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Labour mobility and unemployment in
Cape Breton Island. 1975

Appendix 4
To Annex "A"
To Part 6



LABOUR MOBILITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CAPE BRETON ISLAND

By

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Labour Mobility and Unemployment
In Cape Breton Island

by

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I Introduction

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion has been involved in the evaluation of a steel complex in Cape Breton county of Nova Scotia. One of the fundamental issues in this project is the impact that it will have on the employment opportunities available to the labour force of the region. The impact will depend upon several alternative strategies regarding the project. The alternatives being investigated are: immediate closure of Sysco, mini mill, development of Canstel with gradual closure of Sysco, mini mill and Canstel, and development of Canstel. For each of these alternatives there will be a related set of questions concerning the effect it will have on the Cape Breton labour market.

If the steel project is approved, there will be an average of 2,000 construction workers at the site for five years with a possible peak of 4,700 workers.¹ Where do these people

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The size of worker force is based on the capacity of producing 3.38 million tons of slab per year. See Stelco, Canstel, preliminary study.

come from? Later in the operational stage, the skill requirements of the employees will be somewhat different from the construction workers. How can these 2,750 new directly created jobs be filled? Would they come from the local unemployed or from employees in other sectors, people currently not in the labour force, or migrates from other provinces and foreign countries?

On the other hand, if the Government decides not to develop the steel complex but to close down the existing Sysco plant, where do these employees and those who are indirectly affected go? Will they become unemployed, employed elsewhere, or migrate to other areas? Furthermore, would these older workers who are laid off now take jobs locally from younger workers, and thus force the latter to move out of the region? Each of these factors would have a different impact on the estimate of the social opportunity cost of labour in Cape Breton Island. None of these questions can be answered unless we have a better understanding of the labour market in Cape Breton Island.

The purpose of this paper is to provide a general description of the labour market in the Cape Breton Island as well as to investigate various relationships between migration and unemployment. Section II deals with a theoretical hypothesis of the migration process in the labour market. Sections III - VI provide some statistical evidence to back up the theoretical framework.

II Theoretical Hypothesis

The Cape Breton Island labour market has been known for its consistently high unemployment rate, large migration flows and labour management problems. Coal and steel are the principal economic activities of Cape Breton county which

accounts for more than three quarters of the population in Cape Breton Island. However, even with high migration flows Cape Breton Island has still maintained a higher unemployment rate over time, when compared with either Ontario or the rest of Nova Scotia. In addition, wage rates in Ontario are generally greater than those in Cape Breton. Both factors reveal that the expected wage differentials between these areas are due to differences in cost of living, taxes, and the premium required to induce people to migrate from one place to another. The true opportunity cost of labour in Cape Breton is the supply price of the labour available to Cape Breton.

If Sysco is closed down, the economy in Cape Breton Island may be too small to absorb the number of workers released by the company. Migration will thus proceed in response to the Cape Breton - Ontario/Halifax difference in expected earnings. Migration flows will continue until a new equilibrium is reached where the expected income in the two areas are equivalent in utility terms to the people in Cape Breton.

III Migration Between Nova Scotia and Other Provinces

Several interprovincial migration flows have been estimated.¹ Unfortunately, variations in these estimates have

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K.S. Gnanasekaran and J. Perreault, "International and Interprovincial Migration Projections: Canada and Provinces, 1972 to 1986", Statistics Canada (Confidential); R.K. Sharma, "Migration Flows in Canada, 1961 - 1974", Department of Regional Economic Expansion (Confidential); and Statistics Canada, "Intercounty Migration Data Base", (December 1973).

been large because of the different assumptions adopted. The data used in this paper are derived from files on families receiving family allowances and from people moving across the Canadian border into and from Nova Scotia. An overview of the out-, in-, and net migration flows of population for Nova Scotia over the 1961-71 time period is presented in Table 1. The province of Nova Scotia for these years has experienced a net loss due to interprovincial migration. With the exception of years 1970 to 1971, it also has lost population through international migration. Both factors make Nova Scotia one of the few provinces to have lost population through migration over time. The figures on net out migration range from 2,906 persons in 1968-69 to 10,879 persons in 1964-65.

Fluctuations in the net migration flows between Nova Scotia and Ontario have been the principal component of the total net migration flows of Nova Scotia. This province has also lost population to British Columbia and Alberta in spite of the long moving distances. This is due to the expectation of the return from migration when they move to the above three rich provinces, as compared to other provinces in Canada.

In spite of its net out-migration, Nova Scotia has had many people moving in and out, in particular, from Ontario. Vanderkamp pointed out that a substantial proportion of the total migration to the Maritime provinces between 1956 and 1961

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Some preliminary estimates show that Nova Scotia lost 1,341 persons in 1972, but gained 3,823 persons in 1973 and 1,664 persons in 1974 through interprovincial and international migration. See, for example, R.K. Sharma, op. cit., p. 12.

were return migrants.¹ By examining Unemployment Insurance Commission files for males, Courchene also found that more than 22% of the migrants from Nova Scotia in 1966-67 came back to Nova Scotia by 1969 while only 16% of the 1966-67 migrants to Nova Scotia returned to their home territories by 1969.² This evidence supports the hypothesis that people tend to move back when they find that their expectation of earning more money cannot be realized.

Courchene also found that return migrants to Nova Scotia, on the average, earned less than those who did not move out from Nova Scotia. This implies that their opportunity cost of labour when returning to Nova Scotia is lower than those who stayed in the province all the time.

IV Interregional Migration and Unemployment

Economic conditions differ considerably from region to region in Nova Scotia. Statistics Canada has broken down Nova

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J. Vanderkamp, "Interregional Mobility in Canada: A Study of the Time Pattern of Migration", Canadian Journal of Economics, (1968).

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T.J. Courchene, Migration, Income and Employment: Canada, 1965-68", (Montreal: C.D. How Research Institute, 1974), pp. 73-80.

