \\ & 30.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 787 \\ & 840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.4 \\ & 34.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,513 \\ & 1,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.4 \\ & 23.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,404 \\ & 1,387 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & 15.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,928 \\ & 4,038 \end{aligned}$ |
| Genito-urinary organs (179189) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ | 107 | 14.1 14.9 | 397 362 | 16.3 14.8 | 990 1,030 | 15.3 15.8 | 1,195 | 14.4 | 2,689 2,792 |
| Lymphatic and blood cancer (200-208) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & 19.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \\ & 171 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 793 \\ & 879 \end{aligned}$ | 9.5 10.1 | 1,572 |
| Other (190-199) | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.2 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 526 \\ & 472 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 654 \\ & 728 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,486 \\ & 1,521 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 1981 \\ \hline 1982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 761 \\ & 845 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,431 \\ & 2,447 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 4 6 5} \\ & 6,517 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,315 \\ & 8,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 7 , 9 7 3} \\ & \mathbf{1 8 , 5 0 8} \end{aligned}$ |
| Horizontal total | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 1981 \\ 1982 \end{array}$ |  | 4.2 4.6 |  | 17.8 17.8 |  | 53.7 53.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Catalogue 84-203, Annual.
TABLE 54. Traffic Accident Deaths and Death Rate by Age Group, (Causes 810-819), Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1982 and percentage change between 1971 and 1981

| Age group | 1971 |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  | 1982 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & 1971-1981 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  | Females |  | Males |  | Females |  | Males |  | Females |  |  |  |
|  | Number | Rate ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{1}$ | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | 103 | 11 | 84 | 9 | 73 | 8 | 53 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 35 | 4 | - 55 | -56 |
| 5-9 | 203 | 18 | 142 | 13 | 88 | 10 | 64 | 7 | 53 | 6 | 48 | 6 | -67 | -54 |
| 10-14 | 177 | 15 | 93 | 8 | 125 | 13 | 44 | 5 | 94 | 10 | 54 | 6 | -33 | -25 |
| 15-19 | 668 | 62 | 252 | 24 | 758 | 64 | 220 | 19 | 562 | 49 | 175 | 16 | -21 | -33 |
| 20-24 | 797 | 85 | 198 | 21 | 803 | 68 | 194 | 17 | 604 | 51 | 130 | 11 | -40 | -48 |
| 25-29 | 378 | 47 | 103 | 13 | 463 | 43 | 134 | 12 | 358 | 32 | 95 | 8 | -32 | -38 |
| 30-34 | 257 | 39 | 60 | 5 | 327 | 32 | 87 | 9 | 225 | 22 | 68 | 7 | -44 | $+40$ |
| 35-39 | 218 | 34 | 79 | 13 | 214 | 26 | 50 | 6 | 134 | 15 | 74 | 9 | -56 | -31 |
| 40-44 | 195 | 30 | 73 | 12 | 172 | 25 | 59 | 9 | 125 | 18 | 56 | 8 | -40 | -33 |
| 45-49 | 201 | 33 | 75 | 12 | 170 | 27 | 57 | 9 | 137 | 22 | 45 | 7 | -33 | -42 |
| 50-54 | 171 | 33 | 62 | 12 | 153 | 25 | 72 | 12 | 109 | 17 | 43 | 7 | -48 | -42 |
| 55-59 | 165 | 35 | 75 | 16 | 139 | 24 | 50 | 8 | 113 | 20 | 56 | 9 | -29 | -44 |
| 60-64 | 135 | 35 | 78 | 20 | 125 | 27 | 66 | 13 | 79 | 16 | 60 | 11 | -54 | -45 |
| 65-69 | 132 | 45 | 76 | 23 | 119 | 30 | 63 | 14 | 81 | 28 | 65 | 14 | -38 | -39 |
| 70-74 | 95 | 46 | 51 | 20 | 81 | 29 | 47 | 13 | 79 | 27 | 60 | 16 | -41 | -20 |
| 75-79 | 66 | 47 | 46 | 25 | 58 | 32 | 52 | 21 | 58 | 31 | 37 | 14 | -34 | -44 -30 |
| 80-84 | 47 | 55 | 27 | 23 | 35 32 | 37 50 | 30 18 | 19 | 44 24 | 44 37 | 27 10 | 16 | -20 $-\quad 3$ | -30 -56 |
| $85+$ <br> N.S. | 21 5 | 38 | 13 3 | 16 | 32 5 | 50 | 18 1 | 14 | 24 6 | 37 | 10 1 | 7 | - 3 | -56 |
| Total | 4,029 |  | 1,587 |  | 3,935 |  | 1,360 |  | 2,934 |  | 1,139 |  |  |  |
| Standardized rate ${ }^{2}$ |  | 39 |  | 15 |  | 32 |  | 11 |  | 24 |  | 9 | - 38 | -40 |

