

Immigration and Emigration of  
Professional and Skilled  
Manpower  
During the Post-War Period

by Louis Parai

*prepared for the  
Economic Council of Canada*



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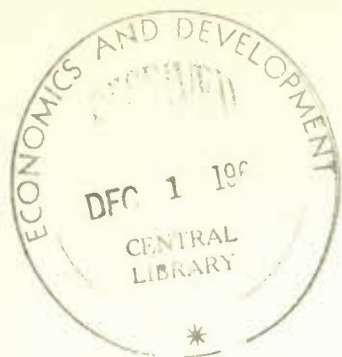
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND  
SKILLED MANPOWER DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD

by  
Louis Parai

Special Study No. 1  
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The following special study was prepared by Louis Parai of the University of Western Ontario. It is one of a series of technical studies which were undertaken as background papers for the First Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada. Although these studies are published under the auspices of the Economic Council, the views expressed in each case are those of the authors themselves. At the end of this study is a list of additional studies which are being published separately and are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE	v
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	1
A NOTE ON DEFINITIONS	5
CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION	9
1. Purpose and Scope of Study	10
2. Outline of Study	12
3. Past Population Movements	12
4. Annual Post-War Population Movements	16
5. General Characteristics of the Post-War Migrants	18
CHAPTER II - THE MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED WORKERS	23
1. The Aggregate Migration of Professional and Skilled Workers	23
A. Immigration	23
B. Ethnic Origin of Immigrants	25
C. Emigration	28
D. Recorded Net Migration	32
E. Migration Between Canada and the United States	34
2. The Migration of Professional Workers	40
A. Immigration	40
B. Emigration	44
C. Recorded Net Migration	46
3. The Migration of Skilled Manpower	49
A. Immigration	49
B. Emigration	53
C. Recorded Net Migration	56
CHAPTER III - THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POST-WAR MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED MANPOWER	59
1. The Foreign-Born in the Canadian Labour Force	59
A. By Industry	59
B. By Levels of Skill	61
C. Professional Occupations	62
D. Skilled Occupations	65
2. Recorded Immigration and Emigration Compared to the Stock of Labour	72
A. Professional Manpower	72
B. Skilled Manpower	75
3. The Replacement Costs of the Specialized Education Embodied in the Migrants	79
A. Professional Manpower	79
B. Skilled Manpower	83



TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER IV - EXPLANATIONS FOR THE POST-WAR MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED WORKERS INTO AND OUT OF CANADA	85
1. Specific Factors Influencing the Post-War Migration	85
2. Existing Explanations of International Migration Into and Out of Canada	86
3. Explaining the Post-War Migration of Professional and Skilled Manpower	90
TECHNICAL NOTES	95
1. The Basic Statistics	95
2. The Definition of Professional and Skilled Manpower and the Classification of Occupations	102
3. Labour Participation Rates of Migrants and of all Canadians	107
4. Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada	113
5. Assessing the Impact of International Migration on the Stock of Professional and Skilled Manpower	115
6. Estimate of the Costs of Education	120
7. Intended Occupations of Immigrants by Selected Ethnic Origin and Country of Last Permanent Residence	124
8. Comments on Estimating Net Migration from Census Data	126
STATISTICAL APPENDIX	131
LIST OF TABLES	243
LIST OF CHARTS	248

## PREFACE

This study was commenced in May, 1964; data were compiled in Ottawa during the summer months and the first draft was written during September and October. The present revised version was prepared during the spring of this year.

The interest of the Economic Council in the subject of international migration enabled me to undertake this research, and the help and encouragement of many have made this study possible. I wish to thank all of them. Numerous members of the Council's research staff have shown an interest in the study and have provided useful suggestions and comments. I wish especially to acknowledge the help of Dr. Arthur J. R. Smith, Director, and Mr. J. F. O'Sullivan. Various individuals from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have been most helpful in providing data, giving suggestions and making helpful comments. The clerical and typing staff of the Economic Council have done much of the difficult work of tabulating and of reproducing this study. Finally, my wife has been most understanding and helpful, especially during the evenings and week-ends when much of this study was written. The shortcomings, many of which I am too well aware, are of course my own responsibility.

London, Ontario.  
June 1, 1965.

Louis Parai

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

During the post-war years to 1963, Canada had a net inflow of approximately  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million people. This estimated net gain on migration accounted for almost 20 per cent of the country's population growth in that period.

Clearly, population movements of such great dimensions have profound social, cultural and economic effects. Many of these effects have been examined by others. The purpose of this study is to analyse the available migration statistics to indicate the impact of these movements on Canada's stock of professional and skilled manpower over the post-war period to 1963.

Any analysis of the effects of migration on Canada's manpower resources is handicapped by the fact that there is no complete record of the movements of people into and out of the country. Although the number of immigrants is recorded by Canadian authorities, they do not record emigration from Canada and there is no complete count of the number of emigrants who subsequently return to Canada or of the immigrants to Canada who leave the country at a later date. However, some emigration data are available from the immigration statistics of other countries, and an estimate of net migration can be derived from census data. Thus, a reasonably reliable picture of population movements can be pieced together. One purpose of this study was to marshal these scattered data.

The following points, among others, have emerged from this study:

-- In the 1950-63 period an average of about 9,800 professional and skilled workers a year emigrated from Canada to the United States, giving rise to much public discussion of the so-called "brain drain". However, Canada actually experienced a very considerable net gain in the total international movements of such workers, the losses to the United States being much more than offset by an average annual immigration of 26,000. It does not appear that emigration to countries other than the United States was large enough to affect the conclusion that Canada benefited significantly from the over-all movements of professional and skilled manpower.

The average annual migration of professional and skilled workers between 1950 and 1963 was as follows:

	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Skilled</u>
Immigration to Canada from:		
United States	1,230	1,068
Other Countries	<u>6,560</u>	<u>17,216</u>
Total	7,790	18,284
Emigration from Canada to:		
United States	4,681	5,135
United Kingdom (estimate)	<u>795</u>	<u>1,075</u>
Total	5,476	6,210
Estimated net immigration from above flows	2,314	12,074

-- The effects of immigration were felt more strongly in some occupations than in others. At the time of the 1961 census, post-war immigrants accounted for one of every three architects, draughtsmen, mechanical engineers, and physical and occupational therapists at work in Canada. Post-war immigrants also accounted for one of every four civil and electrical engineers and physical scientists, and approximately one of every five chemical engineers, physicians and surgeons, and economists. Looking at the whole range of professional occupations, however, post-war immigrants accounted for only 12.7 per cent of the total, which was approximately the same proportion as they represented in the entire labour force (12.4 per cent) in 1961.

-- Similarly, post-war immigrants accounted in 1961 for about half of Canada's cement and concrete finishers; two fifths of all tailors and bricklayers and stonemasons; one third of the toolmakers and die-makers, bakers and plasterers; one fifth of all machinists and tool setters, aircraft mechanics, office machine mechanics, barbers, shoemakers and painters, and one sixth of the carpenters. Taking all skilled occupations together, post-war immigrants accounted for 11.6 per cent of the total in Canada in 1961.

-- Of the total number of immigrants who entered Canada over the entire period between 1946 and 1963, nearly 53 per cent intended to join the labour force. About 10 per cent of these workers were in professional occupations and approximately 25 per cent were in skilled occupations. Thus, more than one third of all immigrant workers had considerable training and education.

-- Moreover, professional workers accounted for a steadily rising share of all immigrant workers arriving in Canada; in 1963 they represented 21 per cent of the total, compared to about 4 per cent prior to 1950. The proportion of total immigrant workers who were in skilled categories fluctuated much more widely and at 26 per cent in 1963 they were only five percentage points higher than in 1950. In contrast, both the professional and skilled categories, although fluctuating, have not shown much of a trend when considered as a share of total emigration from Canada to the United States; between 1950 and 1963 each of these categories accounted for roughly one quarter of the total movement of workers southward. The growing absolute numbers of these workers moving from Canada to the United States in this period may be viewed as essentially the consequence of the growth in the total emigration to that country.

-- Over the post-war period, slightly more than 50 per cent of all immigrant professional workers have been British. Another sixth of the total has come from the United States. The British, however, have accounted for only about one quarter of all skilled immigrant workers. Germans and Austrians have accounted for more than one sixth, and Italians for an eighth of this group. Only one out of every 20 immigrant skilled workers came from the United States.

-- Among all workers emigrating from Canada to the United States during the years 1950-63, 62 per cent were Canadian-born. The proportion for professional workers alone was 65 per cent and for skilled workers, 50 per cent.

-- The proportions which post-war immigrants represented among professional workers in 1961 was indicated earlier in this summary. Another way of measuring the impact of such immigration is to relate the number of immigrants to the change in the size of total employment in these professions. On this basis, between 1951 and 1961, gross immigration of chemical engineers was equivalent to the net increase which occurred in the numbers engaged in this profession. In the cases of electrical, mechanical and civil engineers and architects, the gross number of immigrants was equal to at least one half the size of the net increase in employment. The gross number of immigrants exceeded the recorded increases among Canadian-born employed in the engineering occupations and in architecture.

-- It may be conservatively estimated that it would have cost \$532 million (in 1961 prices) for Canada to have duplicated the additional university instruction, books and facilities embodied in the education of professional immigrants arriving in this country during the period 1953-63. In the same period, emigration of professionals to the United States accounted for the outflow of about \$292 million in educational costs, leaving an estimated net gain of \$240 million on these movements. It was not possible to make similar estimates for the skilled occupations.

### A Note on Definitions

To minimize the frequent use of qualifying adjectives and long phrases, a number of terms are defined and used in a specific way in this study, including the following:

Immigration is defined to mean gross immigration and refers to the total number of foreign-born persons entering Canada (or some other country) as immigrants during a specified period of time. Only those entering the country for the first time are generally counted. The number of immigrants coming to Canada during each calendar year is available from Canadian immigration statistics.<sup>1/</sup>

Emigration to the United States refers to gross emigration and consists of all those (Canadian-born and immigrants having entered Canada) who leave Canada and go to the United States as immigrants to that country. Data on this outflow are obtained from the United States immigration statistics, which for the most part are available only for years ending June 30th.

Returning residents are defined to be those immigrants who return to the country from which they have emigrated. Thus returning residents leaving Canada consist of immigrants having been in Canada who return to their own countries. Returning residents from the United States to Canada consist of those (Canadian-born and immigrants to Canada) who, after having emigrated from Canada to the United States, return to Canada. The number of returning residents is not included with that of immigrants coming to Canada. Statistics are not available on the total number of returning residents leaving Canada nor on the total number coming into Canada. Data on the number of returning residents moving between the United States and Canada are incomplete.<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Persons who have immigrated to Canada and subsequently leave but later return are generally considered as returning residents and are not counted as immigrants again. The exception is that of those who have lost Canadian domicile and return to Canada again as "landed immigrants". Similarly, Canadian-born who are not Canadian citizens when they return to Canada are counted among the immigrant arrivals.

<sup>2/</sup> The movements of returning residents could by definition --and perhaps should from a conceptual point of view --be included with gross immigration and gross emigration. If this were done, however, the definition of the gross number of immigrants would not be identical with the number of immigrants included in the immigration statistics. Consequently, the above distinctions have been used instead.



Estimated emigration<sup>1/</sup> refers to the estimated total number of persons who leave Canada either as emigrants to all other countries or as returning residents (the number of such residents consisting of the total number leaving Canada minus the total number returning to Canada). The estimates for census decades are derived as residuals between the enumerated actual changes in total population during the decades minus the expected changes which are defined as the sum of births minus deaths (that is, the natural increase) plus recorded immigration.<sup>2/</sup>

Migration is a convenient term used to refer to both gross immigration and gross emigration.

Population movements is likewise a convenient term used to refer to both migration and the movements of returning residents. It is, therefore, used to describe the total international movements of people.

Estimated net migration is the difference between gross immigration into Canada and estimated emigration from Canada. It is, therefore, the net movement of population arising from migration and from the flow of returning residents. If the net movement is into Canada, this is denoted by the term estimated net immigration. A net movement out of Canada is referred to as estimated net emigration.

Net number of immigrants refer to those immigrants still living in Canada and enumerated during the census (or some survey) count. Thus, this number consists of all immigrants to Canada minus those of them who have emigrated or returned home and minus those who have died. Any error in counting would also be included.

Recorded net migration refers to the difference between gross immigration to Canada and gross emigration to the United States. This does not include the over-all net movement of people. Only the recorded immigration into Canada and the recorded emigration from Canada to the United States are included. Emigration to countries other than the United States and the movements of returning residents are excluded, and hence recorded net migration differs by these numbers (along with any error of estimation) from estimated net migration. This partial net movement receives considerable attention in this study

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<sup>1/</sup> The term emigration is used in this study to mean the gross number of emigrants leaving Canada. However, data on the total actual number of emigrants from Canada are not collected and consequently only estimated emigration figures are available.

<sup>2/</sup> Because this estimate is a residual, any errors of enumeration are also included. This problem is discussed at greater length in Technical Note 8.

for two reasons. Being based on the available detailed statistics on migration, the discussion of this net migration and its component parts constitutes much of what can be said about migration from the existing migration statistics. Moreover, this incomplete information may then be compared to results derived from other sources such as the census data. The combined information often provides a good indication of some of the effects of migration.

Recorded net migration between Canada and the United States refers to the numerical difference in recorded migration between these two countries. The movements of returning residents are excluded, and hence this is not identical to the net movement of population between the two countries. Whenever an estimate of the number of returning residents is included, the resulting net movement is referred to as the estimated net migration between the two countries.

Professional and skilled workers are workers within certain occupations which are listed in Appendix Tables A-25 and A-29. The various difficulties associated with classifying such occupations according to level of skill are discussed in Technical Note 2. The term professional workers includes both professional and technical workers.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The movements of people into and out of Canada have been large, especially during certain periods. Over the post-war years 1946-63, for example, 2.24 million immigrants came to Canada and close to 1.0 million people are estimated to have emigrated from the country.<sup>1/</sup> This estimated net immigration of 1.27 million accounted for 19.5 per cent of the growth in population over these years.

The foreign-born thus account for a significant proportion of all people living in Canada. At the time of the 1961 census, for example, one out of every twelve persons residing in Canada was a post-war immigrant. When those having migrated to Canada before the end of the last war are included, immigrants accounted for nearly one out of every six persons. Immigrants are even more predominant within the labour force because many individuals migrate during their early working ages. One out of every five workers in Canada in 1961 was an immigrant and one out of every eight workers had come to Canada since the end of the war. Within certain occupations, immigrants are much more predominant. Among all professional engineers, for instance, one out of three was an immigrant, and one out of every four was a post-war immigrant. Among physicians and surgeons, one out of four was an immigrant, and one out of every six was a post-war immigrant.

Clearly, population movements of such magnitudes are important to Canada and have affected the country in many ways. The social and cultural repercussions brought about by the intermingling of nationalities are considerable, but are beyond the scope of this study.<sup>2/</sup> Economically, the effects of such population movements are to alter the size, composition and quality of the country's population and labour force, thereby bringing about changes in the magnitude and composition of the demand for and the supply of goods and services. Perhaps even more important, new ideas and technology accompany not only the investment of foreign capital, but also the international movement of people.

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<sup>1/</sup> For an outline of the available post-war migration data, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>2/</sup> For an extensive bibliography of studies on these and other aspects of migration in Canada, see three publications by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Economic and Social Branch, Citizenship, Immigration and Ethnic Groups in Canada, A Bibliography of Research, Published and Unpublished Sources, 1920-58, for 1959-61 and for 1962-64.

Growth in population gives rise to an increased need for food, shelter, clothing and other goods and services. This estimated post-war net immigration, accounting for almost a fifth of the increase in population, certainly must have had a sizeable impact upon the increase in aggregate demand. Moreover, when it is noted that many of these immigrants likely acquire their own homes and durable goods only after being in Canada for a period of time, it is evident that this increase was not uniform within all sectors of the economy, but rather more strongly affected at first the demand for certain basic commodities such as food, clothing and rented shelter, and later the demand for new homes and such durable goods as electrical appliances, furniture and automobiles.<sup>1/</sup>

The economic importance of this net immigration is not limited just to the change in the magnitude and composition of demand. Such immigrants also augment the labour force, often ease the scarcity of certain types of labour, and thereby increase the nation's output of goods and services. They frequently bring with them valuable skills and knowledge, the costs of acquiring these having been borne outside of Canada. For example, it was pointed out in Parliament in 1964 that:

"There were over 100,000 professional people who entered Canada since the war. Of these, 20,000 were engineers ... The cost of educating these 20,000 engineers at about \$6,000 each would be over \$120 million, to say nothing of the cost of raising them until they were ready to enter university ... There were 6,000 doctors entering Canada since 1945, most of whom came from the British Isles. The cost of training these 6,000 doctors would be approximately \$84 million in Canada. This is a gift."<sup>2/</sup>

The economic effects of international population movements have thus been sizeable within this country. An analysis of most of these effects, however, are beyond the scope of this study.

#### 1. Purpose and Scope of Study

The purpose of this study is limited to that of analysing the available migration statistics to indicate the effects of the post-war immigration and emigration on the stock of professional and skilled manpower in Canada.<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> For a more detailed study of the pattern of expenditures by immigrants, see the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Economics and Social Research Division, Report IR-12, Immigrant Family Expenditures and Standard of Living, 1959.

<sup>2/</sup> P. B. Rynard, House of Commons Debates, Canada, Friday, August 14, 1964, Vol.109 (No. 127), p. 6844.

<sup>3/</sup> Since attention is given in this study to other than the relationship between the prices of labour services (wages) and the amount of such services forthcoming (this relationship being the supply schedule or curve), it is well to formulate the analysis in terms of changes in the stock, rather than the supply, of labour (and thereby have no need to distinguish between movement of and movements along the curve).

As such, it is limited in scope and is not intended to be a complete nor exhaustive study of international migration as it has affected Canada. Social, cultural and other non-economic aspects are not studied, nor are all of the relevant economic aspects treated. The effects of net immigration on aggregate demand are not analysed, and other aspects of the effects on supply -- such as the importance of semi-skilled and unskilled immigrants or the possibility of economies of scale associated with rising output -- are likewise not considered. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that the post-war years constitute a relatively short period of time, and that the effects of migration on the stock of labour have long-run consequences and these are perhaps even more important than the short-run ones.<sup>1/</sup>

The effects of migration on the stock of this manpower are considered in two ways. The usual analysis in terms of the numbers of workers involved is undertaken first. Then in order to enable aggregation of different occupations to be made in some homogeneous unit -- and thereby enable differences in the occupational composition of professional and skilled migrants to be evaluated -- this manpower is considered in terms of human capital, that is, in terms of the costs of the specialized education and training embodied in these workers.

These particular groups of migrants, it may be noted, have been singled out for attention because of the increasing economic importance of professional and skilled manpower in the Canadian economy in this era of rapid technological change. Moreover, this most recent period is considered mainly because more and more of the necessary detailed statistics on migration have become available only since the war. It is true, of course, that not all of the desired migration statistics exist. A complete picture of the effects of population movements on the stock of professional and skilled manpower cannot be made. The analysis must be confined to a study of immigration into Canada, of emigration to the United States, of migration between Canada and the United States and of estimated immigration as derived from census data. Such a limited analysis, though incomplete, nevertheless provides considerable useful knowledge.

Finally, it is hoped that this study will serve the additional useful purpose of bringing together much of the published migration statistics which previously

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<sup>1/</sup> For example, the success with which previous shortages of professional and skilled manpower have been alleviated by immigration may affect present and future government policies on providing educational and training facilities within the country.



have not been readily available in one source. Moreover, where occasionally there have been differences in similar data appearing in different published sources, an attempt has been made to reconcile these differences.

## 2. Outline of Study

The remainder of this present Chapter is devoted to providing a broad perspective within which to view the analysis of this study. The magnitudes of population movements into and out of Canada over the past century are indicated first and then the trends in, and the general characteristics of, the post-war migration are briefly discussed.

In the second Chapter, the numbers of migrating professional and skilled workers are set out. This Chapter consists basically of detailed data derived from the available migration statistics.

The migration of these professional and skilled workers is considered in the third Chapter in terms of changes in the stock of human capital and the economic importance of this migration to the stock of such manpower is indicated in a number of ways. Here, as in the previous Chapter, special attention is given to the flows between Canada and the United States.

The fourth Chapter is of a more speculative nature. Various explanations have been advanced by different people to explain international migration, and in this Chapter, the more relevant ones to the Canadian post-war experience are discussed briefly. No attempt is made to verify empirically any of the explanations that have been advanced because such a task would be a study in itself.

An attempt has been made to avoid both lengthy discussions and detailed statistical tables in the above Chapters. Instead, these have been relegated to various Technical Notes and Appendices at the end of the study.

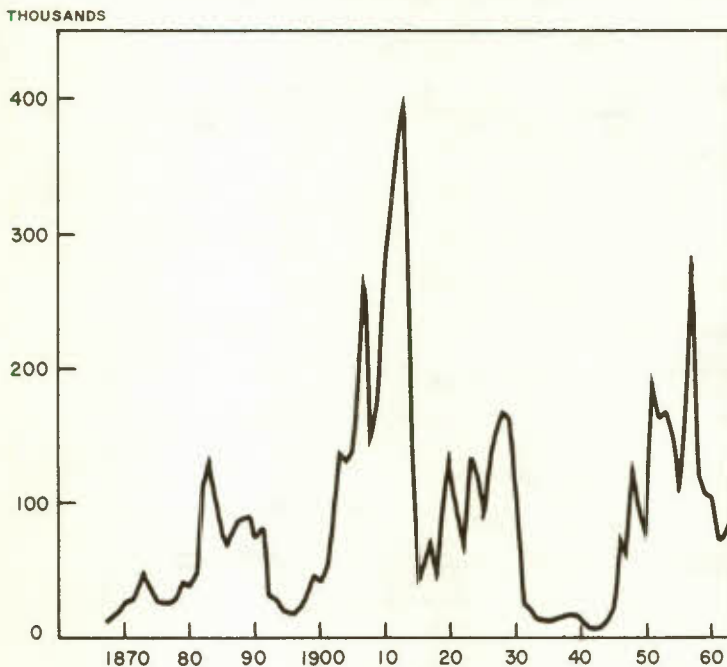
## 3. Past Population Movements

Over the years for which records exist, the movements of people into and out of Canada have varied considerably. Moreover, these flows have been largely offsetting and consequently, the net movement of people has usually been substantially smaller than either of the flows in or out.

Annual immigration into Canada since the year of Confederation is shown in Chart 1. During this interval, immigration has varied from a high of 400,900 in

1913 to a low of 7,600 in 1942.<sup>1/</sup> Four periods of especially large inflows are clearly evident, these periods generally being times of rapid economic development in the country. The largest inflows occurred early in this century during the wheat boom when the Prairie Provinces were being settled. The next largest number of immigrants arrived during the post-war period, this inflow being somewhat larger than the immigration of the 1920's. The remaining noticeable period of immigration occurred during the 1880's when the transcontinental railroads were being built and the Western frontier of the nation was being opened up. Periods of smallest inflows, on the other hand, have occurred during times of slow economic growth or stagnation (during the 1890's,<sup>2/</sup> the 1930's and the late 1950's and early 1960's) and during the two world wars.

CHART I  
IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1867-1963



Source: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1963 Immigration Statistics, T. 1A, p. 7.

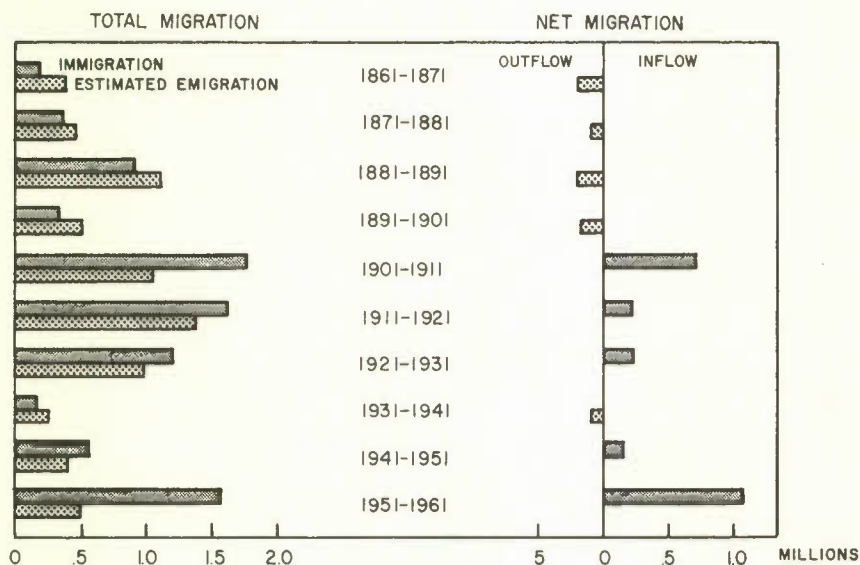
<sup>1/</sup> A brief, but comprehensive, discussion of the history of Canadian immigration from the time of the earliest settlement is contained in the Canada Year Book, 1957-58, Chapter IV, pp. 154ff, and accounts of more recent developments are to be found in subsequent issues of the Canada Year Book.

<sup>2/</sup> That the 1890's was a period of slow growth is the traditional view as expressed, for example, in the Canada Year Book, 1957-1958, p. 157. More recently, however, the rates of growth that occurred during the closing decades of the past century are being disputed by economic historians and, consequently, are being subjected to further study; for such a recent view, see, for example, Duncan M. McDougall, "Immigration into Canada, 1851-1920," Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, XXVII (May, 1961), pp. 162ff.



Estimates of emigration and net migration, along with recorded immigration, by census decades for the past 100 years are given in Chart 2.<sup>1/</sup> It may be seen that the outflows of people have been sizeable and that, with the exception of the last two decades, these outflows were especially large during periods of large inflows. Moreover, during periods of slow growth, as during the 1930's and various decades during the last century, emigration exceeded immigration, so that there were net outflows of people. Clearly, the largest net inflow of people occurred during this past census decade. Over the past century, immigration has totalled slightly more than 8.79 million whereas total emigration has been estimated at 7.00 million; and of this total estimated net immigration of 1.79 million, 1.08 million -- or over half -- occurred during the last census decade. The other period of comparably large net immigration (716,000) occurred during the census decade 1901-11.

CHART 2  
IMMIGRATION, ESTIMATED EMIGRATION AND ESTIMATED  
NET MIGRATION FOR CANADA BY CENSUS DECADES



Source: Appendix Table A-1.

<sup>1/</sup> It may be noted that several different estimates exist for the periods prior to 1931. See, for example, Nathan Keyfitz, "The Growth of Canadian Population", Population Studies, IV (June, 1950), pp. 47-63; O.J. Firestone, Canada's Economic Development, 1867-1953, pp. 41-52, p. 83, pp. 240-241; Duncan McDougall, Op.Cit. (and comment by Keyfitz, same journal, pp. 242-243); Kenneth Buckley, "Historical Estimates of Internal Migration in Canada" in E.F. Beach and J.C. Weldon (Eds.), Papers of the Canadian Political Science Association Conference on Statistics, 1960, pp. 1-4. A detailed analysis of these estimates and of the other components of population growth is given in Pierre Camu, E.P. Weeks and W.M. Sametz, Economic Geography of Canada, pp. 56-73.

As discussed in Technical Note 8, these estimates of emigration are residuals showing the difference between the census recorded change in population and the change as calculated from vital statistics and recorded immigration. Consequently, any errors in counting and recording these various components are incorporated into the residual results.

The relative importance of these population movements, expressed as a percentage of the absolute growth in population, is shown in Chart 3. Although numerically the immigration of the last census decade is the third largest recorded, its size relative to the increase in population was smaller than that of all except two earlier decades (the 1930's and 1940's, when the flows of people were curtailed first by the restrictions imposed as a result of the depression and then by the disruptions caused by the war). Estimated emigration during the past census decade was relatively the smallest. Estimated net immigration during the census decade 1951-61, although numerically the largest, has been exceeded in relative importance by that during the decade 1901-11. Estimated net immigration accounted for 25.6 and 39.0 percent of the growth in population during the decades 1951-61 and 1901-11 respectively.

CHART 3A  
**IMMIGRATION AND ESTIMATED EMIGRATION  
 AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CHANGE  
 BY CENSUS DECADES**

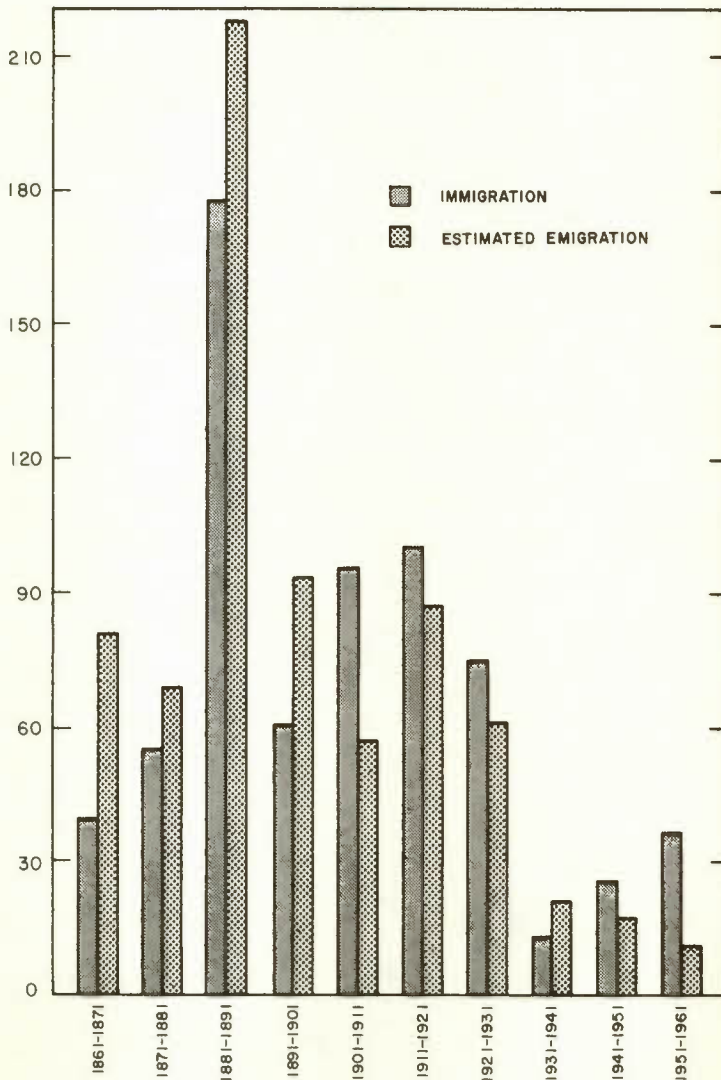
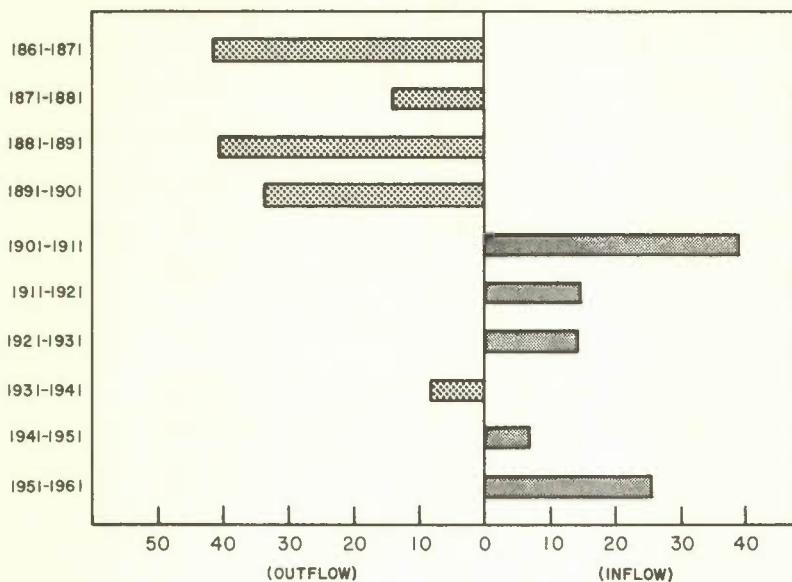


CHART 3B  
ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION AS PERCENTAGE  
OF POPULATION CHANGE BY CENSUS DECADES



Source: Appendix Table A-1.

#### 4. Annual Post-War Population Movements<sup>1/</sup>

Total recorded immigration during the 18-year period 1946-63 was 2.24 million. Although the average annual immigration during this entire post-war period was close to 125,000 per year, immigration fluctuated considerably from year to year (see Chart 1), varying from a low of 64,000 in 1947 to a high of 282,000 in 1957 -- the second highest ever recorded.<sup>2/</sup>

Emigration from Canada to the United States from mid-1945 to 1963 totalled 667,000, of which over half (364,000) occurred between 1955 and 1963. As shown in Chart 4, emigration to the United States has increased substantially, especially during the years prior to 1958. Canadian-born accounted for 464,000, or almost 70 per cent, of these emigrants. The relative increase in the number of Canadian-born going to the United States has been slightly less than that of all emigrants from Canada to the United States.

<sup>1/</sup> Newfoundland entered Confederation in 1949 and is included in the statistics from that date.

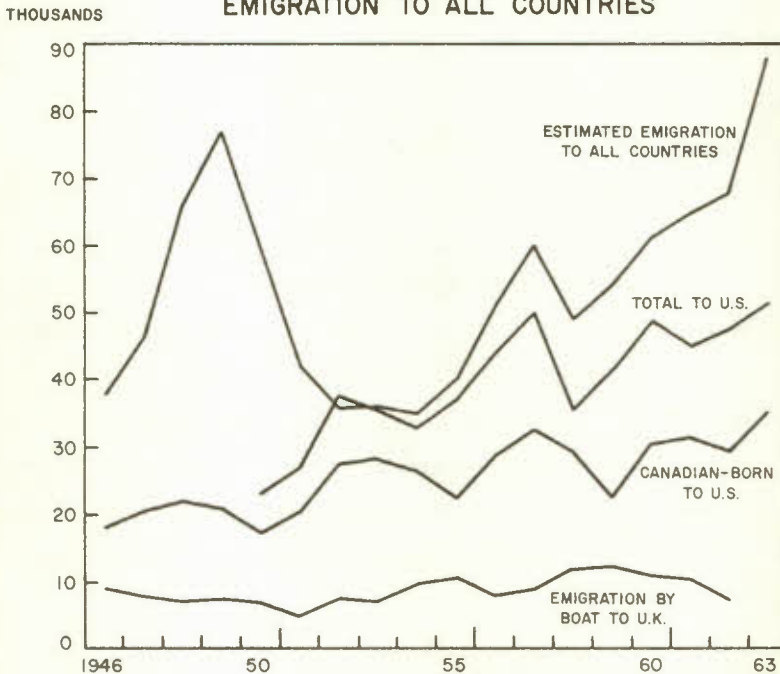
<sup>2/</sup> The various major influences underlying these flows of immigrants to Canada are briefly discussed in Chapter 4 of this study.

The number of emigrants going by boat from Canada to the United Kingdom has fluctuated over the post-war years and does not display any strong trend (see Chart 4). This post-war emigration has totalled over 147,000 to 1962. No information is available for the numbers travelling by air.

The recorded numbers of returning residents moving between Canada and the United States have shown different trends (see Chart 5). During the 1945-55 period, a yearly average of 4,274 United States citizens left Canada, while an average of 4,681 Canadian citizens and British subjects returned to Canada from the United States. Although the average number of returning residents to Canada is slightly larger than that of those returning to the United States, when compared with the magnitudes of migration between the two countries it would seem that the numbers returning to the United States were proportionately larger.

Estimated emigration from Canada amounted to 971,000 from 1946 through 1963 and over the past few years has been growing (see Chart 4).

CHART 4  
RECORDED EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES  
AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ESTIMATED  
EMIGRATION TO ALL COUNTRIES

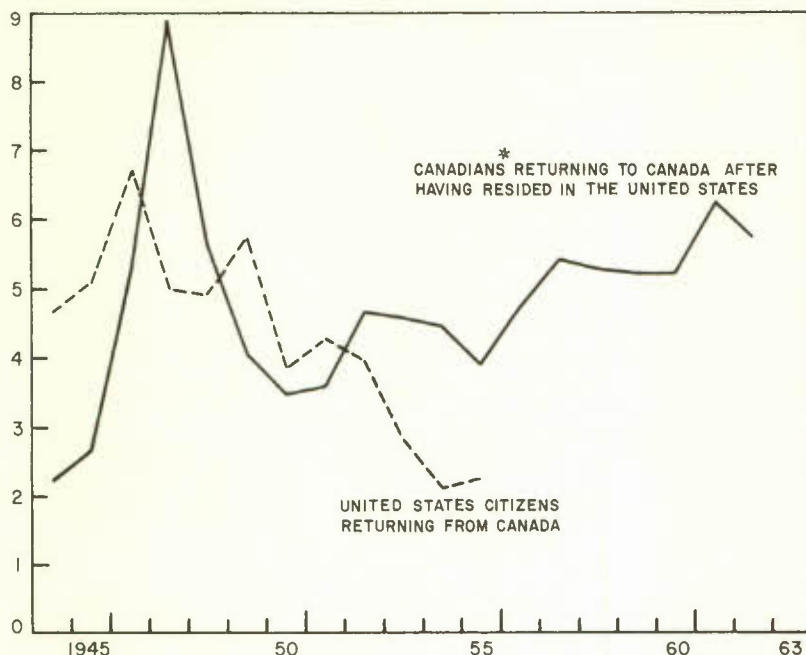


Note: Estimated emigration to all countries can be exceeded by recorded emigration to the United States because the number of all returning Canadians can exceed the number emigrating elsewhere than to the United States. See, for example, the data for 1952.

Source: Appendix Table A-2, A-41, A-42, A-49

## RETURNING RESIDENTS MOVING BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

THOUSANDS



\* Excluding aliens with Canadian domicile.

Source: Appendix Table A-50.

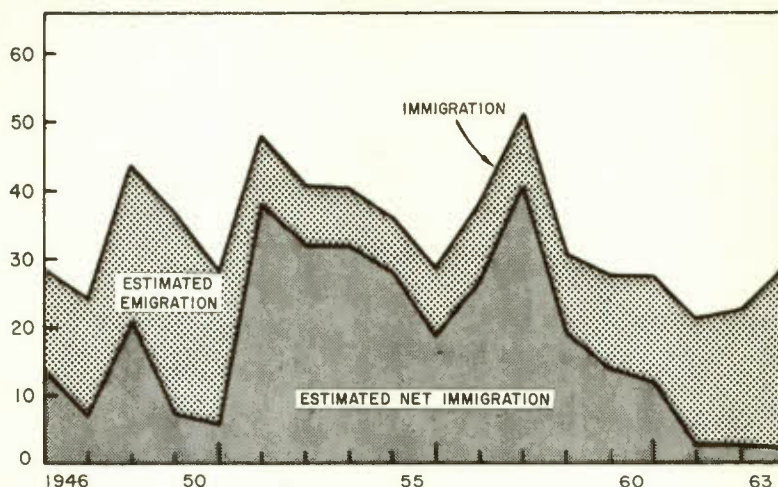
Comparing immigration to estimated emigration, it may be seen that with the exception of the most recent years, estimated emigration has been small relative to immigration and thus the greater part of the post-war inflows of people have represented additions to total population. The relative importance of this source of population increase is readily seen from Chart 6. Estimated net immigration has varied from 1.5 per cent of the growth in population in 1963 to 40.0 per cent in 1957 and has accounted for 19.5 per cent of the post-war population growth. Lastly, it may be noted that since (total and estimated net) immigration was smaller during both the early post-war and recent years, the contribution of net immigration to population growth was greatest during the census decade 1951-61. Net immigration during this decade has been estimated at 1.08 million, representing 25.6 per cent of the total growth in population of 4.23 million.

### 5. General Characteristics of the Post-War Migrants

Over 1.18 million, or 52.8 per cent of the 2.24 million post-war immigrants, indicated that they intended to join the labour force. With the exception of 1946 when the majority of immigrants were dependents of servicemen, the number of immigrants



CHART 6  
 IMMIGRATION AND ESTIMATED NET IMMIGRATION  
 AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CHANGE



Source: Appendix Table A-2.

intending to enter the labour force has varied directly with the magnitude of immigration. However, as shown in Chart 7, there has been a trend downward in the proportion of male -- and, since they constitute the larger portion of those intending to work, of total -- immigrants entering the labour force. Thus, whereas 62 per cent of all immigrants intended to enter the labour force in 1947, less than 50 per cent were so destined during 1963 and the preceding two years. The proportion of females intending to enter the labour force, on the other hand, has tended to increase since 1951 when the lowest proportion was experienced. However, even the lower participation rates for immigrants are significantly higher than those for the whole of Canada.<sup>1/</sup>

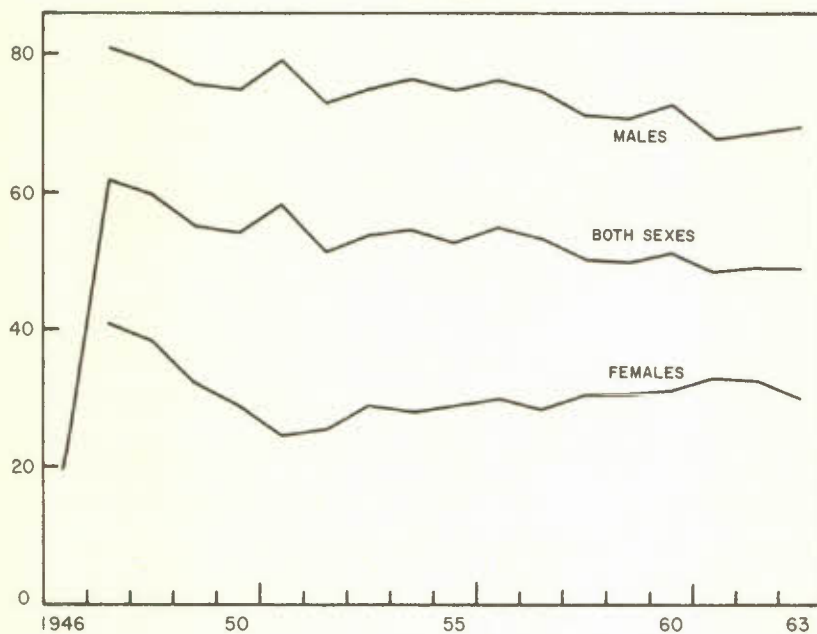
These immigrant entrants to the labour force, as already noted, now constitute a sizeable portion of the present force and contributed significantly to the growth in the labour force during these years. It has been pointed out, for example, that the post-war immigrants formed 12 per cent of the Canadian labour force by early 1962 and, much more significantly, in the six-year period ending in February 1962, immigrants accounted for about 40 per cent of the net increase in employment.<sup>2/</sup> Clearly, immigration was an important source of growth in the labour

<sup>1/</sup> Labour participation rates for immigrants and for all Canada are discussed briefly in Technical Note 3.

<sup>2/</sup> "Post-War Immigrants in the Labour Force, February 1956 to February 1962", Canadian Statistical Review, V. 37 (November, 1962), p. v.

force, during these years when the numbers of Canadian-born entering the labour force were low as a consequence of the low birth rates which prevailed during the depression years of the 1930's.

CHART 7  
IMMIGRANTS INTENDING TO ENTER THE LABOUR  
FORCE AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL IMMIGRANTS,  
BY SEX



Source: Appendix Table A-8.

The proportions of emigrants to the United States who were destined to the labour force have been somewhat smaller than those of immigrants to Canada (see Table 1). Although a slight decrease occurred during this period in the proportion of the immigrants to Canada destined to the labour force, no similar trend is evident among these emigrants to the United States.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> This may be seen from Appendix Tables A-8, A-41 and A-42.



Table 1  
Migrant Workers and all Migrants,  
Canada, 1950-63<sup>(1)</sup>

	Number (1,000)		To Work Force as % of Total
	Total	To Work Force	
Immigrants to Canada	1,888	1,002	53.1
All Emigrant from Canada to the United States	558	287	51.4
Canadian-born Emigrants from Canada to the United States	382	178	46.7

(1) Calendar years, except for Canadian-born emigrants which are for years ending June 30  
 Source: Appendix Tables A-8, A-41 and A-42.

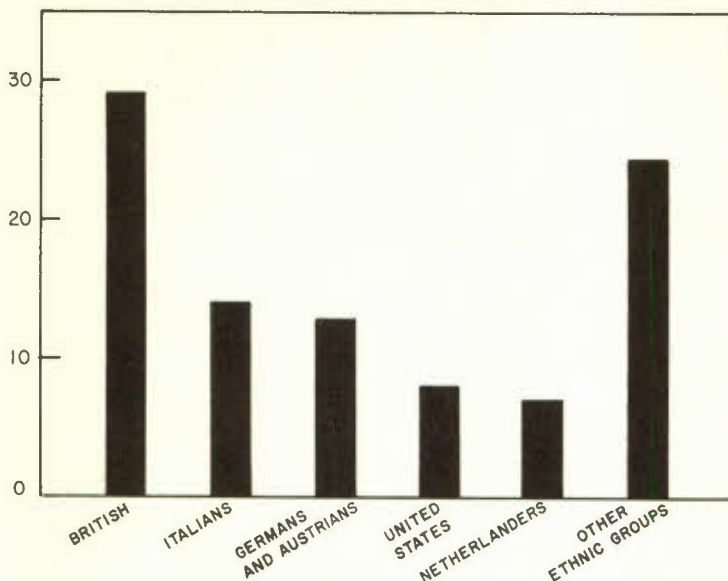
A few ethnic groups have accounted for the largest proportion of the post-war immigrants to Canada.<sup>1/</sup> Almost 55 per cent are British, Italian, German or Austrian<sup>2/</sup> (see Chart 8). Netherlanders and those from the United States account for another 15 per cent, so that these few largest groups make up almost 70 per cent of the total. These ethnic groups have accounted for approximately the same proportions among those destined to the labour force.<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> With the exception of those coming from the United States, only the ethnic origin -- rather than the country of last permanent residence -- of immigrants (by occupation) is given for the years up to 1962. Data cross-classifying ethnic origin and country of last permanent residence are given for all years, of course, but this is done only for the aggregate number of immigrants and not by the intended occupation of the immigrant. Since it is most improbable that the occupational composition is the same for any one ethnic group from different countries, one cannot, from the available data prior to 1962, obtain data on occupations of immigrants cross-classified according to the immigrant's country of last permanent residence. Using data from original worksheets, it is possible to compare the occupations of immigrants cross-classified as to ethnic group and country of last permanent residence; this is done for 1962 and 1963 in Technical Note 7.

<sup>2/</sup> The Austrians were not shown separately until 1953; since then, they have accounted for 1.3 percent of all immigrants, their relative size having decreased from 2.5 percent in 1954 to 0.6 percent in 1963. On the other hand, Germans accounted for 13.1 percent of all immigrants during this period 1953-1963. Consequently, with perhaps the exception of the immediate post-war years, it has been the Germans who have accounted for the greater portion of the combined group of German and Austrian immigrants.

<sup>3/</sup> The proportions are slightly different. This, as stated in Technical Note 3, is because the labour participation ratios differ among the various ethnic groups.

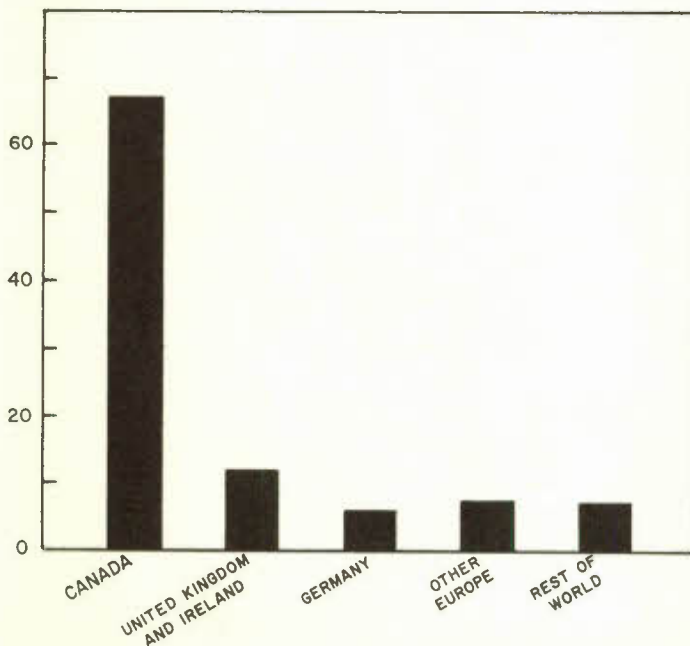
### MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS AS PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1946-63



Source: Appendix Table A-17.

Among the emigrants from Canada to the United States, as already noted, almost 70 per cent are Canadian-born (see Chart 9). Close to a half of the remainder consist of those born in the United Kingdom and Ireland and in Germany.

### CHART 9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH, 1957-63



Source: Appendix Table A-40.

THE MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED WORKERS

The purpose of this Chapter is to study in detail the magnitude of the recorded post-war migration of professional and skilled workers into and out of Canada.<sup>1/</sup> Migration statistics provide all of the data for the analysis which follows. The aggregate flows of professional and skilled workers are studied first and thereafter the occupational composition of each is analysed. Special attention is given to the migration between Canada and the United States.

1. The Aggregate Migration of Professional and Skilled Workers

A. Immigration

The immigration of professional and skilled workers has fluctuated considerably from year to year. As shown in Chart 10, the smallest numbers arrived immediately after the war, whereas the largest numbers arrived in 1957. In general, the fluctuations in the numbers of these workers followed the pattern of immigrants destined to the labour force.<sup>2/</sup>

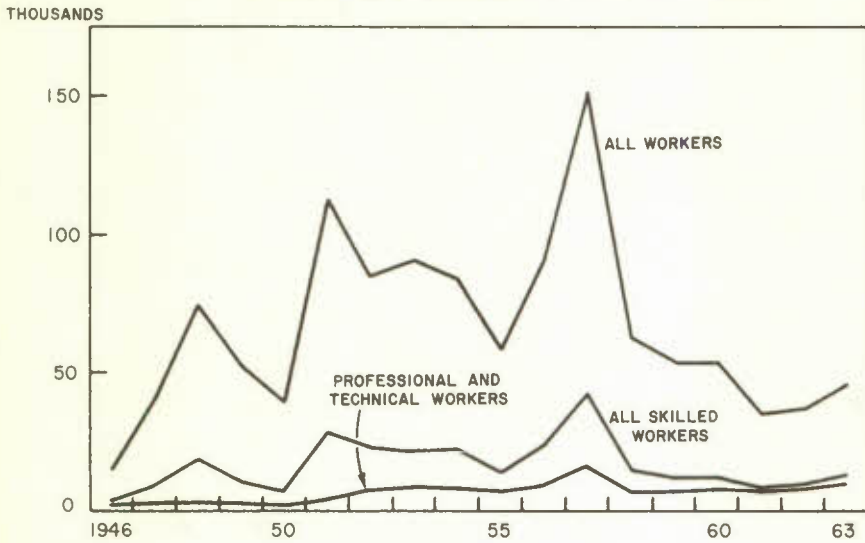
These annual fluctuations do not readily indicate any changing trends in the occupational composition of immigration into Canada. However, by taking the numbers of professional and skilled workers as percentages of all immigrants (either total or destined to the labour force), it becomes apparent that the trend is different for these two types of manpower. As shown in Chart II, the proportion of professional workers among immigrant workers has increased substantially over the years, but the proportion of skilled workers -- although fluctuating more -- has risen less. Thus, as summarized in Table 2, whereas professional workers accounted for close to 4 per cent of all immigrant workers prior to 1950, this proportion had increased more than five-fold to almost 21 per cent by the end of the period. The proportion of all skilled workers, on the other hand, showed a much smaller rise from 21 to 26 per cent between these same periods. This smaller rise in the proportion of skilled workers cannot be attributed solely to the decline in the proportion of skilled primary industry workers since the trades and service component likewise has shown a relatively small increase. It may also be noted that

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<sup>1/</sup> The available statistics on immigration into and emigration from Canada and the definition of professional and skilled manpower which is used in this study are discussed in Technical Notes 1 and 2.

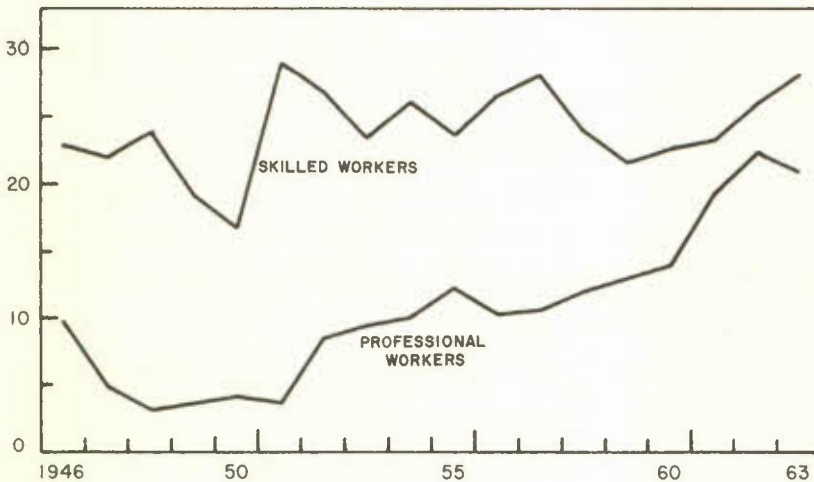
<sup>2/</sup> Fluctuations in the numbers of immigrant managers and skilled primary industry workers often did not follow this pattern (see Appendix Table A-8).

CHART 10  
 IMMIGRATION TO CANADA OF PROFESSIONAL,  
 TECHNICAL, SKILLED, AND ALL WORKERS



Source: Appendix Table A-8.

CHART 11  
 PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED IMMIGRANTS  
 AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL IMMIGRANTS  
 DESTINED TO THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE



Source: Appendix Table A-8.

women have been somewhat more predominant than men within professional occupations and, not surprisingly, substantially less predominant within skilled occupations. Furthermore, over the entire post-war period, the relative increases in these proportions generally have been slightly greater for women than for men.<sup>1/</sup>

Table 2

Immigrant Professional and Skilled Workers  
as Percentage of Immigrants Destined to the  
Labour Force, by Sex, 1947-63

	Professional	All Skilled	Skilled Trades and Service Workers	Skilled Primary Industry Workers	Managers
<u>Males</u>					
1947-50	3.7	26.8	20.0	4.9	1.9
1951-60	8.9	31.9	28.5	1.8	1.6
1961-63	19.2	34.8	29.3	1.6	3.9
1947-63	8.9	31.3	27.1	2.3	1.9
<u>Females</u>					
1947-50	4.4	6.2	5.9	0	0.3
1951-60	12.5	7.3	7.0	0	0.3
1961-63	24.2	9.0	8.7	0	0.4
1947-63	12.5	7.3	7.0	0	0.3
<u>Both Sexes</u>					
1947-50	3.9	21.1	16.0	3.5	1.5
1951-60	9.8	25.9	23.2	1.4	1.3
1961-63	20.9	26.0	22.2	1.0	2.7
1947-63	9.9	25.0	21.8	1.7	1.5

Source: Appendix Table A-8.

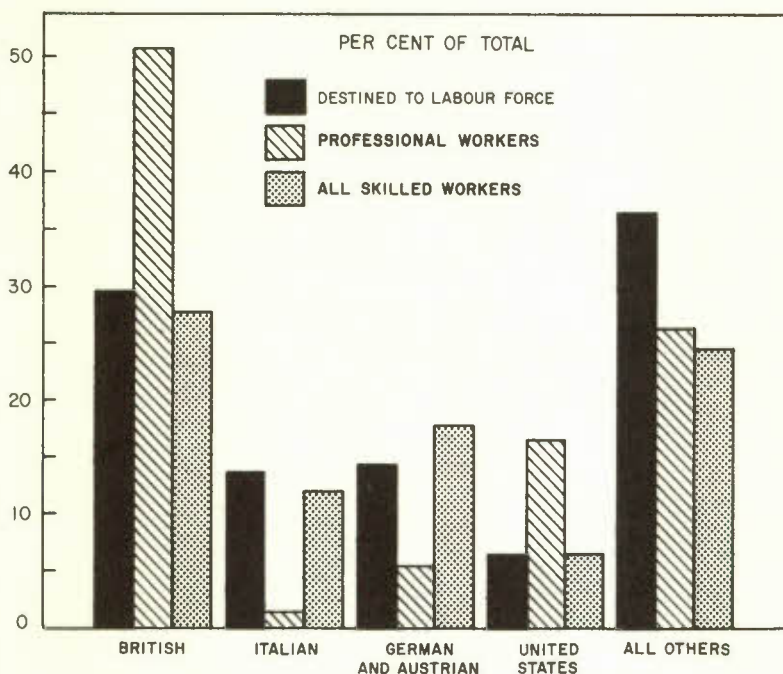
B. Ethnic Origin of Immigrants

As compared either to all immigrants to Canada or to the immigrants intending to enter the labour force, those intending to enter professional occupations are especially concentrated within two groups. The British and those from the United States have accounted for approximately a third of all immigrants, but for two thirds of all professional workers (see Chart 12). Over half of all immigrant professional workers have been British. The United States and the seven.

<sup>1/</sup> The proportions of those destined to the work force whose occupations were unknown or not given were high, especially for women, during the first six years after the war (see Appendix Table A-8). This reduction in the proportions whose occupations were unknown or not given is undoubtedly reflected to some extent in the post-war trends discussed above.

ethnic groups listed in Table 3 account for almost 83 per cent of the post-war immigrant professional workers.

CHART 12  
ETHNIC ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA  
BY LEVELS OF SKILL, 1946-63



Source: Appendix Tables A-17 to A-23.

Skilled workers, as compared to the professional workers, are much less concentrated among the British and those coming from the United States. The ethnic origins of these skilled workers are, in general, similar to those of all immigrants destined to the labour force. Over three quarters of all skilled workers were of the ethnic origins listed in Table 3. The largest groups were the British (27.8 per cent), Germans and Austrians (17.8 per cent) and Italians (12.0 per cent).<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> There are three noticeable exceptions to this generalization within the broad categories of skilled workers. A marked concentration occurs among managers, more than half of whom have come from the United States and another quarter of whom were British. Among the skilled primary industry workers, a smaller proportion are accounted for by the ethnic groups listed in Table 3. A comparatively small proportion of the skilled trades and service workers come from the United States.



Table 3  
Immigrant Professional and Skilled Workers as Percentage of All Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin (1)  
 1946-63

Occupational Groups as Percentages of All Immigrants	Ethnic Origin								
	All Origins	United States	British	Italian	German and Austrian	Netherlands	Jewish	French	Others
				(Per Cent)					
Professional Workers	5.2	10.6	9.0	0.5	2.0	2.6	5.4	6.4	3.8
Skilled Grades and Service Workers	11.5	4.1	11.1	10.7	17.5	7.6	19.9	15.2	11.6
Managers	0.8	5.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.3
Primary Industry Workers	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.6
All Skilled Workers	13.2	10.7	12.6	11.3	18.5	8.8	21.7	16.2	13.3

(1) Except those from the United States, these being shown by country of last permanent residence.

Source: Appendix Tables A-9 to A-16.



The relative sizes of the ethnic groups among the professional and skilled workers are determined by two factors. These are, first, the relative magnitudes of these ethnic groups among all immigrants (which were analyzed in Chapter I), and second, the proportions within each ethnic group who enter the labour force and are within these occupations. This latter factor is summarized in Table 3.<sup>1/</sup>

### C. Emigration<sup>2/</sup>

Emigration of professional and skilled workers from Canada to the United States increased rapidly after 1950,<sup>3/</sup> but this increase did not continue after 1957 (see Chart 13).

The largest increase in emigration occurred among the skilled trades and service workers. Increases in the emigration of professional and all skilled workers, however, have not differed much from the increase in the total emigration

<sup>1/</sup> Those entering professional and skilled occupations, as percentages of all immigrants entering the labour force, are given in Appendix Table A-9 to A-16.

