



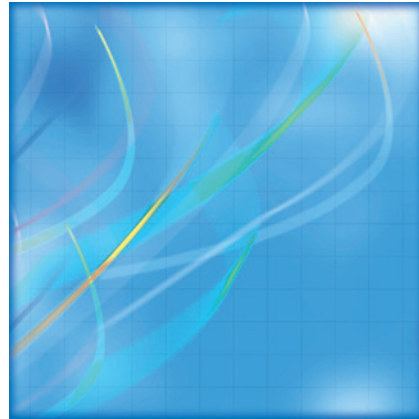
Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001006

2001 Census: analysis series

Profile of the Canadian population by mobility status: Canada, a nation on the move

This document provides detailed analysis of the 2001 Census of Population data released December 10, 2002.

To access the complete report, including colour maps, charts and tables, please consult Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). On the home page, choose Census.





Statistics Canada
Census Operations Division

2001 Census: analysis series

Profile of the Canadian population by mobility status: Canada, a nation on the move

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2002

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

December 2002

Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001006

Frequency: Every 5 years

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n° 96F0030XIF2001006 au catalogue).

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Profile of the Canadian population by mobility status: Canada, a nation on the move

Canada: A nation on the move	5
Four in 10 Canadians picked up and moved between 1996 and 2001	5
We're still heading west, but stopping at the Rockies	5
Young adults flocked to large metropolitan areas	6
Seniors: Many leave metropolitan areas for smaller cities or rural areas	6
 Provinces and territories	 8
Only three provinces had net gains in population through internal migration	8
Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan had largest net losses relative to their population	8
Census metropolitan areas: People moving to the "big city"	9
Migrants from Atlantic provinces travelled farthest.....	10
 Provincial and territorial highlights	 11
Newfoundland and Labrador: Biggest net loss in two decades to migration	11
Prince Edward Island: Small net gain in migration	11
Nova Scotia: Young people 15 to 29 accounted for majority of net loss.....	12
New Brunswick: Heavy losses in migration to Ontario	13
Quebec: Largest net loss among the provinces	13
Ontario: Strong economic growth attracts big migration	14
Manitoba: Migration rate high among young adults	15
Saskatchewan: third largest net loss to other provinces and territories	15
Alberta: Booming economy, booming migration.....	16
British Columbia: First net loss to migration in 30 years	17
Yukon: Seven of 10 who moved out went to Alberta or British Columbia	18
Northwest Territories: Largest net loss in past quarter-century	18
Nunavut: Small net loss for newest territory	19
 Tables	 20

Canada: A nation on the move

Four in 10 Canadians picked up and moved between 1996 and 2001

During the five year period between 1996 and 2001, about 11,710,300 individuals aged five and over changed addresses. The overall rate at which Canada's population moved between 1996 and 2001, while significant, declined to its lowest level in more than two decades.

Movers represented 41.9% of the total population aged five and over in 2001, down from 43.3% in 1996 and down sharply from 46.7% in 1991. This decline is largely attributable to growth in the older population who tend to move less than young adults.

Most moves were of the short-distance variety. Of the individuals who moved between 1996 and 2001, almost 6,251,600 (22.4% of the population aged five and over) changed residence, but remained in the same municipality, accounting for nearly half of all movers.

Another 3,577,100, or about 12.8% of population, moved to another municipality inside the same province. About 905,700, or almost 3.2%, moved from one province or territory to another.

The remaining 976,000 movers reported that they had been residing in another country five years before the 2001 Census. They represented 3.5% of the population aged five and over. These proportions are slightly lower than those observed in the 1996 Census.

Of the 905,700 people who moved from one province to another, almost one-half (47%) were in the prime working ages of between 25 and 44, compared with 32% of the population aged five and over. Barely 5% of them were seniors aged 65 and over.

Beyond the age of 25, mobility declines steadily with age. Young adults aged 15 to 29 are far more mobile than the rest of the population because they are at the age when transitions occur, such as getting married, enrolling in university or joining the job market. The decrease in the rate of mobility that starts a little before the age of 30 relates to the aging of children in a family and their enrolment in school.

Between 1996 and 2001, one-half (50.2%) of the nation's total population of young adults aged 15 to 29 moved. Almost 5.2% of the people in this age group changed province or territory.

The corresponding numbers for older adults and for those aged 65 and over were much lower. Among the group aged 45 to 64, only 27.0% changed addresses between 1996 and 2001, and only 2.0% changed province or territory. Similarly, among seniors aged 65 and over, only 18.3% changed addresses, and only 1.2% changed province or territory.

We're still heading west, but stopping at the Rockies

Canadians who pulled up stakes and changed province or territory between 1996 and 2001 still headed west, according to the newest data from the 2001 Census.

However, instead of going all the way to the Pacific Ocean, they stopped at the Rocky Mountains. Alberta replaced British Columbia as the destination of choice.

By far, the largest net gain from migration was the 119,400 that occurred in the booming, oil-rich province of Alberta. It resulted from the 242,200 people who moved into Alberta and of the 122,800 people moving out of this province.

Still, this failed to eclipse the record net gain of 150,000 experienced by British Columbia between 1991 and 1996. During much of this five-year period, British Columbia enjoyed a better economic situation than the rest of Canada. According to the Labour Force Survey data, employment in the province increased 16% between 1991 and 1996, compared with 3% in the rest of the country.

This time it was Alberta's turn. Much of the massive flow of migrants into Alberta was composed of young people. A total of 87,700 incoming migrants were young people aged between 15 and 29. These young people represented 36.2% of the incoming migrants to Alberta. In contrast, this age group represented 29.1% of all the people who moved out of Alberta. In addition, 36,200 children aged five to 14 moved into Alberta between 1996 and 2001.

However, not everyone headed west. Almost 89,700 people moved slightly east to Alberta from neighbouring British Columbia, the largest single flow between any two provinces recorded by the 2001 Census.

Ontario followed Alberta with the second highest net gain of 51,900 migrants. This contrasts with earlier in the decade when the industrial heartland of Ontario suffered the effects of the recession, leaving many unemployed. This gain of 51,900 represented only 0.5% of Ontario's population aged five and over, while Alberta's net gain through internal migration represented 4.7% of its population.

Young adults flocked to large metropolitan areas

Between 1996 and 2001, a total of 288,500 young people aged 15 to 29 pulled up stakes and moved from one province or territory to another. They represented 5.2% of the population of this age group who lived in Canada in 1996. In many cases, they moved to large census metropolitan areas.

A large flow consisted of young people apparently seeking to take advantage of the buoyant labour market in Alberta. More than 54,000 young people aged between 15 and 29 moved to Calgary during this five-year period, while Edmonton attracted 39,900.

About 29,000 of the young people who moved into Alberta came from adjacent British Columbia, while more than 15,600 moved from Saskatchewan. Alberta also received more than 14,900 young people from Ontario.

Young people aged 15 to 29 were also attracted to Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas: Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. The three CMAs together attracted more than 200,000 young adults aged 15 to 29 between 1996 and 2001. In total the three gained 67,400 more youth than they lost.

In fact, about one in three of all young people who left non-metropolitan areas of the country moved to one of the three largest census metropolitan areas. These young people represented more than one-half of the 67,400 net gain of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver for this age group.

Seniors: Many leave metropolitan areas for smaller cities or rural areas

Between 1996 and 2001, a total of 44,600 seniors aged 65 and over moved from one province or territory to another. They represented only 1.2% of the total population of seniors.

If young people were moving to metropolitan areas during the past five years, the elderly were moving out.

