



FACTS AND FIGURES

2002

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

Produced by Priorities, Planning and Research

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STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

Facts and Figures 2002: 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 2000 to 2002.

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. Since 2000, the percentage has been 98%.

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 and 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 the calendar year and they 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

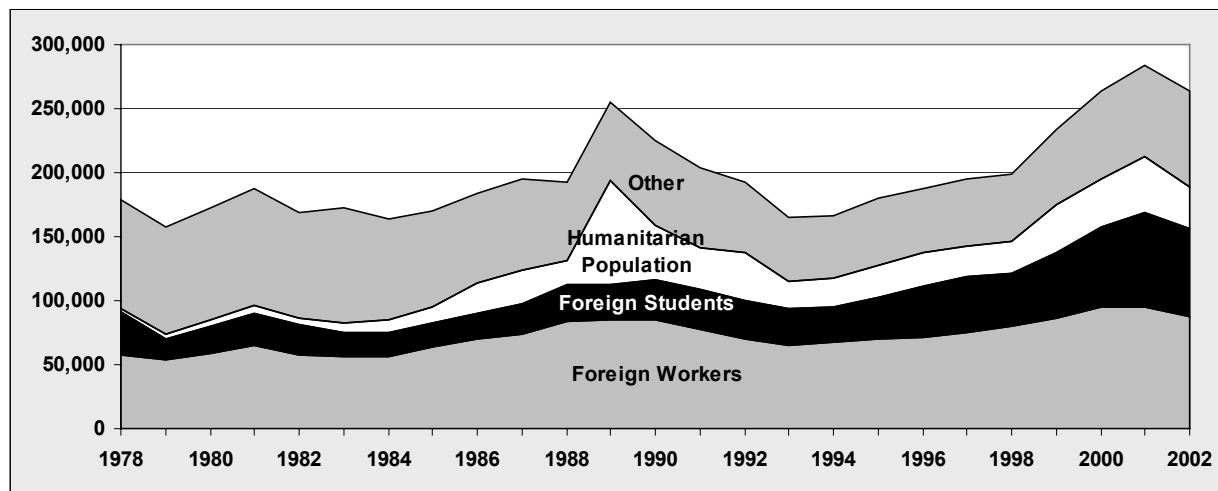
Measures section at the end of this publication for a more detailed technical discussion of the CBDS, including information on the analytical distinction between document-based and client-based reporting, the primary status categorizations and the statistical calculations.

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



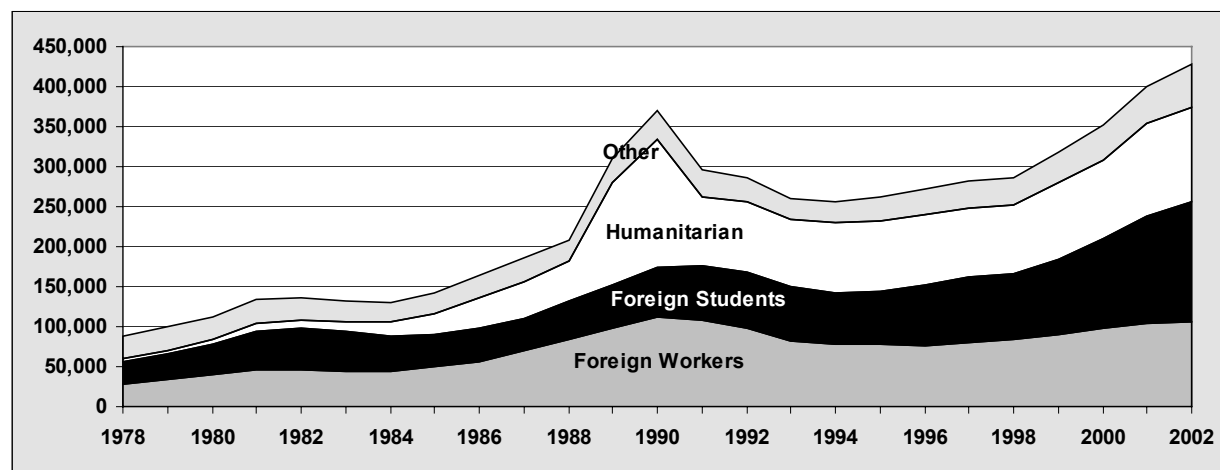
FIGURE 1: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1978–2002¹



Year	Foreign Workers	Foreign Students	Humanitarian Population	Other	Total
1978	57,092	33,541	2,986	84,940	178,559
1979	54,060	16,058	3,303	83,841	157,262
1980	58,730	20,653	5,469	87,931	172,783
1981	64,532	25,760	6,207	91,358	187,857
1982	57,464	23,436	4,938	83,442	169,280
1983	55,970	19,438	6,639	90,700	172,747
1984	56,717	17,870	9,914	78,780	163,281
1985	63,672	18,876	11,966	75,894	170,408
1986	70,048	20,130	23,230	70,652	184,060
1987	74,284	22,959	26,521	70,907	194,671
1988	84,333	27,632	19,733	60,989	192,687
1989	84,849	27,821	80,606	62,214	255,490
1990	85,381	30,677	42,849	65,860	224,767
1991	77,858	30,700	33,263	61,454	203,275
1992	70,489	29,420	37,066	55,361	192,336
1993	65,433	28,189	21,398	50,345	165,365
1994	67,549	28,059	21,510	49,311	166,429
1995	69,617	32,648	25,582	51,921	179,768
1996	71,390	40,092	25,504	50,662	187,648
1997	75,452	42,697	24,367	52,710	195,226
1998	79,788	41,280	24,995	53,312	199,375
1999	85,932	51,629	37,944	58,821	234,326
2000	94,893	62,984	37,143	68,315	263,335
2001	95,555	73,607	43,418	71,465	284,045
2002	87,910	68,820	31,500	75,705	263,935

¹ This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2002 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, 1978–2002²



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	6,222	27,005	29,154	677	29,831	2,183	28,533	87,552
1979	26,596	7,483	34,079	30,833	1,587	32,420	3,445	29,201	99,145
1980	30,531	8,696	39,227	36,806	1,892	38,698	5,238	28,939	112,102
1981	36,462	9,730	46,192	45,467	2,365	47,832	9,972	30,715	134,711
1982	35,477	10,376	45,853	48,721	2,750	51,471	10,348	28,301	135,973
1983	34,279	10,087	44,366	46,913	2,730	49,643	11,955	25,485	131,449
1984	33,880	9,240	43,120	42,618	2,358	44,976	17,216	24,113	129,425
1985	39,875	9,445	49,320	39,199	2,293	41,492	25,019	25,579	141,410
1986	47,803	9,054	56,857	38,017	2,372	40,389	39,417	28,231	164,894
1987	59,494	9,522	69,016	39,261	2,521	41,782	45,018	30,541	186,357
1988	73,571	10,741	84,312	43,822	3,296	47,118	51,545	24,552	207,527
1989	86,077	12,008	98,085	49,519	4,909	54,428	127,041	30,045	309,599
1990	98,800	12,625	111,425	56,823	6,031	62,854	159,470	36,301	370,050
1991	97,365	11,489	108,854	62,146	5,733	67,879	84,937	34,312	295,982
1992	88,859	9,593	98,452	63,688	5,961	69,649	88,548	30,088	286,737
1993	73,498	8,436	81,934	64,187	3,917	68,104	83,659	26,525	260,222
1994	69,300	8,125	77,425	61,608	3,713	65,321	86,487	27,700	256,933
1995	68,669	8,379	77,048	63,458	3,965	67,423	86,938	30,562	261,971
1996	68,126	8,695	76,821	71,646	4,252	75,898	86,539	32,685	271,943
1997	71,157	9,011	80,168	76,828	4,297	81,125	86,327	34,207	281,827
1998	75,119	9,521	84,640	78,256	4,061	82,317	85,645	33,979	286,581
1999	80,036	10,114	90,150	89,237	4,720	93,957	96,277	37,291	317,675
2000	87,754	9,957	97,711	106,086	5,337	111,423	99,688	42,989	351,811
2001	95,005	8,093	103,098	129,753	5,498	135,251	115,174	45,887	399,410
2002	101,782	3,918	105,700	144,664	5,989	150,653	118,282	53,447	428,082

