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MIGRATION TO AND FROM RURAL AND SMALL TOWN CANADA

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rural and small town regions of Canada experienced net in-migration between 1971 and 1981, net out-migration between 1981 and 1991, and net in-migration again between 1991 and 1996.**
- **In rural and small town Canada, in-migration exceeds out-migration in all age classes from 25 to 69 years of age.**
- **At the provincial level, rural and small town regions of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario have net in-migration. Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador have net out-migration. Migration has little overall effect on the rural and small town populations of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.**
- **Within rural and small town Canada, there is an association between higher educational attainment and increased mobility.**

Introduction

Migration is a concern for Rural and Small Town (RST) areas of Canada as rural development is essentially a demographic phenomenon. To date, there has been little analysis of migration patterns and their influence on RST areas. To better understand the contribution that movers have on the RST population, this paper documents internal migration into and out of RST Canada. Specifically, the characteristics of the moving population that are 15 years of age and over, with a focus on their levels of human capital, are examined. In addition, characteristics of migrating youth are discussed as youth can be seen as an indicator of the state of rural areas and are a key factor in rural development. The understanding of the patterns of migration may give rise to solutions for the retention of human capital in rural and small town areas and the promotion of rural development.

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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.

Definitions, data and approach

This paper uses the Rural and Small Town (RST) definition of rural (Box 1).

Box 1 **'Rural and Small Town' (RST)**

Rural and Small Town (RST) refers to the population living outside the commuting zone of Larger Urban Centres (LUCs) – specifically, outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA). RST includes all municipalities with urban populations of 1,000 to 9,999 and rural areas, where less than 50 percent of the employed individuals commute to the urban core of a CMA/CA.

A CMA has an urban core of 100,000 or over and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the labour force commutes to the urban core. A CA has an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 and abides by the same commuting rule as a CMA.

The data in this report was derived from the Canadian Census of Population of 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Each of these censuses employed a migration question that asked: "Where did this person live 5 years ago?" At the Canada level, the responses to this question allowed the identification of four migration groups:

1. RST non-movers;
2. LUC non-movers;
3. RST out-migrants to LUC; and
4. RST in-migrants from LUC.

At the provincial level the analysis was more complicated. The provincial migration figures required the identification of 8 groups:

1. RST non-movers;
2. LUC non-movers;
3. RST out-migrants to same province LUC;
4. RST out-migrants to different province LUC;
5. RST out-migrants to different province RST;
6. RST in-migrants from same province LUC;
7. RST in-migrants from different province LUC; and
8. RST in-migrants from different province RST.

It should be noted that the inclusion of inter-provincial RST-to-RST movers in the provincial level analysis means that the results are not fully compatible with the Canada-level figures. Specifically, group number 5 and group number 8 are treated as RST non-movers at the Canada level[1]. Movers from outside of Canada and institutional residents were not included in the analysis.

A major focus of the analysis is the impact of migration on human capital. Human capital can be thought of as the education, experience and abilities of the population. To give an insight into these qualities, net migration numbers and migration rates were examined by age, highest level of educational attainment, and labour force activity. To further focus the analysis on human capital, only individuals 15 years of age and over were included. The age and characteristics of individuals were those recorded at the end of each census period.

[1] While the methodology used to generate the provincial level data required the identification of all these groups, the figures were aggregated to give total in-, out- and net migration figures in the charts and tables presented throughout this work. The detailed data for each province appear in: Rothwell *et al.* **Recent Migration Patterns in Rural and Small Town Canada.** Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper (forthcoming).

Canadian migration trends, 1966 to 1996

Consistent with the American experience (Fulton *et al*, 1997) there was rural NET OUT-migration at the end of the 1960s. In the 1966 to 1971 period, RST areas experienced a net loss of over 362,000 persons. This was the largest net out-migration recorded in the study period and was equivalent to 6.5 percent of the base RST 1966 population (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In the 1971-1976 period net migration flows reversed and RST areas had a net gain of 50,000. Net gains continued in the 1976-1981 period with the flow decreasing slightly to 47,000. This reversal of the previous pattern was labelled "the population turnaround" in the USA. During the 1970s, rural NET IN-migration was due to:

- lower out-migration (i.e. higher rural retention); and
- higher in-migration.

There was another turnaround in migration between 1981 and 1991. In the 1981 to 1986 intercensal period RST areas experienced net losses of 112,000. In the 1986 to 1991 period, RST Canada experienced a much smaller net loss (2,000). This period had the smallest net population change. These two intercensal periods have been labelled the "turnaround of the turnaround" when there was a return to the pattern of rural NET OUT-migration. This was due to:

- lower in-migration (in the 1981 to 1986 period).

The data for the first part of the 1990s indicated a return to the pattern of the 1970s with rural NET IN-migration. However, the components of this net rural in-migration differed from the situation of the 1970s. Similar to the American situation, rural in-migration did not increase. Rather, the net rural in-migration was due to:

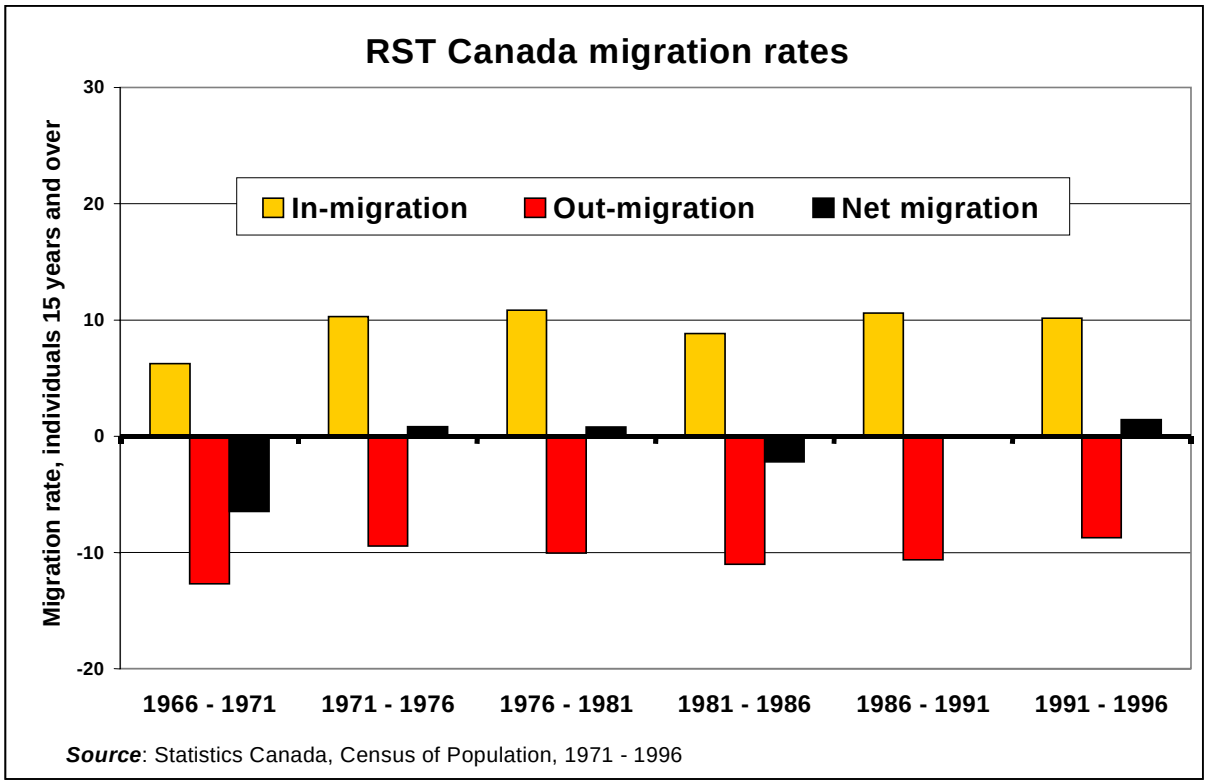
- lower out-migration (i.e. higher rural retention).

Interestingly, for twenty years from 1971 to 1991, the RST to LUC flow (i.e. gross rural out-migration) was relatively stable in absolute terms (between 554,000 and 600,000 over each five year period). The reduced outflow in the 1991 to 1996 period (470,000, which is 84,000 less than in any other period since 1971) was the major factor that provided rural NET IN-migration in this period.

Since 1971, the LUC to RST flow (i.e. gross rural in-migration) was over 545,000 in all periods except in the 1981 to 1986 period when the flow was 451,000 (94,000 less than any other period since 1971). This reduction in inflow was the major factor that provided rural NET OUT-migration between 1981 and 1986.

Throughout most of the study period, relatively small changes in the rate of RST in-migration caused the swings in the rate and direction of net migration. The exception to this was the 1991 to 1996 period when a reduction in the rate of out-migration resulted in RST NET IN-migration.

Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table 1

Canada: Migration between Larger Urban Centres (LUC) and Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996

	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
Non-movers	Number					
RST	4,889,295	5,583,510	5,378,435	4,548,210	4,663,105	4,907,775
LUC	10,274,340	11,496,590	13,214,775	15,067,120	16,492,170	17,715,770
Internal migrants						
RST to LUC	711,595	582,700	599,905	563,965	554,505	469,985
LUC to RST	349,170	633,090	647,150	451,475	552,450	545,665
Total net migration to RST	-362,425	50,390	47,245	-112,490	-2,055	75,680
	%					
RST						
In-migration rate	6.2	10.3	10.8	8.8	10.6	10.1
Out-migration rate	12.7	9.4	10.0	11.0	10.6	8.7
Net migration rate	-6.5	0.8	0.8	-2.2	0.0	1.4
LUC						
In-migration rate	6.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.3	2.6
Out-migration rate	3.3	5.2	4.7	2.9	3.2	3.0
Net migration rate	3.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.0	-0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC) * 100
LUC In-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC) / (LUC non-movers)+(LUC-to-RST) * 100
LUC Out-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST) / (LUC non-movers)+(LUC-to-RST) * 100

Provincial migration patterns, 1966 to 1996

Provinces with low RST out-migration rates tended to have relatively low RST out-migration rates in all periods (Table 2). Since 1976, the four Atlantic Provinces consistently displayed the lowest rates of out-migration from RST areas. The only exception was Newfoundland and Labrador, in 1996, when it had the fourth highest out-migration rate.

Provinces with high RST out-migration rates presented a more confusing picture. In the 1986 to 1996 period, British Columbia and Alberta have had the highest rates. However, Alberta had much lower relative figures in the 1971 to 1981 period. British Columbia retained a relatively high rate between 1976 and 1981, but had a relatively lower rate between 1971 and 1976.

Since 1966, two-thirds of the highest RST out-migration provinces have been western provinces. Thus the typical out-migration pattern is:

- Atlantic Provinces have relatively lower RST out-migration rates;
- Quebec and Ontario have mid-range RST out-migration rates; and
- Western Provinces have relatively higher RST out-migration rates.

Table 2

RST areas of provinces ranked by rate of out-migration (percent)

1966 - 1971		1971 - 1976		1976 - 1981		1981 - 1986		1986 - 1991		1991 - 1996		Average 1976 - 1996	
NS	12.2	PEI	8.2	NB	8.9	NS	7.4	NB	9.2	PEI	7.4	NS	8.4
N - L	12.3	NB	8.5	NS	9.0	PEI	7.8	PEI	9.3	NS	7.5	NB	8.4
ONT	12.4	NS	8.6	PEI	9.6	NB	7.8	NS	9.3	NB	7.7	PEI	8.5
NB	13.2	N - L	8.9	N - L	9.8	N - L	8.5	N - L	9.4	QUE	8.2	N - L	9.3
ALTA	13.7	BC	10.4	ALTA	10.4	SASK	10.9	ONT	10.5	MAN	9.4	QUE	10.6
MAN	14.1	ONT	10.5	QUE	10.4	MAN	11.4	QUE	10.6	ONT	9.9	ONT	11.2
QUE	15.4	ALTA	11.2	SASK	12.4	QUE	12.2	MAN	12.5	N - L	9.9	MAN	11.9
SASK	15.6	QUE	11.5	BC	12.7	ONT	12.6	ALTA	14.0	SASK	10.6	ALTA	12.1
PEI	17.6	MAN	12.7	ONT	12.8	ALTA	13.8	SASK	14.1	BC	11.1	SASK	12.2
BC	18.4	SASK	12.9	MAN	13.4	BC	15.6	BC	14.4	ALTA	11.2	BC	12.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Provinces with low rates of RST in-migration tended to have relatively low rates of in-migration in all periods (Table 3). The Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan had low rates of in-migration throughout the study period, with Newfoundland and Labrador consistently experiencing the lowest rates of all.

Unlike the out-migration rates, the provinces with high RST in-migration rates present a more consistent pattern. In each period, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta had the highest rates of RST in-migration.

Table 3

RST areas of provinces ranked by rate of in-migration (percent)												
1966 - 1971		**1971 - 1976**		**1976 - 1981**		**1981 - 1986**		**1986 - 1991**		**1991 - 1996**		**Average 1976 - 1996**	
N - L	3.4	N - L	6.1	N - L	5.9	N - L	4.8	N - L	4.9	N - L	4.6	N - L	5.3
SASK	4.7	SASK	7.5	PEI	7.9	PEI	6.8	SASK	6.4	NB	6.8	NB	7.7
QUE	4.8	QUE	8.6	NB	7.9	QUE	7.3	NB	6.9	NS	7.9	SASK	7.7
PEI	4.8	NB	9.3	SASK	8.6	NB	7.5	PEI	7.0	SASK	8.2	PEI	8.3
NB	5.9	MAN	9.6	MAN	8.9	SASK	7.8	NS	7.9	PEI	8.2	QUE	8.6
NS	7.4	NS	10.4	QUE	9.1	NS	8.5	MAN	8.6	QUE	9.0	NS	8.9
MAN	8.4	PEI	11.5	NS	9.6	MAN	8.7	QUE	9.3	MAN	9.1	MAN	9.0
ALTA	9.3	ONT	12.7	ONT	12.0	ONT	11.8	ALTA	13.4	ONT	12.3	ONT	12.9
ONT	10.1	ALTA	14.6	ALTA	19.9	ALTA	12.8	ONT	15.5	ALTA	13.8	ALTA	14.9
BC	13.7	BC	19.6	BC	21.3	BC	14.4	BC	18.1	BC	19.5	BC	18.6

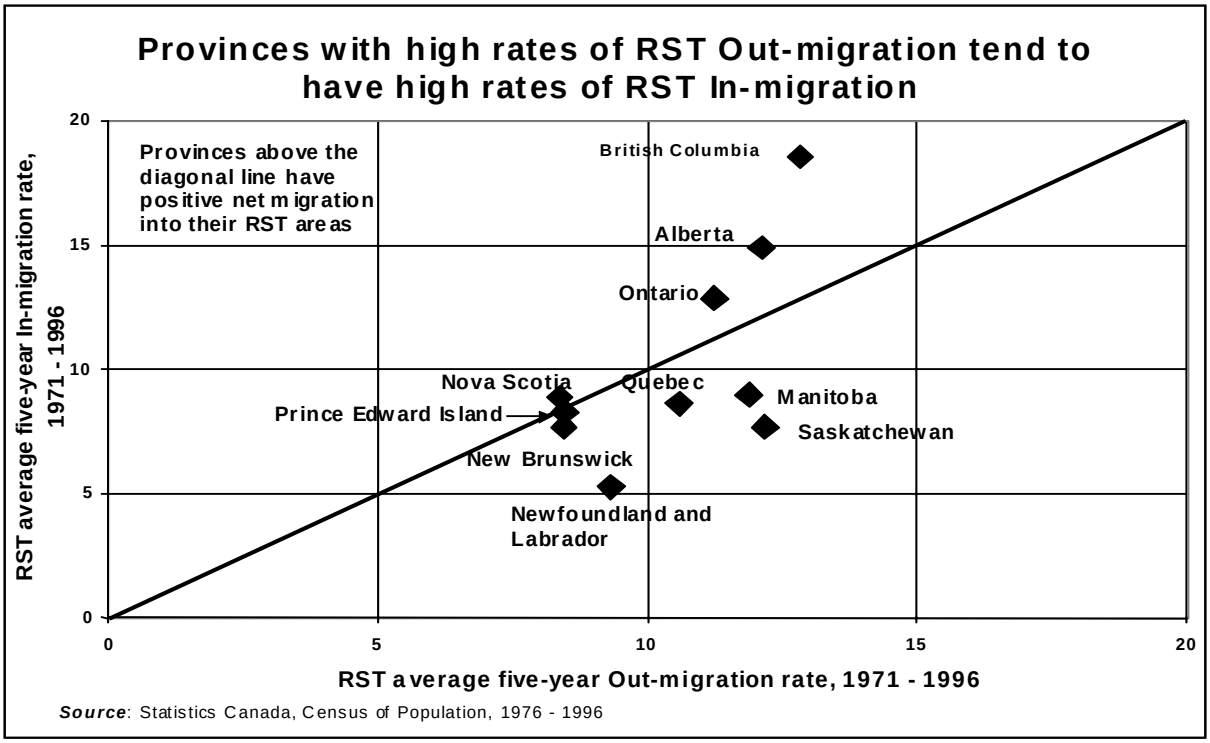
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Provinces with the highest rates of RST out-migration also tended to have the highest rates of RST in-migration. Figure 2 shows the provinces plotted by their average rate of out-migration[2] (i.e. the last column of Table 2 is plotted on the horizontal axis) and by their average rate of in-migration (i.e. the last column of Table 3 is plotted on the vertical axis).