The three largest census metropolitan areas – Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver – all recorded net losses in migration among seniors aged 65 and over during this five-year period.

The seniors who left these three major urban centres combined accounted for 1.7% of their elderly population. In comparison, their net gain in young adults aged 15 to 29 represented 3.8%.

In Toronto, 12,500 more seniors left the census metropolitan area than moved in. Montréal lost 4,100 more seniors than it gained, while Vancouver's net loss was more than 2,400.

The provinces with the highest net gains among seniors were Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. Alberta gained 3,700 more seniors than it lost between 1996 and 2001, while British Columbia had a net gain of 2,900 and Ontario gained 1,300.

Quebec lost 5,400 more seniors than it gained during this five-year period. The majority of seniors who left Quebec settled in Ontario.

Provinces and territories

Only three provinces had net gains in population through internal migration

Only three provinces – Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Alberta – gained more population than they lost through interprovincial migration between 1996 and 2001. The remainder, including the three territories, lost more people than they gained.

Although these three provinces posted positive net migration, Alberta's gains stand out. Alberta had a net gain of 119,400, far above the equivalent of only 3,600 between 1991 and 1996. Alberta's net gain through internal migration represented 4.7% of its population. In contrast, Ontario's net gain of 51 900 represented only 0.5% of its population, while Prince Edward Island's net gain of 135 accounted for 0.1% of its population.

On the other hand, there was a marked reversal in British Columbia's situation. Between 1996 and 2001, British Columbia lost 23,600 more people than it gained. During the previous five-year period, it had a record net inflow of 150,000 people.

Alberta recorded net gains from every other province, largely the result of its economic expansion and growth in labour market.

Ontario was the only other province to show a strong increase in population through interprovincial migration. Although the rate of net migration was relatively low, Ontario gained 51,900 more people than it lost between 1996 and 2001. This more than offset a net loss of over 47,000 observed during the previous five-year period.

This was largely attributable to Ontario's strong economic growth. According to THE LABOUR FOCE SURVEY data, in 2001, Ontario counted 782,000 more jobs than it did in 1996. This gain represented 48% of the total job increase for the country during this five-year period.

Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan had largest net losses relative to their population

Newfoundland and Labrador recorded its largest net loss in two decades, both in numbers and in rates. The province lost almost 31,100 people more than it gained between 1996 and 2001. This was the difference between the 47,100 people who moved out and the 16,000 who moved in.

Newfoundland and Labrador's net loss of 31,100 represented 6.1% of its population aged five years and over, the highest net out-migration rate among the provinces.

This net loss was larger than the net loss of more than 23,200 during the previous five-year period. Newfoundland and Labrador has shown a net loss in every census since 1981.

Saskatchewan's net loss of about 24,900 in migratory exchanges with the rest of the country represented 2.7% of its population aged five years and over, the second strongest rate among the provinces. Roughly 67,500 people moved out of the province between 1996 and 2001, while 42,600 moved in.

This continues the trend observed during the previous five-year period when Saskatchewan lost almost 19,800 more people than it gained from migration. More than one-half of the people who left Saskatchewan went next door to Alberta.

Like its neighbour, Manitoba incurred a net loss of 18,600 in its internal exchanges, slightly less than the 19,400 net loss recorded between 1991 and 1996.

Quebec had a net loss of roughly 57,300 to the other provinces and territories between 1996 and 2001. This represented only 0.9% of its population aged five years and over, one of the lowest rates. However, this net outflow was the highest recorded for Quebec since the mid-1980s. It followed a net loss of 37,400 people during the previous five-year period.

Quebec has recorded strong net outflows in interprovincial migration during the last 30 years. The largest was a net loss of more than 141,700 between 1976 and 1981.

Between 1996 and 2001, more than 119,700 people left Quebec, while 62,400 moved in. Two-thirds of the people who moved out of Quebec went to Ontario.

Except for Prince Edward Island, all Atlantic provinces incurred net losses. New Brunswick lost 8,400 people more than it gained, four times its net outflow during the previous five-year period.

Nova Scotia had a net loss of just under 1,300, down substantially from almost 6,500 between 1991 and 1996.

Between 1996 and 2001, all three territories recorded net losses. The Yukon and the Northwest Territories lost 2,800 and 3,200 more people than they gained while the net loss of the new territory, the Nunavut, was smaller at only 330.

Census metropolitan areas: People moving to the “big city”

People tended to move from non-metropolitan areas to big cities between 1996 and 2001, according to the census. Almost 712,400 Canadians moved from a non-metropolitan area to one of the 27 census metropolitan areas during this five-year period. This compares with 672,600 who moved in the opposite direction.

However, 15 out of the 27 census metropolitan areas lost more people than they gained in migratory exchanges with the rest of the country.

The people who moved into a census metropolitan area tended to prefer smaller centres of fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, or medium-sized centres, those between 500,000 and a million inhabitants.

Overall, the 18 small census metropolitan areas gained 34,300 more people than they lost in their exchanges with non-metropolitan areas, while the six medium-sized centres gained 67,500 more than they lost to non-metropolitan areas.

On the other hand, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, the three largest metropolitan areas combined, lost 62,000 more people than they gained in their exchanges with non-metropolitan Canada. In many cases, the moves were just beyond the metropolitan boundary.

The losses observed in these three metropolitan areas were more than offset by the large inflow of people from outside Canada. Of the 976,000 who resided in another country in 1996, more than two-thirds, about 657,500, resided in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver in 2001.

Migrants from Atlantic provinces travelled farthest

Migrants who resided in the Atlantic provinces in 1996 travelled farthest on average to their new home.

On average, migrants leaving a census metropolitan area travelled just over 750 kilometres, but this distance varied greatly from one region to another.

Individuals who left St. John's in Newfoundland and Labrador moved the farthest to settle down, an average of 2,150 km. Similarly, people who quit Halifax travelled 1,340 km on average, and those who left Vancouver moved 1,220 km.

Four of the five shortest average distances were for small and medium-sized metropolitan areas of Quebec: Trois-Rivières (170 km), Sherbrooke (260 km), Chicoutimi-Jonquière (370 km) and Québec City (380 km).

Montréal acts as a regional hub, attracting migrants from the rest of the province. Those who left Montréal travelled an average of 570 km.

In Ontario, those who left the census metropolitan area of Oshawa travelled only 330 km on average, the third shortest distance. Most other movers from Ontario's metropolitan areas moved fewer than 600 km.

Generally the distance covered by in-migrants to a metropolitan area is similar to the distance that out-migrants from the same place will travel. But this is not always the case.

People who left St. John's moved twice as far as those who settled there. This reflects the fact that migrants leaving St. John's tended to move to economically booming Alberta and Ontario. Those moving into St. John's were in large part coming from the non-metropolitan part of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In addition, distances covered by out-migrants were generally higher for metropolitan areas of provinces that showed fairly large net outflows.

On the other hand, the average distance covered by people migrating to large and attractive census metropolitan areas such as Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, was often higher than that covered by people leaving them.

For example, an in-migrant to Calgary travelled an average distance of 1,170 km, whereas an out-migrant from Calgary moved an average of 980 km.

Provincial and territorial highlights

Newfoundland and Labrador: Biggest net loss in two decades to migration

Newfoundland and Labrador recorded its biggest net loss in two decades to interprovincial migration, according to the 2001 Census.

Every census since 1981 has shown that more people have left Newfoundland and Labrador than have entered it. The 2001 Census extended this long-term trend.

