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SPECIAL PROJECTS

TASK FORCE-OTTAWA / NEWFOUNDLAND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

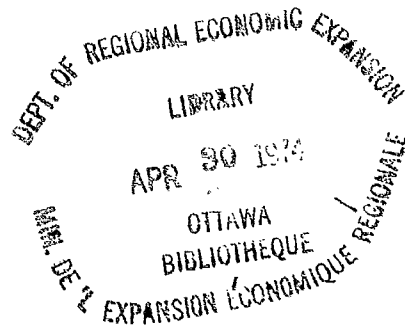
Canada. Dept of Regional Economic Expansion Newfoundland
Resettlement Program.

HB
1990
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no. 17

MANPOWER BRIEFING SESSION

Newfoundland Fisheries Household Resettlement Program

Bourque Building - February 20, 1969



Task Force Director, V.P. Rossiter
Industrial Development Service
Department of Fisheries & Forestry
OTTAWA

MANPOWER BRIEFING SESSION

Manpower Representatives

Dr. W. R. Dymond,
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Program Development Service,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

D. R. Campbell,
Director,
Planning and Evaluation Branch,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

R. H. Marshall,
Program Planning and Development,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

R. A. Jenness,
Program Evaluation,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

J. P. Francis
Assistant Deputy Minister, (Manpower),
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

J. D. Drew,
Special Assistant,
Canada Manpower Division,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

J. D. Boyd,
Assistant Director,
Activities Development Branch,
Canada Manpower Division,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

D. K. Bland,
Director,
Manpower Utilization Branch,
Canada Manpower Division,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

B. Celovsky,
Director,
Programs Branch,
Canada Manpower Division,
Department of Manpower & Immigration.

J. C. Morrison,
Director General, of Operations,
Department of Manpower & Immigration,

In his opening remarks Dr. Dymond expressed his appreciation at the opportunity to hear the proposals and outlines of the Newfoundland Fisheries Household Resettlement Program.

He then called on Mr. Hart who gave an outline of the presentation and brief program review. Mr. Hart's presentation attached (Appendix 1).

Mr. Rossiter then gave a capsule review of program progress and a related review of Community Studies being carried out and some of the findings emerging from these Studies (Appendix 11 & 111).

Mr. Crerar then commented on Socio-economic Studies and stated that Cost-benefit Studies showed positive results. These, he said, were deemed successful from a point of view of personal expenditure as against benefits derived.

Dr. Dymond then asked if the people who were moved were going on to a fisheries or some other economic base for livelihood.

Mr. Crerar replied that the moves were predominately to fisheries with small percentages to forestry and mining areas.

Mr. McAllister then commented on the relation of Centralization to Economic Development. He felt worried about the lack of integration, lack of tying together with other economic development. He stated that sufficient employment may not be available in the various growth centres. He felt that this program should be tied to some form of economic development possibly outside the region. Unskilled people are creating a difficulty when one thinks of movement outside the province.

He stated that one has got to be realistic about the financial position of the province itself. Can the province continue to finance an accelerated program in terms of Federal Input.

Mr. Crerar then referred to a wall map denoting most likely growth areas stating that the idea behind these was to be as flexible as possible, providing adequate but minimum facilities. But that there was no present indication that employment opportunities could take care of the proposed input of people without some alternative provided.

Dr. Foohey in commenting on Manpower Protection stated that the rate of unemployment was high according the national standards even to maritime region standards and that the input to the labour force was continually increasing. Consideration of the ¹⁴other worker adds a new dimension to this problem. Any opportunity would have to be tailored to meet this demand. Low education and lack of experience add to this difficulty. Even though training is considerable and will expand it may not be sufficient and something further should be done. Some Newfoundlanders will have to find employment opportunities outside the province. He then referred to the Proposed Growth Areas and stated that certain service industries would arise as a result. This might be a means of doing something to stabilize the earning power of families by utilizing female workers in these service industries.

Mr. Marshall then asked wheredoes the F.R.E.D. program for Newfoundland stand at the present time.

Mr. Crerar replied the program was not at any stage of signing and that the program has to be put in the context of the total Newfoundland problem.

Mr. Marshall asked if there was not some town or urban type planning.

Mr. Hart replied that there was some planning in this respect, to the extent that it was physically possible. If continued to C.M.H.C. standards people are restricted to some measure of financing.

