

AN ANALYSIS OF ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
OF THE POST-WAR IMMIGRANT LABOUR FORCE
IN CANADA 1951-1961

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF THE POST-WAR IMMIGRANT LABOUR FORCE IN CANADA 1951-1961

An exploratory and descriptive study was conducted, utilizing the 1961 Census Special Tabulations (Dominion Bureau Statistics), as well as selected supplementary statistics from other sources in an attempt to document aspects of the economic integration of the post-war immigrants in the inter-censal decade 1951-1961.

The study documented the population growth in Canada during the inter-censal decade, and related this to the post-war immigrant increment by its three landing cohorts 1946-1950, 1951-1955 and 1956-1961. Regional, as well as rural-urban distributions of both populations were examined and related to the 1951, 1961 and "ideal" age-sex population models. The post-war immigrant labour force was compared with the national labour force by region, age-sex characteristics, marital, industrial and employment status. A similar comparison was made of the unemployed in both groups. The family earnings position of the post-war immigrants and the total Canadian population was examined, the analysis basing itself on the contributions

to total family income from Head and non-Head sources, by age, region and area type.

The post-war immigrant population distribution was almost entirely confined to four provinces, as well as overwhelmingly to urban centers in all regions. The post-war immigrant labour force distribution closely followed the general post-war immigrant population distribution by concentrating in four provinces and in major urban areas in all regions. Post-war immigrant labour force participation rates at all age levels, both male and female, were higher than for comparable national groups. The post-war immigrants appeared to be largely concentrated in certain industrial areas, as well as predominantly in the paid-workers category. The unemployment levels of the post-war immigrants, both male and female appeared higher than comparable national figures. The post-war immigrant Head contributions to family income, and the higher than average post-war immigrant non-Head contributions are documented.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of Objectives

Modern migration to Canada has few of the characteristics of the mass settlements of pre-war days. Canada's needs and capacity for attraction have altered during the post-war years of rapid industrialization and urban growth. Population development policy is no longer a question of merely filling the empty spaces, but involves selection and restriction of entry to immigrants who are considered as having the necessary skills and potential to be integrated into Canadian society and in particular, the Canadian economy. Canadian immigration policy has been affected by the success or failure of past movements, judged by the degree of integration, economic, social and cultural, effected by the immigrant groups. Because post-war immigration is so recent, the immigrant's integration in the economic spheres of Canadian life appears to be the most adequate indicator of initial adjustment.

It is generally recognized that successful cultural adjustment, a long term phenomenon, is dependent upon the immigrant's obtaining adequate economic and social living conditions. The geographic and industrial distribution

of the post-war immigrants in relation to the areas of greatest population growth and largest economic expansion, and the initial economic adjustment of the post-war immigrants as reflected by their inclusion into the labour force, and their earnings relative to that of the Canadian born have tremendous implications for the future recruitment and re-settlement of immigrants in Canada. The present study attempts to investigate and document the Canadian experience with the post-war immigrants in the economic spheres of Canadian life, analyzing the role of initial economic integration as a first and essential step for later social and cultural integration.

Economic Significance of Migration

Migration over long distances has always played an integral part in the adjustment of man to his environment. From the nomadic movements of the primitive human groups of pre-history to the mass movements and re-settlements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, man has attempted to achieve greater harmony with his environment. Migration is thus not new: what is new is the increasing complex of relationships it produces and the resultant growing demand for regulation and control.

In the nineteenth century, the advantages and disadvantages of an inflow of migrants to Canada were

considered largely in terms of economic need and its effects.¹ Debates over the desirability of a greater or lesser flow of migrants were couched mostly in terms of questions as to the potential effect on the nation's economy.² Was a rising population desirable or not; did newcomers raise or lower the standard of living of the old residents; what was the effect of immigration on industrialization, the business cycle, and the conditions of labour? Such questions mirrored the predominant preoccupation of Canadian policy in that period.³ Although economic criteria have continued to remain important, they have increasingly been associated with a wider range of political and cultural considerations.

There appear to be several theoretical lines of approach employed in the economic analysis of migration to Canada through the years. It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss any one of these approaches at length, but merely to outline several of the theoretical contributions to past and contemporary Canadian immigration policy in brief form.

¹B. Thomas, International Migration and Economic Development. Paris, Unesco, 1961 p. 25.

²Ibid p. 27.

³C.J. Richards, British Immigration into Canada 1850-1873. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1963, pp. 82-125.

A first theoretical approach postulates that free mobility of commodities in international trade can act as complete substitute for the mobility of the factors of production, and will result in an equalization of factor prices. This approach influenced British migration to Canada to some extent in the early nineteenth century.⁴

A second theoretical approach states an inverse relationship between capital investments in the immigrant-receiving country and resultant cyclical fluctuations in economic growth in both sending and receiving countries.⁵ This approach furnishes a basis for an interpretation of the role of international migration in the process of growth of both the sending and receiving countries. It appears to have affected the Canadian immigration picture to some extent up to the early part of the twentieth century.⁶

A third theoretical approach emphasizes the substitution and aggregative effects of immigration, and the effect of the immigrant inflow on the economy of the receiving country.⁷ Proponents of the substitutive approach

⁴C. J. Richards, op. cit., pp. 82-125.

⁵B. Thomas, op. cit., p. 28.

⁶C. J. Richards, op. cit., pp. 82-125.

⁷B. Thomas, op. cit., pp. 30.

maintain that the influx of newcomers to the economy results in competition within certain sectors of the labour force, lowering demand and hence remuneration for the native workers in that sector. The aggregative approach views immigration as involving aggregative or income effects, particularly in expanding countries like Canada. According to this approach, the introduction of newcomers results in rises in overall income, though not necessarily the incomes of some sectors of the labour force. These contentions have coloured past and contemporary Canadian immigration policy to some extent.⁸

A fourth theoretical approach views immigration as producing beneficial inflationary pressures on the receiving economy. This approach in relation to Canada's post-war immigration is summed up by Timlin:

The effects of the post-war immigration on the structure and size of the labour force and on the expansion of the internal market, have been active factors in the expansion of the Canadian economy in the post-war period. It is nevertheless necessary to remember that the maintenance of expansion for an economy as open as the Canadian economy, depends, and will depend for a long time to come, on activity in the export industries and on the international balance of payments. Short-run factors, determining the intake of migrants will depend in turn again mainly on changes in these and on the effects of past population changes.⁹

⁸C. J. Richards, op. cit., pp. 82-125

⁹M. J. Timlin, "Economic Theory and Immigration Policy", Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, 16: 375-382, 1950.

Timlin has described the early immigrant movements into Canada as an evolutionary and cyclical movement based on primary production in agriculture and one which resulted in changes within the economy.

The role of immigration in economic expansion in the period of Canada's wheat boom may now be simplified and summarized. Favourable factors of technology, resources and markets made possible an inflow of population into primary production (agriculture); expansion in this sector called forth an even greater relative expansion in secondary industries; and the production by settlers of a staple for export made possible the importation of capital upon which industrial and agricultural expansion was based.¹⁰

Contemporary Canadian policy to a large extent reflects the contention expressed by Timlin: that immigration serves as a beneficial inflationary pressure on the economy.¹¹

This brief examination of four approaches in economic theory which relate to Canadian immigration, past and present: factor price equalization, inverse investment cycles, substitution and aggregative effects, and the inflationary process, has been an attempt to point to the importance of economic factors in the determination of Canadian immigration policy. It should also be recognized that private

¹⁰Ibid, p. 367.

¹¹B. Thomas, op. cit., pp. 33-42.

capital movements from the United States and the United Kingdom,¹² American post-war aid to Europe,¹³ the rapid economic growth in post-war western Europe,¹⁴ and the rapid post-war growth of the Canadian economy¹⁵ have played important roles in determining the shape of the post-war Canadian immigration policy.

Canada is a classic land of immigration. The bulk of its history has been shaped by the successive waves of migration that peopled an almost virgin territory. In a very real sense therefore, the growth and shape of Canada's economy has been largely due to the contributions of these immigrants. The nature of their contributions has varied from period to period, determined both by the number and character of the newcomers, and by the state of the economy in which they arrived and to which they were expected to contribute. The process of settlement of what is now Canada has been influenced strongly by geographical factors, as well as by internal and external political

¹²D.C. Corbett, "Immigration and Foreign Policy in Australia and Canada", International Journal, Spring 1958.

¹³D.C. Corbett, "Immigration, Population Growth and Canadian Economic Development", Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, 17: 3: 360-368, August, 1951.

¹⁴Ibid, pp. 362-363.

¹⁵Ibid, pp. 360-368.

and economic considerations, which created periods of demand for, and availability of settlers and immigrants.¹⁶ However, it has been the growth of the Canadian economy and the opportunities within the economic sphere that has been paramount in attracting immigrants, particularly in the post-war years.¹⁷

This increased attraction occurred after it became evident that Canadian industry had accomplished the transition to a peace-time economy without serious dislocation; and that it was rapidly moving into an era of economic expansion. Canada's remarkable post-war economic growth, based on the accelerated development of mineral, forest and water power resources, and the ancillary industries which grew up along side, provided the political and economic climate for a sustained wave of immigration drawn largely from the British Isles and Continental Europe.¹⁸

The post-war period was marked by acute labour shortages in the Canadian economy and consequently a

¹⁶C.J. Richards, op. cit., pp. 81-125.

¹⁷D.C. Corbett, op. cit., p. 360.

¹⁸D. Kirk & H.E. Huych, "Overseas Migration from Europe Since 1945", American Sociological Review, 19: 4: 447, August, 1954.

high potential for absorbing immigrants into the labour force. From the immigrant's perspective, whether unemployed, underemployed or fully employed in his home country, the attraction to migrate was to some degree the anticipation of improving his economic position. This attraction may not have been based on immediate and larger remuneration; in fact, in the long run it may have been a complex of economic and noneconomic factors, such as better job prospects, better opportunities, better access to previously unreachable positions, better standards of living for self and family, etc.¹⁹ Nonetheless the touchstone of post-war immigration to Canada appears to be economic and hence an examination of the immigrant's integration begins in these terms: the initial economic compatibility of the new Canadian which it is assumed, provides a foundation for later integration into the social and cultural spheres of Canadian life.

Canadian Immigration Policy

It is not the purpose of this paper to describe in detail the mechanisms of Canadian immigration policy in the post-war period. Nor

¹⁹Ibid, pp. 448-449.

is it concerned with the merits or otherwise, of policy. The concern is with the aspects of integration of immigrants to Canada permitted under post-war policy. Any discussion of the aspects of the integration of immigrants, economic, social or cultural, cannot be dissociated entirely from the tenets of the policies under which they have been admitted.

In the colonial period of Canada's development, the open-door policy was widely followed, when the powers controlling the colonies, rather than the colonies themselves, determined the classes of immigrants to be admitted.²⁰ As Canada passed from the pioneering phase of her development, she developed political, cultural and social institutions, as well as economic structures and patterns of rights and obligations. As Canada put down these new economic, social and cultural roots, she grew more protective and the powers of protection were rendered the more efficient by the development of a political system on a national basis. The Canadian government in turn reflected the collective wish of the people, or at least influential sections

²⁰W.G. Smith, op. cit., p. 21.

of them, by extending controls to restrict the right of entry to immigrants who were considered able to be integrated economically, socially and culturally. The protective role of policy extended beyond that of refusing to admit physically undesirable immigrants, to include the safeguarding of the national "culture".²¹ The measures taken by the government to protect this national culture were often the result of pressures arising from developing institutions and associations in the Canadian society, and finally emerged in the official and explicit Canadian immigration policies.²²

The reasons traditionally given for almost all immigration restrictions fall into two categories:-- the protection of material standards of living and the ability of the immigrant to be integrated.²³ It is generally recognized that the modern nation state has the right to exercise control over the categories of immigrants that it would admit. Although national policies differ, virtually all policies appear to

²¹W.G. Smith, A Study of Canadian Immigration, Toronto, Ryerson, 1920, pp. 21-30.

²²Ibid, p. 61.

²³P.M. Roddick, "Canadian Immigration Policy: The Hard Facts", International Journal, 11: 2: 110, Spring, 1956.

have one common principle: the volume of the total inflow, or the direction from which the inflow comes, can be varied from time to time according to assessed national interests, and national interests have increasingly been defined in economic terms.²⁴ Canada is no exception. Although humanitarian motives were demonstrated to some extent in the mass re-settlement of European refugees in the immediate post-war period and the Hungarian movements of 1957, Canada experienced at the same time acute labour shortages and consequently a high potential of economic absorption.

Economic absorptive capacity became a matter of major political concern in the nineteen thirties.²⁵ Control over the numbers admitted was encouraged by the serious depression in the early thirties, which seriously limited employment opportunities in Canada. The immigration laws of this period first defined the prohibited rather than the admissible classes. Canadian legislation gave expression to the principle of keeping immigration within the economic absorptive capacity of Canada, and restricted immigration to all but British and American subjects able to support themselves, and to the immediate dependents of earlier

²⁴W.D. Borrie, The Cultural Integration of Immigrants, Paris, Unesco, 1959, pp. 53-89.

²⁵Ibid, p. 34.

immigrants with sufficient capital to establish themselves.²⁶ By 1939 two principles were clearly evident in the legislative practices of Canada: the selection of immigrants and the control of numbers to be admitted.²⁷ Selection techniques were increasingly employed to ensure that the immigrants were capable of being integrated in an economic sense, and that they had the cultural attributes judged to be nationally desirable. The control of numbers continued to keep the inflow of migrants within the occupational categories which could not be adequately supplied from the native population.

The post-war years brought few fundamental changes in immigration laws. There was certainly no return to the open-door era of the early nineteenth century, despite the acute labour shortages which existed. However, the immigrant flows were increased within the framework of existing restrictive laws. This occurred partly because the national and international factors, as well as economic and psychological ones, encouraged emigration from Europe, and partly because of the favourable economic circumstances which prevailed in Canada at the time.

²⁶D.C. Corbett, "Immigration, Population Growth and Canadian Economic Development." Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, 17: 3: 360, August, 1951.

²⁷Ibid. pp. 361-362.

However, a major reason for the revival of immigrant flows after the war was the positive search by the government of Canada for immigrants.²⁸ Canada attempted to achieve what was, in effect, mass immigration without losing its basis of selectivity.

Since World War II, there have been few fundamental changes in the basic pre-war immigration policy of Canada. However, there has been greater optimism concerning the economic absorptive capacity, as well as a good deal more attention paid by the governments of both the sending countries and Canada to the problems associated with the selection and after-care of immigrants.²⁹ This more positive aspect of post-war policy had been lacking in earlier years. An objective of the pre-war policy had been a selection to exclude the unassimilable: this was largely defined in an economic rather than a social or cultural sense.³⁰ The post-war policies on the other hand tended to recognize the theory of cultural pluralism. The government also appeared to acknowledge that even though immigrants might be hand-picked

²⁸D. C. Corbett, "Canada's Immigration Policy", International Journal, 18: 166-180, Spring, 1963.

²⁹Ibid., p. 168.

³⁰Ibid., p. 169.

in terms of age, occupational qualifications, literacy and so on, they nevertheless required extensive assistance by both the government and voluntary bodies after their arrival.³¹ Further it was increasingly realized by the governments of both the sending and the receiving countries that preparation for integration into the new society could well begin before the immigrant embarked from his native land.³² It was mainly the experience of handling refugees during the immediate post-war years which helped to stimulate the awareness of the importance of this pre-migration preparation.

In May 1947, the Canadian government announced its intention to seek legislation to ensure the careful and permanent settlement of such number of immigrants as would advantageously be absorbed into the national economy, but would not produce a fundamental alteration in the character of the population.³³ Booming economic conditions and the relative ease with which these immigrants, and particularly the displaced persons, were being integrated, created a less

³¹V.C. Phelan, "The Organization of Migration into Canada", International Labour Review, 65: 3: 390, 1952.

³²Ibid, p. 392.

³³D.C. Corbett, op. cit., p. 169.

cautious attitude toward immigration. Canadian policy at that time contended that immigrants were a positive aid to nation-building, and some of the optimism of earlier periods regarding Canadian absorptive capacity was renewed.

In 1950, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration was set up, combining the functions of stimulating and regulating immigration.³⁴ However, the overall policy remained selective, particularly with regard to the changing needs of the employment situation. Although the norms offered wide flexibility of interpretation, the inflow was still very much a matter to be directed by the federal government.

Canadian policy, being selective in character, assumed that the integration of the new settlers began with the selection by immigration officers overseas. The most striking aspect of the Canadian post-war immigration policy however, was the introduction of very positive measures to assist the settlement and aftercare of the new immigrants. The concern was not only to assist the workers, but their families as well. Although the integration of immigrants into the economic life of Canada was left to a

³⁴G. Rawlyk, "Canada's Immigration Policy 1945-1962", Dalhousie Review, 42: 3, pp. 287-299.

considerable extent to the initiative of the newcomer, the government acted in an indirect fashion to assist in the initial adjustment. The Settlement Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration was set up to provide advice and information regarding the settlement on farms, admission to skilled or professional occupations and potential employment opportunities. The National Employment Service extended its services to place applicants, both native Canadians and immigrants in all classes of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

Canadian post-war immigration policy was also marked by a recognition of the importance for the immigrant of learning either English or French as soon as possible.³⁵ The provision of provincial and federal educational facilities for this purpose, as well as the encouragement to achieve citizenship and the education of Canadians to accept the newcomers, all marked this new post-war policy emphasis. In addition, the government provided information on immigration and citizenship, educational materials, assistance in program planning, and financial aid.

Post-war immigration to Canada was marked by assisted integration at each stage. The voluntary

³⁵Ibid, pp. 293-294.

agencies played a vital role in assisting the immigrant's integration as well.³⁶ Private organizations, both religious and non-sectarian, were set up exclusively for helping the immigrant and the refugee, employing staffs with special training and experience for that purpose. The emphasis was to assist the immigrant in the various adjustments required in the economic, social and cultural spheres which would smooth his integration.

In summary, the post-war immigration policy based itself on the desire to regulate the immigrant inflow so as to keep it within the limits of the country's absorptive capacity as it was assessed at that time, and to select immigrants in such a way which would build onto existing social and cultural patterns. The selective policies of the post-war period do not appear to have implied a negative attitude or inaction to the problems of integration which tended to be the case in the pre-war period. It seems widely recognized that even though an immigrant was selected because he was considered to be economically and culturally assimilable, he still required assistance to reach that goal.

³⁶Ibid, p. 296.

