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MAJOR RELEASE

- **Migration, 1990-91**
The provinces which attracted the most international migrants in 1990-91 were Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Migration

1990-91

Highlights

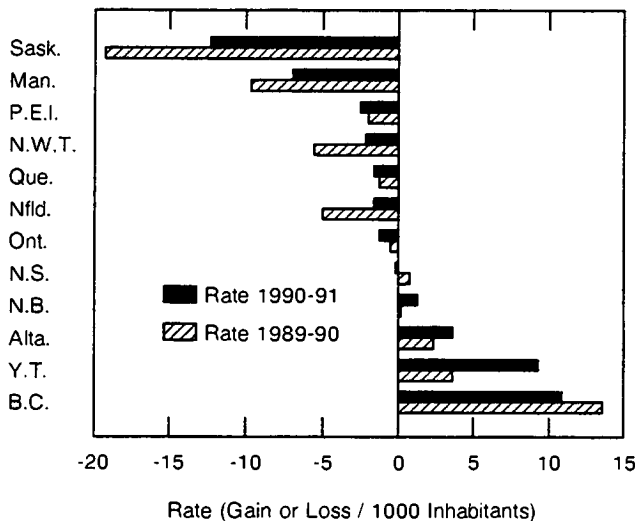
Canada

Migration in 1990-91 declined from 1989-1990 levels. Total migration (interprovincial, intraprovincial and international) dropped 7.9%, whereas migration within Canada (intraprovincial and interprovincial only) dropped 11.3%.

Interprovincial Migration

- The negative net interprovincial migration rates recorded in 1989-1990 decreased in 1990-91 for Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Although these regions were still losing residents to interprovincial migration in 1990-91, the population losses were proportionately lower than in 1989-1990.
- In Quebec and Ontario, the exchange of migrants with other provinces and territories resulted in a greater loss of population in 1990-91 than in 1989-1990.

Net Interprovincial Migration Rates, (Gain or Loss / 1000 Inhabitants) 1989-1990 and 1990-91



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

- Of the provinces and territories that had positive net migration rates in 1989-1990 (New Brunswick, Alberta, the Yukon, British Columbia), only British Columbia registered a drop in its rate of net interprovincial migration in 1990-91. The positive net migration rate for New Brunswick more than quadrupled.

International Migration

- The provinces which attracted the most international migrants in 1990-91 were Ontario (114,880), Quebec (45,528) and British Columbia (29,478).
- International migrants were attracted to big cities in 1990-91. Eighty-one percent of the international migrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver, 69% of international migrants to Quebec moved to Montreal and 47% of international migrants to Ontario moved to Toronto.

All Types of Migration

Provinces

- Among the provinces where population decreased due to outward migration in 1990-91, the losses were greatest in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland; however, these losses were down from the previous year. In 1990-91, Saskatchewan lost 40% fewer residents than in 1989-1990, Manitoba lost 45% fewer residents and Newfoundland lost 81% fewer.
- Among the five age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+ years), the largest number of out-migrants was among the 25- to 44-year-olds. In Nova Scotia, the second largest number of out-migrants was among the 18- to 24-year-olds. In all other provinces, the second largest number of out-migrants was among the 0- to 17-year-olds.

Census Divisions

- The census divisions which attracted the most migrants in 1990-91 were Metropolitan Toronto, Île-de-Montréal and Greater Vancouver. But these same three census divisions also lost the most residents during the period.
- Of these census divisions, only Greater Vancouver had a positive net migration figure (20,801). Metropolitan Toronto had a net migration flow of -11,766, while Île-de-Montréal's was -13,022.

Highest and Lowest Net Migration* Rate

| Census Division | Rate per 1,000 residents |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Papineau, Que. | 52.9 |
| Central Okanagan, B.C. | 52.6 |
| Sunshine Coast, B.C. | 45.2 |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 45.0 |
| North Okanagan, B.C. | 40.6 |
| Inuvik, N.W.T. | -31.5 |
| Div. No.16, Sask. | -34.0 |
| Mount Waddington, B.C. | -36.5 |
| Div. No.19, Man. | -43.6 |
| Div. No.23, Man. | -45.4 |

* All migrations.

- The three census divisions with the highest positive net migration levels were Greater Vancouver (20,801), York (17,131) and Peel (13,470). By contrast, the three census divisions with the lowest net migration levels were Île-de-Montréal, Metropolitan Toronto and Algoma, Ont. (-2,258).
- Four of the five census divisions with the highest positive net migration rates were in British Columbia in 1990-91. However, Papineau, Quebec had the highest net positive migration rate (52.88) – i.e., for every 1,000 residents, the census division gained an additional 53 people through migration.
- The four census divisions with the lowest negative net migration rates were in the western provinces: two in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan and one in British Columbia. The census division with the fifth lowest negative net migration rate was in the Northwest Territories.

For additional and complete information on the products and services that are available in connection with these data, all inquiries should be directed to the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

June 1992

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in the Daily on August 24, 1992.

Department stores sales including concessions totalled \$1,011.5 million in June 1992, down 2.0% from the June 1991 level. Concessions sales totalled \$63 million, 6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during June 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Changes

| | Sales (\$ millions) | Year-over-year Percentage Change |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Province | | |
| Newfoundland | 13.4 | -8.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4.4 | -0.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 34.1 | +0.7 |
| New Brunswick | 22.6 | -1.2 |
| Quebec | 186.6 | -3.3 |
| Ontario | 423.1 | -2.6 |
| Manitoba | 41.9 | -1.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 28.2 | -2.9 |
| Alberta | 109.7 | -3.4 |
| British Columbia | 147.6 | +2.3 |
| Metropolitan Area | | |
| Calgary | 40.4 | -3.1 |
| Edmonton | 46.9 | -3.8 |
| Halifax-Dartmouth | 17.0 | -4.1 |
| Hamilton | 29.7 | -6.9 |
| Montreal | 98.5 | -4.0 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 47.9 | -0.5 |
| Quebec City | 26.7 | +0.9 |
| Toronto | 165.0 | -7.4 |
| Vancouver | 78.9 | +0.2 |
| Winnipeg | 37.3 | -0.1 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

The June 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2.70/\$27) will be available in October.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

June 1992

In June 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 111.9 million fare passengers, down 9.0% compared to June 1991. Operating revenues totalled \$113.4 million in June, up 7.2% from June 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 17.5% compared to June 1991. Operating revenues of these carriers during the same period totalled \$19.6 million, a 10.2% decrease from June 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the third week of August.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Software Development and Computer Services Industry

1989

Data for the software development and computer services industry are now available.

The publication *Computer Service Industry, 1989* (63-222, \$26) will be released in September.

For further information, please contact Daood Hamdani (613-951-3490), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts - Quarterly Estimates, First Quarter 1992.

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96;
Other Countries: US\$28/US\$112).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1992.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

Gypsum Products, June 1992.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1992.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67;
Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1992.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105; United States:
US\$12.60/US\$126; Other Countries:
US\$14.70/US\$147).

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