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The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

Report on the demographic situation in Canada
2001

The *Report on the demographic situation in Canada*, available today, is a valuable tool for researchers, academics and students seeking information on demographic trends in Canada. The first part comprehensively reviews the Canadian demographic situation, describing recent trends in population growth, fertility, mortality and migration.

The second part consists of two studies. The first is a comparative analysis of recent trends in Canadian and American fertility. The study describes fertility differences between the two countries and explores possible explanations for the higher fertility observed in the United States. The second study examines major socio-demographic factors associated with the use of home-care services by elderly people living in private households.

The 2001 issue of the *Report on the demographic situation in Canada* (91-209-XPE, $31) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Alain Bélanger (613-951-2326), Demography Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Trends in Canadian and American fertility
1980 to 1999

Canada's total fertility rate has been declining, but the American rate has been rising. In 1999, Canadian fertility hit a record low of 1.52 children per woman, compared with the American rate of 2.08, a difference of more than half a child per woman. Only 20 years ago, this gap was less than one-third of that size.

For almost a century, Canada's population growth rate had been higher than that of the United States. However, Canada's growth is now only about three-quarters of the growth south of the border. Projections indicate that the growth rate in the United States will continue to be higher.

In previous surveys, Canadian and American women had expressed the intention to have the same number of children, on average 2.2 each. However, although young American women have continued to have relatively high fertility levels, fertility among young Canadian women has declined substantially in the last 20 years.

An estimated 60% of the difference in the rates is a result of the declining fertility of Canadian women aged 20 to 29, according to a study published today in the annual *Report on the demographic situation in Canada*. An additional one-third of the gap is the result of high fertility levels among American females aged 15 to 19. This situation, however, is not new; American teenage fertility rates have been relatively high for years compared with other industrialized countries.

From 1979 to 1999, the fertility of Canadian women aged 20 to 24 decreased nearly 40%, and fertility among those aged 25 to 29 declined about 25%. In the United States, fertility rates among women in these age groups remained relatively stable.

The fertility rate of American women aged 20 to 24 is currently 75% higher than that of Canadian women of the same age. In the case of women aged 25 to 29, the American fertility rate is 15% higher. Fertility rates among women aged 30 and over have increased at nearly the same pace in the two countries. In Canada, this increase did not offset the decline in the fertility rates of younger women.

Why a fertility gap: some hypotheses

In Canada, fertility rates are falling for a number of reasons, including the tendency to delay starting families. This is perhaps the result of economic difficulties experienced by young households or the growing fragility of conjugal relationships, which are often dissolved by divorce or separation. Delaying childbearing often lowers the number of children a couple has.

A key factor in the United States is the traditionally higher fertility of American minorities. However, this study shows that the ethnic makeup of the American population does not entirely explain the differences in fertility. The fertility rate of white non-Hispanic women, the group with the lowest fertility rate in the United States, reached 1.85 children per woman, well above the Canadian rate.

Another factor is that Canadian women use more effective contraceptive methods than American women.

For example, in Canada, among women aged 15 to 19 who use contraceptives, 86% use a pharmaceutical method, primarily the pill, and 14% use a natural or barrier method, mainly the condom. In the United States, only 58% use the pill, and 42% use a barrier. In Canada, the public health care system provides universal and free access to medical services; in the United States, such services can be costly.

Marriage also occurs earlier and more often in the United States, and as a result, women tend to bear children earlier. The average age at first childbirth is nearly 29 in Canada, compared with 27 in the United States. Further, there is some evidence that young people in Canada may be experiencing more difficulty entering the labour market than Americans, and may postpone forming a couple or having children. While unemployment rates were similar for both young Canadians and Americans in the early 1980s, the unemployment rate among young Canadians was consistently higher than among young Americans in the 1990s.

Note to readers

This release is based on one of two studies in the annual publication Report on the demographic situation in Canada*, available today.*

This study, entitled "A comparative study of recent trends in Canadian and American fertility, 1980–1999," describes fertility differences between the two countries and explores a few possible explanations.

It draws primarily on vital statistics data from the two countries, but also on data from two national fertility surveys conducted in 1995: the General Social Survey for Canada and the National Survey of Family Growth for the United States.

Consequences of low fertility

In 1999, Canada's population growth rate was 8.6 per 1,000, compared with 12.3 in the United States. About 337,200 babies were born in Canada in 1999.

Had Canada's fertility rate been the same as that of the United States, the country would have had an estimated additional 123,000 births, bringing the population growth rate to 12.7 per 1,000.

Because of low birth rates, migration has already become the main contributor to population growth in Canada, a trend expected to continue. Currently, natural increase — the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths — is relatively low, but remains positive in all provinces.

