



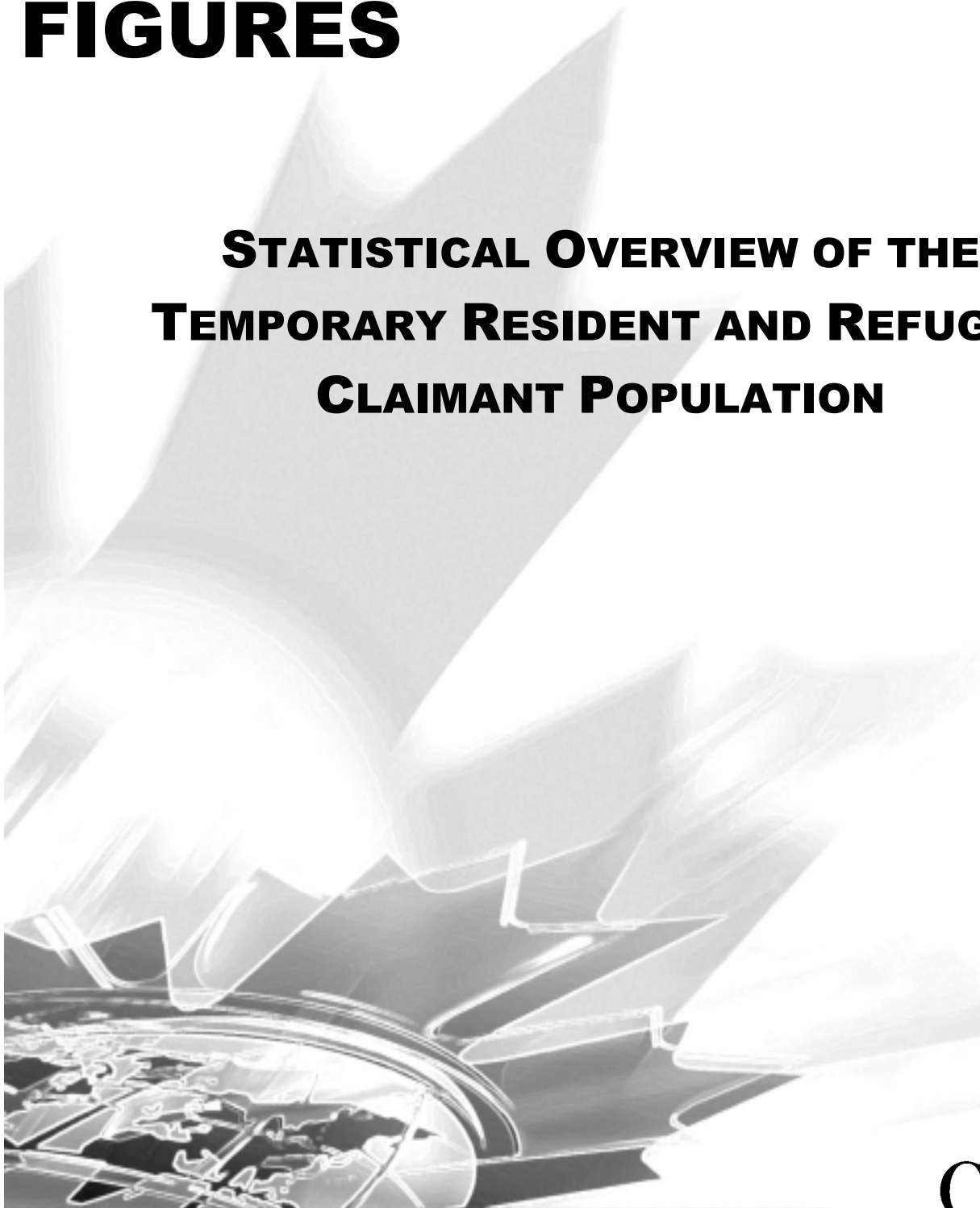
Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

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Immigration Canada

FACTS AND FIGURES

2001

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION



Canada

Produced by Strategic Policy, Planning and Research

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Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch

July 2002

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STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

Facts and Figures 2001: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population presents a series of charts and tables containing selected demographic information on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population in Canada for the three-year period 1999 to 2001.

It is the third edition of this annual publication and reflects changes resulting from refinements introduced since the previous edition. Readers should note the following:

The table on page 4 has been modified. The method used to calculate annual flows for the foreign worker population was changed to "Initial plus Seasonal Re-entries" to make it consistent with the statistics presented in the Foreign Worker section.

Two new tables were added to the Foreign Workers section: "Foreign Worker Population by Skill Level, Annual Flows, 1999–2001" and "Foreign Worker Population by Skill Level, Stocks on December 1, 1999–2001".

Two new tables were added to the Foreign Student section: "Foreign Student Population by Level of Study, Annual Flows, Initial Entries, 1999-2001" and "Foreign Student Population by Level of Study, Stocks on December 1, 1999-2001".

We selected the tables to provide a broad historical summary of the size and composition of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population that CIC processes. The publication also introduces and illustrates basic reporting concepts and statistical measures that apply to this population. Future versions of this publication will include a broader range of statistics based on consultations with CIC stakeholders, external partners and other interested parties.

Readers who are familiar with statistics on temporary residents and refugee claimants will notice that we are presenting the information in an uncommon way. Rather than presenting statistics based on the number of permits or authorizations issued, we are emphasizing the *client* as the key reporting unit, not the document. We have chosen to focus on the individual's primary motivation for being in Canada. As such, we have defined four *primary status* groups: foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases (including refugee claimants) and other cases.

Foreign workers are in Canada primarily to work, although they may also have other permits or authorizations. *Foreign students* are in Canada primarily to study, although they too may have other permits or authorizations. Individuals in the *humanitarian* group are primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes certain people allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds due to other "special considerations". The final group, *other cases*, which is not profiled in this publication, comprises individuals who do not fit into any of the other categories. The four groups are mutually exclusive.

The inclusion of refugee claimants in the humanitarian cases group warrants special mention. They are included in this group along with individuals who did not make refugee claims, according to the administrative data systems, but who were processed under special programs established to handle refugee-like cases. These are primarily administrative review and backlog clearance cases from before 1990 and Kosovo refugees in 1999. The humanitarian group cases also include a very small number of other individuals who have been allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds but who have never filed a refugee claim. In 1997 and 1998, 99% of individuals in the humanitarian cases group were refugee claimants. In 1999, the percentage dropped to 79% because the group included more than 7,000 Kosovo refugees, who were not counted as refugee claimants. In 2000, the percentage was once more 99%.

The temporary resident and refugee claimant population can be described using several variables. In this publication, however, we have chosen to focus only on country of origin, location within Canada, gender

as well as skill level for foreign workers and level of study for foreign students. Future publications will profile this population using other variables.

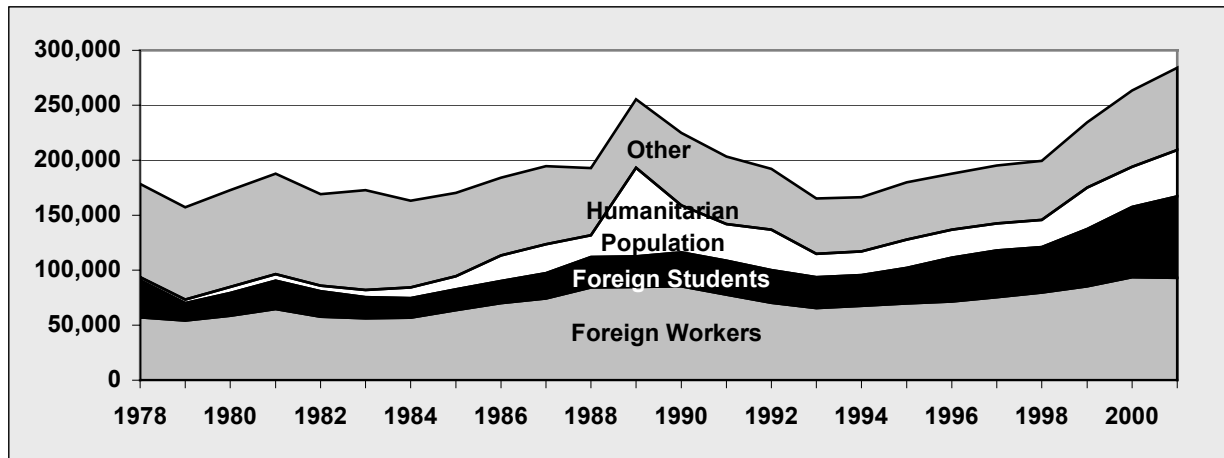
There are also different ways to calculate statistics relating to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. This publication breaks down *flow statistics* by country of origin and stock statistics by location within Canada (provinces and census metropolitan areas). The flow statistics are based on calendar year and tell us when the individual first came into contact with CIC. However, because seasonal workers re-enter the country annually, the statistics on foreign workers also highlight seasonal employment effects. The stock statistics are calculated on December 1 of each calendar year and tell us whether the individual is still authorized to be in the country on that date, regardless of when he or she entered the country.

The Client-based Data System (CBDS) makes this focus on client-based reporting possible. The CBDS is a system for reporting administrative data that enables us to look at temporary residents and refugee claimants from a *client* perspective as well as a *document* perspective. Please see the Concepts and Measures section at the end of this publication for a more detailed technical discussion of the CBDS, including information on the analytical distinction between document-based and client-based reporting, the primary status categorizations and the statistical calculations.

When developing the CBDS and designing this publication, we consulted extensively with service line personnel, particularly regarding the program definitions. As noted above, we have made some progress in the way we identify foreign students and track refugee claimants. However, we recognize the need to further refine the definitions and, in particular, to distinguish between positively and negatively determined refugee claimants. We will continue to work closely with departmental service lines to develop other definitions that will be incorporated into the CBDS, future editions of this publication, and any supplementary custom reports that describe specific programs and policies.

TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

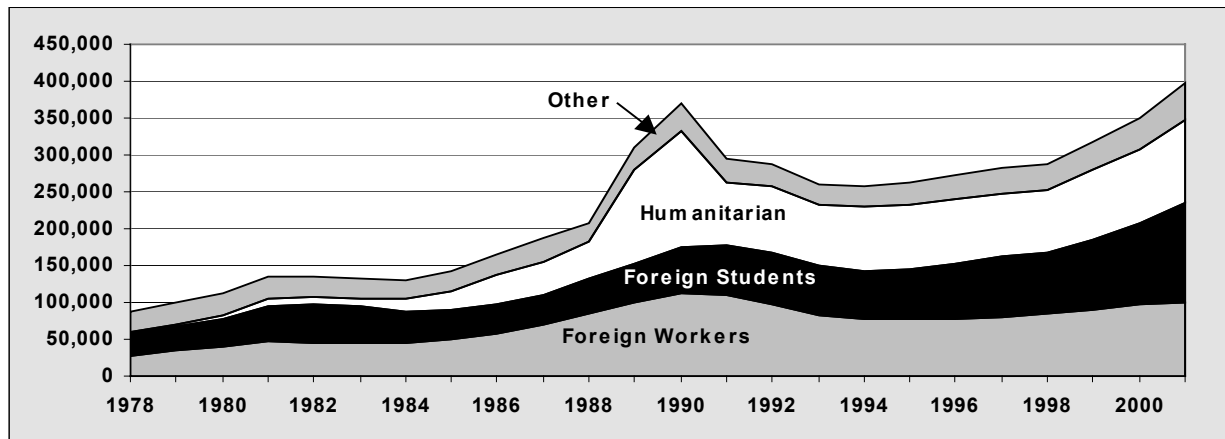
FIGURE 1: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1978–2001¹



Year	Foreign Workers	Foreign Students	Humanitarian Population	Other	Total
1978	57,102	33,529	2,986	84,942	178,559
1979	54,072	16,046	3,302	83,842	157,262
1980	58,761	20,620	5,470	87,932	172,783
1981	64,644	25,649	6,207	91,357	187,857
1982	57,638	23,262	4,937	83,443	169,280
1983	56,162	19,246	6,639	90,700	172,747
1984	56,924	17,661	9,915	78,783	163,283
1985	63,833	18,716	11,967	75,894	170,410
1986	70,190	19,987	23,228	70,654	184,059
1987	74,398	22,853	26,514	70,908	194,673
1988	84,397	27,563	19,714	61,010	192,684
1989	84,869	27,794	80,587	62,259	255,509
1990	85,345	30,711	42,828	65,905	224,789
1991	77,780	30,759	33,232	61,514	203,285
1992	70,484	29,395	37,045	55,430	192,354
1993	65,452	28,165	21,379	50,410	165,406
1994	67,677	27,929	21,484	49,385	166,475
1995	69,693	32,538	25,553	52,056	179,840
1996	71,465	39,982	25,449	50,821	187,717
1997	75,393	42,708	24,271	52,956	195,328
1998	79,527	41,467	24,892	53,603	199,489
1999	85,405	51,989	37,747	59,362	234,503
2000	93,663	63,684	36,777	69,463	263,587
2001	93,083	73,979	42,258	74,738	284,058

¹ This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2001 for the entire temporary resident and refugee claimant population. For foreign student population, humanitarian population and other, flows are based on the initial entry method: each person is counted one time only on his or her initial entry into the system. For the foreign worker population, flows are based on the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by primary status.

