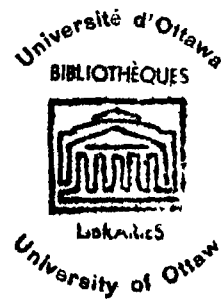


SURVEY OF BRITISH MIGRANTS WHO CAME  
TO CANADA IN 1969 AND SUBSEQUENTLY  
RETURNED TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

by Louise Dufour

Thesis presented to the School of  
Graduate Studies of the University  
of Ottawa as partial fulfillment  
for the degree of Master of Arts  
in Sociology



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## CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

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## INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, population movements have always been an important element of social change; more so in this time and age, where the international flow of migrants is becoming an intrinsic characteristic of industrialized societies. There are basically two forms of migration. There is immigration, which contributes, with birth to population increase, and there is emigration, which along with mortality cause population decrease. Emigration can manifest itself in a number of ways: it can be defined as the departure of the native-born from native land, or the departure of the foreign-born in a country to some other country than the one they emigrated from, or still, it can present itself as the return movement of immigrants to their homeland. It is with this latter form of emigration, that is, return migration, that this report will be concerned. More precisely, this concern will be oriented toward the attitudinal and motivational aspects of return migration.

Although not intended to be strictly an economic analysis of the push and pull factors associated with the movement, certain economic considerations will be highlighted in order to set the analysis of attitudes and motivations in a broader socio-economic context.

Even if the phenomenon under consideration seems clear, students of migration, demographers, economists, sociologists and other social scientists have arrived at a multitude of working definitions of the term migration. Three major elements however are recurrent: first migration is seen as the physical movement of people from one area to another,

secondly, it involves a more or less permanent change of residence, and third, it is mainly seen as an "individual" activity, (although this does not exclude movements considered collective) in the sense that it is a voluntary act, involving some decision making on the part of an individual. The phenomenon of return migration complies with these elements.

The socio-economic determinants of return migration have been studied in the United States by Kuznets and Rubin<sup>1</sup>, in Greece by T. Saloutos<sup>2</sup>, in Australia by Richardson<sup>3</sup> and Appleyard<sup>4</sup>, in Canada by A. Richmond<sup>5</sup>. These studies represent the historical development and theoretical evolution pertaining to the phenomenon.

Kuznets and Rubin have sustained that the departure of foreign born migrants were associated with the fluctuations in the business cycles. This "frictional assumption" is chiefly explained by the economic push and pull factors. Saloutos, in his study of Greek repatriates found that in addition to economic considerations, family reasons had prompted

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1 S. Kuznets and E. Rubin, Immigration and the Foreign-Born. Occasional Paper 46, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1954, 107 p.

2 T. Saloutos, They Remember America: The Story of Repatriated Greek-Americans, University of California Press. Berkeley, 1956, 153 p.

3 Alan Richardson, "A Shipboard Study of Some British born Immigrants Returning to the United Kingdom from Australia" in International Migration, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1968, p. 221-236.

4 R.T. Appleyard, "Determinants of Return Migration - A Socio-Economic Study of United Kingdom Migrants who Returned from Australia" in Economic Record, Vol. 38, No. 83, 1962, p. 352-368.

5 A.H. Richmond, "The Return to Britain" in Post-War Immigrants in Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1967, p. 229-252.

the return of Greek-Americans to their homeland. Richardson considered the question from a psycho-social point of view and arrived at the conclusion that both economic and emotional factors were at play. Appleyard also confirmed the interaction of economic and social determinants in explaining the return movement of British migrants from Australia.

A.H. Richmond went one step further. He developed a typology of British return migrants<sup>6</sup>, including in his framework, the motivation, intentions and expectations of return migrants as well as their experiences while in Canada. The dimensions of this typology constitutes at this time, the most recent development in the research on the causes of return migration. Hence, using Richmond's typology seemed an appropriate starting point for a similar investigation.

The objectives of the present report are two-fold: first, to provide information on the characteristics of British return migrants and on the manner in which they perceived their stay in Canada, and secondly, to discover if, from the existence of certain recurring independent variables a sociological profile of the British return migrant could be drawn.

There are two main reasons which highlight the importance of this study: the first is the nature of the subject matter, and the second is the novelty of its method.

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6 A.H. Richmond, The Thousand Dollar Cure: A Study of Return Migration From Canada to Britain. Paper presented at the meetings of the Canadian Association of Sociology and Anthropology held in Ottawa, June 10-11, 1967, 16 p.

Although it has been estimated that, among the 3.5 million immigrants Canada has received since the Second World War, a proportion of one-quarter return to their country of origin, Canadian statistics keep no record of immigrants leaving the country.

Furthermore, when the Department of Manpower and Immigration undertook in 1969 its Longitudinal Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants (SESAI), with a view of examining over a three-year period the adaptive process of newly landed immigrants, the phenomenon of return migration became apparent. It was therefore decided, in 1971, that a sub-study of return migration be undertaken. A questionnaire was constructed and administered in the major countries where return migrants had been identified through the SESAI. Not only is this study important from a policy-oriented viewpoint but also from the novelty of its method.

Since the participants in the Return Migration Study were also selected participants in the SESAI, the basic data on all identified return migrants are available, whether they replied or not to the questionnaire.

Since immigrants from the United Kingdom represent the largest part of Canada's immigration, and since they featured the highest rate (40.0 per cent) of return migrants identified in the Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants, it seemed appropriate to select this group for analysis. It should be stressed that this report represents only partial findings obtained from a sample of British

return migrants and that the analysis was not intended to be economically oriented but rather concerned with the objective of determining if the prevalence of certain characteristics were associated with the return movement of British migrants.

The first chapter will be concerned with an outline of the basic assumptions, followed by a description of the experimental design; the reliability of the sample will also be discussed.

The findings will be presented in a second chapter.

In a final chapter, the findings will be discussed. The discussion will be supported by the findings obtained from the analysis of a control sample of British migrants who arrived in Canada the same year, but who, in 1970 had completed their first year of residence.

In conclusion, a typology of British return migrants will be outlined. The data analysed in the report and the questionnaires used in the survey will be included in the appendices.

## CHAPTER I

### EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

The exercise in the previous pages was intended to give some insight into the field of migration research, and particularly to highlight the main trends in the field of return migration. It is however difficult to rely on these to find a leading theory on the causal determinants of return migration.

An empirical investigation on the causes of return migration must take into account demographic, economic and sociological factors associated with such a phenomenon.

In the pages to follow, the writer will try to lay down the basis for an empirical investigation into the return movement of U.K.-born immigrants who came to Canada in 1969. The experimental design will be three-fold:

1. the problem will be posed;
2. the data source and the data base will be discussed;
3. the method of analysis will be explained.

#### 1. The Problem

Research in the field of return migration had until about a decade ago been more concerned with the effects rather than with the causes of return migration. The loss of immigrants, particularly at a time when immigration is decreasing commands our concern.

Statistics reveal a steady decline in immigration since 1967. In 1968, Canada received 18.0 per cent less immigrants than in the previous year, 28.0 per cent less in 1969, and 34.0 per cent less in 1970 as compared to 1967<sup>1</sup>.

It has been estimated that among post-war immigrants, a proportion of one-quarter return to their former country.

During 1969, immigrants to Canada from Britain and Ireland represented 21.0 per cent of the total immigration for that year. Immigrants from these countries feature the highest rate of immigration and, in all probability, the highest rate of return migration.

At the outset, there would seem little reason for assuming that British return migrants are typical of all return migrants. The absence of language barriers, the similarity of political institutions and traditions, and the large number in Canada who are of British origin would suggest that the migration experience of the British would be quite different from that say of the Greek, Portuguese or Swiss.

However, the British were singled out in this case because there is a special interest in this group, which constitutes the largest part of the total immigration to Canada. It is expected that the analysis of the return movement of British immigrants who came to Canada in 1969 and subsequently returned to their former country will be sufficiently

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1970, Table 2.

indicative of the causal determinants of return migration. It should be underlined that the approach intended is not only of a "fact finding" nature, but also oriented toward the discovery of the underlying dynamic factors associated with return movement.

The framework for inquiry into the return movement of the U.K.-born who came to Canada in 1969 is based on certain assumptions outlined below:

- (a) A first assumption is that the loss of immigrants due to return migration is not basically and/or solely related to the "failure" of adaptation; neither is it solely reflected by dissatisfaction with life in Canada.
- (b) A second assumption is that return migration cannot be viewed as a simple and homogeneous pattern, applicable to all return migrants. There exists an intricate network of factors at play, through which emerges different "types" of return migrants, and this within and across nationalities.
- (c) These "types" of return migrants will be in part defined by characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, but also by subjective aspirational, and attitudinal factors.

The inquiry outlined in the present section grows out of the attempt to answer the question:

As far as British migrants to Canada are concerned, what are the objective and subjective factors associated with their decision to return to their former country?

A tentative answer to this question may be expressed in the form of the following hypotheses:

1. It is expected that the main reason underlying the departure of British return migrants will not be in terms of "failure" of integration.
2. It is expected that certain demographic characteristics like sex, marital status, and particularly education will be significantly related to the departure of return migrants.
3. It is expected that, although in a period when employment in Canada is high, lack of employment opportunities will not directly be associated with the departure of return migrants.
4. It is expected that dissatisfaction with life in Canada, and with certain conditions in Canada will not be directly related to the departure of return migrants.
5. It is expected that for most return migrants, permanent residence in Canada was not a fundamental intention underlying their decision to emigrate.
6. It is expected that the majority of return migrants will be employed in occupations which permit some degree of mobility.
7. It is expected that this mobility will be reflected not only in terms of occupation, but also in terms of education (high rather than low), marital status (single, rather than married) and in terms of future intentions.
8. It is expected that, for some return migrants, affective ties with family or friends in the home country will be a major reason underlying the decision to return.

## 2. The Data

A next step in the experimental design, after having set the problem is to establish:

1. where did the data originate from (the data base);
2. from whom did we get the data (the data survey);
3. how were the data obtained (the survey data).

The third and final step will be to determine how does the writer intend to analyse the data.

### 2.1 The Data Base

The return migration data stems from basic data gathered in the course of the Return Migration Study undertaken in 1971-1972 by the Research Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the Foreign Service Branch of the same Department.

The departmental Return Migration Study itself can be regarded as a sub-study based on the Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants (SESAI), undertaken by the same Department in 1969.

In the pages to follow, an attempt will be made to summarize these two important studies.

#### General Information on the Study of Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants (SESAI)

The international flow of migrants has become an intrinsic characteristic of industrialized societies. Canada, as an important receiving country, has constantly been interested in its immigrant

population. In the twenty-five years from 1946 to 1970, close to 3.5 million immigrants entered Canada, 1.5 million in the years 1960-1970<sup>2</sup>.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration started in 1969 an extensive longitudinal study of the adaptive process of its immigrant population over a period of three years residence in Canada. Although a number of minor studies have been prepared by the Department on the economic and social adaptation of newcomers to Canada, the studies were too limited in scope, being restricted to a specific ethnic or occupational group, or to geographical areas. The objectives of this major study of the economic and social adaptation of immigrants during their first few years in Canada are numerous. With regard to the economic aspects of adaptation, the study is geared to yield information and insight on geographical and occupational mobility patterns of immigrants, changes in their income, and their experiences in Canadian labour markets. These changes, along with their occurrence, provide measures of short and long term adaptation and of the contributions of various types of immigrants to Canada's economic growth.

With respect to the social processes of adaptation, attention is focused on the changes in the outlook and attitudes of immigrants toward life in Canada and on the acceptance of the newcomers in the Canadian environment.

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2 Department of Manpower and Immigration, Op. cit., Table 2.

The objective of the Study of Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants is to pinpoint difficulties and obstacles encountered by immigrants in general, or by some groups in particular, in addition to providing indications about the effectiveness of departmental policies. Furthermore, the study is intended to shed light on the reasons for the loss of immigrants due to out-migration.

Canadian statistics do not keep any record of people leaving the country. The only possible way of determining a rate of return migration either on a short- or long-term basis is therefore to estimate the rate of return from previous immigration figures allowing for births and mortality. But these estimates still remain crude measurements, and yield no information as to the characteristics of return migrants.

This is another major reason why the Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants is of great importance. From this Study, which covers three cohorts or groups (re: 1969, 1970 and 1971 arrivals), a sufficient number of return migrants have been identified to warrant an in-depth analysis. Furthermore, as we are already in possession of basic data pertaining to these return migrants in addition to other data obtained from the SESAI, namely the questionnaire information, there is no doubt that such a study would prove worthwhile not only to possible insights into the application of departmental policies but also into the domain of return migration.

In 1971-1972, in co-operation with Foreign Service Headquarters, the Research Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration undertook the Return Migration Study,

#### Objectives of the Return Migration Study

The objective of the Return Migration Study is to assess in detail the characteristics of return migrants, their experiences in Canada, and the factors associated with their decision to leave Canada, in order to provide the Department with a meaningful profile of the type of immigrant who does not for one reason or another, settle permanently in Canada.

Did he fail to adapt to conditions in Canada? What kind of problems did he encounter? How did he live during his stay in Canada? What was his intentions on arrival? Why did he leave? Is he a specific type of immigrant, different from the type that usually comes and settles in Canada?

#### Novelty of the Return Migration Study in the Field of Research

The impact the Return Migration Study will have in shedding light into the causes of return migration is even more so intensified by the novelty of its approach and the precedent it creates in dealing with the matter.

The novelty of the Return Migration Study lies in the fact that the basic characteristics of the total sample are available, for

respondents as well as for non-respondents; these are available because, as former participants in the SESAI, all pertinent basic data have been collected and stored, as well as easily accessible through computer programs.

It should be underlined that since the SESAI is longitudinal in nature (i.e., a new cohort of immigrants is being selected successively for three years, and each cohort is being administered four questionnaires after periods of residence ranging from six months to three years), the identification of return migrants will be possible until December 1974.

For the purpose of the present analysis, however, a cut-off date was set, after which all identified British return migrants who entered Canada in 1969 were excluded from the sample in order to maintain constant totals.

## 2.2 The Data Source

The data were obtained directly from return migrants. This was done by the means of a questionnaire, the administration of which we shall discuss in the following section. The question now is to determine how were the return migrants to be surveyed, identified, for one may know an immigrant is leaving Canada, but how does one determine he is returning to his former country?

As the SESAI progresses, return migrants, i.e., selected immigrants returning to their country of origin or country of last permanent residence are being identified. The assessment of their return is controlled through one or more of the following techniques.

- (a) Upon arrival, at the port of entry, the selected immigrant was given a "welcome kit" containing a letter of welcome, in 11 languages, a letter requesting his participation in the SESAI in the months to come, various documents pertaining to social insurance and a desk calendar, between the cards of which were inserted change of address cards. The immigrant was asked to complete and return these to us, if he were to move, thus notifying us of his change of address.
- (b) In the course of the administration of the SESAI, the possibility of up dating the sample's address file was also feasible through a tracing letter sent to the nearest relative. The letter often informed us about whether the immigrant had in fact returned to his former country.
- (c) For tracing purposes, an item was also included at the end of each questionnaire asking the informant to keep us informed of any change of residence, to ensure the operational continuum of the study.

