



# THE MONITOR

## SECOND QUARTER 2005

### NEW PERMANENT RESIDENTS

A total of 74,467 new permanent residents landed in Canada in the second quarter of 2005, bringing the mid-year total to 130,903. This is a 7% increase over the mid-year total in 2004, with more new permanent residents landed in both the first and second quarters.

For the second consecutive quarter, family class landing decreased while economic class arrivals increased. The mid-year total for family class was 21% lower than it was in 2004 and the mid-year total for the economic class was 28% higher. Refugee landings were above those in the first quarter at 9,461. However, the mid-year totals (18,039) remained 7% lower than those for 2004.

The decline in the family class was again driven by a drop in the number of new parents and grandparents, which fell by 69% for the quarter. For the economic class, the number of principal applicants arriving in the first two quarters increased by 22% to 33,921, and the number of spouses and dependants rose by 33% to 48,526. For refugees, a 33% decrease in privately sponsored refugees was the main driver

behind the overall decline in mid-year totals for that class.

The ranking of the top five countries of last permanent residence remained unchanged. China was the top source country with a 15% increase after the first two quarters. India remained the second largest source country with an increase of 28% (15,794 new permanent residents) after two quarters, and the Philippines remained the third-ranked source country with an increase of 17% (8,485 new permanent residents). During the same period, sixth-ranked Romania became the tenth-ranked with a decline of 23% over the first two quarters, seventh-ranked Iran became the eleventh-ranked with a decline of 25%, and ninth-ranked Sri Lanka became the twelfth-ranked with a decline of 13%.

### FOREIGN WORKERS

During the second quarter, 32,148 foreign workers came to Canada. This brought the total flow of foreign workers to 52,576 in the first half of 2005, a 7% increase over the first two quarters of 2004. The flow of workers in all skill levels increased. Foreign workers in skill level D (elemental and labour) increased by roughly 400 compared to the mid-year total for 2004, representing the

largest percentage increase (76%) of all skill levels. However, it was skill level C (intermediate and clerical, including seasonal agricultural workers) that had the largest absolute increase, with 1,868 more foreign workers arriving by mid-year in 2005 compared to 2004.

Mexico held its rank as the number one source country for foreign workers, with an increase recorded for the second consecutive quarter. The total flow of foreign workers from Mexico was 9,300, up 10% from the same period in 2004. The United States sent 4,774 foreign workers during the second quarter, a flow almost equal to that of the second quarter in 2004. However, due to the lower flow from the United States in the first quarter, the mid-year flows remained 4% lower than in the previous year. With a 15% increase over the mid-year flows in 2004, France remained the third-ranked country for foreign workers. Japan remained the fourth-ranked, with a 21% increase in mid-year flows and Jamaica, with a 9% increase, replaced the United Kingdom for fifth-ranked.

### FOREIGN STUDENTS

Mid-year flows of foreign students were marginally lower

(2%) than they were in the previous year and declines in the flows of foreign students in three of the levels of study (secondary or less, trade certificates, and university) were almost entirely offset by an increase in the number of foreign students in the other post-secondary level of study, which was 23% higher than in 2004.

South Korea remained the leading source country for the quarter, sending 2,050 foreign students to Canada and bringing the total to 5,515 for the first half of 2005. Japan and China remained the second- and third-ranked source countries, with mid-year totals of 2,599 and 1,988 students respectively. For the year-to-date totals, India (fourth-ranked country) doubled the number of students compared to 2004, sending 649 students to Canada during the first half of 2005. The destinations of students remained stable, with British Columbia reporting the largest number of foreign students during the first two quarters (6,866), followed by Ontario (6,024), Quebec (1,431) and Alberta (1,395).

## FOREIGN STUDENT OVERVIEW: 1995–2004

Once a quarter, an in-depth analysis of one of the key immigrant movements (permanent residents, foreign workers, foreign students and new citizens) appears in *The Monitor*. This quarter, the analysis focuses on foreign students and is based on annual data. The figures for

foreign students presented in this article are consistent with *Facts and Figures 2004 Immigration Overview: Permanent and Temporary Residents*. The annual totals, however, differ from the totals presented in the tables because of the revisions that are made regularly every quarter.

Foreign students represented about one-fourth of all temporary residents coming to the country over the period 1995–2004. Government policy makers, educational institutions and other key stakeholders have long recognized the important contribution that foreign students make to Canada's economic and social well-being. In recent years, efforts have been intensified to attract more foreign students to Canada as a study destination, and to improve service to foreign students residing in the country.

