

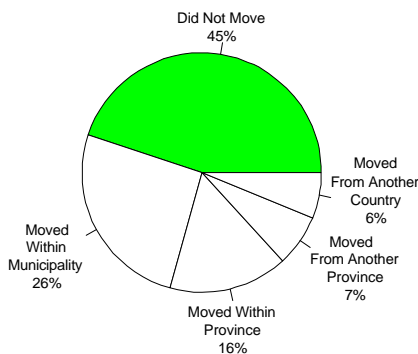
Feature Article: Mobility and Migration between 1991 and 1996

Summary

According to the 1996 Census, over half of British Columbians moved at least once between 1991 and 1996. In fact, British Columbia was the only province that had more people who changed residence in the five year period, than remained in the same residence (although this was also the case in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories). Of those BC residents who moved, 47% moved within the same municipality, 29% moved to a different municipality, but remained within the province, 13% moved to BC from another province, and 11% arrived in BC from another country.

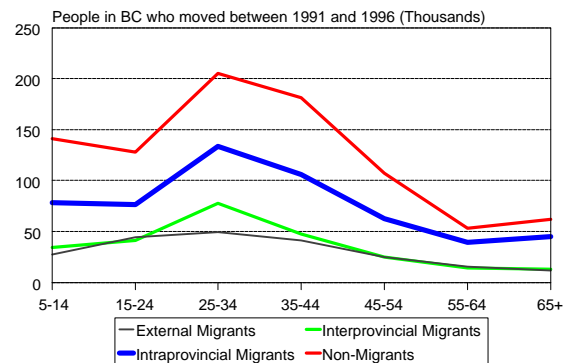
The most mobile age group in British Columbia were those between 25 and 34. Approximately 80% of this group moved at some point between 1991 and 1996. In general, younger people tended to move more often than older people. Those people with the least moves were in the 65 and over age group, with less than 30% having made a move. Most of those in that age group who had moved, moved only short distances within the municipality they were living, or within the province. Only 5.5% of those aged 65 and over moved to BC from another province or country. By contrast, 21.8% of those aged 25 to 34 arrived in BC from another province or country.

There are more movers in British Columbia



Source: 1996 Census

Movers in BC tend to be younger



Source: 1996 Census

Population 5 years and over by Mobility Status (Place of Residence 5 Years ago) for British Columbia (20% sample)

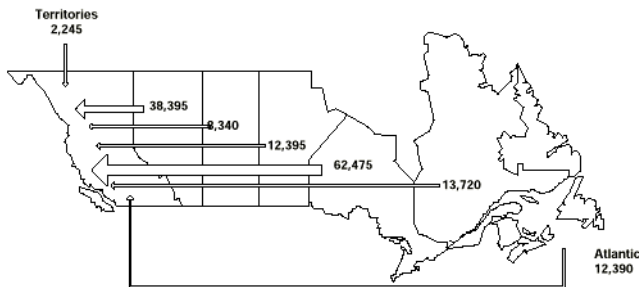
Migration Status	Total	Age Group						
		5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
External Migrants	214,515	27,380	44,460	49,345	40,920	25,025	15,480	11,915
Interprovincial Migrants	252,625	34,370	41,265	77,475	47,740	24,635	14,365	12,780
Intraprovincial Migrants	541,030	78,365	76,520	133,380	105,830	62,430	39,620	44,870
Non-Migrants	877,170	140,815	127,630	205,530	181,600	107,040	52,965	61,585
Non-Movers	1,570,905	220,865	193,155	114,895	256,080	269,950	197,850	318,100
Total	3,456,245	501,800	483,035	580,625	632,170	489,080	320,285	449,250

Source: 1996 Census

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In terms of interprovincial migration (i.e., migration between provinces), BC was the most popular destination during the period from 1991 to 1996. In all, 252,625 people moved to BC from other provinces and 102,680 people moved out of BC to other provinces, for a total net gain of 149,945 people. Other than BC, only Alberta (3,590), Prince Edward Island (1,460), and the Yukon (670) recorded net gains through interprovincial migration during this period. British Columbia's net gain was over 40 times that of Alberta's, the next largest benefactor of interprovincial migration. This net figure for interprovincial migration for BC is almost a fifth higher than the level recorded over the 1986 to 1991 period (125,900).