FIGURE 2: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1978–2001²



Year	Foreign Workers ³			Foreign Students ⁴			Humanitarian ⁵	Other	All
	W/EA	W/O EA	Total	W/SA	W/O SA	Total	Total	Total	Total
1978	20,783	6,232	27,015	29,142	677	29,819	2,183	28,535	87,552
1979	26,598	7,507	34,105	30,807	1,587	32,394	3,444	29,202	99,145
1980	30,541	8,743	39,284	36,750	1,890	38,640	5,238	28,940	112,102
1981	36,478	9,867	46,345	45,314	2,364	47,678	9,973	30,715	134,711
1982	35,496	10,674	46,170	48,409	2,743	51,152	10,349	28,302	135,973
1983	34,311	10,555	44,866	46,426	2,716	49,142	11,955	25,486	131,449
1984	33,938	9,897	43,835	41,926	2,335	44,261	17,216	24,114	129,426
1985	39,941	10,250	50,191	38,355	2,265	40,620	25,020	25,580	141,411
1986	47,894	9,969	57,863	37,049	2,335	39,384	39,417	28,232	164,896
1987	59,610	10,518	70,128	38,178	2,493	40,671	45,011	30,543	186,353
1988	73,988	11,538	85,526	42,976	2,931	45,907	51,527	24,565	207,525
1989	86,694	12,550	99,244	49,105	4,172	53,277	127,027	30,064	309,612
1990	99,293	13,020	112,313	56,721	5,244	61,965	159,459	36,329	370,066
1991	97,489	11,837	109,326	62,255	5,169	67,424	84,898	34,341	295,989
1992	88,663	10,002	98,665	63,814	5,647	69,461	88,494	30,125	286,745
1993	73,103	8,924	82,027	64,253	3,793	68,046	83,612	26,554	260,239
1994	68,988	8,733	77,721	61,456	3,594	65,050	86,380	27,739	256,890
1995	68,574	8,959	77,533	63,130	3,822	66,952	86,776	30,638	261,899
1996	68,229	9,245	77,474	71,241	4,030	75,271	86,292	32,786	271,823
1997	71,358	9,454	80,812	76,516	3,989	80,505	85,957	34,371	281,645
1998	75,415	9,622	85,037	78,256	3,706	81,962	85,118	34,241	286,358
1999	80,500	9,472	89,972	89,909	4,164	94,073	95,417	37,786	317,248
2000	88,538	7,778	96,316	107,960	4,416	112,376	98,246	44,076	351,014
2001	96,055	3,199	99,254	133,021	3,903	136,924	112,247	49,175	397,600

² This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1978 to 2001. The figures are broken down by primary status. A person is included in these stock counts regardless of the type of permit or authorization he or she has. A person who has been given permanent resident status on or before the date of observation is excluded from the stock calculation on that date.

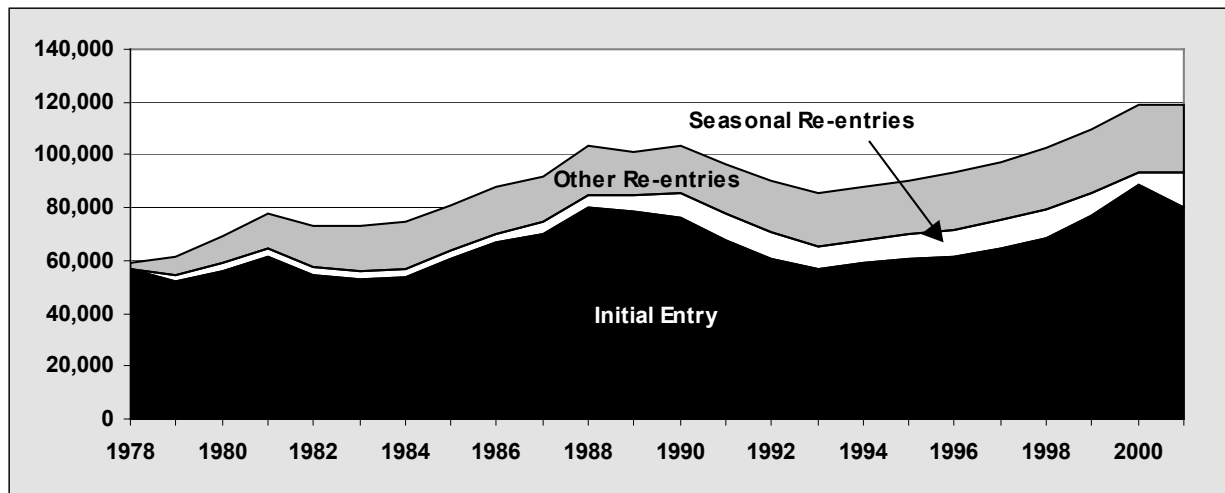
³ Foreign workers are shown according to whether they hold an employment authorization (W/EA) or another type of document (W/O EA) on the observation date. For example, in 2001, 99,254 foreign workers were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 96,055 were authorized to work and 3,199 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

⁴ Foreign students are shown according to whether they hold a student authorization (W/SA) or another type of document (W/O SA) on the observation date. For example, in 2001, 136,924 foreign students were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 133,021 were authorized to study and 3,903 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

⁵ A refugee claimant who does not have a CIC permit or authorization is included in these stock counts as a humanitarian case for two years following the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system.

FOREIGN WORKERS

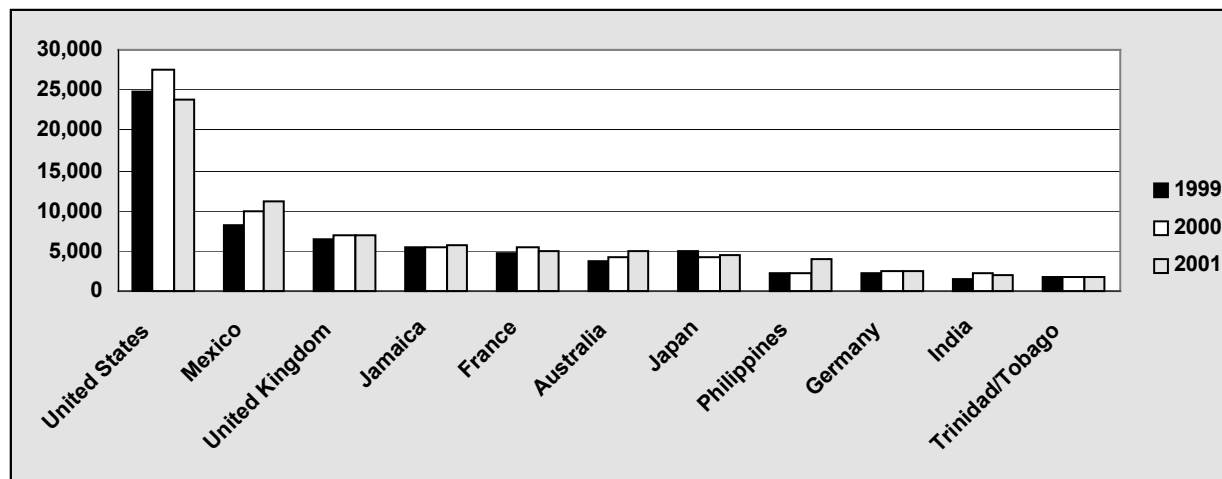
FIGURE 3: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION, ANNUAL FLOWS BY METHOD OF CALCULATION, 1978–2001⁶



Year	Initial Entry	Seasonal Re-entries	Initial+Seasonal Re-entries	Other Re-entries	Entries+Re-entries Total
1978	57,076	26	57,102	1,739	58,841
1979	51,859	2,213	54,072	7,058	61,130
1980	55,956	2,805	58,761	10,591	69,352
1981	61,380	3,264	64,644	13,488	78,132
1982	54,124	3,514	57,638	15,432	73,070
1983	52,764	3,398	56,162	17,265	73,427
1984	53,572	3,352	56,924	17,713	74,637
1985	60,467	3,366	63,833	17,299	81,132
1986	66,502	3,688	70,190	17,738	87,928
1987	70,261	4,137	74,398	17,751	92,149
1988	80,379	4,018	84,397	19,056	103,453
1989	78,202	6,667	84,869	15,966	100,835
1990	75,869	9,476	85,345	18,252	103,597
1991	67,370	10,410	77,780	19,052	96,832
1992	60,588	9,896	70,484	19,960	90,444
1993	57,049	8,403	65,452	20,154	85,606
1994	59,090	8,587	67,677	20,274	87,951
1995	60,539	9,154	69,693	20,862	90,555
1996	61,126	10,339	71,465	21,826	93,291
1997	64,204	11,189	75,393	21,725	97,118
1998	68,727	10,800	79,527	22,889	102,416
1999	76,668	8,737	85,405	24,571	109,976
2000	88,520	5,143	93,663	25,210	118,873
2001	79,926	13,157	93,083	25,874	118,957

⁶ This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2001 for the foreign worker population based on three methods:
 - Initial entry: each person is counted only on initial entry;
 - Initial and seasonal re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she is a seasonal worker who re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days;
 - Initial and all re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days.