In Figure 2, provinces above the diagonal had, on average, rural NET IN-migration (British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario). On the other hand, the RST areas of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec fared relatively poorly. Their position below the diagonal line indicated that they lost RST population through migration. RST Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had low levels of both in-migration and out-migration (i.e. they occupy the lower left position in Figure 2). Their position close to the diagonal line indicated that migration did not have a significant positive or negative effect on their RST population.

[2] Please note that this chart starts with the 1976 census data. This means that only migration from 1971 onwards is included. As already explained, each census looks back over the previous 5 years of migration. The 1971 data (and, thus, the 1966 to 1971 migration figures) were omitted from the analysis as these were at variance with the more general pattern that appeared in the later years.

Figure 2



Migration Patterns by Age, Canada, 1971 to 1996

In general, youth were the most mobile throughout the 1971 to 1996 period. Out-migration (Figure 3) was highest in the 20 to 24 year age class. Individuals in their early twenties have high rates of education-related migration compared to the other age groups. Some level of education is necessary for most types of employment and some RST residents must migrate to continue their schooling.

The rate of in-migration (Figure 4) was highest for the 25 to 29 year age class – perhaps they were returning after some post-secondary education or they had obtained some employment experience and were returning to a rural area to start a family. Migration rates are generally lower for each older age group.

In terms of net migration, RST areas were net losers of youth (under 25 years of age) but net gainers of individuals in all age classes from 25 to 69 years of age (Figure 5). Thus, RST areas appeared competitive in attracting migrants in all age classes from 25 to 69 years of age. Note that there was a small but noticeably higher rate of RST in-migration for individuals who may be classified as "early retirees" (in the 55 to 64 year age classes) as compared to those aged 35 to 54. For individuals 70 years of age and older, more individuals moved out of RST areas than moved into RST areas, although the net rates of migration were relatively small on average. This may be due to a higher need for specialist (urban based) health care amongst this group. Once again, the 1966 to 1971 migration rates have been excluded from these charts as these figures appear inconsistent with the later data.

Figure 3

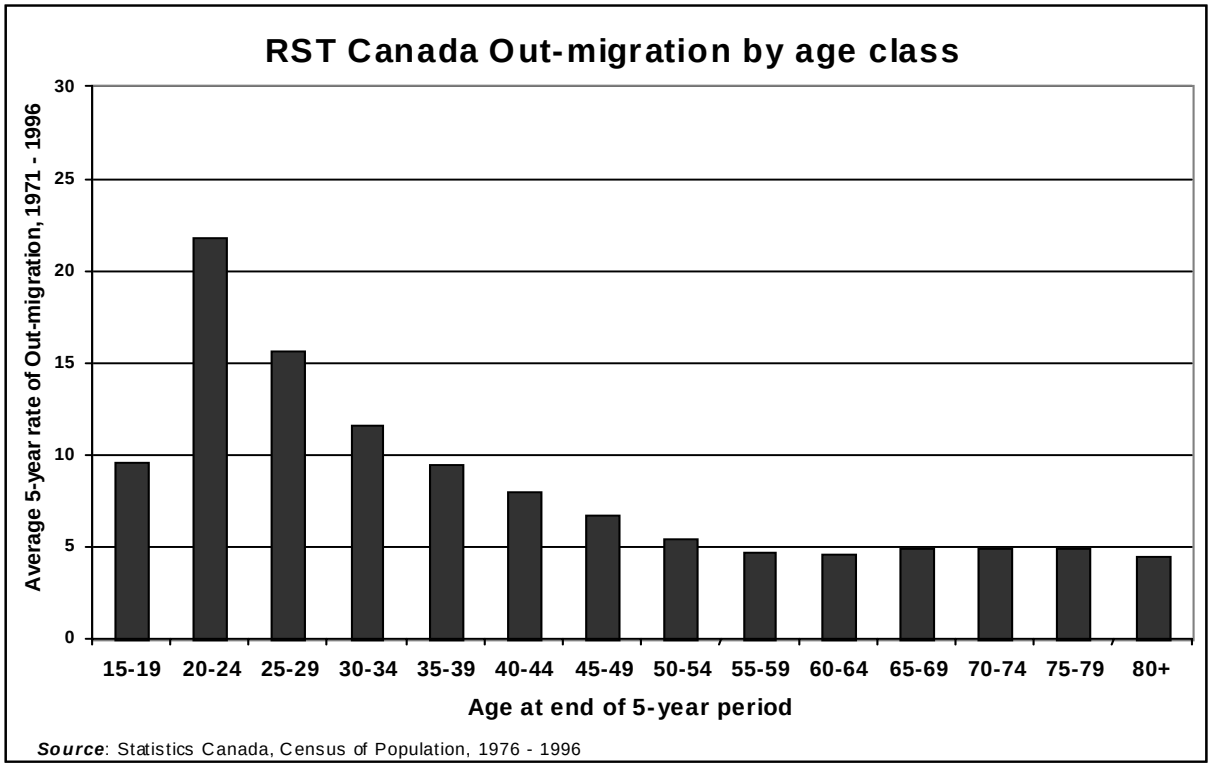


Figure 4

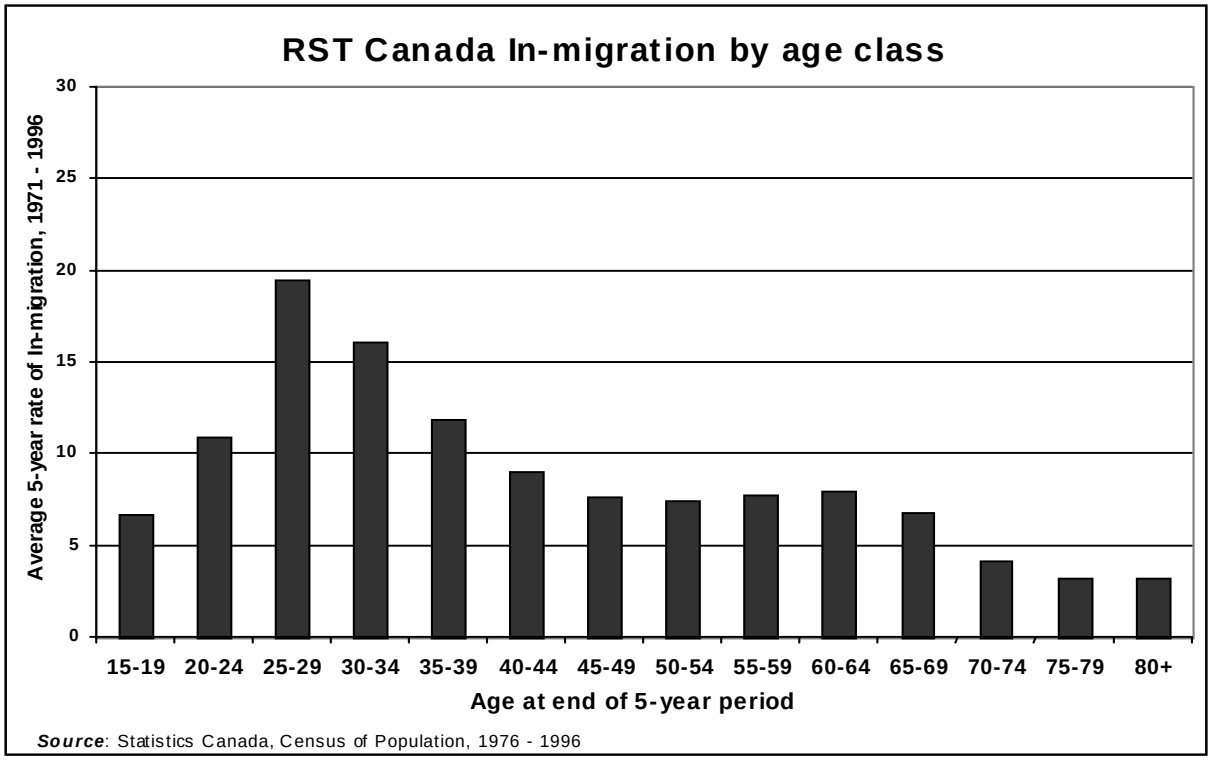
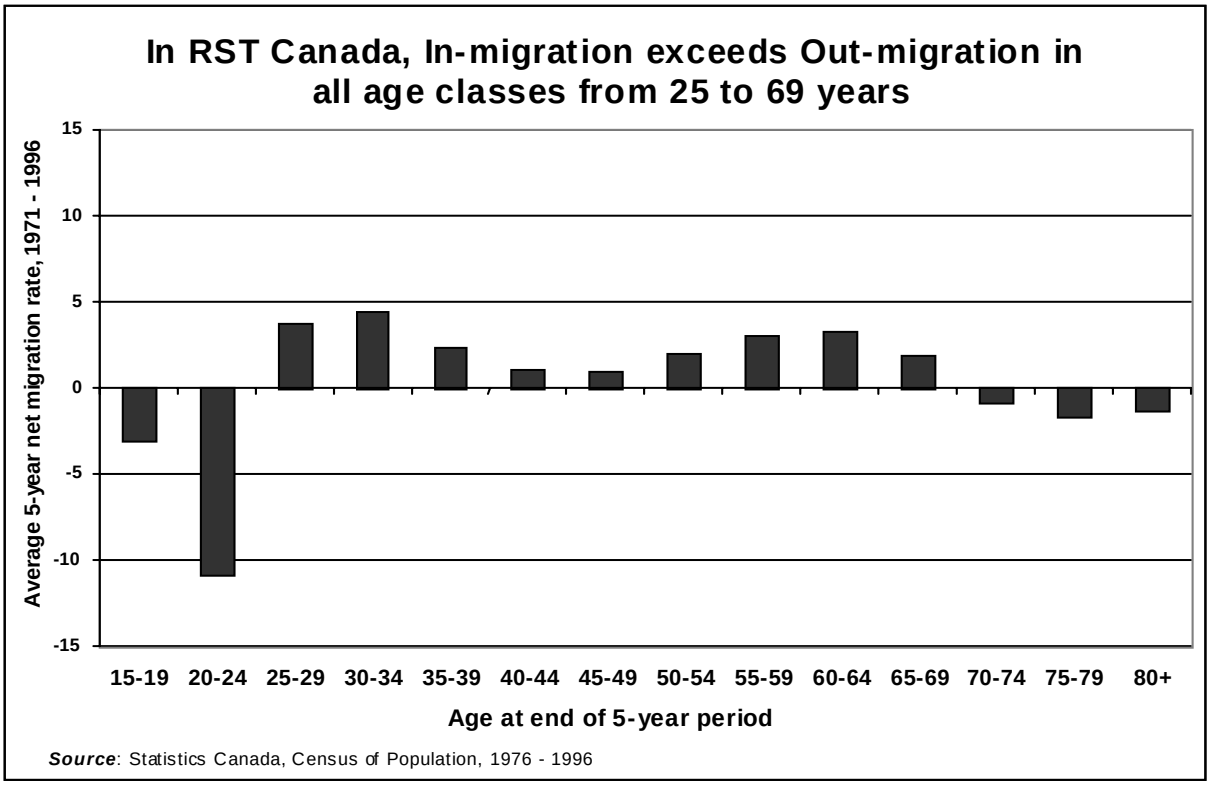