Scotia into three economic regions (4, 5, and 6).¹ Interregional migration is defined in this context as migration between Cape Breton Island (economic region 4) and other economic regions in Nova Scotia as well as between Cape Breton and other provinces or foreign countries. During the past 15 years, the annual birth rate in Cape Breton Island was more than twice its death rate but population almost remained unchanged.² This suggests that there must have many people migrating out of the area.

Migration can be regarded as a response of workers to labour market disequilibrium between two or more areas. Unemployment rates can be used as a proxy for the labour market conditions in the region. We will therefore examine the relationship between unemployment rates and migration flows.

During the past nine years, the labour force in Cape Breton Island has not increased at all because of the marginal

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Economic region 4 includes Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, and Victoria; economic region 5 includes Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Hants, Kings, and Pictou; economic region 6 includes Digby, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

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In Cape Breton Island, population was 169,865 in 1961 and 170,007 in 1971. Birth rate declined from 26.4 to 17.4 per 1,000 population from 1961 to 1971 while death rate was 9.0 and 8.5 per 1,000 population, respectively.

growth of population and labour force participation rate. Unemployment rates in Cape Breton Island have been extremely high and also consistently higher than those of other parts of Nova Scotia and other provinces in Canada (see Table 2). Moreover, the unemployment rate in Cape Breton Island has virtually fluctuated every year in the same direction with other parts of Nova Scotia and Ontario with slightly different variances. For example, the unemployment rate in Cape Breton Island increased from 11.20% in 1970/71 to 12.10% in 1971/72 and then increased to 11.25% in 1972/73. A similar observation can be found for economic region 6 of Nova Scotia and Ontario. These unemployment rate differentials between Cape Breton Island and economic region 6 and Ontario seem to have represented an equilibrium rather than a disequilibrium phenomenon.

The higher unemployment rate in the Cape Breton Island has been maintained because of its great labour mobility between this area and other parts of the country. Due to the lack of available data on migration flows of the labour force, movements of working age population (16-64) derived from files of income tax returns by the Department of Revenue are used in this paper as an indication of the response of the movement of the labour force to job market conditions between sending and receiving areas.¹ For many years, the labour force participation rate for males in Nova Scotia has been twice as high as that for females. The male migration flows will be examined alone because of their dominate role in the labour market in this region.

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Statistics Canada, "Intercounty Migration Data Base", (December 1973).

This migration data represents an estimate of geographical movement of work the force between April of one year and April of the following year. The migration patterns of this segment could overestimate the migration rate of the labour force since low income people, including those receiving unemployment insurance benefits and welfare, may not file income tax returns. Bearing this in mind, we should not pay too much attention to the actual figures presented in Table 3, but to the direction of the migration flows.

Cape Breton Island has had a net out-migration for this group of working age males from 1966/67 to 1969/70 while receiving a net in-migration in 1970/71. The variation in total net migration flows was primarily due to changes in interprovincial migration as well as migration within Nova Scotia because the quantity of migration from other countries has not been very large for the observed period. In particular, fluctuations in migration flows between Cape Breton Island and Ontario has been the most significant component of the total gross and net migration flows of Cape Breton Island. The source of the next largest set of migration flows in and out from the Island has been economic region 6 (Halifax).

The variation of migration flow between Cape Breton Island and Ontario has been largely due to economic reasons. Let us observe two years with a drastic change in unemployment rates in Cape Breton Island. They were 1969/70 with 9.45% unemployment and 1970/71 with 11.20%. For Ontario, the unemployment rate increased from 3.70% to 4.75%.

It should be noted that the unemployment rate in Ontario was still much lower than that in Cape Breton in 1970/71. But the increase in the unemployment rate in Ontario would certainly create considerable pressure on the market for the lower skilled jobs that Cape Breton migrants would be

competing for. This is a plausible reason why people in Cape Breton were less willing to move to Ontario during this period. On the other hand, the number of in-migrants continued to rise. This corresponds to the beginning of several new major construction projects in the Island in 1971, e.g., heavy water plant, pulp mill and steam generating plant in Port Hawkesbury and Sysco rehabilitation in Sydney (see Table 4). These in-migrants may be largely due to substantial return migrants. When people from Cape Breton find a reduction in employment opportunities in Ontario, these new migrants are likely to go back to their home territory because their expectations of better jobs in the new area seem increasingly difficult to be realized.

The second largest source of migration flows has been between Cape Breton Island and economic region 6 due in part to the proximity of this area as well as the wide variety of job opportunities in Halifax. The unemployment rates in economic region 6 were 4.25% in 1969/70 and 5.10% in 1970/71 while they were 9.45% and 11.20% respectively for Cape Breton Island. A relatively fixed amount of workers remained to move in and out from the island during this period.

From these very limited observations on the response of migration flows to labour market conditions, we would expect to find that if the steel complex is established in the Cape Breton Island, a decrease in the rate of out-migration and an increase of return migrants from Ontario and Halifax would result during the construction and initial operations period.

On the other hand, if Sysco is closed down, about 4,000 workers will be released immediately. The unemployment rate would rise instantaneously to about 20% in Cape Breton Island. Because there is little opportunity of finding work locally, migration must take place gradually until a new

equilibrium unemployment rate differential is reached between Cape Breton Island and Ontario and Halifax. This implies that if the existing labour force is 55,325, every additional unemployed worker in this area would eventually induce 1.13 persons to move out of the area if an unemployment rate of 12% is assumed to be the long run equilibrium rate.¹

It seems quite certain that migration will proceed until the expected value of post-migration earnings is everywhere identical with the adjustment of differences in living costs, taxes, and the premium required to induce people to move from one place to another. The expected value of earnings is equal to the product of the expected value of the wage rate the migrant can obtain and the probability of his becoming employed. In the long run, migration flows would adjust unemployment levels across Cape Breton Island to produce a greater equilibrium unemployment rate differential between the Island and Ontario.

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According to the 1971 Canada Census, the labour force in economic region 4 and the province of Nova Scotia as a whole was 55,325 and 292,130 respectively. Unemployment rate in 1971 was 12.30% for economic region 4 and 7.60% for Nova Scotia. See Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada, Labour Force and Individual Income, Catalogue 94-704.

