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WORKING PAPER

ANALYSIS AND LIAISON

MIGRATION PATTERNS IN CANADA
(1971-1976)
#79-02

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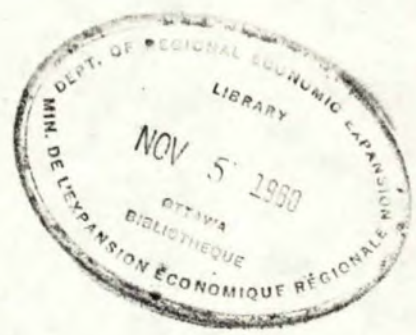
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MIGRATION PATTERNS IN CANADA
(1971-1976)
#79-02



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PREFACE

This paper has been prepared as a background study of recent patterns of migration in Canada. As such, it should not be considered as a reflection of the policy of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

Table of Contents

		Page
I	Introduction	1
	i) Data	2
II	Interprovincial Migration	4
	i) The Atlantic Provinces	10
	ii) Quebec	19
	iii) Ontario	21
	iv) The Prairie Provinces	24
	v) British Columbia	27
III	Intra-Regional Migration	29
	i) Atlantic Region	30
	ii) Quebec	36
	iii) Ontario	43
	iv) Prairie Region	52
	v) British Columbia	58
IV	Migration Flows between Canadian CMA's	61
V	Migration Flows to Canadian Regions from Other Countries	71
	i) Flows to Provinces	74
	ii) Flows to Census Metropolitan Areas	77
VI	The Impact of Migration on Provincial Population Growth	81
	i) The Atlantic Region	84
	ii) Quebec	86
	iii) Ontario	87
	iv) Prairies	88
	v) British Columbia and the Territories	89
VII	Migration and the Growth of the Census Metropolitan Areas	90
	i) Atlantic Region Census Metropolitan Areas	91
	ii) Quebec Census Metropolitan Areas	96
	iii) Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas	100
	iv) Prairies	104
	v) British Columbia	107
	APPENDIX	110

I Introduction

Migration flows in Canada, as in many other Western nations, have been of considerable magnitude. They have affected all regions, provinces, and communities and have been of overriding importance in shaping the pattern and distribution of Canadian population growth. These flows have involved Canadians - whether employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force - of diverse linguistic backgrounds, of all levels of educational attainment and training, and of all ages - albeit to varying degrees. In short, migration is a very real element in Canadian social and economic life, and especially within the framework of persistent disparities in regional economic growth and levels of economic performance.

On the positive side, migration may be seen as facilitating regional adjustment in the face of very different rates of regional economic growth. For example, in a well-functioning market economy, interregional labour mobility or regional wage adjustment (or some combination of these two) could serve as adjustment mechanisms to equalize the incidence of unemployment among regions. In this same vein, migration may be seen as enabling greater national output through the absorption in more rapidly expanding regions of the "excess" labour from slower-growing regions. In short, the free movement of individuals within a large common market enables the

skills of the labour force to be employed in the manner for which they are best suited. In this fashion, migration may enhance productivity - permitting a greater output from a given labour force.

On the less positive side, however, many have pointed to the less favourable ramifications of migration¹. For example, with respect to regions experiencing net outmigration, it may be noted that it is often the young and the better educated who migrate. This may lower labour quality in the sending region, thus having an adverse impact upon its labour productivity. While we may touch upon certain aspects of migration pertaining to such questions in this phase, they will be dealt with at greater length, and in a more coherent fashion, in the second phase.

i) Data

Before proceeding to the delineation of the migration flows, it is important to comment upon certain aspects of our data. Our data source is a series of special tabulations from the 1976 census undertaken by Statistics Canada. These document the flows of migrants by census metropolitan areas and non-census metropolitan areas with origin defined as place of residence in 1971 and destination defined as place of residence in 1976.

¹Indeed, within the Myrdal literature migration has been frequently viewed as an important "backwash effect".

While this does not enable us to measure the effects of multiple moves which may have taken place in our five year period, it may also have some advantage associated with it - for example, the removal of unstable short-term residence changes.

Finally, and this is especially important with regard to the interpretation of flows within census metropolitan areas, the migrant population is defined to be persons who changed municipality of residence between 1971 and 1976. Hence, while our data will not capture flows from municipality A within a certain census metropolitan area to municipality A, it will include flows from municipality A to another municipality - say, municipality B - within the same census metropolitan area. Thus, in the case of the Montreal census metropolitan area, our data would capture flows from, say, Lachine, to Notre Dame de Grâce and Notre Dame de Grâce to Lachine. It would not, however, capture flows from either Notre Dame de Grâce to Notre Dame de Grâce or those from Lachine to Lachine. An effect of this in certain instances, (e.g. Saskatoon) where the census metropolitan area includes only the city proper, is to exclude any intra-census metropolitan area migration.

II Interprovincial Migration

Within the context of the unbalanced economic growth experienced in Canada, interprovincial migration has been the focus of considerable attention in recent decades. At the theoretical level, migration, as suggested above, has been viewed as a potentially powerful adjustment mechanism in the face of significant income and unemployment disparities. At the empirical level, recent years have witnessed major flows of Canadians between regions and provinces. These flows have fundamentally altered the patterns of growth of the various provinces and the distribution of the Canadian population. It is to these flows, their magnitude, their direction, and their composition that we now turn.

Table I and Chart I delineate the interprovincial flows of migrants which took place between 1971 and 1976. It is apparent that these flows are of considerable magnitude affecting all provinces and linguistic groups. A total of 952 342 Canadians changed their province of residence during the 1971-1976 period. Of this total, 781 554 were anglophones, 103 233 were francophones, and 67 555 had neither English nor French as their mother tongue. The average census interprovincial migration rates implied by these flows were anglophones 6.0 per cent, francophones 1.8 per cent, and others 2.4 per cent.¹

1. In comparison as will be seen below, the average census intra-provincial migration rates were considerably higher.

Table 1

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

Origin and Mother Tongue	Destination												Sub- Total	Total
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.		
Nfld. Anglo	59 247	424 (1.6)	4 394 (16.8)	2 161 (8.3)	1 238 (4.7)	12 234 (46.9)	1 391 (5.3)	306 (1.2)	1 584 (6.1)	1 978 (7.6)	161 (.6)	229 (.9)	26 100 (100)*	85 347 (100)*
Franco	150	5 (.4)	49 (3.7)	126 (9.5)	934 (70.4)	104 (7.8)	15 (1.1)	5 (.4)	42 (3.2)	31 (2.3)	5 (.4)	10 (.8)	1 326	1 476
Other	237	5 (.9)	58 (10.4)	21 (3.8)	70 (12.5)	222 (39.7)	48 (8.6)	10 (1.8)	27 (4.8)	75 (13.4)	6 (1.1)	17 (3.0)	559	796
Total	59 634	434 (1.6)	4 501 (16.1)	2 308 (8.2)	2 242 (8.0)	12 560 (44.9)	1 454 (5.2)	321 (1.1)	1 653 (5.9)	2 084 (7.4)	172 (.6)	256 (.9)	27 985	87 619
P.E.I. Anglo	343	12 497 (3.9)	2 337 (26.5)	1 312 (14.9)	315 (3.6)	2 392 (27.1)	344 (3.9)	109 (1.2)	979 (11.1)	638 (7.2)	11 (.1)	52 (.6)	8 832	21 329
Franco	5	489 (.9)	141 (25.7)	137 (25.0)	83 (15.1)	120 (21.9)	5 (.9)	- (0.0)	53 (9.7)	5 (.9)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	549	1 038
Other	5	67 (3.3)	26 (17.0)	11 (7.2)	5 (3.3)	53 (34.6)	11 (7.2)	16 (10.5)	10 (6.5)	16 (10.5)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	153	220
Total	353	13 053 (3.7)	2 504 (26.3)	1 460 (15.3)	403 (4.2)	2 565 (26.9)	360 (3.8)	125 (1.3)	1 042 (10.9)	659 (6.9)	11 (.1)	52 (.5)	9 534	22 587
N.S. Anglo	3 191	2 234 (4.6)	90 740 (4.6)	8 489 (17.4)	2 628 (5.4)	18 261 (37.5)	1 855 (3.8)	840 (1.7)	5 032 (10.3)	5 778 (11.9)	125 (.3)	245 (.5)	48 678	139 418
Franco	57	47 (1.7)	3 071 (25.4)	706 (37.0)	1 028 (21.6)	600 (1.3)	37 (.8)	21 (4.9)	137 (4.9)	137 (4.9)	5 (.2)	5 (.2)	2 780	5 851
Other	63	16 (1.3)	1 029 (10.3)	122 (12.7)	151 (46.7)	555 (2.7)	32 (2.7)	21 (1.8)	86 (7.2)	138 (11.6)	- (0.0)	5 (.4)	1 189	2 218
Total	3 311	2 297 (4.4)	94 840 (26.3)	9 317 (17.7)	3 807 (7.2)	19 416 (36.9)	1 924 (3.7)	882 (1.7)	5 255 (10.0)	6 053 (11.5)	130 (.2)	255 (.5)	52 647	147 487
N.B. Anglo	1 226	1 711 (5.5)	7 871 (25.5)	49 614 (25.5)	2 140 (6.9)	10 399 (33.7)	1 121 (3.6)	576 (1.9)	2 756 (8.9)	2 873 (9.3)	36 (.1)	146 (.5)	30 855	80 469
Franco	98	101 (1.3)	505 (6.7)	23 240 (60.5)	4 597 (21.1)	1 601 (2.3)	175 (2.3)	53 (.7)	174 (2.3)	268 (3.5)	11 (.1)	10 (.1)	7 593	30 833
Other	21	15 (1.8)	100 (12.3)	483 (10.5)	86 (42.0)	343 (3.3)	27 (3.3)	37 (4.5)	75 (9.2)	101 (12.4)	- (0.0)	11 (1.3)	816	1 299
Total	1 345	1 827 (4.7)	8 476 (21.6)	73 337 (17.4)	6 823 (31.4)	12 343 (34.4)	1 323 (3.4)	666 (1.7)	3 005 (7.7)	3 242 (8.3)	47 (.1)	167 (.4)	39 264	112 601

Table 1 (cont.)

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

Origin and Mother Tongue	Destination												Sub- Total	Total
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.		
Quebec Anglo	1 294 (1.4)	714 (0.8)	4 905 (5.2)	4 270 (4.5)	116 595	58 734 (62.5)	2 681 (2.9)	1 099 (1.2)	7 700 (8.2)	12 124 (12.9)	146 (0.2)	339 (0.4)	94 006	210 601
Franco	441 (1.1)	138 (0.3)	1 582 (3.9)	5 919 (14.4)	911 525	25 502 (62.1)	1 128 (2.7)	522 (1.3)	2 058 (5.0)	3 541 (8.6)	47 (0.1)	197 (0.5)	41 075	952 600
Other	58 (0.6)	31 (0.3)	226 (2.2)	218 (2.1)	31 080	7 016 (67.5)	326 (3.1)	96 (0.9)	599 (5.8)	1 741 (16.7)	11 (0.1)	79 (0.8)	10 401	41 481
Total	1 793 (1.2)	883 (0.6)	6 713 (4.6)	10 407 (7.2)	1 059 200	91 252 (62.7)	4 135 (2.8)	1 717 (1.2)	10 357 (7.1)	17 406 (12.0)	204 (0.1)	615 (0.4)	145 482	1 204 682
Ontario Anglo	11 808 (5.5)	4 623 (2.2)	24 853 (11.6)	15 894 (7.4)	26 905 (12.5)	1 162 380	19 146 (8.9)	9 452 (4.4)	42 618 (19.9)	56 524 (26.4)	958 (0.4)	1 713 (0.8)	214 494	1 376 874
Franco	98 (0.3)	266 (0.8)	800 (2.3)	3 655 (10.4)	26 022 (74.0)	67 925	879 (2.5)	332 (0.9)	1 224 (3.5)	1 770 (5.0)	31 (0.1)	71 (0.2)	35 148	103 073
Other	179 (1.1)	92 (0.5)	677 (4.0)	372 (2.2)	3 346 (19.9)	140 279	2 501 (14.9)	724 (4.3)	3 007 (17.9)	5 718 (34.1)	43 (0.3)	118 (0.7)	16 777	157 056
Total	12 085 (4.5)	4 981 (1.9)	26 330 (9.9)	19 921 (7.5)	56 273 (21.1)	1 370 584	22 526 (8.5)	10 508 (3.9)	46 849 (17.6)	64 012 (24.0)	1 032 (0.4)	1 902 (0.7)	266 419	1 637 003
Man. Anglo	379 (0.5)	398 (0.5)	1 869 (2.5)	995 (1.3)	1 846 (2.5)	19 145 (25.8)	74 729	11 070 (14.9)	19 907 (26.8)	17 676 (23.8)	302 (0.4)	745 (1.0)	74 332	149 061
Franco	11 (0.3)	11 (0.3)	44 (1.1)	84 (2.1)	976 (24.3)	980 (24.4)	6 556	442 (11.0)	760 (18.9)	662 (16.5)	10 (0.2)	41 (1.0)	4 021	10 577
Other	11 (0.1)	-	73 (0.8)	21 (0.2)	249 (2.9)	2 034 (23.5)	19 902	1 428 (16.5)	2 001 (23.1)	2 662 (30.7)	27 (0.3)	163 (1.9)	8 669	28 571
Total	401 (0.5)	409 (0.5)	1 986 (2.3)	1 100 (1.3)	3 071 (3.5)	22 159 (25.5)	101 187	12 940 (14.9)	22 668 (26.0)	21 000 (24.1)	339 (0.4)	949 (1.1)	87 022	188 209
Sask. Anglo	172 (0.2)	134 (0.2)	698 (0.9)	547 (0.7)	740 (1.0)	7 706 (10.2)	9 782 (12.9)	110 636	34 954 (46.1)	19 900 (26.2)	380 (0.5)	797 (1.1)	75 810	186 446
Franco	5 (0.2)	5 (0.2)	11 (0.5)	47 (1.9)	250 (10.3)	219 (9.0)	450	4 019 (18.5)	960 (39.5)	447 (18.4)	5 (0.2)	30 (1.2)	2 429	6 448
Other	10 (0.1)	-	42 (0.5)	16 (0.2)	65 (0.8)	777 (9.7)	1 352 (16.9)	19 773	3 312 (41.5)	2 343 (29.4)	21 (0.3)	39 (0.5)	7 977	27 750
Total	187 (0.2)	139 (0.2)	751 (0.9)	610 (0.7)	1 055 (1.2)	8 702 (10.1)	11 584 (13.4)	134 428	39 226 (45.5)	22 690 (26.3)	406 (0.5)	866 (1.0)	86 216	220 644

Table 1 (cont.)

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

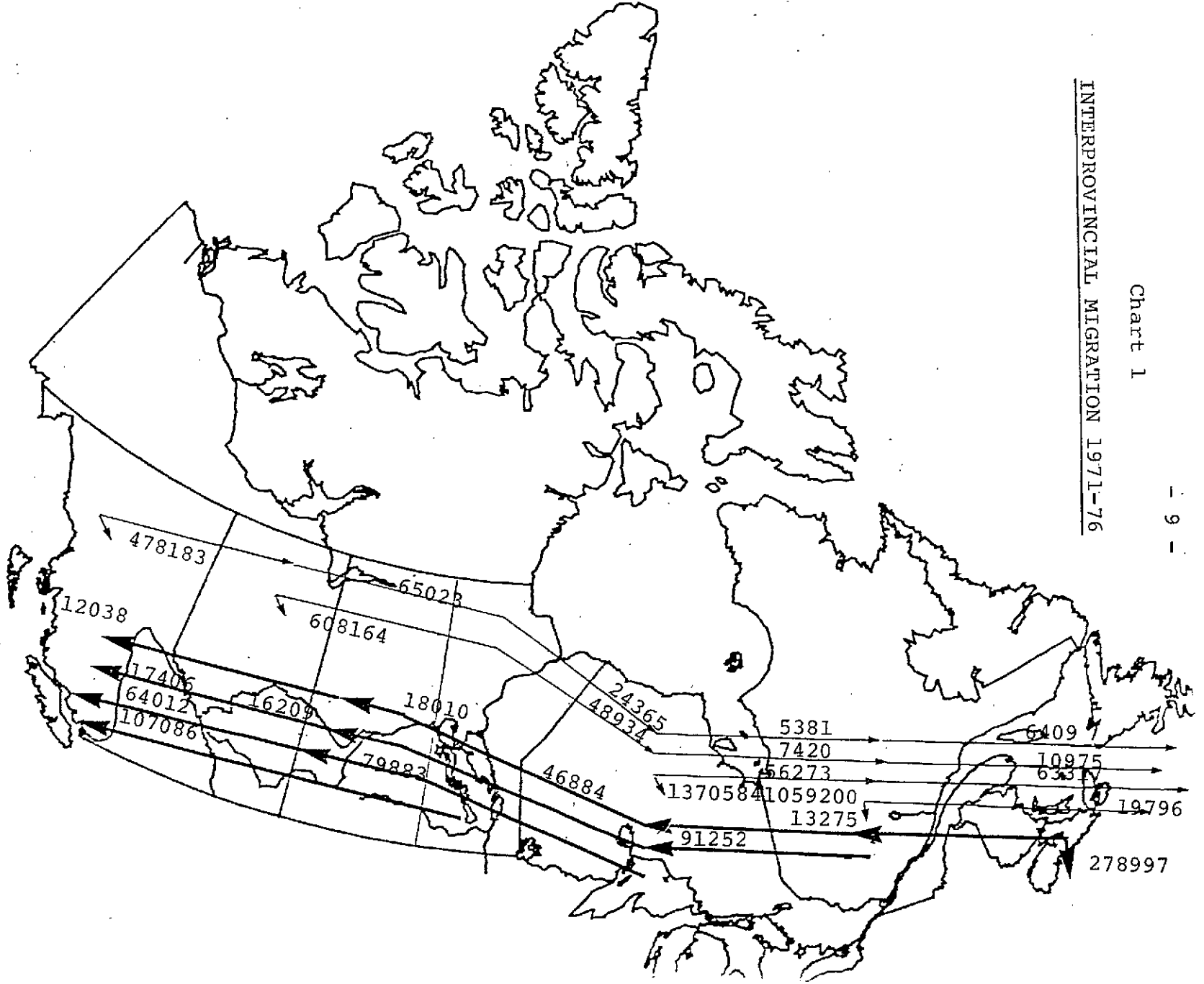
Origin and Mother Tongue	Destination												Sub- Total	Total
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.		
Alta. Anglo	452 (0.4)	450 (0.4)	2 504 (2.4)	1 646 (1.6)	2 166 (2.1)	16 025 (15.6)	6 768 (6.6)	14 165 (13.8)	227 095	55 415 (53.8)	1 130 (1.1)	2 270 (2.2)	102 991	330 086
Franco	11 (0.3)	11 (0.3)	76 (2.2)	79 (2.2)	960 (27.3)	516 (14.7)	201 (5.7)	358 (10.2)	6 769	1 187 (33.8)	16 (0.5)	97 (2.8)	3 512	10 281
Other	16 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	100 (0.9)	37 (0.3)	168 (1.5)	1 532 (13.6)	764 (6.8)	1 577 (14.0)	28 434	6 794 (60.2)	75 (0.7)	220 (1.9)	11 293	39 727
Total	479 (.4)	471 (.4)	2 680 (2.3)	1 762 (1.5)	3 294 (2.8)	18 073 (15.3)	7 733 (6.6)	16 100 (13.7)	262 298	63 396 (53.8)	1 221 (1.0)	2 587 (2.2)	117 796	380 094
B.C. Anglo	541 (.6)	440 (.5)	3 550 (3.8)	1 479 (1.6)	3 294 (3.6)	21 604 (23.3)	7 196 (7.8)	8 685 (9.4)	41 960 (45.3)	424 780	2 516 (2.7)	1 327 (1.4)	92 592	517 372
Franco	5 (.11)	16 (.4)	99 (2.4)	126 (3.1)	1 638 (40.0)	589 (14.4)	318 (7.8)	258 (6.3)	966 (23.6)	6 655	52 (1.3)	30 (.7)	4 097	10 752
Other	11 (.1)	5 (.1)	73 (.8)	64 (.7)	449 (5.2)	2 172 (25.2)	850 (9.9)	996 (11.6)	2 794 (67.3)	46 748	102 (1.2)	90 (1.0)	8 606	55 354
Total	557 (.5)	461 (.4)	3 722 (3.5)	1 669 (1.6)	5 381 (5.1)	24 365 (23.1)	8 364 (7.9)	9 939 (9.4)	46 720 (44.4)	478 183	2 670 (2.5)	1 447 (1.4)	105 295	583 478
Yukon Anglo	31 (.6)	10 (.2)	52 (.9)	15 (.3)	63 (1.1)	432 (7.8)	180 (3.2)	244 (4.4)	1 490 (26.8)	2 873 (51.7)	1 225	172 (3.1)	5 562	6 787
Franco	- (0.0)	5 (2.5)	- (0.0)	5 (2.5)	52 (26.1)	16 (8.0)	5 (2.5)	- (0.0)	53 (26.6)	58 (29.1)	31	5 (2.5)	199	230
Other	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.4)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	53 (14.4)	16 (4.4)	16 (4.4)	96 (26.2)	170 (46.3)	64	11 (3.0)	367	431
Total	31 (.5)	15 (.2)	57 (.9)	20 (.3)	115 (1.9)	501 (8.2)	201 (3.3)	260 (4.2)	1 639 (26.7)	3 101 (50.6)	1 320	188 (3.1)	6 128	7 448
N.W.T. Anglo	99 (1.4)	5 (.1)	120 (1.6)	68 (.9)	115 (1.6)	962 (13.2)	375 (5.1)	741 (10.1)	2 850 (39.0)	1 680 (23.0)	287 (3.9)	2 000	7 302	9 302
Franco	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.0)	11 (2.2)	183 (36.3)	73 (14.5)	16 (3.2)	42 (8.3)	132 (26.2)	37 (7.3)	5 (1.0)	86	504	590
Other	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (.7)	- (0.0)	70 (9.4)	100 (13.4)	48 (6.4)	76 (10.2)	316 (42.2)	117 (15.6)	16 (2.1)	1 053	748	1 801
Total	99 (1.2)	5 (.1)	130 (1.5)	79 (.9)	368 (4.3)	1 135 (13.3)	439 (5.1)	859 (10.0)	3 298 (38.6)	1 834 (21.4)	308 (3.6)	3 139	8 554	11 693

Table 1 (cont.)

Origin and Mother Tongue		<u>Nfld.</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Sub- Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
		Totals	Anglo	78 783	23 640	143 893	86 490	158 045	1 330 274	125 567	157 923	388 925	602 239	7 277	10 035
	Franco	881	1 094	6 383	34 135	948 248	98 245	9 785	6 052	13 328	14 798	218	582	103 233	1 133 749
	Other	611	241	2 414	1 365	35 739	155 136	25 877	24 770	41 757	66 623	365	1 806	67 555	356 704
	Total	80 275	24 975	152 690	121 990	1 142 032	1 583 655	161 230	188 745	444 010	683 660	7 860	12 423	952 342	4 603 545

* Percentage totals may not equal 100 due to rounding

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION 1971-76



i) The Atlantic Provinces

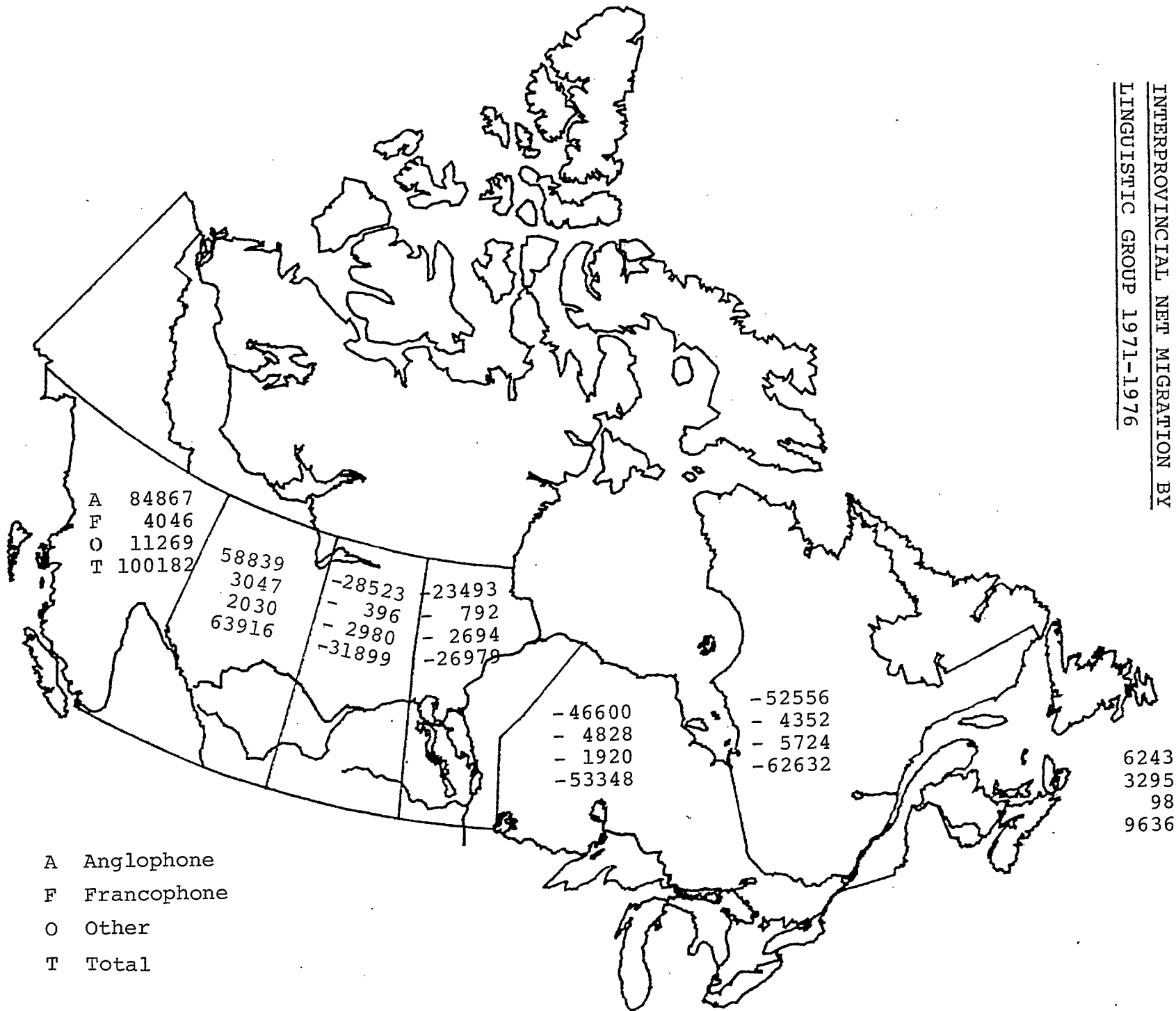
Before addressing the trends in interprovincial migration as they relate to the various individual provinces, it is useful to comment briefly upon the region as a whole. It may be noted (Table I and Chart II) that the period 1971-76 witnessed significantly positive net migration to the region. This serves as a sharp reversal of the previous decade when the Atlantic region experienced negative net migration. Indeed, as will be noted again below, of the four Atlantic Provinces, only Newfoundland experienced negative net migration in 1971-76 period (Appendix Table 1).