² This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1978 to 2002. 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 2002, 105,700 foreign workers were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 101,782 were authorized to work and 3,918 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

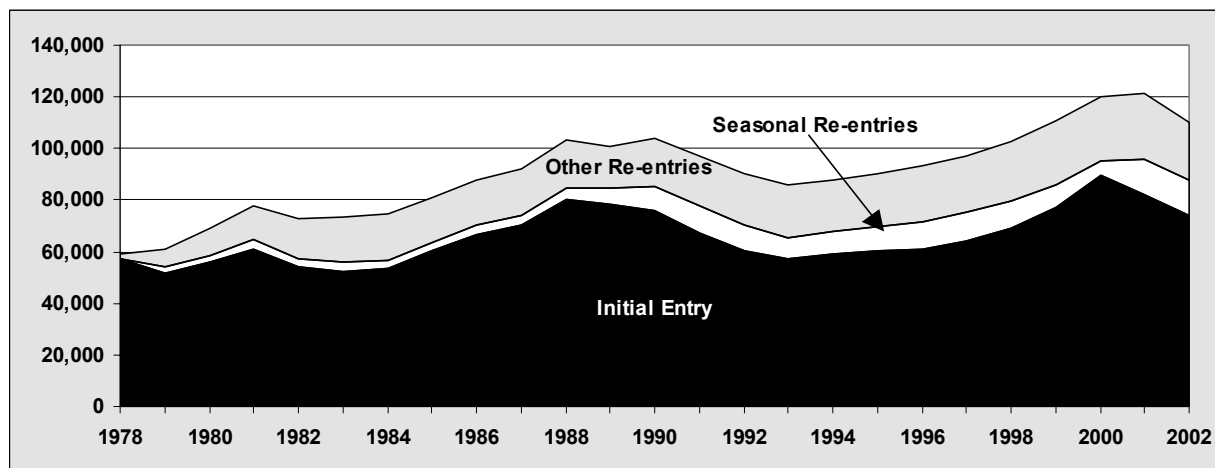
⁴ Foreign students are shown according to whether they hold a student authorization (W/SA) or another type of document (W/O SA) on the observation date. For example, in 2002, 150,653 foreign students were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 144,664 were authorized to study and 5,989 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



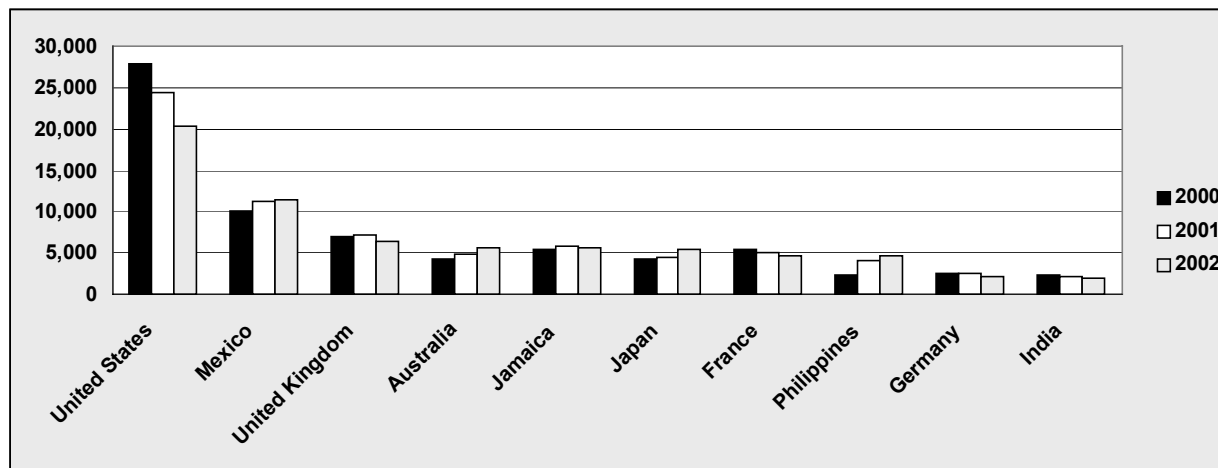
FIGURE 3: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION, ANNUAL FLOWS BY METHOD OF CALCULATION, 1978–2002⁶



Year	Initial Entry	Seasonal Re-entries	Initial+Seasonal Re-entries	Other Re-entries	Entries+Re-entries Total
1978	57,066	26	57,092	1,739	58,831
1979	51,847	2,213	54,060	7,058	61,118
1980	55,925	2,805	58,730	10,591	69,321
1981	61,268	3,264	64,532	13,487	78,019
1982	53,950	3,514	57,464	15,434	72,898
1983	52,572	3,398	55,970	17,264	73,234
1984	53,365	3,352	56,717	17,703	74,420
1985	60,306	3,366	63,672	17,284	80,956
1986	66,361	3,687	70,048	17,706	87,754
1987	70,147	4,137	74,284	17,716	92,000
1988	80,318	4,015	84,333	19,018	103,351
1989	78,184	6,665	84,849	15,947	100,796
1990	75,915	9,466	85,381	18,225	103,606
1991	67,453	10,405	77,858	19,020	96,878
1992	60,599	9,890	70,489	19,944	90,433
1993	57,034	8,399	65,433	20,139	85,572
1994	58,960	8,589	67,549	20,231	87,780
1995	60,468	9,149	69,617	20,828	90,445
1996	61,064	10,326	71,390	21,778	93,168
1997	64,274	11,178	75,452	21,700	97,152
1998	69,002	10,786	79,788	22,862	102,650
1999	77,195	8,737	85,932	24,585	110,517
2000	89,723	5,170	94,893	25,255	120,148
2001	82,410	13,145	95,555	25,927	121,482
2002	74,073	13,837	87,910	22,359	110,269

⁶ This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2002 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.