Theoretical Concepts

The theoretical concepts underlying immigration policies have had varying interpretations throughout the history of planned migration. In the literature discussing the immigrant's inclusion into the receiving society, the terms "assimilation" and "integration" appear to predominate. It should be recognized that whatever term may be employed, both are concerned with the process of economic, social and cultural adjustment. The concern in this paper will be with the process of economic adjustment, employing the more clearly defined indices of successful adjustment in employment and earnings.

The melting pot or "Americanization" philosophy of the United States towards immigration placed the emphasis on a monocultural system. The immigrants admitted were considered capable of attaining an end product called assimilation which implied conformity to a national culture or a national way of life. The end product envisaged by the policy makers appeared to be as much in economic and political terms as in social and cultural ones.³⁷ Admission

³⁷R.F. Badgley, op. cit., p. 25.

by the quota system was limited to those who were economically desirable within the quota-defined numerical limits, and to those who could be integrated within a monocultural system. Whether the emphasis was on economic, political or social matters, the common denominator was perhaps the concept that the immigrants should be capable of becoming invisible.³⁸ The implication appeared to be that it was the immigrant who did the conforming. Although the concept did not admit appreciable influence of the immigrant on the host culture, it did permit the concept of pluralism at some levels at least.

In discussing the concept assimilation, R.E. Park stated that the common-sense view of the matter was that the immigrant is assimilated as soon as he has shown that he can "get on" in the country.³⁹ This implies that as soon as the immigrant no longer exhibits the marks which identify him as a member of an alien group and hence limit his participation, he acquires by that fact the status of a native. The first step of this process was the taking of a free part in the economic life

³⁸Ibid, pp. 28-29.

³⁹R.E. Park, Race and Culture, Glencoe, Illinois, The Free Press 1950, pp. 39-40.

on an equal footing. In striving to arrive at a working definition of assimilation, C.E. Dieulefait pointed out that the concept should be treated as a function of many variables each of which could be measured without any initial definition of assimilation as such.⁴⁰

The concept which emphasizes a minimum of conformity within a framework of cultural pluralism, is commonly called integration. Integration appears to be a more satisfactory and exact term in the study of immigration. Assimilation implying as it does a divestation of all or most of the immigrant's former culture, is a sort of "one-way street" in group relations. Integration on the other hand emphasizes that each element has been changed by association with the other, without the complete loss of its own cultural identity. There is uniformity at some levels, but the accommodation of differences at others. Hence there may be economic integration amidst cultural pluralism. However, due to the initial necessities of establishing oneself in a new country, economic integration appears to be the first necessary adjustment.

⁴⁰From the proceedings of the International Population Union Geneva General Assembly, 1949, C.E. Dieulefait (Argentina)

Integration appears to be the key term in the Canadian post-war immigration philosophy: one which combines unity and diversity.⁴¹ The unity is sought in common principles of political philosophy and participation in common citizenship. The diversity is maintained by reciprocal appreciation of diverse cultural contributions. Since 1945, immigration has been considered essential to Canada's national development, and the favourable circumstances in the post-war period undoubtedly encouraged greater accommodation of cultural differences. Through control of immigration flows, the Canadian government has striven to achieve uniformity where this is felt to be necessary to the interests of Canada, and cultural pluralism where this is essential to the welfare of the immigrant.⁴² Although the ultimate aim may be the merging of the immigrant and native cultures, it is recognized that this is a long process taking generations.

The retention of cultural traits is recognized by the Canadian government as a stabilizing link between the immigrant's former life and his new one in Canada. Several factors are important: the predisposition of the receiving society to recognize

⁴¹G. Rawlyk, op. cit., p. 291.

⁴²D.C. Corbett, op. cit., p. 169.

and tolerate differences, the pre-disposition of the immigrant to change, and the degree of stability of the economic, social and cultural structures of the receiving country. In every society there is a point up to which conformity within a given culture is demanded, and beyond which it is not required. The concept integration allows for the persistence of cultural differences between immigrants and non-immigrants in certain social and cultural areas. It recognizes the rights of groups and individuals to be different, so long as the differences do not lead to domination or disunity. Since the ultimate objective of Canadian policy appears to be the voluntary acceptance by the immigrant of a new way of life, the attempt is to keep the economic and social restrictions to a minimum in order to facilitate maximum opportunity to the immigrant for full social, economic and cultural participation.

Whether integration based on cultural pluralism is but a step on the way to eventual assimilation, absorption, or total identification with the culture of the receiving society, or whether other terms are employed, is somewhat academic in view of the fact that reciprocal adjustment between the immigrant and the culture of his adopted country does indeed go on. What is perhaps more important is the degree of

integration which can be reasonably expected from the first generation, which commences with integration in the economic framework of the receiving society. It is also in the economic setting that the first social and cultural "rubbing of shoulders" takes place. It is increasingly the case that the political and social organization of Canada has today reached the point at which it will seldom be possible for any substantial group of immigrants to remain isolated economically, socially, and culturally. Hence the term integration in this study will be employed to mean "the effective and voluntary inclusion of the immigrant within the economic framework of the receiving society". It is recognized that integration is a most complex process which shifts in accord with time and circumstances. The actual process is not one fully controlled by the government or by the immigrant himself, but requires the co-operation of both the immigrants and the receiving society.

Related Literature of Post-War Immigrant Integration

The study of immigrants and their integration has long standing in sociology. Shils points out:

"The study of the life of the immigrants was indeed one of the original justifications for the existence of American sociology: it was in part because no other social scientists dealt

with the problem created by immigration, that sociologists were able to legitimate their emergence as a separate academic department."⁴²

Past analyses and supporting studies on immigration, directed at isolating the sources of successful integration at all levels, have pointed to the crucial importance of the initial economic integration. Corbett, in a paper on immigration and economic development, pointed to occupational and income adjustment as being fundamental to longer term integration.⁴³ In an earlier paper by Corbett, he related the inflow of post-war immigrants to Canada, in the inter-censal period to the rapid capital investment in Canadian industries, which he stated, helped to explain the industrial distribution of workers, native and foreign-born, in the early part of the inter-censal period.⁴⁴

Robin Badgley, studied the assimilation of English immigrants in New Haven, Connecticut, and demonstrated that their economic compatibility was initially more important than their social and cultural similarity to the other inhabitants of New Haven. He also noted that short-term dissatisfaction stemmed almost entirely from dissatisfaction

⁴²Edward Shils, The Present State of American Sociology Glencoe, Illinois, The Free Press, 1948, p. 25.

⁴³D.C. Corbett, "Migration and Foreign Policy in Australia and Canada," International Journal, p. 110, Spring 1958.

⁴⁴D.C. Corbett, op. cit.

in the economic sphere i.e., unsuccessful or unsatisfactory establishment in the labour force.⁴⁵

Eva Younge, in a discussion of population movements and assimilation in Canada, stressed that the goals of the post-war European immigrants to Canada were broadly similar and almost always defined in economic terms for the initial period at least:- to gain some measure of economic security in the form of steady work at good wages, thereby providing an economic base upon which future social and cultural integration could take place.⁴⁶

This inter-relation of economic and non-economic goals is noted by most social scientists examining immigrant re-establishment. Kirk and Huych,⁴⁷ in examining post-war European migrations overseas, noted particularly the large urban concentrations in post-war immigrant settlement as

⁴⁵R. Badgley, op. cit.

⁴⁶E.R. Younge, "Population Movements and the Assimilation of Alien Groups in Canada" Canadian Journal Economics and Political Science 10: 372-380, 1944.

⁴⁷D. Kirk, H.E. Huych, "Overseas Migration from Europe Since World War II, American Sociological Review, 19: 4: 447-456, August 1954.

opposed to the strongly agricultural and rural movements of pre-war days. They qualified the post-war migration as largely a rural-urban movement across the sea. They also pointed out that the chief problems of integration have been minimized by the high level of economic activity prevailing in the post-war period.

Zay, in Australia, stressed that the individual who does make the break with his former setting through immigration, is more likely to make a successful economic adjustment i.e. there is a built-in bias in the fact that the immigrant is the kind of person willing to change in the hopes of bettering his circumstances.⁴⁸

Borrie and Zubryzcki, pointed to some of the difficulties faced by the migrants in the economic sphere in Australia, and suggested that these are being minimized by careful planning and deliberate recruitment on the part of the government, in order to fill existing and forecasted shortages in the labour force.⁴⁹

⁴⁸N. Zay, "Adaptation of Immigrants", Canadian Welfare 28: 25-29, February, 1953.

⁴⁹W.D. Borrie & J. Zubryzcki, "Employment of Post-War Immigrants in Australia", International Labour Review, 77: 239, 1958.

J. Zubryzcki, "Immigration and Culture Conflict", REMP Bulletin 5: 3: 71 July-September 1957.

W.D. Borrie, "Economic and Demographic Aspects of the Post War Immigration to Australia," REMP Bulletin, 3: 1 January-March 1955.

The importance of careful recruitment and selection in the Canadian setting is stressed in a paper by Roddick.⁵⁰ In an examination of Canadian immigration policy, Roddick stressed that the structure of Canadian immigration policy is firmly rooted in the economic foundation. Taking Canadian economic interests he stressed that if we are to retain the privilege of remaining Canadians, it is fundamental that we expand population through migration, and thereby reduce the heavy financial burden we carry. Roddick expanded this economic plea, by cautioning that in order not to create too much economic chaos, and in order to effect satisfactory adjustment, it is imperative to get members of the eligible immigrant labour force to work, and to keep them working. It was his further contention that Canadian post-war policy rested on a basis of economic integration of individuals and families. To Roddick integration is seen as initially determined in economic terms. Canada cannot continue to attract and retain valuable immigrants, Roddick maintained, unless they are provided with opportunities for work and income on an equitable basis with other Canadians.

⁵⁰R.M. Roddick, op. cit., p. 111.

On the basis of these and other studies, and from the brief analysis of Canadian immigration policy, it is recognized that economic, social and cultural factors cannot be divorced from one another. However, it is also apparent that successful establishment of oneself in the economic sphere, particularly in the initial stages of adjustment, is very crucial. Failure to become successfully established in the labour force or to receive rewards in earnings roughly comparable to other Canadians, does affect successful establishment in the social and cultural spheres.

Analysis of the post-war immigrant's inclusion in the labour force during the inter-censal period, and their earnings pattern in this same period, serve as a basis for evaluating the success of the post-war immigrants and their economic integration.

Theory and Practice

In past studies of immigration, integration is found to be affected by length of settlement, proximity of settlement to the homeland, the results of previous migrations of members of the same ethnic group, and the degree of similarity between the institutional and associational structures of the sending and receiving countries.⁵¹

⁵¹D. C. Corbett, Canadian Immigration Policy, Toronto, Toronto University Press, 1957, p. 23.

These generalizations tend to gloss over the complexities of economic, social and cultural integration. The integration of one nationality with another is relevant to the degree of cultural and economic differences at the time of first contact, and the amount of change required by the immigrant. However, successful cultural integration appears dependent upon the immigrant's obtaining adequate economic and social living conditions within the basic policies of the intaking country.⁵² The extent and rate of adjustment depends largely on the important contact required with the institutions and associations of the receiving country, which for the most part in Canada is initially in the economic sphere. Canadian policy demands conformity at certain levels, usually associated with legal and civic matters, but many of these levels clearly have economic implications. For example the indigent immigrant cannot become a full participating citizen. Reasonable security of employment at wages relative to the Canadian structure, is an essential foundation for the long process of cultural integration. To secure and sustain employment in a competitive labour market implies the

⁵²J. Kage, Studies and Documents on Immigration and Integration in Canada, Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, Montreal.

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immigrant's ability to understand the regulations concerning the hours of work, working conditions, trade union organization, etc. Economic integration appears to be a "way-station to cultural integration."⁵³ Economic integration is facilitated in turn by the progress of social and cultural integration in other sectors of the immigrant's life.

The emphasis throughout the immigrant's integration is on the relation between economic and non-economic factors at each stage of the adjustment. While economic integration may be taken as an essential first condition of cultural integration, it does not follow that once the former is achieved, the latter will automatically follow. The existence of cultural enclaves such as the Italian community of Toronto serves as a good example of economic integration without apparent social and cultural integration. Similar examples exist in other immigrant receiving countries -- the Dalmations in New Zealand, the Greeks in Australia, the Germans in Brazil. However, increasingly, immigrants are required for skilled industrial occupations in urban areas, and in this setting, cultural isolation appears to be increasingly difficult and more cultural adjustments are

⁵³J. Spengler, Paper #36 - Unesco Conference on the Cultural Integration of Immigrants, Unesco, Havana, 1956.

demanded in the process of economic integration. These trends increasingly reduce the possibilities of economic adjustment without some adjustment at cultural levels.

The increasing complexity of Canada as a receiving society has been frequently accompanied by growing economic and institutional restrictions, and has extended the areas in which adjustment has been required by the immigrants.⁵⁴ For instance, admission to Canada is subject to regulations governing the migrant's health and economic potential. After entry, the immigrant is subject to influences from institutions and associations in the new society, for example the influences of trade unions, professional associations, legal, political and religious institutions, social customs and habits, with which his economic activities have brought him into contact. Although the initial impact is in the economic structure of the receiving society, the complexity and variety of the economic, political, social and cultural structures today render the new settler's process of integration much more difficult and prolonged than it was in the past.

⁵⁴P.M. Roddick, op. cit., p. 112.

Furthermore, the post-war immigrants have come with the anticipation of integration in the economic structure upon which they could base their future social and cultural integration.⁵⁵ They came expecting minimal basic rights and services; in particular the prospect of reasonable working conditions at equivalent rates of pay with native Canadians. Increasingly, labour laws have been designed to see that the immigrant received fair and equitable remuneration in the occupations which he was permitted to enter.⁵⁶

In summary, economic integration and the social and cultural factors associated with it, are areas in which government and private organizations can and do play important roles. The selection and placement of immigrants by the Canadian government to ensure greater chances of initial economic integration is a vital link, as success in the economic realm can provide a basis upon which they will make further social and cultural integration.

⁵⁵D. Kirk & H.E. Huych, op. cit., p. 449.

⁵⁶R. Crichton, "How Canada Welcomes Immigrants", Reporter, p. 23, September, 1955.

Definitions Employed in This Study

Because the analysis deals with several variously defined concepts, as well as with a number of categories of the population, precise definitions are required at the outset.

Economic integration for the purposes of this study is defined as the effective and voluntary inclusion of the immigrant within the economic framework of the receiving society. As opposed to legal, political or social integration, it is taken to mean that the immigrant has achieved a certain economic parity with his Canadian counterpart of comparable age, education and skill, and that like him, he is able to strive for, and attain still higher achievement levels as his skill and experience increase.

Labour force participation in this study means the successful establishment in the labour force of individuals for both populations, the total Canadian and the post-war immigrant.

Income in this study is taken to mean the total money receipts from wages or salaries. (before deductions for taxes or pensions.) This excludes unincorporated business income, investment income, transfer payments, and miscellaneous income sources. Although wage and salary earnings are only a partial picture of immigrant incomes, the

majority of post-war immigrants are wage and salary earners, and it is therefore considered to be a representative measure.

(1) Individual income - Income of individual persons aged 15 years and over, whose major source of income was from salaries or wages.

(ii) Family income - Total income received by a family, defined as consisting of two or more individuals living in the same household and related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Immigrants refer to those persons who have been granted admission to Canada for permanent residence for the first time. Thus included are all foreign-born persons admitted to Canada as "landed immigrants" and all entering children born abroad who are considered to be Canadian citizens within the Canadian Citizenship Act and Regulations.

Post-War Immigrants (or P.W.I.'s) refers to those immigrants who were admitted to Canada subsequent to December 31, 1945 and prior to the Census of June 1, 1961. (The January 1, 1946 initial date is used because the Census asks the year of immigration, and not the specific date, and it would be impossible to allocate the 1945 entries between wartime and post-war.)

Decade immigrants are those immigrants who entered in the decade 1951-1961.

Inter-censal refers to the ten year period between June 1, 1951 and May 31, 1961.

Internal migration refers to the movement of persons within Canada from one area to another.

Age in the 1961 Census refers to the completed years of age at the last birthday prior to June 1, 1961.

Landing Cohorts are persons who land in Canada in the same period of time. Because of the dominance of particular age categories in migration (centering around the average of 26 years) the landing cohorts also tend to be age cohorts. Thus they are sometimes referred to as age-landing cohorts i.e. persons predominantly of a particular age range who landed at the same period.

METHODOLOGY

The procedure of analysis will be to examine the two operational indices of economic integration, namely labour force participation and family earnings, against the backdrop of demographic characteristics including regional distributions, age-sex composition, rural-urban distributions, in order to determine whether economic integration, by the definition employed in this study, may be said to have occurred. The analysis leads not only to an examination of economic integration in the inter-censal period, but to the implications it offers for future Canadian immigration policy and planning.

The data will be examined in three sections, each prefaced by a brief outline of procedure and data sources, as well as any qualifying definitions required by the section.

The first section examines the population growth and regional distribution of the total Canadian population, as well as that of the post-war immigrant increment. Included in the analysis will be a comparison of the post-war immigrants by landing cohorts as to their regional and rural-urban preferences. The 1951-1961 age-sex pyramids are superimposed to provide a more detailed examination of the inter-censal growth, and to highlight

the age-sex gaps which remained at the 1961 Census. A further pyramid of the 1961 age-sex structure superimposed on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics "ideal" age-sex structure provides interesting insights into future immigration needs.

In order to get some perspective of the post-war immigrants' inclusion into the Canadian labour force, the P.W.I. component in the labour force is examined by age, sex, industry and labour force status. Unemployment data are examined to get some idea of the degree of unsuccessful inclusion, and therefore unsuccessful economic integration.

The third and final section examines the earnings of post-war immigrant families, compared with that of all Canadian families. The analysis examines family earnings as derived from both Head and non-Head sources, by the age group of the family Head and by region. Regional generalizations are qualified by an examination by settlement area types to give additional perspective to the degree of economic integration achieved by the post-war immigrant in the various parts of Canada.

The data are presented in specific purpose summary tables in the body of the paper, and general purpose tabular appendices at the end. The focus is essentially exploratory and descriptive, comparing

the post-war immigrant and the Canadian population by regional distribution, labour force participation, and earnings distribution, in order to document the degree of economic integration which has taken place among the post-war immigrants.

In the concluding chapter, the data and subsequent analyses are summarized, and some future policy implications which appear in the data, are stated.

Data Sources

As indicated, the main sources of the data are Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulations based on material contained in the Census statistics, 1951 and 1961. The major supplementary sources used in this analysis are the annual reports of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Department of Labour, Department of Trade and Commerce, Department of Internal Revenue, as well as selected statistics from the records of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, National Employment Service, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistic's Labour Force Surveys, 1956, 1959 and 1961.