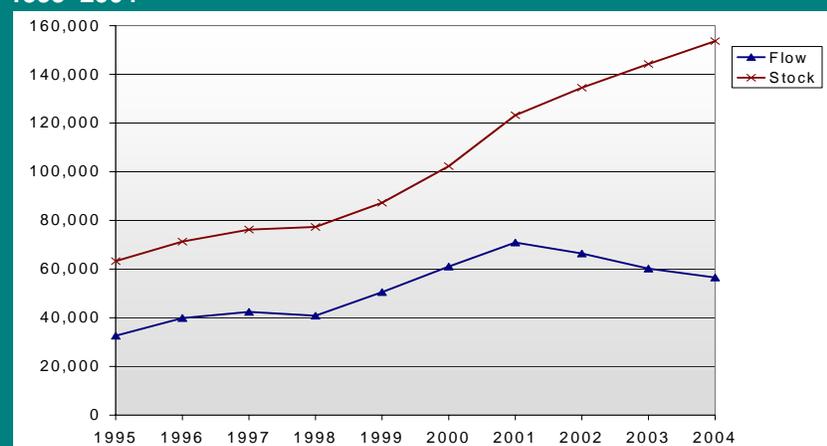
The importance of the student movement was reconfirmed in

Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA), enacted in June 2002. Facilitating the entry of students (among other temporary residents) remains one of the key objectives of IRPA. Students registered in courses of six months or less no longer require a study permit. Additionally, every minor child in Canada<sup>1</sup> is authorized to study at the pre-school, primary or secondary level without a study permit. The Act also explicitly acknowledges the benefits of a temporary study period in Canada for prospective independent immigrant applicants. Applicants who have studied or who have a spouse that has studied for two years in Canada can obtain an extra five points under the IRPA selection criteria.

## FLOWS AND STOCKS

Figure 1 illustrates trends for flows and stocks of foreign students in Canada. Between 1995 and 1997, the flow of

Figure 1: Foreign Student Population in Canada: Flows and Stocks, 1995–2004



Source: Client-Based Data System, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

<sup>1</sup> This does not apply to the minor child of a temporary resident who is not authorized to work or study.

foreign students entering the country rose to 42,000 from 33,000, and increased to about 71,000 (with a short break in 1998) in 2001. Thereafter, Canada experienced a decline in annual foreign student flows, which gradually fell to 56,500 in 2004, 20% lower than the level recorded in 2001. These were the first declines recorded in succession over the entire period.

Foreign student stocks mirrored flow trends, but at a higher level, from 1995 to 2001 and continued to increase (albeit at a slower pace) as flows declined in the years that followed. These stock trends suggest that a large proportion of foreign students come to Canada to pursue long-term studies. Stocks surpassed 80,000 in the late 1990s, rose to 123,000 in 2001 and reached over 150,000 in 2004.

The decline in the flows of foreign students in 2002 was partly a result of the changes in the study permit requirement under the IRPA regulations. As previously mentioned, students registered in courses of six months or less no longer required a permit. However, while the count of foreign students dropped as a result of this, it does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign nationals are coming to Canada to study. Rather, it reflects a decrease in the number of recorded foreign students in short-term programs. Domestic factors in specific source countries may also be contributing to the decline in foreign student flows in Canada. For example, lower student flows from China were observed as China underwent an

expansion of its private educational institutions, making higher education more accessible within China and reducing demand for study abroad. The cost of foreign education compared to domestic education is also a major consideration in the acquisition of foreign education. The recent sharp rise in the value of the Canadian dollar may have had an impact on the decision of foreign students to acquire or not a Canadian education. Major events that occurred at the start of the 2000s<sup>2</sup> may also have slowed the mobility of people, including students coming to Canada.

### PROVINCIAL DESTINATIONS

No significant changes to the destination of foreign students have been recorded in the past decade. Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta remained the top four provincial destinations, with Ontario and British Columbia continuing to be the two most popular destinations by far. In 2004,

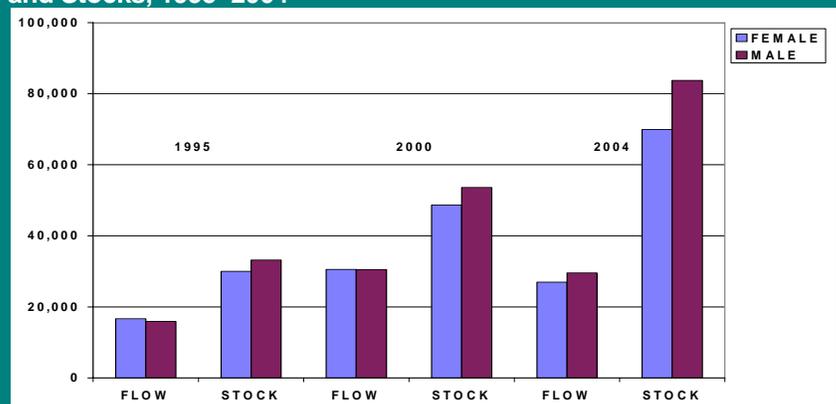
Ontario received 19,152 students while British Columbia recorded 18,350 students, representing about one-third of the national total each.

