

stream in 1973 than in the previous year. On the other hand, there was an increased percentage of immigrants from Asia and South America.

The United Kingdom was the largest source area for immigrants with 26,973 in 1973, followed by the United States with 25,242.

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 during 1973 — 56.0% of both the males and the females. British Columbia was the second most-favoured province of destination, receiving 15.0% of the males and 15.4% of the females, followed by Quebec with 14.6% of the males and 14.5% of the females. The proportions intending to settle in the Prairie provinces were 11.3% for males and 10.8% for females, and in the Atlantic provinces, 3.0% for both males and females. The provincial distribution as shown in Table 4.61 for 1972 and 1973 has changed little from year to year over the past two decades.

Sex, age and marital status. The sex distribution of immigrants for 1970-73 is shown in Table 4.62. In the five years 1969-73 adult males constituted 37.2% of the immigrants, adult females 37.9%, and children under 18 years of age the remaining 24.9%.

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, 1971 and 1972, the trend has been in favour of males. In 1973, there was an excess of 5,336 males over females. Single males as shown in Table 4.63 surpassed single females by 11,859, but in all ever-married categories women outnumbered men: married females exceeded married males by 2,081; there were 4,291 widows compared to 645 widowers; divorcees outnumbered divorced men by 450; and separated females were 886 to 540 males. Of the total immigration for 1973 of persons 15 years of age and over, 34.6% were single, 39.6% married, and 4.6% were widowed, divorced or separated.

Intended occupations. Some 92,228 persons were added to the labour force in 1973 compared with 59,432 in 1972. The remainder — those not destined for the labour force — were largely dependents of immigrants or close relatives sponsored by individuals in Canada. Skilled immigrants continued to fill shortages of qualified people in certain areas, thus providing essential services to the Canadian public. For example, Table 4.64 shows that in 1973 Canada admitted 1,170 physicians and surgeons, 72 dentists, 811 medical and dental technicians and 1,868 other professionals in the health services field. Similarly, the labour force attracted 2,014 professional engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, etc.).

Next to professional and technical occupations, the second largest group consisted of immigrants intending to work in the manufacturing and mechanical trades. Chief among these were tailors and furriers (5,448), mechanics and repairmen (4,241), and machinists (5,624). Other large occupational classes in 1973 were stenographers and typists (5,122) in the clerical group, domestic servants (4,618) in the service group, and farmers and farm workers (3,068) in the primary industry group.

4.9.2 Emigration

Emigration from Canada is a factor tending to offset to some extent present and past immigration activities. The major outward movement has always, of course, been to the United States and that movement, both of native-born Canadians and of Europeans who originally migrated to Canada, has attained considerable proportions at certain periods. No Canadian statistics on emigration are available but Table 4.65 gives figures taken from the annual reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice. These figures show the numbers of persons entering the United States from Canada during the years ended June 30, 1965-74 with the expressed intention of establishing permanent residence in that country. They do not include persons travelling for pleasure, even for extended periods of time, holders of border-crossing cards (normally issued to persons living in border areas of Canada but working in the United States) or casual tourist crossings in these same areas.

Of the 7,654 Canadian-born persons entering the United States in the year ended June 30, 1974 with the intention of remaining permanently, 3,360 were males and 4,294 females. Approximately one fifth, or 1,563, of the total native-born emigrants were males in the