[^30]TABLE 55. Suicide Mortality Rates, ${ }^{1}$ Canada, 1950, 1976, 1981 and 1982

| Age group |  | $1950{ }^{2}$ | $1976{ }^{2}$ | 19812 | 1982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 | M. | 3.9 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 21.5 |
|  | F. | 1.8 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| 20-24 | M. | 8.8 | 33.6 | 32.1 | 32.0 |
|  | F. | 3.2 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| 25-29 | M. | 7.6 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 33.2 |
|  | F. | 3.9 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| 30-34 | M. | 10.4 | 24.3 | 26.6 | 28.2 |
|  | F. | 3.8 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 35-39 | M. | 13.2 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 24.4 |
|  | F. | 4.6 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 10.0 |
| 40-44 | M. | 19.6 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 26.8 |
|  | F. | 6.4 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 9.9 |
| 45-49 | M. | 21.6 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 30.5 |
|  | F. | 7.2 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 10.5 |
| 50-54 | M. | 26.4 | 32.7 | 29.7 | 32.6 |
|  | F. | 8.3 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 11.7 |
| 55-59 | M. | 27.2 | 26.6 | 29.6 | 32.3 |
|  | F. | 7.3 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 12.9 |
| 60-64 | M. | 30.8 | 24.1 | 27.2 | 27.6 |
|  | F. | 9.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 8.5 |
| 65-69 | M. | 28.2 | 24.3 | 26.8 | 27.6 |
|  | F. | 9.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 8.9 |
| 70-74 | M. | 29.5 | 26.3 | 30.1 | 33.3 |
|  | F. | 6.3 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 7.4 |
| 75-79 | M. | 32.8 | 24.9 | 34.4 | 24.7 |
|  | F. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| 80-84 | M. | 25.1 | 21.2 | 41.7 | 27.1 |
|  | F. | 2.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 3.0 |

${ }_{2}$ Per 100,000.
2 Averages for 1950 and 1951, 1975 and 1976, and 1980 and 1981 respectively.
Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Catalogue No. 84-203.

TABLE 56. Immigration by Major Classes, Canada, 1970-1982

| Year | Total | Family <br> class |  | Independent <br> immigrants and <br> assisted relatives |  | Refugees and <br> designated <br> classes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number | Per- <br> centage | Number | Per- <br> centage | Number | Per- <br> centage |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 | 147,713 | 32,263 | 21.8 | 115,4502 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1971 | 121,900 | 33,450 | 27.4 | $88,450^{2}$ | .8 .7 | $.6,180$ | 4.2 |
| 1972 | 122,006 | 33,019 | 27.1 | 83,807 | 68.7 | 5,359 | 1.3 |
| 1973 | 184,200 | 41,677 | 22.6 | 140,164 | 76.1 | 2,359 |  |
| 1974 | 218,465 | 54,232 | 24.8 | 162,567 | 74.4 | 1,666 | 0.8 |
| 1975 | 187,881 | 64,124 | 34.1 | 118,191 | 62.9 | 5,566 | 3.0 |
| 1976 | 149,429 | 60,830 | 40.7 | 76,848 | 51.4 | 11,751 | 7.9 |
| 1977 | 114,914 | 51,355 | 44.7 | 56,259 | 49.0 | 7,300 | 6.4 |
| 1978 | 86,13 | 45,540 | 52.8 | 36,518 | 42.3 | 4,255 | 4.9 |
| 1979 | 112,096 | 46,763 | 41.7 | 37,454 | 33.4 | 27,879 | 24.9 |
| 1980 | 143,117 | 51,039 | 35.7 | 51,744 | 36.2 | 40,334 | 28.2 |
| 1981 | 128,618 | 51,017 | 40.0 | 62,622 | 48.7 | 14,979 | 11.6 |
| 19821 | 121,087 | 49,963 | 41.0 | 54,222 | 44.8 | 16,902 | 14.0 |

