

Lifetime migration by province of birth. Census figures on province of birth shed some light on lifetime migration flows by comparing the number of persons born in a given province with their present province of residence. Such figures do not indicate the periodicity of the migrating process, and apply only to the Canadian-born population presently living in a given province. Nevertheless they do reflect something of the major patterns of interprovincial movement over the years.

Data from the 1981 Census (Table 2.52) show that Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories were net gainers of lifetime migrants from other provinces, while the remaining provinces were net losers. Quebec showed only 4.1% of the 1981 Canadian-born population as having been born in another part of Canada and Newfoundland 4.3%, while Yukon showed the highest number (65.3%). These percentages reflect low rates of Canadian-born migrants to these two provinces and a high rate to Yukon. However, 53.6% of Yukon-born persons migrated, while the percentages of Quebec-born migrants (7.8%) and Ontario-born (10.1%) reflected low rates.

Migration by residence five years ago. Useful estimates on internal migration result from questions in national censuses to determine the exact place of residence of each person on the preceding census date 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. The 1981 Census included questions on place of residence on June 1, 1976.

Table 2.53 shows almost half (47.6%) of Canada's population age 5 and over in 1981 living in a different dwelling than five years earlier; 24.9% had moved within the same municipality and 22.7% had moved from one municipality to another. The last group consisted of 15.1% who moved within the same province, 5.1% from one province to another, and 2.5% from outside Canada.

Migration by mother tongue. Inclusion of mother tongue in the analysis of net internal migration patterns from 1976 to 1981 shows that the French mother tongue population in Alberta increased by 15,120 or 25%. Newfoundland's net loss due to internal migration of 655 people whose mother tongue is French represents just over 24% of French mother tongue population in that province. In Quebec internal migration decreased the English mother tongue population by 106,310 or 15.3% and the French mother tongue population decreased by 18,060, or 0.3%.

Table 2.54 summarizes the effect of migration on provincial populations for 1976-81. Alberta was the most favoured province of destination for migrants from other provinces (29.5%) followed by Ontario (22.0%) and British Columbia (20.6%). Ontario,

however, was the largest single provincial source of interprovincial migrants (28.8%) resulting in a net internal migration loss of 78,065 people. Alberta and British Columbia were the only provinces to experience net internal migration gains. The remaining provinces and Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded losses.

The overall effect of immigration (including returning Canadians) for 1976-81 was a net migration gain for Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Among provinces receiving the largest share of immigrants were Ontario (44.1%), British Columbia (17.0%) and Quebec (15.2%). However, the 1981 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 2.55 shows migration by the urban or rural status of residence on June 1, 1976 and June 3, 1981. Urban municipalities were the favourite destination of all migrants, as well as the major locality of origin. Immigrants from outside Canada showed the greatest trend to locate in urban areas (90.5%) with 85.3% choosing a census metropolitan area. The pattern was less pronounced for internal migrants as only 75.2% chose to live in urban municipalities with the remaining 24.8% choosing to live in rural municipalities. In 1981, 82.1% of internal migrants who lived in urban municipalities had also lived in urban municipalities in 1976 while 17.9% were from rural municipalities. For migrants residing in rural municipalities in 1981, 77.1% came from urban and 22.9% from rural areas of origin.

2.8.4 Citizenship

Citizenship statistics. In 1981, 95% of the Canadian population were Canadian citizens. Of the 5% of persons without Canadian citizenship, more than half (54%) were residents of Ontario where they formed 7.6% of the population.

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. Changes in the requirements for citizenship in the new law brought a large increase in applications for citizenship which resulted in a record number of grants in 1978, the year following the passing of the act.

Administered by the secretary of state department through 30 citizenship courts and offices, the act covers the conditions for acquisition, retention, loss and resumption of citizenship. All adult applicants for grant of citizenship face the same requirements, which include legal admission to Canada; three years residence in Canada; basic knowledge of Canada and of one of Canada's official languages; and compliance