



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 15, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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Between 1993 and 1994, fewer Canadians were on the move cross-country and internationally. In addition, for the first time in nine years, Newfoundland was the province with the largest net population loss due to migration.
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The leading indicator continued to fall at a slow 0.3% rate in July, unchanged from May and June.

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Migration estimates

1993 to 1994

Today, Statistics Canada releases data on migration for the 1993-to-1994 period.

The number of individuals migrating fell 5.3% to 1,472,249, the largest downturn since the 1990-to-1991 period. Again, the Vancouver area was the favoured destination, with a net population gain of 37,015 through migration.

Produced annually, these data are a unique source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions. The data are available at the provincial and census division level. They were obtained by comparing the addresses on personal income tax returns in April 1993 with those in April 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Migration estimates

1993 to 1994

Between 1993 and 1994, fewer Canadians were on the move, both cross-country and internationally. The number of individuals migrating within Canada, combined with those entering and leaving Canada, fell 5.3% to 1,472,249 between 1993 and 1994.

The downturn was the largest since the 1990-to-1991 period, and may have been related to the economy. Armed Forces and Foreign Affairs officials were making fewer moves, and private sector companies were moving fewer employees across the country.

Between 1993 and 1994, for the first time in nine years, Newfoundland was the province with the largest net population loss due to migration, as Newfoundland lost 4,549 more individuals than it gained. The largest proportion of them (24%) moved to Ontario. In fact, most migrants from the Atlantic provinces chose Ontario as their destination.

Migration increased to British Columbia

British Columbia was the only province that gained more people through migration between 1993 and 1994 than it did between 1992 and 1993.

Ontario, Quebec and Alberta lost interprovincially, but gained internationally

Ontario, Quebec and Alberta gained more than three times as many people internationally as they lost interprovincially.

Ontario ranked first by gaining more individuals than it lost from migration, for a net gain of 87,532 migrants. Ontario's net gain was mostly because a large number of migrants from abroad settled there. However, it was the first time in 10 years that the net gain from international migration declined in Ontario.

Even though Ontario had a net gain from international migration, the province continued to lose population to the other provinces and territories. For the past five years, Ontario has consistently shown a net loss of people to British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories.

Of those who migrated to Ontario, 21% came from another country. Among the migrants moving into all the provinces and territories, this was the highest proportion of foreign immigrants. The largest proportion of all migrants were in the 25-to-44 age group (42%), followed by those in the 0-to-17 age group (23%).

Note to readers

Migration estimates are for long-distance movers: people who moved between census divisions, arrived from another country or left for another country. They are derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns from one year to the next. Moves across town or across the street were not counted.

These migration estimates are for the period from April 1993 to April 1994.

Census division is a general term applying to geographic areas that are larger than the census subdivision (for example, a city or town) but smaller than the province.

The situation was similar in Quebec and Alberta. Quebec would have lost population through migration without a net gain of migrants from abroad. Quebec's population grew by 19,663 from net migration in the 1993-to-1994 period. Alberta had a net international gain of 10,049 migrants, which more than compensated for its interprovincial loss of 1,630 migrants.

New Brunswick was the only province or territory to have a net loss to international migration. In fact, its net loss to international migration quadrupled compared with that of the 1992-to-1993 period.

Migration rates

Net interprovincial migration rates show the net interprovincial gain or loss for every 1,000 inhabitants. Although Ontario had the highest net migration gain, British Columbia had the top net migration rate, at 22.1 per 1,000 inhabitants. Ontario was a distant second at 8.1.

Vancouver—the most popular destination

In the 1993-to-1994 period, for a third consecutive year, Greater Vancouver was the census division with the largest population growth from migration. Greater Vancouver had a net population gain of 37,015; in Ontario, the gain in Peel was 18,314, while York gained 14,869.

As for the 1992-to-1993 period, the census division with the largest net loss to migration was the Montréal urban community (-5,587). A large number of people moved to surrounding areas (mostly Laval) and other provinces. International migration to the Montréal urban community decreased from the previous year's level, but was still fairly high at 20,243.

Top census divisions, by net migration gain

	Net migration gain	Net migration gain per 1,000 inhabitants
Vancouver, British Columbia	37,015	22.1
Peel, Ontario	18,314	22.3
York, Ontario	14,869	25.9
Toronto, Ontario	11,673	4.9
Division 6, Calgary, Alberta	8,823	10.3

Less migration among the young

At the provincial level, there were decreases in the number of migrants in the 18-to-24 and 25-to-44 age

groups. For the 25-to-44 age group, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon had higher net losses than in the 1992-to-1993 period. Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta gained fewer individuals in that age group than they did between 1992 and 1993.