Through these controls, it was possible to assess with a maximum of assurance the return movement of any immigrant regardless of the period of time he had remained in Canada, be it one month, 12 months, or over a year.

### 2.3 The Survey Technique

The method used for primary data collection is a sample survey, in which respondents are asked to fill out a questionnaire giving information on their life situations, experience and attitudes with respect to their decision to leave Canada.

One of the requirements in the drawing of a sample is a source list which enumerates the universe. No such list exists, since no record is kept regarding departures from Canada. However, through the Study of Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants (SESAI), return migrants have been identified.

A questionnaire, entitled "Life in Canada" was sent to those return migrants identified through the SESAI, whose names and addresses (or address of the nearest relative when no address was available) have been provided to Canadian immigration posts abroad by Foreign Service Headquarters, the questionnaire was available in the language(s) of the host country.

Mailing lists of names of return migrants provided to the posts included an identification code for each return migrant. A three-digit cycle number indicated the month and year the migrant entered Canada as a landed immigrant, and a seven-digit microfilm number provided a link to basic data already on file.

If a migrant failed to return a completed questionnaire, a follow-up letter, along with another questionnaire were sent two weeks after the first mailing.

In some cases, the correct postal address of a return migrant was not available. A system of tracing was established for the purpose of providing us with the correct address.

Translation of open-ended replies to the questionnaire was provided by the overseas immigration posts.

The completed questionnaires were then forwarded back to Headquarters for processing. The posts also returned a copy of each mailing list, providing, in the space reserved to that effect the type of response received beside each name on the aforementioned list: e.g., questionnaire completed and returned to Headquarters; refused to answer; address unknown, etc.

Although the questionnaire in its present format permits the obtaining of valuable data on return migrants' experiences in Canada, it is unfortunate, however, that it does not include additional questions on, for example, city and province of residence while in Canada, or information on "re-integration" into his former milieu; information on issues such as actual social position, actual occupation, etc. (See Appendix 2 ).

### 3. The Method

The third and final step in the experimental design is to determine how the writer proposes to analyse the U.K. return migrant data.

Prior to this, however, it is necessary to examine the universe from which the sample of return migrants is drawn. In other words, the selection procedure and the reliability of the SESAI sample must be discussed in order to permit making valid inferences with regard to the U.K. return migrant sample.

#### 3.1 The Universe (SESAI)

Basically, the SESAI was designed to select 12.5 per cent of all landed immigrants to Canada destined to the labour force.

As this present analysis covers only British migrants, a comparison will be drawn to establish the representativeness of immigration from the United Kingdom vis-à-vis all countries, and the United Kingdom workers vis-à-vis all workers in the SESAI sample. Table 1 illustrates this comparison. It appears that immigration workers from the United Kingdom are highly representative of the immigrant labour force to Canada in 1969. As a proportion of the SESAI selected sample, the United Kingdom workers rate highly also.

It seemed a satisfactory procedure that, by making a random selection of all immigrants destined to the labour force every

eight days at all the major ports of entry, a representative sample would be obtained. This representativeness would take into account the eight larger regions in the world from where immigrants come, the five regions of destination in Canada, as well as intended occupation.

This selection was carried out throughout an entire year to take into account seasonal factors. Only immigrants destined to the labour force were chosen, as specified by the sample design, as our interest for this Study were active labour force participants, i.e., single and married men, and single women. In the case of married women who intended to join the Canadian labour force, the husband was asked to cover questions regarding his wife's employment and earnings.

A list of randomly-based selection days (approximately four per month) was issued to each port of entry, i.e., airports, rail and land crossings and sea ports. Immigrants who arrived as visitors and applied for landed status were also included if the length of their stay fitted with the Study.

On a given selection day, the immigrant's landing card, which he brings along to Canada is stamped with a capital "L". The upper part with the background data goes to Immigration Records in Ottawa, is given a microfilm number, and a copy is kept for our master file of selected immigrants. The lower part (stamped "L") is kept by the immigrant as a card of identification, confirming his status as a landed immigrant.

This landing card, along with other forms and documents completed overseas and which are forwarded to us as soon as an immigrant is selected for the study make up all the basic data which are kept on a base master file, and from which information can be extracted.

As the SESAI is longitudinal in nature, this selection procedure was carried out for three successive years. Selection began in January 1969 and continued until the end of December 1971.

Throughout the whole twelve months of 1969, a total of close to 6,000 immigrants were selected to take part in the Study. If we consider that the ranks of the Canadian labour force increased that year by 84,349 immigrant workers, we have thus obtained a sample which corresponds to 7.0 per cent of all immigrant workers arriving in 1969.

Although the sample size was not as large as was expected, it was nevertheless quite representative of the immigrant labour force in many respects.

Table 2 illustrates the comparison between the SESAI selected sample (1969) and the immigrant labour force (1969) by country of former residence.

As can be seen from Table 2, all countries of former residence used in the sample are quite representative of the immigrant labour force. The only exception are the U.S.A.; the under-representation can be explained by the high proportion of Americans coming to Canada as non-immigrants, and later applying for landed immigrant status.

The SESAI selected sample can also be compared to the immigrant labour force in terms of occupation. The intended occupation, (i.e., that for which one obtained training or for which one is qualified) will be used for more accurate comparability - (Table 3 ).

The representativeness of the sample by groups of intended occupations is quite accurate. A slight under-representation can be noted in clerical occupations, and a minor over-representation is noticeable in craftsmen, production process and related workers.

Table 4 features the comparability of the SESAI sample with the immigrant labour force by province and region of intended destination. Again, close similarity can be noticed.

The representativeness of the SESAI selected sample 1969 cannot be assessed against immigrant labour force statistics in terms of age, sex, marital status. It can only be compared to the total immigrant population of working age (1969) which provides a very close estimate.

Tables 5 and 6 illustrate this comparison.

### 3.2 The Return Migrant Sample

In order to introduce the sample of return migrants which will be discussed in the present analysis, it seems necessary to identify the population from which the sample is drawn.

Immigrants who arrived in Canada in 1969 and who were identified through the SESAI as having returned to their former country totalled, on May 15, 1972, 480 persons, of which 187 or 40.0 per cent were immigrants born in the United Kingdom.

A questionnaire was sent to those British return migrants. The rate of response was 46.0 per cent, which is to be considered very satisfactory, particularly with a mail survey of the type being carried out. Furthermore, since the characteristics of the total population were available, an examination of non-respondents was undertaken in order to control whether a non-response-bias could have altered the reliability of the findings. This will be discussed more at length in a following chapter.

The British return migrant sample will be examined and compared against a matched sample of British migrants who arrived in Canada the same year and who had completed, in 1970, their first year of residence in the country. This latter "control" sample of British residents are still continuing participants in the SESAI.

It was mentioned earlier that there seemed little reason to believe that British return migrants were typical of all return migrants, in the sense that the similarity of their institutions and traditions with those in Canada would suggest their migration experience would be different from that of other nationalities. With this purpose in mind, the characteristics of the resident sample were matched against those of the SESAI. Taking into consideration that the SESAI sample was considered

as a whole, hence including the British participants, the characteristics of both groups were however isolated. Both groups featured an average age of 29 years and similar distributions by sex. (In both cases, the ratio male to female was three to one.) The resident sample was also quite representative in terms of marital status.

However, certain differences were noticed with regard to education and intended occupation. In terms of education, the resident sample showed an average of 13 years of schooling, whereas the total SESAI featured an average of 11 years. Similarly, when examined in terms of intended occupation, the total sample was equally distributed between manual (49.0 per cent) and non-manual occupations (51.0 per cent). Such was not the case however for the resident sample where non-manual occupations accounted for 71.0 per cent of the sample.

Whether the experience of British migrants may or may not be similar to that of other nationalities still remains to be known; however, the higher education and the better qualifications of the British sample seem to suggest that this group features a higher propensity to return. It is with this concern in mind that both the return migrant sample and the resident sample will be analysed.

The return migrant sample will be examined in the light of certain dependent and independent variables.

The independent variables fall into two categories.

(a) Demographic characteristics:

Age  
Sex  
Marital Status  
Education  
Province of residence in Canada.

(b) Socio-economic characteristics:

Occupation prior to departure from Canada  
Occupation while in Canada  
Monthly earnings while in Canada  
Employment situation in Canada  
Unemployment while in Canada  
Satisfaction with employment opportunities in Canada  
Satisfaction with other conditions in Canada  
Whether or not employment was in intended occupation  
Perception of social position in the Canadian community  
Degree of interaction with family or friends while in Canada  
Expectations and intentions.

This choice of independent variables are in direct relationship with the hypotheses formulated earlier. Education is an important variable in the sense that it is assumed that it is neither those with university education nor those with only a primary level of education which will be more likely to leave, but in the main, those with a high school level of education.

The occupation variable seems of great relevance not only because it can give some indication as to social status, but also because it may reflect on earnings and unemployment.

The fact of being, or not being in one's intended occupation is expected to be relevant to one's expression of dissatisfaction with employment opportunities.

Psycho-sociological variables such as perception of social position, degree of interaction, expectations and intentions are also of importance in order to pinpoint the subjective elements at play in the return movement, and to relate them to a broader socio-cultural context.

The dependent variables will be measured by the assessment that can be obtained from factors such as: stated reasons for emigrating to Canada, living and working conditions and experiences, perception of social position in Canada, reasons for emigrating, satisfaction with that decision, future intentions regarding re-migration, etc.

The British resident sample will be similarly looked into through the examination of factors such as: intentions on arrival in Canada, social integration, family and kinship ties, perception of social position in Canada, satisfaction with conditions in Canada, etc.

It is expected that the methodological approach outlined above will permit the discovery of the demographical and socio-economic factors associated with the departure of British return migrants.

It is moreover expected that in the light of these factors, a typology of return migrants will be possible. This proposed typology would cover both set of dimensions, and serve as a guideline to answer the question as to who are, among British immigrants to Canada, those which are most likely to return to their former country.

## CHAPTER II

### PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

In the present and subsequent chapter, the return migrant population will be examined and compared against the resident sample. This resident sample as mentioned earlier, is defined as British immigrants who came to Canada in 1969 and have completed their first year of residence in the country. The existence of a differential length of stay in Canada prevents an exhaustive comparison throughout the analysis between the resident sample and the return migrant sample, (i.e., the respondents to the questionnaire).

The British resident sample will however, be examined as a group, and the findings discussed bearing in mind this restriction. Comparison with the return migrant sample will be made whenever the differential period of residence is considered having no significant bearing on the findings.

The present chapter will be dealing, in a first section with the composition and representativeness of the sample. This is to say, that the characteristics of the return migrant sample and those of the resident sample will be compared and contrasted. Special attention was also given to non-respondents in order to determine if the representativeness of the sample had been biased by non-respondents to the questionnaire.

In a subsequent section, the socio-economic dimension will be analysed. They will be grouped under four sub-headings, namely:

1. the decision to emigrate;
2. the intention upon arrival in Canada;
3. the decision to leave;
4. the present intentions.

1. The Composition and Representativeness  
of the Sample

The total return migrant sample size was 187 persons. Their characteristics will be analysed and compared for representativeness with those of the resident sample numbering 764 persons, using variables such as age and sex, marital status, education, intended occupation and intended province of residence.

- 1.1 Characteristics of the Sample

a) Age and Sex. - Generally speaking, the age composition of the sample was relatively young. Seventy-seven per cent of all return migrants of both sexes were under 30 years of age. Twenty-one per cent were between 30 and 49 years of age, and the remaining 2.0 per cent were between 50 and 64 years of age.

In comparison, the resident sample was slightly older, 63.0 per cent being under 30, and 34.0 per cent being in the 30-49 age groups. (Table 7).

b) Marital Status. - Related to their younger age, it follows that the return migrants were more likely to be single (68.0 per cent). Of these single persons, 60.0 per cent were women.

On the other hand, the resident sample featured a higher proportion of married persons (56.0 per cent) as opposed to single people (43.0 per cent). Of the single people, 50.0 per cent were women. (Table 8).

c) Education. - The breakdown by years of education revealed that those who had completed high school, as well as those who had reached the university level were quite well represented in both the return migrant and resident sample. There was however, a larger proportion of the resident sample (20.0 per cent) who had post-graduate education, as opposed to the return migrant sample (10.0 per cent). (Table 9).

d) Intended Occupation. - Closely related to the education level is the intended occupation or the occupation in which one had obtained training and hoped to be working in Canada. Ninety-eight per cent of the return migrants fell in the following occupational groupings: 34.0 per cent were in professional and technical occupations; 25.0 per cent intended to work as craftsmen; another 19.0 per cent in clerical positions; a further 7.0 per cent in service and recreation occupations; and 3.0 per cent intended to work in the sales category.

In comparison with the residents, it should be noted that this distribution counted 7.0 per cent more people in clerical, 5.0 per cent

more craftsmen and 2.0 per cent more people in service and recreation. There were also 10.0 per cent less professionals and 3.0 per cent less sales workers among the return migrants. (Table 10).

e) Province of Intended Residence. - The distribution of the return migrant population according to province of residence followed closely the geographic distribution of immigrants in general: 58.0 per cent of all return migrants intended to settle in Ontario, 17.0 per cent in British Columbia, 11.0 per cent in Quebec, 12.0 per cent in the Prairies and the rest in the Maritimes. (Table 11).

#### 2.1 Non-response Bias

Given the fact that the above deals with the characteristics of the total sample of British return migrants, we are in a position to examine, in a second step, whether the non-response bias reveals any special characteristics which would affect the overall interpretation of the findings.

It has already been mentioned that a cut-off date for the sample was set at May 15, 1972, in order that constant totals may be obtained. On that date, the situation of the sample was the following: it must be remembered that the sample was drawn from a constantly increasing population and that the following description represents a snapshot view at a specific point in time.

Total sample size <sup>1</sup> :	187
<u>Respondents</u> <sup>2</sup> :	85
<u>Non-respondents</u> <sup>3</sup> :	91
a) Non-respondents:	43
b) Address unknown:	37
c) Movers:	10
d) Other deletions:	1
<u>Outstanding</u> <sup>4</sup> :	11

Eighty-five persons, or 46.0 per cent of the total sample had, on May 15, 1972 returned a completed questionnaire. (See Appendix 2).

The basic characteristics of these 85 respondents were examined to see how they differed, if at all, from the characteristics of the total sample, thus permitting by inference, to determine the non-response bias.

The comparison between the respondents and the total sample of return migrants revealed that the age and sex structure had not been affected at all by the loss of non-respondents; neither had the geographic distribution.

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1 Sample size at May 15, 1972.

2 Total number of questionnaires received completed.

3 Refers to total number of people in the sample to whom a questionnaire was sent but not received, including a) all non-respondents either to the questionnaire or the tracing letter; b) all untraceable people, or unknown, or invalid addresses; c) all those who have emigrated again, or those who have left Canada but did not return immediately to their former country; d) all those who were ill or deceased at survey time.