Mr. Morrison asked what is going to happen to Come By Chance and the proposed complex? No one appeared sufficiently qualified to answer this question.

Mr. Hart then gave a brief report on Concepts of Housing and Social Capital utilization. Stating that people had started by direct flotation of units then graduated to oil barrel method of flotation, thence to a powered type barge. In this direction it is proposed to build new barges. He also stated that the first school and church had been moved.

Dr. Dymond asked if when considering moving people to mainland centres it may be necessary for an orientation period in an urban area before moving on to the mainland or if they could be moved direct to the mainland.

Mr. Hart replied that there appeared to be no problem in considering direct moves.

Dr. Foehy stated that Newfoundlanders often formed close ties with other Newfoundlanders if moved to the same general area.

Dr. Dymond stated that there might have to be a broader strategy of movement when considering movement to centres outside Newfoundland and that in this respect group movement might be considered.

He also stated that substantial training in some areas appeared necessary, since he did not think that moves should be restricted to provincial boundaries.

Mr. Hart then referred to policy statements to proposed Ministerial Briefing Session. Attached as Appendix IV.

Mr. Guminski said that these basic recommendations should be expressed in broader terms so as not to restrict the new Department ^{of} at Regional Economic Expansion to what has already taken place.

Dr. Foohy said that there appeared to be a difficulty of choice in vocational training as to whether to train people coming into the labor force or to train people who are already part of the labour force.

In this respect some resolution should be made within the school system. There also appeared to be an under utilization of existing capital in the field of vocational training.

In summation, Dr. Dymond said that this discussion has brought considerations to mind with respect to what has been accomplished and further requirements of the present Program, and any expansion of the program that may be required when considering movement to points outside Newfoundland.

Meeting Adjourned 12:00 noon.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen - most of you are aware that a fisheries household resettlement programme is being undertaken in Newfoundland. The purpose of this briefing session is to place before you, in a concise presentation, the principal considerations involved in the introduction, implementation and future conduct of this programme.

You have before you a proposed agenda for this meeting which indicates something of the type of presentation we intend to make this morning. Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Molson, Mr. McAllister, Mr. Crerar and Dr. Foohey will all speak for 4 or 5 minutes on the subjects mentioned, and I shall deal with two aspects of the programme.

The present programme was undertaken on the strength of a Federal-Provincial Agreement which came into force on April 1, 1965 and which will expire on March 31, 1970. Under this Agreement a family of 5 people may receive upwards of \$2,500 in grants plus supplementary land lot assistance of \$1,000 to \$3,000 based on a somewhat complex formula prepared, I think, in the first place, by our friends in Treasury Board.

In co-operation with the Provincial Government of Newfoundland, the Department of Fisheries has developed a reliable administrative organization and introduced an effective system of controls.

We are only some 13 months away from the termination date of the present Agreement, and we hope to have the new Agreement in draft form by the 1st of July this year, thus allowing 9 months for it to be processed through the normal channels and subsequently approved by Cabinet.

One of the principal recommendations we wish to see included in the Agreement calls for the provision of supplementary allowances to householders in Newfoundland, who are leaving communities which are to be completely evacuated, to proceed to some employment opportunity centre on the mainland. This recommendation will be referred to later in our presentation, but I thought I should mention it now because this recommendation is the principal consideration for the Manpower Department.

I have in my hand a partial list comprising 60 studies which have been done on the socio-economic problems of Newfoundland in the past few years. Somewhere along the line we, or someone else, must try to interpret what these reports seek to tell us and determine the action to be taken if the problems with which the reports deal are to find a partial or total solution. Dr. Foohey will deal with some of the manpower problems, and Mr. Rossiter will be talking to us about the increment into the labour force from school-leaving children.

Looking at the situation in its broadest terms, these reports seem to tell me that the unemployment situation in Newfoundland is around 17%, and that in the next few years this could increase to 30%. I am no expert in this field, but from my knowledge of the situation, a projection in this order, while it dismays me, does not surprise me.

We are moving 5,000 people a year, and the proposal in the new Agreement provides for a continuance of the movement at this rate. We should, in fact, be moving 10,000 people a year if we are going to make any significant impression on the problem before it gets out of hand.

The question we are faced with this morning is a difficult one. No one seems to question the desirability of moving these people out of the isolated communities where we are breeding another generation with a very low level of education. Are we prepared to accept the high level of unemployment to which I have referred, or should special arrangements be introduced to facilitate the movement of people to other parts of Canada?