Between 1996 and 2001, about 47,100 people pulled up stakes and left the province, while only 16,000 moved in, for a net outflow of just over 31,000. Newfoundland and Labrador incurred a net loss to all provinces and territories. Newfoundland and Labrador's net outflow between 1996 and 2001 represented 6.1% of its population aged five and over, while its net loss during the previous five-year period represented only 4.3% of its population.

The 47,100 people who moved out accounted for 9.2% of Newfoundland and Labrador's population aged five and over, or almost one out of every 10 people. Only the three territories had higher out-migration rates.

Just over 17,500 people moved from Newfoundland and Labrador to Ontario, the province's single largest interprovincial movement. Another 13,800 went to Alberta, likely in search of jobs. Just over one-half of those who went to Alberta were aged between 15 and 29.

Most of the flow from Newfoundland and Labrador was among young people aged 15 to 29. The province lost 22,000 people in this age group, gaining only 4,100 in return. This net loss of almost 17,900 represented almost 15% of Newfoundland and Labrador's population aged 15 to 29, highest proportion in Canada.

Economically, the province has been affected by the decline in the fish industry. According to the Labour Force Survey data, unemployment was particularly high among young adults aged 15 to 24, averaging 26.6% between 1996 and 2001.

The census metropolitan area of St. John's had a net loss of 5,600 people between 1996 and 2001. This was the difference between the 21,300 residents who moved out and 15,700 who moved in.

More than 9,200 young people aged 15 to 29 left St. John's during this five-year period.

St. John's gained about 5,200 more people than it lost to migration within Newfoundland and Labrador itself. About two-thirds of the people who moved into St. John's travelled only a short distance from small towns and rural areas of the province.

Between 1996 and 2001, St. John's posted unemployment rates much higher than most other census metropolitan areas. In 2001, its unemployment rate was 9.1%.

Prince Edward Island: Small net gain in migration

Prince Edward Island posted only a small net gain of 135 persons in its migratory exchanges with the other Canadian provinces and territories between 1996 and 2001. This was less than one-tenth of the net gain of 1,500 during the previous five-year period.

A total of 7,800 people left the island, while 7,900 arrived from other provinces and territories. Prince Edward Island had a net loss of 700 people to Alberta, but a net gain of 600 from Newfoundland and Labrador.

Most of the largest migration flows between Prince Edward Island and the rest of Canada were to and from non-metropolitan areas. However, 900 people moved to Prince Edward Island from the census metropolitan area of Toronto and 1,200 people left the island to move to Halifax.

Prince Edward Island lost more young adults than it gained. About 3,300, or 43%, of the 7,800 people who moved out were aged 15 to 29. Only about 2,200 people in this age group moved in.

About 1,700 people aged 45 to 64 moved to Prince Edward Island. These individuals may have been native islanders returning home after living elsewhere.

Nova Scotia: Young people 15 to 29 accounted for majority of net loss

Nova Scotia incurred its lowest net loss through interprovincial migration in 15 years, according to the 2001 Census.

Just over 53,000 people moved into the province, while almost 54,300 moved out. This net loss of about 1,300 was down substantially from 6,450 between 1991 and 1996, and 4,900 during the previous five years. In terms of rates, the net loss between 1996 and 2001 represented only 0.2% of Nova Scotia's population aged five and over. The net loss during the previous five-year period had represented 0.8% of its population.

About 22,100 people moved to Ontario, Nova Scotia's single largest interprovincial movement. Another 9,900 moved to Alberta and 6,900 to New Brunswick.

Young adults in particular – those aged 15 to 29 – accounted for the bulk of Nova Scotia's net loss to other provinces. About 20,700, or 38%, of all the people who moved out of Nova Scotia were in this age group.

Nova Scotia attracted about 15,500 people aged 15 to 29 from the other provinces and territories, leaving a net loss of 5,100. This net loss represented 3.0% of the total population aged 15 to 29, the smallest net negative migration rate for this age group of all the Atlantic provinces.

The census metropolitan area of Halifax had a net gain of almost 7,700 people from other regions, provinces and territories. This was the difference between the 48,100 people who moved in and the 40,400 who moved out.

Halifax lost almost 4,800 people to the census metropolitan area of Toronto, and an additional 3,400 to Ottawa-Hull and 2,000 to Calgary. It gained about 16,500 people who moved from other areas within Nova Scotia.

Halifax had a net gain of 6,600 young people aged between 15 and 29.

On average, people who left Halifax travelled about 1,300 km to their new residence. Those who arrived in Halifax travelled an average of 1,100 km.

New Brunswick: Heavy losses in migration to Ontario

New Brunswick experienced its fifth straight census to census net loss through interprovincial migration between 1996 and 2001, according to the 2001 Census.

While 32,600 persons arrived in the province, 41,000 left for other parts of Canada. This net loss of 8,400 was more than four times the level of 2,000 observed during the previous five-year period. The 8,400 figure represented 1.2% of New Brunswick's population aged five years and over, the largest rate in four censuses for the province.

New Brunswick's losses between 1996 and 2001 were primarily to Ontario, as opposed to British Columbia during the previous five-year period.

In total, almost 14,100 people moved from New Brunswick to Ontario. An additional 6,600 moved to Alberta, and 6,200 moved to Quebec.

On the other hand, New Brunswick attracted 2,200 people from Newfoundland and Labrador.

Almost 10,200 of the people who left New Brunswick, or about one-quarter, were francophones. About 4,900 of this group went to Quebec, while nearly 2,900 went to Ontario. Almost 7,200 francophones moved into New Brunswick, the majority from Quebec.

About 6.0% of New Brunswick's population aged five years and over migrated to other provinces and territories between 1996 and 2001. However, the out-migration rate among young people aged 15 to 29, 11.0% of this population, was nearly double the overall provincial average. Almost 16,400 young people in this age group left the province.

Many of these young people were likely searching for work. According to THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY data, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 24 in New Brunswick averaged 17.7% between 1996 and 2001, higher than the national average of 14.3% for this age group.

The census metropolitan area of Saint John incurred a net loss of 2,300 people to other areas. This was the difference between the 9,300 people who arrived in Saint John and the 11,500 people who left.

The largest single movement from Saint John was 4,600 people who went to other parts of New Brunswick. An additional 1,200 people moved from Saint John to Halifax.

Quebec: Largest net loss among the provinces

Quebec had the largest net loss of all the provinces and territories through migration, according to the 2001 Census.

Between 1996 and 2001, about 119,700 people left Quebec, while 62,400 moved in. The resulting net loss of 57,300 was Quebec's highest since the mid-1980s. It followed a net outflow of 37,400 people during the previous five-year period.

Still, the net loss between 1996 and 2001 was much lower than the record of 141,700 between 1976 and 1981.

If Quebec recorded the largest net loss in absolute terms of all provinces and territories, the situation was different in terms of rates. Quebec's net outflow accounted for only 0.9% of its population aged five years and over, one of the smallest negative rates among the provinces

loosing from migration. The only two provinces with smaller negative rates were Nova Scotia (-0.1%) and British Columbia (-0.7%).

Two-thirds of the people who moved out of Quebec, about 80,500, went to Ontario. At the same time, about 36,700 people moved from Ontario to Quebec.

About 13,700 Quebecers moved to British Columbia, while 11,800 moved to Alberta.

In total, 39,700 francophones moved out of Quebec, while it lost 53,300 anglophones to other provinces and territories.

One-half of Quebec's total loss to migration occurred in the age groups 30 to 44 and 45 to 64.

The census metropolitan area of Montréal recorded net gains of 31,300 with all other areas of the province, either metropolitan or non-metropolitan. About 88,100 people moved to Montréal from non-metropolitan areas of Quebec, Montréal's single largest flow.