4 Outstanding names not possible to classify at cut-off date.

However, the distributions in terms of marital status, education and intended occupation had been slightly altered (although not significantly) by the non-response. With regard to marital status, it appeared that married males replied to the questionnaire in a larger proportion (they represented 57.0 per cent of respondents as opposed to 53.0 per cent of the total sample). As is to be expected, the rate of response was slightly among the better educated, and consequently, in terms of occupation, among the professional and technical categories.

This "self-selection" of respondents, however, is to be expected from a mail survey of this type, and the slight bias it may have originated should not be considered, at least in this case, to be detrimental to the findings.

## 2. Socio-economic Dimensions

It is now possible to proceed with the examination of the socio-economic dimensions. In the following pages, the findings will only be reported. Discussion of the same will be dealt with in Chapter III.

### 2.1 The Decision to Emigrate

Attempting to probe individual motivation is always a difficult task, and more especially so within the constraints of a self-administered questionnaire. However, certain reasons for coming to Canada were cited more often than others by return migrants and these include the following:

- (a) Desire for adventure and travel, and to see the world.
- (b) To improve my economic position, standard of living, etc.
- (c) To get education, training or experience in Canada.
- (d) To be near relatives or close friends.
- (e) Went to Canada for a working holiday.
- (f) Other reasons.

The most frequently cited reason for coming to Canada was the desire for adventure and travel (44.0 per cent). The second most quoted reason was economic improvement, mentioned by close to 32.0 per cent of return migrants, followed by 'to get education, training and experience', and 'to be near relatives or close friends' (8.0 per cent respectively). 'Went to Canada for a working holiday' was mentioned by 6.0 per cent of the respondents. Two persons expressed 'other reasons' for emigrating, namely one had been offered employment, the other, a doctoral fellowship.

The factors of age, sex and education were significantly related to stated motivation. For example, young male return migrants were more influenced than young females to mention economic improvement; this can be explained at least in part by the fact that they are potential or actual breadwinners. On the other hand, single women seemed to be more "adventure-oriented" than their male counterpart, more than 68.0 per cent pointing to this reason as opposed to 50.0 per cent of single males. (Tables 12 to 14).

Holding education constant, it appeared that return migrants of both sexes who mentioned desire for adventure and travel had a higher level of education than those who quoted economic improvement; such higher education is to be expected, when the occupational composition of this group is examined: more than half were in the professional and technical category. (Table 15).

Although 83.0 per cent of return migrants had relatives and/or friends in Canada, the presence of same did not seem to have a significant role in the motivation to emigrate, as only 8.0 per cent seemed to have been motivated by this reason.

A comparison between groups indicates clearly that those claiming to have been motivated by adventure and travel have fared better in terms of obtaining work in their intended occupation: 81.0 per cent of them were employed in their intended occupation during their stay in Canada. This is to be expected since this grouping is characterized by having a higher level of education and consequently experience less difficulty than less educated persons in finding work in their intended occupation. (Table 16).

On the other hand, persons claiming to have been motivated by economic improvement have not fared as well in this regard: only 52.0 per cent had been able to obtain work in their intended occupation during their stay in Canada.

Those motivated by 'education, training and experience' reasons fared the best as a group in terms of earnings during their stay in Canada; their average monthly earnings being between \$617 for the first month and \$834 for the last month during an average stay of close to 16 months,

They were followed by those who stated 'other reasons', this group exhibiting monthly earnings between \$724 and \$797 a month, during an average stay of 13.5 months.

Those stating 'economic improvement' remained in Canada an average of close to 11 months and earned between \$524 and \$590 a month. The group which showed the least monetary increase although remaining in Canada an average of almost 15 months were those stating adventure and travel as their reason for emigrating.

The only group which displayed a decline in earnings were those who had come to Canada for a working holiday. Their average period of stay was the shortest (seven months) and their average earnings declined from \$437 for the first month to \$362 for the last month. The comparison between groups is shown in Table 17. In general, males fared better than females in terms of earnings.

## 2.2 Intention Upon Arrival in Canada

The analysis of intentions upon arrival in Canada may serve as a preliminary indicator of the present intentions of return migrants, which will be used later on to draw the conclusion as to whether return migrants can, in effect, be categorized into types.

When return migrants were questioned about their original intention upon arrival, they were given a choice of pointing to one of the following:

- (a) To settle permanently in Canada.
- (b) To return to my country at a later date.
- (c) To move to another country at a later date.
- (d) To stay in Canada only for a visit.

The original intention of over half (55.0 per cent) of return migrants was to return to their country at a later date; another 40.0 per cent stated that they intended to settle permanently in Canada. The remaining 5.0 per cent intended either to move to another country at a later date or stay in Canada only for a visit.

Sex, education and marital status seemed significantly related with the stated intentions.

The relatively high proportion of intended "non-settlers" (i.e., those who upon arrival in Canada had expressed an intention of returning to their former country at a later date) were in the main single persons (85.0 per cent) the majority of which were women. They were more likely to be aged between 20 and 24, have above average education and to be in their intended occupations as nurses, teachers, technicians and secretaries. As might be expected, they had quoted desire for adventure and travel as their reason for emigrating.

On the other hand, over 75.0 per cent of those who expressed an intention of remaining in Canada had cited economic betterment as their reason for emigrating. An examination of their characteristics revealed that they were more likely to be married males, aged between 30-39 years, have average education (9-11 years) and to be employed in skilled or semi-skilled manual occupations.

Very few females expressed an intention of remaining permanently in Canada. However, the relatively young age of those who did leads one to think that they did not intend to remain in Canada alone, but rather with a Canadian husband. (Table 18).

### 2.3 The Decision to Leave

The reasons which underly the departure of U.K. migrants from Canada are undoubtedly legion. In an attempt to circumscribe them, return migrants were asked to point out to one of the following reasons:

- (a) Lack of employment opportunities.
- (b) Homesickness on my part.
- (c) Homesickness on the part of my wife.
- (d) Illness or death in the family.
- (e) Other personal reasons.
- (f) Social life in Canada.
- (g) Climate.
- (h) Went to Canada for a working holiday only.
- (i) Other reasons.

The most frequently cited reason for leaving Canada were personal and family reasons (47.0 per cent). Lack of employment opportunities were given by 20.0 per cent of the sample (the vast majority of whom were men); homesickness was quoted by a further 12.0 per cent. (If homesickness on the part of the wife is added, it increases this particular quoted reason for leaving Canada to 19.0 per cent.) Other reasons such as social life in Canada, climate, etc. were combined and accounted for 14.0 per cent of the replies. (Table 19).

The underlying factors which should have played a part in motivating this decision to leave were examined for each group.

The actual replies quoted by those who gave personal and family reasons were analysed to see if they indicated the existence of a factor or set of factors which could have contributed to their decision to leave Canada. In reality, the reasons evoked had nothing to do as such with Canada; they were in the main social or family obligation, and also, particularly on the part of men to pursue their curriculum.

Economic considerations were examined for those who had pointed to lack of employment opportunities. It was found that 37.0 per cent of them had come to Canada for economic reasons. However, this finding is slightly attenuated by the fact that an almost identical proportion who had been motivated to come to Canada for the same reason had left for personal and family reasons. Nevertheless, it can also be said that slightly more than half of those who left because of lack of employment opportunities were not employed in their intended occupation.

It was also considered that, particularly at a time when unemployment was relatively high in Canada, such a phenomenon might urge U.K. migrants to return to their home country following the "frictional" assumption whereby migrants are more likely to leave when economic conditions are poor. Interestingly, the almost totality (95.0 per cent) of return migrants had been gainfully employed (although only 68.0 per cent in their intended occupation), during their stay in Canada. Of these, 30.0 per cent had experienced no unemployment. The total period of unemployment was, on the average, 2.7 weeks, out of an average stay of 12 months.

It was also felt that the absence of low degree of interaction with friends or relatives in Canada might play a role in contributing to the departure of return migrants. The data however dismissed this hypothesis, since they showed that 83.0 per cent of the respondents had relatives or friends in Canada, 60.0 per cent of which saw them more often than once a week.

Homesickness, however, was present, although to a smaller extent, among those (particularly females) who had come to Canada motivated by the desire for adventure and travel.

The perception of one's social position in the community has also been tapped, and found to be somewhat contributive to the explanation of why they left. Close to two-thirds (64.0 per cent) of the sample felt their social position had remained the same to what they felt it

was "back home". However, while 12.0 per cent reported a rise in status, 20.0 per cent felt they had suffered a decline. It seemed, moreover to have affected males more than females. (Table 20).

Another possibility which might have incited U.K. migrants to leave Canada is the degree of satisfaction with certain conditions in Canada. The following selected conditions were enumerated: employment opportunities; level of earnings; cost of living; housing situation; educational, health, recreational, and cultural facilities. Return migrants were asked to state how they felt about the above conditions by indicating one of the following: "Very well satisfied"; "Moderately satisfied"; "A little dissatisfied"; "Very dissatisfied"; "Undecided"; "No opinion".

Analysis of satisfaction with the various conditions revealed that close to two-thirds of return migrants were "Very satisfied" or "Moderately satisfied" with most of the conditions except with employment opportunities: only 46.0 per cent, however, were either "Very satisfied" (20.0 per cent) or "Moderately satisfied" (26.0 per cent) with the labour market situation. (Table 21).

When compared in terms of sex, the data showed that expressions of dissatisfaction with employment opportunities were as much as three times more widespread among males than they were among females; this is to be expected inasmuch as females experience less difficulty in finding work in their own occupations.

In any event, whatever was the major reason which prompted return migrants to leave, 56.0 per cent of them were satisfied with their decision, another 21.0 per cent were not satisfied, and a further 23.0 per cent were undecided. Opinions of satisfaction and of uncertainty were equally distributed between men and women; however, opinions of dissatisfaction were twice as likely to be expressed by men. (Table 22).

From the above analysis, it can be assumed that lack of employment opportunities and homesickness, might have contributed to some extent to the departure of return migrants. Satisfaction with Canadian conditions seemed acknowledged, with reservations of course with regard to the Canadian labour market.

It remains to consider the present intentions of these British return migrants and finally draw the conclusions as to whether types of return migrants can be established from these variables.

#### 2.4 The Present Intentions

Analysis of the present intentions of return migrants represents an important element in the return migration movement. In other words, present intentions regarding future migration could be considered an indicator toward a typology of return migrants.

An attempt will be made in the present section to highlight the major findings and to systematically organize a coherent profile of return migrants, in the light of what has been said so far.

Return migrants were asked to point out their present intentions with regard to future migration, namely:

- (a) To settle permanently in Britain.
- (b) To return to Canada at a later date.
- (c) To move to another country at a later date.
- (d) Undecided.

The results reveal that while 32.0 per cent express the intention of remaining permanently in Britain, 20.0 per cent intend to return to Canada. A further 3.0 per cent expect to move on to a third country, and a significantly high proportion (43.0 per cent) are uncertain as to their future plans. The remaining 2.0 per cent did not reply.

There is one point which could be stressed in connection with these results: it may very well be that, due to the departmental and thus "official" nature of the Study, respondents might have answered in a non-committing manner, thus "leaving the door open" in case they would wish to emigrate to Canada again.

Regardless of this reservation, the characteristics of these return migrants can be analysed.

The intentions of returning migrants fell into three categories:

- (a) Those who wish to remain in U.K.
- (b) Those who wish to return to Canada.
- (c) Those who intend to move elsewhere or who are uncertain of their future plans.

In the light of the categories of intentions, it is possible to highlight the most common or recurring features inherent to each category, and attempt to draw a statistical profile of each group of return migrants.

The first group, i.e., those who wish to remain in Britain have the following profile: they are slightly more likely to be single females, under 35 years of age; they are less likely to have stated an economic motivation for coming to Canada, preferably quoting the desire for adventure and travel; they are employed in white collar occupations, as teachers, nurses or secretaries. They had not felt their social position had fallen, and although they did have friends or relatives in Canada, they yet felt somewhat homesick; in addition to this homesickness, their reason for returning, far from being economic was that they were merely fulfilling their original plans.

The second group, i.e., those who intend to return to Canada, have the following characteristics: they are generally unattached males, completely all under 35 years of age; almost all employed in white collar occupations as professionals, technicians or teachers; they are more likely to have felt that their social position had fallen while they were in Canada; they are also more likely to have no friends in Canada but in no way did they feel homesick; although they returned to Britain because they had originally planned to do so, as well as for economic reasons, they now intend to return to Canada.

The third and final group were those who intend to move on to another country, or are uncertain of their future plans: they are also

more likely to be young men under 35, unattached but to a lesser extent than the previous groups, with an equal chance of being employed in white or blue collar occupations. They did not feel their social position had fallen during their stay in Canada, and although they had friends there, they felt somewhat homesick. They had been less likely to intend returning to Britain, but they did, mainly because of economic reasons, and also because, relatively to the two other groups, they were less likely to have been satisfied with the employment opportunities. (Table 23).

## CHAPTER III

### DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS - A COMPARISON WITH THE RESIDENT SAMPLE

In order to provide a basis for comparison, a "control" sample of British immigrants, who have completed their first year of residence in Canada, was analysed. The representativeness of this resident sample was discussed in Chapter II.

The internal organization of this final chapter will closely follow that of the previous one, and intentionally so. The socio-economic dimensions will be reviewed, although in a more schematic way, and will again be grouped under four sub-headings:

1. the decision to emigrate;
2. the intention upon arrival;
3. life in Canada;
4. the present intentions.

Each socio-economic dimension will be introduced and reviewed; at the end of each section, a summary will be presented, highlighting the converging and diverging elements between both the return migrant and the resident samples. This summary will, in turn, be followed by a discussion. Each of these discussions is intended to be considered a stepping stone toward the discovery of the independent variables which are likely to be associated with the departure of British migrants from Canada.

### 1. The Decision to Emigrate

As could be expected, the most frequently cited reason for coming to Canada mentioned by U.K. residents was the economic pull factor; whereas this reason was mentioned by 32.0 per cent of the return migrants, it ranked first (54.0 per cent) for the residents. The desire for adventure and travel ranked second (26.0 per cent) as compared to 44.0 per cent for the return migrants. Following, came the desire to be near close friends or relatives (7.0 per cent) and the political situation in former country (1.0 per cent). Some 12.0 per cent of residents mentioned a variety of other reasons.

Age and sex had a similar effect on stated motivation as in the case of the return migrants. (Tables 24 and 25). However, single men in the resident sample were much less likely to point to adventure and travel (30.0 per cent) than were the single men in the return migrant sample (50.0 per cent).

Although still prevalent, economic considerations were less pronounced with rising education levels, for both groups. Similarly, the desire for adventure and travel increased in both groups with increasing levels of education. (Table 26).

When stated motivation was examined in terms of intended occupation, those pointing to desire for travel were more likely to be in professional, technical or clerical occupations.

As was the case for the return migrants, it is not those claiming to have been motivated by economic improvement who fared best in terms of obtaining work in their intended occupation, but those motivated by the desire for adventure and travel. (Table 27).

