



**ICRML**  
Institut canadien  
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**CIRLM**  
Canadian Institute  
for Research  
on Linguistic  
Minorities

***Analyse des tendances migratoires au Québec entre 2001 et 2006***

(Report is only available in French)

**Moncton, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2010** – A study conducted by the Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM) based on the 2006 census data allows for analysis of migration trends in Québec. While most studies conducted on migration make no distinction between the two official language groups in Canada, this study establishes the migration trends of Anglophones versus Francophones in Québec. Available on the CIRLM's website ([www.icrml.ca](http://www.icrml.ca)), this study follows up on the studies that were just recently conducted for New Brunswick, Ontario, and Newfoundland and Labrador. The data for all of Canada will be published shortly on the CIRLM's website by the research team.

The highlights of the study are featured in the attached document.

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## ***Analyse des tendances migratoires au Québec entre 2001 et 2006***

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### **Interprovincial Migration**

Between 2001 and 2006, the Province of Québec exhibited a net negative migration balance of 11,480 people, that is to say - 0.2 % of its population. During this period, 73,740 people migrated<sup>1</sup> toward this province, including 25,865 Anglophones and 35,525 Francophones; while 85,220 people left the province, including 33,900 Anglophones and 30,580 Francophones. It should be noted that Francophones are substantially less inclined to migrate outside of the province (30,580 or 0.5 % of the French-speaking population). It is especially Anglophones<sup>2</sup> who contribute greatly to the net negative migration balance, with a population decline of -1.4 %, while Francophones exhibit a slight net positive migration balance, that is to say a population increase of 0.1 %.

The interprovincial Anglophone migrants from outside of Québec mostly came from Ontario (63.2 %), British Columbia (11.9 %) and Alberta (8.1 %). Among the destination provinces, we find they are the same as the original provinces because the Anglophone migrants mainly settled in Ontario (62.3 %), British Columbia (12.8 %) and Alberta (10.2 %).

### **Infraprovincial Migration**

Between 2001 and 2006, 566,315 people migrated toward Québec's economic regions, including 30,215 Anglophones and 486,240 Francophones. The main destination areas for the Anglophone migrants who reside in Québec are Montérégie (34 %) and Montreal (26 %). For Francophones, these areas are also Montérégie (18 %) and Montréal (16 %), even though the Laurentian Mountains (13 %) and Lanaudière (11 %) are popular destinations as well.

An exurbanization phenomenon has been observed around the Montreal area, where a negative migration balance has been experienced. The main migration movements that occur at the expense of Montréal occur in relation to Montérégie (-20,345), Lanaudière (-13,480), the Laurentian Mountains (-11,070) and Laval (-8,020). Laval is another region exhibiting a negative migration balance in relation to the Laurentian Mountain (-12,040) and Lanaudière (-4,780), which confirms the expanding exurbanization phenomenon. For the Anglophone population, the most significant migration decline

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<sup>1</sup> A migrant is a person who lived in a different economic region (called administrative region in Québec) at the time of the 2006 census in relation to the 2001 census. A distinction is made between the migrants who move to an economic region or the province and the migrants moving out.

<sup>2</sup> And allophones.

occurs between Montreal and Montérégie (-4, 500) at the expense of Montréal, and between Montreal and Laval (-1, 780), also at the expense of Montréal. The Laurentian Mountains show a positive balance in relation to Montreal (415) and Laval (615).

### **Migrants (20 - 29 years old)**

With regards to migrants from 20 - 29 years old, 20, 220 young migrants left the province, including 8, 495 Anglophones and 8, 460 Francophones, while 19, 550 people migrated toward the province, including 8, 745 Anglophones and 8, 310 Francophones. This represents a slight negative balance of -670 or -0.1%. The net migration balance for the province proved positive (0.3 % or 250) among Anglophones and practically nil (-0.0 % or -150) for Francophones.