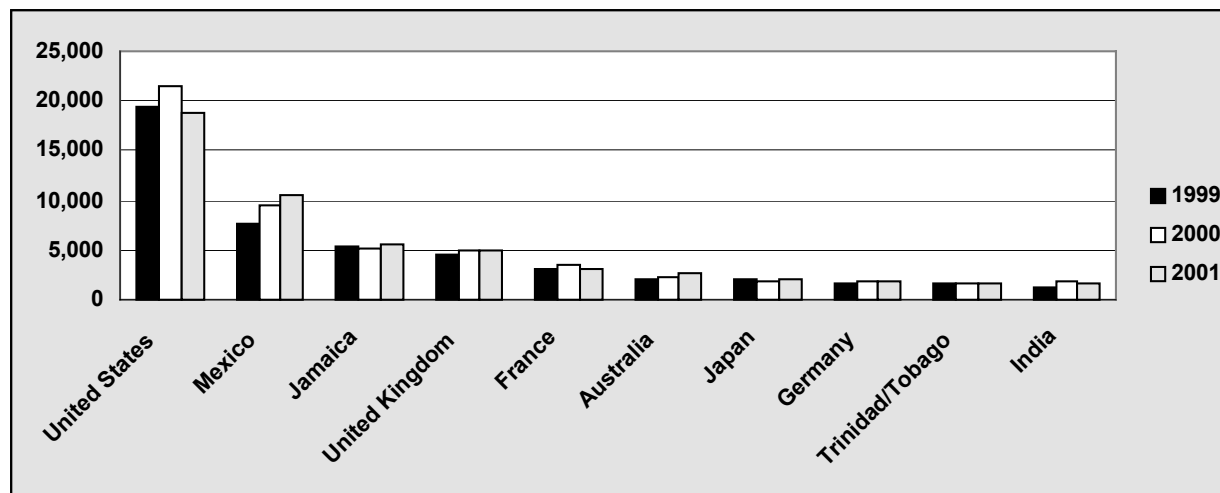
FIGURE 4: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001⁷



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States	24,851	29.10	1	27,616	29.48	1	23,849	25.62	1
Mexico	8,095	9.48	2	9,972	10.65	2	11,112	11.94	2
United Kingdom	6,334	7.42	3	6,907	7.37	3	7,044	7.57	3
Jamaica	5,466	6.40	4	5,403	5.77	5	5,810	6.24	4
France	4,749	5.56	6	5,438	5.81	4	4,976	5.35	5
Australia	3,699	4.33	7	4,305	4.60	6	4,878	5.24	6
Japan	5,021	5.88	5	4,215	4.50	7	4,377	4.70	7
Philippines	2,211	2.59	9	2,247	2.40	10	4,020	4.32	8
Germany	2,318	2.71	8	2,510	2.68	8	2,528	2.72	9
India	1,513	1.77	11	2,301	2.46	9	1,944	2.09	10
Trinidad/Tobago	1,661	1.94	10	1,800	1.92	11	1,805	1.94	11
Total for Top Ten	64,405	75.41		70,914	75.72		70,538	75.79	
Total Other Countries	21,000	24.59		22,749	24.28		22,545	24.21	
Total	85,405	100		93,663	100		93,083	100	

⁷ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

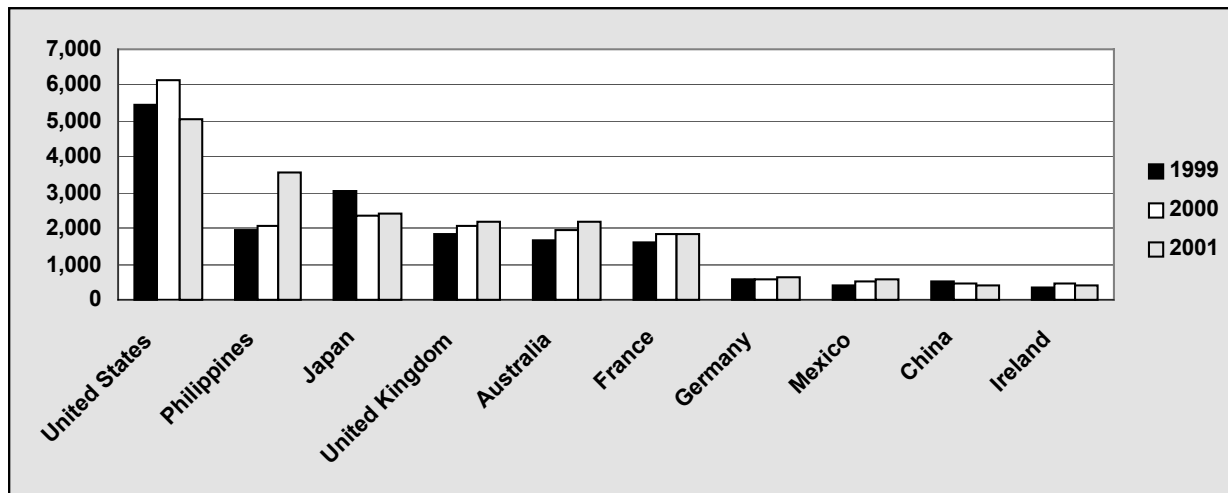
FIGURE 5: MALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001⁸



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States	19,412	30.92	1	21,500	31.14	1	18,778	27.54	1
Mexico	7,711	12.28	2	9,436	13.67	2	10,515	15.42	2
Jamaica	5,292	8.43	3	5,210	7.55	3	5,619	8.24	3
United Kingdom	4,495	7.16	4	4,864	7.05	4	4,870	7.14	4
France	3,130	4.99	5	3,613	5.23	5	3,159	4.63	5
Australia	2,027	3.23	6	2,364	3.42	6	2,709	3.97	6
Japan	1,996	3.18	7	1,836	2.66	9	1,977	2.90	7
Germany	1,750	2.79	8	1,934	2.80	7	1,919	2.81	8
Trinidad/Tobago	1,590	2.53	9	1,722	2.49	10	1,737	2.55	9
India	1,232	1.96	10	1,865	2.70	8	1,574	2.31	10
Total for Top Ten	48,635	77.47		54,344	78.71		52,857	77.51	
Total Other Countries	14,151	22.53		14,697	21.29		15,331	22.49	
Total	62,786	100		69,041	100		68,188	100	

⁸ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the male foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

FIGURE 6: FEMALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001⁹

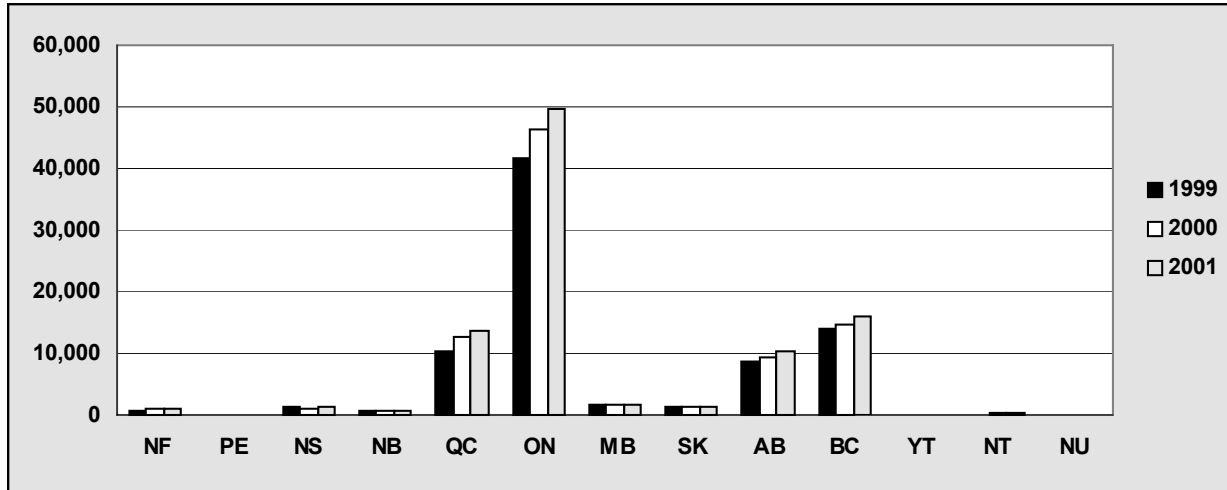


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States	5,439	24.06	1	6,115	24.87	1	5,071	20.38	1
Philippines	1,939	8.58	3	2,039	8.29	4	3,566	14.33	2
Japan	3,024	13.38	2	2,379	9.68	2	2,400	9.65	3
United Kingdom	1,839	8.13	4	2,043	8.31	3	2,174	8.74	4
Australia	1,672	7.40	5	1,936	7.87	5	2,169	8.72	5
France	1,619	7.16	6	1,823	7.41	6	1,815	7.29	6
Germany	568	2.51	7	576	2.34	7	609	2.45	7
Mexico	384	1.70	9	536	2.18	8	597	2.40	8
China	537	2.38	8	485	1.97	9	427	1.72	9
Ireland	335	1.48	10	444	1.81	10	413	1.66	10
Total for Top Ten	17,356	76.78		18,376	74.73		19,241	77.34	
Total Other Countries	5,251	23.22		6,212	25.27		5,640	22.66	
Total	22,607	100		24,588	100		24,881	100	

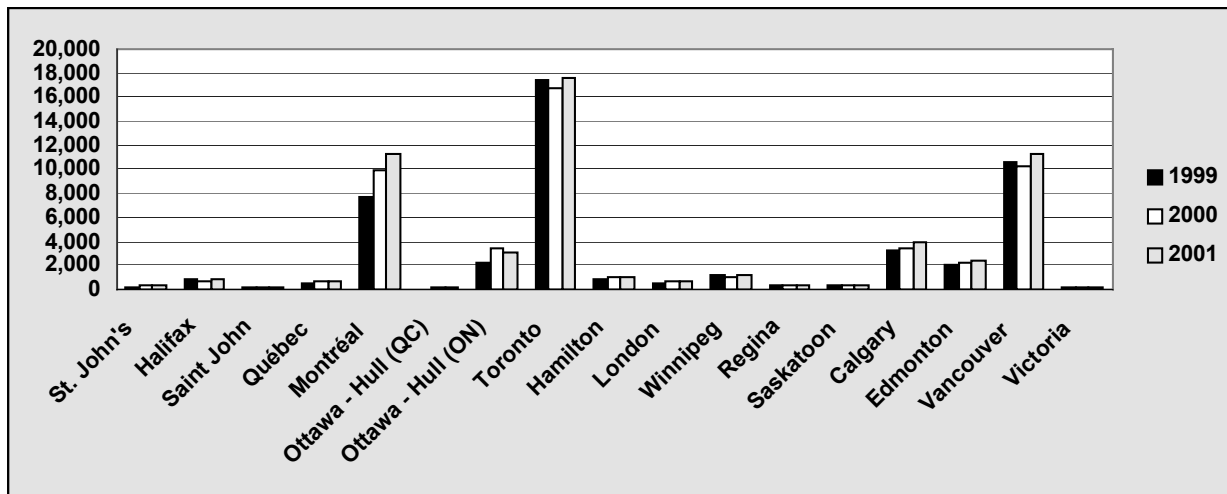
⁹ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the female foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

FIGURE 7: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001¹⁰

A. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



B. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001

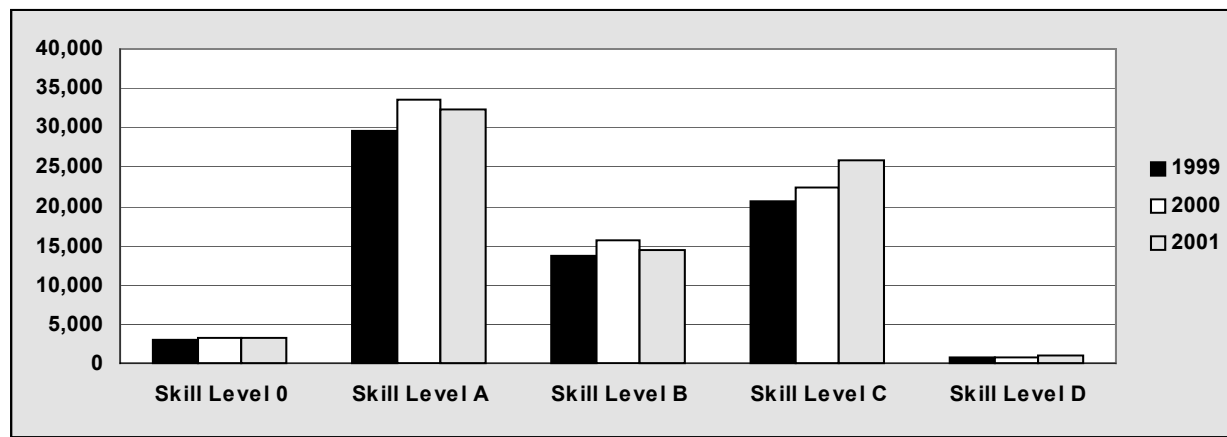


¹⁰ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the foreign worker population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has an employment authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