The omission of occupational data in the areas of labour force participation and income distribution requires some explanation. In past studies, it has been shown that a person's occupation is an important

factor in determining the rate of integration for new group members.⁵⁷ Examination of the post-war immigrant by occupation has not been included in this study due to the inadequacy of existing government data on immigrant occupations. Moreover, the Department of Immigration has found that statistics on the occupational status of entering immigrants are not particularly reliable indicators of what immigrants do after arrival, and are therefore limited in their usefulness.

⁵⁷For application of his point see R.F. Badgley, op. cit., p. 114, and W.D. Borrie, op. cit., pp. 239-253.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA AND ITS REGIONS

The present chapter examines the population growth and regional distribution of the total Canadian population and the post-war immigrant increment. The attempt is to focus on the demographic setting into which the post-war immigrant was expected to achieve economic integration.

The analysis examines the regional concentration of both populations, their rural-urban distributions, and the implications to both populations of the changed age-sex structure of the total population in the inter-censal period.

Data Base

The data for this chapter are the product of several special Dominion Bureau of Statistics cross tabulations of the 1961 Census statistics, as well as information contained in the annual reports of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

TABLE I

TOTAL CANADA POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION & POPULATION
CHANGE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
1951-1961

	1951-1961 Increase	% Total Canadian Increase 1951-1961	% Regional Increase 1951-1961	% Increase Due to 1951- 1961 Resi- dent Immigrants
Main Regions	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
British Columbia	464	11.0	39.8	30
Prairies				
Man.	145	3.4	18.7	32
Sask.	93	2.2	11.2	22
Alta.	<u>392</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>24</u>
Subtotal	631	14.9	24.8	26
Ontario	1,639	38.7	35.6	40
Quebec	1,204	28.5	29.7	17
Atlantic				
Nfld.	96	2.3	26.7	3
P.E.I.	6	0.2	6.3	17
N.S.	94	2.2	14.7	12
N.B.	<u>82</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>9</u>
Subtotal	279	6.6	17.3	8
Territories				
Yukon	6	0.1	60.8	26
N.W.T.	<u>7</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>43.7</u>	<u>17</u>
Subtotal	13	0.3	49.9	21
CANADA	4,229	100.0%	30.2	28

Sources Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Special
 Tabulations Volume I, Parts 1, 2, & 3.

Population Growth And Distribution

Canada's population during the 1951-1961 censal interval showed an increase of 4.23 million (or 30.2%), rising from 14.01 million to 18.24 million. Breaking down this growth by regions (Table 1), all six main regions in Canada experienced numerical increases, but Ontario and Quebec were disproportionately the largest: Ontario increasing by 38.7 per cent, and Quebec 28.5 per cent, these together accounting for over two-thirds of the total national increase. The Prairie region accounted for almost 15 per cent of the total increase, British Columbia for 11 per cent, and the Atlantic Provinces for slightly over 6.5 per cent. The North-West Territories and Yukon, together, accounted for the remaining 0.3 per cent.

Examined regionally, these increments have created even greater concentrations in the total population distribution. Examination of the 1951 Census (Appendix 1, Table I), of the total population of 14.01 million, shows Ontario had 32.8 per cent and Quebec 29.0 per cent, or together 61.8 per cent of the total national increase; the Prairie Provinces had 18.2 per cent, the Atlantic Provinces 11.6 per cent, British Columbia had 8.3 per cent and the Territories the remaining 0.2 per cent. In the 1961

Census (Appendix I, Table I) Ontario had risen numerically to 6.2 million (or 34.2 per cent of the total population), British Columbia had also risen to 1.6 million, or 8.9 per cent. Quebec on the other hand, had risen to 5.2 million but at the same time showed a relative decline from 29.0 per cent of the total population to 28.8 per cent. The Prairie Provinces though demonstrating a numerical increase to 3.18 million, showed a percentage decline from 18.2 per cent to 17.4 per cent of the national figures. The Atlantic Provinces, numerically increased to 1.9 million, but showed a percentage decline from 11.6 per cent to 10.4 per cent of national figures. The Territories remained constant in the intercensal period at 0.2 per cent. This picture by broad regions indicates general trends, but does not highlight the spectacular provincial growth of Alberta, Yukon or the North-West Territories which individually rose at a more rapid rate than the very high national rate of 30.2 per cent.

Population Increment Due To The 1951-1961
Immigrants

Viewed from a national perspective: of the 4.23 million total population increase, 3.03 million was due to the net natural increase, while 1.2 million (or 28.5 per cent) represented the 1951 to 1961 immigrant increment. In other words, if there had been no immigration in the inter-censal period, and if the birth rate and death rate had remained unaffected by immigration, Canada's population would have increased by approximately 3 million or 21.6 per cent.

Viewed regionally, the decade immigrants contributed 40 per cent of the net increase in Ontario. Surprisingly, the second largest contribution was in Manitoba, (32 per cent) but this was largely due to the greater out-migration of the native-born. The third largest contribution to the population increase occurred in British Columbia where 30.2 per cent of the net increase was made up on decade immigrants. Alberta, in fourth position, showed a contribution of 24 per cent and in the Territories, decade immigrants provided 21.3 per cent of the total increase there. Contributions to the Atlantic areas and Saskatchewan were lower. Quebec's increase of 17 per cent, though quite low in the early 1950's, showed signs of growth towards the end of the decade. (Table I)

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF 1946-1950 IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCES

Rank Order	Area	Res. at June/51 Census (,000)	% of Total Res. (%)	Cum'tive. % (%)	Res. at Cen./61 (,000)	% of Tot. Res. (%)	Cum'tive. % (%)
1	Ontario	177	54.3	54.3	169	55.6	55.6
2	Quebec	43	13.2	67.5	38	12.7	68.3
3	British Columbia	37	11.2	78.7	37	12.3	80.6
4	Alberta	29	8.8	87.5	25	8.3	88.9
5	Manitoba	19	5.9	93.4	16	5.2	94.1
6	Saskatchewan	10	3.2	96.6	8	2.7	96.8
7	Nova Scotia	5	1.5	98.1	4	1.5	98.3
8	New Brunswick	4	1.1	99.2	3	1.1	99.4
9	Newfoundland	2	0.5	99.7	1	0.4	99.8
10	Prince Edward Island	1	0.2	99.9	0	0.1	99.9
11	Territories	0	0.1	100.0	0	0.1	100.0
		<u>326</u>	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>304</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	

Res. = Resident(s)

Cum. = Cumulative

Cen. = Census

Source Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulation.
Volume I, Parts 1, 2, & 3.

Distribution of the Post-War Immigrants 1946-1961

The 1946-1961 immigrants are analyzed in three groups of landing cohorts, to allow for a more detailed examination.

The 1946-1950 Landing Cohort -- Table II shows that at the 1951 Census, the 1946-1950 immigrants were concentrated in Ontario, Quebec, B.C., and Alberta, cumulatively representing over 87 per cent of the national post-war immigrant population figures. The inclusion of Manitoba and Saskatchewan raises this to almost 97 per cent. Some inter-provincial migration of this group is evident in the 1961 Census, with the result that Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta accounted for almost 89 per cent of the total of this landing cohort. The slight losses experienced by Manitoba and Saskatchewan in this period between the two Censuses, indicates the decreasing rural character of migration and the increasing attraction of the urban areas of industrial growth.

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1951-1955 IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCES

<u>Rank Order</u>	<u>Area</u>	1951-55 PWI <u>Res. at 1961</u> Census (,000)	% of Total 1951-55 PWI (%)	Cumulative % (%)
1	Ont.	324	57.0	57.0
2	P.Q.	88	15.5	72.5
3	B.C.	66	11.6	84.1
4	Alta.	48	8.5	92.6
5	Man.	21	3.7	96.3
6	Sask.	9	1.7	98.0
7	N.S.	5	0.9	98.9
8	N.B.	3	0.5	99.4
9	Nfld.	1	0.2	99.6
10	Terr.	1	0.2	99.8
11	P.E.I.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>99.9</u>
	CANADA	567	100.0	100.0

Res. = Resident(s)

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special
Tabulations. Volume I, Parts 1, 2, & 3.

The 1951-1955 Landing Cohort -- Table III

documents the distribution of the 1951-1955 immigrants. Together the four main industrialized provinces, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Alberta had almost 93 per cent of the 1951-1955 immigrants resident in Canada at the 1961 Census. With by far the largest concentration, Ontario accounted for 57 per cent of the total, almost four times that of Quebec, the next closest province. (15.5 per cent) Alberta, in fourth position with 8.5 per cent, had more than all the remaining areas which were 7.4 per cent.

So acute is this concentration, that one can almost refer to the 1951-1955 immigration as being a movement to central Canada and the far-western provinces, than to Canada as a whole. A cursory examination of origin statistics shows that the bulk of the inter-censal immigrants came from Europe. This being so, it appears that the influence of locational proximity to Europe, in the residence patterns in Canada, and subsequent movement, played a negligible role, and the high growth in British Columbia and Alberta directly indicates that the movement was one to areas of highest industrial growth during that period to fill the needs of the labour force.

TABLE IV
COMPARISON OF THE ORIGINAL DESTINATION AND THE 1961 RESIDENCE OF THE 1956-1961
IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCES

Rank Order	Original Destination		Cum'tive %		1961 Residence		Cum'tive %
	Area	% of Total (%)	% of Total (%)		% of Total (%)		
1	Ont.	52.7	52.7	53.6	53.6	53.6	
2	P.Q.	20.9	73.6	19.1	72.7	72.7	
3	B.C.	11.4	85.0	11.7	84.4	84.4	
4	Alta.	6.9	91.9	7.5	91.9	91.9	
5	Man.	3.8	95.7	4.0	95.9	95.9	
6	Sask.	1.7	97.4	1.8	97.7	97.7	
7	N.S.	1.1	98.5	1.0	98.7	98.7	
8	N.B.	0.6	99.1	0.7	99.4	99.4	
9	Nfld.	0.3	99.4	0.3	99.7	99.7	
10	Territories	0.1	99.5	0.2	99.9	99.9	
11	P.E.I.	0.1	99.6	0.1	100.0	100.0	
12	Not Known	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	CANADA	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	--	

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations.
Volume I, Parts 1, 2 & 3.

The 1956-1961 Landing Cohort -- An examination of the distribution and residence patterns of the 1956-1961 post-war immigrants, both by intended destination and residence at 1961 Census (Table IV), shows that 92 per cent stated as their destination the four major industrialized provinces -- Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta and a comparable per cent were still resident in these four main reception areas at the 1961 Census.

Quebec, as a province of intended destination tended to lose during this period, largely due to the strong attraction of neighbouring Ontario, whose industrial growth was very marked. Otherwise the lack of movement between original destination and 1961 residence of the 1956-1961 immigrants appears to reflect the shortness of residence in Canada more than their unwillingness to move. Successful establishment in the areas of intended destination, seemed universally stable for short periods and what small shifts did occur, did so within the economic framework. i.e., to areas of greater industrial growth. Only two areas demonstrate percentage losses in excess of the national rate -- Quebec, as mentioned above, and Nova Scotia. This may indicate that immigration policy towards the end of the decade, operated more precisely towards the objective of filling known long-term job vacancies across the country with immigrants having the necessary skills.

TABLE V

URBAN PREFERENCE OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCE AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Area	Period of Immigration						
	1946- 1950 (%)	1951- 1955 (%)	1956- 1961 (%)	1946- 1961 (%)	1956- 1957 (%)	1958- 1959 (%)	1960- 1961 (%)
Canada	83	86	89	89	89	90	88
Ont.	84	86	91	88	90	92	90
P.Q.	94	95	96	96	96	97	96
B.C.	75	77	80	78	81	80	77
Man.	84	87	89	87	89	90	88
Alta.	75	83	86	82	87	86	81
N.S.	61	63	68	64	64	70	70
Nfld.	70	63	77	77	77	77	78
N.B.	58	62	68	63	67	68	70
Sask.	61	73	74	70	72	76	73
N.W.T.	52	69	63	63	62	70	54
Yukon	39	39	35	37	33	35	41
P.E.I.	45	37	39	40	31	40	51

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations.
Volume I, Part 3.

Rural-Urban Distribution Of Post-War Immigrants And
Total Population

In the 1961 Census, all cities, towns and villages of 1,000 persons and over, whether incorporated or not were classed as urban, as well as urbanized fringes of metropolitan areas or other major urban areas, and certain smaller cities where the city, together with its urbanized fringe had 10,000 or more population. The remainder of the population was classed as rural.¹

The rural-farm population comprises all persons living in dwellings situated on farms in rural localities. A farm for the 1961 Census was defined as a holding of one or more acres, with the annual sale of agricultural products of \$50.00 or more. All population living in rural areas as it has been defined but not falling in the category of rural-farm are classed as rural non-farm.

Urban Preference of the Post-War Immigrants --

The distribution of the post-war immigrants has been shown in the earlier section to be to those areas of highest industrial growth, namely the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Alberta. It can be expected that the areas of industrial growth

¹Definition employed by the 1961 Census.

are largely urban areas as they are defined in the Census statistics and it is to these areas the post-war immigrant has gravitated. Table VI documents the proportions of post-war immigrants by rural-urban regions, highlighting the fact that for all Canada, fourteen out of sixteen post-war immigrants were residing in urban areas at the 1961 Census. This ratio was by no means uniform in its distribution: Quebec showed the highest concentration of urban residents (96 per cent), Ontario (88 per cent), Manitoba (87 per cent), Alberta (82 per cent), British Columbia (78 per cent), Newfoundland (77 per cent), Saskatchewan (70 per cent), Nova Scotia (64 per cent), New Brunswick and the Territories (both 63 per cent): only two areas demonstrated less than 50 per cent of post-war immigrants residing in urban areas -- Prince Edward Island (40 per cent) and Yukon (37 per cent).

Viewing the location of urban post-war immigrants in the three five year components, a picture of increasing preference for the urban setting emerges.

1946-1950	82%
1950-1955	86%
1956-1961	89%

Eight areas showed this national pattern of increasing preference for urban settlement, by period of arrival -- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A detailed examination of the most recent arrivals, the 1956-1961 group on the national scale, shows that P.W.I. 1956-1957 with 89 per cent preference for urban residence increased to 90 per cent for the 1958-1959 period, then dropped to 88 per cent for the 1960-May 1961 period. This pattern is reflected in Ontario and Quebec which together received over two-thirds of the immigrants.

The inclusion of the farm residents into the data was an attempt to determine what part of the post-war immigrants was actively engaged in farming as an economic pursuit. Again, taking the post-war immigrants in the three five year arrival groups, there is a decrease from earliest to latest arrivals in the national figures.

1946-1950	8%
1950-1955	5%
1956-1961	3%

This pattern is reflected nationally with the exception of the Atlantic provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island where larger percentages of the 1951-1955 group were farm residents.

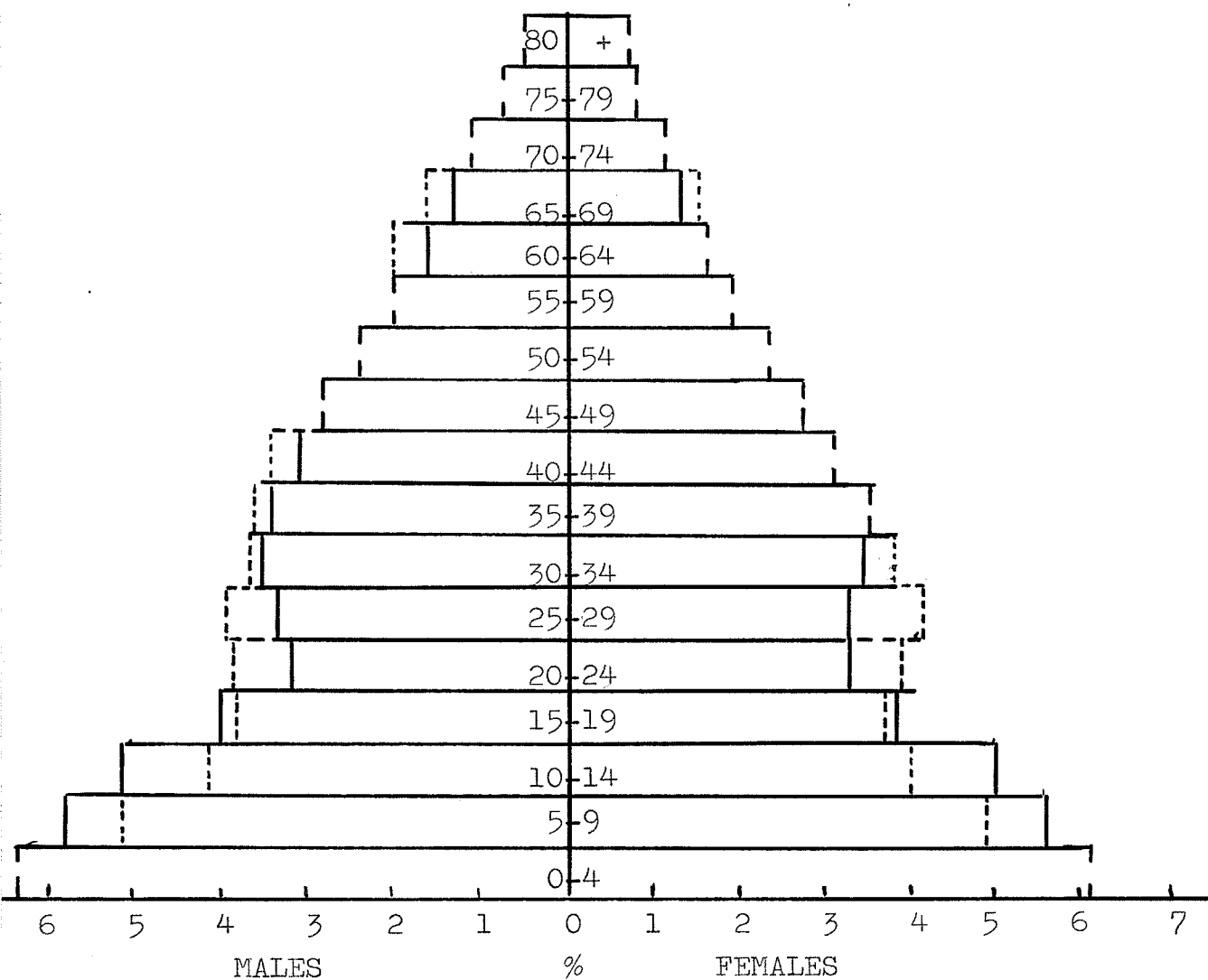
Dividing the most recent landing cohort 1956-1961, into three landing cohorts, the pattern of decreasing farm residence, appears to hold true in 1956-1957, 1958-1959 with a slight increase in the 1960-1961 group, particularly in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. In British Columbia and Quebec, the rate was consistent throughout. In New Brunswick, this movement was, in reverse, 5 per cent, 4 per cent and 2 per cent for the three two-year groups respectively, while in Saskatchewan, a predominantly rural area, it was markedly sporadic, 8 per cent, 6 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Nova Scotia started at 5 per cent in the first interval, dropped to 3 per cent for the latter two periods. The Prince Edward Island figures in percentage form (19 per cent, 21 per cent and 12 per cent) are impressive concentrations, but the numbers involved are very small.