An additional 26,700 people moved to Montréal from the census metropolitan area of Québec City, while 10,900 moved from Montreal to Québec City. Despite these large gains from other regions in the province, Montréal recorded a total loss of 12,600, due to large losses to areas outside Quebec. For example, Montréal lost 18,300 more people than it gained from the census metropolitan area of Toronto.

However, Montréal received 115,200 people who were outside Canada in 1996, largely offsetting the loss due to internal migration.

About 31,900 people migrated from non-metropolitan areas of Quebec into the census metropolitan area of Québec City while 24,400 people moved in the other direction, resulting in a net gain of 7,500 for the province's capital.

Ontario: Strong economic growth attracts big migration

Ontario recorded the second strongest net migration gain of all provinces and territories between 1996 and 2001. Only booming Alberta gained more people.

Ontario attracted 242,500 people during this five-year period, while 190,600 moved away. This net gain of 51,900 accounted for 0.5% of Ontario's population aged five years and over, and thoroughly offset the net loss of more than 47,000 during the previous five-year period.

This gain was largely attributable to Ontario's strong economic growth. According to the Labour Force Survey data, in 2001, Ontario offered 782,000 more jobs than it did in 1996, 48% of the total increase for the country during that time.

Ontario recorded net population gains in its exchanges with all but two provinces. It had a net loss of about 11,800 with Alberta, and a net loss of about 5,900 with British Columbia.

The majority of Ontario's net gain came from Quebec. Just over 80,500 people moved from Quebec to Ontario, while 36,700 moved in the opposite direction. Of the 23,800 francophones who moved out of Ontario, 17,000 went to Quebec. At the same time, 75% or 23,700 of the 31,500 francophones who entered Ontario came from Quebec.

The census metropolitan area of Toronto lost 44,500 more people than it gained in its exchanges with other parts of the country, the largest net loss of any metropolitan area. About 258,300 people moved from Toronto, compared with the nearly 213,800 who moved in. However, the

large inflow of 374,200 people who resided in another country in 1996 more than offset Toronto's net loss to internal migration.

Those who left Toronto did not go far, an average distance of 600 km. About 95,800 people moved to a non-metropolitan area of Ontario. An additional 28,500 moved down the Queen Elizabeth Way to Hamilton, and another 26,900 in the opposite direction to Oshawa. Toronto represented the largest source of migrants for these two census metropolitan areas.

Some 26,400 people arrived in Toronto from Montréal, while 14,100 arrived from Vancouver. Toronto accounted for the largest net loss of migrants for Ottawa-Hull (now known as Ottawa-Gatineau), Kingston, London and Sudbury.

The census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Hull gained 26,400 more people than it lost, several of them from Montréal. About 15,400 people from Montréal moved to Ottawa-Hull, compared with fewer than 9,200 people who moved in the opposite direction.

Ottawa-Hull had a net loss of about 2,400 people to Toronto. The Ontario half of Ottawa-Hull had a net gain of just under 1,800 people in its exchanges with the Quebec half.

Manitoba: Migration rate high among young adults

Manitoba recorded a net loss in migration to every province except Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

Almost 61,200 people moved out of Manitoba between 1996 and 2001, while 42,600 moved in, for a net loss of just under 18,600. This net loss represented 1.8% of Manitoba's population aged five and over, the third largest net migration rate among the provinces.

This was the fifth straight census in which Manitoba recorded a net loss, although it was down slightly from 19,400 between 1991 and 1996.

Of the total who left Manitoba, about 20,800 or 34%, went to Alberta, while just over 15,200, or 25%, went to Ontario. About 12,800 people moved from Ontario to Manitoba.

Out-migration was high among young adults aged 15 to 29 (19,200) and among individuals aged 30 to 44 (18 500).

Just over 56,700 people left the census metropolitan area of Winnipeg between 1996 and 2001, while nearly 48,800 arrived, for a net loss of roughly 8,000 people.

About 16,900 or 30% of the people who left Winnipeg went to other areas of the province while 22,200 came from smaller towns and rural areas to Winnipeg, resulting in a net gain of about 5,300 people for the census metropolitan area.

Saskatchewan: third largest net loss to other provinces and territories

Saskatchewan had the third largest net loss through migration to other provinces and territories behind Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador. This represents the second largest net interprovincial net migration rate after Newfoundland and Labrador

Between 1996 and 2001, a total of 67,500 people moved out of Saskatchewan, while 42,600 moved in. This net loss of 24,900 people, which represented 2.7% of Saskatchewan's population

aged five years and over, was much higher than the level of 19,800 during the previous five-year period.

Of those who left Saskatchewan, more than 37,600, or 56%, went next door to Alberta. Almost 15,600 of these migrants were young people aged 15 to 29.

Saskatchewan's out-migration flows to other provinces were not as substantial. More than 10,800 people moved to British Columbia, while almost 8,900 moved to Ontario.

Saskatchewan lost about 12,300 more young people aged 15 to 29 than it gained. These individuals accounted for 5.9% of the province's population of young people in this age group, a rate which was second only to Newfoundland and Labrador.

A total of 20,500 people moved into the census metropolitan area of Regina, while 26,300 moved out. Regina lost 4,200 people to Calgary alone. About one-half of the people who moved into Regina arrived from rural areas and smaller towns in Saskatchewan.

Saskatoon attracted 29,600 people, and lost 31,400. Its largest net losses were to Calgary and Edmonton. Saskatoon gained almost 15,700 people who moved from the rural areas and smaller towns of the province.

Alberta: Booming economy, booming migration

Canadians swarmed to oil-rich Alberta between 1996 and 2001 to take advantage of its strong economic expansion and growing job market.

Alberta posted net gains in migration from every province and territory. In total, 242,200 people moved into Alberta, while 122,800 moved out, for a net gain of 119,400.

The net gain of 119,400 represented 4.7% of Alberta's population aged five years and over, the largest net positive migration rate for any province since the 1981 census.

At least 1,000 people moved to Alberta from every province and territory, except for 500 from Nunavut.

Almost 89,700 people moved to Alberta from neighbouring British Columbia, the largest single flow between any two provinces recorded by the 2001 Census. About 37,600 people moved to Alberta from Saskatchewan, while Ontario sent more than 44,000.

About 10,500 of the people who moved into Alberta were francophones. Almost 4,100 of these individuals moved from Quebec.

Alberta had net migration gains for every age group, but the inflow was particularly high among young adults aged 15 to 29. More than 87,700 individuals in this age group moved to Alberta. Of this group, almost 29,000 came from British Columbia alone, while 15,600 moved from Saskatchewan and 14,900 moved from Ontario.

Alberta's economy was likely the major factor. According to the Labour Force Survey data, the number of jobs in the province rose almost 16% between 1996 and 2001, the fastest growth of any province. During this five-year period, Alberta had an unemployment rate, two percentage points or more below the Canadian average of 8.1%.

Calgary had the largest net gain from migration of all census metropolitan areas, and much of it was young. A total of 139,400 people moved into Calgary, while only 82,400 moved out, for a net

gain of 57,000. More than one-half of this net gain, or about 32,100, was young people aged between 15 and 29.

There were large flows in both directions between Calgary and non-metropolitan areas of the province. About 27,600 people moved in to Calgary from these areas while 25,900 moved out of the census metropolitan area to smaller towns and rural areas of Alberta.

Almost 17,400 people moved into Calgary from non-metropolitan areas of British Columbia alone. More than 13,200 moved from the census metropolitan area of Vancouver.