V Characteristics of Migrants from Cape Breton Island

It is very important to know what types of people in terms of age and occupation (skill) mix are most likely to move in order to estimate the social opportunity cost of labour in the steel project. At present, we have not obtained a comprehensive picture of the characteristics of migrants into and out from Cape Breton Island. We shall use, however, the partial migration data obtained from Canada Manpower Mobility Programs of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

This program is used to help workers who are unemployed because their skills are not required in their own community or who are underemployed because their work experience or skills cannot be utilized. Two major grants under this program are considered in this paper. One is relocation grants which are provided to help CMC clients move to the area where a job has been arranged. The other is exploratory grants which assist a worker to travel to another community to explore employment opportunities. The characteristics of these migrants may not exactly represent the general characteristics of all migrants. Nevertheless, this is still a useful piece of information for our project.

The data used for analysis are the sample of the applicants who were authorized to have the grants and left Cape Breton Island. The sample comprises 575 persons who received relocation grants and 1,299 persons who received exploratory grants during the period from April 1968 to March 1975. Those who received assistance and moved to the Island from the rest of the country are not discussed in the paper because of the small sample size (only 99 persons received relocation grants and 127 persons received exploratory grants over the past seven years). However, this great excess of out-migrants over in-migrants

indicates that the Government not only helps people move out of Cape Breton Island but also discourages people to move in.

(A) Migration by Age Group

From the income tax return files, we found that a substantial proportion of migrants in and out from the Cape Breton Island were in the age group of 16 - 24 and 25 - 44 over the period from 1966/67 to 1970/71, (44% and 45% for in-migrants and 52% and 40% for out-migrants shown in Table 5). Table 6 shows that more than half of the migrants receiving relocation grants were between the ages of 18 and 24 years. Migrants in the 25 - 44 age group accounted for 42% of the total migrants while only 6% of migrants were beyond 44 years old. A similar pattern of migrants is found from those receiving exploratory grants: 60% for migrants aged 18 - 24, 33% for 25 - 44, and 6% for 45+ (see Table 7). It is obvious from this data that the migration rate from Cape Breton Island declines drastically with the age of the individuals. This is because younger people have greater working lifetime and less cultural or family ties to their communities. In contrast, older workers are more reluctant to move because of pension considerations, seniority rights and an unfavorable labour market situation facing them in the area they would move to.

If Sysco is closed down, older workers are likely to accept lower wages locally and squeeze young workers out of jobs and eventually cause the latter to migrate out of the Island restoring a long run equilibrium unemployment rate. This phenomenon could be reinforced by the existing Canada Manpower Mobility Program. Conversely, if the steel project is approved, young workers are likely to move into the area.

With respect to the destination of migrants, 42% of people receiving relocation grants and 84% of people receiving exploratory grants moved to other parts of Nova Scotia. The number of migrants moving to Ontario was still high for those receiving relocation grants but not for those receiving exploratory grants. This is due to the nature of the program which encourages people to move to the nearest locality. The real picture of migrants' destination could be close to the results mentioned early in this section.

Table 8 shows the duration of unemployment during the past year before migration took place. On average, the migrants receiving relocation grants were unemployed for about 15.9 weeks. This seems to suggest that a person stayed unemployed in Cape Breton Island for at least 15.9 weeks before migrating. Such information would help estimate the social opportunity cost of labour for the project. With a few exceptions, most migrants earned more money after migration. For instance, in 1974/75 people moving to Ontario earned about 40% more than they did in Cape Breton.

From another special study "Labour Force Shifts Generated by R.D.I.A. - Assisted Projects, the Experience in Moncton and Dartmouth/Halifax" done by our department, we found only 12 persons who appear in this data source who have moved from Cape Breton to Dartmouth/Halifax during the past seven years. About 90% of these people were younger than 30 years old. The average duration of unemployment before they found employment in Dartmouth/Halifax was about 19 weeks (see Table 9).

(B) Migration by Industry Group¹

Table 10 presents the number of migrants working in different industries in Cape Breton Island who received relocation grants. During the past eight years, migrants receiving relocation grants showed the greatest mobility in retail and wholesale trade, construction and manufacturing. For those who received exploratory grants in 1974 - 75, the most mobile were in the trade and construction sectors. These observations are consistent with those sectors with the highest unemployment rates for the experienced labour force published by Statistics Canada for 1971. They were 25% for construction, 9.23% for manufacturing, and 8.49% for the trade sector.²

The industries closely related to the steel complex are coal mines, steel, and construction. More than 40% of the

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Migration flows by occupational group are not shown here simply because we have not received the cross-tabulation of this data from the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

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The unemployment rates for other sectors in 1971 was 3.08% for agriculture, 10.08% for forestry, 1.01% for fishing and trapping, 3.17% for mines, 7.89% for transportation, communication and other utilities, 6.22% for finance and real estate, 5.84% for personal service, and 6.68% for public administration and defence. Taking all sectors as a whole, the unemployment rate of the experienced labour force was 8.63%, which was lower than that of total labour force, 12.30%.

migrants in these three industries moved to Ontario to work. Thus, if Sysco is closed down, most young workers in these sectors would migrate and look for work in Ontario. Conversely, if the steel project is approved, we would expect to find many workers move in from Ontario, Halifax, and other parts of the country. Mr. MacDonald, chairman of the Construction Association for Cape Breton, has pointed out to me that about 60% of construction workers are normally recruited in the local market while the balance are hired as supervisors coming from outside the Island.¹

It is useful to know the duration of unemployment by industry before migration takes place. While on the average the duration of unemployment in the year just before migration was 15.9 weeks, it varies from industry to industry. People were unemployed 21.2 weeks in coal mine and 19.2 weeks in steel before they migrated and obtained employment outside of Cape Breton Island. Those in the construction sector seemed to take a shorter time, 16.2 weeks, before migrating and finding a job because they are probably more skilled workers.