British Columbia was hit the hardest by the declining flows of foreign students in recent years. The province recorded the largest absolute decline (24%) between 2002 and 2004, a not surprising result given that British Columbia has historically been the top host to trade-level foreign students, the level of study that experienced one of the steepest declines in student flows.

### GENDER AND DURATION OF STUDY

Figure 2 illustrates the flows and stocks of foreign students in Canada by gender. Gender differences in the foreign student population have not changed significantly since the mid-1990s. In 1995, 51% of student flows were female. This number decreased marginally to 48% in 2004. Similarly, stocks of female foreign students fell from 47% in 1995 to 45% by 2004.

Figure 2: Foreign Student Population in Canada, by Gender: Flows and Stocks, 1995–2004



Source: Client-Based Data System, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

<sup>2</sup> For example, the events of September 11, 2001, and the 2003 SARS outbreak.

Over the period 1995–2004, the average duration of stays for all foreign students in Canada was 1.9 years. The large proportion of foreign students coming to the country to pursue studies for almost two years explains why the stock of foreign students consistently exceeds the flows.

Historically, there has been a slight tendency for male foreign students to study for longer periods of time, with males studying for an average of 1.9 years in 1995 and females for 1.7 years. In 2003 and 2004, the gap narrowed, with males studying for 2.2 years and females for 2.1.

More noticeable differences in duration exist among the various source countries for foreign students, as reflected in the foreign student stock (figure 4). Foreign students from China and India have the longest duration of study, with students from China studying for an average of 2.2 years and students from India an average of 2.1 years. The average years of study for foreign students from other major source countries do not exceed 1.5 years: the United States and South Korea (1.5 years), Japan and France (1.4 years) and Mexico (1.0 years).

### LEVEL OF STUDY

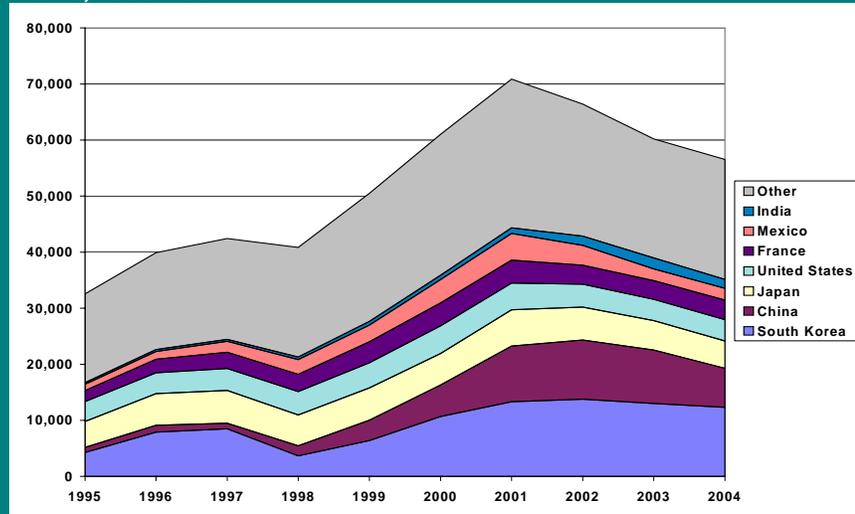
All levels of study have recorded a drop in their number of foreign students since 2001 (except for other post-secondary studies, which began to decline in 2002). Excluding students destined to other post-secondary studies, the steepest decline was recorded at the trade level (32%). The number of university-level students

declined by less than the rate for all students, with a 15% drop to 21,694 by 2004. However, these students have continued to represent the largest share coming to study in Canada since the mid-1990s. In terms of stocks, they continue to figure prominently, accounting for about 52% of all foreign students in Canada in 2004.

### COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

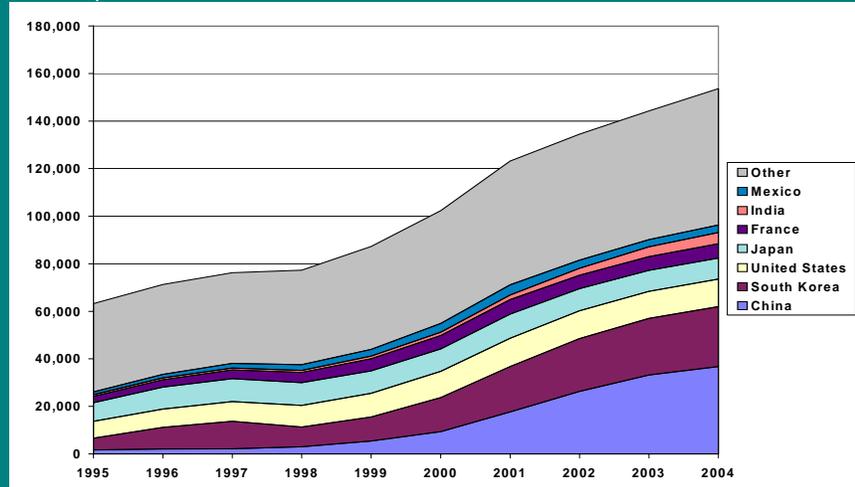
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the flows and stock of foreign students in Canada by source country. From 1995 to 2004, seven principal source countries accounted for 50% of student flows and 55% of stocks: South Korea, China, Japan, the United States, France, Mexico and India.

