

Among the immigrants were 165,697 displaced persons and refugees, whose move to Canada was dictated initially by the motive of finding a country in the free world in which they could start life afresh. The great majority of the 1,043,911, however, emigrated to Canada only after serious consideration of all the factors involved in leaving situations that offered a certain amount of security and in pitting their skills and energies to the building of a new life with a more rewarding future.

Ontario drew by far the largest number of immigrants; on arrival, 542,542 immigrants gave that Province as their intended destination. Quebec absorbed 205,308 of the newcomers and British Columbia received the next largest group, 92,124. Other provinces received the following numbers: Alberta, 82,052; Manitoba, 53,020; Saskatchewan, 32,000; Nova Scotia, 20,577; New Brunswick, 11,644; Prince Edward Island, 2,332; and Newfoundland, 1,867. Four hundred and forty-five of the immigrants were bound for the Yukon or for the Northwest Territories.

Males out-numbered females among the immigrants by approximately 83,000 in the post-war flow—males numbered 563,300 and females 480,611. Most numerous among the adults were those in the age-group 30-39 who totalled 91,756, those in the 20-24 group numbered 87,707 and those in the 25-29 group 84,442. Children 14 years of age and under numbered 115,077.

Workers among the newcomers totalled 565,782 and with them came 478,129 dependants including 217,471 wives and 247,675 children. The other dependants were mainly aged parents.

The largest individual group among the 1,043,911 immigrants were skilled workers who, by filling vacancies for which Canadians could not be found and training young native-born workers to perform more complex operations, have helped to maintain and to accelerate Canada's industrial tempo. The approximate total of skilled workers was 142,000. About 128,000 immigrants went directly into jobs on Canadian farms and a high percentage of them have remained on the land. It is estimated that 10,000 have now succeeded in taking over Canadian farms either as outright owners or as tenants with agreements to purchase, which indicates the value accruing from the immigration of people with agricultural background.

Some 35,000 immigrants were listed in the managerial and professional category and this group included many of those who have succeeded in establishing business undertakings fostered by the combination of skills brought with them from their homelands and the will to succeed in this country. The sizes of these businesses, located in all parts of the country, range from an industry employing more than 4,000 workers to small-scale undertakings employing two or three to thirty or forty.

The impact on the Canadian economy of 1,000,000 new Canadians has been tremendous, comparable to that which would result from the sudden addition to the country of a province with a population considerably larger than that of Alberta as established by the 1951 Census. For example, during 1953 alone, immigrants brought with them to Canada an estimated \$75,000,000, increasing to \$415,000,000 the total of capital imported directly through immigration since Jan. 1, 1946.

At the date of the 1951 Census, 62,160 households had been established throughout Canada by post-war immigrant arrivals; 24,000 of these households were in homes owned by the newcomers and 7,000 of them were mortgage-free. Of the household units, 43,000 had either gas or electric ranges, 32,000 were equipped with power washing machines, and 52,000 had radios. Mechanical refrigeration