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Some workers are also hired from other countries. For example, in February, 1975 nine British workers came to work as pipe insulators in the Heavy Water Plant in Glace Bay but left shortly because of resistance from local workers.

VI Migration between Cape Breton County and Other Areas

Table 13 shows the migration flows for working age males between Cape Breton county (Sydney) and other areas. Labour mobility was greatest between Cape Breton County and Ontario. At least 70% of the migration flow between Cape Breton Island and Ontario was due to the movement between Cape Breton County and Ontario. The poor economic conditions in Ontario during 1970/71 did discourage people in Cape Breton from moving to Ontario and also encourage workers in Ontario to migrate back to Cape Breton.¹

With the exception of its relationship with Halifax County, intercounty migration in Cape Breton was small regardless of the short distances. The continuous net outflow from Cape Breton County to Halifax can be explained by the better employment opportunities as well as better services in Halifax. This seems to suggest that if the steel complex is constructed in Cape Breton many of the workers will probably come from Ontario and Halifax. If Sysco is shut down and not replaced, people, especially older workers, currently employed by the company are likely to stay in Cape Breton for unemployment benefits, or to try to find employment in the local market. In so doing, the young workers will likely migrate to Ontario and Halifax until the long run unemployment rate differential is restored between the regions.

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From Tables 14 - 16, we can see that Inverness, Richmond and Victoria also have large migration flows with Ontario, Cape Breton County and Halifax.

Table 1
Migration Flows of Total Population between
Nova Scotia and Other Provinces as well as
Foreign Countries (1), (2).

	Alta.	B.C.	Man.	N.B.	Nfld.	Ont.	P.E.I.	Que.	Sask.	Y.T. N.W.T.	Foreign	Not Stated	Total
1961-62													
Outflow	775	2094	823	4389	1160	11096	1650	3280	248	89	2273	-	27877
Inflow	701	1826	838	4101	1152	9190	964	2681	261	105	891	-	22710
Net Flow	-74	-268	+15	-288	-8	-1906	-686	-599	+13	+16	-1382	-	-5167
1962-63													
Outflow	1128	2414	741	4088	1229	13905	1289	2393	339	82	2345	-	30953
Inflow	702	2099	764	3835	1344	8964	1172	2634	214	106	1025	-	22909
Net Flow	-426	-315	+23	-253	+115	4941	-117	-709	-125	+24	-1320	-	-8044
1963-64													
Outflow	917	2902	918	4016	1398	14949	1083	2912	428	74	2376	-	31973
Inflow	741	2019	759	3824	1598	9451	956	2573	241	46	1216	-	23424
Net Flow	-176	-883	-159	-192	+200	-5498	-127	-339	-187	-28	-1160	-	-8549
1964-65													
Outflow	1093	2987	779	3910	1093	17053	756	3215	366	78	2407	-	33647
Inflow	782	1838	724	3379	1385	9672	877	2525	163	122	1301	-	22768
Net Flow	-221	-1149	-55	-531	+292	-7381	+121	-690	-203	+46	-1106	-	-10879
1965-66													
Outflow	860	3271	1010	4026	1394	17364	966	3100	355	60	2058	-	34164
Inflow	746	2106	848	3614	1238	10770	918	2381	389	53	1808	-	24871
Net Flow	-114	-1165	-162	-412	-156	-6594	-48	-719	+34	-7	-250	-	-9593
1966-67													
Outflow	1150	3462	1059	3989	1285	16767	978	3793	340	83	3028	-	35934
Inflow	758	2346	834	4143	1374	11995	943	2656	272	83	2175	-	27579
Net Flow	-392	-1116	-224	+154	+89	-4772	-35	-1138	-68	0	-853	-	-8355
1967-68													
Outflow	1271	2959	937	4143	1458	14301	882	2692	535	94	3302	-	32575
Inflow	785	2378	785	3907	1301	12595	961	2930	316	47	2142	-	23147
Net Flow	-486	-581	-152	-236	-157	-1706	+79	+238	-220	-47	-1160	-	-4428

TABLE 1 (continued)

	Alta.	B.C.	Man.	N.B.	Nfld.	Ont.	P.E.I.	Que.	Sask.	Y.T. N.W.T.	Foreign	Not Stated	Total
1968-69													
Outflow	1129	2877	928	3931	1330	12885	1401	2662	298	63	2642	-	30146
Inflow	1001	1914	923	3819	1237	12058	1231	2708	275	0	2072	-	27238
Net Flow	-127	-963	-4	-112	-93	-827	-170	+46	-23	-63	-570	-	-2906
1969-70													
Outflow	1332	2881	953	3241	1250	16372	885	2463	383	33	1380	-	31173
Inflow	1041	1854	1227	4131	1323	11115	935	2624	334	0	2183	-	26767
Net Flow	-291	-1027	+274	+891	+73	-5257	+50	+160	-49	-33	+803	-	-4406
1970-71													
Outflow	1357	2455	889	3276	1253	15134	1085	2272	261	86	1755	-	29823
Inflow	1014	1758	748	3060	1373	11513	721	2499	588	0	1988	-	25262
Net Flow	-343	-697	-140	-215	+120	-3621	-364	+227	+327	-86	+233	-	-4559
1966-71													
Outflow	3,300	6,075	1,655	7,635	2,380	25,730	1,975	4,350	620	225	?	?	
Inflow	2,000	2,490	1,825	8,310	3,440	18,805	2,185	6,090	840	180	13,150	10,165	
Net Flow	-1,300	-3,585	170	675	1,060	-6,925	210	1,740	220	-45	?	?	

Sources of Data: (1) Annual inprovincial migration flows were based on transfers of files on families receiving family allowance, Statistics Canada.

(2) Annual International migration flows were obtained from Department of Manpower and Immigration.

(3) Inter-census migration flows were obtained from Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada, Catalogue 92-719.

