



The Daily

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1996 CENSUS: EDUCATION, MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

- According to the 1996 Census, nine million people in Canada were graduates from a university or other postsecondary institution. This represented 40% of the population aged 15 and over, up from 29% in 1981.
- During the past 15 years, women have experienced the most notable shift in education levels. Among women aged 20 to 29, the proportion with university degrees almost doubled, from 11% in 1981 to 21% in 1996, compared with an increase from 12% to 16% for men. Consistent with this trend, the proportion of women with less than a high school diploma declined from 28% in 1981 to 16% in 1996. This was a larger decline than for men (31% to 21%).
- Immigrants who came to Canada between 1991 and 1996 had, on average, higher levels of education than their Canadian-born counterparts. About 34% of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 had completed university, compared with about 19% of the Canadian-born population. About 20% of both the Canadian-born and recent immigrants in this age group had not completed high school.
- Canadians continued to head west between 1991 and 1996. British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon gained more people than they lost through interprovincial migration. The only province in eastern Canada to record a net gain was Prince Edward Island.

The 1996 Census products released today on education, mobility and migration are:

From The Nation series: 22 tables (education: 9 tables; mobility and migration: 13 tables), for Canada, provinces and territories, and in some cases for census metropolitan areas and census divisions (Package No. 8, catalogue no. 93F0028XDB96000). The price for the set or any subset of tables is \$60. Seven extracts from some of these tables will be available free of charge on the Statistics Canada Internet site (www.statcan.ca) under **1996 Census**.

From the Area Profiles series: electronic area profiles for census divisions and census subdivisions. Profiles for the remaining geographic levels—CMA/tracted CA/CT, CMA/CA, FED (1996 Representation Order and 1987 Representation Order/EA), and FSA—will be available on May 14, 1998. Prices for area profiles vary depending on the format and geographic level required by the user.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

1996 Census: Education, mobility and migration

Statistics Canada today releases data from the 1996 Census on educational attainment for those aged 15 and over, and on migration and mobility patterns between 1991 and 1996. It is the ninth of 11 reports that are painting a new statistical portrait of the nation.

The first section of this report examines education in terms of highest level of schooling achieved and major field of study. It looks at the relationship between level of schooling and labour force activity, and provides information on the education of immigrants and Aboriginal people.

The second section provides information on individuals who moved between 1991 and 1996, including migration from province to province and among census metropolitan areas. It analyzes migration on the basis of characteristics such as age, sex and mother tongue.

EDUCATION

The 1996 Census showed that Canadians continued to attain higher levels of education, a trend observed since the early 1950s.

In 1996, the nine million graduates from university or other postsecondary institutions represented 40% of the population aged 15 and over, up from 29% in 1981. On the other hand, 35% of the population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, down from 48% in 1981.

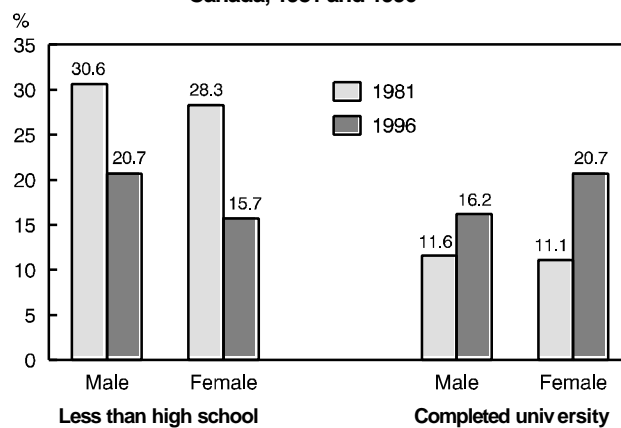
Of the postsecondary graduates, over one-third or 3.5 million were university graduates with a university certificate, bachelor's degree or higher. These university graduates represented 16% of the population aged 15 and over in 1996, compared with 10% in 1981. The remaining 5.5 million had their highest certificate or diploma from non-university postsecondary institutions, such as colleges, CEGEPs and trade schools.

More recent trends in education can be seen by focusing on the population aged 20 to 29. In 1981, the proportion of the population in this age group with a postsecondary degree or diploma (either university or non-university) was similar for men and women (37%). By 1996, however, more than half (51%) of women in this age group had a degree or diploma, compared with only 42% for men.

Population aged 15 and over by highest level of schooling, Canada 1981 and 1996

	1981		
	Total	Males	Females
	#	%	%
Population aged 15 and over	18,609,280	9,151,590	9,457,690
Less than high school	8,919,510	46.5	49.3
High school diploma	2,421,505	11.0	15.0
Some postsecondary	1,793,430	9.7	9.5
Completed non-university	3,659,800	21.4	18.0
Completed university	1,815,035	11.4	8.2
Total		100.0	100.0
	1996		
	Total	Males	Females
	#	%	%
Population aged 15 and over	22,628,930	11,022,455	11,606,475
Less than high school	7,868,005	34.8	34.8
High school diploma	3,238,595	13.0	15.6
Some postsecondary	2,442,225	10.6	11.0
Completed non-university	5,553,845	25.4	23.7
Completed university	3,526,260	16.2	15.0
Total		100.0	100.0

Population aged 20 to 29 by highest level of schooling, Canada, 1981 and 1996



At the university level, trends were similar. Between 1981 and 1996, the proportion of women aged 20 to 29 with a university degree increased from 11% to 21%, compared with an increase from 12% to 16% for men.

The proportion of men aged 20 to 29 who had not completed high school was 21% in 1996, down from 31% in 1981. Although the shift for men was large, it was even larger for women. In 1996, 16% of women aged 20 to 29 had less than high school, compared with 28% in 1981.

The educational attainment for persons aged 20 to 29 will, of course, eventually be higher than observed in 1996, since about one-third were still attending school on a full-time or a part-time basis.

