

subject of internal migration receives only brief mention in this edition of the *Canada Year Book*, but some estimates of total net migration by provinces in the 1961-71 period can be observed in Table 5.5. Demographic studies resulting from the 1971 Census will provide the most recent trends on internal migration flows within Canada, as did the monographs on this subject from the 1961 Census relating to the preceding decade.

5.9.1 Immigration

The extent of immigration to Canada in any period is affected both by domestic conditions and by conditions abroad. A discussion of these factors, together with an analysis of recent trends, may be found in the *1972 Canada Year Book* pp. 222-225. The numbers of postwar immigrant arrivals for each year over the period 1946-71 are shown in Table 5.59 of the present edition.

Origin of immigrants. In 1971, Canada received 121,900 immigrants from various countries of origin. This was a decrease of 25,813 or 17.5% from 1970. The reduction was a reflection, in part, of changing economic conditions in Canada and the increasing output of Canadian institutions of higher education which reduced the demand for skilled immigrants. Continuing favourable economic conditions in most western European countries were also a factor in reducing emigration from that area. Tables 5.60 and 5.61, showing the country of former residence and the country of citizenship of immigrants, respectively, indicate that by world area the continent of Europe and Australasia contributed a lower proportion of the total immigration stream in 1971 than in the previous year. On the other hand, there was an increased percentage of immigrants from the Americas, Asia and Africa.

Destination of immigrants. Upon arrival in Canada, immigrants are asked to state their intended destinations. According to these records, Ontario absorbed by far the highest proportion of arrivals in the three-year period 1969-71 — 53.3% of all the males and 54.2% of all the females. Quebec was the second most-favoured province of destination, receiving 16.6% of the males and 16.2% of the females, followed by British Columbia with 14.7% of the males and 14.4% of the females. The proportions intending to settle in the Prairie Provinces were 12.4% for both males and females, and in the Atlantic Provinces, 2.8%. The provincial distribution, as shown in Table 5.62 for 1970 and 1971, has changed little from year to year over the past two decades.

Sex, age and marital status. The sex distribution of immigrants in 1970 and 1971 is shown in Table 5.63. In the five years 1967-71, adult males constituted 37.6% of the immigrants, adult females 37.2%, and children under 18 years of age the remaining 25.2%. Without relation to age, 49.5% of the newcomers were females.

The number of female immigrants coming into Canada was higher than the number of male immigrants in every year from 1957 to 1964; since then, with the exception of 1969 and 1971, the trend has been in favour of males. In 1971, there was an excess of about 1,000 females over males (Table 5.64). Single males surpassed single females by over 5,000 but in all marital categories women outnumbered men: married females exceeded married males by 3,113; there were 3,281 widows compared to 545 widowers; divorcees outnumbered divorced men by 283; and separated females were 376 to 248 for males. Of the total immigration for 1971 of persons 15 years of age and over, 41.0% were single, 52.8% married, and 6.2% were widowed, divorced or separated.

Intended occupations. Some 61,282 persons were added to the labour force in 1971 compared with 77,723 in 1970. The remainder — those not destined for the labour force — were largely dependants of immigrants or close relatives sponsored by individuals in Canada. Skilled immigrants continued to fill acute shortages of qualified people in certain areas, thus providing essential services to the Canadian public. Table 5.65 shows that in 1971 alone, Canada admitted 987 physicians and surgeons, 55 dentists, 749 medical and dental technicians and 1,538 other professionals in the health services field. The mining industry attracted 103 mining engineers. The value of the education, training and experience of these professionals, as well as that of other newcomers, is immeasurable.

Deportations of immigrants. Deportations by cause and nationality are shown in Table 5.66 for the years 1970 and 1971. Persons who have not acquired domicile (five years of residence in Canada as landed immigrants) may be deported if they fall into prohibited classes at time of admission or within five years of admission, have engaged in commercialized vice, have been