**C. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001
(FIGURE 7 CON'T.)**

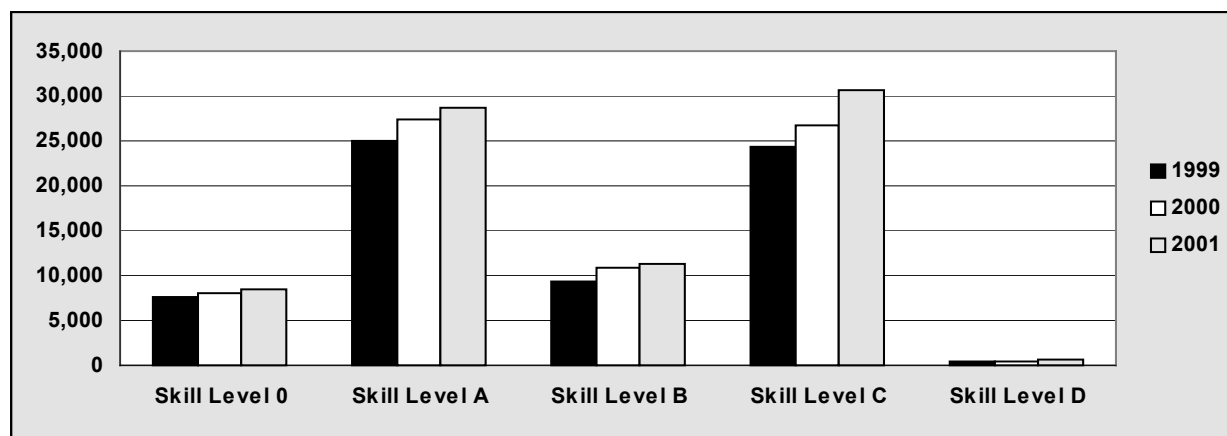
Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	188	0.23	301	0.34	263	0.27
Other Newfoundland	569	0.71	682	0.77	600	0.62
Total Newfoundland	757	0.94	983	1.11	863	0.89
Total Prince Edward Island	123	0.15	122	0.14	130	0.14
Halifax	824	1.02	614	0.69	898	0.93
Other Nova Scotia	386	0.48	392	0.44	397	0.41
Total Nova Scotia	1,210	1.50	1,006	1.13	1,295	1.34
Saint John	158	0.20	165	0.19	122	0.13
Other New Brunswick	381	0.47	400	0.45	470	0.49
Total New Brunswick	539	0.67	565	0.64	592	0.62
Québec	590	0.73	666	0.75	630	0.66
Montréal	7,727	9.60	9,971	11.26	11,249	11.71
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	67	0.08	92	0.10	122	0.13
Other Quebec	1,845	2.29	1,848	2.09	1,718	1.79
Total Quebec	10,229	12.70	12,577	14.20	13,719	14.29
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,297	2.85	3,450	3.90	3,094	3.22
Toronto	17,396	21.61	16,776	18.95	17,522	18.24
Hamilton	812	1.01	948	1.07	1,015	1.06
London	547	0.68	653	0.74	671	0.70
Other Ontario	20,772	25.80	24,362	27.52	27,212	28.33
Total Ontario	41,824	51.95	46,189	52.18	49,514	51.55
Winnipeg	1,115	1.39	1,107	1.25	1,253	1.30
Other Manitoba	504	0.63	564	0.64	573	0.60
Total Manitoba	1,619	2.02	1,671	1.89	1,826	1.90
Regina	343	0.43	331	0.37	322	0.34
Saskatoon	325	0.40	349	0.39	408	0.42
Other Saskatchewan	532	0.66	617	0.70	613	0.64
Total Saskatchewan	1,200	1.49	1,297	1.46	1,343	1.40
Calgary	3,220	4.00	3,456	3.90	3,896	4.06
Edmonton	2,017	2.51	2,207	2.49	2,379	2.48
Other Alberta	3,364	4.18	3,640	4.11	4,000	4.16
Total Alberta	8,601	10.69	9,303	10.50	10,275	10.70
Vancouver	10,520	13.07	10,277	11.61	11,308	11.77
Victoria	176	0.22	229	0.26	255	0.27
Other British Columbia	3,359	4.17	4,006	4.52	4,584	4.77
Total British Columbia	14,055	17.46	14,512	16.39	16,147	16.81
Total Yukon	69	0.09	63	0.07	45	0.05
Total Northwest Territories	139	0.17	178	0.20	212	0.22
Total Nunavut	11	0.01	10	0.01	9	0.01
Not Stated	124	0.15	62	0.07	85	0.09
Total	80,500	100	88,538	100	96,055	100

FIGURE 8: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001



Skill Level	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Skill Level 0	2,902	3.40	3,174	3.39	3,209	3.45
Skill Level A	29,447	34.48	33,639	35.91	32,373	34.78
Skill Level B	13,714	16.06	15,718	16.78	14,508	15.59
Skill Level C	20,682	24.22	22,287	23.79	25,740	27.65
Skill Level D	860	1.01	818	0.87	930	1.00
Not Stated	17,800	20.84	18,027	19.25	16,323	17.54
Total	85,405	100	93,663	100	93,083	100

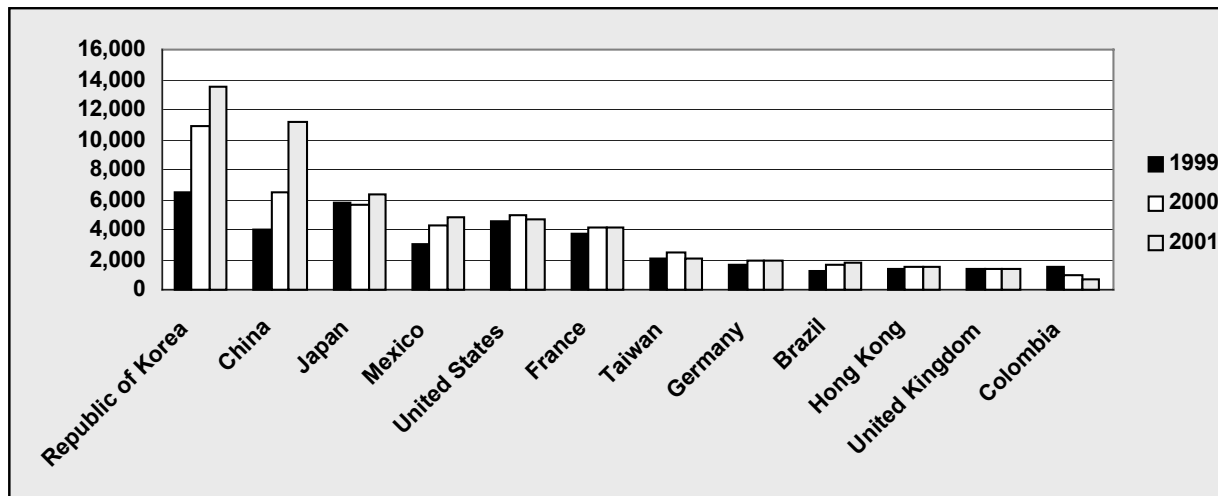
FIGURE 9: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



Skill Level	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Skill Level 0	7,516	9.34	7,990	9.02	8,534	8.88
Skill Level A	24,975	31.02	27,429	30.98	28,763	29.94
Skill Level B	9,257	11.50	10,827	12.23	11,229	11.69
Skill Level C	24,318	30.21	26,810	30.28	30,588	31.84
Skill Level D	522	0.65	479	0.54	572	0.60
Not Stated	13,912	17.28	15,003	16.95	16,369	17.04
Total	80,500	100	88,538	100	96,055	100

FOREIGN STUDENTS

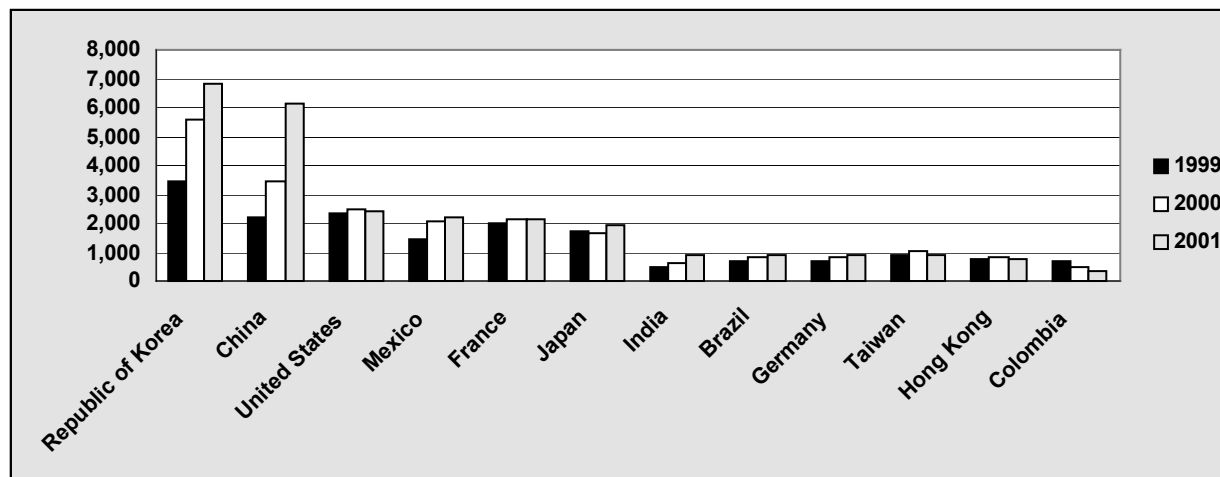
FIGURE 10: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹¹



COUNTRY	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	6,496	12.49	1	10,881	17.09	1	13,479	18.22	1
China	4,025	7.74	4	6,436	10.11	2	11,138	15.06	2
Japan	5,778	11.11	2	5,641	8.86	3	6,409	8.66	3
Mexico	3,027	5.82	6	4,259	6.69	5	4,847	6.55	4
United States	4,595	8.84	3	5,006	7.86	4	4,732	6.40	5
France	3,774	7.26	5	4,182	6.57	6	4,196	5.67	6
Taiwan	2,115	4.07	7	2,425	3.81	7	2,077	2.81	7
Germany	1,593	3.06	8	1,934	3.04	8	1,953	2.64	8
Brazil	1,303	2.51	12	1,650	2.59	9	1,783	2.41	9
Hong Kong	1,330	2.56	11	1,564	2.46	10	1,530	2.07	10
United Kingdom	1,330	2.56	10	1,340	2.10	11	1,435	1.94	11
Colombia	1,479	2.84	9	1,008	1.58	12	715	0.97	14
Total for Top Ten	34,212	65.79		43,978	69.08		52,144	70.49	
Total Other Countries	17,777	34.21		19,706	30.92		21,835	29.51	
Total	51,989	100		63,684	100		73,979	100	

¹¹ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

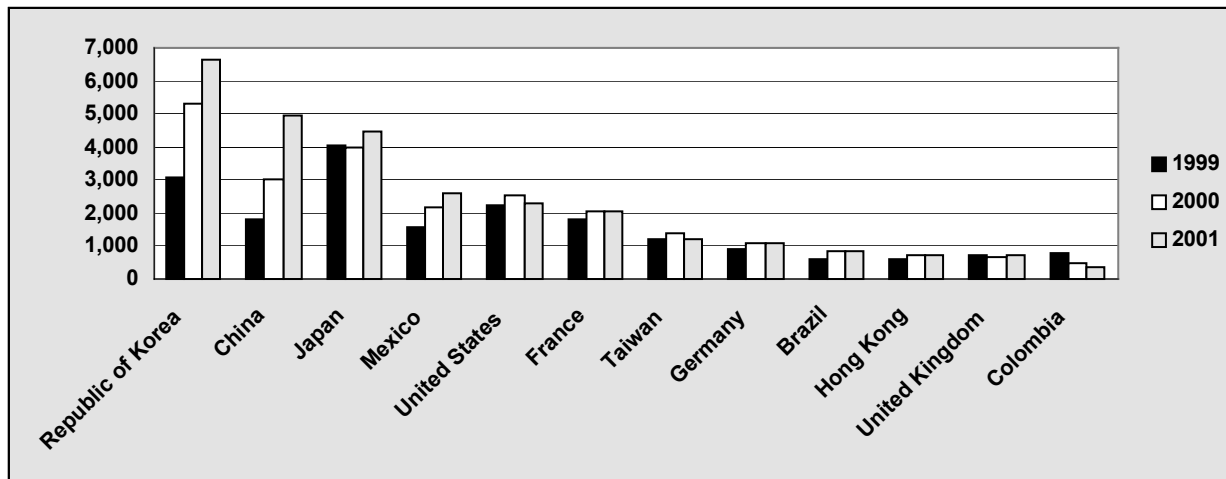
FIGURE 11: MALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹²