Additionally, one of the salient features of Table I pertaining to the Atlantic region is the number of the region's migrants which chose to remain in the Atlantic provinces. Specifically, this portion registered 75.3 per cent during the 1971-76 period implying a degree of intra-regional mobility greater than only the northern territories. The proportions of anglophone and francophone migrants within the region were similar. On the other hand, the corresponding percentage of those of "other" linguistic groups was significantly lower (50.3 per cent). However, this group was relatively small, containing only 1 per cent of total migrants from the Atlantic provinces.

Of the migrants who left the region it is seen from Chart I and Table I that Ontario received the largest share, 36.2 per cent, while Quebec attracted 10.3 per cent

Chart 2

INTERPROVINCIAL NET MIGRATION BY
LINGUISTIC GROUP 1971-1976



and an even greater share of the francophone group amounting to 54.2 per cent. The two remaining regions - the Prairies and British Columbia - received 13.9 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively of the migrants from the Atlantic provinces.

In comparison, the principal sources of inter-provincial migration to the Atlantic region were Ontario (45.5 per cent of the in-migrants) and Quebec (14.2 per cent of the in-migrants). Not unexpectedly Quebec also accounted for the largest share of francophone in-migrants -- 52.0 per cent.

Focusing on the provinces, it is observed that of the total migrant population of Newfoundland 68.1 per cent or 59 634 remained in the province and 76.3 per cent in the Atlantic region. Ontario, which attracted 58.6 (Table 1) of Newfoundland out-migrants surfaces as the most favoured destination. Nova Scotia was second with 16.0 per cent.

Of the migrant francophone population of 1 476, only 10.2 per cent stayed in Newfoundland, and 22.4 per cent in the region. Of those that migrated interprovincially, Quebec attracted 70.4 per cent. As such, anglophones had on average the greatest tendency to migrate intra-provincially. 69.4 per cent of anglophone migrants remained. Of the 750 migrants in the "other" category, 237 migrated within Newfoundland

Table 2 Sources of Inter-Provincial Migration by Mother Tongue 1971-76

Origin and Mother Tongue	Destination												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	
Nfld.	Anglo	-	3.8	8.3	5.9	3.0	7.3	2.7	.7	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.9
	Franco	-	.8	1.5	1.2	2.5	.3	.5	.3	.6	.4	2.7	2.0
	Other	-	2.9	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.5	.8	.2	.2	.4	2.0	2.3
	Total	-	3.6	7.8	4.7	2.7	5.9	2.4	.6	.9	1.0	2.6	2.8
P.E.I.	Anglo	1.8	-	4.4	3.6	.8	1.4	.7	.2	.6	.4	.2	.7
	Franco	.7	-	4.3	1.3	.2	.4	.2	-	.8	.1	-	-
	Other	1.3	-	1.9	1.3	.1	.4	.2	.3	.1	.1	-	-
	Total	1.7	-	4.3	3.0	.5	1.2	.6	.2	.6	.3	.2	.6
N.S.	Anglo	16.3	20.1	-	23.0	6.3	10.9	3.7	1.8	3.1	3.3	2.1	3.1
	Franco	7.8	7.8	-	6.5	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.7	2.7	1.0
	Other	16.8	9.2	-	13.8	3.2	3.7	.5	.4	.7	.7	-	.7
	Total	16.0	19.3	-	19.2	4.6	9.1	3.2	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.0	.3
N.B.	Anglo	6.3	15.4	14.8	-	5.2	6.2	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	.6	1.8
	Franco	13.4	16.7	15.3	-	12.5	5.3	5.4	2.6	2.7	3.3	5.9	2.0
	Other	5.6	8.6	7.2	-	1.9	2.3	.5	.7	.6	.5	-	1.5
	Total	6.5	15.3	14.7	-	8.2	5.8	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	.7	1.8
Que.	Anglo	6.6	6.4	9.2	11.6	-	35.0	5.3	2.3	4.8	6.8	2.4	4.2
	Franco	60.3	22.8	47.8	54.3	-	84.1	34.9	25.7	31.4	43.5	25.1	39.7
	Other	15.5	17.8	16.3	24.7	-	47.2	5.5	1.9	4.5	8.8	3.7	10.5
	Total	8.7	7.4	11.6	21.4	-	42.8	6.9	3.2	5.7	8.5	3.1	6.6
Ont.	Anglo	60.4	41.5	46.8	43.1	64.9	-	37.7	20.0	26.3	31.9	15.8	21.3
	Franco	13.4	44.0	24.2	33.6	70.9	-	27.2	16.3	18.7	21.7	16.6	14.3
	Other	47.9	52.9	26.9	42.2	71.8	-	41.9	14.5	22.6	28.8	14.3	15.7
	Total	58.6	41.8	45.5	41.0	67.9	-	37.5	19.4	25.8	31.2	15.8	20.5
Man.	Anglo	1.9	3.6	3.5	2.7	4.5	11.4	-	23.4	12.3	10.0	5.0	9.3
	Franco	1.5	1.8	1.3	.8	2.7	3.2	-	21.7	11.6	8.1	5.4	8.3
	Other	2.9	-	1.5	2.4	5.3	13.7	-	28.6	15.0	13.4	9.0	21.7
	Total	1.9	3.4	3.4	2.3	3.7	10.4	-	23.8	12.5	10.2	5.2	10.2

Table 2 continued

Origin and Mother Tongue	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Destination							
					Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Sask. Anglo	.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	4.6	19.2	-	21.6	11.2	6.3	9.9
Franco	.7	.8	.3	.4	.7	.7	13.9	-	14.6	5.5	2.7	6.1
Other	2.7	-	1.2	1.8	1.4	5.2	22.6	-	24.9	11.8	7.0	5.2
Total	.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.1	19.3	-	21.6	11.0	6.2	9.3
Alb. Anglo	2.3	4.0	4.7	4.5	5.2	9.5	13.3	30.0	-	31.2	18.7	28.3
Franco	1.5	1.8	2.3	.7	2.6	1.7	6.2	17.6	-	14.6	8.6	19.6
Other	4.3	5.8	7.2	4.2	3.6	10.3	12.8	31.6	-	34.2	24.9	29.2
Total	2.3	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.0	8.5	12.9	29.6	-	30.9	18.7	27.9
B.C. Anglo	2.8	4.0	6.7	4.0	8.0	12.9	14.2	18.4	25.9	-	41.6	16.5
Franco	.7	2.6	3.0	1.2	4.5	1.9	9.9	12.7	14.7	-	27.8	6.1
Other	2.9	2.9	5.3	7.3	9.6	14.6	14.2	19.9	28.5	-	33.9	12.0
Total	2.7	3.9	6.4	3.4	6.5	11.1	13.9	18.3	25.7	-	40.8	15.6
Yukon Anglo	.2	.1	.1	.04	.2	.3	.4	.5	.9	1.6	-	2.1
Franco	-	.8	-	.1	.1	.1	.2	-	.8	.7	-	1.0
Other	-	-	.4	-	-	.4	.3	.3	.7	.9	-	1.5
Total	.2	.1	.1	.04	.1	.2	.3	.5	.9	1.5	-	2.0
N.W.T. Anglo	.5	.04	.2	.2	.3	.6	.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	4.7	-
Franco	-	-	.2	.1	.5	.2	.5	2.1	2.0	.5	2.7	-
Other	-	-	.4	-	1.5	.7	.8	1.5	2.4	.6	5.3	-
Total	.5	.04	.2	.2	.4	.5	.7	1.6	1.8	.9	4.7	-
Canada Anglo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Franco	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

while 39.7 per cent of the remainder were attracted to Ontario, 13.4 per cent went to British Columbia, and 12.5 per cent to Quebec.

Examining the in-migration flows to Newfoundland it is apparent that the major ones emanated from Nova Scotia (16.0 per cent), New Brunswick (6.5 per cent), Prince Edward Island (1.7 per cent), Quebec (8.7 per cent) and Ontario (58.5 per cent).

Nonetheless, net migration to Newfoundland remained significantly negative registering -7344 during the period (Appendix Table 1).

From Table I it is observed that of the total population of Prince Edward Island migrants 57.8 per cent migrated within the province. Of those migrants who left the province 45.3 per cent migrated to other provinces within the Atlantic region. Ontario attracted another 26.9 per cent while Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia received 4.2 per cent, 10.9 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively.

Interprovincial francophone migration, while amounting to only 549, is interesting in that a smaller percentage of it was destined to Quebec (15.1 per cent)

than to Nova Scotia (25.7 per cent), New Brunswick (25.0 per cent), or Ontario (21.9 per cent). This is in sharp contrast to the patterns of francophone outmigration from most other provinces which show a strong bias in favour of Quebec.

"Other" migrants exhibited tendencies similar to those of the population at large. Francophones and "others", however, constitute a small percentage (7.4 per cent) of total migrants.

Between 1971 and 1976 a total of 11 922 migrants moved to Prince Edward Island. The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario served as the major sources of these inflows. Their respective shares of in-migration to Prince Edward Island were 19.3 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 41.8 per cent.

Turning to Nova Scotia, it is evident that this province with a migrant population of 147 487 had the largest number of interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants in the Atlantic region. In total, Ontario attracted the greatest number of Nova Scotia interprovincial migrants (36.9 per cent), British Columbia (11.5 per cent) Alberta (10.0 per cent) and Quebec (7.2 per cent). Anglophone migrants exhibited a pattern similar to these overall trends. Francophone migrants however, demonstrated a marked bias in favour of Quebec and New Brunswick destinations. For example, of the francophone migrants 37.0 per cent selected Quebec, 25.4 per cent New Brunswick, 21.6 per cent Ontario, and 4.9 per cent British Columbia and 4.9 per cent Alberta.

"Other" migrants had the greatest tendency to leave the province. In fact only 46.4 per cent remained in Nova Scotia compared to 65.1 per cent in the case of anglophones and 52.5 in the case of francophones. Ontario held the greatest attraction for this group (46.7 per cent), followed by Quebec (12.7 per cent) and British Columbia with 11.6 per cent.

Table 2 also indicates that Ontario served as the principal source of Nova Scotia in-migrants. Indeed, 26 330 or 45.5 per cent of in-migrants to Nova Scotia were from Ontario. Other sizable flows originated in New Brunswick (14.7 per cent), Quebec (11.6 per cent), Newfoundland (7.8 per cent), British Columbia (6.4 per cent) and Alberta (4.6 per cent). Not surprisingly Quebec furnished the largest number of francophone in-migrants equalling 1 582 or 47.8 per cent of the francophone total.

On balance Nova Scotia's net migration was 5 203 with a linguistic breakdown of 4 475 anglophones, 532 francophones and 196 others (Appendix Table 1).

The migrant population in New Brunswick totalled 39 264 of which 30 855 or 78.6 per cent were anglophone, 7 593 or 10.3 per cent were francophone, and 816 or 2.1 per cent were of another linguistic origin. Over all linguistic groups Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta emerged as the favoured destinations. Their respective percentages of New Brunswick's migrants were

31.4 per cent, 21.6 per cent, 17.4 per cent, 8.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent. Again, however, among francophones Quebec surfaced as the most-favoured interprovincial destination. More specifically, 4 597 or 60.5 per cent of New Brunswick's interprovincial francophone migrant population selected a Quebec destination.

In comparison, New Brunswick's in-migration flows come mainly from Ontario (19 921 or 40.9 per cent) Quebec (10 407 or 2.14 per cent) and Nova Scotia (9 317 or 19.1 per cent). Again, one observes Quebec providing the greatest number of francophone in-migrants, 5919.

New Brunswick had positive anglophone net migration of 6 021, positive francophone net migration of 3 302, and positive net migration of persons of other linguistic origin of 66, for a total net migration of 9 389 persons (Appendix Table 1).

ii) Quebec

The salient features of Quebec migration are

- a) negative net interprovincial migration for all linguistic groups
- b) much greater intraprovincial migration flows relative to interprovincial flows and
- c) extremely marked differences between anglophone and francophone trends.

On the first point Quebec had a total net migrant outflow equalling 62 650 (Chart 2). The net outflow of anglophone migrants was 52 556, that of francophones was 4 352 and that of persons of other linguistic backgrounds amounted to 5 742.

Broadly-speaking migrants from Quebec to other regions showed a strong bias in favour of Ontario and the West. For example 13.6 per cent of Quebec outmigrants opted for an Atlantic region destination. Conversely 91 252 or 62.7 per cent of Quebec migrants moved to Ontario, and 34 434 or 23.7 per cent moved to the West.

While in absolute terms these interprovincial migration flows are large they are small in relation to intraprovincial flows. In fact, 87.9 per cent of Quebec migrants remained within the province. Moreover, among the francophone migrant population intraprovincial movements were even more marked - 95.7 per cent of francophone migrant flows were

intra-provincial. In contrast, as suggested by (c) above the corresponding percentage for anglophones was only 55.4 per cent.

Perhaps an even better illustration of the sharp differences in Quebec anglophone and francophone migration patterns is provided by the percentages of these two migrant populations choosing to locate in Ontario. For example, while 27.9 per cent of Quebec anglophone migrants selected an Ontario destination, in the case of Quebec francophone migrants, this figure was but 2.7 per cent. We will expand upon such differences again below in the discussion of intra-regional movements.

Turning to Quebec in-migrant flows it is observed that 13 275 migrants came from the Atlantic region, 56 273 from Ontario, 7 420 from the Prairies and 5 381 from B.C. As percentages of in-migrants to Quebec these constituted 16.0 per cent, 67.9 per cent, 9.0 per cent, and 6.5 per cent. Additionally Table 2 indicates, as would be expected, that the principal sources of francophone in-migrants to Quebec were New Brunswick (4 597) and Ontario (26 022).

iii) Ontario

Ontario, like Quebec, experienced negative net interprovincial migration (Chart 2)¹. For all groups this amounted to -53 348; for anglophones it registered -46 600; for francophones it was -4 828; and in the case of persons of other linguistic backgrounds it was -1 920.

The principal provinces to which Ontario outmigrants were destined were British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta. Respectively, these provinces accounted for 24.0 per cent, 21.1 per cent and 17.6 per cent. It may also be noted that 84.4 per cent of the Ontario migrants moved within the province.

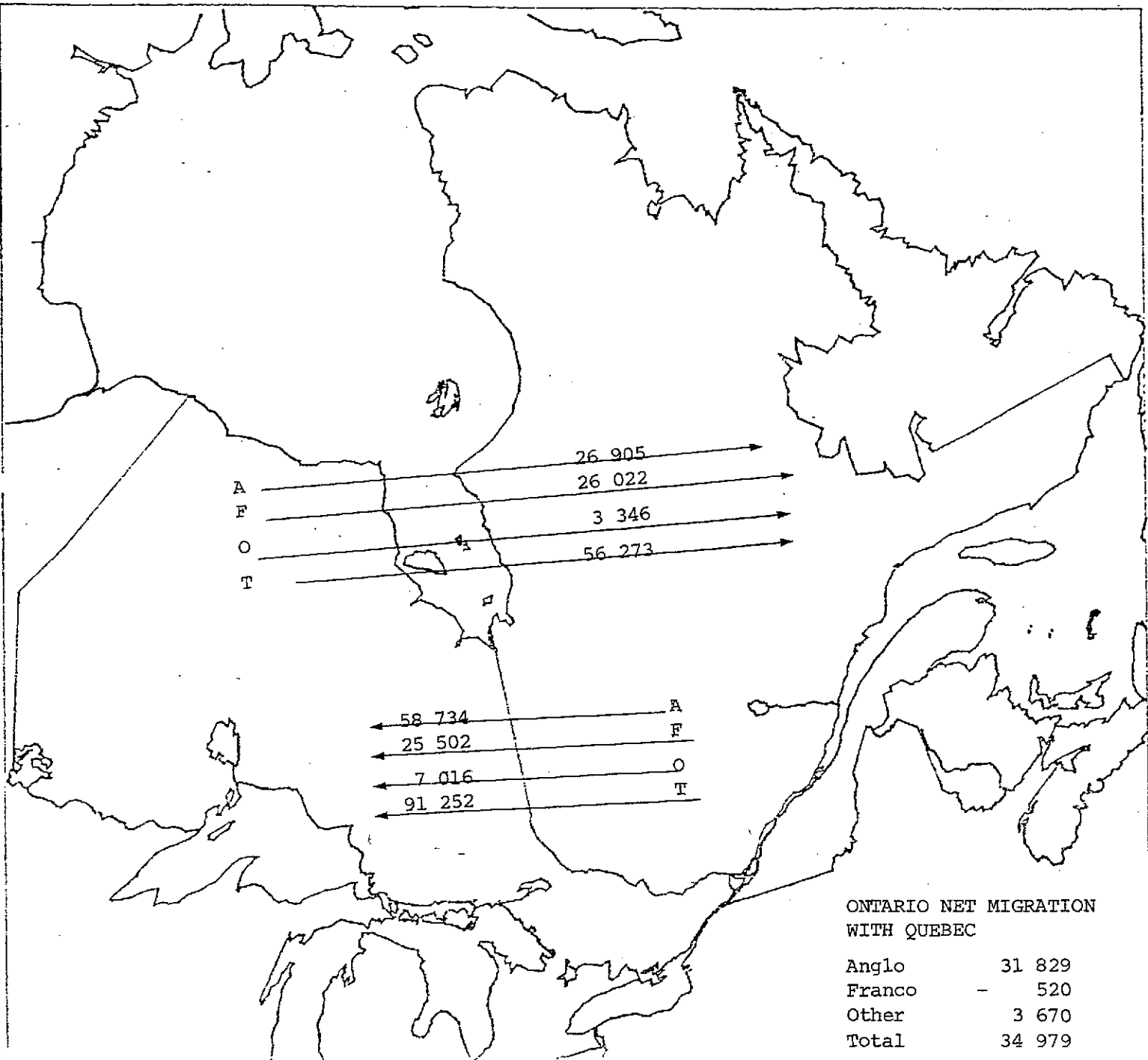
The migration patterns of Ontario anglophones and francophones exhibit distinct differences. The Ontario anglophone migrants demonstrate a much stronger tendency to migrate intraprovincially than do the francophones. For example, 84.4 per cent of the anglophone migrant flows were intra-provincial as opposed to 65.9 per cent in the case of francophones. Additionally, as expected, Ontario francophones tended to move to Quebec and New Brunswick to a much greater degree than the anglophones migrants. In particular, 74.0 per cent of Ontario's francophone migrants moved to Quebec in contrast to only 12.5 per cent of the anglophone migrants.

1. It will be shown, however, that in-migration from outside of Canada fully offsets this negative inter-provincial balance.

The corresponding figures for francophones and anglophone migrants to New Brunswick were 10.4 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively. Conversely anglophones displayed stronger tendencies to migrate to the Prairies and British Columbia.

Ontario received in-migration flows of 46 884 from the Atlantic region, 91 252 from Quebec, 48 934 from the Prairie Provinces and 24 365 from British Columbia. As a per cent of in-migrants to Ontario these equalled 22.0, 42.8, 23.0, and 11.4 per cent. These, however, varied considerably by linguistic group with Quebec again emerging as the major source of francophone in-migrants (84.1 per cent).

Given their proximity, and their industrial and trade links it is useful to comment upon the net migrant flows between the two central Canadian provinces Ontario and Quebec. Ontario had a positive net balance on migration with Quebec of 34 979 stemming from a migrant inflow from Quebec of 91 252 and an outflow to this province of 56 273 (Chart 3). This net balance, however, varied considerably by linguistic group. For example, Ontario's balance on anglophone migration was 31 829, on francophone migration it was -520, and on migration of other groups it equalled 3 670.



ONTARIO NET MIGRATION WITH QUEBEC

Anglo	31 829
Franco	- 520
Other	3 670
Total	34 979

iv) The Prairie Provinces

Before focusing upon the individual provinces, it is useful, as in the case of the Atlantic region, to briefly comment upon the trends for the region as whole. On balance, the region had net migration in the order of 5 038 persons (Chart 2). This was composed of net anglophone migration of 6 823, net francophone migration of 1 859 and net migration of other persons equalling -3 644.

These figures, however, mask the significant westward movement within the Prairie region itself and the sharp differences between the provinces. For example, Manitoba experienced considerable net outmigration amounting to 23 493 anglophones, 792 francophones, and 2 694 persons of other linguistic origin for a total of 26 979 (Appendix Table 1). Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario accounted for the most of Manitoba's migrant flows receiving 26.0 per cent, 14.9 per cent, 24.1 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively. In the case of francophone migrant flows these proportions were, however, considerably diminished while Quebec's share rose from 3.5 per cent for all Manitoba's migrants to 24.3 per cent.

In comparison Manitoba's in-migrant flows came principally from Ontario (14.0 per cent), Saskatchewan (7.2 per cent), Alberta (4.8 per cent) and British Columbia (5.2 per cent).

Saskatchewan's net migration during the 1971-76 period was distinctly negative (in all categories) and of considerable magnitude. For anglophones Saskatchewan's net migration was -28 523, for francophones it equalled -396, while for persons of other linguistic backgrounds it attained -2 980 for a total of -31 899. Saskatchewan's net balances with Alberta and British Columbia were -23 126 and -12 751 respectively. These latter provinces served as the two principal destinations of Saskatchewan migrants receiving 45.5 per cent and 26.3 per cent respectively. The provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia furnished the greatest number of in-migrants to Saskatchewan. As percentages of total migrants to Saskatchewan the flows from these provinces were 19.4 per cent, 23.8 per cent, 29.6 per cent and 18.3 per cent.

Alberta, next to British Columbia, emerges as the province which experienced the largest positive net migration during the 1971-76 period amounting 63 916. Alberta's net balance with the other two prairie provinces was 38 061 persons, with Ontario 28 776 persons while with British Columbia it equalled -16 676. As seen from Table 2, the principal sources of Alberta in-migration flows were Ontario (25.8 per cent), Manitoba (12.5 per cent), Saskatchewan (21.6 per cent) and British Columbia (25.7 per cent). On balance, Alberta out-migration flows were destined

largely to British Columbia and to a much lesser degree Ontario and Saskatchewan. Respectively, these provinces received 53.8 per cent, 15.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent of Alberta migrant flows. Intra-provincial flows at 69.0 per cent in Alberta far exceeded those in either of the other two prairies provinces where the corresponding figures were 53.8 per cent in Manitoba and 60.9 per cent in Saskatchewan.

v) British Columbia

British Columbia is the province which witnessed the greatest net in-migration during the 1971-76 period. Specifically, during this period net migration to British Columbia reached 100 182. The greatest proportions of British Columbia's in-migrants came from Ontario and Alberta. Respectively, these provinces accounted for 64 012 and 63 396 in-migrants to British Columbia or in terms of shares - 31.2 per cent and 30.9 per cent. In fact, British Columbia was the only province which had a positive net migrant inflow from Alberta which equalled 16 676: that with Ontario amounted to 39 647. As observed in Table I and Chart 1 the migrant outflows from British Columbia were largely directed to Alberta (44.4 per cent) and Ontario (23.1 per cent). Only in the case of francophone migration did Quebec receive a significant proportion. For example, whereas Quebec received 40.0 per cent of B.C.'s francophone migrants, Quebec's share of total migrants amounted to only 5.2 per cent. Intra-provincial migration in British Columbia at 82.0 per cent emerges as an important phenomenon and will be further addressed below.

Finally, Table I presents the flows of migrants to and from the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. It is evident that in both cases "intra-regional" migration

is limited relative to the magnitude of the flows in and out of the Territories. Out-migration flows tend to strongly favour British Columbia and Alberta with smaller amounts destined for Ontario and the two remaining Prairies provinces. Moreover, these provinces also serve as the major sources of the Territories' in-migrants.

In conclusion it may be noted that while the Yukon experienced negative net migration in the order of -1 442, the Northwest Territories experienced a net gain from migration equalling 730.

III Intra-Regional Migration

In the previous section it was observed that intra-regional and/or intra-provincial flows account for much of the migration that took place in Canada between 1971 and 1976. Indeed, in the case of all regions, intra-regional flows dominated. For example, even in the Atlantic Region in which intra-regional migration was the weakest, 75.3 per cent of Atlantic Region migrants chose as their destination a location within the region. The corresponding figures for the other regions were 87.9 per cent in Quebec, 84.4 per cent in Ontario, 77.1 per cent in the Prairies and 82.0 per cent in British Columbia. On balance, the average inter census intra-provincial migration rate for Canadians was 16.9 per cent. For anglophones this figure was 18.0 per cent, for francophones it was 17.8 per cent, and for others it was 10.3 per cent.

Thus, while broadly speaking the tendencies towards intra-regional migration are strong among all language groups (with the possible exception of others) some important differences emerge in certain provinces. Most notable perhaps are the differences which surface between anglophones and francophones in Quebec. As mentioned, francophones demonstrate a marked tendency to migrate internally within the province. In fact, 95.7 per cent of the francophone migrant flows were within the province. In contrast, only 55.4 per cent of the flows of Quebec anglophones took place within the province. Moreover, the majority of anglophone movements within Quebec was confined to the Montreal area.

