



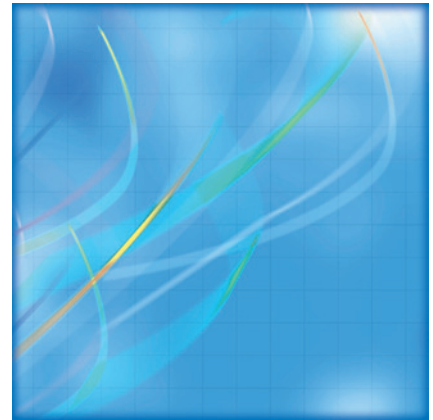
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2001 Census: analysis series

Religions in Canada

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2001 Census: analysis series

Religions in Canada

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Canada

Overview

Canada still predominantly Roman Catholic and Protestant

Seven out of every 10 Canadians identify themselves as either Roman Catholic or Protestant, according to new data from the 2001 Census.

The census showed a continuation of a long-term downward trend in the population who report Protestant denominations. The number of Roman Catholics increased slightly during the 1990s, but their share of the total population fell marginally.

At the same time, the number of Canadians who reported religions such as Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism has increased substantially.

Much of the shift in the nation's religious make-up during the past several decades is the result of the changing sources of immigrants, which has contributed to a more diverse religious profile. As well, many major Protestant denominations that were dominant in the country 70 years ago, such as Anglican and United Church, are declining in numbers, in part because their members are aging and fewer young people are identifying with these denominations.

In 2001, Roman Catholics were still the largest religious group, drawing the faith of just under 12.8 million people, or 43% of the population, down from 45% in 1991. The proportion of Protestants, the second largest group, declined from 35% of the population to 29%, or about 8.7 million people.

Combined, the two groups represented 72% of the total population in 2001, compared with 80% a decade earlier.

The 2001 Census also recorded an increase in those reporting simply that they were "Christian", without specifying a Catholic, Protestant or Christian Orthodox faith. This group more than doubled (+121%) during the decade to 780,400, representing 2.6% of the population in 2001. This was one of the largest percentage increases among all major religious groups.

In addition, far more Canadians reported in the 2001 Census that they had no religion. This group accounted for 16% of the population in 2001, compared with 12% a decade earlier.

Respondents in the 2001 Census were instructed to report a specific denomination or group, even if they were not practising members of their group. Consequently, these data indicate only religious affiliation. Other data sources, principally Statistics Canada's General Social Survey, are available as measures of attendance at religious services.

Attendance at religious services: General Social Survey data

The census collects information on religious affiliation only, regardless of whether respondents actually practice their religion. Data on the frequency of attendance at religious services have been collected by Statistics Canada's General Social Survey since 1986. The survey samples adults aged 15 and over living in private households in the 10 provinces.

According to GSS data, attendance at religious services has fallen dramatically across the country over the past 15 years. Nationally, only one-fifth (20%) of individuals aged 15 and over attended religious services on a weekly basis in 2001, compared with 28% in 1986. In 2001, four in 10 adults (43%) reported that they had not attended religious services during the 12 months prior to the survey, compared with only 26% in 1986.

GSS data showed that religious attendance is influenced by factors including demographics, immigration patterns and cultural background.

Roman Catholics: the largest religious group in Canada

Between 1991 and 2001, the number of Roman Catholics in Canada increased slightly, while the number adhering to Protestant denominations continued a long-term decline. The census enumerated just under 12.8 million Roman Catholics, up 4.8%, while the number of Protestants fell 8.2% to about 8.7 million.

For more than 100 years in Canada, Protestants outnumbered Catholics. In 1901, Protestant faiths accounted for well over one-half (56%) of the total population, compared with 42% for Roman Catholics.

This reflected immigration patterns at the time. Prior to 1961, most European immigrants came from the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands.

However, by 1971, for the first time since Confederation, Catholics outnumbered Protestants as the sources of immigration to Canada began to change. In 1971, Roman Catholics represented 46% of the population, and Protestants 44%.

The proportion of Protestant faiths in the population has been declining since it peaked at 56% in 1921. The proportion of Roman Catholics peaked in 1971.

One reason for the recent growth among Roman Catholics was immigration. Of the 1.8 million immigrants who came to Canada between 1991 and 2001, Roman Catholics accounted for nearly one-quarter (23%) of this total, the highest proportion for any major religion among these recent arrivals.

While the proportion of immigrants of Roman Catholic faith entering Canada in the past 40 years has declined, they nevertheless have remained the largest religious denomination within each new wave of immigrants since the 1960s. Roman Catholics represented 39% of immigrants who came to Canada before 1961, increasing to 43% of those who arrived between 1961 and 1970. Immigrants of Roman Catholic faith represented about one-third of those who came during both the 1970s and 1980s.

In 2001, just under one-half of the nation's Roman Catholics lived in Quebec, where they accounted for 83% of the province's population, the highest in Canada. Catholics also made up the majority of the population of New Brunswick, where they represented 54%.

Across Canada, their proportions varied considerably. In British Columbia, they represented only 17% of the population, the lowest proportion in the country.

Protestants still second largest major religion

Protestant denominations still comprised the second largest major religious group in 2001.

Most of the decline in Protestant denominations during the 1990s occurred within the six largest denominations. Only one of these groups recorded growth during the 1990s: Baptist, which increased 10% to 729,500.

The largest decline occurred among Presbyterians, whose numbers fell 36% to about 409,800. Pentecostals recorded the second largest decline, their numbers falling 15% to almost 369,500. The number of United Church adherents declined 8% to over 2.8 million; the number of Anglicans fell 7% to about 2.0 million; and the number reporting Lutheran dropped 5% to 606,600.

In contrast, some smaller Protestant denominations incurred moderate to large gains. Those which showed the greatest increase over 1991 included Evangelical Missionary Church, up 48% to 66,700; Hutterites, up 22% to 26,300; Adventists, up 20% to 62,900; and Christian and Missionary Alliance, up 12% to 66,300.

