

Table B-4 – Components of Population Growth

Province/ Territory	Natural Increase % of Population	Net Interprovincial Migration % of Population	Net Migration % of Population	Total Growth
Canada				
1951	1.89	—	1.14	426,102
1961	1.80	—	-0.02	325,107
1971	0.90	—	0.24	246,025
1980 P	0.83	—	0.21	252,897
Newfoundland				
1951	2.47	0.77	0.61	11,191
1961	2.75	-0.11	-0.44	10,608
1971	1.82	0.17	0.19	10,530
1980 P	1.38	-0.23	-0.31	6,196
P.E.I.				
1951	1.79	3.04	2.89	-4,698
1961	1.66	0.84	0.50	2,267
1971	0.94	0.25	0.35	1,453
1980 P	0.77	-0.75	-0.79	-2,200
Nova Scotia				
1951	1.80	-0.31	-0.20	10,300
1961	1.83	-0.30	-0.58	9,157
1971	0.93	-0.04	0.05	7,565
1980 P	0.68	-0.14	-0.16	4,273
New Brunswick				
1951	2.25	-0.31	-0.35	9,827
1961	1.96	-0.52	-0.78	7,061
1971	1.10	0.09	0.16	8,067
1980 P	0.78	-0.34	-0.37	2,960
Quebec				
1951	2.18	-0.22	0.65	115,322
1961	1.88	0.03	-0.04	96,574
1971	0.74	-0.33	-0.29	27,272
1980 P	0.86	-0.37	-0.41	28,019
Ontario				
1951	1.63	0.07	2.17	175,100
1961	1.66	0.06	0.21	117,329
1971	0.90	0.18	0.60	116,240
1980 P	0.72	-0.38	-0.14	50,530

P=Preliminary

population (i.e., births minus deaths) has dropped significantly from the 1950s to the 1980s. The Canadian average is now less than 1 per cent — a reflection of changing values and family patterns everywhere in the western world. There has been a trend to migration from the Atlantic provinces and Quebec over the past thirty years; British Columbia on the other hand, has been a strong net recipient of interprovincial migration. Immigration has accounted for a decreasing percentage of the population growth; and whereas much of the immigrant population went to Ontario in the 1950s and 1960s, it is now heading for the west — in particular, Alberta and British Columbia.