Table 2
Labour Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates
In Economic Regions of Nova Scotia and Ontario
(percentage)

		NOVA SCOTIA				ONTARIO
		Economic Region 4	Economic Region 5	Economic Region 6	Province as a whole	
1966/67	Participation Rate	44.60	46.35	53.10	49.59	57.40
	Unemployment Rate	7.50	5.40	4.55	5.40	2.80
1967/68	Participation Rate	45.20	48.65	52.95	49.95	57.65
	Unemployment Rate	8.40	6.25	4.25	5.75	3.30
1968/69	Participation Rate	44.25	48.75	52.70	49.75	57.85
	Unemployment Rate	8.85	6.00	4.10	5.65	3.30
1969-70	Participation Rate	43.75	48.05	52.85	49.55	58.00
	Unemployment Rate	9.45	5.65	4.25	5.55	3.70
1970/71	Participation Rate	43.80	47.35	52.95	49.35	58.15
	Unemployment Rate	11.20	6.85	5.10	6.65	4.75
1971/72	Participation Rate	43.35	47.60	53.00	49.20	58.70
	Unemployment Rate	12.10	7.95	5.65	7.55	5.00
1972/73	Participation Rate	44.05	48.35	53.55	49.80	59.40
	Unemployment Rate	11.25	7.60	5.30	7.15	4.40
1973/74	Participation Rate	46.35	50.00	54.90	51.45	60.25
	Unemployment Rate	11.20	7.15	4.80	6.75	4.10

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Catalogue 71-001.

Note: The figure in 1966/77 denotes the average of 1966 and 1967 figures.

Migration Flows for Working Age Males (16-64) Between
Cape Breton Island and Other Areas

		Alb..	B.C.	Man.	N.B.	Nfld.	Ont.	PEI	Que	Sask	YT NWT	For- eign	Nova-Scotia		TOTAL
													Reg 5	Reg 6	
1966/67	Outflow	24	35	18	91	91	950	6	95	5	?	21	169	342	1,847
	Inflow	5	26	6	98	86	562	6	78	7	?	69	157	247	1,347
	Net flow	-13	-7	-9	8	-11	-388	?	-17	?	?	44	-9	-95	-497
1967/68	Outflow	24	52	24	88	74	836	15	66	?	?	21	162	312	1,674
	Inflow	16	25	16	56	92	620	20	85	?	?	76	155	257	1,418
	Net flow	?	-20	?	-23	13	-212	?	15	?	?	53	-10	-56	-240
1968/69	Outflow	47	40	6	89	71	765	13	74	12	?	49	154	355	1,675
	Inflow	31	32	15	84	100	663	29	112	8	?	124	159	295	1,625
	Net flow	-7	?	?	-8	28	-105	6	38	?	?	74	8	-61	-27
1969/70	Outflow	81	46	17	60	64	756	12	79	6	?	62	180	389	1,752
	Inflow	25	43	26	106	88	716	19	101	8	8	123	181	312	1,756
	Net flow	-52	-8	7	43	25	-43	?	18	?	7	62	2	-80	-19
1970/71	Outflow	64	45	23	104	72	536	16	48	7	?	43	193	384	1,535
	Inflow	37	46	14	83	91	794	18	117	38	?	84	165	342	1,829
	Net flow	-20	1	-7	-22	23	257	?	63	28	?	41	-26	-44	294

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, Intercountry Migration Data Base, (December 1973)

Note: ? indicates that the figure is too small to be produced for the sake of confidentiality.

Table 4
Major Construction Projects in
Cape Breton Island in 1965 - 75

Item	Construction Period	Average Annual Workers during Construction	Average Annual Employees During Operation
1. Heavy Water Plant in Glace Bay	1959(?) - 1969	700	100
2. Heavy Water Plant in Port Hawkesbury	July/1971-1974	500	125
3. Gulf Refinery in Port Hawkesbury	1970 - 1971	400	200
4. Pulp Mill in Port Hawkesbury	July/1971-1974	150-200	200
5. Lingan Mine in Lingan	1970-1973	300-400	-
6. Sysco Rehabilitation in Sydney	1971 - Not working now but not completed	300	-
7. Fortress of Louisbourg	Has been going for more than 10 years	200-300	100
8. Steam Generating Plant in Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia Power Corporation	July/1971 - 1974	200-300	100

Source of Data: Mr. J. MacDonald, Chairman of Construction Association, Labour Management Bureau for Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia (Telephone No. 564-5525).

Note: Data in this table are Mr. MacDonald's best recollection of the actual data.

Table 5
Migration Flows for Working Age Males
(16-64) in Cape Breton Island by Age
Group

		16-24	25-44	45-64	Total
1966/67	Outflow	938	727	182	1847
	Inflow	672	553	122	1347
	Net Flow	-274	-163	-60	1497
1967/68	Outflow	913	636	125	1674
	Inflow	676	609	133	1418
	Net Flow	-237	-12	9	-240
1968/69	Outflow	868	653	154	1675
	Inflow	730	714	208	1652
	Net Flow	-136	62	47	-27
1969/70	Outflow	922	650	185	1757
	Inflow	695	850	211	1756
	Net Flow	-233	185	14	-34
1970/71	Outflow	746	639	140	1525
	Inflow	764	866	199	1829
	Net Flow	7	223	62	292
1966/67- 1970/71	Outflow	4387	3305	786	8478
	Inflow	3537	3592	873	8002
	Net Flow	-873	295	72	-506

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, Intercountry Migration Data Base, (December 1973).

