

characteristics of immigrants entering Canada (Tables 4.57 to 4.63), as well as estimates of the numbers of emigrants leaving (Table 4.64). The relative influence of net migration (the excess of immigrants over emigrants) compared to natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in past growth rates of Canada over the period 1851-1971 is shown in Table 4.2.

The subject of internal migration within Canada is discussed briefly in this Section, and some estimates of total net migration by province in the 1961-71 period can be observed from Table 4.5. Demographic studies resulting from the 1971 Census will provide detailed analyses of the most recent trends on internal migration flows within Canada as did the monographs from the 1961 Census relating to the preceding decade. Brief summary data from the 1971 Census on this subject are provided in Tables 4.65 to 4.67.

4.9.1 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 post-war immigrant arrivals for each year over the period 1946-72 are shown in Table 4.57 of the present edition.

Origin of immigrants. In 1972 Canada received 122,006 immigrants from various countries of origin. This was almost identical to the 1971 total of 121,900, but represented a decrease of 25,707 or 17.4% from 1970. The reduction was a reflection, in part, of changing economic conditions in Canada and the increasing output of institutions of higher education which reduced the demand for skilled immigrants. Tables 4.58 and 4.59, showing the country of last permanent residence and of citizenship of immigrants, respectively, indicate that by world area the continents of Europe, the Americas, and Australasia contributed a lower proportion of the total immigration stream in 1972 than in the previous year. On the other hand, there was an increased percentage of immigrants from Asia and particularly from Africa.

For the second year in a row, United States was the largest source country of immigrants with 22,618 in 1972 — a drop from 24,366 in 1971. The United Kingdom was the next major source at 18,197 immigrants in 1972, representing an increase from 15,451 in 1971.

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 1970-72 — 52.8% of all the males and 53.8% of all the females. Quebec was the second most-favoured province of destination, receiving 15.9% of the males and 15.3% of the females, followed by British Columbia with 15.7% of the males and 15.3% 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, 3.0%. The provincial distribution as shown in Table 4.60 for 1971 and 1972 has changed little over the past two decades.

Sex, age and marital status. The sex distribution of immigrants for 1970-72 is shown in Table 4.61. In the five years 1968-72 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 1972, there was an excess of 1,866 females over males. Single males as shown in Table 4.62 surpassed single females by 4,581, but in all ever-married categories women outnumbered men: married females exceeded married males by 3,108; there were 3,435 widows compared to 526 widowers; divorcees outnumbered divorced men by 244; and separated females were 461 to 275 males. Of the total immigration for 1972 of persons 15 years of age and over, 39.5% were single, 53.9% married, and 6.5% were widowed, divorced or separated.

Intended occupations. Some 59,432 persons were added to the labour force in 1972 compared with 61,282 in 1971. 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 4.63 shows that in 1972 Canada admitted 988 physicians and surgeons, 87 dentists, 674 medical and dental technicians and 1,432 other professionals in the health services field. Similarly, the labour force attracted 1,855 professional engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, etc.). Next to professional and tech-