

Table B-4 (cont'd)

Province/ Territory	Natural Increase % of Population	Net Interprovincial Migration % of Population	Net Migration % of Population	Total Growth
Manitoba				
1951	1.78	0.33	1.25	426,102
1961	1.70	-0.03	0.18	325,107
1971	0.98	-0.89	-0.56	246,025
1980 P	0.75	-1.09	-0.61	252,897
Saskatchewan				
1951	1.86	-0.80	-0.66	11,191
1961	1.78	-1.07	-1.34	10,608
1971	0.88	-2.07	-2.09	10,530
1980 P	0.95	-0.13	0.03	6,196
Alberta				
1951	2.19	-0.02	0.98	-4,698
1961	2.22	0.54	0.49	2,267
1971	1.15	0.21	0.42	1,453
1980 P	1.24	1.83	2.54	-2,200
British Columbia				
1951	1.46	0.66	1.59	10,300
1961	1.44	0.13	0.17	9,157
1971	0.76	1.47	1.64	7,565
1980 P	0.73	1.43	1.93	4,273
Yukon				
1951	2.87	—	-0.92	9,827
1961	3.15	0.68	0.32	7,061
1971	1.99	3.24	3.51	8,067
1980 P	1.64	0.67	0.67	2,960
N.W.T.				
1951	2.36	—	0.48	115,322
1961	3.91	0.86	0.75	96,574
1971	3.09	3.62	3.95	27,272
1980 P	2.02	-1.80	-1.72	28,019

P = Preliminary

Over the five-year period depicted in Table B-5, the number of dependent children decreased nationally by 484,720 while the number of dependent adults (over age 65) increased by 257,930. A declining birthrate in Canada accounts for the drop in the number of dependent children up to 14 years of age, however, the aging population has increased the number of persons over the age of 65 in every province — almost doubling the number of such persons from 1971 to 1976 across the country.

The overall dependency ratio has declined nationally by 0.122 because the dependent population has been offset by an increase of 2,510,333 persons of working age. However, it should be noted that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have shown substantial increases in their dependency ratios (0.258 and 0.083 respectively) mainly due to a drop in the number of adults of working age in New Brunswick and a significant jump in the number of dependent children in Nova Scotia (+ 59,659).