

the *Canada Year Book* 1972 pp 222-225. Immigrant arrivals for each year over the period 1951-77 are shown in Table 4.56.

Origin of immigrants. In 1976 Canada received 149,429 immigrants from various countries of origin, a decrease of 38,452 or 20.5% from the 1975 total of 187,881. Tables 4.57 and 4.58, showing the country of last permanent residence and of citizenship of immigrants, indicate that by world area Europe, Asia, North and Central America, Africa and Australasia contributed a lower proportion of the total immigration in 1976 than in the previous year. The British Isles was the largest source area for immigrants with 21,548 in 1976, followed by the United States with 17,315.

Destination of immigrants. On 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 1976 — 48.2% of both males and females. Quebec was the second most-favoured province of destination, receiving 20.5% of males and 18.7% of females, followed by British Columbia with 13.1% of males and 14.3% of females. The proportions intending to settle in the Prairie provinces were 15.9% for males and 14.6% for females, and in the Atlantic provinces, 3.2% for males and 3.0% for females.

The provincial distribution as shown in Table 4.59 for 1975 and 1976 has changed little from year to year over the past two decades.

Sex, age and marital status. The sex distribution of immigrants for 1972-76 is shown in Table 4.60. In the period 1974-76 adult males constituted 34.5% of the immigrants, adult females 35.7%, and children under age 18 the remaining 29.8%. 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, 1972, 1975 and 1976 the trend has been in favour of males. There was an excess of 5,336 males over females in 1973 and 3,779 in 1974. In 1975, females exceeded males by 2,515 and in 1976 by 4,219. Single males as shown in Table 4.61 surpassed single females by 5,942 in 1976, but in all ever-married categories women outnumbered men: married females exceeded married males by 5,285; there were 5,384 widows compared to 932 widowers; divorcees outnumbered divorced men by 299; and there were 428 separated females, compared to 303 males. Of the total immigration for 1976, persons under age 15 totalled 25.5% and of those over 14 years, 31.3% were single, 60.9% married, and 7.8% were widowed, divorced or separated.

Intended occupations. Some 61,461 persons were added to the labour force in 1976 compared with 81,189 in 1975. The remainder, those not destined to the labour force, were mainly dependents of immigrants or close relatives sponsored by individuals in Canada. Persons employed in clerical occupations represented the largest occupations group with 9,345 workers. Other major groups were: product fabricating, and assembling and repairing with 8,380; managerial and administrative with 5,655; professional and technical with 5,648; services with 5,640; and construction with 4,008.

4.9.2 Emigration

Since the only statement a Canadian resident may be required to file on leaving the country is his income tax return, one cannot know the actual number of Canadian residents who emigrate from Canada, nor their previous province of origin. Three data sources are used to estimate the number of people leaving Canada each year. First, quarterly reports containing data on the number of immigrants to the United States from Canada are provided by the US immigration and naturalization service. Second, quarterly estimates of the number of persons entering the United Kingdom from Canada are taken from an international passenger survey based on a stratified sample of all passengers using the main sea and air routes between the United Kingdom and other countries. Third, an assumed level of the number of emigrants moving from Canada to countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom is added to the data described above. On the basis of Canadian census data, vital statistics, immigration figures and information provided by the United States and the United Kingdom, it has