The two major influences in the declines among the largest Protestant denominations have been immigration and the fact that there are fewer young people reporting these denominations. Many adherents of these faiths are descendants of European immigrants who arrived in Canada prior to 1961.

Since 1961, the proportion of immigrants entering Canada who were Protestant has declined steadily. Protestants represented four out of every 10 immigrants (39%) who came to Canada prior to 1961. This ratio declined to one in 10 (11%) among those who arrived during the 1990s.

Contributing to the decline of those reporting Protestant denominations was the increase during the decade among those reporting simply "Christian", as well as the increase in those reporting no religion.

Median age of Protestants well above national level

The median age of individuals who identified themselves as Protestant in 2001 was 42 years, well above the median of 37 for the Canadian population as a whole. (Median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)

Those who identified themselves as Anglican had a median age of 44, as did United Church members. Lutherans had a median age of 43, while Presbyterians were the oldest, with a median age of 46.

Conversely, Protestant denominations recording growth were generally younger. The median age of those reporting Hutterite as their religion in 2001 was 22 years. For Mormons, the median was 29; Christian and Missionary Alliance, 34.5; and Adventists, 35.5. All were below the median for the total population.

Growth in Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism

The largest gains in religious affiliations occurred among faiths consistent with changing immigration patterns toward more immigrants from regions outside of Europe, in particular Asia and the Middle East.

Among this group, those who identified themselves as Muslim recorded the biggest increase, more than doubling from 253,300 in 1991 to 579,600 in 2001. These individuals represented 2% of the total population in 2001, up from under 1% a decade earlier.

The number of people who identified themselves as Hindu increased 89% to 297,200. Those who identified themselves as Sikh rose 89% to 278,400, while the number of Buddhists increased 84% to about 300,300. Each represented around 1% of the total population.

Immigration was a key factor in the increases for all these groups. The proportion of immigrants entering Canada with these religions increased with each new wave of arrivals since the 1960s. Of the 1.8 million new immigrants who came during the 1990s, Muslims accounted for 15%, Hindus almost 7% and Buddhists and Sikhs each about 5%.

In terms of age, each of these religions had relatively young populations. The median age of Muslims was 28 years, Sikhs 30, and Hindus 32, all well below the median of 37 for the overall population.

Ontario was home to 73% of the Hindu population in 2001, 61% of all Muslims, and 38% of all Sikhs. Nearly one-half of the Sikh population lived in British Columbia.

Orthodox faiths

Just over 479,600 people identified themselves as members of a Christian Orthodox religion in the 2001 Census, a 24% increase from 1991. They represented 1.6% of the total population, up slightly from 1.4% in 1991.

Among the Orthodox denominations, the two largest – Greek Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox – incurred declines during the 1990s. At the same time, the numbers of two other Orthodox churches, Serbian Orthodox and Russian Orthodox, more than doubled.

About 215,200 people identified themselves as members of the Greek Orthodox Church, a 7% decline from 1991. At the same time, the number of Ukrainian Orthodox adherents declined 5% to 32,700. The median age for both groups was older than for the total population, 41 years for Greek Orthodox and 46 years for Ukrainian Orthodox.

The census enumerated just over 20,500 members of the Serbian Orthodox faith, up from just under 10,000 in 1991, and about 15,600 members of the Russian Orthodox, up from 6,600 in 1991. These increases are likely a result of increased immigration to Canada over the past decade from countries of the former Yugoslavian and Soviet republics.

In addition, the number of people reporting their religion as simply “Orthodox” increased during the past decade, contributing to the overall increase in the number of people of Orthodox faith in 2001.

Ontario was home to more than one-half of people who were adherents of the Christian Orthodox faith.

Slight increase in Jewish faith

The number of individuals who identified themselves as Jewish increased 3.7% during the 1990s to nearly 330,000.

They accounted for 1.1% of the population in 2001, virtually unchanged during the decade. Well over one-half of these individuals, about 190,800, lived in Ontario.

According to the census, nearly one-third (31%) of people of Jewish faith in 2001 were born outside Canada. However, Jewish people accounted for only 1% of the 1.8 million immigrants who came to Canada during the 1990s.

Those who identified themselves as Jewish were a relatively older population. The median age of people of Jewish faith was 41.5 years, compared with 37 for the total population.

Increase in those reporting “No religion”

Prior to 1971, fewer than 1% of the Canadian population reported having no religion. In 2001, that percentage increased to 16% of the population, or just under 4.8 million people, compared with 3.3 million a decade earlier.

Immigration was a factor in the growth of those with no religious affiliation. One-fifth of the 1.8 million immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 2001 reported they had no religion, especially individuals born in the People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region) and Taiwan.

On average, people who reported they had no religion tended to be younger than the general population. Almost 40% were aged 24 and under, compared with 33% of the total population. Their median age was 31 years, below the overall median age of 37 for the general population. Males were more likely to report no religion than were females.

About 37% of people in the Yukon reported they had no religion, the highest proportion among the provinces and territories. It was followed by British Columbia (35%) and Alberta (23%). In contrast, only 2% of the population of Newfoundland and Labrador reported no religion, the lowest, followed by Quebec (6%).

Provincial and territorial highlights

Newfoundland and Labrador: Only province with majority of Protestants

Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province in which Protestant denominations formed the majority of the population in 2001.

The census enumerated just over 303,200 people who reported a Protestant affiliation, an 11% decline from 1991. Despite this decline, these individuals still represented 60% of the province's total population, down slightly from 61% a decade earlier.

Most of the largest Protestant denominations recorded declines. The census counted 132,700 Anglicans, the largest Protestant group, down 10%. They represented 26% of the population in both 1991 and 2001.