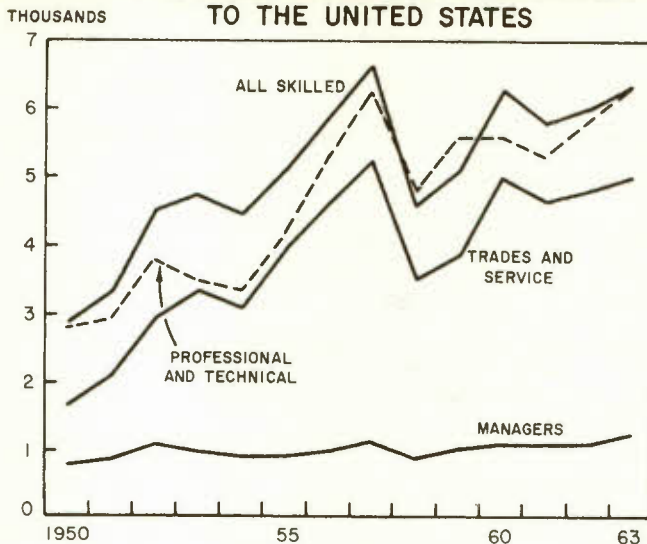
<sup>2/</sup> A number of points relevant to the comparisons made hereafter should be noted. First, in some cases the definitions of individual occupational categories differ between Canada and the United States and, undoubtedly, these differences affect the skilled workers group more than the professional. Second, the published data groupings do not always permit the desired arrangement of occupations. Consequently, the managerial groups in the Canadian and American data are somewhat different, with a higher proportion of trade-occupation proprietors being included in the latter. On the other hand, miners and oil workers are not listed separately in the United States data and hence they are excluded from the comparisons which are made.

These difficulties could not substantially alter the major results of the analysis, however, because the magnitudes of these groups, relative to the aggregate flows being discussed, are relatively small. Nevertheless, it remains true that, to the extent that occupations are defined differently and/or data are aggregated differently as between the two sources of data, comparisons are being made between somewhat different categories.

<sup>3/</sup> Since the figures of emigration to the United States for the years 1949-55 consist of aggregate estimates, one might object that an error of under-estimating may have occurred and that this error has inflated the magnitude of the increase that is being noted. Such an error might have occurred; nevertheless, certain considerations lead one to minimize this possibility. For example, although another estimate (Department of Labour, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-65, Table 21, p. 62) indicates that the 1955 emigration was 2.61 times as large as that of 1949 (compared to 3.08 obtained in this study), this difference may well be the result of differences in definition. Unlike the previous report, this study considers barbers, hairdressers and manicurists as skilled. Since this group has increased rapidly in recent years (174 emigrants in 1956 as compared to 340 in 1963), the larger growth for the period 1949-55 may in part be explained by this. Moreover, even if the estimated increase were reduced considerably, the comments to be made about relative trends would still be valid.

Among emigrants from Canada to the United Kingdom, only the total numbers of those in professional and managerial occupations are given (see Appendix Table A-49). The number of emigrants within these occupations have increased, even though no marked trend is evident in the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom.

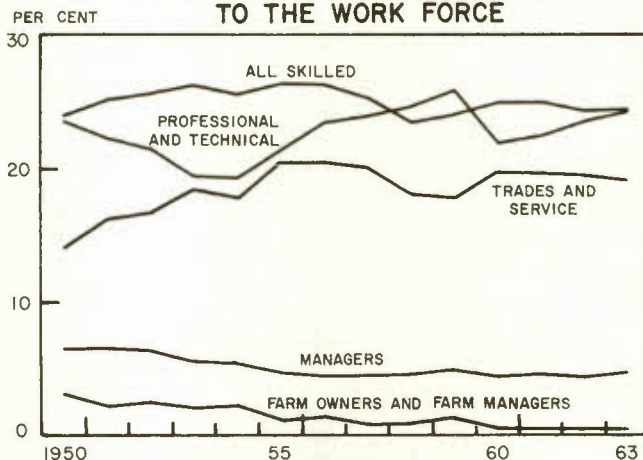
CHART 13  
**EMIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL  
 AND SKILLED WORKERS FROM CANADA  
 TO THE UNITED STATES**



Source: Appendix Table A-41

from Canada to the United States. Thus, as shown in Chart 14, the proportions of professional and skilled workers among the emigrants destined to the labour force, although fluctuating, have not shown a very marked trend during the past decade. Since 1950, almost 23 per cent of the emigrant workers have been in professional occupations.

CHART 14  
**EMIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED  
 WORKERS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES  
 AS PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS DESTINED  
 TO THE WORK FORCE**



Source: Appendix Table A-41.

An additional 25 per cent were skilled workers, three quarters of whom were in skilled trades and service occupations.<sup>1/</sup>

The Canadian-born have accounted for the larger part of these emigrants to the United States. It may be of interest to note from Table 4 that the estimated proportions of Canadian-born were greater among some groups than among others.<sup>2/</sup> Almost two thirds of the emigrating professional workers, and only half of skilled workers, have been Canadian-born.

Table 4  
Estimated Proportions of Canadian-born Among Emigrants  
from Canada to the United States, (1)  
by Selected Levels of Skill, 1950-63

Emigrant Group	Canadian-born as Per Cent of these Emigrants
All Emigrants	68.3
Emigrants to the Labour Force	62.0
Professional Workers	65.0
All Skilled Workers	50.4
Trades and Service Workers	44.8
Farmers and Farm Managers	73.2
Managers and Proprietors	65.6

(1) Calendar Years for All Emigrants and years ending June 30 for the Canadian-born.

Source: Appendix Tables A-41 and A-42.

These differences in the proportion of Canadian-born among the various groups of workers are not surprising. To the extent that the licensing or general acceptability of professional immigrant workers in the United States favours those trained in Canadian institutions, the Canadian-born (compared to the foreign-born) are relatively more mobile. Similarly, in the case of farm owners and proprietors, many of the recent immigrants to Canada may not have had an opportunity to acquire

<sup>1/</sup> On the other hand, as may be seen from Appendix Table A-16, the proportion of professional persons among immigrant workers from the United States has increased steadily and substantially from around 11 per cent in the late 1940's to 41.5 per cent in 1963. Conversely, the proportion of skilled trades and service workers has decreased somewhat from almost 11 to about 8 per cent over the same years.

<sup>2/</sup> All of the Canadian-born migrants entering the United States (from all countries) are classified only according to the broad occupational groups defined by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The groups set out in Table 4 have been derived by essentially assuming that the proportion of these Canadian-born from Canada has remained 97.5 per cent of the total and that the occupational distributions within the published groups are the same for the Canadian-born as for all emigrants from Canada to the United States. (See also the footnotes to Appendix Table A-42).

the capital to make such purchases. Thus Canadian-born among emigrants in groups which include these occupations would tend to be larger. On the other hand, many immigrant skilled workers likely have neither the licensing problem which professional workers may face nor the need of accumulating capital, and thus the mobility of the foreign-born and their representation within the group of emigrating skilled workers would tend to be more similar to that of the Canadian-born.

Furthermore, it would appear that the proportion of Canadian-born among emigrants from Canada to the United States has generally decreased, especially during the decade 1950-60.<sup>1/</sup> As shown in Chart 15, these decreases have likely been somewhat greater among the professional and the skilled trades and service workers. On the other hand, the proportion of Canadian-born among managers appears to have increased slightly.

A number of factors help to explain these downward trends. With the increased immigration into Canada over the post-war years, the proportion of foreign-born in Canada has increased somewhat; thus one would expect that even if emigration patterns did not alter, the proportion of Canadian-born among emigrants to the United States would decrease. Furthermore, to the extent that a portion of the immigrants to Canada had originally intended to move on to the United States, the proportion of Canadian-born would tend to decrease even more.<sup>2/</sup> If these immigrants came temporarily into Canada because they felt that by so doing they could more quickly enter some professions and unions in the United States, then the proportion of Canadian-born among the emigrant professional and skilled trades and service workers would have decreased in the manner noted.

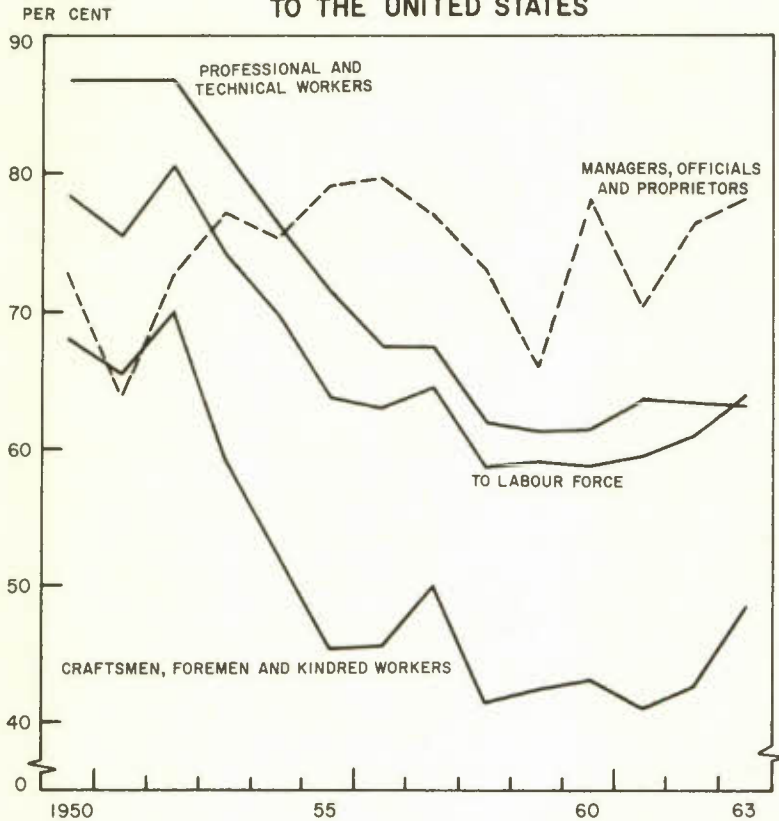
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<sup>1/</sup> The ratios shown in Chart 15 consist of all Canadian-born emigrants to the United States as percentages of all emigrants from Canada to the United States. Since Canadian-born migrating from countries other than Canada are included, the average magnitudes of these ratios are larger than those given in Table 4. Moreover, the trends shown in Chart 15 are truly indicative of the actual trends in the proportions of Canadian-born among emigrants from Canada to the United States only if the proportions of the Canadian-born from Canada do not systematically vary from year to year and if the occupational composition within the broad occupational classification used in the United States data is similar to the changes in the occupational groups which have been noted in this study. Because the trends in most instances are substantial, it would seem that these possible problems would not invalidate the conclusions which have been made in the above text.

<sup>2/</sup> According to a study by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (Report SR2 The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship, pp.33ff), those intending to remain only temporarily in Canada leave within three years of arrival. Thus, the lower proportions of Canadian-born during the late 1950's could be explained by the large immigration into Canada during 1956-57.



CHART 15  
CANADIAN-BORN AS PERCENTAGE  
OF EMIGRANTS FROM CANADA  
TO THE UNITED STATES



Source: Appendix Table A-43.

#### D. Recorded Net Migration

On the basis of the available migration data which are summarized in this and the previous Chapter, crude estimates may be made of the components of net migration to Canada.<sup>1/</sup> These estimates are set forth in Table 5.

According to these estimates an average of close to 72,000 immigrant workers have come to Canada annually since 1950. Over 24,000 emigrated to the United States and the United Kingdom, leaving a difference of just over 47,000.

<sup>1/</sup> That is, ignoring emigration to countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, returning residents to all countries, and returning Canadians from abroad. These results are compared in Technical Note 8 to those derived from the census data.

Table 5

Immigration, Emigration and Net Migration,  
By Major Selected Levels of Skill, 1950-53

	Annual Averages						
	All Migrants	Migrants to the Labour Force	Professional Workers	Total	Skilled Workers		
					Trades and Service	Primary Industries	Managers and Proprietors
Immigration to Canada from the World	134,870	71,586	7,790	18,284	16,241	982	1,061
(Number of whom came from the United States)	(10,274)	(4,082)	(1,230)	(1,068)	(392)	(108)	(568)
Emigration from Canada to the United States	39,897	20,532	4,681	5,135	3,852	258 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,025 <sup>(2)</sup>
(Number of whom were Canadian-born)	(27,263)	(12,728)	(3,041)	(2,586)	(1,724)	(189) <sup>(1)</sup>	(673) <sup>(2)</sup>
Emigration from Canada to the United Kingdom <sup>(3)</sup>	8,900	3,825	795	1,075	800	130	145
Total Emigration From Canada to the United States and the United Kingdom	48,797	24,357	5,476	6,210	4,652	388	1,170
Net Immigration into Canada <sup>(4)</sup>	86,073	47,229	2,314	12,074	11,589	594	-109 <sup>(5)</sup>

(1) Farmers and farm managers only; miners and oil-field workers excluded.

(2) Managers and proprietors, as defined by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(3) The numbers within the various groups are estimated on the basis of the occupational composition during the years 1959-60 (see Appendix Table A-48).

(4) Excludes those emigrating to countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom; excludes returning Canadians to Canada and returning U.S. citizens to the United States. And in the case of skilled primary industry workers, excludes miners and oilfield workers to the United States.

(5) Denotes outflow.

Source: Derived from Appendix Tables A-8, A-16, A-41, A-42 and A-49.

It is interesting to note the different composition of these movements of workers. The proportion of them with professional occupations was greater among emigrants (22.8 per cent) than immigrants (10.9 per cent) and, consequently, professional workers account for a somewhat smaller proportion (4.9 per cent) of the recorded net immigration. On the other hand, the proportions with skilled occupations were almost the same (between 25 and 26 per cent) among the movements.

These estimates indicate that Canada has, on average, undoubtedly experienced a net inflow of immigrants during these post-war years.<sup>1/</sup> This result is not surprising, in light of the fact noted in Chapter I, that the census data indicate a net inflow of over a million people — or an average of 108,000 per year — during the 1951-61 decade. What is perhaps surprising, however, is the magnitude of the inflow of professional and skilled workers. Given the size of these inflows, it seems most unlikely that the omitted elements necessary for a complete estimate would reduce the figure to a negative amount.<sup>2/</sup> Consequently, to the extent that professional (and perhaps skilled) manpower is considered the component of the recently much discussed "brain drain", no such "drain" exists. Rather, there is a "gain". This post-war migration has not only increased the population of Canada, but has augmented the country's stock of trained personnel. It would appear, therefore, that Canada has benefited from this international movement of people.

#### E. Migration Between Canada and the United States

Much of the public attention which has been directed to the "brain drain", however, has focused on the movements of highly trained and educated persons between Canada and the United States. This has been so not only because of the magnitudes involved, but also because detailed data are available only for emigration to the United States. The migration between Canada and the United States, therefore, does warrant special attention, even though this migration is only a part of the entire pattern of migration and hence does not provide the entire picture of the "brain drain".

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<sup>1/</sup> The one exception seems to be that of managers and proprietors. However, as noted in Technical Note 2, the definition of managers and proprietors is somewhat broader in the case of those emigrating to the United States than of those immigrating to Canada. Thus the outflow tends to be overstated in the above estimate.

<sup>2/</sup> This point is discussed further in Technical Note 8.



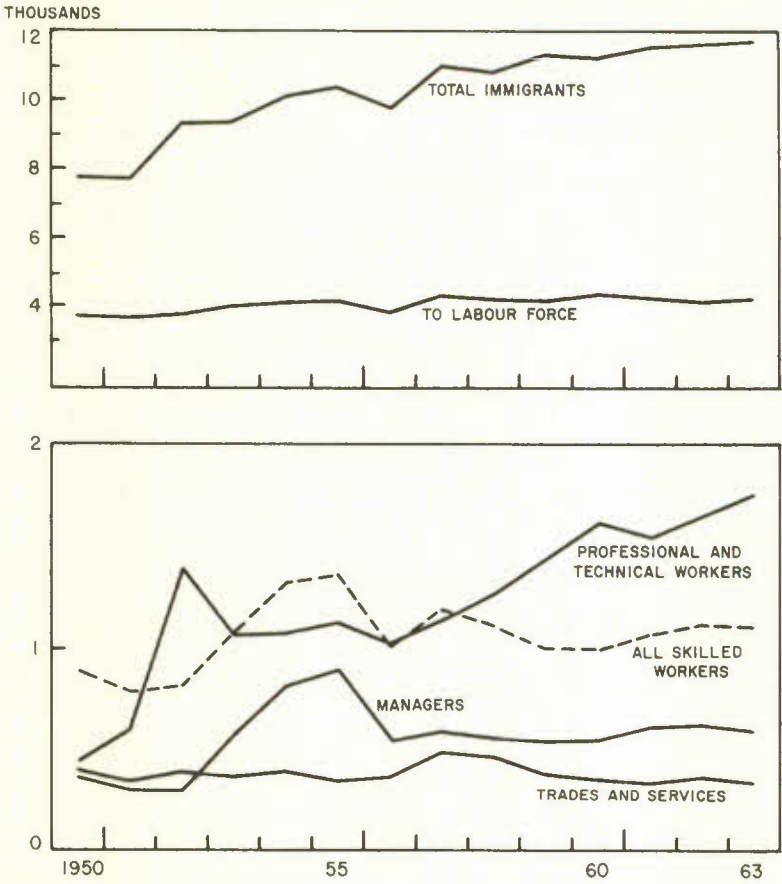
As already noted and summarized in Table 5, there has been substantial emigration from Canada to the United States. Over 20,500 workers have emigrated annually since 1950, of whom almost 4,700 (or 22.8 per cent) were in professional occupations and over 5,100 (or 25.0 per cent) were in skilled occupations. On the other hand, immigration from the United States to Canada has been much smaller -- both for all workers and for the professional and skilled groups. Nevertheless, it might be emphasized again that this migration is only part of the flows into and out of Canada. As already noted and summarized in Table 5, the inflows from the other parts of the world have more than offset this outflow. Consequently, viewing the "brain drain" as the net flow between Canada and the world, there has been a "gain" to Canada.

As already noted (see Chart 13), the outflow of professional workers to the United States has shown a marked increase over the post-war period, the 1963 outflow of 6,344 being more than double that of 2,814 in 1950. On the other hand, as shown in Chart 16, a much greater rate of increase from 469 to 1,746 has taken place in the migration of professional workers from the United States to Canada. Nevertheless, since the flow from the United States to Canada is (and has remained) about a quarter of the size of the flow in the other direction, the actual net number of immigrant professional workers to the United States has increased substantially, having almost doubled between 1950 and 1963 (see Chart 17).

Among the skilled workers, the outflow of trades and service workers from Canada to the United States has more than tripled from 1,681 to 5,264 over the period 1950-57. In contrast, the inflow to Canada from the United States was small and did not change substantially. Consequently, the net outflow of these workers has increased sharply, being about four times larger in 1957 than in 1950. In the following years, however, the outflow to the United States has fluctuated but has not changed greatly. By comparison, the inflow has decreased somewhat. The resulting net outflow has likewise fluctuated during recent years, but no trend is evident.

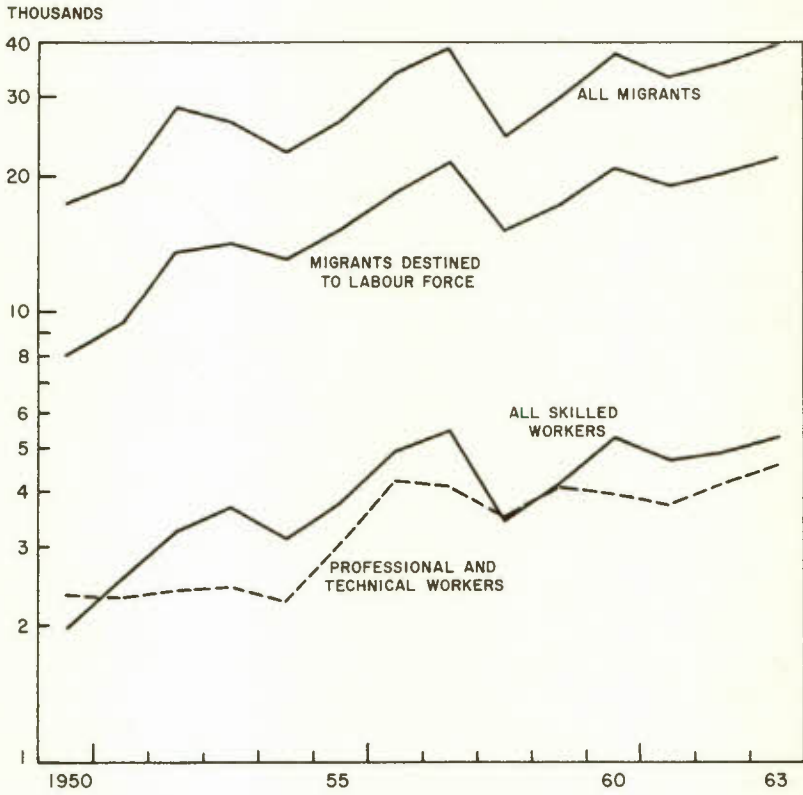
Among managers, the outflow to the United States has been approximately twice the size of the inflow to Canada from the United States. Both flows have shown similar changes, rising substantially during the first few years and fluctuating thereafter. Thus the net outflow has fluctuated but has not shown a smooth trend over the entire period.

CHART 16  
 IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA



Source: Appendix Table A-16.

CHART 17  
NET EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES



Source: Derived from Appendix Tables A-16 and A-41.

In the case of farmers and farm managers, the number going to the United States has decreased substantially, whereas the opposite flow to Canada has increased. Thus the net outflow has diminished over the years, and in 1963, there was a net inflow.

The growth of net emigration to the United States is shown in Table 6 for the period 1951 to 1963, and for the two sub-periods 1951 to 1957 (when the growth was very rapid) and 1957 to 1963 (when the rate of increase was much slower). Interestingly, the largest growth was in the net outflow of skilled trades and service workers. The growth in the net outflow of professional workers, on the other hand, was somewhat smaller than all the other groups, with the exception of the managers and proprietors group. It would appear therefore, that those who are concerned with the outflow of trained personnel from Canada to the United States are omitting an important and growing "drain" when they emphasize the outflow of professional workers and neglect the outflow of skilled workers.

Table 6  
Net Emigration to the United States, (1)  
Percentage Changes Between Selected Years, 1951-63

Net Emigration of	1951 to 1957		1957 to 1963		1951 to 1963	
	Total Change	Average Annual Rate	Total Change	Average Annual Rate	Total Change	Average Annual Rate
All Migrants	99.8	12.2	1.9	0.3	103.5	6.1
Migrants to the labour force	129.7	14.9	0.9	0.1	131.8	7.8
Professional Workers	77.2	10.0	12.2	1.9	98.9	5.9
All Skilled Workers <sup>(1)</sup>	114.9	13.6	-4.3	-0.7	105.6	6.2
Trades and Service Workers	163.5	17.9	-2.3	-0.4	162.5	8.4
Managers and Proprietors	1.2	0.2	12.1	1.9	13.5	1.1

(1) Including farmers and farm managers; excluding miners and oil-field workers.

Source: Computed from Appendix Tables A-16 and A-41.

Skilled trades and service workers account for a substantially larger proportion of all workers emigrating from Canada to the United States than of such workers moving in the opposite direction. As shown in Table 7, approximately one out of every five workers leaving Canada was skilled, compared with only one out of ten coming from the United States.<sup>1/</sup> Moreover, the proportion of emigrating workers who are skilled is somewhat smaller than the similar proportion of all workers immigrating to Canada. Although fluctuating, these three proportions have not shown any noticeable trend over the period 1950-63.<sup>2/</sup>

Table 7

Immigrant Professional, Skilled Trades and Service Workers, as Percentages  
of All Immigrants and of Those Entering the Labour Force, 1950-63

Direction of Flow	Professional Workers as Per Cent of		Skilled Trades and Service Workers as Per Cent of	
	Total Immigrants	Immigrants Entering Labour Force	Total Immigrants	Immigrants Entering Labour Force
U.S. to Canada	12.0	30.1	3.8	9.6
Canadian residents to U.S.	11.7	22.8	9.7	18.8
Canadian-born to U.S.	11.2	23.9	6.3	13.5
All world to Canada <sup>(1)</sup>	5.8	10.9	12.0	22.7

(1) Ratios for individual ethnic groups may be found in Appendix Tables A-9 to A-16.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8, A-16, A-41 and A-42.

<sup>1/</sup> The difference is relatively greater if the proportions of all migrants is considered. This reflects the fact that a somewhat larger proportion of migrants are in the labour force among those going to the United States as compared to those coming to Canada from there.

<sup>2/</sup> For the annual proportions, see the sources cited in Table 7.

The converse relationships may be noted in the case of professional workers. The proportion of these workers emigrating from Canada to the United States is only about two thirds the proportion observed in the opposite flow. Both these proportions are noticeably larger than the proportion for all immigrants to Canada. Moreover, whereas the proportions of professional people among emigrating workers has not changed substantially during the years 1950-63, the proportions among all immigrants to Canada, and especially of immigrants from the United States, have increased.

These relationships and trends would seem to suggest that the net emigration of professional workers to the United States, although having decreased in relative importance within recent years, may not continue to decrease. The proportion of such workers among immigrants from the United States, is already high and cannot be expected to increase much further.

## 2. The Migration of Professional Workers<sup>1/</sup>

### A. Immigration

Almost 117,000 immigrant professional workers came to Canada during the post-war years 1946-63, almost 96,000 of them after 1953.<sup>2/</sup>

The composition of this immigration, by occupations and sex, is given in Table 8. It may be seen that graduate nurses form the largest specified group accounting for 16 per cent, or nearly one out of every six immigrant professional workers.

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<sup>1/</sup> For an earlier presentation and analysis of the data, see the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada 1946-1960, (Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 11, October, 1961).

<sup>2/</sup> Prior to 1953, the annual number of immigrants intending to join professional occupations was given only in total; consequently, a detailed discussion of the statistics can cover only the period since 1953.

It may also be noted that the number of "other professional workers" and, therefore, the total professional workers for 1953 differs in this report from that given in the Department of Labour Manpower Bulletin just cited; this is because for the first three months of that year, managerial occupations were included together with the professional occupations in the data published by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (and in this study, an adjustment has been made for this). The figures for immigrant professional workers also differ for the years prior to 1953; whereas photographers were included in the published data with "other professional workers" after 1952, this was not done earlier (and hence the necessary adjustment is made in this study in order to make the data for all years as comparable as possible).



Table 8  
Immigrants to Canada,  
by Intended Professional Occupations and Sex, 1953-63

Occupations	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total	Males (As % of ( All ) ( Males )	Females (As % of ( All ) ( Females )	Total (As % of ( All Pro- ( fessions )
Accountants and auditors	3,691	187	3,878	5.7	0.6	4.0
Architects	1,438	59	1,497	2.2	0.2	1.6
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	2,392	190	2,582	3.7	0.6	2.7
Dentists	367	53	420	0.6	0.2	0.4
Draughtsmen and designers	8,294	594	8,888	12.9	1.8	9.3
Engineers: Aeronautical	992	1	993	1.5	*	1.0
Chemical	854	1	855	1.3	*	0.9
Forestry	117	1	118	0.2	*	0.1
Electrical	3,927	6	3,933	6.1	*	4.1
Mechanical	3,745	3	3,748	5.8	*	3.9
Metallurgical	134	1	135	0.2	*	0.1
Mining	620	0	620	0.9	*	0.6
Others (inc. Civil)	4,663	11	4,674	7.2	*	4.9
All Engineers	15,052	24	15,076	23.2	0.1	15.6
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	3,929	1,499	4,428	4.6	4.6	4.6
Graduate Nurses	394	14,965	15,359	0.3	45.8	16.0
Physicians and Surgeons	4,341	691	5,032	6.8	2.1	5.2
Teachers and Professors	7,013	7,063	14,376	11.4	21.6	15.0
Other Professional Workers	17,108	7,323	24,431	28.6	22.4	25.6
Total	63,319	32,648	95,967	100.0	100.0	100.0

Asterisk (\*) denotes less than 0.05 per cent.

Source: Appendix Table A-25.

Only slightly smaller are the engineering occupations, accounting for 15.6 per cent of the total; within this group, slightly more than half are electrical and mechanical engineers. The third largest occupational group is that of teachers and professors which accounts for 15.0 per cent of the total. These three groups together account for slightly less than half of all immigrant professional workers.

Looking at the sex composition of these professional workers, it may be seen that 32,600 -- approximately one out of three -- are women.

Concentration within a few predominant occupations is much more prevalent among women than men. Of all immigrant professional women, almost 46 per cent are nurses and another 22 per cent are teachers and professors. These two groups thus account for over two thirds of the total. Among men, over 23 per cent are engineers, almost 13 per cent are draughtsmen and designers, and over 11 per cent are teachers and professors. These three groups account for almost half of all male immigrant professional workers.

Although the number of immigrants arriving from year to year within each occupational group has generally fluctuated in the same direction as has the total number of all immigrant professional workers, there have been exceptions. Moreover, the changes at times have been greater for some occupations than for others. Consequently, there have been fluctuations from year to year in the occupational composition of these professional workers.<sup>1/</sup> Nevertheless, trends in the changing relative magnitude of various occupations are evident. The percentage distribution of immigrant professional workers among occupations for 1954 and 1962 are set forth in Table 9. These two particular years, it may be noted, have been chosen because the total number of immigrant professional workers were about the same in each of these years.<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> For the percentage composition of immigrant professional workers for the individual years 1953-63, see Appendix Table A-26.

<sup>2/</sup> Moreover, with few exceptions (noted in the text), changes between these two years reflect the trend over the entire period 1953-63.

Table 9  
Immigrants to Canada, by Professional Occupations,  
as Percentage of All Immigrants Intending to Enter Professional Occupations, by Sex,  
1954 and 1962

Occupations	Male		Female		Total	
	1954	1962	1954	1962	1954	1962
Accountants and Auditors	6.5	5.3	0.5	0.2	4.6	3.3
Architects	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.8
Chemists (other than Pharmacists)	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.6	3.1	2.8
Dentists	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
Draughtsmen and Designers	12.4	9.6	2.1	0.9	9.1	6.2
Engineers: Aeronautical	2.4	-	0	0	1.7	-
Chemical	1.2	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.8
Forestry	0.2	-	0	0	0.2	-
Electrical	8.6	4.0	0.1	0	5.9	2.4
Mechanical	7.2	4.9	0	0	4.9	3.0
Metallurgical	0.5	-	0	0	0.3	-
Mining	1.0	0.9	0	0	0.7	0.5
Others (inc. Civil)	8.6	8.3	*	0.1	5.8	5.1
All Engineers	29.7	19.3	0.1	0.1	20.3	11.8
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	3.6	5.9	3.4	5.0	3.6	5.5
Graduate Nurses	0.6	0.6	53.2	49.0	17.5	19.7
Physicians and Surgeons	4.9	9.2	1.2	2.3	3.7	6.4
Teachers and Professors	8.5	17.4	19.1	20.5	11.9	18.6
Other Professional Workers	26.7	26.2	19.4	21.0	24.3	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Dash (-) denotes that the data are not available separately; data included with other engineering.

Asterisk (\*) denotes less than 0.05 per cent.

Source: Appendix Table A-26.

The occupations showing the greatest decline in relative size are the engineering occupations (all showing a downward trend except chemical engineering which has remained constant). All of the other specified occupations, with the exception of six, have shown a downward trend. Of these six, four -- those of teachers and professors, doctors and surgeons, laboratory technicians and assistants, and dentists -- show a strong upward trend. The other two specified occupations fit into neither of these patterns. Graduate nurses decreased in relative magnitude up until 1957 and thereafter became relatively larger; fluctuations, but no trend, are evident for chemists. The general group of all other professional workers increased in relative size throughout most of the period but then decreased during 1962 and 1963.

Among women professional workers, most occupations -- including all those of significance -- have not shown any changing trend in relative size. Only the accountants and auditors, architects, and draughtsmen and designer occupations -- which have always been small -- show a downward trend. On the other hand, laboratory technicians and assistants and physicians and surgeons increased in relative size.

The major ethnic origins of these individual professional occupations are shown in Table 10.<sup>1/</sup> Compared to the average proportion of British among all professional immigrants, British immigrants were proportionately more numerous in various occupations, especially among aeronautical and mechanical engineers, draughtsmen and designers, and physicians and surgeons. They were also more predominant among accountants and auditors, architects, teachers and professors and the group of other engineers. In the case of immigrants from the United States, chemical, metallurgical and mining engineers, teachers and professors and the group of other professional workers were predominant.

#### B. Emigration

Of the emigrant professional workers to the United States, almost a quarter of them were nurses and almost the same proportion consisted of the group "other professional workers" (see Table 11). Only two other occupations accounted for more than 10 per cent of the total, these being engineers, and teachers and professors.

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<sup>1/</sup> For a similar tabulation for other ethnic groups for the years 1953-60, see the Department of Labour, The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada, 1946-1960, Table 4, pp. 14-15.

Table 10  
Percentage Distribution, by Ethnic Origin,  
of Immigrants Intending to Enter Professional Occupations, 1953-63

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Origin</u>			<u>All Origins</u>
	<u>British</u>	<u>From the United States</u>	<u>Other Ethnic Groups</u>	
Accountants and auditors	55.1	13.2	31.7	100.0
Architects	54.8	5.8	39.4	100.0
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	52.4	7.5	40.1	100.0
Dentists	22.4	22.9	54.7	100.0
Draughtsmen and designers	63.3	3.9	32.8	100.0
Engineers: Aeronautical	77.1	4.6	18.3	100.0
Chemical	31.9	21.5	46.2	100.0
Forestry	36.4	10.2	53.4	100.0
Electrical	63.7	5.6	30.7	100.0
Mechanical	51.5	13.3	45.2	100.0
Metallurgical	47.4	22.2	30.4	100.0
Mining	46.6	30.2	23.2	100.0
Others (inc.Civil)	55.7	11.8	32.5	100.0
All Engineers	56.2	11.5	31.9	100.0
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	45.5	8.6	45.9	100.0
Graduate Nurses	62.8	7.2	30.0	100.0
Physicians and Surgeons	40.9	14.1	45.0	100.0
Teachers and Professors	57.2	20.4	22.4	100.0
Other Professional Workers	40.9	27.2	31.9	100.0
Totals	52.6	15.4	32.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from Appendix Tables A-25, A-27 and A-28.

Table 11  
Canadian Emigration to the United States,  
Professional Occupations, 1953-63

Occupation	Total	Per Cent of Total Professionals to the United States
Accountants and Auditors	2,894	5.2
Architects	364	0.7
Chemists (other than Pharmacists)	1,201	2.1
Dentists	104	0.2
Draughtsmen and Designers	3,125	5.6
Engineers, Aeronautical	545	1.0
Chemical	452	0.8
Electrical	1,217	2.2
Mechanical	1,143	2.0
Metallurgical	178	0.3
Mining	125	0.2
Other (inc. Civil)	5,621	10.0
Total	9,281	16.5
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	3,390	6.1
Graduate Nurses	13,963	24.9
Physicians and Surgeons	2,630	4.7
Teachers and Professors	5,710	10.2
Other Professional Workers	13,335	23.8
Total, All Professional	55,997	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-45.

The changes which have occurred over the years in the relative sizes of these occupations have not always been in the same direction. Over the entire period, there is a noticeable upward trend in the proportion of physicians and surgeons; this occupation accounted for 3 to 4 per cent at the beginning of the period and for over 7 per cent at the end.<sup>1/</sup>

#### C. Recorded Net Migration

Taking the total recorded net flow over the period 1953-63 between Canada and the United States for individual professional occupations, it is found that there was a net outflow from Canada in all occupations except one, mining engineering. As shown in Table 12, of the total recorded net outflow, almost a third were accounted for by

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix Table A-45 for the proportions accounted for annually by the major professional occupations.



Table 12  
Recorded Net Migration of Professional Workers,  
1953-63

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Net Flow<sup>(1)</sup> between Canada and the United States</u>		<u>Net Flow<sup>(1)</sup> World to Canada Minus Canada to the United States</u>	
	<u>In Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Accountants and Auditors	- 2,383	5.8	+ 984	2.5
Architects	- 277	0.7	+ 1,133	2.8
Chemists (other than Pharmacists)	- 1,007	2.4	+ 1,381	3.5
Dentists	- 8	*	+ 316	0.8
Draughtsmen and Designers	- 2,781	6.7	+ 5,763	14.4
Engineers, Aeronautical	- 497	1.2	+ 448	1.1
Chemical	- 265	0.6	+ 403	1.0
Electrical	- 996	2.3	+ 2,716	6.8
Mechanical	- 646	1.6	+ 2,605	6.5
Metallurgical	- 150	0.4	- 43	0.1
Mining	+ 62	0.2	+ 495	1.2
Other (inc. Civil)	- 5,058	12.0	- 829	2.1
Total	- 7,550	18.3	+ 5,795	15.3
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	- 3,010	7.3	+ 1,038	2.6
Graduate Nurses	- 12,862	31.2	+ 1,396	3.5
Physicians and Surgeons	- 1,919	4.7	+ 2,402	6.0
Teachers and Professors	- 2,781	6.7	+ 8,666	21.7
Other Professional Workers	- 6,685	16.2	+ 11,096	27.8
Total, All Professional	- 41,263	100.0	+ 39,970	100.0

(1) Plus (+) denotes inflow to Canada; minus (-) denotes outflow from Canada.

Asterisk (\*) denotes less than 0.05 per cent.

Source: Appendix Tables A-25, A-45 and A-46.

nurses. Only two other occupations accounted for more than 10 per cent of this recorded total net outflow, engineers and the general group of other professional workers.

Of the more predominant occupations, the physicians and surgeons have increased in relative magnitude; they accounted for less than 4 per cent during the beginning of the period and for over 7 per cent at the end.<sup>1/</sup>

On the other hand, if for each professional occupation one deducts emigration to the United States from total immigration to Canada, the resulting recorded net flows are usually into Canada; the exceptions are the metallurgical and other engineering groups.<sup>2/</sup> The largest portion of this recorded net inflow is accounted for by the general group of all other professional workers, this being slightly over one quarter of the total. The next largest occupation was that of teachers and professors (21.7 per cent), followed by draughtsmen and designers (14.4 per cent) and all engineers (15.3 per cent). These three specific occupations thus account for over half of all the recorded net inflow.<sup>3/</sup>

Nurses, it may be noted, represent a comparatively small proportion of this recorded net inflow, even though they represent a relatively large proportion of the total number of immigrating and emigrating professional workers. It has been suggested that many of these nurses, especially those emigrating to the United States, have not migrated permanently, but have left only for a few years. Therefore, to the extent that this is true, the gross migration figures are inflated and do not represent the permanent movement of workers.

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<sup>1/</sup> The changes in the occupational composition of this recorded net migration were, with few exceptions, generally similar to that of the emigrants to the United States. The annual composition of this net emigration is shown in Appendix Table A-46.

<sup>2/</sup> For the annual recorded net flows by occupation for the years prior to 1960, see the Department of Labour, The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada, 1946-1960 Table 15, p. 39. It may be noted, however, that the definition of "other professional workers" among emigrants to the United States is narrower in this previous study and therefore the figures for this group (and hence the total) do not conform with those in the analysis in this present study. Moreover, as compared to this study, slight differences occur, because of some variations in definitions, among the figures for laboratory technicians and assistants and graduate nurses.

<sup>3/</sup> Since data on emigration to the United Kingdom are not available in detail for this same period, that emigration could not be included in these calculations. If they were available, of course, the numbers of net immigrants to Canada would be reduced; however, since these recorded net figures in most cases are substantial, it is not likely that the inclusion of the omitted data would change the direction of the net figure in any of the above instances. With the possible exception of nurses, similar comments might be made about the number of returning residents leaving and entering Canada.

The composition of this recorded net migration has altered over the years. Among the net immigrants, as shown in Table 13, the most predominant were the engineers prior to 1957 and the teachers and professors thereafter. Net outflows occurred mainly during the years 1959-61, with the greatest outflows being among the engineers and graduate nurses.

### 3. The Migration of Skilled Manpower

#### A. Immigration

Well over a quarter of a million skilled immigrants have come to Canada since 1946. Of these immigrants, 102,600 (that is, 34.7 per cent of the total, or an average of 14,653 per year) arrived during the seven-year period 1946-52, and the remaining 193,400 (an average of 26,107 annually) arrived during the eleven-year period 1953-63.<sup>1/</sup> These skilled immigrants represent 25 per cent of the immigrants destined to the work force.

The composition of these skilled immigrants, by major occupation and by sex for the period 1947-63 is summarized in Table 14. The largest specified occupational group is that of the carpenters which has accounted for over 10 per cent of all skilled immigrants.<sup>2/</sup> Three other trades and service occupations each have accounted for over 5 per cent, these being the automotive mechanics and repairmen, brick and stonemasons, and electricians and wiremen. These four trades and service occupations accounted for over 30 per cent of all skilled immigrants. Of the nontrade and service occupations, managers have comprised a relatively large number, accounting for over 5 per cent of all skilled immigrants.

Looking at the sex composition of all skilled workers, it may be observed that only 22,300 -- that is, 7.6 per cent or about one out of every thirteen -- were women. The largest single occupational group among these women was that of dressmakers and seamstresses which accounted for 53.2 per cent of the total. Along with the next two largest groups -- barbers, hairdressers and manicurists and tailors -- these three occupations accounted for over 80 per cent

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<sup>1/</sup> As noted in Technical Note 1, the data for the entire post-war years are not strictly comparable. For this reason, the detailed Tables in the Appendix show the relevant computations for each of the two periods, and emphasis in the above text is largely on the relatively larger flows of the second period.

<sup>2/</sup> All immigrants who intended to be carpenters are included, even though some possibly may have been semi-skilled; to the extent that this is true, this figure would be inflated.

Table 13

Percentage Distribution of Net Recorded Migration of Professional Workers  
(Immigration from World to Canada Minus Emigration to the United States from Canada)  
by Major Occupation, 1953-63

Occupations	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Accountants and Auditors	3.8	4.3	2.9	4.3	4.6	3.1	1.0	-2.4	-3.0	-2.6	-3.6
Architects	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.2	3.4	3.1	5.8	2.7	-0.3	1.4	1.1
Chemists	4.0	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.7	7.8	3.0	2.1	6.0	3.6
Draftsmen and Designers	12.4	11.6	13.0	21.2	20.6	9.3	4.2	11.3	2.6	10.8	14.8
Engineers	30.4	23.6	23.4	18.0	18.8	10.5	-38.9	-9.5	-18.7	3.6	11.0
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	2.3	2.2	1.7	4.3	5.3	3.6	-3.6	-3.5	-5.3	1.6	3.5
Graduate Nurses	13.0	13.7	1.2	-2.4	2.1	-7.1	-16.5	-4.6	-14.5	10.6	12.0
Physicians and Surgeons	5.9	3.5	6.9	7.8	3.8	7.8	15.5	10.9	10.6	7.3	6.5
Teachers and Professors	8.3	12.8	18.3	13.7	13.2	28.7	56.0	50.3	61.0	36.3	32.9
All Others - Professional Occupations	17.1	23.5	27.3	25.6	25.3	38.3	68.7	41.8	65.5	25.0	18.2
Net Numerical Flow	5,060	4,998	2,993	4,066	9,789	2,769	1,354	1,849	1,411	2,385	3,296

Note: Minus (-) denotes net emigration from Canada.

Source: Appendix Tables A-25 and A-26.

Table 14  
Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations,  
by Occupation and Sex, 1947-63

Occupation	Numbers (thousands) <sup>(1)</sup>			% of Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Airplane Mechanics and Repairmen	4.84	0.03	4.87	1.8	0.1	1.7
Automotive Mechanics and Repairmen	21.08	0.03	21.11	7.8	0.1	7.2
Bakers	8.01	0.18	8.20	3.0	0.8	2.8
Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	5.11	4.07	9.18	1.9	18.3	3.1
Brick and Stonemasons	20.07	0.01	20.08	7.4	*	6.9
Cabinet and Furniture Makers	5.54	-	5.54	2.0	*	1.9
Carpenters	29.63	0.02	29.65	11.0	0.1	10.1
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	0.23	11.86	12.09	0.1	53.2	4.1
Electricians and Wiremen	18.98	0.02	19.00	7.0	0.1	6.5
Machinists	12.21	0.27	12.48	4.5	1.2	4.3
Painters, Decorators, Glaziers	11.89	0.03	11.92	4.4	0.1	4.1
Plumbers and Pipefitters	7.22	-	7.22	2.7	*	2.5
Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	3.27	0.01	3.28	1.2	*	1.1
Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers	5.12	0.01	5.13	1.9	*	1.8
Tailors	11.08	2.16	13.24	4.1	9.7	4.5
Other Trades and Service	69.77	2.74	72.51 <sup>(2)</sup>	25.8	12.3	24.8
Total Trades and Service	234.06	21.44	255.51	86.6	96.2	81.4
Managers	16.47	0.85	17.32	6.1	3.8	5.9
Farmers and Agriculturists	5.44	-	5.44	2.0	*	1.9
Miners and Oil-field Workers	14.42	-	14.42	5.3	*	4.9
Total, Skilled	270.40	22.30	292.70	100.0	100.0	100.0

Asterisk (\*) denotes less than 0.05 per cent.

Dash (-) denotes 10 or less.

(1) Totals may not be the sum of the component numbers because of rounding.

(2) Including 14,524 mechanics and repairmen (not elsewhere specified) and 5,606 toolmakers, diemakers and setters shown separately for the period 1953-63 (accounting for 7.5 and 2.9 per cent, respectively, of all skilled for this same period).

Source: Appendix Table A-29.



of the immigrant skilled women workers. Since men were predominant among skilled workers, their distribution -- with the exception of the three occupations noted for women -- was much the same as the distribution of all the skilled workers.

The number of immigrants within each skilled occupation has varied from year to year, these variations usually being in the same direction as the change in total immigration. However, there have been exceptions to this general rule; and even when movements were in the same direction, such movements were not of the same relative magnitude in all occupations. General trends over this entire period are evident in some instances, whereas in others there is either no trend or a cyclical movement. These general types of trends among skilled occupations are listed in Table 15.<sup>1/</sup> It may be noted that of the eight major occupations, there were four -- barbers, hairdressers and manicurists, brick and stonemasons, dressmakers and seamstresses and managers -- which increased in relative size. On the other hand, automotive mechanics and repairmen, carpenters, and electricians and wiremen have decreased.

Table 15

Immigrants to Canada, by Major Skilled Occupations  
Grouped According to Changing Relative Importance Among All Skilled Immigrants,  
1953-63

Increasing Relative Importance	Decreasing Relative Importance	No trend (or mixed trends) over entire period
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	Airplane mechanics and repair- men	Painters, decorators and glaziers
Brick and stone- masons	Automotive mechanics and repairmen	Plumbers and pipefitters
Cabinet and furniture makers	Bakers	Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths
Carpenters	Dressmakers and seamstresses	Tailors
Electricians and wiremen	Machinists	
Shoemakers repairmen	Mechanics and repairmen(nes)	Farmers and agriculturists
Managers	Toolmakers Oil-field workers	Miners

Source: Appendix Table A-30.

<sup>1/</sup> The relative importance of the skilled occupations -- that is, these occupations expressed as a percentage of all immigrant skilled workers -- for the years 1953-63 is given in Appendix Table A-30.



Looking at the ethnic origin of the major skilled occupations (see Table 16), it may be seen that the three listed ethnic groups have accounted for at least 50 per cent of all immigrants within each occupation, with the one exception of dressmakers and seamstresses.

The British, it may be noted, accounted for an especially large portion (two fifths or more) of airplane mechanics and repairmen, sheet metal workers and tinsmiths, toolmakers, diemakers and setters, and plumbers and pipe fitters. On the other hand, they accounted for less than 10 per cent of shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers and seamstresses, and cabinet and furniture makers. Italians were especially predominant among brick and stonemasons, shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers and seamstresses, and barbers, hairdressers and manicurists, in each case accounting for about 25 per cent or more of all immigrants in these occupations. There were few Italians among the trades occupations. Germans tended, like the British, to be predominant among the trades rather than the service occupations.

#### B. Emigration

The emigration from Canada to the United States of skilled trades and service workers by major occupations for the period 1956-63 is summarized in Table 17. The skilled trades and service workers, it may be noted, have constituted 78.3 per cent of the total emigration of skilled workers. Managers and proprietors accounted for another 18.6 per cent and farmers and farm managers for the remaining 3.1 per cent.

Of the specific trades and service occupations listed, the largest is that of carpenters (12.5 per cent) and mechanics and repairmen (10.7 per cent).<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Among the ten predominant occupations, (that is, those accounting for more than 3 per cent of the net emigration) machinists and toolmakers, diemakers and setters declined slightly as proportions of all skilled trades and service workers during the period 1956-63; barbers, hairdressers, manicurists, automotive mechanics and brick and stonemasons increased slightly. The other occupations showed no consistent trends over the entire period.

Table 16  
Percentage Distribution, by Ethnic Origin,  
of Immigrants Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, 1953-63

	British	German	Italian	Other	Total
Airplane Mechanics and Repairmen	59.0	8.0	0.6	32.4	100.0
Automotive Mechanics	21.5	21.0	13.1	44.4	100.0
Bakers	11.7	29.9	11.3	47.1	100.0
Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	20.5	15.2	24.8	39.5	100.0
Brick and Stonemasons	14.5	21.2	43.4	20.9	100.0
Cabinet and Furniture Makers	7.3	32.1	11.7	48.9	100.0
Carpenters	24.3	16.6	20.3	38.8	100.0
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	7.8	13.1	25.0	54.1	100.0
Electricians and Wiremen	32.1	20.2	6.8	40.9	100.0
Machinists	31.2	32.3	3.1	33.4	100.0
Mechanics and Repairmen	13.9	27.0	12.8	46.3	100.0
Painters, Decorators, Glaziers	30.7	23.9	9.4	36.0	100.0
Plumbers and Pipefitters	39.4	24.8	4.4	31.4	100.0
Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	47.2	17.7	4.9	30.2	100.0
Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers	6.4	11.0	34.4	48.2	100.0
Tailors	6.8	12.7	32.2	48.3	100.0
Toolmakers, Diemakers and Setters	40.9	32.2	1.8	25.1	100.0
Others	39.4	16.6	4.9	39.1	100.0
Total Skilled Trades and Service	24.4	20.7	15.7	39.2	100.0
Farmers and Agriculturists	13.6	5.0	3.2	78.2	100.0
Miners and Oilmen	25.6	9.0	4.6	60.8	100.0
Managers	23.8	2.4	1.1	72.7	
Total, Skilled	24.8	19.2	14.3	41.7	100.0

Table 17  
Emigration of Skilled Workers  
from Canada to the United States, 1956-63

Occupation	Total	Per Cent of Total Skilled Trades and Service Workers to the United States
Airplane Mechanics and Repairmen	322	0.9
Automotive Mechanics	1,338	3.6
Bakers	733	2.0
Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	1,952	5.3
Brick and Stonemasons	1,452	4.0
Cabinet and Furniture Makers	462	1.3
Carpenters	4,585	12.5
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	1,033	2.8
Electrician and Wiremen	2,534	6.9
Machinists	2,685	7.3
Mechanics and Repairmen	3,935	10.7
Painters, Decorators and Glaziers	1,680	4.6
Plumbers and Pipefitters	1,293	3.5
Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	494	1.4
Shoemakers and Repairers	152	0.4
Tailors	772	2.1
Toolmakers, Diemakers and Setters	2,762	7.5
Other	8,519	23.2
<b>Total Skilled Trades and Service</b>	<b>36,703</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Farmers</b>	<b>1,471</b>	
<b>Managers</b>	<b>8,711</b>	
<b>Total, Skilled workers (1)</b>	<b>46,885</b>	

(1) Excluding miners and oil-field workers.

Source: Appendix Table A-47.

### C. Recorded Net Migration

The recorded net flows of skilled workers for the period 1956-63 between Canada and the United States are summarized in Table 18. In all cases except one, the net migration was into the United States.<sup>1/</sup> Skilled trades and service workers accounted for 87.4 per cent of this total recorded net migration, managers and proprietors for 10.6 per cent and farmers and farm managers for the remaining 2.0 per cent. Among the skilled trades and service occupations, those of carpenters and mechanics and repairmen were the largest.<sup>2/</sup>

In all but one instance (that of managers), these recorded net outflows to the United States were more than counterbalanced by inflows from the rest of the world. Of the listed occupations in Table 18, the largest recorded net immigration occurred among stone and brick masons (accounting for 11.5 per cent of the net inflow of skilled trades and service workers) and among carpenters (10.7 per cent). The smallest inflows were among automotive mechanics, and toolmakers, diemakers and setters.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> There was just one exception during one year, this being that already noted for farmers in 1963.

<sup>2/</sup> Almost all of the nine occupations, each of which accounted for more than 4 per cent of the net emigration of skilled trades and service workers, increased in relative size over this period; only machinists and toolmakers, diemakers and setters declined.

<sup>3/</sup> Of those eight occupations which accounted for more than 4 per cent of all skilled trades and service workers, there was an upward trend in the proportions accounted for by automotive mechanics, barbers, hairdressers, manicurists, dressmakers and seamstresses, and tailors. Carpenters and mechanics and repairmen declined in relative size.

Table 18

Recorded Net Migration of Skilled Workers,1956-63

Occupations	Net Flow <sup>(1)</sup> Between Canada and the United States		Net Flow: <sup>(1)</sup> World to Canada Minus Canada to the United States	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Airplane Mechanics and Repairmen	- 250	0.7	+ 959	1.1
Automotive Mechanics	- 1,092	3.3	+ 8,688	10.1
Bakers	- 669	2.0	+ 3,259	3.8
Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	- 1,659	4.9	+ 4,320	5.0
Brick and Stonemasons	- 1,375	4.1	+ 9,824	11.5
Cabinet and Furniture Makers	- 437	1.3	+ 3,194	3.7
Carpenters	- 4,284	12.8	+ 9,186	10.7
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	- 949	2.8	+ 6,015	7.0
Electricians and Wiremen	- 2,307	6.9	+ 6,549	7.7
Machinists	- 2,499	7.5	+ 2,430	2.8
Mechanics and Repairmen	- 3,562	10.6	+ 6,172	7.2
Painters, Decorators and Glaziers	- 1,536	4.6	+ 4,966	5.8
Plumbers and Pipefitters	- 1,146	3.5	+ 2,687	3.1
Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	- 441	1.3	+ 1,189	1.4
Shoemakers and Repairers	- 141	0.4	+ 2,426	2.8
Tailors	- 747	2.2	+ 3,879	4.5
Toolmakers, Diemakers and Setters	- 2,645	7.9	+ 983	1.2
Other	- 7,786	23.2	+ 9,050	10.6
Total Skilled Trades and Service	-33,525	100.0	85,776	100.0
Farmers	- 784		+ 241	
Managers	- 4,054		- 745	
Total, Skilled Workers <sup>(2)</sup>	-38,363		+85,272	

(1) Plus (+) denotes inflow (net immigration); minus (-) denotes outflow (net emigration).

(2) Excluding Miners and Oil-field Workers.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8, A-29 and A-48.

## Chapter III

### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POST-WAR MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED MANPOWER

The numerical magnitudes of the migration of professional and skilled workers into and out of Canada as derived from published immigration statistics have been summarized and presented in the preceding Chapter. The importance of this migration is discussed in this Chapter.<sup>1/</sup> Studied, in particular, are the proportions of the labour force which are foreign-born, the magnitudes of migration compared to the size of the labour force, and the replacement costs of the specialized training and education possessed by these migrants.

#### 1. The Foreign-Born in the Canadian Labour Force<sup>2/</sup>

The number and proportion of foreign-born post-war immigrants within the labour force indicate, to some extent, the importance of a major component of the net movement of workers into Canada.<sup>3/</sup> These foreign-born immigrants were more predominant within some industries and occupations than in others.

##### A. By Industry

There were in mid-1961 just over 800,000 foreign-born post-war immigrants in the labour force, almost 75 per cent of whom were men. These immigrants accounted for 12.4 per cent—or one out of eight—workers in Canada, the proportion of foreign-born being slightly larger among women than men (see Table 19).<sup>4/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Some of the ways in which the importance of migration can be evaluated for a country are discussed briefly in Technical Note 5.

<sup>2/</sup> The net migration estimates shown in Chapter II and the corresponding census data are compared in Technical Note 8.

<sup>3/</sup> It would be well to emphasize that the number and proportion of these foreign-born do not reflect the net effect of the international movements into and out of Canada. The emigration of Canadian-born and of pre-war immigrants are excluded, as are those Canadian-born and pre-war immigrants who returned to Canada. Therefore, the net post-war immigration of the foreign-born derived from the census data (and studied in this Chapter) differs from the actual net movement of workers by the net effect of the movements just mentioned. Since the omitted movement is out of Canada, the results in the above text overstate the net effect of the international movements of workers.

<sup>4/</sup> By also taking account of immigrants who arrived prior to 1946, the importance of immigrants in the work force may be indicated even more forcefully. In 1961, all foreign-born workers in Canada numbered 1,385 thousand, this being 21.4 per cent—or over one out of every five—of the total work force.



The largest number of these foreign-born—almost a quarter of a million, or 30 per cent of the total—were employed within manufacturing industries. The next largest number -- 180,000 -- were in the community, business and service industries. These same industries accounted for the largest number of male and female workers, although in the case of women, there were more of them in the latter industries than in the former.

As to relative magnitude, the foreign-born post-war immigrants were most significant in the construction industry in which 19.8 per cent--or one out of every five workers--was a post-war immigrant. Just slightly behind were the manufacturing industries in which 17.4 per cent--or approximately one out of every six-- were post-war immigrant workers.<sup>1/</sup> At the other extreme, foreign-born were least represented in the fishing and trapping industry, accounting for only 1.3 per cent of all such workers.

Table 19

Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants in Canadian Labour Force,  
by Major Industry and Sex, 1961 Census

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number (Thousands) 1946-61 Immigrants</u>			<u>1946-61 Immigrants as a Per Cent of the Labour Force</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
Agriculture	29.6	6.7	36.4	5.3	8.6	5.7
Forestry	5.1	0.2	5.3	4.7	10.4	4.8
Fishing and trapping	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.2	11.5	1.3
Mines, quarries, oil wells	15.9	0.5	16.4	13.6	11.0	13.5
Manufacturing industries	181.9	63.1	245.1	16.5	20.9	17.4
Construction industry	84.1	1.3	85.4	20.0	12.0	19.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	39.2	6.9	46.0	7.5	8.3	7.6
Trade	73.9	33.6	107.5	10.7	10.4	10.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	13.8	15.2	29.0	11.1	14.5	12.7
Community, business and personal service industries	84.1	96.6	180.7	16.4	12.9	14.3
Public administration and defence	28.6	5.6	34.2	7.2	6.5	7.1
Unspecified industries	12.7	4.9	17.6	10.9	11.6	11.1
All industries	569.2	234.8	803.9	12.1	13.3	12.4

Source: Appendix Table A-51.

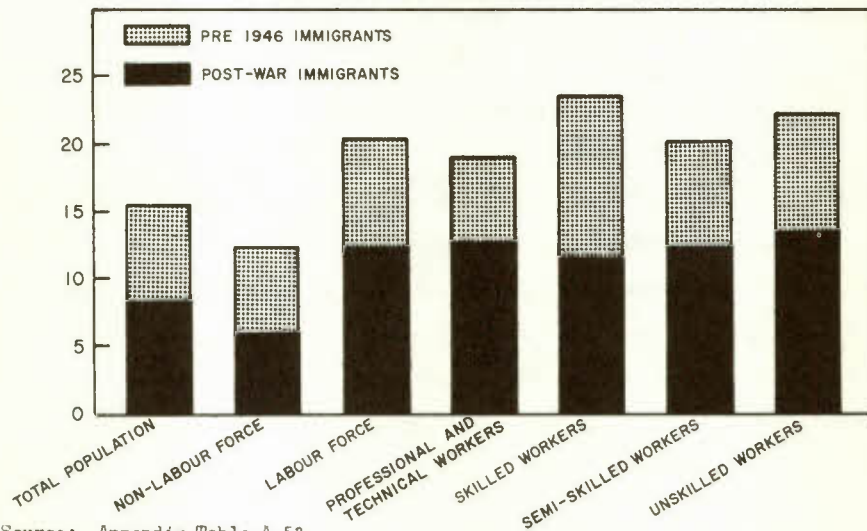
<sup>1/</sup> And within the manufacturing industries, the proportion of post-war immigrants varied considerably; for example, these immigrants accounted for as high as 31.7 per cent--or almost one out of every three--workers in the clothing industry (see Appendix Table A-51).