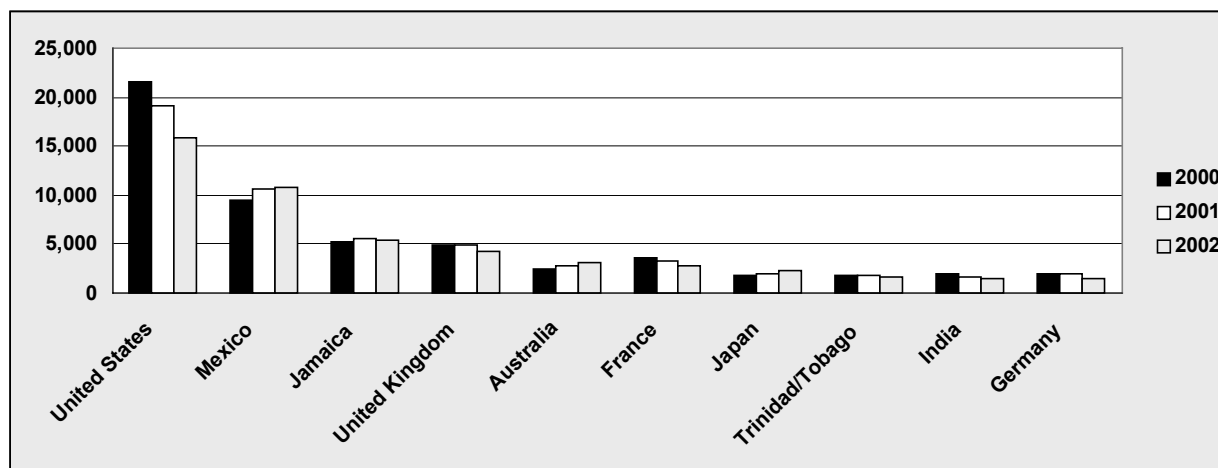
FIGURE 4: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002⁷



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
United States	27,865	29.36	1	24,417	25.55	1	20,302	23.09	1
Mexico	10,018	10.56	2	11,191	11.71	2	11,393	12.96	2
United Kingdom	6,990	7.37	3	7,253	7.59	3	6,316	7.18	3
Australia	4,320	4.55	6	4,917	5.15	6	5,661	6.44	4
Jamaica	5,377	5.67	5	5,798	6.07	4	5,519	6.28	5
Japan	4,230	4.46	7	4,371	4.57	7	5,383	6.12	6
France	5,509	5.81	4	5,127	5.37	5	4,648	5.29	7
Philippines	2,289	2.41	10	4,104	4.29	8	4,615	5.25	8
Germany	2,519	2.65	8	2,579	2.70	9	2,155	2.45	9
India	2,353	2.48	9	2,074	2.17	10	1,865	2.12	10
Total for Top Ten	71,470	75.32		71,831	75.17		67,857	77.18	
Total Other Countries	23,423	24.68		23,724	24.83		20,053	22.82	
Total	94,893	100		95,555	100		87,910	100	

⁷ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 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).

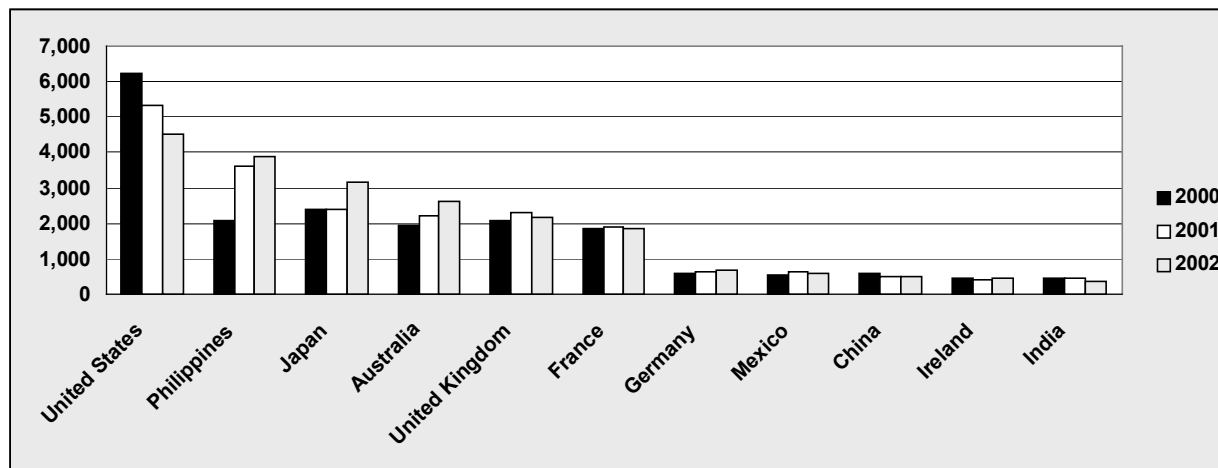
FIGURE 5: MALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002⁸



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
United States	21,627	31.08	1	19,079	27.59	1	15,789	25.42	1
Mexico	9,457	13.59	2	10,554	15.26	2	10,822	17.42	2
Jamaica	5,183	7.45	3	5,605	8.10	3	5,408	8.71	3
United Kingdom	4,895	7.03	4	4,941	7.14	4	4,167	6.71	4
Australia	2,370	3.41	6	2,706	3.91	6	3,063	4.93	5
France	3,642	5.23	5	3,223	4.66	5	2,791	4.49	6
Japan	1,840	2.64	9	1,971	2.85	7	2,220	3.57	7
Trinidad/Tobago	1,722	2.47	10	1,740	2.52	9	1,638	2.64	8
India	1,905	2.74	8	1,644	2.38	10	1,512	2.43	9
Germany	1,935	2.78	7	1,931	2.79	8	1,493	2.40	10
Total for Top Ten	54,576	78.42		53,394	77.20		48,903	78.72	
Total Other Countries	15,012	21.58		15,769	22.80		13,206	21.28	
Total	69,588	100		69,163	100		62,109	100	

⁸ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 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, 2000–2002⁹

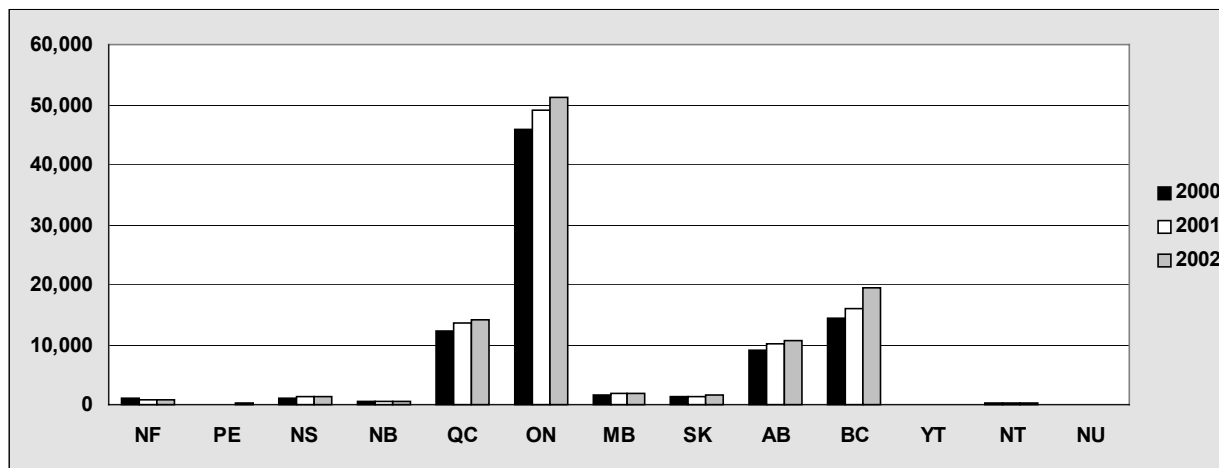


Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
United States	6,237	24.68	1	5,338	20.24	1	4,513	17.49	1
Philippines	2,079	8.23	4	3,627	13.75	2	3,893	15.09	2
Japan	2,390	9.46	2	2,400	9.10	3	3,163	12.26	3
Australia	1,945	7.70	5	2,211	8.38	5	2,598	10.07	4
United Kingdom	2,095	8.29	3	2,311	8.76	4	2,149	8.33	5
France	1,865	7.38	6	1,902	7.21	6	1,857	7.20	6
Germany	584	2.31	7	648	2.46	7	662	2.57	7
Mexico	561	2.22	9	637	2.41	8	571	2.21	8
China	575	2.27	8	512	1.94	9	482	1.87	9
Ireland	443	1.75	11	422	1.60	11	464	1.80	10
India	447	1.77	10	430	1.63	10	353	1.37	12
Total for Top Ten	18,778	74.31		20,016	75.88		20,352	78.89	
Total Other Countries	6,498	25.69		6,363	24.12		5,447	21.11	
Total	25,276	100		26,379	100		25,799	100	