Net Interprovincial Migration to BC—1991/96

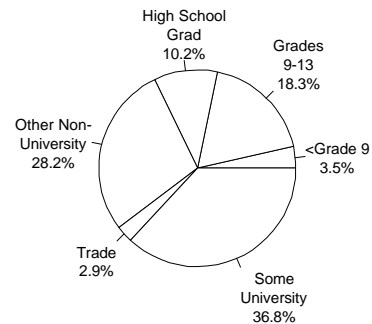


The largest sources of interprovincial migrants to BC were Ontario (a net gain to BC of 62,000) and Alberta (a net movement to BC of 38,000). The migrants from Ontario represent over 40% of total net interprovincial migrants to BC, while those from Alberta represent approximately one quarter of the total, which means that these two provinces alone account for approx-

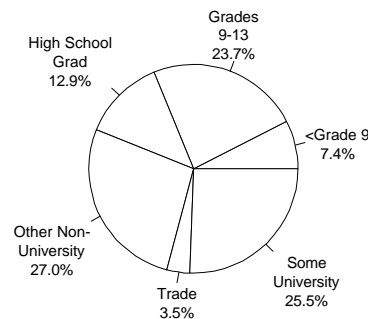
imately 65% of net interprovincial migration to British Columbia.

Interprovincial migrants tend to be well-educated compared to the province's overall population. Almost 70% of interprovincial in-migrants, aged 15 and over, arriving between 1991 and 1996, had some post-secondary education, compared to just over 55% in the overall population. Almost 23% of these in-migrants held a university degree, compared to just 14% in the general population. This is partly due to the fact that, in general, younger age cohorts tend to be better educated than older cohorts, and migrants tend to be younger than the general population.

Interprovincial migrants are well-educated...



...Compared to the overall population



Source: 1996 Census

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Mobility Status of British Columbia Population 1991-1996, by Regional District

Regional District	Total	Non-Movers	Non-Migrants	Intra-Provincial Migrants	Inter-Provincial Migrants	External Migrants
East Kootenay	52,515	28,195	11,255	7,245	5,335	485
Central Kootenay	54,215	28,745	10,140	9,465	4,960	915
Kootenay Boundary	30,760	17,690	5,095	6,230	1,435	310
Okanagan-Similkameen	71,410	33,920	15,430	15,555	5,250	1,250
Fraser Valley	201,805	86,720	52,955	41,805	13,675	6,650
Greater Vancouver	1,701,900	743,885	432,350	231,055	113,515	181,100
Capital	296,870	140,765	84,300	35,255	27,835	8,710
Cowichan Valley	66,120	33,085	13,750	14,440	4,020	815
Nanaimo	113,705	49,140	28,105	23,990	10,430	2,040
Alberni-Clayoquot	29,325	17,035	7,515	3,645	840	290
Comox-Strathcona	91,095	41,440	21,785	18,710	7,805	1,355
Powell River	18,580	10,190	5,305	2,165	745	175
Sunshine Coast	23,260	10,845	5,175	5,850	1,120	265
Squamish-Lillooet	27,125	10,855	6,400	5,950	2,860	1,065
Thompson-Nicola	110,405	52,610	28,970	21,150	6,210	1,465
Central Okanagan	127,290	52,800	33,625	22,500	16,160	2,200
North Okanagan	66,670	30,510	16,500	13,730	5,000	925
Columbia-Shuswap	44,900	22,310	8,585	9,475	4,060	460
Cariboo	61,690	30,270	16,575	11,510	2,615	720
Mount Waddington	13,490	6,795	3,140	2,720	645	195
Central Coast	3,590	2,055	705	645	165	20
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	22,510	10,935	5,965	3,625	1,485	505
Kitimat-Stikine	39,910	21,415	10,425	5,780	1,915	370
Bulkley-Nechako	38,030	19,480	9,115	6,825	2,135	475
Fraser-Fort George	91,210	42,235	29,415	12,870	5,645	1,045
Peace River	51,335	24,620	13,170	7,600	5,335	600
Stikine	1,265	520	215	345	180	-
Fort Nelson-Liard	5,260	1,850	1,205	880	1,240	85
British Columbia	3,456,245	1,570,905	877,170	541,025	252,620	214,520