These foreign-born workers within the various industries include the professional and skilled, along with the semi-skilled and unskilled. Although it is not possible to separate the types of labour employed within industries, the aggregate labour force can be so separated or divided. The resulting information is summarized in Chart 18.<sup>1/</sup>

At the time of the 1961 census, there were just over 80,000 foreign-born post-war immigrants within the professional and technical occupations representing 12.7 per cent of all such workers. These post-war immigrants in skilled occupations numbered slightly more than 206,000 or 11.6 per cent of all skilled workers. It may further be noted that whereas post-war immigrants accounted for two thirds of all the foreign-born within the professional occupations, they accounted for only about one half of all foreign-born skilled workers; this compares to almost three fifths in the case of the entire labour force. The post-war immigrants were even slightly more predominant among the foreign-born semi-skilled and unskilled workers.<sup>2/</sup>

The distribution of the foreign-born post-war immigrants among the major occupations is shown in Table 20. As compared to the Canadian-born, foreign-born men are more predominant within professional and unskilled occupations. Foreign-born women are considerably less prominent within the professional occupations.

CHART 18  
FOREIGN-BORN AS PERCENTAGE  
OF THE CANADIAN POPULATION AND LABOUR  
FORCE, BY LEVELS OF SKILL, 1961



Source: Appendix Table A-53.

- <sup>1/</sup> Note that the foreign-born account for a larger proportion of the labour force than of the non-working population. This illustrates the point made earlier in Chapter I that the labour-participation rates are higher for immigrants than for others.
- <sup>2/</sup> Looking at these post-war immigrants by sex, it may be noted that in each group women account for a larger portion than men, with the exception of the professional and technical occupations in which they account for a significantly smaller proportion (see Appendix Table A-52).

Table 20  
Percentage Distribution, by Major Occupations,  
of Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants and Canadian-Born,  
by Sex, 1961 Census

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
<u>Post-War Immigrants</u>			
Professional and technical workers	10.1	9.6	9.9
Skilled workers	33.3	7.1	25.7
Semi-skilled workers	30.8	52.5	37.1
Unskilled workers	23.5	28.7	25.0
Occupations unknown	2.3	2.1	2.3
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Canadian-born</u>			
Professional and technical workers	7.4	16.9	10.0
Skilled workers	34.8	5.5	26.7
Semi-skilled workers	33.8	47.7	37.6
Unskilled workers	21.3	27.3	23.0
Occupations unknown	2.7	2.6	2.7
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Appendix Table A-52.

### C. Professional Occupations

The impact which the net migration of the foreign-born post-war immigrants has had on various individual professional occupations is indicated by the data presented in Table 21.

As already noted, one out of eight professional workers in mid-1961 was a post-war immigrant. This ratio, however, was much higher (or lower) among some occupations. In the case of architects, 34.5 per cent—or one out of three—were post-war immigrants; similar ratios are indicated for draughtsmen, mechanical engineers and physical and occupational therapists. One out of four—or at least 25 per cent—were post-war immigrants among civil and electrical engineers (and among all engineers in general<sup>1/</sup>) and physical scientists. On the other hand, as few as one out of twenty—or about 5 per cent or less—were foreign-born post-war immigrants among school teachers, dentists, pharmacists, and law professions.

<sup>1/</sup> The fact that both civil and other engineers contain such a large proportion of post-war immigrants may seem surprising because, as noted in Chapter II, there was a net emigration of such workers. However, the outflow could have been largely of Canadian-born or of immigrants having arrived prior to the war; thus, net emigration and/or a small net immigration is consistent with a sizeable proportion of foreign-born post-war immigrants in the labour force.

Table 21  
Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants, as Percentage  
of Professional and Technical Workers,  
by Selected Occupations and Sex, 1961 Census

Occupations	Number (Thousands) 1946-61 Immigrants			Per Cent (of Total in Occupation)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
All professional and technical	57.5	22.5	80.1	16.1	8.3	12.7
Engineers: total	10.8	-	10.9	25.2	33.9	25.2
Civil	3.0	-	3.0	25.3	*	25.3
Mechanical	2.7	-	2.7	32.8	*	32.9
Industrial	0.9	-	0.9	22.4	*	22.4
Electrical	2.2	-	2.2	25.1	*	25.1
Mining	0.4	-	0.4	17.0	*	17.0
Chemical	0.6	-	0.6	20.4	*	20.6
Other	1.1	-	1.1	21.7	*	21.7
Physical scientists	2.7	0.2	2.9	25.6	29.6	25.8
Biologists and agriculturists	0.7	0.1	0.8	13.3	24.7	14.0
Teachers: total	5.5	4.9	10.5	8.8	3.9	5.5
Professors and college principals	1.6	0.2	1.8	17.7	9.5	16.0
School teachers	3.4	4.5	7.9	6.9	3.8	4.7
Teachers and instructors(nes)	0.6	.3	0.8	11.3	5.4	15.4
Health professions: total	6.1	11.4	17.4	14.4	11.8	12.6
Physicians and surgeons	3.5	0.5	4.1	17.8	37.3	19.2
Dentists	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.6	31.9	4.9
Graduate nurses	0.5	7.5	8.0	22.4	12.6	13.0
Physical and occupational therapists	0.2	0.8	0.9	33.5	33.8	33.7
Pharmacists	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.3	14.3	4.8
Law professions	0.4	-	0.4	3.0	*	3.0
Religious professions	2.9	0.5	3.5	12.1	5.6	10.3
Artists, writers, musicians	3.3	1.1	4.4	16.6	9.3	13.9
All Others (total)	25.1	4.2	29.3	18.5	15.5	18.0
Architects	1.0	-	1.0	34.0	*	34.5
Draughtsmen	6.4	0.4	6.8	32.6	44.3	33.1
Surveyors	1.2	-	1.2	13.9	*	13.9
Actuaries and statisticians	0.4	0.1	0.4	15.6	13.0	15.2
Economists	0.4	-	0.4	19.4	*	18.5
Accountants and auditors	3.2	0.2	3.4	11.1	12.1	11.2

Dash (-) denotes less than 50.

Asterisk (\*) denotes that the numbers being considered are too small to give percentages that can meaningfully be compared to those for men.

Source: Appendix Table A-53.

Table 22

Net Changes in the Number of Post-War Immigrants (1) Between Census 1951 and 1961,  
as Percentage of Net Changes in Selected Professional and Technical Occupations, (2) by Sex, 1951-61

Occupation	Immigrants 1951-61				Immigrants as % of Total Net Change in Occupation				Immigrants as % of Change in Canadian-born					
	Number (Hundreds)		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Engineers, Civil	25	-	25		60.1	*	12.5		59.9		120.0	*	119.4	
Chemical	4	-	4		106.5	*	105.4		105.4		254.3	*	252.5	
Electrical	18	-	18		74.5	*	73.8		73.8		170.8	*	167.6	
Mechanical	28	-	28		73.5	*	73.7		73.7		178.1	*	179.4	
Professors and college Principals	13	2	15	2	30.5	12.5	25.6	15.3	25.6	15.3	45.6	15.3	36.1	11.8
School teachers	30	38	68	8.6	14.2	10.4	48.0	9.6	10.4	9.6	16.4	9.6	11.8	11.8
Physicians and surgeons	29	4	33	56.6	46.9	56.6	26.5	34.3	48.0	34.3	86.5	34.3	91.0	34.3
Dentists	2	1	3	39.5	23.3	39.5	26.1	35.2	26.5	35.2	28.5	35.2	34.3	34.3
Graduate nurses	5	64	69	25.7	33.3	25.7	11.0	12.2	26.1	11.9	50.3	11.9	12.2	12.2
Lawyers and notaries	3	-	3		10.8	*	54.7		11.0	*	11.9	*	12.2	12.2
Clergymen and priests	15	-	15		55.0	*	70.9		54.7	*	70.6	*	70.1	70.1
Architects	8	-	8		69.7	*	21.2		70.9	*	168.0	*	175.8	175.8
Actuaries and statisticians	4	1	5	17.9	21.8	17.9	21.2	22.2	21.2	22.2	28.9	22.2	27.9	27.9

Dash (-) denotes less than 50.

Asterisk (\*) denotes that the numbers being considered are too small to give percentages that can meaningfully be compared to those for men.

(1) To June of 1961.

(2) In all cases, the total net change and the change in Canadian-born is positive; in one instance, the percentage exceeds 100 because of the large (relative to the total net change) number of deaths, retirements and/or of emigration of pre-war immigrants to Canada.

Source: Appendix Table A-54.



Perhaps a somewhat better indicator of the importance of the net number of post-war immigrants to the stock of professional labour is the relationship between the net number of such immigrants to the change in that labour force. Such comparisons are given in Table 22.

Of the professional occupations listed in Table 22,<sup>1/</sup> foreign-born post-war immigrants arriving between 1951 and 1961<sup>2/</sup> accounted for the largest portion of the recorded decennial increase among chemical engineers, the percentage being over 100 per cent.<sup>3/</sup> Such post-war immigrants were at least half the size of the net increase in the case of electrical, mechanical and civil engineers, architects and clergymen and priests. Smallest percentage are evident among school teachers and lawyers and notaries.

Similarly, comparing the numbers of foreign-born post-war immigrants to the recorded increases among Canadian-born, it may be seen that these foreign-born outnumbered the Canadian-born in the engineering occupations and in architecture. Foreign-born were least numerous among school teachers and lawyers and notaries.

#### D. Skilled Occupations

The impact which the net inflow of foreign-born post-war immigrants has had upon the stock of skilled labour may also be indicated by considering the proportion of those in skilled occupations who are such immigrants. These proportions are summarized in Table 23. From this it may also be seen that among all skilled occupations, in 1961 there were over 206,000 immigrants, of whom almost 190,000 were male. Among all men in these occupations, one out of nine was a post-war immigrant; among women, one out of six was such an immigrant.

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<sup>1/</sup> These are comparatively few because the occupational definition or grouping of many professional workers changed in 1961 as compared to 1951; thus the census data for such groups were not comparable.

<sup>2/</sup> It should be stressed again that not all of these immigrants at the time of their arrival necessarily intended to enter these professions; some of these immigrants may have received all or part of their education in Canada. This point is perhaps best illustrated in the case of pre-war immigrants. One would expect, because of deaths, retirement and emigration from Canada, that the number within any group would have decreased between 1951 and 1961. Although this was true in most cases (see Appendix Table A-54), there were cases in which the numbers actually increased! This is explained by the fact that immigrants arriving as young children during the years before the war had since then acquired their professional training in Canada and joined the labour force.

<sup>3/</sup> This is possible -- even though the number of Canadian-born increased -- because of the substantial decrease in the number of pre-war immigrants still resident in Canada.



Table 23

Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants as Percentage of Skilled Workers,  
by Selected Occupations and Sex, 1961 Census

Occupations	Post-War Immigrants (1946-61)					
	Numbers (Thousands)			Per Cent (of Total in Occupation)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
All skilled	189.6	17.7	206.3	11.4	16.7	11.6
Managerial occupations	35.1	3.0	38.1	10.1	9.3	10.0
Sales occupations	1.0	0.1	1.1	9.2	12.8	9.5
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	4.4	4.4	8.8	23.4	18.9	20.9
Transport and communi- cations	1.2	-	1.3	3.0	*	3.0
Farmers, stock raisers, managers	12.6	0.4	13.0	3.2	4.5	3.3
Miners, quarrymen, oil-well workers	6.3	-	6.3	14.8	*	14.8
Craftsmen and production	123.9	8.1	132.1	16.0	22.9	16.3
Bakers	4.1	0.6	4.7	36.6	29.3	35.5
Shoemakers and repairers	1.0	-	1.0	21.6	*	21.5
Tailors and tailoresses	2.7	0.4	3.1	44.8	41.5	44.3
Upholsters	1.7	0.1	1.8	30.9	30.8	30.9
Carpenters (1)	10.0	-	10.0	16.5	*	16.5
Cabinet and furniture makers	3.3	0.1	3.4	41.3	38.4	41.3
Compositors and type setters	1.9	0.1	2.0	12.1	11.7	12.1
Jewellers and watch makers	1.1	0.2	1.2	24.3	28.6	24.7
Toolmakers and die makers	3.8	-	3.8	36.0	*	36.0
Machinists and tool setters	6.5	-	6.5	18.9	*	18.9
Plumbers and pipefitters	4.8	-	4.8	12.7	*	12.7
Sheet metal workers	2.7	0.2	2.9	16.5	32.7	17.1
Mechanics and repairmen, aircraft	1.6	-	1.6	23.0	*	23.0
Mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicle	12.1	-	12.1	13.6	*	13.6
Mechanics and repairmen, office machine	0.8	-	0.8	20.2	*	20.2
Mechanics and repairmen railroad equipment	0.5	-	0.5	7.7	*	7.7
Mechanics and repairmen nes,	10.5	0.1	10.6	14.3	20.7	14.3
Electricians, wiremen, electrical repairmen	6.8	-	6.8	13.8	*	13.8
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers (1)	5.6	0.1	5.8	22.3	30.6	22.4
Bricklayers, stonemasons, tile setters	9.0	-	9.0	43.3	*	43.3
Cement and concrete finishers	3.3	-	3.3	52.4	*	52.4
Plasterers and lathers	3.1	-	3.1	31.1	*	31.1

Dash (-) denotes less than 50.

Asterisk (\*) denotes that the numbers being considered are too small to give percentages that can meaningfully be compared to those for men.

(1) Figures are one half of published data, this reduction having been made to exclude the estimated semi-skilled component.

Source: Appendix Table A-55.

Within individual occupations, it may be seen that the foreign-born post-war immigrants were most predominant among cement and concrete finishers and among bricklayers, stone masons and tile setters, such immigrants accounting for 52.4 and 43.3 per cent respectively of all workers in those occupations. These foreign-born also accounted for a high proportion of tailors (44.3 per cent) and cabinet and furniture makers (41.3 per cent). They were least predominant among transportation and communication workers (3.0 per cent), farmers, stockraisers and managers (3.3 per cent) and skilled sales occupations (9.5 per cent).<sup>1/</sup>

Another way of indicating the importance of the net inflow of post-war immigrants is to compare the magnitude of the foreign-born post-war immigrants to the recorded change in the number of workers in various skilled occupations. Thus the number of foreign-born living in Canada who immigrated during the 1951-61 period is compared to the numerical change in the labour force between the two census enumerations. Such an analysis, however, differs in one respect from the similar study made of professional occupations. Whereas all professional occupations (for which data were available) increased in size over the relevant period, there were during this decade a number of skilled occupations in which the total number of workers decreased.<sup>2/</sup> In other instances, although the total numbers increased, the number of Canadian-born decreased. Therefore, it would be well to give some attention to the ways in which the number of foreign-born immigrants has varied among these three different cases.<sup>3/</sup>

Considering first those occupations which increased in size, it may be seen from Table 24 that among bricklayers, stone masons, tile setters and cement and concrete finishers, the net number of foreign-born who arrived during the period 1951-61 was considerably larger than the recorded increase in the numbers in that occupational

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<sup>1/</sup> Skilled sales occupations include security salesmen and brokers, agents and appraisers not elsewhere specified.

<sup>2/</sup> For a detailed description of changes that have occurred in the number of workers within occupations, see Occupational Trends in Canada, 1931-1961 (Canadian Department of Labour, Research Programme on the Training of Skilled Manpower, Report No. 11).

<sup>3/</sup> Not all of the occupations for which data exist are discussed in the text. Appendix Table A-56 contains the available information.

**Table 24**  
**Net Changes in the Number of Post-War Immigrants<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Between Census 1951 and 1961 as Percentage of Net Changes in**  
**Selected Skilled Occupations, by Sex, 1951-61**

Occupations	Immigrants, 1951-61					
	Number (Hundreds)			Immigrants as % of Total Net Change in Occupation		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>A. Occupations in which the total number of workers increased</b>						
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	40	41	81	76.5	32.9	45.9
Air pilots, navigators and flight engineers	3	-	3	18.1	*	18.1
Plumbers and pipe fitters	39	-	39	48.9	*	48.9
Sheet metal workers	22	2	24	69.3	93.7	70.7
Aircraft mechanics and repairmen	13	-	13	43.8	*	43.8
Motor vehicles mechanics and repairmen	99	-	99	39.8	*	39.8
Bricklayers, stonemasons, tilesetters, cement and concrete finishers	98	-	98	119.2	*	119.0
Linemen and servicemen	12	-	12	13.6	*	13.6
<b>B. Occupations in which the total number and the number of Canadian-born workers decreased<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Locomotive engineers	1	-	1	4.4	*	4.4
Telegraph operators	1	-	1	3.7	*	3.7
Weavers	1	-	1	2.1	*	2.1
Farm managers and foremen	4	-	4	67.3	*	67.3
Shoemakers and repairers	8	-	8	58.0	*	58.0
Carpenters	74	-	74	214.9	*	214.9
<b>C. Occupations in which the total number of workers increased, the number of Canadian-born decreased</b>						
Upholsterers	13	1	14	244.4	152.6	235.8
Plasterers and lathers	24	-	24	307.9	*	307.9
Toolmakers	31	-	31	272.5	*	265.9
Dressmakers	3	28	31	37.9	218.3	155.5
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers	46	1	47	214.7	105.5	226.0

Dash (-) denotes less than 50.

Asterisk (\*) denotes that the numbers being considered are too small to give percentages that can meaningfully be compared to those for men.

(1) To June of 1961.

(2) Net post-war immigrants (that is, a net inflow) recorded in all cases; percentage indicates ratio of net migration to net decrease in occupation.

Source: Appendix Table A-56.

group.<sup>1/</sup> Immigrants generally accounted for a substantial portion of the increase in the other listed occupations. Of those shown, the foreign-born were least predominant among telephone, telegraph and power linemen and servicemen (being 13.6 per cent of the recorded net increase).

Among those occupations in which the total number of workers decreased, there is a difference that must be distinguished. Within some occupations -- such as locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad conductors and weavers -- the number of immigrants entering the labour force has been small in number (and also small relative to the decline in the magnitude of the occupation). In other cases, however, the number of immigrants has been larger, especially relative to the magnitude of the over-all decline in the size of the occupation. This was true, for example, for carpenters and for shoemakers and repairers.

And lastly, in those instances in which the Canadian-born declined (but the size of the occupation increased), the number of immigrants entering the occupation was relatively large.

Further analysis leads to some partial explanation for those instances in which the increase in the number of foreign-born contrasts to the decrease in the number of Canadian-born. To begin with, it should be pointed out that the change in the number of Canadian-born is the net result of all entrants (or the gross increase) and of departures due to emigration, deaths, and retirements; in the case of the foreign-born having arrived during the period 1951-61, however, the effects of deaths and retirements<sup>2/</sup> are undoubtedly much smaller (and, equally important, the number of pre-war immigrants can experience only a limited increase resulting from the pre-war immigrant children entering the work force). Therefore, a more appropriate basis of comparison would be the recorded change in the number of Canadian-born with the recorded change in the number of foreign-born. The relevant data are set out in Table 25.

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<sup>1/</sup> This is possible (even though the number of Canadian-born increased) because of the decrease in the numbers among the other foreign-born residents in the country. Moreover, the semi-skilled component among painters, paper-hangers and glaziers may be different for the Canadian-born and foreign-born; yet this component has been estimated at 50 per cent for both.

<sup>2/</sup> Retirements include both the usual withdrawal from the labour force as well as inter-occupational mobility; this latter component of retirement would be the one factor which would likely be of greater significance for the post-war immigrants.

Among locomotive engineers and telegraph operators,<sup>1/</sup> the decrease in the number of foreign-born was relatively greater than that among the Canadian-born. In the next two occupations listed in Table 25, the number of foreign-born again decreased<sup>2/</sup> although not proportionately as much as did the Canadian-born (thus implying that the gross increase among the foreign-born might have been relatively greater than among the Canadian-born<sup>3/</sup>). It is, however, to the remaining occupations that greater attention should be given. Clearly, the gross increase in the number of foreign-born was substantially greater than among the Canadian-born. An interesting question may thus be raised as to whether or not a cause and effect relationship exists. Did the large inflow cause the outflow of Canadian-born or was it the converse that the large outflow of Canadian-born provided the stimulus for the inflow of immigrants?<sup>4/</sup> Or even with very small emigration, were the gross additions to these occupations from within Canada insufficient for some reason and immigration was therefore induced?

The available data suggest that in most instances immigration was induced rather than that the Canadian-born were displaced. During the period 1956-63, for example, immigration to Canada was substantially larger than the emigration to the United States. This was especially so, as shown in Table 26, among painters, paper-hangers and glaziers, dressmakers and upholsterers. Only among toolmakers was immigration slightly larger than emigration.

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<sup>1/</sup> This was also true for locomotive firemen, railroad conductors and coremakers.

<sup>2/</sup> This was also true for tire and tube builders and motion picture projectionists.

<sup>3/</sup> The phrase has been worded in this conditional manner because it would be true only if the elements of decrease -- deaths, retirement and emigration -- in aggregate exerted similar (or smaller) effects upon the foreign-born compared to the Canadian-born.

<sup>4/</sup> This, in terms of the discussion in the next chapter, is essentially the focal point of the "displacement" and "replacement" theories of migration.



Table 25

Changes in Selected Skilled Occupations,  
Canadian-Born and Foreign-Born, Census 1951-61

Occupation	Number in occupation, 1951 (Hundreds)			Intergenerational change in numbers (1)			Change in % of 1951 numbers		
	TOTAL	Canadian-born	foreign-born	TOTAL	Canadian-born	foreign-born	TOTAL	Canadian-born	foreign-born
Locomotive engineers	94	71	23	-18	-6	-12	-19.1	-9.0	-50.7
Telegraph operators	66	59	7	-22	-20	-3	-33.9	-33.2	-33.8
Weavers	90	80	10	-45	-41	-4	-49.8	-51.6	-35.7
Farm managers and foremen	39	29	10	-6	-5	-1	-14.4	-17.2	-6.7
Shoemakers and repairers	63	35	28	-14	-11	-3	-22.0	-31.3	-10.6
Carpenters(2)	645	507	138	-35	-52	17	-5.4	-10.3	12.6
Upholsterers	51	38	13	6	-4	10	11.9	-10.3	77.0
Plasterers and lathers	93	68	25	8	-5	13	8.4	-7.6	52.8
Toolmakers	94	64	30	12	-9	21	12.3	-14.3	68.2
Dressmakers	142	112	30	20	-8	27	13.8	-6.7	83.2
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers (2)	236	179	57	21	-4	25	8.8	-2.3	43.7

(1) Minus (-) denotes decrease.

(2) Reduced by 50 per cent for semi-skilled component.

Source: Appendix Table A-56 (and source cited therein).



Table 26

Immigration to Canada and Emigration fromCanada to the United States, Selected Skilled Occupations, 1956-63

	<u>Immigration to Canada</u> (Hundreds)	<u>Emigration from Canada to the United States</u>	Ratio: <u>Immigration Emigration</u>
Carpenters	138	46	3.02
Upholsterers	11	3	4.17
Plasterers and lathers	12	4 (1)	2.80
Toolmakers	37	28	1.36
Dressmakers	70	10	6.82
Painters, paperhangers and glaziers	66	10	6.37

(1) Plasterers only.

Source: Appendix Tables A-29 and A-47.

2. Recorded Immigration and Emigration Compared to the Stock of Labour

The foregoing analysis of the proportion of foreign-born within the various occupations gives only an incomplete indication of the importance of migration. As already noted, the outflows of Canadian-born are not directly considered. Moreover, the actual impact of relatively large immigration and emigration -- which possibly results in only a small net migration figure -- should be regarded as being more than the net effect of changing the size and composition of the stock of labour. This is because these large flows of workers entail a turnover of workers -- often requiring some period of training and conditioning -- which may be less than insignificant in numerous instances. It is worthwhile, therefore, to compare the recorded migration flows over a period of time to the stock of labour at some time during that period, as well as to the number of domestically trained workers entering the labour force during the same period.

A. Professional Manpower

The magnitude of immigration during the period 1953-63 is compared to the size of the 1961 labour force in Table 27.<sup>1/</sup> It may be seen that immigrant architects constituted the relatively largest inflow, being almost 51 per cent of the total number within that occupation. Immigration for most of the listed occupations was relatively

<sup>1/</sup> The labour force in 1961 is used as the basis of comparisons because it is the only available detailed data for any given year within the period being considered. A similar computation using the 1951 census data as the basis of comparison is shown in The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada, 1946-1960, Table 2, p. 11.

larger than the 15.3 per cent for the entire group of professional workers. Smallest among the listed occupations were those of dentists and the teachers and professors.

Table 27  
Migrant Professional Workers  
by Intended Occupations, 1953-63,  
as Percentage of  
Canadian Labour Force, 1961

Occupations	Ratios (expressed as percentages)		
	Immigration	Emigration to U.S.	Net Immigration (Total to
	1953-63	1953-63	Canada Minus from
	Labour Force 1961	Labour Force 1961	Canada to U.S.) 1953-63
			Labour Force 1961
Accountants and auditors	12.6	9.4	3.2
Architects	50.9	12.4	38.5
Chemists	42.0	19.5	22.5
Dentists	0.8	0.2	0.5
Draughtsmen and designers(1)	36.1	12.7	23.4
Engineering, Chemical	28.5	15.1	13.4
Mining	26.4	5.3	21.1
Electrical	44.9	13.9	31.0
Mechanical )			
Aeronautical )	39.2	14.0	25.2
Other	29.2	34.4	-5.2(3)
All Engineers	35.0	21.6	13.5
Laboratory technicians and assistants(2)	8.3	6.3	1.9
Graduate nurses	24.9	22.6	2.3
Physicians and surgeons	23.6	12.3	11.3
Teachers and professors	7.6	3.0	4.6
Total, all professional	15.3	8.9	6.4

(1) Includes interior decorators and window dressers.

(2) Includes medical and dental technicians and science and engineering technicians.

(3) Denotes a net outflow from Canada.

Source: Appendix Tables A-25, A-44 and A-46 and Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. III, Part I, Table 21.

The relative size of emigration to the United States has likewise varied from occupation to occupation, being largest for the group "other engineers" (34.4 per cent) and smallest for dentists and teachers and professors. With a few exceptions, the relative sizes of net immigration have been similar to those of gross immigration. Thus, the relatively large net immigration has been among architects, various engineering groups and chemists; accountants and auditors, dentists and teachers and

professors have been among the smallest. Three notable exceptions are those of the group "other engineers" where the outflow exceeded the inflow, and of graduate nurses and laboratory technicians and assistants where the net inflow accounts for a very much smaller proportion than the gross inflows.

The importance of migration relative to the gross (or potential) domestic increase of professional workers can be indicated by comparing the number of immigrants (and net immigrants) to the number of university and college degrees granted in Canada.<sup>1/</sup> This is done for a few selected professions in Table 28.<sup>2/</sup> It may be noted that the number of architects arriving in Canada considerably exceeded the number of such professional people trained in Canada; moreover, the net number of immigrants arriving also exceeded the number of degrees granted. On the other hand, although the number of graduate nurses also exceeds the estimated number of degrees and diplomas granted, the net immigration is comparatively small. The immigration of dentists is likewise small compared to those educated in Canada. In the case of engineers and of physicians and surgeons,<sup>3/</sup> there is one immigrant (net) arrival for every four such professional people being trained within Canada.

Table 28  
Immigrant Workers, and Degrees Conferred in Canada,  
Selected Professional Occupations,  
1953-63

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>		<u>Degrees</u>	Ratio:	<u>Immigrants</u>	
	Total	Net	Total		Total	Net
Architects	1,497	1,133	1,065	1.41	1.06	
Dentists	420	316	2,174	0.19	0.15	
Engineers	15,076	5,795	20,546	0.73	0.28	
Graduate Nurses	15,359	1,396	11,940 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.29	0.12	
Physicians and Surgeons	5,032	2,402	9,455	0.53	0.25	

(1) Including diplomas, estimated for the years after 1956 as being the same proportion to degrees as existed in 1956 (ratio of diplomas to degrees being  $\frac{25}{8}$ ).

Source: Appendix Table A-25 and Chapter 7, Canada Year Book (various years).

- <sup>1/</sup> The number of graduates is considered in order to abstract from the effects of deaths, retirements and emigration; these latter factors are included if the inter-census change in the number of professional workers is computed.
- <sup>2/</sup> Similar data by individual years are given for a few occupations in The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada, 1946-1960, Table 18, p. 43.
- <sup>3/</sup> For a detailed discussion of the effect of migration on the supply of physicians and surgeons, see the forthcoming study Medical Manpower in Canada, prepared by Dr. S. Judek for the Royal Commission on Health Services.

## B. Skilled Manpower<sup>1/</sup>

The potential impact of the movements of skilled workers, indicated by the size of these flows relative to the stock of such labour in Canada, is shown for specific occupations in Table 29.<sup>2/</sup>

Of the occupations listed, the immigration of tailors, brick and stone masons and shoemakers and repairers was the largest; the inflow of these workers over the past eight years amounted to over half of the stock of such workers in 1961. In the case of cabinet and furniture makers, dressmakers and seamstresses, and toolmakers, diemakers and setters, the immigration amounted to more than a third of the size of the 1961 labour force. The smallest inflows, on the other hand, were among sheet metal workers and tinsmiths and plumbers and pipefitters. In the case of emigration, by far the largest (26 per cent) was among toolmakers; the smallest (1.5 per cent) was that of automobile mechanics and repairmen.

Looking at the net immigration, the relatively largest contribution of such inflows (approximately a half or more of the 1961 number) was among tailors, shoemakers and repairers, and brick and stonemasons also large were the cabinet and furniture makers, dressmakers and seamstresses. Smallest net flows occurred among machinists, sheet metal workers and tinsmiths, and plumbers and pipefitters.

It would seem that another indicator of the importance of immigration would be a comparison of the gross number of immigrant skilled workers with the number of such workers having been trained in Canada over the same period of time. However, the number of skilled workers trained in Canada cannot readily be ascertained. There are a number of ways in which such training may be obtained -- through formal schooling, on-the-job training, upgrading through experience and, most frequently, a combination of these ways; moreover, the minimum requirements vary from province to province.<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Because emigration data is available only since 1956, the comparisons are for a shorter period than that for professional occupations; however, immigration data available for the period 1953-63 have also been included so that comparisons may be made with the similar tabulations for professional occupations.

<sup>2/</sup> Since the immigrants are classified according to the 1951 census classification, in a few instances the comparisons are not between identical occupations. The resulting differences do not, however, alter the general conclusions. The importance of the immigration is similarly indicated if the 1951 labour force is used as a basis of comparison.

<sup>3/</sup> For more detailed information on the aspects of training skilled workers, the following should be consulted: Department of Labour, Economics and Research Branch, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, Chapters 3 and 4; Department of Labour, Vocational Training Programs in Canada, (Report No.5 in the Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower) and D.B.S. Education Division, Survey of Vocational Education and Training 1960-61.

Table 29

Migrant Skilled Trades and Service Workers by Intended Occupations, 1956-63,  
as Percentage of Canadian Labour Force, 1961

Occupations	Immigration 1953-63 Labour Force 1961	Immigration 1956-63 Labour Force 1961	Emigration to U.S. 1956-63 Labour Force 1961	Net Migration (Canada Minus to U.S.) Labour Force 1961
Airplane mechanics and repairmen	30.8	18.8	4.7	14.0
Automobile mechanics and repairmen	16.4	11.2	1.5	9.7
Bakers	46.1	30.0	5.5	24.5
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists,	18.3	14.9	4.6	10.3
Brick and stonemasons	75.1	54.3	7.0	47.3
Cabinet and furniture makers	57.7	44.6	5.6	39.0
Carpenters	16.9	11.3	3.8	7.5
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	54.6	43.5	6.4	37.1
Electricians and wiremen	26.3	18.4	5.1	13.3
Mechanics (1)	22.2	14.8	7.8	7.0
Mechanics and repairmen	18.7	13.0	5.1	7.9
Painters, decorators and glaziers	18.0	12.9	3.3	9.7
Plasterers and lathers	16.2	11.5	4.1	7.4
Plumbers and pipefitters	14.7	10.6	3.4	7.2
Sheet metal workers and tinmiths	13.8	9.8	2.9	6.9
Shoemakers and repairers	74.1	52.9	3.1	49.7
Tailors	94.9	66.8	11.1	55.7
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters	52.9	35.3	26.0	9.3
Upholsterers	28.0	19.6	4.7	14.9

(1) Includes office machine and other.

Source: Appendix Tables A-29, A-47 and A-48 and Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. III, Part I, Table 21.



Therefore, for present purposes, only training by apprenticeship is considered; the available data are summarized in Table 30.<sup>1/</sup>

It may be noted from this Table that in all but one instance (plumbing and pipefitting) the number of immigrants has exceeded the number of workers completing their apprenticeship in Canada. Immigration was relatively large, especially among painters and decorators, brick layers and masons, machinists and carpenters.<sup>2/</sup> However, there are two major shortcomings inherent in these data which preclude any definite conclusions regarding the relative importance of immigrant workers as compared to the numbers trained in Canada. First, as already noted, the system of apprenticeship is different in the province of Quebec and consequently the data in the preceding table

Table 30

Total Immigrants and Total Number of Completed Apprenticeships,  
Selected Skilled Occupations, Canada (Excluding Quebec), 1950-61<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Number of Immigrants</u>	<u>Number of Apprentices</u>	<u>Ratio: Immigrants Apprentices</u>
Automotive mechanics <sup>(2)</sup> and repairmen	12,367	11,356	1.09
Bricklaying and masonry	13,236	1,126	11.75
Carpentry	18,594 <sup>(3)</sup>	3,014	6.17
Painting and decorating	7,495 <sup>(4)</sup>	521	14.39
Plastering	1,324 <sup>(4)</sup>	762	1.76
Plumbing and pipefitting <sup>(5)</sup>	4,751	4,883	0.97
Machinists	7,180	1,045	6.87
Sheet metal	1,956	1,733	1.13
Barbering and hairdressing	5,114	1,602	3.19

(1) Calendar years for immigrants; excluding immigrant apprentices during the years 1950-52.

(2) Includes auto body and fender repair.

(3) Including glaziers.

(4) Including lathers.

(5) Including steam fitting.

Source: Appendix Table A-29 (and source cited therein) and Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Vocational Training, (1959-60 and 1960-61), Table 24 and 26 respectively in these issues.

<sup>1/</sup> In Quebec, indentureship does not exist in most trades; neither the employer nor the apprentice is bound by an apprenticeship contract. Therefore, data are not available for Quebec.

<sup>2/</sup> And interestingly, these are occupations in which the ratios between the net number of foreign-born immigrants and the change in the number of workers (see Table 24) are large. This suggests that the relatively large inflows occurred at least in part because the domestic increases in these occupations were insufficient.



do not include information on this province. Moreover, training by means other than apprenticeship registered with provincial labour departments is also excluded.<sup>1/</sup> Therefore, the extent of the training being received in Canada is understated. Second, in the case of the recorded number of immigrants, it is not certain that all the workers were, in fact, equally qualified as those who had completed an apprenticeship in Canada.<sup>2/</sup> To the extent that this may be true, the inflow of such skilled workers is inflated. Nevertheless, even after allowing for such considerations, the inflow of immigrant skilled workers has certainly been important.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Thus, for example, whereas for plumbers and pipefitters the above table shows 4,883 apprenticeships completed over a twelve-year period, the intercensus net increase among Canadian-born was 5,687.

<sup>2/</sup> This may especially be true for those designating themselves as carpenters or bricklayers and masons; they may be helpers or semi-skilled rather than fully qualified workers.

<sup>3/</sup> According to the Department of Labour (Professional and Skilled Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, p. 36), "In the post-war period, on-the-job training, immigration and formally organized training, probably in that order of importance, contributed to Canadian resources of skilled tradesmen, although the contribution of these sources varies greatly from one occupation to another."

### 3. The Replacement Costs of the Specialized Education Embodied in the Migrants <sup>1/</sup>

Another way of indicating -- or evaluating -- the importance of the flows of workers into and out of Canada is by estimating their replacement cost, that is, the cost of providing this specialized education and training in Canada. Such an estimate is made for professional workers.<sup>2/</sup>

#### A. Professional Manpower

According to these conservative estimates summarized in Table 31, the replacement cost (in 1961 prices) of the human capital embodied in the form of university education within these immigrants arriving from all countries during the period 1953-63 is almost \$532 million. This is the estimated value of the additional university instruction, books and facilities which would have been required to duplicate within Canadians (having high school education and the ability), the university education and training possessed by these immigrants. Moreover, this education also would have required an estimated additional \$455 million cost to the economy of forgone earnings (or production) by such Canadians while they were devoting their time to study. Of this inflow, approximately a fifth of the value came from the United States.

Of the specified occupations, the greatest value of education costs was that of engineers (\$133 million), followed by physicians and surgeons (\$86 million) and by teachers and professors (74 million). Although nurses were numerically as great as engineers, the nurses represented approximately a fifth of the amount of educational costs embodied in engineers.

Emigration to the United States, on the other hand, has accounted for an outflow of an estimated \$292 million in educational costs, and an additional estimated \$240 million in forgone production. As in the case of immigration, the engineers, physicians and surgeons, and teachers and professors accounted for the largest portions of these amounts.

According to these estimates based on the recorded flows of migration, the total net gain to Canada from the migration of professional workers has amounted to

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<sup>1/</sup> A detailed analysis of the total educational costs of all immigration into and emigration from Canada has been made by Dr. B. W. Wilkinson in his doctoral dissertation, Some Economic Aspects of Education in Canada (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 1964), which is being prepared for publication as Occasional Paper No. 4 of the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa. The above brief analysis was undertaken before this dissertation was available for reference to the author.

<sup>2/</sup> The basis of these estimates is discussed briefly in Technical Note 6.

Table 31

## A. Estimated Costs of Education Embodied in Immigrants, Professional Occupations, 1953-63

Occupations	Aggregate Replacement Cost of Specialized Education (Millions of Dollars)						Total
	Number, 1953-63		From the United States		From All Countries		
	From the United States	From All Countries	Education Costs	Opportunity Costs	Education Costs	Opportunity Costs	
Accountants and Auditors	511	3,878	3.82	3.42	7.24	28.98	54.90
Architects	87	1,497	0.77	0.74	1.51	13.25	25.97
Chemists	194	2,582	1.72	1.65	3.37	22.86	44.80
Dentists	96	420	1.25	1.01	2.26	5.47	9.89
Engineers	1,731	15,076	15.32	14.71	30.03	133.45	261.54
Graduate Nurses	1,101	15,359	1.95	0	1.95	27.19	27.19
Physicians and Surgeons	711	5,032	12.09	7.56	19.65	85.59	139.06
Teachers and Professors	2,929	14,376	15.10	16.77	31.87	74.12	156.44
Total of above			52.02	45.86	97.88	390.91	719.79
All others	7,374	37,747	27.55	24.64	52.19	141.02	267.17
Total, professional workers			79.57	70.50	150.07	531.93	986.96

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## B. Estimated Costs of Education Embodied in Emigrants to the United States, Professional Occupations, 1953-63

Occupations	Number, 1953-63	(Millions of Dollars)		Total
		Education Costs	Opportunity Costs	
Accountants and Auditors	2,894	21.62	19.34	40.96
Architects	364	3.22	3.09	6.31
Chemists	1,201	10.63	10.20	20.83
Dentists	104	1.36	1.10	2.46
Engineers	9,281	82.16	78.85	161.01
Graduate Nurses	13,963	24.71	0	24.71
Physicians and Surgeons	2,630	44.74	27.95	72.69
Teachers and Professors	5,710	29.44	32.70	62.14
Total of above		217.88	173.23	391.11
All others	19,850	74.16	66.34	140.50
Total, professional workers		292.04	239.57	531.61

Source: See Technical Note 6.

\$455 million, consisting of \$240 million in actual education costs and an additional \$215 million in forgone output.

The estimated value of these educational costs are substantial. Considering only the proportion consisting of the current costs to universities,<sup>1/</sup> the estimated cost of providing the university education embodied within the average annual inflow (over the eleven-year period 1953-63) of immigrants from all countries is \$37 million, and that of the emigrants to the United States is \$20 million. In 1961, the current expenditures of universities in Canada was \$250 million.<sup>2/</sup> Therefore, the annual inflows of professional workers represent over 18 per cent of this 1961 current expenditure by Canadian universities, and the outflows to the United States represent almost 10 per cent of these university expenditures. The annual recorded net inflow represents 8.6 per cent of these current expenditures. Allowing both for emigration to other countries and for returning Canadians, the annual estimated net immigration represents an estimated 6.8 per cent of the current expenditures by Canadian universities.<sup>3/</sup> This is certainly not an insignificant addition to the educational resources of Canada. These results indicate an important gain from migration to Canada.<sup>4/</sup>

The estimates presented in Table 38 indicate one further interesting point. It would seem that the "mix" of occupations differs among immigrants and emigrants in such a way that Canada's gain from migration is slightly greater than indicated by the net number of immigrants. The relevant comparisons are summarized in Table 32.

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<sup>1/</sup> That is, excluding depreciation of buildings, books and travel, and the costs of nursing education which is assumed to be all done in hospitals.

<sup>2/</sup> Survey of Educational Finance, 1961, p. 28.

<sup>3/</sup> The outflow to the United Kingdom (shown in Table 5) represents approximately 10 per cent of the total inflow into Canada; the net aggregate figures from immigration statistics corresponds quite closely to that given by the census (see Technical Note 8). Thus the above estimate is obtained by allowing for this outflow to Britain.

<sup>4/</sup> Admittedly, the average annual gain through immigration from the United States has been less than \$6 million (of current university costs), representing about 3 per cent of such costs in 1961 in Canada. Thus, the net recorded outflow to the United States has amounted to a maximum of \$14 million, or 5.8 per cent of such expenditures in Canada. Returning Canadians would, of course, reduce this figure. But apart from this, the fact is that this loss to the United States is considerably more than offset by the gains from other countries. Thereby Canada has experienced a net gain from migration.

Table 32  
Comparisons of Immigration and Emigration Flows,  
Professional Occupations, Canada, 1953-63

<u>Comparison of</u>	<u>Number of Migrants</u>	<u>Ratio derived from</u>	
		<u>Educational Costs of Migrants</u>	<u>Total Costs of Education</u>
<u>Emigration from Canada to the United States</u>	58.4	54.9	54.0
<u>Immigration from all countries into Canada</u>			
<u>Immigration into Canada from the United States</u>	26.3	27.3	28.2
<u>Emigration from Canada to the United States</u>			

Source: Table 31.

The numbers of emigrant professional workers going from Canada to the United States amounted to 58.4 per cent of such workers coming into Canada from all countries. However, when the costs of education (either just direct university costs or including opportunity costs) are considered, this percentage is reduced. Therefore, because of the differing occupational compositions of migration, the average embodied education per person is greater among immigrants than among emigrants to the United States.<sup>1/</sup> A similar conclusion is indicated for the movements between Canada and the United States since the relative magnitude of the immigrants compared to emigrants is greater when the replacement costs are considered rather than the numbers.

In addition to the gains to Canada from immigration, a further small gain accrued in the past because the numbers of Canadian students studying abroad exceeded the numbers of foreign students studying in Canada. By having Canadians study abroad, the educational stock possessed by Canadian residents was increased in much the same way as with immigration. Thus this acquisition of human capital from abroad cannot logically be excluded from consideration. Over the entire period 1952-62, at least 6,500 (net) school years of university study were acquired abroad.<sup>2/</sup> Assuming that each of these years had a value of \$1,800, and that all students

<sup>1/</sup> Since the same average length of university training and costs were used in deriving the figures for each occupation (as shown in Table 31), it is implicitly assumed that the quality of immigrants and emigrants of professional workers within each occupation was not different.

<sup>2/</sup> See Appendix Table A-57.



returned home after completing their studies, the net value of this university education to Canada would be in the order of \$12 million. However, the numbers of foreign students studying in Canada have been increasing much more rapidly than the numbers of Canadian residents attending universities in the United States and the United Kingdom and in recent years there may have been a net balance of students in Canada.

#### B. Skilled Manpower

The variety of ways of becoming a skilled worker, along with the variety of the costs associated with these, does not make it possible to determine accurately either an average length of training time or some average cost of training for these various occupations. Any such estimates would therefore be subject to a wide margin of error. For this reason, an estimate of the value of the human capital embodied in the immigrant skilled workers has not been made in this study.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup>

It should also be noted that the importance of the inflow of such skilled immigrants may be evaluated with respect to the extent to which they satisfied the deficiency between the demand within the nation for and the domestic supply of various skilled workers. This has been done for the post-war period to 1956 in Chapter 2 of the Department of Labour monograph, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965.



## Chapter IV

### EXPLANATIONS FOR THE POST-WAR MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED WORKERS INTO AND OUT OF CANADA

This Chapter is concerned with some of the factors which have influenced the migration of professional and skilled workers into and out of Canada. The question of why international migration takes place is a difficult one which economists -- along with sociologists, demographers, historians and anthropologists -- have tried to answer for a long time. In the case of Canada, numerous different answers have been advanced. Consequently, no simple and definite answer is offered in this Chapter.

Although it is net migration which determines the change in the stock of labour, net migration cannot be explained directly. Rather, the possible reasons for immigration and emigration must be studied separately since there may be different causes -- or the same causes, but of differing importance -- motivating each. Moreover, migration is motivated -- as is most other human behaviour -- by other than economic reasons. Nevertheless, only brief mention will be made of noneconomic factors since this study does not purport to analyse fully the determinants of the pattern of post-war Canadian international migration.

In the first part of the Chapter, various specific factors which have influenced the post-war Canadian migration are noted. The different reasons which have been advanced to explain Canadian migration are discussed briefly and are then related to the post-war experience.

#### 1. Specific Factors Influencing the Post-War Migration<sup>1/</sup>

The volume and composition of immigration during 1946 and 1947 was largely influenced by the aftermath of the war. With much of Europe devastated, with established economic ties broken and with transportation facilities for other than returning soldiers being limited, immigration was relatively small as compared to that of later years and consisted largely of the wives and children of returning Canadian servicemen. In December of 1947, the nationals of Hungary, Romania, Finland and Italy were removed from the enemy alien category. Increased transportation capacity also became available. Immigration in 1948 was thus double that of the previous year, with a sizeable portion of these immigrants being displaced persons. By 1949 the recovery in Europe was well

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<sup>1/</sup> The various influences underlying the flows of immigrants to Canada are discussed in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Reference Paper No. 1 (November, 1957), Canadian Immigration, as well as in the chapter on Citizenship and Immigration in the Canada Year Books.

underway and, in addition, the high level of the immediate post-war economic activity had levelled off in Canada. Furthermore, the devaluation of the pound in 1949 increased the cost of transportation for British subjects wishing to migrate to America. Immigration consequently decreased during both 1949 and 1950. In the following year, however, the outbreak of the Korean War precipitated an economic boom in Canada and, as a result, labour shortages developed. Moreover, Canadian immigration regulations were liberalized in 1950. German nationals were removed from the enemy alien category and all Europeans were admissible to Canada so long as they were deemed suitable and desirable in light of the social, labour and other conditions or requirements of Canada.<sup>1/</sup> Immigrants were actively sought in Europe and they, in turn, were likely motivated in part by fears of war and political persecution during the Stalinist era to migrate in order to find a more secure residence. As a result of these factors, immigration increased from 74,000 in 1950 to over 194,000 in 1951 and remained above 150,000 during each of the following three years. With a slackening of economic activity in 1954, immigration declined to 110,000 in 1955, but rose sharply again during the next two years, reaching the post-war high of 282,000 in 1957. This increase was largely the result, on the one hand, of the exodus from Europe caused by the Hungarian revolution and the Suez Crisis of 1956, and, on the other, the investment boom in Canada which especially intensified during the period 1955-56. From 1958 until a couple of years ago, economic growth in Canada lagged considerably behind that in Europe where labour shortages had developed. As a result, immigration to Canada decreased each year until 1961 when less than 72,000 arrived. A slight increase in immigration occurred in 1962 and was followed by a further rise to 91,000 in 1963 and, according to the latest data, to almost 113,000 in 1964.

## 2. Existing Explanations of International Migration Into and Out of Canada<sup>2/</sup>

Although the international movements of people may often be associated with particular or specific events, these events may be viewed as manifestations of more

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<sup>1/</sup> Certain British subjects, the citizens of France and the citizens of the United States were admissible into Canada if they were of good character, in good health, and had sufficient means to maintain themselves until they had secured employment. The admissibility of those from the other countries of Europe, on the other hand, was also dependent upon economic, labour and social conditions in Canada.

<sup>2/</sup> For a very good brief discussion on this subject, see the Canada Year Book 1957-58, pp. 154 ff.

general causal factors.<sup>1/</sup> For example, migration may be explained in terms of either "pulls" from within a country or by "pushes" from abroad.<sup>2/</sup> Accordingly, business cycles, economic opportunities and political events are regarded as different manifestations of these "pull" and "push" forces which effect immigration and emigration. Of course, in the present era of government regulations of migration, immigration laws -- along with exit regulations (as, for example, limitations on the kinds and amounts of possessions which can be taken) -- alter the influences of these forces.

The inflows of people into Canada, as noted in Chapter I, have usually been largely offset by the outflows to the United States. Consequently, these outflows have received considerable attention. Numerous factors could account for the large emigration. Climatic conditions make the southern area more hospitable. The topography of North America often makes movements easier in a north-south direction than east and west. Moreover, larger urban centres, greater industrialization and higher incomes in the United States would attract many. In fact, the political boundary between Canada and the United States might be regarded as having little effect on the movement of people, especially under the immigration laws which existed prior to the late 1920's. The migration of people may be considered as being basically internal migration, with people moving from rural to urban areas and from one occupation to another, according to the available economic opportunities. Immigrants arriving in Canada could be considered as having migrated to North America (rather than just Canada), with the subsequent movement across the border being essentially of the nature of interregional migration.

On the other hand, to those who would rather view the economy of Canada as an entity distinct from a North American economy, there are other ways of viewing these intercountry movements of people. The large flows into and out of Canada are seen as being closely related. To some, the emigration from Canada is an overflow resulting from the large immigration into Canada. In other words, the country is conceived to have a given "absorptive capacity" so that any population increase in excess of this is an overflow which induces emigration to the United States. The large number of

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<sup>1/</sup> Various people have advanced different explanations for the movements of people into and out of Canada. In the short summary which follows, no attempt is made to distinguish the different views of individuals; rather, major explanations are presented very briefly.

<sup>2/</sup> These "push" and "pull" aspects of migration from Europe to North America are considered by Brinley Thomas in his Migration and Economic Growth: A Study of Great Britain and the Atlantic Economy.

Canadian-born emigrating to the United States are, in this view, persons who are "displaced" by the immigrants. To others, however, the attraction of the United States is seen as the primary motivating force behind emigration, and consequently immigration into Canada is viewed as replacing (rather than displacing) those Canadian-born who had emigrated. Or alternatively, it might be held that emigration -- especially among professional and skilled workers -- results largely because the Canadian economy, having good educational institutions, creates skills and develops talents in excess of that which its small economy can employ at incomes competitive to those paid abroad. And finally, it has been claimed that the outflow of those having immigrated to Canada can be largely explained by the simple fact that these immigrants originally intended only to use Canada as an entry point into the United States.

What may be said about these various explanations? Since the scope of this study precludes any serious evaluation of them, only a few general observations will be made. Clearly, some have merit. Conditions in the world and in Canada do affect the movement of migrants. The geographical proximity of the United States provides attractions to many in Canada; the milder climate and the economic opportunities in the United States, along with the ease of travel, encourages emigration from Canada. The English language (or the French language in the northern New England States), similar cultures and the vast links by means of television, radio and magazines tend to minimize the separation implied by the political border between the two countries. However, the quota system set out by the American Immigration Act is based on country of birth and consequently many immigrants to Canada cannot go to the United States.<sup>1/</sup> Moreover, there is the presence of nationalism which emphasizes the reality of the border.

The idea of an "absorptive capacity" for Canada -- or for that matter, any country -- has intrigued economists for a long time.<sup>2/</sup> Based on the principle that there is a maximum average output possible when a variable factor (labour) is applied to a fixed resource (land), the absorptive capacity still has not been made an acceptable concept. Although such a maximum average output exists under static conditions,

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<sup>1/</sup> Only those immigrants born in countries having filled quotas would be affected. Some countries -- as, for example, the United Kingdom -- do not typically have their annual quotas fully utilized. Thus, British immigrants in Canada are not prevented by such quotas from emigrating to the United States.

<sup>2/</sup> For a detailed discussion of the absorptive capacity, see for example Mabel Timlin, Does Canada Need More People? Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1951.



in the real world in which technological advances are being made, such an average keeps rising. Nor is it clear what is the relationship between changes in output and changes in technology. Consequently, the concept of absorptive capacity in practice is most difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain.

Various special "pushes" and "pulls" from abroad and from within Canada have certainly affected the direction and magnitude of the post-war migration. Perhaps the most obvious example is that of the large inflow of immigrants during 1957 which occurred after the Hungarian Revolution and the Suez Crisis; it could be said that such migrants were "pushed" from their homeland. Similarly, during other times, as in the early 1950's, the rapid growth in Canada has attracted immigrants; these people were "pulled" to Canada by favourable economic events in the country.

Numerous other underlying factors have encouraged migration from Europe. Immediately after the war, there were many refugees in Europe without homes who desired to live in a new country; many of them were unable -- or unwilling, especially during the Stalinist period -- to return to their homeland. During this period, it was the availability of transportation and the extent to which Canada was willing to admit these people that largely determined the number of immigrant arrivals. Thus, as transportation facilities increased, and as Italians and Germans became admissible to Canada, immigration increased. As rebuilding in Western Europe progressed, the controls set on the amount of money which could be taken from these countries discouraged some from migrating from Europe. Moreover, the devaluation of the British pound, particularly by increasing the cost of transportation<sup>1/</sup> and decreasing the value (in Canadian dollars) of savings, discouraged others from migrating from Britain. However, as opportunities improved in Western Europe, there was less incentive for people to migrate. In Eastern Europe, controls reduced migration. Compelling reasons for migration occurred again in 1956. The exodus from Hungary following the October Revolution and the uneasiness of some Europeans about war as a result of the Suez Crisis increased the number of migrants.

Even though many were willing to leave Europe, these people had a number of countries to which they could go. Canada had to have some attraction -- or pull -- for these people to come here as they did. Undoubtedly to many of those who had experienced the terrors of war, Canada appeared to be a country far removed from any future war.

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<sup>1/</sup> Various loan schemes inaugurated by the Canadian government helped to overcome this problem to some extent.

Moreover, the high standard of living and the rapid rate of economic development in Canada prior to the latter part of the 1950's, held forth promise of attractive economic opportunities.<sup>1/</sup> And even more important, the Canadian government facilitated the movement of such people largely by means of loans. Immigration laws were changed, as noted above, to enable former aliens to enter the country.

In recent years, however, the strength of these forces has diminished. The rapid economic growth in Western Europe has provided economic opportunities for its residents; thus the numbers of Germans, for example, have decreased (both in aggregate and as a per cent of the total). Concurrently, the economic growth in Canada during the past few years has been relatively slow. Thus, the number of immigrants into Canada had decreased in 1961 and 1962, but again increased in 1963 as the economy moved up toward more satisfactory levels of performance.

### 3. Explaining the Post-War Migration of Professional and Skilled Manpower

Turning particularly to the flow of migrants during these post-war years, what may be said about the underlying causal forces? To what extent have the various explanations discussed above been valid for this period under study? Numerous hypotheses can be suggested.

It has been pointed out in Chapter II that flows of professional and skilled workers have generally fluctuated as has total immigration to Canada. However, the proportion of immigrants who are professional workers has tended to increase, whereas that of skilled workers, although fluctuating more, has shown no clear trend over the entire post-war period. In the past few years, nevertheless, both these classes of workers have increased in relative size. How can these trends be explained? The increases during 1962 and 1963 seem to be, in large part, the result of immigration policy<sup>2/</sup> which has encouraged the inflow of highly trained people.<sup>3/</sup> The data for the

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<sup>1/</sup> Perhaps in these respects the United States was even more preferable; however, the existing quota systems regulating migration to that country did not make migration to the United States possible for many Europeans.

<sup>2/</sup> Canada Year Book 1963-64, p. 198.

<sup>3/</sup> In this respect, it is interesting to note that proposals have been made in the United States for a similar change in immigration regulations. At present, the numbers of immigrants from various countries (other than those who are Canadian-born) who are admissible each year are regulated by a quota system based on the population composition (by country of birth) of the United States in the 1920's. It is now proposed that this system be abolished, and that priorities for admission be based on immigrants' qualifications and training and on the needs of the economy of the United States.



the flow of skilled workers depends on economic conditions -- such as employment opportunities and wage rates, which differ between the two countries -- more than does the flow of professional workers.

Total emigration from Canada may likewise be discussed in terms of pull and push forces.<sup>1/</sup> The outflows to the United States, as suggested in the previous pages of this Chapter, undoubtedly may be encouraged by the pull of favourable climate and greater economic opportunities; moreover, if economic growth diminishes in Canada, people may to some extent be compelled to leave. However, this approach which emphasizes pulls and pushes between nations or economic entities has one serious shortcoming. If, in general, the opportunities are greater in the United States, one would not expect such an inflow to Canada from the United States as actually does take place.<sup>2/</sup> Moreover, one might expect an even greater flow to have taken place from Canada to the United States.

Consequently, the North American continent should -- especially for professional workers -- be regarded as one market. The political border between the two countries may be regarded as being of no especially great significance;<sup>3/</sup> the motivating force for moving is similar to that of internal movements -- that is, the availability of superior economic opportunities. If this is true, then the flow of professional people between Canada and the United States is really an economically rational allocation of scarce resources, rather than a "drain" as has been stressed by some:

To begin, it should be stressed that for many professional people who are specialists in some field, the market for their services is considered as being the

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<sup>1/</sup> Discussion is limited in this Chapter to emigration to the United States, as already noted, not only because detailed data are available only in this instance, but also because this emigration is probably the largest part of total emigration. Moreover, the greater part of the emigration to other countries is likely of people returning to their homeland, and noneconomic considerations may be an important motivating force in such movements.

<sup>2/</sup> This is especially true for professional workers, whose numbers are increasing. Among skilled workers, the flow to Canada is considerably less (and decreasing), and, as suggested below, the economic differences between Canada and the United States may play a more predominant role.

<sup>3/</sup> This is not to deny, of course, that the border does hinder such movements of people. Those in Canada who view Canada as being fundamentally different, and more desirable, than the United States are discouraged from moving. And more important, those who have immigrated to Canada may often be prohibited from emigrating to the United States because of quota regulations (which are based on country of birth and not country of last residence).

North American continent, rather than either Canada or the United States.<sup>1/</sup> Consequently, they may move (very often a number of times) over the border between Canada and the United States, their movements being guided by the appearance of greater opportunities. Such opportunities, it should be noted, may be manifested in higher incomes, better research facilities (both physical and monetary in the form of larger grants) and/or new challenges in their work. The important point is that these incomes may be higher -- and research facilities better -- in one country (or more aptly, in one region) at one time and in the other the next time, but not necessarily consistently higher (for the particular individual) in one country all the time.<sup>2/</sup>

Moreover, it should be noted that because geographically the North American continent is more readily traversed north and south rather than east and west, it may be more rational -- and more convenient -- to move from one region in Canada to another in the United States (and conversely). Thus, for example, a marine engineer can more readily move from one job in Vancouver to another in Seattle rather than one in Montreal; similarly, a graduate doctor in Manitoba wishing to specialize in a large city may find it easier to move to Chicago than to Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver.<sup>3/</sup>

As the services of professional workers become increasingly demanded, the regional mobility of such workers may increase. As noted in Chapter II, the reciprocal migration of professional workers between the two countries has increased; thus, this explanation of migration fits in well with the observed trends.<sup>4/</sup>

And lastly, one additional aspect of this regional approach to the explanation of professional mobility should be stressed. This aspect relates to climatic conditions, and undoubtedly this, in some cases, may be a major motivating factor.