The number of United Church members, the second largest Protestant denomination, declined 11% to about 86,400. They accounted for 17% of the population.

The census counted almost 40,000 members of the Salvation Army in Newfoundland and Labrador, a 10% decline. They represented 8% of the population, well above the national average of 0.3%.

Among the top 10 religious denominations for the province, Roman Catholics were the largest group in the province, although their numbers fell 10% from 1991 to 187,400 in 2001. They accounted for 37% of the population, unchanged from 1991.

Almost 12,500 residents of Newfoundland and Labrador reported that they had no religion, a 37% increase. They accounted for 2.5% of the population in 2001, compared with 1.6% in 1991.

In St. John's, Catholics accounted for 49% of its population, and Protestants about 46%. Anglicans represented 23% of St. John's population, United Church members 15% and the Salvation Army, about 3%.

About 6,700 St. John's residents reported no religion in 2001, up 39% from 1991. They represented 4% of its population, up from 3% a decade earlier.

Prince Edward Island: Roman Catholics were the largest faith group

Roman Catholics accounted for nearly one-half (47%) of Prince Edward Island's population in 2001, the highest proportion among the English-speaking provinces.

The census enumerated 63,200 Roman Catholics in 2001, up 4.3% from 1991 when they also represented 47% of the population.

Protestant faiths accounted for 43% of the population in 2001, down from 47% a decade earlier. Their numbers declined 5.5% to 57,100.

Only two of the six major Protestant faiths recorded substantial increases during the 1990s. The number of Baptists rose 12% to 5,900, while the number of adherents of the United Church increased 2% to 26,600.

The United Church, the largest Protestant faith, represented 20% of the population of Prince Edward Island, unchanged from a decade earlier. Presbyterians accounted for 6%, and Anglicans 5%.

About 8,700 people reported that they had no religion in 2001, up 82% from 1991. They represented nearly 7% of Prince Edward Island's population, compared with 4% a decade earlier.

Nova Scotia: Roman Catholics were the largest faith group

In 2001, Roman Catholics were the largest among the top 10 religious denominations in the province, accounting for 37% of the province's population, unchanged from 1991.

Overall, Protestant faiths accounted for 49% of the province's population in 2001, down from 53% a decade earlier. The 2001 Census enumerated just over 438,100 Protestants, an 8% decrease since 1991.

The number of Nova Scotians who reported that they had no religion increased 56% during the decade to about 104,300. They accounted for 12% of the population in 2001, compared with 7.5% in 1991.

Among Protestant religions, the United Church was still largest, with 142,500 members, a 7% decline during the decade. They accounted for 16% of the population in 2001.

The number of Anglicans, the second largest Protestant group, fell 6% to 120,300. They represented 13% of the population.

At the same time, there was substantial growth among Muslims whose number more than doubled from 1,400 to 3,500. There were 1,700 Buddhists, up 17% and 1,200 Hindus, up 28%.

The vast majority of the Muslim and Buddhist populations lived in the census metropolitan area of Halifax.

Halifax's population was largely Protestant, although again these denominations no longer represented the majority. Protestant faiths accounted for 45% of its population, down from 50% a decade earlier. The share of Roman Catholics edged down from 38% to 37%. Anglicans, United Church members and Baptists were the largest Protestant denominations in Halifax.

Just under 44,700 Halifax residents reported no religion in 2001, up 56% from 1991. They represented 13% of the population, up from 9% a decade earlier.

New Brunswick: Second largest proportion of Roman Catholics

New Brunswick and Quebec were the only two provinces in which Roman Catholics represented the majority of the provincial population.

Roman Catholics accounted for 54% of New Brunswick's population, according to the 2001 Census. The share of Roman Catholics held stable from 1991.

The number of residents who reported that they had no religion increased 48% to over 56,400. They accounted for 8% of the population in 2001, compared with only 5% in 1991.

The 2001 Census enumerated nearly 386,000 Roman Catholics, a slight 0.1% decline, and 263,100 Protestants, a 7% decrease. Protestant denominations accounted for 37% of New Brunswick's population in 2001, down from 39% a decade earlier.

Baptists, the largest Protestant denomination, represented 11% of the population, unchanged from 1991. Their numbers declined a marginal 0.6% to about 80,500. United Church members represented the second largest Protestant group at 10% of the population, and Anglicans were third at 8%.

At the same time, there was substantial growth among Muslims. The number of persons reporting the Islamic faith increased five times from only 250 in 1991 to 1,300 in 2001.

In contrast to the province as a whole, Protestant faiths accounted for nearly half (48%) of the population of the census metropolitan area of Saint John, down from 53% a decade earlier. Roman Catholics accounted for 40%, unchanged from 1991.

Despite a decline of 12%, the largest Protestant denomination in Saint John was still Anglican. The 20,700 Anglicans represented 17% of the population.

Just under 12,000 Saint John residents reported no religion in 2001, up 61% from 1991. They represented 10% of its population, compared with 6% a decade earlier.

Quebec: Largest proportion of Roman Catholics

Quebec was the province with the highest proportion of Roman Catholics. In 2001, Roman Catholics accounted for 83% of Quebec's population, down from 86% a decade earlier.

The number of Roman Catholics increased a slight 1.3% to over 5.9 million persons during the 1990s. However, the number of Protestants declined 7% to about 335,600. Their share of Quebec's population also remained stable at 5%.

At the same time, the number of Quebec residents who reported that they had no religion increased 56% to over 400,300. They accounted for 6% of the population in 2001, compared with only 4% in 1991.

All major Protestant denominations, except one, declined during the 1990s. The only gain occurred among Baptists, whose numbers rose 29% to almost 35,500. The census counted about 85,500 Anglicans, the largest Protestant faith in the province despite an 11% decline since 1991.