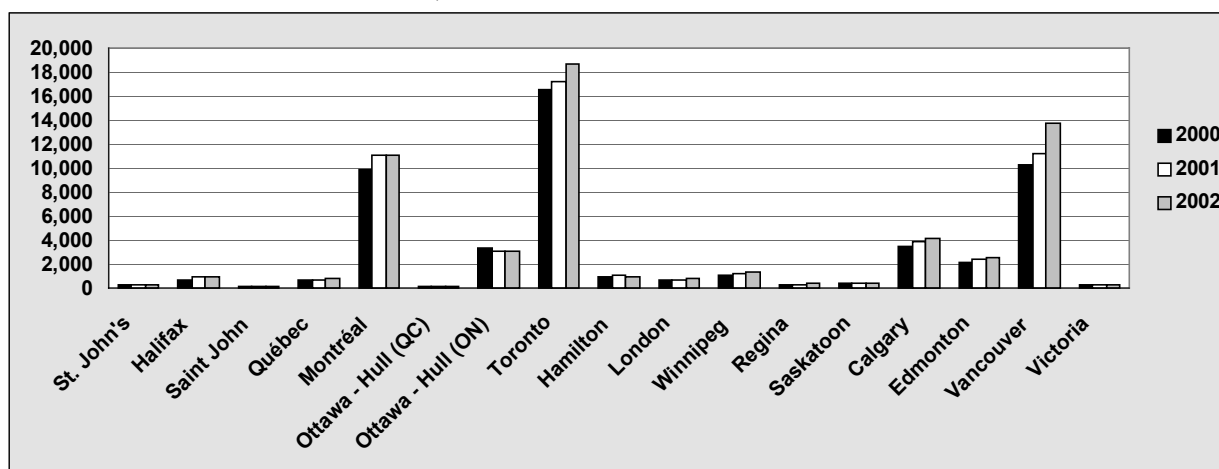
⁹ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the female foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

FIGURE 7: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002¹⁰

A. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002



B. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002

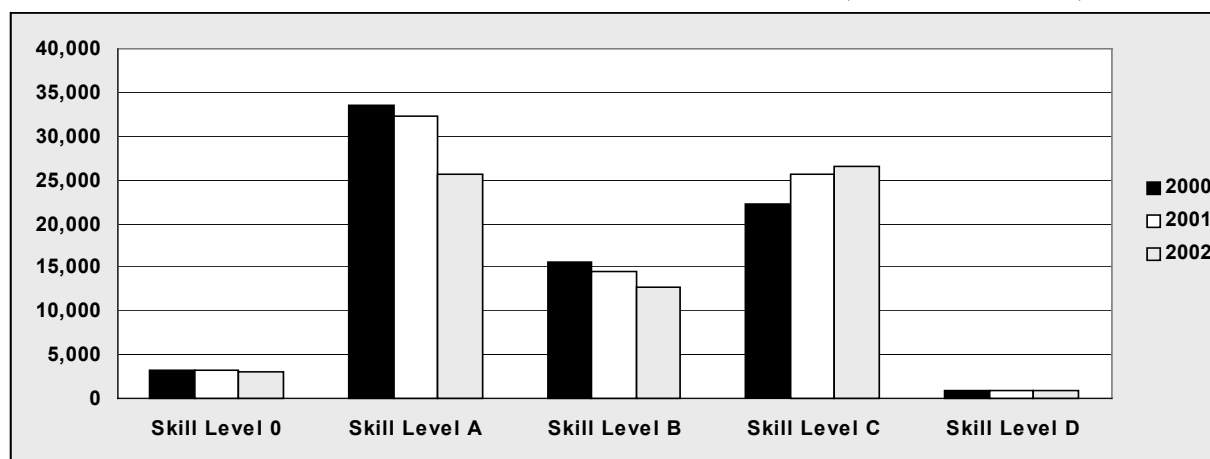


¹⁰ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the foreign worker population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has an employment authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

**C. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002
(FIGURE 7 CONT.)**

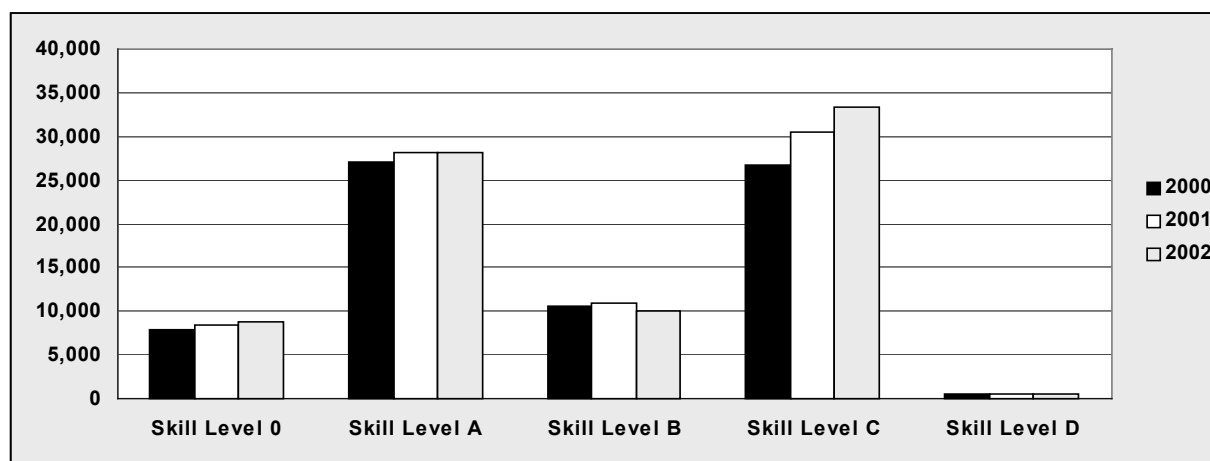
Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
St. John's	301	0.34	258	0.27	251	0.25
Other Newfoundland	684	0.78	601	0.63	521	0.51
Total Newfoundland	985	1.12	859	0.90	772	0.76
Total Prince Edward Island	122	0.14	128	0.13	135	0.13
Halifax	602	0.69	878	0.92	916	0.90
Other Nova Scotia	395	0.45	401	0.42	362	0.36
Total Nova Scotia	997	1.14	1,279	1.34	1,278	1.26
Saint John	164	0.19	121	0.13	105	0.10
Other New Brunswick	401	0.46	469	0.49	437	0.43
Total New Brunswick	565	0.65	590	0.62	542	0.53
Québec	663	0.76	621	0.65	741	0.73
Montréal	9,837	11.21	11,110	11.69	11,073	10.88
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	94	0.11	123	0.13	123	0.12
Other Quebec	1,803	2.05	1,678	1.77	2,141	2.10
Total Quebec	12,397	14.13	13,532	14.24	14,078	13.83
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	3,399	3.87	3,042	3.20	3,061	3.01
Toronto	16,536	18.84	17,183	18.09	18,621	18.29
Hamilton	939	1.07	1,002	1.05	966	0.95
London	654	0.75	668	0.70	767	0.75
Other Ontario	24,255	27.64	27,120	28.55	27,793	27.31
Total Ontario	45,783	52.17	49,015	51.59	51,208	50.31
Winnipeg	1,091	1.24	1,231	1.30	1,290	1.27
Other Manitoba	560	0.64	571	0.60	707	0.69
Total Manitoba	1,651	1.88	1,802	1.90	1,997	1.96
Regina	331	0.38	316	0.33	343	0.34
Saskatoon	341	0.39	397	0.42	458	0.45
Other Saskatchewan	615	0.70	607	0.64	669	0.66
Total Saskatchewan	1,287	1.47	1,320	1.39	1,470	1.45
Calgary	3,411	3.89	3,830	4.03	4,103	4.03
Edmonton	2,186	2.49	2,345	2.47	2,564	2.52
Other Alberta	3,594	4.10	3,961	4.17	3,976	3.91
Total Alberta	9,191	10.48	10,136	10.67	10,643	10.46
Vancouver	10,210	11.63	11,184	11.77	13,692	13.45
Victoria	232	0.26	254	0.27	331	0.33
Other British Columbia	4,022	4.58	4,588	4.83	5,324	5.23
Total British Columbia	14,464	16.47	16,026	16.87	19,347	19.01
Total Yukon	62	0.07	51	0.05	60	0.06
Total Northwest Territories	182	0.21	210	0.22	190	0.19
Total Nunavut	16	0.02	15	0.02	26	0.03
Not stated	52	0.06	42	0.04	36	0.04
Total	87,754	100	95,005	100	101,782	100