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<sup>1/</sup> And in some cases, the entire world (for example, the areas covered by some people when serving as consultants).

<sup>2/</sup> This is not to deny, however, that these higher incomes and better facilities may also occur in just the one country for some individuals.

<sup>3/</sup> In numerous cases, licensing requirements reduce such mobility; but again, it may be questionable as to whether such requirements are more onerous between provinces (or states) within one country as compared to provinces and states between the countries.

<sup>4/</sup> It may also be noted in this respect that, although the concentration has decreased slightly over the years, the Canadian-born living in the United States are predominantly located within states along (or near) the Canadian-American border. Thus, for example, of the Canadian-born in the United States, 45.6 per cent in 1950 (49.9 per cent in 1930) were living in the states of Massachusetts, Michigan and New York. And living within the 17 states along the border (or near the border as in the case of the New England States) were 78.1 per cent in 1950 (84.1 per cent in 1930) of all Canadian-born in that country. (For full details, see Table 4 of the DBS, The Canadian-Born in the United States, Reference Paper No. 71.)

It has already been noted that the movement of nurses has been a substantial portion of the movement of all professional workers. According to the practical observations of those acquainted with the nursing profession, many of these nurses move to larger cities and milder climates in order to see these cities and areas; their stay is often of a short duration of a year or two.<sup>1/</sup> Thus, if this is true, then a large part of the movement of professional workers is not determined by national economic differences. Similarly, it is sometimes pointed out that research organizations are often quite free of special attachments to a particular region; being free to determine its own location, such organizations often locate in a region having a particularly favourable climate. Again, to the extent that this is true, such movements are in line with regional, rather than national, differences.

A few words may also be said about the movements of managers. Often, the movement of some of these people is from one branch plant to another, and such movements are at times a necessary part of the training and organization of the particular firm. In so far as this is true, the movements of such personnel are essentially a matter of company planning and policy, rather than one of migration motivated by economic factors.<sup>2/</sup>

In the case of skilled trades and service workers, however, the trends in the migration of these people have differed; the numbers coming into Canada from the United States have been small and have continued to decline; on the other hand, the numbers to the United States have been large and, after a sharp rise during the early 1950's, have fluctuated from year to year. Thus essentially the flow is in one direction, and the explanation of this can likely be in terms of general differences in wage rates between the two countries. To the extent that these differences have tended to fluctuate, it has made it worthwhile for certain people to move.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> General observations must suffice since data are not available on returning Canadians.

<sup>2/</sup> It may, of course, be argued that tariff barriers (which are a manifestation of national states) have been responsible for the existence of certain plants in Canada and therefore, the movements of such personnel are ultimately to be explained in terms of national differences. There is, of course, no denying that tariff barriers affect the allocation of resources and hence have helped determine the pattern of industry within Canada. However, it is equally likely that with free trade, various plants would have been located in Canada, and migration would have been truly regional. Consequently, given the existence of the tariff, it may best be treated as a factor altering (rather than determining) the regional movements of such personnel.

<sup>3/</sup> That is, to use the terminology of the economist, the income differential exceeds the individual's transfer price, and he moves. Thus, when this income differential increases, more people move (and conversely).

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### 1. The Basic Statistics

The immigration data used in this study are based on information collected by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration from forms filed by all immigrants admitted into Canada. Almost all of the data are annual figures and are published and available from three basic sources.<sup>1/</sup> Immigration Statistics dates from 1950 and is published annually by the Statistics Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration;<sup>2/</sup> most of the available statistics on immigration are contained in this publication. Three special tabulations published in 1956 by the Statistics Division of the Department cross-classify intended occupation, ethnic origin and province of intended destination;<sup>3/</sup> these tabulations have been supplemented in each of the subsequent Immigration Statistics. The Canada Year Book, published annually, contains a chapter on Immigration and Citizenship and a cross-classification by intended occupation and sex is contained in this source.

Various data are necessary for a study of the effects of immigration on the stock of labour. In addition to the number of immigrants entering (or intending to enter) the labour force, at least some information about the immigrant's occupation is required. Conceptually, this information may be any one (or combination) of four types: the last occupation the immigrant actually filled, the occupation for which he is qualified, the occupation which he has secured (or made arrangements for) in Canada, and the occupation he intends to possess in Canada. Although all four may give the same result, it is by no means necessarily so. In the case of Canadian immigration data, it is intended occupation which is given; and when using this information, it is usually implicitly assumed that the person is in fact qualified for this occupation and that he actually does this work when he arrives in Canada. These are the assumptions which explicitly underlie the analysis in this study.

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<sup>1/</sup> Quarterly data for the period since 1954 are published by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in their Quarterly Immigration Bulletin.

<sup>2/</sup> Entitled Immigration Facts and Figures for the years 1950 to 1955 inclusive.

<sup>3/</sup> The titles of the two which are relevant to this study are Immigration to Canada by Intended Occupation and by Province of Intended Destination and Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin from Overseas and Total from the United States by Intended Occupations, each of which covers calendar years 1946 to 1955 inclusive.



The results based on any set of assumptions depend largely, of course, on the validity of such assumptions; and this is especially so in this study. For example, if an immigrant is not qualified for the intended occupation which he has stated or is not able to fulfill it, perhaps because of some professional licensing requirements, then intended occupation is not an indication of the amount of training and knowledge that he must at minimum possess or of the labour ranks which he immediately augments. Consequently, it is vital to examine the validity of the assumptions being used in this study.

In the years immediately following the war, numerous displaced persons were admitted to this country, often on the basis that they fulfill some job for a minimum period. Not infrequently this job was one of a labourer, and below the skill level for which they were qualified. In this circumstance, it is questionable which was the intended occupation stated -- the immediate, but temporary, one or the more appropriate one which would be taken up shortly after arrival.<sup>1/</sup>

Since the early 1950's, only small numbers of such displaced persons have arrived and, moreover, care has been exercised when having the forms filled out to insure that the actual occupation in Canada is given as the intended one. Furthermore, especially since 1962 when a measure of the immigrant's qualification was introduced, intended occupation would seem to be a good indicator of both the qualifications possessed and the actual work to be done. Therefore, the

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<sup>1/</sup> The opinions which were expressed on this question by various persons in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration varied. Some felt that it was the latter one which was stated and therefore the data reflected the qualification of the immigrant whereas others believed that it was the immediate occupation which was stated. Both interpretations are logically valid and it is most likely that the data reflect both interpretations, with no way of discovering the magnitude of either.

assumptions to be used in this report seem reasonably valid for the post-war period, with the possible exception of the first half dozen years.<sup>1/</sup>

Another requirement for a study covering a period of time is that the data be comparable during the entire period. In the case of the statistics of intended occupation, two changes in the basic classification were made, thereby giving three somewhat different series of data. The first change occurred in early 1953 when the 1951 census classification of occupations<sup>2/</sup> -- but in considerably aggregated form -- replaced the previous basis on which the intended occupation data were tabulated; the other occurred in 1962 when the 1961 census classification of occupations was adopted.<sup>3/</sup>

The 1951 census classification of occupations has been adopted in this study and was chosen for two reasons: it forms the longest of the three series (covering nine of the eighteen years) and it was also employed in earlier studies. Moreover, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has presented a tabulation of the 1962 data according to the 1951 classification,<sup>4/</sup> and because worksheets for 1962 and 1963

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<sup>1/</sup> In the case of some professional occupations, licensing requirements may still delay the immigrant's entry into his intended occupation; the number of such instances, however, are assumed to be relatively few and are therefore not taken into account.

It may be noted that of a sample of 6,969 applicants for citizenship mainly from within the cities of Toronto and Montreal during the last nine months of 1959, 391 persons who had at least a Master's degree or its equivalent had been in professional occupations before coming to Canada; of these professional people, 312 were still in professional occupations in 1959 (an average of approximately six years after having arrived in Canada). Of those not in these occupations, 79 had become owners or managers at high incomes which indicated that "they largely left the pursuit of their profession out of their own free will or else they were entrepreneurs in fields related to their professional training". Only 26 or 6.6 per cent of the professional group were unable to achieve professional recognition after an average of 6 years in Canada and were either technicians, clerks or other types of workers. Nevertheless, considerable mobility does exist among occupational groups. Perhaps the most striking example is that of managerial occupations which has already been indicated. Although there were 688 managers among these citizenship applicants, only 238 were in that occupational group before entering Canada. (For additional information, see Economic and Social Research Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Report CR-2, The 1959 Citizenship Applicants from Toronto and Montreal, pp. 19 ff, especially, pp. 23-24, 34-36.)

<sup>2/</sup> Classification of Occupations, Ninth Census of Canada, 1951, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>3/</sup> Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>4/</sup> Canada Year Book, 1963-64, pp. 207-208.



breaking down occupations in great detail were available from the Statistics Division of the Immigration Department, it was possible to extend the continuity of the 1951 classification to the 1962 and 1963 data. On the other hand, it should be noted that the linking with the earlier years entailed estimating the magnitude of various occupations which in the published data were included in larger groups and therefore an element of error is unavoidable.<sup>1/</sup>

Although the cross-classification of intended occupation and country of last permanent residence -- rather than by ethnic origin -- would be the most useful, this information became available only in 1962.<sup>2/</sup> Consequently, data showing

<sup>1/</sup> The estimates presented in this study are, on average, slightly smaller than those made in an earlier study by the Department of Labour (Professional and Skilled Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, Table 19, p. 59). The estimates derived in this study differ from these earlier ones as follows (the present estimate being expressed as a per cent of the earlier one):

Year	Per Cent Comparison		
	Professional	Skilled	Professional and Skilled
1946	99.58	99.17	99.33
1947	84.51	95.47	92.66
1948	81.68	100.32	96.84
1949	91.45	95.74	94.82
1950	93.61	96.55	95.79
1951	86.60	97.81	96.14
1952	98.28	103.99	102.40
1946-52	91.29	99.21	97.47

It may be noted that more disaggregative data for these earlier years are probably now available and, consequently, the present study utilizes information not available for the earlier study. Whereas estimates herein have been derived by summing (estimated) individual --or small groups of --occupations, the other study basically made estimates of the aggregate numbers of professional and skilled workers.

The inevitable inaccuracy involved in an estimate, the larger (absolute and relative) numbers of unstated occupations, and the already noted difficulty of equating intended and actual occupation, makes the data prior to 1953 of somewhat questionable value. At best, the data for these earlier years are not strictly comparable to those of later years. Consequently, in the detailed tables in the appendices, totals are given separately for the periods 1946-52 and 1953-63. However, despite this problem with the available data, totals and averages using data from both periods are frequently used within the text of this study in order to indicate changing trends over time. Since such changes are frequently quite noticeable, it is unlikely that any inaccuracies in the data would be wholly responsible for such changes.

<sup>2/</sup> The one exception is that of immigrants from the United States, all of whom are shown as coming from that country regardless of their ethnic origin.

intended occupation by ethnic origin, which are available for the entire post-war period, have been employed in this study.<sup>1/</sup>

Additional data neither published nor tabulated, but presumably available on the original IBM cards, would be desirable for this study. For example, to assess the potential contribution of an immigrant worker, it would be desirable to have a cross-classification of occupation and age; besides differences in the remaining number of years of work, there may well be significant differences in experience and qualifications between, say, two engineers, one of whom is in his early 30's and the other in his mid-50's. Consequently, further interesting and relevant information undoubtedly is yet untapped. On the other hand, certain useful information, such as education received and professional certification, was not recorded at the time of entry and, therefore, is not available in any form.<sup>2/</sup>

The other major Canadian source of information on various relevant aspects of migration is the Census. Although it would seem at first glance that the Census would provide fairly complete information on the net immigration of foreign-born and, for example, its impact on the stock of labour, various problems are involved in the interpretation of the available census data relating to international migration. Not only may there be the usual errors of over- or under-enumeration within occupations, but even the actual count of immigrant workers cannot always be accepted conceptually as the net number of such immigrant workers without some modification (although in practice this may not be possible to do.)<sup>3/</sup> Thus, for example, when interested in the amounts of training and education embodied in immigrants who have stayed in Canada, the census data -- although correcting for emigration -- would overstate this embodied training and education by the amounts acquired in this country. By 1961, it is likely that a significant number of the post-war immigrants in the labour force were those who arrived as teenaged boys and girls who have since joined

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<sup>1/</sup> The editions of Immigration Statistics since 1962 publish only intended occupation with country of last permanent residence; however, worksheets giving occupation and ethnic origin were made available by the Statistics Division of the Immigration Department.

<sup>2/</sup> It should be noted, however, that this type of information has been sought in more recent years; see Report GI-8, The Skill Content of the 1962 Immigration.

<sup>3/</sup> This point is discussed further in Technical Notes 5 and 8.

the labour force after having acquired their education and training in Canada.<sup>1/</sup>

Furthermore, it is well to note that the census definition of various skilled groups includes not only the fully qualified, but also those at various stages of their apprenticeship.<sup>2/</sup>

Statistics on the number of people emigrating from Canada are not collected by any official body in Canada. The only available detailed data are those of all (that is, Canadian-born and foreign-born) going into the United States; these statistics are collected and compiled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice.<sup>3/</sup> Since the Canadian classification of occupations is in most respects similar to that of the United States, comparisons by occupational groups of movements between the two countries are possible. Data on the Canadian-born migrating to the United States, it may be noted, are available

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<sup>1/</sup> Perhaps this point may be most strikingly illustrated by noting that the number of pre-war immigrants actually increased within a few occupations between the years 1951 and 1961 (whereas one would have expected a decrease as a result of deaths, retirements and emigration); as may be seen from Table A-54, this occurred in the case of professors and college teachers, school teachers and judges. Moreover, because of mobility of workers between occupations, the number of immigrants enumerated within any particular occupation need not be equal to the number who originally intended to enter that occupation.

Similarly, among a sample of applicants for citizenship, there were 416 persons who were holders of at least a Master's degree and were in professional occupations. Of these, 130 persons -- or almost a third -- were immigrants who received their education and training at least partially in Canada. (Report CR-2, The 1959 Citizenship Applicants from Toronto and Montreal, p. 36)

<sup>2/</sup> This is also the case with the basic immigration data. Conversely, in the case of professional occupations, only the fully qualified are included; those not fully qualified are included in broad -- and often unskilled or at best semi-skilled -- groups and cannot be separated out. For example, an articling lawyer is included not with lawyers, but with clerks.

<sup>3/</sup> The detailed data on immigrants from Canada to the United States which are available for the period since 1953 are contained in special tabulations provided to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; all the other pertinent data are published in the Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

only in fairly aggregate form.<sup>1/</sup> The only other available information on emigration from Canada is that on the number of immigrants from Canada to Britain travelling by boat; these statistics are compiled by the General Register Office, Migration and Tourist Statistics Section.<sup>2/</sup> However, the data are incomplete as there is no record of the number going by plane. Moreover, the aggregate number travelling by boat is not broken down in detail according to occupation.

Data on returning Canadians are far from complete. What exists are only the aggregate annual numbers returning from the United States, and even these do not include everyone;<sup>3/</sup> only those Canadian citizens and British subjects are counted who either had children born abroad and, upon entering Canada, had them registered as Canadian citizens or, having been abroad for at least 12 consecutive months, filled out appropriate forms to import their personal and household goods.

In summary, in Canada only an incomplete picture of migration movements is possible from available statistics. The two major omissions are the incomplete recording of the number of Canadian residents emigrating to destinations other than the United States and of Canadians (that is, Canadian-born and domiciled immigrants) returning to this country. Such data would be most useful and could be collected by requiring everyone entering and leaving the country to fill out a short form as is done, for example, in New Zealand.

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<sup>1/</sup> It is well to point out that these Canadian-born consist of those emigrating directly from Canada as well as of those going into the United States from countries other than Canada. This has not been fully realized as is evident, for example, by the fact that up until now the Canada Year Book has shown all such Canadian-born as having emigrated from Canada, whereas in fact over the past few years an average of 2.5 per cent of such Canadian-born emigrants have gone there from countries other than Canada. According to data available since 1957, 97.5 per cent of Canadian-born immigrants to the United States came from Canada, and this ratio has not fluctuated widely. The ratios have been as follows:

Years (ending June 30)	Ratio: <u>Canadian-Born from Canada</u> <u>All Canadian-Born to the U.S.</u>
1957	97.44
1958	97.30
1959	96.72
1960	97.81
1961	97.73
1962	97.34
1963	98.10

<sup>2/</sup> The data are published annually in the United Kingdom Board of Trade Journal, as well as in H.M.S.O. Command Paper presenting the statistics of the Overseas Migration Board.

<sup>3/</sup> The data are given in the Canada Year Books in the Chapter on Citizenship and Immigration.

Given these limitations, the approach used in this study is to employ the available migration statistics to analyse in as much detail as possible the international flows of professional and skilled workers. Where possible, this incomplete picture is occasionally developed further by making estimates that are formulated from scattered pieces of evidence. The results thus derived from migration statistics are compared to the relevant data contained in census publications.

## 2. The Definition of Professional and Skilled Manpower and the Classification of Occupations

As pointed out in the most recent Canadian occupational classification manual,<sup>1/</sup>

The object in designing any classification system is to obtain groups and classes that are as homogeneous as possible. In a classification of occupations the main factors that determine the kind of work done and which therefore must be relatively homogeneous include education and training; material worked with; tools and equipment used; or working environment. Each of these factors has particular importance for certain groups of occupations....

No one criterion is sufficient to separate all of the groups and classes required for analysis of the labour force by occupation. Experience has shown that different criteria are appropriate with different groups....

In the Canadian classification -- as well as the International<sup>2/</sup> and, to a lesser extent, the American<sup>3/</sup> -- occupations are grouped basically according to the kind of work performed in those occupations, rather than of education and skills required. Thus, for example, carpenter foremen and inspectors are included along with rough carpenters (in Class 751 Carpenters) even though the foremen would typically be considerably more skilled and experienced than the latter; similarly, skilled and apprentice carpenters are included within this class. Consequently, because a range of skills is often encompassed within an occupational class, those within the class are not usually homogeneous as to education and training.

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<sup>1/</sup> Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, p. 8.

<sup>2/</sup> International Labour Office, International Standard Classification of Occupations.

<sup>3/</sup> United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Employment Service, Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Second Edition.

It may be noted that the classification of craft and manual operations are subdivided according to the degree of knowledge, judgment and responsibility entailed; this is the basis of the division into "skilled", "semi-skilled" and "unskilled".



Apart from this more practical problem of the way in which the basic data are grouped, there is a more fundamental conceptual difficulty in classifying occupations according to levels of skill. Although the general rule is simple -- namely that the greater the amount of education and the length of training required, the more skilled is the occupation -- this rule is difficult to apply in practice. On the one hand, custom and established practice often determine the length of training required, although under special conditions, such as exist during wartime, even long established training practices may be changed temporarily. Consequently, the length of the training period is not necessarily an accurate index of the degree of skill. For example, is the locomotive engineer more skilled than the electrician because the former usually has five or six years of apprentice training whereas the latter has but three or four, or is the electrician trained during an accelerated wartime program any less skilled than another trained during peace time? On the other hand, there is the problem of equating formal education with vocational training; for example, how is the skill of a male bank clerk who has completed his high school to be compared with that of an electrician who only completed grade school but has had three or four years of apprentice training? Essentially, the problem is that the occupational hierarchy is a spectrum in which the division of workers into unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled categories must, to a certain degree, be arbitrary.<sup>1/</sup>

Because of such difficulties as these, no general criteria have been developed for classifying occupations according to level of skill or competence in terms of work performed. Nevertheless, despite the problems inherent in classifying occupations according to skill (that is, of education and training possessed by workers), such a classification is necessary if the impact of immigration and emigration on the stock of manpower is to be fully studied. Especially in the case of professional and skilled personnel where the length of training and education is lengthy, the stock of such manpower in the short run can be increased only by immigration and/or by changes in the retired status of workers; therefore, in addition to the numerical importance of migration, there is this qualitative element of embodied education and training to consider.

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<sup>1/</sup> Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, Department of Labour, pp. 5-6.

The procedure followed in this study has been that of first ascertaining the average length of time usually required to become proficient<sup>1/</sup> within the occupational groups defined by the census manual, and then of using this to classify these occupations according to the definitions set out by the Department of Labour.<sup>2/</sup> Accordingly, occupations are grouped as to the amount of specialized training and/or experience usually required to become fully competent. Professional occupations are defined as those for which the minimum qualifications are either graduation from a university or college or some generally accepted equivalent combination of special training and experience. Skilled occupations are those for which one to two or more years of specialized training or experience are usually required to become fully competent.

Those -- and only those -- occupations included by the census manual<sup>3/</sup> within the division of professional and technical occupations are considered in this report as constituting the professional group. This, it may be noted, compares, by and large, with the International Labour Office definition of their professional,

<sup>1/</sup> The information on the required lengths of time for training which was used in this study is that given in the United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Employment Security, United States Employment Service, Estimates of Worker Trait Requirements for 4,000 Jobs.

Although admittedly these times are those required for jobs in the United States, they also seem to be applicable to those in Canada since the economies of, and occupational characteristics in, both countries are broadly similar. Moreover, since only a sample of all occupations are covered, the computed average training times for the Canadian census occupation groups were unavoidably rough estimates. Nevertheless, since the work performed and skill required within these groups were related, there was no problem, in most cases, of classifying occupations as skilled, on the one hand, and semi- or unskilled on the other.

<sup>2/</sup> Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, pp. 6-9, 37-39. Note, however, that the definition used here for skilled occupations is a minimum of one to two years, rather than of two. This was done because in a few instances the average vocational training was slightly less than two years, although, by and large, the occupation was usually considered as a skilled one.

Another possible definition for skilled manpower is set out in some detail in the OECD publication Forecasting Educational Needs for Economic and Social Development. This definition, based on the International Standards Classification of Occupations, reflects more adequately the economic structures of European countries and of countries less industrialized than Canada; thus, for example, the grouping presented includes most clerical occupations among skilled workers, whereas such occupations are not usually considered in North America as being skilled. In essence, the difference is simply one of defining the lower limit of the required training of the skilled group.

<sup>3/</sup> Although certain technical occupations are included in the 1961 (but not in the 1951) professional and technical groups, it was not possible to make the necessary adjustments in the 1962 and 1963 data since the technical occupations in question were not shown separately. Since the numbers involved were undoubtedly small, the resulting error in the series may be disregarded.

technical and related workers occupational group. According to this definition,<sup>1/</sup>

Workers in this major group conduct research and apply, in a professional capacity, scientific knowledge and methods to a variety of technological, economic, social, industrial and governmental problems, carrying out technical tasks auxiliary to scientific research, development and practice, and perform religious, educational, legal, artistic and literary functions. Those classified in this major group perform tasks which usually require training in a specific scientific or other professional field, at a university, technical institute or similar establishment or which require creative ability in literature or art or talent in entertaining.

For purposes of this report, the important characteristic is that those within this group have had extensive formal education, usually obtained in a college, university or professional school in the case of professional occupations or in an institute of technology in the case of technicians.<sup>2/</sup> However, homogeneity as to education is far from complete since the length of education differs substantially among those within this group, varying anywhere from two or three years in the case of some technicians to over seven or eight in the case of medical doctors and those with Ph.D's.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> International Standard Classification of Occupations, International Labour Office, p. 27.

<sup>2/</sup> As the Department of Labour (op. cit. p. 7) has pointed out, the word technicians is increasingly being applied to more and more specialized occupations as technology develops and becomes more complicated. Although formal instruction is heavily relied upon to train technicians in numerous fields, many also develop their skills through work experience and informal training. According to a cited passage in a National Manpower Council report (A Policy for Skilled Manpower, p. 51):

Most technicians perform tasks which either were at one time or still may continue to be, within the range of the functions of professional personnel. Many of them work in a direct, supporting capacity to professional persons and scientists. The qualities peculiar to technicians are said to rest upon a combination or blend of two elements: some of the theoretical knowledge associated with a profession, and skills which are manual or involve the use of instruments. Many experts separate technical workers from the skilled group and locate the technician midway 'between the skilled person and the professional person in the developmental structure of American jobs, in his work performance, and in his educational attainment'.

<sup>3/</sup> Moreover, there are many with extensive formal training within groups other than the professional and technical; for example, not an insignificant number of those in managerial occupations have university degrees. Nevertheless, "on average" such groups do not require -- nor are composed of -- individuals with such training and, therefore, are included in other than the professional occupational division.

In the case of skilled occupations, as already noted, a minimum length of from one to two years of specialized training is used to define this group. Because skilled workers may acquire their skills in one or more of three ways -- through formal instruction, through more or less informal training on the job, and by work experience -- the task of delineating the length of training usually required to become proficient is considerably more difficult than in the case of most professional occupations.

Within the skilled group, the least difficult occupations to classify are those considered as skilled tradesmen. Many apprenticeship programs for such tradesmen last four years or more and there is therefore a fairly well established consensus of opinion as to which tradesmen are to be considered as skilled. Consequently, all those trades which have been classified as skilled by the Department of Labour are included in the skilled manpower group being studied in this report.<sup>1/</sup>

Other occupations -- in addition to those classified as skilled tradesmen by the Department of Labour -- have been included in the skilled group in this study.<sup>2/</sup> An analysis of the training and experience required of those within the occupations of managers,<sup>3/</sup> farmers,<sup>4/</sup> miners and oil field workers indicates that a period of about

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<sup>1/</sup> Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, pp. 37-38. There are, however, two additional occupations which are considered as skilled trades and service occupations for the purposes of this study; these are the bakers, and the barbers, hairdressers and manicurists occupations.

<sup>2/</sup> Opinions differ as to whether these -- and a few other -- occupations should be included in the skilled group. To allow for these differences in opinion, these occupations are shown separately and therefore those who wish may exclude them from the skilled group.

<sup>3/</sup> An additional reason may be cited for including managers and owners within the category of skilled workers. In the occupational classification used in the United States, managers and owners include those workers who essentially are self-employed workers. The Canadian classification, on the other hand, includes such self-employed workers within the occupation that they perform. In analyzing the emigration from Canada to the United States, a relatively large outflow, as compared to immigration, occurs among managers and owners. A substantial portion of this difference, however, is probably the result of the difference in classification. Therefore, the inclusion of managers within the category of skilled workers likely gives a better estimate of the flows of highly educated and trained workers.

<sup>4/</sup> Although some knowledge of farming undoubtedly exists among farm labourers, and perhaps in some cases the amount of capital funds had by those in the farm owner group is totally unrelated to their knowledge of farming, only the owners group has been included in the skilled group. Arbitrary as this classification is, given the available data, this was the only workable means of estimating those who likely have an extensive knowledge of farming.



two years is required on average to become proficient and consequently the supply of these workers cannot be augmented fairly quickly.<sup>1/</sup>

To summarize, the published occupational data relate to the work done and consequently there is often a range of skills encompassed with an occupational group. For purposes of this study, however, a classification of occupations according to skills is required and, given the basic data, such a classification must admittedly be somewhat arbitrary. Nevertheless, the larger part of the professional and the skilled groups consist of those occupations that are usually considered as parts of those groups. Additional occupations that have been included within these groups in the study do not change greatly the empirical results.

### 3. Labour Participation Rates of Migrants and of All Canadians

As indicated in Appendix Table A-8, 52.8 per cent of the post-war immigrants indicated that they intended to join the labour force. Furthermore, there has been a trend downward in the proportion of male -- and since they constitute the larger portion of those working, of all -- immigrants entering the labour force. As summarized in Table 33, whereas 62.0 per cent of all immigrants intended to enter the labour force in 1947, less than 50 per cent were so destined during 1963 and the preceding two years. The proportion of females intending to enter the labour force, on the other

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On the other hand, those occupations -- for example, many of the clerical ones -- which usually require (or consist of) workers with high school education (but only relatively short additional training) are not included within the skilled category, even though the total years of education possessed by these workers is equal to those included within the skilled category. Admittedly, this is the most difficult -- and perhaps most arbitrary -- classification to carry out since it essentially requires an implicit equating of formal academic education with vocational training. However, since it would seem that a good portion of such high school education is often other than that directly or necessarily required for the work being done, (that is, it is more in the nature of "consumption" than "investment") the years of high school education are an overstatement of the educational requirements of the job. Consequently, such occupations were included instead within the semi-skilled category. Nevertheless, as indicated in footnote 2/, p. 10, one existing classification does, in fact, include clerical occupations among the **skilled workers**.

In this study, it may be noted, semi-skilled occupations are defined as those requiring from approximately one month to one year of special training; unskilled occupations are those requiring less than a month's training.



hand, has tended to increase since 1951 when the lowest proportion was experienced. However, even the lower participation rates for immigrants are significantly higher than those for the whole of Canada during this period.<sup>1/</sup> It may be noted that the post-war rates of participation in the labour force among immigrants have been about 50 per cent higher than that of all Canada.

Table 33  
Labour Force Participation Rates for All Age Groups,  
by Sex, Selected Years, 1947-63

		<u>Number in Labour Force as Percentage of Population</u>		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Immigrants	high (1947)	81.2	41.1	62.0
to Canada:	low (1961)	68.0	24.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	48.6
1947-63 average		74.9	30.0	53.8
All Canada	(1951)	50.6	14.7	32.9
	(1961)	52.4	19.5	36.1
Ratio:	<u>Immigrants (1947-63)</u>	1.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.5 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<u>All Canada</u>	1.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.5 <sup>(3)</sup>

(1) In 1951; proportion in 1961 was 31.0.

(2) All Canada in 1951.

(3) All Canada in 1961.

Source: Appendix Table A-7, Sylvia Ostry, *op. cit.*, p. 305 and Census of Canada, 1961.

This higher rate of intended labour force participation among immigrants is accounted for by a number of factors. Undoubtedly the most important is the age distribution of the immigrants as compared to all Canadians. Both male and female immigrants are more predominantly in the 20 to 39 years of age group, these ages being on the whole the years of greatest productivity and greatest labour force participation. As summarized in Table 34, as a proportion, there were respectively 2.0 and 1.8 times more male and female post-war immigrants (at the time of entry) within the 20 to

<sup>1/</sup>

For a more detailed discussion of participation rates for Canada, see Sylvia Ostry and H.D. Woods, Labour Policy and Labour Economics in Canada, Ch. XI, and for a comparison of immigrant and non-immigrant participation rates based on labour force surveys, see "Post-War Immigrants in the Labour Force, February 1956 to February 1962", Canadian Statistical Review, XXXVII (November, 1962), pp. iii-viii. This latter study, it may be noted, in most cases reaches basically the same conclusions as are derived from immigration statistics in the following pages; some differences-- as for example, the latter's observation of a slight increase in the immigrant participation rate -- is due to the fact that their survey studies an increasing "pool" of immigrants in Canada whereas here, the study is focused on the "flow" of immigrants entering the country.

39 years of age group as compared to all of Canada in 1956.<sup>1/</sup> Similar differences are evident in comparing the broader age group of 15 to 69 years; however, these differences are less marked since a noticeably smaller proportion of immigrants, as compared to Canadians, are within the older range of this age group. Nevertheless, since a greater proportion of immigrants were in the working age group of 15 years and over -- and particularly in the group 20-39 years in which the participation rate is among the highest -- it is not surprising that the participation rate among immigrants is higher than among all Canadians.

Table 34  
Percentage of Post-War Immigrants and All Canadians in 1956  
in Selected Age Groups, by Sex

	Per Cent Within Age Groups			
	Males		Females	
	20-39 yrs.	15-69 yrs.	20-39 yrs.	15-69 yrs.
Post-War Immigrants (1946-63)	56.5	77.7	52.9	76.7
Canada (1956)	28.6	62.6	29.4	62.7
Ratio of				
<u>Proportion Post-War Immigrants</u> <u>Proportion Canada (1956)</u>	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.2

Source: Appendix Table A-3.

When some account is taken of this difference in age structure by considering only those 15 years of age and over,<sup>2/</sup> the difference between the participation ratios of immigrants and all Canadians is slightly reduced for males and essentially unchanged for females (see Table 35).

<sup>1/</sup> The 1956 census data are used for comparison since they are the closest to the mid-point of the period being considered. However, since the population data of census 1961 does not vary greatly from that of 1956, the conclusions set out above would remain basically unchanged even if the later census data were used. The noticeable difference between the 1956 and 1961 census is that the 15 and under age group has increased in relative size and, therefore, the differences being contrasted in the above text would be even larger.

<sup>2/</sup> Labour force participation rates for all Canada are for 14 years of age and over.

Table 35

Labour Force Participation Rates, Immigrants and All Canadians,  
15 Years and Over, by Sex

	Rates (Per Cent)					
	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Both Sexes</u>	
Immigrants to Canada:						
high	96.8	(1956)	49.0	(1947)	73.6	(1947)
low	91.0	(1962)	21.8	(1956)	62.2	(1962)
Average (1947-63)	95.2		37.4		68.3	
All Canada	(1951)	(1961)	(1951)	(1961)		
14-19 age group	48.8	40.8	31.4	32.1		
20-24 age group	92.3	95.0	46.8	50.5		
25-34 age group	96.4	98.2	24.2	28.6		
35-64 age group	93.2	95.0	19.6	29.6		
65 and over age group	38.6	29.0	5.1	5.9		
14 and over age group	82.2	80.9	23.6	29.2	53.1	(1951)
					54.8	(1961)
Ratio: <u>Immigrant rate (1947-63)</u>			1.2(1)	1.6(1)	1.3(1)	
<u>Canada, 14 years and over</u>			1.2(2)	1.3(2)	1.2(2)	

(1) Canada data, 1951.

(2) Canada data, 1961.

Source: Appendix Table A-4 and Sylvia Ostry, *op. cit.*, p 309.

Thus, for example, whereas with the unadjusted rates the average participation ratio of both sexes for immigrants was 1.5 greater than for Canadians (see Table 33), the adjusted ratio was between 1.2 and 1.3 greater.

These remaining differences in magnitude can be accounted for by a combination of reasons. As already noted, the proportion of those in the age groups 15 to 39 is greater among immigrants than among all Canadians; the arriving immigrants in these age groups would tend -- just as do Canadians -- to have higher participation ratios than those younger and somewhat older, and consequently this age distribution would account in part for the already noted higher participation rates. Moreover, there is reason to expect the immigrant participation ratio to be higher for each of the relevant age groups because the selection of immigrants would favour the admission of those who are able and willing to work. Thus, on the one hand, the institutional regulations governing the admittance of immigrants emphasize the selection of those in good health who can most likely be assimilated within Canada and will be self-supporting. On the other hand, it is usually the healthy and the

ambitious who migrate; having the purpose of finding greater economic opportunity<sup>1/</sup> and often having little in the form of economic goods, they are willing to put forth considerable effort in order to attain their goal.

Although the above reasons are probably valid for female immigrants as well, the marital status of these immigrants likely tends to overwhelm these considerations. Not having the responsibilities that married women have of raising a family, unmarried women have a higher labour-force participation ratio than do the married. Thus, an important explanation for the higher participation ratio of immigrant women is their marital status. Whereas over 32 per cent of post-war immigrant women were single, only 23 per cent of all Canadian women were unmarried.<sup>2/</sup> Offsetting this to some extent, however, is the tendency for married immigrant women initially to have a lower participation ratio.<sup>3/</sup> Whereas almost 50 per cent of married women in Canada are in the labour force, only around 8 per cent of married immigrant women intended to join the work force on their arrival in Canada.<sup>4/</sup>

Turning briefly now to the post-war trend in the proportion of all immigrants intending to enter the labour force, this downward movement is to be explained by a combination of factors. The trend in the unadjusted -- or aggregate -- rates for males (and for all immigration) is due largely to the changing age structure of male immigrants; the proportion of males within the 15 to 59 age group has decreased over the years, from a high of almost 82 per cent in 1947 to a low of less than 71 per cent in 1961, after which it has risen slightly.<sup>5/</sup> Nevertheless, a trend downward --

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<sup>1/</sup> This is especially true for the unsponsored immigrants. Sponsored immigrants would quite often be motivated by other reasons such as joining their families; and since the sponsor of such immigrant guarantees the support of the immigrant, there may be less need to join the labour force immediately. Thus, in 1962, for example, only 34 per cent of the sponsored were destined to join the labour force as compared to 63 per cent for the unsponsored; unfortunately, however, similar comparisons by sex and age groups are not available. For more details, see The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Economic and Social Research Division, Report GI-8, The Skill Content of the 1962 Immigration.

<sup>2/</sup> See Appendix Table A-4.

<sup>3/</sup> Interestingly, it has been observed from census data that this participation ratio among married immigrant women rises considerably after they have been resident in the country. For more detailed analysis, see Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Economic and Social Research Division, Report SR-3, Post-War Immigrant Family Earnings, Census 1961, pp. 22ff.

<sup>4/</sup> See Appendix Table A-5 and Sylvia Ostry, op. cit., p. 310.

<sup>5/</sup> See Appendix Table A-3.

although less marked<sup>1/</sup> is still evident within the 15 years and over age group; this is largely the result of the increasing relative importance of those in the ages at either end of this group who, as already noted, have lower participation rates.

Among women, on the other hand, the participation rate has increased since 1951. One explanation is the rising proportion of immigrant women who were unmarried — this proportion having risen from 33 per cent in 1951 to over 45 per cent during each of the last six years — and another is that during the past dozen years, the proportion of women in the 15 to 59 years of age group has risen slightly.

These changes in the underlying factors have undoubtedly differed among the various ethnic groups because the changes in the participation ratios have not been uniform among these groups (see Table 36).

Table 36  
Labour Force Participation Rates of Immigrants at Time of Arrival,  
by Major Ethnic Origin, <sup>(1)</sup> 1946-63

Years	Ethnic Origin							
	United States <sup>(1)</sup>	British	Italian	German & Austrian	Netherlander	Jewish	French	Other
1946-50	45.7	45.6	65.8	52.3	39.9	50.6	40.9	63.5
1950-60	40.4	56.5	51.2	59.2	42.5	47.1	55.3	56.0
1961-63	36.0	54.1	44.7	58.6	56.4	41.1	56.5	51.2
1946-63	40.8	53.5	51.3	58.8	42.4	47.8	53.7	57.0

(1) Includes all immigrants from the United States, regardless of ethnic origin.

Source: Appendix Tables A-9 to A-16.

In summary, although there are numerous factors — some being reinforcing, others offsetting — which affect the magnitude and trend of the proportion of immigrants intending to enter the labour force, the most important is clearly the age structure of immigrants as compared to all Canadians. Being more predominantly within the ages 20 to 39, immigrants have a higher labour participation rate than do Canadians

<sup>1/</sup> For example, whereas the unadjusted (for age) male participation rate varied from 81.2 in 1947 to 68.0 in 1961, or 13.2 percentage points, the adjusted rate only varied from 96.0 and 96.8 in 1947 and 1956 respectively to 91.0 in 1962, or less than 6 percentage points; this latter variation is not only smaller absolutely, but even more so as a proportion of the respective rates involved.



as a whole. Moreover, the decreasing relative size of this age group in recent years likely accounts for a good part of the decrease in the proportion of immigrants intending to join the labour force.

#### 4. Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada

Data on the province of intended destination of the post-war immigrants to Canada are summarized in Appendix Tables A-35 to A-39. Over half of all immigrants are destined to Ontario and almost another quarter to Quebec; over 14 per cent are destined to the Prairie Provinces, almost 10 per cent to British Columbia and less than 3 per cent to the Maritimes. Comparing this distribution to that of the population of Canada (see Table 37), it is evident that the proportion of immigrants having intended to go to Ontario is much greater than the proportion of the population living in Ontario (52 per cent compared to 34 per cent). A similar, but less pronounced, difference also exists in the case of British Columbia. On the other hand, compared to their existing share of population, all the other provinces have received a relatively smaller proportion of immigrants.

Table 37  
Percentage Distribution of Population and Post-War Immigrants,  
by Province, 1961 Census

	<u>Percentage Distribution</u>	
	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Post-War Immigrants</u>
Newfoundland	2.5	0.3
Prince Edward Island	0.6	0.1
Nova Scotia	4.0	1.1
New Brunswick	3.3	0.7
Quebec	28.8	16.4
Ontario	34.2	55.3
Manitoba	5.1	4.1
Saskatchewan	5.1	1.9
Alberta	7.3	8.1
British Columbia	8.9	11.8
Yukon and N.W.T.	0.2	0.2

Source: Census of Canada 1961, Bulletin 1.1-1 and Bulletin 1.3-8.

These statistics admittedly show only the provinces of intended destination. However, census data indicate that even after movements of immigrants have occurred, the distribution of the post-war immigrants within Canada does not differ greatly

from that given by the immigration statistics.<sup>1/</sup> In fact, the subsequent net movements<sup>2/</sup> of immigrants were generally towards those provinces which were most frequently cited as the provinces of intended destination. Thus, the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta had a larger proportion of post-war immigrants than was originally indicated by the arriving immigrants (see Table 37 and Appendix Table A-35).<sup>3/</sup>

The intended destination of the immigrants destined to the work force was similar to that of all immigrants, except that Quebec was the destination of a slightly higher proportion (see Appendix Table A-36).

The provinces of intended destination of professional workers varied slightly from those of all immigrants (see Appendix Table A-37). Five provinces -- Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia -- each received a relatively larger portion of professional workers (compared to all immigrants or to those destined to the work force); conversely, Ontario and Manitoba have received a smaller relative proportion of professional workers. In the case of Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon, the situation has differed in the earlier, as compared to the later, post-war period.

Among skilled workers, the proportional distribution among provinces is much more similar to that of all immigrants destined to the work force, than in the case of professional workers (see Appendix Table A-38). Among the differences, it may be seen that proportionately more skilled workers -- as compared to all immigrant workers -- went to Ontario and Quebec; the converse was true for Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

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<sup>1/</sup> For a more detailed study of this, see the Economic and Social Research Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Report SR-2, The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship, pp. 13-18.

<sup>2/</sup> That is, since there was some emigration of post-war immigrants from Canada, the net outflows were relatively less from some provinces than from others.

<sup>3/</sup> The slight decline in the proportion of immigrants in Quebec may perhaps be the result of Montreal, as a port of arrival, being the temporary destination of some immigrants.

Numerous trends in the proportion of immigrants destined to the various regions of Canada are observable. The proportion of immigrants (of all the classes) going to the Maritime Provinces has decreased. Likewise, (with the exception of skilled workers) the proportions going to the Prairie region have decreased. On the other hand, slight upward trends are evident in the case of Ontario. On the whole, these trends conform to the changes in the distribution of the total population in Canada. In so far as the changing distribution of population in Canada is bringing about a more efficient allocation of resources, international immigration is helping this trend and thereby has had a favourable economic effect.

5. Assessing the Impact of International Migration on the Stock of Professional and Skilled Manpower

For a nation, the importance of international movements of professional and skilled manpower is basically that it is one of the ways in which the quantity and quality of the domestic stock of such manpower can be altered. Moreover, among the ways whereby such manpower can be increased — by formal education, on-the-job training and experience, upgrading of workers, recallment from retirement and immigration — the last of these may well be, in most instances, the most ready means by which such manpower can be most rapidly augmented.

There are numerous ways in which international migration may have an impact on the stock of manpower. For example, besides possibly changing the over-all size of the stock, it can alter the composition of this stock, affect its quality, and change its geographical distribution. Consequently, there are a number of ways in which one can indicate the impact of such migration on the stock of professional and skilled manpower.

Perhaps the most direct and easiest means of indicating this impact is by simply comparing the migration over a period of time to the stock of labour at some instant during that period. Thus the magnitudes of the post-war immigration, emigration and net migration by occupation could be compared to the stock of such workers enumerated in the census of 1951 or 1961. There are numerous difficulties involved, however, even with this simple analysis. From a practical point of view, it is not possible to do this for the entire period or for all occupations;

not only was there a change in 1953 in the classification used in the immigration data, but a number of occupations are not shown separately until that year. Moreover, there is the shortcoming that such comparisons do not indicate the real impact of migration because what needs to be considered is the actual net movement of workers (which, as already noted, cannot be ascertained since the necessary data do not exist). Nevertheless, inadequate as this calculation is, it is carried out in Chapter III because it does serve the function of indicating the magnitude of the flows within occupations relative to the domestic stock of such workers.<sup>1/</sup> In contrast to Chapter II, the relative importance of migration within different occupations is judged not with respect to the total flow of migrants, but with respect to the stock of such workers in Canada.

Another inadequate indication of the importance of the net immigration of foreign-born workers is the proportion of the labour force, and of those within various occupations, consisting of foreign-born workers. The larger is this proportion, probably the greater has been the impact of this net immigration. However, the major shortcoming of this indicator is that the emigration of the Canadian-born is not considered directly. In fact, the larger is the emigration of the Canadian-born, the smaller will be the labour force and, consequently, a given net number of foreign-born immigrants will account for a larger proportion of the labour force. Nevertheless, since census data do provide some information on the net inflow of foreign-born, this information is utilized in Chapter III.<sup>2/</sup>

Similarly, the net inflow of foreign-born workers during a period can be compared to the net change in the stock of such workers over this same period. It might appear that the number -- and relative importance -- of the net immigration of foreign-born over the decennial period 1951-61 could be ascertained by comparing the data of the two censuses. However, besides the possible shortcoming of errors in

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<sup>1/</sup> Because of the availability of the data, the movements during the period 1953-63 are compared to the 1961 stocks.

<sup>2/</sup> The numbers of foreign-born post-war immigrants living in Canada are given. These numbers are somewhat greater than the net inflow of foreign-born because no account is made of those who arrived prior to 1945 but left during the subsequent years.

counting, there is the insurmountable difficulty that census classifications have changed for many occupations and, therefore, such comparisons cannot be made for these occupations. Moreover, from a conceptual point of view, this net figure reflects the effects not only of immigration, emigration and returning residents, but also of retirements, deaths and inter-occupational mobility.<sup>1/</sup> In addition, younger immigrants who did not initially join the labour force undoubtedly acquired their education and training in Canada and then joined the labour force. Consequently, the resulting net figure cannot be taken to be synonymous with the net immigration of foreign-born into these occupations. Yet, not having any other estimate (besides those already given in Chapter II), this will have to suffice to indicate the relative importance of such immigration.

Another meaningful comparison would be that between net immigration (as recorded in Chapter II) and the number of new entrants into each occupation. In this way, the effects of deaths and retirements would be eliminated and basically, the comparison would be between the gross additions to the stock emanating from abroad and from domestic sources. However, data problems arise again. In the case of skilled workers, a significant number of them become qualified through on-the-job training and work experience and there are no complete data on the total number of these entrants to the various occupational groups.<sup>2/</sup> Even in the case of professional workers where university training is most frequently the major source of training, the number of graduates are not altogether indicative of the entrants to that professional occupation since some of them may go into work other than their own profession. Nevertheless, this latter instance is likely not significant, and hence useful comparisons can be made for a number of professional occupations.

The measures of the magnitude and importance of net migration used thus far have simply considered numerical changes within different occupations, and have

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<sup>1/</sup> Similarly in the case of Canadian-born, the net figure is the residual of such different influences.

<sup>2/</sup> For a discussion of the sources of specialized manpower, see the Department of Labour, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, Chapter 3.



summed such changes into an aggregate figure to indicate the changes of either professional or skilled labour. Comparisons of such sums are not strictly valid, however, since essentially different kinds of labour are being added together and compared. Just as different combinations of commodities cannot be compared unless they are transformed into a common unit of measure by means of prices expressed in terms of a common numéraire, neither can different combinations of labour be compared unless they are made comparable in terms of some common unit. Such a unit is years — or costs — of education and training. This procedure essentially considers education and training as investment in people and the stock of such embodied training and skill as "human capital". This approach has now been used by economists for some period of time.<sup>1/</sup>

Age of the migrants is an important aspect in this respect. The younger the migrant, the greater is the potential lifetime of his contribution; on the other hand, of course, the older worker has had more experience and frequently may not be providing identical services. Moreover, there are qualitative differences inherent within individuals. Unfortunately, all of these aspects of human capital cannot be considered. In addition to conceptual problems, there are the practical limitations — for example, data on migrants by occupation are not available according to age or some index of experience or skill.<sup>2/</sup>

Nevertheless, by using the comparable time and costs involved in Canada in acquiring the minimum qualifications which are implied as being possessed by the immigrants when they state their intended occupation, some estimate in terms of replacement costs can be made of the gain to Canada of such immigrants.<sup>3/</sup> Similar calculations can be made of the losses due to emigration to the United States. Such

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<sup>1/</sup> See, for example, Investment in Human Beings (Papers presented at a conference called by the Universities - National Bureau Committee for Economic Research), The Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 70 (Supplement, October, 1962) and Economics of Higher Education (Selma J. Mushkin, Editor), Part II, especially Chapter 6.

<sup>2/</sup> In fact, as already noted, until recently the existing immigration data provided no information about the qualifications of immigrants. Some of these omissions have been remedied to a marked extent in Report GI-8 The Skill Content of the 1962 Immigration prepared by the Research Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

<sup>3/</sup> Such an estimate (which was cited in Chapter I) was given not long ago in the House of Commons.

estimates admittedly will be crude. On the one hand, the occupational groups are not homogeneous, but frequently encompass a wide array of minimum requirements and therefore some estimate must be made of the "average" requirements possessed within that group.<sup>1/</sup> On the other hand, in some instances as in the case of many skilled trades, there are numerous ways of acquiring the necessary training and, consequently, estimates of the time and cost involved must necessarily be subject to a wide margin of error. Nevertheless, despite these obvious problems and shortcomings, such estimates are made here because they do indicate the magnitude of the social benefits and costs involved in the migration of such manpower.<sup>2/</sup>

There are, of course, other qualitative aspects to the question of the importance of migration. For example, the importance of immigrants may be deemed greater in those occupations in which severe labour shortages had existed and were relieved.<sup>3/</sup> Or, on the other hand, the importance of immigration in such circumstances might be minimized by arguing that if such migration had not developed, then various labour-saving innovations would have been introduced and the economy in the long run would have been further ahead. Alternatively, it might be argued that the existence of large-scale immigration augments the size of the domestic market and thereby makes possible large-scale and more efficient techniques of production in various industries that are partially protected from foreign competition by transportation costs. Yet, as interesting as these aspects of migration are, they are beyond the scope of this study.

Special note should perhaps also be made of one other aspect by which international migration can be important to the stock of labour. Since such labour at

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<sup>1/</sup> As, for example, the group "teachers and professors" includes teachers with a year or two of training as well as professors with doctoral degrees.

<sup>2/</sup> An interesting adjustment to the foregoing results may also be mentioned. Because the stock of human capital in Canada is also augmented (by non-resident effort and cost) when Canadians study abroad, this aspect should likewise be included in an appraisal of the effect of international mobility on the stock of labour; such an adjustment should, of course, be calculated on a net basis by deducting the costs incurred in training foreign students in Canada.

<sup>3/</sup> For such a discussion covering the post-war period until 1956, see Department of Labour, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, Chapter 2.

different locations is, from an economist's point of view, actually different labour, and since the immobility of domestic labour may impede the (economically) rational geographical distribution (and therefore the social value) of this labour, the way in which net international migration affects this distribution of labour may be very important. However, there is the empirical limitation imposed by the fact that the geographical origin of emigrants from Canada is not known; moreover, a full appreciation of this aspect would require a study of the internal mobility of labour (and this is beyond the scope of the present report). Consequently, only a few broad observations can be made in this respect.

#### 6. Estimate of the Costs of Education

The estimate being made is basically in answer to the following question: "If the Canadian economy had the required number of persons (with high school education and of abilities comparable to those possessed by migrants), what would it have cost the Canadian economy to provide these people with the specialized education and training possessed by the professional and skilled migrants who moved during the period 1953-63?" The estimate includes two major components, the actual replacement cost (in 1961 prices) of providing the specialized education and training and the income forgone — or "opportunity cost" — of devoting time to study rather than to work. Only university education is considered for the professional workers, and the vocational and apprenticeship training for the skilled workers. Thus, the cost of elementary and secondary education is excluded from this estimate. This estimate is not, therefore, a complete evaluation of the human capital embodied in these migrants.<sup>1/</sup>

Although an estimate of all costs of education would be essential in order to evaluate the total value of these migration flows, such an estimate has not been undertaken because only a part of the migration flows are included in this study. That is, since this study is focused only on the importance of professional and skilled migrants, only those aspects of their education and training which make them such workers are considered. It does not seem valid to include the primary

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<sup>1/</sup> Similarly, other major components — such as the costs of actual raising these people from birth or of providing them with medical services — are not considered.

and secondary education of these workers while ignoring the same education embodied in other immigrants not considered in this study. The costs of education and training include those resources devoted to acquiring the minimum necessary knowledge and skills to become qualified for the particular occupations.<sup>1/</sup> These include the costs (either paid privately or by the public) of instruction, administration, equipment and supplies, and the maintenance and depreciation of the necessary facilities.<sup>2/</sup> Travel to the university has also been included since this is a necessary cost incurred in acquiring the occupational qualifications.

The opportunity costs include the earnings which the individuals have foregone while studying. These basically include what income they could have been earning while working full-time minus any income from part-time employment while studying.<sup>3/</sup>

These opportunity costs, along with the costs of providing the necessary education and training, reflect the total cost to society of having provided the minimum education and training implied by the intended occupations of the migrants. This estimate, it may be noted, is conservative and biased towards the low side. Since presumably a portion of these migrants would have more than the minimum qualifications, the estimate is the minimum possible cost. Moreover, whenever various

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<sup>1/</sup> Since some groups (such as that of teachers and of the "other professional" category) are not homogeneous, some estimate of the "average" years of training and of the annual cost of this education had to be made; consequently, in these instances, the aggregate cost estimate is undoubtedly more arbitrary than in the others.

<sup>2/</sup> Since the average costs during 1961 are used, it is implicitly assumed that the marginal costs of providing additional educational services are constant.

<sup>3/</sup> This assumes that these students, if they were to forego studying, would not augment the number of unemployed. Furthermore, it assumes that the reduced capital-labour ratio (that would result from full-time employment of those now studying) would not decrease the wages (that is, the marginal product) of the workers. Moreover, for university students, their summer earnings are taken as an indicator of their rate of pay full-time; this also provides the estimated hourly wage rate for their part-time work.

assumptions were required, these were conservative in nature so that the derived figures could be regarded as a lower limit.

Various problems are involved in deriving the above-mentioned components of the estimated costs of education. Consequently, somewhat arbitrary decisions and assumptions have to be made.

Given the presently available data, the only estimate made is that for professional workers. Not only is the required time and method of education fairly standard, but the major cost components are available from various sources. Table summarizes the assumptions and cost figures upon which the estimates given in Chapter III are made.

Nurses, according to various special studies,<sup>1/</sup> incur an average annual cost of \$590 (excluding lodging and meals) when trained within hospitals.<sup>2/</sup> However, since they are working while learning, there is no opportunity cost imputed to them.

An obvious adjustment to the above analysis is necessary. To the extent that Canadian students acquire their education abroad, the gain to Canada is much the same as that of receiving immigrants, except that the opportunity costs are, in effect, borne by Canada.<sup>3/</sup> Similarly, the value of education provided to foreign students is akin to that of emigration. An adjustment is made, therefore, consisting of the net number of students studying abroad. These student-years abroad are valued at the Arts and Science costs noted in Table 38.

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<sup>1/</sup> See, for example, Government of Alberta, Department of Health, Report, Nursing Education Survey Committee, Province of Alberta, 1961-1963, Chapter 20; W. Stewart Wallace, Report on the Experiment in Nursing Education of the Atkinson School of Nursing, The Toronto Western Hospital 1950-1955 (University of Toronto Press, 1955), especially Appendix B; Lola Wilson, Cost Study of Basic Nursing Education Programs in Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association, 1958), especially Tables XI and XVIII.

<sup>2/</sup> All nurses are assumed to be trained within hospitals. Since many of the student nurses are in residence, some cost is incurred in this respect. However, this has not been included because accommodations would have been required by such people whatever they were doing; thus this makes it a consistent rule that costs of upkeep be excluded from the estimated education costs.

<sup>3/</sup> Any Canadian students remaining abroad (or foreign students remaining in Canada), would be included in the migration statistics. Thus, no problem of omission or of double counting would be involved.



Table 38

Estimated Annual Costs of Higher Education for Professional Occupations,  
by Faculty, (1) 1961

	Engineering	Medicine	Dentistry	Arts and Science (2)	Education (2)
Student's tuition	452	572	524	382	295
Other current costs (3)	1,356	1,716	1,572	1,146	885
Depreciation of facilities (4)	226	286	262	191	147
Textbooks and school supplies	112	176	159	84	87
Transportation	67	85	89	67	59
Costs of acquiring education	2,213	2,835	2,606	1,868	1,473
Year's earning at medium summer monthly rate	3,288	2,904	3,288	2,652	2,550
Part-time earning (5)	1,164	1,133	1,181	981	914
Opportunity cost	2,124	1,771	2,107	1,671	1,636
Average number of years of schooling	4	6	5	4	3.5 (6)

- (1) Accountants and auditors assumed to be the same as Arts and Science; architects and chemists assumed to be the same as engineers; all others assumed to be the same as Arts and Science, but with an average of two years of training.
- (2) Data are given separately for males and females; above single figures were obtained by weighting according to the sex distribution among all immigrants to Canada (50 per cent males among teachers and professors, and 85 per cent males for all others for Arts and Science).
- (3) In aggregate, tuition fees covered 26.3 per cent of the current expenditures of universities and colleges. These other current expenditures were therefore estimated at three times the size of tuition fees. This procedure likely tends to understate the costs for engineers, doctors and dentists where equipment and supplies tend to be used more extensively as compared to some of the arts and education courses.
- (4) Assumed to be 50 per cent the size of students' tuition.
- (5) Computed by assuming four summer months of work plus the part-time work calculated from Table 30, University Student Expenditure and Income in Canada, 1961-62 (by assuming median hours for class intervals shown); hourly wages were obtained by taking the median monthly rate for an assumed 170-hour month. The number of weeks in the school year was assumed to be 30.
- (6) Assumed to be 3.5 years on average; this is to allow for teachers who have not obtained their degrees.

Source: University Student Expenditure and Income in Canada, 1961-62, Part II, Tables 23, 30 and 37; Survey of Education Finance, 1961, Table 7, p. 28.

As already noted, a similar estimate for skilled trades and service workers has not been made in this study because it was felt that the resulting estimate would be subject to a wide range of error. Complex difficulties arise because there are numerous means of acquiring the necessary training. These workers

can acquire their skills by formal vocational training, apprenticeship, on-the-job training or a combination of these means.<sup>1/</sup> Moreover, cost data are not readily available for all these forms of training.

7. Intended Occupations of Immigrants by Selected Ethnic Origin and Country of Last Permanent Residence

It was indicated in Technical Note 1 that the country of last permanent residence was preferred to ethnic origin in studying the flows of immigrants by occupations. The available data for the years 1962-63, summarized in Table 39, indicate that there is no simple relationship for all occupations between these two ways of classifying immigrants. Consequently, it is not possible to convert the earlier occupational data, given in terms of ethnic origin, into occupations according to country of last permanent residence.

A number of points may be noted from Table 39. The British outnumber those from Britain in total and in most occupations. British from other than Britain likely represents, to a large extent, the migration from Commonwealth countries. The exceptions among the medical occupations perhaps may be explained by the relatively greater ease of obtaining professional status in Canada if previously the immigrant was practising in the United Kingdom.

Similarly, the Italians outnumber those from Italy both in total and in many of the occupations. This suggests that Italians from countries other than Italy are migrating to Canada.

Germans, although somewhat larger in total number than those coming from Germany, are usually less numerous in the professional and skilled occupations than those from Germany. This suggests that other ethnic groups in these occupations are migrating directly from Germany.

The number of French and those from France are approximately equal in total in among the professional occupations. The number of French among the skilled occupations, however, is noticeably less than those from France. It thus seems that among skilled workers, other ethnic groups are migrating from France.

<sup>1/</sup>

For additional information on the training of skilled workers, see the Reports by Department of Labour, Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower, especially Report No. 4 and 5A; a good summary is given in the Department of Labour, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, Chapter 3.