Edmonton had a strong net gain from migration as well, although it was only about half of Calgary's. A total of 107,700 people moved into Edmonton, while 78,600 moved out, for a net gain of 29,100. Young people aged 15 to 29 represented more than one-half of this net gain.

Despite this huge net inflow, Edmonton still recorded a net loss of just over 4,500 people with Calgary, and just over 1,100 with Toronto.

British Columbia: First net loss to migration in 30 years

British Columbia has posted a net loss in its migratory exchanges with other provinces and territories for the first time in three decades, according to the 2001 Census.

A total of 151,700 people moved into British Columbia between 1996 and 2001. However, at the same time 175,300 people pulled up stakes for other parts of the country, resulting in a net loss of 23,600.

This was a dramatic turnaround from the previous five-year period during which British Columbia attracted 150,000 more people than it lost, leading the nation.

British Columbia's net loss between 1996 and 2001 was the fourth highest interprovincial loss in absolute terms after Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. The net loss represented only 0.7% of its population aged five years and over, the second lowest net negative migration rate after Nova Scotia.

More than one-half (51%) of the people who moved out of British Columbia, about 89,700, crossed the Rocky Mountains to Alberta, and about one-third of this migration were young people aged between 15 and 29.

Even so, British Columbia had strong gains in its exchanges with other provinces, such as Ontario and Quebec. A total of 52,800 people moved from Ontario to British Columbia, while 13,700 moved from Quebec.

The age group with the highest net loss to migration was those aged between 30 and 44 (-13,700). There was also negative net migration among young adults aged 15 to 29 (-6,000). On the other hand, British Columbia had net gains among individuals aged between 45 and 64 (1,000), and among seniors aged 65 and over (2,900), confirming it as a retirement destination.

The census metropolitan area of Vancouver lost 20,500 more people than it gained between 1996 and 2001. A total of 120,900 people moved in, while 141,400 people moved out. But Vancouver also attracted 168,100 people who were outside Canada in 1996, compensating for losses due to internal migration.

Vancouver's largest net gains were from other census metropolitan areas, such as Montréal, Winnipeg and Victoria. However, these were offset by an outflow of 71,700 people who moved from Vancouver to other parts of British Columbia.

The census metropolitan area of Victoria recorded a small net gain of just under 2,200, the difference between just over 41,600 people who moved in and about 39,400 who moved out. The largest numbers of moves were between the capital and other non-metropolitan parts of the province.

Yukon: Seven of 10 who moved out went to Alberta or British Columbia

According to the 2001 census, the Yukon lost more people than it gained from migration between 1996 and 2001, the first time this has occurred since the mid-1980s.

Between 1996 and 2001, just over 3,700 people moved into the Yukon, while nearly 6,500 moved out, for a net loss of almost 2,800. This net loss represented 9.5% of the Yukon's population aged five years and over, the highest net negative migration rate in Canada.

The Yukon recorded net losses with all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador. However, it showed small gains from the other two territories.

Of the 6,500 people who moved out of the Yukon, almost 4,600, or about 71%, went to either Alberta or British Columbia.

In exchanges with census metropolitan areas, the Yukon had a net loss of 1,900 persons, mostly to Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

The Yukon had high negative net migration rates for all age groups, in particular those aged 45 to 64. About 1,000 more people in this age group left the Yukon than came in, 12% of the population of this age group, the highest such rate in Canada.

Northwest Territories: Largest net loss in past quarter-century

The Northwest Territories incurred its largest net loss in the last 25 years, according to the 2001 Census.

A total of just over 5,700 people moved into the Northwest Territories, while 8,900 moved out. The resulting net loss of 3,200 was substantially higher than the level of 500 between 1991 and 1996.

The net loss represented 8.6% of the Northwest Territories' population aged five years and over, second highest net negative migration rate among the provinces and territories.

More than 4,100 people moved from the Northwest Territories to Alberta, while about 600 people moved to the Northwest Territories from Newfoundland and Labrador.

There was also a substantial outflow from the Northwest Territories to the two census metropolitan areas in Alberta. About 1,500 people moved to Edmonton, while just over 900 moved to Calgary.

The Northwest Territories lost 3,300 people aged between 30 and 44. They represented about 30% of the population of this age group. Because a large number of these people left with their

children, the Northwest Territories lost almost one-quarter (23%) of its population aged between 5 and 14.

The outflow of 1,900 young adults aged 15 to 29 was almost offset by the gain of 1,800 in this group from the rest of the country.

Nunavut: Small net loss for newest territory

Compared to the two other territories, the new territory of Nunavut did not experience the same degree of movement.

About 2,800 people, or 12% of its population aged five years and over, moved outside the territory between 1996 and 2001, while just over 2,500 people moved in. This yielded a net loss of only 300 people.

About 600 people moved from Nunavut to Ontario, and 500 made the trek to Alberta.

In addition, Nunavut lost about 440 people to both the census metropolitan areas of Ottawa-Hull and Edmonton.

The largest out-migration rate was among the age group 30 to 44. It reached 20% among the population of this age group.

Nunavut attracted more young people than it lost. Just under 800 people aged 15 to 29 moved in, while fewer than 500 moved out.

Tables

Mobility trend, population aged five years and over, 1986-1991, 1991-1996 and 1996-2001

	1986-1991	1991-1996	1996-2001
	%		
Persons who did not move	53.3	56.7	58.1
Of those who moved			
those who moved within the same municipality	23.2	23.0	22.4
those who moved to another municipality within the same province or territory	15.9	13.4	12.8
those who moved to a different province or territory	3.9	3.4	3.2
those who moved to Canada from another country	3.7	3.5	3.5

Net migrants ⁽¹⁾ and net migration rates, provinces and territories, ⁽²⁾ 1976 to 2001

Province or territory	1976-1981		1981-1986		1986-1991		1991-1996		1996-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	-19,860	-3.7	-16,550	-3.1	-13,945	-2.6	-23,240	-4.3	-31,055	-6.1
Prince Edward Island	-15	0.0	1,540	1.4	-850	-0.7	1,455	1.2	135	0.1
Nova Scotia	-8,420	-1.1	6,275	0.8	-4,885	-0.6	-6,450	-0.8	-1,275	-0.2
New Brunswick	-8,505	-1.3	-1,370	-0.2	-6,060	-0.9	-1,950	-0.3	-8,425	-1.2
Quebec	-141,725	-2.4	-63,295	-1.1	-25,560	-0.4	-37,430	-0.6	-57,315	-0.9
Ontario	-78,070	-1.0	99,355	1.2	46,965	0.5	-47,025	-0.5	51,905	0.5
Manitoba	-43,600	-4.6	-1,555	-0.2	-35,260	-3.5	-19,390	-1.9	-18,560	-1.8
Saskatchewan	-5,820	-0.7	-2,830	-0.3	-60,365	-6.4	-19,780	-2.1	-24,940	-2.7
Alberta	197,645	11.3	-27,675	-1.3	-25,005	-1.1	3,575	0.1	119,420	4.7
British Columbia	110,930	4.8	9,515	0.4	125,870	4.6	149,935	4.5	-23,630	-0.7
Yukon	-545	-2.6	-2,655	-11.4	790	3.4	685	2.5	-2,760	-9.5
Northwest Territories	-2,015	-5.0	-755	-1.6	-1,695	-3.4	-465	-1.3	-3,170	-8.6
Nunavut							80	0.4	-330	-1.4

⁽¹⁾ Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants.

⁽²⁾ These numbers are for internal migration only. They do not include the number of people who were outside Canada in 1996 and entered Canada between 1996 and 2001.