The converse surfaces in other regions and is a reflection of the fact that Quebec serves as a "favoured" destination for francophones in other regions. For example, while only 2.0 per cent of Ontario anglophone migrants chose to migrate to Quebec, 25.3 per cent of Ontario francophone migrants chose to migrate out of Ontario to Quebec. Thus, francophones outside Quebec show a weaker tendency towards intra-regional migration than do anglophones in these regions or francophones inside Quebec. Hence, while 84.4 per cent of the anglophone flows in Ontario, 76.5 per cent of the anglophone flows in the Prairies and 82.1 per cent of anglophone flows in British Columbia are intra-regional, the respective figures for francophones are 65.9 per cent, 75.1 per cent, and 61.9 per cent.

i) Atlantic Region

Table 3 and Chart 4 (inter CMA flows in the Atlantic) outline the pattern of intra-regional migration in the Atlantic Region. It is observed that flows to and from non-census metropolitan areas are of considerable importance in shaping the intra-regional migration patterns. The non-census metropolitan areas account for about 60 per cent of intra-regional originating flows. In contrast, in Ontario, a region of more advanced urban development, the non-census metropolitan areas comprise only about 40 per cent of intra-regional originating flows.

Table 3

MIGRANTS BY CMA AND BY MOTHER TONGUE
FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

		St. John's	Halifax	St. John	Non-CMA (Nfld.)	Non-CMA (P.E.I.)	Non-CMA (N.S.)	Non-CMA (N.B.)	Total	Net Migration
St. John's	Anglo	6 860 (43.5)	890 (5.6)	135 (0.9)	6 965 (44.1)	105 (0.7)	330 (2.1)	489 (3.1)	15 774	1 376
	Franco	10 (19.6)	5 (9.8)	-	15 (29.4)	-	-	21 (41.2)	51	4
	Other	35 (50.0)	10 (14.3)	-	10 (14.3)	-	10 (14.3)	5 (7.1)	70	35
	Total	6 905 (43.4)	905 (5.7)	135 (0.9)	6 990 (44.0)	105 (0.7)	340 (2.1)	515 (3.2)	15 895	1 415
Halifax	Anglo	690 (1.7)	20 235 (49.5)	755 (1.8)	920 (2.2)	1 175 (2.9)	14 468 (35.4)	2 664 (6.5)	40 907	-894
	Franco	20 (1.5)	453 (35.1)	35 (2.7)	10 (0.8)	20 (1.5)	552 (42.8)	201 (15.6)	1 291	-2
	Other	20 (3.8)	327 (62.6)	5 (1.0)	15 (2.9)	5 (1.0)	100 (19.1)	50 (9.6)	522	1
	Total	730 (1.7)	21 015 (49.2)	795 (1.9)	945 (2.2)	1 200 (2.8)	15 120 (35.4)	2 915 (6.8)	42 720	-895
Saint John	Anglo	75 (0.6)	944 (7.6)	5 384 (43.4)	120 (1.0)	295 (2.4)	660 (5.3)	4 937 (39.7)	12 415	-171
	Franco	-	10 (1.2)	251 (29.4)	15 (1.7)	10 (1.2)	20 (2.3)	548 (64.2)	854	375
	Other	-	16 (12.7)	60 (47.6)	5 (4.0)	-	10 (7.9)	35 (27.8)	126	-11
	Total	75 (0.6)	970 (7.2)	5 695 (42.5)	140 (1.0)	305 (2.3)	690 (5.2)	5 520 (41.2)	13 395	535
Non-CMA (Nfld)	Anglo	8 765 (18.5)	1 250 (2.6)	335 (0.7)	34 060 (71.8)	295 (0.6)	1 680 (3.5)	1 090 (2.3)	47 475	-3 435
	Franco	15 (5.6)	15 (5.6)	10 (3.7)	105 (38.9)	5 (1.8)	25 (9.2)	95 (35.2)	270	-25
	Other	30 (13.0)	15 (6.5)	-	145 (63.1)	-	25 (10.9)	15 (6.5)	230	-40
	Total	8 810 (18.4)	1 280 (2.7)	345 (0.7)	34 310 (71.5)	300 (0.6)	1 730 (3.6)	1 200 (2.5)	47 975	-3 500

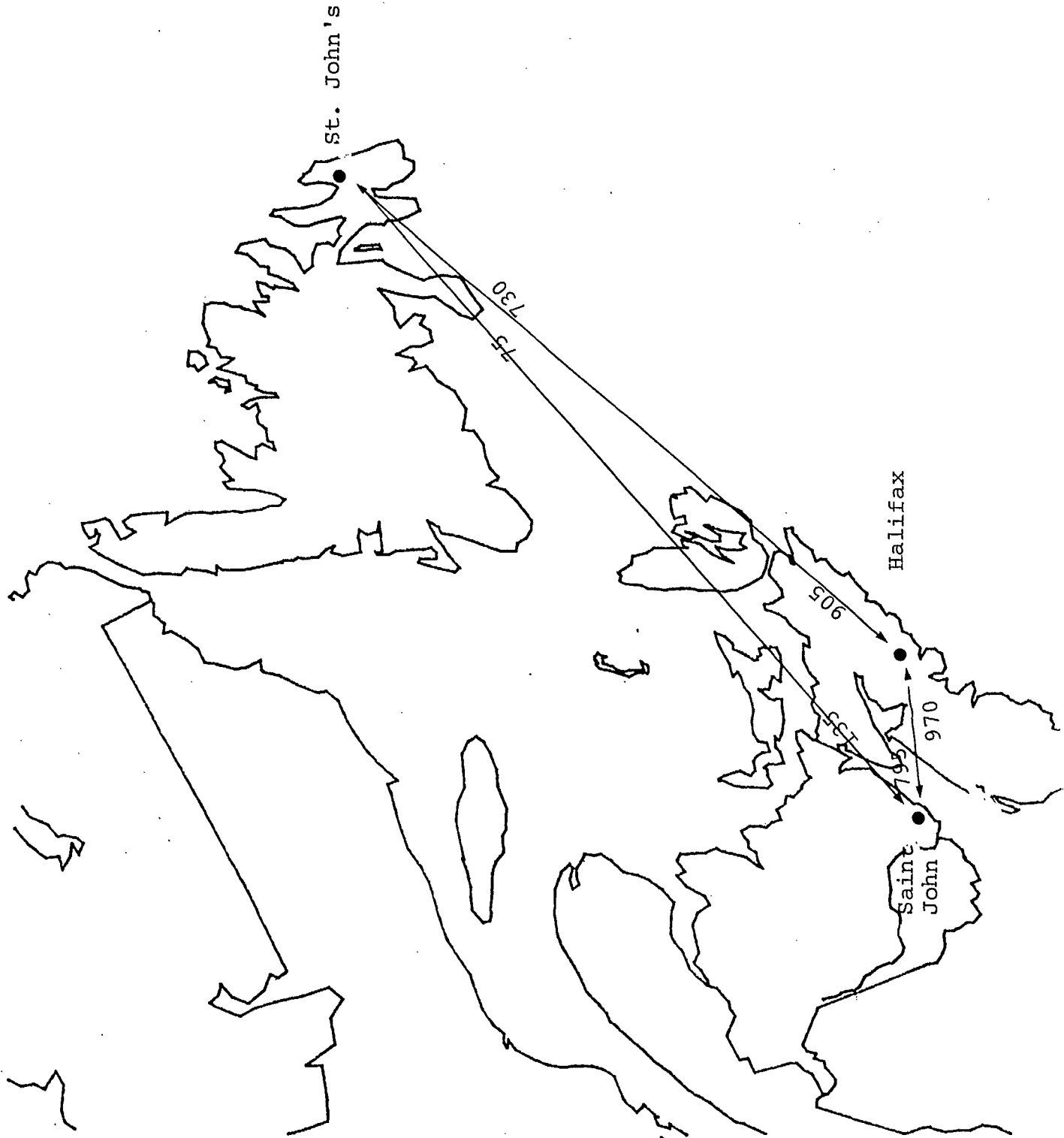
Table 3 (Cont'd)

MIGRANTS BY CMA AND BY MOTHER TONGUE
FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

		St. John's	Halifax	St. John	Non-CMA (Nfld.)	Non-CMA (P.E.I.)	Non-CMA (N.S.)	Non-CMA (N.B.)	Total	Net Migration
Non-CMA (N.S.)	Anglo	390 (0.7)	13 066 (22.3)	930 (1.6)	1 035 (1.8)	975 (1.6)	38 650 (65.9)	3 600 (6.1)	58 646	1 732
	Franco	-	549 (24.5)	45 (2.0)	20 (0.9)	25 (1.1)	1 245 (55.5)	360 (16.0)	2 244	-92
	Other	15 (2.4)	115 (18.3)	10 (1.6)	5 (0.8)	10 (1.6)	430 (68.2)	45 (7.1)	630	5
	Total	405 (0.7)	13 730 (22.3)	985 (1.6)	1 060 (1.7)	1 010 (1.6)	40 325 (65.6)	4 005 (6.5)	61 520	1 645
Non-CMA (N.B.)	Anglo	295 (0.7)	2 514 (5.5)	4 827 (10.7)	680 (1.5)	1 335 (2.9)	3 445 (7.6)	32 215 (71.1)	45 311	729
	Franco	10 (0.1)	191 (0.9)	878 (4.1)	75 (0.3)	90 (0.4)	245 (1.1)	19 965 (93.1)	21 454	-149
	Other	5 (1.1)	20 (4.3)	40 (8.7)	5 (1.1)	15 (3.2)	55 (12.0)	320 (69.6)	460	25
	Total	310 (0.5)	2 725 (4.1)	5 745 (8.5)	760 (1.1)	1 440 (2.1)	3 745 (5.6)	52 500 (78.1)	67 225	605
Non-CMA (P.E.I.)	Anglo	75 (0.4)	1 114 (7.0)	220 (1.4)	260 (1.6)	12 085 (75.8)	1 145 (7.2)	1 045 (6.6)	15 944	321
	Franco	-	66 (9.1)	10 (1.4)	5 (0.7)	460 (63.8)	65 (9.0)	115 (16.0)	721	-111
	Other	-	20 (17.4)	-	5 (4.3)	70 (60.9)	5 (4.3)	15 (13.1)	115	-15
	Total	75 (0.4)	1 200 (7.2)	230 (1.4)	270 (1.6)	12 615 (75.2)	1 215 (7.2)	1 175 (7.0)	16 780	195
Non-CMA (TOTAL)	Anglo	17 150 (7.3)	40 013 (16.9)	12 586 (5.3)	44 040 (18.6)	16 265 (6.9)	60 378 (25.5)	46 040 (19.5)	236 472	
	Franco	55 (0.2)	1 289 (4.8)	1 229 (4.6)	245 (0.9)	610 (2.3)	2 152 (8.0)	21 305 (79.2)	26 885	
	Other	105 (4.9)	523 (24.3)	115 (5.3)	190 (8.8)	100 (4.7)	635 (29.5)	485 (22.5)	2 153	
	Total	17 310 (6.5)	41 825 (15.8)	13 930 (5.2)	44 475 (16.8)	16 975 (6.4)	63 165 (23.8)	67 830 (25.5)	265 510	

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN CMA'S:

ATLANTIC REGION 1971-76



Of particular interest is the differing nature of the flows between the non-census metropolitan areas. Only in the case of non-CMA Newfoundland is net-migration negative (-3 500). Net-migration is significantly positive in the non-census metropolitan areas of the remaining three Atlantic provinces - Nova Scotia (1 645), Prince Edward Island (195), and New Brunswick (605). Nevertheless, the net-migration of Newfoundland non-census metropolitan areas was sufficiently large to make net migration within the Atlantic Region to non-census metropolitan areas negative (-1 055). In no way, however, can negative net-migration of this magnitude be considered to be suggestive of any trend toward a greater concentration of the Atlantic Region population in major urban centers.

Looking at the Atlantic Region census metropolitan areas, it is evident that intra-regional migration has had quite varying impacts upon them. On one hand, net intra-regional migration was significant and positive for St. John's (1 415) and Saint John (535). On the other hand, and somewhat surprising in view of its prominence as a leading urban center in the Atlantic Region, net intra-regional migration equalled -895 in the case of Halifax.

Examining the linguistic components of the various flows reveals certain interesting trends. For example, francophones in Saint John exhibit a) a much weaker tendency to migrate to

other census metropolitan areas within the Atlantic Region than do anglophones and b) a stronger tendency to migrate to New Brunswick non-census metropolitan areas. As such, one observes that 51.6 per cent of anglophone migrants from Saint John selected a census metropolitan area as their destination in contrast to only 30.6 per cent in the case of francophones from this center. Conversely, only 39.7 per cent of anglophone migrants from Saint John chose to locate in non-census metropolitan areas of New Brunswick while 64.2 per cent of francophone migrants from Saint John selected one of the latter areas as their destination. Furthermore, it is evident that francophone migrants residing in non-census metropolitan areas of New Brunswick demonstrate a more marked tendency to remain in a non-census metropolitan area of the province. Specifically, while only 71.1 per cent of anglophone migrants from a non-CMA in New Brunswick moved to another non-CMA in New Brunswick, the corresponding figure for francophones was 93.1 per cent. While one may elicit other differences between the linguistic group migration patterns from the table, their statistical significance becomes greatly diminished because of the size of the numbers in question.

ii) Quebec

Table 4 and Chart 5 document intra-regional migration in Quebec. It is clear that these flows are of considerable magnitude. In fact, the census intra-regional rate of migration of Quebecers equals 17.6 per cent. It compares favourably to that of the Ontario population, 17.8 per cent and is greater than that for residents of the Atlantic, 13.6 per cent, or the Prairies, 17.2 per cent. The rate for Quebec francophones at 18.7 per cent is higher than the averages for other regions. In view of this, it is not surprising to find flows between Quebec census metropolitan areas such as Quebec City and Montreal which are similar to those between Ontario urban centers of comparable size, say Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part) and Toronto. For example, between 1971 and 1976, the total flow of migrants from Quebec City to Montreal was 15 740 while that from Ottawa-Hull (Ontario) to Toronto equalled 7 970.

The analysis of the linguistic composition of the various migration flows suggest that there are important differences in the patterns of migration of the linguistic groups. For example, in the case of Montreal, anglophone migrants exhibit a strong tendency to move within the limits of the Montreal census metropolitan area. Indeed, of the anglophone migrants from Montreal, 87.1 per cent moved within the boundaries of the census metropolitan area. In contrast, francophone migrants from Montreal tended to move to Quebec City or to non-census metropolitan areas to a much greater degree than their anglophone

Table 4

MIGRANTS BY CMA AND BY MOTHER TONGUE
FOR QUEBEC

		Chicoutimi-Jonquière	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa-Hull	Non-CMA (Que)	Total	Net Migration
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	Anglo	41 (7.1)	60 (10.5)	291 (50.7)	51 (8.9)	131 (22.8)	574	-301
	Franco	4 809 (30.5)	2 820 (17.9)	2 669 (16.9)	244 (1.6)	5 209 (33.1)	15 751	1 669
	Other	10 (18.2)	-	30 (54.5)	-	15 (27.3)	55	-5
	Total	4 860 (29.7)	2 880 (17.6)	2 990 (18.2)	295 (1.8)	5 355 (32.7)	16 380	-1 975
Quebec	Anglo	20 (0.6)	1 459 (41.5)	1 545 (43.9)	60 (1.7)	432 (12.3)	3 516	-717
	Franco	1 160 (1.4)	49 844 (59.0)	13 879 (16.4)	1 110 (1.3)	18 557 (21.9)	84 550	17 834
	Other	-	267 (37.9)	316 (44.9)	15 (2.1)	106 (15.1)	704	-257
	Total	1 180 (1.3)	51 570 (58.1)	15 740 (17.8)	1 185 (1.3)	19 095 (21.5)	88 770	16 860
Montreal	Anglo	76 (0.1)	477 (0.6)	67 498 (87.1)	567 (0.7)	9 028 (11.6)	77 646	4 845
	Franco	1 704 (0.5)	9 218 (2.9)	233 386 (72.6)	2 703 (0.8)	74 504 (23.2)	321 515	14 125
	Other	20 (0.1)	110 (0.4)	22 366 (92.6)	135 (0.6)	1 518 (6.3)	24 149	960
	Total	1 800 (0.4)	9 805 (2.3)	323 250 (76.4)	3 405 (0.8)	85 050 (20.1)	423 310	19 930
Ottawa-Hull	Anglo	-	15 (0.8)	382 (20.6)	1 072 (57.8)	387 (20.8)	1 856	663
	Franco	55 (0.3)	720 (3.9)	2 073 (11.3)	11 432 (62.3)	4 063 (22.2)	18 343	4 687
	Other	-	-	20 (17.2)	91 (78.5)	5 (4.3)	116	180
	Total	55 (0.3)	735 (3.6)	2 475 (12.2)	12 595 (62.0)	4 455 (21.9)	20 315	5 530

Table 4 (Cont'd)

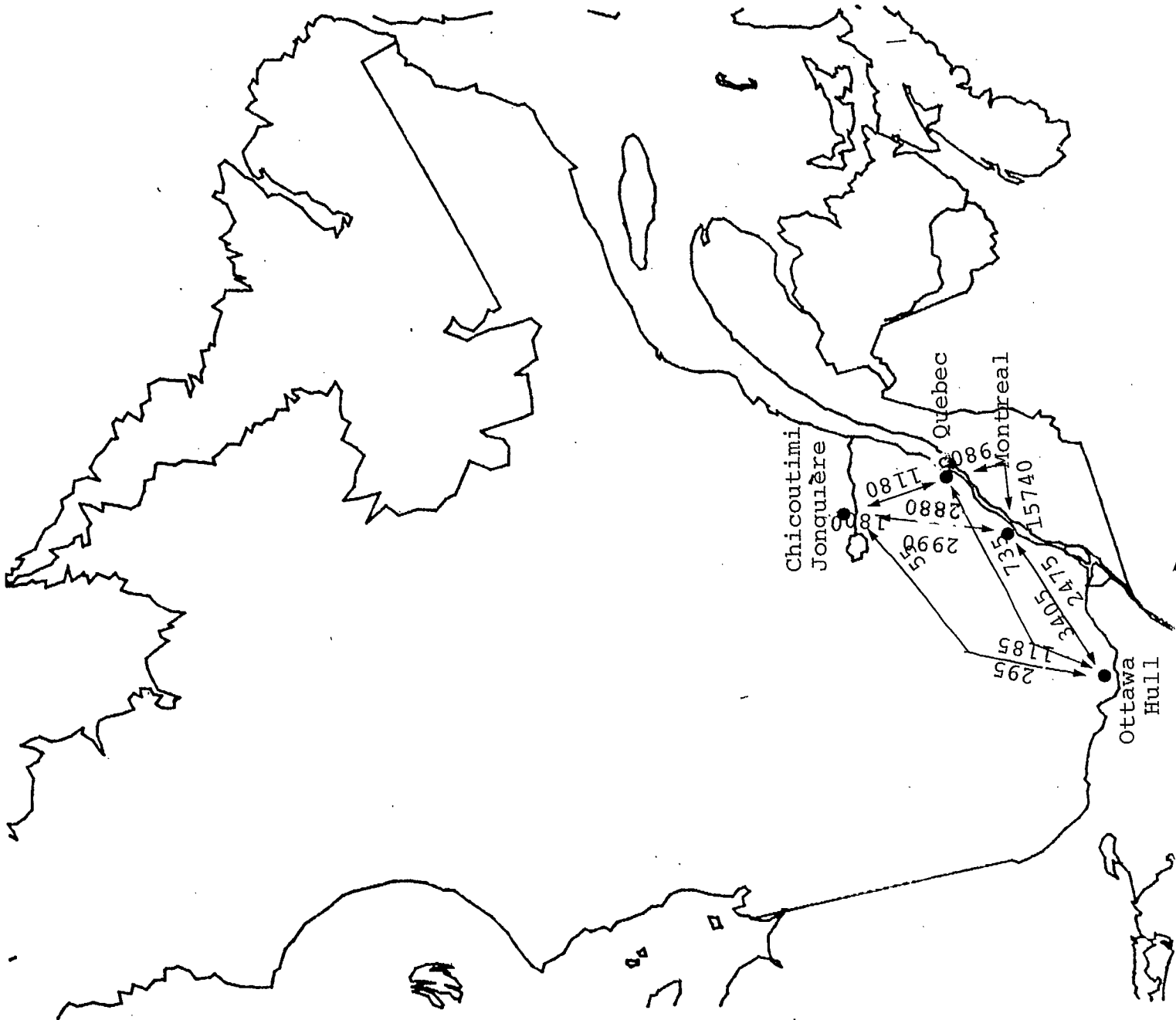
MIGRANTS BY CMA AND BY MOTHER TONGUE
FOR QUEBEC

	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa-Hull	Non-CMA (Que)	Total	Migration
Non-CMA (Quebec) Anglo	136 (0.5)	788 (2.8)	12 775 (46.2)	769 (2.8)	13 215 (47.7)	27 683	-4 490
Franco	6 354 (1.5)	39 782 (9.3)	83 633 (19.5)	7 541 (1.8)	290 580 (67.9)	427 890	-34 977
Other	20 (0.5)	70 (1.9)	2 377 (63.0)	55 (1.5)	1 250 (33.1)	3 772	-878
Total	6 510 (1.4)	40 640 (8.9)	98 785 (21.5)	8 365 (1.8)	305 045 (66.4)	459 345	-40 345
Non-CMA (Total) Anglo	273 (0.3)	2 799 (2.5)	82 491 (74.1)	2 519 (2.3)	23 193 (20.8)	111 275	
Franco	14 082 (1.6)	102 384 (11.8)	335 640 (38.7)	23 030 (2.6)	392 913 (45.3)	868 049	
Other	50 (0.2)	447 (1.6)	25 109 (87.2)	296 (1.0)	2 894 (10.0)	28 796	
Total	14 405 (1.4)	105 630 (10.5)	443 240 (44.0)	25 845 (2.5)	419 000 (41.6)	1 008 120	

Chart 5

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN CMA'S:

QUEBEC 1971-76



counterparts. More precisely, 9 218 and 74 504 francophone migrants from Montreal moved to Quebec City and non-census metropolitan areas in Quebec, respectively. As percentages of the total population of francophone migrants from Montreal, these proportions amounted to 2.9 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively. The corresponding percentages for anglophone migrants were but 0.6 per cent and 11.6 per cent.

Interestingly, though expected in view of the concentration of the anglophone community in the Montreal census metropolitan area, the opposite is observed in the case of linguistic group migration from Quebec - though migration to non-CMA's is still strongest among francophones. Specifically, francophone migrants exhibit a stronger tendency to move within the limits of the Quebec census metropolitan area (41.5 per cent) than do anglophone migrants from Quebec City (17.6 per cent). On the other hand, anglophone migrants from Quebec City tend to move to Montreal to a greater degree than do their francophone counterparts - 43.9 per cent as opposed to 16.4 per cent.

Insofar as net intra-regional migration between 1971 and 1976 is concerned, the individual census metropolitan areas in Quebec performed very differently. For example, Chicoutimi-Jonquière experienced negative net intra-regional migration for each linguistic group, anglophones -301, francophones -1 669, and

other -5, for a total net loss of population through intra-regional migration of -1 975.

The only other census metropolitan area which experienced a decline in population of any linguistic group due to intra-regional migration was Quebec City. Between 1971 and 1976, Quebec City registered a net loss of 717 anglophones and 257 persons having neither English or French as their mother tongue. Nevertheless, Quebec City experienced a net gain insofar as francophone migration was concerned equal to 17 834 such that on balance, net intra-regional migration for this CMA attained 16 860.

Montreal's position with respect to net intra-regional migration is in some sense somewhat disconcerting and perhaps to some extent a reflection of the difficulties Montreal has been experiencing in maintaining its position as a major North American financial and industrial centre. More precisely, Montreal received net inflows of 4 845 anglophones, 14 125 francophones, and 960 persons with mother tongues other than English or French for a total net inflow from intra-regional migration equal to 19 930 persons. This amounted to only 3 070 more than net migration to Quebec City which has a population less than a quarter the size of Montreal.

The remaining census metropolitan area - Ottawa-Hull (Quebec) - experienced a net gain from intra-regional migration of 663 anglophones, 4 687 francophones, and 180 persons with other than English or French as their mother tongue for a total of 5 530 persons.

With regard to the non-census metropolitan areas of the province, intra-regional migration led to a net loss of population in these areas of 40 345 persons - an amount well in excess of the losses realised in the non-census metropolitan areas in any other province. The linguistic breakdown of this negative net migration figure was -4 490 anglophones, -34 977 francophones, and -878 persons having another mother tongue.

iii) Ontario

Ontario is the most populous of the Canadian regions and one which has witnessed advanced urban development. Indeed, Ontario accounts for 10 of Canada's 24 census metropolitan areas. Not unexpectedly then, intra-regional migration in Ontario is characterized by sizable flows between the census metropolitan areas as well as significant flows to and from these large urban areas and the non-census metropolitan areas. In fact, flows between non-census metropolitan areas alone account for about 25 per cent of Ontario intra-regional migration as opposed to over 30 per cent in the case of Quebec and in excess of 50 per cent in the Atlantic provinces.