Source: 1996 Census

Almost 85% of all external migrants (i.e., from other countries) arriving between 1991 and 1996 settled in Greater Vancouver, and as a result, the Greater Vancouver Regional District is the only region in the province where recent immigrants made up a large portion of the population (over 10%, compared to 2% for the rest of British Columbia). The region also attracted about 45% of all interprovincial migrants as well, although these recent migrants accounted

for less than 7% of the region's overall population, compared to just over 7% for the province as a whole. The Capital Regional District was the next largest recipient of both external (4%) and interprovincial (11%) migrants.

Fort Nelson-Liard had the greatest proportion of movers of all regional districts in the province (65%), while Alberni-Clayoquot had the lowest proportion of movers (42%).

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Per Cent Distribution of Regional District Population 1991-1996 by Mobility Status

Regional District	Non-Movers	Non-Migrants	Intra-Provincial Migrants	Inter-Provincial Migrants	External Migrants
East Kootenay	53.7%	21.4%	13.8%	10.2%	0.9%
Central Kootenay	53.0%	18.7%	17.5%	9.1%	1.7%
Kootenay Boundary	57.5%	16.6%	20.3%	4.7%	1.0%
Okanagan-Similkameen	47.5%	21.6%	21.8%	7.4%	1.8%
Fraser Valley	43.0%	26.2%	20.7%	6.8%	3.3%
Greater Vancouver	43.7%	25.4%	13.6%	6.7%	10.6%
Capital	47.4%	28.4%	11.9%	9.4%	2.9%
Cowichan Valley	50.0%	20.8%	21.8%	6.1%	1.2%
Nanaimo	43.2%	24.7%	21.1%	9.2%	1.8%
Alberni-Clayoquot	58.1%	25.6%	12.4%	2.9%	1.0%
Comox-Strathcona	45.5%	23.9%	20.5%	8.6%	1.5%
Powell River	54.8%	28.6%	11.7%	4.0%	0.9%
Sunshine Coast	46.6%	22.2%	25.2%	4.8%	1.1%
Squamish-Lillooet	40.0%	23.6%	21.9%	10.5%	3.9%
Thompson-Nicola	47.7%	26.2%	19.2%	5.6%	1.3%
Central Okanagan	41.5%	26.4%	17.7%	12.7%	1.7%
North Okanagan	45.8%	24.7%	20.6%	7.5%	1.4%
Columbia-Shuswap	49.7%	19.1%	21.1%	9.0%	1.0%
Cariboo	49.1%	26.9%	18.7%	4.2%	1.2%
Mount Waddington	50.4%	23.3%	20.2%	4.8%	1.4%
Central Coast	57.2%	19.6%	18.0%	4.6%	0.6%
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	48.6%	26.5%	16.1%	6.6%	2.2%
Kitimat-Stikine	53.7%	26.1%	14.5%	4.8%	0.9%
Bulkley-Nechako	51.2%	24.0%	17.9%	5.6%	1.2%
Fraser-Fort George	46.3%	32.2%	14.1%	6.2%	1.1%
Peace River	48.0%	25.7%	14.8%	10.4%	1.2%
Stikine	41.1%	17.0%	27.3%	14.2%	0.0%
Fort Nelson-Liard	35.2%	22.9%	16.7%	23.6%	1.6%
British Columbia	45.5%	25.4%	15.7%	7.3%	6.2%

Source: 1996 Census

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