

with no reported occupation. Altogether, 42.2% of the total were persons under 20 years of age.

Of the 12,301 persons entering the United States from Canada claiming Canada as country of last permanent residence — which 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 1,970 as professional, technical and kindred workers; 709 as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers; and 616 as clerical and kindred workers. Housewives, children and others not in the labour force amounted to 6,803 or 55.3% of the total.

#### 4.9.3 Internal migration

As people move from one place of residence to another within the nation's borders, 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.

**Migration by province of birth.** Census figures on birthplace (province of birth) shed some light on internal migration flows, by comparing the numbers of persons born in a given province with their province of present residence. Such figures give no indication of the periodicity of the migrating process, and they apply only to the Canadian-born population presently living in a given province, but they do reflect something of the accumulated results of the major patterns of interprovincial movement of native-born persons over the years.

Data from the 1971 Census in Table 4.64 show that Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia have been net gainers of Canadian-born migrants from other provinces, while the remaining provinces have been net losers. Newfoundland and Quebec showed the fewest numbers of their 1971 population as having been born in another province (3.3% and 4.6%, respectively), while British Columbia showed the highest (37.4%). These percentages reflect low rates of Canadian-born in-migrants to the former two provinces, and a high rate to the latter one. Saskatchewan-born persons were the most likely to be found living in a province other than that of their birth (40.0%), while Quebec-born and Ontario-born persons were the least likely (6.1% and 7.4%, respectively). This reflects a high rate of out-migration of native-born persons from the former province, and low rates from the latter two.

**Migration by residence five years ago.** Useful estimates on internal migration result from including questions in national censuses to determine the place of residence of each person at the date of the census five years earlier. From a comparison with their present residence, it is possible to estimate the size, directional flows and characteristics of the migrating population. Such questions were included in both the 1961 and 1971 censuses of Canada. Migration trends as revealed by the 1961 Census were issued in monographs (see Catalogue Nos. 99-548 and 99-557) and other studies (see Catalogue No. 99-513). A few basic summary results of the 1971 Census, which included questions on place of residence five years earlier at June 1, 1966, are presented in Tables 4.65 and 4.66.

The migration status of the population in 1971 in terms of residence in 1966 is summarized in Table 4.65. It shows that almost one half (47.4%) of Canada's population five years of age and over in 1971 were living in a different home than five years earlier. A total of 23.5% had moved within the same municipality, while 23.9% had moved from one municipality to another. The latter group consisted of 14.0% who were movers within the same province, 4.3% from one province to another, and 4.2% from outside Canada. Ontario was the most-favoured province of destination for in-migrants from other provinces and from outside Canada. A total of 40.6% of all 1966-71 interprovincial migrants and immigrants from abroad were living in Ontario in 1971. British Columbia was next, receiving 18.4% of these migrants, followed by Quebec (12.9%) and Alberta (11.2%).