In summary, then the residence pattern of Canada's population at the 1961 Census showed that seven out of ten lived in Urban areas as defined by the 1961 Census. This urban preference was even more marked among the post-war immigrants, and, considered in the three two-year landing cohorts on a national scale, they showed an increasing preference for urban areas. However, the 1960-1961 group showed slightly less of a propensity for urban dwelling than did the preceding groups -- 1956-1957 and 1958-1959 -- whether

this reflects a changed immigrant or an incomplete movement remains to be seen. It is probable that this segment will gradually move into the urban area. The over-all urban-rural distribution on a national scale shows one in ten living on farms, and the post-war immigrant reflects this to an even greater extent.

FIGURE 1

COMPARISON OF AGE AND SEX PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION 1951 and
1961 CENSUS POPULATIONS



1961 Population

1951: 100% = 14,009,429

1951 Population

1961: 100% = 18,238,249

1961 and 1951 Populations
within .1%

Age-Sex Composition Of The Total Canadian Population

The age and sex distribution of the 1961 population is most important in examining the post-war immigrant's integration, as well as its application to future immigration planning and policies.

A comparison of the 1951 and 1961 age-sex structures, Figure 1, demonstrates the effects of the decade's changes. Examining the 1951 pyramid, the gap due to the low birth rate of the 1930's and the war period, is most evident, particularly in the indentations on both the male and female sides of the pyramid in the age categories 5 to 20. Looking at the 1961 structure,² the effect of this abnormally low rate is evidenced in the shortage of people in the age brackets 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The effects of male wartime losses shows up in the higher age brackets as well. Immigration during the 1950's only partly met these shortages. Increasing industrialization and its demands for increased labour power and the shortage of the domestic supply of young skilled people to meet these greatly increased demands, were key economic factors in this inflow of migration.

²Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census Division, Age-Sex Projections of the 1961 Census.

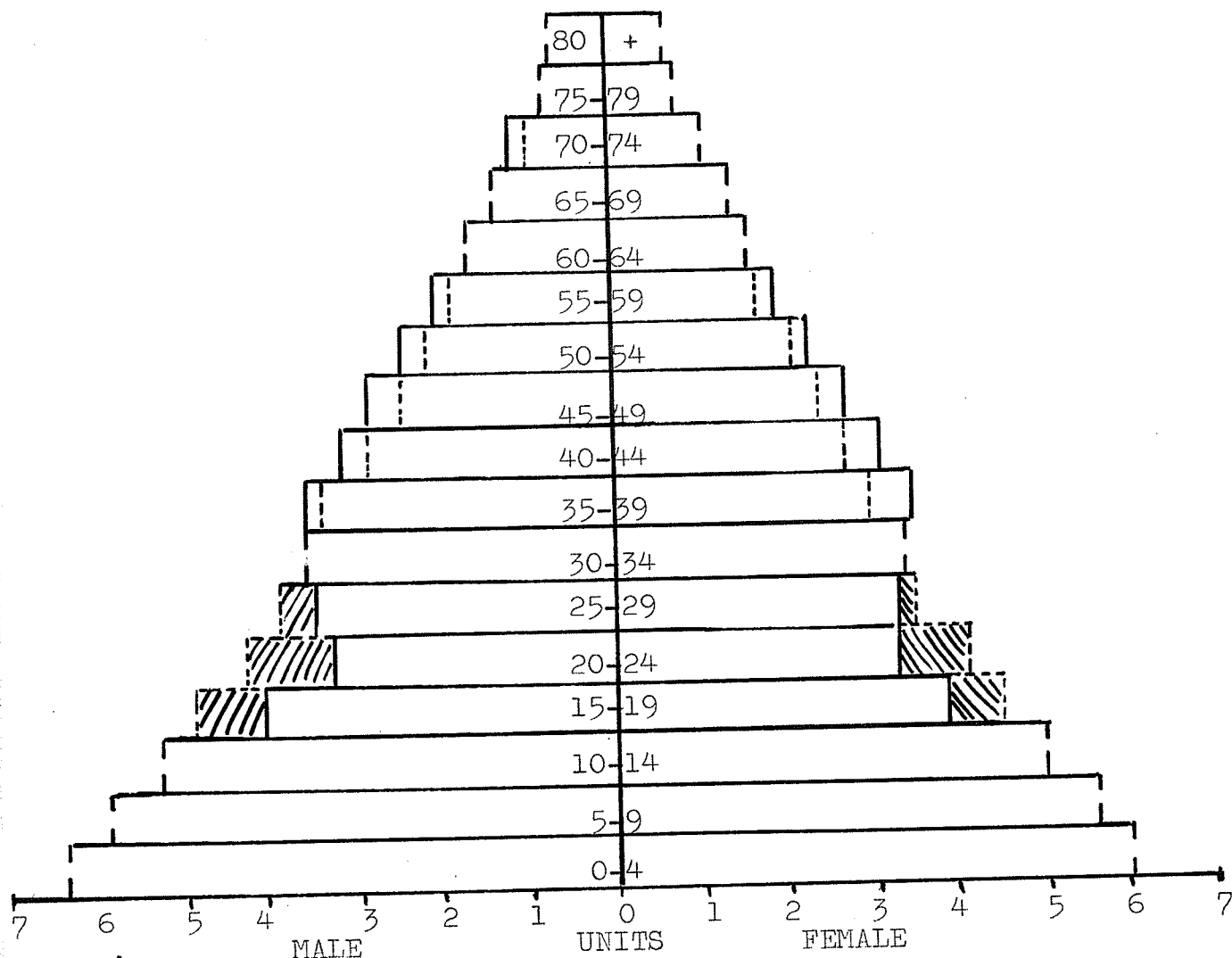
However, the specific gap was never completely filled in that the age structure of the incoming migrants was such (most in their late twenties) that only the upper portion of the gap was filled. (In the 1961 structure--the 25-29 group). The main effect was that of substituting people who in 1961 were in the 35-39 age group for those who were lacking in the younger age categories.

A demographic gap such as that generated in Canada in the 1930's and early 1940's, itself generates tremendous fluctuations in the many sectors of the economy--schools, then universities and then labour force entrants. The huge post-war increases in the birth rate created a large mass of the population in the younger age groupings as evidenced by the distributions in the 1961 Census in the 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 age brackets. To the economist and the social planner it is a problem of keeping the economy geared to a high rate of growth in order to prepare for this influx into the labour market. Although this movement has been partially alleviated by the increased demand for higher education, (and the subsequent strains on higher educational facilities), the implications of this wave for the labour market in the late 1960's are tremendous.

FIGURE 2

CANADA 1961 CENSUS AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION WITH IDEAL MODEL
SUPERIMPOSED

Age Group Pyramid





1961 Census

(Units of 182,382 persons)
(1% of Census population)

"Ideal" Model

1961 Census and Model
Coincide within .1 unit

 Gap - 1961 Census and Ideal Model - male

 Gap - 1961 Census and Ideal Model - female

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics--Census Division

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has produced an "ideal" age-sex pyramid,³ which represents what a "normal" population would look like for Canada. The construction of the "ideal" age-sex pyramid is the product of recent Canadian mortality rates and recent Canadian net natural increase. Figure 2 graphically presents this "ideal" model compared with that of the 1961 Census age and sex distribution. The close approximation in the 0-14 age brackets reflects the equality in the birth and life expectancy rates for the two groups, the ideal model statistically reflecting actual trends for this immediate age group. However, gaps appear in the 15-19 age bracket for both male and female, as well as in the 20-24 age group. The balance which appears in the 30-34 year old age bracket is partly due to the immigration fill-in of the inter-censal period. Older groups appear "in excess" due to their time of birth i.e. birth during the periods of higher birth rate than the rate expected for Canada based on the rate of the 1950's.

³Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census Division, Age-Sex projections of the 1961 Census.

CHAPTER III

POST-WAR IMMIGRANT LABOUR FORCE COMPARED WITH GENERAL LABOUR FORCE

The power of attraction of immigration countries depends to a large extent on the existence of a labour shortage in the domestic market. This situation is characterized by the failure of domestic manpower resources to keep pace with economic development and the expanding labour demand. In Canada, the number of young people joining the labour force in the 1951-1961 period proved to be inadequate to meet the demand. Similarly, the re-adjustment of the existing labour force was rapid enough to meet the changed demands of an increasingly changed economy. As a result, the ability of the Canadian economy to absorb the post-war immigrant workers was particularly high in this period.

The Canadian labour force and its P.W.I. components were identified in the annual labour force surveys, and in the Census data 1951-1961. As this analysis of the labour force is in terms of economic integration, which is of relatively short duration, specific material has been extracted for the years of heavy immigration 1955-1959. The emphasis will be on the relative difference in patterns, and this in relation to the concept of

economic integration as it has been defined.

Data Base

The data in this section are largely derived from a series of Dominion Bureau of Statistics special tabulations, taken from the labour force surveys 1956 and 1962. Selected statistics from the National Employment Service and the Department of Labour annual reports are employed to give additional perspectives to the immigrant's economic integration.

Supplementary Definitions

Industry - The Dominion Bureau of Statistics Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used as the basis for classifying information obtained by the industry analysis.

Class of Worker - Persons in the labour force, except those looking for their first job, were classified as:

(a) Wage Earners - Persons who worked for wages and salaries.

(b) Self-Employed - Persons who operated their own business, farm or professional practice, with or without paid help.

(c) Unpaid Family Workers - Persons who worked without regular money wages at tasks (other than housework) which contributed to the operation

of a farm or business owned and operated by some member of the household, related by blood, marriage or adoption.

It should also be noted that for purposes of more complete analysis of the P.W.I. component in the labour force, as well as for compatibility with the 1951 Census, the D.B.S. tabulations on the labour force include the 14 year old age category.

FIGURE 3

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF THE POST WAR IMMIGRANT POPULATION

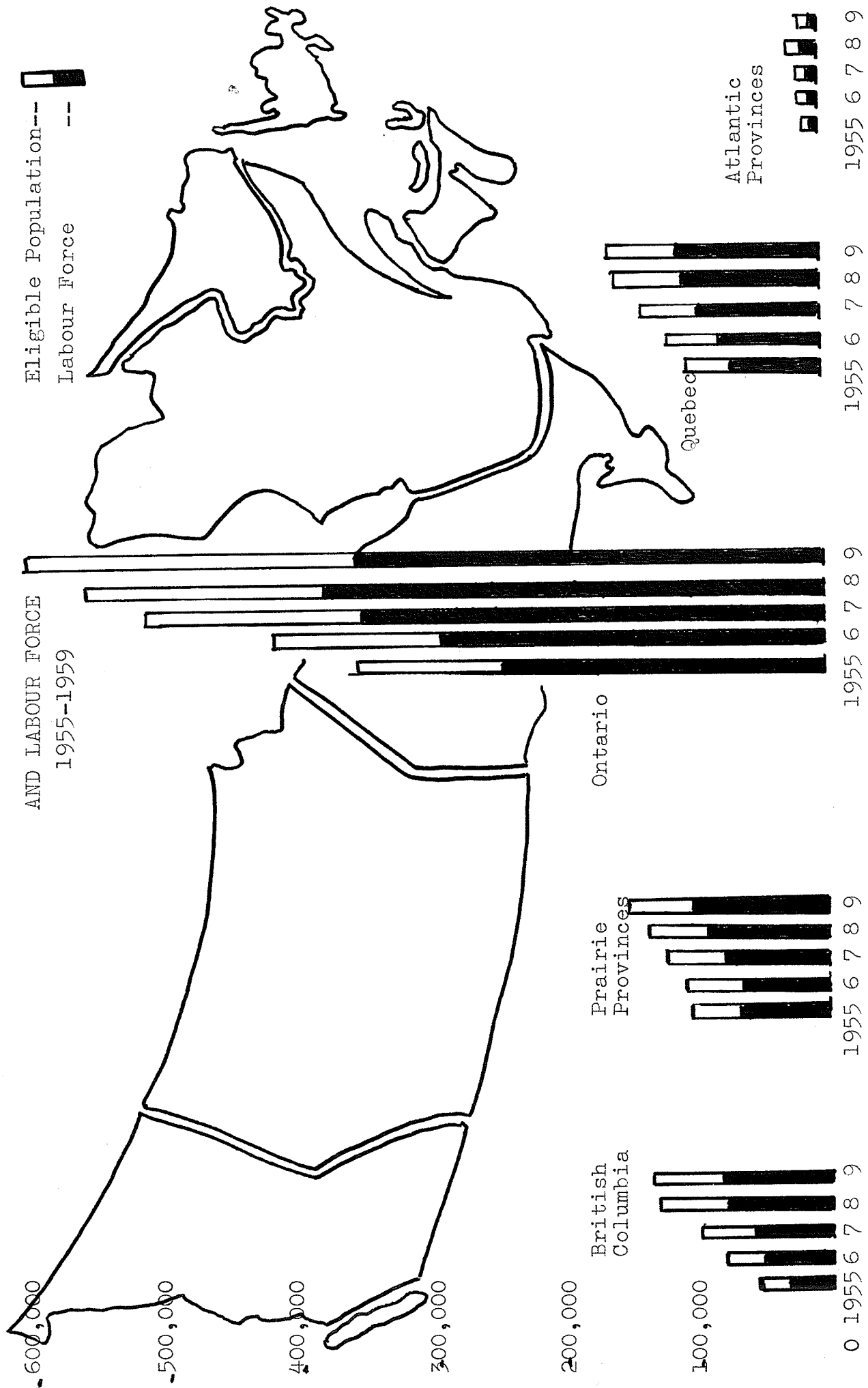


TABLE VI
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF
POST-WAR IMMIGRANT POPULATION AND LABOUR
FORCE 1955-1959

(in thousands)

	B.C.	Prairies	Ont.	P.Q.	Alt.	CANADA
<u>1955 (July)</u>						
Pop. 14 yrs. & over	54	109	357	102	12	634
In Labour Force	33	71	244	70	5	423
Per. participation	61%	65%	68%	69%	42%	66.7%
<u>1956 (Sept.)</u>						
Pop. 14 yrs. & over	81	107	419	115	15	737
In Labour Force	50	66	288	77	7	488
Per. participation	62%	64%	68%	67%	47%	66.2%
<u>1957 (Sept.)</u>						
Pop. 14 yrs. & over	101	125	516	138	13	893
In Labour Force	62	80	350	91	8	591
Per. participation	61%	64%	68%	66%	62%	66.2%
<u>1958 (Sept.)</u>						
Pop. 14 yrs. & over	131	138	562	157	25	1,013
In Labour Force	80	94	379	103	11	667
Per. participation	61%	68%	67%	66%	44%	65.8%
<u>1959 (Sept.)</u>						
Pop. 14 yrs. & over	131	151	602	159	13	1,056
In Labour Force	82	101	395	106	7	691
Per. participation	63%	67%	66%	67%	54%	65.4%

Pop. = Population

Per. = Percentage

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Labour Force Surveys 1956, 1959.

Eligible Population And Labour Force Distribution By
Region, Status And Age-Sex Distribution

The regional distribution of immigrants outlined in detail in the earlier chapter applies to that of the immigrant labour force as well. Labour force distributions were almost identical with those of the civilian non-institutional population. In October, 1961, the labour force was composed of 777,000 immigrants and 5,761,000 other Canadians. Figure 3 outlines in map form, the regional distribution and the growth of the P.W.I. eligible population and labour force for the period of heavy immigration 1955 to 1959. Most striking are the concentration in Ontario, the almost equal input into British Columbia, the Prairies and Quebec regions, and the negligible concentrations in the Atlantic region.

Table VI outlines the growth of the total P.W.I. eligible population and the active labour force in more detail for the periods of heavy immigration, 1955 to 1959. The population rose from 634,000 in mid-1955 to 737,000 September 1956, then jumped to 893,000 based on the high 1956-1957 immigration and further to 1,013,000 based on the late 1957 and early 1958 movements, but then rose only slowly to 1,056,000 as a result of the slow movement 1958 to 1959.

In a comparison of labour force participation rates by general periods of arrival, the latter arrivals 1956-61 appear to have a slightly higher participation rate, (67 per cent as opposed to 64 per cent) as well as a slightly higher unemployment rate (5 per cent as opposed to 4 per cent). Their greater participation rate can be largely attributed to their desire to establish themselves in the economic sphere immediately. The larger unemployment rate is partly a product of the later landing cohort's unstable position in the labour force and their reliance on government agencies to place them.

TABLE VII
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS BY
PERIOD OF ARRIVAL¹ October, 1961

	<u>Period of Arrival</u>	
	<u>1946-1955</u>	<u>1956-1961</u>
	(,000)	(,000)
Eligible Population -		
14 years and over	746	451
Civilian Labour Force	475	302
Employed	454	286
Unemployed	21	16
Not in Labour Force	271	149
Labour Force Participation Rates	64%	67%
Unemployment Rates	4%	5%

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Labour Force Surveys 1956 and 1961.

¹Table shows 659,000 P.W.I., 14 years and over, at the time of the February 1956 Survey, Table shows 746,000 P.W.I., 14 years and over, reported in the October, 1961 Survey, as arriving between 1946-1955. A substantial part of this discrepancy is accounted for by immigrant children who passed the age of 14 between the beginning of 1956 and the end of 1961.

Source of Non-Participation in the Labour Force

Table VII shows the areas of non-participation in the labour force by post-war immigrants by general period of arrival; the non-participants of the 1946-55 period totalling 271,000 and in the 1956-61 period 149,000. Unemployed for the period of arrival 1946-55 stood at 21,000 and for the 1956-61 period at 16,000. Table VIII provides an age-sex breakdown, showing that the vast majority of the non-participants are females in the child-rearing age brackets.