[^31]Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, Catalogue, No. WH-5-037.
TABLE 57. Immigrant Population by Country of Birth, 1968-1982

|  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe | 118,791 | 87,842 | 75,006 | 52,733 | 51,175 | 70,080 | 84,780 | 68,733 | 49,470 | 40,967 | 30,003 | 32,633 | 40,210 | 44,784 | 44,356 |
| Great Britain | 33,814 | 28,790 | 23,688 | 14,230 | 16,637 | 23,533 | 33,088 | 29.454 | 19,257 | 16,634 | 10,698 | 11,806 | 16,445 | 18,912 | 14,525 |
| Portugal | 8,720 | 7,917 | 8,594 | 9,776 | 9,280 | 14,417 | 17,268 | 9,158 | 6,194 | 4,238 | 3,420 | 3,742 | 4,222 | 3,292 | 2,308 |
| France | 5,370 | 3,612 | 2,958 | 2,059 | 1,880 | 2,411 | 2,811 | 2,831 | 2,415 | 2,090 | 1,322 | 1,547 | 1,461 | 1,681 | 1,821 |
| Greece | 7,952 | 7,106 | 6,440 | 4,822 | 4,008 | 5,800 | 5,654 | 3,954 | 2,429 | 1,874 | 1,324 | 1,187 | 1,044 | 924 | 884 |
| Italy | 20,880 | 10,685 | 8,659 | 5,937 | 4,847 | 6,176 | 5,818 | 4,919 | 4,008 | 3,088 | 2,647 | 2,134 | 1,873 | 2,057 | 1,496 |
| Other | 42,055 | 29,732 | 24,667 | 15,909 | 14,523 | 17,743 | 20,141 | 18,417 | 15,167 | 13,043 | 10,592 | 12,217 | 15,165 | 17,918 | 23,322 |
| Africa | 7,002 | 5,953 | 4,017 | 3,463 | 8,504 | 9,977 | 12,792 | 11,715 | 8,617 | 6,595 | 4,561 | 4,412 | 5,383 | 5,901 | 5,196 |
| Asia | 23,775 | 24,451 | 23,682 | 24,230 | 25,938 | 46,777 | 55,290 | 52,024 | 46,482 | 32,904 | 25,332 | 51,740 | 73,026 | 50,759 | 43,863 |
| Philippines | 2,762 | 3,138 | 3,305 | 4,213 | 4,113 | 6,886 | 9,897 | 7,688 | 6,109 | 6,101 | 4,368 | 3,927 | 6,147 | 5,978 | 5,295 |
| India | 4,675 | 6,736 | 7,089 | 6,301 | 6,746 | 11,672 | 16,016 | 13,401 | 8,562 | 6,772 | 6,077 | 5,486 | 9,531 | 9,415 | 8,858 |
| Hong Kong (C.C.B.) | 3,353 | 3,365 | 2,250 | 2,581 | 3,396 | 9.155 | 7,673 | 6,438 | 6,442 | 3,903 | 2,825 | 3,548 | 3,874 | 4,039 | 4,452 |
| China | 5,401 | 5,610 | 3,397 | 3,694 | 3,813 | 6,842 | 6,581 | 6,235 | 6,003 | 4,037 | 3,181 | 5,821 | 8,965 | 9,798 | 6,295 |
| Other | 7,584 | 5,613 | 7,641 | 7,441 | 7,870 | 12,222 | 15,123 | 18,262 | 19,366 | 12,091 | 8,881 | 32,958 | 44,509 | 21,529 | 18,963 |
| North America | 18,482 | 20,927 | 22,670 | 22,508 | 21,137 | 23,861 | 25,147 | 19,268 | 16,494 | 12,755 | 9,713 | 9,128 | 9,442 | 10,183 | 10,030 |
| West Indies | 8,904 | 13,803 | 13,286 | 11,202 | 8,696 | 19,809 | 24,441 | 18,790 | 15,066 | 11,822 | 8,330 | 6,535 | 7,515 | 8,797 | 8,717 |
| Australasia | 4,145 | 3,523 | 3,462 | 2,182 | 1,646 | 1,893 | 1,928 | 1,574 | 1,367 | 1,147 | 944 | 1,068 | 1,215 | 1,020 | 758 |
| South America | 2,368 | 4,158 | 4,506 | 4,598 | 4,036 | 10,353 | 12,204 | 13,102 | 10,496 | 7,774 | 6,682 | 5,810 | 5,381 | 6,114 | 6,892 |
| Oceania |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,882 | 2,675 | 1,437 | 950 | 724 | 736 | 944 | 1,024 | 1,183 |
| Other | 507 | 874 | 1,084 | 984 | 874 | 1,450 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152 |
| Total | 183,974 | 161,531 | 147,713 | 121,900 | 122,006 | 184,200 | 218,464 | 187,881 | 149,429 | 114,914 | 86,289 | 112,062 | 143,116 | 128,582 ${ }^{1}$ | 121,147 |

