

narrowed after a person has acquired domicile. A person not a citizen may be deported regardless of length of residence if he is found to be a member of a subversive organization or engages in subversive activities, or if he has been convicted of an offence involving disloyalty to the Queen, or if he has, outside of Canada, engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Canada. A Canadian citizen cannot be deported.

11.—Deportations,¹ by Cause and Nationality, 1955-64

NOTE.—Figures from 1903 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Cause and Nationality	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cause										
Mental and physical.....	125	91	55	81	107	66	40	40	29	32
Public charges.....	23	21	13	7	10	15	18	8	7	6
Criminality.....	192	164	145	170	232	200	223	147	152	165
Misrepresentation ² and stealth.....	282	249	262	338	317	236	252	342	251	347
Other causes.....	81	79	34	68	85	54	59	93	108	172
Totals, Deportations..	703	604	509	664	751	571	592	630	547	722
Nationality										
British.....	227	212	155	155	204	125	127	90	64	76
United States.....	124	123	98	132	175	117	164	143	185	194
Other.....	352	269	256	377	372	329	301	397	298	452

¹ Excludes rejections and persons refused admission.

² Includes deserting seamen deported.

Section 3.—Emigration Statistics

Emigration from Canada is an important factor tending to offset to some extent present and past immigration activities. The major outward movement has always, of course, been to the United States and that movement, both of native-born Canadians and of Europeans who originally migrated to Canada, has attained considerable proportions at certain periods. No Canadian statistics on emigration are available but Table 12 gives figures taken from the annual reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice. These figures show the numbers of persons entering the United States from Canada during the years ended June 30, 1955-64 with the expressed intention of establishing permanent residence in that country. They do not include persons travelling for pleasure, even for extended periods of time, holders of border-crossing cards (normally issued to persons living in border areas of Canada but working in the United States) or casual tourist crossings in these same areas.

Of the 38,074 Canadian-born persons entering the United States in the year ended June 30, 1964, 18,536 were males and 19,538 females. Slightly more than one quarter, or 10,139, of the total native-born emigrants were males in the productive age group, 20-59 years. By occupation, the largest group of the total of 38,074 native-born persons was the professional or technical group which numbered 4,376; clerical or kindred workers numbered 3,952, and 2,184 were classed as craftsmen or foremen. On the other hand, 20,702 persons, or 54.4 p.c. of the total, were classed as housewives, children and others with no reported occupation. Altogether, 42.1 p.c. of the total were children under 20 years of age.

Of the 51,114 persons entering the United States from Canada claiming Canada as country of last permanent residence—which of course includes native-born persons and those born in other countries who have resided in Canada—the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, lists 6,510 as professional, technical and kindred workers, 5,322 as clerical and kindred workers and 4,161 as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers. Housewives, children and others with no reported occupation accounted for 25,304, or 49.5 p.c. of the total.