Population aged 20 to 29 by highest level of schooling, Canada 1981 and 1996

	1981					
	Total		Males		Females	
	#	%	%	%		
Population aged 20 to 29	4,500,590	2,245,270	2,255,325			
Less than high school	1,325,460	30.6	28.3			
High school diploma	816,150	15.4	20.9			
Some postsecondary	698,645	16.9	14.2			
Completed non-university	1,148,835	25.5	25.5			
Completed university	511,495	11.6	11.1			
Total		100.0	100.0			
	1996					
	Total		Males		Females	
	#	%	%	%		
Population aged 20 to 29	3,915,700	1,944,860	1,970,845			
Less than high school	712,960	20.7	15.7			
High school diploma	558,695	15.6	13.0			
Some postsecondary	829,410	21.6	20.8			
Completed non-university	1,092,775	25.9	29.9			
Completed university	721,860	16.2	20.7			
Total		100.0	100.0			

More young adults in school

Consistent with higher levels of educational attainment, school attendance rates for young adults have increased. In 1996, 79% of young people aged 15 to 19 were attending school on a full-time basis, up from 66% in 1981.

Young adults aged 20 to 24 were even more likely to be in school on a full-time basis than in the past. Since 1981, their full-time attendance rate has more than doubled, from 19% in 1981 to 39% in 1996. Their part-time attendance rates remained constant at 9%.

Although the majority of the population has completed full-time schooling by the age of 24, there has also been an increase in the full-time attendance rate among those aged 25 to 29. This rate increased from 5% in 1981 to 11% in 1996, while their part-time rate declined slightly to 10%.

Fields of study

In 1996, at the university level, the most popular field of study for graduates aged 20 to 29 continued to be the social sciences, followed by commerce, management and business administration. As was the case in 1986, the first time the census collected data on field of study, women chose the social sciences more frequently than did men. The opposite was true for commerce graduates.

Between 1986 and 1996, the number of female university graduates aged 20 to 29 increased 43%. The largest increases among women were in the engineering and applied sciences (109%) and social sciences and related fields (66%).

The number of male university graduates in the same age group increased only 17% over the same 10-year period. The largest increases among men were in the educational, recreational and counselling services (43%) and humanities and related fields (38%).

For non-university graduates aged 20 to 29, the most popular field continued to be engineering and applied science trades and technologies, followed by commerce, management and business administration. In 1996, more than half (57%) of all non-university male graduates had studied in engineering and applied sciences, technologies and trades, down from 66% in 1986. Young women in 1996 were most often commerce graduates (35%), although this was also down from 41% in 1986. For non-university graduates, the largest increases for both men and women were in social sciences and related fields, and in educational, recreational and counselling services.

More science and technology graduates

Given the current rapid pace of technological change, much interest has been focused on science and technology fields of study, and on the number of graduates in these fields. The increased interest, however, has not led to a shift towards studies in

**Population aged 20 to 29 by field of study, Canada
1996**

	University graduates								
	Total			Males			Females		
	#	%	% change 1986-96	#	%	% change 1986-96	#	%	% change 1986-96
Total major field of study	721,855	100.0	30.7	314,725	100.0	17.4	407,130	100.0	43.2
Educational, recreational and counselling services	99,265	13.8	39.3	26,390	8.4	43.1	72,875	17.9	38.0
Fine and applied arts	21,745	3.0	20.2	7,505	2.4	23.6	14,235	3.5	18.4
Humanities and related fields	89,975	12.5	41.1	33,420	10.6	37.5	56,555	13.9	43.2
Social sciences and related fields	165,920	23.0	50.8	64,525	20.5	31.5	101,395	24.9	66.4
Commerce, management and business administration	128,130	17.8	22.0	63,995	20.3	5.6	64,135	15.8	44.4
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies	41,740	5.8	8.9	17,425	5.5	-3.3	24,310	6.0	19.7
Engineering and applied sciences	64,625	9.0	20.5	50,445	16.0	7.6	14,185	3.5	109.1
Health professions, sciences and technologies	54,310	7.5	24.9	15,350	4.9	24.1	38,960	9.6	25.2
Mathematics and physical sciences	55,330	7.7	19.2	35,270	11.2	13.2	20,060	4.9	31.4
All other	805	0.1	-67.7	395	0.1	-67.8	415	0.1	-67.2
	Trades and other non-university graduates								
Total major field of study	1,092,775	100.0	-10.5	504,390	100.0	-14.5	588,390	100.0	-6.7
Educational, recreational and counselling services	66,355	6.1	44.8	10,950	2.2	40.8	55,400	9.4	45.6
Fine and applied arts	100,100	9.2	-5.3	23,090	4.6	-3.7	77,005	13.1	-5.8
Humanities and related fields	51,000	4.7	23.4	21,150	4.2	24.5	29,845	5.1	22.6
Social sciences and related fields	84,110	7.7	56.7	35,420	7.0	51.9	48,695	8.3	60.4
Commerce, management and business administration	275,740	25.2	-16.1	69,075	13.7	-0.7	206,660	35.1	-20.2
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies	54,085	4.9	-14.0	28,855	5.7	-10.8	25,235	4.3	-17.3
Engineering and applied sciences, trades/technologies	330,170	30.2	-24.4	287,945	57.1	-26.0	42,240	7.2	-11.5
Health professions, sciences and technologies	111,395	10.2	-9.5	17,135	3.4	23.6	94,260	16.0	-13.7
Mathematics and physical sciences	15,880	1.5	-12.2	8,880	1.8	-17.5	7,000	1.2	-4.4
All other	3,945	0.4	-12.2	1,890	0.4	-19.9	2,055	0.3	-3.5

science and technology. In 1996, science and technology graduates represented 17% of all postsecondary graduates aged 20 to 29, about the same share as in 1986.