Table 39

Immigrants to Canada, by Selected Professional and Skilled Occupations,  
According to Ethnic Origin and Country of Last Permanent Residence, 1962-63

	From Britain	From British	From Italy	From Italian	From Germany	From Germans	From France	From French
<u>Professional Occupations</u>								
Engineers	958	996	16	14	82	58	36	36
Chemists	212	221	1	2	18	18	10	9
Professors and principals	255	271	2	1	22	19	55	51
School teachers	793	976	14	13	21	18	95	97
Physicians and surgeons	350	294	14	24	21	23	22	15
Dentists	21	19	0	1	0	0	1	1
Graduate nurses	1,875	1,757	2	11	102	117	54	59
Architects	42	55	1	1	4	3	5	1
Accountants and auditors	154	200	4	7	7	2	18	9
All professional workers	7,068	7,405	197	239	627	570	593	543
<u>Skilled Occupations</u>								
Carpenters	272	295	430	502	187	87	106	43
Plumbers	145	153	40	48	90	72	34	26
Electricians	284	349	102	128	173	115	75	61
Bricklayers	97	92	693	908	253	146	169	44
Plasterers	40	40	33	64	46	44	32	16
Sheet metal workers	122	120	33	36	55	36	44	29
Printers and bookbinders	186	205	23	24	78	59	36	29
Mechanics and repairmen	484	410	353	456	473	268	256	179
Total All Immigrants	40,206	53,369	28,068	30,732	12,292	13,550	6,243	6,265

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, worksheets and Immigration Statistics, for the years 1962 and 1963.

8. Comments on Estimating Emigration from Census Data

In Chapter II,<sup>1/</sup> estimates were derived from the published migration statistics of the net immigration into Canada during the period 1950-63. Some check on the accuracy of these estimates is desirable. Although there are a number of shortcomings involved, the census data do provide a check. The relevant data for the foreign-born are summarized in Table 40.

Before discussing these results, it should be pointed out that the estimates (derived from the migration statistics) of the net immigration of the foreign-born conceptually are not expected, for a number of reasons, to coincide with the census count of the post-war immigrant foreign-born residing in Canada in 1961. On the one hand, the estimates of all these foreign-born persons would be greater than the census count because deaths, emigration to countries other than the United States and Great Britain, and immigrants returning to their homelands are not included in the above estimates. On the other hand, returning Canadian residents would make the census count larger than the estimates. Moreover, changes in the retirement status of workers, interoccupational mobility and the acquisition of qualifications in Canada would also alter the

Table 40Foreign-Born in Canada in 1961 Who Arrived During the Period 1946-61,According to Migration and Census Data

	Number of Foreign-Born (thousands)			Skilled Trades and Service Workers
	Total	In Labour Force	Professional Workers	
1. Enumerated in the 1961 Census	1,507	804	80	151
2. Derived from Migra- tion Statistics <sup>(1)</sup>	1,652	882	72	190
Difference (1 - 2)	-145	-78	+8	-39

(1) These estimates were derived from the data summarized in Table 5. The annual migration noted therein was calculated for the period 1950-61 and the net migration during 1946-49 was assumed to be 11.7 per cent of the net migration of the 1950-61 period (this percentage was derived from Appendix Table A-2).

Source: Table 5 (and sources cited) and Appendix Tables A-52 and A-53.

<sup>1/</sup> Table 5, page 11.

census count from the derived estimates. The effects of these forces might be fully offsetting, although there is no a priori reason for expecting this. Furthermore, there are numerous factors arising from the nature of the data which tend to make the estimates and the census count differ. In the case of the migration data, changes in the tabulated occupations and some differences in definitions between countries mean that not strictly comparable data are being utilized.<sup>1/</sup> And with census data, there is reason to believe that some under-enumeration occurred.

Nevertheless, the data given in Table 40 indicate that the derived estimates and the census count differ only by approximately 10 per cent in all cases, except in the case of skilled trades and service workers where the difference was close to 25 per cent. These differences suggest some interesting possibilities.

On the basis of migrants returning from Canada, and of deaths and retirements, one would have suspected that there would be a negative difference (or disappearance) between the estimate and the census count. This, in fact, did occur in all but one case (that of professional workers).

The fact that the census count of foreign-born professional workers exceeds the estimate can plausibly be explained by two factors. As already noted, likely a non-negligible proportion of the foreign-born in Canada have obtained their qualifications in Canada.<sup>2/</sup> Moreover, this difference may reflect the fact that a sizeable proportion of professional workers who go to the United States do return to Canada.<sup>3/</sup> Similarly, the larger discrepancy noted in the case of skilled trades and service workers may indicate that a larger proportion of them have returned to their homeland or have emigrated as managers.<sup>4/</sup>

Discrepancies in the census data, according to two pieces of available information, are likely in the nature of under-enumeration. To the extent that this is

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<sup>1/</sup> See Technical Note 1. Moreover, it is implicitly assumed above that the emigration of the foreign-born consists of the post-war immigrants.

<sup>2/</sup> Footnote 1/, page 6 of Technical Note 1.

<sup>3/</sup> The explanation advanced in Chapter IV, (pp 6 ff) is in accord with these results.

<sup>4/</sup> See footnote 3/, page 12 of Technical Note 2.



true, the actual number of foreign-born post-war immigrants is in fact larger than the census count and hence the actual differences in Table 40 would be smaller.<sup>1/</sup>

According to a random reenumeration of the October 1961 Labour Force Survey, the second enumeration showed that in the case of immigrants arriving between 1954 and 1961, a small number of persons originally enumerated as nonimmigrants were subsequently classified as immigrants.<sup>2/</sup> This suggests that perhaps some of the immigrants, although counted, may not be included with the post-war immigrants. Similarly, a quality analysis of the 1961 census indicates that 3.0 per cent of a sample were not enumerated in that census count.<sup>3/</sup> Since a larger proportion (6.0 per cent) occurred within the age group 15-34 in which there are a relatively high proportion of immigrants, it would seem that the post-war immigrants are especially under-counted.

This under-enumeration of the foreign-born, it may be noted, would likely also affect the estimate of the intercensal (1951-61) net emigration of Canadian-born which has been made by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.<sup>4/</sup> According to this estimate, 55,000 Canadian-born emigrated from Canada. But an alternative method of estimating gives a considerably larger figure.<sup>5/</sup>

Since most of the Canadian-born undoubtedly emigrate to the United States, an analysis of change in the number of Canadian-born in the United States would give only an estimate of the net migration of Canadian-born from Canada.<sup>6/</sup> The calculations

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<sup>1/</sup> The difference in professional workers would, however, be larger.

<sup>2/</sup> "Post-War Immigrants in the Labour Force, February 1945 to February 1962", Canadian Statistical Review, XXXVII, (November, 1962), p. viii. A greater discrepancy was noted in the case of the pre-1946 immigrants.

<sup>3/</sup> Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Final Report on Project III of the Quality Analysis of the 1961 Census" (mimeographed). However, the "not enumerated" includes all those not enumerated at home. Over 400,000 — or 2.2 per cent — of the population were enumerated away from home, (p. 9). Nevertheless, even if this is taken into account, it remains true that an under-enumeration took place.

<sup>4/</sup> Report SR-2, The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship, Part VII. See also Camu, Weeks and Sametz, Economic Geography of Canada, pp. 64-73.

<sup>5/</sup> The discrepancy between estimates derived from the Canadian and American census data is not unusual. See, for example, Nathan Keyfitz, "The Growth of Canadian Population", Population Studies, IV (June, 1950), pp. 58-61.

<sup>6/</sup> As already noted, however, some of the Canadian-born going into the United States come from countries other than Canada. Thus the estimate takes some account of those Canadian-born migrating to countries other than the United States.

of this estimate are given in Table 41.<sup>1/</sup> These estimates, shown as a range because of the uncertainty of the age distribution of the large number in the 70 years-and-over group, show that at least 111 to 120 thousand Canadian-born emigrated from Canada.<sup>2/</sup> Thus, it would seem that at least twice as many have emigrated than estimated by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.<sup>3/</sup>

This latter result may well be the more correct estimate. As already noted, perhaps some immigrants specified that they were Canadian-born; to the extent that this is true, the intercensal disappearance of the foreign-born is overstated and the remaining residual -- that is, the estimated net emigration of Canadian-born -- would be understated. Moreover, since the Canadian census count of foreign-born involves a larger number than the American count of Canadian-born, any given percentage error would mean a larger absolute error (and thereby affect the residual result, that is, the estimate of net migration) in the former case. Consequently, with no reason to believe that either census count has a higher percentage error,<sup>4/</sup> the results derived from the United States census likely involve a smaller possible error of estimate.

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<sup>1/</sup> Mortality rates for the white population of the United States are used. No marked difference would result if the Canadian rates were used since there is no noticeable difference between the two mortality data.

<sup>2/</sup> This estimate is biased downward. By assuming that the population within each age group is concentrated at the beginning of the relevant age group, the immigrant population is made as young as possible, thereby minimizing deaths and thus the estimated number of intercensal migration.

<sup>3/</sup> Admittedly, the censuses for the two countries are not taken at the same time, however, the resulting error could not offset the differences noted in the text.

<sup>4/</sup> Since the differences between two census counts are being compared, it is actually the change in the error which is crucial. Thus any given change in the percentage error would similarly involve a larger absolute error in the case of the estimate based on the Canadian census.

Table 41

Estimated Net Migration of Canadian-Born to the United States, 1950-60

Sex and Age (yrs.)	United States Census Count, 1950	Estimated Number Surviving Census Count <sup>(1)</sup>
FEMALES		
0-4	3,515	3,496
5-9	5,005	4,987
10-14	4,655	4,635
15-19	7,200	7,158
20-24	17,465	17,343
25-29	37,600	37,273
30-34	46,165	45,574
35-39	54,355	53,284
40-44	54,480	52,829
45-49	51,110	48,769
50-54	48,635	45,269
55-59	44,895	40,046
60-64	43,980	36,244
65-69	45,335	33,226
70 +	89,480	53,437 ( 47,839) <sup>(3)</sup>
MALES		
0-4	3,355	3,330
5-9	5,335	5,305
10-14	4,140	4,101
15-19	6,375	6,278
20-24	12,625	12,413
25-29	26,955	26,505
30-34	34,905	34,148
35-39	40,450	39,095
40-44	41,670	39,386
45-59	46,055	41,970
50-54	41,510	35,898
55-59	35,465	28,351
60-64	35,860	25,428
65-69	33,510	20,267
70 +	68,000	32,327 <sup>(2)</sup> ( 28,805) <sup>(3)</sup>
Total	990,085	838,372 <sup>(2)</sup> (829,252) <sup>(3)</sup>
Actual number of Canadian-born in the United States in 1960		949,322
Estimated net migration of Canadian-born to the United States		110,950 - 120,070

(1) Derived by assuming the 1955 mortality rates for the United States white population. All within each age group are assumed to be at the beginning of that age group, except in the age group 0-4 which assumed to be at age one.

(2) Assumed that all last age group are at age 70 in 1950.

(3) Assumed that of last age group, two thirds are at age 70 and the remaining one third at age 75.

Source: Column (1), Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Canadian-Born in the United States, (Reference Paper No. 71), T. 8, p. 15. Mortality rates were those for the white population for the United States for the year 1955 and were obtained from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States 1955, Vol. II, Section 2, Life Tables (Table BA). 1960 number of Canadian-born obtained from U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Report 1D Detailed Characteristics.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A-1

## Components of Canadian Population Growth,

## Census Decades 1851-1961

(Thousands)

Census Decade	Population at Beginning of Period	Change in Population During (1)	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Immigration (1)	Emigration	Estimated Net Migration (2)	Immigration as % of Population at Beginning of Period		Net Migration as % of Population at Beginning of Period		Emigration as % of Population at Beginning of Period		Net Migration as % of Population at Beginning of Period
									Population	Change in Population	Population	Change in Population	Population	Change in Population	
1851-61	2,436	793	1,281	611	670	209	85	124	8.6	3.5	5.1	28.2	12.7	15.5	+ 15.5
1861-71	3,230	460	1,369	718	650	187	379	192	5.8	11.7	5.9	39.8	81.1	41.5	- 41.5
1871-81	3,689	636	1,477	754	723	353	440	87	9.6	11.9	2.4	55.5	69.2	13.7	- 13.7
1881-91	4,325	508	1,538	824	714	903	1,109	206	20.9	25.6	4.7	177.8	218.1	40.4	- 40.4
1891-1901	4,833	538	1,546	828	719	326	506	180	6.7	10.5	3.7	60.6	94.2	33.6	- 33.6
1901-11	5,371	1,835	1,931	811	1,120	1,759	1,043	716	32.7	19.4	13.3	95.9	56.9	39.0	+ 39.0
1911-21	7,207	1,581	2,338	988 (3)	1,349	1,612	1,381	231	22.4	19.1	3.2	102.0	87.3	14.7	+ 14.7
1921-31	8,788	1,589	2,415	1,055	1,360	1,203	974	229	13.7	11.1	2.6	75.7	61.3	14.4	+ 14.4
1931-41	10,377	1,130	2,294	1,072	1,222	150	242	92	1.4	2.3	0.9	13.3	21.4	8.1	- 8.1
1941-51	11,507	2,141 (4)	3,186	1,214	1,972	548	379	169	4.8	3.3	1.5	25.6	17.7	6.8	+ 6.8
1951-61	14,009	4,229	4,468	1,320	3,148	1,543	462	1,081	11.0	3.3	7.7	36.5	10.9	25.6	+ 25.6
1961-Total	16,238	15,440 (4)	22,562	9,584	13,647	8,793	7,000	1,793	9.4	7.4	1.9	56.9	45.3	11.6	+ 11.6

(1) Rounding errors account for slight differences.

(2) Plus (+) denotes inflow (net immigration). Minus (-) denotes outflow (net emigration).

(3) Excludes extra mortality associated with World War I, estimated at 120,000.

(4) Excludes Newfoundland which had a population of 361.4 thousand in 1951.

Source: Canada Year Book 1957-58, p. 160 and Canada Year Book 1962, p. 1196.



Table A-2

**Components of Canadian (1) Population Growth, 1946-63**  
(Thousands)

Calendar Year	Population (2) on January 1st	Annual Pop- ulation (2) Increases	Births	Deaths	Natural In- crease	(3) Immig. ual	Emig. (2) (Resid- ual)	Net Immig. (2)	Immig. as % of Pop. Change	Emig. as % of Pop. Change	Net Immig. as % of Pop. Change	Emig. as % of Pop. Change
1946	12,200	250	331	115	216	72	38	34	28.8	15.2	13.6	52.8
1947	12,450	260	360	118	242	64	46	18	24.6	17.7	6.9	71.9
1948	12,710	288 (4)	348	120	229	125	66	59	43.4	22.9	20.5	52.8
1949	12,998	263	366	124	242	95	77	18	36.5	29.6	6.9	81.1
1950	13,607	263	372	124	248	74	59	15	28.1	22.4	5.7	79.7
1951	13,870	407	381	126	255	194	42	152	47.7	10.3	37.3	21.6
1952	14,277	405	404	126	277	164	36	128	40.5	8.9	31.6	22.0
1953	14,682	423	418	128	290	169	36	133	40.0	8.5	31.4	21.3
1954	15,105	430	436	125	311	154	35	119	35.8	8.1	27.7	22.7
1955	15,535	384	443	128	314	110	40	70	28.6	10.4	18.2	36.4
1956	15,919	433	451	132	319	165	51	114	38.1	11.8	26.3	30.9
1957	16,352	555	469	137	333	282	60	222	50.8	10.8	40.0	21.3
1958	16,907	411	470	135	335	125	49	76	30.4	11.9	18.5	39.2
1959	17,318	392	479	140	339	107	54	53	27.3	13.8	13.5	50.5
1960	17,710	382	479	140	339	104	61	43	27.2	16.0	11.3	58.7
1961	18,092	342	476	141	335	72	65	7	21.1	19.0	2.0	90.3
1962	18,434	333	470	144	326	75	68	7	22.5	20.4	2.1	90.7
1963	18,767	326	469	147	321	93	88	5	28.5	27.0	1.5	94.6
1964	19,093											
Total, 1946-63		6,544 (4)	7,622	2,350	5,271	2,244	971	1,273	34.3	14.8	19.5	43.3

(1) Including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) These figures are estimated. They are initially derived from an addition of births and immigration occurring over the period and a subtraction of deaths and estimated emigration (based largely on statistics obtained from United States and United Kingdom sources). These initial estimates are later revised in light of the results obtained from the census count. (Canadian Statistical Review Historical Summary, 1963 Edition, p. 6, footnote 1.) Consequently, the computations set out in this table are basically nothing more than a working back from the population estimates to the original emigration estimates made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(3) Differences between these figures and those of births minus deaths are due to rounding errors.

(4) Excluding 349,000 because of the addition of Newfoundland to Confederation in 1949.

Source: Population: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Estimates of Population for Canada by Quarterly Periods". Births, deaths and natural increase: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Vital Statistics 1962 and Canadian Statistical Review, May, 1964. Immigration: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1963 Immigration Statistics. Emigration and Net Immigration: calculated as residuals from the above data.

Table A-3

Immigrants to Canada, by Sex and Age, 1946-63

Year	Total	Males as Per Cent of All Immigrants	MALES (Years of Age)				
			0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24
1946	20,483	28.6		9,998		807	1,666
1947	33,435	52.1		5,162		1,618	5,712
1948	67,090	53.5		11,862		4,346	9,960
1949	51,162	53.7		10,214		3,755	7,189
1950	40,967	55.4	3,812	2,500	2,089	3,544	5,919
1951	120,166	61.8	9,607	6,474	4,619	8,848	22,119
1952	89,849	54.6	8,340	7,477	4,926	6,134	13,343
1953	91,422	54.1	7,593	7,433	4,875	7,354	16,266
1954	84,531	54.8	6,512	6,509	4,201	6,475	16,444
1955	56,828	51.7	4,833	4,736	2,765	4,502	10,720
1956	89,541	54.3	7,396	7,135	4,348	7,270	18,918
1957	154,226	54.7	13,524	12,620	8,193	10,882	29,898
1958	60,630	48.6	5,651	5,123	3,825	5,192	11,307
1959	51,476	48.1	4,821	4,312	3,398	4,433	9,139
1960	51,018	49.0	4,471	4,005	3,149	4,181	9,966
1961	32,106	44.8	3,167	2,756	2,221	2,610	5,572
1962	34,546	46.3	3,408	2,860	2,181	2,899	5,821
1963	45,163	48.5	4,364	3,619	2,735	3,592	7,585
<b>Total</b>							
1946-63	1,174,639	52.3		255,839		88,442	207,544
% Distribution	100			21.7		7.5	17.7
1961 Census, All Canada	9,218,893	50.5		3,166,091		729,035	587,139
% Distribution	100			34.3		7.9	6.4
1956 Census, All Canada	8,151,879	50.7		2,663,819		586,635	567,179
% Distribution	100			32.7		7.2	7.0

Table A-3 (cont'd)

25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64 <sup>(1)</sup>	65 - 69 <sup>(1)</sup>	70 & Over <sup>(1)</sup>
2,169		2,692		1,633		1,063	246	96	133
6,432		8,038		3,622		1,970	456	178	247
12,078		16,541		7,958		3,002	696	271	376
8,979		11,462		6,079		2,408	558	217	301
7,109		8,352		4,731		1,831	560	218	302
23,760	14,941	12,226	8,345	4,570	2,214	1,107	575	393	368
16,321	11,294	7,735	6,248	3,613	2,102	1,104	562	360	380
16,558	11,792	6,700	5,539	3,411	1,775	965	461	376	324
17,080	11,008	5,700	4,664	2,729	1,383	797	408	309	312
11,243	7,019	3,812	2,809	1,738	981	675	407	305	283
17,321	11,107	6,344	3,977	2,417	1,403	773	400	369	363
29,328	20,097	12,892	6,907	4,602	2,331	1,298	666	521	467
10,363	6,538	4,302	2,449	2,095	1,369	938	547	496	435
8,470	5,593	3,771	2,084	1,880	1,316	860	541	451	407
8,956	5,669	3,726	1,994	1,592	1,173	779	509	434	414
5,228	3,369	2,323	1,367	979	747	504	418	420	425
5,944	3,892	2,574	1,459	904	775	498	450	426	455
8,338	5,329	3,541	2,070	988	818	640	526	538	480
215,677	240,379		105,433		39,509		15,454		6,472
18.4	20.4		9.0		3.4		1.3		0.6
613,897	1,275,479		1,075,512		805,054		532,254		434,434
6.7	13.8		11.7		8.7		5.8		4.7
605,836	1,158,298		978,442		703,808		503,203		384,659
7.4	14.2		12.0		8.6		6.2		4.7

(1) Only total given for 1946-50; breakdown estimated on basis of 1951-53 average.

Table A-3 (cont'd)

Immigrants to Canada, by Sex and Age, 1946-63

Year	Total	Females as Per Cent of All Immigrants	FEMALES (Years of Age)				
			0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24
1946	51,236	71.4		9,466		4,625	18,271
1947	30,692	47.9		4,907		2,318	5,250
1948	58,324	46.5		11,211		4,262	9,488
1949	44,055	46.3		9,595		3,192	6,245
1950	32,945	44.6	3,532	2,282	1,874	2,152	4,288
1951	74,225	38.2	8,806	5,839	4,129	4,420	10,143
1952	74,649	45.4	7,596	6,944	4,372	4,439	10,281
1953	77,446	45.9	7,236	6,754	4,430	5,658	12,544
1954	69,696	45.2	6,208	5,871	3,797	4,832	12,589
1955	53,118	48.3	4,412	4,334	2,546	3,952	9,782
1956	75,316	45.7	6,954	6,418	3,962	5,754	14,540
1957	127,938	45.3	12,661	11,794	7,594	9,047	23,894
1958	64,221	51.4	5,368	4,802	3,414	5,484	13,626
1959	55,452	51.9	4,504	4,051	3,120	4,619	11,535
1960	53,093	51.0	4,370	3,809	2,926	4,401	11,507
1961	39,583	55.2	2,942	2,516	2,123	3,393	8,763
1962	40,040	53.7	3,238	2,738	2,067	3,490	8,396
1963	47,988	51.5	4,338	3,471	2,521	4,102	9,714
Total							
1946-63	1,070,017	47.7		237,822		80,140	200,856
% Distribution	100			22.2		7.5	18.8
1961 Census, All Canada	9,019,354	49.5		3,025,831		703,524	596,507
% Distribution	100			33.5		7.8	6.6
1956 Census, All Canada	7,928,912	49.3		2,561,391		575,666	561,931
% Distribution	100			32.3		7.3	7.1

Table A-3 (cont'd)

25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64 <sup>(1)</sup>	65 - 69 <sup>(1)</sup>	70 & Over <sup>(1)</sup>
9,064		5,787		1,985		1,245	400	155	238
4,419		5,567		3,890		2,652	851	331	507
9,138		11,054		6,929		3,814	1,224	476	728
6,687		7,864		5,543		3,012	966	376	575
5,031		5,691		4,106		2,331	836	325	497
12,672	8,111	6,319	4,759	3,251	2,299	1,291	892	627	667
12,964	9,042	5,675	4,584	3,145	2,134	1,340	906	576	651
12,977	9,461	5,375	4,449	3,070	2,010	1,348	882	666	586
11,992	8,620	4,490	3,760	2,565	1,759	1,220	839	589	565
9,284	6,253	3,409	2,649	1,939	1,454	1,134	865	569	536
12,737	8,832	4,897	3,269	2,419	1,864	1,289	1,021	664	696
21,242	15,046	9,419	5,308	3,798	2,759	1,982	1,557	949	888
9,910	6,515	4,156	2,306	2,162	1,901	1,585	1,290	881	821
8,473	5,573	3,586	2,008	2,043	1,722	1,458	1,159	801	800
8,085	5,238	3,424	1,780	1,765	1,630	1,381	1,169	805	803
6,169	3,676	2,555	1,511	1,265	1,224	1,023	970	700	753
6,245	3,928	2,615	1,573	1,159	1,073	1,030	976	722	790
7,743	4,756	3,061	1,954	1,128	1,222	1,204	1,041	820	913
174,832	189,995		92,072		53,390		28,876		12,014
16.3	17.8		8.6		5.0		2.7		1.1
595,400	1,267,255		1,058,765		763,969		538,483		469,620
6.6	14.1		11.7		8.5		6.0		5.2
592,301	1,172,372		924,772		658,486		485,827		395,166
7.5	14.8		11.6		8.3		6.1		5.0

(1) Only total given for 1946-50; breakdown estimated on basis of 1951-53 average.

Source: 1946-49, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Division, Worksheets.  
1950-55, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Facts and Figures  
(various years).

1956-63, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Statistics (various years).

Census data: 1961 Census of Canada, Vol. I, Part 2, Introduction.



Table A-4

**Immigrants to Canada, 15 Years of Age and Over,  
by Sex and Marital Status, 1946-63**

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and Separated (1)	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and Separated (1)	% Married	
1946	10,485	3,429	6,694	241	121	41,770	4,538	36,457	1,540	235	87.3	
1947	28,273	13,678	13,799	588	208	25,785	9,205	13,162	2,659	759	51.0	
1948	55,228	27,908	25,837	1,123	360	47,113	17,320	24,594	4,346	853	52.2	
1949	40,948	19,353	20,600	700	295	34,460	10,022	20,410	3,395	633	59.2	
1950	32,566	15,712	16,042	525	287	25,257	7,143	15,230	2,326	558	60.3	
1951	99,466	49,640	48,046	851	929	55,451	13,901	37,028	3,372	1,150	66.8	
1952	69,106	32,438	35,441	658	569	55,738	16,273	35,284	3,074	1,107	63.3	
1953	71,521	35,055	35,225	510	731	59,026	19,832	35,008	2,961	1,225	59.3	
1954	67,309	34,543	31,724	468	574	53,820	18,231	31,890	2,610	1,089	59.3	
1955	44,494	23,396	20,171	402	525	41,826	14,817	23,659	2,315	1,035	56.6	
1956	70,662	36,717	32,596	512	837	57,982	19,945	33,615	2,961	1,461	58.0	
1957	129,889	66,130	61,688	714	1,357	95,889	28,868	60,694	4,186	2,141	63.3	
1958	46,031	23,038	22,107	472	414	50,637	19,173	27,005	3,252	1,207	53.3	
1959	38,945	19,122	19,006	452	365	43,777	16,673	23,051	3,044	1,009	52.7	
1960	39,393	19,891	18,644	448	410	41,988	15,625	22,388	2,973	1,002	53.3	
1961	23,962	11,023	12,258	368	313	32,002	11,766	17,073	2,354	809	53.3	
1962	26,097	11,995	13,343	383	376	31,997	11,937	16,852	2,378	830	52.7	
1963	34,445	15,818	17,758	464	405	37,658	13,568	20,502	2,727	861	54.4	
Total 1946-63	928,820	458,886	450,979	9,879	9,076	832,176	267,837	493,902	52,473	17,964	59.4	
% Distribution	100%	49.3	48.6	1.1	1.0	100%	32.2	59.3	6.3	2.2		
1961 Census	6,052,802	1,811,473	4,019,725	199,507	22,097	5,993,523	1,379,733	4,004,579	578,716	30,495	66.8	
% Distribution	100%	29.9	66.4	3.3	0.4	100%	23.0	66.8	9.7	0.5		
1956 Census	5,488,060	1,691,761	3,586,641	194,722	14,936	5,367,521	1,269,168	3,560,032	516,489	21,832	66.3	
% Distribution	100%	30.8	65.4	3.5	0.3	100%	23.6	66.4	9.6	0.4		

(1) Data for separated persons available for 1955 and thereafter.

Source: 1946-1950, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Division, worksheets.

1951-52, Compiled from Department of Citizenship and Immigration mimeographed table.

1953-1955, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Facts and Figures (various years).

1956-1963, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Statistics (various years).

Census: 1961 Census of Canada, Vol. I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-4), T. 28.

Table A-5  
Immigrant Married Women to Canada,  
Classified as Dependent Wives and Those Intending  
to Enter the Labour Force, 1946-63

	<u>Number of Married Women Who Were</u>		<u>% of Married Women</u>	
	<u>Dependent Wives</u>	<u>Intending to Enter Labour Force</u>	<u>Dependent Wives</u>	<u>Intending to Enter Labour Force</u>
1946	36,295	162	99.6	0.4
1947	12,233	929	92.9	7.1
1948	22,798	1,796	92.7	7.3
1949	18,827	1,583	92.2	7.8
1950	14,368	862	94.3	5.7
1951	34,938	2,090	94.4	5.6
1952	31,011	4,273	87.9	12.1
1953	31,343	3,665	89.5	10.5
1954	28,897	2,993	90.6	9.4
1955	21,637	2,022	91.5	8.5
1956	30,547	3,068	90.9	9.1
1957	52,533	8,161	86.6	13.4
1958	24,795	2,210	91.8	8.2
1959	21,223	1,828	92.1	7.9
1960	20,654	1,734	92.3	7.7
1961	15,882	1,191	93.0	7.0
1962	15,674	1,178	93.0	7.0
1963	19,305	1,197	94.2	5.8
Total				
1946-63	452,960	40,942	91.7	8.3
1961 census	3,140,584	879,141	78.1	21.9

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Division, Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. I, T. 78 and Vol. III, T. 17.

Table A-6  
Immigrants to Canada,  
Sponsored and Unsponsored, 1951-63

	<u>Number of Immigrants</u>		<u>% of all Immigrants</u>	
	<u>Sponsored</u>	<u>Unsponsored</u>	<u>Sponsored</u>	<u>Unsponsored</u>
1951	69,203	125,188	35.6	64.4
1952	53,133	111,365	32.3	67.7
1953	61,637	107,231	36.5	63.5
1954	53,363	100,864	34.6	65.4
1955	45,409	64,537	41.3	58.7
1956	52,978	111,879	32.1	67.9
1957	61,752	220,412	21.9	78.1
1958	60,114	64,737	48.1	51.9
1959	58,954	47,974	55.1	44.9
1960	49,256	54,855	47.3	52.7
1961	34,337	37,352	47.9	52.1
1962	33,738	40,848	45.2	54.8
1963	39,373	53,778	42.3	57.7
<b>Total</b>				
1951-63	673,247	1,141,020	37.1	62.9

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Division, worksheet and Monthly Statistical Report, December 1963, p. 6.

Table A-7  
Labour Participation Rates <sup>(1)</sup> of Immigrants to Canada  
by Sex, 1947-63

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1947	96.0	49.0	73.6
1948	95.8	47.5	73.5
1949	94.8	41.0	70.2
1950	94.2	37.5	69.4
1951	95.8	32.7	73.2
1952	95.4	34.3	68.1
1953	96.2	37.8	69.8
1954	96.2	36.5	69.7
1955	95.8	36.8	67.2
1956	96.8	21.8	70.8
1957	96.2	37.7	70.2
1958	94.3	38.9	65.3
1959	93.7	38.9	64.7
1960	94.2	39.2	65.8
1961	91.1	40.6	62.2
1962	91.0	40.6	63.3
1963	91.5	38.1	63.6
Total	95.2	37.4	68.3

(1) Labour participation rate defined as:

the number of immigrants intending to enter the labour force  
the number of immigrants 15 years of age and over.

Source: Appendix Tables A-3 and A-8.

Table A-8

Immigrants to Canada,

Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,

by Sex, 1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents <sup>(1)</sup>	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>								
1946	71,719	57,344	14,375	1,423	676	357	2,274	3,307
1947	64,127	24,356	39,771	2,040	926	912	6,937	8,775
1948	125,414	50,210	75,204	2,426	847	3,617	13,477	17,941
1949	95,217	42,283	52,934	1,937	689	1,783	7,728	10,200
1950	73,912	33,789	40,123	1,686	616	934	5,170	6,720
1951	194,391	81,005	113,386	4,200	866	3,643	28,426	32,935
1952	164,498	79,469	85,029	7,203	938	1,239	20,729	22,906
1953	168,868	77,735	91,133	8,585	1,436	902	18,952	21,290
1954	154,227	69,851	84,376	8,350	1,633	677	19,676	21,986
1955	109,946	51,959	57,987	7,159	1,404	418	11,936	13,758
1956	164,857	73,818	91,039	9,343	996	1,265	22,021	24,282
1957	282,164	130,653	151,511	16,040	1,216	2,051	39,326	42,593
1958	124,851	61,773	63,078	7,553	944	471	13,726	15,141
1959	106,928	53,377	53,551	6,947	837	359	10,446	11,642
1960	104,111	50,538	53,573	7,436	825	559	10,841	12,225
1961	71,689	36,880	34,809	6,696	896	226	6,919	8,041
1962	74,586	37,838	36,748	8,218	1,093	353	8,127	9,573
1963	93,151	47,285	45,866	9,640	1,159	647	11,073	12,879
Total								
1946-52	789,278	368,456	420,822	20,915	5,558	12,485	84,741	102,784
1953-63	1,455,378	691,707	763,671	95,967	12,439	7,928	173,043	193,410
1946-63	2,244,656	1,060,163	1,184,493	116,882	17,997	20,413	257,784	296,194



Table A-8 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Not Known as % of Labour Force
	6,406	3,239	80.0	20.0	9.9	23.0		44.6	22.5
	23,130	5,826	38.0	62.0	5.1	22.1		58.2	14.6
	50,232	4,605	40.0	60.0	3.2	23.9		66.8	6.1
	37,360	3,437	44.4	55.6	3.7	19.3		70.5	6.5
	28,861	2,856	45.7	54.3	4.2	16.7		72.0	7.1
	72,321	3,930	41.7	58.3	3.7	29.0		63.8	3.5
	53,561	1,359	48.3	51.7	8.5	26.9		63.0	1.6
20,488	39,804	966	46.0	54.0	9.4	23.4	22.5	43.7	1.1
19,546	33,916	578	45.3	54.7	9.9	26.1	23.2	40.2	0.7
14,138	22,561	371	47.3	52.7	12.3	23.7	24.4	38.9	0.6
25,727	31,252	435	44.8	55.2	10.3	26.7	28.3	34.3	0.5
47,767	44,450	661	46.3	53.7	10.6	28.1	31.5	29.3	0.4
16,074	23,881	429	49.5	50.5	12.0	24.0	25.5	37.9	0.7
12,648	21,920	394	49.9	50.1	13.0	21.7	23.6	40.9	0.7
13,672	19,947	293	48.5	51.5	13.9	22.8	25.5	37.2	0.5
8,725	11,288	59	51.4	48.6	19.2	23.1	25.1	32.4	0.2
9,845	9,060	52	50.7	49.3	22.4	26.1	26.8	24.7	0.1
13,558	9,723	66	50.8	49.2	21.0	28.1	29.6	21.2	0.1
	271,871	25,252	46.7	53.3	5.0	24.4		64.6	6.0
202,188	267,802	4,304	47.5	52.5	12.6	25.3	26.5	35.1	0.6
	741,861	29,556	47.2	52.8	9.9	25.0		62.6	2.5

Table A-8 (cont'd)  
Immigrants to Canada,  
Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,  
by Sex, 1946-63

Year	Total		To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Managers	Skilled Workers		
	Immigrants	Dependents <sup>(1)</sup>				Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
MALES								
1947 <sup>(2)</sup>	33,435	6,291	27,144	1,329	880	912	6,433	8,225
1948	67,090	14,280	52,810	1,623	805	3,617	11,862	16,284
1949	51,162	12,363	38,799	1,352	655	1,783	6,826	9,264
1950 <sup>(2)</sup>	40,967	10,314	30,653	1,205	584	934	4,726	6,244
1951	120,166	24,896	95,270	3,061	823	3,642	27,214	31,679
1952	89,849	23,947	65,902	5,299	891	1,237	18,996	21,124
1953	91,422	22,599	68,823	6,005	1,367	901	17,680	19,948
1954	84,531	19,811	64,720	5,673	1,526	677	18,485	20,688
1955 <sup>(2)</sup>	56,828	14,217	42,611	4,761	1,306	418	11,063	12,787
1956	89,541	21,164	68,377	6,687	952	1,264	20,566	22,782
1957	154,226	38,894	115,332	11,784	1,168	2,051	36,248	39,467
1958	60,630	17,233	43,397	4,784	916	471	12,424	13,811
1959	51,476	14,971	36,505	4,270	800	359	9,213	10,372
1960	51,018	13,909	37,109	4,569	793	559	9,699	11,051
1961	32,106	10,278	21,828	3,922	859	226	5,909	6,994
1962	34,546	10,804	23,742	4,972	1,048	353	6,909	8,310
1963	45,163	13,635	31,528	5,892	1,098	647	9,817	11,562
Total								
1947-52	402,669	92,091	310,578	13,869	4,638	12,125	76,057	92,820
1953-63	751,487	197,515	553,972	63,319	11,833	7,926	158,013	177,772
1947-63	1,154,156	289,606	864,550	77,188	16,471	20,051	234,070	270,592

Table A-8 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Unskilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Not Known as % of Labour Force
	16,709	881	18.8	81.2	4.9	30.3		61.6	3.2
	34,135	768	21.3	78.7	3.1	30.8		64.6	1.5
	27,632	551	24.2	75.8	3.5	23.9		71.2	1.4
	22,790	414	25.2	74.8	3.9	20.4		74.3	1.4
	59,994	536	20.7	79.3	3.2	33.2		63.0	0.6
	38,668	811	26.7	73.3	8.0	32.1		58.7	1.2
14,774	27,370	726	24.7	75.3	8.7	29.0	21.5	39.8	1.1
13,427	24,498	434	23.4	76.6	8.8	32.0	20.7	37.9	0.7
9,291	15,509	263	25.0	75.0	11.2	30.0	21.8	36.4	0.6
17,374	21,215	319	23.6	76.4	9.8	33.3	25.4	31.0	0.5
31,949	31,589	543	25.2	74.8	10.2	34.2	27.7	27.4	0.5
9,431	15,072	299	28.4	71.6	11.0	31.8	21.7	34.7	0.7
7,260	14,335	268	29.1	70.9	11.7	28.4	19.9	39.3	0.7
8,097	13,173	219	27.3	72.7	12.3	29.8	21.8	35.5	0.6
4,514	6,350	48	32.0	68.0	18.0	32.0	20.7	29.1	0.2
5,302	5,130	28	31.3	68.7	20.9	35.0	22.3	21.6	0.1
7,980	6,042	52	30.2	69.8	18.7	36.7	25.3	19.2	0.2
199,928		3,961	22.9	77.1	4.5	29.9		64.3	1.3
129,399	180,283	3,199	26.3	73.7	11.4	32.1	23.4	32.5	0.6
509,610		7,160	25.1	74.9	8.9	31.3		59.0	0.8

Table A-8 (cont'd)

Immigrants to Canada

Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,

by Sex, 1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents <sup>(1)</sup>	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
FEMALES								
1947 (2)	30,692	18,065	12,627	711	46	--	504	550
1948	58,324	35,930	22,394	803	42	--	1,615	1,657
1949	44,055	29,920	14,135	585	34	--	902	936
1950 (2)	32,945	23,475	9,470	481	32	--	444	476
1951	74,225	56,109	18,116	1,139	43	1	1,212	1,256
1952	74,649	55,522	19,127	1,904	47	2	1,733	1,782
1953	77,446	55,136	22,310	2,580	69	1	1,272	1,342
1954	69,696	50,040	19,656	2,677	107	--	1,191	1,298
1955 (2)	53,118	37,742	15,376	2,398	98	--	873	971
1956	75,316	52,654	22,662	2,656	44	1	1,455	1,500
1957	127,938	91,759	36,179	4,256	48	--	3,078	3,126
1958	64,221	44,540	19,681	2,769	28	--	1,302	1,330
1959	55,452	38,406	17,046	2,677	37	--	1,233	1,270
1960	53,093	36,629	16,464	2,867	32	--	1,142	1,174
1961	39,583	26,602	12,981	2,774	37	--	1,020	1,047
1962	40,040	27,034	13,006	3,246	45	--	1,218	1,263
1963	47,988	33,650	14,338	3,748	61	--	1,256	1,317
Total								
1947-52	314,890	219,021	95,869	5,623	244	3	6,410	6,657
1953-63	703,891	494,192	209,699	32,648	606	2	15,040	15,638
1947-63	1,018,781	713,213	305,568	38,271	850	5	21,450	22,295

Table A-8 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional Labour Force as % of Total Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force as % of Total Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force as % of Total Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force as % of Total Labour Force	Not Known Labour Force as % of Total Labour Force
	6,421	4,945	58.9	41.1	5.6	4.4	50.9	39.2	
	16,097	3,837	61.6	38.4	3.6	7.4	71.9	17.1	
	9,728	2,886	67.9	32.1	4.1	6.6	68.8	20.4	
	6,071	2,442	71.3	28.7	5.1	5.0	64.1	25.8	
	12,327	3,394	75.6	24.4	6.3	6.9	68.0	18.7	
	14,893	548	74.4	25.6	10.0	9.3	77.9	2.9	
5,714	12,434	240	71.2	28.8	11.6	6.0	25.6	55.7	1.1
6,119	9,418	144	71.8	28.2	13.6	6.6	31.1	47.9	0.7
4,847	7,052	108	71.1	28.9	15.6	6.3	31.5	45.9	0.7
8,353	10,037	116	69.9	30.1	11.7	6.6	36.9	44.3	0.5
15,818	12,861	118	71.7	28.3	11.8	8.6	43.7	35.5	0.3
6,643	8,809	130	69.4	30.6	14.1	6.8	33.8	44.8	0.7
5,388	7,585	126	69.3	30.7	15.7	7.5	31.6	44.5	0.7
5,575	6,774	74	69.0	31.0	17.4	7.1	33.9	41.1	0.4
4,211	4,938	11	67.2	32.8	21.4	8.1	32.4	38.0	0.1
4,543	3,930	24	67.5	32.5	25.0	9.7	34.9	30.2	0.2
5,578	3,681	14	70.1	29.9	26.1	9.2	38.9	25.7	0.1
	65,537	18,052	69.6	30.4	5.9	6.9	68.4	18.8	
72,789	87,519	1,105	70.2	29.8	15.6	7.5	34.7	41.7	0.5
	225,845	19,157	70.0	30.0	12.5	7.3	73.9	6.3	

(1) 1946-51 includes dependent wives, dependent children and miscellaneous.

(2) No data available for the years 1946, 1950, 1955; estimates given for 1950 and 1955.

Source: Totals: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin from Overseas and Total from the United States by Intended Occupation, Calendar Years 1946 to 1955 inclusive; Immigration Statistics (Years 1956 to 1963); and worksheets for 1963.

By Sex: Canada Year Book, various years, except 1963, which is from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Division worksheets; also Department of Labour, Economics and Research Branch, The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada, 1946-1960, p. 19.



Table A-9  
British<sup>(1)</sup> Immigrants to Canada,  
Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,  
1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants    Dependents		Skilled Workers					
			To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1946	51,408	43,700	7,708	598	117	80	1,298	1,495
1947	38,747	14,512	24,235	1,183	350	385	5,470	6,205
1948	46,057	20,146	25,911	1,177	386	443	6,224	7,053
1949	22,201	9,373	12,828	707	192	209	2,915	3,316
1950	13,427	5,728	7,699	638	126	102	1,566	1,794
1951	31,370	13,146	18,224	1,216	226	398	6,260	6,884
1952	42,675	20,107	22,568	3,214	336	314	6,696	7,346
1953	47,077	20,232	26,845	4,801	543	261	5,970	6,774
1954	44,593	19,067	25,526	5,062	516	207	5,291	6,014
1955	30,150	12,726	17,424	4,108	281	114	2,675	3,070
1956	51,319	21,438	29,881	5,523	261	643	5,481	6,385
1957	112,828	52,317	60,511	9,982	387	849	13,647	14,883
1958	26,622	11,545	15,077	3,969	187	161	1,771	2,119
1959	19,361	7,377	11,984	3,300	126	102	1,449	1,677
1960	20,853	7,607	13,246	3,447	126	264	1,673	2,063
1961	13,295	5,048	8,247	2,836	102	33	886	1,021
1962	16,634	7,004	9,630	3,302	200	48	1,273	1,521
1963	25,256	13,296	11,960	4,103	228	82	2,224	2,534
Total								
1946-52	245,885	126,712	119,173	8,733	1,733	1,931	30,429	34,093
1953-63	407,988	177,657	230,331	50,433	2,957	2,764	42,340	48,061
1946-63	653,873	304,369	349,504	59,166	4,690	4,695	72,769	82,154

Table A-9 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Not Known as % of Labour Force
	3,487	2,128	85.0	15.0	7.8	19.4		45.2	27.6
	12,991	3,856	37.5	62.5	4.9	25.6		53.6	15.9
	15,382	2,299	43.7	56.3	4.5	27.2		59.4	8.9
	7,613	1,192	42.2	57.8	5.5	25.8		59.4	9.3
	4,546	721	42.7	57.3	8.3	23.3		59.0	9.4
	9,207	917	41.9	58.1	6.7	37.8		50.5	5.0
	11,543	465	47.1	52.9	14.2	32.6		51.1	2.1
11,002	3,831	437	43.0	57.0	17.9	25.2	41.0	14.3	1.6
10,322	3,867	261	42.8	57.2	19.8	23.6	40.4	15.1	1.0
7,241	2,875	130	42.2	57.8	23.6	17.6	41.6	16.5	0.7
13,525	4,268	180	41.8	58.2	18.5	21.4	45.3	14.3	0.6
26,978	8,403	265	46.4	53.6	16.5	24.6	44.6	13.9	0.4
6,712	2,168	109	43.4	56.6	26.3	14.1	44.5	14.4	0.7
5,166	1,754	87	38.1	61.9	27.5	14.0	43.1	14.6	0.7
5,697	1,986	53	36.5	63.5	26.0	15.6	43.0	15.0	0.4
3,415	971	4	38.0	62.0	34.4	12.4	41.4	11.8	0.0
3,952	851	4	42.1	57.9	34.3	15.8	41.0	8.8	0.0
4,259	1,058	6	52.6	47.4	34.3	21.2	35.6	8.8	0.0
	64,769	11,578	51.5	48.5	7.3	28.6		54.4	9.7
98,269	32,032	1,536	43.5	56.5	21.9	20.9	42.7	13.9	0.7
	195,007	13,114	46.5	53.5	16.9	23.5		55.8	3.8

(1) By ethnic origin. Includes English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh.

Source: 1946-61, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section, Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin from Overseas and Total from the United States by Intended Occupations, Calendar Years 1946 to 1955 Inclusive and Immigration Statistics (various years).  
1962-63, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Division, Worksheets.

Table A-10  
French<sup>(1)</sup> Immigrants to Canada,  
Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,  
1946-63

Year	Total		Skilled Workers					
	Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1946	1,767	1,660	107	9	2	1	10	13
1947	523	227	296	44	5	1	29	35
1948	1,074	520	554	79	9	3	90	102
1949	1,021	418	603	63	14	4	118	136
1950	1,188	467	721	79	10	3	129	142
1951	6,193	2,583	3,610	154	25	33	1,340	1,398
1952	4,212	2,000	2,212	164	22	16	782	820
1953	3,136	1,296	1,840	212	20	9	533	562
1954	2,813	1,185	1,628	179	28	7	484	519
1955	2,225	953	1,272	171	10	3	340	353
1956	3,106	1,448	1,658	218	16	14	395	425
1957	5,471	2,692	2,779	336	25	17	793	835
1958	2,539	1,219	1,320	181	15	6	342	363
1959	1,797	755	1,042	165	15	5	269	289
1960	2,179	915	1,264	160	11	4	311	326
1961	1,731	773	958	178	21	6	233	260
1962	2,109	919	1,190	258	32	17	317	366
1963	2,559	1,091	1,468	285	33	10	406	449
Total								
1946-52	15,978	7,875	8,103	592	87	61	2,498	2,646
1953-63	29,665	13,246	16,419	2,343	226	98	4,423	4,747
1946-63	45,643	21,121	24,522	2,935	313	159	6,921	7,393

Table A-10 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Occupations Not Given	Dependents as % of Total	Labour Force as % of Total	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled as % of Labour Force
69		16	93.9	6.1	8.4	12.1
141		76	43.4	56.6	14.9	11.8
324		49	48.4	51.6	14.3	18.4
365		39	40.9	59.1	10.4	22.6
475		25	39.3	60.7	11.0	19.7
1,976		82	41.7	58.3	4.3	38.7
1,195		33	47.5	52.5	7.4	37.1
455	597	14	41.3	58.7	11.5	30.5
499	423	8	42.1	57.9	11.0	31.9
381	360	7	42.8	57.2	13.4	27.8
578	430	7	46.6	53.4	13.1	25.6
984	586	38	49.2	50.8	12.1	30.0
490	271	15	48.0	52.0	13.7	27.5
395	186	7	42.0	58.0	15.8	27.7
482	286	10	42.0	58.0	12.7	25.8
330	189	1	44.7	55.3	18.6	27.1
404	160	2	43.6	56.4	21.7	30.8
552	176	6	42.6	57.4	19.4	30.6
4,545		320	49.3	50.7	7.3	32.7
5,550	3,664	115	44.7	55.3	14.3	28.9
13,759		435	46.3	53.7	12.0	30.1

(1) By ethnic origin.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-11  
German (1) and Austrian (1) Immigrants to Canada,  
Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,  
1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1946	449	325	124	44	2	0	17	19
1947	300	135	165	19	2	0	34	36
1948	3,051	1,446	1,605	40	4	9	122	135
1949	5,988	2,928	3,060	42	3	20	188	211
1950	5,825	2,610	3,215	43	5	19	232	256
1951	32,995	11,152	21,243	510	37	980	6,605	7,622
1952	28,257	12,956	15,301	671	43	140	3,407	3,590
1953	38,589	14,770	23,819	654	51	141	5,420	5,612
1954	33,686	14,436	19,250	512	49	106	6,171	6,326
1955	19,861	9,206	10,655	427	35	60	3,235	3,330
1956	29,405	11,893	17,512	621	26	203	6,248	6,477
1957	31,857	13,027	18,830	732	19	256	7,043	7,318
1958	15,354	6,379	8,975	423	30	39	3,525	3,594
1959	11,529	4,803	6,726	344	28	58	2,380	2,466
1960	11,745	4,418	7,327	341	28	78	2,419	2,525
1961	6,774	2,820	3,954	292	25	20	1,202	1,247
1962	5,563	2,300	3,263	287	34	35	978	1,047
1963	5,439	2,239	3,200	345	25	43	922	990
<b>Total</b>								
1946-52	76,265	31,552	44,713	1,369	96	1,168	10,605	11,869
1953-63	209,802	86,291	123,511	4,978	350	1,039	39,543	40,932
1946-63	286,067	117,843	168,224	6,347	446	2,207	50,148	52,801



Table A-11 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force	Not Known Labour Force
	47	14	72.4	27.6	35.5	15.3		37.9	11.3
	80	30	45.0	55.0	11.5	21.8		48.5	18.2
	1,160	270	47.4	52.6	2.5	8.4		72.3	16.8
	2,514	293	48.9	51.1	1.4	6.9		82.2	9.6
	2,483	433	44.8	55.2	1.3	8.0		77.2	13.5
	12,337	774	34.4	65.6	2.4	35.9		58.1	3.6
	10,873	167	45.9	54.1	4.4	23.5		71.1	1.1
2,947	14,515	91	38.3	61.7	2.7	23.6	12.4	60.9	0.4
3,074	9,303	35	42.9	57.1	2.7	32.9	16.0	48.3	0.2
1,965	4,851	82	46.4	53.6	4.0	31.3	18.4	45.5	0.8
3,748	6,608	58	40.4	59.6	3.5	37.0	21.4	37.7	0.3
5,054	5,666	60	40.9	59.1	3.9	38.9	26.8	30.1	0.3
2,322	2,599	37	41.5	58.5	4.7	40.0	25.9	29.0	0.4
1,797	2,075	44	41.7	58.3	5.1	36.7	26.7	30.9	0.7
2,155	2,268	38	37.6	62.4	4.7	34.5	29.4	31.0	0.5
1,196	1,215	4	41.6	58.4	7.4	31.5	30.2	30.7	0.1
1,127	799	3	41.3	58.7	8.8	32.1	34.5	24.5	0.1
1,231	633	1	41.2	58.8	10.8	30.9	38.5	19.8	0
	29,494	1,981	41.4	58.6	3.1	26.5		66.0	4.4
26,616	50,532	453	41.1	58.9	4.0	33.1	21.6	40.9	0.4
	106,642	2,434	41.2	58.8	3.8	31.4		63.4	1.4

(1) By ethnic origin.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-12  
German (1) Immigrants to Canada,  
Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,  
1953-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1953	35,015	13,636	21,379	540	41	131	4,622	4,794
1954	29,845	12,836	17,009	411	40	100	5,433	5,573
1955	18,082	8,394	9,688	364	31	57	2,962	3,050
1956	26,457	10,791	15,666	521	22	189	5,632	5,843
1957	29,564	12,092	17,472	637	14	247	6,590	6,851
1958	14,449	6,018	8,431	374	29	36	3,344	3,409
1959	10,781	4,501	6,280	311	23	57	2,241	2,321
1960	10,792	4,076	6,716	304	24	74	2,203	2,301
1961	6,191	2,605	3,586	269	24	20	1,090	1,134
1962	5,118	2,124	2,994	261	30	33	891	954
1963	4,906	2,080	2,826	309	24	38	794	856
Total								
1953-63	191,200	79,153	112,047	4,301	302	982	35,802	37,086

Table A-12 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force	Not Known Labour Force
2,530	13,439	76	38.9	61.1	2.5	22.4	11.8	62.9	0.4
2,646	8,346	33	43.0	57.0	2.4	32.8	15.6	49.1	0.2
1,747	4,449	78	46.4	53.6	3.8	31.5	18.0	45.9	0.8
3,334	5,921	47	40.8	59.2	3.3	37.3	21.3	37.8	0.3
4,705	5,222	57	40.9	59.1	3.6	39.2	26.9	29.9	0.3
2,178	2,439	31	41.6	58.4	4.4	40.4	25.8	28.9	0.4
1,659	1,949	40	41.7	58.3	5.0	37.0	26.4	31.0	0.6
1,975	2,100	36	37.8	62.2	4.5	34.3	29.4	31.3	0.5
1,090	1,089	4	42.1	57.9	7.5	31.6	30.4	30.4	0.1
1,043	734	2	41.5	58.5	8.7	31.9	34.8	24.5	0.1
1,125	535	1	42.4	57.6	10.9	30.3	29.8	18.9	0
24,032	46,223	405	41.4	58.6	3.8	33.1	21.4	41.3	0.4

(1) By ethnic origin.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-13

## Italian (1) Immigrants to Canada,

## Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,

1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			All Skilled
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	
1946	145	117	28	8	0	1	7	8
1947	139	65	74	3	2	1	27	30
1948	3,202	1,086	2,116	35	7	16	420	443
1949	7,742	2,599	5,143	23	7	35	722	764
1950	9,059	3,075	5,984	26	6	69	699	774
1951	24,351	6,195	18,156	77	10	862	2,689	3,561
1952	21,383	8,474	12,909	73	9	153	2,138	2,300
1953	24,293	12,713	11,580	94	11	46	1,709	1,766
1954	24,595	10,770	13,825	74	10	54	2,585	2,649
1955	20,247	10,107	10,140	78	12	40	2,607	2,659
1956	29,806	15,195	14,611	150	5	96	4,316	4,417
1957	29,443	16,095	13,348	128	18	66	3,184	3,268
1958	28,564	15,649	12,915	104	14	50	2,393	2,457
1959	26,822	14,591	12,231	121	14	36	2,173	2,223
1960	21,308	12,523	8,785	102	12	32	1,790	1,834
1961	14,630	8,451	6,179	142	11	13	1,792	1,816
1962	14,181	7,887	6,294	100	12	25	1,979	2,016
1963	15,884	8,357	7,527	139	17	62	2,565	2,644
Total								
1946-52	66,021	21,611	44,410	245	41	1,137	6,702	7,880
1953-63	249,773	132,338	117,435	1,232	136	520	27,093	27,749
1946-63	315,794	153,949	161,845	1,477	177	1,657	33,795	35,629

Table A-13 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Not Known Labour Force as % of Labour Force		
	10	2	80.7	19.3	28.6	28.6	35.7	7.1		
	32	9	46.8	53.2	4.1	40.5	43.2	12.2		
	1,506	132	33.9	66.1	1.7	20.9	71.2	6.2		
	4,157	199	33.6	66.4	0.4	14.9	80.8	3.9		
	4,973	211	33.9	66.1	0.4	12.9	83.1	3.5		
	14,146	372	25.4	74.6	0.4	19.6	77.9	2.0		
	10,502	34	39.6	60.4	0.6	17.8	81.4	0.3		
	747	8,934	39	52.3	47.7	0.8	15.3	6.5	77.2	0.3
	569	10,515	18	43.8	56.2	0.5	19.2	4.1	76.1	0.1
	567	6,820	16	49.9	50.1	0.8	26.2	5.6	67.3	0.2
	1,011	9,019	14	51.0	49.0	1.0	30.2	6.9	61.7	0.1
	1,008	8,918	26	54.7	45.3	1.0	24.5	7.6	66.8	0.2
	572	9,748	34	54.8	45.2	0.8	19.0	4.4	75.5	0.3
	527	9,339	21	54.4	45.6	1.0	18.2	4.3	76.4	0.2
	441	6,390	18	58.8	41.2	1.2	20.9	5.0	72.7	0.2
	469	3,744	8	57.8	42.2	2.3	29.4	7.6	60.6	0.1
	797	3,381	0	55.6	44.4	1.6	32.0	12.7	53.7	0
	1,220	3,519	5	52.6	47.4	1.8	35.1	16.2	46.8	0.1
	35,326	959	32.7	67.3	0.6	17.7	79.5			2.2
	7,928	80,327	199	53.0	47.0	1.0	23.6	6.8	68.4	0.2
	123,581	1,158	48.7	51.3	0.9	22.0	76.4			0.7

(1) By ethnic origin.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.