[^32]TABLE 58. Age-sex Distribution per 1,000 Immigrants to Canada, 1970 and 1980

| Age | 1970 |  | 1980 |  | $1970-80$ average |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0-4$ | 43 | 40 | 35 | 32 | 40 | 38 |
| $5-9$ | 39 | 37 | 42 | 38 | 44 | 41 |
| $10-14$ | 26 | 25 | 42 | 37 | 35 | 33 |
| $15-19$ | 33 | 40 | 57 | 49 | 40 | 44 |
| $20-24$ | 106 | 123 | 74 | 75 | 79 | 95 |
| $25-29$ | 105 | 87 | 72 | 66 | 90 | 82 |
| $30-34$ | 60 | 46 | 50 | 46 | 55 | 46 |
| $35-39$ | 34 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 33 | 26 |
| $40-44$ | 19 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 17 |
| $45-49$ | 10 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 14 |
| $50-54$ | 6 | 9 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 15 |
| $55-59$ | 6 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 9 | 16 |
| $60-64$ | 6 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 15 |
| $65+$ | 5 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 14 |

Source: Employment Immigration Canada, op. cit.

TABLE 59. Demographic Accounts of Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983


TABLE 59. Demographic Accounts of Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983 - Continued

| Year | Population ${ }^{1}$ | Total increase ${ }^{2}$ | Births ${ }^{2}$ | Deaths ${ }^{2}$ | Natural increase | $\underset{\text { migration }}{ }{ }^{\mathrm{Net}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Brunswick |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 515,7004 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 634,600 ${ }^{4}$ | 6,000 ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 | 640,100 ${ }^{6}$ | 5,500 | 12,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | - 1,500 |
| 1973 | 647,100 ${ }^{6}$ | 7,000 | 11,600 | 5,000 | 6,600 | 400 |
| 1974 | 653,600 ${ }^{6}$ | 6,500 | 11,300 | 5,100 | 6,200 | 300 |
| 1975 | 665,200 ${ }^{6}$ | 11,600 | 11,700 | 5,200 | 6,500 | 5,100 |
| 1976 | 667,2004 | 2,000 | 11,800 | 5,200 | 6,600 | -4,600 |
| 1977 | 684,1006 | 16,900 | 11,800 | 5,100 | 6,700 | 10,200 |
| 1978 | 688,1006 | 4,000 | 11,100 | 5,200 | 5,900 | -1,900 |
| 1979 | 691,900 ${ }^{6}$ | 3,800 | 10,800 | 5,100 | 5,700 | -1,900 |
| 1980 | 695,400 ${ }^{6}$ | 3,500 | 10,800 | 5,300 | 5,500 | -2,000 |
| 1981 | 696,400 ${ }^{3}$ | 1,000 | 10,600 | 5,200 | 5,400 | -4,400 |
| 1982 | 699,100 ${ }^{7}$ | 2,700 | 10,800 ${ }^{8}$ | 5,200 ${ }^{8}$ | 5,600 ${ }^{8}$ | $-2,900^{8}$ |
| 1983 | 706,700 ${ }^{7}$ | 7,600 | 10,500 ${ }^{8}$ | 5,400 ${ }^{8}$ | 5,100 ${ }^{8}$ | 2,500 ${ }^{8}$ |