**Figure 3: Foreign Student Population in Canada, by Source Country: Flows, 1995–2004**



Source: Client-Based Data System, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

**Figure 4: Foreign Student Population in Canada, by Source Country: Stocks, 1995–2004**



Source: Client-Based Data System, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Flow and stock patterns from each country of origin showed distinct patterns over time.

*1995–2002*

From 1995 to 2002, South Korea and China led tremendous increases in foreign student flows. South Korea was the principal source country of flows after 1995, in all years except 1998. Between 1995 and 2000, the flow of Chinese students increased by 500% to 5,600, making it the second leading source country for foreign students. Chinese foreign student stocks also increased rapidly in the late 1990s, becoming the largest by the end of 2002. Unlike China, Hong Kong student stocks continued to decline after the region reverted to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

*2003–2004*

Recently, flows from several East Asian source countries have declined. Most obvious among the East Asian countries was China, with a 34% decline in the number of students sent in 2004; Japan, with a 17%

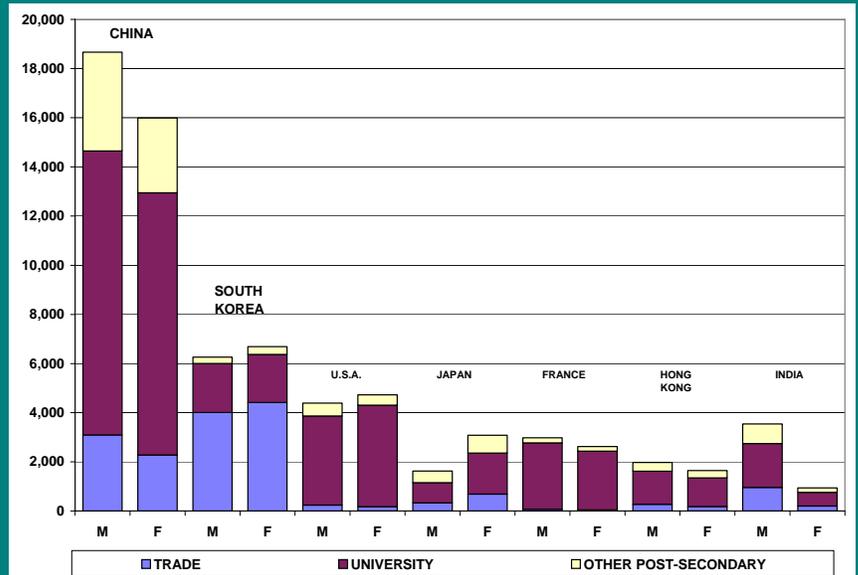
decline, and South Korea, with a fall of 10%. Nevertheless, these countries remained the top-ranked source countries in 2004 and together, they accounted for 43% of all foreign students coming to Canada.

**GENDER AND LEVEL OF STUDY OF TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES**

Figure 5 illustrates the stock of post-secondary foreign students in Canada by gender and level of study for selected source countries. About 47% of foreign student stocks were female in 1995, compared to 45% in

2004. In terms of numbers, this translated into about 14,000 more male students than females in 2004. Japan has remained an anomaly among the top source countries in terms of the large proportion of female students that have come to Canada since 1995. In 2004, female Japanese students outnumbered their male counterparts by a ratio of about 2:1 in post-secondary studies. At the other extreme, about four-fifths of post-secondary students from India were male. Greater gender parity existed among the other top ten source countries.