If fertility remains at the current level, deaths are expected to exceed births in Canada in about 20 to 25 years. Population projections in the United States indicate that births will continue to exceed deaths for the next 50 years. Natural increase would account for roughly two-thirds of total annual growth.

Use of home-care services: second study

A second study in this report examines major socio-demographic factors associated with the use of home-care services by elderly people living in private households, using data from the 1996 General Social Survey.

The findings indicate that one-fifth of the senior population living in private households received assistance for everyday housework, grocery shopping, meal preparation or personal care because of long-term health problems.

Among the elderly who received assistance because of a long-term health problem, 42% got it only from informal sources such as family, friends and neighbours; 34% from formal sources, such as paid employees, government or non-government organizations and volunteers; and the remaining 24% from a mix of formal and informal sources.

Living alone or having no surviving children increases the probability of drawing on formal sources of assistance among seniors receiving assistance because of a health problem.

The 2001 issue of *Report on the demographic situation in Canada* (91-209-XPE, $31) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Bélanger (613-951-2326; fax: 613-951-2952; *belaala@statcan.ca*), Demography Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Farm operators' total income

2000

Average total income of farm operators rose 8.9% in 2000, the largest percentage gain since 1995, according to analysis of data from personal income tax returns. This growth was the result of a rise in both average net farm operating income (before depreciation) (+13.7%) and average off-farm income (+5.4%). The upturn in net farm operating income, which followed three straight annual declines, was responsible for most of the improvement in average total income.

Total income of farm operators averaged $43,558 in 2000. Average net farm operating income totalled $19,103, or almost 44% of total income, gaining two percentage points from 1999. Average off-farm income rose to $24,455 in 2000. Average off-farm employment income, which grew 6.5%, was the major factor in the increase in the average off-farm income of farm operators.

For a second consecutive year, operators running hog farms posted the largest percentage gain (+90.4%) in average total income for 2000. This was wholly the result of average net farm operating income, which more than tripled as hog prices continued to rebound from dismal prices in late 1998. Increased marketings of slaughter hogs also helped to push average net farm operating income up. The average total income of operators running hog farms was $59,900, well above the average income of all farm operators.

Average total income of farm operators specializing in fruit and vegetable production dropped 4.7% to $40,739. This decline stemmed from a 13.4% drop in average net farm operating income.

Among operators of farms of different sizes, those operating medium-sized farms posted the largest percentage gain in average total income, up 9.6% to $32,613 in 2000. However, their average total income, as well as the income of operators of small farms ($31,497), remained far below the national average.

However, average total income of operators of large and very large farms, which rely mainly on income from farming activities, was above the national average. Operators of very large farms earned $113,698 in average total income, up 7.5% from 1999. They earned $77,988 in average net farm operating income, representing 68.6% of their average total income. Operators of large farms earned $46,004 in average total income, up 4.0% from 1999.

Off-farm income includes employment income, investment income, pension income and other income (government social transfers; Registered Retirement Savings Plan income of farm operators aged 65 or older; and other income such as alimony or maintenance income and Net Income Stabilization Account payouts). Provincial family allowances are not part of operators' off-farm income.

These estimates refer to the income of farm operators involved in one or more unincorporated or incorporated farms. These estimates encompass unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of $10,000 or more in 2000, and incorporated farms with total agricultural sales of $25,000 or more in 2000. Estimates for total income of farm families for 1999 were released in *The Daily* on June 3, 2002.

For custom data requests, contact the Client Services Unit (1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171; fax: 613-951-3868; *lina.dipietro@statcan.ca*) or Sylvana Beaulieu (613-951-5268; *sylvana.beaulieu@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. □

Sources of farm operators' income by farm size[1]

	1999	2000					1999 to 2000
	Total	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Total	
				$			% change
Off-farm employment income	14,212	19,264	12,793	9,582	24,206	15,138	6.5
Wages and salaries	12,860	17,644	11,381	8,480	22,897	13,762	7.0
Net non-farm self-employment	1,352	1,620	1,412	1,102	1,310	1,376	1.8
Investment income	3,676	3,633	3,575	3,456	7,698	3,894	5.9
Pension income	3,194	5,334	3,526	1,828	1,847	3,499	9.5
Other off-farm income[2]	2,127	1,855	1,770	2,068	1,959	1,924	-9.5
Total off-farm income[3]	**23,210**	**30,086**	**21,665**	**16,933**	**35,709**	**24,455**	**5.4**
Net farm operating income[4]	16,800	1,410	10,949	29,071	77,988	19,103	13.7
Total farm operators' income	**40,009**	**31,497**	**32,613**	**46,004**	**113,698**	**43,558**	**8.9**

1 *Gross farm revenues defines farm size: small farms (revenues from $10,000 to $49,999); medium farms (revenues from $50,000 to $99,999) ; large farms (revenues from $100,000 to $499,999); very large farms (revenues of $500,000 and over).*
2 *Starting in 2000, only RRSP income of farm operators aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm operator income.*
3 *Excluding taxable capital gains.*
4 *Before capital cost allowance.*