|  | Quebec |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 4,055,7004 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 6,027,800 ${ }^{4}$ | 98,600 ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 | 6,053,6006 | 25,800 | 86,400 | 41,400 | 45,000 | - 19,200 |
| 1973 | 6,078,900 ${ }^{6}$ | 25,300 | 83,400 | 42,300 | 41,100 | - 15,800 |
| 1974 | 6,122,700 ${ }^{6}$ | 43,800 | 83,800 | 42,900 | 40,900 | 2,900 |
| 1975 | 6,179,000 ${ }^{6}$ | 56,300 | 89,000 | 44,400 | 44,600 | 11,700 |
| 1976 | 6,234,400 ${ }^{4}$ | 55,400 | 98,600 | 42,500 | 56,100 | -700 |
| 1977 | 6,284,000 ${ }^{6}$ | 49,600 | 94,100 | 43,100 | 51,000 | $-1,400$ |
| 1978 | 6,302,400 ${ }^{6}$ | 18,400 | 94,700 | 43,700 | 51,000 | - 32,600 |
| 1979 | 6,338,900 ${ }^{6}$ | 36,500 | 98,100 | 42,500 | 55,600 | -19,100 |
| 1980 | 6,386,100 ${ }^{6}$ | 47,200 | 98,500 | 44,100 | 54,400 | -7,200 |
| 1981 | 6,438,400 ${ }^{3}$ | 52,300 | 96,800 | 42,700 |  |  |
| 1982 | 6,482,400 ${ }^{7}$ | 44,000 | 94,300 ${ }^{8}$ | 43,500 ${ }^{8}$ | 50,8008 | $-6,800^{8}$ |
| 1983 | 6,521,600 ${ }^{7}$ | 39,200 | $93,100^{8}$ | $44,000^{8}$ | $49,100^{8}$ | $-9,900^{8}$ |
|  | Ontario |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 4,597,5004 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 7,703,1004 | 155,300 ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 | 7,809,900 ${ }^{6}$ | 106,800 | 127,100 | 57,500 | 69,600 | 37,200 |
| 1973 | 7,908,800 ${ }^{6}$ | 98,900 | 124,000 | 58,800 | 65,200 | 33,700 |
| 1974 | 8,054,100 ${ }^{6}$ | 145,300 | 122,900 | 60,400 | 62,500 | 82,800 |
| 1975 | 8,172,200 ${ }^{6}$ | 118,100 | 126,500 | 61,200 | 65,300 | 52,800 |
| 1976 | 8,264,5004 | 92,300 | 123,600 | 60,600 | 63,000 | 29,300 |
| 1977 | 8,353,100 ${ }^{6}$ | 88,600 | 122,700 | 60,300 | 62,400 | 26,200 |
| 1978 | 8,439,600 ${ }^{6}$ | 86,500 | 122,000 | 62,000 | 60,000 | 26,500 |
| 1979 | 8,501,300 ${ }^{6}$ | 61,700 | 121,700 | 60,300 | 61,400 | 300 |
| 1980 | 8,569,700 ${ }^{6}$ | 68,400 | 121,800 | 62,800 | 59,000 | 9,400 |
| 1981 | 8,625,100 ${ }^{3}$ | 55,400 | 123,000 | 62,600 | 60,400 | 5,000 |
| 1982 | 8,715,8007 | 90,700 | 122,200 ${ }^{8}$ | 62,7008 | $59,500^{8}$ | 31,2008 |
| 1983 | 8,815,9007 | 100,100 | $122,900{ }^{8}$ | 63,100 ${ }^{8}$ | $59,800^{8}$ | 40,300 ${ }^{8}$ |

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 59. Demographic Accounts of Provinces and Territories, 1951-1983 - Continued


See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 59. Demographic Accounts of Provinces and Territories 1951-1983 - Concluded