Figure 5



In general, the pattern across age groups held in all intercensal periods. Also, within each age group, the rate of migration tended to vary according to the overall pattern of migration (as discussed above). An exception to this was rural youth (aged 20 to 24). Their highest rate of out-migration was in the 1986 to 1991 period (Figure 6) whereas, for all age groups, the highest rate occurred in the 1981 to 1986 period (Figure 1).

Recall that reduced in-migration was the reason for RST NET OUT-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period. The decline in the rate of in-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period was noticeable within each age class (Figure 7). Also, increased in-migration rates since 1986 were evident for all age classes and were particularly evident in the "early retiree" age classes (55 to 64 years).

The return to positive RST net migration in the early 1990s was attributable to increased rural retention rates (i.e. lower out-migration rates). This was particularly evident for rural youth and rural young adults (Figure 6).

Within each age group, net migration rates have varied significantly across all intercensal periods since the 1971 to 1976 period (Figure 8). In general, for each intercensal period, the conclusion can be restated that RST Canada gains more than it loses from migration for each age class from 25 to 69 years of age. However, the relatively low rate of in-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period caused negative net migration rates for age classes up to 49 years of age. Also, the growth in in-migration of "early retirees" (aged 55 to 64 years of age) since

1986 boosted their net in-migration rates to a level nearly as high as that of young adults. Thus, in recent periods, rural communities were attracting young adults (age 25 to 34) and "early retirees" at about the same rate.