FIGURE 8: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002



Skill Level	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Skill Level 0	3,159	3.33	3,195	3.34	3,047	3.47
Skill Level A	33,595	35.40	32,287	33.79	25,686	29.22
Skill Level B	15,692	16.54	14,463	15.14	12,755	14.51
Skill Level C	22,240	23.44	25,698	26.89	26,468	30.11
Skill Level D	813	0.86	928	0.97	880	1.00
Not stated	19,394	20.44	18,984	19.87	19,074	21.70
Total	94,893	100	95,555	100	87,910	100

FIGURE 9: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002

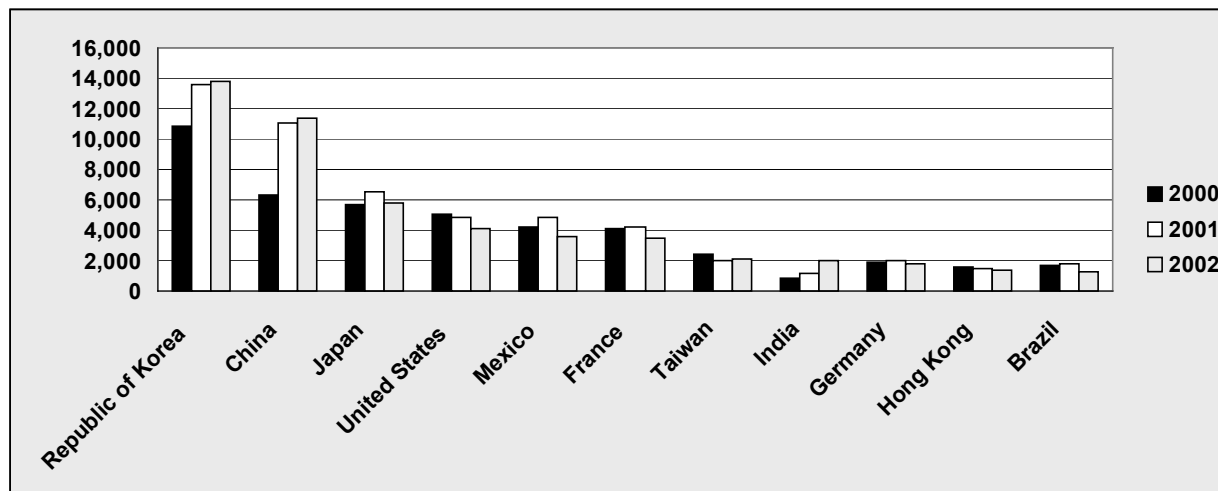


Skill Level	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Skill Level 0	7,922	9.03	8,448	8.89	8,848	8.69
Skill Level A	27,001	30.77	28,225	29.71	28,094	27.60
Skill Level B	10,650	12.14	11,018	11.60	10,119	9.94
Skill Level C	26,656	30.38	30,446	32.05	33,365	32.78
Skill Level D	462	0.53	568	0.60	471	0.46
Not stated	15,063	17.17	16,300	17.16	20,885	20.52
Total	87,754	100	95,005	100	101,782	100

FOREIGN STUDENTS



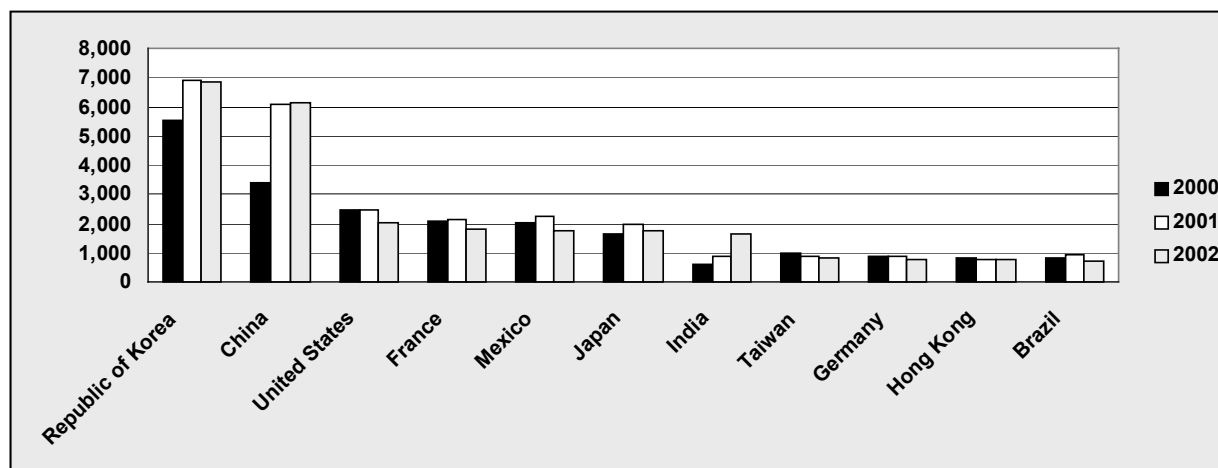
FIGURE 10: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002¹¹



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	10,833	17.20	1	13,561	18.42	1	13,774	20.01	1
China	6,302	10.01	2	11,015	14.96	2	11,395	16.56	2
Japan	5,643	8.96	3	6,483	8.81	3	5,771	8.39	3
United States	5,002	7.94	4	4,812	6.54	5	4,055	5.89	4
Mexico	4,223	6.70	5	4,833	6.57	4	3,631	5.28	5
France	4,132	6.56	6	4,184	5.68	6	3,521	5.12	6
Taiwan	2,399	3.81	7	2,042	2.77	7	2,101	3.05	7
India	828	1.31	14	1,151	1.56	12	2,034	2.96	8
Germany	1,934	3.07	8	1,964	2.67	8	1,841	2.68	9
Hong Kong	1,546	2.45	10	1,506	2.05	10	1,405	2.04	10
Brazil	1,646	2.61	9	1,775	2.41	9	1,280	1.86	11
Total for Top Ten	43,660	69.31		52,175	70.88		49,528	71.98	
Total Other Countries	19,324	30.69		21,432	29.12		19,292	28.02	
Total	62,984	100		73,607	100		68,820	100	

¹¹ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 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).

