

convicted under the Criminal Code or have become inmates of prisons, or have gained admission to Canada by fraudulent means. The causes that may lead to deportation are narrowed after a person has acquired domicile. A person not yet 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 Crown, or if he has, outside of Canada, engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Canada. A Canadian citizen cannot be deported.

### 5.9.2 Emigration

Emigration from Canada is a 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 5.67 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, 1962-71 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 13,128 Canadian-born persons entering the United States in the year ended June 30, 1971 with the intention of remaining permanently, 5,781 were males and 7,347 females. Nearly one fifth, or 2,592, 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 13,128 native-born persons was the professional or technical group which numbered 1,703; clerical and kindred workers numbered 573; and craftsmen or foremen numbered 428. On the other hand 8,993 persons, or 68.5% of the total, were classed as housewives, children and others with no reported occupation. Altogether, 45.4% of the total were persons under 20 years of age.

Of the 22,709 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 of the United States Department of Justice lists 4,530 as professional, technical and kindred workers; 1,413 as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers; and 1,049 as clerical and kindred workers. Housewives, children and others not in the labour force amounted to 12,314 or 54.2% of the total.

### 5.9.3 Internal migration

As people move from one place of residence to another within the nation's borders, freely and without restriction, they set up varying patterns of migration which differ in intensity and directional flow. These internal movements have marked effects on regional economies, and they exert an influence on future population growth. Thus it is important that attempts be made to measure these various migration flows, such as from rural countryside to urban centres, from cities to suburbs, from one province or economic region to another, and so on.

Various statistical methods are used in this measurement process but perhaps the most useful estimates are those resulting from the inclusion in national censuses of questions which seek to determine the exact place of residence of each person at the date of the preceding census five years earlier. From a comparison with the location of their present residence, it is possible to estimate the size, directional flows and characteristics of the migrating population over the period. Such questions were included in both the 1961 and 1971 Censuses of Canada. Data from the 1971 Census were not available in time for this edition, but migration trends in recent years from the 1961 Census have been issued in special monographs and other studies (notably census monographs, Catalogue Nos. 99-548 and 99-557; and other reports, e.g., Catalogue No. 99-513).

Census figures on birthplace (province of birth) provide additional data on internal migration flows, by comparing the numbers of persons born in a given province by their province of present residence. However, such figures give no indication of the periodicity of the migrating process. A different technique is illustrated in Table 5.5 which shows the total net migration for each province over the 1961-71 period. These figures include the effects of