Among female university graduates aged 20 to 29, science and technology accounted for 12% of all graduates, up slightly from 1986. For men, this field accounted for 31% of all graduates, down slightly from 1986. Since the number of university graduates increased faster for women than for men, women accounted for 34% of all science and technology graduates in 1996, up from 28% a decade earlier.

At the non-university level, science and technology fields accounted for 7% of all women graduates, and 24% of all male graduates, both down slightly from 1986. In 1996, women accounted for 25% of all non-university science and technology graduates.

Tougher to find a job without a high school diploma

The census data confirm what other surveys have shown, that the transition from school to the labour force is becoming more difficult for people who did not complete high school.

In 1996, about 59% of women aged 25 to 34, who had less than a high school diploma and who were not attending school, were in the labour force. That is, they were either employed or looking for work. In comparison, 74% of women from the same age group with a high school diploma, and 90% of those with a university degree or certificate, were members of the labour force.

The labour force participation rate was higher for men aged 25 to 34 not attending school, and differences by level of education were not as striking. About 86% of those who did not finish high school were employed or looking for work, as were 97% of those with a university degree or certificate.

Definitions

Unemployment rate: refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the week prior to the 1996 Census.

Participation rate: refers to the total labour force in the week prior to the 1996 Census expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Science and technology: includes fields of study in the biological sciences, engineering and applied sciences, some engineering and applied science technologies and mathematics and physical sciences.

Recent trends in the participation and unemployment rates of men not attending school have favoured individuals with higher levels of education. Between 1981 and 1996, the participation rate of men aged 25 to 34 with less than a high school diploma declined from 92% to 86%. The rate for those with a university degree or certificate has also declined, but the decrease was less, from 99% to 97%.

Among women aged 25 to 34, participation rates increased from 80% to 90% for those with a university degree or certificate and from 51% to 59% for those having less than high school.

The unemployment rate for the population not attending school was also much higher for those with less than high school. In fact, the gap was larger in 1996 than in 1981. Between 1981 and 1996, the unemployment rate for persons aged 25 to 34 with less than high school increased from 10% to 18%. In comparison, the rate for those who completed university rose from 3.3% to 4.6%.

Levels of education among Aboriginal people

In 1996, Aboriginal people 15 years of age and over continued to have much lower levels of schooling than the non-Aboriginal population, regardless of age group. Over one-half (54%) of the Aboriginal population aged 15 and over had not received a high school diploma, compared with 35% of the non-Aboriginal population. At higher levels of attainment, 4.5% of Aboriginal people were university graduates with degrees or certificates, compared with 16% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Considerable caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for the Aboriginal population based on previous census data because of changing patterns in Aboriginal self-identification and

Aboriginal participation in the census. Nonetheless, it is possible to identify some general trends. A comparison of data from the 1996 and 1981 censuses for populations aged 20 to 29 suggests that Aboriginal people are making gains in educational attainment, but are experiencing little, if any, improvement relative to the non-Aboriginal population.

Between 1981 and 1996, the proportion of Aboriginal people aged 20 to 29 with a postsecondary degree or diploma (university or non-university) improved from 19% to 23%, while the proportion with a university degree or certificate increased from 3% to 4%. The proportion with less than high school also improved, dropping from 59% to 45%. During the same period, the proportion of the non-Aboriginal population aged 20 to 29 with a postsecondary degree or diploma increased from 37% to 47% and those with university graduation increased from 12% to 19%. The proportion of the non-Aboriginal population with less than high school declined from 29% to 17%.

Despite general improvements in educational attainment, Aboriginal people in this age group remained only one-half as likely to have a postsecondary degree or diploma, one-fifth as likely to have graduated from university and over twice as likely not to have completed high school.

Note to readers

Prior to 1996, census data on Aboriginal persons were derived from a question that asked about their ethnic origin or ancestry. The 1996 Census included a new question that asked more directly if the person was an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. For 1996, data from this identity question were used for the purposes of this report. It should be noted that comparison of the Aboriginal identity data for 1996 with ethnic origin data for 1981 is only approximate. Analysis suggests that this comparison may overestimate the change in the educational attainment of the Aboriginal population between 1981 and 1996.

One other point should be noted. Undercoverage in the 1996 Census was considerably higher among Aboriginal people than among other segments of the population due to the fact that enumeration was not permitted, or was interrupted, before it could be completed on 77 Indian reserves and settlements. These had a population estimated at 44,000 persons.

**Recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 from selected countries by highest level of schooling, Canada
1996**

	Total	% Less than high school			% University graduates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population aged 25-44	9,324,345	20.6	22.2	19.1	20.7	20.4	21.1
Canadian born 25-44	7,589,550	20.7	22.8	18.8	19.3	18.6	20.0
Recent immigrants 25-44	471,820	18.8	18.0	19.5	33.7	36.4	31.4
Hong Kong	47,415	18.9	17.8	19.7	29.0	36.0	23.4
Philippines	38,885	5.0	5.2	4.9	48.0	48.1	48.0
People's Republic of China	32,625	26.2	24.8	27.5	43.7	49.4	39.0
India	29,615	26.2	26.3	26.1	41.2	40.5	42.1
Sri Lanka	21,915	38.9	37.2	40.5	11.6	12.3	10.8
Poland	18,060	10.4	11.2	9.9	22.2	21.5	22.8
Viet Nam	14,655	58.4	56.9	59.3	6.3	7.5	5.7
United Kingdom	12,480	7.4	8.0	6.7	27.8	33.6	22.2
Taiwan	10,500	7.5	4.8	9.3	45.1	51.7	40.8
United States	10,375	5.0	5.1	5.0	55.1	56.3	54.5

Although overall education levels remain lower for young Aboriginal adults, census data provide evidence that Aboriginal people have a greater tendency than non-Aboriginal individuals to return to school as adults. In the 25 to 34 age group, 12% of Aboriginal people were full-time students, compared with 6% of the non-Aboriginal population. In the age group 35 to 44, 7% were full-time students, compared with 3% of the non-Aboriginal population.