Net migrants and net migration rates by age group, provinces and territories, 1996-2001 ⁽¹⁾

Province or territory	Total		5-14		15-29		30-44		45-64		65 +	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	-31,055	-6.1	-3,365	-5.0	-17,875	-14.8	-7,330	-5.8	-2,250	-1.6	-180	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	135	0.1	95	0.5	-1,110	-4.0	90	0.3	815	2.5	245	1.5
Nova Scotia	-1,275	-0.2	1,025	0.9	-5,125	-3.0	-225	-0.1	2,240	1.0	800	0.7
New Brunswick	-8,425	-1.2	-395	-0.4	-6,840	-4.6	-1,440	-0.8	140	0.1	110	0.1
Quebec	-57,315	-0.9	-10,330	-1.1	-13,640	-1.0	-17,925	-1.1	-10,085	-0.5	-5,350	-0.6
Ontario	51,905	0.5	10,330	0.7	17,935	0.9	19,215	0.7	3,105	0.1	1,285	0.1
Manitoba	-18,560	-1.8	-1,960	-1.2	-6,675	-3.0	-4,610	-1.9	-3,855	-1.5	-1,495	-1.0
Saskatchewan	-24,940	-2.7	-2,425	-1.6	-12,255	-5.9	-5,400	-2.6	-3,030	-1.4	-1,860	-1.3
Alberta	119,420	4.7	16,400	4.1	51,955	9.1	33,790	5.0	13,610	2.1	3,685	1.3
British Columbia	-23,630	-0.7	-7,745	-1.6	-6,050	-0.9	-13,695	-1.6	960	0.1	2,915	0.6
Yukon	-2,760	-9.5	-420	-8.9	-495	-8.2	-750	-9.0	-1,000	-11.9	-65	-3.9
Northwest Territories	-3,170	-8.6	-900	-11.3	-120	-1.4	-1,320	-12.0	-735	-9.5	-95	-5.8
Nunavut	-330	-1.4	-310	-4.5	295	4.5	-400	-6.6	85	2.5	5	0.7

⁽¹⁾ These numbers are for internal migration only. They do not include the number of people who were outside Canada in 1996 and entered Canada between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

Internal migration for census metropolitan areas by age groups, 1996-2001

Census metropolitan area	All ages			5-14			15-29		
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾
St. John's	15,710	21,270	-5,560	2,110	2,650	-540	6,275	9,220	-2,945
Halifax	48,070	40,400	7,670	6,835	6,235	600	18,615	11,985	6,630
Saint John	9,285	11,535	-2,250	1,410	1,855	-445	3,170	3,970	-800
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere ⁽¹⁾	10,300	15,980	-5,680	1,585	2,010	-425	3,400	7,305	-3,905
Quebec	54,780	68,140	-13,360	6,400	8,055	-1,655	23,260	23,735	-475
Sherbrooke	18,855	20,570	-1,715	2,145	1,965	180	7,835	9,575	-1,740
Trois-Rivieres	12,870	15,015	-2,145	1,575	1,615	-40	4,485	6,695	-2,210
Montreal	170,080	182,700	-12,620	18,205	25,955	-7,750	71,835	44,435	27,400
Ottawa-Hull ⁽²⁾	109,890	83,475	26,415	16,040	11,125	4,915	40,835	25,420	15,415
Kingston	23,415	23,105	310	3,375	2,910	465	7,995	9,500	-1,505
Oshawa	46,895	29,475	17,420	8,340	5,275	3,065	11,340	7,230	4,110
Toronto	213,745	258,285	-44,540	24,845	39,155	-14,310	83,575	56,015	27,560
Hamilton	67,135	50,500	16,635	11,065	7,270	3,795	17,905	14,880	3,025
St. Catharines-Niagara	26,970	23,850	3,120	3,860	3,295	565	6,920	8,750	-1,830
Kitchener	46,895	39,265	7,630	6,435	5,190	1,245	17,020	13,990	3,030
London	45,340	45,505	-165	6,160	6,660	-500	17,080	15,560	1,520
Windsor	24,500	18,375	6,125	4,115	2,500	1,615	8,435	6,420	2,015
Sudbury	12,790	20,110	-7,320	2,735	2,835	-100	3,895	7,965	-4,070
Thunder Bay	8,675	13,555	-4,880	1,500	1,990	-490	2,630	5,340	-2,710
Winnipeg	48,775	56,725	-7,950	7,455	9,375	-1,920	17,755	16,090	1,665
Regina	20,450	26,295	-5,845	3,115	4,415	-1,300	8,275	8,445	-170
Saskatoon	29,625	31,375	-1,750	4,160	4,800	-640	13,240	11,640	1,600
Calgary	139,420	82,410	57,010	17,610	12,785	4,825	54,035	21,935	32,100
Edmonton	107,690	78,560	29,130	16,090	11,900	4,190	39,890	23,855	16,035
Abbotsford	23,495	21,125	2,370	4,095	3,570	525	5,975	5,845	130
Vancouver	120,880	141,410	-20,530	12,770	20,210	-7,440	44,975	32,560	12,415
Victoria	41,625	39,360	2,265	4,255	4,520	-265	14,660	12,565	2,095

(1) Now known as Saguenay.

(2) Now known as Ottawa-Gatineau.

(3) Difference between the numbers of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

Internal migration for census metropolitan areas by age groups, 1996-2001 (cont'd)

Census metropolitan area	30-44			45-64			65 +		
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾
St. John's	4,365	6,320	-1,955	2,290	2,530	-240	700	550	150
Halifax	14,235	14,550	-315	6,385	6,425	-40	1,955	1,260	695
Saint John	2,765	3,380	-615	1,465	1,885	-420	455	460	-5
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere ⁽¹⁾	3,430	4,070	-640	1,445	2,210	-765	450	400	50
Quebec	14,445	21,985	-7,540	8,190	11,055	-2,865	2,500	3,285	-785
Sherbrooke	4,680	5,340	-660	2,955	3,000	-45	1,235	685	550
Trois-Rivieres	3,605	4,175	-570	2,240	2,010	230	965	490	475
Montreal	46,675	57,830	-11,155	24,915	41,850	-16,935	8,455	12,550	-4,095
Ottawa-Hull ⁽²⁾	32,720	26,860	5,860	14,810	16,120	-1,310	5,550	3,930	1,620
Kingston	6,675	6,945	-270	3,795	2,735	1,060	1,585	975	610
Oshawa	16,765	9,295	7,470	7,300	5,920	1,380	3,145	1,720	1,425
Toronto	66,775	86,965	-20,190	28,525	53,655	-25,130	10,060	22,530	-12,470
Hamilton	22,100	16,515	5,585	11,150	8,655	2,495	4,960	3,225	1,735
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,925	6,315	1,610	5,675	3,745	1,930	2,570	1,775	795
Kitchener	14,290	11,565	2,725	6,635	6,350	285	2,580	2,130	450
London	11,820	14,155	-2,335	7,125	7,030	95	3,130	2,110	1,020
Windsor	7,600	5,485	2,115	3,250	2,700	550	1,060	1,265	-205
Sudbury	3,610	5,235	-1,625	1,940	3,165	-1,225	600	860	-260
Thunder Bay	2,755	3,950	-1,195	1,360	1,725	-365	475	545	-70
Winnipeg	13,805	17,860	-4,055	7,065	10,315	-3,250	2,665	3,080	-415
Regina	5,355	7,725	-2,370	2,630	4,375	-1,745	1,090	1,390	-300
Saskatoon	6,785	9,285	-2,500	3,695	4,285	-590	1,755	1,440	315
Calgary	43,220	27,790	15,430	19,755	15,645	4,110	4,825	4,280	545
Edmonton	31,610	25,685	5,925	15,455	13,645	1,810	4,695	3,465	1,230
Abbotsford	7,090	5,995	1,095	4,265	4,120	145	2,100	1,595	505
Vancouver	36,660	50,590	-13,930	19,290	28,510	-9,220	7,170	9,600	-2,430
Victoria	10,745	13,020	-2,275	8,355	6,675	1,680	3,635	2,630	1,005

⁽¹⁾ Now known as Saguenay.