I suggest that we avoid getting bogged down in detail during the initial presentation by holding questions until the briefing has been completed.

February 20, 1969.

INVENTORY STUDY OF NEWFOUNDLAND OUTLYING COMMUNITIES

During the past year the planning, development and co-ordinating aspects of the research inventory study of the Newfoundland Outlying Communities was undertaken; and the study is now emerging with some tangible and very interesting findings.

One of the main objectives of the inventory was oriented towards positive identification and ascertaining the degree of isolation of the Newfoundland outports. In other words, what is the total number of unincorporated communities that could be theoretically considered with reference to the Newfoundland Centralization Programme.

The Isolation Index was developed as follows: Communications, Medical, Education, Commercial Centres and T.V. and Radio facilities.

In order to systematize the inventory study, a flow chart was devised, as illustrated, in order to serve as a guideline.

It will be noted that some 28 Federal and Provincial department agencies etc., are involved in the many co-ordinating aspects of this study.

We now know that there are a total of 1,293 unincorporated communities - comprising 48,615 households and a total population of 245,633 people according to 1966 D.B.S. visitation records of the enumerated areas. This figure of 245,633 people represents 49.8% of the grand total of Newfoundland and Labrador population ^{of} 493,396 in 1966.

The age group structures of these unincorporated communities are also completed. Some examples of these for different areas are indicated on the wall.

Of particular interest, the inventory study indicated that there are:

142	Unincorporated communities with less than 5 families
128	" " " 5 to 10 families
197	" " " 11 to 20 "
143	" " " 21 to 30 "

In other words

270	Unincorporated communities with less than 10 families
467	" " " " " 20 "
610	" " " " " 30 "

Apart from the many other factors involved, the inherent Federal and Provincial costs in maintaining even the most essential basic services and facilities in such small communities are of very considerable magnitude.

The detailed topographical maps, having a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, are being prepared in conjunction with the inventory data as it becomes available. It is planned that these detailed maps, together with vital capsule data for each community covering their isolation factor and existing communications and other facilities, will be placed on 35mm film for instant viewing and program planning purposes.

Industrial Development Service,
Department of Fisheries of Canada

Ministerial Briefing Session

POLICY STATEMENT - DR. A. W. H. NEEDLER

BASIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE NEW AGREEMENT

APRIL 1, 1970 to MARCH 31, 1975

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Because this program has the widespread support of people at all levels in Newfoundland, the support of the Premier, the Members of the House of Assembly, the support of the Newfoundland Federal Member of Parliament, and the support of those departments of the Federal Government which are involved in its implementation, its continuance is most desirable. It is therefore recommended that a Federal position be developed in the form of a draft agreement so that discussions may commence with the Newfoundland Government at an early date to arrive at agreement in principle before the first of July, 1969. It is recommended:

1. That the objective of moving between 50,000 and 60,000 people and the evacuation of 300 communities within 10 years from the commencement of the Agreement should be accepted in principle.
2. That a program to facilitate the relocating of upwards of 1,000 houses a year be developed.
3. That the present financial incentives provided for families and those designed to assist in land acquisition be retained in principle.

4. That Manpower consider some supplementary form of assistance to people moving from communities which are to be evacuated in order to help them settle elsewhere in Canada.
5. That the funding of Newfoundland Fisheries Resettlement Program be borne by the Department of Regional Development.
6. That the concept of resettlement communities be modified to meet with the proposals of the Department of Regional Development which provides for the establishment of 6 major centres of communications.
7. That the Department of Regional Development immediately undertake a special or interim program to assist in the organizational aspects of the many communities in the communications areas to which people will be moving.
8. That the present program be modified at the earliest possible date to coincide with the principle of establishing and designating the major communication centres. This can be done on a basis of joint federal-provincial arrangements at the committee level.
9. That a Working Committee, comprising Messrs. I. McAllister, A. Smith, A. Crerar, R. Hart and V. Rossiter, be authorized to proceed in the preparation of the Agreement and to participate in discussions with the provincial authorities to bring this Agreement to its final stages within the next 5 months.

Industrial Development Service,
Department of Fisheries & Forestry,
Ottawa.
January 30, 1969.

