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Decreased immigration shows stabilization and tie-in with work force

Immigration to Canada in 1975, which decreased by 14 per cent, has confirmed "that the objectives of stabilizing the flow of immigrants and regulating it to the labour market have been met," stated Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras last month.

The total of 187,881 was 30,584 less than the figure in 1974.

"The landing of immigrants destined for the labour force fell sharply to 43.2 per cent of the year's total," Mr. Andras said. "This is a result of the very tight control of independent applicants and a relatively high level of sponsored immigrants."

Immigrants comprised 23 per cent of the growth in the labour force last year compared to 28 per cent in 1974. Also, immigrants with previously arranged jobs increased significantly.

The number of landings by category for 1975 were: sponsored, 64,325; nominated, 46,996; and independent, 76,560. As a percentage of the total, sponsored immigration showed a 10 per cent increase while independent landings were down by 10 per cent. Nominated relatives declined slightly in number but held a relatively steady proportion of the total flow.

Immigration to the Prairie provinces was up by almost 10 per cent, while the flow of immigrants to other regions of the country declined. The percentage of independent immigrants destined for the Prairies increased from 11 per cent to 19 per cent of the total flow, while the percentage destined for Ontario decreased by the same proportion.

Britain and the United States continued to be the major source countries, though both have shown a substantial decrease in actual numbers. South Korea appeared in the tenth position for the first time in 1975, reflecting the growing demand for immigration to Canada that followed the establishment of an office in Seoul in 1974. Guyana also appeared in the top ten source countries for the first time,

with indications that it would continue to be a major source.

Source countries

The top ten countries as a source of immigrants in 1975 were:

	1974	1975
Britain	38,456	34,978
U.S.A.	26,541	20,155
Hong Kong	12,704	11,132
India	12,868	10,144
Portugal	16,333	8,547
Jamaica	11,286	8,211
Philippines	9,564	7,364
Italy	5,226	5,078
Guyana	4,030	4,394
South Korea	2,843	4,316

The total was almost equally divided between male and female, with 92,683 male immigrants and 95,198 females. About 75 per cent of all immigrants to Canada in 1975 were under 35.

Definitions

A sponsored dependant includes a spouse; an unmarried son or daughter under 21; a fiancé(e); a parent or grandparent aged 60 or older; a parent or grandparent under 60 if widowed or unable to work; an orphan under 18 if a grandchild, brother, sister, nephew or niece; or the nearest relative in cases where the applicant has no living dependant other than a spouse.

A nominated relative is an unmarried son or daughter 21 years or older; a married son or daughter under 21; a brother or sister; a parent or grandparent under 60; or a nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, or grandchild. In each case the application would cover those members of the immigrant's immediate family who would accompany him or her to Canada.

An independent applicant is anyone who does not come into any of the above classes of relative or anyone else who applies for admission to Canada.

Refugees are included within the sponsored, nominated, or independent class as appropriate to their situation.

Stop press

The Framework Agreement on Commercial and Economic Co-operation between Canada and the European Communities - the "contractual link" - was signed in Ottawa, July 6, by Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Max Van der Stoep, President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities. Details will appear in a subsequent issue.