Table 6

Number of Migrants Receiving Relocation Grants
from Cape Breton Island by Age Group
and by Destination

Period	Destination	18-24	25-44	45+	Unspecified	Total
1968-69	Other N.S.	5	5	3	0	13
	Ontario	14	26	7	0	47
	Other Prov.	7	5	0	0	12
	Subtotal	26	36	10	0	72
1969-70	Other N.S.	10	16	4	0	30
	Ontario	11	17	1	0	29
	Other Prov.	8	18	1	0	27
	Subtotal	29	51	6	0	86
1970-71	Other N.S.	3	10	3	0	16
	Ontario	2	17	1	0	20
	Other Prov.	3	8	1	0	12
	Subtotal	8	35	5	0	48
1971-72	Other N.S.	1	4	0	0	5
	Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Prov.	1	1	0	0	2
	Subtotal	2	5	0	0	7
1972-73	Other N.S.	53	16	1	0	70
	Ontario	12	9	3	0	24
	Other Prov.	11	16	1	0	28
	Subtotal	76	41	5	0	122
1973-74	Other N.S.	14	9	0	1	34
	Ontario	19	8	0	0	27
	Other Prov.	9	7	1	1	18
	Subtotal	52	24	1	2	79
1974-75	Other N.S.	50	19	2	3	74
	Ontario	6	8	2	2	18
	Other Prov.	40	22	3	4	69
	Subtotal	96	49	7	9	161
1963-75	Other N.S.	146	79	13	4	242
	Ontario	64	85	14	2	165
	Other Prov.	79	77	7	5	168
	Total	289	241	34	11	575

Source of Data: Department of Manpower and Immigration, Special Run from Relocation Grants of Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

Table 7

Number of Migrants Receiving Exploratory Grants
from Cape Breton Island by Age Group
and by Destination

Period	Destination	18-24	25-44	45+	Unspecified	Total
1968-69	Other N.S.	21	17	7	0	45
	Ontario	13	13	4	0	30
	Other Prov.	2	3	0	0	5
	Subtotal	36	33	11	0	80
1969-70	Other N.S.	26	37	3	0	66
	Ontario	15	13	1	0	29
	Other Prov.	4	6	1	0	17
	Subtotal	45	56	5	0	106
1970-71	Other N.S.	43	35	8	0	86
	Ontario	6	3	0	0	9
	Other Prov.	2	3	3	0	8
	Subtotal	51	41	11	0	103
1971-72	Other N.S.	2	3	0	0	5
	Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Prov.	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	2	3	0	0	5
1972-73	Other N.S.	292	105	8	7	412
	Ontario	8	3	0	0	11
	Other Prov.	12	8	5	0	25
	Subtotal	312	116	13	7	448
1973-74	Other N.S.	102	46	2	3	153
	Ontario	4	1	0	0	5
	Other Prov.	5	6	1	0	12
	Subtotal	111	53	3	3	170
1974-75	Other N.S.	199	99	17	8	323
	Ontario	1	2	3	0	6
	Other Prov.	30	21	7	0	58
	Subtotal	230	122	27	8	387
1968-75	Other N.S.	685	342	44	18	1090
	Ontario	47	35	8	0	90
	Other Prov.	55	47	17	0	119
	Total	787	424	70	18	1299

Source of Data: Department of Manpower and Immigration Special Run from Exploratory Grants of Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

Table 8

Average Duration of Unemployment in the Past Year
before migration and Weekly Earning for Those who
Received Relocation Grants

		Duration of Unemployment	Weekly Earnings		
			Employment in Past Year	Employment in New Job	Differential
		weeks	\$	\$	\$
1968-69	Other N.S.	12.7	81.8	75.8	-6.0
	Ontario	9.0	87.9	92.4	4.5
	Other Prov.	5.8	90.3	89.9	-0.4
	Subtotal	8.9	87.2	89.4	1.8
1969-70	Other N.S.	15.4	95.2	110.2	15.1
	Ontario	15.7	98.7	109.9	11.2
	Other Prov.	12.4	99.0	115.1	16.1
	Subtotal	14.5	97.6	111.7	14.0
1970-71	Other N.S.	16.7	116.9	107.9	-9.0
	Ontario	12.1	108.3	104.1	-4.3
	Other Prov.	17.7	97.8	138.0	40.2
	Subtotal	15.2	108.1	113.5	5.5
1971-72	Other N.S.	25.0	103.6	101.0	-2.6
	Ontario	-	-	-	-
	Other Prov.	27.0	150.0	123.0	-27.0
	Subtotal	25.7	116.9	107.3	-9.6
1972-73	Other N.S.	16.2	91.6	106.0	14.4
	Ontario	24.9	90.3	125.7	35.5
	Other Prov.	20.3	110.5	141.1	30.5
	Subtotal	18.9	95.9	118.1	22.2
1973-74	Other N.S.	17.7	107.5	120.6	13.1
	Ontario	18.3	78.9	111.9	33.0
	Other Prov.	14.9	115.9	164.8	48.9
	Subtotal	17.2	100.8	137.0	36.3
1974-75	Other N.S.	16.7	109.7	135.1	25.4
	Ontario	21.0	143.1	199.4	56.3
	Other Prov.	-	136.1	181.8	45.6
	Subtotal	17.3	124.9	162.4	37.5
1968-75	Other N.S.	16.5	-	-	-
	Ontario	15.3	-	-	-
	Other Prov.	15.4	-	-	-
	Total	15.9	-	-	-

Source of Data: Department of Manpower and Immigration Special Run from Relocation Grants
of Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