Figure 6

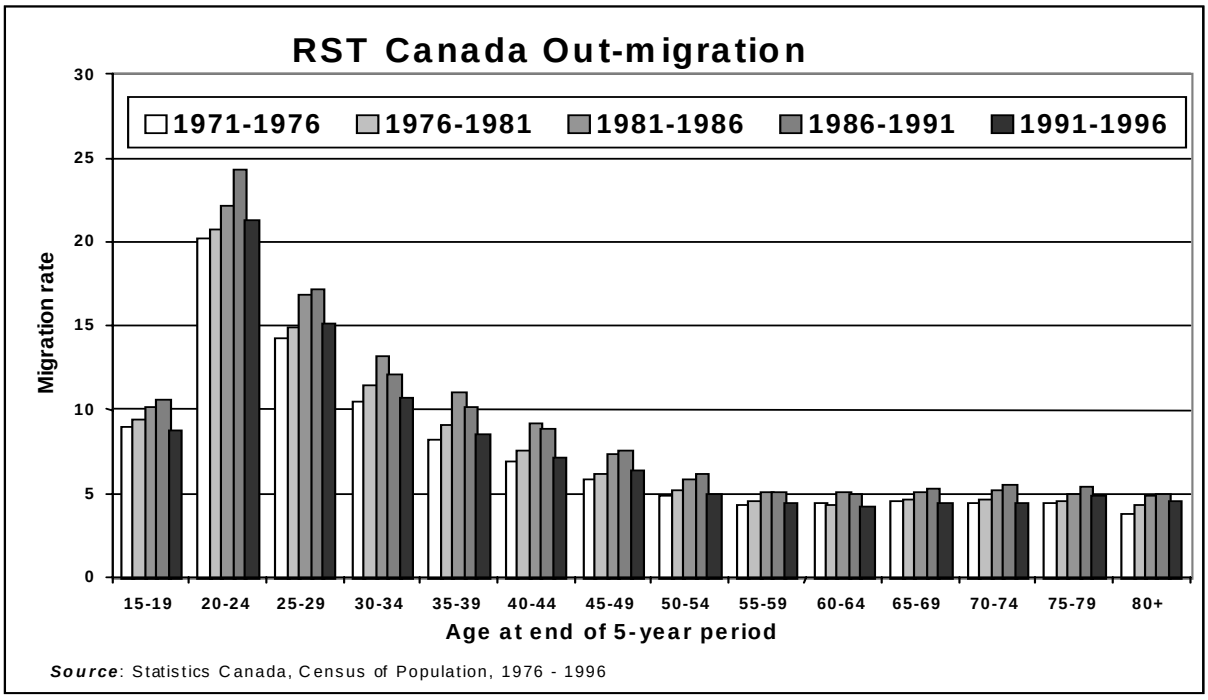


Figure 7

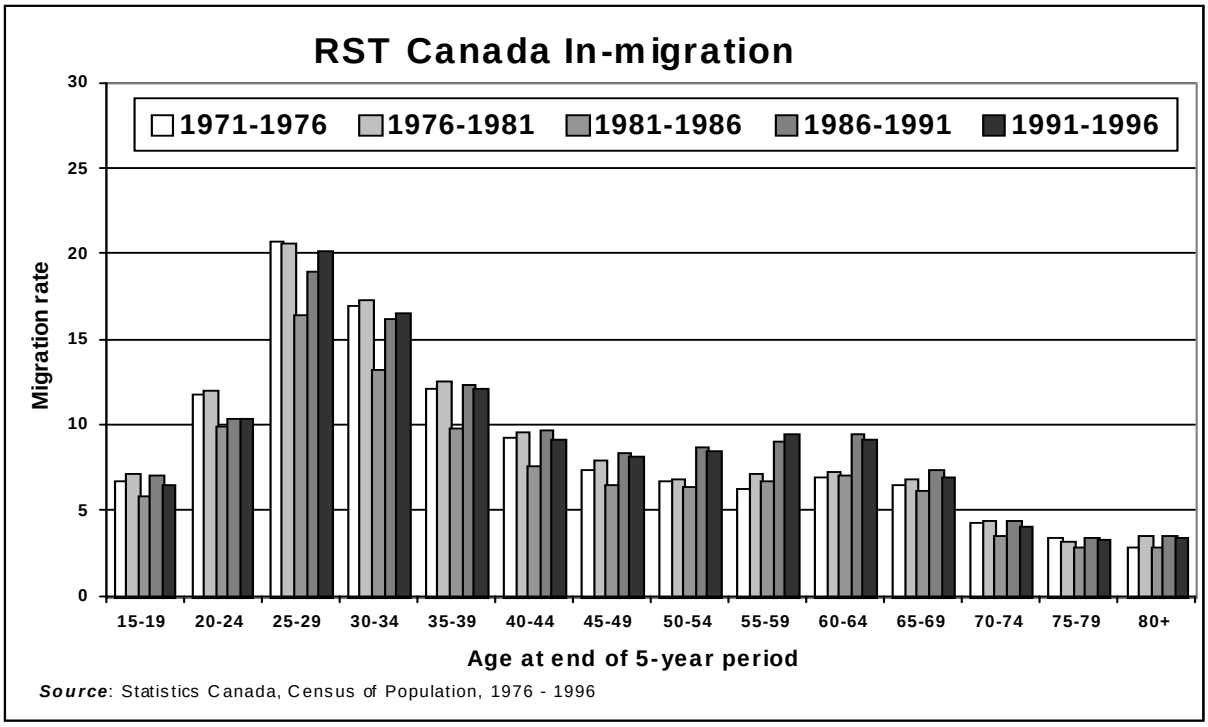
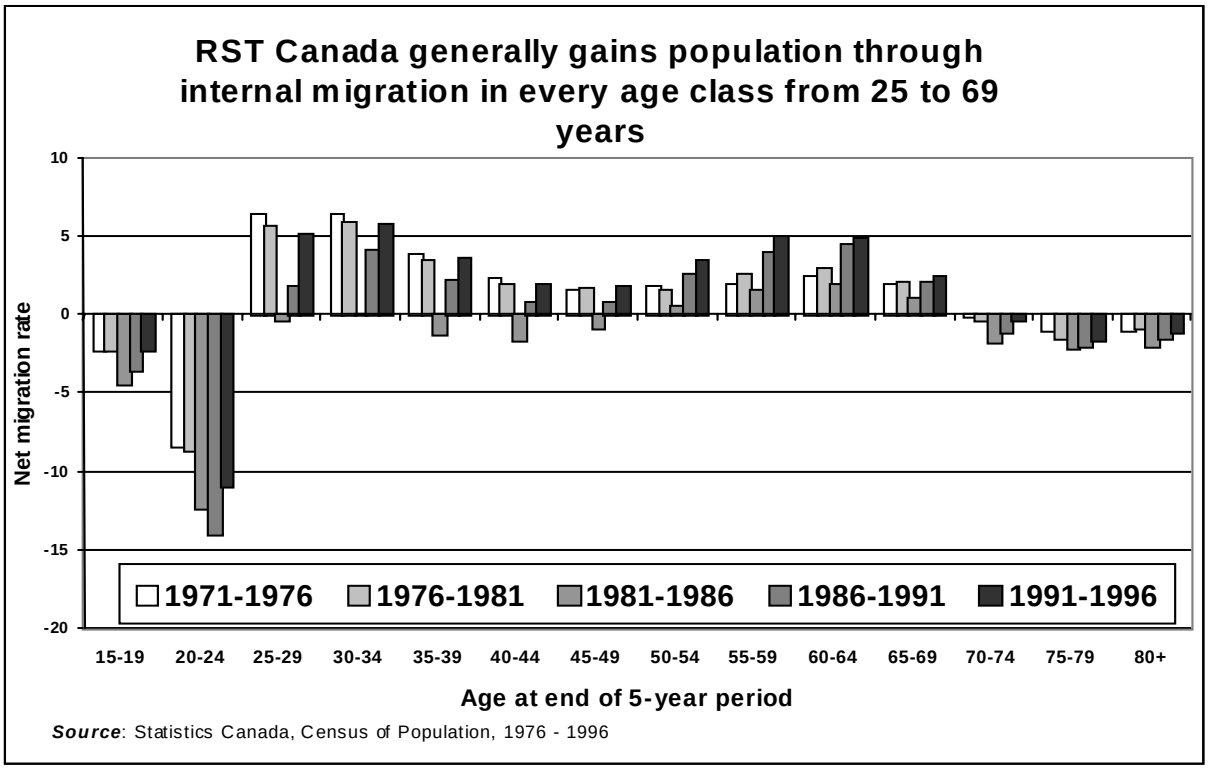


Figure 8



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada level, 1971 to 1996

Education: rural brain drain or rural brain gain

A primary reason for the rural out-migration of youth is the fact that many must migrate out of the RST areas to pursue educational opportunities. This is evident in the high rate of net losses of RST youth 20-24. Education is important to migration not only because rural youth migrate to seek educational opportunities but also because there is a positive relationship between educational attainment (Box 2) and migration rates. The rate of out-migration from RST areas was higher for each level of educational attainment (Figure 9). Within each class of educational attainment, the rate of out-migration remained very similar after 1971. The exception was the most recent period (1991 to 1996) where higher RST retention (i.e. lower out-migration rates) was evident at all levels of educational attainment.

Surprisingly, RST areas also showed a higher in-migration rate for individuals with a higher educational attainment (Figure 10). Individuals with a university education had the largest rate of in-migration (3 times the rate for individuals with less than grade nine). Recall that the 1981 to 1986 period was a period with a lower rate of in-migration. This lower rate of in-migration was evident in each group of educational attainment.

Box 2 **Definition of Educational Attainment**

Less than grade 9:
Individuals aged 15 years and over who have not completed grade 9.

Grade 9 to 13:
Individuals without post-secondary education who have completed any year between grade(s) 9 and 13.

Post-secondary:
Individuals who possess a non-university certificate or trade certificate or who have some other post-secondary non-university education.

University:
Includes individuals who have completed university and possess a degree, those who were still attending university at the time of the census, and those who did not complete university.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1999.

Individuals with a higher level of educational attainment were more mobile - both RST out- and in-migration rates were higher for these individuals. However, did RST areas gain or lose human capital due to migration – was there a rural brain drain or a rural brain gain?

Combining the out-migration and in-migration trends for each group revealed net migration rates (Figure 11). These showed a small positive trend from 1971 to 1996 with two exceptions. First, the 1981 to 1986 period where low in-migration rates caused RST NET OUT-migration in all the education attainment groups. This NET OUT-migration rate was larger in the groups with higher educational attainment. Second, the 1986 to 1991 period showed small net out-migration rates for the post-secondary and university groups.

In periods with overall RST NET IN-migration (i.e. the 1970s and the early 1990s) there was also RST NET IN-migration in each group of educational attainment. RST areas were therefore competitive in attracting individuals with higher educational attainments. In this sense, there was a rural brain gain.