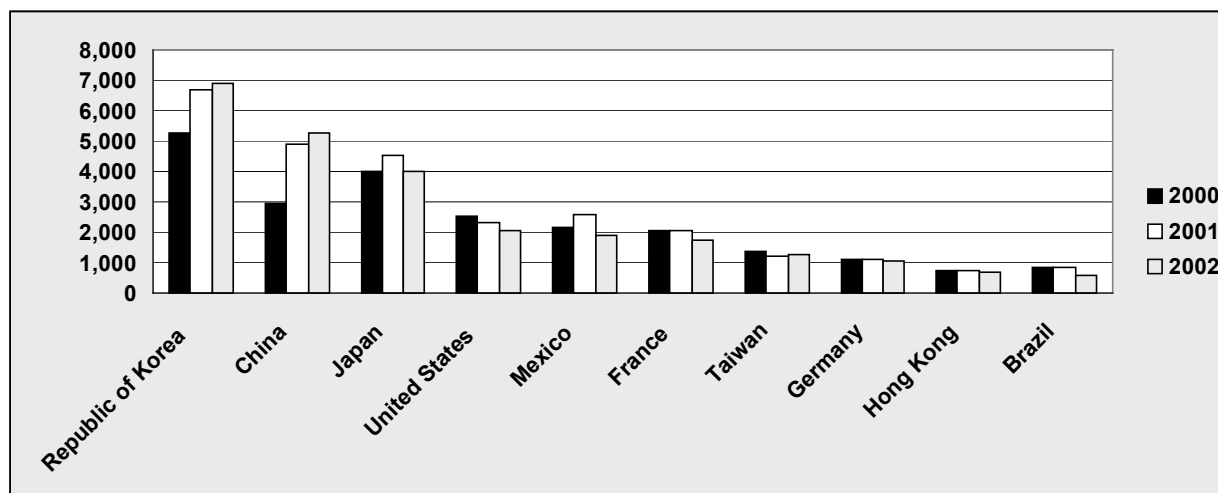
FIGURE 11: MALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002¹²



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	5,550	17.60	1	6,889	18.41	1	6,858	19.44	1
China	3,371	10.69	2	6,093	16.28	2	6,132	17.38	2
United States	2,481	7.87	3	2,472	6.60	3	2,004	5.68	3
France	2,089	6.62	4	2,144	5.73	5	1,807	5.12	4
Mexico	2,042	6.48	5	2,227	5.95	4	1,749	4.96	5
Japan	1,637	5.19	6	1,947	5.20	6	1,747	4.95	6
India	592	1.88	12	854	2.28	9	1,644	4.66	7
Taiwan	1,003	3.18	7	853	2.28	10	846	2.40	8
Germany	851	2.70	8	875	2.34	8	775	2.20	9
Hong Kong	815	2.58	10	778	2.08	11	741	2.10	10
Brazil	821	2.60	9	914	2.44	7	693	1.96	11
Total for Top Ten	20,660	65.51		25,268	67.51		24,303	68.89	
Total Other Countries	10,873	34.49		12,160	32.49		10,978	31.11	
Total	31,533	100		37,428	100		35,281	100	

¹² This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 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, 2000–2002¹³

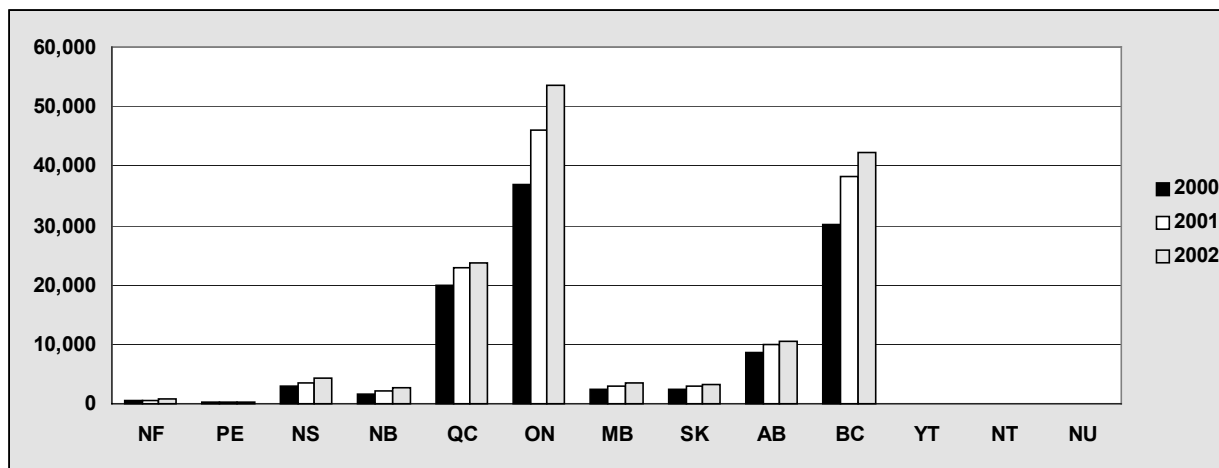


Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	5,283	16.81	1	6,672	18.45	1	6,916	20.62	1
China	2,929	9.32	3	4,921	13.61	2	5,263	15.69	2
Japan	4,004	12.74	2	4,536	12.54	3	4,024	12.00	3
United States	2,520	8.02	4	2,340	6.47	5	2,051	6.12	4
Mexico	2,181	6.94	5	2,605	7.20	4	1,882	5.61	5
France	2,043	6.50	6	2,040	5.64	6	1,714	5.11	6
Taiwan	1,388	4.42	7	1,188	3.28	7	1,255	3.74	7
Germany	1,083	3.45	8	1,088	3.01	8	1,066	3.18	8
Hong Kong	731	2.33	10	728	2.01	10	664	1.98	9
Brazil	824	2.62	9	861	2.38	9	587	1.75	10
Total for Top Ten	22,986	73.15		26,979	74.59		25,422	75.80	
Total Other Countries	8,437	26.85		9,190	25.41		8,113	24.20	
Total	31,423	100		36,169	100		33,535	100	