Analysis of the flows in Table 5 and Chart 6 suggests some interesting differences in the migration patterns of the various linguistic groups. Specifically, Table 5 delineates a clear bias in the francophone flows in favour of those census metropolitan areas having substantial francophone communities. Hence, in the case of Toronto, it is observed that francophone migrants have a much stronger tendency to migrate to Ottawa-Hull or Sudbury than do anglophones. For example, 8.1 per cent of Toronto's francophone migrants selected Ottawa-Hull as their destination while 2.8 per cent chose Sudbury. In contrast, the proportions of Toronto's anglophone migrants moving to these two

Table 5

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION IN ONTARIO

Destination

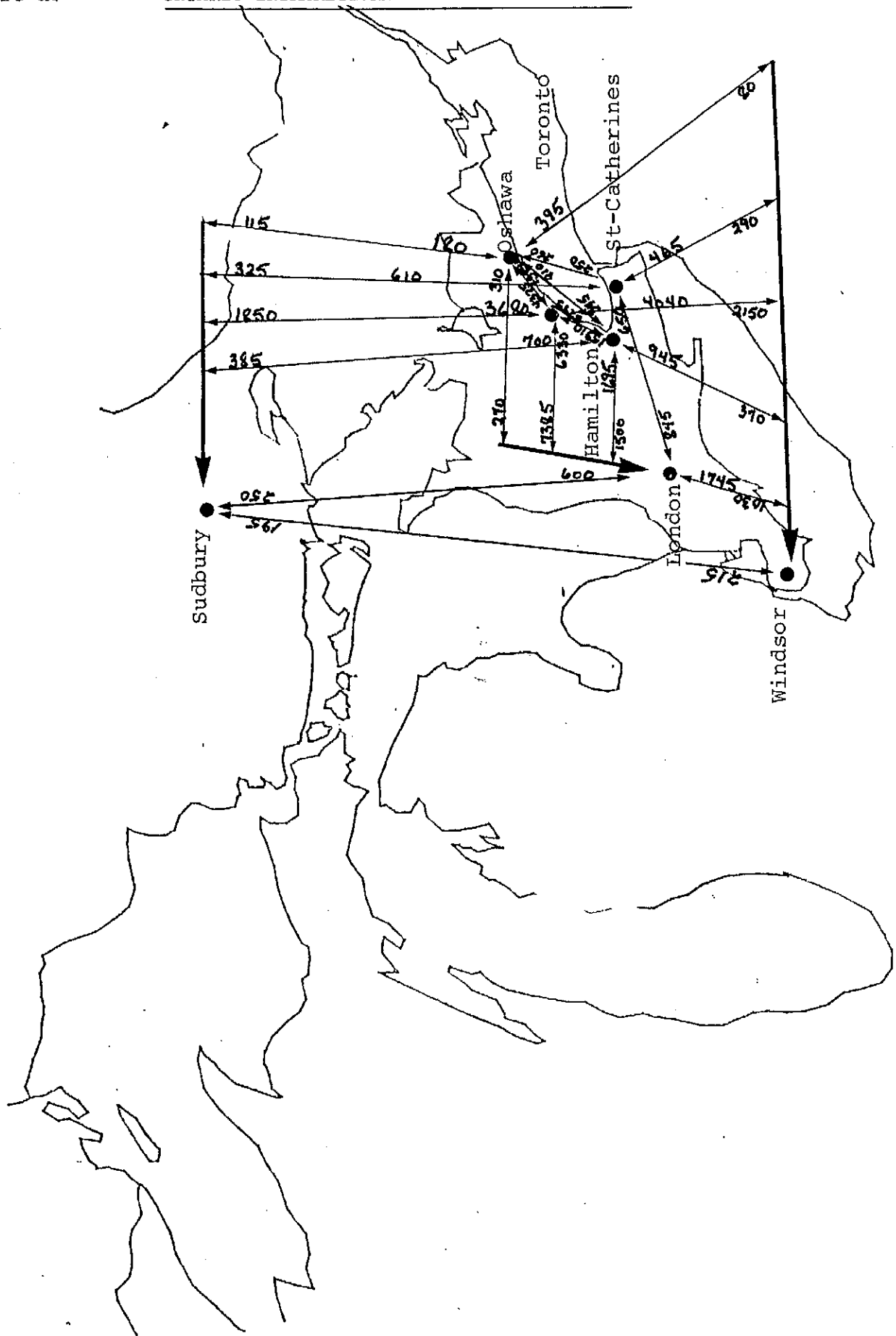
Origin and Mother Tongue		Ottawa- Hull	Oshawa	Toronto	Hamilton	St. Catharines- Niagara	Kitchener	London	Windsor	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Non-CMA (Ont.)	Total	Net Migration	
Ottawa-Hull (Ont.)	Anglo	15 951 (35.9)	320 (0.7)	6 910 (15.6)	779 (1.8)	414 (0.9)	690 (1.5)	975 (2.2)	310 (0.7)	330 (0.7)	165 (0.4)	17 567 (39.6)	44 411	4 402	
	Franco	7 651 (68.2)	15 (0.1)	387 (3.4)	60 (0.5)	45 (0.4)	25 (0.2)	30 (0.3)	45 (0.4)	155 (1.4)	5 (0.1)	2 802 (25.0)	11 220	1 939	
	Other	1 408 (44.7)	20 (0.6)	673 (21.4)	71 (2.3)	56 (1.8)	40 (1.3)	55 (1.7)	25 (0.8)	10 (0.3)	15 (0.5)	776 (24.6)	3 149	604	
	Total	25 010 (42.6)	355 (0.6)	7 970 (13.6)	910 (1.5)	515 (0.9)	755 (1.3)	1 060 (1.8)	380 (0.6)	495 (0.8)	185 (0.3)	21 145 (36.0)	58 780	6 945	
Oshawa	Anglo	395 (1.9)	2 754 (13.0)	3 927 (18.5)	277 (1.3)	215 (1.0)	240 (1.1)	265 (1.2)	75 (0.3)	99 (0.5)	60 (0.3)	12 943 (60.9)	21 250	2 325	
	Franco	55 (12.2)	40 (8.9)	61 (13.6)	21 (4.7)	15 (3.3)	-	-	-	5 (1.1)	-	251 (56.0)	448	10	
	Other	35 (2.2)	226 (14.1)	337 (21.1)	47 (2.9)	20 (1.3)	30 (1.9)	5 (0.3)	5 (0.3)	5 (0.7)	11 (0.3)	-	881 (55.2)	1 597	205
	Total	485 (2.1)	3 020 (13.0)	4 325 (18.6)	345 (1.5)	250 (1.1)	270 (1.1)	270 (1.1)	80 (0.3)	115 (0.5)	60 (0.3)	14 075 (60.4)	23 295	2 540	
Toronto	Anglo	8 787 (2.2)	12 589 (3.2)	203 016 (51.9)	13 740 (3.5)	5 312 (1.4)	7 707 (2.0)	6 676 (1.7)	1 748 (0.4)	1 528 (0.4)	1 435 (0.4)	128 607 (32.9)	391 145	-97 271	
	Franco	637 (8.1)	196 (2.5)	3 608 (45.7)	287 (3.6)	111 (1.4)	126 (1.6)	50 (0.6)	55 (0.7)	221 (2.8)	30 (0.4)	2 567 (32.6)	7 888	-1 290	
	Other	1 011 (1.3)	1 110 (1.5)	55 581 (74.2)	1 883 (2.5)	1 107 (1.5)	1 317 (1.8)	659 (0.9)	347 (0.5)	101 (0.1)	155 (0.2)	11 631 (15.5)	74 902	-9 454	
	Total	10 435 (2.2)	13 895 (2.9)	262 205 (55.3)	15 910 (3.4)	6 530 (1.4)	9 150 (1.9)	7 385 (1.6)	2 150 (0.5)	1 850 (0.4)	1 620 (0.3)	142 805 (30.1)	473 935	-108 015	
Hamilton	Anglo	1 000 (1.6)	365 (0.6)	7 080 (11.4)	27 872 (45.0)	3 639 (5.9)	1 761 (2.8)	1 343 (2.2)	299 (0.5)	295 (0.5)	200 (0.3)	18 133 (29.2)	61 987	-115	
	Franco	25 (1.9)	10 (0.8)	107 (8.4)	543 (42.4)	107 (8.4)	16 (1.2)	16 (1.2)	10 (0.8)	75 (5.9)	5 (0.4)	367 (28.6)	1 281	318	
	Other	80 (1.0)	35 (0.4)	1 108 (13.5)	4 390 (53.6)	479 (5.9)	223 (2.7)	141 (1.7)	61 (0.7)	15 (0.2)	25 (0.3)	1 635 (20.0)	8 192	232	
	Total	1 105 (1.6)	410 (0.6)	8 295 (11.6)	32 805 (45.9)	4 225 (5.9)	2 000 (2.8)	1 500 (2.1)	370 (0.5)	385 (0.5)	230 (0.3)	20 135 (28.2)	71 460	435	

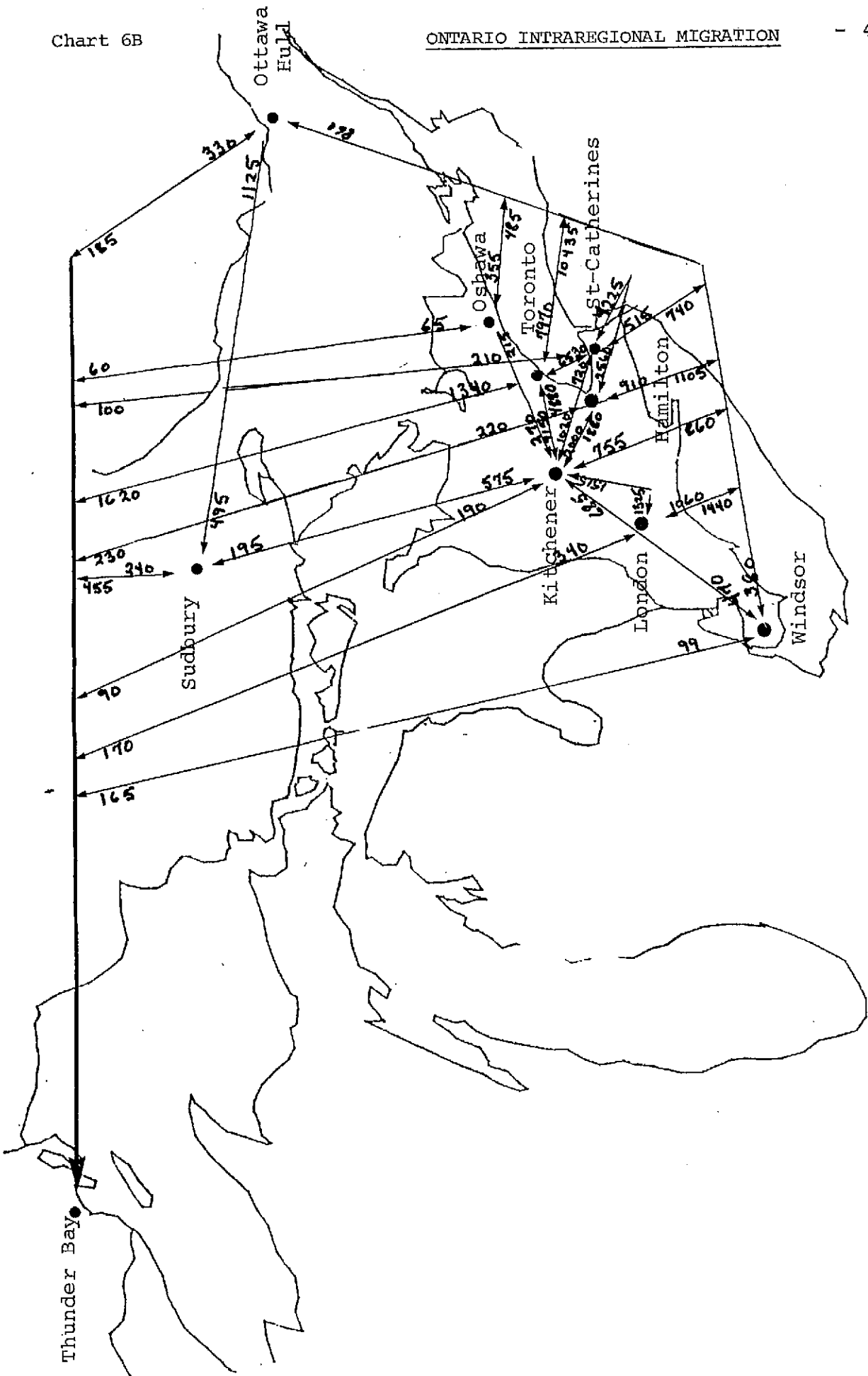
Table 5 (cont'd.)

Origin and Mother Tongue	Destination											Total	Net Migration	
	Ottawa- Hull	Oshawa	Toronto	Hamilton	St. Catharines- Niagara	Kitchener	London	Windsor	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Non-CMA (Ont.)			
Sudbury	Anglo	595 (3.3)	144 (0.8)	2 775 (15.4)	475 (2.6)	363 (2.0)	424 (2.4)	529 (3.0)	105 (0.6)	4 980 (27.7)	325 (1.8)	7 273 (40.4)	17 988	-3 826
	Franco	460 (5.9)	26 (0.3)	478 (6.1)	115 (1.5)	141 (1.8)	86 (1.1)	41 (0.5)	94 (1.2)	3 072 (39.1)	95 (1.2)	3 238 (41.3)	7 846	-1 766
	Other	70 (3.9)	10 (0.6)	427 (24.0)	110 (6.2)	106 (6.0)	65 (3.6)	30 (1.7)	16 (0.9)	403 (22.7)	35 (2.0)	504 (28.4)	1 776	-848
	Total	1 125 (4.1)	180 (0.7)	3 680 (13.3)	700 (2.5)	610 (2.2)	575 (2.1)	600 (2.2)	215 (0.8)	8 455 (30.6)	455 (1.6)	11 015 (39.9)	27 610	-6 440
Thunder Bay	Anglo	260 (3.6)	60 (0.8)	1 047 (14.6)	168 (2.4)	145 (2.0)	150 (2.1)	210 (2.9)	89 (1.3)	205 (2.9)	1 109 (15.5)	3 712 (51.9)	7 155	-1 842
	Franco	35 (14.9)	-	10 (4.2)	5 (2.1)	5 (2.1)	-	10 (4.2)	5 (2.1)	25 (10.6)	15 (6.4)	126 (53.4)	236	374
	Other	35 (3.7)	5 (0.5)	283 (29.7)	47 (5.0)	60 (6.3)	40 (4.2)	10 (1.0)	5 (0.5)	10 (1.0)	161 (16.9)	297 (31.2)	953	180
	Total	330 (3.9)	65 (0.8)	1 340 (16.1)	220 (2.6)	210 (2.5)	190 (2.3)	230 (2.7)	99 (1.2)	240 (2.9)	1 285 (15.4)	4 135 (49.6)	8 344	2 396
Non-CMA (Ont.)	Anglo	18 474 (4.2)	6 268 (1.4)	51 903 (11.7)	12 442 (2.8)	7 520 (1.7)	15 337 (3.4)	16 603 (3.7)	5 661 (1.3)	5 965 (1.3)	5 208 (1.2)	299 705 (67.3)	445 086	94 858
	Franco	4 046 (13.1)	146 (0.5)	1 612 (5.2)	377 (1.2)	473 (1.5)	337 (1.1)	277 (0.9)	479 (1.6)	2 367 (7.7)	460 (1.5)	20 235 (65.7)	30 809	484
	Other	815 (2.7)	316 (1.1)	4 865 (16.4)	1 106 (3.7)	1 027 (3.5)	1 186 (4.0)	940 (3.2)	590 (2.0)	333 (1.1)	712 (2.4)	17 760 (59.9)	29 650	8 193
	Total	23 335 (4.6)	6 730 (1.3)	58 380 (11.6)	13 925 (2.8)	9 020 (1.8)	16 860 (3.3)	17 820 (3.5)	6 730 (1.3)	8 665 (1.7)	6 380 (1.3)	337 700 (66.8)	505 545	103 535
Non-CMA (Total)	Anglo	48 813 (4.3)	23 575 (2.1)	293 874 (26.3)	61 872 (5.5)	31 380 (2.8)	40 988 (3.7)	35 774 (3.2)	18 748 (1.7)	14 162 (1.3)	8 997 (0.8)	539 944 (48.3)	1 118 127	
	Franco	13 159 (20.4)	458 (0.7)	6 598 (10.2)	1 599 (2.5)	1 549 (2.4)	828 (1.3)	564 (0.9)	1 838 (2.8)	6 080 (9.4)	610 (0.9)	31 293 (48.5)	64 576	
	Other	3 753 (2.8)	1 802 (1.4)	65 448 (49.1)	8 424 (6.3)	4 666 (3.5)	4 789 (3.6)	2 617 (2.0)	1 763 (1.3)	928 (0.7)	1 133 (0.9)	37 843 (28.4)	133 166	
	Total	65 725 (5.0)	25 835 (2.0)	365 920 (27.8)	71 895 (5.5)	37 595 (2.8)	46 605 (3.5)	38 955 (3.0)	22 349 (1.7)	21 170 (1.6)	10 740 (0.8)	609 080 (46.3)	1 315 869	

Table 5 (cont'd.)

Origin and Mother Tongue	Destination											Total	Net Migration	
	Ottawa- Hull	Oshawa	Toronto	Hamilton	St. Catharines- Niagara	Kitchener	London	Windsor	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Non-CMA (Ont.)			
St. Catharines- Niagara	Anglo	587	220	3 809	2 174	12 119	904	794	224	215	80	8 655	29 781	1 599
		(2.0)	(0.7)	(12.8)	(7.3)	(40.7)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(29.1)		
	Franco	82	15	111	110	591	40	10	15	105	-	399	1 478	71
		(5.6)	(1.0)	(7.5)	(7.4)	(40.0)	(2.7)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(7.1)	-	(27.0)		
	Other	71	25	555	276	1 690	76	41	51	5	20	716	3 526	1 140
	(2.0)	(0.7)	(15.7)	(7.8)	(47.9)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(20.3)			
Total	740	260	4 475	2 560	14 400	1 020	845	290	325	100	9 770	34 785	2 810	
	(2.1)	(0.8)	(12.9)	(7.4)	(41.4)	(2.9)	(2.4)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(28.1)			
Kitchener	Anglo	775	200	4 212	1 614	639	11 793	1 214	395	160	85	13 846	34 933	6 055
		(2.2)	(0.6)	(12.1)	(4.6)	(1.8)	(33.8)	(3.5)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(39.6)		
	Franco	15	5	56	25	5	167	10	10	30	-	271	594	234
		(2.5)	(0.8)	(9.4)	(4.2)	(0.8)	(28.1)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(5.1)	-	(45.7)		
	Other	70	10	612	241	76	1 625	101	65	5	5	1 463	4 273	516
	(1.6)	(0.2)	(14.3)	(5.7)	(1.8)	(38.0)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(34.2)			
Total	860	215	4 880	1 880	720	13 585	1 325	470	195	90	15 580	39 800	6 805	
	(2.2)	(0.5)	(12.3)	(4.7)	(1.8)	(34.1)	(3.3)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(39.2)			
London	Anglo	1 307	295	5 718	1 532	605	1 404	5 585	935	225	165	18 670	36 441	-667
		(3.6)	(0.8)	(15.7)	(4.2)	(1.7)	(3.9)	(15.3)	(2.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(51.2)		
	Franco	51	-	87	16	25	15	55	30	20	-	236	535	29
		(9.5)	-	(16.3)	(3.0)	(4.7)	(2.8)	(10.3)	(5.6)	(3.7)	-	(44.1)		
	Other	82	15	525	147	20	96	535	65	5	5	1 244	2 739	-122
	(3.0)	(0.5)	(19.2)	(5.4)	(0.7)	(3.5)	(19.5)	(2.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(45.4)			
Total	1 440	310	6 330	1 695	650	1 515	6 175	1 030	250	170	20 150	39 715	-760	
	(3.6)	(0.8)	(16.0)	(4.3)	(1.6)	(3.8)	(15.5)	(2.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(50.8)			
Windsor	Anglo	682	360	3 477	799	409	578	1 580	8 907	160	165	10 833	27 950	-9 202
		(2.4)	(1.3)	(12.4)	(2.8)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(5.7)	(31.9)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(38.8)		
	Franco	102	5	81	40	31	16	65	1 095	5	-	801	2 241	-403
		(4.6)	(0.2)	(3.6)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(48.9)	(0.2)	-	(35.7)		
	Other	76	30	482	106	25	91	100	533	30	-	936	2 409	-646
	(3.2)	(1.2)	(20.0)	(4.4)	(1.0)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(22.1)	(1.2)	-	(38.9)			
Total	860	395	4 040	945	465	685	1 745	10 535	195	165	12 570	32 600	-10 251	
	(2.6)	(1.2)	(12.4)	(2.9)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(5.4)	(32.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(38.6)			





census metropolitan areas were 2.2 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively. In the same vein, one also observes much stronger tendencies on the part of francophones to remain in centres with sizable francophone communities. Thus, Table 5 indicates that 68.2 per cent of francophone migrants from Ottawa-Hull chose to stay within the limits of this census metropolitan area while only 35.9 per cent of the anglophones did. Considerable anglophone migration to Toronto accounted for a significant proportion of this difference - 15.6 per cent of anglophone migrants from Ottawa-Hull moved to Toronto while only 3.4 per cent of this city's francophone migrants selected Toronto as their destination.

A similar pattern emerges with respect to linguistic group migration from non-census metropolitan areas. Flows to Ottawa-Hull and Sudbury accounted for 13.1 per cent and 7.7 per cent of total francophone migrant flows from non-census metropolitan areas. The corresponding figures for anglophone migration were 4.2 per cent and 1.3 per cent. Conversely, Toronto received 11.7 per cent of anglophone migrants from non-CMA's but only 5.2 per cent of francophone migrants from these areas.

Table 5 also indicates that movement of persons of neither of the two linguistic majorities is to a great extent concentrated within the limits of the Toronto census metropolitan area. For example, 74.2 per cent of Toronto migrants of other

"ethnic origin" chose to remain in the Toronto area in contrast to 51.9 per cent in the case of anglophones and 45.7 per cent in the case of francophones.

Turning to the trends in net intra-regional migration, it is evident that the relative positions of the Ontario census metropolitan areas differ widely. Most notable is the significantly negative net intra-regional migration of Toronto amounting to -108 015, composed of -97 271 anglophones, -1 290 francophones, and -9 454 persons with another mother tongue. Negative net migration of this magnitude is undoubtedly a reflection of considerable movement to outlying areas surrounding metropolitan Toronto and not of weakness in the growth potential of Toronto. Moreover, it will be noted below that other flows, notably those from outside of Canada, served to more than offset negative net intra-regional migration. The other centers which experienced net losses on intra-regional migration were London, Windsor, and Sudbury. Their respective net intra-regional migration was -760, -10 251, and -6 440.

Those census metropolitan areas which had positive net intra-regional migration between 1971 and 1976 were Ottawa-Hull (6 945), Oshawa (2 540), Hamilton (435), St. Catharines-Niagara (2 810), Kitchener (6 805), and Thunder Bay (2 396).

Finally, the net intra-regional migration of non-census metropolitan areas was, in contrast to Quebec, positive and large amounting to 103 535. It may also be noted that anglophones accounted for almost 95 000 of this while net intra-regional migration of francophones to non-census metropolitan areas was only 484.

iv) Prairie region

The westward shift within the prairie region was noted above with reference to interprovincial migration patterns. On balance, this westward shift is again evident in Chart 7 (which includes movements to British Columbia CMAs) and Table 6. Nonetheless, it will be seen that some surprises do surface.

From Table 6 it may be noted that the only Prairie CMA with negative net intra-regional migration was Winnipeg (-3 805). Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton has positive net intra-regional migration amounting to 2 168, 1 456, 8 183, and 2 933 respectively. While Calgary's strength on intra-regional migration is to be expected, it is interesting to observe that both Regina and Saskatoon tended to fare quite well relative to Edmonton.

While Prairie non-census metropolitan regions had negative net intra-regional migration amounting to -10 935 distinct differences were evident between provinces. In particular, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan non-CMAs were net losers on intra-regional migration in the order of -11 590 and -24 250 persons, non-CMA Alberta gained 24 905.