PROPOSED AGENDA

Manpower Briefing Session

Bourque Building - February 20, 1969

Newfoundland Fisheries Household Resettlement Program

- | | | | |
|------------|---|---|--|
| 10.00 a.m. | - | Opening Remarks | Dr. W. R. Dymond, ADM
Program Development Service |
| 10.03 a.m. | - | a) Concept & Outline of Briefing
Presentation | R. Hart
Fisheries & Forestry |
| 10.04 a.m. | - | b) Program Review | |
| | | i) Legislation | |
| | | ii) Administrative Structure | |
| | | iii) Development New Agreement | |
| 10.07 a.m. | - | a) Program Progress Review | V. P. Rossiter
Fisheries & Forestry |
| 10.10 a.m. | - | b) Related Community Studies and
Emerging Findings | |
| 10.13 a.m. | - | Review of Socio-Economic Program
Studies | C. R. Molson
Fisheries & Forestry |
| 10.18 a.m. | - | Relation of Centralization to
Economic Development | I. McAllister
Finance |
| 10.23 a.m. | - | Concepts on Housing & Social
Capital Utilization | R. Hart |
| 10.28 a.m. | - | Centralization Concepts in Areas
of Communications | A. Crerar
Regional Economic Expansion |
| 10.33 a.m. | - | Manpower Projections | D. E. Foohy
Regional Economic Expansion |
| 10.38 a.m. | - | Discussion Period | |

Industrial Development Service,
Department of Fisheries & Forestry,
Ottawa.
February 18, 1969.

WORKING PARTY MEETING

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
CENTRALIZATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND COMMUNITIES

OTTAWA - January 17, 1969

V. P. Rossiter - Program Co-ordinator

PROGRAM PROGRESS REVIEW

The Newfoundland Fisheries Resettlement Program has now been in operation for some 3 3/4 years. The value of the joint program has been established, has proven effective and has the sympathetic consideration of both the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Objectives

The basic concept of the Newfoundland Fisheries Resettlement Program is that of a long-term socio-economic investment program designed to:

1. Facilitate the transition of the human resources and the movement of social capital from disadvantaged isolated locations to areas with improved economic, social and cultural levels.
2. Help rationalize and develop a viable and dynamic 20th century fisheries industry.

By providing:

- a) Greater opportunities in improved areas of communications for essential education, medical, communications and

social facilities, which are non-existent or maintained at critically inadequate levels in the non-viable outlying communities in Newfoundland and Labrador.

- b) Financial assistance and encouragement for these families to break out of the low income and/or transfer payment status - large family - little education, obsolete skill cycle which perpetuates semi-substance and poverty in the isolated areas from one generation to another.
- c) Rationalization of the primary fishing industry as a necessary and logical development stage to enhance the economy of the province and region by encouraging the effective transition away from the primary industry.

Program Cost
to Date:

April 1, 1965 to December 31, 1968

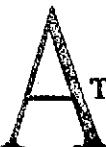
Total Fed/Prov. Cost	\$4.76 million		
Federal Share	\$3.22	"	(68%)
Provincial Share	\$1.54	"	(32%)
Number of families moved	2,180		
Number of people moved	10,940		
Number of Evacuated Communities	76		
Number of Communities approved and/or in the process of evacuation	35		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fed.</u>	<u>Prov.</u>
Average Cost per Household	\$2,183	\$1,477	\$ 706

The 1968 program momentum is being maintained at a controlled rate of some 30 evacuated communities per year, involving 1,000 families and comprising some 5,000 people. In view of the voluntary participation factor of the program by the people, one of the main problems has been to slow down

the pace, to keep it within budgetary limits and at the same time encourage the maximum degree of rational decision and the best possible readjustments. It is our general consensus of opinion that this controlled rate is now operating and proceeding at an effective pace from both the viewpoint of the Newfoundland people and the administration of the program.

Two major problem areas are housing and education facilities in the relocation centres and communities. Additional planning, administrative and evaluation details are required and are in the process of being worked out.

Industrial Development Service,
Department of Fisheries of Canada,
OTTAWA.
January 16, 1969.
VPR/mw



ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Office d'expansion économique de la région Atlantique 195 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA

SIR GUY CARLETON BUILDING
1st FLOOR, AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA

OUR FILE | 7.2.0
YOUR REF. |

March 14, 1969.

MEETING
OFFICE

8237 794-3-9
C. J. ...

