

in total Canadian emigration is the movement of Canadian-born persons to the United States, some 387,000 entering the United States as immigrants between July 1946 and July 1961 according to the United States Immigration Service records (see p. 216).

Recent Immigration.—The extent of immigration to Canada is affected both by domestic conditions and by conditions abroad. However, these influences are seldom immediately decisive. News of good economic conditions in Canada predisposes people in favour of this country but, because the immigration process usually takes several months, actual immigration is not always fully coincidental with the economic situation, so that immigration may at times be slight in good years but appear unduly heavy in less buoyant periods. The time lag caused by selection, medical examination and documentation is unavoidable. Transportation is often another delaying factor and to these considerations must be added the effect of seasonal unemployment in Canada, which tends to discourage immigration during the months from November to April.

During the ten-year period 1954-63, immigrants entering Canada numbered 1,286,510, the annual figures fluctuating from a high of 282,164 in 1957 to a low of 71,689 in 1961. In comparison with the relatively high levels of immigration in the three years immediately following the outbreak of the Korean War in 1951, immigration dropped off slightly to 154,227 in 1954. A minor setback in the Canadian economy in that year resulted in a very sharp decline of some 44,000 in 1955 but with the return of better times in North America and the deterioration of the political situation in Europe, immigration again rose by 55,000 in 1956. The Hungarian revolution and the Suez crisis of 1956 had a sharp impact on Canadian immigration in 1957 when 282,164 persons were admitted, including 31,643 from Hungary and 108,989 from the British Isles. This was the largest number of immigrants to enter Canada since 1913.

The conclusion of the Suez affair and the suppression of the Hungarian revolt restored some measure of calm in Europe. Canada's economy suffered a recession in 1956 and 1957 while Europe's economic position improved, as a result of which only 124,851 immigrants came to Canada in 1958. Britain's recovery from the war and its aftermath was reflected in the fact that for the first time in the postwar years the British Isles group of arrivals was not the largest—persons from Italy were in first place, numbering 27,043 compared with 24,777 from the British Isles. Total arrivals dropped from 106,928 in 1959 to 104,111 in 1960 and to 71,689 in 1961 and during these years the numbers from Italy remained in first place. The main factors contributing to the declining trend in number of immigrant arrivals during the period 1958-61 were: (1) the upsurge in the economies of those European countries from which Canada has received the majority of its immigrants and (2) the increasing emphasis placed on selecting the immigrant who has sufficient funds and the necessary knowledge to establish himself in a business or industry of his own, as well as on the immigrant with special skills or qualifications which would permit his ready integration into the Canadian labour force.

In 1962, the number of immigrants increased slightly to 74,586 and in 1963 showed a definite upswing to 93,151. This increasing trend, which gives every indication of continuing, can be attributed mainly to an intensification of promotional and recruitment activities in the main source countries and to the expansion of immigration examination facilities in areas of the world that have thus far contributed very few immigrants to Canada.

During the ten years 1954-63, a total of 346,802 immigrants came from the British Isles, this number representing 26.9 p.c. of all immigration during that period. Other large groups came from Italy (214,206 representing 16.6 p.c. of the total), Germany (154,208