**Figure 5: Post-Secondary Foreign Student Population: Stock, December 1, 2004, by Level of Study and Gender for Selected Source Countries.**



Source: Client-Based Data System, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

## ANNEX – TABLES

Table 1: Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2004						2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Spouses and partners	43,985	10,330	12,644	22,974	11,357	9,654	10,004	11,895	21,899	-5%
Parents and grandparents	12,732	3,856	4,707	8,563	2,549	1,620	1,093	1,525	2,618	-69%
Others	5,529	1,367	1,459	2,826	1,390	1,313	1,180	1,360	2,540	-10%
Total family class	62,246	15,553	18,810	34,363	15,296	12,587	12,277	14,780	27,057	-21%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	47,889	10,362	13,296	23,658	13,962	10,269	12,174	16,590	28,764	22%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	2,708	515	575	1,090	958	660	855	960	1,815	67%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	3,296	975	1,034	2,009	764	523	856	1,102	1,958	-3%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	2,086	433	571	1,004	562	520	599	785	1,384	38%
Total economic class - principal applicants	55,979	12,285	15,476	27,761	16,246	11,972	14,484	19,437	33,921	22%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	65,553	13,125	17,969	31,094	20,927	13,532	16,229	24,583	40,812	31%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	7,056	1,339	1,412	2,751	2,622	1,683	2,280	2,548	4,828	75%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	996	405	242	647	195	154	125	242	367	-43%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	4,162	796	1,183	1,979	1,230	953	993	1,526	2,519	27%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	77,767	15,665	20,806	36,471	24,974	16,322	19,627	28,899	48,526	33%
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	113,442	23,487	31,265	54,752	34,889	23,801	28,403	41,173	69,576	27%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	9,764	1,854	1,987	3,841	3,580	2,343	3,135	3,508	6,643	73%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	4,292	1,380	1,276	2,656	959	677	981	1,344	2,325	-12%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	6,248	1,229	1,754	2,983	1,792	1,473	1,592	2,311	3,903	31%
Total economic class	133,746	27,950	36,282	64,232	41,220	28,294	34,111	48,336	82,447	28%
Post-determination refugee claimants	46	13	13	26	12	8	4	5	9	-65%
Deferred removal order class	7	2	1	3	1	3	-	2	2	-33%
Total other	53	15	14	29	13	11	4	7	11	-62%
Total immigrants	196,045	43,518	55,106	98,624	56,529	40,892	46,392	63,123	109,515	11%
Government-assisted refugees	7,411	1,733	1,915	3,648	1,983	1,780	1,651	1,799	3,450	-5%
Privately sponsored refugees	3,115	880	1,037	1,917	625	573	515	772	1,287	-33%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	15,901	5,181	5,519	10,700	2,962	2,239	5,319	5,549	10,868	2%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	6,258	1,508	1,721	3,229	1,823	1,206	1,093	1,341	2,434	-25%
Total refugees	32,685	9,302	10,192	19,494	7,393	5,798	8,578	9,461	18,039	-7%
Total immigrants and refugees	228,730	52,820	65,298	118,118	63,922	46,690	54,970	72,584	127,554	8%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	148	31	43	74	36	38	22	33	55	-26%
Humanitarian and compassionate cases / Public policy	6,945	2,061	1,900	3,961	1,620	1,364	1,444	1,850	3,294	-17%
Backlog	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-100%
Total	235,824	54,912	67,242	122,154	65,578	48,092	56,436	74,467	130,903	7%

\* p.a. = principal applicants

*Table 2: Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)*

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004							2005				Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
China, People's Republic of	36,411	9,401	10,196	19,597	9,353	7,461	1	10,842	11,685	22,527	1	15%
India	25,569	5,046	7,253	12,299	7,505	5,765	2	5,468	10,326	15,794	2	28%
Philippines	13,301	3,112	4,158	7,270	3,604	2,427	3	2,808	5,677	8,485	3	17%
Pakistan	12,796	2,806	4,066	6,872	3,423	2,501	4	2,685	3,826	6,511	4	-5%
United States	7,494	1,830	2,068	3,898	1,865	1,731	5	2,233	2,553	4,786	5	23%
South Korea	5,337	1,033	1,325	2,358	1,695	1,284	12	1,732	1,523	3,255	6	38%
France	5,026	1,019	1,404	2,423	1,585	1,018	11	1,243	1,699	2,942	7	21%
United Kingdom	6,058	1,318	1,737	3,055	1,709	1,294	8	1,354	1,555	2,909	8	-5%
Colombia	4,438	1,139	1,290	2,429	1,094	915	10	1,283	1,275	2,558	9	5%
Romania	5,655	1,474	1,792	3,266	1,518	871	6	1,048	1,453	2,501	10	-23%
Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only	122,085	28,178	35,289	63,467	33,351	25,267		30,696	41,572	72,268		14%
Total - Other Countries	113,739	26,734	31,953	58,687	32,227	22,825		25,740	32,895	58,635		0%
Total	235,824	54,912	67,242	122,154	65,578	48,092		56,436	74,467	130,903		7%