TABLE VIII

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL
POPULATION: POST-WAR IMMIGRANT AND OTHER CANADIAN,
October, 1961

	Post-War Immigrants (%)	Other Canadians (%)
<u>Male</u>		
14-19	6	8
20-24	5	5
25-44	30	18
45-64	9	14
65 +	1	6
<u>Female</u>		
14-19	6	7
20-24	6	5
25-44	28	18
45-64	8	13
65 +	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
	100%	100%

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Labour Force Survey 1956-1961.

TABLE IX

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION: POST-WAR IMMIGRANT AND
OTHER CANADIAN - February, 1956 and February, 1962

	<u>Eligible Pop.</u>		<u>Labour Force</u>		<u>Partic. Rate</u>	
	<u>P.W.I.</u>	<u>Other Can.</u>	<u>P.W.I.</u>	<u>Other Can.</u>	<u>P.W.I.</u>	<u>Other Can.</u>
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)
Feb., 1956	659	10,055	430	5,159	65	51
Feb., 1962	<u>1,207</u>	<u>10,933</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>5,656</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>52</u>
Change	+548	+878	+337	+497	-1	+1

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulation,
Labour Force Surveys 1956, 1961.

TABLE X

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES: POST-WAR IMMIGRANT
AND OTHER CANADIANS IN LABOUR FORCE BY SEX

	Post-War Immigrant	Other Canadians	Difference
Male	82%	78%	4%
Female	35%	28%	7%
Both	58%	53%	5%

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulation,
Labour Force Surveys 1956, 1961.

Labour Force Participants From Eligible Population By
Age, Sex And Marital Status

By the first labour force survey, February, 1956, the P.W.I. population, 14 years and over was 659,000. By February, 1962, this reached 1.2 million, or slightly over 12 per cent of the Canadian labour force. In the six year interval between the two labour force surveys, the post-war immigrants accounted for more than one-third in the net increase of the total population of labour force age.

Table X shows the main characteristics of the P.W.I. labour force, by age and sex.

Labour force participation for the P.W.I. males (82 per cent) and for the P.W.I. females (35 per cent) in all age groups over the post-war period, is markedly larger, than the figures for the Canadian labour force (male - 78 per cent and female - 28 per cent). When examined in greater detail, the data from the 1959 labour force survey show larger participation rates for each age category, than the national rates. (Table XI). Of particular note are the high participation rates of the P.W.I. female compared to those for all Canadian females.

TABLE XI

POST-WAR IMMIGRANT & TOTAL CANADIAN PARTICIPATION
RATES & UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX, 1959

	14-19 (%)	20-24 (%)	25-44 (%)	45-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (%)
<u>P.W.I. % Part.</u>						
M	40.8	94.8	99.4	97.8	44.4	92.4
F	<u>39.2</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>37.3</u>
Total	40.0	71.9	69.2	66.9	20.0	65.4
<u>P.W.I. % Seekers</u>						
M	10.0	5.5	3.9	6.7	0.0	4.6
F	<u>10.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Total	10.0	4.3	3.6	4.4	0.0	4.2
<u>Canadian % Part.</u>						
M	41.4	92.5	98.2	93.4	32.2	81.5
F	<u>32.8</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>27.0</u>
Total	37.1	66.1	62.6	59.9	18.3	54.2
<u>Canadian % Seekers</u>						
M	10.8	5.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.7
F	<u>6.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	8.9	4.2	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4

Part. = Participant(s)

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
National Employment Service Data 1959.

The participation rate of the P.W.I. labour force (i.e. the percentage of the eligible population which is actually in the labour force) has remained fairly constant around 66 per cent, which is considerably higher than the national average of 54.2 per cent. There was a tendency for a slightly higher percentage in the more industrialized regions in Ontario, and Quebec, probably due to the greater opportunities for female participation. As will be demonstrated in the income data, the degree of female participation is evidently the main key to the higher-than-national participation ratio. The other principal explanation is the age distribution of the immigrant population which also favors high participation rates.

The data for total P.W.I. participation in the age categories 45-64, and over 65, appear to be markedly lower than those of the general population. (16.4 per cent and 0.5 per cent for P.W.I., as opposed to 28.1 per cent and 3.7 per cent for the Canadian labour force). This can be viewed largely in demographic terms -- there is a relative scarcity of post-war immigrants in these age brackets, the majority of whom arrived in their twenties and are yet categorized in this group. The over-65 figures also indirectly reflect the concentration of post-war immigrants in the wage or salary earners category, where compulsory retirement at 65 is in operation.

The proportion of the highest and the lowest age groups is relatively low in the P.W.I. segment of the population, but is above average for the age group 20-24, and much higher than the national ratio for the age group 25-44.

TABLE XII

POST-WAR IMMIGRANT AND OTHER CANADIAN WOMEN IN
LABOUR FORCE BY MARITAL STATUS

	Number P.W.I. Women (,000)	P.W.I. (%)	Other (%)
Single	60	27	43
Married	148	67	47
Other (Widowed, Divorced)	13	6	10
TOTAL	221	100%	100%

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Labour Force Surveys 1956-1961.

Table XII, on the marital status of all participant women, post-war immigrant and Canadian, provides some explanation for the large drop-out of the P.W.I. female participant in the age category 25-44, the main child-rearing years. A much larger proportion of the P.W.I. women are married (67 per cent P.W.I. as opposed to 47 per cent of national figures), and must absent themselves from the labour force during the 25-44 year period. However, when examined in conjunction with

relevant income data (Appendix C, Table II) the income contributions from non-Head sources rise sharply as entry back into the labour force is effected by the post-45 age group.

TABLE XIII

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS BY INDUSTRY: POST-WAR
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHER CANADIAN, October, 1961

Industry Group	No. P.W.I. (,000)	P.W.I. (%)	Other Canadians (%)
Agriculture	34	5	12
Other primary	10	1	3
Manufacturing	258	35	24
Construction	86	12	7
Transport-Communication	38	5	9
Finance-insurance	33	4	4
Trade	94	13	16
Service	187	25	25
	<u>740</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulation,
Census 1961, Special Series Labour Force.

✓

TABLE XII

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS AND
TOTAL CANADIAN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

Industry	% All Status P.W.I. Workers		% All Status Can. Workers		Index of Concentration	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Primary						
Agriculture	6.1	2.1	15.8	5.1	.39	.41
Other Primary	<u>2.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>.42</u>	<u>.71</u>
Total	8.8	8.7	22.2	5.8	.40	.47
Secondary						
Manufacturing	38.7	33.2	27.6	20.8	1.40	1.64
Construction	<u>17.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>1.38</u>
Total	66.4	34.2	38.3	21.0	1.47	1.63
Tertiary						
Transport	5.7	2.7	8.5	4.4	.67	.61
Communication	11.6	15.6	14.0	19.4	.83	.80
Finance, Ins.	1.9	7.5	2.6	6.7	.73	1.12
Service	<u>15.6</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>.88</u>
Total	34.7	63.1	39.5	73.2	.88	.86
Total-All Industries	100%	100%	100%	100%	1.00	1.00

Can. = Canadian
 Conc. = Concentration
 Ins. = Insurance

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
 Census 1961, Special Series Labour Force.

Distribution Of Labour Force By Industry And Status:
Post-War Immigrant And Total Canadian

Table XIII outlines the distribution of the labour force participants by industry, at October, 1961. Table XIV and Appendix B, Table III, expand this by giving a distribution of workers by industry, status and sex based on the data provided by the 1959 labour force survey.

Distribution By Industry

Table XIII highlights the heavy concentration of the post-war immigrants in manufacturing and construction, and the markedly low rates in agriculture and other primary sectors of the economy. This distribution is also seen in the data on the regional distribution of the post-war immigrants, as well as in their patterns of urban settlement and income sources. The distribution highlighted in Table XIV focuses on the relatively low distribution of the post-war immigrants in the primary sectors, and a more than proportionate distribution in the secondary industries. The P.W.I. males are concentrated in the secondary industries (38 per cent manufacturing and 18 per cent construction), whereas the P.W.I. females are predominantly in the manufacturing and service industries in almost equal proportions. Compared to the distributions of September, 1956, there has been

a declining proportion in the primary industries, a relatively larger input into the manufacturing sectors, and about the same percent in construction after some relative decline in the intervening years. There has been a general gain in the sectors of transportation, trade and finance.

Compared to the Canadian industrial distribution, post-war immigrants are relatively highly concentrated in manufacturing (40 per cent higher than average for males, almost 64 per cent for females) and in construction (65 per cent high ratio for males). Despite the numbers in the tertiary industries, the proportions are still about 12 per cent lower than for Canadians as a whole. Although P.W.I. males have an 8 per cent higher concentration in the service industries, P.W.I. females are still 12 per cent below proportionate levels, which may be accounted for by the relative scarcity in certain large sectors of service employment such as government services. Somewhat surprisingly, P.W.I. females have a 12 per cent higher ratio in the broad category of finance, insurance, real estate and other such businesses, as they appear to be increasingly employed by banking firms, etc. Again, this appears to reflect the selective nature of the later policy of immigration.

In general, they have caught up to the Canadian-born females in that very large sector of female employment utilizing clerical occupations intensively.

TABLE XV

CLASS OF WORKER DISTRIBUTION: POST-WAR IMMIGRANT
AND OTHER CANADIANS

Class of Worker	Number P.W.I.	P.W.I.	OTHER Canadians
	(,000)	(%)	(%)
Employer	31	4	6
Self-employed	34	5	10
Paid Worker	663	89	81
Unpaid family worker	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	740	100%	100%

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations. Labour Force Surveys 1956, 1961.

Distribution by Status

The overwhelming number of post-war immigrants in paid employment is highlighted in Table XV and documented in greater detail in Appendix B, Table III.

The relatively small proportions in the "employer" (two-thirds of national figures) and "self-employed" (one-half of national figures) category may be partially a reflection of the recency of arrival of the P.W.I. group. Income data point to a small rise of people in this category, as well as along with Table V, the concentration of these categories in the urban centres of Ontario and Quebec.

TABLE XVI

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1956 AND 1961: POST-WAR
IMMIGRANT AND TOTAL CANADIAN

Period	<u>Both Sexes</u>		<u>Male Only</u>	
	P.W.I.	Other Can.	P.W.I.	Other Can.
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
February, 1956	6.5	6.0	7.9	7.0
September, 1956	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2
February, 1961	12.2	11.2	15.2	13.5
October, 1961	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.5

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special
Tabulations, National Employment Service
Statistics, Labour Force Surveys 1956, 1961.

Unemployment: Post-War Immigrant And
Total Canadian Comparisons

Unemployment data, although only an incomplete picture of the total labour force in that it examines those who are registrants with the National Employment Service, or unemployed during Census week, are useful in providing a general perspective on the economic adjustment process of the immigrant and by highlighting the labour force adjustment problem of the not fully established immigrant.

Unemployment rates appear on the average to be slightly higher for the post-war immigrant than for other Canadians. The figures for the post-war immigrant and other Canadians compared in 1956 and

TABLE XVII

COMPARISON OF AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS POST-WAR
IMMIGRANTS AND TOTAL CANADIAN NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REGISTRANTS

	P.W.I.	Total N.E.S.	P.W.I. to Total
	(%)	(%)	
Male			
14-19	3.6	5.7	.63
20-24	13.0	8.8	1.32
25-34	30.7	15.8	1.94
35-44	12.5	12.1	1.03
45-54	5.7	9.4	.61
55-64	1.2	8.7	.38
65+	<u>0.7</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>.10</u>
Total	67.4	66.5	1.01
Female			
14-19	2.2	4.7	.43
20-24	8.5	8.3	1.03
25-34	12.5	8.3	1.50
35-44	6.6	6.2	1.06
45-54	2.0	3.6	.55
55-64	0.8	1.8	.43
65+	<u>----</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>----</u>
Total	32.6	33.5	.97
TOTAL BOTH	100%	100%	1.00

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
National Employment Service Statistics,
Labour Force Surveys 1956, 1961.

again in 1961 there was a large group of married women re-entering the labour force after a prolonged absence during the child-rearing age of 25-44. This is related to the previously mentioned higher participation rates among immigrant women and is found to inflate the ratio of immigrants seeking employment, and points to a higher P.W.I. male unemployment rate. One explanation of this can be seen from the previous data on the regional distribution and industrial distribution--the clustering of the post-war immigrant in industries subject to more than the average unemployment, particularly in the winter months, (for example, construction).


Examined by age and sex, certain by-product tabulations of the Senate Survey point more specifically to the position of the post-war immigrant regarding unemployment. Table XVII shows that of the total National Employment Service registrants in September, 1960, 33.5 per cent were female, a figure closely paralleled by the P.W.I. 1956-60 immigrant females (32.6 per cent). This, at first, appears at variance with the high participation rates for the female post-war immigrant labour force. It should be recognized that recent immigrants have a greater dependence on the Placement Section, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and the

National Employment Service type of service. These people are usually short-term unemployed, and may well be in an initial job-seeking stage. This does inflate the unemployment picture of immigrants. Secondly, from the observations made on the marital status of female P.W.I. participants, it appears that their job-seeking is perhaps conducted more through government channels than the native Canadian. However, it should be considered that this high participation rate stems from a necessity to work to help to support themselves or their families in order to speed up the process of re-establishing a household, particularly in the absence of their ability to depend upon assistance from close relatives.

There appeared a relative concentration (1.5) of P.W.I. female registrants in the 25-34 age group and smaller concentrations in the adjoining age groups, but all other age groups are well below average. This, as in the labour force participation figures is partly due to the age structure of the P.W.I. labour force. Similar demographic and social considerations explain the pattern for the P.W.I. males. The concentration (1.94) of P.W.I. male registrants in the 25-34 age category is to be expected, as this is the major immigrant age category.

The impact of unemployment in the age group 35-44 is reasonably normal considering the industrial distribution of the post-war immigrant. However, there appears a shortage of P.W.I. unemployed in the age group 14-18; this being the age group in the total unemployment picture that is most worrisome. Similar shortages in the over-55 group are again due to the demographic factor.

In approaching the P.W.I. unemployment data, it may be said that certain groups among the population of registrants probably should not be regarded as being full-fledged members of the labour force, or as being unemployed in any meaningful definition of these terms. It is already apparent that the immigrant is more dependent upon the National Employment Service and is more apt to use formal governmental channels for employment purposes, having less access to more informal channels of locating jobs through family and personal connections. Also, as was pointed out for the female segment of the unemployed, they are less likely to "coast", having less financial resources to allow any periods of voluntary unemployment while seeking more suitable jobs.



CHAPTER IV

FAMILY EARNINGS DISTRIBUTION

Since economic integration is dependent to a major extent upon the immigrant's achieving satisfactory economic and living conditions, and this in turn, is largely determined by the earnings received by the individual, or by the family, total family earnings serves as an ideal index of integration. In this section, the attempt will be to provide a description and an analysis of the available data on the P.W.I. earnings, and compare this to that of the Canadian population. Approximate equality with the Canadian population of average family earnings indicates a degree of successful inclusion in the labour force with earnings comparable to the Canadian population. There will be no attempt to analyze the subjective element or "levels of satisfaction", with the statistics of earnings.

Data Base

In this analysis, data from the 1961 Census Bulletin 2.1-8 will be employed, as well as special cross tabulations by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Supplementary data from the Non-Farm Sample Survey,¹

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, Cat. 13-512 and 13-517, 1961.

which are pertinent to the analysis will be utilized to establish additional perspectives on the earnings of the post-war immigrant.

Supplementary Definitions

Post-War Immigrant Families (P.W.I. Families) are those families of whom the Head is a post-war immigrant, a foreign person arriving in the period between 1946 and the Census 1961.

Wage Earner Head is a family Head who, in Census week was a wage or salary earner.

Earnings of Head is the gross wage and salary income received by the family Head as cash wages and salary from all employers during the 12 months prior to the June, 1961 Census.

Wage Earner Family Earnings represent all wage and salary incomes reported by all members of the family, and include the earnings of the Head.

Area Type - In order to qualify income distribution by more than province, where conditions of employment and remuneration may differ vastly, the types of settlement area are introduced and employed. The characteristics of the three areas (A) Special Settlement, (B) Intermediate Settlement and (C) Mass Settlement are defined within the chapter.

Average Earnings Of Post-War Immigrant Family Heads

Tables XVIII and XIX present detailed comparisons of the average earnings for Heads of families between P.W.I. Heads and all Heads for each province and for each ten year age bracket. These tables will be examined for each of the basic factors, age and area, and then jointly. It should be stated, however, that although age and area are very important factors in determining income levels, they are not all of the key factors which would indicate the relativeness of earnings. This can only be obtained by controlling occupation, education, sex and period of residence which is beyond the scope of the data. Particularly in Canada, national comparisons are greatly affected by the different location patterns of the P.W.I. earners as opposed to all earners. The ten-year age groupings are necessarily general due to the limitations of the existing data and the size of the groups being examined.

As P.W.I. earners tend to be younger than all earners, the age group comparisons can be affected by the greater predominance of post-war immigrants in the lower age brackets of the ten-year groupings. The sex factor, though generally important as an income determinant, is almost negligible as the data are focussed on family Heads in the Canadian setting,

and the family Heads involved here are very predominantly male in both groups, Canadian and post-war immigrants. The differences displayed within age-area groups, however, can still be a product of education, training and occupational differences or initial adjustment problems. Only by ruling out these factors would a study be able to measure residual inequalities due to the effects of seniority and other possible discriminatory factors.

TABLE XVIII
SUMMARY OF AGE EFFECT ON EARNINGS OF HEAD

Age Groups	Canada	P.W.I.	Canada	P.W.I.
	All Married Heads	All Heads	Decade Group Change in Earnings All Married ---Heads	Decade Group Change in Earnings All Heads
Under 25	3,097	3,002		
25-34	4,048	3,848	+951	+846
35-44	4,491	4,287	+443	+439
45-54	4,417	3,968	- 74	-319
55-64	4,082	3,471	-335	-497
65 +	<u>3,049</u>	<u>2,768</u>	<u>-1,033</u>	<u>-703</u>
All Ages	4,171	3,958		

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special
Tabulations. Census 1961, Volume III,
Part 3.

Comparison of Family Head Earnings by Age Group

Table XVIII presents a summary for the age factor alone. The indication is that age has a major effect on earnings. However, it must also be recognized that there are other factors producing effects, such as the lower educational levels of the early age landing cohorts. Due to the increasingly selective policy as set out by the Department of Immigration, the educational level of the post-war immigration has been rising constantly over the period and there is thus a pronounced effect of educational levels on the earning patterns of these age-landing cohorts.

From Table XVIII the Heads under 25 appear to have very closely comparable earnings with other Canadian Heads. Considering the recency of arrival of post-war immigrants in this age group and the fact that they are undergoing adjustment, their income levels can be viewed as being almost identical with all Canadian Heads.