Migration estimates are available for census divisions and for the provinces and territories. Four tables on migration are available, which include data on the ages of migrants, their sex, and their census division of origin and destination.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Net migration

	1993 to 1994						1992 to 1993	
	Interprovincial migration			International migration			Total net migration	Total net migration
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net		
Newfoundland	6,580	11,532	-4,952	663	260	403	-4,549	-2,594
Prince Edward Island	2,688	2,066	622	141	74	67	689	724
Nova Scotia	15,259	17,146	-1,887	3,034	804	2,230	343	1,649
New Brunswick	10,725	11,396	-671	572	936	-364	-1,035	-1,477
Quebec	23,777	32,535	-8,758	34,457	6,036	28,421	19,663	32,747
Ontario	64,625	74,045	-9,420	115,924	18,972	96,952	87,532	107,655
Manitoba	15,253	19,867	-4,614	4,435	2,238	2,197	-2,417	-2,394
Saskatchewan	16,828	22,259	-5,431	2,244	969	1,275	-4,156	-4,705
Alberta	51,763	53,393	-1,630	17,555	7,506	10,049	8,419	8,764
British Columbia	76,549	38,678	37,871	47,963	6,864	41,099	78,970	71,217
Yukon	3,303	3,339	-36	104	65	39	-1,055	-220
Northwest Territories	1,558	2,652	-1,094	134	83	51	15	-338

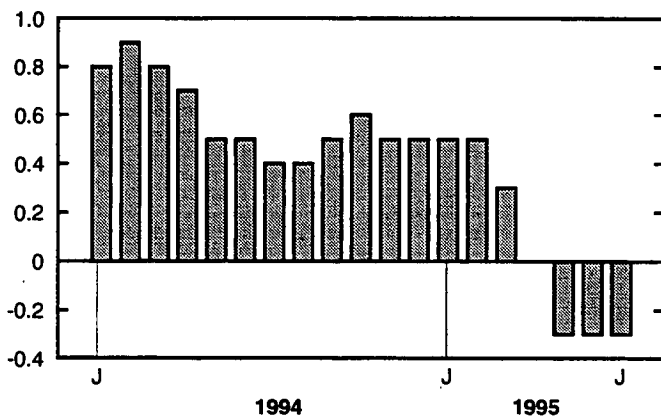
Composite index

July 1995

The leading indicator continued to fall at a slow 0.3% rate in July, unchanged from May and June. Final demand was sluggish due to weak household demand, while business spending was firm and the financial markets continued to rally. Cutbacks in the auto industry continued to dampen manufacturing.

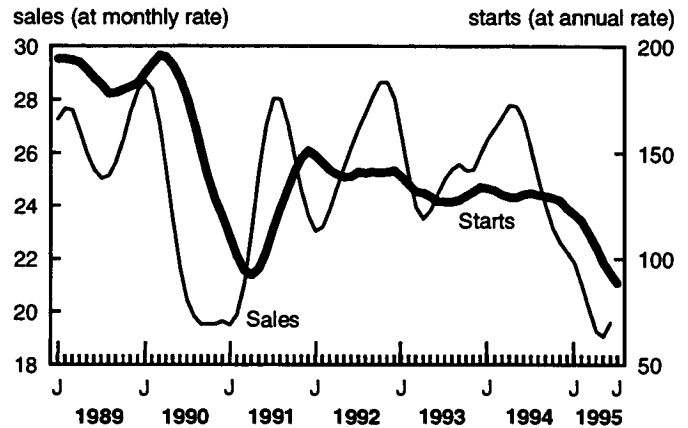
Composite index

% change, smoothed



The drop in the housing index continued to moderate, from -0.8% in June to -0.6% in July, reflecting an uptum in the house sales component. But housing starts tumbled to their lowest level of the year. In the past, housing starts have turned upward anywhere from two to seven months after the house sales component made an uptum.

Existing house sales and urban housing starts
(smoothed, 000s)



Elsewhere, the drop in durable goods sales was moderated by a gain in car sales, which recovered most of the drops that occurred earlier this year.

Manufacturing remained slow, as lower orders led to the closing of several auto plants. Elsewhere, shipments picked up for most industries, especially capital goods. Investment intentions for 1995 were revised upward at mid-year. Another sharp increase in business services employment in July also supported the trend toward more spending by firms.

The financial market indicators accelerated again. The stock market continued to increase in July, up a sharp 1.9%, led by higher prices for mining and forestry stocks.