Table A-14

Jewish<sup>(1)</sup> Immigrants to Canada,

Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1946	1,517	639	878	142	61	1	169	231
1947	1,866	745	1,121	79	51	8	403	461
1948	9,386	4,800	4,586	203	65	11	2,904	2,980
1949	4,499	2,314	2,185	134	40	8	1,158	1,206
1950	2,429	1,224	1,205	69	26	10	538	574
1951	6,599	3,469	3,130	219	70	14	1,446	1,530
1952	5,177	2,613	2,564	265	65	4	1,151	1,220
1953	3,583	1,933	1,650	223	75	4	680	759
1954	1,334	649	685	113	57	1	173	231
1955	1,084	503	581	108	37	1	152	190
1956	1,632	745	887	171	51	1	190	242
1957	5,472	2,836	2,636	419	63	4	768	835
1958	2,290	1,312	978	173	44	2	262	308
1959	2,686	1,594	1,092	150	44	0	357	401
1960	2,385	1,403	982	146	34	1	363	398
1961	1,510	918	592	130	47	3	160	210
1962	1,349	813	536	144	39	3	149	191
1963	1,697	954	743	178	54	3	215	272
Total								
1946-52	31,473	15,804	15,669	1,111	378	56	7,769	8,202
1953-63	25,022	13,660	11,362	1,955	545	23	3,469	4,037
1946-63	56,495	29,464	27,031	3,066	923	79	11,238	12,239

Table A-14 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Occupations Not Given	Dependents as % of Total	Labour Force as % of Total	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled as % of Labour Force
460		45	42.1	57.9	16.2	26.3
494		87	39.9	60.1	7.0	41.1
1,288		115	51.1	48.9	4.4	65.0
765		80	51.4	48.6	6.1	55.2
511		51	50.4	49.6	5.7	47.6
1,276		105	52.6	47.4	7.0	48.9
1,043		36	50.5	49.5	10.3	47.6
466	187	15	53.9	46.1	13.5	46.0
255	74	12	48.7	51.3	16.5	33.7
192	88	3	46.4	53.6	18.6	32.7
345	122	7	45.6	54.4	19.3	27.3
992	369	21	51.8	48.2	15.9	31.7
359	105	33	57.3	42.7	17.7	31.5
370	150	21	59.3	40.7	13.7	36.7
321	108	9	58.8	41.2	14.9	40.5
190	61	1	60.8	39.2	22.0	35.5
162	39	0	60.3	39.7	26.9	35.6
259	31	3	56.2	43.8	24.0	36.6
5,837		519	50.2	49.8	7.1	52.3
3,911	1,334	125	54.6	45.4	17.2	35.5
11,082		644	52.2	47.8	11.3	45.3

(1) By ethnic origin.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-15  
Netherlander<sup>(1)</sup> Immigrants to Canada,  
Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations,  
1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Skilled Workers			
					Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1946	2,146	2,081	65	6	2	3	9	14
1947	3,192	1,638	1,554	28	3	39	38	79
1948	10,169	5,775	4,394	46	9	253	126	388
1949	7,782	4,514	3,268	44	5	200	78	283
1950	7,404	4,429	2,975	47	9	166	178	353
1951	19,130	11,847	7,283	193	34	226	1,128	1,388
1952	21,213	13,329	7,884	233	45	165	1,383	1,593
1953	20,472	11,854	8,618	493	64	144	1,737	1,945
1954	16,340	8,956	7,384	503	57	107	2,071	2,235
1955	6,929	3,595	3,334	315	26	41	639	706
1956	7,956	4,229	3,727	339	13	23	763	799
1957	12,310	6,952	5,358	481	27	34	1,266	1,327
1958	7,595	4,157	3,438	335	28	24	915	967
1959	5,354	2,883	2,471	255	16	15	610	641
1960	5,598	2,925	2,673	291	13	20	601	634
1961	1,960	846	1,114	150	8	9	170	187
1962	1,681	729	952	171	14	11	158	183
1963	1,812	808	1,004	179	12	13	182	207
Total								
1946-52	71,036	43,613	27,423	597	107	1,052	2,940	4,098
1953-63	88,007	47,934	40,073	3,512	278	441	9,112	9,831
1946-63	159,043	91,547	67,496	4,109	385	1,493	12,052	13,929

Table A-15 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Occupations Not Given	Dependents as % of Total	Labour Force as % of Total	Professional as % of Labour Force	Skilled as % of Labour Force
	22	23	97.0	3.0	9.2	21.5
	856	591	51.3	48.7	1.8	5.1
	3,700	260	56.8	43.2	1.0	8.8
	2,796	145	58.0	42.0	1.3	8.7
	2,456	119	59.8	40.2	1.6	11.9
	5,529	173	61.9	38.1	2.7	19.0
	5,922	136	62.8	37.2	3.0	20.2
1,356	4,763	61	57.9	42.1	5.7	22.6
1,371	3,228	47	54.8	45.2	6.8	30.3
608	1,690	15	51.9	48.1	9.4	21.2
939	1,623	27	53.2	46.8	9.1	21.4
1,726	1,774	50	56.5	43.5	9.0	24.8
970	1,129	37	54.7	45.3	9.7	28.1
723	805	47	53.8	46.2	10.3	25.9
692	990	66	52.3	47.7	10.9	23.7
268	509	0	43.2	56.8	13.5	16.8
233	363	2	43.4	56.6	18.0	19.2
308	310	0	44.6	55.4	17.8	20.6
	21,281	1,447	61.4	38.6	2.2	14.9
9,194	17,184	352	54.5	45.5	8.8	24.5
	47,659	1,799	57.6	42.4	6.1	20.6

(1) By ethnic origin.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-16

Immigrants from the United States<sup>(1)</sup> to Canada,

Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63

Year	Total Immigrants	Dependents	To Labour Force	Skilled Workers				
				Professional and Techni- cal Workers	Managers	Primary Industries	Trades and Service	All Skilled
1946	11,469	6,797	4,672	514	466	265	514	1,245
1947	9,440	4,854	4,586	543	473	235	522	1,230
1948	7,381	3,773	3,608	393	314	193	444	951
1949	7,744	4,011	3,433	482	374	124	439	937
1950	7,799	4,058	3,741	469	372	120	406	898
1951	7,732	4,042	3,690	619	307	133	357	797
1952	9,306	5,488	3,818	1,391	304	121	398	823
1953	9,379	5,353	4,026	1,075	578	116	386	1,080
1954	10,110	5,939	4,171	1,081	822	102	401	1,325
1955	10,392	6,208	4,184	1,122	918	96	355	1,369
1956	9,777	5,927	3,850	1,021	555	79	380	1,014
1957	11,008	6,678	4,330	1,154	599	99	500	1,198
1958	10,846	6,630	4,216	1,276	565	89	475	1,129
1959	11,338	7,157	4,181	1,445	532	86	391	1,009
1960	11,247	6,866	4,381	1,628	550	84	367	1,001
1961	11,516	7,314	4,202	1,543	622	108	346	1,076
1962	11,643	7,498	4,145	1,643	626	122	377	1,125
1963	11,736	7,526	4,210	1,746	608	162	342	1,112
Total								
1946-52	60,871	33,023	27,548	4,411	2,610	1,191	3,080	6,881
1953-63	118,992	73,096	45,896	14,734	6,975	1,143	4,320	12,438
1946-63	179,863	106,119	73,444	19,145	9,585	2,334	7,400	19,319



Table A-16 (cont'd)

Semi-Skilled Workers	Un-Skilled Workers	Occupations not Given	Dependents as % of Total Immigrants	Labour Force as % of Total Immigrants	Professional Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Semi-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Un-Skilled Labour Force as % of Labour Force	Not Known as % of Labour Force
	1,965	948	59.3	40.7	11.0	26.6	42.1		20.3
	1,984	829	51.4	48.6	11.8	26.8	43.3		18.1
	1,578	686	51.1	48.9	10.9	26.4	43.7		19.0
	1,392	622	51.8	44.3	14.0	27.3	40.6		18.1
	1,766	608	52.0	48.0	12.5	24.0	47.2		16.3
	1,651	623	52.3	47.7	16.8	21.6	44.7		16.9
	1,485	119	59.0	41.0	36.4	21.6	38.9		3.1
1,339	379	153	57.1	42.9	26.7	26.8	33.3	9.4	3.8
1,248	417	100	58.7	41.3	25.9	31.8	29.9	10.0	2.4
1,236	406	51	59.7	40.3	26.8	32.7	29.5	9.7	1.2
1,362	430	23	60.6	39.4	26.5	26.3	35.4	11.2	0.6
1,551	400	27	60.7	39.3	26.7	27.7	35.8	9.2	0.6
1,408	382	21	61.1	38.9	30.3	26.8	33.4	9.1	0.5
1,308	408	11	63.1	36.9	34.6	24.1	31.3	9.8	0.3
1,303	441	8	61.0	39.0	37.2	22.8	29.7	10.1	0.2
1,146	416	21	63.5	36.5	36.7	25.6	27.3	9.9	0.5
1,048	311	18	64.4	35.6	39.6	27.1	25.3	7.5	0.4
1,035	287	30	64.1	35.9	41.5	26.4	24.6	6.8	0.7
	11,821	4,435	54.3	45.3	16.0	25.0	42.9		16.1
13,984	4,277	463	61.4	38.6	32.1	27.1	30.5	9.3	1.0
	30,082	4,898	59.0	40.8	26.1	26.3	40.9		6.7

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

Source: See Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-17  
Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada,  
by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States(1)	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	16.0	71.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	2.5	2.1	3.9
1947	14.7	60.4	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.8	2.9	15.5
1948	5.9	36.6	2.4	2.6	8.1	0.9	7.5	36.0
1949	8.1	23.3	6.3	8.1	8.2	1.1	4.7	40.2
1950	10.6	18.2	7.9	12.3	10.0	1.6	3.3	36.1
1951	4.0	16.1	16.7	12.5	9.8	3.2	3.4	34.3
1952	5.7	25.9	17.2	13.0	12.9	2.6	3.1	19.6
1953	5.6	27.8	22.9	14.4	12.1	1.9	2.1	13.2
1954	6.6	28.9	21.8	15.9	10.6	1.8	0.9	13.5
1955	9.5	27.4	18.1	18.4	6.3	2.0	1.0	17.3(2)
1956	5.9	31.2	17.8	18.1	4.8	1.9	1.0	19.3(3)
1957	3.9	40.1	11.3	10.4	4.4	1.9	1.9	26.1
1958	8.7	21.3	12.3	22.9	6.1	2.0	1.8	24.9
1959	10.6	18.1	10.8	25.1	5.0	1.7	2.5	26.2
1960	10.8	20.0	11.3	20.5	5.4	2.1	2.3	27.6
1961	16.1	18.5	9.4	20.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	28.4
1962	15.6	22.3	7.5	19.0	2.3	2.8	1.8	28.7
1963	12.6	27.1	5.8	17.1	1.9	2.7	1.8	31.0
Total 1946-52	7.7	31.2	9.7	8.4	9.0	2.0	4.0	28.0
Total 1953-63	8.2	28.0	14.4	17.2	6.0	2.0	1.7	22.5
Total 1946-63	8.0	29.1	12.8	14.1	7.1	2.0	2.5	24.4

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

(2) Of which 2.6 per cent were Hungarian.

(3) Of which 10.6 per cent were Hungarian.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.

Table A-18

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter the Labour Force, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States <sup>(1)</sup>	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	32.5	53.6	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	6.1	5.5
1947	11.5	61.0	0.4	0.2	3.9	0.7	2.8	19.5
1948	4.8	34.6	2.1	2.8	5.8	0.7	6.1	43.1
1949	6.5	24.2	5.8	9.7	6.2	1.1	4.1	42.4
1950	9.3	19.2	8.0	14.9	7.4	1.8	3.0	36.4
1951	3.3	16.1	18.7	16.0	6.4	3.2	2.8	33.5
1952	4.5	26.5	18.0	15.2	9.3	2.6	3.0	20.9
1953	4.4	29.5	26.1	12.7	9.5	2.0	1.8	14.0
1954	4.9	30.3	22.8	16.4	8.8	1.9	0.8	14.1
1955	7.2	30.1	18.4	17.5	5.7	2.2	1.0	17.9 (2)
1956	4.2	32.9	19.2	16.0	4.1	1.8	1.0	20.8 (3)
1957	2.9	40.0	12.4	8.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	28.9
1958	6.7	23.8	14.2	20.5	5.5	2.1	1.6	25.6
1959	7.8	22.4	12.6	22.8	4.6	1.9	2.0	25.9
1960	8.2	24.7	13.7	16.4	5.0	2.4	1.8	27.8
1961	12.1	23.6	11.4	17.8	3.2	2.8	1.7	27.4
1962	11.3	26.2	8.9	17.1	2.6	3.2	1.5	29.2
1963	9.2	26.1	7.0	16.4	2.2	3.2	1.6	34.3
Total 1946-52	6.5	28.3	10.6	10.6	6.5	1.9	3.7	31.9
Total 1953-63	6.0	30.2	16.2	15.4	5.2	2.2	1.5	23.3
Total 1946-63	6.2	29.5	14.2	13.6	5.7	2.1	2.3	26.4

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

(2) Of which 2.3 per cent were Hungarian.

(3) Of which 12.4 per cent were Hungarian.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.

Table A-19

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States <sup>(1)</sup>	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	36.1	42.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	10.0	7.2
1947	26.6	58.0	0.9	0.1	1.4	2.2	3.9	6.9
1948	16.2	48.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.3	8.4	18.7
1949	24.9	36.4	2.2	1.2	2.3	3.3	6.9	22.8
1950	27.8	37.8	2.6	1.5	2.8	4.7	4.1	18.7
1951	14.7	29.0	12.1	1.8	4.6	3.7	5.2	28.9
1952	19.3	44.7	9.3	1.0	3.2	2.3	3.7	16.5
1953	12.5	55.9	7.6	1.1	5.7	2.5	2.6	12.1
1954	12.9	60.7	6.1	0.9	6.0	2.1	1.4	9.9
1955	15.7	57.3	6.0	1.1	4.4	2.4	1.5	11.6
1956	10.9	59.2	6.6	1.6	3.6	2.3	1.8	14.0
1957	7.2	62.2	4.6	0.8	3.0	2.1	2.6	17.5 <sup>(2)</sup>
1958	16.9	52.5	5.6	1.4	4.4	2.4	2.3	14.5
1959	20.8	47.4	5.0	1.7	3.7	2.4	2.2	16.8
1960	21.8	46.3	4.6	1.4	3.9	2.2	2.0	17.8
1961	23.0	42.5	4.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	21.2
1962	20.0	40.2	3.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.8	28.1
1963	18.1	42.6	3.6	1.4	1.9	3.0	1.8	27.6
Total 1946-52	21.1	41.7	6.5	1.2	2.9	2.8	5.3	18.5
Total 1953-63	15.4	52.6	5.2	1.3	3.7	2.4	2.0	17.4
Total 1946-63	16.4	50.6	5.4	1.3	3.5	2.5	2.6	17.7

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

(2) Of which 9.1 per cent were Hungarian.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.

Table A-20

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter All Skilled Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States (1)	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	37.7	45.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	7.0	8.5
1947	14.0	70.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	5.3	8.0
1948	5.3	39.3	0.7	2.5	2.2	0.6	16.6	32.8
1949	9.2	32.5	2.1	7.5	2.8	1.3	11.8	32.8
1950	13.4	26.7	3.8	11.5	5.3	2.1	8.5	28.7
1951	2.4	20.9	23.2	10.8	4.2	4.2	4.7	29.6
1952	3.6	32.1	15.7	10.0	6.9	3.6	5.3	22.8
1953	5.1	31.8	26.4	8.3	9.1	2.6	3.6	13.1
1954	6.0	27.4	28.7	12.0	10.2	2.4	1.1	12.2
1955	10.0	22.3	24.2	19.3	5.1	2.6	1.4	15.1
1956	4.3	26.3	26.7	18.2	3.3	1.8	1.0	18.4
1957	2.8	34.9	17.2	7.7	3.1	2.0	2.0	30.3 (2)
1958	7.5	14.0	23.7	16.2	6.4	2.4	2.0	27.8
1959	8.7	14.4	21.2	19.1	5.5	2.5	3.4	25.2
1960	8.2	16.9	20.6	15.0	5.2	2.7	3.3	28.1
1961	13.4	12.7	15.5	22.6	2.3	3.2	2.6	27.7
1962	11.8	15.9	10.9	21.1	1.9	3.8	2.0	32.6
1963	8.6	19.7	7.7	20.5	1.6	3.5	2.1	36.3
Total 1946-52	6.7	33.1	11.5	7.7	4.0	2.6	8.0	26.4
Total 1953-63	6.4	24.8	21.2	14.3	5.1	2.5	2.1	23.6
Total 1946-63	6.5	27.8	17.8	12.0	4.7	2.5	4.1	24.6

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

(2) Of which 14.7 per cent were Hungarian.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.

Table A-21  
Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter Managerial Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States(1)	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	69.0	17.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	9.0	3.8
1947	51.2	37.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	5.5	4.3
1948	37.0	45.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	7.7	6.3
1949	54.4	27.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	2.0	5.8	7.8
1950	60.3	20.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	4.2	10.1
1951	35.4	26.1	4.3	1.2	3.9	2.9	8.1	18.1
1952	32.4	35.8	4.6	1.0	4.8	2.3	6.9	12.2
1953	40.2	37.8	3.6	0.8	4.5	1.4	5.2	6.5
1954	50.4	31.6	3.0	0.6	3.5	1.7	3.5	5.7
1955	65.4	20.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	2.6	6.0
1956	55.8	26.2	2.6	0.5	1.3	1.6	5.1	6.9
1957	49.2	31.8	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.1	5.2	6.4
1958	59.8	19.7	3.2	1.5	3.0	1.6	4.7	6.5
1959	63.5	15.1	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	5.3	7.4
1960	66.6	15.3	3.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	4.1	6.2
1961	69.5	11.4	2.8	1.2	0.9	2.3	5.2	6.7
1962	57.3	18.3	3.1	1.1	1.3	2.9	3.6	12.4
1963	52.4	19.7	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.9	4.7	15.7
Total 1946-52	47.0	31.2	1.7	0.7	1.9	1.6	6.8	9.1
Total 1953-63	56.1	23.8	2.8	1.1	2.2	1.8	4.4	7.8
Total 1946-63	53.3	26.1	2.5	1.0	2.1	1.7	5.1	8.2

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.



Table A-22

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter Skilled Primary Industry Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States (1)	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	74.2	22.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.7
1947	25.8	42.2	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.9	26.6
1948	5.3	12.3	0.2	0.4	7.0	0.1	0.3	74.4
1949	7.0	11.7	1.1	2.0	11.2	0.2	0.4	66.4
1950	12.8	10.9	2.0	7.4	18.0	0.3	1.1	47.5
1951	3.7	10.9	26.9	23.7	6.1	0.9	0.4	27.4
1952	9.8	25.3	11.3	12.3	13.3	1.3	0.3	26.4
1953	12.9	28.9	15.6	5.1	16.0	1.0	0.4	20.1
1954	15.1	30.6	15.7	8.0	15.8	1.0	0.1	13.7
1955	23.0	27.3	14.3	9.6	9.8	0.7	0.2	15.1
1956	6.2	50.9	16.0	7.6	1.8	1.1	0.1	16.3
1957	4.8	41.4	12.5	3.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	35.4 (2)
1958	18.9	34.2	8.3	10.6	5.1	1.3	0.4	21.2
1959	24.0	28.3	16.2	10.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	15.9
1960	15.0	47.3	13.9	5.7	3.6	0.7	0.2	13.6
1961	47.8	14.6	8.8	5.8	4.0	2.7	1.3	15.0
1962	34.7	13.6	9.9	7.1	3.1	4.8	0.8	26.0
1963	25.0	12.7	6.6	9.6	2.0	1.5	0.5	42.1
Total 1946-52	9.5	15.5	9.4	9.1	8.4	0.5	0.4	47.2
Total 1953-63	14.4	34.8	13.1	6.6	5.6	1.2	0.3	24.0
Total 1946-63	11.4	23.0	10.8	8.1	7.3	0.8	0.4	38.2

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

(2) Of which 24.7 percent were Hungarian.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.

Table A-23

Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter Skilled Trades and Service Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Number of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin as a Per Cent of Total							
	United States(1)	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	22.6	57.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.4	11.0
1947	7.5	78.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.8	6.0
1948	3.3	46.2	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.7	21.5	23.4
1949	5.7	37.8	2.4	9.3	1.0	1.5	15.0	27.3
1950	7.9	30.3	4.5	13.5	3.4	2.5	10.4	27.5
1951	1.3	22.0	23.2	9.5	4.0	4.7	5.1	30.2
1952	1.9	32.3	16.4	10.3	6.7	3.8	5.6	23.0
1953	2.0	31.5	28.6	9.0	9.2	2.8	3.6	13.3
1954	2.0	26.9	31.4	13.1	10.5	2.5	0.9	12.7
1955	3.0	22.4	27.1	21.8	5.4	2.8	1.3	16.2
1956	1.7	24.9	28.4	19.6	3.5	1.8	0.9	19.2(2)
1957	1.3	34.6	17.9	8.1	3.2	2.0	2.0	30.9
1958	3.5	12.9	25.7	17.4	6.7	2.5	1.9	29.4
1959	3.7	13.9	22.8	20.8	5.8	2.6	3.4	27.0
1960	3.4	15.4	22.3	16.5	5.5	2.9	3.3	30.7
1961	5.0	12.8	17.4	25.9	2.5	3.4	2.3	30.7
1962	4.6	15.7	12.0	24.4	1.9	3.9	1.8	35.7
1963	3.1	20.1	8.3	23.2	1.6	3.7	1.9	38.1
Total 1946-52	3.6	36.0	12.5	7.9	3.5	2.9	9.2	24.4
Total 1953-63	2.5	24.4	22.9	15.7	5.3	2.6	2.0	24.6
Total 1946-63	2.9	28.1	19.5	13.1	4.7	2.7	4.4	24.6

(1) By country of last permanent residence.

(2) Of which 14.6 per cent were Hungarian.

Source: Appendix Tables A-8 to A-16.

Table A-24

Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter "Skilled" Occupations, (1) by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63

Year	Total	U.S.	British	German and Austrian	Italian	Netherlander	French	Jewish	All Other
1946	2,154	484	1,225	15	7	8	8	161	246
1947	6,667	495	5,277	32	21	37	26	382	397
1948	13,037	425	5,993	111	400	111	78	2,830	3,089
1949	7,432	412	2,817	175	681	73	102	1,121	2,051
1950	4,930	384	1,503	217	670	149	128	520	1,359
1951	27,120	337	5,916	6,301	2,574	979	1,214	1,391	8,408
1952	19,769	383	6,529	3,215	2,047	1,237	716	1,071	4,571
1953	17,683	374	5,721	5,038	1,587	1,503	480	628	2,352
1954	18,287	385	5,042	5,673	2,466	1,799	433	153	2,336
1955	10,990	335	2,536	2,956	2,415	563	302	137	1,746
1956	20,447	361	5,214	5,694	4,003	693	355	165	3,962
1957	37,088	476	13,068	6,545	2,961	1,150	705	710	11,473(2)
1958	12,509	446	1,604	3,189	2,165	828	303	237	3,737
1959	9,459	359	1,300	2,161	1,938	558	230	315	2,598
1960	9,753	334	1,532	2,150	1,561	537	277	320	3,042
1961	6,039	309	791	1,051	1,526	141	195	144	1,882
1962	7,158	336	1,159	848	1,691	142	272	140	2,570
1963	9,762	300	2,067	790	2,166	156	340	179	3,764
Total 1946-52	81,109	2,920	29,260	10,066	6,400	2,594	2,272	7,476	20,121
Total 1953-63	159,175	4,015	40,034	36,095	24,479	8,070	3,892	3,128	39,462
Total 1946-63	240,284	6,935	69,294	46,161	30,879	10,664	6,164	10,604	59,583

171

(1) As defined by the Department of Labour.

(2) Of whom 5,452 were Hungarians.

Source: Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, The Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, pp. 36-38, and source cited in Appendix Table A-9.

Table A-25  
Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations. (1)

by Occupation and Sex, 1946-63

Occupations	1946(2)	1947(2)	1948(2)	1949(2)	1950(2)	1951(2)	1952(2)	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total 1946-63	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>																				
Accountants and auditors	63	90	105	86	74	183	322	408	385	299	438	762	303	257	283	215	270(3)	258(3)	4,801	
Architects	27	40	46	38	33	81	142	162	141	113	211	382	128	107	78	31	65	79	1,904	
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	41	58	68	56	48	118	209	295	259	169	263	485	185	180	157	122	234	233	3,180	
Dentists	5	7	8	7	6	14	25	44	27	25	31	59	18	48	29	36	61	42	492	
Draughtsmen and designers	155	220	256	211	182	448	791	825	759	621	1,253	2,403	538	378	480	370	506(4)	755(4)	11,151	
Engineers, aeronautical	22	31	37	30	26	64	113	189	138	110	133	245	62	23	36	17	(5)	(5)	1,276	
Engineers, chemical	14	20	23	19	16	40	71	89	67	70	93	155	70	56	62	44	62	87	1,058	
Engineers, civil (and other)	81	115	134	110	96	235	414	613	488	402	536	908	316	258	224	177	419	388	5,914	
Engineers, forestry	1	2	3	2	2	5	8	39	13	5	8	25	10	6	6	1	(5)	(5)	136	
Engineers, electrical	72	104	122	100	87	214	377	459	490	368	460	891	255	198	165	141	197	309	5,009	
Engineers, mechanical	66	93	108	89	77	190	334	568	408	293	376	752	232	181	196	125	244	373	4,705	
Engineers, metallurgical	3	4	5	4	3	8	15	16	27	4	15	32	8	12	6	5	(5)	(5)	167	
Engineers, mining	10	14	16	13	11	28	50	84	56	63	64	94	57	49	30	37	45	41	762	
Total engineers	269	383	448	367	318	784	1,382	2,057	1,687	1,315	1,685	3,102	1,010	783	725	547	967	1,198	19,027	
Laboratory technicians & assistants	56	80	94	77	66	164	288	282	297	250	393	842	344	310	363	341	454(6)	552(6)	5,253	
Graduate nurses	200	285	336	276	241	588	1,036	1,581	1,458	1,227	1,248	1,729	1,145	1,073	1,290	1,108	1,621	1,879	18,321	
Physicians and surgeons	56	81	95	78	68	166	293	402	311	333	415	635	394	439	441	445	530	687	5,869	
Teachers and professors	153	219	256	210	182	448	791	756	996	943	1,028	1,838	1,300	1,250	1,396	1,480	1,528(3)	1,861(3)	16,635	
Other professional workers(7)	398	577	714	531	468	1,206	1,924	1,773	2,030	1,864	2,378	3,803	2,188	2,122	2,194	2,001	1,982(3)	2,096(3)	29,766	
Total	1,423	2,040	2,426	1,937	1,686	4,200	7,203	8,585	8,350	7,159	9,343	16,040	7,553	6,947	7,436	6,696	8,218	9,640	116,882	

Table A-25 (cont'd)  
 Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, (1)  
 by Occupation and Sex, 1946-63

Occupations	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
MALE											
Accountants and auditors	322	371	287	416	721	289	244	270	197	264 (3)	245 (3)
Architects	125	136	109	204	374	123	98	74	29	62	75
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	228	242	160	251	441	164	167	148	112	216	215
Dentists	26	22	22	29	55	15	42	25	30	52	37 (4)
Draftsmen and designers	649	703	580	1,185	2,244	490	349	446	336	476 (4)	718 (4)
Engineers, aeronautical	155	138	110	133	245	62	23	36	17	(5)	(5)
Engineers, chemical	70	67	70	93	154	70	56	62	44	62	87
Engineers, civil (and other)	518	487	401	536	906	316	258	224	177	415	386
Engineers, forestry	26	13	5	8	25	10	6	6	1	(5)	(5)
Engineers, electrical	388	488	367	459	889	255	198	165	141	197	309
Engineers, mechanical	483	408	293	375	750	232	181	196	125	244	373
Engineers, metallurgical	12	27	4	15	31	8	12	6	5	(5)	(5)
Engineers, mining	58	56	63	64	94	57	49	30	45	45	41
Total engineers	1,710	1,684	1,313	1,683	3,094	1,010	763	725	547	963	1,196
Laboratory technicians & assistants	169	206	175	289	588	202	184	250	189	291 (3)	361 (3)
Graduate nurses	76	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	27
Physicians and surgeons	292	278	296	364	546	340	381	389	353	456 (3)	583 (3)
Teachers and professors	308	485	443	461	851	584	597	704	832	864 (3)	1,067 (3)
Other professional workers (7)	2,100	1,511	1,376	1,825	2,870	1,566	1,425	1,538	1,297	1,300 (3)	1,368 (3)
Total	6,005	5,673	4,761	6,687	11,784	4,784	4,270	4,569	3,922	4,972	5,892

Table A-25 (cont'd)

Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, (1)  
by Occupation and Sex, 1946-63

Occupations	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
FEMALE											
Accountants and auditors	21	14	12	22	41	14	13	13	18	6 (3)	13 (3)
Architects	8	5	4	7	8	5	4	4	2	3	4
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	19	17	9	12	44	21	13	9	10	18	18
Dentists	6	5	3	2	4	3	6	4	6	9 (4)	5
Draughtsmen and designers	58	56	41	68	159	48	29	34	34	30 (4)	37 (4)
Engineers, aeronautical	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineers, chemical	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	4	2
Engineers, civil (and other)	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	(5)	(5)
Engineers, forestry	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineers, electrical	--	2	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineers, mechanical	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineers, metallurgical	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	(5)	(5)
Engineers, mining	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total engineers	3	3	2	2	8	--	--	--	--	4	2
Laboratory technicians & assistants	68	91	75	124	254	142	126	113	152	163	191 (3)
Graduate nurses	1,278	1,423	1,227	1,248	1,729	1,144	1,073	1,290	1,108	1,593	1,852
Physicians and surgeons	47	33	37	51	89	54	58	52	92	74	104
Teachers and professors	331	511	500	567	987	716	653	692	648	664 (3)	794 (3)
Other professional workers (7)	741	519	488	553	933	622	697	656	704	682 (3)	728 (3)
Total	2,580	2,677	2,398	2,656	4,256	2,769	2,677	2,867	2,774	3,246	3,748



Table A-25 (cont'd)

- (1) Includes occupations classified as professional and technical in the 1951 Census of Canada. Before April 1953, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration used an occupational classification which is not directly comparable to the present one. Beginning with 1962, the 1961 Census of Canada classification of occupations is used and consequently the entire series is not strictly comparable, although the error involved is likely quite small.
- (2) Prior to 1953, statistics of intended occupations were compiled in aggregate for the "Professional Class"; the distribution by occupation for the period 1946-52 has been estimated by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (seemingly, by attributing the average composition for 1953-54 to each of the previous years).
- (3) As defined in the 1961 Classification of Occupations.
- (4) Draughtsmen only; designers included with other professional workers.
- (5) Included with civil and other engineers; a new breakdown of intended professional occupations was introduced in 1962, and these groups are not shown separately; however, estimates were made and included in the total for 1953-63.
- (6) Including medical and dental technicians.
- (7) Includes photographers (given separately under skilled workers for the years 1946-52).
- (8) Managerial occupations were included with the professional category for the first three months; thus the published figure of 8,845 professional immigrants has been adjusted as follows. Total immigration during the first quarter of 1953 was 22,937, or 13.6 per cent of the total immigration for that year (as compared to 18.3 and 16.0 per cent during 1954 and 1955 respectively; and during these years, first quarter immigrants in the managerial occupations accounted for 26.2 and 21.9 per cent of that group, or about 35 to 40 per cent more than the aggregate immigration percentage). It was assumed that 18.4 per cent of all immigrants in the managerial group during 1953 arrived during the first quarter; therefore, an adjustment of 260 was made.

Source: 1946-60: Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Manpower Bulletin No. 11, The Migration of Professional Workers Into and Out of Canada, 1946-1960, p. 9, and Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, p. 59; Immigration to Canada by Intended Occupation and by Province of Intended Destination, Calendar Years 1946 to 1955, Inclusive; and Canada Year Book (various years).  
 1961-63: Statistics Section, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration 1961, 1962 and 1963; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada Year Book, 1963/64, p. 207.

Table A-26

## Percentage Distribution Among Occupations of

## Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter

## Professional and Technical Occupations,

by Sex, 1953-63

Occupations	Both Sexes										Total 1953-1963	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		1963
Accountants and Auditors	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.7	4.0
Architects	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.6
Chemists (other than Pharmacists)	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.7
Dentists	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
Draftsmen and Designers	9.6	9.1	8.7	13.4	15.0	7.1	5.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	7.8	9.3
Engineers, Aeronautical	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	(5)	1.0
Engineers, Chemical	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Engineers, Civil (and other)	7.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.6	5.1	4.0	4.9
Engineers, Forestry	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	(5)	0.1
Engineers, Electrical	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.1
Engineers, Mechanical	6.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.7	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.9
Engineers, Metallurgical	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(5)	(5)	0.1
Engineers, Mining	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Total Engineers	23.9	20.3	18.4	18.0	19.5	13.4	11.3	9.7	8.3	11.8	12.4	15.6
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	4.6
Graduate Nurses	18.4	17.5	17.1	13.4	10.8	15.2	15.4	17.3	16.5	19.7	19.6	16.0
Physicians and Surgeons	4.7	3.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.2	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.4	7.1	5.2
Teachers and Professors	8.8	11.9	13.2	11.0	11.5	17.2	18.0	18.8	22.1	18.6	19.3	15.0
Other Professional Workers	20.7	24.3	26.0	25.5	23.7	29.0	30.5	29.5	29.9	24.2	21.8	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-26 (cont'd)

Occupations	Males										Total 1953-1963	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		1963
Accountants and Auditors	5.4	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.3	4.2	5.7
Architects	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.2
Chemists (other than Pharmacists)	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.9	4.3	3.6	3.7
Dentists	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6
Draughtsmen and Designers	10.8	12.4	12.2	17.7	19.0	10.2	8.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	12.2	12.9
Engineers, Aeronautical	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	(S)	(S)	1.5
Engineers, Chemical	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3
Engineers, Civil (and other)	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.6	6.0	4.9	4.5	8.3	6.6	7.2
Engineers, Forestry	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	(S)	(S)	0.2
Engineers, Electrical	6.5	8.6	7.7	6.9	7.5	5.3	4.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	5.2	6.1
Engineers, Mechanical	8.0	7.2	6.2	5.6	6.4	4.8	4.2	4.3	3.2	4.9	6.3	5.8
Engineers, Metallurgical	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(S)	(S)	0.2
Engineers, Mining	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Total Engineers	28.5	29.7	27.6	25.2	26.3	21.1	18.1	15.9	13.8	19.3	20.3	23.2
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	2.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.3	5.5	4.8	5.9	6.1	4.6
Graduate Nurses	1.3	0.6	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0.6	0.5	0.3
Physicians and Surgeons	4.9	4.9	6.2	5.4	4.6	7.1	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.9	6.8
Teachers and Professors	5.1	8.5	9.3	6.9	7.2	12.3	14.1	15.4	21.2	17.4	18.1	11.4
Other Professional Workers	34.9	26.7	28.8	27.3	24.4	32.8	33.5	33.7	33.2	26.2	23.2	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A-26 (cont'd)

Percentage Distribution Among Occupations of  
Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter  
Professional and Technical Occupations,  
by Sex, 1953-63

Occupations	Females										Total 1953-1963	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		1963
Accountants and Auditors	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6
Architects	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemists (other than Pharmacists)	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Dentists	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Draftsmen and Designers	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.8
Engineers, Aeronautical	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	*
Engineers, Chemical	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineers, Civil (and other)	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	*
Engineers, Forestry	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0
Engineers, Electrical	0	0.1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Engineers, Mechanical	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Engineers, Metallurgical	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	*
Engineers, Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Engineers	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.7	3.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.6
Graduate Nurses	49.7	53.2	51.2	47.0	40.7	41.2	40.1	45.1	39.9	49.0	49.4	45.8
Physicians and Surgeons	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.1
Teachers and Professors	12.9	19.1	20.9	21.3	23.3	25.9	24.4	24.1	23.4	20.5	21.2	21.6
Other Professional Workers	28.8	19.4	20.4	20.8	21.9	22.5	26.0	22.9	25.4	21.0	19.4	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Asterisk (\*) denotes less than 0.05 per cent.

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-25.

Table A-27

## British Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter

## Professional and Technical Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1953-63

Occupations	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Accountants and auditors	251	241	163	272	504	154	114	134	102	101 (3)	99 (3)
Architects	94	89	69	129	226	62	53	33	10	22	33
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	164	143	92	143	278	104	73	81	54	113	108
Dentists	10	6	8	5	16	3	14	8	5	12	7 (4)
Draughtsmen and designers	561	520	426	883	1,678	264	174	225	164	287 (4)	444 (4)
Engineers, Aeronautical	135	111	83	102	218	50	11	28	8	(5)	(5)
Engineers, Chemical	24	23	26	36	49	18	9	22	10	18	38
Civil (and Other)	373	303	215	322	605	145	129	98	61	188	189
Forestry	20	5	1	3	10	2	2	0	0	(5)	(5)
Electrical	294	363	243	312	627	142	112	99	72	85	155
Mechanical	344	252	152	181	430	107	68	67	40	104	185
Metallurgical	7	13	1	8	21	1	4	2	1	(5)	(5)
Mining	50	33	33	27	48	23	18	9	14	14	20
Total Engineers	1,247	1,103	754	991	2,008	488	353	325	206	409	587 (6)
Laboratory Technicians & Assistants	157	172	124	202	432	139	140	137	130	175 (6)	207 (6)
Graduate nurses	907	918	856	843	1,283	785	709	879	715	819	938
Physicians & surgeons	195	160	195	214	311	202	182	162	143	112	182 (3)
Teachers and professors	478	728	669	698	1,292	861	698	691	667	612 (3)	822 (3)
Others	737	982	752	1,143	1,954	907	790	772	640	640 (3)	676 (3)
	4,801	5,062	4,108	5,523	9,982	3,969	3,300	3,447	2,836	3,302	4,103

Note: Ethnic origin includes English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh.

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-25.

Table A-28  
Immigrants to Canada from the United States Intending to Enter  
Professional and Technical Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1953-63

Occupations	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Accountants and auditors	51	45	56	49	41	66	43	41	34	43 (3)	42 (3)
Architects	4	8	6	11	9	6	7	7	4	11	14
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	22	25	19	15	22	13	18	9	13	22	16
Dentists	2	3	8	3	2	7	12	10	10	21 (4)	18 (4)
Draughtsmen and designers	31	26	28	29	35	32	32	46	38	25 (4)	22 (5)
Engineers, Aeronautical	7	8	4	6	3	4	2	2	5	5	(5)
Engineers, Chemical	20	14	18	16	16	20	22	17	15	13	16
Civil and Other)	57	38	48	52	43	55	45	52	32	78	61 (5)
Forestry	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	(5)	(5)
Electrical	24	21	30	16	21	18	15	13	12	27	24
Mechanical	50	32	46	46	36	25	53	42	34	71	62 (5)
Metallurgical	4	4	1	2	0	2	6	4	2	(5)	(5)
Mining	14	10	19	24	23	22	21	12	13	19	10
Total Engineers	180	130	168	162	142	146	165	144	113	208	173
Laboratory Technicians & Assistants	24	21	26	18	27	26	31	35	50	59 (6)	63 (6)
Graduate nurses	98	83	71	61	58	105	97	119	89	114	206
Physicians & Surgeons	55	39	33	29	46	52	66	84	67	97	143
Teachers and professors	129	142	129	124	171	202	298	390	459	445 (3)	440 (3)
Other Professional Workers	479	559	578	520	601	621	676	743	666	598 (3)	609 (3)
Total	1,075	1,081	1,122	1,021	1,154	1,276	1,445	1,628	1,543	1,643	1,746

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-25.



Table A-29

Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter  
Skilled Occupations, (1) Classified  
by Occupation and Sex, (2) 1946-63

Occupation	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
BOTH SEXES									
<u>Transportation</u>									
Airpilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, locomotive engineers <sup>(3)</sup>	160	336	273	128	84	209	170	193	237
<u>Communication</u>									
Communication workers <sup>(4)(5)</sup>								95	96
<u>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</u>									
Airplane mechanics and repairmen	22	278	100	154	97	981	1,159	485	241
Automobile mechanics and repairmen	176	550	668	509	410	2,907	1,471	1,803	1,920
Blacksmiths, hammermen and forgem <sup>(6)</sup>	4	33	87	78	47	344	179	232	205
Boilermakers, platers <sup>(7)</sup>	10	39	49	17	11	65	50	98	66
Brick and stonemasons	20	164	454	413	303	1,949	1,191	1,201	1,764
Cabinet and furniture makers <sup>(8)</sup>	11	53	132	133	47	279	171	421	377
Carpenters	267	779	1,273	809	639	3,274	2,208	2,375	2,853
Compositors and typesetters <sup>(9)</sup>								61	87
Construction machinery operators <sup>(5)</sup>								35	138
Coremakers <sup>(10)</sup>								4	3
Dressmakers and seamstresses	51	213	669	480	272	751	854	689	629
Electricians and wiremen <sup>(11)</sup>	170	654	827	581	379	2,450	1,142	1,438	1,674
Electroplaters <sup>(5)</sup>								22	44
Furriers <sup>(12)</sup>	43	43	447	171	111	251	127	157	121
Jewellers and watchmakers <sup>(13)</sup>	22	54	77	107	57	358	192	217	186
Machinists	129	360	336	224	137	2,091	1,655	1,288	812
Mechanics and repairmen <sup>(5)</sup>								1,714	1,610
Milliners	2	20	22	158	9	25	26	19	16
Millwrights <sup>(14)</sup>	23	20	15	6	2	150	483	21	30
Moulders	10	48	51	34	25	127	103	154	105
Painters, decorators, glaziers <sup>(15)</sup>	80	249	348	225	174	956	750	891	1,074
Patternmakers	3	19	18	4	4	44	59	71	73
Photoengravers and lithographers <sup>(16)</sup>	3	13	14	14	10	29	23	30	26
Plasterers and lathers <sup>(17)</sup>	9	59	120	76	37	170	136	171	190
Plumbers and pipefitters <sup>(18)</sup>	65	161	234	141	98	662	410	546	650
Printing and pressmen and plate printers <sup>(19)</sup>	54	173	243	140	134	376	229	152	167
Radio repairmen <sup>(5)</sup>								313	307
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths <sup>(20)</sup>	22	143	161	72	40	300	201	282	261
Shoemakers and shoe repairers <sup>(21)</sup>	18	54	212	209	148	552	340	345	412
Spinners and weavers <sup>(5)</sup>								152	93
Stationary engineers	17	17	14	8	11	19	14	65	165
Stone cutters and dressers <sup>(22)</sup>	1	3	6	8	4	16	12	14	17
Tailors	70	282	2,735	983	443	1,381	814	799	664
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters <sup>(23)</sup>								837	668
Upholsterers	16	42	72	34	25	195	144	181	197
Other workers in printing and publishing <sup>(24)</sup>	6	9	20	12	11	31	39	112	109
Other skilled <sup>(25)</sup>	670	1,793	3,350	1,504	1,161	6,178	5,417		
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	2,154	6,667	13,037	7,432	4,930	27,120	19,769	17,683	18,287

Table A-29 (Cont'd)

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1946-52	1953-63
149	179	381	175	106	111	71	38	49	1,360	1,689
79	152	282	82	60	78	40	30	45		1,039
95	236	674	102	64	67	32	45	61	2,791	2,102
843	1,741	3,428	981	674	851	573	752	1,026	6,691	14,592
119	198	353	158	112	102	57	60	64	772	1,660
22	63	155	32	18	29	61	116	202	241	862
1,364	2,567	3,122	1,385	1,124	942	583	618	935	4,494	15,605
276	558	1,087	515	266	292	216	299	423	826	4,730
1,667	2,821	4,434	1,638	1,224	1,246	634	714	1,060	9,249	20,666
82	190	305	108	82	150	77	64	104		1,310
101	179	384	107	65	82	40	51	56		1,238
1	4	23	4	5	5	0	0	1		50
481	876	1,725	766	787	676	667	800	751	3,290	8,847
776	1,565	3,432	952	697	737	426	502	772	6,203	12,971
22	70	105	14	15	22	21	18	10		363
67	115	202	82	69	85	47	59	55	1,193	1,059
147	206	362	140	104	104	56	107	152	867	1,781
461	878	2,060	505	444	358	269	283	318	4,932	7,676
1,093	1,942	3,322	1,206	909	1,055	512	489	672		14,524
17	27	41	22	8	17	7	5	7	262	186
16	25	66	19	10	12	6	17	33	705	255
65	182	387	107	64	75	48	33	47	408	1,267
610	1,206	2,084	747	575	622	388	423	601	2,782	9,221
42	81	169	28	16	15	16	19	30	151	560
19	39	49	26	14	11	9	29	11	106	263
114	217	364	112	85	86	51	107	132	607	1,629
342	752	1,449	425	337	331	192	170	324	1,771	5,518
110	181	373	104	85	63	33	70	82	1,349	1,420
211	329	647	194	130	152	86	147	188		2,704
142	290	640	162	102	102	47	118	222	939	2,368
277	456	630	374	243	254	173	216	232	1,533	3,612
52	118	330	57	43	65	34	30	57		1,031
97	196	387	96	85	64	29	14	29	100	1,227
11	16	28	7	8	11	3	13	16	50	144
489	713	1,200	573	491	468	328	385	493	6,708	6,603
356	718	1,704	305	190	234	115	168	311		5,606
105	237	395	98	91	98	59	60	83	528	1,604
70	124	309	101	57	81	33	89	108	128	1,193
10,990	20,447	37,088	12,509	9,459	9,753	6,039	7,158	9,762	20,073 81,109	159,175

Table A-29 (cont'd)

Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter  
Skilled Occupations, (1) Classified  
by Occupation and Sex, (2) 1946-63

Occupation	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>BOTH SEXES (cont'd)</b>									
* Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists <sup>(26)</sup>	79	179	247	158	118	373	376	427	552
* Bakers	41	91	193	138	122	933	584	842	837
* Farmers and agriculturists	270	400	631	504	369	510	445	451	252
* Miners	58	430	2,889	1,234	532	3,026	714	376	355
* Oil-field workers <sup>(27)</sup>	29	82	97	45	33	107	80	75	70
* Managers	676	926	847	689	616	866	938	1,436	1,633
Total, all skilled workers	3,307	8,775	17,941	10,200	6,720	32,935	22,906	21,290	21,986
<b>FEMALES</b>									
		1947	1948	1949	1950 <sup>(28)</sup>	1951	1952	1953	1954
Dressmakers and seamstresses		211	665	475	267	724	837	680	621
Furriers <sup>(12)</sup>		7	64	27	15	20	18	15	13
Machinists		0	2	3	2	8	17	40	32
Milliners		20	20	142	8	22	24	17	13
Spinners and weavers <sup>(5)</sup>								52	46
Tailors		85	568	114	54	182	190	143	131
Others <sup>(29)</sup>		65	157	87	57	138	484	120	88
Total <sup>(1)</sup>		388	1,476	848	403	1,094	1,570	1,067	944
* Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists <sup>(26)</sup>		113	133	51	38	107	147	179	234
* Managers		46	42	34	32	43	47	69	107
* Others		3	6	3	3	12	18	27	13
Total, all skilled		550	1,657	936	476	1,256	1,782	1,342	1,298

(1) Definition of "skilled" is provided by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour; this is listed in their study Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1946-1965, pp. 37-38. Their definition of skilled trades and service workers has been augmented by including the following (marked by an asterisk): barbers, hairdressers and manicurists and bakers are included with skilled trades and service workers; and to arrive at the total of all skilled occupations, farm managers and owners, miners, oil-field workers and managers are added.

It may also be noted that since the 1946-52 were classified differently from that of 1953-61, as close an approximation as possible was used to give a consistent series; for the 1962-63 data, consistency has been made possible by the provision of a table listing the immigration of 1962 on the former classification scheme (Canada Year Book 1963-1964, pp. 207-208) and a more detailed breakdown of occupations provided by the Statistics Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

(2) Since males are most predominant within the skilled occupations, the number of males has not been shown separately. Instead, the major occupations within which females are numerous are shown; the number of males in such occupations can be computed in many cases from the data within this table.

(3) For 1946-52, includes commercial pilots and locomotive and marine engineers.

(4) One quarter of total is given here in order to take account of semi-skilled component.

(5) Included with "other skilled" during the years 1946-52.

(6) Blacksmiths only, 1946-52.

(7) Boilermakers only, 1946-52.

(8) Cabinet makers only, 1946-52.

(9) Included with printers, pressmen, printing trades for the years 1946-52.

(10) Included with iron workers, n.e.s. for the years 1946-52.

(11) Electricians only, 1946-52.

(12) Fur workers, 1946-52.

Table A-29 (cont'd)

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1946-52	1953-63
481	759	1,208	721	627	675	631	697	954	1,530	7,732
465	815	1,030	496	360	413	249	272	357	2,102	6,136
169	126	226	157	126	105	148	279	545	3,129	2,584
222	1,088	1,703	291	214	440	69	65	91	8,883	4,914
27	51	122	23	19	14	9	9	11	473	430
1,404	996	1,216	944	837	825	896	1,093	1,159	5,558	12,439
13,758	24,282	42,593	15,141	11,642	12,225	8,041	9,573	12,879	102,784	193,410
1955 <sup>(29)</sup>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <sup>(28)</sup>	1961	1962	1963	1947-52	1953-63
470	843	1,676	745	774	669	662	795	742	3,179	8,677
7	12	45	12	12	16	8	5	2	151	147
13	14	76	12	12	12	19	15	0	32	245
12	24	32	21	8	16	5	4	4	236	156
22	41	177	19	20	25	14	16	17		449
89	104	185	80	82	70	21	24	38	1,193	967
42	70	184	54	33	44	19	50	61	988	765
655	1,108	2,375	943	941	852	748	909	864	5,779	11,406
212	338	674	344	283	280	255	298	384	589	3,481
98	44	48	28	37	32	37	45	61	244	606
6	10	29	15	9	10	7	11	8	45	145
971	1,500	3,126	1,330	1,270	1,174	1,047	1,236	1,317	6,657	15,638

(13) Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, watch and clock makers, 1946-52.

(14) Iron workers, n.e.s. 1946-52.

(15) Painters and glaziers only, 1946-52.

(16) Engravers only, 1946-52.

(17) Plasterers only, 1946-52.

(18) Plumbers only, 1946-52.

(19) Printers, pressmen, printing trades during the years 1946-52.

(20) Sheet metal workers only, 1946-52.

(21) Shoemakers, 1946-52.

(22) Stone cutters, 1946-52.

(23) Included with aircraft workers during the years 1946-52.

(24) Bookbinders only, 1946-52.

(25) Includes locksmiths, woodworkers n.e.s., millers, apprentices to skilled trades and a portion of the group "skilled workers, n.e.s." for the years 1946-52.

(26) Barbers only, 1946-52.

(27) Derived from Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, T. 19, p. 59.

(28) Data are not available for the years 1946, 1950, 1955 and 1960; estimates have been made for all but the first of these years.

(29) Including those occupations not listed because the numbers within each were small.

Source: See Appendix Table A-8.

Table A-30  
 Percentage Distribution Among Major Occupations of Immigrants to Canada  
 Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, 1953-63

Occupations	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Airplane mechanics and repairmen	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Automotive mechanics and repairmen	8.5	8.7	6.1	7.2	8.0	6.5	5.8	7.0	7.1	7.7	5.8
Bakers	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.8	5.4	5.5	7.8	7.3	7.4
Brick and stonemasons	5.6	8.0	9.9	10.6	7.3	9.1	9.7	7.7	7.3	6.5	7.3
Cabinet and furniture makers	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3
Carpenters	11.2	13.0	12.1	11.6	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.2	7.9	7.5	8.2
Dressmakers and seamstresses	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	6.8	5.5	8.3	8.4	5.8
Electricians and wiremen	6.8	7.6	5.6	6.4	8.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.9
Mechanists	6.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.8	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.5
Mechanics and repairmen (n.e.s.)	8.1	7.3	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.6	6.4	5.1	5.2
Painters, decorators, glaziers	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.7
Plumbers and pipefitters	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.5
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.7
Shoemakers and shoe repairers	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.8
Tailors	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.4
Other trades and service	11.9	12.2	12.6	12.8	14.4	12.3	11.4	12.6	10.9	12.3	16.4
Total trades and service	89.0	89.5	86.8	90.7	92.3	90.7	89.7	88.7	86.0	84.9	86.0
Managers	6.7	7.4	10.2	4.1	2.9	6.2	7.2	6.7	11.1	11.4	9.0
Farmers and agriculturists	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.9	4.2
Miners	1.8	1.6	1.6	4.5	4.0	1.9	1.8	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
Oil-field workers	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Appendix Table A-29.



Table A-31

British Immigrants to Canada Intending to  
Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation,  
1946-63

	Total 1946-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total 1953-63
<u>Transportation</u>													
Airpilots, captains and mates, railway conductors	1,093	140	159	98	121	247	76	47	46	21	12	13	980
<u>Communications</u>													
Communications workers	(5)	80	71	79	115	220	51	40	48	22	16	23	765
<u>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</u>													
Airplane mechanics	1,784	287	132	57	149	491	41	22	19	5	17	21	1,241
Auto mechanics	2,009	427	343	199	385	1,026	137	120	150	78	120	146	3,131
Blacksmiths	155	50	32	11	23	51	9	10	7	1	6	9	209
Boilermakers	208	84	37	17	44	125	17	9	19	52	83	146	633
Brick and stonemasons	1,249	327	331	168	336	791	72	59	67	15	38	54	2,258
Cabinet and furniture makers	180	43	46	21	43	132	12	6	5	6	13	18	345
Carpenters	3,096	727	748	296	602	1,696	192	158	198	103	103	192	5,015
Compositors and typesetters	(9)	30	32	32	81	180	28	31	51	28	20	42	555
Construction machinery operators	(5)	22	73	65	77	208	26	22	24	8	16	12	553
Coremakers	(10)	2	1	0	3	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	26
Dressmakers and seamstresses	519	113	89	54	72	192	39	33	31	22	19	24	688
Electricians and wiremen	2,842	607	528	229	552	1,349	168	139	171	73	117	232	4,165
Electroplaters	(5)	17	25	11	50	86	8	10	12	16	12	3	250
Furriers	63	18	13	5	12	27	0	1	6	2	1	1	86
Jewellers and watchmakers	137	32	35	17	33	86	15	7	9	5	12	19	270
Machinists	2,274	454	276	131	292	761	61	56	66	43	102	156	2,398
Mechanics and repairers	(5)	264	298	130	254	542	104	79	108	52	68	136	2,025
Milliners	34	8	11	4	7	10	2	1	0	3	0	1	47
Millwrights	322	11	21	10	15	39	5	2	8	0	8	15	134
Moulders	281	83	45	28	66	135	14	16	20	5	11	18	441
Painters, decorators, glaziers	1,260	419	353	187	375	925	102	88	103	57	73	152	2,834
Patternmakers	101	50	48	22	49	121	8	4	11	7	6	22	348
Photoengravers and lithographers	61	19	13	8	22	26	3	6	6	3	4	3	114
Plasterers and lathers	406	102	98	51	115	256	31	29	18	8	7	19	734
Plumbers and pipefitters	987	278	269	142	291	738	95	85	78	44	42	111	2,173



Table A-31 (Cont'd)

Printing and pressmen and plateprinters	781	71	76	46	90	203	28	20	18	7	24	29	612
Radio repairmen	(5)	100	91	69	141	306	53	36	41	19	35	60	951
Steel metal workers and tinsmiths	695	176	130	52	154	386	32	30	28	10	30	90	1,118
Shoemakers and repairmen	180	38	23	15	33	69	11	8	7	4	8	15	231
Spinners and weavers	(5)	41	40	16	26	75	8	5	1	7	3	14	236
Stationary engineers	55	43	114	62	125	270	43	43	26	14	8	14	762
Stone cutters and dressers	9	1	5	3	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	24
Tailors	489	91	81	48	47	131	2	10	12	6	11	13	452
Toolmakers, die-makers and setters	(23)	348	263	109	316	830	62	36	64	25	68	172	2,293
Upholsterers	205	45	51	14	33	125	13	9	21	9	13	19	352
Other workers in printing and publishing	55	73	51	30	64	186	32	24	31	11	32	51	585
Total (labour definition)	29,260	5,721	5,042	2,536	5,214	13,068	1,604	1,300	1,532	791	1,159	2,067	40,034
*Managers	1,733	543	516	281	261	387	187	126	126	102	200	228	2,957
Service	564	113	148	99	155	408	133	125	103	82	95	125	1,586
*Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists													
Agriculture	845	80	49	31	42	92	32	20	11	11	24	35	427
*Farmers and agriculturists													
Mining	851	139	124	71	576	707	124	80	246	21	22	44	2,154
*Miners	235	42	34	12	25	50	5	2	7	1	2	3	183
*Oilfield workers													
Manufacturing	425	136	101	40	112	171	34	24	38	13	19	32	720
*Bakers	4,546	1,053	972	534	1,171	1,815	515	377	531	230	362	467	8,027
Total *(others)	33,913	6,774	6,014	3,070	6,385	14,883	2,119	1,677	2,063	1,021	1,521	2,534	48,061
Total (all skilled)													

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-29.

Table A-32

German Immigrants to Canada Intending to  
Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation,  
1953-63

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total 1953-63
<u>Transportation</u>												
Airpilots, captains and mates, railway conductors	3	1	2	5	9	2	4	2	4	2	0	34
<u>Communications</u>												
Communications workers	3	10	5	11	11	6	4	5	1	1	2	59
<u>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</u>												
Airplane mechanics	80	35	12	15	15	4	1	3	2	2	0	169
Auto mechanics	502	605	180	384	609	226	134	164	93	92	71	3,060
Blacksmiths	65	50	37	52	50	24	26	23	10	5	8	350
Boilermakers	3	16	1	7	3	4	5	2	3	14	13	71
Brick and stonemasons	304	551	299	595	476	402	256	209	78	71	75	3,316
Cabinet and furniture makers	193	169	108	261	162	217	135	126	55	53	41	1,520
Carpenters	471	652	380	676	532	269	175	139	53	55	32	3,434
Compositors and typesetters	15	12	15	34	32	29	13	33	14	16	11	224
Construction machinery operators	3	17	10	24	28	13	6	11	6	6	4	128
Coremakers	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	9
Dressmakers and seamstresses	123	137	99	167	248	75	103	83	58	43	26	1,162
Electricians and wiremen	312	461	201	368	539	239	148	142	88	51	66	2,615
Electroplaters	0	5	2	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	31
Furriers	12	18	17	34	29	19	8	10	0	3	2	152
Jewellers and watchmakers	66	55	46	57	66	48	29	25	8	14	9	423
Machinists	355	273	146	281	591	266	222	171	108	37	29	2,479
Mechanics and repairers	676	563	380	713	735	313	186	181	68	50	53	3,918
Milliners	1	1	4	7	9	3	2	5	2	1	2	37
Millwrights	5	4	1	2	6	0	2	1	0	3	4	28
Moulders	34	34	13	66	131	48	28	32	25	3	6	420
Painters, decorators, glaziers	158	312	174	369	401	254	179	172	84	62	40	2,205
Patternmakers	7	12	7	18	23	11	10	4	7	4	1	104
Photoengravers and lithographers	5	1	5	6	3	4	3	0	1	3	0	31
Plasterers and lathers	32	37	21	42	46	40	9	23	8	21	13	292
Plumbers and pipefitters	117	204	111	228	273	123	91	97	51	28	44	1,367

Table A-32 (Cont'd)

Printing and pressmen and plateprinters	24	31	21	34	42	26	20	21	8	9	7	243
Radio repairmen	87	63	46	44	90	24	13	15	11	14	11	418
Steel metal workers and tinsmiths	37	50	20	58	104	55	33	24	14	16	20	431
Shoemakers and repairmen	82	90	39	56	57	22	11	17	10	11	3	398
Spinners and weavers	45	14	11	50	41	8	13	25	10	6	6	229
Stationary engineers	2	7	4	14	19	8	5	3	0	0	0	62
Stone cutters and dressers	2	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	3	0	16
Tailors	117	156	98	123	183	45	40	47	13	11	6	839
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters	305	257	131	249	400	130	86	93	50	51	55	1,807
Upholsters	47	63	44	82	124	50	34	30	16	11	12	513
Other workers in printing and publishing	12	30	21	26	41	22	9	18	2	9	9	199
Total (Labour definition)	4,305	4,998	2,712	5,172	6,142	3,034	2,044	1,960	962	782	682	32,793
*Managers	41	40	31	22	14	29	23	24	24	30	24	302
Service	71	128	108	167	156	134	94	118	73	59	65	1,173
*Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists												
Agriculture	64	8	5	3	15	6	4	4	4	21	24	158
*Farmers and agriculturists												
Mining	67	90	51	185	227	30	53	70	16	12	14	815
*Miners												
*Oilfield workers	0	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Manufacturing	246	307	142	293	292	176	103	125	55	50	47	1,836
*Bakers	489	575	338	671	709	375	277	341	172	172	174	4,293
Total *(others)	4,794	5,573	3,050	5,843	6,851	3,409	2,321	2,301	1,134	954	856	37,086
Total (all skilled)												

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-29.