As with the non-Aboriginal population, education was an important determinant of labour force participation and unemployment among Aboriginal people. Among Aboriginal people aged 25 to 44 who were not attending school, the participation rate was 92% for those with a university degree or certificate, compared with 61% for those with less than high school. Unemployment rates for the same populations were 7% and 31%, respectively.

Higher educational levels among recent immigrants

In 1996, recent immigrants (defined as those who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996) had higher levels of education than the Canadian-born population. About 34% of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 had completed university, compared with 19% of the Canadian-born population in the same age group. Unlike the Canadian-born, where there was little difference between men and women, 36% of recent immigrant men were university graduates, compared with 31% of women.

At the lower end of the education spectrum, the percentage of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 who had not completed high school was 19%, slightly less than the 21% for the Canadian-born population. For

both recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in this age group, there were no major differences between men and women.

Levels of education varied considerably by country of origin. Considering the top 10 source countries of all recent immigrants, among recent immigrants aged 25 to 44, those born in the United States were most likely to have completed university, at 55%, followed by the Philippines (48%), Taiwan (45%), the People's Republic of China (44%) and India (41%).

In 1996, 43% of all recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 were postsecondary graduates (either university or non-university). These graduates were much more likely than Canadian-born graduates to have studied in the fields of science and technology. About 29% of recent immigrant graduates aged 25 to 44 were science and technology graduates, compared with 16% of the Canadian-born graduates. About 42% of recent immigrant men were science and technology graduates, compared with 25% of Canadian-born men. About 17% of recent immigrant women were graduates in this field, more than double the proportion (7%) among Canadian-born women.

Among these graduates, those most likely to be science and technology graduates were born in the People's Republic of China, Sri Lanka and India. Although recent immigrants born in the United States had the largest proportion of those with completed university, they were least likely to have science and technology fields of study.

MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

This report provides information about people in Canada on the move, that is, those who had moved at least once between 1991 and 1996. It analyzes migration on the basis of age, sex, mother tongue, education and labour force activity.

In 1996, the census asked respondents two questions on mobility: where they lived in 1991 and where they lived in 1995. This report presents mainly data on mobility for the five-year period, although data are also available on mobility for the year preceding the census.

The first section compares the proportion of the population who changed their residence between 1991 and 1996 with the similar proportion for earlier periods. It is followed by an analysis of individuals who migrated from province to province, and from one census metropolitan area to another, and finally, by a summary of some of the characteristics of interprovincial migrants.

A nation on the move, but slowing down

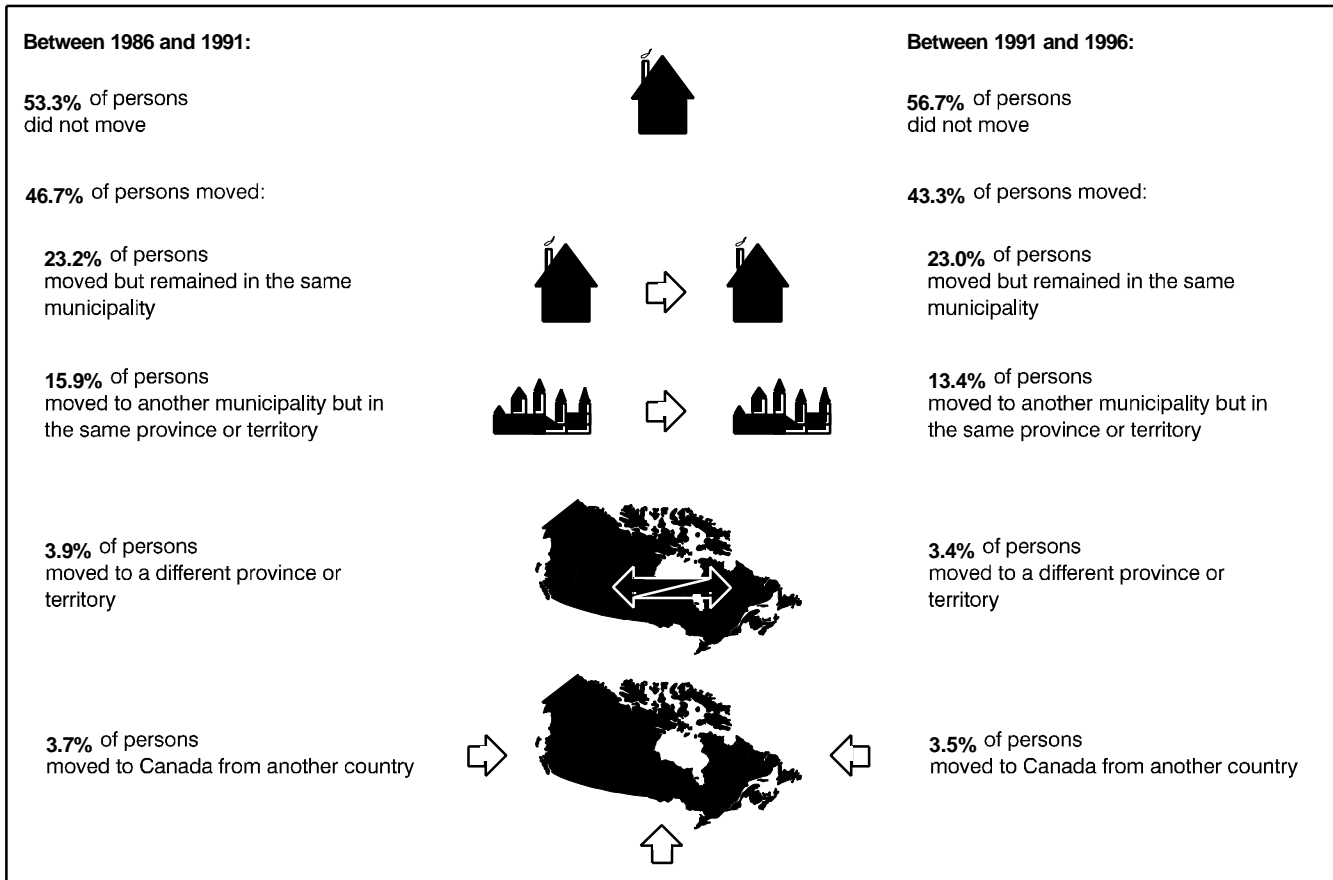
Between 1991 and 1996, Canada continued to be a nation on the move.