Figure 9

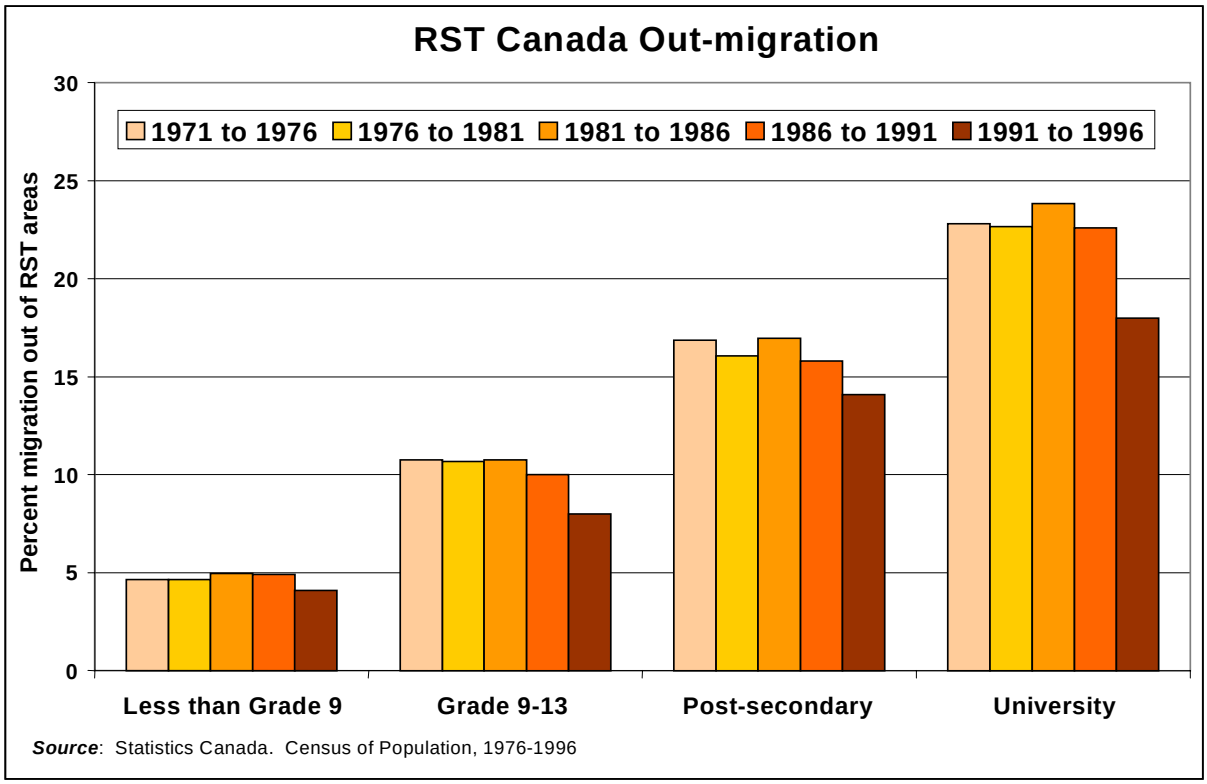


Figure 10

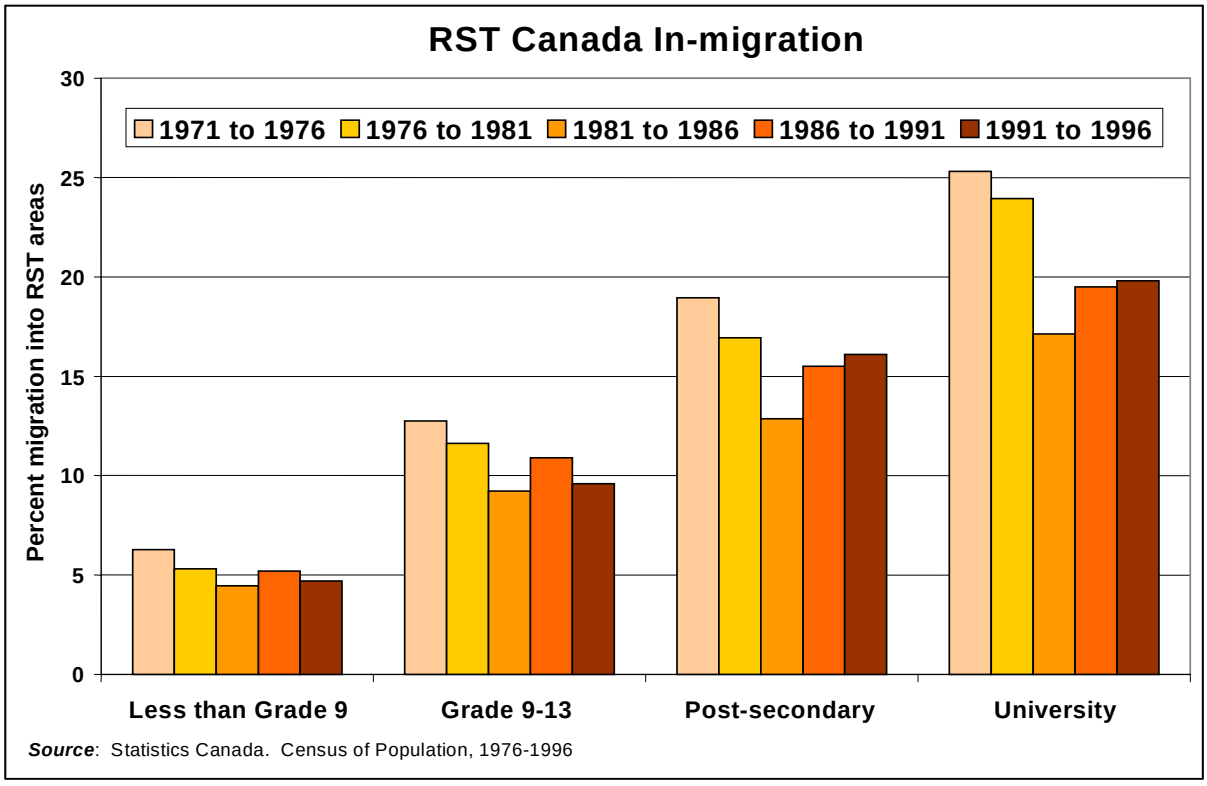
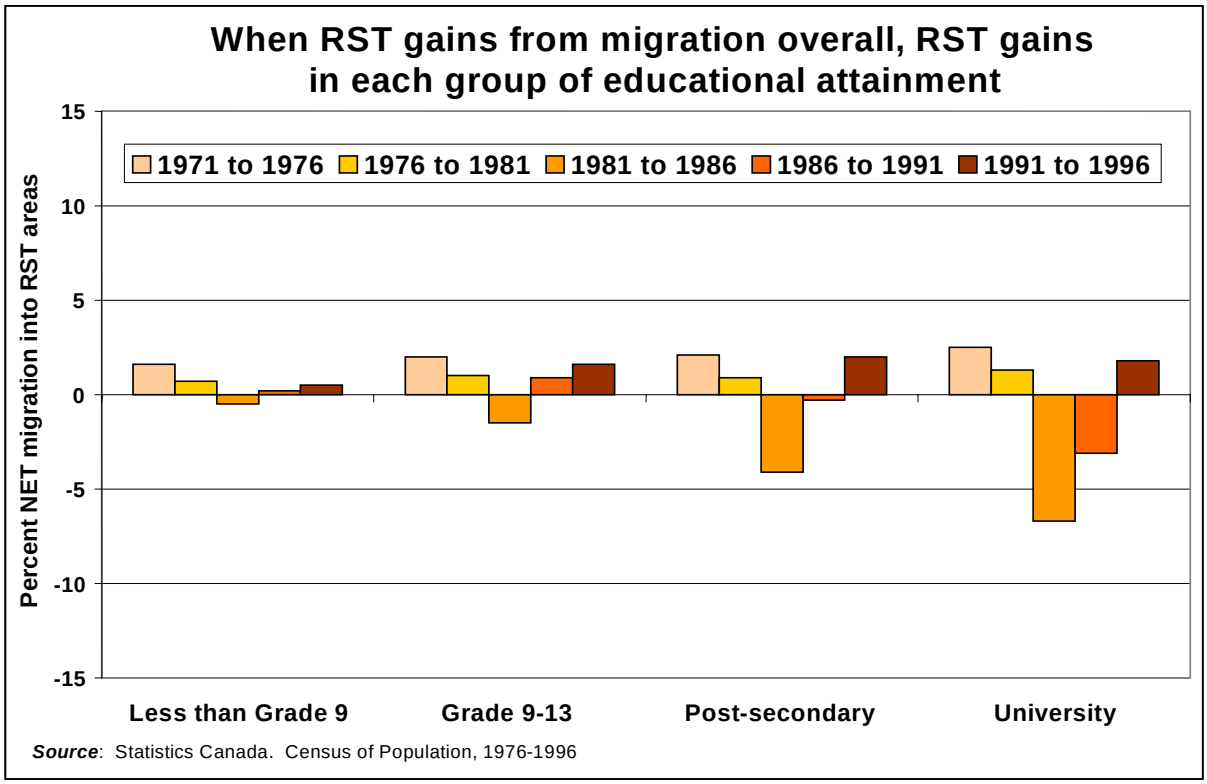


Figure 11



Labour force activity

The pattern of out-migration of employed and unemployed individuals (Box 3) was the same as in the overall population (Figure 12). Both the employed and unemployed had essentially stable rates of out-migration for the 1971 to 1991 period and then a slightly lower rate of out-migration (i.e. higher RST retention) in the 1991 to 1996 period (Figure 12). In 4 out of 5 intercensal periods since 1966, unemployed persons had a slightly higher propensity to leave RST areas.

The pattern of in-migration of employed and unemployed individuals (Figure 13) also mirrored that of the overall population with the lowest rate since 1971 being recorded in the 1981 to 1986 period.

In terms of net migration of the employed and unemployed, low in-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period caused NET OUT-migration (Figure 14). In contrast, higher in-migration resulted in RST NET IN-migration in the 1971 to 1976 period. RST NET IN-migration also occurred in the 1991 to 1996 period, but this time due to higher RST retention (i.e. lower out-migration).

The picture for individuals "not in the labour force" (e.g. students, retirees, etc.) is different in the sense that these individuals had a higher NET IN-migration (or lower NET OUT-migration) rate. Although we have not looked at the age distribution of these individuals, it appears that the low out-migration rates and relatively high in-migration rates of these individuals is likely due to the migration patterns of persons who are retired.