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	3,439	13.12	1	5,578	17.46	1	6,861	18.15	1
China	2,232	8.51	3	3,426	10.73	2	6,170	16.32	2
United States	2,337	8.92	2	2,479	7.76	3	2,435	6.44	3
Mexico	1,438	5.49	6	2,059	6.45	5	2,237	5.92	4
France	1,982	7.56	4	2,117	6.63	4	2,148	5.68	5
Japan	1,725	6.58	5	1,643	5.14	6	1,919	5.08	6
India	476	1.82	14	626	1.96	12	921	2.44	7
Brazil	678	2.59	11	823	2.58	10	918	2.43	8
Germany	697	2.66	10	856	2.68	8	873	2.31	9
Taiwan	882	3.36	7	1,010	3.16	7	868	2.30	10
Hong Kong	726	2.77	8	825	2.58	9	789	2.09	11
Colombia	707	2.70	9	498	1.56	13	351	0.93	18
Total for Top Ten	16,165	61.67		20,816	65.17		25,350	67.07	
Total Other Countries	10,049	38.33		11,125	34.83		12,447	32.93	
Total	26,214	100		31,941	100		37,797	100	

¹² This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the male foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

FIGURE 12: FEMALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹³

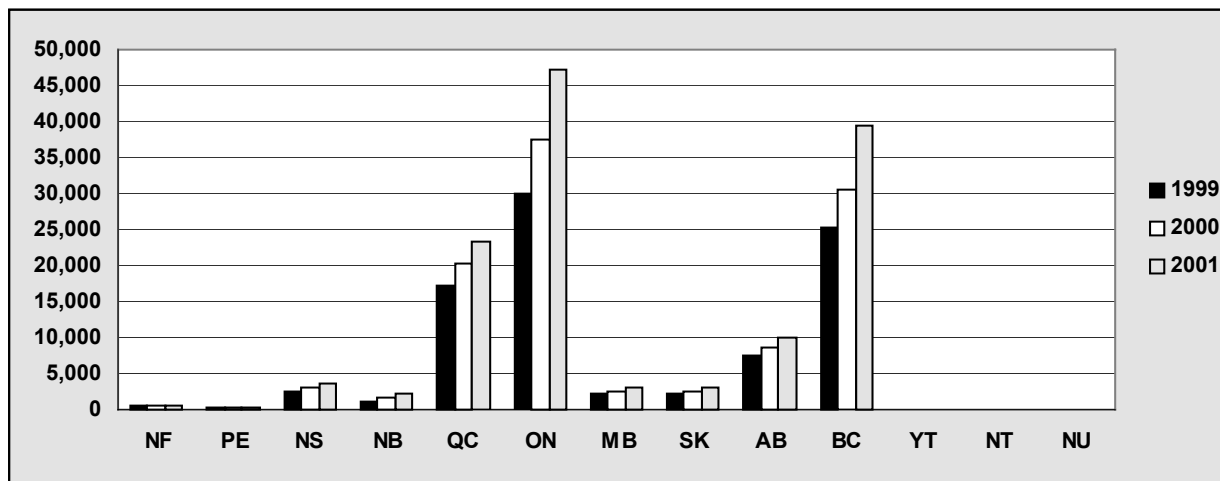


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	3,057	11.86	2	5,303	16.72	1	6,618	18.30	1
China	1,793	6.96	4	3,008	9.48	3	4,966	13.73	2
Japan	4,053	15.73	1	3,996	12.60	2	4,490	12.41	3
Mexico	1,589	6.17	6	2,200	6.94	5	2,609	7.21	4
United States	2,258	8.76	3	2,526	7.96	4	2,297	6.35	5
France	1,792	6.95	5	2,065	6.51	6	2,048	5.66	6
Taiwan	1,230	4.77	7	1,407	4.44	7	1,208	3.34	7
Germany	895	3.47	8	1,078	3.40	8	1,079	2.98	8
Brazil	625	2.43	11	826	2.60	9	865	2.39	9
Hong Kong	604	2.34	12	739	2.33	10	741	2.05	10
United Kingdom	720	2.79	10	672	2.12	11	717	1.98	11
Colombia	772	3.00	9	510	1.61	12	364	1.01	14
Total for Top Ten	18,159	70.46		23,148	72.98		26,921	74.42	
Total Other Countries	7,607	29.54		8,567	27.02		9,250	25.58	
Total	25,766	100		31,715	100		36,171	100	

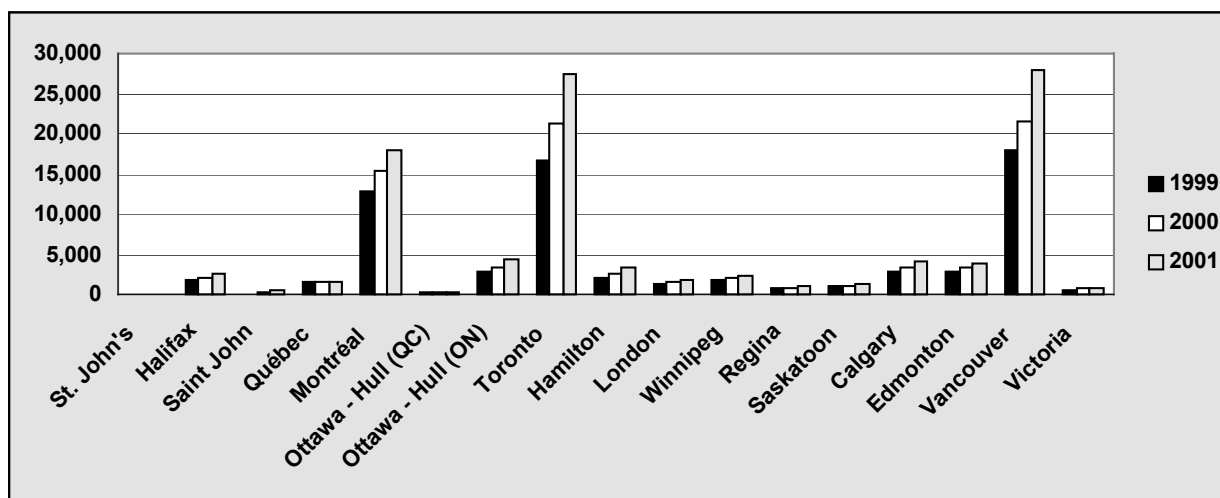
¹³ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the female foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

FIGURE 13: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001¹⁴

A. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



B. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



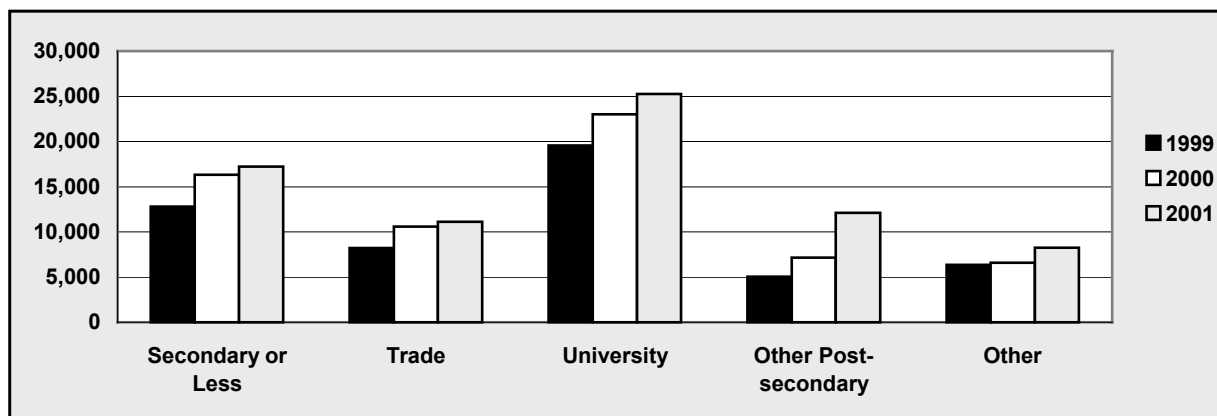
¹⁴ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the foreign student population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has a student authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

C. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001
(FIGURE 13 CON'T.)

Foreign Student Population by Location, Stocks on December 1, 1999-2001

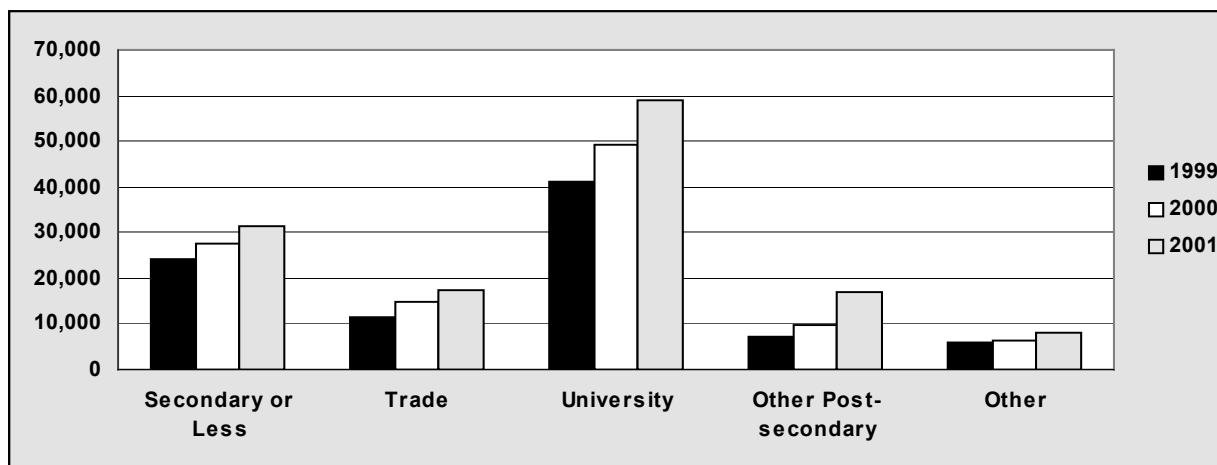
Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	34	0.04	36	0.03	33	0.02
Other Newfoundland	577	0.64	601	0.56	652	0.49
Total Newfoundland	611	0.68	637	0.59	685	0.51
Total Prince Edward Island	185	0.21	211	0.20	248	0.19
Halifax	1,809	2.01	1,983	1.84	2,463	1.85
Other Nova Scotia	779	0.87	992	0.92	1,177	0.88
Total Nova Scotia	2,588	2.88	2,975	2.76	3,640	2.73
Saint John	121	0.13	228	0.21	448	0.34
Other New Brunswick	1,107	1.23	1,468	1.36	1,789	1.34
Total New Brunswick	1,228	1.36	1,696	1.57	2,237	1.68
Québec	1,442	1.60	1,527	1.41	1,650	1.24
Montréal	12,930	14.38	15,363	14.23	17,989	13.52
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	154	0.17	196	0.18	265	0.20
Other Quebec	2,720	3.03	3,171	2.94	3,440	2.59
Total Quebec	17,246	19.18	20,257	18.76	23,344	17.55
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,782	3.09	3,374	3.13	4,326	3.25
Toronto	16,664	18.53	21,341	19.77	27,330	20.55
Hamilton	2,101	2.34	2,627	2.43	3,446	2.59
London	1,364	1.52	1,625	1.51	1,870	1.41
Other Ontario	7,092	7.89	8,548	7.92	10,327	7.76
Total Ontario	30,003	33.37	37,515	34.76	47,299	35.56
Winnipeg	1,734	1.93	2,058	1.91	2,435	1.83
Other Manitoba	456	0.51	482	0.45	573	0.43
Total Manitoba	2,190	2.44	2,540	2.36	3,008	2.26
Regina	788	0.88	865	0.80	1,038	0.78
Saskatoon	1,040	1.16	1,112	1.03	1,315	0.99
Other Saskatchewan	478	0.53	529	0.49	578	0.43
Total Saskatchewan	2,306	2.57	2,506	2.32	2,931	2.20
Calgary	2,929	3.26	3,337	3.09	4,107	3.09
Edmonton	2,770	3.08	3,264	3.02	3,761	2.83
Other Alberta	1,820	2.02	2,047	1.90	2,177	1.64
Total Alberta	7,519	8.36	8,648	8.01	10,045	7.56
Vancouver	17,984	20.00	21,490	19.91	28,019	21.06
Victoria	557	0.62	674	0.62	767	0.58
Other British Columbia	6,818	7.58	8,429	7.81	10,520	7.91
Total British Columbia	25,359	28.20	30,593	28.34	39,306	29.55
Total Yukon	32	0.04	41	0.04	22	0.02
Total Northwest Territories	23	0.03	25	0.02	25	0.02
Total Nunavut	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.00
Not Stated	619	0.69	316	0.29	229	0.17
Total	89,909	100	107,960	100	133,021	100