| Year | Population ${ }^{1}$ | Total increase ${ }^{2}$ | Births ${ }^{2}$ | Deaths ${ }^{2}$ | Natural increase | Net migration ${ }^{2,3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British Columbia |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 1,165,2004 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 2,184,6004 | 51,000 ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 | 2,241,4006 | 56,800 | 34,400 | 17,700 | 16,700 | 40,100 |
| 1973 | 2,302,4006 | 61,000 | 34,600 | 18,000 | 16,600 | 44,400 |
| 1974 | 2,375,7006 | 73,300 | 34,500 | 18,600 | 15,900 | 57,400 |
| 1975 | 2,433,200 ${ }^{6}$ | 57,500 | 36,100 | 19,500 | 16,600 | 40,900 |
| 1976 | 2,466,600 ${ }^{4}$ | 33,400 | 36,200 | 19,200 | 17,000 | 16,400 |
| 1977 | 2,499,4006 | 32,800 | 35,900 | 18,300 | 17,600 | 15,200 |
| 1978 | 2,542,3006 | 42,900 | 36,100 | 18,800 | 17,300 | 25,600 |
| 1979 | 2,589,400 ${ }^{6}$ | 47,100 | 38,000 | 19,100 | 18,900 | 28,200 |
| 1980 | 2,666,000 ${ }^{6}$ | 76,600 | 38,900 | 19,200 | 19,700 | 6,900 |
| 1981 | 2,744,500 ${ }^{3}$ | 78,500 | 40,700 | 19,700 | 21,000 | 57,500 |
| 1982 | 2,790,300 ${ }^{7}$ | 45,600 | 41,400 ${ }^{8}$ | 19,700 ${ }^{8}$ | 21,700 ${ }^{8}$ | 23,900 ${ }^{8}$ |
| 1983 | 2,823,900 ${ }^{7}$ | 33,800 | 40,900 ${ }^{8}$ | 20,2008 | 20,7008 | 13,1008 |
|  | Yukon |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 9,100 ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 18,4004 | $500^{5}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1972 | 19,5006 | 1,100 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 700 |
| 1973 | 20,5006 | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 600 |
| 1974 | 20,500 ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 400 | 100 | 300 | -300 |
| 1975 | 21,300 ${ }^{6}$ | 800 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 400 |
| 1976 | 21,800 ${ }^{4}$ | 500 | 400 | 100 | 300 | 200 |
| 1977 | 21,800 ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 500 | 100 | 300 | -300 |
| 1978 | 22,5006 | 700 | 400 | 100 | 300 | 400 |
| 1979 | 22,300 ${ }^{6}$ | -200 | 500 | 100 | 400 | -600 |
| 1980 | 22,300 ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 500 | 100 | 400 | -400 |
| 1981 | 23,200 ${ }^{3}$ | 900 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 500 |
| 1982 | 23,700 ${ }^{7}$ | 500 | $600^{8}$ | $100^{8}$ | $500^{8}$ | $0^{8}$ |
| 1983 | 22,300 ${ }^{7}$ | -1,400 | $600^{8}$ | 1008 | 5008 | $-1,9008$ |
|  | Northwest Territories |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 16,000 ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 34,800 ${ }^{4}$ | $900^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 | 37,300 ${ }^{6}$ | 2,500 | 1,300 | 200 | 1,100 | 1,400 |
| 1973 | 39,400 ${ }^{6}$ | 2,100 | 1,200 | 300 | 900 | 1,200 |
| 1974 | 39,600 ${ }^{6}$ | 200 | 1,100 | 200 | 900 | 700 |
| 1975 | 41,200 ${ }^{6}$ | 1,600 | 1,100 | 200 | 900 | 700 |
| 1976 | 42,600 ${ }^{4}$ | 1,400 | 1,200 | 200 | 1,000 | 400 |
| 1977 | 42,8006 | 200 | 1,200 | 200 | 1,000 | -800 |
| 1978 | 43,600 ${ }^{6}$ | 800 | 1,200 | 200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 1979 | 44,000 ${ }^{6}$ | 400 | 1,200 | 200 | 1,000 | -600 |
| 1980 | 44,700 ${ }^{6}$ | 700 | 1,300 | 200 | 1,100 | -400 |
| 1981 | 45,700 ${ }^{3}$ | 1,000 | 1,300 | 200 | 1,100 | $-100$ |
| 1982 | 47,2007 | 1,500 | 1,200 ${ }^{8}$ | 2008 | 1,000 ${ }^{8}$ | 5008 |
| 1983 | 48,400 ${ }^{7}$ | 1,200 | $1,100^{8}$ | 2008 | 9008 | 3008 |

[^33]Nota: Value rounded to the nearest hundred.
Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada and Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-201.

## Glossary

Census Agglomeration (CA): The main labour market of a continuous builtup area having between 10,000 and 99,999 population.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): The main labour market of a continuous built-up area of not less than 100,000 population.

Census year: A neologism patterned after "fiscal year". In Canada, it refers to the 12 -month period between June 1 of one year to May 31 of the following year. It can equally designate the year during which a census is held.

Cohort: A group of individuals or couples who experience the same event during a specified period. For example, there are birth cohorts and marriage cohorts.

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

Crude rate: Relates certain events to the size of the entire population. For example, the crude birth rate for Canada is the ratio of the number of births in Canada in a year to the size of the Canadian population at mid-year. Crude death rates and crude divorce rates are calculated in the same way.

Current index: An index constructed from measurements of demographic phenomena and based on the events reflecting those phenomena during a given period, usually a year. For example, life expectancy in 1981 is a current index in the sense that it indicates the average number of years a person would live if he or she experienced 1981 conditions throughout his or her life.