With respect to individual CMAs it is clear that Calgary and Edmonton tend to be favoured destinations for migrants

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN CMA'S: PRAIRIES 1971-76

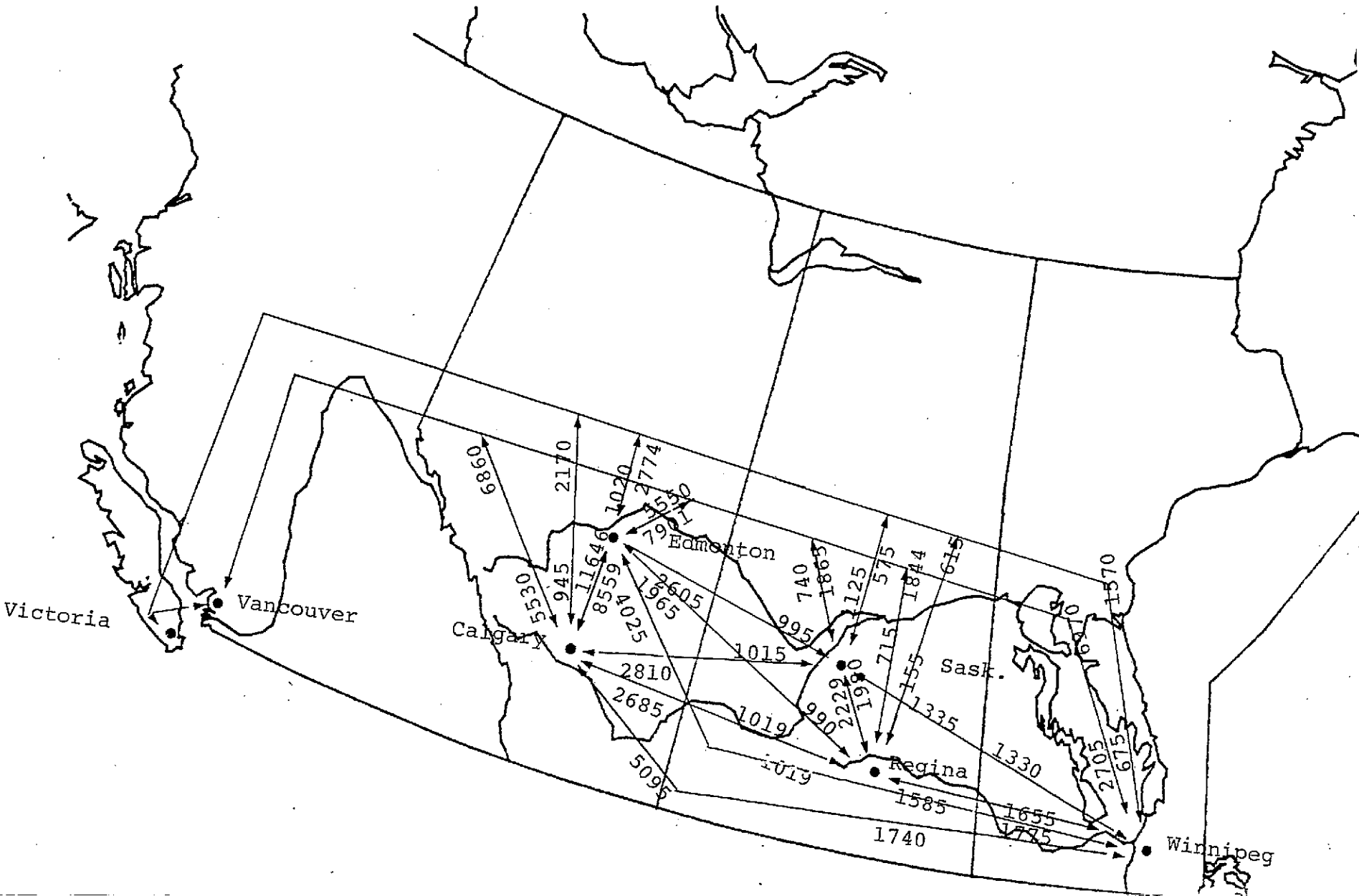


TABLE 6

PRAIRIE INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION

Origin and Mother Tongue		Destination								TOTAL	NET MIGRATION
		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON	NON-CMA (MAN.)	NON-CMA (SASK.)	NON-CMA (ALTA.)		
WINNIPEG	Anglo	2 803 (8.3)	1 449 (4.3)	1 210 (3.6)	4 491 (13.3)	3 577 (10.6)	16 356 (48.4)	1 516 (4.5)	2 379 (7.0)	33 781	- 4 290
	Franco	462 (13.0)	20 (0.8)	15 (0.6)	211 (8.2)	116 (4.5)	1 577 (61.3)	86 (3.3)	85 (3.3)	2 572	466
	Other	665 (12.1)	116 (2.1)	110 (2.0)	393 (7.2)	332 (6.0)	3 457 (62.9)	273 (5.0)	151 (2.7)	5 497	19
	Total	3 930 (9.4)	1 585 (3.8)	1 335 (3.2)	5 095 (12.2)	4 025 (9.6)	21 390 (51.1)	1 875 (4.5)	2 615 (6.2)	41 850	- 3 805
REGINA	Anglo	1 499 (8.2)	180 (1.0)	1 840 (10.0)	2 419 (13.2)	1 789 (9.8)	465 (2.5)	8 776 (48.0)	1 334 (7.3)	18 302	1 597
	Franco	40 (13.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.6)	25 (8.2)	40 (13.0)	10 (3.3)	172 (56.0)	15 (4.9)	307	109
	Other	116 (6.9)	5 (0.3)	135 (8.0)	241 (14.3)	136 (8.1)	55 (3.3)	817 (48.4)	181 (10.7)	1 686	462
	Total	1 655 (8.2)	185 (0.9)	1 980 (9.8)	2 685 (13.2)	1 965 (9.7)	530 (2.6)	9 765 (48.1)	1 530 (7.5)	20 295	2 168
SASKATOON	Anglo	1 099 (5.9)	2 068 (11.1)	- (0.0)	2 555 (13.7)	2 317 (12.5)	555 (3.0)	8 251 (44.3)	1 768 (9.5)	18 513	859
	Franco	50 (10.5)	55 (11.5)	- (0.0)	25 (5.2)	76 (15.9)	30 (3.3)	222 (46.4)	20 (4.2)	478	85
	Other	181 (3.4)	106 (4.9)	- (0.0)	230 (10.5)	212 (9.8)	40 (1.9)	1 182 (54.8)	207 (9.6)	2 158	512
	Total	1 330 (6.3)	2 229 (10.5)	- (0.0)	2 810 (13.2)	2 605 (12.3)	625 (2.9)	9 655 (45.4)	1 995 (9.4)	21 249	1 456
CALGARY	Anglo	1 476 (3.9)	908 (2.4)	920 (2.4)	- (0.0)	7 932 (20.7)	839 (2.2)	2 354 (6.1)	23 873 (62.3)	38 302	7 007
	Franco	36 (7.3)	15 (3.0)	30 (6.0)	- (0.0)	105 (21.1)	20 (4.0)	35 (7.1)	256 (51.5)	497	414
	Other	228 (7.2)	96 (3.0)	65 (2.1)	- (0.0)	522 (16.6)	61 (1.9)	266 (8.4)	1 916 (60.8)	3 154	762
	Total	1 740 (4.2)	1 019 (2.4)	1 015 (2.4)	- (0.0)	8 559 (20.4)	920 (2.2)	2 655 (6.3)	25 045 (62.1)	41 953	8 183

TABLE 6 (cont'd)

		WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON	NON-CMA (MAN.)	NON-CMA (SASK.)	NON-CMA (ALTA.)	TOTAL	NET MIGRATION
EDMONTON	Anglo	1 554 (2.3)	920 (1.4)	905 (1.4)	10 517 (15.7)	20 197 (30.1)	819 (1.2)	2 159 (3.2)	29 960 (44.7)	67 031	2 145
	Franco	50 (2.2)	15 (0.7)	15 (0.7)	222 (9.8)	855 (37.7)	20 (0.9)	65 (2.9)	1 024 (45.2)	2 266	436
	Other	171 (2.2)	55 (0.7)	75 (1.0)	907 (11.8)	2 484 (32.2)	51 (0.7)	301 (3.9)	3 661 (47.5)	7 705	352
	Total	1 775 (2.3)	990 (1.3)	995 (1.3)	11 646 (15.1)	23 536 (30.6)	890 (1.1)	2 525 (3.3)	34 645 (45.0)	77 032	2 933
NON-CMA (MAN.)	Anglo	18 159 (27.7)	969 (1.5)	920 (1.4)	3 032 (4.6)	2 059 (3.1)	32 365 (50.1)	4 415 (6.7)	3 230 (4.9)	65 649	- 9 370
	Franco	2 239 (47.3)	25 (0.5)	35 (0.7)	91 (1.9)	85 (1.8)	1 905 (40.3)	235 (5.0)	120 (2.5)	4 735	- 983
	Other	3 762 (23.5)	86 (0.5)	65 (0.4)	342 (2.1)	216 (1.4)	10 495 (65.5)	660 (4.1)	405 (2.5)	16 031	- 1 237
	Total	24 160 (28.0)	1 080 (1.3)	1 020 (1.2)	3 465 (4.0)	2 360 (2.7)	45 265 (52.4)	5 310 (6.1)	3 755 (4.3)	86 415	-11 530
NON-CMA (SASK.)	Anglo	2 081 (1.9)	12 631 (11.3)	12 922 (11.6)	5 369 (4.8)	4 955 (4.4)	3 505 (3.1)	59 570 (53.2)	10 840 (9.7)	111 893	-20 952
	Franco	131 (3.0)	271 (6.3)	448 (10.4)	165 (3.8)	202 (4.7)	160 (3.7)	2 605 (60.3)	340 (7.9)	4 322	- 782
	Other	318 (1.7)	1 628 (8.6)	2 140 (11.3)	326 (1.7)	478 (2.5)	525 (2.8)	12 415 (65.8)	1 050 (5.6)	18 880	- 2 516
	Total	2 530 (1.9)	14 530 (10.8)	15 510 (11.5)	5 880 (4.3)	5 635 (4.2)	4 190 (3.1)	74 590 (55.2)	12 230 (9.0)	135 095	-24 250

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

		<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u>	<u>CALGARY</u>	<u>EDMONTON</u>	<u>NON-CMA (MAN.)</u>	<u>NON-CMA (SASK.)</u>	<u>NON-CMA (ALTA.)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NET MIGRATION</u>
NON-CMA (ALTA.)	Anglo	820	774	755	16 906	26 350	875	3 900	81 595	131 975	23 004
		(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(12.8)	(20.0)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(61.8)		
	Franco	30	15	15	172	1 223	30	120	2 535	4 140	255
		(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(4.2)	(29.5)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(61.2)		
	Other	75	56	80	1 477	3 677	110	450	11 740	17 665	1 646
		(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(8.4)	(20.8)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(66.5)		
	Total	925	845	850	18 555	31 250	1 015	4 470	95 870	153 780	24 905
		(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(12.1)	(20.3)	(0.7)	(2.9)	(62.3)		
TOTAL	Anglo	29 491	19 899	19 472	45 309	69 176	56 279	90 941	154 979	485 546	
		(6.1)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(9.3)	(14.3)	(11.6)	(18.7)	(31.9)		
	Franco	3 038	416	563	911	2 702	3 752	3 540	4 395	19 317	
		(15.7)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(4.7)	(14.0)	(19.4)	(18.3)	(22.8)		
	Other	5 516	2 148	2 670	3 916	8 057	14 794	16 364	19 311	72 776	
		(7.6)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(5.4)	(11.1)	(20.3)	(22.5)	(26.5)		
	Total	38 045	22 463	22 705	50 136	79 935	74 825	110 845	178 685	577 639	
		(6.6)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(8.7)	(13.8)	(13.0)	(19.2)	(30.9)		

from the other Prairie CMAs. For example, the percentages of Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon migrants who went to Calgary were 12.2 per cent, 13.2 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively. The percentages for Edmonton were 9.6 per cent, 9.7 per cent, and 12.3 per cent. These will be expanded upon below.

In terms of linguistic differences, it is apparent that Winnipeg serves as a favoured destination for francophones to a greater degree than it does for anglophones or others. For example, while the percentages of francophone migrants choosing to move to Winnipeg from Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary were 13.0 per cent, 10.5 per cent, and 7.3 per cent, the corresponding figures for anglophones were 8.2 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 3.9 per cent. This relatively greater attraction of Winnipeg among francophones is also apparent when migrant flows from non-CMAs are examined. In particular, 47.3 per cent of francophone migrants from non-census metropolitan areas in Manitoba selected Winnipeg as their destination. The percentage for anglophones was only 27.7 per cent.

In a similar way one may note the greater tendency of the anglophone intra-regional migrants to move to Calgary relative to francophones. Nevertheless, it must always be borne in mind that the numbers being dealt with in the case of the Prairie francophone population are small and should be treated with caution.

v) British Columbia

Table 7 and Chart 7 (see above) present the intra-regional migration flows for British Columbia between 1971 and 1976. While our data base limits the analysis to only three B.C. origins and destinations, it does permit certain interesting insights. In particular, Vancouver's negative net intra-regional migration of -43 251 appears surprisingly large. As in the case of Toronto, however, other flows - particularly from outside of Canada - serve to counteract this trend. Again, similar to Toronto, the strong tendency of migrants of "other ethnic origin" to migrate within the limits of the census metropolitan area is observed. In fact, 70.1 per cent of "other migrants" from Vancouver chose to remain within the limits of the Vancouver CMA. The reverse, however, is seen to be the case in Victoria where the corresponding percentage was only 22.1 per cent.

Table 7 also suggests that a much larger proportion of migrants from Victoria (47.2 per cent) chose to locate in non-census metropolitan areas of British Columbia than was the case for Vancouver migrants (35.3 per cent). Indeed, it was the magnitude of these migrant outflows to non-census metropolitan areas that rendered Victoria's net intra-regional migration negative. Victoria's balance with Vancouver on intra-regional migration was +2 126.

Table 7

BRITISH COLUMBIA INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION

ORIGIN &

MOTHER TONGUE

		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA		NON-CMA BC		TOTAL	NET MIGRATION
VANCOUVER	A	117 182	60.1	7 332	3.8	70 497	36.1	195 011	-39543
	F	1 825	58.3	101	3.2	1 207	38.5	3 133	- 784
	O	17 563	70.1	493	2.0	7 006	27.9	25 062	- 2924
	T	136 570	61.2	7 926	3.5	78 710	35.3	223 206	-43251
VICTORIA	A	5 382	18.4	10 044	34.3	13 817	47.3	29 243	- 1100
	F	45	17.5	56	21.8	156	60.7	257	11
	O	373	22.1	565	33.4	752	44.5	1 690	100
	T	5 800	18.6	10 665	34.2	14 725	47.2	31 190	- 989
NON-CMA B.C.	A	32 904	18.3	10 767	6.0	136 200	75.7	179 871	40643
	F	479	16.5	111	3.8	2 310	79.7	2 900	773
	O	4 202	24.7	732	4.3	12 060	71.0	16 994	2824
	T	37 585		11 610		150 570		199 765	44240
TOTAL	A	155 468	38.5	28 143	6.9	220 514	54.6	404 125	
	F	2 349	37.3	268	4.3	3 673	58.4	6 290	
	O	22 138	50.6	1 790	4.1	19 818	45.3	43 746	
	T	179 955	39.6	30 201	6.7	244 005	53.7	454 161	

Finally, the magnitude of the flows between non-census metropolitan areas in British Columbia deserve mention. For example, 75.4 per cent of the flows originating in non-census metropolitan areas were destined to non-census metropolitan areas. This percentage is considerably higher than the corresponding percentages in Quebec (66.4 per cent), Ontario (66.8 per cent) or the Prairies though short of that realized in the Atlantic provinces (81.5 per cent).

IV Migration Flows between Canadian CMAs

As is the case in most Western industrial countries, migration flows between the major urban centers in Canada are large and instrumental in shaping patterns of population growth.¹ For example, the population of migrants who moved only within the network of census metropolitan areas during the 1971-76 period (i.e. where origin and destination were both CMAs) constituted 1 546 735 or 33.6 per cent of Canada's total migrant population of 4 603 545. When one adds the migrant flows from CMAs to areas other than the census metropolitan areas one observes a very marked tendency of "urban Canadians" to migrate. More precisely, the population of "CMA migrants" then rises to 2 658 974 or 58 per cent of Canada's migrant population. This amounts to 20.5 per cent of the total population of the Canadian census metropolitan areas suggesting that more than one out of every five residents in urban Canada migrated between 1971 and 1976. Not surprisingly then, migration flows involving Canadian census metropolitan areas - and especially those between Canadian census metropolitan areas - tend to have a major bearing upon interprovincial and overall trends in Canadian migration.

1. This will be further explored in section below.

With reference to the three Atlantic census metropolitan areas - St. John's, Halifax, and Saint John - it is seen from Table 8 that a total of 19 110 migrants departed from these centers to CMA's in other regions. The favoured extra-regional destinations of these Atlantic migrants are clearly Toronto, Ottawa-Hull (Ontario) and Montreal. These centers received 4 280, 3 560, and 2 100 migrants respectively. As percentages of Atlantic region migrants to census metropolitan areas these flows amounted to 22.4 per cent, 18.6 per cent and 11.0 per cent. Also apparent from Table 8 is the fact that with the exception of the flows within a given Atlantic CMA, interprovincial movements to other CMA's tend to dwarf intra-regional CMA flows. For example, in the case of Halifax, only 1 525 migrants moved to another census metropolitan area within the Atlantic Region whereas a total of 13 030 persons moved to CMA's in other regions. These were distributed as follows: Quebec 1 865, Ontario 6 560, Prairies 2 270 and British Columbia 2 335. Thus, the two census metropolitan areas in British Columbia received more Halifax outmigrants than did the other two Atlantic Region centers.

Finally, it may be noted that CMA migrants from St. John's to other CMA's accounted for 5 185 or 18.5 per cent of Newfoundland's interprovincial outmigration. CMA migrants from Halifax to other CMA's amounted to 14 555 or 27.6 per cent of Nova Scotia's interprovincial outmigration while the

Table 8

MIGRATION

Origin	Destination										
		St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Chic.-Jonq.	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa-Hull (Que.)	Ottawa-Hull (Ont.)	Oshawa	Toronto
St. John's	Total	6 905 (57.1)	905 (7.5)	135 (1.1)	5 *	10 (0.1)	375 (3.1)	35 (0.3)	670 (5.5)	25 (0.2)	1 445 (12.0)
Halifax	Total	730 (2.1)	21 015 (59.1)	795 (2.2)	35 (0.1)	175 (0.5)	1 520 (4.3)	135 (0.4)	2 670 (7.5)	120 (0.3)	2 305 (6.5)
Saint John	Total	75 (0.9)	970 (11.2)	5 695 (65.6)	-	30 (0.3)	205 (2.4)	5 (0.1)	220 (2.5)	15 (0.2)	530 (6.1)
Chicoutimi- JonquiÈre	Total	-	40 (0.3)	10 (0.1)	4 860 (40.6)	2 880 (24.1)	2 990 (25.0)	295 (2.5)	410 (3.4)	-	1 165 (1.4)
Quebec	Total	35 *	200 (0.3)	35 *	1 180 (1.6)	51 570 (69.7)	15 740 (21.3)	1 185 (1.6)	1 845 (2.5)	25 *	900 (1.2)
Montreal	Total	340 (0.1)	2 160 (0.5)	690 (0.2)	1 800 (0.5)	9 805 (2.5)	323 250 (81.0)	3 405 (0.9)	10 425 (2.6)	540 (0.1)	22 950 (5.8)
Ottawa-Hull (Que.)	Total	10 *	50 (0.2)	25 (0.1)	55 (0.2)	735 (3.3)	2 475 (11.1)	12 595 (56.7)	5 230 (23.6)	5 *	235 (1.1)
Ottawa-Hull (Ont.)	Total	260 (0.4)	1 870 (2.9)	185 (0.3)	90 (0.1)	525 (0.8)	4 255 (6.6)	9 380 (14.5)	25 010 (38.7)	355 (0.5)	7 970 (12.3)
Oshawa	Total	50 (0.5)	145 (1.3)	65 (0.6)	-	-	250 (2.3)	25 (0.2)	485 (4.5)	3 020 (27.9)	4 325 (39.9)
Toronto	Total	1 585 (0.4)	3 485 (0.9)	1 200 (0.3)	45 *	470 (0.1)	9 085 (2.4)	650 (0.2)	10 435 (2.8)	13 895 (3.7)	262 205 (69.3)
Hamilton	Total	105 (0.2)	400 (0.7)	195 (0.3)	5 *	40 (0.1)	985 (1.7)	100 (0.2)	1 105 (1.9)	410 (0.7)	8 295 (14.4)
St. Catharines	Total	30 (0.1)	195 (0.7)	70 (0.2)	10 *	45 (0.2)	385 (1.4)	70 (0.2)	740 (2.7)	260 (0.9)	4 475 (16.2)
Kitchener	Total	160 (0.6)	335 (1.2)	105 (0.4)	10 *	15 (0.1)	535 (1.9)	105 (0.4)	860 (3.1)	215 (0.8)	4 880 (17.5)
London	Total	85 (0.3)	530 (2.2)	125 (0.5)	25 (0.1)	5 *	750 (3.1)	55 (0.2)	1 440 (5.9)	310 (1.3)	6 330 (25.7)
Windsor	Total	30 (0.1)	255 (1.1)	55 (0.2)	25 (0.1)	45 (0.2)	455 (2.0)	125 (0.5)	860 (3.8)	395 (1.7)	4 040 (17.6)
Sudbury	Total	55 (0.3)	140 (0.7)	60 (0.3)	20 (0.1)	45 (0.2)	640 (3.3)	390 (2.0)	1 125 (5.8)	180 (0.9)	3 680 (19.0)
Thunder Bay	Total	45 (0.6)	35 (0.5)	25 (0.3)	-	5 (0.1)	100 (1.3)	5 (0.1)	330 (4.4)	65 (0.9)	1 340 (17.9)
Winnipeg	Total	160 (0.4)	680 (1.9)	130 (0.4)	35 (0.1)	70 (0.2)	1 569 (4.3)	190 (0.5)	1 985 (5.4)	75 (0.2)	4 320 (11.8)
Regina	Total	-	65 *	5 *	-	25 (0.2)	180 (1.4)	25 (0.2)	580 (4.5)	25 (0.2)	685 (5.3)
Saskatoon	Total	5 *	120 (0.9)	50 (0.4)	-	10 (0.1)	195 (1.5)	35 (0.3)	475 (3.5)	5 *	675 (5.0)
Calgary	Total	120 (0.4)	335 (1.2)	95 (0.3)	-	40 (0.1)	770 (2.8)	25 (0.1)	1 170 (4.3)	90 (0.3)	2 285 (8.3)
Edmonton	Total	65 (0.1)	530 (0.9)	105 (0.2)	10 *	195 (0.3)	860 (1.5)	140 (0.2)	1 509 (2.7)	55 (0.1)	2 260 (4.0)
Vancouver	Total	90 (0.1)	580 (0.3)	130 (0.1)	15 *	100 (0.1)	2 435 (1.4)	180 (1.4)	1 825 (1.1)	80 *	5 695 (3.3)
Victoria	Total	25 (0.1)	745 (3.4)	5 *	-	30 (0.1)	230 (1.0)	15 (0.1)	680 (3.1)	5 *	555 (2.5)
TOTAL		10 965 (0.7)	35 785 (2.3)	9 990 (0.7)	8 225 (0.5)	66 870 (4.3)	370 234 (23.9)	29 170 (1.9)	72 084 (4.7)	20 170 (1.3)	352 545 (22.8)

FLows BETWEEN CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

1971-1976

Hamilton	St. Catharines	Kitchener	London	Windsor	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria	Total
125	50	265	75	20	15	20	135	20	50	170	235	300	100	12 090
(1.0)	(0.4)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(2.5)	(0.8)	
485	215	185	300	165	50	65	530	120	65	830	725	1 090	1 245	35 570
(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(3.5)	
110	35	75	75	25	15	15	15	35	10	160	85	225	50	8 675
(1.3)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(2.6)	(0.6)	
5	-	20	15	15	15	5	85	10	10	5	25	65	35	11 955
*	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	*	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	*	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	
45	85	45	50	50	25	15	100	35	-	145	205	365	100	73 980
(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	*	*	(0.1)	*	-	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	
2 180	880	1 105	1 565	455	485	200	1 935	295	235	3 095	2 195	7 845	1 030	398 865
(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(2.0)	(0.3)	
70	45	45	20	15	30	25	140	5	-	60	70	155	110	22 205
(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.6)	*	-	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.5)	
910	515	755	1 060	380	495	185	1 435	520	265	1 410	1 870	3 340	1 580	64 620
(1.4)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(5.2)	(2.4)	
345	250	270	270	80	115	60	140	35	30	275	140	345	110	10 830
(3.2)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(1.3)	(3.2)	(1.0)	
15 910	6 530	9 150	7 385	2 150	1 850	1 620	3 650	735	455	6 345	4 470	13 050	2 265	378 620
(4.2)	(1.7)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(3.4)	(0.6)	
32 805	4 225	2 000	1 500	370	385	230	490	140	90	890	660	1 600	415	57 440
(57.1)	(7.4)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(0.7)	
2 560	14 400	1 020	845	290	325	100	265	50	30	380	280	490	260	27 575
(9.3)	(52.2)	(3.7)	(3.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(0.9)	
1 880	720	13 585	1 325	470	195	90	290	130	120	510	420	770	215	27 940
(6.7)	(2.6)	(48.6)	(4.7)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(0.8)	
1 695	650	1 515	6 175	1 030	250	170	440	50	70	700	670	1 210	320	24 600
(6.9)	(2.6)	(6.2)	(25.1)	(4.2)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(4.9)	(1.3)	
945	465	685	1 745	10 535	195	165	220	20	45	505	415	600	145	22 970
(4.1)	(2.0)	(3.0)	(7.6)	(45.9)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(2.6)	(0.6)	
700	610	575	600	215	8 455	455	200	60	55	260	295	480	100	19 395
(3.6)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(1.1)	(43.6)	(2.4)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(0.5)	
220	210	190	340	99	240	1 285	1 260	155	95	424	345	610	165	7 478
(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(3.1)	(1.3)	(3.2)	(17.2)	(16.8)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(5.7)	(4.6)	(8.2)	(2.2)	
560	200	355	385	255	165	845	3 930	1 585	1 335	5 095	4 025	6 970	1 570	36 489
(1.5)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(2.3)	(10.8)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(14.0)	(11.0)	(19.1)	(4.3)	
140	10	125	110	20	25	65	1 655	185	1 980	2 685	1 965	1 844	615	13 014
(1.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(12.7)	(1.4)	(15.2)	(20.6)	(15.1)	(14.2)	(4.7)	
45	55	70	55	45	50	85	1 330	2 229	-	2 810	2 605	1 865	575	13 389
(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(9.9)	(16.6)	-	(21.0)	(19.5)	(13.9)	(4.3)	
395	115	165	210	45	55	169	1 740	1 019	1 015	-	8 559	6 860	2 170	27 447
(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(6.3)	(3.7)	(3.7)	-	(31.2)	(25.0)	(7.9)	
315	120	160	450	111	60	145	1 775	990	995	11 646	23 536	7 901	2 774	56 707
(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(20.5)	(41.5)	(13.9)	(4.9)		
765	265	305	525	155	160	175	2 705	715	740	5 530	5 505	136 570	7 926	172 716
(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(79.1)	(4.6)	
105	30	80	140	45	25	65	675	155	125	945	1 020	5 800	10 665	22 165
(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(3.0)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(26.2)	(48.1)	
63 315	30 680	32 745	25 110	17 040	13 680	6 254	25 140	9 293	7 815	44 875	59 865	200 350	34 540	
(4.1)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(2.9)	(3.9)	(13.0)	(2.2)	

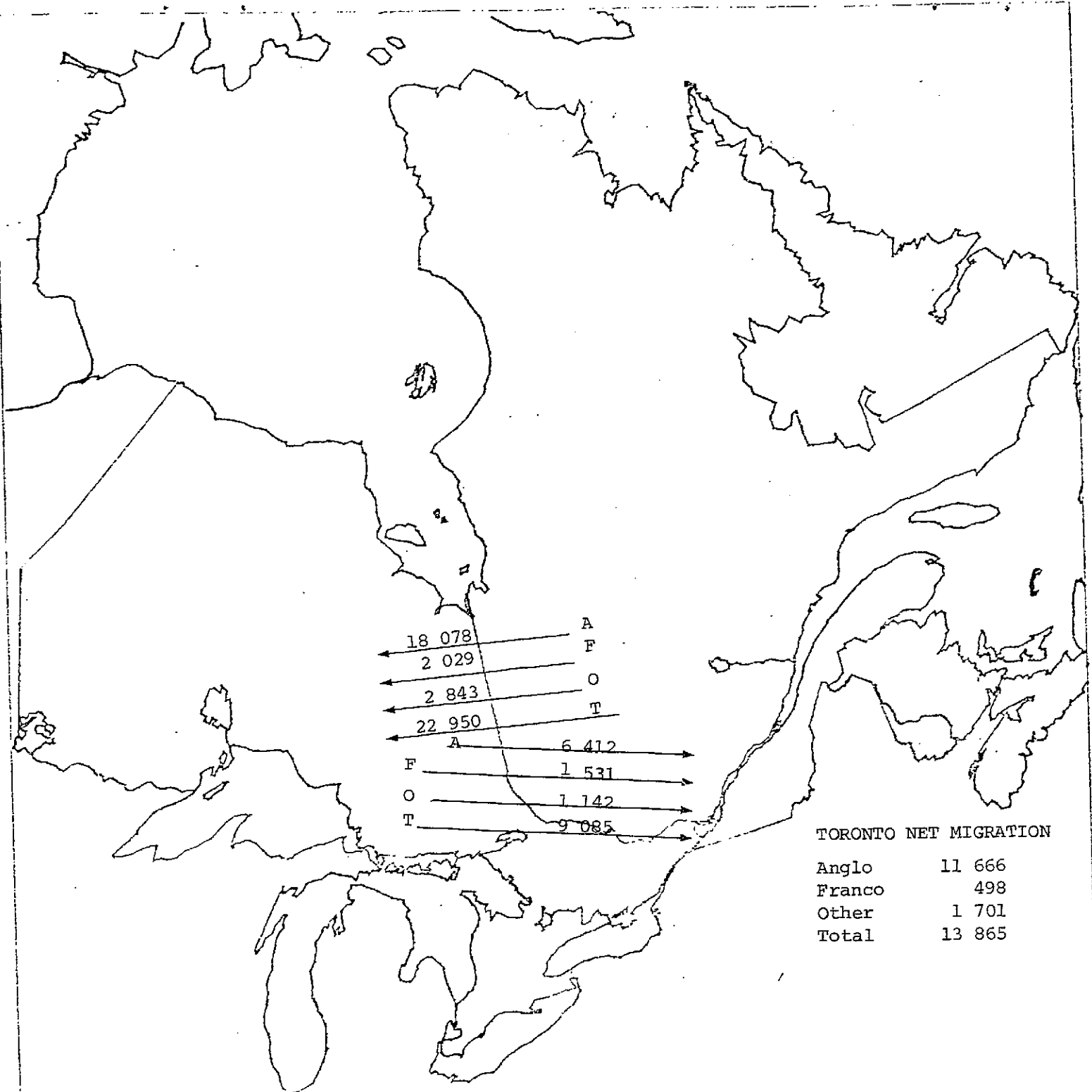
2 980 migrants from Saint John to other CMA's was 7.6 per cent of New Brunswick's interprovincial outmigration.