FIGURE 14: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001



Level of Study	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Secondary or Less	12,786	24.59	16,316	25.62	17,225	23.28
Trade	8,217	15.81	10,591	16.63	11,132	15.05
University	19,547	37.60	23,030	36.16	25,268	34.16
Other Post-secondary	5,068	9.75	7,180	11.27	12,109	16.37
Other	6,371	12.25	6,567	10.31	8,245	11.15
Total	51,989	100	63,684	100	73,979	100

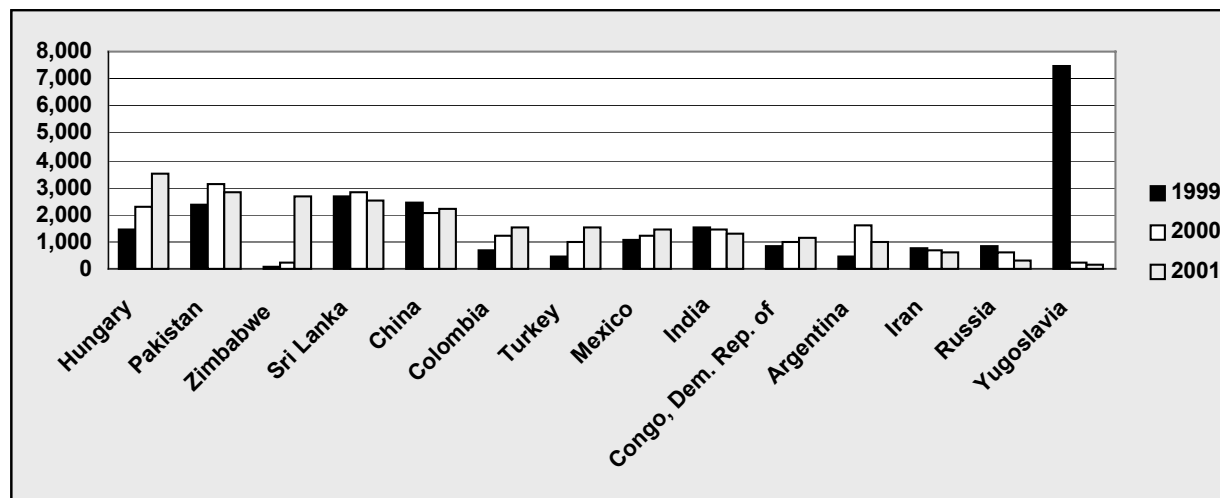
FIGURE 15: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



Level of Study	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Secondary or Less	24,100	26.80	27,781	25.73	31,568	23.73
Trade	11,421	12.70	14,757	13.67	17,291	13.00
University	41,255	45.89	49,005	45.39	58,978	44.34
Other Post-secondary	7,131	7.93	9,851	9.12	17,046	12.81
Other	6,002	6.68	6,566	6.08	8,138	6.12
Total	89,909	100	107,960	100	133,021	100

HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT

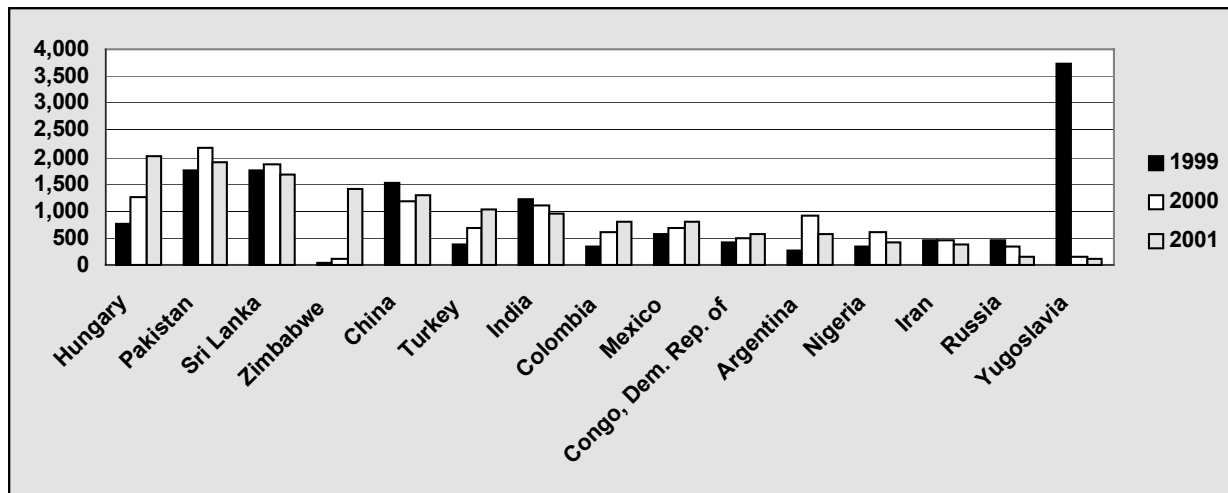
FIGURE 16: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹⁵



COUNTRY	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	1,476	3.91	6	2,276	6.19	3	3,525	8.34	1
Pakistan	2,400	6.36	4	3,109	8.45	1	2,833	6.70	2
Zimbabwe	44	0.12	87	214	0.58	40	2,684	6.35	3
Sri Lanka	2,693	7.13	2	2,814	7.65	2	2,515	5.95	4
China	2,454	6.50	3	2,027	5.51	4	2,231	5.28	5
Colombia	659	1.75	11	1,215	3.30	8	1,521	3.60	6
Turkey	479	1.27	17	1,008	2.74	9	1,488	3.52	7
Mexico	1,031	2.73	7	1,224	3.33	7	1,414	3.35	8
India	1,544	4.09	5	1,452	3.95	6	1,299	3.07	9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	846	2.24	9	957	2.60	10	1,131	2.68	10
Argentina	443	1.17	19	1,608	4.37	5	998	2.36	11
Iran	764	2.02	10	714	1.94	14	627	1.48	15
Russia	871	2.31	8	624	1.70	15	296	0.70	32
Yugoslavia	7,465	19.78	1	263	0.72	30	166	0.39	46
Total for Top Ten	21,544	57.07		17,690	48.09		20,641	48.84	
Total Other Countries	16,203	42.93		19,087	51.91		21,617	51.16	
Total	37,747	100		36,777	100		42,258	100	

¹⁵ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

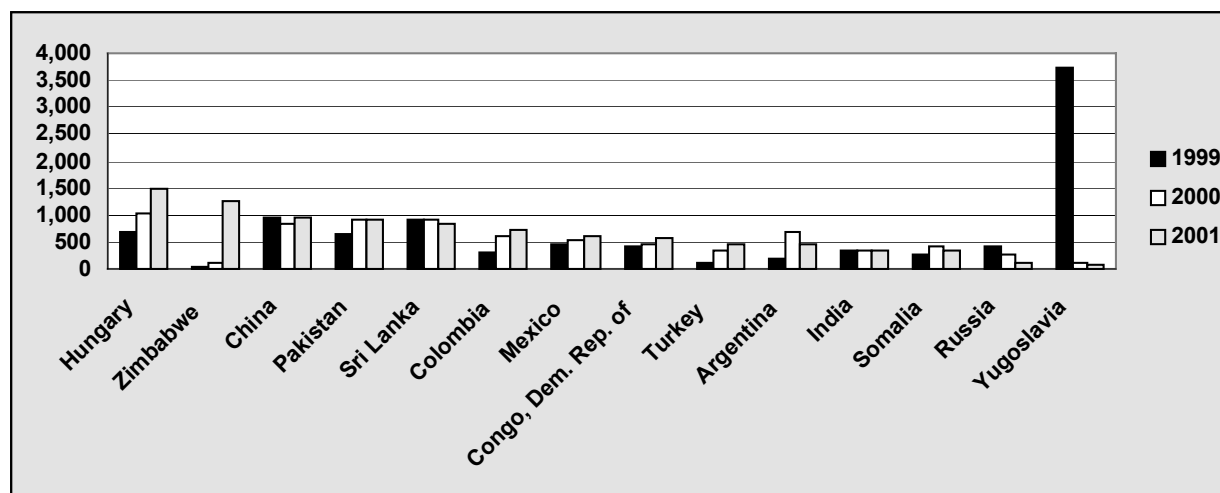
FIGURE 17: MALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹⁶



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	775	3.44	6	1,264	5.69	3	2,035	8.15	1
Pakistan	1,771	7.86	2	2,178	9.80	1	1,914	7.66	2
Sri Lanka	1,766	7.84	3	1,881	8.47	2	1,690	6.77	3
Zimbabwe	23	0.10	89	107	0.48	41	1,413	5.66	4
China	1,505	6.68	4	1,196	5.38	4	1,292	5.17	5
Turkey	368	1.63	13	683	3.07	8	1,015	4.06	6
India	1,217	5.40	5	1,106	4.98	5	969	3.88	7
Colombia	346	1.54	16	608	2.74	9	799	3.20	8
Mexico	585	2.60	7	690	3.11	7	798	3.20	9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	414	1.84	10	482	2.17	11	569	2.28	10
Argentina	252	1.12	19	918	4.13	6	556	2.23	11
Nigeria	351	1.56	15	591	2.66	10	418	1.67	13
Iran	461	2.05	9	455	2.05	12	384	1.54	15
Russia	470	2.09	8	355	1.60	15	164	0.66	31
Yugoslavia	3,748	16.64	1	167	0.75	30	107	0.43	42
Total for Top Ten	12,712	56.44		11,115	50.03		12,494	50.03	
Total Other Countries	9,811	43.56		11,102	49.97		12,482	49.97	
Total	22,523	100		22,217	100		24,976	100	

¹⁶ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the male humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