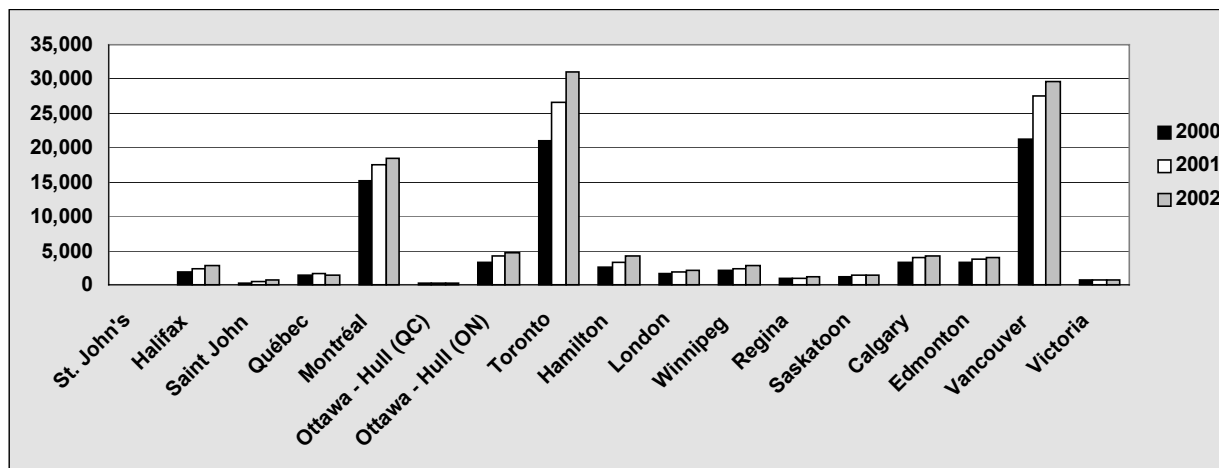
¹³ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the female foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

FIGURE 13: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002¹⁴

A. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002



B. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002

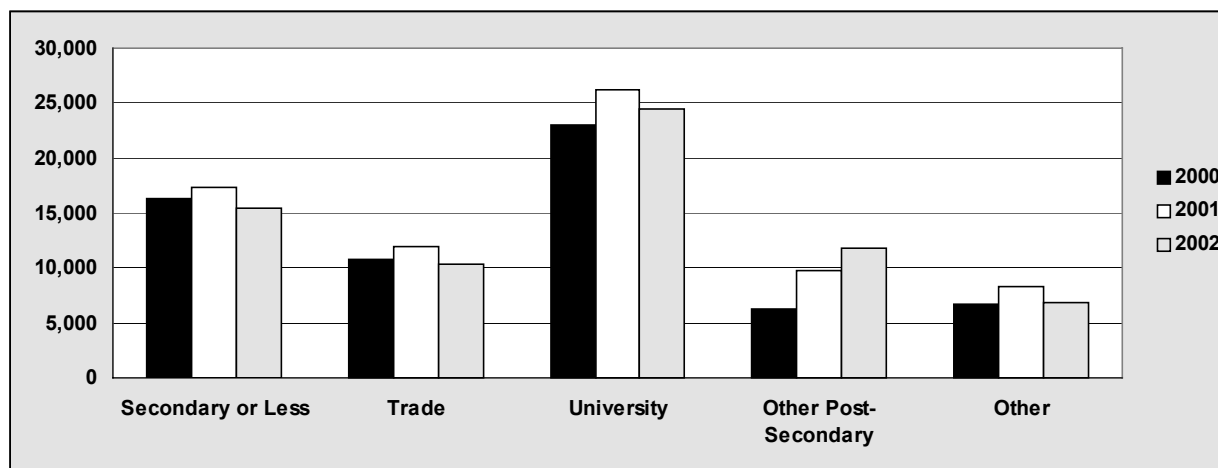


¹⁴ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the foreign student population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has a student authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

**C. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002
(FIGURE 13 CONT.)**

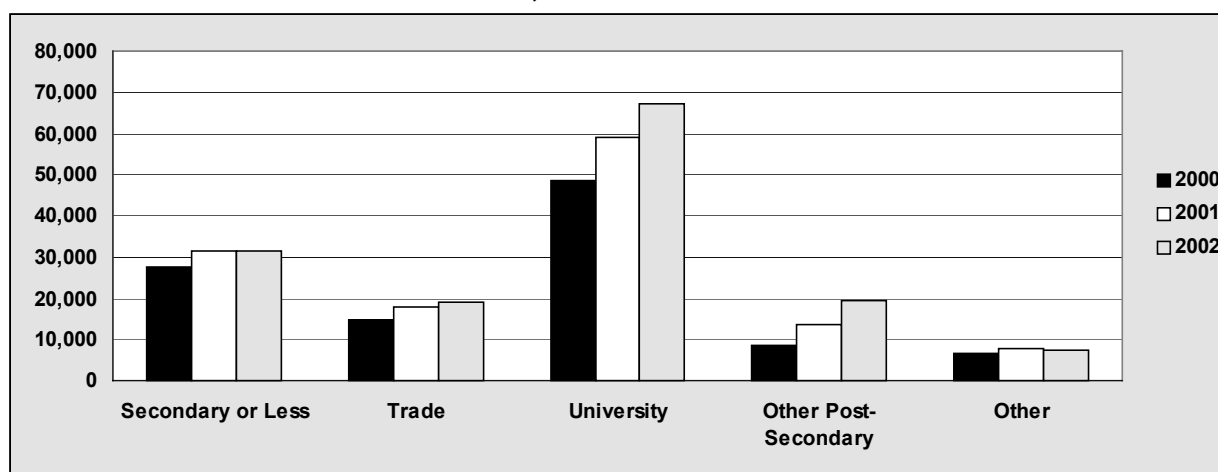
Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
St. John's	35	0.03	33	0.03	20	0.01
Other Newfoundland	594	0.56	629	0.48	703	0.49
Total Newfoundland	629	0.59	662	0.51	723	0.50
Total Prince Edward Island	209	0.20	243	0.19	250	0.17
Halifax	1,943	1.83	2,404	1.85	2,915	2.02
Other Nova Scotia	986	0.93	1,167	0.90	1,434	0.99
Total Nova Scotia	2,929	2.76	3,571	2.75	4,349	3.01
Saint John	222	0.21	442	0.34	600	0.41
Other New Brunswick	1,439	1.36	1,758	1.35	2,148	1.48
Total New Brunswick	1,661	1.57	2,200	1.69	2,748	1.89
Québec	1,488	1.40	1,618	1.25	1,494	1.03
Montréal	15,142	14.27	17,584	13.55	18,348	12.68
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	184	0.17	250	0.19	305	0.21
Other Quebec	3,106	2.93	3,338	2.57	3,469	2.40
Total Quebec	19,920	18.77	22,790	17.56	23,616	16.32
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	3,298	3.11	4,203	3.24	4,718	3.26
Toronto	20,924	19.72	26,605	20.50	31,033	21.45
Hamilton	2,590	2.44	3,374	2.60	4,118	2.85
London	1,590	1.50	1,812	1.40	2,150	1.49
Other Ontario	8,360	7.88	10,010	7.71	11,534	7.97
Total Ontario	36,762	34.65	46,004	35.45	53,553	37.02
Winnipeg	2,014	1.90	2,384	1.84	2,874	1.99
Other Manitoba	480	0.45	571	0.44	621	0.43
Total Manitoba	2,494	2.35	2,955	2.28	3,495	2.42
Regina	867	0.82	1,028	0.79	1,171	0.81
Saskatoon	1,101	1.04	1,305	1.01	1,436	0.99
Other Saskatchewan	523	0.49	571	0.44	591	0.41
Total Saskatchewan	2,491	2.35	2,904	2.24	3,198	2.21
Calgary	3,312	3.12	4,035	3.11	4,233	2.93
Edmonton	3,208	3.02	3,675	2.83	4,065	2.81
Other Alberta	2,012	1.90	2,132	1.64	2,117	1.46
Total Alberta	8,532	8.04	9,842	7.58	10,415	7.20
Vancouver	21,169	19.95	27,441	21.15	29,731	20.55
Victoria	663	0.62	749	0.58	809	0.56
Other British Columbia	8,245	7.77	10,130	7.81	11,618	8.03
Total British Columbia	30,077	28.34	38,320	29.54	42,158	29.14
Total Yukon	41	0.04	22	0.02	48	0.03
Total Northwest Territories	25	0.02	25	0.02	24	0.02
Total Nunavut	0	0.00	2	0.00	7	0.00
Not stated	316	0.30	213	0.16	80	0.06
Total	106,086	100	129,753	100	144,664	100