Turning to the Quebec census metropolitan areas, it is evident that Toronto, Ottawa-Hull (Ontario) and Vancouver receiving 24 250, 17 910, and 8 430 migrants respectively are the favoured extra-regional CMA destinations. Though somewhat smaller, the flows to the two Alberta centers - Calgary (3 305) and Edmonton (2 495) are also significant.

The flows from Montreal warrant special consideration. Of the total Quebec CMA flows to extra-regional CMA's, Montreal accounts for 50 180 or 81.3 per cent. Moreover, these extra-regional migration flows account for 34.5 per cent of Quebec's total inter-provincial outmigration. All the Quebec CMA's together account for 42.5 per cent of Quebec's outmigration. It is also interesting to note Montreal's negative net migration balance with Toronto, -13 865 (9 085-22 950). Chart 8 presents the Montreal-Toronto flows by linguistic composition.

Table 9 presents the linguistic breakdown of Montreal's migration flows to other census metropolitan areas. Once again, sharp differences between the anglophone and francophone tendencies emerge. Intra-regional flows are much more marked in the case of francophones while anglophones show a strong bias in favour of movements to other regions. Hence, it is observed that whereas 15.8 per cent of CMA anglophone migrants

MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN MONTREAL & TORONTO



TORONTO NET MIGRATION

Anglo	11 666
Franco	498
Other	1 701
Total	13 865

Table 9

MIGRATION FLOWS FROM MONTREAL CMA TO

OTHER CMA'S

DESTINATION	MONTREAL			Total
	Anglophone	Francophone	Other	
St. John's	300	25	15	340
Halifax	1667	398	95	2160
Saint John	598	30	62	690
Chicoutimi-Jonquièrè	76	1704	20	1800
Québec	477	9218	110	9805
Montréal	67498	233386	22366	323250
Ottawa-Hull (Qué)	567	2703	135	3405
Ottawa-Hull (Ont)	6731	2781	913	10425
Oshawa	475	40	25	540
Toronto	18078	2029	2843	22950
Hamilton	1774	190	216	2180
St-Catherines	625	90	165	880
Kitchener	810	105	190	1105
London	1355	85	125	1565
Windsor	271	87	97	455
Sudbury	232	227	26	485
Thunder Bay	149	36	15	200
Winnipeg	1459	301	175	1935
Regina	215	50	30	295
Saskatoon	209	21	5	235
Calgary	2648	256	191	3095
Edmonton	1718	271	206	2195
Vancouver	5818	943	1084	7845
Victoria	884	81	65	1030
TOTAL	114634	255057	29174	398865

chose Toronto, only 0.8 per cent of CMA francophone migrants from Montreal did. One observes similar trends insofar as Montreal migration flows to Atlantic Region or Western CMA's are concerned.

Ontario's CMA migrant population constitutes 66.1 per cent of Ontario's migrant population - somewhat above the Canadian average and thus a major influence on the migration patterns of the Ontario population. From Table 8 it is apparent that intra-regional flows between census metropolitan regions (which were outlined above) account for the major part, 84.0 per cent, of Ontario CMA to CMA migration flows. The favoured extra-regional destinations of Ontario CMA migrants emerge as Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver in the West and Montreal in the East. These four centers received 11 699, 9 565, 22 495 and 17 440 migrants respectively. With the possible exception of Halifax which received 7 390, migration flows from Ontario census metropolitan areas to the Atlantic Region tend to be relatively small. As a per cent of interprovincial migration to the Atlantic Region, to Quebec, to the Prairies and to British Columbia, Ontario CMA to CMA migration equals 18.8 per cent, 53.5 per cent, 41.1 per cent and 43.9 per cent respectively.

Finally, it must be noted that the above trends are heavily weighted by movements from Toronto. For example, the Toronto migrant population alone accounts for 59.0 per cent

of the total migrant population of Ontario CMA's. As a result, it is not surprising to find Toronto CMA migration accounting for 9.9 per cent of Ontario interprovincial movements to the Atlantic Region, 18.2 per cent of those to Quebec, 19.6 per cent of those to the Prairies and 23.9 per cent of those to British Columbia. Additionally, the importance of Toronto migration to major centers may also be detailed. For example, Toronto flows to Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver comprise 16.1 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively of Ontario interprovincial flows.

Turning to the Prairie census metropolitan areas, perhaps the most notable feature is the strong divergence of the Alberta CMA trends from those of Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Regina. In particular, within the CMA network Edmonton and Calgary had positive net migration amounting to 3 158 and 17 428 respectively while Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Regina experienced negative net migration on CMA to CMA flows amounting to -11 349, -5 574 and -5 981 respectively. This pattern stems from a) the intra-regional shift from east to west which was outlined earlier and b) the fact noted above that Calgary and Edmonton have served as favoured destinations for CMA migrants in other regions.

In terms of Prairie outmigration it is observed from Table 8 that the two British Columbia census metropolitan areas - Vancouver and Victoria - and Toronto receive the largest shares of outmigrants from the Prairie CMA's. For example, Vancouver, Victoria, and Toronto received 25 440, 7 704 and 10 225 migrants respectively from the Prairie census metropolitan areas. As a per cent of the Prairie CMA out-migrant population, these figures amounted to 40.8 per cent, 12.4 per cent and 16.4 per cent.

The two British Columbia census metropolitan areas - Vancouver and Victoria - also have strong positive net migration on CMA to CMA migration flows. In the case of Vancouver, it amounted to 27 634 while in the case of Victoria it equalled 13 535. This is a reflection of the strength of in-migration from the Prairie and Ontario centers as well as that from Montreal. For example, balance of net migration between Montreal and Vancouver was 5 410 in favour of the latter. Quite naturally, then, it is found that the flows to Vancouver and Victoria from other CMA's, 39 389, account for an important percentage of interprovincial flows to British Columbia (19.2 per cent).

In terms of out-migration, it is seen that Toronto, Calgary and Edmonton receive the largest shares of migrants leaving Vancouver and Victoria destined for other census metropolitan areas. Indeed, Toronto, Calgary and Edmonton received 6 250, 6 475 and 6 070 migrants respectively from the

two British Columbia centers. As a percent of British Columbia migrants to Ontario, the movements from Vancouver and Victoria to Toronto equalled 25.7 per cent. The corresponding figure for all Ontario CMA's was 47.9 per cent. The migrants from the two British Columbia CMA's to Calgary and Edmonton accounted for 26.9 per cent of British Columbia to Alberta migration.

V Migration Flows to Canadian Regions from Other Countries

Chart 9 presents the flows of in-migrants to Canada to each of the regions during the period 1971-76. Table 10 also documents the linguistic composition of these flows to each of regions from outside of Canada. It must be remembered that these figures do not necessarily represent the "point of immigration" - some of those migrants who entered Canada between 1971 and 1976 may well have moved from their province of entry to another province. According to our data base they have been allocated to the latter. For many reasons, this should not be regarded as a weakness in the data. In certain provinces - notably Quebec - immigration has surfaced as a major provincial policy tool to meet provincial social and economic objectives. The degree, however, to which it is effective in achieving such objectives is dependent on the province's ability to retain its in-migrants. An analysis of our results in conjunction with Employment and Immigration statistics on point of entry could shed light on such issues.

Additionally, it must be noted that the census data does not capture those immigrants who entered Canada in, say, 1972, and subsequently departed in 1973, 1974, 1975 or 1976 prior to the census. While this group of migrants may not constitute an overwhelming number, it certainly is not negligible. Return migration to home countries and "transmigration" to the United States is not uncommon.¹

¹Thus in what follows, immigrants will be taken to mean permanent immigrants or those who remained in Canada until at least 1976.

Chart 9

MIGRANTS FROM OUTSIDE CANADA, BY REGION
1971-76

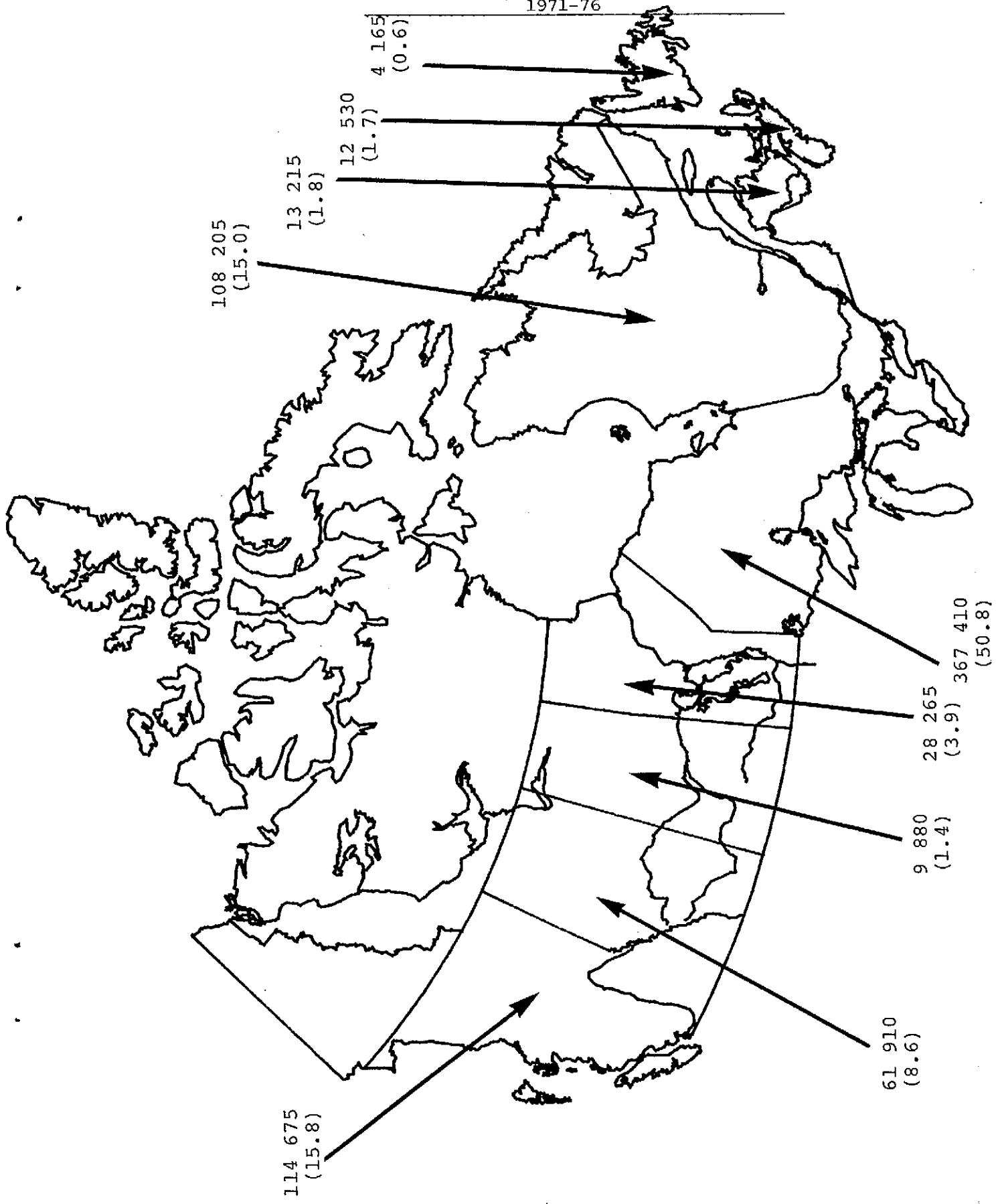


Table 10

Origin and
Mother Tongue

MIGRATION FLOWS FROM OUTSIDE OF CANADA BY REGION

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	NWT & Yukon	Canada
Nfld.	Anglo 3 431 (82.4)	1 554 (91.7)	10 463 (83.5)	7 843 (59.4)	33 828 (31.2)	215 673 (58.7)	16 297 (57.7)	6 825 (69.1)	40 682 (65.7)	70 141 (61.1)	1 158 (76.4)	407 895 (56.4)
	Franco 66 (1.6)	45 (2.6)	581 (4.6)	4 436 (33.6)	39 683 (36.7)	6 052 (1.6)	520 (1.8)	155 (1.6)	877 (1.4)	1 224 (1.1)	47 (3.1)	53 686 (7.4)
	Other 668 (16.0)	96 (5.7)	1 486 (11.9)	936 (7.0)	34 694 (32.1)	145 685 (39.7)	11 448 (40.5)	2 900 (29.3)	20 351 (32.9)	43 310 (37.8)	310 (20.5)	261 884 (36.2)
Total	4 165 (100.0)	1 695 (100.0)	12 530 (100.0)	13 215 (100.0)	108 205 (100.0)	367 410 (100.0)	28 265 (100.0)	9 880 (100.0)	61 910 (100.0)	114 675 (100.0)	1 515 (100.0)	723 465 (100.0)

Percentage Distribution of Canadian Immigrants by Region

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	NWT & Yukon	Canada
Anglo	0.8	0.4	2.6	1.9	8.3	52.9	4.0	1.7	10.0	17.2	0.2	100.0
Franco	0.1	0.1	1.0	8.3	73.9	11.3	1.0	0.3	1.6	2.3	0.1	100.0
Other	0.3	*	0.6	0.4	13.2	55.6	4.4	1.1	7.8	16.5	0.1	100.0
Total	0.6	0.2	1.7	1.8	15.0	50.8	3.9	1.4	8.6	15.8	0.2	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population

1971 Census	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	NWT & Yukon	Canada
	2.4	0.5	3.7	2.9	27.9	35.7	4.6	4.4	7.6	10.1	0.3	100.0

i) Flows to Provinces

It is observed from Table 10 that 723 465 of the persons residing in Canada in 1976 entered the country between 1971 and 1976. Of these, 56.4 per cent or 407 895 were anglophone, 7.4 per cent or 53 686 were francophone and 36.2 per cent or 261 884 had neither French or English as their mother tongue. Given the linguistic structure of the Canadian population in 1971, anglophone 60.2 per cent, francophone 26.9 per cent and other 12.9 per cent, it is readily apparent that these immigration trends certainly tended to diminish the francophone and, to a lesser degree, the anglophone share of the overall population.

Table 10 indicates that Ontario is the most-favoured destination of immigrants. Indeed, Ontario received 367 410 or 50.8 per cent of the immigrants to Canada - a share significantly greater than the Ontario share of the Canadian population in 1971 (35.7 percent). This trend was particularly marked for the anglophone and "other" categories; Ontario's share of francophone in-migrants amounted to only 6 052 or 11.3 per cent. The other provinces in which immigration served to increase their populations relative to the remaining provinces were British Columbia and Alberta. Their respective shares of the Canadian totals were 15.8 and 8.6 per cent. In both these provinces, however, the shares of francophone migration were particularly weak. For example, only 1.1 per cent

of British Columbia's immigrants reported French as their mother tongue and this represented but 2.3 per cent of Canada's francophone immigration during this period. The corresponding figures for Alberta were 1.4 per cent and 1.6 per cent.

In sharp contrast, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, receiving shares of Canadian immigration which are much smaller than their percentage of the Canadian population, surface as less-favoured destinations. Indeed, Quebec, which comprised 27.9 per cent of the Canadian population in 1971, received only 15.0 per cent of the migrants to Canada despite the fact that 73.9 per cent of the francophone migrants chose to locate in this province. Quebec's shares of anglophone and other migrants were 8.3 per cent and 13.2 per cent, respectively.

The Atlantic Region, while accounting for 9.5 per cent of the Canadian population, received only 4.3 per cent or 31 605 of Canada's immigrants. Within this region, Newfoundland received the fewest number relative to its weight in the regional and national populations. With the exception of New Brunswick which received 8.3 per cent of francophone migrants to Canada, the region's share of francophone immigration was particularly low and reflects the underlying linguistic composition of these provinces throughout the period.

Finally, it may be noted that in comparison with their provincial populations, Manitoba and Saskatchewan served as

destinations for relatively few migrants to Canada. As such, these provinces tended to reduce the Prairie share of Canadian immigrants. For example, while Manitoba accounted for 4.6 per cent of the national population in 1971, it received only 3.9 per cent of the immigrants during the period 1971-1976. The corresponding percentages for Saskatchewan were 4.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent.

ii) Flows to CMA's

Table 11 documents the flows of immigrants to each of the census metropolitan areas. It is evident that these flows are sizeable and their magnitudes suggest that most immigrants tend to locate in larger urban areas. In fact, 79.4 per cent of Canadian immigrants located in one of the CMA's. This trend is even more marked in the Prairie region and in Central Canada. The proportion of immigrants to the Prairie region who chose to locate in a CMA was 94.1 per cent. Quebec CMA's accounted for 87.0 per cent of the province's immigrants while in Ontario this figure was 85.3 per cent. The corresponding figures in the other regions were 31.7 per cent in the Atlantic and 72.1 per cent in British Columbia.

It is also interesting to note that the tendency to locate in CMA's differs quite widely among the linguistic groups. It is weakest for francophones with only 69.0 per cent of such immigrants locating in a CMA. It is somewhat stronger for anglophones; CMA's accounted for 75.3 per cent of anglophone immigrants. The tendency to locate in CMA's is most pronounced in the case of the other linguistic groups. 88.3 per cent of these immigrants chose to live in a census metropolitan area.

In a similar vein, it may also be noted that the three largest urban areas in Canada - Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver - accounted for particularly high percentages of their respective province's immigration flows as well as very large proportions

Table 11

MIGRANTS TO CANADA BY CMA BY MOTHER TONGUE

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Anglophone</u>	<u>Francophone</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total as % of Provincial</u>	<u>Total as % of Canadian</u>
St. John's	1 749 (80.2)	32 (1.5)	409 (18.8)	2 180 (100.0)	52.3	0.3
Halifax	4 835 (81.3)	163 (2.7)	952 (16.0)	5 950 (100.0)	47.5	0.8
Saint John	1 424 (74.9)	135 (7.1)	341 (17.9)	1 900 (100.0)	14.4	0.3
Chicoutimi- Jonquière	158 (30.1)	320 (61.0)	47 (9.0)	525 (100.0)	0.5	0.0
Quebec	632 (12.9)	3 401 (69.6)	852 (17.4)	4 885 (100.0)	4.5	0.7
Montreal	29 348 (34.1)	25 127 (29.2)	31 645 (36.7)	86 120 (100.0)	79.6	11.9
Ottawa-Hull (Que.)	725 (28.0)	989 (38.3)	871 (33.7)	2 585 (100.0)	2.4	0.4
Ottawa-Hull (Ont.)	13 855 (63.1)	1 795 (8.2)	6 295 (28.7)	21 945 (100.0)	6.0	3.0
Oshawa	2 741 (72.0)	16 (0.4)	1 048 (27.5)	3 805 (100.0)	1.0	0.5
Toronto	123 694 (54.7)	2 222 (1.0)	100 229 (44.3)	226 145 (100.0)	61.6	31.3
Hamilton	11 700 (62.3)	180 (1.0)	6 895 (36.7)	18 775 (100.0)	5.1	2.6
St. Catharines	5 249 (69.0)	161 (2.1)	2 200 (28.9)	7 610 (100.0)	2.1	1.0
Kitchener	7 092 (49.3)	83 (0.6)	7 210 (50.1)	14 385 (100.0)	3.9	2.0
London	6 438 (65.4)	110 (1.1)	3 292 (33.5)	9 840 (100.0)	2.7	1.4
Windsor	3 848 (53.1)	191 (2.6)	3 206 (44.3)	7 245 (100.0)	2.0	1.0
Sudbury	889 (54.0)	101 (6.1)	655 (39.8)	1 645 (100.0)	0.4	0.2
Thunder Bay	1 043 (54.8)	10 (0.5)	852 (44.7)	1 905 (100.0)	0.5	0.3

Table 11 (Cont'd)

MIGRANTS TO CANADA BY CMA BY MOTHER TONGUE

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Anglophone</u>	<u>Francophone</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total as % of Provincial</u>	<u>Total as % of Canadian</u>
Winnipeg	12 680 (55.6)	396 (1.7)	9 724 (42.6)	22 800 (100.0)	80.7	3.1
Regina	1 773 (64.8)	26 (1.0)	936 (34.2)	2 735 (100.0)	27.7	0.4
Saskatoon	1 986 (66.0)	57 (1.9)	967 (32.1)	3 010 (100.0)	30.5	0.4
Calgary	15 170 (64.6)	350 (1.5)	7 980 (34.0)	23 500 (100.0)	37.9	3.2
Edmonton	13 780 (59.1)	305 (1.3)	9 240 (39.6)	23 325 (100.0)	37.7	3.2
Vancouver	40 653 (54.3)	754 (1.0)	33 433 (44.7)	74 840 (100.0)	65.3	10.3
Victoria	5 852 (74.2)	113 (1.4)	1 920 (24.4)	7 885 (100.0)	6.9	1.1
					Total	79.40

of the overall Canadian flows. Specifically, Toronto, which received almost one out of every three immigrants to Canada, accounted for 61.6 per cent of Ontario's immigrants. Montreal accounted for 11.9 per cent of migrants to Canada and 79.6 per cent of Quebec's total. Moreover, Montreal accounted for almost 46.8 per cent of francophone migrants to Canada. Vancouver proportions of Canadian and B.C. immigrants were 10.3 per cent and 65.3 per cent respectively.

VI The Impact of Migration on Provincial Population Growth

Within the Canadian context, migration has fundamentally shaped the patterns of regional and provincial population growth and has served as a principal adjustment mechanism in the face of large differences in the rates of economic growth among regions.

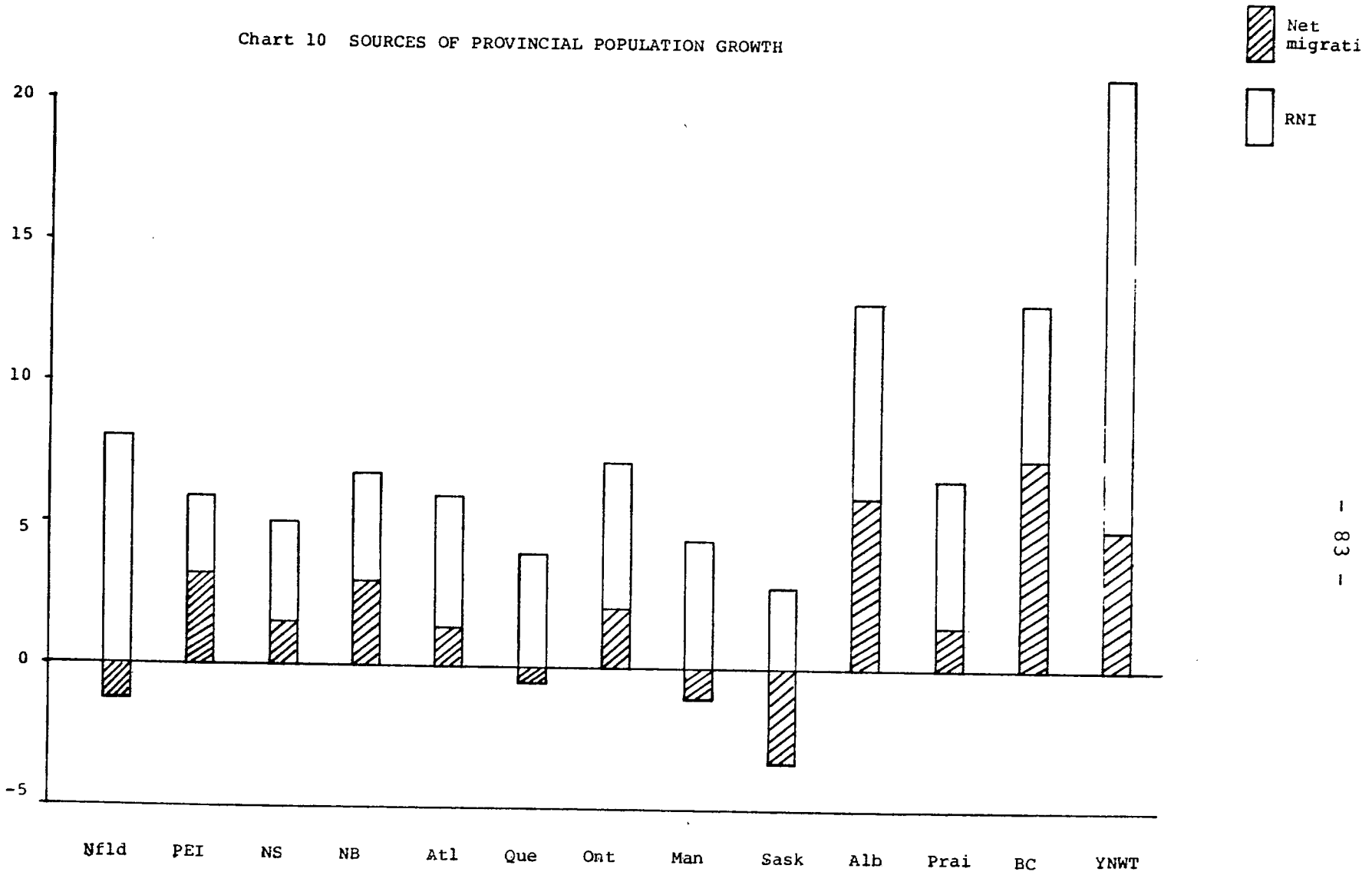
Table 12 and Chart 10 document provincial and regional population growth during the period 1971 to 1976 and the sources, in terms of migration flows and natural population increase, from which it has stemmed. The provinces which have experienced the most rapid growth in population are the two westernmost provinces - Alberta and British Columbia. Between 1971 and 1976, their populations grew by 12.91 per cent - virtually double the growth realized in most of the other provinces and more than triple that of the slower growing provinces such as Quebec and Manitoba. The growth in these latter two was 3.43 per cent and 3.37 per cent respectively. The only province which underwent a decline in its population was Saskatchewan. The decline equalled 4 920 or 0.53 per cent. On average, the population growth in the Atlantic Region was 6.05 per cent with Nova Scotia registering the slowest growth of 5.02 per cent and Newfoundland the greatest at 6.82 per cent. On a regional basis, the growth in the rest of Canada was: Quebec, 3.43 per cent as noted above; Ontario 7.29 per cent; Prairies 6.73 per cent; British Columbia 12.91 per cent and the Territories 21.16 per cent.