These declines were accompanied by substantial growth among the Muslims, the Buddhists, the Hindus and the Sikhs. The census enumerated more than 108,600 Muslims, more than double the total of 44,900 a decade earlier, making Islam the third largest faith in the province. There were also substantial increases in the number of Buddhists (+31%), Hindus (+74%) and Sikhs (+82%).

The vast majority of Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs lived in the census metropolitan area of Montreal. Its Muslim population more than doubled during the decade to almost 100,200. They accounted for 3% of Montreal's population, up from 1% in 1991.

Roman Catholics accounted for almost three-quarters (74%) of Montreal's population in 2001, down from 78% in 1991. The share of Protestant denominations fell slightly from 7% to 6%.

The largest Protestant faith in Montreal was Anglican with 43,900 members. They represented 1% of the population in Montreal.

About 94,700 people identified themselves as members of a Christian Orthodox religion in Montreal, up 11% from 1991. They accounted for 3% of Montreal's population.

In 2001, about 88,800 Montreal residents, or 3% of the population, identified their religion as Jewish. This was a decline of 8% from 1991, at which time there were 96,700 people reporting Jewish as their religion.

Some 250,600 Montreal residents reported no religion in 2001, up 51% from 1991. They represented 7% of its population, up from 5% a decade earlier. In Montreal, no religion was the second most frequent response reported, similar to the province as a whole.

Ontario: One-third Protestant, one-third Roman Catholic

Protestant denominations accounted for 35% of the province's population, slightly more than the share of 34% for Roman Catholics. In 1991, the gap was much wider, Protestants accounting for 43%, and Roman Catholics 35%.

The situation occurred as the result of a decline among Protestant faiths, accompanied by a gain among Roman Catholics. The census counted 3,935,700 Protestants, down 8% from 1991, and 3,866,300 Roman Catholics, a 10% increase from 1991.

At the same time, the number of Ontario residents who reported that they had no religion increased 48% to more than 1.8 million. They accounted for 16% of the population in 2001, compared with 12% in 1991. After Roman Catholic, no religion was the second most frequent religion response in 2001.

All major Protestant denominations, except one, declined during the 1990s. The only gain occurred among Baptists, whose numbers rose 9% to almost 289,500. The 1.3 million members of the United Church, the largest of the Protestant faiths, accounted for 12% of the province's population. The second largest Protestant group was Anglican, followed by Baptist and Presbyterian.

The number of Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs grew substantially in Ontario. The census enumerated more than 352,500 Muslims, well over double the total of 145,600 a decade earlier. Muslims in Ontario accounted for 61% of all Muslims in Canada. There were also substantial increases in the number of Buddhists (+96%), and in Hindus and Sikhs, whose ranks also doubled.

The vast majority of Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs lived in the census metropolitan area of Toronto. Its Muslim population more than doubled during the decade to more than 254,100. They accounted for just over 5% of Toronto's population, up from about 3%. Both Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism were among the top 10 religions for Toronto in 2001.

Roman Catholics accounted for one-third (33%) of Toronto's population in 2001, down from 35% in 1991. The share of Protestant denominations fell from 33% to 24%.

Anglicans and members of the United Church, the largest Protestant faiths, each represented about 7% of Toronto's population.

Members of Christian Orthodox religions represented 4% of Toronto's population, while the Jewish population accounted for 3.5%.

Some 770,850 Toronto residents reported no religion in 2001, up 39% from 1991. They represented 17% of its population, up from 14% a decade earlier.

Manitoba: Gap narrows between Protestants, Roman Catholics

Protestant denominations accounted for 43% of the province's population, according to the 2001 Census. This was higher than the share of 27% for Roman Catholics. In 1991, the gap was much wider, Protestants accounting for 49%, and Roman Catholics 27% again.

The situation primarily occurred as the result of a decline among Protestant faiths, accompanied by a slight decline among Roman Catholics. The census counted almost 475,200 Protestants, down 11% and nearly 293,000 Roman Catholics, a marginal 0.3% drop.

At the same time, the number of Manitoba residents who reported that they had no religion increased 38% to over 201,800. They accounted for 18% of the population in 2001, compared with 14% in 1991.

All major Protestant denominations, except one, declined during the 1990s. The only gain occurred among Baptists, whose numbers rose 12% to just over 22,500. The census counted more than 176,800 members of the United Church in Manitoba, the largest of the Protestant faiths. They represented 16% of all residents of Manitoba.

Manitoba's Jewish population fell 5% to just over 13,000. At the same time, the numbers of the Greek Orthodox faith fell 46% to 6,900, while members of Ukrainian Orthodox declined 14% to 4,600.

In Winnipeg, Roman Catholics accounted for 30% of its population in 2001, unchanged from 1991. This share represented the largest for any religious denomination in this urban area.

The census enumerated 84,800 members of the United Church, the largest Protestant faith in Winnipeg. They accounted for 13% of Winnipeg's population.

About 136,600 Winnipeg residents reported no religion in 2001, up 31% from 1991. They represented more than one-fifth (21%) of its population, up from 16% a decade earlier. No religion was the second most frequent response reported, after Roman Catholic, to the 2001 religion question.

Saskatchewan: Protestant faiths no longer in majority

Protestants outnumbered Roman Catholics in Saskatchewan in 2001, although Protestant denominations were no longer in the majority, according to the census.

The share of Roman Catholics in Saskatchewan's population held steady at 30% through the decade. At the same time, the proportion of Protestants declined from 52% in 1991 to 47% in 2001.

This situation occurred as the result of a decline among Protestant faiths, accompanied by a slight drop among Roman Catholics. The census counted more than 449,200 Protestants, down 12% from 1991, and just over 286,800 Roman Catholics, a 3% drop.

At the same time, the number of Saskatchewan residents who reported that they had no religion increased 40.5% to 148,500. They accounted for 15% of the population in 2001, compared with 11% in 1991.