Average total farm operators' income by type of farm

	Number of farm operators	Total off-farm income[1,2]	Net farm operating income[3]	Total income	1999 to 2000
			$		% change
Potato	2,290	29,343	55,902	85,245	11.7
Poultry and egg	6,380	33,538	49,838	83,376	7.3
Greenhouse and nursery	5,430	37,250	44,791	82,040	18.6
Hog	9,780	17,749	42,150	59,900	90.4
Tobacco	2,550	24,902	32,973	57,876	4.6
Dairy	32,700	11,245	38,039	49,285	7.9
Grain and oilseed	102,180	25,512	18,614	44,126	4.8
Fruit and vegetable	11,570	25,837	14,902	40,739	-4.7
Livestock combination	1,840	15,741	23,974	39,715	28.2
Other farm types	31,600	31,538	7,836	39,375	8.8
Cattle	85,780	24,756	9,142	33,898	9.3
Total	**292,100**	**24,455**	**19,103**	**43,558**	**8.9**

1 *Starting in 2000, only RRSP income of farm operators aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm operator income.*
2 *Excluding taxable capital gains.*
3 *Before capital cost allowance.*

■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

May 2002 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 799 100 cubic metres in May, down 3.8% from May 2001. Sales fell in five of the seven major product groups; the largest declines were recorded for heavy fuel oil (-250 300 cubic metres or -33.6%) and aviation turbo fuels (-71 700 cubic metres or -13.1%).

Total sales of motor gasoline were up 1.3%, or 43 800 cubic metres, from May 2001. Sales of regular non-leaded (+0.3%) and premium (+13.0%) gasoline both advanced, but sales of mid-grade gasoline dropped 1.3%.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 2001[r]	May 2002[p]	May 2001 to May 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**8 109.0**	**7 799.1**	**-3.8**
Motor gasoline	3 372.2	3 416.0	1.3
Diesel fuel oil	2 071.9	2 020.9	-2.5
Light fuel oil	252.0	301.5	19.6
Heavy fuel oil	744.2	493.9	-33.6
Aviation turbo fuels	545.6	473.9	-13.1
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	377.9	366.9	-2.9
All other refined products	745.2	726.0	-2.6
	Jan. to May 2001[r]	Jan. to May 2002[p]	Jan.–May 2001 to Jan.–May 2002
Total, all products	**38 920.2**	**37 672.7**	**-3.2**
Motor gasoline	15 446.8	15 759.7	2.0
Diesel fuel oil	9 189.0	9 047.4	-1.5
Light fuel oil	2 825.2	2 696.0	-4.6
Heavy fuel oil	3 759.7	2 681.6	-28.7
Aviation turbo fuels	2 351.9	2 233.9	-5.0
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	1 887.8	1 861.1	-1.4
All other refined products	3 459.7	3 393.0	-1.9

r *Revised data.*
p *Preliminary data.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products to the end of May were down 3.2% from the same period in 2001. Sales fell for six of the seven major product groups, with the largest drop recorded for heavy fuel oil (-1 078 100 cubic metres or -28.7%). Year-to-date sales of motor gasoline posted an increase, up 312 900 cubic metres or 2.0% compared with the same period in 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*.). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368, *desjger@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Traveller Accommodation Survey
2000 (preliminary)

Data from the 2000 Traveller Accommodation Survey are now available. The data are based on a panel of establishments representing the hotel and motor hotel group of industries, motels, and all other traveller accommodation industries (North American Industry Classification System category 721).

A detailed analytical report which examines the supply-side of the hospitality industries will be available at a later date from the Canadian Tourism Commission. The report was prepared by Statistics Canada in collaboration with the Canadian Tourism Commission. To obtain the report, contact Denisa Georgescu, (613-946-2136; *georgescu.denisa@ctc-cct.ca*), Canadian Tourism Commission.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; *veronica.utovac@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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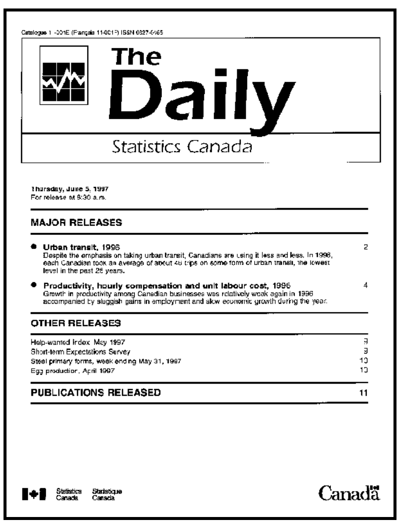
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- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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