Over that period, 43% of Canadians moved to a different location, compared with 47% between 1986 and 1991. Among those who moved between 1991 and 1996, 23% moved inside the limits of their municipality. Another 17% moved to another municipality in the same province or territory, or in another province or territory, while the remaining 4% represented people from another country.

Canadians still heading west

The census showed that Canadians continued to head west between 1991 and 1996. The only regions to gain population through interprovincial migration during this period were British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon. The remainder lost more people than they gained.

Mobility patterns of persons, five years and over, Canada, 1986-1991, 1991-1996



The place to go in the country was still British Columbia, where a record 150,000 more people moved into the province than moved out. This was one-fifth higher than British Columbia's net inflow of 125,900 between 1986 and 1991.

After incurring net outflows in the previous two censuses, Alberta gained people (3,600) between 1991 and 1996, as did the Yukon with a net inflow of 700. Prince Edward Island recorded the only net gain from this source in eastern Canada, 1,500.

The largest net outflow among the provinces occurred in Ontario, which lost 47,000 more individuals than it gained from interprovincial movements. However, the net outflow from Ontario appeared to be ebbing near the end of the 1991 to 1996 census period. In the year prior to the 1996 Census, Ontario had a net outflow of only 6,700 people, compared with almost 22,000 during the one-year period preceding the 1991 Census.

The net outflow of people from Quebec to other provinces grew between 1991 and 1996, reversing the trend. Quebec had been losing population through interprovincial movements at a declining pace since the 1976 to 1981 period.

Between 1991 and 1996, the net outflow from Quebec was 37,400, compared with 25,600 in the previous census period. Based on one-year data, the net outflow of people between 1995 and 1996 (8,400) was slightly higher than the annual average net loss (7,500) over the 1991 to 1996 period.

Complex pattern of movements among provinces

The net inflows and outflows of population through interprovincial movements were a result of a complex pattern of movements among the provinces and territories. Between 1991 and 1996, each province and territory, without exception, experienced an inflow of population from every other province and territory and an outflow to every other province and territory.

Three provinces were the focus of migratory flows between 1991 and 1996: Ontario in central Canada, and British Columbia and Alberta in the west. This continued an existing pattern over the past quarter century.

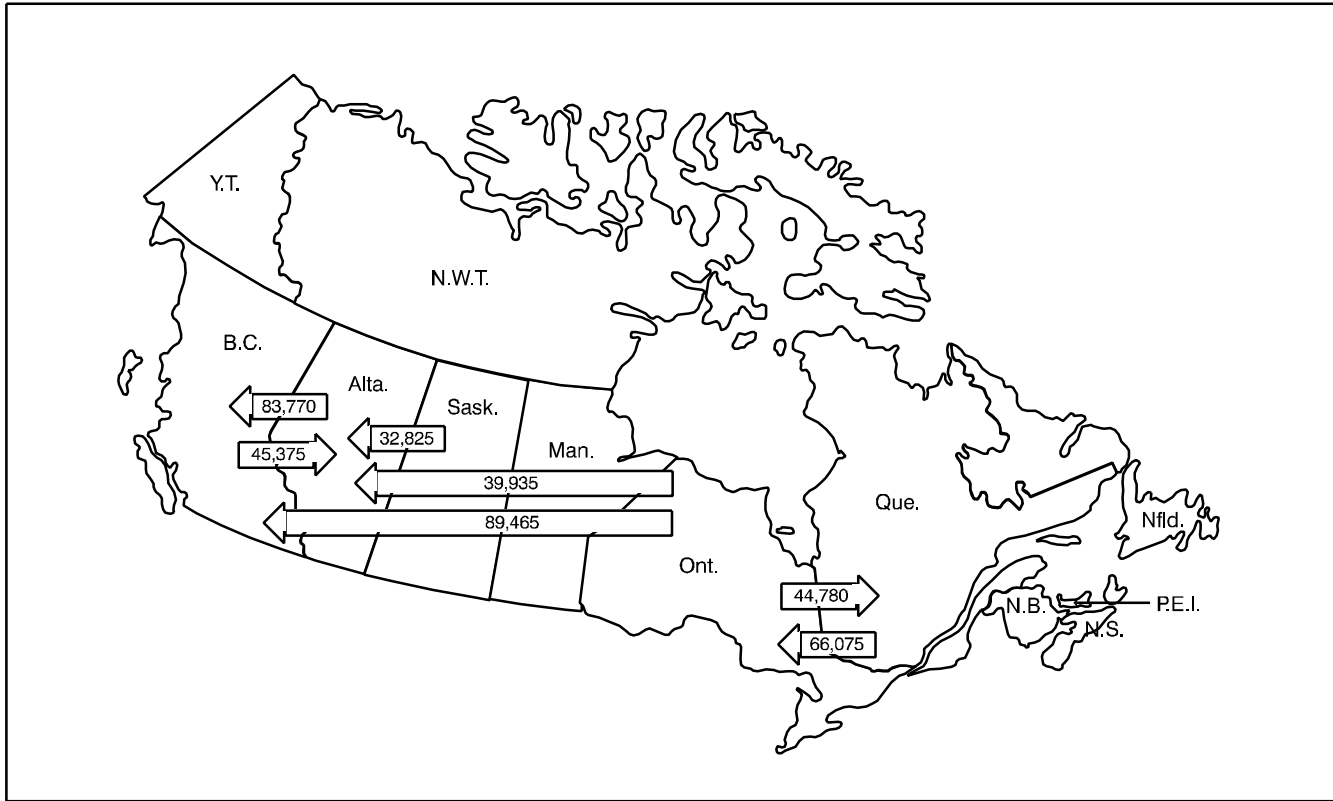
Alberta drew in population mainly from British Columbia and Ontario. British Columbia attracted people mainly from Ontario and Alberta. Ontario attracted migrants from Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, in that order.