All major Protestant denominations, except one, declined during the 1990s. The only gain occurred among Baptists, whose numbers rose 8.5% to just over 16,700. The census counted more than 187,450 members of the United Church in Saskatchewan, the largest of the Protestant

faiths. They represented 19% of the province's population. Lutherans and Anglicans were the next largest Protestant groups in the province.

The numbers of Christian Orthodox faiths fell 27% to 14,300, mostly among Greek Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox.

In Saskatoon, the Roman Catholic share of the population remained stable at 28%, while the share of Protestant denominations fell from 50% to 43%. The United Church, the most predominant Protestant faith in Saskatoon, represented 17% of its population.

About 41,600 Saskatoon residents reported no religion in 2001, up 44% from 1991. These people represented 19% of its population, compared with 14% a decade earlier. After Roman Catholic, no religion was the second most frequent response reported in 2001.

Alberta: Nearly one-quarter of population had no religion

Protestants outnumbered Roman Catholics in Alberta in 2001 despite growth in the Roman Catholic population during the 1990s, according to the census. But nearly one-quarter of the province's population reported that they had no religion.

Protestant denominations accounted for 39% of the province's population, well above the share of 26% for Roman Catholics. In 1991, the gap was much wider, Protestants accounting for 46%, and Roman Catholics 25%.

This situation occurred as the result of a slight decline among Protestant faiths, accompanied by an increase among Roman Catholics. Their numbers rose 18% to just over 756,000, likely due to migration from other provinces. The census counted over 1.1 million Protestants, down 2% from 1991.

At the same time, the number of Alberta residents who reported that they had no religion increased 39% to almost 678,900. They accounted for 23% of the population in 2001, compared with 19% in 1991. Next to Roman Catholic, this was the second most frequent response in 2001.

All major Protestant denominations, except two, declined during the 1990s. The only gains occurred among Baptists, whose numbers rose 15.5% to just over 73,600, and among Lutherans, whose numbers rose 4% to over 142,500. The census counted more than 396,000 members of the United Church in Alberta, the largest of the Protestant faiths. They represented 13.5% of the province's population. Anglicans and Lutherans were the next largest Protestant faiths.

The numbers of Christian Orthodox adherents also increased in Alberta during the 1990s. In particular, the census counted nearly 9,900 people who reported Ukrainian Orthodox affiliation, a 2% increase.

At the same time, there was growth among Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs. The number of Muslims in Alberta rose 58% to just over 49,000, accounting for 2% of the population. The census also counted 33,400 Buddhists (+61%), 16,000 Hindus (+48%) and nearly 23,500 Sikhs (+73%).

In Calgary, the share of Roman Catholics rose slightly from 25% in 1991 to 26% in 2001, while the share of Protestant denominations fell from 44% to 35%. The United Church, the most predominant Protestant faith in Calgary, represented 12% of the population.

Calgary's Muslim population increased 86.5% to 25,900, representing nearly 3% of its population. The numbers of Buddhists and Hindus rose substantially and the number of Sikhs more than doubled.

About 231,800 Calgary residents reported no religion in 2001, up 42% from 1991. These people represented 25% of its population, up from 22%. No religion was the second most frequent response reported in 2001.

British Columbia: One-third report no religion

British Columbia was the only province, other than the Yukon Territory, that had no religion as the most frequent response reported in the 2001 Census. Just under 1.4 million British Columbia residents reported that they had no religion, a 39% increase since 1991. They accounted for 35% of the population in 2001, compared with 30% in 1991.

British Columbia had the lowest proportion of Roman Catholics among the provinces in 2001. The census enumerated just over 666,900 Roman Catholics, a 12% increase from 1991. They accounted for only 17% of the population in 2001, lowest in Canada, down from 18% a decade earlier.

The number of Protestants declined 11% to just over 1.2 million. They represented 31% of British Columbia's population, compared with 42% a decade earlier.

All major Protestant denominations, except one, declined during the 1990s. The only gain occurred among Baptists, whose numbers rose 28% to almost 107,500. The census counted more than 361,800 members of the United Church in British Columbia, the largest of the Protestant faiths. They represented 9% of the provincial population.

At the same time, there was substantial growth among Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs. The number of Muslims in British Columbia more than doubled to just over 56,200, accounting for 1.5% of the population. The census also counted 85,500 Buddhists (+135%), 31,500 Hindus (+74%) and more than 135,300 Sikhs (+81.5%). British Columbia was home to virtually one-half of Canada's Sikh population.

Similar to the provincial trend, no religion was the most frequent response of Vancouver's residents to the 2001 Census religion question. The number of persons reporting no religion in 2001 was 676,200, an increase of 39% from 1991.

In Vancouver, the share of Roman Catholics fell slightly from 19% of the population to 18%. The share of Protestant denominations fell from 37% to 25%. The United Church, the largest Protestant faith in Vancouver, represented 8% of Vancouver's population in 2001, followed by Anglicans at 6% of the population.

The vast majority of British Columbia's population of Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs lived in Vancouver. Vancouver's Muslim population more than doubled to 52,600, representing nearly 3% of its population. The Buddhists population also more than doubled to 74,500 representing 4% of Vancouver population. Hindus and Sikhs also incurred large increases. Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism were among the top 10 religions for Vancouver in 2001.

Yukon: Almost four out of ten reporting no religion

The number of Yukon residents who reported that they had no religion increased 15% to just under 11,000. They accounted for 37% of the population in 2001, highest in Canada compared with 34% in 1991, which was then the highest proportion in Canada.

Protestant denominations accounted for 33% of the territory's population, well above the share of 21% for Roman Catholics. In 1991, the gap was much wider, Protestants accounting for 40%, and Roman Catholics 20%.

The situation occurred as the result of a decline among Protestant faiths, accompanied by gains among Roman Catholics. The census counted just under 9,500 Protestants, down 15%, and nearly 6,000 Roman Catholics, an 8% increase.