⁽²⁾ Now known as Ottawa-Gatineau.

⁽³⁾ Difference between the numbers of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

Migrants' average moving distances (in kilometres) to or from Census metropolitan areas, 1996-2001

Census metropolitan area	Average distance (km)	
	Out-migrants	In-migrants
St. John's	2,151	1,106
Halifax	1,345	1,126
Saint John	1,063	901
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere ⁽¹⁾	373	354
Quebec	383	313
Sherbrooke	260	210
Trois-Rivières	166	179
Montreal	570	399
Ottawa-Hull ⁽²⁾	826	726
Kingston	657	713
Oshawa	330	263
Toronto	611	804
Hamilton	450	387
St. Catharines-Niagara	500	505
Kitchener	450	493
London	564	473
Windsor	541	634
Sudbury	574	484
Thunder Bay	1,107	865
Winnipeg	1,062	856
Regina	760	583
Saskatoon	673	553
Calgary	984	1,174
Edmonton	895	1,050
Abbotsford	504	509
Vancouver	1,215	1,522
Victoria	1,087	1,225

(1) Now known as Saguenay.

(2) Now known as Ottawa-Gatineau.

Migration flows among small, medium and large census metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas, 1996-2001

Origin	Destination			Non-CMA areas	Total out-migrants by origin
	Small CMAs	Medium CMAs	Large CMAs		
Small CMAs ⁽¹⁾	-	83,065	111,030	205,295	399,390
Medium CMAs ⁽²⁾	52,770	-	108,210	192,545	353,525
Large CMAs ⁽³⁾	116,610	118,265	-	274,755	509,630
Non-CMA areas	239,610	260,075	212,700	-	712,385
Total in-migrants	408,990	461,405	431,940	672,595	
Net migration ⁽⁴⁾	9,600	107,880	-77,690	-39,790	
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽⁵⁾	84,930	152,300	657,520	81,220	

(1) Census metropolitan areas with a population aged 5 years and over less than 500,000.

(2) Census metropolitan areas with a population aged 5 years and over between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

(3) Census metropolitan areas with a population aged 5 years and over greater than 1,000,000 (Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver).

(4) Difference between the numbers of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(5) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migrants to and from census metropolitan areas, 1996-2001

Census metropolitan area	Internal migration			Migrants not living in Canada in 1996
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration ⁽³⁾	
St. John's	15,710	21,270	-5,560	1,395
Halifax	48,070	40,400	7,670	6,575
Saint John	9,285	11,535	-2,250	1,005
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere ⁽¹⁾	10,300	15,980	-5,680	365
Quebec	54,780	68,140	-13,360	6,155
Sherbrooke	18,855	20,570	-1,715	2,505
Trois-Rivieres	12,870	15,015	-2,145	565
Montreal	170,080	182,700	-12,620	115,215
Ottawa-Hull ⁽²⁾	109,890	83,475	26,415	43,210
Kingston	23,415	23,105	310	2,970
Oshawa	46,895	29,475	17,420	2,760
Toronto	213,745	258,285	-44,540	374,185
Hamilton	67,135	50,500	16,635	21,530
St. Catherines-Niagara	26,970	23,850	3,120	6,285
Kitchener	46,895	39,265	7,630	14,515
London	45,340	45,505	-165	11,730
Windsor	24,500	18,375	6,125	13,300
Sudbury	12,790	20,110	-7,320	660
Thunder Bay	8,675	13,555	-4,880	600
Winnipeg	48,775	56,725	-7,950	14,885
Regina	20,450	26,295	-5,845	2,560
Saskatoon	29,625	31,375	-1,750	4,170
Calgary	139,420	82,410	57,010	42,420
Edmonton	107,690	78,560	29,130	24,100
Abbotsford	23,495	21,125	2,370	4,955
Vancouver	120,880	141,410	-20,530	168,120
Victoria	41,625	39,360	2,265	8,015

⁽¹⁾ Now known as Saguenay.

⁽²⁾ Now known as Ottawa-Gatineau.

⁽³⁾ Difference between the numbers of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