The census showed that 89,500 people moved from Ontario to British Columbia between 1991 and 1996, the largest flow between any two regions. The second largest was the flow of 83,800 people from Alberta to British Columbia, while the third largest was the movement of 66,100 people from Quebec to Ontario. In turn, about 44,800 people from Ontario took up residence in Quebec.

Net interprovincial migration of population aged five and over 1981-1996

	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration		
			1991-96	1986-91	1981-86
Newfoundland	16,225	39,465	-23,240	-13,960	-16,550
Prince Edward Island	8,945	7,485	1,460	-855	1,530
Nova Scotia	47,455	53,905	-6,450	-4,870	6,280
New Brunswick	34,060	36,025	-1,965	-6,070	-1,370
Quebec	68,895	106,345	-37,450	-25,550	-63,300
Ontario	194,030	241,040	-47,010	46,955	99,350
Manitoba	43,215	62,595	-19,380	-35,245	-1,550
Saskatchewan	47,520	67,295	-19,775	-60,350	-2,820
Alberta	162,645	159,055	3,590	-25,015	-27,670
British Columbia	252,625	102,680	149,945	125,880	9,500
Yukon	5,955	5,285	670	780	-2,660
Northwest Territories	8,715	9,110	-395	-1,700	-755

Largest interprovincial migration flows, 1991-1996



In Atlantic Canada, people who pulled up stakes moved outside the region for the most part. This was the case for about three-quarters of those people who moved away from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The exception was Prince Edward Island, where 43% of those who left the province stayed within the Atlantic region.

Newfoundland incurred a record net loss of 23,200 people to other provinces. About 15,300 people moved from Newfoundland to Ontario, almost twice as many as the 8,600 individuals who moved from Ontario to Newfoundland.

The census showed that between 1991 and 1996, a high proportion of the people who migrated to Newfoundland (57%) had actually been born there and had previously moved away. This proportion varied widely among the other provinces. Over 40% of in-migrants to Quebec and Saskatchewan during the five-year period had been born in those provinces, compared with 18% in Alberta and only 11% in British Columbia.

Migration pattern of immigrants mirrored the general population

The interprovincial migration pattern of immigrants who had arrived in Canada before 1991 tended to mirror that of the general population. That is, if there was a net outflow from a given province among the general population, there was likely also a net outflow of immigrants who had arrived in the country before 1991.

For example, 16,700 more immigrants moved out of Quebec to other provinces than moved in, reflecting its total net outflow. Similarly, 36,300 more immigrants moved into British Columbia from other provinces than moved out, reflecting its total net inflow.

The only exceptions to this situation occurred in Prince Edward Island and Alberta. In Alberta, there was a net outflow of immigrants, as opposed to a net inflow in the general population, due to the strong attraction of its neighbour, British Columbia.

Census metropolitan areas: net outflows rise

Canada's largest metropolitan areas also experienced large inflows and outflows of population. The net outflow of 156,400 people who moved from census metropolitan areas to smaller areas between 1991 and 1996 was more than twice the comparable level during the previous census period.

Fifteen of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas recorded net outflows during the five-year period as more people left for other places in Canada than those who arrived. Toronto incurred the largest net outflow, 87,400. However, this represented a marked deceleration from the net outflow of 115,000 that Toronto recorded between 1986 and 1991.

By far the largest number of people who moved from Toronto, 95,500, went to other places within Ontario that were outside a census metropolitan area. However, a large number of Toronto residents moved to other census metropolitan areas. Oshawa attracted 25,500 people from Toronto, and Hamilton just under 20,000. More than 24,000 people also left Toronto to make the cross-country trek to Vancouver. Nevertheless, Toronto's total population increased 9.4% between 1991 and 1996, international migration accounting for half this growth.

The second largest net outflow among census metropolitan areas occurred in Montreal where 47,900 more people moved out than moved in between 1991 and 1996. This net outflow was over 60% higher than the level of 29,700 in the previous five-year period. Most of the migration out of Montreal went to other provinces. Just under 21,000 people left Montreal to live in Toronto, while about 10,300 went to the Ontario part of Ottawa-Hull and almost 11,000 moved to Vancouver.

Edmonton had the third largest net outflow at 23,600. Most of the people who left this region moved to either Calgary or Vancouver.

Ten census metropolitan areas experienced a net inflow of people through internal migration. The largest was in Oshawa where 13,000 more people arrived than left. Oshawa's gain came mainly from people who moved out of Toronto, which could be a reflection of improvements in commuting between the two urban centres. Vancouver was second among census metropolitan areas with a net gain of 12,100 people.