Generally speaking, the residents fared better than the return migrants in terms of monthly earnings, regardless of motivation.

Those motivated by other reasons fared the best in terms of earnings; their average monthly earnings were \$806 for their first year of residence. They were followed by those who quoted political reasons (\$786). Third, ranked those who stated economic improvement (\$713), followed by those who quoted desire for adventure and travel (\$570). The group which showed the least monetary success during the first year of residence was those who had come to be close to friends or relatives (\$437).

#### Summary and Discussion

On this first point of discussion, namely the motives underlying the decision to emigrate, the following elements emerge:

1. Residents were more likely to point to economic reasons.
2. Return migrants were more likely to quote adventure and travel.
3. Young males in both groups were more likely to point to economic reasons. (Tables 12 and 24),
4. Young females in both groups were more likely to indicate adventure and travel. (Tables 13 and 25).

5. In both groups economic motivation tends to decrease with rising levels of education. (Tables 15 and 26).
6. In both groups, desire for adventure and travel increased with rising levels of education.
7. In both groups, those quoting adventure and travel fared best in terms of obtaining work in their intended occupation. (Tables 16 and 27).
8. Monetary 'success' was more evident among the residents than it was among return migrants.

The above statements can lead us into the first dimension of a typology of return migrants, namely, who he is. His identity will be revealed by the following variables: age, sex, marital status, education and occupation.

At the outset, it does not seem very likely that persons would apply for permanent residence if they are to return home after having seen what Canada "looks like". If this were the case, they could simply have come as visitors. But persons with such a status cannot join the labour force, whereas a person coming to Canada with a "landed immigrant" status can. The "landed immigrant" status is given to the individual who applies for permanent residence in Canada. Not only can he join the labour force, but in applying for "landed" status before leaving his country frees him of many technical details e.g., renewal of visa, if he decides to remain longer than expected, etc.

Being unattached (i.e., single), young, and having a post secondary level of education (not beyond 14 years of schooling) are important pre-requisites for any British migrant. He is not confined by family responsibilities; furthermore, he can join the labour force more easily with a "restricted" level of education than if he possessed qualifications of a highly specialized nature for which the demand is relatively low and rapidly satisfied.

The type of occupation in which the migrant is employed will vary with sex. If it is a man, he will, in all probability, be in the lower levels of managerial, professional and technical positions, or maybe in highly skilled manual occupations.

If it is a woman, she will also be employed in lower professional positions such as teaching or nursing, or in clerical occupations.

Now that we have established the identity of the return migrant, we will focus our attention on the second socio-economic dimension, i.e., the intention upon arrival in Canada.

## 2. The Intention Upon Arrival

The resident sample was asked to state their intentions upon arrival. They were asked this question at two points in time, first upon arrival and again at the end of one year, in order that changes over time could be tapped.

The original intention of 58.0 per cent of the residents was to settle permanently; close to 31.0 per cent indicated they intended to return to Britain; a further 9.0 per cent intended to move to another country; and 1.0 per cent wished to stay in Canada only for a visit. (The remaining 1.0 per cent did not reply.) In other words, close to one-third of all immigrants had come to Canada with an intention of returning to Britain. (Table 28).

If one examines the characteristics of those whose original intention it was to establish residence in Canada, one finds that they were more likely to be married males, (Table 29), aged between 25-34 years with an average level of education of between 9 and 11 years of schooling. The most stated reason for coming to Canada for this group was by far, economic improvement, (75.0 per cent). In comparison, those in the return migrant sample who expressed such an intention were similar in terms of characteristics, but their proportion to the total was only 40.0 per cent.

The intended non-settlers, i.e., those who had originally planned to return to Britain were found in lesser proportion among the residents (31.0 per cent) than in the return migrant sample (55.0 per cent). Both groups however, had similar characteristics, in the sense that they were more likely to be young, single, and had an average of 13 years of schooling.

It is of interest to note the change over time in stated intentions. At the end of one year of residence, the proportion of

intended settlers dropped 20 percentage points to 38.0 per cent, and the proportion of those intending to return to Britain also dropped from 31.0 per cent to 13.0 per cent. This differential was absorbed by a large category of undecided migrants, (45.0 per cent).

#### Summary and Discussion

On this second point of discussion, the following findings can be enumerated:

1. The residents were more likely to have mentioned permanent settlement in Canada as their original intention. (Table 28).
2. The return migrants were more likely to have stated an eventual return to Britain as their original intention. (Table 18).
3. In both groups, "intended settlers" were more likely to have pointed to economic improvement as their reason for coming.
4. In both groups, "intended non-settlers" were more likely to have stated adventure and travel as their motivating factor.

It would seem advisable to postpone the discussion on intentions until both original and present intentions can be integrated and placed in the context of the proposed typology. However, there is additional information on the subject of original intentions which could prove to be highly contributive to the argument presently being followed. From another source of information<sup>1/</sup> there is a way of knowing what proportion of those return migrants who expressed the intention of returning to

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<sup>1</sup> The same question was asked in the Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants.

Britain at survey time, actually did so, or what proportion of the others changed their plans subsequently. This exercise was carried out manually, since the Return Migration Study data have not yet been integrated to the file containing the information from the Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants. It was possible to trace 53 return migrants who had replied to this identical question six months after their arrival in Canada. The consistency in the replies was amazing. Of the 47 return migrants who mentioned that their original intention was to return to Britain, 33 persons replied to the questionnaire administered to them six months after their arrival in Canada. Of these 33 persons, 30 had stated the same intention. Similarly, of the 34 persons who stated that their original intention was to remain in Canada, 18 had replied to the initial questionnaire; 11 of them or 61.0 per cent had maintained the same intention, and a further six persons or 30.0 per cent had changed their mind indicating, on the Return Migration Study questionnaire that their original intention was to settle in Canada. The high positive correlation existing between the two sets of findings rejects the hypothesis that return migrants were simply justifying their actual return to Britain by stating that such was their original intention.

### 3. Life in Canada

The extent to which expectations of Canada were realized may have had some bearing upon the immigrant's decision to remain in Canada.

The degree of satisfaction with certain conditions in Canada was analysed, and it was found on the whole, that close to 70.0 per cent of the resident sample was either "Very well satisfied" or "Moderately satisfied" with the selected conditions, as opposed to almost two-thirds for the return migrant sample. (Table 30). The highest level of satisfaction was with level of earnings. Opinions of dissatisfaction was most strongly oriented toward the cost of living and the housing situation.

Employment opportunities received more appreciation from the residents as they did from the return migrants: whereas only 46.0 per cent of the return migrants had expressed some degree of satisfaction, this opinion was shared by almost three-quarters of the residents.

Furthermore, the residents have fared better than the return migrants in terms of obtaining work in their intended occupation. Whereas 68.0 per cent of the return migrants were employed in occupations in which they had obtained training and hoped to be exercising in Canada, 77.0 per cent of the residents were so employed.

Even those residents not employed in their intended occupation expressed some satisfaction (48.0 per cent) to a larger extent than all return migrants together.

The proportion of residents gainfully employed (96.0 per cent) was almost identical to that of return migrants; furthermore, 32.0 per

cent of the total resident sample had experienced no unemployment during their first year of residence. Moreover, their average monthly earnings over the year was \$670.

The intended occupation of the resident group has already been described in dealing with the characteristics of the sample. Let us here simply recall that 45.0 per cent were in professional and technical occupations. In view of what assumes to be a quite favourable economic experience on the part of the residents, it would seem likely to believe that the perception of one's social position would sustain this assumption.

When, at the end of one year of residence, they were asked to evaluate their social position, as compared to what it was before they came to Canada, 59.0 per cent stated it had remained the same; while 24.0 per cent reported a rise in status, 16.0 per cent felt their social status had suffered a decline. (The remaining 1.0 per cent did not reply.) (Table 31).

The perception of social status change of the residents was also considered in terms of education levels. The feeling of a decline in social status seemed to be increasing with rising education levels for females more than for males; on the other hand, for the men, a feeling of gain of status seemed to be increasing with rising levels of education. In addition, being or not being in one's intended occupation seemed to have influenced the perception of one's social position in the sense that those not so employed were twice as more likely to have felt a loss in status.

## Summary and Discussion

The comparison between the resident sample and the return migrant sample in terms of their satisfaction with conditions in Canada, their perceived social position in the Canadian community and their working experience in general permits the establishment of the following points:

1. The residents fared better than the return migrants in terms of obtaining work in their intended occupation. (Tables 16 and 27).
2. The residents, in general, tended to be more satisfied with conditions in Canada than the return migrants. (Tables 21 and 30).
3. The residents were more likely to be satisfied with employment opportunities than were the return migrants. (Tables 21 and 30).
4. In both groups, unemployment seemed minimal.
5. Residents seemed to have fared better than the return migrants in terms of monthly earnings.
6. Male residents were more likely to have perceived a gain in status. (Table 31).
7. Male return migrants were less likely to have perceived a gain in status. (Table 20).

The economic "adaptation" of migrants to a new country takes place not necessarily with less problems, but at least more rapidly than their social "adaptation". It is expected that a migrant will take from two to three years to fully "adapt" to economic life in Canada. Therefore, we cannot speak in terms of economic adaptation with regard

to the resident sample, let alone with the return migrant sample. The alternative is to present the discussion in terms of economic experience in Canada.

In view of the different length of stay exhibited by both groups, it would seem incorrect to assume that the economic experience of the return migrants was less favourable than that of the residents. A partial explanation for this reasoning is that 47.0 per cent of the return migrant sample had left Canada for personal and family reasons that had nothing to do with Canada as such, and only 20.0 per cent had left because of economic reasons (lack of employment opportunities).

The social "adaptation" of immigrants can spread over a number of years, extending very often to the next generation. So neither in this case can we speak in terms of "adaptation". Furthermore, the present analysis has only considered three social indicators, namely the degree of interaction with friends or relatives in Canada, the perceived social position and the degree of satisfaction with certain selected conditions of Canadian life. Therefore, the situation must be described again in terms of an experience. The above discussion raises the second dimension of the typology. After having identified the return migrant in a first dimension, we will examine what he thought of his experience of Canada.

The return migrant, was not inclined to believe his was a totally ungratifying experience. The basic point of issue, however, is the question of not being in his intended occupation. This, of course,

raises the question of occupational demand. The occupational demand in Canada for any intended occupation is assessed prior to emigration. One criterion considered in the assessment is that of intended destination. But the assessment does not take into account the possibility that a migrant, once in Canada, may take up residence elsewhere. Such a question however, pertains to the realm of immigration policy and is beyond the framework of the present analysis.

The return migrant's experience in Canada was even more gratifying if he was in his intended occupation. Generally speaking, he stated being very well satisfied with the level of earnings, the housing situation and recreational facilities. He expressed a moderate degree of satisfaction with regard to health, educational and cultural facilities. The areas where he was least likely to express satisfaction were employment opportunities and the general cost of living. Despite his reservation with regard to employment opportunities, he was gainfully employed during his stay in Canada, and the small period of unemployment he might have experienced should be considered as almost normal, given the initial period of job search. If he was not in his intended occupation, particularly if he was a man, he was more dissatisfied with employment opportunities.

Since he perceived his social position has remained the same, he did not associate it with his decision to return to Britain. If the migrant was a female, she even considered her social position risen from

what it was prior to her coming to Canada. During his stay in Canada, if the return migrant did not live with friends or relatives, he interacted with them at least on a weekly basis.

If his departure from Canada was not part of his original expectations, it was connected with some feeling of obligation toward their family in Britain, or with the desire to further their education, rarely because of a feeling of deprivation.

Attempting to evaluate how the return migrant perceived his socio-economic experience of Canada and how this perception was related to his decision to leave was the intended purpose of this discussion. A final socio-economic dimension to be examined are the present intentions.

#### 4. The Present Intentions

The influence of immigration in Canada's population growth is an established fact. As a matter of fact, most of us are "immigrants" or sons or daughters of immigrants. Will newly landed immigrants continue the historical trends established by our fathers? Will some immigrants remain in Canada to settle permanently? Permanent settlement cannot be defined merely in terms of socio-economic integration; it involves a relative change in values, a whole array of factors which can hardly be quantified. In this context, we will attempt in the present section to analyse the present intentions of a group of British migrants who have been residing in Canada for one year.

Generally speaking, the resident sample does not consider their migration movement as irrevocable. After one year of residence in Canada, some 13.0 per cent still considered returning to Britain. Whereas 38.0 per cent considered remaining in Canada permanently, there remained as in the return migrant sample, a small proportion who intended to move to another country (3.0 per cent) and a substantial fraction (45.0 per cent) who were yet undecided as to their future plans.

As might be expected, persons citing adventure and travel as their reason for emigrating were least likely to report that they intended to stay in Canada (15.0 per cent). On the other hand, 54.0 per cent of those pointing to familiar or political reasons, and 45.0 per cent of those quoting economic improvement stated they wished to remain permanently in this country.

It could be interesting to note that more than half (53.0 per cent) of those motivated by adventure and travel were undecided.

Those who expressed an intention of remaining in Canada permanently were more likely to be married males, between 25-29 years of age, and to have between 9-11 years of schooling. Their chief motivation for coming to Canada was economic improvement.

Those whose present intention is to return to Britain are more likely to be married males, between 25-29 years of age, and to have 14 years of schooling or more. Their reason for coming to Canada was least likely to be economic.

The basic characteristics of those who intended to move elsewhere or were uncertain of their future plans were similar to those of the previous group, except on two points: their level of education, which was slightly lower, and their reason for coming was slightly more oriented toward economic improvement, but very slightly. (Tables 32 to 36 ).

#### Summary and Discussion

The following points emerge when the present intentions of both samples are contrasted:

1. In both groups (although the proportions slightly differ), approximately one-third of the sample presently intend to remain where they are.
2. The characteristics of those who intend to remain where they are, appear, in the one group to reflect a reverse image of those of the other in terms of age, marital status, and education.
3. There is a slightly higher proportion of return migrants who now intend to return to Canada than there are residents who intend to return to Britain. (Tables 23 and 36 ).
4. In both groups, there is a substantial proportion of persons who are undecided with regard to their future plans. (Tables 23 and 36).
5. The return migrants who were undecided as to their future plans evoked economic motives as their reasons for coming and for leaving Canada, and were less satisfied with the situation of the labour market. (Table 23 ).

Generally speaking, the present intentions of migrants can be considered a revealing indicator of what they think of their migratory experience, for most of them, the first one. Whatever these intentions are, they must be considered as those expressed at a specific point in time, and not necessarily crystallized, thus irreversible. But there is no way of knowing at this time, if, whether these intentions have been realized. These considerations bring us to discuss the third and final dimension toward the identification of a typology of return migrants. In a first dimension, return migrants were identified; in a second, the self-evaluation of their socio-economic experience in Canada was described; finally, in a third step, we will try to analyse what the return migrant believes to be his future expectations.