Mr. R. Hart,
Assistant Director,
Industrial Development Service,
Department of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hart:

Please find attached a note in which I expanded somewhat on the remarks I made at the recent meeting concerning the development of growth areas in Newfoundland.

Yours sincerely,

D. E. Foohy
D. E. Foohy,
Planning Division.

Attach.

*noted
sp
march 19/69*

MANPOWER BRIEFING SESSION - Dr. D. E. Foohey

February 20, 1969

FUTURE GROWTH OF THE LABOUR FORCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

According to the labour force survey, Newfoundland's civilian labour force grew from 108,000 in 1958 to 144,000 in 1968, an increase of 36,000 or 33%. During the same period, the male labour force grew from 90,000 to 105,000, an increase of 15,000 or 17%. The female labour force grew much more rapidly, from 18,000 in 1958 to 39,000 in 1968, an increase of 21,000 or 117%.

While the rate of labour force participation for males declined from 66.7% in 1958 to 62.1% in 1968, that for females rose from 14.3% to 24.2% during this period. The rate for both sexes combined grew from 41.4% to 43.6%. In the Maritime Provinces, the rate of labour force participation for males also declined, from 77.0% in 1958 to 70.3% in 1968. That for females rose from 21.3% to 29.9% during this period, and the rate for both sexes combined increased from 48.7% to 49.6%. In Canada outside the Atlantic Region, the rate for males also declined, from 82.4% in 1958 to 77.9% in 1968. As was the case in Newfoundland and the Maritimes, the rate for females rose during this period, from 26.9% to 35.0%, and the rate for both sexes combined increased from 54.7% to 56.3%.

Over the eleven year period from 1958 to 1968, the rate of labour force participation for males in Newfoundland averaged 64.7%, compared to 73.9% for the Maritime Provinces and 79.8% for Canada outside the Atlantic Region. For females, the corresponding averages were 18.7%, 25.6% and 30.7% respectively. The corresponding rates for both sexes combined were 42.5%, 49.2% and 55.1% respectively.

The declining rates of labour force participation for males during the 1958-68 decade reflect a rapid growth in the population of teenagers and young adults and a growing tendency for persons in these groups to remain longer in school and, therefore, out of the labour force. The rapid growth in numbers of these groups reflects a period of very high birth rates, which extended for over a decade after the Second World War. Some older male workers, squeezed out of the declining primary industries, have also dropped out of the labour force.

Newfoundland's low rate of labour force participation is associated with a high rate of unemployment. For the 1958-68 period this average was 14.1%, compared to 7.8% for the Maritimes and 5.1% for Canada outside the Atlantic Region. There is a relatively large amount of seasonal unemployment in the Atlantic Region, especially in Newfoundland. In 1966 19% of Newfoundland's male labour force was employed in primary fishing, compared to 6% in the Maritimes and only 1% in Canada outside the Atlantic Region. Most Newfoundland fishermen are inshore fishermen engaged in the fishery only a few months a year. During the five-year period 1953-57, prior to the inauguration of

unemployment insurance benefits for fishermen, the rate of unemployment in Newfoundland averaged only 7.1%, compared to 6.7% for the Maritimes and 3.7% for Canada outside the Atlantic Region. In 1958 the federal government inaugurated unemployment insurance benefits (including seasonal benefits) for fishermen. It is suggested that, in the off-season, many fishermen formerly did not report themselves as being in the labour force. Being in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits, they could now be expected to report themselves as being in the labour force but unemployed.

Forestry also is a highly seasonal industry, and it is a relatively important employer in Newfoundland. In 1966 forestry employees represented 3.4% of Newfoundland's male labour force, compared to 2.8% for the Maritimes and 1.2% for Canada outside the Atlantic Region. Fish processing, which employs both men and women, is also highly seasonal. In 1966 this industry accounted for 3.2% of Newfoundland's total labour force, compared to 1.7% for the Maritimes and a mere 0.1% for Canada outside the Atlantic Region.

Being based on a sample survey, labour force estimates for a single province are subject to large sampling errors. Fluctuations of labour force participation rates from the time trend were also subject to cyclical and irregular factors. Over the 1958-68 decade, while fluctuations from the trend were comparatively large, projections to 1976 of the least squares lines for this period seemed justified. Such projections for males gave participation rates for 1971 and 1976 of 61.9%

and 60.2% respectively. The continuation of the decline in the participation rate represents a relative growth anticipated in the numbers of teenagers and young adults and in the tendency of these groups to remain longer in school. It also represents the continuing tendency for some older males, squeezed out of the primary industries, to retire prematurely from the labour force. Projections for females show a continuing rapid increase in participation rates, to 27.2% in 1971 and 32.5% in 1976. A concentration of the population in larger centres with more employment opportunities in the service industries would help these projections to be realized.