Anglicans and United Church members were the two largest Protestant denominations in 2001. Both denominations declined during the 1990s.

Northwest Territories: Roman Catholics largest religious group

The 2001 Census counted just over 16,900 Roman Catholics, representing 46% of the Northwest Territories' population, and more than 11,600 Protestants, representing 31%. Anglican, United Church and Pentecostal were the largest Protestant denominations in this territory.

At the same time, about 6,500 Northwest Territories' residents reported that they had no religion. They accounted for 17% of its population in 2001.

Nunavut: Anglicans the largest religious group

Anglicans were the largest faith in Nunavut in 2001, according to the census. They represented nearly 60% of Nunavut's population.

The 2001 Census counted almost 17,800 Protestants, representing two-thirds (67%) of the territory's population. Just over 6,200 people reported they were Roman Catholic, 23% of the population.

Only 1,610 Nunavut residents reported that they had no religion. They accounted for just 6% of its population in 2001.

Major religious denominations, Canada, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	12,793,125	43.2	12,203,625	45.2	4.8
Protestant	8,654,845	29.2	9,427,675	34.9	-8.2
Christian Orthodox	479,620	1.6	387,395	1.4	23.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	780,450	2.6	353,040	1.3	121.1
Muslim	579,640	2.0	253,265	0.9	128.9
Jewish	329,995	1.1	318,185	1.2	3.7
Buddhist	300,345	1.0	163,415	0.6	83.8
Hindu	297,200	1.0	157,015	0.6	89.3
Sikh	278,415	0.9	147,440	0.5	88.8
No religion	4,796,325	16.2	3,333,245	12.3	43.9

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Selected Protestant denominations¹, Canada, 2001 and 1991

	2001	1991	Percentage change 1991-2001
United Church	2,839,125	3,093,120	-8.2
Anglican	2,035,500	2,188,110	-7.0
Baptist	729,470	663,360	10.0
Lutheran	606,590	636,205	-4.7
Presbyterian	409,830	636,295	-35.6
Pentecostal	369,475	436,435	-15.3
Mennonite	191,465	207,970	-7.9
Jehovah's Witnesses	154,745	168,375	-8.1
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	104,750	100,770	3.9
Salvation Army	87,785	112,345	-21.9
Christian Reformed Church	76,665	84,685	-9.5
Evangelical Missionary Church	66,705	44,935	48.4
Christian and Missionary Alliance	66,280	59,240	11.9
Adventists	62,875	52,365	20.1

¹ Specific denominations with counts of 60,000 or more in 2001.

Selected religious denominations by median age, Canada, 2001

	Median age (years)
Presbyterian	46.0
United Church	44.1
Anglican	43.8
Lutheran	43.3
Baptist	39.3
Pentecostal	33.5
Jewish	41.5
Greek Orthodox	40.7
Buddhist	38.0
Roman Catholic	37.8
Hindu	31.9
No religion	31.1
Sikh	29.7
Muslim	28.1

Immigrants by major religious denominations and period of immigration, Canada, 2001

	Period of immigration (%)				
	Before 1961	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2001 ²
Total immigrants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roman Catholic	39.2	43.4	33.9	32.9	23.0
Protestant	39.2	26.9	21.0	14.5	10.7
Christian Orthodox	3.8	6.3	3.8	3.0	6.3
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	1.3	2.2	3.8	4.9	5.3
Jewish	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.2
Muslim	0.2	1.3	5.4	7.5	15.0
Hindu	0.0	1.4	3.6	4.9	6.5
Buddhist	0.4	0.9	4.8	7.5	4.6
Sikh	0.1	1.1	3.9	4.3	4.7
No religion	11.0	13.5	16.5	17.3	21.3
Other religions	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes data up to May 15, 2001.

Persons reporting No religion by age groups, Canada, 2001

	Total population	No religion
	%	%
Total age groups	100.0	100.0
0-14 years	19.4	23.1
15-24 years	13.5	16.2
25-44 years	30.5	35.0
45-54 years	14.9	13.2
55-64 years	9.6	6.3
65 years and over	12.2	6.2

Top 10 religious denominations, Canada, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	12,793,125	43.2
No religion	4,796,325	16.2
United Church	2,839,125	9.6
Anglican	2,035,495	6.9
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	780,450	2.6
Baptist	729,475	2.5
Lutheran	606,590	2.0
Muslim	579,640	2.0
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	549,205	1.9
Presbyterian	409,830	1.4

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Major religious denominations, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	187,405	36.9	208,860	37.0	-10.3
Protestant	303,195	59.7	342,385	60.7	-11.4
Christian Orthodox	360	0.1	365	0.1	-1.4
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	2,480	0.5	1,580	0.3	57.0
Muslim	630	0.1	300	0.1	110.0
Jewish	140	0.0	130	0.0	7.7
Buddhist	185	0.0	105	0.0	76.2
Hindu	405	0.1	445	0.1	-9.0
Sikh	130	0.0	125	0.0	4.0
No religion	12,455	2.5	9,080	1.6	37.2

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Prince Edward Island, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	63,245	47.4	60,620	47.3	4.3
Protestant	57,080	42.8	60,425	47.2	-5.5
Christian Orthodox	245	0.2	110	0.1	122.7
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	3,210	2.4	1,575	1.2	103.8
Muslim	195	0.1	60	0.1	225.0
Jewish	55	0.0	85	0.1	-35.3
Buddhist	140	0.1	60	0.0	133.3
Hindu	35	0.0	25	0.0	40.0
Sikh	0	0.0	65	0.1	-100.0
No religion	8,705	6.5	4,785	3.7	81.9