Migration between Newfoundland and Labrador and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	300	1.9	910	1.9	-610
Nova Scotia	2,680	16.7	6,750	14.3	-4,070
New Brunswick	900	5.6	2,215	4.7	-1,315
Quebec	855	5.3	1,010	2.1	-155
Ontario	6,550	40.8	17,555	37.3	-11,005
Manitoba	365	2.3	720	1.5	-355
Saskatchewan	215	1.3	785	1.7	-570
Alberta	2,175	13.5	13,760	29.2	-11,585
British Columbia	1,585	9.9	2,365	5.0	-780
Yukon	90	0.6	125	0.3	-35
Northwest Territories	205	1.3	550	1.2	-345
Nunavut	140	0.9	370	0.8	-230
Total	16,060	100.0	47,115	100.0	-31,055
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	2,385				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Prince Edward Island and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	910	11.5	300	3.9	610
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	1,740	22.0	1,855	23.9	-115
New Brunswick	1,115	14.1	1,085	14.0	30
Quebec	395	5.0	260	3.3	135
Ontario	2,345	29.7	2,370	30.5	-25
Manitoba	90	1.1	85	1.1	5
Saskatchewan	110	1.4	80	1.0	30
Alberta	570	7.2	1,305	16.8	-735
British Columbia	495	6.3	375	4.8	120
Yukon	5	0.1	5	0.1	0
Northwest Territories	110	1.4	30	0.4	80
Nunavut	20	0.3	20	0.3	0
Total	7,905	100.0	7,770	100.0	135
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	1,125				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Nova Scotia and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants (¹)
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,750	12.7	2,680	4.9	4,070
Prince Edward Island	1,855	3.5	1,740	3.2	115
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	8,140	15.4	6,920	12.7	1,220
Quebec	3,340	6.3	3,030	5.6	310
Ontario	18,220	34.4	22,140	40.8	-3,920
Manitoba	1,720	3.2	1,520	2.8	200
Saskatchewan	990	1.9	890	1.6	100
Alberta	5,305	10.0	9,900	18.2	-4,595
British Columbia	6,060	11.4	4,820	8.9	1,240
Yukon	155	0.3	110	0.2	45
Northwest Territories	270	0.5	305	0.6	-35
Nunavut	205	0.4	230	0.4	-25
Total	53,010	100.0	54,285	100.0	-1,275
Migrants from outside Canada (²)	9,305				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between New Brunswick and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants (¹)
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,215	6.8	900	2.2	1,315
Prince Edward Island	1,085	3.3	1,115	2.7	-30
Nova Scotia	6,920	21.2	8,140	19.8	-1,220
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	5,630	17.3	6,225	15.2	-595
Ontario	9,945	30.5	14,080	34.3	-4,135
Manitoba	905	2.8	980	2.4	-75
Saskatchewan	410	1.3	555	1.4	-145
Alberta	2,785	8.5	6,605	16.1	-3,820
British Columbia	2,335	7.2	2,220	5.4	115
Yukon	155	0.5	30	0.1	125
Northwest Territories	115	0.4	120	0.3	-5
Nunavut	135	0.4	90	0.2	45
Total	32,635	100.0	41,060	100.0	-8,425
Migrants from outside Canada (²)	4,300				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Quebec and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,010	1.6	855	0.7	155
Prince Edward Island	260	0.4	395	0.3	-135
Nova Scotia	3,030	4.9	3,340	2.8	-310
New Brunswick	6,225	10.0	5,630	4.7	595
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	36,690	58.8	80,505	67.2	-43,815
Manitoba	1,940	3.1	1,855	1.5	85
Saskatchewan	965	1.5	965	0.8	0
Alberta	3,960	6.3	11,820	9.9	-7,860
British Columbia	7,745	12.4	13,705	11.4	-5,960
Yukon	145	0.2	170	0.1	-25
Northwest Territories	145	0.2	220	0.2	-75
Nunavut	310	0.5	280	0.2	30
Total	62,425	100.0	119,740	100.0	-57,315
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	135,440				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Ontario and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,555	7.2	6,550	3.4	11,005
Prince Edward Island	2,370	1.0	2,345	1.2	25
Nova Scotia	22,140	9.1	18,220	9.6	3,920
New Brunswick	14,080	5.8	9,945	5.2	4,135
Quebec	80,505	33.2	36,690	19.3	43,815
Ontario	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	15,225	6.3	12,805	6.7	2,420
Saskatchewan	8,850	3.6	5,295	2.8	3,555
Alberta	32,275	13.3	44,045	23.1	-11,770
British Columbia	46,955	19.4	52,825	27.7	-5,870
Yukon	780	0.3	565	0.3	215
Northwest Territories	1,205	0.5	770	0.4	435
Nunavut	560	0.2	540	0.3	20
Total	242,500	100.0	190,595	100.0	51,905
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	515,355				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Manitoba and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	720	1.7	365	0.6	355
Prince Edward Island	85	0.2	90	0.1	-5
Nova Scotia	1,520	3.6	1,720	2.8	-200
New Brunswick	980	2.3	905	1.5	75
Quebec	1,855	4.4	1,940	3.2	-85
Ontario	12,805	30.1	15,225	24.9	-2,420
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	6,855	16.1	7,270	11.9	-415
Alberta	8,755	20.5	20,775	34.0	-12,020
British Columbia	8,260	19.4	12,275	20.1	-4,015
Yukon	140	0.3	90	0.1	50
Northwest Territories	425	1.0	325	0.5	100
Nunavut	205	0.5	185	0.3	20
Total	42,605	100.0	61,165	100.0	-18,560
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	20,345				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Saskatchewan and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	785	1.8	215	0.3	570
Prince Edward Island	80	0.2	110	0.2	-30
Nova Scotia	890	2.1	990	1.5	-100
New Brunswick	555	1.3	410	0.6	145
Quebec	965	2.3	965	1.4	0
Ontario	5,295	12.4	8,850	13.1	-3,555
Manitoba	7,270	17.1	6,855	10.1	415
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta	16,260	38.2	37,645	55.7	-21,385
British Columbia	9,540	22.4	10,825	16.0	-1,285
Yukon	270	0.6	230	0.3	40
Northwest Territories	585	1.4	355	0.5	230
Nunavut	110	0.3	95	0.1	15
Total	42,605	100.0	67,545	100.0	-24,940
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	9,315				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Alberta and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,760	5.7	2,175	1.8	11,585
Prince Edward Island	1,305	0.5	570	0.5	735
Nova Scotia	9,900	4.1	5,305	4.3	4,595
New Brunswick	6,605	2.7	2,785	2.3	3,820
Quebec	11,820	4.9	3,960	3.2	7,860
Ontario	44,045	18.2	32,275	26.3	11,770
Manitoba	20,775	8.6	8,755	7.1	12,020
Saskatchewan	37,645	15.5	16,260	13.2	21,385
Alberta	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	89,685	37.0	48,330	39.4	41,355
Yukon	2,130	0.9	580	0.5	1,550
Northwest Territories	4,105	1.7	1,600	1.3	2,505
Nunavut	450	0.2	210	0.2	240
Total	242,225	100.0	122,805	100.0	119,420
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	79,685				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between British Columbia and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,365	1.6	1,585	0.9	780
Prince Edward Island	375	0.2	495	0.3	-120
Nova Scotia	4,820	3.2	6,060	3.5	-1,240
New Brunswick	2,220	1.5	2,335	1.3	-115
Quebec	13,705	9.0	7,745	4.4	5,960
Ontario	52,825	34.8	46,955	26.8	5,870
Manitoba	12,275	8.1	8,260	4.7	4,015
Saskatchewan	10,825	7.1	9,540	5.4	1,285
Alberta	48,330	31.9	89,685	51.2	-41,355
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	2,450	1.6	1,605	0.9	845
Northwest Territories	1,260	0.8	900	0.5	360
Nunavut	250	0.2	165	0.1	85
Total	151,700	100.0	175,330	100.0	-23,630
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	197,700				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Yukon and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	125	3.4	90	1.4	35
Prince Edward Island	5	0.1	5	0.1	0
Nova Scotia	110	2.9	155	2.4	-45
New Brunswick	30	0.8	155	2.4	-125
Quebec	170	4.6	145	2.2	25
Ontario	565	15.1	780	12.0	-215
Manitoba	90	2.4	140	2.2	-50
Saskatchewan	230	6.2	270	4.2	-40
Alberta	580	15.5	2,130	32.8	-1,550
British Columbia	1,605	43.0	2,450	37.8	-845
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	185	5.0	145	2.2	40
Nunavut	35	0.9	25	0.4	10
Total	3,730	100.0	6,490	100.0	-2,760
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	440				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Northwest Territories and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	550	9.6	205	2.3	345
Prince Edward Island	30	0.5	110	1.2	-80
Nova Scotia	305	5.3	270	3.0	35
New Brunswick	120	2.1	115	1.3	5
Quebec	220	3.8	145	1.6	75
Ontario	770	13.4	1,205	13.5	-435
Manitoba	325	5.7	425	4.8	-100
Saskatchewan	355	6.2	585	6.6	-230
Alberta	1,600	27.9	4,105	46.1	-2,505
British Columbia	900	15.7	1,260	14.1	-360
Yukon	145	2.5	185	2.1	-40
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut	420	7.3	300	3.4	120
Total	5,740	100.0	8,910	100.0	-3,170
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	515				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.

Migration between Nunavut and other provinces and territories, 1996-2001

Province or territory of origin or destination	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net migrants ⁽¹⁾
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	370	14.7	140	4.9	230
Prince Edward Island	20	0.8	20	0.7	0
Nova Scotia	230	9.2	205	7.2	25
New Brunswick	90	3.6	135	4.8	-45
Quebec	280	11.2	310	10.9	-30
Ontario	540	21.5	560	19.7	-20
Manitoba	185	7.4	205	7.2	-20
Saskatchewan	95	3.8	110	3.9	-15
Alberta	210	8.4	450	15.8	-240
British Columbia	165	6.6	250	8.8	-85
Yukon	25	1.0	35	1.2	-10
Northwest Territories	300	12.0	420	14.8	-120
Nunavut	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,510	100.0	2,840	100.0	-330
Migrants from outside Canada ⁽²⁾	110				

(1) Difference between the number of incoming and outgoing migrants from internal migration.

(2) Persons who were not living in Canada in 1996.