The U.S. leading indicator firmed, suggesting that the outlook for Canada's exports improved after declining steadily so far this year. Household demand picked up as consumer confidence rallied, and industrial production posted its first gain in four months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The August 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available later this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789) or Lucie Bisson (613-951-1640), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	173.2	173.7	173.7	173.2	172.6	172.0	-0.3
Housing index ¹	112.4	108.1	103.8	100.7	99.9	99.3	-0.6
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,940	1,942	1,943	1,946	1,948	1,952	0.2
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,159	4,162	4,179	4,225	4,293	4,376	1.9
Money supply (M1) (\$ millions, 1981) ²	30,308	30,321	30,263	30,234	30,309	30,439	0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	217.3	217.3	217.1	216.7	216.1	215.6	-0.2
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	-0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions 1981) ⁴	12,456	12,650	12,776	12,817	12,776	12,720	-0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.71	1.67	-0.04
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions 1981) ⁴	1,146.5	1,155.7	1,162.4	1,164.7	1,163.8	1,158.3	-0.5
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions 1981) ⁴	3,999.1	4,014.7	4,016.2	4,002.4	3,975.3	3,944.2	-0.8
Unsmoothed composite	175.1	173.4	171.0	170.2	170.8	170.8	0.0

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

* Difference from previous month.

OTHER RELEASES

Groups designated for employment equity 1991

Fact sheets on the employment equity designated groups, 1991 profiles the groups designated for employment equity: women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities. These fact sheets cover variables such as income, occupation, level of schooling and labour force participation. For the four groups, the data are presented for the provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas. For visible minorities and aboriginal peoples, the fact sheets also profile the sub-groups within these two designated groups.

The publication *Fact sheets on the employment equity designated groups, 1991* (89-6010XPE, \$43) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Kelly (613-951-2598), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Fluid power products 1994

Data for 1994 from the Survey on Fluid Power Products Manufactured in Canada are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Johannis (613-951-0662), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products,
quarter ended June 1995
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: \$8/\$24; United States: US\$9/US\$29; other
countries: US\$11/US\$34).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, February
1995
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other
countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Building permits, June 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288;
other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

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Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library
Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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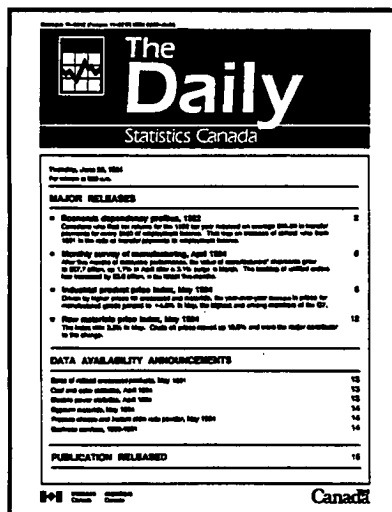
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

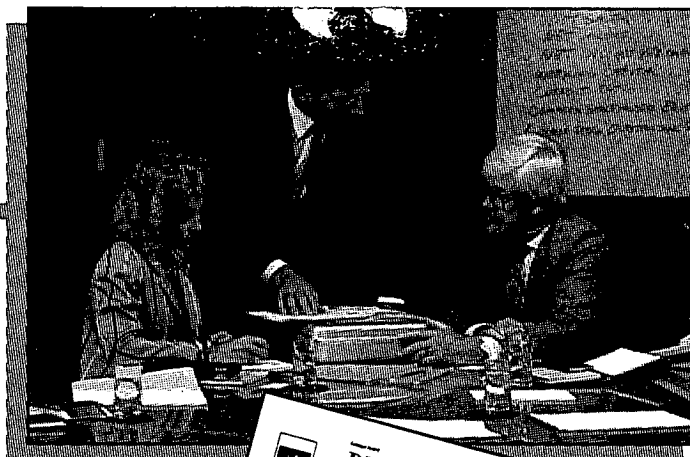
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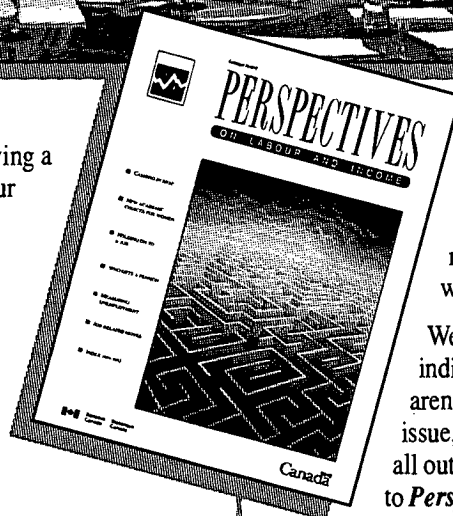
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