
The Canadian Census Mortality Follow-up Study, 1991-2001 is now available for use by researchers in the Atlantic Research Data Centre.

Data and Methods

Mortality from June 4, 1991 to December 31, 2001 was tracked among a 15% sample of the adult population of Canada, who completed the 1991 census long-form questionnaire (about 2.7 million, including 260,000 deaths). Age-specific and age-standardized mortality rates were calculated across the various groups, as were hazard ratios and period life tables.

Results

Compared with people of higher socio-economic status, mortality rates were elevated among those of lower socio-economic status, regardless of whether status was determined by education, occupation or income. The findings reveal a stair-stepped gradient, with bigger steps near the bottom of the socio-economic hierarchy.

For more information on the Canadian Census Mortality Follow-Up:
www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2008003/article/10681-eng.htm

For more information on the ARDC and application procedures:
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