Table 12

SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL POPULATION GROWTH

	Immigration from other regions I ₁		Immigration from other countries I ₂		Outmigration I ₃		RNI I ₄		Population 1971-1976	Growth Rate	Net migration	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			#	%
Nfld.	20 641	3.95	4 165	.80	-31 485	-6.03	42 299	8.10	35 720	6.82	-6 679	-1.28
P.E.I.	11 922	10.68	1 695	1.52	-9 934	-8.90	2 907	2.60	6 590	5.90	3 683	3.30
N.S.	57 850	7.88	12 530	1.59	-57 547	-7.29	26 777	3.39	39 610	5.02	12 833	1.63
N.B.	48 653	7.67	13 215	2.08	-42 664	-6.72	23 486	3.70	42 690	6.73	19 204	3.03
Atlantic	139 066	6.76	31 605	1.54	-141 630	-6.88	95 469	4.64	124 510	6.05	29 041	1.41
Quebec	82 832	1.37	108 205	1.80	-227 582	-3.78	243 230	4.04	206 685	3.43	-36 545	-.61
Ontario	213 071	2.77	367 410	4.77	-417 634	-5.42	398 513	5.17	561 360	7.29	162 847	2.11
Man.	60 043	6.08	28 265	2.86	-99 522	-10.07	44 479	4.50	33 265	3.37	-11 214	-1.14
Sask	54 317	5.86	9 880	1.07	-95 316	-10.29	26 199	2.83	-4 920	-0.53	-31 119	-3.36
Alta.	181 712	11.16	61 910	3.80	-144 096	-8.85	110 639	6.80	210 165	12.91	99 526	6.11
Prairies	296 072	8.36	100 055	2.83	-388 934	9.57	181 317	5.12	238 510	6.73	57 193	1.62
B.C.	205 477	9.41	114 675	5.25	-157 195	-7.20	119 033	5.45	281 990	12.91	162 957	7.46
Yukon & N.W.T.	15 824	29.75	1 515	2.85	-14 682	-27.60	8 598	16.16	11 255	21.16	2 657	5.00

Chart 10 SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL POPULATION GROWTH



i) The Atlantic Region

At the regional level, the population growth of 6.05 per cent was a result of natural increase amounting to 4.64 per cent and net migration of 1.41 per cent. The latter resulted from relatively strong in-migration from other regions of 6.76 per cent and growth from immigration from other countries of 1.54 per cent coupled with negative growth due to outmigration of -6.88 per cent.

Within the Atlantic Region itself, however, significant differences in the sources of population growth, and notably the impact of various migration flows, are evident. For example, Newfoundland's growth from in-migration from outside Canada is observed to have been particularly weak - registering only 0.80 per cent over the period 1971-1976. Newfoundland's growth from in-migration from the rest of Canada is also seen to be much lower than that realized in the other Atlantic provinces. In contrast, however, Newfoundland's growth due to natural increase is seen to be almost double the average rate for the region as a whole. In short, this coupled with lower negative growth due to outmigration underlies Newfoundland's slightly faster population growth.

Prince Edward Island also warrants special mention. Its population growth due to in-migration from the rest of Canada is well in excess of the other Atlantic provinces.

Indeed, the only other Canadian province with growth due to in-migration from other provinces greater than that realized in Prince Edward Island is Alberta. Slightly greater out-migration and slower natural increase had the effect of making the population growth of Prince Edward Island slightly lower than that for the region as a whole.

The remaining two Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, performed somewhat similarly, although Nova Scotia experienced more negative growth due to outmigration, -7.29 per cent as opposed to New Brunswick's -6.72 per cent, and lower in-migration from abroad, 1.59 per cent compared to 2.08 per cent for New Brunswick. These were the main factors underlying the 1.71 per cent difference in the population growth of the two provinces.

ii) Quebec

As noted above, Quebec experienced rather limited population growth in the 1971-1976 period. From Table 12 it is apparent that in-migration from other provinces was particularly weak and the major cause of an overall negative net migration equal to 0.61 per cent. In effect, the 1.37 per cent growth recorded by Quebec due to in-migration from other provinces fell well short of any other provincial figure. Additionally, Quebec's growth due to in-migration from other countries was also somewhat below the average for all provinces. On the other side, however, and perhaps contrary to public opinion, negative growth due to outmigration in Quebec was very small relative to that recorded in the other provinces. Indeed, at 3.78 per cent, it was almost 2 percentage points below that registered in Ontario, 3 percentage points below that in the Atlantic Region, and 6 per cent below that in the Prairies. In effect, had Quebec experienced negative growth due to outmigration similar to that in Ontario, with no change in the other flows, it would have recorded negative net migration over the period equal to -2.25 per cent and population growth of only 1.79 per cent during the five year period.

iii) Ontario

Analysis of the factors contributing to Ontario's population growth produces certain surprises. Most notable, perhaps, is the lower level of population growth resulting from in-migration from other regions in Canada. Ontario population growth from this source amounted to 2.77 per cent. Only Quebec, with a figure of 1.37 per cent, performed less well on this account. Nevertheless, this was fully compensated by extremely rapid population growth due to in-migration from abroad. Specifically, growth from this latter source attained 4.77 per cent. Furthermore, negative growth from outmigration at -5.42 per cent was somewhat less than that realized in all other provinces excepting Quebec. In sum, the overall impact of migration between 1971 and 1976 on Ontario's population growth was 2.11 per cent. Natural increase contributed 5.17 per cent.

iv) Prairies

At the regional level, the 6.73 per cent population growth recorded was a result of 5.12 per cent growth due to natural increase and 1.62 per cent from net migration. However, very different trends are observed for the individual Prairie provinces. For example, the impact of net migration on Manitoba and Saskatchewan population growth was markedly negative - especially in the case of the latter. These provinces recorded negative population growth due to net migration of -1.14 per cent and -3.36 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the positive impact of net migration on Alberta population growth was the greatest in Canada - 6.11 per cent. This, as previously noted, stemmed from extremely rapid in-migration from other provinces (11.16 per cent) and growth due to in-migration from abroad of 3.80 per cent coupled with a negative impact due to outmigration of -8.85 per cent. It may be noted that Alberta's growth from in-migration from other countries was exceeded by only Ontario and British Columbia.

Conversely, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while recording average rates of growth as a result of interprovincial migration and low levels of growth due to migration from outside Canada, experienced exceptionally strong negative growth from outmigration. Indeed, on this account, Manitoba recorded negative growth of -10.07 per cent and Saskatchewan registered -10.29 per cent. In short, one out of every ten persons residing in each of these provinces in 1971 had left five years later.

v) British Columbia and the Territories

British Columbia, recording population growth of 7.46 per cent due to net migration, benefitted to a greater degree from migration flows during the period 1971-76 than did any other province. British Columbia experienced above average in-migration from other regions in conjunction with the exceedingly rapid population growth due to in-migration from abroad equal to 5.25 per cent.

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories were characterized by both rapid in-migration and outmigration which balanced out to net growth from migration of 5.0 per cent. Other areas of Canada were the principal sources of in-migrant flows as opposed to other countries. The respective impacts on population growth from these two sources were 29.75 per cent and 2.85 per cent.

VII Migration and the Growth of the Census Metropolitan Areas

Just as migration has fundamentally shaped the patterns of provincial population growth, so too has it shaped the trends in population growth at the level of the census metropolitan areas. On balance, the fastest-growing census metropolitan areas have been characterized by strongly positive net-migration following from in-migrant flows of considerable magnitude. Conversely, those centers which have realized slow growth - and in fact negative growth in some instances - have had only slightly positive or negative net migration. In general then, while one observes greater variation among CMA's than among provinces insofar as the effects of natural increase are concerned, it is the wider swings in net migration that underlie the different patterns of growth among census metropolitan areas.

i) Atlantic Region Census Metropolitan Areas

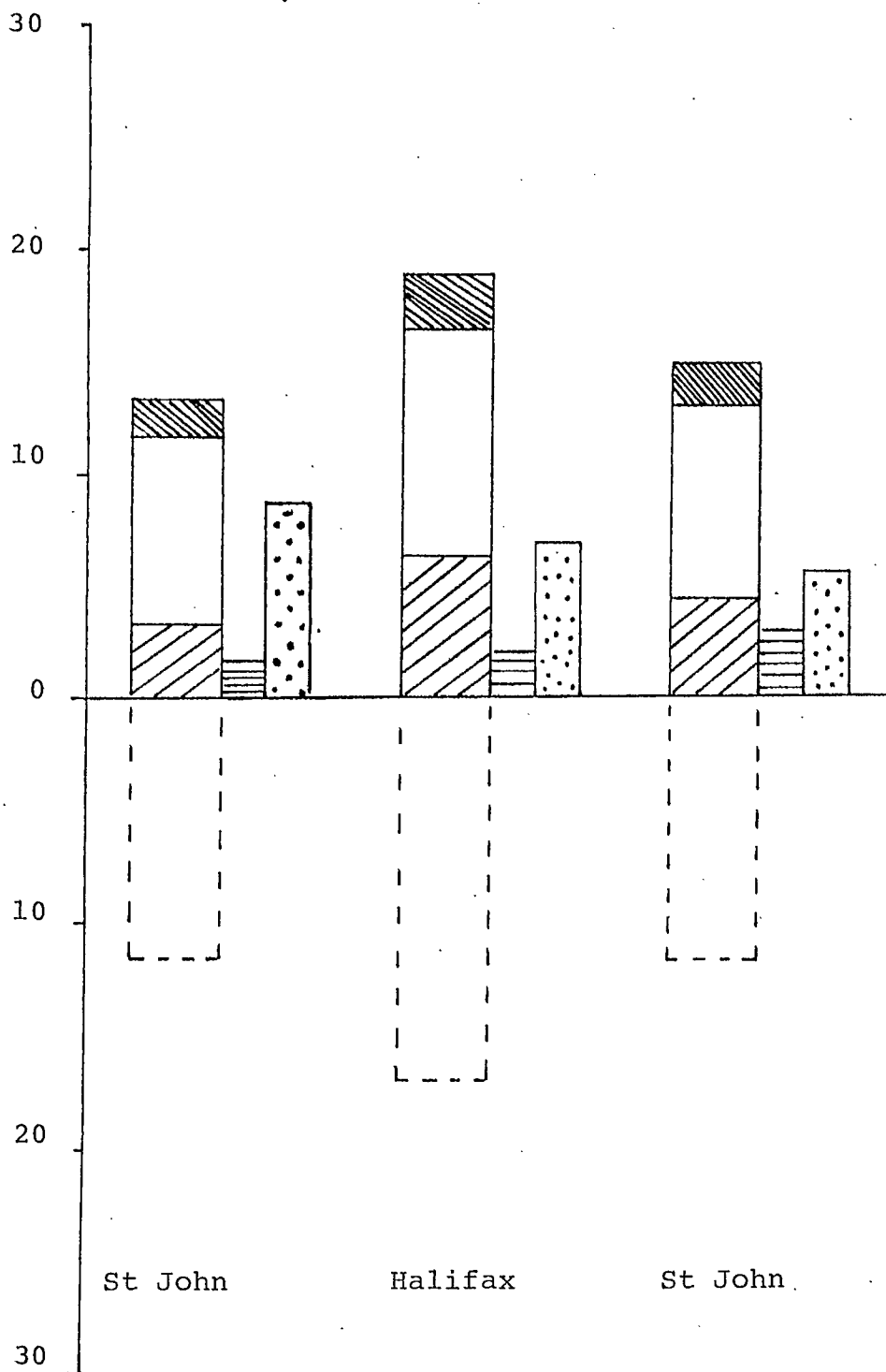
Chart 11 and Table 13 summarize the nature of population growth in the Atlantic Region CMA's. The three Atlantic census metropolitan areas of St. John's, Halifax and Saint John recorded growth rates of 8.78 per cent, 6.95 per cent and 5.84 per cent, respectively, compared to the average for the twenty-four Canadian CMA's of 7.72 per cent. What is apparent, however, from Table 13 and Chart 10 is that a) these three centers differ quite considerably from other Canadian centers with respect to their sources of growth and b) they also differ with respect to each other.

On the first account, for example, growth due to in-migration from other CMA's is, with the exception of Halifax, well below that experienced on average in the other Canadian census metropolitan regions (6.68 per cent). On the other hand, growth due to in-migration from non-CMA's is much greater in the Atlantic centers than it is on average in other Canadian census metropolitan areas. Specifically with respective growth in St. John's, Halifax and Saint John of 8.46 per cent, 10.23 per cent and 8.81 per cent, growth from this source is about double that resulting from in-migration from other CMA's - a trend that changes sharply (with few exceptions) as one moves westward to Central Canada, the Prairies and British Columbia. Finally, it may be noted that growth in the Atlantic centers due to in-migration from other countries also falls well short of the average for the Canadian CMA's during this period (3.22 per cent). Growth from this source was 1.65 per cent in St. John's, 2.37 per cent in Halifax, and 1.78 per cent in Saint John.

Chart 11

SOURCES OF ATLANTIC REGION

CMA GROWTH









-  in migration from other CMA'S
-  in migration from non-CMA'S
-  in migration from outside Canada
-  net migration
-  % growth population
-  out migration

Table 13

SOURCES OF CMA POPULATION GROWTH

	Immigration from other CMA's		Immigration From Non-CMA's		Immigration From Outside Canada		Outmigration			RNI		Net Migration		△ Pop	% Growth in Population
	I ₁		I ₂		I ₄		I ₅			I ₆					
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	#	%		
St. John's	4 313	3.37	11 148	8.46	2 180	1.65	-15 258	-11.58		9 192	6.97	2 383	1.81	11 575	8.78
Halifax	15 882	6.34	25 630	10.23	5 950	2.37	-43 326	-16.89		12 274	4.90	5 136	2.05	17 410	6.95
St. John	4 707	4.41	9 409	8.81	1 900	1.78	-12 690	-11.89		2 904	2.72	3 326	3.12	6 230	5.84
Chicoutimi- Jonqui�re Quebec	3 736	2.96	7 612	6.02	525	.42	-13 991	-11.07		4 357	3.45	-2 118	-1.68	2 239	1.77
Quebec	16 841	3.36	46 737	9.32	4 885	.97	-49 057	-9.78		21 387	4.27	19 406	3.87	40 793	8.14
Montreal	53 646	1.97	126 554	4.64	86 120	3.16	-228 523	-8.37		35 477	1.30	37 797	1.38	73 274	2.68
Ottawa-Hull (Que.)	17 835	11.95	11 831	7.93	2 585	1.73	-18 359	-12.30		8 828	5.92	13 892	9.31	22 720	15.22
Ottawa-Hull (Ont.)	49 680	10.96	38 621	8.52	21 945	4.84	-91 305	-20.14		49 119	10.84	18 941	4.18	68 060	15.02
Oshawa	17 834	14.82	8 006	6.65	3 805	3.16	-25 612	-21.29		10 845	9.01	4 033	3.35	14 878	12.37
Toronto	101 699	3.91	85 709	3.29	226 148	8.69	-342 536	-13.16		129 982	5.00	71 020	2.73	201 002	7.72
Hamilton	32 499	6.46	17 703	3.52	18 775	3.73	-56 323	-11.19		13 595	2.70	12 654	2.52	26 249	5.22
St. Catherines	17 370	6.08	11 630	4.07	7 610	2.66	-29 062	-10.17		8 570	3.00	7 548	2.64	16 118	5.64
Kitchener	20 378	8.54	20 316	8.52	14 385	6.03	-37 657	-15.78		16 166	6.78	17 420	7.30	33 586	14.08
London	19 940	7.88	20 782	8.21	9 840	3.89	-46 551	-18.40		13 391	5.29	4 011	1.59	17 402	6.88
Windsor	7 186	2.89	8 380	3.37	7 337	2.95	-29 998	-12.06		5 960	2.40	-7 093	2.85	-1 133	-0.46
Sudbury	5 581	3.54	10 768	6.83	1 645	1.04	-30 039	-19.05		11 354	7.20	-12 045	7.64	-691	-0.44
Thunder Bay	5 242	4.57	8 085	7.05	1 905	1.67	-15 380	-13.41		4 693	4.09	-148	-.13	4 545	3.96

Table 13 (Cont'd)

	Inmigration From other CMA's I ₁	Inmigration From Non-CAM's I ₂	Inmigration From Outside Canada I ₄	Outmigration I ₅	RNI I ₆	Net Migration	△ Pop	% Growth in Population
Winnipeg	22 656 4.12	39 486 7.18	4 500 .82	-74 952 -13.63	36 717 6.68	-8 310 -1.51	28 407	5.17
Regina	9 464 6.72	19 276 13.70	2 735 1.94	-29 583 -21.02	8 568 6.09	1 892 1.34	10 460	7.43
Saskatoon	8 208 6.49	20 322 16.07	3 010 2.38	-31 149 -24.63	6 914 5.47	391 .31	7 305	5.78
Calgary	47 543 11.76	47 056 11.67	23 500 5.83	-80 118 -19.86	28 683 7.11	37 891 9.39	66 574	16.51
Edmonton	38 705 7.80	58 728 11.84	23 325 4.70	-96 205 -19.40	33 663 6.79	24 553 4.95	58 216	11.74
Vancouver	72 060 6.66	63 632 5.88	74 840 6.91	-149 791 -13.84	23 254 2.15	60 741 5.61	83 995	7.76
Victoria	25 269 12.91	20 008 10.22	7 885 4.03	-34 256 -17.50	3 544 1.81	18 906 9.66	22 450	11.47

On the second account (differences between the Atlantic Region census metropolitan regions) it is evident that trends in migration flows to and from St. John's and Saint John tend to be very similar and markedly different from those of Halifax. For example, insofar as in-migration flows from other CMA's and from abroad are concerned, Halifax's growth is well in excess of the other two Atlantic centers and approach those realized on average in the rest of Canada. The principal differences between St. John's and Saint John surfaces with respect to the impact of natural increase.

ii) Quebec Census Metropolitan Areas

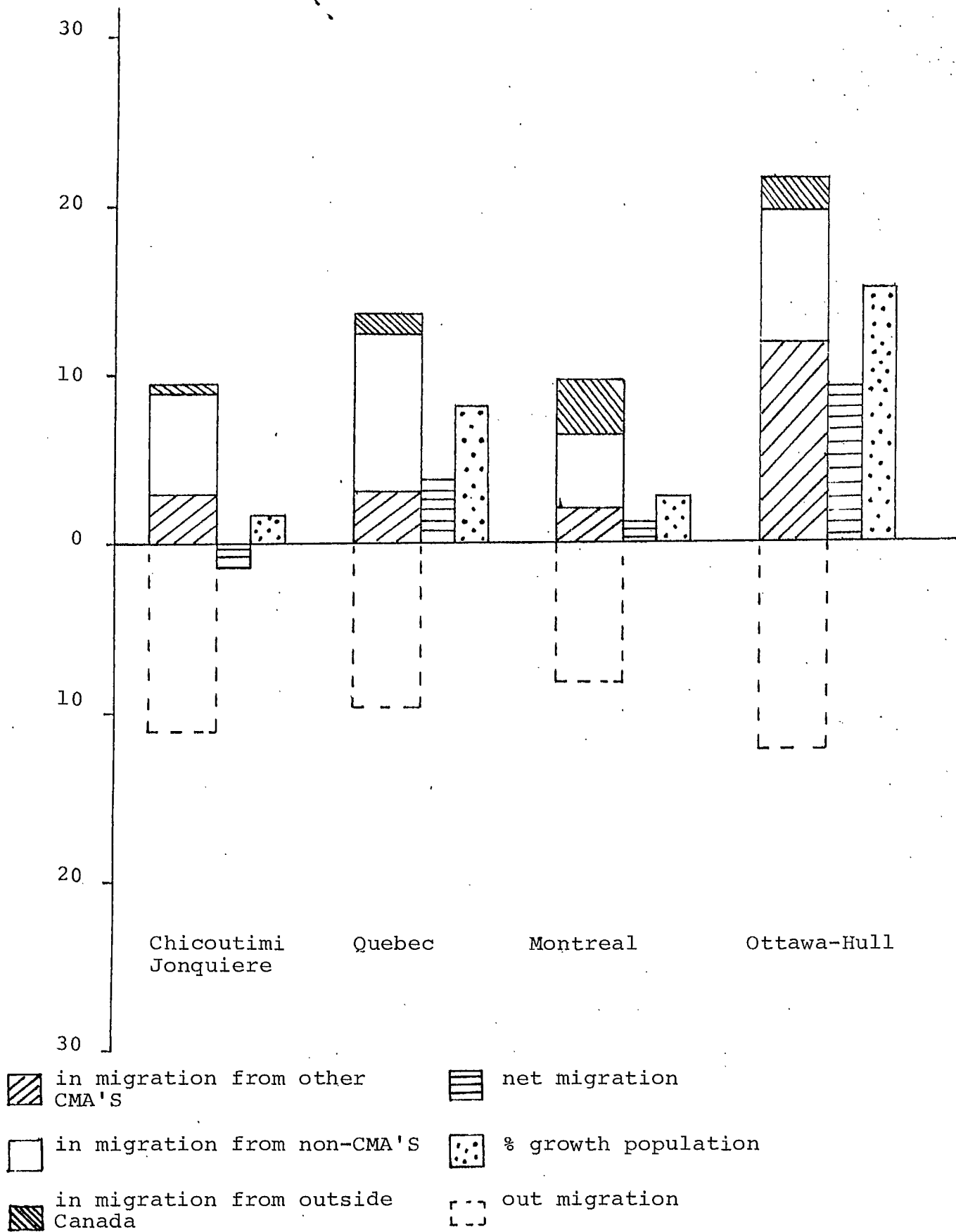
Chart 12 summarizes the relative impacts of net migration and natural increase on the population growth of the Quebec CMA's. The most notable finding with respect to the Quebec census metropolitan areas is the delineation of the relative stagnation of Montreal and Chicoutimi coupled with the more dynamic performance of Quebec City and Ottawa-Hull (Quebec). Montreal and Chicoutimi grew during the five year period by only 2.68 per cent and 1.77 per cent respectively while growth in Quebec City attained 8.14 per cent and that in Ottawa-Hull (Quebec) reached 15.22 per cent.

A common feature of each of the Quebec centers with the exception of Ottawa-Hull (Quebec) is their relatively weak growth due to in-migration from other CMA's. In fact, growth from this source in Montreal and Chicoutimi-Jonquière even falls short of that realized in the Atlantic Region. Further analysis of this source of growth also reveals the truly "regional" nature of two of the Quebec centers - Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Quebec City. In particular, Quebec City and Chicoutimi-Jonquière received 79.7 per cent and 81.2 per cent of their in-migrants from other CMA's from Quebec CMA's. The comparable figure for Montreal was only 39.2 per cent.

Population growth due to in-migration from non-census metropolitan areas is somewhat stronger than that from CMA's in all cases with the exception of Ottawa-Hull. Nevertheless, only Quebec City

Chart 12

SOURCES OF QUEBEC REGION CMA GROWTH



at 9.32 per cent exceeds the Canadian average of 8.0 per cent. The corresponding figures in the other centers are Chicoutimi-Jonquière 6.02 per cent, Montreal 4.69 per cent, and Ottawa-Hull (Quebec) 7.93 per cent.