Table 9

12 Migrants from Cape Breton Island to Halifax/Dartmouth,
Associated with R.D.I.A. Assisted Projects in the past 7 years

1.	Sex	Mar. Stat.	Age.	Education	Former Addr.	Reason to move	Duration of Present Res.	Present Job		Previous Job in C.B.		Duration of Finding Emp- loyment
								Job	Date to start	Job	Date to leave	
1.	F	M	21-29	Trade or Tech School	Glace Bay	With Husb.	1-3 yrs	Clerk	Jan./73	Typist	Apr/72	9 months
2.	F	M	30-39	Trade or Tech School	Cape Bret.	With Husb.	4-7 years	Prod. Planning	Sep./73	Child Care	?	?
3.	M	S	-21	Grade 10	Sydney	With parents	4-7 years	Prod. line	Nov./73	-	-	-
4.	M	S	-21	Grade 12	River Bourgeois	work	less than 1 year	Press Operator	Nov./73	Hog Ringer	Nov./73	0
5.	M	S	21-29	Trade or Tech School	Scotch Town	work	1-3 years	Electronics Tech.	Feb./73	?	?	7 -12 mos.
6.	M	D	21-29	Univ. without grad.	Sydney	work	1-3 years	Electronics Tech.	Dec./71	Electronics Eng.	April/71	8 mos.
7.	M	S	-21	Grade 10	Cape Breton	school	1-3 years	Light Assembly	July/73	-	-	4-6 mos.
8.	M	S	21-29	Univ. degree	Sydney Mines	school	1-3 years	packing clerk	May/73	-	?	3-4 mos.
9.	M	M	21-29	Grade 11	Cape Bret.	work	1-3 years	Assembly Man	Sept./73	-	-	-
10.	M	M	21-29	Grade 11	Glace Bay	work	1-3 years	Assembly Man	April/73	-	-	-
11.	M	S	21-29	Grade 10	Inverness	work	1-5 years	Welder Fitter	Oct./71	-	-	1 month
12.	M	M	21-29	Trade & Tech School	Inverness	work	1-3 years	Assembly Man	Sept./72	-	-	2-3 mos.

AVERAGE:

4.6 months

Source of Data - Individual Files of "Labour Force Shifts Generated by R.D.I.A.-Assisted Projects - The Experience in Moncton and Dartmouth/Halifax",
(August 1974).

Table 10
Number of Migrants Receiving Relocation Grants
from Cape Breton Island by Industry and by Age
Group

Industry	1968-1969			1969-1970			1970-1971			1971-1972			1972-1973			1973-1974			1974-1975			1968-1975			Total
	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	18	25	45-	
1. Mines, Quarries, Oil Wells	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	7	8	0	15
2. Other Primary (Agri., Forest, Fish, Trap)	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	3	1	0	7	2	0	16	8	1	25
3. Primary Metal & Metal Fabrication	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	16	9	0	25
4. Other Manu- facturing	3	4	0	7	21	0	2	11	1	0	0	0	10	3	0	8	2	1	13	5	0	43	46	2	91
5. Construction	5	7	5	3	6	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	5	6	3	3	0	0	11	12	3	28	35	14	77
6. Transport, Communication, & Other Utilities	3	5	0	3	4	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	0	7	4	1	28	29	3	60
7. Trade	8	7	4	5	6	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	16	9	0	6	5	0	15	10	5	52	44	9	105
8. Others	4	6	0	3	9	2	0	3	2	1	2	0	22	15	1	17	5	0	20	9	6	67	49	11	127
9. Unknown	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	2	7	2	17	4	1	31	13	5	49
Total	26	36	10	29	50	6	8	35	5	2	5	0	75	42	5	52	24	3	96	49	16	288	241	45	574

Source of Data: Department of Manpower and Immigration, Special Run from Relocation Grants of Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

Table 11
Number of Migrants Receiving Relocation Grants
from Cape Breton Island by Industry and by
Destination

Industry	1968-1969			1969-1970			1970-1971			1971-1972			1972-1973			1973-1974			1974-1975			1968-1975			Total
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
1. Mines, Quarries, & Oil Wells	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	7	15
2. Other Primary (Agri., Forest, Fish, Trap)	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	7	11	4	10	25
3. Primary Metal & Metal Fabric- cation	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	9	11	5	25
4. Other Manu- factur'g	1	5	1	7	7	14	5	3	6	0	0	0	8	1	4	5	3	3	9	3	6	35	22	34	91
5. Construction	3	12	2	3	5	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	6	5	3	2	1	0	9	5	12	26	32	19	77
6. Transport, Com- munication, & Other Utilities	2	5	1	1	4	3	2	4	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	5	6	3	5	3	4	18	25	17	60
7. Trade	5	11	3	7	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	15	6	4	7	2	3	15	1	14	53	24	28	105
8. Others	2	5	3	8	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	20	7	10	10	5	7	20	5	10	64	27	35	126
9. Unknown	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	1	11	1	10	24	14	13	51
Total	13	47	12	30	29	27	16	20	12	5	0	2	70	24	28	34	27	18	74	18	69	242	165	168	575

Source of Data: Department of Manpower and Immigration, Special Run from Relocation Grants of Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

Note: A, B, and C, stand for Other Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Other Provinces other than Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Table 12
Average Duration of Unemployment by Industry
in the Past Year before Migration for those
whose Received Relocation Grants in Cape
Breton Island

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Average
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1968-75
1. Mines, Quarries, Oil Wells	18.0	17.8	30.0	-	26.0	-	-	21.2
2. Other Primary	4.0	7.0	8.0	2.0	10.8	19.5	40.0	13.8
3. Primary Metal Metal Fabrica- tion	1.7	32.0	8.3	52.0	26.0	8.5	-	19.2
4. Other Manufac- turing	9.2	10.4	19.4	-	14.2	10.4	21.0	13.1
5. Construction	6.4	14.3	5.8	44.0	25.5	12.7	33.0	16.2
6. Transport, Com- munication & Other Utilities	10.5	21.0	9.3	-	27.4	25.3	-	16.4
7. Trade	11.9	17.3	17.6	-	15.3	13.7	3.3	14.3
8. Others	5.9	10.2	25.0	18.7	17.8	18.5	16.8	16.6
Average Total for Industries	8.9	14.5	15.2	25.7	18.9	17.2	17.3	15.9

Source of Data: Department of Manpower and Immigration, Special Run from Relocation Grants of Canada Manpower Mobility Program.