The post-war immigrant in the age group 25-34 years had a more noticable difference (-5%) when compared to all Canadian Heads. However, this age group includes many new arrivals in the process of adjustment, the large proportion of the migrants being in their twenties. The average increment in

experience is high for the decade of work experience separating this group from under 25 groups.

Table XVIII shows that the Canadian and P.W.I. Heads 35-44 age groups are in similar relation of about -4 per cent difference. Both the post-war immigrant and the comparable national age cohort gained about the same on the average over the previous decade cohort group. This can be taken as indicating a further increment in experience. The pace of advancement for both groups appears comparable. A probable explanation for the difference in earning is the lower level of skill of this age group who arrived largely in a period of general labour shortage in the middle 1950's (Chapter II) rather than in the subsequent period.

The next two groups 45-54 and 55-64, show an increasingly marked differential of -10 per cent and -15 per cent respectively:- an indication of the progressively lower skill levels of earlier migrations. The above-mentioned differentials can be attributed to some extent to the operation of the stress on skills, in Canadian post-war immigration history, as well as factors mentioned in introducing this section, namely education, occupation, etc.. However, the age effect on earnings is quite visible, though not completely ^{unrelated to} ~~disengaged from~~ the other factors.

TABLE XIX
SUMMARY OF AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HEADS BY REGIONS

Regions	Average Earnings		% Of National Average Earnings	
	All Heads \$	P.W.I. All Heads \$	All Heads %	P.W.I. Heads %
Atlantic				
Newfoundland	3,143	6,101	.76	1.48
P.E. Island	2,845	3,907	.69	.95
Nova Scotia	3,431	4,560	.83	1.10
New Brunswick	3,189	4,325	.77	1.05
Quebec	3,948	4,044	.96	.98
Ontario	4,400	3,907	1.06	.95
Prairies				
Manitoba	4,028	3,666	.97	.99
Saskatchewan	3,830	4,048	.93	.98
Alberta	4,242	3,999	1.03	.97
Br. Columbia	4,443	4,058	1.08	.98
Yukon-N.W.T.	4,852	5,190	1.17	1.26
CANADA	4,133	3,958	1.00	.96

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations.
Census 1961, Volume III, Part 3.

Comparison of Family Head Earnings by Regions

Regional differences in wage and salary levels are widely recognized phenomena in the Canadian economic setting.²

²H. Wood & S. Ostry, Labour Policy and Labour Economics in Canada, Toronto, MacMillan, 1962, Ch. XVII, pp. 468-488.

Table XIX summarizes the data outlined in Table I, Appendix C, and demonstrates that in relation to the national average of earnings, provincial averages for all family Heads range from a low of .69 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 1.17 per cent in the North West Territories. Table XIX gives P.W.I. Head earnings in relation to provincial levels, and compares these with the national average rate in order to try to get a better explanation of the figures. The figures show that P.W.I. Heads in low earning areas (e.g. Atlantic Region) not only earn more than the regional average, but actually surpass the national average earnings.

Disparities in wage and salary levels in Canada, not only reflect provincial regional differences, but differences within regions as well. Generalizations based on provincial average earnings do not document the complete picture, and some qualifications are required to place family earnings in better perspective. The Settlement Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration categorizes regions and settlement areas into three major types: Special Settlement Areas, (Type A), Selective or Intermediate Settlement Areas (Type B), and Mass Settlement Areas, (Type C): These are introduced here to expand and document

regional earnings differences more concisely.³

Type A--Special Settlement Area: In general, these areas are the areas east of Montreal, and also the Yukon-North West Territories. These are areas where the P.W.I. ratio to the total population is low, P.W.I. Head earnings are higher than local average earnings, and P.W.I. earnings are high even in relation to the national average earnings. These areas are the product of special settlements, i.e. a highly selective immigration which despite unfavourable general conditions for mass settlement, has occurred in response to particular opportunities.

Type B--Selective or Intermediate Settlement Areas: In general, the selective or intermediate settlement areas are those which have received larger immigration on a larger scale than Type A, but still on a somewhat selective basis. These are areas where P.W.I. ratio to the total population is in an intermediate range, P.W.I. Head earnings are in the range of .9 to 1.0 of local average earnings, and P.W.I. Head earnings are still high in relation to national earnings, being higher or only slightly below national averages. (for example, the Prairie region.)

³Department of Citizenship & Immigration, Settlement Division. These categories are utilized by the Settlement Division in assessing job opportunities across Canada.

Type C--Mass Settlement Area: In general, the mass settlement areas are those which have received massive immigration, designed to fill the large scale labour market shortages that existed in the 1950's. This is particularly true in Ontario due to population shortages which generated requirements for large quantities of lesser skilled labour as well. These are areas where the P.W.I. ratio to the total population is high, the P.W.I. Head average earnings (due to the dilution effects of the composition of the labour force), are below .9 of the local average earnings. P.W.I. Head earnings, due to the nature of the wage structure of those growth areas, are, however, still good in relation to the national averages. (for example the urban areas of all major immigrant receiving provinces like Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.)

The above classifications, while useful in summarizing the regional factor at this point, will also be used more widely subsequently because they enable quicker generalizations.

TABLE XX

RATIO EARNINGS OF POST WAR IMMIGRANT HEADS TO ALL MARRIED
HEADS BY AGE GROUP OF HEAD AND PROVINCE

	Under 25	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Newfoundland	1.56	1.80	1.89	2.20	2.30	1.67
P.E. Island	1.03	1.20	1.40	1.28	1.44	n.a.
Nova Scotia	1.18	1.22	1.36	1.34	1.26	1.54
New Brunswick	1.18	1.26	1.38	1.38	1.34	1.13
Quebec	.94	.99	1.05	1.00	.96	.99
Ontario	.94	.90	.88	.81	.77	.84
Manitoba	.98	.94	.90	.81	.73	.82
Saskatchewan	.99	1.00	1.06	1.03	.85	.94
Alberta	.92	.90	.93	.91	.86	.85
Br. Columbia	.93	.90	.91	.87	.85	.92
Yukon-N.W.T.	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.04</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>.92</u>	<u>.82</u>
CANADA	.97	.95	.95	.90	.83	.91

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Volume III, Part 3.

Comparison of Family Head Earnings by Age Group and Regions

Table XX presents the combined effects of the two factors, age group of Head and region. Though these represent some deviation from the aggregate national and age group pictures, they tend to clarify and expand the general picture by indicating the operation of the exception, yet are not sufficient to disturb the general findings.

The young (under 25) P.W.I.'s earnings are very similar to regional averages for other young entrants to the labour force, except in Type A areas

where the age group under-25 surpasses regional rates as a result of special qualifications. Of all age groups, this age cohort displays the smallest variation from the Canadian counterpart.

The age group 25-34 is generally close to the relationship between post-war immigrants and all Heads of all age groups, though slightly below in Type B and C areas. Interestingly enough, this group is above in Type A areas probably largely due to the generally high skill levels of this group of recent migrants (again a reflection of the short term effects of the current skill policy).

The age group 35-44 is almost uniformly at or around the P.W.I. relationship to all Heads in all areas and markedly higher in the Type A areas. However, the age group 45-54 is generally at or lower than the existing average immigrant relationship, except in some of the Special Settlement Areas, (Type A) where a favourable relativity exists. The age group 55-64 is noticeably lower, as mentioned previously probably due to the lower skill levels of the early post-war immigrants. The over-65 group has a varied pattern and in terms of economic integration is only of passing interest.

TABLE XXI

RATIO OF EARNINGS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANT NON-HEADS TO ALL
MARRIED NON-HEADS BY AGE GROUP OF HEAD AND PROVINCE

	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Newfoundland	2.09	5.54	1.26	.69	.62	n.a.
P.E. Island	.70	1.30	.91	1.16	.49	n.a.
Nova Scotia	1.10	1.47	1.16	1.10	1.29	.49
New Brunswick	1.73	1.17	1.02	.87	.80	.93
Quebec	1.93	2.50	1.78	1.12	1.08	.99
Ontario	1.08	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.38	1.51
Manitoba	.98	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.34	1.44
Saskatchewan	1.08	1.22	1.31	1.02	1.18	1.32
Alberta	1.04	1.11	1.11	1.16	1.34	1.36
Br. Columbia	1.03	1.20	1.12	1.14	1.51	1.22
Yukon-N.W.T.	<u>1.15</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.26</u>	<u>.57</u>	<u>2.59</u>
CANADA	1.28	1.49	1.37	1.20	1.29	1.30

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Census 1961, Volume III, Part 3.

Comparison of Family Non-Head Earnings by Age and Region

Table XXI presents the earnings comparisons by ratio of the P.W.I. non-Heads to all Canadian non-Heads, by age group of Head and by region. In order to provide greater insight into regional differences, reference is made to area types mentioned in the discussion of Head earnings. It is initially apparent that the ratio of the P.W.I. non-Head earnings compared with all non-Head earnings favours the P.W.I. non-Heads by at least 20 per cent in all age groups. However, in all age groups a varied situation existed provincially. Where a very low ratio existed, it was usually a reflection of the

absence of opportunities for P.W.I. non-Heads in rural Type A areas.

The P.W.I. non-Head earnings in the age group 25-34 were extremely high, almost 50 per cent higher nationally than that for all Canadian non-Heads. This high ratio is largely attributable to the fact that the majority of the post-war immigrants in the past decade have been in this age group, and have come with a desire to effect initial economic adjustment as soon as possible. The trend in P.W.I. families appears to be the working wife assisting in the economic establishment of the family. Another factor which may be operating here is the absence in the labour force of the non-immigrant female during the major child-rearing years. The overwhelming ratio of non-Head earnings in the Type A areas of Newfoundland (5.54) requires some explanation. Usually the immigrants induced to go to these areas are highly skilled and where the possibility for non-Head employment exists, their earnings position over their native regional counterpart is highly exaggerated.

In the age group 35-44, there appears a slight decrease in the strong P.W.I. non-Head earnings position from the previous decade group. This may be a reflection of a slight movement out of the labour force by non-Heads after economic establishment is achieved, as well as a slight movement back

into the labour force of the Canadian female, after the children reach school age.

In the older age groups 45-54, 55-64 and over 65, there were relative declines of the P.W.I. non-Head earnings positions. This may be a reflection of the lesser skills of this age cohort in the P.W.I non-Head labour force. A second factor here could be an increased movement back into the labour force of Canadian non-Heads. However, as the ratio shows its strongest declines in the Type A areas, the latter explanation is unlikely. In Types B and C areas, P.W.I. earnings were consistently higher than those of all non-Heads, largely a reflection of greater opportunities for non-Head employment, immigrant and non-immigrant alike, in those areas.

TABLE XXII

RATIO OF EARNINGS POST-WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES TO ALL
MARRIED FAMILIES BY AGE GROUP OF HEAD AND PROVINCE

	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Newfoundland	1.61	1.84	1.84	1.90	1.89	1.24
P.E. Island	.98	1.21	1.33	1.26	1.22	n.a.
Nova Scotia	1.17	1.25	1.34	1.30	1.27	1.16
N. Brunswick	1.27	1.25	1.35	1.28	1.22	1.08
Quebec	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.03	1.00	.99
Ontario	.97	.94	.92	.89	.90	.97
Manitoba	.98	.97	.94	.88	.87	.96
Saskatchewan	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.03	.92	1.02
Alberta	.94	.93	.95	.96	.97	.95
Br. Columbia	.95	.93	.93	.91	.97	.97
Yukon-N.W.T.	<u>1.12</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.09</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>.87</u>	<u>1.11</u>
CANADA	1.03	1.01	1.00	.96	.95	.99

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations,
Census 1961, Volume III, Part 3.

Comparison of Family Earnings by Age and Region

Table XXII shows the ratio of P.W.I family earnings to those of the non-immigrant family, by age group and region. Reference is made to Tables XX and XXI to document the origins of family income i.e. Head and non-Head contributions respectively.

The first two age groups, under-25 and 25-34 show that for all Canada, the P.W.I. family earnings ratio is slightly above that for all families. From the examination of non-Head contributions, it is seen that these ratios are largely a function of the P.W.I. non-Head contributions to family income. Since the

vast majority of migrants who arrive are in these age groups, it can be assumed that this slightly higher family income position is in response to the initial economic necessities of re-establishing in a new land.

The earnings position of the 35-44 age group of P.W.I. families is equivalent to the national age cohort, probably due to the decreased, but nonetheless strong P.W.I. non-Head contributions, and the lower P.W.I. Head earnings position in relation to his Canadian counterpart.

In the older age groups, 45-54 and 55-64, there was a reverse trend, the P.W.I. family earnings ratio standing slightly below the national figures. This can be interpreted as signifying many things:- the re-entry of Canadian non-Heads into the labour force thereby diminishing the P.W.I. non-Head earnings ratio, decreasing P.W.I. Head earnings position in relation to the Canadian Head earnings position for that age cohort, and perhaps the lesser skill levels of the P.W.I. Heads and non-Heads in these age cohorts. The slight increase in family earnings ratio, in the over-65 age cohort can be interpreted as perhaps reflecting the continued work pattern of P.W.I. Heads and non-Heads after the normal retirement age. However, despite this, the total family earnings position of the P.W.I. families remained slightly below the national figures.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An examination of the extent to which planned immigration can be used to hasten economic development and to raise living standards, or even to prime economic activity during the down turn in the business cycle, raises fine points in economic theory. However, it can be asserted that in order to achieve smooth economic integration, a high level of employment and a reasonable security of employment appear to be essential to both the immigrant and non-immigrant sectors of the economy. The success of the post-war immigration to Canada is partly due to the fact that post-war immigrants and Canadians were working together in all sectors of a rapidly expanding economy in which opportunities for participation and equitable remuneration were high.

Regional Distribution

At the 1961 Census, of the 2.84 million foreign-born residents, over 50 per cent were post-war immigrants. The post-war immigrants have overwhelmingly gravitated to Canada's major industrial provinces---Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Alberta. The three landing cohorts 1946-1950, 1951-1955, and 1956-1961 increasingly demonstrated

this pattern with 89 per cent, 92 per cent, and 93 per cent of their numbers respectively residing in these four provinces at the Census 1961.

The post-war population has not been like the predominantly agricultural-oriented one which characterized earlier immigration of the century. Post-war immigrants demonstrated an increasing urban preference in each of the three landing cohorts studied:- 1946-1950 (83%), 1950-1955 (86%) and 1956-1961 (89%). At the same time there was a decreasing preference for farm residence in each of the landing cohorts:- 1946-1950 (8%), 1950-1955 (5%), and 1956-1961 (3%).

Age-Sex Gap

An analysis of the age-sex structures of the 1951 and 1961 Censuses shows up the effects of the low birth rate of the 1930's in the present age brackets 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29. The effect of the post-war immigration resulted in only partially filling this gap, largely in the upper portions of it. Comparing the 1961 structure and the projected "ideal" model, there were still gaps in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. However, there was close agreement between the 1961 and "ideal" model in the 0-14 age groups, which has tremendous implications for future planning and promotion, as it may change the complexion of Canada's future manpower needs and hence her immigration policy.

Labour Force Participation

The participation rate of the post-war immigrants, both male and female, stands well above the national average for the eligible population. There appears a slight decline in the immigrant participation in the latter two years, 1960 and 1961. This appears to be largely due to the successful establishment of the post-war immigrant and the predictable drop-out of the P.W.I. female after the short-term adjustment period.

Examined by age and sex, participation by eligible immigrants was most striking in the highly productive 25-44 age group, as well as in the 20-24 age group, which was relatively small due to the low birth rate of the late 1930's and early 1940's. There appeared to be a relative scarcity of immigrant participants in the other age groups particularly in the "retired" category. However, participation rates at all age levels were higher than for comparable national age groups.

By industry, there was a pronounced concentration of post-war immigrants in manufacturing and construction sectors, but a low distribution in the other industrial groups except for a slight concentration of males in the servicing industries, and of females in finance, insurance and real estate.

Class of employment status of the workers, presented for its usefulness in examining income patterns, showed a marked concentration in the paid-workers category, with a rising proportion who were employers and self-employed. Again reflecting the selective immigration policy in recent years, there appeared a very low proportion of unpaid family workers among the P.W.I. families. However, as the bulk of unpaid family workers are in agricultural occupations and the bulk of the post-war immigrants are urban dwellers, this proportion is easily explainable.

Unemployment data pointed to a similar incidence of unemployment among the native Canadian and post-war immigrant groups. Although the unemployment data for recent immigrants appear high, once residence of several years duration is established, this rate appears to drop off. One can conclude that during their first one or two years of residence, immigrants are much more vulnerable than their Canadian counterparts to unemployment, this vulnerability decreases as integration is effected.

Income Distribution

Heads of P.W.I. families who were wage and salary earners in the Census week had average earnings of \$3,958. (96 per cent of the comparable national average of \$4,133.) indicating the generally

comparable earnings position of immigrants compared with all Canadians. Certain age groups showed more comparable earnings than others, indicating the rising skill level of the landing cohorts. By regions, similar variations existed, reflecting industrial concentrations and areas of economic attraction to the incoming immigrants. Specific combinations of region and age produced only slight variations, particularly in relation to the contributions of non-Heads. The total earnings comparison on a family basis indicates virtual equality of earnings (\$4,865. for P.W.I. to \$4,906. for Canadian families), the gain due to the contributions of the non-Heads to P.W.I. family earnings. (23% of Head's earnings for P.W.I. as opposed to 18% of Head's earnings nationally.) The key to family income appeared to be the working wife, although in older families the contributions of other family members were important. The high rate of P.W.I. female participation (very largely a married group) is shown to be most significant in examining the economic integration of the post-war immigrant, particularly on a family basis.

The 1961 Census indicates that, in the aggregate, the post-war immigrants and their families

have integrated into the Canadian economy reasonably successfully. This appears to have been initially the product of the structure of the immigration which has made a proportionate contribution at all skill levels where needed, and hence the opportunity for successful labour force participation, and secondly, a seemingly fair treatment of these people at the economic level, which has enabled them to earn incomes comparable to that of all Canadian wage earners. To this extent, economic integration has been achieved.