Dependency ratio: Ratio denoting the dependency on the working population of some or all of the non-working population.

Depopulation: The decline in the population of an area through an excess of deaths over births (not to be confused with the depletion of an area through emigration).

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

Frequency: Frequency of occurrence within a cohort of the events characterizing a particular phenomenon.

Infant mortality: Mortality of children less than a year old.
Intercensal: Refers to the period between two censuses.
Modal: Pertaining to the mode. For example, in the distribution of deaths in a life table, the modal age is the one at which the number of deaths is highest.

Mode: The most frequent value in a set of observations.
Natural increase: A change in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

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

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

Nulliparous: Pertaining to a woman or a marriage of zero parity (which has not produced a child).

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

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

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

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

Probability of survival: Probability at exact age $x$ of surviving to not less than exact age $x+a$; denoted ${ }_{a} p_{x}$. It is the complement of the probability of death ( $1-a q_{X}$ ).

Rate: Ratio of the events occurring in a population in a given period to the average population during that period.

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

Structure: Composition of a population based on demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and so on.

Timing: Distribution over time of the events characterizing a particular phenomenon within a cohort. Its purpose is to indicate the rate at which the events occur. Mean or median age and mean or median duration are often used to measure the 'timing" of events.

Total fertility, divorce, nuptiality rate: The sum of age-specific rates during a given period. It is one of the most commonly used current indexes. It represents the behaviour of a fictitious cohort.

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Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.
Vol. I. Births and Deaths, A. Bil., Catalogue 84-204.
Vol. II. Marriages and Divorces, A., Bil., Catalogue 84-205.
Vol. III. Mortality - Summary List of Causes, A., Bil., Catalogue 84-206.
Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, O., Bil., Catalogue 84-532.
Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age, A., Bil., Catalogue 84-203.

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Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels. 1983. Annual Catalogue WH-5-037.

## Data in Many Forms. . .

Statistics Canada disseminates data in a variety of forms. In addition to publications, both standard and special tabulations are offered on computer printouts, microfiche and microfilm, and magnetic tapes. Maps and other geographic reference materials are available for some types of data. Direct access to aggregated information is possible through CANSIM, Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base and retrieval system. (In this publication refer to Table 45.)

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[^0]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Population and Vital Statistics Report, United Nations, October 1982 and January 1983.
    ${ }^{2}$ These were the most up-to-date figures available when the reports were published.
    ${ }^{3} 1981$ Census of Canada.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Demographic accounts of provinces, in Appendix (Table 59).
    2 From June I of the preceding year to May 31 of the year in question.
    3 Average annual growth, June 1, 1951 to June 1, 1971 .
    ${ }^{4}$ Census data for Canada.
    5 Difference between total increase and natural increase. 6 Final intercensal estimate.

    7 Preliminary postcensal estimate.
    8 Preliminary data.
    Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada and Catalogue No. 91-201.

[^2]:    1 Preliminary estimates.

[^3]:    1 Since 1971, the definition of urban population has not been changed. Population situated within an area of at least 1,000 inhabitants with a density greater than 400 persons per $\mathrm{km}^{2}$ is classified as urban.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ See glossary in Appendix.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Census years (June 1 to May 31).
    Source: Statistics Canada, based on Censuses of Canada and Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-201.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Per 1,000.
    2 Census year: from June 1, 1981 to May 31, 1982.
    3 The total fertility rate represents the number of children born to 1,000 women during their childbearing years. ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Life expectancy at birth is accurate to one decimal place (tenths of years).

    5 Preliminary data.
    Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada and unpublished data, Health Division and Demography Division.

[^7]:    Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, Catalogue No. 91-208, Annual.

[^8]:    ${ }^{3}$ The size of the divorced population is most likely underestimated. Apart from the reluctance of some divorced persons to report their status (the effects of this reticence are unknown), divorced individuals living in common-law unions are regarded as married for the purposes of the census. The immediate result of this is a smaller divorced population.

[^9]:    Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, Catalogue No. 91-208, Annual and Catalogue No. 91-210, Annual.

[^10]:    Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, Catalogue No. 91-208, Annual, and Catalogue No. 91-210, Annual.

[^11]:    ${ }^{4}$ P. Parent and R. Raby, Profil des migrants interprovinciaux au Québec, 1976-1981, ACFAS, May 26, 1983.

[^12]:    Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, Catalogue No. 91-208, Annual, and Catalogue No. 91-210, Annual.