Table A-33

Italian Immigrants to Canada Intending to  
Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1946-63

	Total 1946-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total 1953-63
<u>Transportation</u>													
<u>Pilots, captains and mates, railway     conductors</u>	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	13
<u>Communications</u>	(5)	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	11
<u>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</u>													
<u>Airplane mechanics</u>	19	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	17
Auto mechanics	709	184	252	162	344	181	161	129	90	98	125	185	1,912
Blacksmiths	117	24	57	36	54	24	30	29	18	13	15	8	308
Boilermakers	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	12
Brick and stonemasons	1,621	368	612	749	1,286	951	583	588	376	357	361	547	6,778
Cabinet and furniture makers	54	5	16	68	107	55	26	23	22	54	80	97	553
Carpenters	1,087	280	523	464	716	530	399	338	245	202	227	275	4,199
Compositors and typesetters	(9)	0	2	0	10	9	3	3	5	2	2	5	41
Construction machinery operators	(5)	1	3	0	8	9	8	9	8	7	5	9	67
Coremakers	(10)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	172	144	162	130	223	219	201	142	176	226	292	298	2,213
Electricians and wiremen	180	48	118	70	148	101	80	73	60	62	56	72	888
Electroplaters		0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	8
Furriers	2	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	13
Jewellers and watchmakers	8	2	1	9	17	13	1	4	4	6	7	7	71
Machinists	115	27	24	37	29	26	7	14	15	18	26	12	235
Mechanics and repairers		142	205	210	280	291	177	156	136	123	84	59	1,865
Milliners	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
Millwrights	24	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Moulders	7	0	8	7	9	13	4	1	5	3	5	5	60
Painters, decorators, glaziers	95	23	44	69	134	103	62	60	60	65	57	98	775
Patternmakers	3	0	0	.1	2	2	1	0	0	1	4	2	11
Photoengravers and lithographers	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
Plasterers and lathers	36	8	14	15	26	19	15	17	16	18	19	45	212
Plumbers and pipefitters	32	5	19	10	45	29	24	23	25	17	18	30	245

Table A-33 (Cont'd)

Printing and pressmen and plateprinters	15	5	2	3	5	10	3	3	1	4	3	44
Radio repairmen	(5)	3	7	8	17	11	11	15	12	13	9	115
Steel metal workers and tinsmiths	10	5	12	27	18	14	6	4	2	15	21	134
Shoemakers and repairmen	360	97	165	139	203	116	111	92	62	76	89	1,244
Spinners and weavers	(5)	6	2	2	4	3	6	3	2	3	3	39
Stationary engineers	1	0	2	1	7	3	0	3	2	0	0	20
Stone cutters and dressers	15	1	7	7	4	4	2	4	2	4	6	45
Tailors	496	200	191	137	270	197	227	186	152	170	242	2,126
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters	(23)	5	7	29	17	9	4	6	6	5	7	101
Upholsterers	2	1	4	15	9	3	1	7	3	5	14	68
Other workers in printing and publishing	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	4	3	15
Total (Labour definition)	6,400	1,587	2,466	2,415	4,003	2,961	2,165	1,938	1,526	1,691	2,166	24,479
*Managers	41	11	10	12	5	18	14	14	11	12	17	136
Service												
*Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	201	78	87	111	179	136	173	170	220	238	344	1,921
Agriculture												
*Farmers and agriculturists	7	2	3	3	1	5	0	1	2	22	58	99
Mining												
*Miners	1,130	43	51	36	95	58	50	35	10	3	4	415
*Oilfield workers	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
Manufacturing												
*Bakers	101	44	32	81	134	87	55	65	46	50	55	693
Total *(others)	1,480	179	183	244	414	307	292	285	290	325	478	3,270
Total (all skilled)	7,880	1,766	2,649	2,659	4,417	3,268	2,457	2,223	1,816	2,016	2,644	27,749

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-29.

Table A-34  
 Immigrants to Canada from the United States Intending to  
 Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1946-63

	Total 1946-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total 1953-63
<b>Transportation</b>													
Airpilots, captains and mates, railway conductors	84	15	17	20	16	33	24	22	9	18	14	11	199
<b>Communications</b>													
Communications workers	(5)	5	5	7	5	7	10	5	9	8	5	6	72
<b>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</b>													
Airplane mechanics	69	16	5	5	11	8	10	8	15	8	6	10	102
Auto mechanics	213	17	30	21	33	30	27	25	37	33	30	31	314
Blacksmiths	8	4	1	1	1	4	2	0	2	1	1	1	18
Boilermakers	13	1	3	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	3	1	18
Brick and stonemasons	40	12	11	5	4	10	19	9	6	17	7	5	105
Cabinet and furniture makers	32	5	1	2	2	2	3	5	4	3	5	1	33
Carpenters	356	46	38	35	36	54	42	38	32	28	41	30	420
Compositors and typesetters	(9)	1	3	2	5	3	2	3	5	6	4	6	40
Construction machinery operators	(5)	2	16	14	31	45	31	13	9	7	10	8	186
Coremakers	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses	84	13	11	10	14	12	16	6	9	8	9	10	118
Electricians and wiremen	237	37	37	27	21	29	30	36	31	26	22	32	328
Electroplaters	(5)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	7
Furriers	69	23	15	10	6	9	4	6	1	1	2	2	79
Jewellers and watchmakers	40	0	2	3	2	3	2	3	6	2	1	7	31
Mechanists	267	25	18	18	20	23	31	28	16	25	25	18	247
Mechanics and repairers	(5)	36	44	38	48	62	42	46	45	24	41	35	461
Milliners	11	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	8
Millwrights	34	3	3	3	5	8	7	2	2	6	6	4	49
Moulders	14	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	12
Painters, decorators, glaziers	138	22	16	19	18	21	17	25	17	24	18	2	199
Patternmakers	8	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	12
Photoengravers and lithographers	6	2	1	0	0	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	19
Plasterers and lathers	14	3	7	3	0	3	4	6	2	3	5	2	38
Plumbers and pipefitters	101	21	15	15	19	25	31	15	14	14	14	15	198



Table A-34 (Cont'd)

Printing and pressmen and plateprinters	112	10	6	7	5	7	8	7	4	6	4	6	70
Radio repairmen	(5)	7	29	17	7	9	13	8	10	2	14	8	124
Steel metal workers and tinsmiths	50	4	5	4	3	9	9	7	8	3	8	7	66
Shoemakers and repairmen	24	5	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	20
Spinners and weavers	(5)	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	9
Stationary engineers	21	3	18	12	17	20	19	9	8	7	2	3	118
Stone cutters and dressers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tailors	79	15	5	9	4	8	0	2	1	3	1	2	54
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters	(23)	10	12	15	18	13	23	7	14	12	15	15	154
Upholsterers	16	2	1	1	2	1	4	6	2	3	2	7	31
Other workers in printing and publishing	7	3	1	3	1	5	5	5	5	3	11	9	51
Total (Labour definition)	2,920	374	385	335	361	476	446	359	334	309	336	300	4,015
*Managers	2,610	578	822	918	555	599	565	532	550	622	626	608	6,975
Service													
*Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	100	8	10	14	13	16	20	24	25	29	31	35	225
Agriculture													
*Farmers and agriculturists	870	85	66	77	48	52	72	79	73	98	115	150	915
Mining													
*Miners	151	11	8	10	16	9	6	1	7	6	3	9	86
*Oilfield workers	170	20	28	9	15	38	11	6	4	4	4	3	142
Manufacturing													
*Bakers	60	4	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	8	10	7	80
Total*(others)	3,961	706	940	1,034	653	722	683	650	667	767	789	812	8,423
Total (all skilled)	6,881	1,080	1,325	1,369	1,014	1,198	1,129	1,009	1,001	1,076	1,125	1,112	12,438

For Footnotes and Source: See Appendix Table A-29.

Table A-35

## Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada, 1946-63

	Canada	Mfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon N.W.T.
1946	71,719		586	4,604	3,465	9,712	29,608	4,615	4,711	5,771	8,619	28
1947	64,127		223	2,294	1,248	8,272	35,543	2,747	1,901	3,261	8,599	39
1948	125,414		259	2,813	1,476	24,687	61,621	7,750	5,087	9,715	11,918	78
1949	95,217	129 (1)	240	1,626	782	18,005	48,607	5,721	3,664	8,519	7,874	50
1950	73,912	204	164	1,167	663	13,575	39,041	3,654	2,896	6,425	6,091	32
1951	194,391	259	211	2,035	1,423	46,033	104,842	8,749	4,178	12,238	14,394	29
1952	164,498	503	306	2,702	1,020	35,318	86,059	6,635	3,875	13,050	14,967	63
1953	168,868	502	261	2,206	1,080	34,294	90,120	8,191	3,790	15,227	13,118	79
1954	154,227	524	107	2,207	1,011	28,419	83,029	9,219	4,125	13,294	12,197	95
1955	109,946	444	123	1,841	659	22,117	57,563	5,062	2,654	7,843	11,570	70
1956	164,857 (2)	426	112	1,639	852	31,396	90,662	5,796	2,202	9,959	17,812	118
1957	282,164	495	134	2,789	1,674	55,073	147,097	11,614	4,427	21,131	37,528	202
1958	124,851	373	78	1,786	1,031	28,443	63,853	4,732	2,595	8,429	13,400	131
1959	106,928	345	91	1,087	640	24,816	55,976	3,610	1,815	7,423	11,000	125
1960	104,111	306	83	1,210	634	23,774	54,491	4,337	2,087	6,949	10,120	120
1961	71,689	365	69	901	770	16,920	36,518	2,527	1,333	4,823	7,326	137
1962	74,586	378	77	989	944	19,132	37,210	2,410	1,163	4,745	7,441	97
1963	93,151	349	78	1,198	769	23,264	49,216	2,792	1,438	4,731	9,254	62
Total 1946-52	789,278	1,095	1,999	17,241	10,077	155,602	405,321	39,871	26,312	58,979	72,462	319
Total 1953-63	1,455,378 (2)	4,507	1,213	17,853	10,064	307,648	765,735	60,290	27,629	104,554	150,766	1,236
Total 1946-63	2,244,656 (2)	5,602	3,212	35,094	20,141	463,250	1,171,056	100,161	53,941	163,533	223,228	1,555
Percentage 1946-52	100.0	0.1	0.3	19.0	1.3	19.7	51.3	5.1	3.3	7.5	9.2	0.0
1953-63	100.0 (2)	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.7	21.1	52.6	4.1	1.9	7.2	10.4	0.1
1946-63	100.0 (2)	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.9	20.6	52.2	4.5	2.4	7.3	9.9	0.1

(1) Nine months.

(2) 3,883 not stated.

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section, Immigration to Canada by Intended Occupation and by Province of Intended Destination, Calendar Years 1946 to 1955 Inclusive, and Immigration Statistics (various years); worksheets for 1962-63.

Table A-36  
 Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada  
 Intending to Enter the Labour Force, 1946-63

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon NWT
1946	14,375		134	1,285	547	2,622	5,916	598	524	804	1,934	11
1947	39,771		128	1,445	698	5,063	23,189	1,640	1,070	1,772	4,745	21
1948	75,204		189	1,757	933	16,235	36,507	4,837	2,961	5,448	6,289	48
1949	52,934	84 (1)	126	987	430	10,481	26,985	3,166	2,078	4,350	4,207	40
1950	40,123	120	84	595	366	8,203	21,074	1,931	1,526	3,164	3,038	22
1951	113,386	139	133	1,220	777	29,247	60,411	5,220	2,331	6,096	7,793	19
1952	85,029	249	156	1,365	518	20,362	43,759	3,391	1,970	6,229	7,002	28
1953	91,133	275	134	1,122	571	21,006	47,451	4,536	1,916	7,780	6,298	44
1954	84,376	265	52	1,211	555	17,696	44,083	5,308	2,170	6,879	6,113	44
1955	57,987 (2)	204	50	1,039	328	12,917	29,747	2,681	1,296	3,887	5,804	34
1956	91,039 (2)	206	51	881	457	18,822	48,781	3,253	1,193	5,188	9,485	52
1957	151,511	273	57	1,509	818	32,220	76,548	6,481	2,420	10,988	20,097	100
1958	63,078	213	26	937	472	15,867	31,581	2,428	1,302	3,924	6,262	66
1959	53,551	197	34	511	264	13,787	27,561	1,813	1,815	3,369	5,139	61
1960	53,573	157	25	595	264	13,127	27,621	2,170	1,142	3,337	5,077	58
1961	34,809	163	17	426	369	8,881	17,495	1,157	625	2,208	3,414	54
1962	36,748	190	20	488	423	10,273	17,968	1,173	558	2,137	3,476	42
1963	45,866	168	22	529	337	12,502	23,849	1,351	613	2,113	4,354	28
Total 1946-52	420,822 (2)	592	950	8,654	4,269	92,213	217,841	20,783	12,460	27,863	35,008	189
Total 1953-63	763,671 (2)	2,311	488	9,248	4,858	177,098	392,685	32,351	14,050	51,810	75,519	583
Total 1946-63	1,184,493 (2)	2,903	1,438	17,902	9,127	269,311	610,526	53,134	26,510	79,673	110,527	772
Percentage 1946-52	100.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.0	21.9	51.9	4.8	3.0	6.6	8.3	0.0
Percentage 1953-63	100.0 (2)	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	23.2	51.5	4.2	1.8	6.8	9.9	0.1
Percentage 1946-63	100.0 (2)	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.8	22.8	51.6	4.5	2.2	6.7	9.3	0.1

(1) Nine months.

(2) 2,670 not stated.

Source: See Appendix Table A-35.

Table A-37  
Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, 1946-53

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon NWT
1946	1,423		11	60	27	355	615	63	53	75	163	1
1947	2,040		12	88	51	379	885	99	56	123	341	6
1948	2,426		6	73	49	595	1,039	163	70	143	287	1
1949	1,937	28(1)	2	49	39	538	785	90	55	121	221	9
1950	1,686	33	3	686	71	407	662	68	67	128	199	7
1951	4,200	51	7	89	51	1,224	1,903	137	116	251	369	2
1952	7,203	123	13	109	72	1,908	3,123	232	172	759	685	7
1953	8,585	107	11	103	56	2,061	4,382	274	174	676	729	12
1954	8,950	93	7	114	85	1,708	4,336	256	321	582	837	11
1955	7,159	78	6	88	73	1,667	3,353	233	360	499	795	7
1956	9,343(2)	91	6	108	84	2,075	4,758	233	171	580	999	4
1957	16,040	156	4	237	119	3,759	7,735	479	429	1,042	2,065	15
1958	7,553	128	10	553	73	1,769	3,230	243	320	623	1,022	5
1959	6,947	109	5	104	97	1,579	3,074	279	236	566	890	8
1960	7,436	85	8	140	80	1,675	3,276	338	308	562	951	13
1961	6,696	96	6	137	94	1,652	2,946	206	218	505	827	9
1962	8,218	118	10	126	142	2,145	3,719	281	241	548	883	5
1963	9,640	105	8	196	126	2,379	4,605	307	286	497	1,123	8
Total 1946-52	20,915	235	54	539	330	5,406	9,012	852	589	1,600	2,265	33
Total 1953-63	95,967(2)	1,166	81	1,483	1,029	22,469	45,414	3,129	3,064	6,680	11,121	97
Total 1946-63	116,882(2)	1,401	135	2,022	1,359	27,875	54,426	3,981	3,653	8,280	13,386	130
Percentage 1946-52	100.0	1.1	0.3	2.6	1.6	25.8	43.0	4.1	2.8	7.7	10.8	0.2
1953-63	100.0(2)	1.2	0.1	1.5	1.1	23.4	47.3	3.3	3.2	7.0	11.6	0.1
1946-63	100.0(2)	1.2	0.1	1.7	1.2	23.8	46.6	3.4	3.1	7.1	11.5	0.1

(1) Nine months.

(2) 234 not stated.

Source: See Appendix Table A-35.

Table A-38

Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada  
Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, 1946-63

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon N.W.T.
1946	3,307		30	254	125	659	1,394	131	109	218	381	6
1947	8,775		25	236	145	1,405	5,188	267	167	392	945	5
1948	17,941		22	276	158	5,553	9,039	622	294	666	1,275	36
1949	10,200	17(1)	14	186	77	2,721	5,313	454	166	4,904	1,739	23
1950	6,720	37	7	88	53	1,688	3,642	252	128	343	485	1
1951	32,935	27	16	314	163	9,734	17,196	1,550	467	1,372	2,088	8
1952	22,906	55	35	406	95	5,407	12,448	868	348	1,498	1,739	7
1953	21,290	63	14	226	91	4,405	11,942	1,088	381	1,680	1,391	9
1954	21,986	82	7	301	126	4,239	11,696	1,546	660	1,796	1,523	10
1955	13,758	52	7	280	100	2,805	6,989	820	314	989	1,389	13
1956	24,282	39	5	213	143	4,252	13,055	1,046	349	1,492	2,737	23
1957	42,593	31	11	385	252	7,966	21,688	2,222	659	3,356	5,977	46
1958	15,141	32	3	243	132	3,595	7,474	793	348	1,097	1,397	27
1959	11,642	39	5	107	63	2,981	5,862	543	189	833	999	21
1960	12,225	19	4	145	61	2,912	6,361	563	324	811	1,010	15
1961	8,041	20	4	65	163	2,168	4,021	354	124	461	642	19
1962	9,573	26	4	83	146	2,865	4,734	307	92	495	797	24
1963	12,879	31	3	118	94	3,683	6,809	439	118	563	1,010	11
Total 1946-63	102,784	136	149	1,760	816	27,167	54,220	4,144	1,679	4,979	7,652	86
Total 1953-63	193,410 (2)	434	67	2,166	1,371	41,871	100,631	9,721	3,558	13,573	18,872	218
Total 1946-63	296,194 (2)	570	216	3,926	2,187	69,038	154,851	13,865	5,237	18,552	26,524	304
Percentage	100.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.8	26.5	52.9	4.0	1.6	4.7	7.5	0.1
1953-63	100.0 (2)	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	21.6	52.1	5.0	1.8	7.0	9.8	0.1
1946-63	100.0 (2)	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7	23.3	52.3	4.7	1.8	6.2	9.0	0.1

(1) Nine months only.  
(2) Of whom 928 not indicated.

Source: See Appendix Table A-35.

Table A-39  
 Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada  
 Intending to Enter Skilled Trade and Service Occupations, 1946-63

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	M.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.
1946	2,374		17	201	94	467	965	89	77	125	238	1
1947	6,937		16	187	109	1,014	4,365	212	102	239	691	2
1948	13,477		13	233	125	4,164	6,965	360	196	416	1,003	1
1949	7,728	12 (1)	6	156	57	2,148	4,066	305	111	322	544	1
1950	5,170	29	4	62	35	1,229	2,967	184	92	224	344	0
1951	28,426	25	10	281	143	7,683	15,523	1,401	405	1,139	1,812	4
1952	20,729	50	29	373	78	4,954	11,418	794	304	1,258	1,468	3
1953	18,952	48	8	192	66	3,957	10,861	1,018	325	1,391	1,078	7
1954	19,676	67	6	273	107	3,794	10,609	1,460	617	1,530	1,208	5
1955	11,936 (2)	38	1	257	87	2,469	6,094	771	275	828	1,111	5
1956	22,021	32	5	197	133	3,846	11,887	972	320	1,319	2,440	12
1957	39,326	26	10	344	219	7,417	20,107	2,089	581	3,014	5,489	30
1958	13,726	26	2	229	117	3,341	6,757	749	315	950	1,226	14
1959	10,446	36	3	97	53	2,725	5,306	502	167	720	824	13
1960	10,841	12	4	120	46	2,690	5,605	517	309	698	828	12
1961	6,919	15	3	56	146	1,921	3,522	320	102	365	460	9
1962	8,127	17	1	66	131	2,519	4,054	264	81	417	566	11
1963	11,073	16	2	95	79	3,262	5,933	394	94	466	724	8
Total 1946-52	84,741 (2)	116	95	1,493	641	21,659	46,269	3,345	1,287	3,723	6,100	13
Total 1953-63	173,043 (2)	333	45	1,926	1,184	37,941	90,735	9,056	3,187	11,698	15,954	126
Total 1946-63	257,784 (2)	449	140	3,419	1,825	59,600	137,004	12,401	4,474	15,421	22,054	139
Percentage 1946-52	100.0 (2)	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.8	8.4	54.6	3.9	1.5	4.4	7.2	0.0
1953-63	100.0 (2)	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	21.9	52.5	5.2	1.8	6.8	9.2	0.1
1946-63	100.0 (2)	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7	23.1	53.1	4.8	1.7	6.0	8.6	0.1

(1) Nine months only.

(2) Of whom 858 not indicated.

Source: See Appendix Table A-35.



Table A-40

## Emigrants from Canada to the United States,

by Country or Region of Birth, 1957-63

(Calendar years)

Country or Region of Birth	Number						Per Cent of Total									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
North America	34,338	22,964	27,385	32,319	30,451	33,189	37,726	218,372	68.6	64.3	66.2	66.4	67.4	69.8	73.2	68.2
Canada	33,819	22,606	26,950	31,885	29,779	32,484	36,891	214,414	67.6	63.3	65.1	65.5	65.9	68.3	71.6	67.0
Other North America	519	358	435	434	672	705	835	3,958	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
Europe	14,904	11,981	13,339	15,730	14,052	13,613	12,811	96,430	28.8	33.6	32.2	32.3	31.1	28.6	24.9	30.1
Germany	2,385	2,150	2,438	3,074	3,371	3,004	2,910	19,332	4.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	7.5	6.3	5.6	6.0
Ireland	822	804	613	617	466	352	340	4,014	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.7	1.3
Italy	743	490	491	1,568	766	756	645	5,559	1.5	1.4	1.2	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7
Netherlands	602	439	355	476	722	686	796	4,076	1.2	1.2	.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
Poland	735	867	533	580	476	734	468	4,393	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	.9	1.4
United Kingdom	6,394	4,065	5,841	5,491	4,512	4,275	4,051	34,619	12.8	11.4	14.1	11.3	10.0	10.0	7.9	10.8
Other Europe	3,233	3,166	3,068	3,824	3,739	3,806	3,601	24,437	6.5	8.9	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.6
Asia (including Middle East)	431	388	283	293	300	408	522	2,625	.9	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.9	1.0	.8
South America	115	90	97	64	111	117	121	715	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Africa	93	98	120	125	136	115	186	873	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.3
Oceania	176	166	171	150	159	137	144	1,103	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
Total, all countries	50,057	35,687	41,395	48,682	45,209	47,579	51,511	320,118	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: United States, Department of Justice, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Special tabulations prepared for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A-41

Emigrants (1) from Canada to the United States,  
by Major Occupation Groups, 1950-63 (2)

Calendar Years	Number of Emigrants			Skilled				(as Per Cent of Those Destined to the Labour Force)				
	Total	Destined to Labour Force	Prof. and Tech. Workers	Total (3)	Trades and Service (4)	Farmers and Farm Managers (5)	Occu- pations not Given (6)	Those Destined to Work Force as Per Cent of Total	Prof. and Tech. Workers	Trades and Service Managers	Farmers and Farm Managers	
1950	23,251	11,912	2,814	2,857	1,681	398	778	51.2	23.6	14.1	3.3	6.5
1951	27,277	13,185	2,931	3,307	2,131	306	870	48.3	22.2	16.2	2.3	6.6
1952	37,848	17,688	3,797	4,522	2,969	437	1,116	46.7	21.5	16.8	2.5	6.3
1953	35,842	18,141	3,525	4,748	3,357	376	1,015	50.6	19.4	18.5	2.1	5.6
1954	32,341	17,378	3,352	4,446	3,117	397	932	52.8	19.3	17.9	2.3	5.4
1955	37,206	19,412	4,166	5,131	3,972	223	936	52.2	21.5	20.5	1.1	4.8
1956	44,061	22,512	5,277	5,939	4,627	295	1,017	51.1	23.4	20.6	1.3	4.5
1957	50,057	26,143	6,251	6,651	5,264	218	1,169	52.2	23.9	20.1	0.8	4.5
1958	35,687	19,463	4,784	4,577	3,503	170	904	54.5	24.6	18.0	0.9	4.6
1959	41,995	21,623	5,593	5,185	3,849	277	1,059	52.2	25.9	17.8	1.3	4.9
1960	48,682	25,338	5,587	6,308	5,029	160	1,119	52.0	22.0	19.8	0.6	4.4
1961	45,209	23,508	5,285	5,847	4,628	117	1,102	52.0	22.5	19.7	0.5	4.7
1962	47,597	24,723	5,833	6,017	4,805	118	1,094	51.9	23.6	19.4	0.5	4.4
1963	51,511	26,220	6,344	6,361	4,998	116	1,247	50.9	24.2	19.1	0.4	4.8
Total	558,564	287,245	65,539	71,896	53,930	3,608	14,358					
1950-63 Average	39,897	20,532	4,681	5,135	3,852	258	1,025	51.4	22.8	18.8	1.3	5.0

Table A-41 (cont'd)

- (1) Including Canadian-born and immigrants to Canada.
- (2) Aggregate data (including Newfoundland) for earlier years (ending June 30) were as follows: 1946 - 21,344; 1947 - 24,342; 1948 - 25,485; 1949 - 25,156.
- (3) Miners and oil-field workers are not shown separately in the source data and therefore could not be included.
- (4) Figures for the years 1956-63 have been derived by adding up the numbers within those occupations comparable to the Canadian occupations which have been included among the skilled trades and service occupations. For the earlier years, the relationship between the numbers in the above occupations and those within the broad groups listed in the United States statistics has been projected back to 1950. (Thus, 88 per cent of all craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers, 12 per cent of all operatives and kindred workers, 16 per cent of service workers, one per cent of managers and one per cent of clerical workers have been included in these figures.)
- (5) Excluding 1.5 per cent from the published aggregate figures for the years 1950-55. This was the proportion, on average, during the period 1956-63 included in the published data with occupations which in this study are not included among managers.
- (6) Occupations not known or not reported were 1.5 per cent of the group with no occupation during the period 1956-63, and were estimated to be that in the earlier years.

Source: Computed from special tabulations prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A-42

Emigration of Canadian-Born from Canada to the United States,  
by Major Occupation Groups, 1950-53

Year (Ending June 30)	Total	Destined to Labour(2)	Prof. and Tech. (3)	Total	Skilled			Those Destined to Work Force as Per Cent of Total	Prof. and Tech. Workers	Total	Skilled		Farmers and Farm Managers
					Trades and Service	Farm Managers (4)	Farmers and Farm Managers				Trades and Service	Farmers and Farm Managers	
1946 (6)	18,161												
1947 (6)	21,458												
1948 (6)	22,047												
1949	20,977												
1950	17,592	8,510	2,381	1,626	798	282	546	48.4	28.0	19.1	9.4	3.3	6.4
1951	20,289	9,659	2,337	1,914	1,094	229	591	47.6	24.2	19.8	11.3	2.4	6.1
1952	27,437	12,398	2,989	2,787	1,836	284	687	45.2	24.1	22.5	14.8	2.1	5.5
1953	28,243	12,976	2,920	2,906	1,829	294	783	45.9	22.5	22.4	14.1	2.3	6.0
1954	26,379	12,250	2,510	2,740	1,760	302	678	46.4	20.5	22.4	14.4	2.5	5.5
1955	22,514	10,706	2,462	2,274	1,485	199	590	47.6	23.0	21.2	13.9	1.9	5.5
1956	28,795	13,832	3,191	3,038	2,068	277	693	48.0	23.1	22.0	15.0	2.0	5.0
1957	32,354	14,861	3,686	3,168	2,282	137	749	45.9	24.8	21.3	15.4	0.9	5.0
1958	29,245	13,760	3,386	2,838	1,955	151	732	47.1	24.6	20.6	14.2	1.1	5.3
1959	22,325	10,504	2,992	1,941	1,259	97	585	47.1	18.4	18.4	12.0	0.9	5.6
1960	30,312	14,161	3,302	2,838	1,969	134	735	46.7	23.3	20.0	13.9	0.9	5.2
1961	31,312	14,353	3,285	2,708	1,916	93	699	45.8	22.9	18.9	13.3	0.6	4.9
1962	29,569	13,787	3,325	2,452	1,741	89	622	46.6	24.1	17.8	12.6	0.6	4.5
1963	35,320	16,431	3,812	2,972	2,148	92	732	46.5	23.2	18.1	13.1	0.6	4.5
Total 1950-53	381,686	178,188	42,578	36,202	24,140	2,640	9,422	46.7	23.9	20.3	13.5	1.5	5.3
Average 1950-53	27,263	12,728	3,041	2,386	1,724	189	673						

Table A-42 (cont'd)

- (1) Original data is given for all Canadian-born to the United States (that is, emigrating directly from Canada as well as from other countries). For the period 1957-63, 2.5 per cent of all these Canadian-born did not come directly from Canada. This relationship has been assumed to hold true for earlier years and for the different categories and hence the above numbers are 97.5 per cent of the originally published data (except those of the total for the years 1957-63 which are the recorded numbers).
- (2) Including occupations unknown or not reported, which were derived by taking 1.5 per cent of the group "no occupation".
- (3) The number of professional workers are available only as defined by the United States classification. However, the published data for these workers were reduced by 3 per cent (this being the relationship during the period 1950-63 between the Canadian and the United States definitions of professional workers for the data of all emigrants from Canada to the United States) so as to give a comparable series.
- (4) Estimated by taking 88 per cent of craftsmen, 12 per cent of operatives, 16 per cent of service, 1 per cent of managers and 1 per cent of clerical workers. There were the proportions of these groups included, on average, during the period 1956-63 within the skilled trades and service occupations for all emigrants from Canada to the United States.
- (5) Excludes 1.5 per cent of the published figures, this being on average the proportion within this group having either semi-skilled or skilled trades and service occupations.
- (6) Newfoundland included.

Source: Computed from T. 8 of the Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, (various years) and from special tabulations prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A-43

All Canadian-Born Admitted to the United States (1)  
 as Percentages of All Emigrants from Canada to the United States.  
 Selected Occupational Groups, (2) 1950-63

Years (ending June 30)	Total Emigrants	Destined to the Labour Force (3)	Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers			Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers		Managers, Officials and Proprietors		Farmers and Farm Managers
			Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers	Managers, Officials and Proprietors	Farmers and Farm Managers				
1950	82.6	78.6	86.8	68.2	72.8	72.6				
1951	80.4	75.7	86.8	65.5	70.0	70.0				
1952	84.4	80.8	86.7	70.0	72.7	74.3				
1953	79.8	74.2	81.6	59.3	77.2	73.2				
1954	77.6	69.9	76.4	52.6	76.2	72.5				
1955	71.2	63.9	71.7	45.4	79.1	68.9				
1956	69.7	63.1	67.5	45.7	79.8	69.8				
1957	71.6	64.7	67.5	50.1	77.0	71.2				
1958	66.6	58.8	62.0	41.4	73.1	67.2				
1959	66.7	59.1	61.3	42.4	66.0	69.8				
1960	66.4	58.8	61.5	43.1	78.3	65.0				
1961	67.4	59.6	63.7	41.1	70.4	64.1				
1962	68.6	60.9	63.5	42.8	76.5	60.3				
1963	71.3	64.0	63.3	48.7	78.3	64.3				
Average, 1950-63	72.2	65.2	69.0	48.6	74.3	68.5				

207

(1) These include Canadian-born coming directly from Canada as well as from other countries of the world. For the period 1957-63, 97.5 per cent of all Canadian-born emigrating to the United States came directly from Canada.

(2) As defined by the United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Branch. In the case of all emigrants to the United States from Canada, during the period 1950-63, professional workers as defined in this study accounted for 97 per cent of the group professional, technical and kindred workers. Of the group craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers during the period 1956-63, 88 per cent were included among the skilled trades and service workers as defined in this study.

(3) Excludes those with no occupations or unknown occupations.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, Annual Report (various years), Table 8 and special tabulations prepared for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



Table A-44

## Emigration from Canada to the United States of Professional and Technical Workers.

by Occupations (1961 Census Classification), 1950-63  
(Calendar Years)

Occupation	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Professional engineers, Total	223	347	538	529	494	615	953	1,264	720	1,310	881	811	880	834	10,399
Civil engineers	39	46	27	49	56	48	61	78	54	53	75	73	75	91	825
Mechanical engineers (1)	95	112	96	113	98	112	191	228	144	276	116	144	149	117	1,991
Industrial engineers	4	11	18	24	13	20	25	28	18	19	19	23	31	42	295
Electrical engineers	40	55	45	49	67	64	101	160	83	160	128	136	139	130	1,357
Mining engineers	8(2)	3	16	12	13	12	13	5	5	8	13	12	5	22	152
Chemical engineers	37	34	34	38	39	42	48	52	26	40	49	38	41	49	567
Professional engineers n.e.s. (3)	-	86	302	244	208	317	514	708	390	754	481	385	440	383	5,212
Physical scientists	57	73	115	130	124	134	182	205	160	141	170	168	161	208	2,028
Chemists	57(4)	57	76	91	90	98	129	139	111	75	107	92	91	118	1,331
Geologists (5)	-	6	11	12	16	19	17	11	22	25	27	40	38	48	292
Physicists	9	9	23	18	17	13	24	35	24	38	34	33	29	35	332
Physical scientists n.e.s. (6)	-	1	5	9	1	4	12	20	3	3	2	3	3	7	73
Biologists and agricultural professionals	18	45	52	39	43	43	43	60	28	25	30	27	36	51	540
Biological scientists	-	5	15	9	10	9	14	10	15	11	13	10	10	25	156
Veterinarians	14	26	23	17	16	23	22	41	9	10	9	9	14	15	248
Agricultural professionals n.e.s. (7)	4	14	14	13	17	11	7	9	4	4	8	8	12	11	136
Teachers	314	268	328	338	350	394	465	542	506	486	568	619	664	778	6,620
Teachers and college principals (8)	63	39	31	40	35	55	85	67	56	67	65	102	90	139	934
School teachers (9)	-	-	217	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86(9)	119(9)	123(9)	628
Teachers and instructors n.e.s. (10)	251	229	80	215	315	339	380	475	450	419	503	431	455	516	5,058

Table A-44 (cont'd)

Health professionals	1,122	1,073	1,362	1,175	1,094	1,501	1,756	1,998	1,702	1,733	1,869	1,844	2,043	2,277	22,569
Physicians and surgeons	260	173	186	105	135	127	203	265	179	229	262	296	357	472	3,249
Dentists	29	14	13	3	8	12	10	13	11	8	13	6	13	7	160
Nurses, graduate	791(11)	799(11)	1,032	922	816	1,191	1,345	1,519	1,342	1,297	1,365	1,313	1,369	1,484	16,585
Nurses-in-training	-	-	14	29	24	36	43	34	34	46	55	71	69	81	536
Physical and occupational therapists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optometrists	2	2	5	3	2	2	6	3	3	-	3	7	4	3	45
Osteopaths and chiropractors	4	7	5	4	-	7	1	4	2	2	4	6	6	7	59
Pharmacists	13	14	20	22	19	17	22	15	20	26	18	17	22	20	265
Medical and dental technicians	-	40	76	60	59	88	101	104	88	85	116	95	173	169	1,254
Other health professionals(12)	23	24	31	27	31	21	25	41	23	40	33	33	30	34	416
Law professionals	12	15	20	15	14	10	15	17	17	13	18	16	14	21	217
Judges and magistrates )	12	15	20	15	14	10	15	17	17	13	18	16	14	21	217
Lawyers and notaries )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religion professionals	375	341	340	288	330	321	323	307	275	271	276	259	284	307	4,297
Clergymen and priests	170	160	181	129	174	164	158	176	137	129	141	118	142	162	2,141
Nuns and brothers(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious workers n.o.f.	205	181	159	159	156	157	165	131	138	142	135	141	142	145	2,156
Artists, writers and musicians	164	157	157	172	141	131	150	176	154	167	177	142	183	196	2,267
Artists, commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artists (except commercial), art teachers	58	51	54	72	47	49	66	69	67	57	61	47	54	68	820
Authors, editors and journalists(13)	46	44	58	48	44	37	39	50	38	54	61	51(14)	77(14)	64(14)	711
Musicians and music teachers	60	62	45	52	50	45	45	57	49	56	55	44	52	64	736
Other professionals	529	612	865	839	762	1,017	1,390	1,682	1,222	1,447	1,598	1,399	1,568	1,672	16,602
Architects	12	14	11	18	13	25	42	47	44	29	33	35	32	42	397
Draftsmen	65	75	119	108	108	179	295	348	217	311	226	231	248	266	2,796
Surveyors	7	2	10	15	7	13	16	13	17	23	25	26	33	45	252
Actuaries and statisticians	-	3	13	10	7	11	5	2	7	3	11	10	16	14	112
Economists	-	3	1	4	12	7	5	7	12	11	14	12	16	10	114
Computer programmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-44 (cont'd)

Occupation	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Other professionals (cont'd)															
Accountants and auditors	-	123	233	215	165	211	265	288	218	243	322	257	332	378	3,250
Dietitians	-	20	33	28	40	28	38	31	21	33	28	21	23	30	374
Social welfare workers (15)	53	57	52	58	54	40	49	58	54	52	65	40	67	81	780
Librarians	25	15	33	34	24	28	28	34	27	24	35	34	51	42	434
Interior decorators and window dressers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographers	27	25	31	31	26	28	36	32	48	35	38	37	48	51	493
Science and engineering technicians n.e.s. (16)	133	132	116	140	155	179	193	284	222	319	388	383	387	402	3,433
Professional occupations n.e.s. (17)	207	143	213	178	151	268	418	538	335	364	413	313	315	311	4,167
Total professional and technical	2,814	2,931	3,797	3,525	3,352	4,166	5,277	6,251	4,784	5,593	5,587	5,285	5,833	6,344	65,539
Not included as professional and technical (18)	155	132	160	138	117	121	153	143	141	154	155	193	206	220	2,188
Grand Total (per U.S. reports)	2,969	3,063	3,957	3,663	3,469	4,287	5,430	6,394	4,925	5,747	5,742	5,478	6,039	6,564	67,727

(1) Includes aeronautical engineers.

(2) Mining and metallurgical engineers not shown separately in 1950.

(3) Includes metallurgical engineers and metallurgists and sales engineers.

(4) Chemists, assayers and metallurgists not shown separately in 1950.

(5) Includes geophysicists.

(6) Miscellaneous natural scientists included in this category.

(7) Includes farm and home management consultants and agricultural scientists.

(8) Includes college presidents, deans, professors and instructors.

(9) Includes 52 elementary and 34 secondary school teachers in 1960; 71 elementary and 48 secondary in 1962; 66 elementary and 57 secondary in 1963.

Table A-44 (cont'd)

- (10) Includes teachers not elsewhere classified.
- (11) Nurses, graduate and nurses-in-training not shown separately.
- (12) Therapists and healers n.e.c. except in 1950 when the classification was healers and other medical service workers not elsewhere classified.
- (13) Includes reporters.
- (14) Includes nine public relations men and publicity writers in 1961; nineteen in 1962; and fifteen in 1963.
- (15) Includes recreation and group workers except in 1950 when they were not shown as a separate group.
- (16) Includes technicians and assistants, laboratory and technicians except laboratory in 1950 and 1951. Remaining years include the following categories: technicians, testing (n.e.c.), electrical and electronic, other engineering and physical, n.e.c.
- (17) Includes: professional workers, n.e.c.; semi-professional workers, n.e.c. (1950 and 1951 only); foresters and conservationists; personnel and labour relations workers; psychologists; social scientists; mathematicians; and designers.
- (18) Includes: actors and actresses; funeral directors and embalmers; athletes; aviators (airplane pilots and navigators); dancers, dancing teachers and chorus girls; radio and wireless operators; showmen, entertainers n.e.c.; and sports instructors and officials.

Source: 1950-63, compiled by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Canada, from United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service figures according to the Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961.

1964, compiled from the above primary source.

Table A-45

## Emigration from Canada to the United States of Professional and Technical Workers,

by Occupations (1951 Census Classification), 1953-63

	Calendar Years										
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Accountants and auditors	215	155	211	265	288	218	243	322	257	332	378
Architects	18	17	25	42	47	44	29	33	35	32	42
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	91	90	98	129	199	111	75	107	92	91	118
Dentists	3	8	12	10	13	11	8	13	6	13	7
Draftsmen and designers	196	173	233	391	389	281	321	294	333	248	266
Engineers, aeronautical	17	28	20	74	54	30	155	30	44	56	37
Engineers, chemical	28	39	42	48	52	26	40	49	38	41	49
Engineers, civil (and others)	310	281	369	588	798	450	808	560	454	525	498
Engineers, forestry (1)											
Engineers, electrical	49	67	64	101	160	83	160	128	136	139	130
Engineers, mechanical	96	70	92	117	174	114	121	86	100	93	80
Engineers, metallurgical	7	16	16	12	16	12	18	15	27	21	18
Engineers, mining	12	13	12	13	10	5	8	13	12	5	22
Total, engineers	519	494	615	953	1,264	720	1,310	881	811	880	834
Laboratory technicians and assistants (2)	167	186	200	218	325	245	359	421	416	417	436
Graduate nurses (3)	922	816	1,191	1,345	1,519	1,342	1,297	1,365	1,313	1,369	1,484
Physicians and surgeons	105	135	127	203	265	179	229	262	296	357	472
Teachers and professors	338	350	394	465	542	506	486	568	619	664	778
Other professional workers	951	918	1,060	1,256	1,400	1,127	1,236	1,321	1,107	1,430	1,529
Total	3,525	3,352	4,166	5,277	6,251	4,784	5,593	5,587	5,285	5,833	6,344

(1) Not available; included with other engineers.

(2) Includes science and engineering technicians n.e.s., and medical and dental technicians.

(3) Excluding student nurses, who are included with other professional workers.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Special tabulations prepared for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A-46

Net Emigration from Canada to the United States,  
of Professional and Technical Workers, 1953-63(1)

	Calendar Years										
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Accountants and auditors	164	120	155	216	247	152	200	281	223	289	336
Architects	14	9	19	31	38	38	22	26	31	21	28
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	69	65	79	114	177	98	57	98	79	69	102
Dentists	1	5	4	7	11	4	+ 4	3	+ 4	+ 8	+11 (2)
Draftsmen and designers	165	147	205	362	354	249	289	248	295	223 (2)	244 (3)
Engineers, aeronautical	10	20	16	68	51	26	153	28	39	52 (2)	34 (3)
Engineers, chemical	8	25	24	32	36	6	18	32	23	28 (2)	33
Engineers, civil (and others)	249	220	319	536	755	395	762	506	422	453 (2)	441 (3)
Engineers, electrical	25	46	34	85	139	65	145	115	124	112	106
Engineers, mechanical	46	38	46	71	138	89	68	44	66	22 (2)	18 (3)
Engineers, metallurgical	3	12	15	10	16	10	12	11	25	19 (2)	17 (3)
Engineers, mining	+ 2	3	+ 7	+11	+13	+17	+13	1	+ 1	+14	12
Total, engineers	339	364	447	791	1,122	574	1,145	737	698	672	661
Laboratory technicians and assistants	143	165	174	200	298	219	328	386	366	358	373
Graduate nurses	824	733	1,120	1,284	1,461	1,237	1,200	1,246	1,224	1,255	1,278
Physicians and surgeons	50	96	94	174	219	127	163	178	229	260	329
Teachers and professors	209	208	265	341	371	304	188	178	160	219	338
Other professional workers	472	359	482	736	799	506	560	578	441	832	920
Total	2,450	2,271	3,044	4,256	5,097	3,508	4,148	3,959	3,742	4,190	4,598





Table A-47

Emigration of Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States,  
by Major Occupations, 1956-63

Occupations	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1956-63	Per Cent of Total
Airplane mechanics and repairmen	37	56	32	52	28	32	36	49	322	0.7
Automotive mechanics	132	131	91	138	162	207	223	254	1,338	2.9
Bakers	98	80	80	84	90	113	99	89	733	1.6
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	174	213	200	210	257	276	282	340	1,952	4.2
Brick and stonemasons	156	198	151	128	195	215	204	205	1,452	3.1
Cabinet and furniture makers	42	40	51	45	56	81	78	69	462	1.0
Carpenters	565	577	492	454	681	589	621	606	4,585	9.8
Dressmakers and seamstresses	123	142	115	119	164	127	139	104	1,033	2.2
Electricians and wiremen	273	363	247	278	360	337	311	365	2,534	5.4
Mechanics	406	435	224	366	367	286	297	304	2,685	5.7
Mechanics and repairmen	428	608	400	412	624	493	445	525	3,935	8.4
Painters, decorators, glaziers	206	197	161	171	227	233	249	236	1,680	3.6
Plumbers and pipefitters	121	158	124	137	184	171	193	205	1,293	2.7
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths	96	78	38	46	69	49	51	67	494	1.1
Shoemakers and repairers	16	14	21	13	28	10	26	24	152	0.3
Tailors	103	121	112	81	113	88	82	72	772	1.6
Toolmakers	619	724	175	262	341	204	256	181	2,762	5.9
Others	1,032	1,129	789	853	1,083	1,117	1,213	1,303	8,519	18.1
Total trades and service	4,627	5,264	3,503	3,849	5,029	4,628	4,805	4,998	36,703	78.3
Farmers	295	218	170	277	160	117	118	116	1,471	3.1
Managers	1,017	1,169	904	1,059	1,119	1,102	1,094	1,247	8,711	18.6
Total (1)	5,939	6,651	4,577	5,185	6,308	5,847	6,017	6,361	46,885	100.0

(1) Excluding miners and oil-field workers.

Source: Computed from special tabulations prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A-48

Net Emigration of Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States,  
by Major Occupations, 1956-63

Occupations	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1956-63	Per Cent of Total
Airplane mechanics and repairmen	26	48	22	44	13	24	30	43	250	0.6
Automotive mechanics	99	101	64	113	125	174	193	223	1,092	2.9
Bakers	92	72	71	76	82	105	89	82	669	1.7
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	161	197	180	186	132	237	251	305	1,659	4.3
Brick and stonemasons	152	188	132	119	189	198	197	200	1,975	3.6
Cabinet and furniture makers	40	38	48	40	52	78	73	68	437	1.1
Carpenters	529	523	450	416	649	561	580	576	4,284	11.2
Dressmakers and seamstresses	109	130	99	113	155	119	130	94	949	2.5
Electricians and wiremen	252	334	217	242	329	311	289	333	2,307	6.0
Machinists	386	412	193	338	351	261	272	286	2,499	6.5
Mechanics and repairmen	380	516	358	366	579	469	404	490	3,562	9.3
Painters, decorators, glaziers	188	176	144	146	210	207	231	234	1,536	4.0
Plumbers and pipefitters	102	133	93	122	170	157	179	190	1,146	3.0
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths	93	69	29	39	62	46	43	60	441	1.1
Shoemakers and repairers	14	11	19	12	27	9	26	23	141	0.4
Tailors	99	113	112	79	108	85	81	70	747	2.0
Toolmakers	601	711	152	255	327	192	241	166	2,645	6.9
Others	924	992	645	752	1,102	1,039	1,119	1,213	7,786	20.3
Total trades and service	4,247	4,764	3,028	3,458	4,662	4,282	4,428	4,656	33,525	87.4
Farmers	247	166	98	198	87	19	3	-34	784	2.0
Managers	462	570	339	527	569	480	468	639	4,054	10.6
Total (2)	4,956	5,500	3,465	4,183	5,318	4,781	4,899	5,261	38,363	100.0

(1) Denotes net immigration.

(2) Excluding miners and oil-field workers.

Source: Computed from Appendix Tables A-34 and A-47.

Table A-49  
Emigration by Boat from Canada to the United Kingdom,  
1946-62

Year	Total (thousands)	Professional and Managerial Occupations
1946	9.1	n.a.
1947	7.9	n.a.
1948	7.2	n.a.
1949	7.5	n.a.
1950	7.0	n.a.
1951	5.0	506
1952	7.5	782
1953	6.9	628
1954	9.4	880
1955	10.4	1,004
1956	7.9	1,020
1957	8.7	918
1958	11.9	1,286
1959	12.2	1,346
1960	11.2	1,250
1961	10.3	n.a.
1962	7.4	n.a.
Total 1946-62	147.5	

Note: Detailed statistics are available for the years 1959-60. These are summarized as follows:

Occupations	<u>Total Number (1959-60)</u>		
	Holding Canadian Passport	Holding British (or Other) Passport	Total
Professional	624	1,558	2,182
Managerial	88	316	404
Clerical, distributive, and nonindustrial	552	2,498	3,050
Agriculture	40	180	220
Mining and quarrying	4	62	66
Building and carpentry	50	480	530
Transportation and industrial (ex. clothing)	234	1,558	1,792
Labourers and other workers	264	1,392	1,656
Not destined to the labour force	3,974	9,258	13,232
Total	5,830	17,302	23,132

Source: Total Emigrations: United Kingdom Central Statistical Office, Annual Abstract of Statistics, various years. Professional and Managerial Occupations: The Migration of Professional Workers into and out of Canada 1946-1960, Department of Labour, p. 37 and special tabulations for the years 1959-60 (provided by the General Register Office, Migration and Tourist Sections of Britain) obtained from the Department of Labour.

Table A-50  
Returning Residents Moving Between  
Canada and the United States, (1) 1944-62

Year	United States Citizens Returning from Canada (2)	Canadians Returning to Canada After Having Resided in the United States (3)
1944	4,743	2,210
1945	5,138	2,689
1946	6,769	5,177
1947	5,003	8,970
1948	4,946	5,678
1949 (4)	5,787	4,050
1950	3,859	3,518
1951	4,303	3,635
1952	4,012	4,707
1953	2,846	4,606
1954	2,091	4,516
1955	2,263	3,942
1956		4,740
1957		5,426
1958		5,297
1959		5,243
1960		5,233
1961		6,250
1962		5,758
Annual Average:	4,274 (1945-55)	4,681 (1945-55) 4,969 (1945-62)

- (1) Excluding persons deported.  
(2) For years ending June 30. The series was discontinued after 1955.  
(3) For calendar years. Aliens with Canadian domicile are excluded.  
(4) Newfoundland included from this year on.

Source: First column from Canada Year Book, 1955, p. 177 and 1957/58, p. 187.  
Second column from Canada Year Book, 1952/53, p. 173, 1962, p. 172  
and 1963/64, p. 209.

Table A-51

Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,by Industry and Sex,Showing Birth-Place and Period of Immigration, 1961

	<u>Males</u>					
	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	Foreign-Born 1946-61 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total	1946-61 Foreign-Born as % of Total
All industries	4,705,518	3,685,694	1,019,824	569,151	21.7	12.1
Agriculture	562,075	457,770	104,305	29,617	18.6	5.3
Forestry	106,387	95,974	10,413	5,026	9.7	4.7
Fishing and trapping	35,748	33,843	1,905	428	5.3	1.2
Mines, quarries, oil wells	116,852	91,309	25,543	15,897	21.9	13.6
Manufacturing industries	1,102,874	810,764	292,110	181,940	26.5	16.5
Food and beverage	169,569	131,748	37,821	22,905	22.3	13.5
Tobacco products	4,490	3,567	923	514	20.6	11.4
Rubber	14,754	11,296	3,458	1,868	23.4	12.7
Leather	18,839	13,753	5,086	3,498	27.0	18.6
Textile	41,935	34,009	7,926	4,818	18.9	11.5
Knitting mills	7,307	5,158	2,149	1,476	29.4	20.2
Clothing	32,708	17,053	15,655	9,224	47.9	28.2
Wood	93,207	73,867	19,340	11,200	20.7	12.0
Furniture and fixtures	31,049	19,425	11,624	8,947	37.4	28.8
Paper and allied industries	88,938	74,528	14,410	7,699	16.2	8.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	62,649	49,380	13,269	7,496	21.2	12.0
Primary metal	85,161	59,399	25,762	15,656	30.3	18.4
Metal fabricating	91,841	61,004	30,837	21,106	33.6	23.0
Machinery	43,909	28,921	14,988	9,639	34.1	22.0
Transportation equipment	108,430	76,130	32,300	19,044	29.8	17.6
Electrical products	62,674	44,373	18,301	11,609	29.2	18.5
Non-metallic mineral products	42,485	30,612	11,873	8,370	27.9	19.7
Petroleum and coal products	15,249	12,337	2,912	1,560	19.1	10.2
Chemicals and chemical products	52,661	40,561	12,100	7,313	23.0	13.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	35,019	23,643	11,376	7,998	32.5	22.8
Construction industry	420,317	308,254	112,063	84,093	26.7	20.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	520,192	435,146	85,046	39,171	16.3	7.5
Trade	690,028	558,521	131,507	73,851	19.1	10.7
Retail trade	452,749	368,339	84,410	47,493	18.6	10.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	124,310	97,230	27,080	13,785	21.8	11.1
Community, business and personal service industries	513,917	366,852	147,065	84,063	28.6	16.4
Education and related services	102,975	82,242	20,733	11,237	20.1	10.9
Health and welfare services	82,457	59,195	23,262	14,429	28.2	17.5
Services to business-management	64,439	48,841	15,598	10,209	24.2	15.8
Personal services	162,934	102,927	60,007	35,066	36.8	21.5
Public administration and defence	396,239	335,753	60,486	28,586	15.3	7.2
Industry unspecified or undefined	116,579	94,278	22,301	12,694	19.1	10.9



Table A-51 (cont'd)

<u>Females</u>				<u>Both Sexes</u>									
Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	Foreign-Born 1946-61	For-		Total	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	Foreign-Born 1946-61	For-		
				immigrants	of Total						immigrants	of Total	
1,766,332	1,400,871	365,461	234,757	20.7	13.3	6,471,850	5,086,565	1,385,285	803,908	21.4	12.4		
78,711	61,394	17,317	6,737	22.0	8.6	640,786	519,164	121,622	36,354	19.0	5.7		
2,193	1,772	421	228	19.2	10.4	108,580	97,746	10,834	5,254	10.0	4.8		
515	429	86	59	16.7	11.5	36,263	34,272	1,991	487	5.5	1.3		
4,850	4,040	810	534	16.7	11.0	121,702	95,349	26,353	16,431	21.7	13.5		
301,991	219,679	82,312	63,120	27.3	20.9	1,404,865	1,030,443	374,422	245,060	26.7	17.4		
49,616	37,514	12,102	8,660	24.4	17.5	219,185	169,262	49,923	31,565	22.8	14.4		
4,343	3,730	613	410	14.1	9.4	8,833	7,297	1,536	924	17.4	10.5		
4,090	3,285	805	562	19.7	13.7	18,844	14,581	4,263	2,430	22.6	12.9		
14,327	10,788	3,539	2,967	24.7	20.7	33,166	24,541	8,625	6,465	26.0	19.5		
20,317	15,562	4,755	3,483	23.4	17.1	62,252	49,571	12,681	8,301	20.4	13.3		
12,439	8,063	4,376	3,635	35.2	29.2	19,746	13,221	6,525	5,111	33.0	25.9		
59,220	35,503	23,717	19,963	40.0	33.7	91,928	52,556	39,372	29,187	42.8	31.7		
5,664	4,631	1,033	711	18.2	12.6	98,871	78,498	20,373	11,911	20.6	12.0		
4,647	3,116	1,531	1,225	32.9	26.4	35,696	22,541	13,155	10,172	36.9	28.5		
12,702	10,248	2,454	1,737	19.3	13.7	101,640	84,776	16,864	9,436	16.6	9.3		
21,616	16,963	4,653	2,814	21.5	13.0	84,265	66,343	17,922	10,310	21.3	12.2		
4,995	4,005	990	641	19.8	12.8	90,156	63,404	26,752	16,297	29.7	18.1		
11,375	8,479	2,896	2,082	25.5	18.3	103,216	69,483	33,733	23,188	32.7	22.5		
5,912	4,514	1,398	1,078	23.6	18.2	49,821	33,435	16,386	10,717	32.9	21.5		
9,591	7,389	2,202	1,500	23.0	15.6	118,021	83,519	34,502	20,544	29.2	17.4		
22,250	16,984	5,266	4,048	23.7	18.2	84,924	61,357	23,567	15,657	27.8	18.4		
4,534	3,482	1,052	808	23.2	17.8	47,019	34,094	12,925	9,178	27.5	19.5		
1,710	1,462	248	173	14.5	10.1	16,959	13,799	3,160	1,733	18.6	10.2		
16,849	13,200	3,649	2,580	21.7	15.3	69,510	53,761	15,749	9,893	22.7	14.2		
15,794	10,761	5,033	4,043	31.9	25.6	50,813	34,404	16,409	12,041	32.3	23.7		
10,776	8,774	2,002	1,298	18.6	12.0	431,093	317,028	114,065	85,391	26.5	19.8		
83,094	71,635	11,459	6,877	13.8	8.3	603,286	506,781	96,505	46,048	16.0	7.6		
301,462	242,303	59,159	33,601	19.6	11.1	991,490	800,824	190,666	107,452	19.2	10.8		
248,857	200,727	48,130	25,955	19.3	10.4	701,606	569,066	132,540	73,448	18.9	10.5		
104,595	84,342	20,253	15,214	19.4	14.5	228,905	181,572	47,333	28,999	20.7	12.7		
749,445	595,578	153,867	96,598	20.5	12.9	1,263,362	962,430	300,932	180,661	23.8	14.3		
163,926	145,201	18,725	9,492	11.4	5.8	266,901	227,443	39,458	20,729	14.8	7.8		
224,976	179,364	45,612	31,504	20.3	14.0	307,433	238,559	68,874	45,933	22.4	14.9		
34,548	27,423	7,125	4,733	20.6	13.7	98,987	76,264	22,723	14,942	23.0	15.1		
274,584	202,773	71,811	44,825	26.2	16.3	437,518	305,700	131,818	79,891	30.1	18.3		
86,686	75,567	11,119	5,632	12.8	6.5	482,925	411,320	71,605	34,218	14.8	7.1		
42,014	35,358	6,656	4,859	15.8	11.6	158,593	129,636	28,957	17,553	18.3	11.1		

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. III, Part 1, Table 21.

Table A-52  
Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,  
by Major Occupational Groups, Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born  
and Period of Immigration, 1961

	Total	Canadian- Born	Foreign- Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign Born as % of Total	Immigrants 1946-1961 as % of Total
<u>MALES</u>						
Total Population	9,218,893	7,746,249	1,472,644	779,096	16.0	8.5
Non-Labour Population	4,513,375	4,060,555	452,820	209,945	10.0	4.7
Labour Force	4,705,518	3,685,694	1,019,824	569,151	21.7	12.1
Professional & Technicians	356,578	272,376	84,202	57,545	23.6	16.1
Skilled Labour	1,669,712	1,281,426	388,286	189,643	23.3	11.4
Semi-Skilled	1,550,837	1,245,956	304,881	174,982	19.7	11.3
Unskilled	1,005,349	786,055	219,294	133,733	21.8	13.3
Not Stated	123,042	99,881	23,161	13,248	18.8	10.8
<u>FEMALES</u>						
Total Population	9,019,354	7,647,735	1,371,619	728,020	15.2	8.1
Non-Labour Population	7,253,022	6,246,864	1,006,158	493,263	13.9	6.8
Labour Force	1,766,332	1,400,871	365,461	234,757	20.7	13.3
Professional & Technicians	272,329	236,921	35,408	22,519	13.0	8.3
Skilled Labour	105,573	77,474	28,099	16,669	26.6	16.7
Semi-Skilled	848,092	668,610	179,482	123,312	21.2	14.4
Unskilled	497,160	381,466	115,694	67,321	23.3	13.5
Not Stated	43,178	36,400	6,778	4,936	15.7	11.4
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>						
Total Population	18,238,247	15,393,984	2,844,263	1,507,116	15.6	8.3
Non-Labour Population	11,766,397	10,307,419	1,458,978	703,208	12.4	6.0
Labour Force	6,471,850	5,086,565	1,385,285	803,908	21.4	12.4
Professional & Technicians	628,907	509,297	119,610	80,064	19.0	12.7
Skilled Labour	1,775,285	1,358,900	416,385	206,312	23.5	11.6
Semi-Skilled	2,398,929	1,914,566	484,363	298,294	20.2	12.4
Unskilled	1,502,509	1,167,521	334,988	201,054	22.3	13.4
Not Stated	166,220	136,281	29,939	18,184	18.0	10.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. III, T.21 and Vol. 1, T.125.