Implications for Future Canadian Policy

A comparative and descriptive study such as this lends itself, in its conclusions, to a discussion of the policy implications which the various factors in the analysis suggest. From the relatively successful integration of the post-war immigrants in the economic sphere, and its relation to the selective post-war immigration policy, it appears that the extent to which doors are opened to immigrants or to which the Canadian government deliberately promotes immigration, will likely continue to be determined by internal economic conditions. Canadian immigration policy appears firmly rooted in recognition of the beneficial effects of increased population. Population

expansion through immigration is considered by the Canadian government to be essential, not only to future growth, but to the reduction of the heavy financial burden engendered in a country of limited consumers, small industry, outside defense commitments, difficult communication and transportation problems, and severe climatic limitations. However, the Canadian policy appears to recognize the need to regulate this intake, striking a reasonable balance between economic and cultural considerations. This is particularly true where a considerable proportion of the immigrants are not "pulled" to Canada because of specific employment available, but are to some extent persuaded to undertake the venture as a result of deliberate government policy.

The policy required for continued economic growth through the introduction of population, while still preventing undue inflationary pressures, is a matter of economic theory. However, it is recognized that successful immigration demands more than simply the input of a given number of people. Particularly where immigration is pressed to a level which might injure the standard of living of the population as a whole, it could cause unfavourable attitudes towards the immigrants. This indicates how closely economic planning should be linked to broader social and cultural questions.

The relation between attitude and economic planning is again apparent in regard to wage questions. Although the family earnings picture discussed here was about equal for native-Canadians and for post-war immigrants, it was seen that the equality of earnings in P.W.I. families was achieved through the contributions of non-Heads. An economic case may be drawn to differentiate the wages of immigrants and non-immigrants, at least until their language skills render them as efficient as their Canadian counterparts. However, such an argument is unacceptable on social and cultural grounds. In most wage earning jobs, the worker is protected by trade unions which demand equal pay for equal work. Increasing international conventions and national regulations have been set up to try to prevent the payment of inferior wage rates to immigrant workers.

Economic integration, as a pre-condition to further social and cultural integration, as well as the demographic trends in Canada suggest many implications for future Canadian policy. It has not been the extent of the movements to Canada in the post-war years which has focussed attention upon the problems of integration, but rather the factors associated with the economic, social and cultural organization

of both the sending and receiving countries. Economic integration and the social and cultural factors associated with it are areas in which the government can and indeed does play an important role.

The Canadian post-war experience has shown that it is unwise to place immigration targets wholly upon the assessed economic absorptive capacities. Any figure which purports to establish such a capacity must be so hedged round with assumptions and so subject to influences of a political and social character, that it can be accepted only with the greatest reserve. However, the Canadian post-war policy emphasis on economic factors, particularly the stress on the ability of the immigrant to effect economic integration, appears to have been successful. This has largely been the result of careful planning coupled with the propitious circumstances in the economic sector during the post-war years.

Canada has attempted to select immigrants in areas where their skills were required and could not be provided from the native labour force. At the same time selection was governed by social and cultural considerations, the selection emphasis being on immigrants whose integration would cause minimal friction with the receiving population in non-economic fields. The role of integration has

been assisted by the Canadian government through careful selection and control in the light of economic factors, co-operation of government and non-government organizations, pre-arrival language training, and the reception and after-care of the immigrants upon arrival. Continuation of such a policy would improve and hasten the immigrant's integration, both in the economic sphere and in the social and cultural spheres of his new life.

With the close equality of the 1961 to the "ideal" age-sex structures in the age groups 0-14 at the 1961 Census, future immigration policy will likely continue on a selective basis, decreasing its emphasis on filling the younger age gaps, and increasing its attention to filling occupational categories, not filled, or not filled rapidly enough from the ranks of the native labour force. From the data presented, it appears that numerically, Canada will increasingly be able to satisfy her labour force demands from the ranks of the native-born; hence any policy shift will probably be to a greater demand for skills.

This contention is borne out from the data presented in the chapters on labour force participation and income distribution. It is likely there will be an increasing emphasis on skills both from

an economic perspective and from social and cultural considerations. Professional, managerial and skilled immigrants cannot only be readily placed in the labour force, but in most cases they can be placed at equivalent remuneration to most Canadians with little or no waiting period. However, equally important are the repercussions that the successful economic integration of members of ethnic groups in the groups of which they are members. Further their ability to generate employment for other immigrants and Canadians alike is a possibility, but as a matter of economic theory will not be approached here.

From the discussion and comparisons of the native and post-war immigrant unemployment data, it was noted that the immigrants did have a slightly higher unemployment rate which decreased with length of residence. However, the unemployed, both immigrant and non-immigrant, were largely concentrated in unskilled categories and in industries subject to seasonal lay-offs. A curtailment of unskilled immigrant workers would appear to be beneficial on a seasonal basis. Almost every immigrant's position is difficult but this is particularly true for those whose position in the labour force and whose earnings

are vulnerable. It seems only logical to shift the inflow of the more vulnerable immigrants to such periods of the year, and to such years as offer greater employment opportunities for them, and a reasonable assurance of lesser hardship.

It was noted, both in terms of labour force participation and in terms of non-Head contributions to P.W.I. family earnings, that the economic role of the female immigrants, as individuals and as part of family units, in effecting economic integration has been crucial. Equally important has been their role in furthering the social and cultural integration of the P.W.I. family. The presence of the immigrant's wife and family tends to lessen the immigrant's isolation, and reduces many of the obstacles to adjustment. The wife and family tend to act as a positive stabilizing influence, by providing the immigrant with added incentives to succeed in employment, and in this way hasten his economic integration. While satisfactory employment is essential to the long term process of the cultural integration of the family, the family migration is seen as an aid to satisfactory performance in employment. Furthermore the rapid integration of the children, socially and culturally through education in the new society, is seen as a bridge between the

immigrant's old culture and new culture. However it is important to recognize that family migration should be kept within the bounds of the available housing, as was not the case in post-war Australia.

Economic planning can aid the process of integration, but a crucial link in the process of integration is the power to communicate. Zubryzcki states:

"the ability to speak the language is an essential condition of the migrant's participation in the social economic, and political institutions of the receiving community on the basis of equality. If this condition is not satisfied he will not make a satisfactory adjustment."¹

Certainly it is apparent that communication is the key, not only to initial economic integration, but it is also an essential link in the longer term social and cultural integration. Language education can be carried out both by government bodies and voluntary agencies. As mentioned earlier, the role of the immigrant children is important, as they quickly extend their sphere of communication in their new environment. Wisely handled, it can become one of the bridges facilitating contacts between

¹J. Zubryzcki, "Immigration and Culture Conflict" REMP Bulletin, 5: 3: 71, 1957.

the home and the community. A particular problem is the housewife and the aged immigrant, whose isolation from the economic sphere and whose lack of opportunities to learn to communicate, are pronounced. More opportunities to learn to communicate through the auspices of both government and voluntary agencies is seen as a possible solution to this problem.

The role of the foreign language newspapers as well as the retention by immigrants of many of the cultural traits of their former home is seen as a beneficial link between the immigrant's old life and his new, particularly among people whose social and cultural contacts are limited by virtue of non-participation in the economic sectors.

There appears to be a fairly substantial agreement by immigrant receiving countries on the practices current in the post-war period to assist immigrants to fit smoothly into their new environments. Whether those practices should be exercised by government or non-government agencies is quite another point and will not be approached here.

What appears to be most important, is the conscious and independent effort made by an immigrant to adapt himself to his immediate work situation. Successful integration through his own initiative

can also assist the immigrant in the more difficult adjustment necessary in the other spheres of life in his new country. To succeed in employment is the first major goal that every immigrant must attain and to the extent that this can be done by the application of his own skills and initiative, the immigrant will be encouraged to make the effort to be integrated in other spheres.

It appears particularly desirable that more key information be made available on a more frequent and regular basis, than the present Census reports and surveys provide at this time. It is in Canada's interests that more be known about the quantity and quality of its human resources, about the use of its human resources and about the major problems confronting the immigrant and non-immigrant society as a result of migration. However, even more important is to make use of the information as it becomes available, despite its seeming inadequacies.

"The stereotype commonly used as a refuge or excuse by us social scientists, that wise political action requires much more detailed knowledge of the complicated social process than we possess at present, is valid as far as it goes. But it causes us very often to overlook two very important truths: one, that political decisions, leading both to action and to inaction, must always be taken however far behind social fact-finding lags; and the other, that certain general variations, principles and the main causal relations must be pre-supposed if detailed research

is not to go entirely astray, is unintelligent, inconsequential, and trifles."²

In general, there appears to be a decreasing emphasis in Canadian immigration policy upon the objective of assimilation in the sense of conformity at all social and cultural levels. There appears a trend in Canadian policy towards integration, implying a greater degree of cultural pluralism on the part of immigrants. This approach implies the persistence of cultural differences between immigrants and non-immigrants in certain social and cultural areas, and rests upon a belief in the importance of cultural differentiation within the framework of social unity. Canadian immigration policy appears to recognize the rights of groups and individuals to be different so long as the differences do not lead to domination or disunity. Since the Canadian objective appears to be the voluntary acceptance by the immigrant of a new way of life, it is important that the government and private organizations attempt to keep economic and social restrictions to a minimum, with maximum opportunity allowed for full economic, social and cultural participation.

²G. Myrdal, Population: A Problem for Democracy, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University Press, 1940, p. 30.

The relative success of Canadian post-war immigration is due in considerable measure to this much more realistic view by the government of the inter-relationships between economic and cultural factors in the process of integration:- greater care in the selection and placement of immigrants, greater co-operation between the sending countries and Canada both directly and through international agencies, and a better understanding of the techniques of promoting economic integration after arrival.

The policy swing from an emphasis in selection for ultimate "Canadianization", to a greater acceptance of cultural pluralism during the first generation, appears to offer greater prospects of accomplishing a merging in the second and third generations which will extend and enrich Canada economically, socially and culturally. However, it can also be contended that the liberty granted to the immigrant demands, that he in his turn, should take a responsible attitude towards his new society. Pluralism implies interaction on all levels, not just the economic sphere.

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APPENDIX A
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

APPENDIX A -- TABLE I

TOTAL CANADA POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & POPULATION CHANGE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS (1951-1961)

AREA	June/61 Pop.	% of Can. Tot./61	June/51 Pop.	% of Can. Tot./51	1951-61 Increase	% of Tot. Can. Inc.	% Reg. Inc. fr./51	Res. 51-61 Imm.	% Inc. due to 51-61 Imm.
	(,000)	%	(,000)	%	(,000)	%	%	(,000)	%
Br. Col.	1,629	8.9	1,165	0.3	464	11	39.8	140	30
Prairies									
Manitoba	922	5.0	777	5.5	145	3.4	18.7	47	32
Sask.	925	5.1	832	5.9	93	2.2	11.2	21	22
Alta.	1,332	7.3	940	6.7	392	9.3	41.8	96	24
Subtotal	3,179	17.4	2,548	18.2	631	14.9	24.8	164	26
Ontario	6,236	34.2	4,598	32.8	1,639	38.7	35.6	664	40
Quebec	5,259	28.8	4,056	29.0	1,204	28.5	29.7	209	17
Atlantic									
Nfld.	458	2.5	361	2.6	96	2.3	26.7	3	3
P.E.I.	105	0.5	98	0.7	6	0.2	6.3	1	17
N.S.	797	4.0	643	4.6	94	2.2	14.7	12	12
N.B.	598	3.3	516	3.7	82	1.9	15.9	7	9
Subtotal	1,897	10.4	1,618	11.6	279	6.6	17.3	23	8
Territories									
Yukon	15	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.1	60.8	1	26
N.W.T.	23	0.1	16	0.1	7	0.2	43.7	1	17
Subtotal	38	0.2	25	0.2	13	0.3	49.9	3	21
CANADA TOTAL	18,238	100%	14,009	100%	4,229	100%	30.2	1,203	28

Sources--Dominion Bureau of Statistics Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX A -- TABLE II

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF CANADA BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS (1951-1961)

AREA	1951 Cen. Pop. (,000)	Total For. Born Pop. '61 Cen. (,000)	% Tot. Area Pop./51 Census (%)	1961 Cen. Pop. (,000)	Total For. Born Pop. '61 Cen. (,000)	% Tot. Area Pop./61 Census (%)	Net Chge. in Ratio 1951-61	1946-61 Imm.Res. 1961 Census	% Total 1961 Can. Population
Br. Columbia	1,165	339	29.1	1,629	423	26.0	-3.1	178	10.9
Prairies									
Man.	777	168	21.7	922	170	18.4	-3.3	62	6.8
Sask.	832	176	21.1	925	149	16.1	-5.0	29	3.1
Alta.	940	240	23.5	1,322	289	21.7	-3.8	122	9.1
Subtotal	2,548	584	22.9	3,179	608	19.1	-3.8	213	6.7
Ontario	4,598	850	18.5	6,236	1,353	21.7	+3.2	833	13.4
Quebec	4,056	229	5.6	5,259	388	7.4	+1.8	248	4.7
Atlantic									
Nfd.	361	4	1.1	458	6	1.4	+0.3	4	0.9
P.E.I.	98	3	2.6	103	3	2.9	+0.3	1	1.4
N.S.	643	29	4.5	737	34	4.6	+0.1	16	2.2
N.B.	516	20	3.9	598	23	3.9		10	1.7
Subtotal	1,618	55	3.4	1,897	67	3.5	+0.1	32	1.7
Territories									
Yukon	9	2	17.9	15	3	18.6	+0.7	2	11.8
N.W.T.	16	1	6.5	23	2	8.5	+2.0	1	6.0
Subtotal	25	3	16.6	38	5	12.4	+1.8	3	8.3
CANADA	14,009	2,060	14.7	18,238	2,844	15.6	+0.9	1,507	8.3

Sources--Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Special Tabulations

Cen. = Census; Pop. = Population; For. = Foreign; Chge. = Change; Imm. = Immigrant;
Res. = Resident(s); Can. = Canadian.

APPENDIX A -- TABLE III

IMMIGRATION 1951-1961 AND CHANGE BY PROVINCE OF DESTINATION AND RESIDENCE AT 1961 CENSUS

AREA	1951-55 Imm. by Intended Destin.	1951-55 Imm. Res. Census/61	Net Change	%Net Change	1956-61 Imm. by Intended Destin.	1956-61 Imm. Res. Cen./61	Net Chge.	% Net Change
Br. Columbia	66	66	-0	-0	93	74	-18	-20
Prairies								
Man.	38	21	-17	-44	31	25	-6	-18
Sask.	19	9	-9	-49	14	11	-2	-17
Alta.	62	48	-13	-22	56	48	-8	-14
Ontario	422	324	-98	-23	427	341	-87	-20
Quebec	166	88	-78	-47	170	121	-48	-28
Atlantic								
Newfoundland	2	1	-1	-45	1	2	-0	-18
P.E.I.	1	0	-1	-55	1	1	+0	+14
Nova Scotia	11	5	-6	-52	9	6	-2	-27
New Brunswick	5	3	-2	-44	5	4	-1	-13
Territories	0	1	1	+227	1	2	+1	+109
Not Known	0	0	0	0	4	0	-4	-100
Canada Total	792*	567	-225	-28	811*	636	-175	-22

0 = less than 1%, or less than 500 units.

Sources--Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX A -- TABLE IV

URBAN-RURAL-NON-FARM DISTRIBUTION NATIVE BORN AND FOREIGN BORN COMPONENTS (1961 Census)

Area in Rank Order of Tot. Urban Ratio	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	1951-1955	1956-1961	1956-1957
<u>Canada</u>	18,238	15,394	2,844	567	636	330
% Urban	70	68	81	86	89	89
% Non-Farm	19	20	11	9	8	9
% Farm	11	12	7	5	3	2
<u>Ontario</u>	6,236	4,883	1,353	324	341	181
% Urban	77	75	87	86	91	90
% Non-Farm	15	16	8	8	7	7
% Farm	8	9	5	5	2	2
<u>Quebec</u>	5,259	4,871	388	88	121	56
% Urban	74	73	94	95	96	96
% Non-Farm	15	16	4	3	3	3
% Farm	11	11	2	7	1	1
<u>British Columbia</u>	1,629	1,206	423	66	74	43
% Urban	73	71	77	77	80	81
% Non-Farm	23	24	18	17	17	16
% Farm	5	5	5	6	3	3
<u>Manitoba</u>	922	752	170	21	25	13
% Urban	64	61	77	87	89	89
% Non-Farm	18	19	12	8	7	8
% Farm	19	20	12	5	4	3
<u>Alberta</u>	1,332	1,043	289	48	48	25
% Urban	63	82	69	83	86	87
% Non-Farm	15	16	13	10	9	8
% Farm	22	22	9	7	5	5
<u>Nova Scotia</u>	737	703	34	5	6	3
% Urban	54	54	65	63	68	64
% Non-Farm	38	38	28	24	28	30
% Farm	8	8	7	13	4	5

Cont'd...

Area in Rank Order of Tot. Urban Ratio	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	1951-1955	1956-1961	1956-1957
<u>Nfd.</u>	458	452	6	1	2	1
% Urban	51	50	75	83	77	77
% Non-Farm	47	48	34	16	22	22
% Farm	2	2	1	0	0	1
<u>N.B.</u>	598	575	23	3	4	2
% Urban	47	46	59	62	68	67
% Non-Farm	43	44	32	29	28	28
% Farm	10	11	8	10	4	5
<u>Sask.</u>	925	776	149	9	11	5
% Urban	43	42	47	73	74	72
% Non-Farm	24	24	25	17	19	20
% Farm	33	34	27	10	8	8
<u>N.W.T.</u>	23	21	2	0	1	0
% Urban	39	37	62	69	63	62
% Non-Farm	61	64	38	31	37	38
% Farm	0	0	0	--	--	--
<u>Yukon</u>	14	12	3	1	1	0
% Urban	34	34	36	39	35	33
% Non-Farm	65	66	64	61	66	67
% Farm	0	0	0	0	--	--
<u>P.E.I.</u>	105	102	3	0	1	0
% Urban	32	32	39	37	39	31
% Non-Farm	35	35	35	26	43	50
% Farm	33	33	26	37	18	19

cont'd...

APPENDIX A -- Table IV cont'd.

<u>Area</u>	<u>1958-1959</u>	<u>1960-1961</u>	<u>1946-1950</u>	<u>1946-1961</u>
<u>Canada</u>	188	118	304	1,507
% Urban	90	88	82	87
% Non-Farm	8	9	10	9
% Farm	2	3	8	4
<u>Ontario</u>	99	60	169	833
% Urban	92	90	84	88
% Non-Farm	6	7	9	8
% Farm	2	3	7	4
<u>Quebec</u>	40	26	38	248
% Urban	97	96	94	96
% Non-Farm	3	3	4	3
% Farm	0	1	2	1
<u>British Columbia</u>	20	11	37	178
% Urban	86	77	75	78
% Non-Farm	17	20	16	17
% Farm	3	3	7	5
<u>Manitoba</u>	7	5	16	62
% Urban	90	88	84	87
% Non-Farm	7	8	9	8
% Farm	3	5	8	5
<u>Alberta</u>	14	9	25	122
% Urban	86	81	75	82
% Non-Farm	8	11	11	9
% Farm	5	8	15	9
<u>Nova Scotia</u>	2	2	4	16
% Urban	70	70	61	64
% Non-Farm	27	27	32	28
% Farm	3	3	7	8

cont'd...

