

nical occupations, the second largest group consisted of immigrants intending to work in the manufacturing and mechanical trades. Chief among these were tailors (3,274), mechanics and repairmen (2,732), and machinists (2,370). Other large occupational classes in 1972 were stenographers and typists (2,791) in the clerical group, domestic servants (2,723) in the service group, and farmers and farm workers (2,127) in the primary industry group.

4.9.2 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 4.64 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, 1962-72 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 10,776 Canadian-born persons entering the United States in the year ended June 30, 1972 with the intention of remaining permanently, 4,714 were males and 6,062 females. Approximately one fifth, or 2,196, 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 10,776 native-born persons was the professional or technical group which numbered 1,437; clerical and kindred workers numbered 471; and craftsmen or foremen numbered 365. On the other hand 7,274 persons, or 67.5% of the total, were classed as housewives, children and others with no reported occupation. Altogether, 42.9% of the total were persons under 20 years of age.

Of the 18,596 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 3,746 as professional, technical and kindred workers; 991 as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers; and 869 as clerical and kindred workers. Housewives, children and others not in the labour force amounted to 10,129 or 54.5% 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. Thus it is important that attempts be made to measure these various migration streams, such as from rural countryside to urban centres, from cities to suburbs, from one province or economic region to another, and so on.

Migration by province of birth. Census figures on birthplace (province of birth) are able to 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 in Table 4.65 show that Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia have been net gainers in recent years of Canadian-born migrants from other provinces, while the remaining provinces have been net losers. Newfoundland and Quebec showed relatively 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. On the other hand, 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