Figure 12

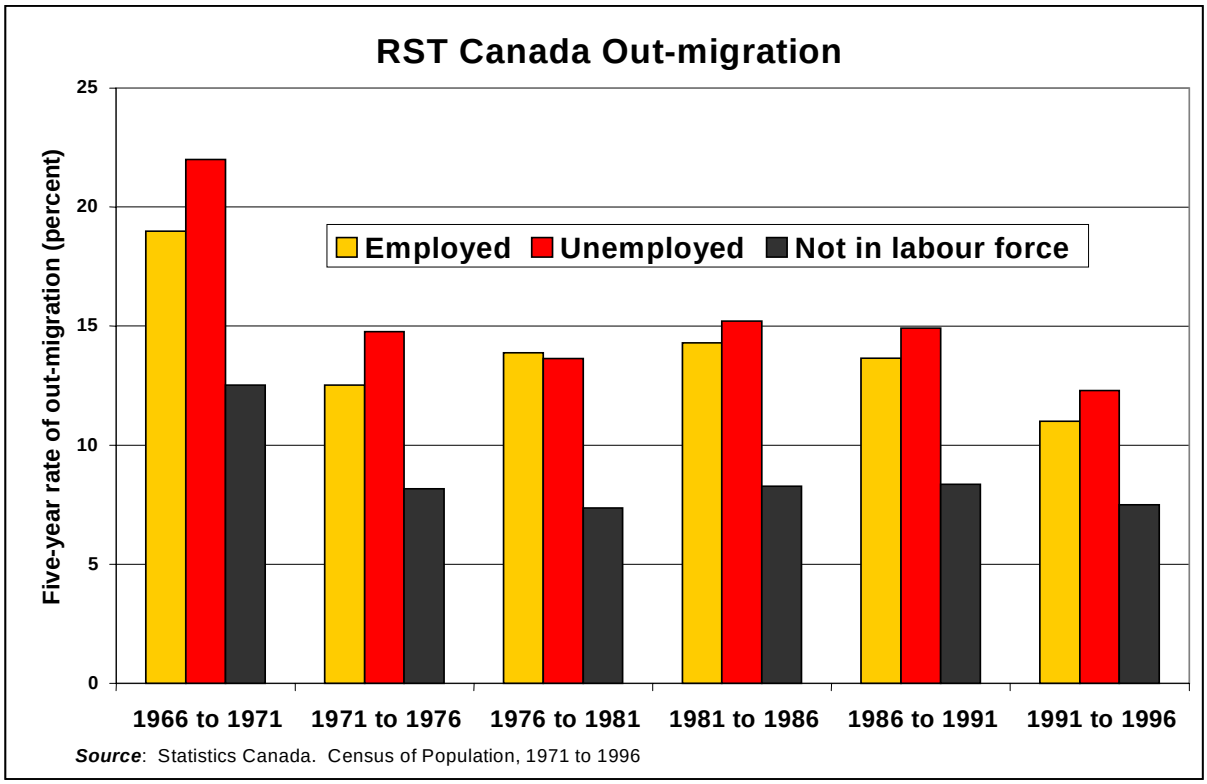


Figure 13

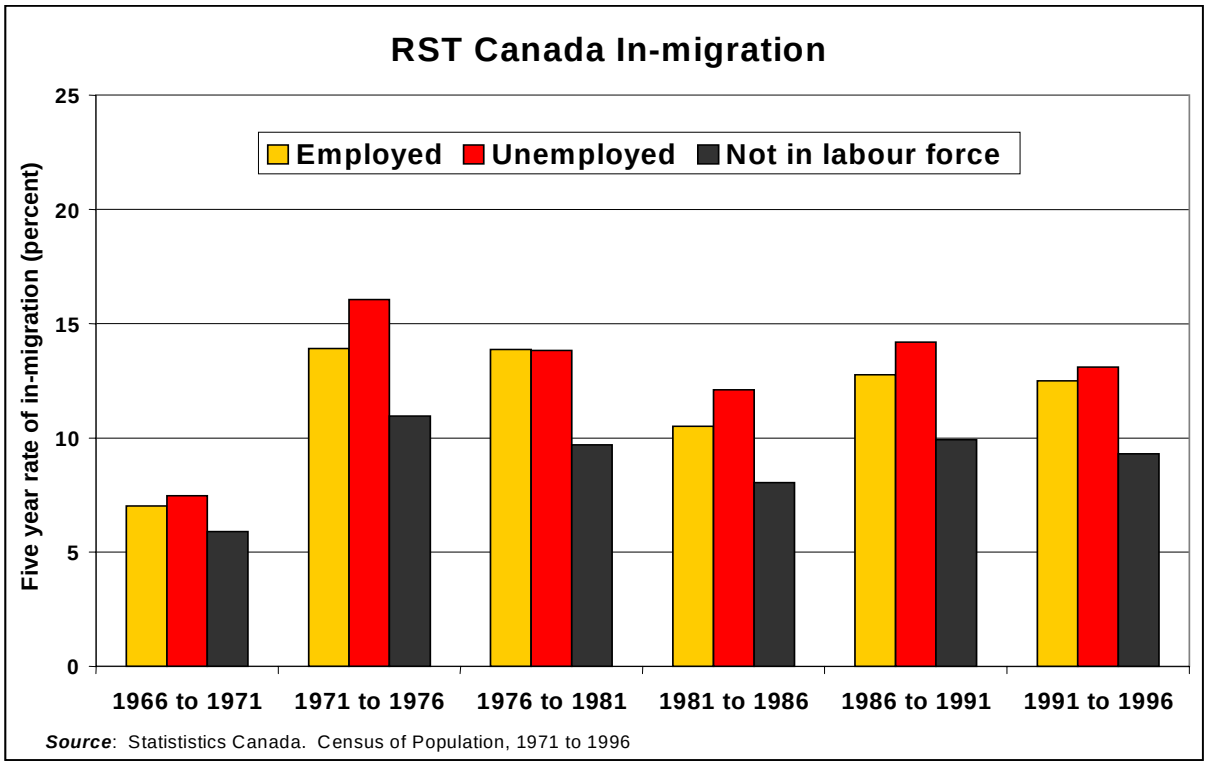
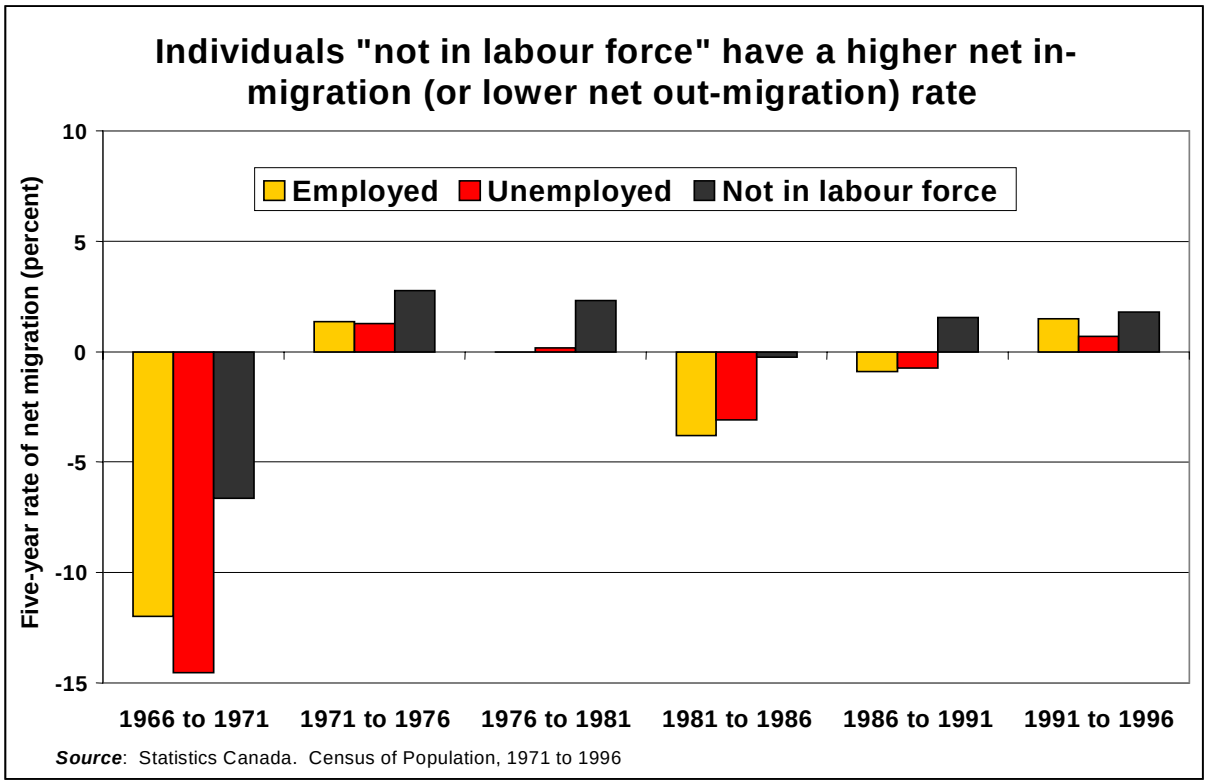


Figure 14



Box 3 Definition of employed, unemployed and "not in labour force"

Employed:

Individuals who, during the reference week of the survey, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or who had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and those persons without work but who had a job to start in the future are not considered employed.

Unemployed:

Individuals who, during the reference week of the survey, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed.

