

the remaining provinces have been net losers (these data were not asked in the 1976 Census). Newfoundland and Quebec showed the fewest numbers of their 1971 population as having been born in another province (3.3% and 4.6%, respectively), while British Columbia showed the highest (37.4%). These percentages reflect low rates of Canadian-born migrants to the former two provinces and a high rate to the latter one. On the other hand, Saskatchewan-born persons were the most likely to be found living in a province other than that of their birth (40.0%), while Quebec-born and Ontario-born persons were the least likely (6.1% and 7.4%, respectively). This reflects a high rate of migration of native-born persons from the former province and low rates from the latter two.

Migration by residence five years ago. Perhaps the most useful estimates on internal migration are those resulting from the inclusion in national censuses of questions which seek to determine the exact place of residence of each person on the date of the preceding census five years earlier. From a comparison with the location of their present residence, it is possible to estimate the size, directional flows and characteristics of the migrating population over the period. Such questions were included in the 1961, 1971 and 1976 censuses of Canada. Migration trends in recent years as revealed by the 1961 and 1971 censuses were issued in monographs (Catalogues 99-548 and 99-557), profiles (Catalogue 99-705) and other studies (Catalogues 99-513 and 99-154). A few basic summary results of the 1976 Census, which included questions on place of residence five years earlier at June 1, 1971, are presented in Tables 4.65 and 4.66.

The migration status of the population in 1976 in terms of residence in 1971 is summarized in Table 4.65. It shows that almost half (48.5%) of Canada's population age five and over in 1976 were living in a different dwelling than five years earlier (movers). A total of 23.5% had moved within the same municipality (non-migrants), while 25.1% had moved from one municipality to another (migrants). The latter group consisted of 16.5% who were movers within the same province, 4.3% from one province to another, 0.9% whose province of residence in 1971 was not stated and 3.4% from outside Canada.

Table 4.66 summarizes the effect migration has had on provincial populations for 1971-76. For instance, Ontario was the most favoured province of destination for migrants from other provinces (22.3%) but it was also the largest single provincial source of interprovincial migrants (28.0%). This resulted in a net internal migration loss of 52,505 people for the province. Net internal migration losses were also experienced by Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan for 1971-76 while the Maritime provinces, traditional losers in net internal migration, recorded gains along with British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

The overall effect of immigration on net migration for 1971-76 was a population gain for each province and territory except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan. In terms of individual provinces, Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec received the largest share of immigrants during this period — 50.5%, 15.9% and 15.0%, respectively.

Migration by type of locality. Table 4.67 compares the type of locality of residence on June 1, 1971 and June 1, 1976 for migrants who had moved from one municipality to another between these two dates. Metropolitan areas were the favourite destination of these migrants, as well as being the major locality of origin. A total of 55.2% of all migrants moved to a municipality within a metropolitan area, including those moving from one municipality to another within the same metropolitan area. Immigrants from outside Canada showed the greatest propensity to locate in a metropolitan area and this was the destination of 80.0% of their numbers. By place of residence, 1971, 52.7% of the migrants residing in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 1976 were also living in a metropolitan area in 1971 (in a different municipality of the same or a different metropolitan area), 5.6% were from a census agglomeration (CA), 17.4% from a non-CMA and 19.6% were from outside Canada. For migrants residing in CAs in 1976, the largest proportion were residing in non-CMA localities in 1971 (36.4%) while in the case of migrants residing in non-CMA localities in 1976 the majority (46.9%) lived in a similar locality in 1971.