[^13]:    5 Marriage is an event indirectly related to population movement and thus cannot be regarded as a vital demographic event on a par with birth and death. Furthermore, the association of the concepts of marriage and the union of two people has never been systematic or rigorous. Marriage is regarded for the purposes of data collection as a quasi-legal statistic, whereas union is a social reality. Common-law unions were long presumed to be so rare that social analysis ignored them. More recently, however, many indices suggest that they are far more numerous than in the past, if only because of the perhaps temporary decline in marriage rates. It would be useful to know more about this form of conjugal life, but by their very nature, commonlaw unions can only be subject to superficial quantitative analysis based on census data. Not only is little or nothing known about when such unions commence and terminate, but very little is known about their characteristics. However, for the vast majority of couples in 1983, conjugal life within the bounds of marriage remains the established lifestyle. Thus, the word "marriage" is to be taken here in its strictest sense, the legally sanctioned union of two people of opposite sexes.

[^14]:    6 Statislics Canada, The Daily, December 17, 1982, p. 7.
    7 By implication, then, the impact of mortality and migration on the number of duration-specific marriages is regarded as negligible.

[^15]:    8 For the oldest cohorts, this is in all likelihood the second mode.

[^16]:    9 A publication of Statistics Canada: Divorce: Law and the Family in Canada, states that for 1975-1977, the probability that a person married at age 15 would get divorced at least once in his or her life was 37.7 for males and 36.2 for females (p. 75 and p. 77). Thus, calculations done in different ways have led to essentially the same picture of sociological reality.

[^17]:    10 Frequent use will be made of this index multiplied by 1,000 to denote the number of children born per 1,000 women. For a more detailed explanation, see Fertility in Canada, From Babyboom to Baby-bust, another publication in the series: Current Demographic Analysis (forthcoming).

[^18]:    Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from Vital Statistics, Vol. I, Births and Deaths, Catalogue No. 84-204,

[^19]:    ${ }^{11}$ Easterlin, R.A., What will 1984 be like? Socio-economic implications of recent shifts in age structure, Demography, Vol. 15, No. 4, November 1978.
    12 Lapierre-Adamcyk, Evelyne, Les aspirations des Québécois en matière de fécondité en 1980, Cahiers québécois de démographie, Vol. 10, No. 2, August 1981, pp. 171-188.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary data.

[^21]:    14 And probably over any other five-year period since 1931.

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary data.

[^23]:    15 Cause 410 in the International Classification of Diseases.

[^24]:    ${ }^{16}$ New England Journal of Medicine, 1983, No. 308, pp. 649-651.

[^25]:    17 A more complete analysis may be found in Mortality in Canada in the Late 1970s, a publication in the same series (forthcoming).
    ${ }^{18}$ Measuring suicide mortality is a difficult task because the exact number of cases is unknown. While some violent deaths are open to suspicion, there is no hard evidence to class them as suicides.
    19 Since age-specific suicide figures are so small, the average number of cases over a two-year period was used in calculating the rates. This prevents errors due to completely random variations.

[^26]:    20 1966, 1972 and 1973.

[^27]:    22 No allowance is made for marriages of convenience between Canadian women and foreign men who would otherwise have had difficulty gaining entry.
    ${ }^{23}$ Since labour force growth is the difference between the number of persons entering the force and the number of persons leaving it for various reasons, the number of immigrants destined for the labour force could be higher than the actual increase, and the percentage could thus exceed 100.

[^28]:    24 Bernard Granotier, Les Travailleurs immigrés en France, Edition Nouvelle, Editions François Maspero, 1 Place Painlevé, Paris V, 1976, Chapters 2 and 3.

[^29]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada and Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Catalogue No. 91-201.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Per 100,000.
    21976 Canadian population.
    Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Catalogue, No. 84-203.

[^31]:    1 Preliminary data.
    ${ }^{2}$ The "Refugees and designated classes" category did not exist at that time.

[^32]:    The total differs from the sum of the column because of immigrants whose country of birth is unknown.
    Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, ISSN 0576-2286.

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ On June 1.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ From June 1 of the preceding year to May 31 of the year in question.
    3 Average annual growth, June 1, 1951 to June 1, 1971.
    ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Census data for Canada.
    5 Difference between total increase and natural increase.
    6 Final intercensal estimate.
    7 Preliminary postcensal estimate.
    8 Preliminary data.