Very marked in Quebec, however, is the extreme weakness of in-migration from other countries. With respect to growth from this source, Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Quebec City with growth of but 0.42 per cent and 0.92 per cent ranked twenty-fourth and twenty-second respectively out of the twenty-four Canadian CMA's. Moreover, even Montreal at 3.16 per cent failed to achieve the average Canadian growth of 3.22 per cent. The impression of Montreal's performance is that of a national center which is a) failing to capture a necessary flow of in-migration from other CMA's to maintain its growth b) failing to capture a necessary inflow of migrants to Canada - a traditional source of growth and c) failing to capture large inflows of migrants from non-census metropolitan areas as fast-growing regional centers like Quebec City, Halifax, Edmonton or Calgary have been able to do. In sum, Montreal appears as a national center without the usual sources of growth of a national center or even a regional center. Moreover, it is seen from Table 13 that Montreal registered the lowest natural increase of all the census metropolitan areas over the 1971-1976 period. Indeed, at 1.30 per cent for the five year

period, this is not far different from growth due to natural increase of only 0.25 per cent per year.

iii) Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas

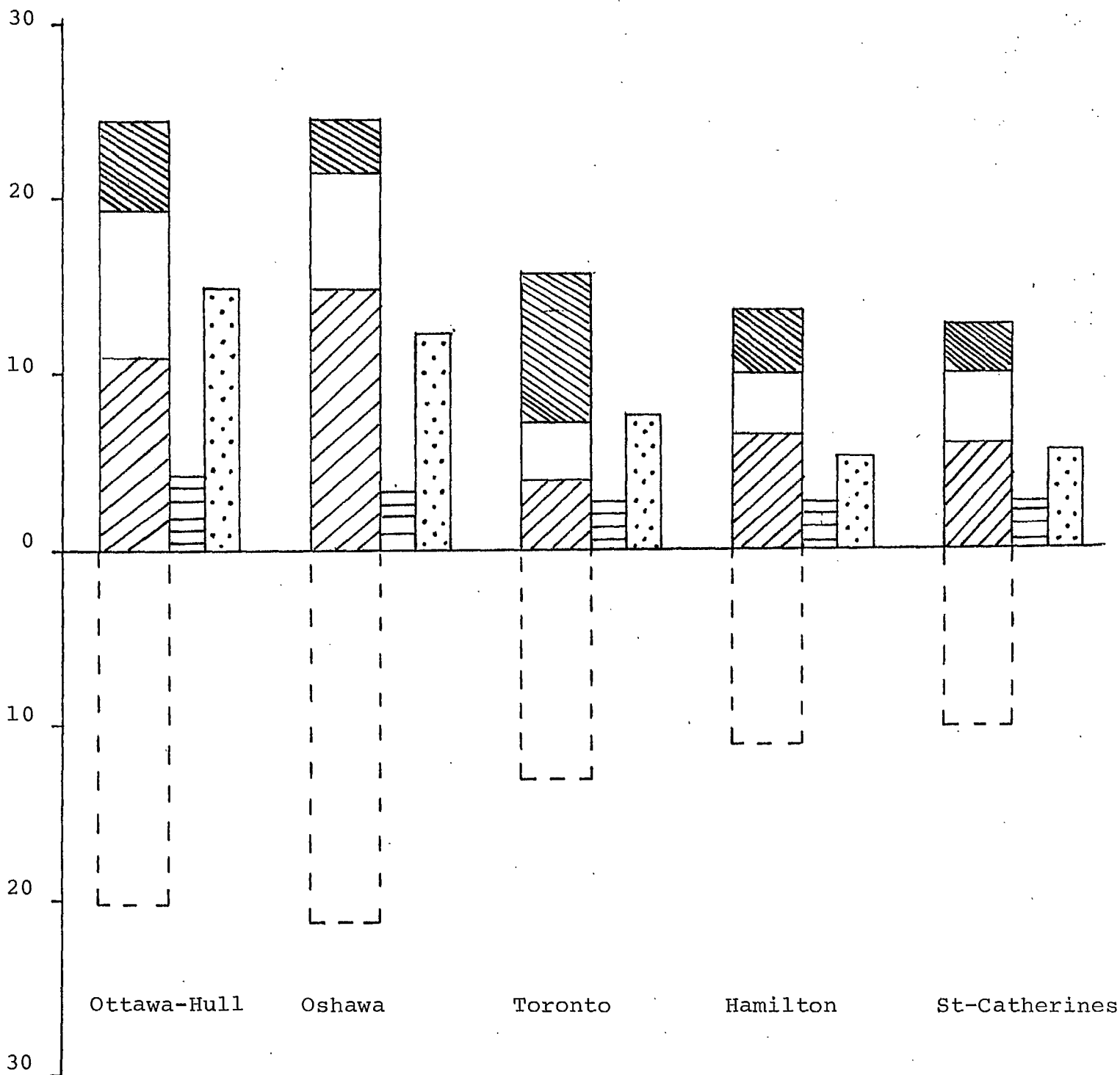
The patterns of growth in the Ontario census metropolitan areas exhibit considerable variation (Charts 13A & 13B). Growth in Ottawa-Hull (Ontario), Oshawa, and Kitchener demonstrated much strength and exceeded the growth realized on average in the Canadian CMA's. Toronto's growth at 7.72 per cent was identical to the average of all the CMA's while that of Hamilton, St. Catharines, London, Windsor, Sudbury and Thunder Bay was below the Canadian CMA average. Indeed, Windsor and Sudbury registered slightly negative growth.

Broadly, what becomes markedly apparent among the major Ontario centers - with the exception of Windsor and Sudbury which experienced negative growth - is a stronger reliance on in-migration from other CMA's and from abroad as sources of growth rather than in-migration from non-census metropolitan areas as was the case for centers in the Atlantic Region and Quebec. Whereas only in one center, Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)¹ in the latter regions experienced greater growth due to in-migration from CMA's or from abroad than from non-CMA's, in Ontario, six of the eight centers which had positive growth did. The combined growth of in-migration from other CMA's and from abroad was greater than that from non-census metropolitan areas in all cases with the exception of the two "northern" centers of Thunder Bay and Sudbury.

¹and because of its location in the national capital region it must be viewed as unique.

Chart 13 A

SOURCES OF ONTARIO REGION CMA GROWTH









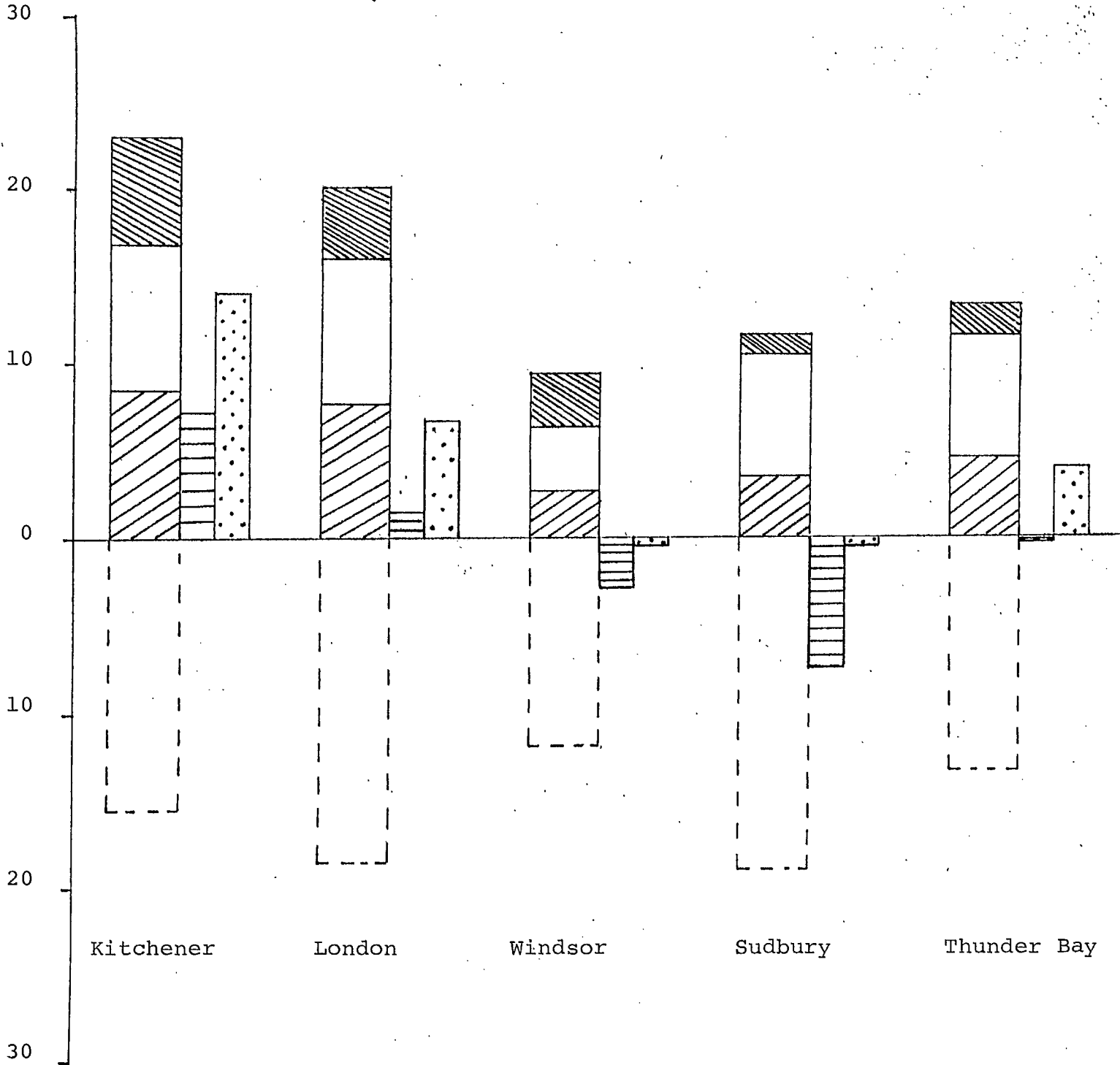






-  in migration from other CMA'S
-  net migration
-  in migration from non-CMA'S
-  % growth population
-  in migration from outside Canada
-  out migration

Chart 13 B

SOURCES OF ONTARIO REGION CMA GROWTH



-  in migration from other CMA'S
-  net migration
-  in migration from non-CMA'S
-  % growth population
-  in migration from outside Canada
-  out migration

The nature of Toronto's growth warrants special attention. From Table 13 it is apparent that Toronto experienced below average growth from in-migration from other CMA's (3.91 per cent as opposed to the CMA average of 6.68 per cent) and from non-CMA's (3.29 per cent as opposed to the CMA average of 8.0 per cent). These results are somewhat unexpected. What emerges as the major source of Toronto's population growth is in-migration from outside of Canada (8.69 per cent). In short, close to one out of every ten persons in Toronto in 1976 did not reside in Canada in 1971. The importance of this in-migrant flow in Toronto's population growth is perhaps best demonstrated by the fact that if Toronto had experienced only an average growth from this source, Toronto would have had negative net migration equal to -2.74 per cent and overall population growth of only 2.25 per cent.

In sum, from the Charts on Ontario census metropolitan areas' population growth, it is evident that the variations in growth among centers is largely accounted for by differences in migration. In fact, only the three slowest growing centers - Sudbury, Windsor and Thunder Bay - experienced negative net migration.

iv) Prairies

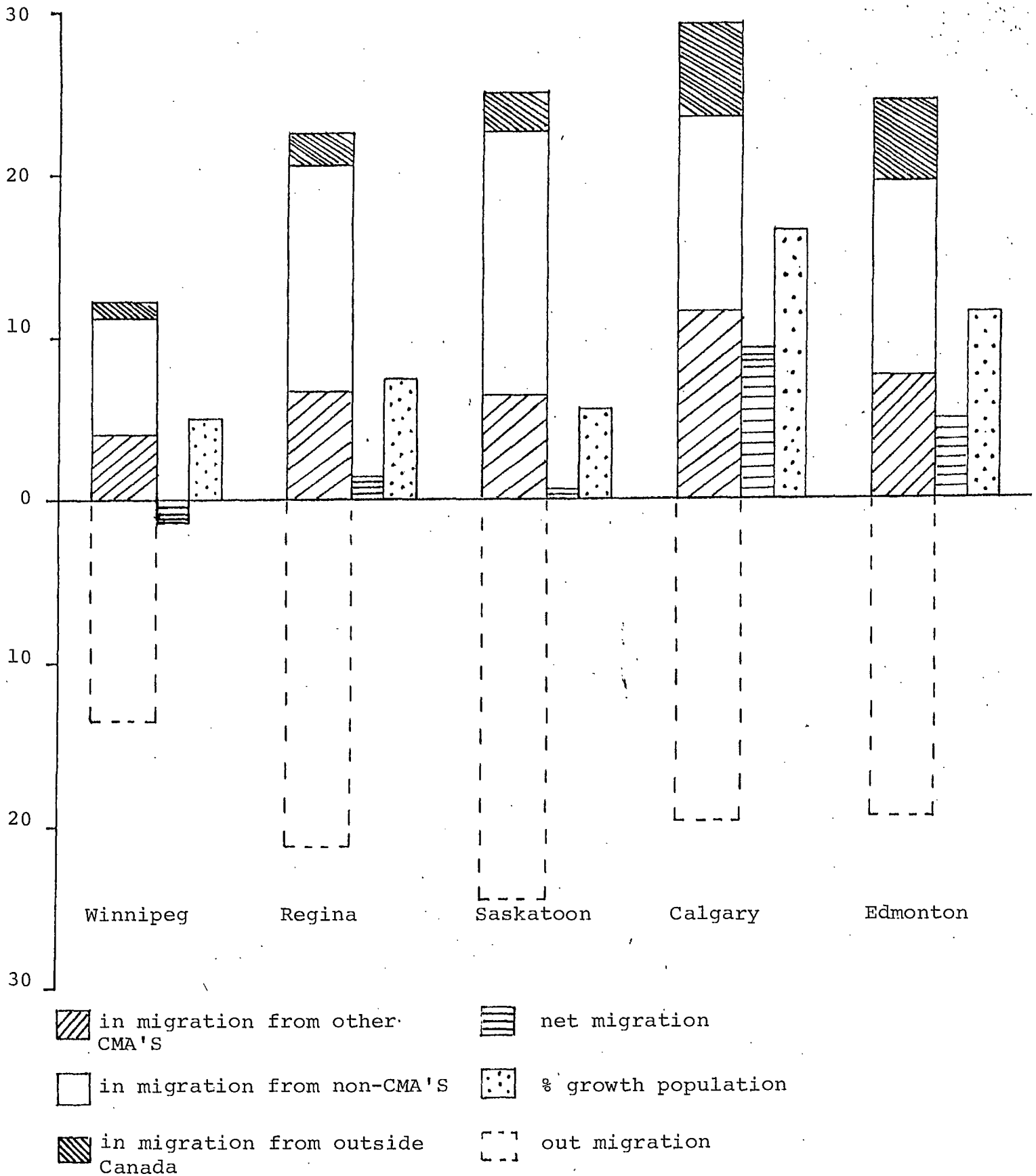
The growth, and the sources of growth, of the five Prairie centers were quite varied (Chart 14). Both Calgary, the fastest growing census metropolitan area in Canada, and Edmonton witnessed remarkable growth during the 1971-1976 period amounting to 16.51 per cent and 11.74 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Regina experienced average growth equalling 7.43 per cent while the growth in Winnipeg and Saskatoon was somewhat lower at 5.17 per cent and 5.78 per cent respectively.

The performance of Winnipeg is somewhat disturbing given its position as Manitoba's principal manufacturing and urban center. In effect, Manitoba was the only Prairie CMA to a) receive below average in-migration from other census metropolitan areas, b) experience below average in-migration from non-census metropolitan areas and c) undergo overall negative net migration which amounted to -1.51 per cent. Additionally, Winnipeg exhibited very weak growth due to in-migration from other countries; at 0.82 per cent Winnipeg's growth from this source ranked twenty-third among the CMA's surpassing only Chicoutimi-Jonquière.

Growth from in-migration from other countries was also weak in Regina and Saskatoon equalling 1.94 per cent and 2.38 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, these two

Chart 14

SOURCES OF PRAIRIES REGION CMA GROWTH



centers witnessed strong in-migration from non-census metropolitan areas and average in-migration from other CMA's. Both, however, witnessed extremely large flows of out-migrants. The combined effect of these trends was very low overall growth from net migration registering 1.34 per cent in the case of Regina and 0.31 per cent in the case of Saskatoon.

As expected, growth in the two Alberta census metropolitan areas - Calgary and Edmonton - far exceeded that realized in any of the other Prairie CMA's. Moreover, this strength permeated all sources of growth. Respectively, Calgary and Edmonton realized growth from in-migration from other CMA's equal to 11.76 per cent and 7.80 per cent, while from in-migration from non-census metropolitan areas, growth amounted to 11.67 per cent and 11.84 per cent. In-migration from outside of Canada to these two centers also showed remarkable strength. Growth from this source registered 5.83 per cent in Calgary and 4.70 per cent in Edmonton. As depicted in Table 13 and Chart 13, growth due to net migration in Calgary equalled 9.39 per cent - the greatest in Canada, while the corresponding figure in Edmonton was 4.95 per cent.

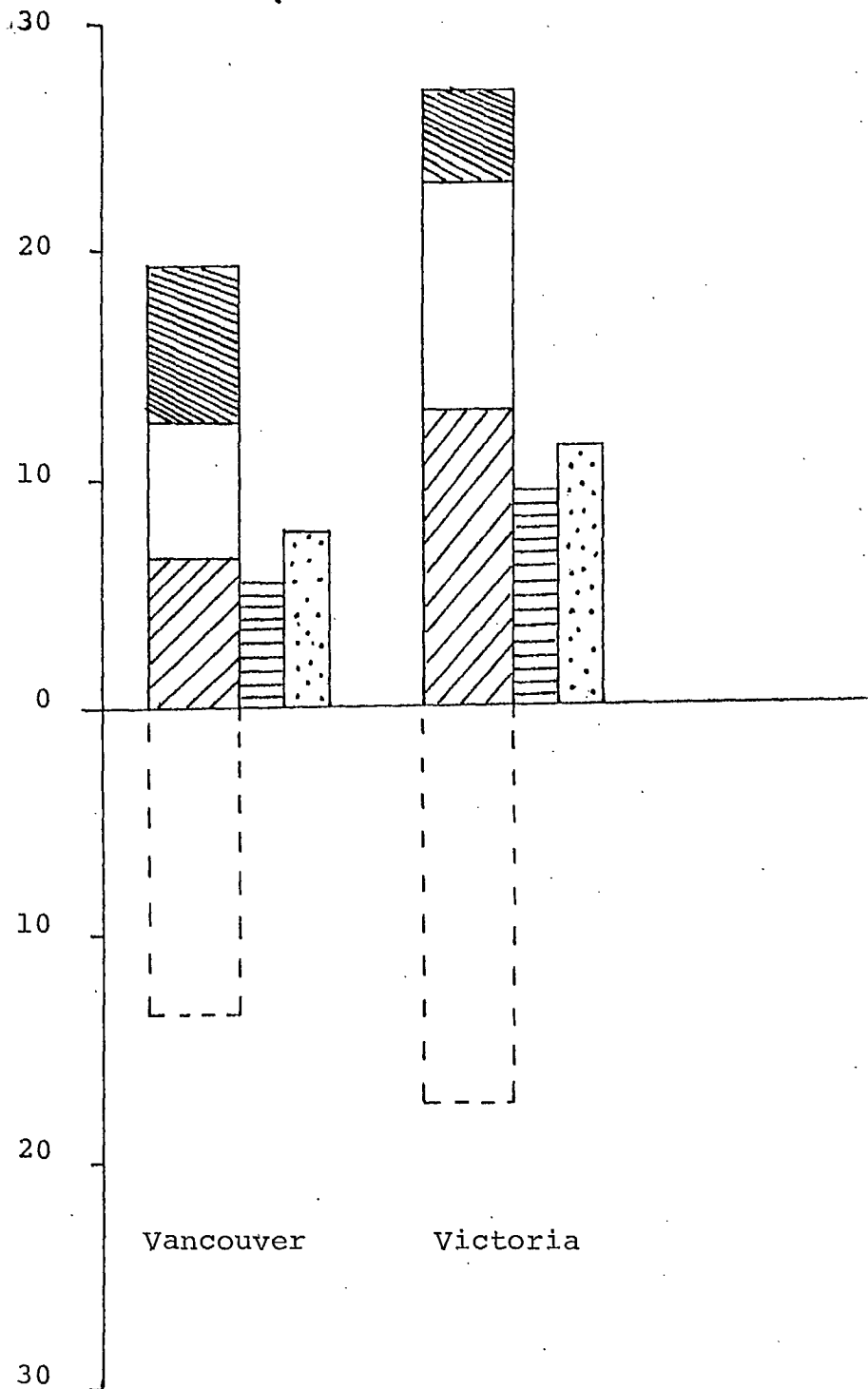
v) British Columbia


A number of surprises surface insofar as the two census metropolitan areas in British Columbia are concerned. For example, as seen in Table and Chart overall growth in Vancouver at 7.76 per cent was not significantly above the average for Canadian CMA's. Furthermore, growth due to in-migration from other CMA's and from non-census metropolitan areas to Vancouver was below the Canadian norm equalling 6.66 per cent and 5.88 per cent respectively. Conversely, and not unexpected, Vancouver experienced very strong growth due to in-migration from other countries. Indeed, growth from this source at 6.91 per cent exceeded that experienced in any other census metropolitan area with the exception of Toronto. This was a principal factor underlying the overall net impact from migration in Vancouver of 5.61 per cent.


In Chart 15 and Table 13, Victoria emerges as the census metropolitan area which benefitted most in terms of growth due to migration. In fact, due to its low rate of natural increase, the impact of net migration accounts for a rather disproportionate amount of the growth in Victoria's population. Specifically, growth from net migration equalled 9.66 per cent in Victoria. Each of the in-migrant flows demonstrated considerable strength. Most surprising, perhaps, was the magnitude of the in-migrant flow from other census metropolitan


Chart 15


SOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA REGION CMA GROWTH





 in migration from other CMA'S

 net migration

 in migration from non-CMA'S

 % growth population

 in migration from outside Canada

 out migration

areas. Growth from this source amounted to 12.91 per cent - a figure almost double that for Vancouver (6.66 per cent) or the average of all CMA's (6.68 per cent).

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1

NET MIGRATION BY PROVINCE

Origin and Mother Tongue		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Total
Nfld.	Anglo		-81	-1203	-935	56	-426	-1012	-134	-1132	-1437	-130	-130	-6564
	Franco		-	8	-28	-493	-6	-4	-	-31	-26	-5	-10	-595
	Other		-	5	-	-12	-43	-37	-	-11	-64	-6	-17	-185
	Total		-81	-1190	-963	-449	-475	-1053	-134	-1174	-1527	-141	-157	-7344
PEI	Anglo	81		-103	399	399	2231	54	25	-529	-198	-1	-47	2311
	Franco	-		-94	-36	55	146	6	5	-42	11	5	-	56
	Other	-		-10	4	26	39	-11	-16	-	-11	-	-	21
	Total	81		-207	367	480	2416	49	14	-571	-198	4	-47	2388
N.S.	Anglo	1203	103		-618	2277	6592	14	-142	-2528	-2228	-73	-125	4475
	Franco	-8	94		-201	554	200	7	-10	-61	-38	-5	0	532
	Other	-5	10		-22	75	122	41	21	14	-65	5	-	196
	Total	1190	207		-841	2906	6914	62	-131	-2575	-2331	-73	-125	5203
N.B.	Anglo	935	-399	618		2130	5495	-126	-29	-1110	-1394	-21	-78	6021
	Franco	28	36	201		1322	2054	-91	-6	-95	-142	-6	1	3302
	Other	-	-4	22		132	29	-6	-21	-38	-37	-	-11	66
	Total	963	-367	841		3584	7578	-223	-56	-1243	-1573	-27	-88	9389
Que.	Anglo	-56	-399	-2277	-2130		-31829	-835	-359	-5534	-8830	-83	-224	-52556
	Franco	493	-55	-554	-1322		520	-152	-272	-1098	-1903	5	-14	-4352
	Other	12	-26	-75	-132		-3670	-77	-31	-431	-1292	-11	9	-5724
	Total	449	-480	-2906	-3584		-34979	-1064	-662	-7063	-12025	-89	-229	-62632
Ont.	Anglo	426	-2231	-6592	-5495	31829		-1	-1746	-26593	-34920	-526	-751	-46600
	Franco	6	-146	-200	-2054	-520		101	-113	-708	-1181	-15	2	-4828
	Other	43	-39	-122	-29	3670		-467	53	-1475	-3546	10	-18	-1920
	Total	475	-2416	-6914	-7578	34979		-367	-1806	-28776	-39647	-531	-767	-53348
Man.	Anglo	1012	-54	-14	126	835	1		-1288	-13139	-10480	-122	-370	-23493
	Franco	4	-6	-7	91	152	-101		8	-559	-344	-5	-25	-792
	Other	37	11	-41	6	77	467		-76	-1237	-1812	-11	-115	-2694
	Total	1053	-49	-62	223	1064	367		-1356	-14935	-12636	-138	-510	-26979

Appendix Table 1 (Cont'd)

Origin and Mother Tongue		<u>Nfld.</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sask.	Anglo	134	-25	142	29	359	1746	1288		-20789	-11215	-136	-56	-28523
	Franco	-	-5	10	6	272	113	-8		-602	-189	-5	12	-396
	Other	-	16	-21	21	31	-53	76		-1735	-1347	-5	37	-2980
	Total	134	-14	131	56	662	1806	1356		-23126	-12751	-146	-7	-31899
Alb.	Anglo	1132	529	2528	1110	5534	26593	13139	20789		-13455	360	580	58839
	Franco	31	42	61	95	1098	708	559	602		-221	37	35	3047
	Other	11	-	-14	38	431	1475	1237	1735		-3000	21	96	2030
	Total	1174	571	2575	1243	7063	28776	14935	23126		-16676	418	711	63916
B.C.	Anglo	1437	198	2228	1394	8830	34920	10480	11215	13455		357	353	84867
	Franco	26	-11	38	142	1903	1181	344	189	221		6	7	4046
	Other	64	11	65	37	1292	3546	1812	1347	3000		68	27	11269
	Total	1527	198	2331	1573	12025	39647	12636	12751	16676		431	387	100182
Yukon	Anglo	130	1	73	21	83	526	122	136	-360	-357		115	490
	Franco	5	-5	5	6	-5	15	5	5	-37	-6		-	-12
	Other	6		-5	-	11	-10	11	5	-21	-68		5	-66
	Total	141	-4	73	27	89	531	138	146	-418	-431		120	412
N.W.T.	Anglo	130	47	125	78	224	751	370	56	-580	-353	-115		733
	Franco	10	-	-	-1	14	-2	25	-12	-35	-7	-	-	-8
	Other	17	-	-	11	-9	18	115	-37	-96	-27	-5		-13
	Total	157	47	125	88	247	767	510	7	-711	-387	-120		730