Population aged five and over by in-migrants, out-migrants and net migration, census metropolitan areas

1991-1996, 1986-1991

CMA	1991-1996		
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration
Total CMA and Non-CMA	2,038,710	2,038,710	0
Calgary	101,790	92,515	9,275
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10,105	14,165	-4,060
Edmonton	78,265	101,880	-23,615
Halifax	38,680	42,410	-3,730
Hamilton	50,780	49,960	820
Kitchener	41,535	40,055	1,480
London	40,915	44,355	-3,440
Montréal	135,900	183,780	-47,880
Oshawa	41,780	28,775	13,005
Ottawa-Hull ¹	91,285	89,590	1,695
Ottawa ¹	72,590	74,575	-1,985
Hull ¹	18,695	15,015	3,680
Québec	51,010	49,340	1,670
Regina	21,960	26,480	-4,520
Saskatoon	30,150	34,110	-3,960
Sherbrooke	16,130	17,355	-1,225
St. Catharines-Niagara	24,395	24,585	-190
St. John's	14,630	18,580	-3,950
Saint John	8,350	9,870	-1,520
Sudbury	13,810	16,210	-2,400
Thunder Bay	9,155	12,740	-3,585
Toronto	177,285	264,690	-87,405
Trois-Rivières	13,330	12,600	730
Vancouver	157,195	145,100	12,095
Victoria	48,480	38,765	9,715
Windsor	19,020	17,475	1,545
Winnipeg	45,535	62,510	-16,975
Non-CMA	757,235	600,810	156,425

CMA	1986-1991		
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration
Total CMA and Non-CMA	2,257,470	2,257,470	0
Calgary	106,620	103,515	3,105
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,160	15,185	-4,025
Edmonton	97,325	109,065	-11,740
Halifax	43,830	43,070	760
Hamilton	58,215	54,435	3,780
Kitchener	51,085	41,090	9,995
London	50,185	44,500	5,685
Montréal	164,770	194,500	-29,730
Oshawa	46,860	31,000	15,860
Ottawa-Hull ¹	109,555	84,545	25,010
Ottawa ¹	88,845	72,170	16,675
Hull ¹	20,710	12,380	8,330
Québec	59,250	50,395	8,855
Regina	25,065	32,850	-7,785
Saskatoon	31,470	41,910	-10,440
Sherbrooke	17,960	18,125	-165
St. Catharines-Niagara	31,580	24,645	6,935
St. John's	18,005	16,370	1,635
Saint John	11,090	11,705	-615
Sudbury	18,870	16,230	2,640
Thunder Bay	10,165	13,560	-3,395
Toronto	212,445	327,435	-114,990
Trois-Rivières	15,020	13,445	1,575
Vancouver	165,620	125,700	39,920
Victoria	54,330	34,795	19,535
Windsor	16,280	21,885	-5,605
Winnipeg	50,195	69,345	-19,150
Non-CMA	780,530	718,160	62,370

¹ Migrants between Ottawa and Hull are not included.

Interprovincial migrants: a profile

Census data allow the analysis of migration from one province to another on the basis of a number of characteristics. This report examines migrants on the basis of age and sex, as well as mother tongue, that is, the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

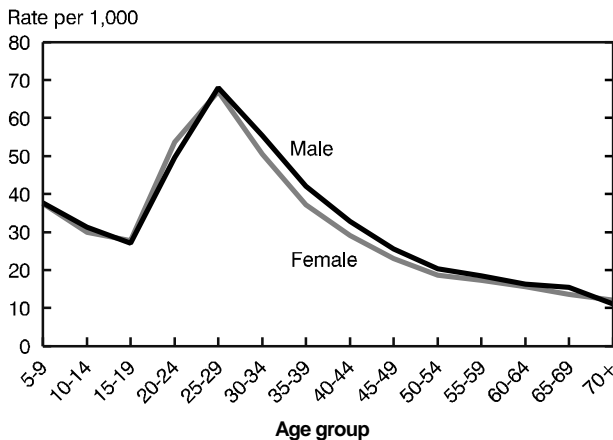
Also included in this analysis is the highest level of schooling obtained by the various people who moved from province to province, as well as their labour force status. These latter characteristics reflect the status of migrants at the time of the census in May 1996. The status for any of these variables at the time of the migration is not known.

Young people most mobile

As has been the case for many years, men and women aged 25 to 29 at the time of the census were the most mobile. About 6.7% of them moved to a different province or territory between 1991 and 1996. From this peak, mobility declined steadily with age. For those aged 65 and over in 1996, only 1.3% moved to another province or territory.

Women aged 15 to 24 were more likely to move than men, as has been the case for several censuses. The tendency to greater mobility among young women was most pronounced in the age group 20 to 24. A high proportion of these women generally have partners who are a few years older than they are, that is, in the 25 to 29 age group, which was the most mobile for men.

Interprovincial migration rates by age group¹ and sex
Canada, 1991-1996



¹ Refers to the age of the person at the time of the census.

Census data on one-year mobility

In 1996, the census asked respondents two questions on mobility: where they lived in 1991 and where they lived in 1995. This report presents mainly the results from the five-year mobility question. However, data are available on where respondents had lived in 1995.

The one-year mobility data revealed that about 15% of Canada's population moved between 1995 and 1996.

- The largest flows between provinces in the single year were from Ontario to British Columbia (22,800 people), Alberta to British Columbia (22,500) and from Quebec to Ontario (21,100).
- Quebec experienced the largest net outflow through interprovincial movements (8,400). British Columbia experienced the largest net inflow (19,300).
- The highest interprovincial migration rate was among those aged 20 to 24 at the time of the census.

Anglophones: movement out of Quebec relatively stable

Between 1991 and 1996, fewer people whose mother tongue was English (anglophones) left Quebec than during the previous census period from 1986 to 1991. However, Quebec attracted fewer anglophones from other provinces and territories, between 1991 and 1996.

As a result, during this five-year period, Quebec had a net outflow of 24,100 anglophones, compared with 21,700 during the previous five-year period. During the year preceding the 1996 Census, Quebec incurred a net loss of 5,000 anglophones.