Table 13

Migration flows for Working Age Males (16-64) Between Cape Breton County and Other Areas

	1966-1967			1967-1968			1968-1969			1969-1970			1970-1971		
	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow
Alberta	10	?	-5	17	6	-7	39	21	-17	74	11	-55	43	26	-17
B.C.	30	22	-7	36	16	-21	33	17	-16	38	24	-18	36	33	-5
Manitoba	10	?	-8	19	13	?	6	6	?	15	19	?	20	6	-5
N.B.	71	91	6	73	42	-28	67	62	?	45	61	9	74	52	-28
Nfld.	76	74	0	60	72	?	63	78	8	52	64	12	51	61	14
Ontario	792	479	-312	703	485	-219	649	478	-171	621	529	-92	419	542	163
P.E.I.	?	?	?	8	8	?	5	18	?	5	14	?	14	11	?
Quebec	78	62	-15	52	74	-16	54	67	-12	63	57	-9	29	68	36
Sask.	5	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	5	?	?	6	?	-6
Yt NWT	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Foreign	20	63	42	14	51	32	39	67	25	36	58	11	16	38	6
Antigonish	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Antigonish	23	23	?	18	8	?	30	10	-7	31	14	-14	32	?	-32
Colchester	17	16	?	23	12	-10	26	17	-10	20	14	-7	27	17	-8
Cumberland	?	6	?	?	11	?	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Digby	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Guysborough	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	8	6
Halifax	240	147	-93	230	146	-84	260	159	-101	276	182	-89	270	185	-84
Hants	6	5	?	6	?	?	?	?	?	6	?	?	?	?	?
Inverness	26	20	?	32	20	-12	64	17	-39	56	26	23	53	33	-7
Kings	17	10	-5	18	17	?	12	12	?	9	18	?	26	15	-9
Lunenburg	?	?	?	?	12	?	?	6	?	?	?	?	?	5	?
Malou	46	28	-21	30	23	-8	19	24	0	25	24	6	26	23	-6
Queens	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Stamand	13	22	9	27	17	-7	23	?	-12	42	17	-25	22	32	6
Shelburne	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Victoria	22	17	-7	20	19	?	22	16	?	8	21	6	8	20	13
Yarmouth	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total	1,503	1,081	-416	1,386	1,052	-336	1,417	1,091	-328	1,427	1,153	-292	1,177	1,217	39

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, "Intercounty Migration Data Base", (December 1973)

Table 14

Migration Flows for Working Males (16-64) Between Inverness County and Other Areas

	1966-1967			1967-1968			1968-1969			1969-1970			1970-1971		
	Out-flow	In-Flow	Net Flow	Out-flow	In-Flow	Net Flow	Out-flow	In-Flow	Net Flow	Out-flow	In-Flow	Net Flow	Out-flow	In-Flow	Net Flow
Alberta	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6	?	?	7	?	12	6	?
B.C.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	7	5	?	6	?
Manitoba	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
N.B.	?	6	?	?	11	?	?	8	6	?	28	22	21	22	?
Nfld.	?	?	?	?	5	5	5	6	5	?	6	5	?	20	10
Ontario	84	54	-30	79	76	-3	72	123	50	91	123	26	81	145	60
P.E.I.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Quebec	5	7	?	?	?	?	10	33	18	6	33	22	16	37	20
Sask.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	5	?	?	36	35
Y.- N.W.T.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Foreign	?	?	?	?	9	7	?	48	41	9	57	42	13	34	10
Annapolis	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Antigonish	?	?	?	5	9	+5	6	13	?	10	5	?	?	6	?
Cape Breton	20	26	?	20	32	12	17	64	39	26	56	23	33	53	7
Colchester	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	5	?	?	?	?
Cumberland	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Digby	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Guyborough	?	?	?	?	5	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	10	-5
Halifax	36	26	-8	19	26	?	23	37	-6	35	39	?	37	61	-24
Hants	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Kings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Lunenburg	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Picton	?	?	-6	5	8	-8	?	?	?	?	15	-5	6	7	?
Queens	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Richmond	?	15	-6	?	14	-5	?	?	?	17	6	?	15	25	-8
Shelburne	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Victoria	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	7	-7	6	7	?	?	7	-7
Yarmouth	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total	147	127	-38	128	195	-39	133	344	-172	200	409	-150	234	475	-186

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, "Intercounty Migration Data Base", (December 1973)

Table 15
Migration Flows for Working Age Males (16-64) Between Richmond County and Other Areas

	1966-1967			1967-1968			1968-1969			1969-1970			1970-1971		
	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Inflow	Net Flow
Alberta	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
B.C.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Manitoba	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
N.B.	?	?	?	5	?	?	?	?	?	?	6	6	?	?	?
Nfld.	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	8	?	-8
Ontario	37	14	-19	24	34	8	26	41	15	24	42	18	21	42	12
P.E.I.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Quebec	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sask.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Y. - N.W.T.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Foreign	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6	6
Annapolis	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Antigonish	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cape Breton	22	13	-9	17	27	+7	?	23	12	17	42	-25	32	22	-6
Colchester	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Curberland	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Digby	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Guysborough	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Halifax	29	37	?	29	40	9	22	62	34	35	58	35	25	49	25
Islands	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Inverness	15	?	-6	14	?	-5	?	?	?	16	17	?	25	15	-8
Kings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Lunenburg	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Pictou	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Queens	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
St. John's	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Shelburne	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Yamouche	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total	109	64	-34	80	101	+19	48	132	+61	92	155	+84	111	134	+21

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, "Intercounty Migration Data Base", December 1973)

Table 16
Migration Flows for Working Age Males (16-64) Between Victoria County and Other Areas

	1966-1967		1967-1968		1968-1969		1969-1970		1970-1971	
	Outflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Net Flow	Outflow	Net Flow
Alberta	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
B.C.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Manitoba	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
N.B.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Nfld.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Ontario	23	-18	27	-11	8	16	15	19	6	20
P.E.I.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Quebec	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sask.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
U.S. - N.W.T.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Foreign	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Annapolis	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Antigonish	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cape Breton	12	22	19	20	16	22	21	8	20	-13
Colchester	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cumberland	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Ft. Lyby	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Guyston	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Halifax	5	?	?	?	8	?	8	?	11	-2
Moncton	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
New Brunswick	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Kings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Lunenburg	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Pictou	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Queens	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
St. John's	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
St. John's	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
St. John's	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Yarmouth	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total	46	-11	47	11	31	38	51	33	44	-13

Source of Data: Statistics Canada, "Intercounty Migration Data Base", December 1973)

