

provinces in their net gain. For the losing provinces, in general, Ontario emerged not only as the major centre of attraction to their out-migrants but also as the major supply area of migrants. Regardless of the geographic location of a given province, the strong influence of Ontario in this respect persisted. The only exception to this general pattern was Saskatchewan, which interchanged population primarily with Alberta and British Columbia.

V.—INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANTS FIVE YEARS OF AGE OR OVER,
BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN AND OF DESTINATION, 1956-1961

Destination	Origin											Total
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Newfoundland.....	...	221	1,325	685	872	2,093	258	77	239	179	50	5,999
Prince Edward Island.....	53	...	1,592	813	469	1,273	168	137	165	145	62	4,877
Nova Scotia.....	1,934	1,031	...	4,038	3,249	10,118	1,262	447	806	2,010	160	25,055
New Brunswick.....	699	1,059	7,452	...	4,262	7,572	1,221	206	664	994	98	24,227
Quebec.....	1,454	485	4,442	8,808	...	40,629	3,416	925	2,928	3,009	413	66,509
Ontario.....	4,980	2,410	18,832	12,399	53,941	...	19,356	8,968	12,666	15,154	1,529	150,235
Manitoba.....	313	118	1,342	508	2,304	15,117	...	10,620	5,503	5,047	379	41,251
Saskatchewan.....	216	80	373	212	866	5,964	8,671	...	9,653	5,835	516	32,386
Alberta.....	457	317	1,581	950	3,418	14,494	10,091	26,039	...	20,344	1,807	79,498
British Columbia.....	511	203	3,241	944	4,500	17,542	12,336	17,974	28,225	...	1,882	87,358
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	55	52	152	140	384	1,159	429	570	1,862	1,411	...	6,214
All Migrants.....	10,672	5,976	40,332	29,497	74,265	115,961	57,208	65,963	62,711	54,128	6,596	523,609

Conclusion.—The above analysis of the mobility pattern in Canada over the 1956-1961 period dealing with the mobility status and direction of movement of the total population alone scratches only the surface of a mine of data collected in the 1961 Census. A sketch drawn with a broad brush cannot even suggest the total complexity of the effects of selectivity involved in migration upon the structure of local populations and the social and economic contexts of different types of communities. Intensive research is required to point up the full implications of migration for demographic change and potential transformation of the social and economic order of the nation as well as of local communities to be attributable to spatial movement of population.

Subsection 2.—Density of Population

Table 4 shows the density of population in the different provinces and territories of Canada in the census years 1951, 1956 and 1961. Omitting the Yukon and Northwest Territories where population density is exceedingly low, there were 8.66 persons per square mile in Canada as a whole in 1961 compared with 6.65 per square mile in 1951. The greatest increase in the ten years was shown by Ontario where there were 4.76 more persons per square mile, followed by Nova Scotia with an increase of 4.62. However, it should be remembered that all provinces with the exception of the Maritimes have large areas almost devoid of population and that concentrations in other areas are very high.