

been estimated that 20,000 persons emigrate from Canada to countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom each year.

During each five-year period between June 1, 1961 and May 31, 1976, the total number of emigrants decreased: an estimated 377,700 people emigrated from Canada during the 1961-66 period; 327,400 during 1966-71; and 237,600 during 1971-76 (Table 4.63).

The annual number of emigrants for the 15-year period varied between 38,000 and 81,000. Although the decline in the estimated number of emigrants was hardly significant at first, it increased markedly during the 1971-76 period. The average annual estimated number of emigrants was 75,500 during the 1961-66 period; 63,400 during 1966-71; and 43,400 during 1971-76. The principal reason for this marked decline was the overall decline in the number of persons admitted to the United States from Canada: during the 1961-66 period, 62% of the emigrants from Canada went to the United States, 11% to the United Kingdom and the remaining 27% to other countries; during 1971-76, only 32% went to the United States, 22% to the United Kingdom and the remaining 46% migrated to other countries.

Although various socio-economic and political reasons contributed to the drop in emigration to the United States, it was also partly due to new US immigration laws. As of July 1968, the annual quota of immigrant visas allocated to the nationals of North and Latin American countries was set at 120,000. The number of applications therefore greatly exceeded the number of available visas with the result that the waiting periods in 1971 and 1976 were approximately 15 and 30 months respectively; a number of Canadians who might otherwise have emigrated to the United States were discouraged from doing so.

Of the 11,215 persons entering the United States from Canada in the year ended June 30, 1975 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 US immigration and naturalization service lists 1,937 as professional, technical and kindred workers; 548 as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers; and 630 as clerical and kindred workers. Housewives, children and others not in the labour force amounted to 6,255 or 55.8% of the total.

Of the 7,308 Canadian-born persons entering the United States in the year ended June 30, 1975 with the intention of remaining permanently, 3,141 were males and 4,167 females. Approximately one-fifth, or 1,570, of the native-born emigrants were males in the productive age group, 20-59 years. By occupation, the largest group of the total of 7,308 native-born persons was the professional or technical group which numbered 947; clerical and kindred workers numbered 384; and craftsmen and kindred workers numbered 229. On the other hand 4,819 persons, or 65.9% of the total, were classed as housewives, children and others with no reported occupation. Altogether, 39.7% of the total were persons under age 20.

### Internal migration

### 4.9.3

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 exert an influence on future population growth. Thus it is important that attempts be made to measure these various migration streams, such as from rural to urban centres, from cities to suburbs, from one province or economic region to another.

**Migration by province of birth.** Census figures on 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. However, 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. Nevertheless 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 (Table 4.64) show that Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia have been net gainers of Canadian-born migrants from other provinces, while