*Table 3: Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)*

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2004						2005				Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD		
St. John's	424	106	127	233	138	53	110	112	222	-5%	
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	155	45	32	77	38	40	37	13	50	-35%	
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	579	151	159	310	176	93	147	125	272	-12%	
Total Prince Edward Island	310	82	89	171	53	86	72	101	173	1%	
Halifax	1,355	299	341	640	446	269	245	350	595	-7%	
Other Nova Scotia	415	94	118	212	100	103	83	109	192	-9%	
Total Nova Scotia	1,770	393	459	852	546	372	328	459	787	-8%	
Saint John	187	39	39	78	46	63	51	59	110	41%	
Other New Brunswick	608	143	193	336	153	119	127	246	373	11%	
Total New Brunswick	795	182	232	414	199	182	178	305	483	17%	
Québec	2,128	503	557	1,060	573	495	427	559	986	-7%	
Montréal	37,864	8,977	10,562	19,539	10,686	7,639	8,055	10,863	18,918	-3%	
Gatineau	1,020	210	305	515	264	241	202	240	442	-14%	
Other Quebec	3,227	652	900	1,552	887	788	662	822	1,484	-4%	
Total Quebec	44,239	10,342	12,324	22,666	12,410	9,163	9,346	12,484	21,830	-4%	
Ottawa	6,379	1,488	1,841	3,329	1,825	1,225	1,401	1,751	3,152	-5%	
Toronto	99,868	22,948	29,186	52,134	27,629	20,105	23,188	32,856	56,044	7%	
Hamilton	4,089	947	1,188	2,135	1,183	771	920	1,289	2,209	3%	
London	2,328	553	669	1,222	612	494	798	774	1,572	29%	
Other Ontario	12,446	2,785	3,464	6,249	3,492	2,705	2,956	3,834	6,790	9%	
Total Ontario	125,110	28,721	36,348	65,069	34,741	25,300	29,263	40,504	69,767	7%	
Winnipeg	5,911	1,250	1,806	3,056	1,622	1,233	1,267	1,863	3,130	2%	
Other Manitoba	1,516	280	428	708	440	368	401	492	893	26%	
Total Manitoba	7,427	1,530	2,234	3,764	2,062	1,601	1,668	2,355	4,023	7%	
Regina	656	159	223	382	134	140	172	192	364	-5%	
Saskatoon	802	175	239	414	201	187	197	273	470	14%	
Other Saskatchewan	484	102	122	224	137	123	163	178	341	52%	
Total Saskatchewan	1,942	436	584	1,020	472	450	532	643	1,175	15%	
Calgary	9,441	2,315	2,683	4,998	2,587	1,856	2,528	2,966	5,494	10%	
Edmonton	5,047	1,268	1,326	2,594	1,423	1,030	1,310	1,740	3,050	18%	
Other Alberta	1,980	489	597	1,086	512	382	518	575	1,093	1%	
Total Alberta	16,468	4,072	4,606	8,678	4,522	3,268	4,356	5,281	9,637	11%	
Vancouver	32,667	7,890	9,012	16,902	9,131	6,634	9,353	10,796	20,149	19%	
Victoria	1,067	245	242	487	323	257	307	309	616	26%	
Other British Columbia	3,284	828	901	1,729	905	650	844	1,065	1,909	10%	
Total British Columbia	37,018	8,963	10,155	19,118	10,359	7,541	10,504	12,170	22,674	19%	
Total Territories	159	40	51	91	35	33	41	38	79	-13%	
Not Stated	7	-	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	200%	
Total	235,824	54,912	67,242	122,154	65,578	48,092	56,436	74,467	130,903	7%	

Note: Destination coding is often amended after a record is entered in the administrative system. As a result, the number of people destined for a census metropolitan area is understated for the current quarter.

*Table 4: Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level*

Skill Level*	2004						2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Skill Level 0	3,333	774	892	1,666	945	722	833	919	1,752	5%
Skill Level A	19,658	4,637	5,311	9,948	5,740	3,970	4,694	5,946	10,640	7%
Skill Level B	10,979	2,137	3,632	5,769	3,376	1,834	2,079	4,077	6,156	7%
Skill Level C	28,692	5,776	11,423	17,199	9,427	2,066	6,777	12,290	19,067	11%
Skill Level D	1,145	135	399	534	441	170	155	783	938	76%
Not Stated	28,906	5,642	8,224	13,866	7,214	7,826	5,890	8,133	14,023	1%
Total	92,713	19,101	29,881	48,982	27,143	16,588	20,428	32,148	52,576	7%