The present intentions of the return migrant are related to a large extent to his original intentions. If the return migrant was an intended settler (in Canada), he had come to Canada for economic reasons, and had returned to Britain for the same reasons. His expectations of Canada were not satisfied, and therefore he did not find his experience very gratifying. He preferred to return home, with no specific intention of coming back.

The future expectations of the intended non settlers are more related to factors pertaining to traits of his personality than to his perception of his socio-economic experience in Canada. He wants to travel and see the world but yet feels homesick and needs the security

of familiar surroundings; or in contrast, he is not of the sedentary type, feels socially integrated anywhere, and although he had returned to Britain, he did not wish to remain there permanently.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of this study was two-fold: first it was intended to provide information on the characteristics of British return migrants and on the manner in which they perceived their experiences in Canada, and secondly, to discover if from certain recurring independent variables a sociological profile of the British return migrant could be drawn.

With this purpose in mind, eighty-five respondents, out of a sample of 187 British migrants who had arrived in Canada in 1969 were analysed. Their characteristics were examined and the factors surrounding their decision to emigrate to Canada, their intentions upon arrival, their experiences in Canada, their decision to leave and their present intention regarding future migration were studied.

A control sample of 764 British migrants in 1970 completed their first year of residence were also analysed. Their characteristics and the factors surrounding their decision to emigrate, their intention upon arrival, their experiences in Canada and their present intentions were outlined.

The findings obtained from both samples were compared and discussed, and the results confirmed that certain independent variables were recurring and could be schematized into a typology of British return migrants. Factors such as age, education, marital status and type of occupation could be isolated. These factors were manifested either in terms of freedom from excessive occupational or family responsibilities, or from financial worry. The typology can be schematized as follows:

### I The Home-bound Migrant

The model type of home-bound migrant was a single female, most likely to be under 29 years of age. She came to Canada to travel and see the world. She was employed either as a nurse, a teacher or a secretary. She was quite satisfied with employment opportunities as well as with other conditions in Canada. She had a lot of friends in Canada and saw them often. She was likely to have felt that her social position had somewhat risen while in Canada. She had no problem in finding employment in her intended occupation. Her motives for leaving were to a large extent related to the strong ties she kept with home. Homesickness plus a certain feeling of "moral obligations" toward her family incited her to return to Britain, which, in any case was part of her original plans.

She was likely to remain in Britain, or return to Canada to visit. This type of return migrant accounted for approximately 38.0 per cent of the sample.

### II The Tentative "Immigrant"

This type of migrant was a married male, less likely to be under 35 years of age. The term "immigrant" is used here in the "traditional" sense of the word, meaning he had come to Canada with an intention to settle permanently. He had come to Canada to improve his economic position, and left because Canada had not met his expectations. Whatever his type of employment, married or non-married, he met more difficulties

in finding employment in his intended occupation and hence was less satisfied with employment opportunities. He has no intention of coming back to Canada. This type of return migrant accounted for approximately 23.0 per cent of the sample.

### III The Nomadic Migrant

The main feature of this type of migrant is his high level of mobility. He is a young man, either single or married, in a professional or technical occupation for which there is always demand (i.e., technician, programmer, etc.). He felt a decline in status during his stay in Canada, but seems to adapt easily, encountering no difficulties in obtaining work in his intended occupation and being free from family ties. He does not intend to remain in Britain, but rather return to Canada or move elsewhere. This type accounted for approximately 39.0 per cent of the sample.

The findings presented in this report corroborate the conclusions at which arrived Richmond in a study of British return migrants conducted in Britain in 1962-1963<sup>1</sup>. The present analysis found however that there were a higher proportion of return migrants who were ambivalents, i.e., uncertain of their future plans than in Richmond's study (52.0 per cent as compared to 29.0 per cent). There was also, in this study, a lesser proportion who wanted to remain in Britain (31.0 per cent as opposed to Richmond's 42.0 per cent), and also less persons who wanted to return to Canada (20.0 per cent as opposed to 29.0 per cent for Richmond).

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1 A.H. Richmond, "The Return to Britain" in Post-War Immigrants in Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1967, p. 229-252.

The difference in these findings may well be related to the economic, political and social changes that both countries have experienced in the past decade. These differences nevertheless point to a trend toward a greater mobility in both British and Canadian societies, a mobility which will be increasing.

These findings suggest that immigration as a social phenomenon will be less and less thought of as a one way movement, associated with permanent settlement, particularly in a world of highly industrialized societies where geographical barriers have been eliminated, where modern systems of transportation and telecommunications have brought the world to one's doorstep. Immigration, and return will be more and more thought of in terms of international migration, characterized mainly by its mobility. The causes of return migration are not solely to be found where dissatisfaction with the social system as a whole but rather with the flexible components of the system which permits such population movements. Concepts such as "adaptation" and "assimilation" will, with the development of future research in the field of migration, eventually lose much of their significance.

The trend toward a greater geographical occupational and social mobility could be verified among various nationalities. The influence of migration on political and social institutions could be studied. These and many other studies are required to understand the implications of migration in urban society.

Return migration is becoming part of an international movement of persons in quest of the optimum utilization of skills, training, education and other human resources.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appleyard, R.T., "Determinants of Return Migration - A Socio-Economic Study of United Kingdom Migrants who Returned from Australia" in Economic Record, Vol. 38, No. 83, September 1962, p. 352-368.

Interviews conducted with over a hundred British migrants returning home from Australia revealed that for the majority of the respondents the decision to return to Britain were not economic in origin. They had returned to Britain either for long visits with relatives or for personal reasons. The contribution of this article was rather limited because the motivations underlying the decision to return had not been probed.

Kuznets, Simon and Rubin, E., Immigration and the Foreign-Born, Occasional Paper 46, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1954, 107 p.

This paper analyses the arrivals and estimated departures of the Foreign-Born through Census data (Time Series). The authors found a correlation between the fluctuations of the economy (business cycles) and the departure of the Foreign-Born. This paper illustrates one of the initial theories (the frictional assumption) with regard to emigration of the Foreign-Born, i.e., migrants will stay when the economic situation is "good", and leave when the economy is "bad". There is no way of course to deny this fact but the economic situation is not the only factor involved in the departure of migrants. Furthermore, this was a general theory, not particularly applied to return migrants.

Richardson, Alan, "A Shipboard Study of Some British born Immigrants Returning to the United Kingdom from Australia" in International Migration, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1968, p. 221-236.

The aim of this study was to obtain some understanding of the psycho-social factors which distinguish the 'Permanent' returnees from those who are 'Undecided'. He arrived at a tentative conclusion that 'Permanent' returnees are most likely to be motivated by economic considerations (achievement needs) and that the 'Undecided' returnees are more likely to be motivated by emotional considerations (what he called affiliative needs). This study was helpful in the sense that it recognized that economic considerations were not the only motivating factor in the return movement.

Richmond, A.H., Post-War Immigrants in Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1967, 320 p.

The author compares and contrasts the economic and social integration of British immigrants with those of other countries. His analysis is based on two surveys, the first covering a representative cross-section of immigrants of all nationalities throughout Canada, the second, conducted in Britain following up a sample of British immigrants who had returned home. The chapter on "The Return to Britain" is of particular interest. The author studies the factors surrounding the departure of British migrants from Canada. It is from this survey that his typology originated. It was to be completed later in a subsequent paper dealing with the same topic.

-----, "The Thousand Dollar Cure: A Study of Return Migration from Canada to Britain". Paper presented at the meetings of the Canadian Association of Sociology and Anthropology, Ottawa, June 10-11, 1967, 16 p.

Pursuing his research on the causes of return migration, the author in a subsequent examination of his previous findings developed a typology of return migrants. Using his typology seemed an appropriate starting point for a similar investigation.

Saloutos, Theodore, They Remember America: The Story of the Repatriated Greek-Americans, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1956, 153 p.

This study was carried out from more direct observations. The author retraces the historical background of Greek immigrants in the United States and from actual case studies arrived at the conclusion that in addition to economic considerations family reasons prompted the return of Greek-Americans to their homeland. He also stressed the importance of the extended family represented to the repatriates, and how often it dictated his behaviour on his return. This study was an interesting piece of work but lacked theoretical insight.

APPENDIX 1

THE TABLES

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1

Comparison Between Total Immigration And Immigration From United Kingdom And  
Comparison Between Total Workers And United Kingdom Workers In SESAI Sample

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA - 1969

	<u>Total (All Countries)</u>	<u>Immigration From U.K.</u>
A. Total Immigration:	161,531	31,977
B. Immigrant Labour Force:	84,349	17,312
C. B as % of A:	52.2	54.1

SELECTED SAMPLE OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS - 1969

	<u>All Countries</u>	<u>United Kingdom<sup>1</sup></u>
A. Total Immigrant Labour Force:	84,349	17,312
B. Selected Sample:	5,929	1,372
C. B as % of A:	7.02	7.90

<sup>1</sup> Refers to country of former residence. The number of immigrant workers born in United Kingdom is not processed by the Data Centre in the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It can be known, however, that 28,790 immigrants coming to Canada in 1969 gave Britain as their country of birth (i.e. 17.82 per cent of the total immigration for that year). It can be stated also, that the selected sample for SESAI contained 1,192 British-born immigrants (or 20.10 per cent of the total selected sample).

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 2

Distribution of SESAI Selected Sample (1969) and  
Immigrant Labour Force (1969) by Country of Former Residence

Country of Former Residence	SESAI Selected Sample - 1969		Immigrant Labour Force - 1969	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Britain	1,372	23.1	17,312	20.5
France	288	4.9	3,132	3.7
Germany	268	4.5	3,250	3.9
Greece	291	4.9	4,448	5.3
Italy	406	6.9	4,996	5.9
Portugal	187	3.2	2,242	2.7
Yugoslavia	144	2.4	1,625	1.9
China	199	3.4	3,258	3.9
India	159	2.7	2,631	3.1
Philippines	222	3.7	2,520	3.0
Australasia	261	4.4	2,797	3.3
U.S.A.	289	4.9	10,220	12.1
West Indies	524	8.8	8,596	10.2
Others	1,319	22.2	17,322	20.5
TOTAL	5,929	100.0	84,349	100.0

Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Immigration Statistics, 1969, Table 10.

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 3

Distribution of SESAI Selected Sample (1969) and  
Immigrant Labour Force, (1969) by Intended Occupation

Intended Occupation	SESAI Selected Sample - 1969		Immigrant Labour Force - 1969	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Managerial	133	2.3	1,957	2.3
Professional and Technical	1,736	29.3	26,883	31.9
Clerical	726	12.3	12,222	14.5
Sales	199	3.4	3,287	3.9
Service and Recreation	548	9.3	9,060	10.8
Transport and Communication	73	1.1	932	1.1
Agriculture	203	3.4	2,283	2.7
Logging	7	0.1	115	0.1
Fishing, Trapping, Hunting	-	-	17	-
Mining and Quarrying	27	0.5	389	0.5
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	1,893	31.9	23,443	27.8
Labourers	166	2.8	2,018	2.4
Others	157	2.6	1,134	1.3
Entrepreneurs	61	1.0	609	0.7
TOTAL	5,929	100.0	84,349	100.0

Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Immigration Statistics, 1969, Table 10.

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 4

Distribution of SESAI Selected Sample (1969) and Immigrant Labour Force (1969) by Region and Province of Intended Destination

Region and Province of Intended Destination	SESAI Selected Sample - 1969		Immigrant Labour Force - 1969	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Maritimes	120	2.0	1,998	2.4
Newfoundland	21	0.3	422	0.5
Prince Edward Island	4	0.1	66	0.1
Nova Scotia	58	1.0	935	1.1
New Brunswick	37	0.6	575	0.7
Quebec	1,112	18.8	15,821	18.8
Ontario	3,179	53.6	45,809	54.3
Prairies	815	13.7	10,230	12.1
Manitoba	294	4.9	3,474	4.1
Saskatchewan	100	1.7	1,213	1.4
Alberta	421	7.1	5,543	6.6
B.C. (Yukon and N.W.T.)	698	11.8	10,491	12.4
Not Stated	5	0.1	-	-
TOTAL	5,929	100.0	84,349	100.0

Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Monthly Immigration Statistical Report (Restricted), December 1969.

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 5

Distribution of SESAI Selected Sample (1969) and Immigrant Population of Working Age (1969) by Age and Sex

Age Groups	SESAI Selected Sample - 1969			Immigrant Population of Working Age - 1969		
	Male	Female <sup>1</sup>	Total	Male	Female <sup>1</sup>	Total
15-19	240 5.5	161 10.2	401 6.8	5,494 9.0	4,793 19.7	10,290 12.0
20-24	1,162 26.7	734 46.6	1,896 32.0	15,702 25.6	10,222 42.0	25,924 30.3
25-29	1,251 28.7	433 27.5	1,684 28.4	16,086 26.3	5,715 23.5	21,801 25.5
30-34	722 16.6	147 9.3	869 14.6	9,645 15.8	1,961 8.1	11,606 13.6
35-39	450 10.3	53 3.4	503 8.5	5,624 9.2	754 3.1	6,378 7.5
40-44	239 5.5	20 1.3	259 4.4	3,028 4.9	346 1.4	3,374 4.0
45-49	135 3.1	16 1.0	151 2.5	1,783 2.9	186 0.8	1,969 2.3
50-54	66 1.5	5 0.3	71 1.2	1,021 1.7	96 0.4	1,117 1.3
55-59	54 1.3	4 0.3	58 1.0	962 1.6	102 0.4	1,064 1.2
60-64	26 0.6	1 -	27 0.4	1,066 1.7	83 0.3	1,149 1.3
65	10 0.2	- -	10 0.2	782 1.3	77 0.3	859 1.0
TOTAL	4,355 100.0	1,574 100.0	5,929 100.0	61,196 100.0	24,335 100.0	85,531 100.0

Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1969, Table 5.

<sup>1</sup> Single females only.

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 6

Distribution of SESAI Selected Sample (1969) and Immigrant Population of Working Age (1969) by Marital Status

Marital Status	SESAI Selected Sample - 1969		Immigrant Population of Working Age - 1969	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Single (Males)	2,014	34.0	29,056	34.0
(Females)	1,574	26.5	24,335	28.4
Married (Males)	2,270	38.3	30,883	36.1
Others (Males)	71	1.2	1,257	1.5
TOTAL	5,929	100.0	85,531	100.0

Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1969, Table 5.

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 7

Distribution by Age and Sex of U.K. Immigrants  
to Canada (1969) who Completed Their First Year  
of Residence, and of U.K. Return Migrants

Age Groups	U.K. Residents			U.K. Return Migrants		
	Male	Female <sup>1</sup>	Total	Male	Female <sup>1</sup>	Total
15-19	12	17	29	5	7	12
	2.0	10.1	3.8	4.5	9.2	6.4
20-24	139	83	222	44	38	82
	23.3	49.1	29.1	39.7	50.0	43.9
25-29	188	44	232	27	22	49
	31.6	26.0	30.4	24.3	29.0	26.2
30-34	103	12	115	10	7	17
	17.3	7.1	15.0	9.0	9.2	9.1
35-39	69	8	77	12	-	12
	11.6	4.7	10.1	10.8	-	6.4
40-44	38	2	40	5	-	5
	6.4	1.2	5.2	4.5	-	2.7
45-49	22	3	25	5	2	7
	3.7	1.8	3.3	4.5	2.6	3.8
50-54	16	-	16	1	-	1
	2.7	-	2.1	0.9	-	0.5
55-59	6	-	6	1	-	1
	1.0	-	0.8	0.9	-	0.5
60-64	1	-	1	1	-	1
	0.2	-	0.1	0.9	-	0.5
65	1	-	1	-	-	-
	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-
TOTAL	595	169	764	111	76	187
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Single females only.





## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 10

Distribution by Groups of Intended Occupations of  
U.K. Immigrants to Canada (1969) who Completed  
Their First Year Residence, and of U.K. Return Migrants

Occupational Groupings	U.K. Residents		U.K. Return Migrants	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Managers	43	5.7	5	2.7
Professional and Technical	341	44.9	64	34.2
Clerical	94	12.4	35	18.7
Sales	45	5.9	5	2.7
Service and Recreation	37	4.9	13	7.0
Transport and Communication	-	-	6	3.2
Farming	14	1.8	4	2.1
Craftsmen	156	20.5	47	25.1
Labourers	5	0.7	2	1.1
Others	24	3.2	6	3.2
TOTAL	759	100.0	187	100.0
Not Stated	5	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	764	-	187	-

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 11

Distribution by Province of Intended Destination of  
U.K. Immigrants to Canada (1969) who Completed Their  
First Year Residence, and of U.K. Return Migrants

Intended Destination	U.K. Residents		U.K. Return Migrants	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Atlantic Provinces	26	3.4	3	1.6
Newfoundland	7	0.9	2	1.1
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	14	1.8	-	-
New Brunswick	5	0.7	1	0.5
Quebec	85	11.1	20	10.7
Ontario	432	56.6	109	58.3
Prairies	116	15.2	22	11.8
Manitoba	41	5.4	12	6.4
Saskatchewan	23	3.0	2	1.1
Alberta	52	6.8	8	4.3
B.C. (Yukon and N.W.T.)	105	13.7	33	17.6
TOTAL	764	100.0	187	100.0

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 12

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by Age Groups  
for Male U.K. Return Migrants

Major Reason	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-64	65+	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	-	5	10	4	2	2	2	-	25
Desire for adventure and travel	1	7	3	-	-	1	-	-	12
To be near relatives or friends	50.0	46.6	18.7	-	-	33.3	-	-	24.4
To get education, training experience in Canada	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4
Went to Canada for a working holiday	-	-	6.3	20.0	-	-	40.0	-	8.2
Other reasons	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
	-	6.7	12.5	-	33.3	-	-	-	8.2
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	50.0	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	4.1
	2	15	16	5	3	3	5	-	49
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0

APPENDIX i

TABLE 13

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by Age Groups  
for Female U.K. Return Migrants

Major Reason	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-64	65+	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	1 25.0	1 5.6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 5.6
Desire for adventure and travel	1 25.0	13 72.1	7 77.8	3 75.0	- -	- -	1 100.0	- -	25 69.5
To be near relatives or friends	2 50.0	1 5.6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 8.3
To get education, training, experience in Canada	- -	2 11.1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 8.3
Went to Canada for a working holiday	- -	1 5.6	1 11.1	1 25.0	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 8.3
Other reasons	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL	4 100.0	18 100.0	9 100.0	4 100.0	- -	- -	1 100.0	- -	36 100.0

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 14

Original Intention Upon Arrival in Canada by  
Marital Status and Sex for U.K. Return Migrants

Intention	Male			Female Single	Total
	Single	Married	Total		
To settle permanently in Canada	7 35.0	22 75.9	29 59.2	5 13.8	34 40.0
To return to my country at a later date	12 60.0	7 24.1	19 38.8	28 77.8	47 55.3
To move to another country at a later date	- -	- -	- -	1 2.8	1 1.2
To stay in Canada only for a visit	1 5.0	- -	1 2.0	1 2.8	2 2.3
Non-response	- -	- -	- -	1 2.8	1 1.2
TOTAL	20 100.0	29 100.0	49 100.0	36 100.0	85 100.0

## APPENDIX 1

TABLE 15

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by  
Years of Schooling for U.K. Return Migrants

Major Reason	1-8	9-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18+	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	1 100.0	20 54.1	4 11.4	- -	2 28.6	- -	27 31.8
Desire for adventure and travel	-	10 27.0	21 60.0	2 66.7	4 57.1	-	37 43.5
To be near relatives or close friends	-	4 10.8	2 5.8	1 33.3	-	-	7 8.2
To get education, training, experience in Canada	-	1 2.7	4 11.4	-	1 14.3	1 50.0	7 8.2
Went to Canada for a working holiday	-	1 2.7	4 11.4	-	-	-	5 5.9
Other reasons	-	1 2.7	-	-	-	1 50.0	2 2.4
TOTAL	1 100.0	37 100.0	35 100.0	3 100.0	7 100.0	2 100.0	85 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 16

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by Whether In  
or Not In Intended Occupation for U.K. Return Migrants

Major Reason	In	Not In	Not Applicable	Not Reported	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	14 23.3	10 50.0	2 66.7	1 50.0	27 31.8
Desire for adventure and travel	30 50.0	5 25.0	1 33.3	1 50.0	37 43.5
To be near relatives or close friends	5 8.3	2 10.0	- -	- -	7 8.2
To get education, training, experience in Canada	5 8.3	2 10.0	- -	- -	7 8.2
Went to Canada for a working holiday	4 6.8	1 5.0	- -	- -	5 5.9
Other reasons	2 3.3	- -	- -	- -	2 2.4
TOTAL	60 100.0	20 100.0	3 100.0	2 100.0	85 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 17

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate  
By First and Last Average Monthly Earnings  
Reported, Differential and Average Length of  
Stay in Canada of U.K. Return Migrants

Major Reason	Last Reported Monthly Earnings	First Reported Monthly Earnings	Differential	Average Length of Stay (months)
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	\$590 (N = 22)	\$524 (N = 22)	66	10.7
Desire for adventure and travel	\$489 (N = 34)	\$457 (N = 34)	32	14.8
To be near relatives or close friends	\$569 (N = 7)	\$425 (N = 7)	144	15.7
To get education, training, experience in Canada	\$834 (N = 6)	\$617 (N = 6)	217	15.7
Went to Canada for a working holiday	\$362 (N = 4)	\$437 (N = 4)	-75	7.4
Other reasons	\$797 (N = 2)	\$724 (N = 2)	73	13.5
TOTAL	\$555 (N = 75)	\$492 (N = 75)	63	11.3

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 18

Original Intention Upon Arrival in Canada by Major Reason  
Underlying the Decision to Emigrate for U.K. Return Migrants

Intention	Improve Economic Position, Etc.	Desire for Adventure and Travel	To be Near Relatives and Friends	To Get Education, Training, Etc.	Went to Canada for Working Holiday	Other Reasons	Total
To settle permanently in Canada	26 96.3	3 8.1	5 71.4	- -	- -	- -	34 40.0
To return to my country at a later date	1 3.7	32 86.5	2 28.6	7 100.0	3 60.0	2 100.0	47 55.3
To move to another country at a later date	- -	1 2.7	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1.2
To stay in Canada only for a visit	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 40.0	- -	2 2.3
Non-response	- -	1 2.7	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1.2
TOTAL	27 100.0	37 100.0	7 100.0	7 100.0	5 100.0	2 100.0	85 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 19

Reasons for Leaving Canada, by Sex, for U.K. Return Migrants

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Lack of employment opportunities	15	30.6	2	5.5	17	20.0
Homesickness on my part	4	8.2	6	16.7	10	11.7
Homesickness on part of my wife	6	12.2	-	-	6	7.1
Illness or death in the family	1	2.1	5	13.9	6	7.1
Other personal reasons	17	34.7	17	47.2	34	40.0
Other reasons combined	6	12.2	6	16.7	12	14.1
TOTAL	49	100.0	36	100.0	85	100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 20

Perception of Social Position in the Community  
by Sex for U.K. Return Migrants

Social Position	Male	Female	Total
Rose	4	7	11
	8.2	19.4	13.0
Remained the same	32	22	54
	65.3	61.1	63.5
Fell	11	6	17
	22.4	16.7	20.0
Non-response	2	1	3
	4.1	2.8	3.5
TOTAL	49	36	85
	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX I

TABLE 21

Satisfaction With Selected Conditions in Canada, for U.K. Return Migrants

Selected Conditions	Very Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		A Little Dissatisfied		Very Dissatisfied		Undecided		No Opinion		Non-Response		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Employment opportunities	17	20.0	22	25.8	22	25.8	18	21.2	2	2.4	2	2.4	2	2.4	85	100.0
Level of earnings	33	38.8	34	40.0	11	12.9	5	5.9	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2	85	100.0
Cost of living	16	18.8	47	55.3	13	15.3	7	8.2	-	-	-	-	2	2.4	85	100.0
Housing situation	27	31.8	28	32.9	9	10.6	10	11.7	1	1.2	8	9.4	2	2.4	85	100.0
Educational facilities	20	23.5	24	28.2	6	7.1	6	7.1	2	2.4	23	27.0	4	4.7	85	100.0
Health services	20	23.5	32	37.6	16	18.8	6	7.1	6	7.1	4	4.7	1	1.2	85	100.0
Recreational facilities	30	35.2	41	48.2	6	7.1	4	4.7	-	-	2	2.4	2	2.4	85	100.0
Cultural facilities	14	16.5	29	34.1	19	22.3	8	9.4	1	1.2	12	14.1	2	2.4	85	100.0

APPENDIX I

TABLE 22

Satisfaction With Decision to Leave, by Sex, for U.K. Return Migrants

Degree	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Yes	27	55.1	21	58.3	48	56.5
No	12	24.5	6	16.7	18	21.2
Undecided	10	20.4	9	25.0	19	22.3
Non-response	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49	100.0	36	100.0	85	100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 23

Characteristics of U.K. Return Migrants, According to Their Present Intentions

	Remain in U.K.		Return to Canada		Others		Total	
	N = 26		N = 17		N = 42		N = 85	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Female	14	54	7	41	15	36	36	42
Under 35	20	77	16	94	37	88	73	86
Single	17	65	12	71	27	64	56	66
Economic motive for emigration	7	27	6	35	14	33	27	32
Intended occupation								
White	15	58	14	82	24	57	53	62
Blue	11	42	3	18	18	43	32	38
Position in community								
fell in Canada	5	19	5	29	7	17	17	20
Had no Canadian friends	2	8	5	29	5	12	12	14
Felt homesick in Canada	4	15	-	-	5	12	9	11
Economic reasons for returning to U.K.	2	8	4	24	11	26	17	20
Originally intended to return to U.K.	15	58	10	59	22	52	47	55
Satisfied with employ- ment opportunities	13	50	8	48	18	43	39	46

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 24

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by Age Groups  
for Male U.K. Residents in Canada

Major Reason	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-64	65+	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	7 58.4	80 57.6	128 68.1	73 70.9	51 73.9	20 52.6	20 44.5	1 100.0	380 63.9
Desire for adventure and travel	3 25.0	34 24.5	31 16.5	11 10.7	8 11.6	3 7.9	2 4.4	- 0	92 15.5
To be near relatives or friends	1 8.3	4 2.9	4 2.1	4 3.9	2 2.9	3 7.9	14 31.1	- 0	32 5.4
The political situation in former country	- 0	3 2.1	3 1.6	2 1.9	2 2.9	- 0	1 2.2	- 0	11 1.8
Other reasons	1 8.3	18 12.9	22 11.7	13 12.6	6 8.7	12 31.6	8 17.8	- 0	80 13.4
TOTAL	12 100.0	139 100.0	188 100.0	103 100.0	69 100.0	38 100.0	45 100.0	1 100.0	595 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 25

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by Age Groups  
for Female U.K. Residents in Canada

Major Reason	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-64	65+	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	2 11.8	13 15.7	9 20.4	3 25.0	2 25.0	- 0	- 0	-	29 17.2
Desire for adventure and travel	9 52.9	62 74.7	26 59.1	5 41.7	4 50.0	- 0	1 33.4	-	107 63.3
To be near relatives or friends	4 23.5	5 6.0	8 18.2	4 33.3	1 12.5	1 50.0	1 33.3	-	24 14.2
The political situation in former country	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	- 0
Other reasons	2 11.8	3 3.6	1 2.3	- 0	1 12.5	1 50.0	1 33.3	-	9 5.3
TOTAL	17 100.0	83 100.0	44 100.0	12 100.0	8 100.0	2 100.0	3 100.0	-	169 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 26

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by  
Years of Schooling for U.K. Residents in Canada

Major Reason	1-8	9-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18+	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	2 25.0	225 61.7	97 48.0	15 46.9	38 46.9	32 42.1	409 53.5
Desire for adventure and travel	1 12.5	73 20.0	76 37.6	7 21.9	25 30.9	17 22.4	199 26.1
To be near relatives or close friends	3 37.5	34 9.3	14 6.9	2 6.2	2 2.5	1 1.3	56 7.3
The political situation in former country	- 0	6 1.6	3 1.5	2 6.2	- 0	- 0	11 1.4
Other reasons	2 25.0	27 7.4	12 6.0	6 18.8	16 19.7	26 34.2	89 11.7
TOTAL	8 100.0	365 100.0	202 100.0	32 100.0	81 100.0	76 100.0	764 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 27

Major Reason Underlying the Decision to Emigrate by Whether In  
or Not In Intended Occupation for U.K. Residents in Canada

Major Reason	In	Not In	Not Reported	Total
Improve economic position, standard of living, etc.	312 52.4	94 57.3	3 60.0	409 53.5
Desire for adventure and travel	164 27.6	33 20.1	2 40.0	199 26.1
To be near relatives or close friends	35 5.9	21 12.8	- 0	56 7.3
The political situation in former country	7 1.2	4 2.5	- 0	11 1.4
Other reasons	77 12.9	12 7.3	- 0	89 11.7
TOTAL	595 100.0	164 100.0	5 100.0	764 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 28

Original Intention Upon Arrival in Canada by Major Reason Underlying  
the Decision to Emigrate for U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	Improve Economic Position, Etc.	Desire for Adventure and Travel	To be Near Relatives and Friends	The Political Situation in Former Country	Other Reasons	Total
To settle permanently in Canada	307 100.0	37 18.6	38 67.8	10 90.9	51 57.3	443 58.0
To return to my country at a later date	79 19.3	114 57.3	14 25.0	1 9.1	27 30.3	235 30.7
To move to another country at a later date	17 4.2	44 22.1	2 3.6	- 0	4 4.5	67 8.8
To stay in Canada only for a visit	3 0.7	2 1.0	1 1.8	- 0	1 1.1	7 0.9
Non-response	3 0.7	2 1.0	1 1.8	- 0	6 6.8	12 1.6
TOTAL	409 100.0	199 100.0	56 100.0	11 100.0	89 100.0	764 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 29