Area	1958-1959	1960-1961	1946-1950	1946-1961
Newfoundland	Ø	Ø	1	4
% Urban	77	78	70	77
% Non-Farm	23	22	28	22
% Farm	Ø	--	3	1
New Brunswick	1	1	3	10
% Urban	68	70	58	63
% Non-Farm	28	28	35	31
% Farm	6	10	21	12
Saskatchewan	3	3	8	29
% Urban	76	73	61	70
% Non-Farm	17	17	19	18
% Farm	6	10	21	12
N.W. Territories	Ø	Ø	Ø	1
% Urban	70	54	52	63
% Non-Farm	31	46	48	37
% Farm	--	--	--	--
Yukon	Ø	Ø	Ø	2
% Urban	35	41	39	37
% Non-Farm	65	59	62	63
% Farm	--	--	--	Ø
Prince Edward Island	Ø	Ø	Ø	1
% Urban	40	51	45	40
% Non-Farm	39	38	34	35
% Farm	21	12	22	25

Sources--Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Special Tabulations.

Note: Ø = 499 or less in numbers
or 0.5 per cent or less in percentage.

-- = 0

APPENDIX B

LABOUR FORCE

APPENDIX B -- TABLE I

POST-WAR IMMIGRANT LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX - September, 1959

IMMIGRANT LABOUR FORCE						
Population	Age Groups					
	14 - 19	20 - 25	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	TOTAL
Male	49	58	333	90	9	539
Female	51	70	306	79	11	517
Total	100	128	639	169	20	1,056
% Total Population	9.5%	12.1%	60.5%	16.0%	1.9%	100%
<u>Not in Labour Force</u>						
Male	29	3	2	2	5	41
Female	31	33	195	54	11	324
Total	60	36	167	56	16	365
% Total Non-Participants	16.4%	9.9%	54.0%	15.6%	4.4%	100%
<u>Labour Force</u>						
Male	20	35	331	88	4	498
Female	20	37	111	25	0	193
Total	40	92	442	113	4	691
% Total Participants	5.8%	13.3%	64.0%	16.4%	0.5%	100%
<u>Seekers</u>						
Male	2	3	13	5	0	23
Female	2	1	3	0	0	6
Total	4	4	16	5	0	29
% Total Seekers	13.8%	13.8%	55.2%	17.2%	0	100%
<u>With Jobs</u>						
Male	18	52	318	83	4	475
Female	18	38	106	25	0	187
Total	36	88	426	108	4	662
% Total Workers	5.4%	13.3%	64.4%	16.3%	0.0%	100%

APPENDIX B-Table I cont'd.

CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

	Age Groups					65+	TOTAL
	14-19	20-25	25-44	45-64			
<u>Population</u>							
Male	807	561	2,304	1,503	615	5,790	
Female	795	587	2,342	1,451	644	3,619	
Total	1,602	1,148	4,646	2,954	1,261	11,809	
% Total Population	13.8%	9.9%	40.0%	25.4%	10.9%	100%	
<u>Not in Labour Force</u>							
Male	473	42	41	99	117	1,072	
Female	534	319	1,696	1,086	611	4,246	
Total	1,007	361	1,737	1,185	1,028	5,618	
% Total Non-Participants	18.9%	6.6%	32.7%	22.3%	19.3%	100%	
<u>Labour Force</u>							
Male	334	519	2,263	1,404	198	4,718	
Female	261	268	646	565	33	1,573	
Total	595	737	2,909	1,789	231	6,291	
% Total Participants	9.5%	12.6%	46.2%	28.1%	3.7%	100%	
<u>Seekers</u>							
Male	35	26	66	42	8	176	
Female	17	7	8	4	1	37	
Total	53	33	74	48	7	213	
% Total Seekers	24.9%	15.5%	34.7%	21.6%	3.3%	100%	
<u>With Jobs</u>							
Male	298	493	2,197	1,362	192	4,542	
Female	244	261	638	361	32	1,338	
Total	542	754	2,835	1,723	224	6,078	
% Total Workers	8.9%	12.4%	48.7%	28.3%	3.7%	100%	

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX B--TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF POST WAR IMMIGRANT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY, STATUS, SEX

P.W.I. WORKERS, Sept. 1959

Industry	Paid Workers			Employers Self-Employed			Sept. 1959 Total All Status			Per Cent P.W.I. September, 1959 (%)		
	('000)			('000)			('000)					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Primary												
Agriculture	17	2	19	12	2	14	29	4	33	6.1	2.1	5.0
Other Primary	12	1	13	1	0	1	13	1	14	2.7	0.5	2.1
TOTAL	29	3	32	13	2	15	42	5	47	8.8	8.7	7.1
Secondary												
Manufacturing	177	61	238	7	1	8	184	62	246	38.7	33.2	37.2
Construction	73	2	75	11	0	11	84	2	86	17.7	1.1	13.0
TOTAL	250	63	313	18	1	19	268	64	332	66.4	34.2	50.2
Tertiary												
Transportation	26	5	31	1	0	1	27	5	32	5.7	2.7	4.8
Communication	46	25	71	9	4	13	53	29	84	11.6	15.6	12.7
Finance, Ins.	9	14	23	0	0	0	9	14	23	1.9	7.5	3.5
Service	66	66	132	8	4	12	74	70	144	15.6	37.4	21.7
TOTAL	147	110	257	18	8	25	165	118	283	34.7	63.1	42.7
TOTAL-All Industries	426	176	602	49	11	60	475	187	662	100%	100%	100%

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

Industry	P.W.I. Workers All Status September, 1959	Total National Distribution September, 1959		Index P.W.I. Concentration (Imm. % + Nat. %)	
	Total %	M	F	M	F
<u>Primary</u>					
Agriculture	7.3	15.8	5.1	.39	.41
Other Primary	5.1	6.4	0.7	.42	.71
TOTAL	10.4	22.2	5.8	.40	.47
<u>Secondary</u>					
Manufacturing	35.7	27.6	20.8	1.40	1.64
Construction	13.3	10.7	0.8	1.65	1.38
TOTAL	50.0	38.3	21.0	1.47	1.63
<u>Tertiary</u>					
Transportation	4.4	8.5	4.4	.67	.61
Communication	11.9	14.0	19.4	.83	.80
Finance, Insurance	3.1	2.6	6.7	.73	1.12
Service	20.2	14.4	42.7	1.03	.88
TOTAL	39.6	39.5	73.2	.88	.86
TOTAL-All Industries	100%	100%	100%	1.00	1.00

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX B, TABLE III

NATIONAL AND RECENT IMMIGRANT NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REGISTRANTS - COMPARATIVE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS, 1960

Sex	Age	Immigrants - Recent Number	Percentage	Total N.E.S. Number	Registrants Percentage	Percentage R.Imm. to Total	Concen- tration
Male	14-19	897	3.6	19,500	5.7	4.60	.63
	20-24	3,188	13.0	33,400	8.8	9.54	1.32
	25-34	7,548	30.7	53,700	15.8	14.06	1.94
	35-44	3,071	12.5	41,200	12.1	7.46	1.03
	45-44	1,414	5.7	31,800	9.4	4.45	.61
	55-64	303	1.2	22,800	8.7	1.34	.38
	65 plus	177	0.7	23,300	6.9	.76	.10
	Total Male	16,598	67.4	226,600	66.5	7.36	1.01
Female	14-19	552	2.2	15,900	4.7	3.47	.48
	20-24	2,087	8.5	28,000	8.3	7.45	1.03
	25-34	3,076	12.5	28,300	8.3	10.87	1.50
	35-44	1,617	6.6	21,100	6.2	7.68	1.06
	45-54	493	2.0	12,300	3.6	4.01	.55
	55-64	190	0.8	6,100	1.8	3.11	.43
	65 plus	--	--	2,100	0.6	--	--
	Total Female	8,015	32.6	113,800	33.5	7.04	.97
TOTAL BOTH		24,613	100%	339,300	100%	7.25	1.00

Sources: National Employment Service and Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX C
INCOME

FAMILY HEAD EARNINGS COMPARISON BY PROVINCE AND AGE GROUP

Province	All P.W.I. Heads	All Heads	All Marr. Heads	R	Head Under 25			25-34			35-44			R
					All P.W.I. Heads	All Marr. Heads	R	All P.W.I. Heads	All Marr. Heads	R	All P.W.I. Heads	All Marr. Heads	R	
Nfd.	6101	3143	3160	—	3729	2393	—	5702	3156	1.80	6331	3352	—	1.89
P.E.I.	3907	2845	2894	1.94	2425	2343	1.56	3539	2958	1.20	4486	3204	—	1.40
N.S.	4560	3431	3467	1.37	3148	2666	1.03	4247	3491	1.22	5121	3771	—	1.36
N.B.	4325	3189	3220	1.33	2942	2491	1.18	3966	3141	1.26	4794	3466	—	1.38
P.Q.	4044	3948	3974	1.36	2833	3016	1.18	3777	3822	.99	4475	4261	—	1.05
Ont.	3907	4400	4443	1.02	3024	3234	.94	3839	4273	.90	4194	4774	—	.88
Man.	3666	4028	4075	.89	3006	3077	.94	3747	4006	.94	3930	4374	—	.90
Sask.	4048	3830	3671	.91	2947	2984	.98	3917	3924	1.00	4475	4202	—	1.06
Alta.	3999	4242	4292	1.06	2915	3169	.99	3875	4283	.90	4412	3737	—	.93
B.C.	4056	4443	4493	.94	3153	3378	.92	3912	4370	.90	4401	4828	—	.91
Terr.	5190	4852	4910	.91	4069	4036	.93	3133	4937	.90	5573	5185	—	1.07
				1.07			1.01			1.04				
CANADA	3958	4133	4171	.96	3002	3097	.97	3848	4048	.95	4287	4491	—	.95

R = Ratio

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulation.

APPENDIX C -- TABLE II

FAMILY NON-HEAD EARNINGS COMPARISON - PROVINCE AND AGE GROUP

Province	All		Under 25		25-34		35-44		R
	P.W.I. Fam.	All Fam.	P.W.I. Fam.	All Fam.	P.W.I. Fam.	All Fam.	P.W.I. Fam.	All Fam.	
Nfd.	413	449	571	273	1029	185	323	257	1.26
P.E.I.	411	490	288	412	368	283	293	323	.91
N.S.	548	523	525	476	463	514	423	364	1.16
N.B.	444	529	783	450	344	294	577	370	1.02
P.Q.	943	746	973	505	751	301	742	416	1.78
Ont.	957	874	963	892	754	632	802	678	1.18
Man.	858	788	811	831	638	528	718	564	1.18
Sask.	736	681	832	813	620	509	663	507	1.31
Alta.	788	743	641	810	599	538	643	578	1.11
B. C.	764	741	758	722	615	514	631	563	1.12
Terr.	821	694	1229	701	682	499	841	661	1.27
			.99		1.75				
CANADA	907	773	917	719	713	483	751	547	1.37
			1.01		1.28				

R = Ratio

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulation

APPENDIX C TABLE II continued.

Province	45-54		55-64		65+	
	P.W.I. Fam.	All Mar. Fam.	R	P.W.I. Fam.	All Mar. Fam.	R
Nfd.	556	809		603	973	
P.E.I.	838	722	.69	400	812	.62
N.S.	870	793	1.16	1077	832	.49
N.B.	706	817	1.10	702	881	1.29
P.Q.	1489	1335	.87	1724	1590	.80
Ont.	1524	1280	1.12	1630	1177	1.08
Man.	1389	1151	1.19	1555	1159	1.38
Sask.	1019	1000	1.18	1100	936	1.34
Alta.	1329	1147	1.02	1494	1111	1.18
B.C.	1244	1095	1.16	1558	1029	1.34
Terr.	1493	1176	1.14	488	857	1.51
			1.26			.57
CANADA	1453	1206		1587	1232	
			1.20			1.29
				1093	839	1.30

R = Ratio

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX C -- TABLE III

FAMILY EARNINGS COMPARISONS BY REGIONS & AGE GROUP FAMILY HEAD

Average Family Earnings of Wage-Earner Families by Age Group of Head.

Province	All P.W.I. Fam.	All Fam.	All Mr. Fam.	R	Under 25 P.W.I. All Mar.	R	25-34 P.W.I. All Mar.	R	35-44 P.W.I. All Mar.	R
Nfd.	6514	3592	3601	1.82	4300	2666	6131	1.84	3609	1.84
P.E.I.	4318	3335	3374	1.29	2713	2755	3907	1.21	3527	1.33
N.S.	5108	3954	3984	1.29	3673	3142	4740	1.25	4135	1.34
N.B.	4769	3718	3743	1.28	3725	2941	4310	1.25	3836	1.35
P.Q.	4987	4694	4704	1.06	3806	3521	4528	1.10	4677	1.12
Ont.	4864	5274	5308	.94	3987	4126	4593	.94	5452	.92
Man.	4524	4816	4854	.94	3817	3908	4385	.97	4938	.94
Sask.	4784	4511	4551	1.06	3829	3797	4537	1.02	4709	1.09
Alta.	4787	4965	5033	.95	3756	3979	4474	.93	5315	.95
B.C.	4822	5184	5231	.93	3911	4100	4527	.93	5391	.93
Terr.	6011	5546	5608	1.08	5298	4737	5815	1.07	5846	1.09
CANADA	4865	4906	4935	.99	3919	3816	4561	1.01	5038	1.00

R = Ratio

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulation

APPENDIX C TABLE III cont'd.

Province	45-54			55-64			65+		
	P.W.I. Fam.	All Mar. Fam.	R	P.W.I. Fam.	All Mar. Fam.	R	P.W.I. Fam.	All Mar. Fam.	R
Nfd.	7748	4084	1.90	7600	4021	1.89	3933	3161	1.24
P.E.I.	4638	3692	1.26	4222	3469	1.22	--	2469	n.a.
N.S.	5599	4312	1.30	5222	4122	1.27	4800	4122	1.16
N.B.	5313	4163	1.28	4959	4059	1.22	3573	3316	1.08
P.Q.	5648	5495	1.03	5493	5510	1.00	4361	4408	.99
Ont.	5401	6060	.89	5017	5559	.90	3881	4012	.97
Man.	4841	5472	.88	4502	5181	.87	3299	3431	.96
Sask.	5202	5048	1.03	4294	4684	.92	2930	2880	1.02
Alta.	5408	5630	.96	4881	5040	.97	3332	3485	.95
B.C.	5374	5866	.91	3010	5349	.97	3556	3648	.97
Terr.	6961	6137	1.13	4806	5537	.87	4667	4195	1.11
CANADA	5421	5623	.96	5058	5514	.95	5861	5888	.99

R = Ratio

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

APPENDIX C TABLE IV

PROPORTION OF WAGE EARNER FAMILIES BY REGION

ALL FAMILY HEADS.

Region	Total No.	Head Not In		Head In		Head In		All Labour	
		No.	%	Labour Force	Wage Earner	Labour Force	Other	Force Heads	
		No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Nfd.	89,267	26,301	29	52,514	59	10,452	12	62,966	71
P.E.I.	21,969	4,258	19	9,874	45	7,837	36	17,711	81
N.S.	161,894	33,837	21	105,675	65	22,382	14	128,057	79
N.B.	124,653	26,873	22	80,203	64	17,577	14	97,780	78
P.Q.	1,103,822	183,176	17	740,358	67	180,288	16	920,640	83
Ont.	1,511,478	201,879	13	1,081,715	72	227,884	15	1,309,599	87
Man.	215,831	35,879	17	129,066	60	50,885	24	179,952	83
Sask.	211,776	35,236	17	90,744	45	85,796	41	176,640	83
Alta.	305,671	41,578	14	181,699	59	82,394	27	264,093	86
B.C.	394,023	75,657	19	264,045	67	54,311	14	318,356	81
Ter.	7,060	1,148	16	4,383	62	1,529	22	5,912	84
CANADA	4,147,444	665,832	16	2,740,276	65	741,336	17	3,481,612	85

Source--Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

POST WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILY HEADS

Region	Total No.	Head Not In Labour Force	Head In Labour Force	Head In Labour Force Wage Earner	Head In Labour Force Other	All Labour Force Heads
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nfd.	857	57	694	81	106	800
P.E.I.	343	41	196	57	106	302
N.S.	3,677	335	2,770	75	572	3,342
N.B.	1,899	195	1,509	79	195	1,704
P.Q.	73,875	5,808	66,026	89	8,041	68,067
Ont.	253,373	15,049	211,559	83	26,765	238,324
Man.	17,789	1,173	14,741	83	1,875	16,616
Sask.	7,268	519	5,389	74	1,350	6,739
Alta.	35,425	2,012	28,271	80	5,142	35,413
B.C.	50,629	4,144	40,172	79	6,313	46,465
Ter.	649	22	573	88	54	627
CANADA	445,774	29,353	365,900	82	51,519	416,419
		7			12	93

APPENDIX C TABLE V
PROPORTION OF WAGE EARNER FAMILIES BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Total No.	ALL FAMILY HEADS				Head In		Head In	
		Labour Force		Wage Earners		Labour Force		Other	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 25	187,077	14,816	8	161,568	86	10,693	6		
25-34	958,084	45,367	5	791,172	83	121,545	13		
35-44	1,053,523	59,410	6	791,860	75	202,083	19		
45-54	867,479	74,498	9	588,985	68	203,996	24		
55-64	565,209	107,959	19	322,671	57	134,599	24		
65 +	576,272	363,802	70	84,620	15	68,450	12		
TOTAL	4,147,444	665,832	16	2,740,276	66	741,336	18		

Sources - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulations.

POST-WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILY HEADS

Age Group	Total No.	Head Not In Labour Force		Head In Labour Force		Head In Labour Force	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 25	17,646	1,110	6	15,696	89	843	6
25-34	138,920	3,322	3	138,830	87	14,759	9
35-44	150,602	5,435	4	127,795	85	17,372	12
45-54	79,665	5,648	7	62,068	78	12,049	13
55-64	29,076	6,575	19	18,869	65	4,634	16
65 +	9,865	6,368	65	2,633	27	862	9
TOTAL	445,774	29,335	7	365,900	82	50,519	11