\* National Occupational Classification

*Table 5: Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries*

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004							2005				Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
Mexico	11,442	2,616	5,842	8,458	2,843	141	1	3,039	6,261	9,300	1	10%
United States	16,086	3,379	4,776	8,155	4,716	3,215	2	3,080	4,774	7,854	2	-4%
France	6,528	1,492	2,366	3,858	1,648	1,022	3	1,668	2,760	4,428	3	15%
Japan	5,487	1,219	2,325	3,544	1,543	400	4	1,646	2,636	4,282	4	21%
Jamaica	5,934	972	2,133	3,105	2,763	66	6	1,114	2,264	3,378	5	9%
United Kingdom	7,495	1,255	1,879	3,134	1,923	2,438	5	1,333	1,786	3,119	6	0%
Australia	7,208	1,625	1,316	2,941	1,148	3,119	7	1,517	1,464	2,981	7	1%
Philippines	5,702	1,303	1,363	2,666	1,710	1,326	8	1,331	1,555	2,886	8	8%
India	2,852	701	603	1,304	951	597	9	821	733	1,554	9	19%
Germany	2,372	465	609	1,074	909	389	11	600	629	1,229	10	14%
Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only	71,106	15,027	23,212	38,239	20,154	12,713		16,149	24,862	41,011		7%
Total - Other Countries	21,607	4,074	6,669	10,743	6,989	3,875		4,279	7,286	11,565		8%
Total	92,713	19,101	29,881	48,982	27,143	16,588		20,428	32,148	52,576		7%



Table 6: Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2004						2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	139	23	59	82	24	33	47	22	69	-16%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	970	218	313	531	299	140	256	337	593	12%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	1,109	241	372	613	323	173	303	359	662	8%
Total Prince Edward Island	75	11	20	31	27	17	9	22	31	0%
Halifax	805	171	363	534	195	76	112	152	264	-51%
Other Nova Scotia	598	36	324	360	158	80	62	154	216	-40%
Total Nova Scotia	1,403	207	687	894	353	156	174	306	480	-46%
Saint John	90	15	22	37	32	21	25	30	55	49%
Other New Brunswick	486	103	132	235	168	83	131	189	320	36%
Total New Brunswick	576	118	154	272	200	104	156	219	375	38%
Québec	1,094	287	422	709	250	135	262	501	763	8%
Montréal	10,113	2,217	3,672	5,889	2,602	1,622	2,075	3,501	5,576	-5%
Gatineau	109	33	36	69	28	12	25	27	52	-25%
Other Quebec	3,479	594	1,772	2,366	882	231	729	2,131	2,860	21%
Total Quebec	14,795	3,131	5,902	9,033	3,762	2,000	3,091	6,160	9,251	2%
Ottawa	1,835	472	535	1,007	493	335	500	528	1,028	2%
Toronto	12,532	3,051	3,558	6,609	3,327	2,596	2,775	3,634	6,409	-3%
Hamilton	593	139	165	304	155	134	113	147	260	-14%
London	623	138	156	294	224	105	112	132	244	-17%
Other Ontario	27,174	5,455	10,024	15,479	9,714	1,981	5,887	10,183	16,070	4%
Total Ontario	42,757	9,255	14,438	23,693	13,913	5,151	9,387	14,624	24,011	1%
Winnipeg	973	215	319	534	282	157	174	285	459	-14%
Other Manitoba	602	106	152	258	178	166	70	353	423	64%
Total Manitoba	1,575	321	471	792	460	323	244	638	882	11%
Regina	211	35	75	110	64	37	30	74	104	-5%
Saskatoon	383	71	130	201	125	57	97	130	227	13%
Other Saskatchewan	475	73	128	201	198	76	101	218	319	59%
Total Saskatchewan	1,069	179	333	512	387	170	228	422	650	27%
Calgary	3,209	718	836	1,554	842	813	813	945	1,758	13%
Edmonton	1,621	344	446	790	487	344	379	521	900	14%
Other Alberta	3,540	716	797	1,513	897	1,130	806	1,059	1,865	23%
Total Alberta	8,370	1,778	2,079	3,857	2,226	2,287	1,998	2,525	4,523	17%
Vancouver	13,871	2,761	4,050	6,811	3,747	3,313	3,204	4,440	7,644	12%
Victoria	535	38	45	83	336	116	82	281	363	337%
Other British Columbia	5,902	904	1,106	2,010	1,278	2,614	1,406	1,923	3,329	66%
Total British Columbia	20,308	3,703	5,201	8,904	5,361	6,043	4,692	6,644	11,336	27%
Total Territories	188	48	69	117	41	30	44	78	122	4%
Not Stated	488	109	155	264	90	134	102	151	253	-4%
Total	92,713	19,101	29,881	48,982	27,143	16,588	20,428	32,148	52,576	7%

Note: Destination coding is often amended after a record is entered in the administrative system. As a result, the number of people destined for a census metropolitan area is understated for the current quarter.