Table A-53

Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,  
by Occupation and Sex, for Professional and Technical Occupations,  
Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961

	<u>Males</u>					Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
	Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign- Born	1946-1961 Immigrants			
<u>Professional Engineers</u>	42,950	28,776	14,174	10,829	33.0	25.2	
Civil Engineers	11,888	8,162	3,726	3,009	31.3	25.3	
Mechanical Engineers	8,122	4,729	3,393	2,664	41.8	32.8	
Industrial Engineers	3,960	2,647	1,313	888	33.2	22.4	
Electrical Engineers	8,723	5,880	2,843	2,192	32.6	25.1	
Mining Engineers	2,347	1,755	592	399	25.2	17.0	
Chemical Engineers	2,982	2,175	807	609	27.1	20.4	
Professional Engineers n.e.s.	4,928	3,428	1,500	1,068	30.4	21.7	
<u>Physical Scientists</u>	10,471	7,084	3,387	2,683	32.3	25.6	
Chemists	5,702	3,787	1,915	1,520	33.6	26.7	
Geologists	2,716	1,852	864	698	31.8	25.7	
Physicists	673	441	232	173	34.5	25.7	
Physical Scientists n.e.s.	1,380	1,004	376	292	27.2	21.2	
<u>Biologists and Agricultural Professors</u>	5,576	4,496	1,080	744	19.4	13.3	
Biological Scientists	1,397	1,017	380	269	27.2	19.3	
Veterinarians	1,498	1,179	319	237	21.3	15.8	
Agricultural Professionals n.e.s.	2,681	2,300	381	238	14.2	8.9	
<u>Teachers</u>	63,194	53,822	9,372	5,539	14.8	8.8	
Professors and College Principals	8,779	6,541	2,238	1,556	25.5	17.7	
School Teachers	49,219	43,087	6,132	3,396	12.5	6.9	
Teachers and Instructors n.e.s.	5,196	4,194	1,002	587	19.3	11.3	
<u>Health Professionals</u>	42,098	33,117	8,981	6,055	21.3	14.4	
Physicians and Surgeons	19,835	15,097	4,738	3,540	23.9	17.8	
Dentists	5,234	4,714	520	191	9.9	3.6	
Nurses, Graduate	2,354	1,616	738	527	31.4	22.4	
Nurses-in-Training	326	271	55	46	16.9	14.1	
Physical and Occupational Therapists	633	288	345	212	54.5	33.5	
Optometrists	1,160	1,069	91	20	7.8	1.7	
Osteopath and Chiropractors	1,019	855	164	58	16.1	5.7	
Pharmacists	6,443	5,830	613	212	9.5	3.3	
Medical and Dental Technicians	4,643	3,071	1,572	1,191	33.9	25.7	
Other Health Professionals	451	306	145	58	32.2	12.9	

Table A-53 (cont'd)

Females						Both Sexes					
Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
112	70	42	38	37.5	33.9	43,062	28,846	14,216	10,867	33.0	25.2
29	19	10	9	34.5	31.0	11,917	8,181	3,736	3,018	31.4	25.3
15	2	13	11	86.7	73.3	8,137	4,731	3,406	2,675	41.9	32.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,960	2,647	1,313	888	33.2	22.4
40	33	7	6	17.5	15.0	8,763	5,913	2,850	2,198	32.5	25.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,347	1,755	592	399	25.2	17.0
14	5	9	9	64.3	64.3	2,996	2,180	816	618	27.2	20.6
14	11	3	3	21.4	21.4	4,942	3,439	1,503	1,071	30.4	21.7
591	390	201	175	34.0	29.6	11,062	7,474	3,588	2,858	32.4	25.8
442	276	166	145	37.6	32.8	6,144	4,063	2,081	1,665	33.9	27.1
54	40	14	13	25.9	24.1	2,770	1,892	878	711	31.7	25.7
26	16	10	9	38.5	34.6	699	457	242	182	34.6	26.0
69	58	11	8	15.9	11.6	1,449	1,062	387	300	26.7	20.7
360	258	102	89	28.3	24.7	5,936	4,754	1,182	833	19.9	14.0
269	191	78	68	29.0	25.3	1,666	1,208	458	337	27.5	20.2
26	17	9	9	34.6	34.6	1,524	1,196	328	246	21.5	16.1
65	50	15	12	23.1	18.5	2,746	2,350	396	250	14.4	9.1
125,978	115,540	10,438	4,948	8.3	3.9	189,172	169,362	19,810	10,487	10.5	5.5
2,366	1,978	388	225	16.4	9.5	11,145	8,519	2,626	1,781	23.6	16.0
118,807	109,296	9,511	4,463	8.0	3.8	168,026	152,383	15,643	7,859	9.3	4.7
4,805	4,266	539	260	11.2	5.4	10,001	8,460	1,541	847	15.4	8.5
96,201	81,312	14,889	11,384	15.5	11.8	138,299	114,429	23,870	17,439	17.3	12.6
1,455	810	645	542	44.3	37.3	21,290	15,907	5,383	4,082	25.3	19.2
235	145	90	75	38.3	31.9	5,469	4,859	610	266	11.2	4.9
59,345	49,167	10,178	7,488	17.2	12.6	61,699	50,783	10,916	8,015	17.7	13.0
22,667	21,714	953	837	4.2	3.7	22,993	21,985	1,008	883	4.4	3.8
2,044	1,191	853	690	41.7	33.8	2,677	1,479	1,198	902	44.8	33.7
35	29	6	2	17.1	5.7	1,195	1,098	97	22	8.1	1.8
94	67	27	12	28.7	12.8	1,113	922	191	70	17.2	6.3
985	799	186	141	18.9	14.3	7,428	6,629	799	353	10.8	4.8
9,085	7,200	1,885	1,552	20.7	17.1	13,728	10,271	3,457	2,743	25.2	20.0
256	190	66	45	25.8	17.6	707	496	211	103	29.8	14.6

Table A-53 (cont'd)

Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,  
by Occupation and Sex, for Professional and Technical Occupations,  
Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961

	<u>Males</u>				Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
	Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign- Born	1946-1961 Immigrants		
<u>Law Professionals</u>	12,594	11,283	1,311	372	10.4	3.0
Judges and Magistrates	817	683	134	8	16.4	1.0
Lawyers and Notaries	11,777	10,600	1,177	364	10.0	3.1
<u>Religion Professionals</u>	23,982	18,511	5,471	2,908	22.8	12.1
Clergymen and Priests n.o.r.	18,623	13,949	4,674	2,457	25.1	13.2
Brothers n.o.r. or Nuns	2,817	2,561	256	192	9.1	6.8
Religious Workers n.o.r.	2,542	2,001	541	259	21.3	10.2
<u>Artists, Writers and Musicians</u>	19,934	14,545	5,389	3,306	27.0	16.6
Artists, Commercial	4,294	2,902	1,392	962	32.4	22.4
Artists (except comm), Art Teachers	1,454	990	464	296	31.9	20.4
Authors, Editors and Journalists	9,717	7,425	2,292	1,353	23.6	13.9
Musicians and Music Teachers	4,469	3,228	1,241	695	27.8	15.6
<u>Other Professionals and Technicians</u>	135,779	100,742	35,037	25,109	25.8	18.5
Architects	2,874	1,664	1,210	978	42.1	34.0
Draughtsmen	19,757	12,331	7,426	6,442	37.6	32.6
Surveyors	8,384	6,911	1,473	1,166	17.6	13.9
Actuaries and Statisticians	2,479	1,906	573	387	23.1	15.6
Economists	2,026	1,447	579	394	28.6	19.4
Computer Programmers	666	511	155	127	23.3	19.1
Accountants and Auditors	29,121	23,087	6,034	3,239	20.7	11.1
Dietitians	66	43	23	18	34.8	27.3
Social Welfare Workers	5,071	4,038	1,033	551	20.4	10.9
Librarians	630	443	187	143	29.7	22.7
Interior Decorators and Window Decorators	2,382	1,719	663	494	27.8	20.7
Photographers	3,335	2,304	1,031	713	30.9	21.4
Science and Engineering Technicians n.e.s.	35,889	27,418	8,471	6,481	23.6	18.1
Professional Occupations n.e.s.	23,099	16,920	6,179	3,976	26.8	17.2
<u>Total Professional and Technical Occupations (1961 Census Definition)</u>	356,578	272,376	84,202	57,545	23.6	16.1

(1) As classified in the 1961 Census of Canada, and as amended for this study.



Table A-53 (cont'd)

Females						Both Sexes					
Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
328	283	45	19	13.7	5.8	12,922	11,566	1,356	391	10.5	3.0
17	16	1	-	5.9	-	834	699	135	8	16.2	1.0
311	267	44	19	14.1	6.1	12,088	10,867	1,221	383	10.1	3.2
9,733	8,607	1,126	548	11.6	5.6	33,715	27,118	6,597	3,456	19.5	10.3
301	247	54	18	17.9	6.0	18,924	14,196	4,728	2,475	25.0	13.1
7,237	6,502	735	394	10.2	5.4	10,054	9,063	991	586	10.0	5.8
2,195	1,858	337	136	15.4	6.2	4,737	3,859	878	395	18.5	8.3
11,818	9,595	2,223	1,094	18.8	9.3	31,752	24,140	7,612	4,400	24.0	13.9
869	621	248	194	28.5	22.3	5,163	3,523	1,640	1,156	31.8	22.4
834	639	195	118	23.4	14.1	2,288	1,629	659	414	28.8	18.1
3,313	2,601	712	393	21.5	11.9	13,030	10,026	3,004	1,746	23.1	13.4
6,802	5,734	1,068	389	15.7	5.7	11,271	8,962	2,309	1,084	20.5	9.6
27,208	20,866	6,342	4,224	23.3	15.5	162,987	121,608	41,379	29,333	25.4	18.0
66	27	39	36	59.1	54.5	2,940	1,691	1,249	1,014	42.5	34.5
866	449	417	384	48.2	44.3	20,623	12,780	7,843	6,826	38.0	33.1
58	49	9	7	15.5	12.1	8,442	6,960	1,482	1,173	17.6	13.9
430	350	80	56	18.6	13.0	2,909	2,256	653	443	22.4	15.2
277	223	54	33	19.5	11.9	2,303	1,670	633	427	27.5	18.5
118	82	36	29	30.5	24.6	784	593	191	156	24.4	19.9
1,549	1,223	326	187	21.0	12.1	30,670	24,310	6,360	3,426	20.7	11.2
1,849	1,525	324	192	17.5	10.4	1,915	1,568	347	210	18.1	11.0
5,784	4,647	1,137	670	19.7	11.6	10,855	8,685	2,170	1,221	20.0	11.2
2,809	2,244	565	361	20.1	12.9	3,439	2,687	752	504	21.9	14.7
1,606	1,160	446	263	27.8	16.4	3,988	2,879	1,109	757	27.8	19.0
367	233	134	99	36.5	27.0	3,702	2,537	1,165	812	31.5	21.9
3,933	2,991	942	738	24.0	18.8	39,822	30,409	9,413	7,219	23.6	18.1
7,496	5,663	1,833	1,169	24.5	15.6	30,595	22,583	8,012	5,145	26.2	16.8
272,329	236,921	35,408	22,519	13.0	8.3	628,907	509,297	119,610	80,064	19.0	12.7

Source: Table 21, Vol. III, Census of Canada, 1961.



Table A-54

Net Changes in Selected Professional and Technical Occupations <sup>(1)</sup> in Canada,

During the Intercensal Years June 1, 1951 - June 1, 1961,

According to Sex and Birth-Place

	Total Labour Force			Canadian-Born			Foreign-Born All Immigrants		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>Professional</b>									
<b>Engineers</b>									
Engineers, civil	4,145	29	4,174	2,075	19	2,094	2,070	10	2,080
" chemical	413	11	424	173	4	177	240	7	247
electrical	2,385	29	2,414	1,040	23	1,063	1,345	6	1,351
mechanical	3,763	6	3,769	1,554	-6	1,548	2,209	12	2,221
<b>Agricultural</b>									
<b>Professionals</b>									
Veterinarians	320	-1	319	175	-3	172	145	2	147
<b>Teachers</b>									
Professors and College prin- cipals	4,169	1,554	5,723	2,789	1,276	4,065	1,380	278	1,658
School teachers	20,960	44,488	65,448	18,192	40,079	58,271	2,768	4,409	7,177
<b>Health</b>									
<b>Professionals</b>									
Physicians and Surgeons	6,170	795	6,965	3,347	330	3,677	2,823	465	3,288
Dentists	694	167	861	568	96	664	126	71	197
Nurses, graduate	1,486	25,075	26,561	984	18,693	19,677	502	6,382	6,884
Nurses-in- Training	284	7,086	7,370	236	6,727	6,963	48	359	407
Osteopaths and Chiropractors	277	4	281	279	-2	277	-2	6	4
<b>Law Professionals</b>									
Judges and magistrates	225	12	237	171	11	182	54	1	55
Lawyers and notaries	2,936	114	3,050	2,666	87	2,753	270	27	297
<b>Religion</b>									
<b>Professionals</b>									
Clergymen and Priests	2,798	29	2,827	2,181	24	2,205	617	5	622
<b>Artists, writers and musicians</b>									
Artists, commercial	1,254	123	1,377	674	20	694	580	103	683
Artists (except com.), art teachers	823	355	1,178	540	243	783	283	112	395
Authors, editors, journalists	4,121	1,692	5,813	3,007	1,235	4,242	1,114	457	1,571
Musicians and Music teachers	1,034	2,204	3,238	768	1,875	2,643	266	329	595
<b>Other Professionals and Technicians</b>									
Architects	1,177	23	1,200	488	-4	484	689	27	716
Actuaries and Statisticians	1,624	285	1,909	1,224	230	1,454	400	55	455
Librarians	356	1,022	1,378	219	699	918	137	323	460
Photographers	216	-112	104	-80	-167	-247	296	55	351
Interior decor- ators and window dressers	677	882	1,559	402	585	987	275	297	572
Total, selected occupations	62,307	85,872	148,179	43,672	72,074	115,746	18,635	13,798	32,433

(1) These 24 professional occupations are comparable in both censuses; see Appendix I, p. 27 of Department of Labour, Research Programmes on the Training of Skilled Manpower, Occupational Trends in Canada 1931 to 1961.

Table A-54 (cont'd)

Foreign-Born Intercensal Immigrants			All Foreign-Born as % of Total			All Foreign-Born as % of Canadian-Born			Intercensal Foreign- Born Immigrants as % of Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2,491	9	2,500	49.9	34.5	49.8	99.8	52.6	99.3	60.1	31.0	59.9
440	7	447	58.1	63.6	58.3	138.7	175.0	139.5	106.5	63.6	105.4
1,776	6	1,782	56.4	20.7	56.0	129.3	26.1	127.1	74.5	20.7	73.8
2,767	10	2,777	58.7	200.0	58.9	142.1	-200.0	143.5	73.5	166.7	73.7
196	5	201	45.3	200.0	46.1	82.9	-66.7	85.5	61.3	-500.0	63.0
1,271	195	1,466	33.1	17.9	29.0	49.5	21.8	40.8	30.5	12.5	25.6
2,982	3,840	6,822	13.2	9.9	11.0	15.2	11.0	12.3	14.2	8.6	10.4
2,895	450	3,345	45.8	58.5	47.2	84.3	140.9	89.4	46.9	56.6	48.0
162	66	228	18.2	42.5	22.9	22.2	74.0	29.7	23.3	39.5	26.5
495	6,438	6,933	33.8	25.5	25.9	51.0	34.1	35.0	33.3	25.7	26.1
41	570	611	16.9	5.1	5.5	20.3	5.3	5.8	14.4	8.0	8.3
39	9	48	0.7	150.0	1.4	-0.7	-300.0	1.4	14.1	225.0	17.1
7	0	7	24.0	8.3	23.2	31.6	9.1	30.2	3.1	0	3.0
316	19	335	9.2	23.7	9.7	10.1	31.0	10.8	10.8	16.7	11.0
1,540	5	1,545	22.1	17.2	22.0	28.3	20.8	28.2	55.0	17.2	54.7
787	145	932	46.3	83.7	49.6	86.1	515.0	98.4	62.8	117.9	67.7
247	96	343	34.4	31.5	33.5	52.4	46.1	50.4	30.3	27.0	29.1
1,118	348	1,466	27.0	27.0	27.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	27.1	20.6	25.2
519	311	830	25.7	14.9	18.4	34.6	17.5	22.5	50.2	14.1	25.6
820	31	851	58.5	117.4	59.7	141.2	-675.0	147.9	69.7	134.8	70.9
354	51	405	24.6	19.3	23.8	32.7	23.9	31.3	21.8	17.9	21.2
132	309	441	38.5	31.6	33.4	62.6	46.2	50.1	37.1	30.2	32.0
573	82	655	137.0	-49.1	337.5	370.0	-32.9	-142.1	265.3	-73.2	629.8
422	224	646	40.6	33.7	36.7	68.4	50.8	58.0	62.3	25.4	41.4
22,390	13,226	35,616	29.9	16.1	21.9	42.7	19.1	28.0	35.9	15.4	24.0

Source: Calculated from Table 12, Vol. IV, Census of Canada, 1951 and  
Table 21, Vol. III, Census of Canada, 1961.

Table A-55

Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,by Occupation and Sex, for Skilled Occupations,Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961

	<u>Males</u>					
	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
<u>Managerial Occupations</u>	348,421			35,120		
*Advertising Managers	2,176	1,662	514	257	23.6	11.8
*Credit Managers	4,277	3,499	778	370	18.2	8.7
*Sales Managers	22,636	18,356	4,280	2,125	18.9	9.4
*Office Managers	12,409	9,661	2,748	1,357	22.1	10.9
*Purchasing Agents and Buyers	13,078	10,569	2,509	1,100	19.2	8.4
*Owners and Managers a.e.s. (Excl. forestry, logging retail trade)	293,845	220,836	73,009	29,911	24.8	10.2
<u>Sales Occupations</u>	10,466	8,482	1,984	968	19.0	9.2
*Security Salesmen and Brokers, (OASW)	5,151	4,223	928	422	18.0	8.2
*Brokers, Agents and Appraisers, n.e.s.	5,315	4,259	1,056	546	19.9	10.3
<u>Service and Recreation Occupations</u>	43,224	32,859	10,365	6,483	24.0	15.0
*Commissioned Officers, Armed Forces	17,523	14,789	2,734	1,451	15.6	8.3
*Actors, Entertainers and Showmen	1,492	1,137	355	239	23.8	16.0
*Athletes and Sports Officials	2,736	2,181	555	365	20.3	13.3
*Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	18,840	12,262	6,578	4,400	34.9	23.4
*Funeral Directors, and Embalmers	2,633	2,490	143	28	5.4	1.1
<u>Transport and Communications Occupations</u>	41,124	35,127	5,997	1,245	14.6	3.0
Inspectors and Firemen, Transport	17,813	14,740	3,073	756	17.3	4.2
Locomotive Engineers	7,575	6,453	1,122	120	14.8	1.6
Locomotive Firemen	3,744	3,419	325	108	8.7	2.9
Conductors, Railroad	5,725	5,011	714	66	12.5	1.2
Air Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers	2,739	2,267	472	338	17.2	12.3
Deck Officers, Ship	5,166	4,451	715	308	13.8	6.0
Engineering Officers, Ship	3,035	2,461	574	245	18.9	8.1
Inspectors and Foremen, Communication	2,344	1,958	386	78	16.5	3.3
Telegraph Operators	3,923	3,546	377	117	9.6	3.0
Radio and Television Equipment Operators	3,342	2,869	473	295	14.2	8.8

Table A-55 (cont'd)

Females					Both Sexes						
Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	1946-1961 as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	1946-1961 as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
31,933			2,982								
197	153	44	28	22.3	14.2	2,373	1,815	558	285	23.5	12.0
746	619	127	51	17.0	6.8	5,023	4,118	905	421	18.0	8.4
631	505	126	51	20.0	8.1	23,267	18,861	4,406	2,176	19.4	9.4
2,999	2,387	612	290	20.4	9.7	15,408	12,048	3,360	1,647	21.8	10.7
1,668	1,301	367	163	22.0	9.8	14,746	11,870	2,876	1,263	19.5	8.6
25,692	19,778	5,914	2,399	23.0	9.3	319,537	240,614	78,923	32,310	24.7	10.1
782	606	176	100	22.5	12.8	11,248	9,088	2,160	1,068	19.2	9.5
194	154	40	20	20.6	10.3	5,345	4,377	968	442	18.1	8.3
588	452	136	80	23.1	13.6	5,903	4,711	1,192	626	20.2	10.6
26,112	20,073	6,039	4,831	23.1	18.5	69,336	52,932	16,404	11,314	23.7	16.3
499	427	72	58	14.4	11.6	18,022	15,216	2,806	1,509	15.6	8.4
1,238	912	326	244	26.3	19.7	2,730	2,049	681	483	24.9	17.7
1,002	848	154	115	15.4	11.5	3,738	3,029	709	480	19.0	12.8
23,305	17,824	5,481	4,413	23.5	18.9	42,145	30,086	12,059	8,813	28.6	20.9
68	62	6	1	8.9	1.5	2,701	2,552	149	29	5.5	1.1
993	878	115	31	11.6	3.1	42,117	36,005	6,112	1,276	14.5	3.0
464	407	57	11	12.3	2.4	18,277	15,147	3,130	767	17.1	4.2
						7,575	6,453	1,122	120	14.8	1.6
						3,744	3,419	325	108	8.7	2.9
						5,725	5,011	714	66	12.5	1.2
7	7					2,746	2,274	472	338	17.2	12.3
						5,166	4,451	715	308	13.8	6.0
						3,035	2,461	574	245	18.9	8.1
70	59	11	5	15.7	7.1	2,414	2,017	397	83	16.4	3.4
459	412	47	15	10.2	3.3	4,382	3,958	424	132	9.7	3.0
158	142	16	10	10.1	7.0	3,500	3,011	489	305	14.0	8.7

232  
Table A-55 (cont'd)

Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,  
by Occupation and Sex, for Skilled Occupations,

Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961

	<u>Males</u>					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Canadian-Born</u>	<u>All Foreign-Born</u>	<u>1946-1961 Immigrants</u>	<u>Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force</u>	<u>1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force</u>
<u>Farm and Farm Workers</u>	387,652	309,908	77,744	12,561	20.1	3.2
*Farmers and Stock-raisers (E or OA)	384,410	307,611	76,799	12,049	20.0	3.1
*Farm Managers and Foremen (W or NP)	3,242	2,297	945	512	29.1	15.8
<u>Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers</u>	42,631	32,933	9,698	6,296	22.7	14.8
Foremen-Mine, Quarry, Petrol Well	5,626	4,694	932	280	16.6	5.0
Miners, n.e.s.	26,330	19,392	6,938	5,088	26.4	19.3
Well Drillers and Related Workers	5,745	5,139	606	285	10.5	5.0
Quarriers and Related Workers, n.e.s.	4,930	3,708	1,222	643	24.8	13.0
<u>Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers</u>	772,777	579,585	193,192	123,932	25.0	16.0
*Millers of Flour and Grain	2,233	1,831	402	217	18.0	9.7
*Bakers	11,228	6,100	5,128	4,111	45.7	36.6
*Tire and Tube Builders	2,546	1,864	682	388	26.8	15.2
Shoemakers and Repairers not in Factory	4,775	2,302	2,473	1,031	51.8	21.6
Weavers	3,225	2,802	423	278	13.1	8.6
Loom Fixers and Loom Preparers	1,459	1,258	201	105	13.8	7.2
Tailors and Tailoresses	5,937	2,074	3,863	2,659	65.1	44.8
Dressmakers and Seamstresses not in Factory	683	283	400	259	58.6	37.9
Furriers	2,711	1,226	1,485	977	54.8	36.0
Milliners, Hat and Cap Workers	168	78	90	45	53.6	26.8
Cutters, Markers-Textiles, Garment and Glove Leather	4,962	2,928	2,034	1,304	41.0	26.3
Upholsterers	5,392	3,212	2,180	1,664	40.4	30.9
Carpenters (1/2 of Total)	61,064	45,502	15,562	10,046	25.5	16.5
Cabinet and Furniture Makers - Wood	8,009	3,932	4,077	3,310	50.9	41.3
Inspectors, Graders, Scalers, Log and Lumber	6,279	5,231	1,048	458	16.7	7.3
Cellulose Pulp Preparers, n.e.s.	3,629	2,849	780	417	21.5	11.5
Papermakers	4,748	4,396	352	139	7.4	2.9
Compositors and Typesetters	15,320	12,278	3,042	1,853	19.9	12.1
Pressmen, Printing	8,354	6,747	1,607	857	19.2	10.3
Lithographic and Photo-Offset Occupations	2,926	2,369	557	369	19.0	12.6
Photoengravers	1,132	857	275	167	24.3	14.8

233  
Table A-55 (cont'd)

Females						Both Sexes					
Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign- Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	Foreign- Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946- 1961 Immi- grants as % of Total Labour Force	Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign- Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	Foreign- Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946- 1961 Immi- grants as % of Total Labour Force
8,996	6,245	2,751	396	30.6	4.4	393,406	313,856	79,550	12,445	20.2	3.2
101	78	23	11	22.8	10.9	3,343	2,375	968	523	29.0	15.6
						42,631	32,933	9,698	6,296	22.7	14.8
						5,626	4,694	932	280	16.6	5.0
						26,330	19,392	6,938	5,088	26.4	19.3
						5,745	5,139	606	285	10.5	5.0
						4,930	3,708	1,222	643	24.8	13.0
35,461	23,948	11,513	8,124	32.5	22.9	808,238	603,533	204,705	132,056	25.3	16.3
11	7	4	3	36.4	27.3	2,244	1,838	406	220	18.1	9.8
2,070	1,291	779	607	37.6	29.3	13,298	7,391	5,907	4,718	44.4	35.5
182	137	45	21	24.7	11.5	2,728	2,001	727	409	26.6	15.0
102	71	31	17	30.4	16.7	4,877	2,373	2,504	1,048	51.3	21.5
1,293	1,050	243	175	18.8	13.5	4,518	3,852	666	453	14.7	10.0
278	214	64	43	23.0	15.5	1,737	1,472	265	148	15.2	8.5
1,023	444	579	425	56.6	41.5	6,960	2,518	4,442	3,084	63.8	44.3
15,516	10,159	5,357	3,607	34.5	23.2	16,199	10,442	5,757	3,866	35.5	23.9
1,855	1,077	778	554	41.9	29.9	4,566	2,303	2,263	1,531	49.6	33.5
1,030	786	244	160	23.7	15.5	1,198	864	334	205	27.9	17.1
1,627	900	727	618	44.7	38.0	6,589	3,828	2,761	1,922	41.9	29.2
334	210	124	103	37.1	30.8	5,726	3,422	2,304	1,767	40.2	30.9
						61,064	45,502	15,562	10,046	25.5	16.5
190	101	89	73	46.8	38.4	8,199	4,033	4,166	3,383	50.8	41.3
225	194	31	25	13.8	11.1	6,504	5,425	1,079	483	16.6	7.4
62	41	21	16	33.9	25.8	3,691	2,890	801	433	21.7	11.7
						4,748	4,396	352	139	7.4	2.9
1,005	837	168	118	16.7	11.7	16,325	13,115	3,210	1,971	19.7	12.1
509	399	110	73	21.6	14.3	8,863	7,146	1,717	930	19.4	10.5
133	102	31	23	23.3	17.3	3,059	2,471	588	392	19.2	12.8
31	25	6	4	19.4	12.9	1,163	882	281	171	24.2	14.7



Table A-55 (cont'd)

## Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,

## by Occupation and Sex, for Skilled Occupations,

## Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961

	Males					
	Total	Canadian-Born	All Foreign-Born	1946-1961 Immigrants	Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force	1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force
Book Binders	1,363	1,074	289	185	21.2	13.6
Printing Workers, n.e.s.	1,912	1,543	369	207	19.3	10.8
Furnacemen and Heaters, Metal	5,856	3,869	1,987	1,098	33.9	18.8
Heat Treaters, Annealers, Temperers	1,027	685	342	161	33.3	15.7
Blacksmiths, Hammermen, Forgemen	5,135	3,529	1,606	664	31.3	12.9
Moulders	6,700	4,404	2,296	1,432	34.3	21.4
Coremakers	916	564	352	151	38.4	16.5
Jewellers and Watchmakers	4,431	2,833	1,598	1,075	36.1	24.3
Engravers, except Photo-engravers	817	550	267	167	32.7	20.4
Toolmakers, Diemakers	10,559	5,444	5,115	3,800	48.4	36.0
Machinists and Machine Tool Setters	34,552	24,205	10,347	6,540	29.9	18.9
Millwrights	9,781	7,322	2,459	1,228	25.1	12.6
Plumbers and Pipefitters	37,567	30,235	7,332	4,764	19.5	12.7
Sheet Metal Workers	16,460	12,544	3,916	2,722	23.8	16.5
Boilermakers, Platers and Structural Metal	8,533	6,540	1,993	1,146	23.4	13.4
Electroplaters, Dip Platers and Related	2,004	1,327	677	447	33.8	22.3
Mechanics and Repairmen, Aircraft	6,803	4,775	2,028	1,564	29.8	23.0
Mechanics and Repairmen, Motor Vehicle	88,982	71,984	16,998	12,061	19.1	13.6
Mechanics and Repairmen, Office Machine	3,796	2,826	970	768	25.6	20.2
Mechanics and Repairmen, Railroad Equipment	7,088	5,600	1,488	546	21.0	7.7
Mechanics and Repairmen, n.e.s.	73,315	55,013	18,302	10,453	25.0	14.3
Electricians, Wiremen and Electrical Repairmen	49,381	39,249	10,132	6,823	20.5	13.8
Power Station Operators	4,999	4,294	705	254	14.1	5.1
Mechanics and Repairmen, Radio and Television Receivers	7,651	5,699	1,952	1,472	25.5	19.2
Projectionist, Motion Picture	1,378	1,071	307	60	22.3	4.4
Linemen and Servicemen, Telephone, Telegraph	28,406	25,537	2,869	1,565	10.1	5.5
Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers (1/2 of Total)	21,582	14,707	6,875	4,817	31.9	22.3
Painters Except Construction and Maintenance (1/2 of Total)	3,711	2,544	1,167	831	31.4	22.4
General Foremen - Construction	18,313	14,571	3,742	1,888	20.4	10.3
Inspectors - Construction	3,887	3,072	815	359	21.0	9.2
Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Tilesetters	20,762	10,543	10,219	8,989	49.2	43.3

Table A-55 (cont'd)

Females						Both Sexes					
Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign- Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	Foreign- Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign- Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	Foreign- Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants
				as % of Labour Force	as % of Labour Force					as % of Labour Force	as % of Labour Force
2,616	2,062	554	334	21.2	12.8	3,979	3,136	843	519	21.2	13.0
786	631	155	99	19.7	12.6	2,698	2,174	524	306	19.4	11.3
24	17	7	4	29.2	16.7	5,880	3,886	1,994	1,102	33.9	18.7
15	9	6	3	40.0	20.0	1,042	694	348	164	33.4	15.7
						5,135	3,529	1,606	664	31.3	12.9
66	48	18	15	27.3	22.7	6,766	4,452	2,314	1,447	34.2	21.4
69	42	27	8	39.1	11.6	985	606	379	159	38.5	16.1
560	374	186	160	33.2	28.6	4,991	3,207	1,784	1,235	35.7	24.7
133	112	21	12	15.8	9.0	950	662	288	179	30.3	18.8
47	32	15	13	31.9	27.7	10,606	5,476	5,130	3,813	48.4	36.0
						34,552	24,205	10,347	6,540	29.9	18.9
						9,781	7,322	2,459	1,228	25.1	12.6
						37,567	30,235	7,332	4,764	19.5	12.7
642	404	238	210	37.1	32.7	17,102	12,948	4,154	2,932	24.3	17.1
						8,533	6,540	1,993	1,146	23.4	13.4
107	70	37	31	34.6	29.0	2,111	1,397	714	478	33.8	22.6
24	19	5	5	20.8	20.8	6,827	4,794	2,033	1,569	29.8	23.0
149	123	26	20	17.4	13.4	89,131	72,107	17,024	12,081	19.1	13.6
48	36	12	8	25.0	16.7	3,844	2,862	982	776	25.5	20.2
						7,088	5,600	1,488	546	21.0	7.7
518	333	185	107	35.7	20.7	73,833	55,346	18,487	10,560	25.0	14.3
23	19	4	3	17.4	13.0	49,404	39,268	10,136	6,826	20.5	13.8
						4,999	4,294	705	254	14.1	5.1
73	51	22	18	30.1	24.7	7,724	5,750	1,974	1,490	25.6	19.3
16	11	5	2	31.3	12.5	1,394	1,082	312	62	22.4	4.4
						28,406	25,537	2,869	1,565	10.1	5.5
185	123	62	49	33.5	26.5	21,767	14,830	6,937	4,866	31.9	22.4
184	108	76	64	41.3	34.8	3,895	2,652	1,243	895	31.9	23.0
						18,313	14,571	3,742	1,888	20.4	10.3
						3,887	3,072	815	359	21.0	9.2
23	16	7	6	30.4	26.1	20,785	10,559	10,226	8,995	49.2	43.3

Table A-55 (cont'd)

Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,  
by Occupation and Sex, for Skilled Occupations,

Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961

	<u>Males</u>					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Canadian- Born</u>	<u>All Foreign- Born</u>	<u>1946-1961 Immigrants</u>	<u>Foreign-Born as % of Total Labour Force</u>	<u>1946-1961 Immigrants as % of Total Labour Force</u>
Cement and Concrete						
Finishers	6,267	2,348	3,919	3,287	62.5	52.4
Plasterers and Lathers	10,051	6,295	3,756	3,126	37.4	31.1
Lens Grinders and						
Polishers; Opticians	1,537	1,173	364	261	23.7	17.0
Stone Cutters and						
Dressers	1,695	1,203	492	356	29.0	21.0
Stationary Engineers	29,427	22,286	7,141	2,415	24.3	8.2
Hoistmen, Cranemen and						
Derrickmen	15,041	12,088	2,953	1,397	19.6	9.3
Operators of Earth						
Moving and other						
Construction Equipment	31,794	28,123	3,671	2,068	11.5	6.5
Materials-handling						
Equipment Operators	27,525	23,950	3,575	1,574	13.0	5.7
Patternmakers	1,927	1,278	649	393	33.7	20.4
Inspectors, Examiners,						
Gaugers, n.e.s.-Metal	12,201	8,470	3,731	2,016	30.6	16.5
Total (non-starred) <sup>(1)</sup>	863,942	655,799	208,143	129,795	24.1	15.0
Total (starred)	805,770	625,627	180,143	59,848	22.4	7.4
Total, All Skilled	1,669,712	1,281,426	388,286	189,643	23.3	11.4

Table A-55 (cont'd)

Females						Both Sexes					
Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	1946- 1961		Total	Canadian- Born	All Foreign Born	1946- 1961 Immi- grants	1946- 1961	
				Foreign- Born Total	Imm- grants Total					Foreign- Born Total	Imm- grants Total
				as % of Labour Force	as % of Labour Force					as % of Labour Force	as % of Labour Force
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,267	2,348	3,919	3,287	62.5	52.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,051	6,295	3,756	3,126	37.4	31.1
189	124	65	54	34.4	28.6	1,726	1,297	429	315	24.9	18.3
20	13	7	5	35.0	25.0	1,715	1,216	499	361	29.1	21.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	29,427	22,286	7,141	2,415	24.3	8.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,041	12,088	2,953	1,397	19.6	9.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	31,794	28,123	3,671	2,068	11.5	6.5
45	38	7	5	15.6	11.1	27,570	23,988	3,582	1,579	13.0	5.7
48	36	12	8	25.0	16.7	1,975	1,314	661	401	33.5	20.3
2,405	1,806	599	400	24.9	16.6	14,606	10,276	4,330	2,416	29.6	16.5
35,386	24,294	11,092	8,718	31.3	24.6	899,328	680,093	219,235	137,513	24.4	15.3
70,187	53,180	17,007	8,951	24.2	12.8	875,957	678,807	197,150	68,799	22.5	7.9
105,573	77,474	28,099	17,669	26.6	16.7	1,775,285	1,358,900	416,385	206,312	23.5	11.6

(1) Non-starred occupations comprise those included in the Department of Labour definition of skilled workers (Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965, pp. 37-38).

Source: See Appendix Table A-53.

Table A-56

Net Changes in Selected Skilled Occupations <sup>(1)</sup> in Canada

During the Intercensal Years June 1, 1951 - June 1, 1961,

According to Sex and Birth-Place

	Total Labour Force			Canadian-Born			Foreign-Born All Immigrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<u>Managerial Occupations</u>									
Purchasing Agents and Buyers	178	526	704	544	400	944	-366	126	-240
<u>Sales Occupations</u>									
Brokers, Agents and Appraisers, n.e.s.	1,952	373	2,325	1,570	273	1,843	382	100	482
<u>Service and Recreation Occupations</u>									
Commissioned Officers, Armed Forces	7,281	248	7,529	6,220	192	6,412	1,061	56	1,117
Barbers, Hairdressers, Manicurists	5,279	12,451	17,730	1,978	8,321	10,299	3,301	4,130	7,431
Funeral Directors, and Embalmers	385	16	401	402	15	417	-17	1	-16
<u>Transport and Communications Occupations</u>									
Locomotive Engineers	-1,791	0	-1,791	-635	0	-635	-1,156	0	-1,156
Locomotive Firemen	-3,510	0	-3,510	-3,143	0	-3,143	-367	0	-367
Conductors, Railroad	-639	0	-639	-343	0	-343	-296	0	-296
Telegraph Operators	-1,681	-562	-2,243	-1,432	-531	-1,963	-249	-31	-280
Air Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers	1,604	1	1,605	1,310	3	1,313	294	-2	292
Deck and Engineering Officers, Ship	364	0	364	512	0	512	-148	0	-148
<u>Farm and Farm Workers</u>									
Farm Managers and Foremen	-574	11	-563	-498	4	-494	-76	7	-69
<u>Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers</u>									
Millers of Flour and Grain	129	9	138	84	5	89	45	4	49
Tire and Tube Builders	-1,081	-334	-1,415	-955	-296	-1,251	-126	-38	-164
Shoemakers and Repairers not in Factory	-1,318	-59	-1,377	-1,023	-58	-1,081	-295	-1	-296
Weavers	-2,490	-1,994	-4,484	-2,356	-1,758	-4,114	-134	-236	-370
Dressmakers and Seamstresses, not in Factory	683	1,279	1,962	283	-1,035	-752	400	2,314	2,714
Upholsterers	552	57	609	-389	-4	-393	941	61	1,002
Compositors and Typesetters	799	273	1,072	456	176	632	343	97	440
Bookbinders	313	447	760	236	208	444	77	239	316
Heat Treaters, Annealers, Temperers	265	15	280	193	9	202	72	6	78
Blacksmiths, Hammermen, Forgemen	-4,452	0	-4,452	-3,218	0	-3,218	-1,234	0	-1,234
Coremakers	-969	-135	-1,104	-719	-81	-800	-250	-54	-304
Engravers, except Photo-engravers <sup>(2)</sup>	-29	50	21	-70	41	-29	41	9	50
Carpenters	-3,459	0	-3,459	-5,202	0	-5,202	-1,743	0	-1,743

Table A-56 (cont'd)

Foreign-Born Intercensal Immigrants			All Foreign-Born as % of Total			All Foreign-Born as % of Canadian-Born			Intercensal Foreign- Born as % of Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
944	137	1,081	-205.6	24.0	34.1	-67.3	31.5	-25.4	530.3	26.0	153.6
479	72	551	19.6	26.8	20.7	24.3	36.6	26.2	24.5	19.3	23.7
1,139	56	1,195	14.6	22.6	14.8	17.1	29.2	17.4	15.6	22.6	15.9
4,039	4,092	8,131	62.5	33.2	41.9	166.9	49.6	72.2	76.5	32.9	45.9
22	1	23	-4.4	6.3	-4.0	-4.2	6.7	-3.8	5.7	6.3	5.7
79	0	79	64.5	0	64.5	182.0	0	182.0	-4.4	0	-4.4
46	0	46	10.5	0	10.5	11.7	0	11.7	-1.3	0	-1.3
53	0	53	46.3	0	46.3	86.3	0	86.3	-8.3	0	-8.3
82	1	83	14.8	5.5	12.5	17.4	5.8	14.3	-4.9	-0.2	-3.7
291	0	291	18.3	-200.0	18.2	22.4	-66.7	22.2	18.1	0	18.1
309	0	309	-40.7	0	-40.7	-28.9	0	-28.9	84.9	0	84.9
369	10	379	13.2	63.6	12.3	15.3	175.0	14.0	-64.3	90.9	-67.3
172	3	175	34.9	44.4	35.5	53.6	80.0	55.1	133.3	33.3	126.8
220	-5	215	11.7	11.4	11.6	13.2	12.8	13.1	-20.4	1.5	-15.2
787	11	798	22.4	1.7	21.5	28.8	1.7	27.4	-59.7	-18.6	-58.0
82	14	96	5.4	11.8	8.3	5.7	13.4	9.0	-3.3	-0.7	-2.1
259	2,792	3,051	58.6	180.9	138.3	141.3	-223.6	-360.9	37.9	218.3	155.5
1,349	87	1,436	170.5	107.0	164.5	-241.9	-1,525.0	-255.0	244.4	152.6	235.8
1,382	106	1,488	42.9	35.5	41.0	75.2	55.1	69.6	173.0	38.8	138.8
154	267	421	24.6	53.5	41.6	32.6	114.9	71.2	49.2	59.7	55.4
129	3	132	27.2	40.0	27.9	37.3	66.7	38.6	48.7	20.0	47.1
404	0	404	27.7	0	27.7	38.3	0	38.3	-9.1	0	-9.1
17	-17	0	25.8	40.0	27.5	34.8	66.7	38.0	-1.8	12.6	0
122	9	131	-141.4	18.0	238.1	-58.6	22.0	-172.4	-420.7	18.0	623.8
7,433	0	7,433	-50.4	0	-50.4	-33.5	0	-33.5	-214.9	0	-214.9



Table A-56

Net Changes in Selected Skilled Occupations<sup>(1)</sup> in Canada

During the Intercensal Years June 1, 1951 - June 1, 1961,

According to Sex and Birth-Place

	Total Labour Force			Canadian-Born			Foreign-Born All Immigrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Toolmakers, Diemakers	1,130	33	1,163	-937	20	-917	2,067	13	2,080
Millwrights	1,726	0	1,726	1,124	0	1,124	602	0	602
Plumbers and Pipefitters	8,036	0	8,036	5,687	0	5,687	2,349	0	2,349
Sheet Metal Workers	3,161	191	3,352	1,896	36	1,932	1,265	155	1,420
Mechanics and Repairmen, Aircraft	2,890	12	2,902	1,602	9	1,611	1,288	3	1,291
Mechanics and Repairmen, Motor Vehicle	24,783	20	24,803	17,470	7	17,477	7,313	13	7,326
Mechanics and Repairmen, Railroad Equipment	-2,218	0	-2,218	-1,246	0	-1,246	-972	0	-972
Power Station Operators	1,111	0	1,111	1,144	0	1,144	-33	0	-33
Projectionist, Motion Picture	-555	5	-550	-432	1	-431	-123	4	-119
Linemen and Servicemen, Telephone, Telegraph	8,947	0	8,947	8,406	0	8,406	541	0	541
Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers <sup>(2)</sup>	2,157	-73	2,084	-279	-125	-404	2,436	52	2,488
General Foremen - Construction	6,744	0	6,744	5,394	0	5,394	1,350	0	1,350
Inspectors - Construction	2,270	0	2,270	1,857	0	1,857	413	0	413
Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Tilersetters, Cement and Concrete Finishers	8,238	23	8,261	474	16	490	7,764	7	7,771
Plasterers and Lathers	781	0	781	-517	0	-517	1,298	0	1,298
Stone Cutters and Dressers	-201	20	-181	-333	13	-320	132	7	139
Stationery Engineers	3,841	0	3,841	4,278	0	4,278	-437	0	-437
Patternmakers	-360	24	-336	-371	33	-338	11	-9	2
Inspectors, Examiners, Gaugers, n.e.s. - Metal	1,857	-111	1,746	1,054	-310	744	803	199	1,002
Total, Selected Craftsmen and Products	63,281	-248	63,033	33,591	-3,093	30,498	29,690	2,845	32,535
Total, Others (listed above)	8,848	13,064	21,912	6,485	8,677	15,162	2,363	4,387	6,750
Total, All Selected Skilled Occupations	72,129	12,816	84,945	40,076	5,584	45,660	32,053	7,232	39,285

Table A-56 (cont'd)

Foreign-Born Intercensal Immigrants			All Foreign-Born as % of Total			All Foreign-Born as % of Canadian-Born			Intercensal Foreign- Born as % of Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3,079	13	3,092	182.9	39.4	178.8	-220.6	65.0	-226.8	272.5	39.4	265.9
1,050	0	1,050	34.9	0	34.9	53.6	0	53.6	60.8	0	60.8
3,926	0	3,926	29.2	0	29.2	41.3	0	41.3	48.9	0	48.9
2,190	179	2,369	40.0	81.2	42.4	66.7	430.6	73.5	69.3	93.7	70.7
1,267	3	1,270	44.6	25.0	44.5	80.4	33.3	80.1	43.8	25.0	43.8
9,859	17	9,876	29.5	65.0	29.5	41.9	185.7	41.9	39.8	85.0	39.8
234	0	234	43.8	0	43.8	78.0	0	78.0	-10.6	0	-10.6
198	0	198	-3.0	0	-3.0	-2.9	0	-2.9	17.8	0	17.8
35	2	37	22.2	80.0	21.6	28.5	400.0	27.6	-6.3	40.0	-6.7
1,217	0	1,217	6.0	0	6.0	6.4	0	6.4	13.6	0	13.6
4,632	77	4,709	112.9	-71.2	119.4	-873.1	-41.6	-615.8	214.7	-105.5	226.0
1,748	0	1,748	20.0	0	20.0	25.0	0	25.0	25.9	0	25.9
312	0	312	18.2	0	18.2	22.2	0	22.2	13.7	0	13.7
9,823	6	9,829	94.2	30.4	94.1	1,638.0	43.8	1,585.9	119.2	26.1	119.0
2,405	0	2,405	166.2	0	166.2	-251.1	0	-251.1	307.9	0	307.9
276	5	281	-65.7	35.0	-76.8	-39.6	53.8	-43.4	-133.3	25.0	-155.2
1,922	0	1,922	-11.4	0	-11.4	-10.2	0	-10.2	50.0	0	50.0
293	8	301	-3.1	-37.5	-0.6	-3.0	-27.3	-0.6	-81.4	33.3	-89.6
1,440	290	1,730	43.2	-179.3	57.4	76.2	-64.2	134.7	77.5	-261.3	99.1
58,416	3,870	62,286	46.9	-1,147.2	51.6	88.4	-92.0	106.7	92.3	-1,560.5	98.8
7,852	4,369	12,221	26.7	33.6	30.8	36.4	50.6	44.5	88.7	33.4	55.8
66,268	8,239	74,507	44.4	56.4	46.2	80.0	129.5	86.0	91.9	64.3	87.7

(1) These occupations are comparable in both censuses; see Appendix I, p. 27 of Department of Labour, Research Programme on the Training of Skilled Manpower, Occupational Trends in Canada, 1931 to 1961.

(2) Reduced 50 per cent for semi-skilled component.

Source: See Appendix Table A-54.

Table A-57

Students from Abroad Studying in Canadian Universities  
and Canadians Studying Abroad, 1951-62

Academic Year ended	Students from Abroad Studying in Canada			Canadians Studying in:			Net Difference <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Total	From U.S.	From U.K.	Other	U.S. and U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	Total <sup>(2)</sup>	U.S.	U.K.
1951	3,188	1,758	164	1,266	4,900	4,528	372	1,712	2,770	208
1952	3,012	1,515	132	1,365	4,697	4,317	380	1,685	2,802	248
1953	3,289	1,676	150	1,463	5,027	4,637	390	1,738	2,961	240
1954	3,318	1,418	179	1,721	5,165	4,775	390	1,847	3,357	211
1955	3,853	1,540	179	2,134	5,027	4,655	372	1,174	3,115	193
1956	4,385	1,773	281	2,331	5,394	4,990	404	1,009	3,217	123
1957 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,900	1,850	375	2,675	5,570	5,150	420	670	3,300	45
1958 <sup>(3)</sup>	5,450	1,925	450	3,075	5,730	5,300	430	280	3,375	-20
1959	5,988	1,984	526	3,478	5,870	5,432	438	-118	3,448	-88
1960	6,426	2,022	576	3,828	6,137	5,679	458	-289	4,657	-118
1961	7,239	2,329	640	4,270	6,560	6,058	502	-679	3,729	-138
1962	7,900	2,660	577	4,663	7,130	6,571	559	-770	3,911	-18
<b>Total</b>										
1952-62	55,760	20,692	4,065	31,003	62,307	57,564	4,743	6,547	36,872	678

(1) Minus (-) denotes net number of students from abroad who are studying in Canada.

(2) Including only students studying in the United States and the United Kingdom.

(3) Data not available; figures estimated (by assuming that a constant rate of growth prevailed over the period).

Source: Canada Year Book, (Various Years), Chapter VII.

LIST OF TABLES1. Tables in Text

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 - Migrant Workers and All Migrants, Canada, 1950-63	21
Table 2 - Immigrant Professional and Skilled Workers as Percentage of Immigrants Destined to the Labour Force, by Sex, 1947-63	25
Table 3 - Immigrant Professional and Skilled Workers as Percentage of All Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	27
Table 4 - Estimated Proportions of Canadian-Born Among Emigrants from Canada to the United States, by Selected Levels of Skill, 1950-63	30
Table 5 - Immigration, Emigration and Net Migration, by Major Selected Levels of Skill, 1950-63	33
Table 6 - Net Emigration to the United States, Percentage Changes Between Selected Years, 1951-63	38
Table 7 - Immigrant Professional, Skilled Trades and Service Workers as Percentages of All Immigrants and of Those Entering the Labour Force, 1950-63	39
Table 8 - Immigrants to Canada by Intended Professional Occupations and by Sex, 1953-63	41
Table 9 - Immigrants to Canada, by Professional Occupations, as Percentage of All Immigrants Intending to Enter Professional Occupations, by Sex, 1954 and 1962	43
Table 10 - Percentage Distribution, by Ethnic Origin, of Immigrants Intending to Enter Professional Occupations, 1953-63	45
Table 11 - Canadian Emigration to the United States, Professional Occupations, 1953-63	46
Table 12 - Recorded Net Migration of Professional Workers, 1953-63	47
Table 13 - Percentage Distribution of Net Recorded Migration of Professional Workers (Immigration from World to Canada Minus Emigration to the United States from Canada), by Major Occupation, 1953-63	50
Table 14 - Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, by Occupation and Sex, 1947-63	51
Table 15 - Immigrants to Canada, by Major Skilled Occupations Grouped According to Changing Relative Importance Among All Skilled Immigrants, 1953-63	52
Table 16 - Percentage Distribution, by Ethnic Origin, of Immigrants Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, 1953-63	54
Table 17 - Emigration of Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States, 1956-63	55
Table 18 - Recorded Net Migration of Skilled Workers, 1956-63	57
Table 19 - Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants in Canadian Labour Force, by Major Industry and Sex, 1961 Census	60

	<u>Page</u>
Table 20 - Percentage Distribution, by Major Occupations, of Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants and Canadian-Born, by Sex, 1961 Census	62
Table 21 - Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants, as Percentage of Professional and Technical Workers, by Selected Occupations and Sex, 1961 Census	63
Table 22 - Net Changes in the Number of Post-War Immigrants Between Census 1951 and 1961, as Percentage of Net Changes in Selected Professional and Technical Occupations, by Sex, 1951-61	64
Table 23 - Foreign-Born Post-War Immigrants as Percentage of Skilled Workers, by Selected Occupations and Sex, 1961 Census	66
Table 24 - Net Changes in the Number of Post-War Immigrants Between Census 1951 and 1961 as percentage of Net Changes in Selected Skilled Occupations, by Sex, 1951-61	68
Table 25 - Changes in Selected Skilled Occupations, Canadian-Born and Foreign-Born, Census 1951-61	71
Table 26 - Immigration to Canada and Emigration from Canada to the United States, Selected Skilled Occupations, 1956-63	72
Table 27 - Migrant Professional Workers by Intended Occupations, 1953-63, as Percentage of Canadian Labour Force, 1961	73
Table 28 - Immigrant Workers, and Degrees Conferred in Canada, Selected Professional Occupations, 1953-63	74
Table 29 - Migrant Skilled Trades and Service Workers by Intended Occupations, 1956-63, as Percentage of Canadian Labour Force, 1961	76
Table 30 - Total Immigrants and Total Number of Completed Apprenticeships, Selected Skilled Occupations, Canada (Excluding Quebec), 1950-61	77
Table 31 - Estimated Costs of Education Embodied in Immigrants to Canada and Emigrants to the United States, Professional Occupations, 1953-63	80
Table 32 - Comparisons of Immigration and Emigration Flows, Professional Occupations, Canada, 1953-63	82
Table 33 - Labour Force Participation Rates for All Age Groups, by Sex, Selected Years, 1947-63	108
Table 34 - Percentage of Post-War Immigrants and All Canadians in 1956 in Selected Age Groups, by Sex	109
Table 35 - Labour Force Participation Rates, Immigrants and All Canadians, 15 Years and Over, by Sex	110
Table 36 - Labour Force Participation Rates of Immigrants at Time of Arrival, by Major Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	112
Table 37 - Percentage Distribution of Population and Post-War Immigrants, by Province, 1961 Census	113
Table 38 - Estimated Annual Costs of Higher Education for Professional Occupations, by Faculty, 1961	123
Table 39 - Immigrants to Canada, by Selected Professional and Skilled Occupations, According to Ethnic Origin and Country of Last Permanent Residence, 1962-63	125
Table 40 - Foreign-Born in Canada in 1961 Who Arrived During the Period 1946-61, According to Migration and Census Data	126
Table 41 - Estimated Net Migration of Canadian-Born to the United States, 1950-60	130

2. Appendix Tables

	<u>Page</u>
Table A-1 - Components of Canadian Population Growth, Census Decades 1851-1961	132
Table A-2 - Components of Canadian Population Growth, 1946-63	133
Table A-3 - Immigrants to Canada, by Sex and Age, 1946-63	134
Table A-4 - Immigrants to Canada, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Marital Status, 1946-63	138
Table A-5 - Immigrant Married Women to Canada, Classified as Dependent Wives and Those Intending to Enter the Labour Force, 1946-63	139
Table A-6 - Immigrants to Canada, Sponsored and Unsponsored, 1951-63	140
Table A-7 - Labour Participation Rates of Immigrants to Canada by Sex, 1947-63	141
Table A-8 - Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, by Sex, 1946-63	142
Table A-9 - British Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	148
Table A-10 - French Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	150
Table A-11 - German and Austrian Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	152
Table A-12 - German Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1953-63	154
Table A-13 - Italian Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	156
Table A-14 - Jewish Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	158
Table A-15 - Netherlander Immigrants to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	160
Table A-16 - Immigrants from the United States to Canada, Classified According to Levels of Skill of Intended Occupations, 1946-63	162
Table A-17 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	164
Table A-18 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter the Labour Force, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	165
Table A-19 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	166
Table A-20 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter All Skilled Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	167
Table A-21 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Managerial Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	168
Table A-22 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Primary Industry Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	169



	<u>Page</u>
Table A-23 - Percentage Distribution of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Trades and Service Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	170
Table A-24 - Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter "Skilled" Occupations, by Ethnic Origin, 1946-63	171
Table A-25 - Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, by Sex and Occupation, 1946-63	172
Table A-26 - Percentage Distribution Among Occupations of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, by Sex, 1953-63	176
Table A-27 - British Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1953-63	179
Table A-28 - Immigrants to Canada from the United States Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1953-63	181
Table A-29 - Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation and Sex, 1946-63	182
Table A-30 - Percentage Distribution Among Major Occupations of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, 1953-63	187
Table A-31 - British Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1946-63	188
Table A-32 - German Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1953-63	190
Table A-33 - Italian Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1946-63	192
Table A-34 - Immigrants to Canada from the United States Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, Classified by Occupation, 1946-63	194
Table A-35 - Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada, 1946-63	196
Table A-36 - Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter the Labour Force, 1946-63	197
Table A-37 - Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Professional and Technical Occupations, 1946-63	198
Table A-38 - Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Occupations, 1946-63	199
Table A-39 - Province of Intended Destination of Immigrants to Canada Intending to Enter Skilled Trade and Service Occupations, 1946-63	200
Table A-40 - Emigrants from Canada to the United States, by Country or Region of Birth, 1957-63	201
Table A-41 - Emigrants from Canada to the United States, by Major Occupation Groups, 1950-63	202
Table A-42 - Emigration of Canadian-Born from Canada to the United States, by Major Occupation Groups, 1950-63	204

	<u>Page</u>
Table A-43 - All Canadian-Born Admitted to the United States as Percentages of All Emigrants from Canada to the United States, Selected Occupational Groups, 1950-63	207
Table A-44 - Emigration from Canada to the United States of Professional and Technical Workers, by Occupations (1961 Census Classification), 1950-63	208
Table A-45 - Emigration from Canada to the United States of Professional and Technical Workers, by Occupations (1951 Census Classification), 1953-63	213
Table A-46 - Net Emigration from Canada to the United States, of Professional and Technical Workers, 1953-63	214
Table A-47 - Emigration of Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States, by Major Occupations, 1956-63	216
Table A-48 - Net Emigration of Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States, by Major Occupations, 1956-63	217
Table A-49 - Emigration by Boat from Canada to the United Kingdom, 1946-62	218
Table A-50 - Returning Residents Moving Between Canada and the United States, 1944-62	219
Table A-51 - Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Industry and Sex, Showing Birth-Place and Period of Immigration, 1961	220
Table A-52 - Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Major Occupational Groups, Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961	223
Table A-53 - Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation and Sex, for Professional and Technical Occupations, Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961	224
Table A-54 - Net Changes in Selected Professional and Technical Occupations in Canada, During the Intercensal Years June 1, 1951-June 1, 1961, According to Sex and Birth-Place	228
Table A-55 - Canadian Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation and Sex, for Skilled Occupations, Showing Canadian- and Foreign-Born and Period of Immigration, 1961	230
Table A-56 - Net Changes in Selected Skilled Occupations in Canada During the Intercensal Years June 1, 1951-June 1, 1961, According to Sex and Birth Place	238
Table A-57 - Students from Abroad Studying in Canadian Universities and Canadians Studying Abroad, 1951-62	242

LIST OF CHARTS

	<u>Page</u>
Chart 1 Immigration to Canada, 1867-1963	13
Chart 2 Immigration, Estimated Emigration and Estimated Net Migration for Canada, by Census Decades, 1861-1961	14
Chart 3 Immigration, Estimated Emigration and Estimated Net Migration, as Percentage of Population Change, by Census Decades, 1861-1961	15-16
Chart 4 Recorded Emigration from Canada to the United States and the United Kingdom and Estimated Emigration to all Countries, 1946-63	17
Chart 5 Returning Residents Moving Between Canada and the United States, 1944-62	18
Chart 6 Immigration and Estimated Net Immigration, as Percentage of Population Change, 1946-63	19
Chart 7 Immigrants Intending to Enter the Labour Force, as Percentage of All Immigrants, by Sex, 1946-63	20
Chart 8 Major Ethnic Groups, as Percentage of Immigration to Canada, 1946-63	22
Chart 9 Percentage Distribution of Emigrants from Canada to the United States, by Country or Region of Birth, 1957-63	22
Chart 10 Immigration to Canada of Professional, Technical, Skilled, and All Workers, 1946-63	24
Chart 11 Professional and Skilled Immigrants, as Percentage of All Immigrants Destined to the Canadian Labour Force, 1946-63	24
Chart 12 Ethnic Origin of Immigrants to Canada, by Levels of Skill, 1946-63	26
Chart 13 Emigration of Professional and Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States, 1950-63	29
Chart 14 Emigration of Professional and Skilled Workers from Canada to the United States, as Percentage of Emigrants Destined to the Work Force, 1950-63	29
Chart 15 Canadian-Born, as Percentage of Emigrants from Canada to the United States, 1950-63	32
Chart 16 Immigration from the United States to Canada, 1950-63	36
Chart 17 Net Emigration from Canada to the United States, 1950-63	37
Chart 18 Foreign-Born, as Percentage of the Canadian Population and Labour Force, by Levels of Skill, 1961	61

## TECHNICAL STUDIES

The following is a list of technical studies which have been prepared as background papers for the First Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada. They are being published separately and are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. Although they are being published under the auspices of the Economic Council, the views expressed in them are those of the authors themselves.

### Staff Studies

1. Population and Labour Force Projections to 1970, by Frank T. Denton, Yoshiko Kasahara and Sylvia Ostry.
2. Potential Output, 1946 to 1970, by B. J. Drabble.
3. An Analysis of Post-War Unemployment, by Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry.
4. Housing Demand to 1970, by Wolfgang M. Illing.
5. Business Investment to 1970, by Derek A. White.
6. Special Survey of Longer Range Investment Outlook and Planning in Business, by B. A. Keys.
7. Canada and World Trade, by M. G. Clark.
8. Export Projections to 1970, by J. R. Downs.
9. Federal Tax Revenues at Potential Output, 1960 and 1970, by D. J. Daly.
10. National Saving at Potential Output to 1970, by Frank Wildgen.
11. Changes in Agriculture to 1970, by John Dawson.

### Special Studies

1. Immigration and Emigration of Professional and Skilled Manpower During the Post-War Period, by Louis Parai.
2. A Survey of Labour Market Conditions, Windsor, Ontario, 1964: A Case Study, by G. R. Horne, W. J. Gillen and R. A. Helling.

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