Population forecasts were reached by using the component method. They assume that, for each age-sex group, net migration will be the average of what it was during the 1956-61 and the 1961-66 periods. For most groups there was net emigration from Newfoundland and this outward movement was relatively large in the case of young adults of both sexes. The non-institutional population 14 years of age and over for males is forecast at 171,000 in 1971 and 185,000 in 1976. The corresponding figures for females are 164,000 and 178,000 respectively.

Applying the appropriate labour force participation rates, the male labour force comes to 106,000 for 1971 and 111,000 in 1976. The corresponding estimates for the female labour force are 45,000 and 58,000 respectively. The total labour force of both sexes combined in 1971 therefore comes to 151,000, and the corresponding figure for 1976 amounts to 169,000. This gives an overall labour force participation rate for 1971 of 44.9% and for 1976 of 46.6%.

Thus, between 1968 and 1976 the labour force is to grow from 144,000 to 169,000, an increase of 25,000. The male labour force is to increase from 105,000 to 111,000 or by 6,000, and the female labour force is to grow much more rapidly, from 39,000 to 58,000, or by 19,000. However, in addition to new entrants to the male labour force, employment will have to be found for several thousand men squeezed out of forestry and inshore fishing, mainly the latter. Older workers will be particularly difficult to re-employ on account of poor general education and little or no experience of and training for urban wage employment. A lowering of the rate of unemployment would probably be accompanied by a rise in the labour force participation rate. Thus, a lowering of the unemployment rate to a tolerable level would cause the present projections of labour force growth to be understated. Employment opportunities in Newfoundland cannot be expected to expand rapidly enough to solve the province's employment problem without there occurring a higher level of net emigration.

Neither the rate of growth of employment opportunities nor the industries and occupations in which these opportunities will occur is accurately known. However, the probable location of any new opportunities that do occur is clear. Six growth areas within the Island of Newfoundland have been suggested (see A. Crerar's paper). These are not growth centres in the usual sense of urban centres, though each of them contains one or more growing urban centres. They represent the labour catchment area or the commuting zone for one or more growth centres. Families located in one of these centres would be able to take advantage of whatever

employment opportunities might be created there, since it would be possible to commute to any of the urban centres in the area. Thus, there could be some hedging of the risk of the given industry failing to expand or even declining. Employment opportunities should be quite varied and should include a considerable amount of employment for women in the service industries. This factor is of some importance on account of the relatively low labour force participation rate for women in Newfoundland. In view of the difficulties experienced by many males in moving between occupations, expanding employment opportunities for women could be important in stabilizing family incomes.

Both the amount and rate of net emigration from Newfoundland increased during the 1956-66 decade. Between 1956-61 and 1961-66 net emigration (of the five and over group) increased from 12.3 thousand to 19.7 thousand and from 3.0 per cent to 4.3 per cent of the population at the beginning of the five year period. These increases occurred for both males and females. For males, the growth was from 6.0 thousand to 10.2 thousand and from 2.8 per cent to 4.4 per cent of the male population; for females, it was from 6.3 thousand to 9.5 thousand and from 3.2 per cent to 4.3 per cent of the female population. Rates of emigration are highest for those in their late teens and early 20's. Between 1956-61 and 1961-66 the 15-19 group increased its rate of net emigration (based on the 10-14 group in 1956 and 1961 respectively) from 4.4 per cent to 8.4 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the 20-24 group were 14.7 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively. Rates for the 25-29 group

declined, from 10.4 per cent to 7.0 per cent, but were still relatively high. The following table indicates a generally positive trend in the respective age cohorts as percentages of the total population. It suggests that changes in the age distribution of the population will tend to increase net emigration from Newfoundland in the 1966-76 decade.

	<u>Percentage of Population</u>		
		(Years)	
	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
1956	11.1	8.6	7.2
1961	13.0	9.6	6.6
1966	12.9	11.0	7.3
1971 (est.)	12.7	11.2	8.7

