

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.

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 from 168,868 in 1953 to 154,227 in 1954. In 1954 a minor setback occurred in the Canadian economy and this resulted in a very sharp decline of some 44,000 in the 1955 immigrant intake. However, with the return of better times in North America and the deterioration of the political situation in Europe, immigration 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 contributing factors to the decline in number of immigrant arrivals after 1958 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.

The upward trend since 1962, when immigrants from the British Isles again headed all groups, reflects an intensification of promotional and recruitment activities in the main source countries and an expansion of immigration facilities in other areas of the world which previously have contributed few immigrants to Canada. During 1965, immigrants totalled 146,758, 30.3 p.c. more than in the previous year. There was an increase from almost every country but the major source countries were, in order: Britain, Italy, United States, Germany, France and Portugal. Immigration from the United States increased 20.5 p.c. over 1964 and was the highest in any one year since the end of the Second World War.

Ontario and Quebec continued to receive the major share of the immigrants; Ontario received 54.3 p.c., Quebec 20.7 p.c., British Columbia 12.6 p.c., the three Prairie Provinces 10.0 p.c. and the Atlantic Provinces 2.4 p.c. The total movement was divided almost equally between labour force entrants and non-workers; 74,195 were classed as workers and 72,563 as dependants or non-workers. It is also significant that of the immigrants who entered the labour force, 67 p.c. were in the 'more skilled' categories, compared with 59 p.c. in these categories in 1964.

Analyses of Immigration in 1963-65.—Analyses of the content of the immigration movement during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 are given in Tables 3 to 10, and the numbers of persons deported from Canada for various reasons for the same years in Table 11.

Table 3 classifies immigrant admissions by country of last permanent residence. During the three-year period shown, 27.2 p.c. of the immigration flow came from Britain and the Republic of Ireland, 45.5 p.c. from Continental Europe, 11.2 p.c. from the United States and 16.1 p.c. from all other countries.