Table 7: Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

Level of Study	2004						2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Secondary or less	14,185	2,574	1,337	3,911	8,445	1,829	2,429	1,255	3,684	-6%
Trade	8,335	2,700	1,775	4,475	2,438	1,422	2,500	1,631	4,131	-8%
University	21,676	2,397	1,864	4,261	15,441	1,974	2,336	1,569	3,905	-8%
Other post-secondary	6,928	1,169	1,118	2,287	3,119	1,522	1,458	1,366	2,824	23%
Other	4,900	1,102	1,363	2,465	1,583	852	1,161	1,339	2,500	1%
Total	56,024	9,942	7,457	17,399	31,026	7,599	9,884	7,160	17,044	-2%

Table 8: Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004							2005				Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
South Korea	12,292	3,771	2,184	5,955	4,372	1,965	1	3,465	2,050	5,515	1	-7%
Japan	4,960	1,088	1,694	2,782	1,722	456	2	1,043	1,556	2,599	2	-7%
China	6,894	1,030	977	2,007	3,620	1,267	3	1,132	856	1,988	3	-1%
India	1,400	211	111	322	690	388	8	410	239	649	4	102%
Taiwan	1,748	304	302	606	923	219	4	248	307	555	5	-8%
United States	3,844	311	295	606	2,924	314	5	264	247	511	6	-16%
Mexico	2,095	199	124	323	1,651	121	7	221	116	337	7	4%
France	3,469	262	122	384	2,863	222	6	259	67	326	8	-15%
Saudi Arabia	586	114	85	199	301	86	11	156	116	272	9	37%
Brazil	741	167	108	275	396	70	9	177	93	270	10	-2%
Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only	38,029	7,457	6,002	13,459	19,462	5,108		7,375	5,647	13,022		-3%
Total - Other Countries	17,995	2,485	1,455	3,940	11,564	2,491		2,509	1,513	4,022		2%
Total	56,024	9,942	7,457	17,399	31,026	7,599		9,884	7,160	17,044		-2%

Table 9: Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2004						2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	267	28	20	48	192	27	58	29	87	81%
Total Prince Edward Island	109	14	9	23	72	14	18	9	27	17%
Halifax	1,251	195	134	329	784	138	175	132	307	-7%
Other Nova Scotia	483	48	25	73	386	24	46	20	66	-10%
Total Nova Scotia	1,734	243	159	402	1,170	162	221	152	373	-7%
Saint John	141	12	15	27	105	9	15	16	31	15%
Other New Brunswick	679	85	45	130	455	94	61	29	90	-31%
Total New Brunswick	820	97	60	157	560	103	76	45	121	-23%
Québec	855	131	37	168	602	85	116	32	148	-12%
Montréal	7,210	844	496	1,340	5,100	770	807	295	1,102	-18%
Other Quebec	1,311	152	103	255	911	145	139	42	181	-29%
Total Quebec	9,376	1,127	636	1,763	6,613	1,000	1,062	369	1,431	-19%
Ottawa	1,707	261	198	459	1,028	220	252	204	456	-1%
Toronto	10,738	2,136	1,696	3,832	5,124	1,782	2,232	1,825	4,057	6%
Hamilton	1,117	219	107	326	568	223	195	111	306	-6%
London	765	121	65	186	497	82	109	77	186	0%
Other Ontario	4,502	601	384	985	3,038	479	619	400	1,019	3%
Total Ontario	18,829	3,338	2,450	5,788	10,255	2,786	3,407	2,617	6,024	4%
Winnipeg	1,148	193	154	347	677	124	201	127	328	-5%
Other Manitoba	264	31	29	60	181	23	35	22	57	-5%
Total Manitoba	1,412	224	183	407	858	147	236	149	385	-5%
Regina	412	55	97	152	217	43	127	39	166	9%
Saskatoon	369	54	36	90	230	49	74	47	121	34%
Other Saskatchewan	231	21	18	39	165	27	29	12	41	5%
Total Saskatchewan	1,012	130	151	281	612	119	230	98	328	17%
Calgary	1,975	426	285	711	961	303	395	327	722	2%
Edmonton	1,319	201	174	375	766	178	209	188	397	6%
Other Alberta	805	148	114	262	445	98	162	114	276	5%
Total Alberta	4,099	775	573	1,348	2,172	579	766	629	1,395	3%
Vancouver	13,609	3,158	2,423	5,581	6,031	1,997	2,828	2,304	5,132	-8%
Victoria	662	92	92	184	433	45	86	75	161	-13%
Other British Columbia	4,051	705	699	1,404	2,033	614	891	682	1,573	12%
Total British Columbia	18,322	3,955	3,214	7,169	8,497	2,656	3,805	3,061	6,866	-4%
Total Territories	32	3	2	5	22	5	5	2	7	40%
Not Stated	12	8	-	8	3	1	-	-	-	-100%
Total	56,024	9,942	7,457	17,399	31,026	7,599	9,884	7,160	17,044	-2%

Note: Destination coding is often amended after a record is entered in the administrative system. As a result, the number of people destined for a census metropolitan area is understated for the current quarter.