

Census did not count emigrants and therefore the data do not take into account the effects of emigration.

Migration to urban or rural localities. Table 4.63 compares the type and urban or rural status of residence on June 1, 1971 and June 1, 1976 for migrants who moved from one municipality to another between these dates. Urban municipalities were the favourite destination of all migrants, as well as the major locality of origin. Of all migrants, 55.2% moved to a municipality within a census metropolitan area, including those moving from one municipality to another within the same CMA. Immigrants from outside Canada showed the greatest trend to locate in urban areas (90.5%) with 86.5% choosing a CMA. In contrast, internal migrants showed a growing interest in rural municipalities, as the percentage living in urban municipalities (excluding the non-respondents) decreased to 72.4% in 1976 from 78.2% in 1971, while those living in rural municipalities increased from 21.8% to 27.6%. By status of residence in 1971, 74.7% of internal migrants who lived in urban municipalities in 1976 had also lived in urban municipalities in 1971 while 19.6% were from rural municipalities and 5.8% from unidentified municipalities. For migrants residing in rural municipalities in 1976, 72.4% came from urban, 23.6% from rural and 4.1% from unknown areas of origin.

Citizenship

4.6.4

Citizenship statistics. In 1977, citizenship certificates were granted to 107,899 new Canadian citizens.

The Citizenship Act came into effect on February 15, 1977. It replaced the Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, which was the first independent naturalization law to be enacted in the Commonwealth and which created the concept of a Canadian citizen distinct from that of a British subject.

Administered by the secretary of state department through more than 30 citizenship courts and offices, the act defines who is a citizen, and covers the conditions for acquisition, retention, loss and resumption of citizenship. Various provisions of previous statutes that accorded different treatment to certain groups of people have been removed. Now all persons are treated equally regardless of age, marital status, sex or country of origin. Some of the requirements for an adult to become a Canadian citizen are: legal admission to Canada; three years residence in Canada; basic knowledge of Canada and of one of Canada's official languages; and compliance with the national security and criminal record provisions of the Citizenship Act. The department administers federal-provincial agreements in support of citizenship and language instruction for adult immigrants.

Sources

- 4.1 - 4.3.3 Demography Division, Content and Analysis Branch, Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada.
- 4.3.4 Statistics Division, Finance and Management Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
- 4.4 Demography Division, Content and Analysis Branch, Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada.
- 4.5 Health Division, Institutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada.
- 4.6 - 4.6.1 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.
- 4.6.2 - 4.6.3 Demography Division, Content and Analysis Branch, Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada.
- 4.6.4 Communications Branch, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.