FIGURE 18: FEMALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹⁷

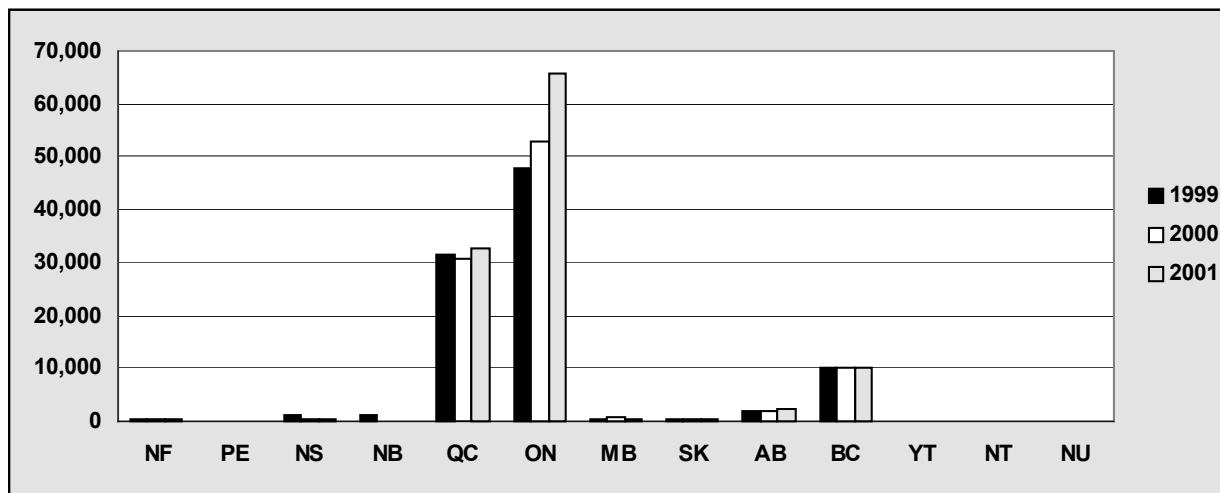


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	701	4.60	4	1,012	6.95	1	1,490	8.62	1
Zimbabwe	21	0.14	79	107	0.73	34	1,271	7.35	2
China	949	6.23	2	831	5.71	4	939	5.43	3
Pakistan	629	4.13	5	931	6.39	3	919	5.32	4
Sri Lanka	927	6.09	3	933	6.41	2	825	4.77	5
Colombia	313	2.06	10	607	4.17	6	722	4.18	6
Mexico	446	2.93	6	534	3.67	7	616	3.56	7
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	432	2.84	7	475	3.26	8	562	3.25	8
Turkey	111	0.73	26	325	2.23	11	473	2.74	9
Argentina	191	1.25	16	690	4.74	5	442	2.56	10
India	327	2.15	9	346	2.38	10	330	1.91	11
Somalia	275	1.81	12	419	2.88	9	326	1.89	12
Russia	401	2.63	8	269	1.85	14	132	0.76	30
Yugoslavia	3,717	24.42	1	96	0.66	40	59	0.34	56
Total for Top Ten	8,842	58.08		6,778	46.56		8,259	47.78	
Total Other Countries	6,381	41.92		7,781	53.44		9,023	52.22	
Total	15,223	100		14,559	100		17,282	100	

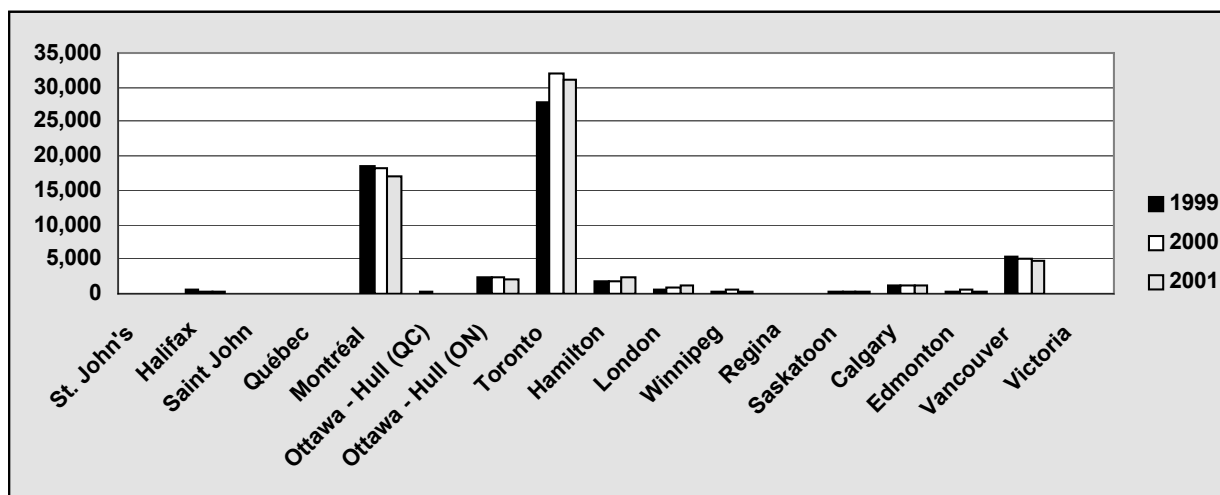
¹⁷ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the female humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

FIGURE 19: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001¹⁸

A. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



B. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001

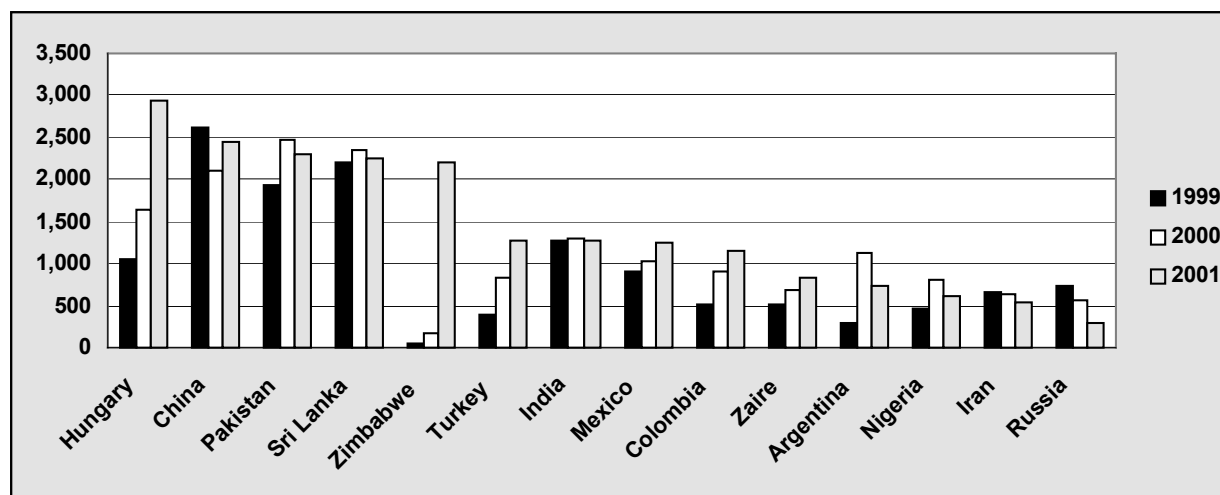


¹⁸ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the humanitarian population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or, in the case of a refugee claimant without a permit or authorization, if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

**C. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001
(FIGURE 19 CON'T.)**

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	22	0.02	16	0.02	11	0.01
Other Newfoundland	215	0.23	227	0.23	188	0.17
Total Newfoundland	237	0.25	243	0.25	199	0.18
Total Prince Edward Island	11	0.01	13	0.01	3	0.00
Halifax	618	0.65	260	0.26	199	0.18
Other Nova Scotia	737	0.77	149	0.15	207	0.18
Total Nova Scotia	1,355	1.42	409	0.41	406	0.36
Saint John	15	0.02	24	0.02	15	0.01
Other New Brunswick	1,168	1.22	124	0.13	68	0.06
Total New Brunswick	1,183	1.24	148	0.15	83	0.07
Québec	68	0.07	105	0.11	84	0.07
Montréal	18,630	19.53	18,190	18.51	17,035	15.18
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	155	0.16	136	0.14	129	0.11
Other Quebec	12,810	13.43	12,474	12.70	15,252	13.59
Total Quebec	31,663	33.19	30,905	31.46	32,500	28.95
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,355	2.47	2,293	2.33	2,022	1.80
Toronto	27,946	29.29	31,930	32.50	31,070	27.68
Hamilton	1,785	1.87	1,870	1.90	2,477	2.21
London	674	0.71	1,020	1.04	1,243	1.11
Other Ontario	15,030	15.75	15,902	16.19	28,897	25.74
Total Ontario	47,790	50.09	53,015	53.96	65,709	58.54
Winnipeg	441	0.46	566	0.58	426	0.38
Other Manitoba	106	0.11	99	0.10	122	0.11
Total Manitoba	547	0.57	665	0.68	548	0.49
Regina	38	0.04	71	0.07	33	0.03
Saskatoon	235	0.25	283	0.29	216	0.19
Other Saskatchewan	83	0.09	88	0.09	61	0.05
Total Saskatchewan	356	0.38	442	0.45	310	0.27
Calgary	1,222	1.28	1,299	1.32	1,282	1.14
Edmonton	368	0.39	458	0.47	423	0.38
Other Alberta	279	0.29	347	0.35	508	0.45
Total Alberta	1,869	1.96	2,104	2.14	2,213	1.97
Vancouver	5,245	5.50	5,216	5.31	4,898	4.36
Victoria	5	0.01	11	0.01	8	0.01
Other British Columbia	5,002	5.24	4,922	5.01	5,152	4.59
Total British Columbia	10,252	10.75	10,149	10.33	10,058	8.96
Total Yukon	4	0.00	2	0.00	1	0.00
Total Northwest Territories	1	0.00	3	0.00	6	0.01
Total Nunavut	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
Not Stated	147	0.15	146	0.15	209	0.19
Total	95,416	100	98,245	100	112,246	100

FIGURE 20: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001¹⁹

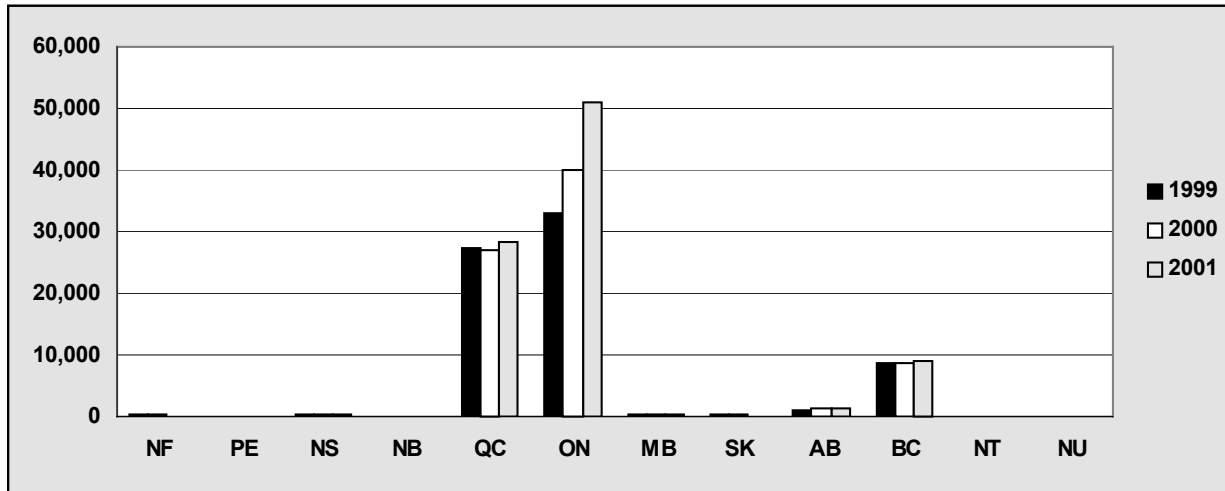


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank
Hungary	1,044	72.51	5	1,650	59.70	4	2,934	21.64	1
China	2,628	48.21	1	2,102	58.37	3	2,444	18.66	2
Pakistan	1,931	79.91	3	2,462	77.05	1	2,310	38.66	3
Sri Lanka	2,212	82.10	2	2,350	77.53	2	2,240	32.10	4
Zimbabwe	39	79.49	77	172	94.19	37	2,201	47.98	5
Turkey	394	81.22	16	826	72.76	9	1,278	37.79	6
India	1,267	84.14	4	1,298	72.03	5	1,266	35.86	7
Mexico	898	70.38	6	1,026	68.32	7	1,253	29.13	8
Colombia	510	84.51	10	904	83.85	8	1,145	44.80	9
Zaire	518	91.51	9	689	89.70	11	834	50.48	10
Argentina	293	78.84	21	1,120	67.68	6	733	31.11	11
Nigeria	477	87.42	11	798	85.09	10	609	43.68	13
Iran	654	74.46	8	635	68.35	12	547	37.11	14
Russia	731	77.56	7	558	74.19	14	297	37.04	24
Total for Top Ten	12,393	72.94		14,536	71.29		17,905	33.48	
Total Other Countries	11,740	72.09		14,139	69.18		15,014	33.22	
Total	24,133	72.53		28,675	70.25		32,919	33.36	