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Nova Scotia, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	327,940	36.5	331,015	37.2	-0.9
Protestant	438,150	48.8	476,450	53.5	-8.0
Christian Orthodox	3,585	0.4	2,295	0.3	56.2
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	10,105	1.1	5,730	0.6	76.4
Muslim	3,550	0.4	1,435	0.2	147.4
Jewish	2,120	0.2	1,950	0.2	8.7
Buddhist	1,735	0.2	1,485	0.2	16.8
Hindu	1,235	0.1	965	0.1	28.0
Sikh	270	0.0	330	0.0	-18.2
No religion	104,280	11.6	66,840	7.5	56.0

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, New Brunswick, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	385,985	53.6	386,490	53.9	-0.1
Protestant	263,070	36.6	282,650	39.4	-6.9
Christian Orthodox	635	0.1	765	0.1	-17.0
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	8,120	1.1	4,785	0.7	69.7
Muslim	1,275	0.2	250	0.0	410.0
Jewish	670	0.1	880	0.1	-23.9
Buddhist	545	0.1	365	0.1	49.3
Hindu	475	0.1	605	0.1	-21.5
Sikh	90	0.0	40	0.0	125.0
No religion	56,445	7.8	38,195	5.3	47.8

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Quebec, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	5,930,385	83.2	5,855,980	86.0	1.3
Protestant	335,595	4.7	359,750	5.3	-6.7
Christian Orthodox	100,370	1.4	89,285	1.3	12.4
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	56,750	0.8	38,975	0.6	45.6
Muslim	108,620	1.5	44,930	0.7	141.8
Jewish	89,915	1.3	97,730	1.4	-8.0
Buddhist	41,380	0.6	31,640	0.5	30.8
Hindu	24,530	0.3	14,120	0.2	73.7
Sikh	8,220	0.1	4,525	0.1	81.7
No religion	400,325	5.6	257,270	3.8	55.6

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Ontario, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	3,866,350	34.3	3,506,820	35.1	10.3
Protestant	3,935,745	34.9	4,291,785	43.0	-8.3
Christian Orthodox	264,055	2.3	187,905	1.9	40.5
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	301,935	2.7	136,515	1.4	121.2
Muslim	352,530	3.1	145,560	1.5	142.2
Jewish	190,800	1.7	175,650	1.8	8.6
Buddhist	128,320	1.1	65,325	0.7	96.4
Hindu	217,560	1.9	106,705	1.1	103.9
Sikh	104,785	0.9	50,085	0.5	109.2
No religion	1,809,535	16.0	1,226,300	12.3	47.6

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Manitoba, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	292,965	26.5	293,950	27.2	-0.3
Protestant	475,185	43.1	533,945	49.5	-11.0
Christian Orthodox	15,645	1.4	20,660	1.9	-24.3
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	44,535	4.0	16,175	1.5	175.3
Muslim	5,095	0.5	3,520	0.3	44.7
Jewish	13,035	1.2	13,670	1.3	-4.6
Buddhist	5,745	0.5	5,255	0.5	9.3
Hindu	3,840	0.3	3,470	0.3	10.7
Sikh	5,485	0.5	3,490	0.3	57.2
No religion	201,840	18.3	145,985	13.5	38.3

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Saskatchewan, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	286,810	29.8	296,725	30.4	-3.3
Protestant	449,200	46.6	510,275	52.3	-12.0
Christian Orthodox	14,280	1.5	19,505	2.0	-26.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	27,070	2.8	11,405	1.2	137.4
Muslim	2,230	0.2	1,185	0.1	88.2
Jewish	865	0.1	1,375	0.1	-37.1
Buddhist	3,050	0.3	1,885	0.2	61.8
Hindu	1,585	0.2	1,680	0.2	-5.7
Sikh	500	0.1	565	0.1	-11.5
No religion	148,535	15.4	105,740	10.8	40.5

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Alberta, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	756,005	25.7	640,485	25.4	18.0
Protestant	1,145,455	38.9	1,171,310	46.5	-2.2
Christian Orthodox	44,475	1.5	42,720	1.7	4.1
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	123,145	4.2	47,930	1.9	156.9
Muslim	49,045	1.7	31,000	1.2	58.2
Jewish	11,090	0.4	9,975	0.4	11.2
Buddhist	33,410	1.1	20,745	0.8	61.1
Hindu	15,970	0.5	10,770	0.4	48.3
Sikh	23,470	0.8	13,550	0.5	73.2
No religion	678,880	23.1	489,520	19.4	38.7

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, British Columbia, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	666,905	17.2	595,315	18.3	12.0
Protestant	1,213,295	31.4	1,359,805	41.9	-10.8
Christian Orthodox	35,655	0.9	23,540	0.7	51.5
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	200,340	5.2	86,670	2.7	131.2
Muslim	56,220	1.5	24,930	0.8	125.5
Jewish	21,230	0.5	16,640	0.5	27.6
Buddhist	85,540	2.2	36,435	1.1	134.8
Hindu	31,495	0.8	18,145	0.6	73.6
Sikh	135,310	3.5	74,545	2.3	81.5
No religion	1,356,600	35.1	974,350	30.0	39.2

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Yukon Territory, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	5,985	21.0	5,535	20.0	8.1
Protestant	9,480	33.2	11,150	40.3	-15.0
Christian Orthodox	155	0.5	80	0.3	93.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	1,010	3.5	755	2.7	33.8
Muslim	60	0.2	30	0.1	100.0
Jewish	35	0.1	45	0.2	-22.2
Buddhist	130	0.5	45	0.1	188.9
Hindu	10	0.0	10	0.1	0.0
Sikh	105	0.4	40	0.1	162.5
No religion	10,665	37.4	9,305	33.7	14.6

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Northwest Territories, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	16,940	45.7	16,785	46.3	0.9
Protestant	11,610	31.3	13,080	36.1	-11.2
Christian Orthodox	130	0.4	140	0.4	-7.1
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	920	2.5	390	1.1	135.9
Muslim	180	0.5	45	0.1	300.0
Jewish	30	0.1	50	0.1	-40.0
Buddhist	155	0.4	70	0.2	121.4
Hindu	70	0.2	65	0.2	7.7
Sikh	45	0.1	55	0.2	-18.2
No religion	6,465	17.4	5,115	14.1	26.4