Original Intention Upon Arrival in Canada by Marital  
Status and Sex for U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	Male				Female Single	Total
	Single	Married	Others	Total		
To settle permanently in Canada	76 48.1	308 72.1	9 90.0	393 66.0	50 29.6	443 58.0
To return to my country at a later date	52 32.9	95 22.3	1 10.0	148 24.9	87 51.5	235 30.7
To move to another country at a later date	23 14.6	15 3.5	- 0	38 6.4	29 17.1	67 8.8
To stay in Canada only for a visit	4 2.5	2 0.5	- 0	6 1.0	1 0.6	7 0.9
Non-response	3 1.9	7 1.6	- 0	10 1.7	2 1.2	12 1.6
TOTAL	158 100.0	427 100.0	10 100.0	595 100.0	169 100.0	764 100.0

APPENDIX I

TABLE 30

Satisfaction With Selected Conditions in Canada, for U.K. Residents in Canada

	Very Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		A Little Dissatisfied		Very Dissatisfied		Non-response		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Employment opportunities	260	34.0	298	39.2	139	18.1	49	6.4	18	2.3	764	100.0
Level of earnings	290	37.9	359	47.2	86	11.2	21	2.7	8	1.0	764	100.0
Cost of living	94	12.3	394	51.7	218	28.5	49	6.4	9	1.1	764	100.0
Housing situation	180	23.5	281	37.0	187	24.4	96	12.5	20	2.6	764	100.0
Educational facilities	254	33.2	277	36.5	101	13.2	45	5.8	87	11.3	764	100.0
Recreational facilities	369	48.6	245	32.0	90	11.7	41	5.3	19	2.4	764	100.0
Cultural facilities	194	25.3	291	38.3	166	21.7	90	11.7	23	3.0	764	100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 31

Perceived Social Position in the Community  
by Sex for U.K. Residents in Canada

Social Position	Male	Female	Total
Rose	149	36	185
	25.0	21.3	24.2
Remained the same	344	107	451
	57.9	63.4	59.0
Fell	93	26	119
	15.6	15.3	15.6
Non-response	9	-	9
	1.5	0	1.2
TOTAL	595	169	764
	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX I

TABLE 32

Present Intention by Age Groups for Male U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-64	65	Total
To remain permanently in Canada	7 58.4	43 30.9	68 36.2	48 46.6	29 42.0	20 52.7	31 67.4	-	246 41.4
To return to my country at a later date	1 8.3	23 16.6	28 14.9	5 4.9	9 13.1	4 10.5	2 4.3	-	72 12.1
To move to another country at a later date	- 0	7 5.0	6 3.2	2 1.9	1 1.4	1 2.6	1 2.2	-	18 3.0
Undecided	4 33.3	65 46.8	85 45.2	47 45.6	30 43.5	13 34.2	12 26.1	-	256 43.0
Non-response	- 0	1 0.7	1 0.5	1 1.0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	3 0.5
TOTAL	12 100.0	139 100.0	188 100.0	103 100.0	69 100.0	38 100.0	46 100.0	-	595 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 33

Present Intention by Age Groups for Female U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-64	65+	Total
To remain permanently in Canada	3 17.6	17 20.5	11 25.0	5 41.7	4 50.0	1 50.0	1 33.3	-	42 24.8
To return to my country at a later date	1 5.9	13 15.7	8 18.2	1 8.3	- 0	- 0	2 66.7	-	25 14.8
To move to another country at a later date	3 17.6	10 12.0	1 2.3	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	14 8.3
Undecided	10 58.9	43 51.8	24 54.5	6 50.0	4 50.0	1 50.0	- 0	-	88 52.1
Non-response	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	- 0
TOTAL	17 100.0	83 100.0	44 100.0	12 100.0	8 100.0	2 100.0	3 100.0	-	169 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 34

Present Intention by Marital Status and Sex for U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	Male				Female Single	Total
	Single	Married	Others	Total		
To remain permanently in Canada	53 33.5	186 43.6	7 70.0	246 41.4	42 24.8	288 37.7
To return to my country at a later date	17 10.8	54 12.6	1 10.0	72 12.1	25 14.7	97 12.7
To move to another country at a later date	8 5.1	10 2.3	- 0	18 3.0	14 8.2	32 4.1
Undecided	79 50.0	175 41.0	2 20.0	256 43.0	88 52.3	344 45.2
Non-response	1 0.6	2 0.5	- 0	3 0.5	- 0	3 0.3
TOTAL	158 100.0	427 100.0	10 100.0	595 100.0	169 100.0	764 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 35

Present Intention by Years of Schooling  
for U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	1-8	9-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18	Total
To remain permanently in Canada	6 75.0	153 41.9	72 35.6	10 31.2	24 29.6	23 30.3	288 37.7
To return to my country at a later date	- 0	38 10.4	25 12.4	6 18.8	15 18.5	13 17.1	97 12.7
To move to another country at a later date	- 0	10 2.7	8 4.0	2 6.2	6 7.4	6 7.9	32 4.2
Undecided	2 25.0	162 44.4	97 48.0	14 43.8	36 44.5	33 43.4	344 45.0
Non-response	- 0	2 0.6	- 0	- 0	- 0	1 1.3	3 0.4
TOTAL	8 100.0	365 100.0	202 100.0	32 100.0	81 100.0	76 100.0	764 100.0

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 36

Present Intention by Major Reason Underlying the  
Decision to Emigrate for U.K. Residents in Canada

Intention	Improve Economic Position, Etc.	Desire for Adventure and Travel	To be Near Relatives and Friends	The Political Situation in Former Country	Other Reasons	Total
To remain permanently in Canada	186 45.5	30 15.1	30 53.6	6 54.5	36 40.4	288 37.7
To return to my country at a later date	38 9.3	45 22.6	3 5.4	- 0	11 12.4	97 12.7
To move to another country at a later date	7 1.7	18 9.0	4 7.1	- 0	3 3.4	32 4.1
Undecided	175 42.8	106 53.3	19 33.9	5 45.5	39 43.8	344 45.2
Non-response	3 0.7	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	3 0.3
TOTAL	409 100.0	199 100.0	56 100.0	11 100.0	89 100.0	764 100.0

APPENDIX 2

THE RETURN MIGRATION  
STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE



The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain some knowledge of your experiences during your recent stay in Canada. By completing this questionnaire you will assist us in developing methods of helping those who may be thinking of going to Canada in the future or are presently trying to settle permanently in Canada.  
 The information you are asked to give will be kept STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. At no time will your name or identity be revealed. In most cases a check in one of the boxes  is all that is necessary to answer the question. Please complete the questionnaire as carefully as you can and return it within one week in the enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

CYCLE NO.		
1		3

MICRO FILM NO.					
4					10


DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN

11-19

20  1

**THE DECISION TO EMIGRATE**

1. (a) Before coming to Canada, did you get advice or information about conditions in Canada? Yes  1 No  2

21

(b) If "yes", please check the main source(s) of this advice or information and whether you now think it was accurate or inaccurate?

	Accurate	Inaccurate
Relatives or friends in Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Canadian immigration officials	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Other (please explain) -----	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

22   
 23   
 24

(c) Please specify the areas in which information was inaccurate, (for example, employment, level of earnings, cost of living, housing, language requirements, etc.).

25

2. What was the most important reason in making you decide to emigrate to Canada?

Check only one

To improve my economic position, standard of living etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Desire for adventure, travel and to see the world	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
To be near relatives or close friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Went to Canada at the request of my employer	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
The political situation in my country	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
To get education, training or experience in Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Went to Canada for a working holiday only	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other (please explain) -----	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

26

3. What was your original intention when you arrived in Canada? (Check only one)

To settle permanently in Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	To move to another country at a later date	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
To return to my country at a later date	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	To stay in Canada only for a visit	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

27

**RESIDENCE IN CANADA**

4. (a) Had you been in Canada prior to your recent stay there? Yes  1 No  2

28

(b) If "yes", in what capacity?

As a visitor	<input type="checkbox"/>
As a student	<input type="checkbox"/>
As a landed immigrant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please explain) -----	<input type="checkbox"/>

29   
 30   
 31   
 32

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS APPLY TO YOUR MOST RECENT STAY IN CANADA.**

5. (a) When did you arrive?

Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

(b) When did you leave?

Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

--	--

6. (a) If married, did your wife accompany you?

Yes  1 No  2

--

(b) If "no", did she join you later?

Yes  1 No  2

--

7. In what type of dwelling did you live during most of your stay?

Boarding house or rented rooms  1    Apartment or flat  2    House (rented)  3    House (owned) by yourself  4    Other  5

--

8. (a) Did you (or your wife) have any relatives or friends living in Canada before you went to live there?

Yes  1 No  2

--

(b) If "yes", how often did you (or your wife) visit them when you were in Canada?

- Stayed with relatives or friends  1
- Visited them
  - At least once a week  2
  - About once a month  3
  - Only on a few occasions  4
  - Never  5

--

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA**

9. (a) In what occupation had you hoped to be employed upon arrival in Canada - your intended occupation - (Please give a precise description, for example, auto mechanic, arc welder, farm labourer, registered nurse, chemical engineer)?

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(b) What was your occupation immediately prior to your departure from Canada?

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10. (a) Did you work in your "intended occupation" in Canada?

Yes  1 No  2

--

(b) If "no", please check below the most important reason(s)

- There was no job available in my intended occupation
- My qualifications were not recognized by the professional association, trade union or another licencing agency
- My qualifications were not accepted by Canadian employers
- I did not have enough Canadian experience in this occupation
- I did not meet the language requirements to practice my intended occupation
- I chose to enter a different occupation
- Other (please explain) -----


11. (a) Had your employment in Canada been arranged prior to your arrival?

Yes  1 No  2

--

(b) If "yes" (i) was this pre-arranged employment satisfactory?

Yes  1 No  2

--

(i) if it was not satisfactory, please explain: -----

--

(c) Please state the number of weeks between your arrival in Canada and the start of your first full-time employment.

----- weeks

--	--

(d) How many weeks in total were you unemployed in Canada? (i.e. without a job and looking for work?)

----- weeks

--	--

12. What was your gross salary from employment (Salary before deductions such as income tax, pension contributions, etc..)?

(a) for the first complete pay period worked

Complete only one line →

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_ one week  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_ one month

--	--	--	--

69-72

(b) for the last complete pay period worked

Complete only one line →

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_ one week  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_ one month

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73-76

**SOCIAL LIFE**

13. Compared with your home country, did you feel that your social position in the community in Canada:

Rose  1      Remained about the same  2      Fell  3

60  7

20  2

21

14. How did you feel about the following conditions just prior to your leaving Canada?

	1 Very well Satisfied	2 Moderately Satisfied	3 A Little Dissatisfied	4 Very Dissatisfied	5 Undecided	6 No Opinion
Employment opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of earnings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of living	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing situation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Educational facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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15. (a) Do you feel that the attitude of Canadians towards immigrants in general was:

Friendly and helpful  1      Indifferent  2      Unfriendly and not helpful  3

(b) Do you feel that the attitude of Canadians towards yourself was

Friendly and helpful  1      Indifferent  2      Unfriendly and not helpful  3

30

31

16. (a) Were you an active member of any social or recreational club in Canada?      Yes  1      No  2

(b) If "yes", was the club mainly attended by: Canadian-born persons  1  
 Persons born in your home country  2  
 Persons born in different countries  3

32

33

17. What is your knowledge of English and French?

English: Fluent  1      Good  2      Fair  3      Poor  4      No knowledge at all  5  
 French: Fluent  1      Good  2      Fair  3      Poor  4      No knowledge at all  5

34

35

18. (a) What language did you use most in the home in Canada?

English  1      French  2      Mother tongue (if other than English or French)  3

(b) What language did you use most at work in Canada?

English  1      French  2      Mother tongue (if other than English or French)  3

36

37

19. (a) What did you like most about Canada?

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38-39

(b) What did you dislike most about Canada?

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40-41

20. Please state the total number of weeks, if any, during which you were ill: \_\_\_\_\_ weeks

42-43

**THE DECISION TO LEAVE CANADA**

21. How long had you been in Canada before you made a definite decision to leave the country?

\_\_\_\_\_ months

44-45

22. What would you say was the main reason for your departure from Canada? (Check only one)

- |                                     |                            |  |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Lack of employment opportunities    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Climate  | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Homesickness on my part             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Recalled by my employer to my home country             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| Homesickness on the part of my wife | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Returned to spend a working holiday in my home country | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| Illness or death in the family      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Went to Canada for a working holiday only              | <input type="checkbox"/> A |
| Other personal reasons              | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | Other reasons (please specify) -----                   | <input type="checkbox"/> B |
| Social life in Canada               | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | -----  |                            |

46

23. (a) Are you now satisfied with the decision to leave Canada?

Yes 1      No 2      Undecided 3

Please explain -----

-----

48

(b) If you were married and your wife was with you in Canada, is she now satisfied with the decision to leave Canada?

Yes 1      No 2      Undecided 3

Please explain -----

-----

50

24. What is your present intention? (Check only one)

- |                                       |                            |  |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| To remain in this country permanently | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | To move to another country at a later date | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| To return to Canada at a later date   | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Undecided                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

51

25. Please indicate what more you feel could be done, and by whom, to assist immigrants to settle more easily in Canada

-----  
-----  
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52-53

54

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55-57

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION.

7

APPENDIX 3

THE QUESTIONNAIRES USED FOR  
THE BRITISH RESIDENT SAMPLE



The purpose of this questionnaire is to get a better knowledge and understanding of the experiences of your first few months in Canada. By completing this questionnaire you will assist us in developing improved methods of helping immigrants like yourself to achieve a good life in Canada.

The information you are asked to give will be kept strictly confidential. Your replies will be used, along with others, to provide a statistical picture. At no time will your name or identity be revealed. In most cases a check in one of the boxes  is all that is necessary to answer the question. Please complete the questionnaire as carefully as you can and return it within one week in the enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

YOUR SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER (IF AVAILABLE)					

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↓

11-19

Your Present Address (if different from above)	Tel. No.
--	----------

**RESIDENCE AND WORK IN FORMER COUNTRY**

1. In your former country, where was your last permanent residence? (please check one)

Farm or Village  1      Town  2      Large City  3

1

20

21

2. What is the main occupation or profession in which you worked or obtained training before coming to Canada? (Please give a detailed description, for example, auto mechanics, arc welding, farm labour, chemical engineering).

-----

22-24

3. What language did you first learn to speak and still understand? (mother tongue)

-----

25-26

4. Were you employed in your former country of residence when you decided to come to Canada?

Yes  1      No  2

27

**INTENTIONS AND REASONS FOR COMING TO CANADA**

5. What was the most important reason in making you decide to come to Canada?

(check one)

- To improve my economic position, standard of living, etc.  1
- To be near relatives or close friends  2
- Desire for adventure, travel and to see the world  3
- The political situation in my former country  4
- Other (please explain) -----  5

28

6. (a) What was your original intention when you arrived in Canada?