While the proportion of anglophones in Quebec is 9%, the net outflow of anglophones from Quebec between 1991 and 1996 represented almost two-thirds of the total net migration of 37,400 out of Quebec during this period.

**Net interprovincial migration of population aged five and over by mother tongue groups
1986-1991, 1991-1996**

	Total population ¹		Anglophones ²		Francophones ²		Allophones ²	
	1986-91	1991-96	1986-91	1991-96	1986-91	1991-96	1986-91	1991-96
Newfoundland	-13,960	-23,240	-12,885	-22,105	-135	-320	-880	-705
Prince Edward Island	-840	1,470	20	1,230	-605	320	-240	-90
Nova Scotia	-4,880	-6,450	-3,100	-4,745	-620	-340	-1,015	-1,310
New Brunswick	-6,065	-1,965	-3,170	-1,190	-1,825	-510	-975	-235
Quebec	-25,550	-37,445	-21,730	-24,125	5,445	1,680	-8,310	-13,895
Ontario	46,960	-47,010	30,360	-42,585	-1,865	-6,120	17,110	1,845
Manitoba	-35,265	-19,375	-24,830	-13,235	-2,045	-690	-7,775	-5,060
Saskatchewan	-60,370	-19,785	-53,075	-17,145	-1,275	-355	-5,560	-2,155
Alberta	-25,005	3,585	-16,340	8,855	-620	330	-8,030	-5,165
British Columbia	125,880	149,950	105,350	114,695	3,455	5,790	16,045	27,025
Yukon	790	665	915	485	50	140	-160	5
Northwest Territories	-1,700	-400	-1,505	-160	25	60	-210	-250

1 The total includes people having reported single or multiple responses to the mother tongue question.

2 Refers to people having reported a single response to the mother tongue question.

Francophones: net outflow from Ontario on the rise

Ontario experienced a net outflow among people whose mother tongue was French (francophones), reflecting the net outflow among its general population. Between 1991 and 1996, 6,100 more francophones moved out of Ontario than moved in. This represented 13% of the total net outflow of 47,000, while the francophone population accounted for about 5% of Ontario's overall population.

In contrast, the net outflow of francophones from New Brunswick decelerated substantially between the two census periods. Between 1991 and 1996, New Brunswick incurred a net outflow of 500 francophones, compared with 1,800 during the previous five-year period.

In the western provinces, the situation of the francophone minority communities improved. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, net outflows of francophones declined to about one-third of their levels in the previous five-year period, while Alberta and British Columbia both recorded net inflows of francophones. The net inflow for British Columbia amounted to 5,800 francophones, substantially higher than in the previous census.

Quebec experienced a net inflow of francophones for the second consecutive five-year period. However, Quebec's net gain of 1,700 between 1991 and 1996 was less than half the gain of 5,400 which occurred during the 1986 to 1991 period.

Allophones: British Columbia the favourite destination

British Columbia was the favourite destination of all language groups between 1991 and 1996, particularly those individuals with a mother tongue other than English or French (allophones). British Columbia recorded a net inflow of 27,000 allophones, compared with 16,000 in the previous five-year period.

Ontario attracted a net inflow of only 1,800 allophones from other provinces and territories between 1991 and 1996, just one-tenth of the net inflow of 17,100 allophones during the previous five-year period.

Quebec recorded a net outflow of 13,900 allophones, compared with 8,300 during the previous census period.

High percentage of university degree holders among interprovincial migrants

University graduates with a bachelor's degree or higher were far more mobile than the overall population. While 20% of Canada's population aged 25 and over had a university degree in 1996, 26% of all interprovincial migrants of that age group did.

This high percentage of university degree holders among interprovincial migrants was generally the case in all provinces and territories, but particularly so for migrants to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

More than three in every 10 people (32%) aged 25 and over who moved from another province to both Quebec and Ontario between 1991 and 1996 had a university degree, the highest proportion of all provinces. In Quebec, anglophones accounted for 41% of these graduates.

Quebec also had the highest proportion of out-migrants aged 25 and over with a university degree (33%), and anglophones accounted for 50% of these graduates.

Among immigrants who had arrived in Canada before 1991, those who moved across the country were also far more educated than those who did not. Between 1991 and 1996, 31% of immigrants aged 25 and over who moved from province to province had a university degree, compared with 18% of the overall immigrant population in the same age group.

Jobs often an incentive for interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration is often related to labour market opportunities. Many people move to another province either because they find a new job, or because they hope to find work. More than three-quarters of interprovincial migrants aged 15 and over were part of the labour force in 1996, compared with 65% in the overall population. Three provinces in which economic activity was relatively strong during this five-year period (Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia) experienced a net inflow in the labour force.

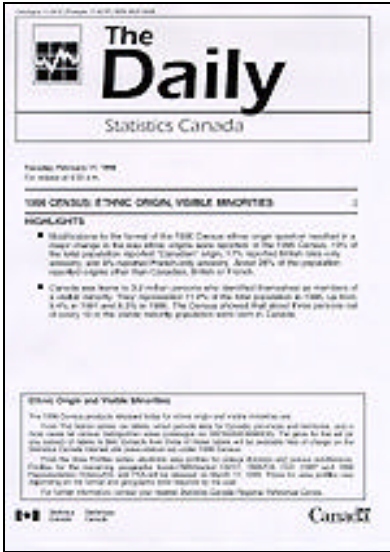
The proportion of male in-migrants in the labour force among all male in-migrants (82%) was much higher than the similar proportion of female in-migrants (68%). However, a higher proportion of female in-migrants was unemployed.

For more information on this release, contact Media Relations at (613) 951-4636.

Statistics Canada has started consultations on 2001 Census content and post-censal survey topics. For information write : 2001 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. Internet : consultation2001@statcan.ca

1996 Census of Population Release Dates

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June 9, 1998	Families: social and economic, characteristics, Occupied private dwellings, Housing costs



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