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Major religious denominations, Nunavut, 1991¹ and 2001

	2001		1991		Percentage change 1991-2001
	Number	%	Number	%	
Roman Catholic	6,205	23.3	5,050	23.8	22.9
Protestant	17,780	66.7	14,665	69.2	21.2
Christian Orthodox	20	0.1	20	0.1	0.0
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	840	3.1	550	2.6	52.7
Muslim	25	0.1	10	0.0	150.0
Jewish	10	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
Buddhist	15	0.1	10	0.0	50.0
Hindu	0	0.0	10	0.0	-100.0
Sikh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
No religion	1,610	6.0	760	3.6	111.8

¹ For comparability purposes, 1991 data are presented according to 2001 boundaries.

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Top 10 religious denominations, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	187,405	36.9
Anglican	132,680	26.1
United Church	86,420	17.0
Salvation Army	39,955	7.9
Pentecostal	33,840	6.7
No religion	12,455	2.5
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	2,480	0.5
Presbyterian	1,540	0.3
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,520	0.3
Baptist	1,155	0.2

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Top 10 religious denominations, Prince Edward Island, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	63,240	47.4
United Church	26,570	19.9
No religion	8,705	6.5
Presbyterian	7,885	5.9
Anglican	6,525	4.9
Baptist	5,950	4.5
Protestant, not included elsewhere ¹	5,105	3.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	3,210	2.4
Pentecostal	975	0.7
Jehovah's Witnesses	475	0.4

¹ Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Top 10 religious denominations, Nova Scotia, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	327,940	36.5
United Church	142,520	15.9
Anglican	120,315	13.4
No religion	104,275	11.6
Baptist	94,990	10.6
Presbyterian	22,450	2.5
Protestant, not included elsewhere ¹	15,065	1.7
Lutheran	11,080	1.2
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	10,105	1.1
Pentecostal	9,200	1.0

¹ Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Top 10 religious denominations, New Brunswick, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	385,985	53.6
Baptist	80,490	11.2
United Church	69,235	9.6
Anglican	58,210	8.1
No religion	56,440	7.8
Pentecostal	20,150	2.8
Protestant, not included elsewhere ¹	9,525	1.3
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	8,120	1.1
Presbyterian	6,900	1.0
Jehovah's Witnesses	2,430	0.3

¹ Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Top 10 religious denominations, Quebec, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	5,930,380	83.2
No religion	400,325	5.6
Muslim	108,620	1.5
Jewish	89,915	1.3
Anglican	85,475	1.2
Protestant, not included elsewhere ¹	64,040	0.9
Christian, not included elsewhere ²	56,750	0.8
United Church	52,950	0.7
Greek Orthodox	50,020	0.7
Buddhist	41,375	0.6

¹ Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

² Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Top 10 religious denominations, Ontario, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	3,866,350	34.3
No religion	1,809,535	16.0
United Church	1,334,570	11.8
Anglican	985,110	8.7
Muslim	352,525	3.1
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	301,935	2.7
Baptist	289,455	2.6
Presbyterian	279,195	2.5
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	263,000	2.3
Hindu	217,560	1.9

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, Manitoba, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	292,970	26.5
No religion	201,835	18.3
United Church	176,820	16.0
Anglican	85,890	7.8
Mennonite	51,540	4.7
Lutheran	50,335	4.6
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	44,540	4.0
Ukrainian Catholic	29,740	2.7
Baptist	22,505	2.0
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	20,655	1.9

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, Saskatchewan, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	286,815	29.8
United Church	187,450	19.5
No religion	148,535	15.4
Lutheran	78,520	8.2
Anglican	65,740	6.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	27,075	2.8
Mennonite	19,570	2.0
Ukrainian Catholic	17,615	1.8
Baptist	16,725	1.7
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	14,910	1.5

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, Alberta, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	756,005	25.7
No religion	678,875	23.1
United Church	396,065	13.5
Anglican	172,430	5.9
Lutheran	142,530	4.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	123,145	4.2
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	78,370	2.7
Baptist	73,640	2.5
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	50,580	1.7
Muslim	49,045	1.7

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, British Columbia, 2001

	Number	%
No religion	1,356,600	35.1
Roman Catholic	666,905	17.2
United Church	361,840	9.4
Anglican	298,375	7.7
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	200,340	5.2
Sikh	135,310	3.5
Baptist	107,465	2.8
Lutheran	101,145	2.6
Buddhist	85,540	2.2
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	76,100	2.0

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, Yukon Territory, 2001

	Number	%
No religion	10,665	37.4
Roman Catholic	5,985	21.0
Anglican	3,795	13.3
United Church	2,105	7.4
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	1,010	3.5
Baptist	905	3.2
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	640	2.2
Pentecostal	610	2.1
Lutheran	580	2.0
Presbyterian	190	0.7

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, Northwest Territories, 2001

	Number	%
Roman Catholic	16,940	45.7
No religion	6,465	17.4
Anglican	5,510	14.9
United Church	2,230	6.0
Pentecostal	1,050	2.8
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	920	2.5
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	675	1.8
Baptist	650	1.8
Lutheran	425	1.1
Aboriginal spirituality	235	0.6

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".

Top 10 religious denominations, Nunavut, 2001

	Number	%
Anglican	15,440	57.9
Roman Catholic	6,205	23.3
No religion	1,610	6.0
Pentecostal	1,175	4.4
Christian, not included elsewhere ¹	840	3.2
Protestant, not included elsewhere ²	390	1.5
United Church	355	1.3
Christian and Missionary Alliance	95	0.4
Baptist	85	0.3
Lutheran	70	0.3

¹ Includes persons who report "Christian", as well as those who report "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

² Includes persons who report only "Protestant".