

educational institutions, diversified social life and standards, this migration may be reduced although perhaps never permanently arrested. Some might not even consider this desirable. Whatever the combination of causes may be, from 1930 to 1950 there was a decline in the emigration of Canadian-born. The largest number of Canadian-born ever recorded in the United States Census was 1,278,512 in 1930 (not including Newfoundland). In 1940 it had declined to 1,044,119, and in 1950 to 994,562. From 1950 to July 1, 1955, however, the number of Canadian immigrants was between 130,000 and 140,000, bringing the total Canadian-born population in the United States once more to over a million, after allowing for deaths and emigration since 1950.

The decline in emigration becomes more meaningful when the emigrants are taken as a percentage of the growing Canadian population. The number of Canadian-born in the United States as a percentage of the number of Canadian-born in Canada had reached its maximum at the beginning of the present century when the figure was 25 p.c. In 1930 it was 15.8 p.c. and in 1950 it was only 8.3 p.c.

In summary of the period 1941-51, the natural increase in the population amounted to 1,972,394 or 92.1 p.c. of the 2,141,358 population increase in Canada (not including Newfoundland). The balance amounting to 168,964 represents the estimated excess of immigration over emigration for this period. Actual immigration between the 1941-51 Censuses was 547,882. Hence apparent emigration from Canada to other countries over this decade was 378,918. It is not possible to determine exactly how many of these emigrants were Canadian-born and how many were of immigrant origin. The following statement gives an indication of the relative proportions of native-born and non-Canadian-born among the emigrants at the Census dates 1941 and 1951.

The statement shows the difference between the expected and actual population at the 1951 Census of Canadian-born, British Isles-born and United States-born. The amount of the total difference who were Canadian-born was 229,272 or 60 p.c. It would seem, then, that emigration for the decade 1941-51 was composed of about three-fifths Canadian-born and two-fifths non-Canadian-born persons.

ESTIMATED PROPORTIONS OF CANADIAN-BORN AND NON-CANADIAN-BORN
AMONG EMIGRANTS, JUNE 1, 1941 TO JUNE 1, 1951¹

Item	Birthplace				Total
	Canada	British Isles	United States	Other Countries	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Census..... 1941	9,487,808	960,125	312,473	746,249	11,506,655
Immigration..... 1941-51	...	194,343	53,257	300,282	547,882
Births..... 1941-51	3,186,405	3,186,405
Deaths..... 1941-51	897,155	166,319	36,421	114,116	1,214,011
Estimated population..... 1951	11,777,058	988,149	329,309	932,415	14,026,931
Census..... 1951	11,547,786	910,432 ²	281,035	908,760	13,648,013
Difference between estimated population and 1951 Census figures.....	229,272	77,717	48,274	23,655	378,918
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Estimated emigration.....	60.6	20.5	12.7	6.2	100.0

¹ Latest figures available since birthplaces were not recorded at Census of 1956. reporting Republic of Ireland as birthplace.

² Includes 24,015 persons

ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY

Enough has been said, perhaps, to suggest that net immigration has been no clear index of Canada's absorptive capacity and that the development of immigration could scarcely be based on some of the interpretations offered of past experience.