"Not in Labour Force":

Civilian, non-institutionalized persons, 15 years and over who, during the reference week of the survey, were neither employed nor unemployed.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1999.

Summary and conclusions

Patterns of migration into and out of rural and small town Canada were similar to the patterns reported in the USA. In the 1970s, there was a **turnaround** of the long-standing pattern of rural NET OUT-migration. This was due to both higher in-migration and lower out-migration. In the 1980s, we also saw the **turnaround of the turnaround** where the pattern of rural NET OUT-migration returned, caused by lower in-migration. In the early 1990s, there was a return to the pattern of the 1970s, namely, rural NET IN-migration, but this time due solely to higher RST retention (lower out-migration).

Generally, the same historical patterns within each province and within each age group were evident. At the provincial level, British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario had the highest RST out- and in-migration rates. These three provinces also exhibited overall RST NET IN-migration. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had low RST out-migration, low RST in-migration rates and negligible NET migration. Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec experienced RST NET OUT-migration in most periods since 1966.

Young adults were the most mobile during the study period. Those aged 20 – 24 had the highest rates of RST out-migration while those aged 25 – 29 had the highest rates of RST in-migration. In terms of net migration, RST areas were net losers of youth but net gainers of individuals aged 25 – 69. RST areas were therefore competitive in attracting migrants of all age classes from 25 to 69 years of age.

When examining the education level of internal migrants, it was found that during periods of overall RST NET IN-migration, RST gained more individuals in each education class than it lost. In this sense there was a rural brain gain.

The internal migration patterns of the RST employed and unemployed tended to follow that of RST Canada as a whole. In contrast, individuals "not in the labour force" had a higher NET IN-migration (or lower NET OUT-migration) rate than the other groups. This was probably due to the relatively high numbers of retired individuals that are "not in the labour force".

For background details refer to the working paper: Rothwell *et al.* **Recent Migration Patterns in Rural and Small Town Canada** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper. Forthcoming). This paper contains a detailed discussion and appendix of results by province.

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Appendix Table 1

RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada, 1966 to 1976

Age (end of period)	1966 to 1971			1971 to 1976		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.3	12.8	-8.6	7.4	9.8	-2.4
20-24 years	9.8	36.7	-27.0	14.7	25.3	-10.5
25-29 years	15.6	25.7	-10.1	24.1	16.6	7.5
30-34 years	11.7	16.9	-5.2	19.0	11.8	7.2
35-39 years	8.6	12.9	-4.3	13.3	9.0	4.2
40-44 years	6.5	10.8	-4.3	9.9	7.4	2.5
45-49 years	5.3	9.4	-4.1	7.8	6.2	1.6
50-54 years	4.7	7.8	-3.0	7.0	5.1	1.9
55-59 years	4.5	6.6	-2.1	6.6	4.6	2.0
60-64 years	4.7	6.1	-1.3	7.2	4.6	2.6
65-69 years	5.3	6.0	-0.7	6.8	4.8	2.0
70-74 years	3.6	5.8	-2.2	4.5	4.6	-0.2
75-79 years	2.9	5.8	-2.9	3.5	4.6	-1.1
80+ years	3.1	6.6	-3.4	2.9	3.9	-1.0
Education (end of period)						
University degree	18.1	41.0	-22.9	34.8	28.4	6.5
Some university	10.7	28.9	-18.2	20.9	20.3	0.7
University	13.3	33.2	-19.9	25.3	22.8	2.5
Non-university certificate	...	...	...	20.1	17.2	2.9
Some non-university	...	...	...	17.5	16.5	1.0
Trade certificate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-secondary	10.4	27.9	-17.4	18.6	16.9	2.1
High school certificate	...	...	...	14.9	14.8	0.1
Grade 9 - 13 without certificate	...	...	...	12.0	9.4	2.6
Grade 9 - 13	7.0	18.1	-11.0	12.8	10.8	2.0
Less than grade 9	3.8	8.4	-4.6	6.3	4.7	1.6
Labour Force Activity (end of period)						
Employed	7.0	19.0	-12.0	13.9	12.5	1.4
Unemployed	7.5	22.0	-14.5	16.1	14.8	1.3
Not in labour force	5.9	12.5	-6.6	10.9	8.2	2.8

Note: ... figures not appropriate or not applicable
Source : Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Appendix Table 2

RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada, 1976 to 1986

Age (end of period)	1976 to 1981			1981 to 1986		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	7.8	10.4	-2.5	6.4	11.4	-4.9
20-24 years	15.2	26.2	-11.0	12.6	28.5	-15.8
25-29 years	24.2	17.5	6.7	19.8	20.2	-0.5
30-34 years	19.5	12.9	6.6	15.2	15.1	0.1
35-39 years	13.8	10.0	3.8	11.0	12.4	-1.5
40-44 years	10.3	8.2	2.1	8.3	10.2	-1.9
45-49 years	8.4	6.6	1.8	7.0	7.9	-1.0
50-54 years	7.2	5.5	1.7	6.8	6.2	0.5
55-59 years	7.4	4.7	2.7	7.0	5.3	1.7
60-64 years	7.6	4.6	3.0	7.4	5.4	2.0
65-69 years	7.1	4.9	2.2	6.5	5.4	1.1
70-74 years	4.6	4.9	-0.4	3.6	5.5	-1.8
75-79 years	3.3	4.8	-1.6	2.9	5.2	-2.2
80+ years	3.6	4.5	-0.9	3.0	5.1	-2.1
Education (end of period)						
University degree	30.5	25.6	4.9	21.2	26.3	-5.1
Some university	19.2	20.5	-1.3	13.9	21.9	-8.0
University	23.9	22.7	1.3	17.1	23.8	-6.7
Non-university certificate	20.3	19.7	0.5	15.1	20.7	-5.6
Some non-university	16.5	15.8	0.8	12.4	16.3	-3.9
Trade certificate	12.8	11.1	1.7	9.8	11.8	-2.0
Post-secondary	16.9	16.1	0.9	12.9	17.0	-4.1
High school certificate	13.6	13.4	0.1	10.4	13.4	-3.1
Grade 9 - 13 without certificate	10.9	9.6	1.3	8.8	9.7	-0.9
Grade 9 - 13	11.6	10.7	1.0	9.2	10.8	-1.5
Less than grade 9	5.3	4.6	0.7	4.5	5.0	-0.5
Labour Force Activity (end of period)						
Employed	13.9	13.9	-	10.5	14.3	-3.8
Unemployed	13.8	13.6	0.2	12.1	15.2	-3.1
Not in labour force	9.7	7.4	2.3	8.1	8.3	-0.2

Note: - nil or zero
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Appendix Table 3

RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada, 1986 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1986 to 1991			1991 to 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	7.8	11.9	-4.0	7.1	9.6	-2.5
20-24 years	13.7	32.1	-18.4	13.1	27.0	-13.9
25-29 years	22.9	20.7	2.2	23.8	17.8	6.0
30-34 years	18.5	13.8	4.6	18.5	12.0	6.5
35-39 years	13.8	11.3	2.4	13.3	9.4	3.9
40-44 years	10.6	9.7	0.9	9.8	7.7	2.1
45-49 years	9.1	8.2	0.9	8.7	6.8	1.9
50-54 years	9.2	6.6	2.7	8.9	5.3	3.6
55-59 years	9.5	5.3	4.1	9.9	4.6	5.3
60-64 years	10.0	5.3	4.7	9.5	4.4	5.1
65-69 years	7.8	5.7	2.1	7.2	4.7	2.5
70-74 years	4.7	5.8	-1.1	4.3	4.7	-0.4
75-79 years	3.6	5.7	-2.1	3.5	5.1	-1.7
80+ years	3.7	5.3	-1.6	3.6	4.7	-1.2
Education (end of period)						
University degree	24.5	24.2	0.3	24.1	18.6	5.6
Some university	15.5	21.3	-5.8	15.8	17.5	-1.7
University	19.5	22.6	-3.1	19.8	18.0	1.8
Non-university certificate	18.1	18.7	-0.7	15.2	12.5	2.7
Some non-university	15.0	15.9	-0.9	14.3	15.0	-0.7
Trade certificate	12.3	10.7	1.6	11.0	7.8	3.1
Post-secondary	15.5	15.8	-0.3	16.1	14.1	2.0
High school certificate	12.1	11.7	0.4	10.4	8.9	1.5
Grade 9 - 13 without certificate	10.3	9.2	1.1	9.3	7.5	1.7
Grade 9 - 13	10.9	10.0	0.9	9.6	8.0	1.6
Less than grade 9	5.2	4.9	0.2	4.7	4.1	0.5
Labour Force Activity (end of period)						
Employed	12.8	13.7	-0.9	12.5	11.0	1.5
Unemployed	14.2	14.9	-0.7	13.1	12.3	0.7
Not in labour force	9.9	8.4	1.6	9.3	7.5	1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

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