

number, followed by Italians and citizens of the United States. This increase was attributable to two principal factors—an intensification of promotional and recruiting activities in the main source countries, and an expansion of examination and selection facilities into areas from which Canada received few immigrants before the establishment of the immigration Regulations that came into effect early in 1962. The achievements of 1964 were accomplished despite strong competition in Europe for skilled and educated workers and new postwar levels of prosperity. It is, therefore, of considerable significance that, of the 56,190 immigrants who entered the Canadian labour force in that year, 59 p.c. were in the more skilled categories; 13,177 were in the managerial and professional categories compared with 10,799 in 1963. In 1964, a resident immigration officer was posted to Marseille to expand facilities in France.

In 1965, Canada's demand for skilled immigrant workers once again exceeded the supply. Although skilled workers could be absorbed in large numbers, the need for unskilled workers diminished and for this reason the Immigration Branch continued to emphasize the selection of immigrants possessing professional or other qualifications that would enable them to become established soon after their arrival. Most of the traditional immigrant source countries, particularly in Europe, continued to enjoy buoyant economic conditions. Skilled workers were much in demand and there was strong competition among immigration countries for a share of those skilled workers who were interested in emigration. The number of immigrants admitted to Canada totalled 146,758, a 30-p.c. increase over the preceding year. Immigrant workers who arrived from abroad numbered 74,195, of whom 67 p.c. were in the more skilled categories; those in the managerial and professional categories numbered 18,103. As in the previous year, the major source countries were Britain, Italy and the United States. During 1965, Canadian immigration facilities abroad were substantially improved and expanded. Resident officers were posted to Milan, Italy, and Bordeaux, France, and offices at five other locations were modernized and refurbished. The decision was also made to establish a Regional Headquarters for Continental Europe in Geneva, Switzerland.

The rising trend of immigration continued in 1966. In all, 194,743 immigrants came to Canada in that year, an increase of 32 p.c. over 1965. Immigrant workers numbered 99,210, of whom 74 p.c. were in the more skilled categories compared with 67 p.c. in 1965. Those in managerial or professional categories numbered 25,929, which was almost 43 p.c. above 1965 and nearly double the 1964 figure. Of the total of 194,743 immigrants, 63,291 came from Britain, 31,625 from Italy and 17,514 from the United States. There were significant developments in immigration administration and policy during the year. Briefly, as a result of the reorganization of several Federal Government departments, the Immigration Branch of the former Department of Citizenship and Immigration was amalgamated with large segments of the Department of Labour to form the new Department of Manpower and Immigration. The principal advantages to this alignment are that immigration is now more closely identified with national manpower policies, and the extensive services of the Canada Manpower Division in counselling, placing and assisting workers are now fully available to new immigrants (see pp. 230-231). A new policy for dealing with requests from visitors for permanent residence in Canada was introduced with good effect. This policy is now included in the new immigration Regulations brought into effect on Oct. 1, 1967 (see pp. 227-230).

Analyses of the content of the immigration movement during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 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 admission by country of last permanent residence. During the three-year period shown, 33.4 p.c. of the immigration flow came from Britain and the Republic of Ireland, 42.5 p.c. from Continental Europe, 8.9 p.c. from the United States and 15.2 p.c. from all other countries.