(check one)

- To settle permanently in Canada  1
- To return to my former country at a later date  2
- To move to another country at a later date  3
- To stay in Canada only for a visit  4

29

(b) What is your present intention?

- To remain in Canada permanently  1
- To return to my former country  2
- To move to another country  3
- Undecided  4

30

7. (a) Before coming to Canada, did you get advice or information about conditions in Canada?

Yes  1 No  2

31

If "yes", please check the main source of this advice or information and whether you now think it was accurate or inaccurate?

Accurate Inaccurate

Check only one



Relatives and friends in Canada  1  2

Canadian immigration officials  3  4

Other (please explain) .....  5  6

32

(b) Please specify the areas in which information was inadequate (for example, employment, level of earnings, cost of living, housing, language requirements, etc.).

33

**WORK IN CANADA**

8. Please state the number of weeks between your arrival in Canada and the day you started to work in your first job.

34-35

9. Have you ever tried to get work through a Canada Manpower Centre (CMC)?

Yes  1 No  2

36

If "yes", did the Canada Manpower Centre make a real effort to find you the kind of work you wanted?

Yes  1 No  2

37

10. Are you self-employed?

Yes  1 No  2

38

If "yes", state the number of people working for you

39-40

11. (a) Please state the number of jobs you have held since your arrival in Canada (count only those at which you worked 2 weeks or longer)

41-42

(b) Please provide an estimate of your total earnings since your arrival in Canada

43-46

12. Please provide the following information about your first job in Canada:

Type of work

.....  
(Please give detailed description, for example, auto mechanics)

47-49

Full-time work  1 Part-time work  2

50

Place of work

(City, Town or Village)

(Province)

51-57

How did you find this job?

Through friends or relatives in Canada  1

Through the Canada Manpower Centre (CMC)  2

Through Provincial agencies (for example, in Quebec, Centre de Main-d'oeuvre du Québec)  3

Through own inquiry  4

Other (please explain) .....  5

58

Monthly earnings (before deductions) \$ .....

59-62

13. Are you still employed in this first job?

Yes  1 No  2

63

If "yes", go directly to question 15 and do not answer the rest of this question or question 14.

If "no", answer the question below:

(check one)

Why did you leave this job?

I found a job with a better future  1

I was not satisfied with the way my knowledge and experience were being used  2

I was laid off or dismissed  3

Other (please explain) .....  4

64

14. Please provide the following information about your present or latest job:

Type of work .....  
 (Please give detailed description, for example, auto mechanics)

--	--	--

65-67

Full-time work  1 Part-time work  2

--	--

68

Place of work .....  
 (City, Town or Village) (Province)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

69-75

How did you find this job?

- Through relatives and friends in Canada  1
- Through the Canada Manpower Centre (CMC)  2
- Through Provincial agencies (for example, in Quebec, Centre de Main-d'oeuvre du Québec)  3
- Through own inquiry  4
- Other (please explain) .....  5

6	
2	

80  
20  
21

Monthly earnings (before deductions) \$ .....

--	--	--	--

22-25

15. What is your present employment situation?

- Working for pay or profit  1
- Unemployed and looking for work  2
- Other (please explain) .....  3

--

26

Please give the total number of weeks that you have been unemployed, (no job and looking for work), since your arrival in Canada .....

--	--

27-28

16. To be answered only if you are married at the present time:

- Is your wife living with you in Canada? Yes  1 No  2
- If "yes", is she working? Yes  1 No  2
- If she is working, what is her monthly earnings? (Before deductions) \$ .....
- Do you have any sons and daughters living with you? Yes  1 No  2
- If "yes", how many? .....
- How many of them are working for pay or profit? .....


29  
30  
31-34  
35  
36-37  
38-39

17. Are you now doing the type of work you had hoped to do in Canada? (your "intended occupation", for example, registered nurse, auto mechanic, electrical engineer).

Yes  1 No  2

If "no", please check below the most important reason or reasons:

- There was no job available in my intended occupation  1
- My qualifications obtained abroad were not recognized by the Professional or Trade Association, or the union  1
- My qualifications were not accepted by employers  1
- I did not have enough Canadian experience in this occupation  1
- I did not meet the language requirements to practice my intended occupation  1
- I chose to enter a different occupation  1
- Other (please explain) .....  1


40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47

**LANGUAGE AND RESIDENCE**

18. (a) What is your knowledge of both English and French?

- English: Fluent  1 Good  2 Fair  3 Poor  4 No knowledge at all  5
- French: Fluent  1 Good  2 Fair  3 Poor  4 No knowledge at all  5


48  
49

(b) What language do you use most at home?

- English  1 French  2 Mother tongue (if other than English or French)  3 Other  4

--

50

(c) What language do you use most at work?

- English  1 French  2 Mother tongue (if other than English or French)  3 Other  4

--

51

19. How many times have you changed your place of residence since you arrived in Canada? -----

62

20. (a) What type of dwelling are you living in now?

- Boarding house or rented rooms  1
- Apartment or flat  2
- House (rented)  3
- House (owned) by yourself  4
- Other  5

53

(b) What is your monthly rent or housing cost? \$ -----  
(Note: "Housing cost" refers to monthly mortgage payments and taxes).

54-56

(c) How many rooms (excluding kitchen and bathroom) are in the quarters occupied by you? -----

57-58

(d) How many people share these rooms with you? (do not count yourself) -----

59-60

(e) How many of them do you financially support? -----

61-62

(f) Are you living with friends or relatives as a temporary arrangement? Yes  1 No  2

63

(g) Are you sharing accommodation with other than friends or relatives? Yes  1 No  2

64

### VIEWS ON LIFE IN CANADA

21. How do you feel about the following conditions in Canada?

	1 Very Satisfied	2 Moderately Satisfied	3 Undecided	4 A Little Dissatisfied	5 Very Dissatisfied
Employment opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of earnings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of living	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing situation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Educational facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

65   
66   
67   
68   
69   
70   
71   
72

22. (a) What do you feel is the attitude of Canadians towards immigrants in general?

- Friendly and helpful  1
- Indifferent  2
- Unfriendly and not helpful  3

73

(b) What do you feel is the attitude of Canadians towards you?

- Friendly and helpful  1
- Indifferent  2
- Unfriendly and not helpful  3

74

23. (a) What do you like most about Canada?

-----  
-----

75

(b) What do you dislike most about Canada?

-----  
-----

76

24. If you were given the choice, would you immigrate to Canada again?

- Under the same conditions  1
- Only under different conditions  2
- Not at all  3

77

### INTENDED ADDRESS CHANGE

25. If you expect to move within the next six months, would you please provide us with an address through which we can later contact you?

Name

Street, City, Town or Village

Province

78



The purpose of this questionnaire is to get a better knowledge and understanding of your experiences in the first year in Canada. By completing this questionnaire you will assist us in developing improved methods of helping immigrants like yourself to achieve a good life in Canada.

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THIS COLUMN



YOUR SOCIAL INSURANCE NO. (IF AVAILABLE)			

11-19

Your present address (if different from above)

**RESIDENCE**

1. Have you changed your place of residence since you arrived in Canada? Yes  1 No  2

20  1

If "yes", how many of these moves were:

Within the same city, town or village -----

21

To a different city, town or village,  
but within the same province -----

22

From one province to another -----

23

24

What was the main reason for moving?

To improve my living quarters  1

To live in a better neighborhood  2

For employment reasons  3

To be closer to friends or relatives  4

Other (please explain) -----  5

25

**EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS**

2. What is your present employment situation?

Working for pay or profit  1

Unemployed and looking for work  2

Other (please explain) -----  3

26

3. Are you self-employed? Yes  1 No  2

27

If "yes", state the number of people working for you: -----

28-29

4. (a) Please give the total number of weeks that you have been unemployed (no job and looking for work) during the last six months. -----

30-31

(b) Please state the number of jobs you have held in the last six months (count only those at which you worked two weeks or longer). -----

32-33

(c) Please provide an estimate of your total earnings from employment for the past six months. \$ -----

34-37

34-37

5. Please provide the following information about your present or latest job

Type of Work -----  
 (Please give detailed description, for example, auto mechanics)

38-40		
41		

Full-time work  1 Part-time work  2

Place of Work -----  
 (City, Town or Village) ----- (Province) -----

42-48							

How did you find this job?

- Through friends or relatives in Canada  1
- Through the Canada Manpower Centre  2
- Through Provincial Agencies  3
- Through own enquiry  4
- Other (please explain) -----  5

49	

Monthly earnings (before deductions) \$ -----

50-53			

6. Have you changed your job during the past six months?

Yes  1 No  2

54	

If "yes", why did you leave the job previous to the one described in question 5?

Check only one

- I found a job with a better future  1
- I was not satisfied with the way in which my knowledge and experience were being used  2
- I was laid off or dismissed  3
- Other (please explain) -----  4

55	

7. During the past six months, have you tried to get work through the Canada Manpower Centre?

Yes  1 No  2

56	

If "yes", did the Canada Manpower Centre make a real effort to find you the kind of work you wanted?

Yes  1 No  2

57	

8. Are you now doing the type of work you had hoped to do in Canada? (Your intended occupation, for example, Registered Nurse, Auto Mechanic, Electrical Engineer).

Yes  1 No  2

58	

If "no", please check below the most important reason or reasons:

- There was no job available in my intended occupation
- My qualifications obtained abroad were not recognized by the professional or trade association, or the union
- My qualifications were not accepted by employers
- I did not have enough Canadian experience in this occupation
- I did not meet the language requirements to practice my intended occupation
- I chose to enter a different occupation
- Other (please explain) -----

59	
60	
61	
62	
63	
64	
65	

9. (a) On your arrival were you:

single  1 married  2 divorced or separated  3 widowed  4

66	

(b) At present are you:

single  1 married  2 divorced or separated  3 widowed  4

67	

(c) If you have married since you came to Canada, did you marry:

- A Canadian-born person  1
- A person from your former country  2
- A person from another country  3

68	

**TO BE ANSWERED ONLY IF YOU ARE MARRIED AT THE PRESENT TIME**

Is your wife living with you in Canada?

Yes  1 No  2

69

If "yes", is she working?

Yes  1 No  2

70

If she is working, what is her monthly earnings (before deductions) ?

\$ -----

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Do you have any sons and daughters living with you?

Yes  1 No  2

71-74

If "yes", how many?

-----

75

How many of them are working for pay or profit?

-----

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--	--	--	--

80

20

2

(a) Please provide an estimate of your wife's total earnings in the past twelve months

\$ -----

--	--	--	--	--

21-25

(b) Please provide an estimate of the total earnings of the sons and daughters living with you in the past twelve months.

\$ -----

--	--	--	--	--

26-30

**EDUCATION IN CANADA**

Are you taking, or have you taken any courses or training in the past year?

Yes  1 No  2

31

If "yes", what was the nature of the course(s) ?

English language course

full-time

part-time

1

2

32

French language course

1

2

33

Occupational or skill course

1

2

34

General educational course

1

2

35

Was the course(s) given by the Canada Manpower Centre (Occupational Training for Adults) ?

Yes  1 No  2

36

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

Please provide an estimate of your (and your family's) total income from all sources (e.g. employment, rent collected, etc.) for the past twelve months.

\$ -----

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37-41

Check which of the following items you have bought since your arrival in Canada:

Car

42

Furniture

43

Refrigerator

44

Stove

45

Washing machine

46

Television set

47

Radio, Record Player, or Tape Recorder

48

How much money have you sent out of Canada in the past twelve months?

\$ -----

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49-52

How much did you (and your family, if married) spend during the last month on:

Rent or housing costs

\$ -----

53-55

Food

\$ -----

56-58

Clothing

\$ -----

59-61

Transportation

\$ -----

62-64

Education

\$ -----

65-67

Medical Care

\$ -----

68-70

Recreation

\$ -----

71-73

Miscellaneous

\$ -----

74-76

40

7

# LIVING CONDITIONS

3  
20

17. Compared with your former country, do you feel that your social position in the community has:

- Risen  1
- Remained the same  2
- Fallen  3

21

18. With regard to your acceptance by the people in the community in which you live, do you feel that you are:

- Very well accepted  1
- Generally accepted  2
- Treated with indifference  3
- Not accepted at all  4

22

19. Are the people living in your area mostly:

- Canadian-born  1
- From your former country  2
- From different countries  3

23

20. How many times have you been sick for longer than a week since coming to this country? -----

24-25

21. What is your present intention as a landed immigrant?

- To remain in Canada permanently  1
- To return to my former country  2
- To move to another country  3
- Undecided  4

26

22. If you expect to move within the next six months, would you please provide us with an address through which we can later contact you?

-----  
(Name) (Street, city, town or village) (Province)

27

23. Please give the date on which this questionnaire was completed:

-----  
Day Month Year

28-29 30-31 32-33

7  
80

ABSTRACT OF

Survey of British Migrants who Came  
to Canada in 1969 and Subsequently<sup>1</sup>  
Returned to Their Country of Origin

Although it has been estimated that among the 3.5 million immigrants Canada has received since the Second World War, Canadian statistics keep no record of immigrants who leave the country.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration undertook in 1969 a Longitudinal Study of the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants (SESAL) with a view of examining over a period of three consecutive years the adaptive process of newly landed immigrants in Canada. In the study's course, the phenomenon of return migration became apparent. Because of the growing concern this particular type of emigration has had in the few years, not only from a policy viewpoint but also in the literature, it was decided, in 1971, that a sub-study of return migration be undertaken in the major countries where return migrants had been identified by the SESAL.

In addition to being an important study by itself, or by the nature of its subject matter, the impact this study will have on shedding light into the causes of return migration is enhanced by the fact that basic data are available for all return migrants, whether or not they replied to the questionnaire designed for the Study.

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<sup>1</sup> Louise Dufour, master's thesis presented to the School of Graduate Studies of the University of Ottawa, 1972, v-113 p.

Since immigrants from the United Kingdom represent the largest portion of Canada's immigration, and since they featured, as compared to all return migrants in the Study, a 40 per cent rate of return, it seemed appropriate to select this group for analysis. The findings presented in this report represent only partial findings obtained from a sample of British return migrants who had landed in Canada in 1969.

The objectives of this report are two-fold: first, it is intended to provide some information on the characteristics of return migrants and/or the manner in which they perceived their stay in Canada and secondly, its aim is to discover if, from the existence of certain recurring independent variables a sociological profile of the British return migrant could be drawn.

With this purpose in mind, 85 respondents out of a sample of 187 British return migrants were analysed. Their characteristics were examined and the factors surrounding their decision to emigrate, their intentions upon arrival in Canada, their experiences while in the country, their decision to leave and their present intentions regarding future migration were studied.

A matched sample of 764 British migrants who arrived the same year in Canada and who had completed, in 1970, their first year of residence were also analysed. Their characteristics and the factors associated with their decision to emigrate, their intention upon arrival, their experiences in Canada and their present intentions were outlined.

The findings from both samples were compared and discussed, and the results confirmed that certain independent variables were recurring and could be schematized into a typology of British return migrants. Factors such as age, education, marital status and type of occupation were found to be contributive to the return of British migrants from Canada to their homeland.