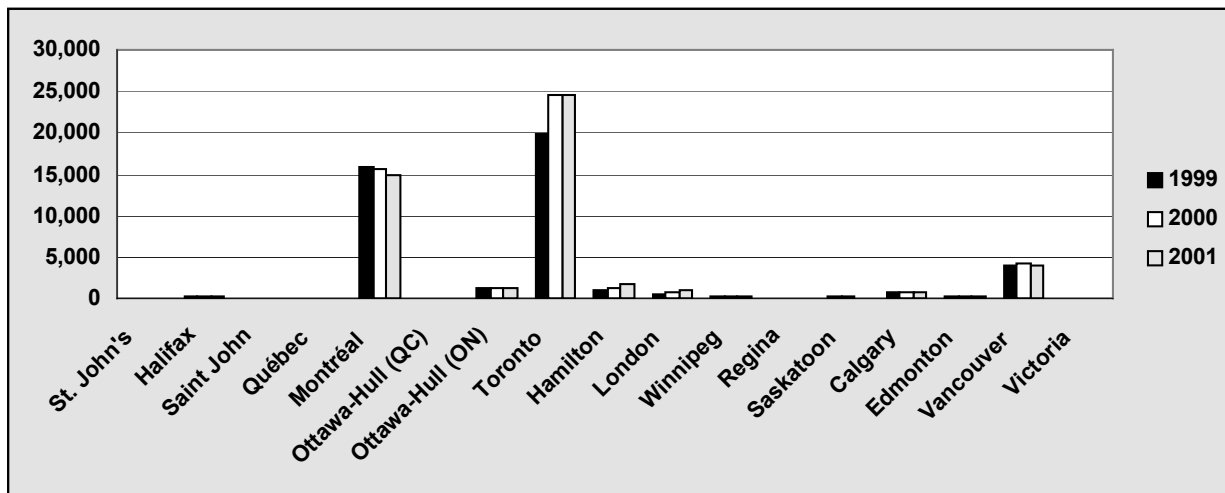
¹⁹ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the adult refugee claimant population, using the initial entries method of calculation. Each person is counted only on initial entry, which may predate the refugee claim. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations (EA) at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of alleged persecution (COAP). Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age when they made their claim.

FIGURE 21: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001²⁰

A. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



B. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001



²⁰ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the adult refugee claimant population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age on the date of the stock calculation.

**C. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001
(FIGURE 21 CON'T.)**

Census Metropolitan Area / Province of Residence	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	18	0.03	11	0.01	9	0.01
Other Newfoundland	218	0.30	191	0.24	148	0.16
Total Newfoundland	236	0.33	202	0.26	157	0.17
Total Prince Edward Island	7	0.01	4	0.01	3	0.00
Halifax	150	0.21	156	0.20	157	0.17
Other Nova Scotia	177	0.25	179	0.23	210	0.23
Total Nova Scotia	327	0.46	335	0.43	367	0.40
Saint John	15	0.02	9	0.01	9	0.01
Other New Brunswick	100	0.14	81	0.10	58	0.06
Total New Brunswick	115	0.16	90	0.12	67	0.07
Québec	71	0.10	63	0.08	58	0.06
Montréal	15,881	22.16	15,641	20.00	14,942	16.41
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	114	0.16	100	0.13	99	0.11
Other Quebec	11,382	15.88	11,158	14.27	13,089	14.38
Total Quebec	27,448	38.30	26,962	34.48	28,188	30.97
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	1,295	1.81	1,261	1.61	1,212	1.33
Toronto	19,913	27.79	24,445	31.26	24,638	27.07
Hamilton	870	1.21	1,241	1.59	1,742	1.91
London	459	0.64	665	0.85	934	1.03
Other Ontario	10,450	14.58	12,260	15.68	22,577	24.80
Total Ontario	32,987	46.03	39,872	50.98	51,103	56.14
Winnipeg	267	0.37	277	0.35	266	0.29
Other Manitoba	58	0.08	54	0.07	72	0.08
Total Manitoba	325	0.45	331	0.42	338	0.37
Regina	16	0.02	15	0.02	14	0.02
Saskatoon	139	0.19	144	0.18	119	0.13
Other Saskatchewan	42	0.06	38	0.05	31	0.03
Total Saskatchewan	197	0.27	197	0.25	164	0.18
Calgary	638	0.89	737	0.94	758	0.83
Edmonton	216	0.30	263	0.34	275	0.30
Other Alberta	223	0.31	241	0.31	405	0.44
Total Alberta	1,077	1.50	1,241	1.59	1,438	1.58
Vancouver	4,036	5.63	4,171	5.33	4,034	4.43
Victoria	8	0.01	7	0.01	3	0.00
Other British Columbia	4,771	6.66	4,652	5.95	4,959	5.45
Total British Columbia	8,815	12.30	8,830	11.29	8,996	9.88
Total Northwest Territories	3	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00
Total Nunavut	1	0.00	1	0.00	2	0.00
Not Stated	121	0.17	139	0.18	206	0.23
Total	71,659	100	78,205	100	91,029	100

CONCEPTS AND MEASURES

This section discusses in detail the concepts and measures underlying this version of *Facts and Figures 2001: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population*.

Client-based Data System (CBDS)

The CBDS is a reporting system for administrative data that allows us to analyze the temporary resident and refugee claimant population from either a *document-based* or a *client-based* perspective.

The CBDS includes all employment authorizations, student authorizations, visitor records, minister's permits and extensions to minister's permits issued to foreign nationals since 1978. It also includes all records of refugee claims. In addition, it draws information from landing records and other sources.

Client-based Reporting Versus Document-based Reporting

This publication presents an alternative way of reporting on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. It emphasizes the *client* or *person* as the key reporting unit, although a typical CIC report would focus instead on the number of *documents* or *transactions* processed. There is a significant analytical distinction between these two approaches.

The latter approach is relevant for operational reporting and can offer insights into activities that relate to processing times and processing volumes. For example, managers need to know how many employment authorizations CIC issued in any given period to be able to plan for and monitor workload pressures that front-line staff experience. This same approach, however, would not yield relevant information for an analysis of the labour market impact of temporary residents. In this case, it would be more appropriate to analyse the number of people holding an employment authorization for a given period. Therefore, it makes sense to adopt a *client-based* approach in this situation. This approach produces very different statistics. It eliminates the double counting that can otherwise occur when a client holds a number of different documents at any one time.

Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population

We refer to the population in the CBDS as the *temporary resident and refugee claimant population*, primarily to distinguish it from the *non-permanent resident population* definition used in the Census of Canada. The census definition applies to individuals and their spouses and dependants who have employment authorizations, student authorizations or minister's permits, and refugee claimants. It excludes individuals and their spouses and dependants who have visitor records. *The temporary resident and refugee claimant population* captured in the CBDS on the other hand, includes any person who has ever had a visitor record, an employment authorization, a student authorization, a minister's permit or an extension of a minister's permit, and any person who has made a refugee claim. Spouses and dependants are excluded *unless* they also have a CIC-issued permit or authorization in their own right.

Primary Status Categories

Each member of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population is categorized according to the principal reason for his or her presence in Canada. The categories are foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases, and other cases. Since 1989, the humanitarian cases have been primarily refugee claimants.

These four categories, referred to as *primary status*, are mutually exclusive: any person included in one category is excluded from the others as of the date of update. The *date of update* is the date on which the CBDS is updated with data from the corporate administrative systems. The CBDS will eventually be updated quarterly.

Foreign Workers

The foreign worker category includes individuals who came to Canada to work on a temporary basis. It excludes foreign students and individuals who have been issued employment authorizations for humanitarian reasons. Every foreign worker must have an employment authorization but may also have other types of permits or authorizations.

Foreign Students

The foreign student category includes individuals who came to Canada to attend an educational institution. It excludes foreign workers who may have been issued student authorizations during their stay as foreign workers. It also excludes humanitarian and compassionate cases who have been issued student authorizations. Every foreign student must have been issued a student authorization but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

Humanitarian

The humanitarian cases category includes individuals who are permitted to remain in Canada for humanitarian reasons but who are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. This category includes refugee claimants.

Other

The other cases category includes all individuals who cannot be otherwise categorized. This group is made up primarily of individuals who have only visitor records. None of them has ever received either employment or student authorizations or made a refugee claim.

This categorization considers a number of variables recorded on authorizations and permits issued to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. These include validation exemption codes, special program codes, occupation codes and other codes used to identify the subjects of specific programs, such as the Software Pilot Program. In some cases, a temporary resident is categorized on the basis of the immigrant category he or she is subsequently landed under. The primary status designations are generated whenever the CBDS is updated. In other words, the primary status of an individual may change over time, depending on the type of documents he or she has received since the last time the CBDS was updated.

Statistical Measures

The data are aggregated into measures of *flows* and *stocks*. For the purposes of this publication, the flow statistics are based on the calendar year and the stock statistics are calculated on December 1 every year.

Flow Statistics

We have developed three methods of calculating the flows of temporary residents and refugee claimants depending on the primary status designation of a particular individual. The method employed simply reflects the fact that different primary status categorizations require different forms of analysis. In other words, a particular calculation method might be more appropriate for one primary status category than another. The three methods are as follows:

1. Initial Entry Method

Flow statistics, based on the *initial entry* method, measure the number of individuals entering the CIC system, and presumably the country, for the first time. This calculation is based on the earliest effective date of any permit, authorization or record or, in the case of refugee claimants, a claim made for refugee status.

2. Seasonal Re-entry Method

One of the drawbacks of the initial entry method of calculating flows is that it counts a person only on the person's initial entry into the CIC system. This makes it hard to create meaningful information on the *seasonal worker* component of the foreign worker population. For example, seasonal and other workers who re-enter the country annually or periodically are not included in subsequent counts based on the initial entry method.

One way of dealing with this challenge is to count a foreign worker as a re-entrant if that person is absent from the system for a predetermined number of days and then receives an employment authorization. The *seasonal re-entry* method is applied *only* if the worker has been otherwise identified as a seasonal worker.

3. All Re-entries Method

The third method takes into account all re-entries without restricting the calculation to individuals who have been identified as seasonal workers.

The method most commonly employed in this publication is the initial entry method. The seasonal re-entry method is only used for foreign workers and the third method (the *all re-entries* method) is presented in this document only for illustrative purposes (see Figure 3). Each chart shows which method is being used to present the information.

Stock Statistics

Stock statistics measure the number of individuals present in the CIC system on a specific date in each year of observation. For example, for a foreign worker to be counted as present in a foreign worker stock, he or she must have a valid employment authorization on that date. For a foreign student to be counted as present in a foreign student stock, he or she must have a valid student authorization on that date. However, these conventions can be modified to count individuals present in the CIC system regardless of the type of authorization they hold. In all cases, any person who has been granted *landed status* on or before the observation date is excluded from the stock count from the landing date on.

The observation date used throughout this document is December 1. However, any date can be used to generate stock statistics.

Definitions

Skill Level

Occupation skill level are derived from the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system:

- 0 - Managerial
- A - Professionals
- B - Skilled and Technical
- C - Intermediate and Clerical
- D - Elemental and Labourers

Level of Study

There are five levels of study shown for the foreign student population in Canada:

- 1 - Secondary or less
- 2 - Trade
- 3 - University
- 4 - Other post-secondary
- 5 - Other