FIGURE 14: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002



Level of Study	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Secondary or Less	16,258	25.81	17,317	23.53	15,366	22.33
Trade	10,739	17.05	11,924	16.20	10,372	15.07
University	22,969	36.47	26,244	35.65	24,427	35.49
Other Post-Secondary	6,270	9.95	9,809	13.33	11,771	17.10
Other	6,748	10.71	8,313	11.29	6,884	10.00
Total	62,984	100	73,607	100	68,820	100

FIGURE 15: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002

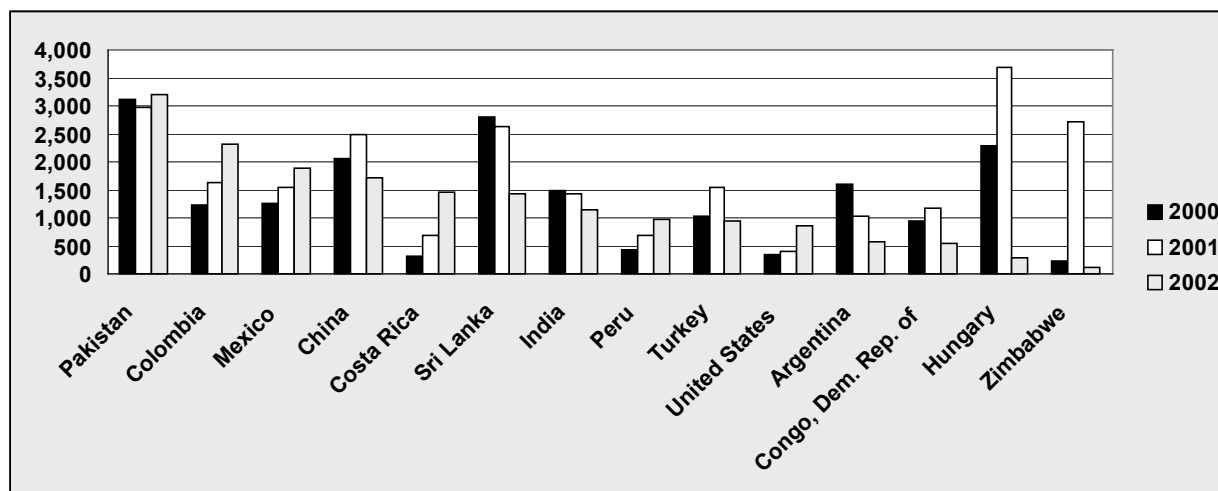


Level of Study	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Secondary or Less	27,529	25.95	31,273	24.10	31,616	21.85
Trade	14,799	13.95	17,977	13.85	19,030	13.15
University	48,407	45.63	58,932	45.42	67,347	46.55
Other Post-Secondary	8,727	8.23	13,702	10.56	19,475	13.46
Other	6,624	6.24	7,869	6.06	7,196	4.97
Total	106,086	100	129,753	100	144,664	100

HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT



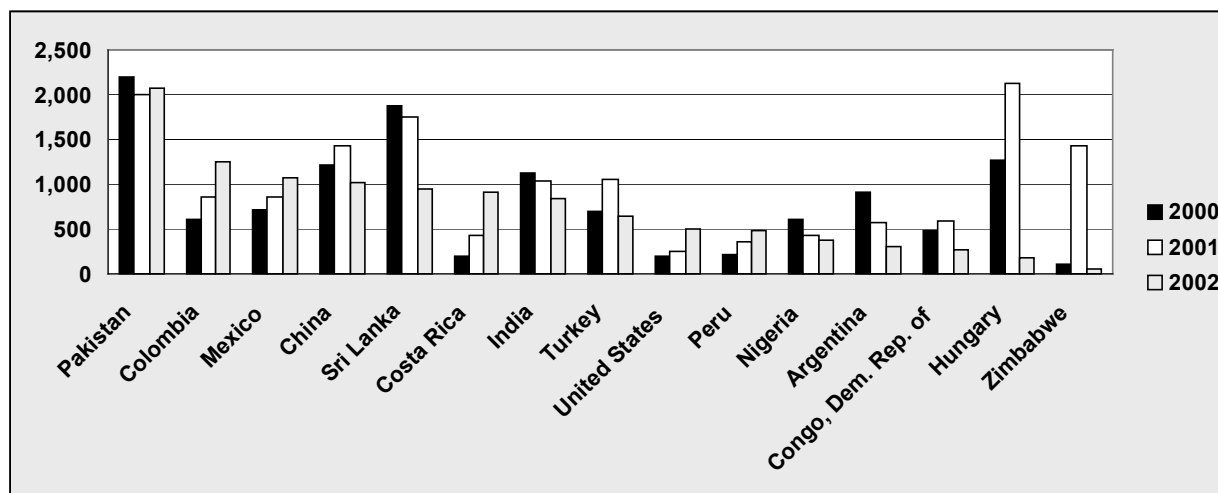
FIGURE 16: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002¹⁵



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Pakistan	3,125	8.41	1	2,963	6.82	2	3,200	10.16	1
Colombia	1,225	3.30	8	1,618	3.73	6	2,309	7.33	2
Mexico	1,259	3.39	7	1,534	3.53	8	1,895	6.02	3
China	2,067	5.56	4	2,479	5.71	5	1,709	5.43	4
Costa Rica	307	0.83	28	674	1.55	14	1,445	4.59	5
Sri Lanka	2,803	7.55	2	2,638	6.08	4	1,436	4.56	6
India	1,480	3.98	6	1,417	3.26	9	1,154	3.66	7
Peru	421	1.13	19	673	1.55	15	976	3.10	8
Turkey	1,019	2.74	9	1,540	3.55	7	944	3.00	9
United States	336	0.90	25	389	0.90	24	848	2.69	10
Argentina	1,603	4.32	5	1,040	2.40	11	564	1.79	12
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	956	2.57	10	1,170	2.69	10	530	1.68	13
Hungary	2,291	6.17	3	3,691	8.50	1	283	0.90	21
Zimbabwe	222	0.60	39	2,717	6.26	3	102	0.32	57
Total for Top Ten	17,828	47.99		21,767	50.13		15,916	50.54	
Total Other Countries	19,315	52.01		21,651	49.87		15,584	49.46	
Total	37,143	100		43,418	100		31,500	100	

¹⁵ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 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.

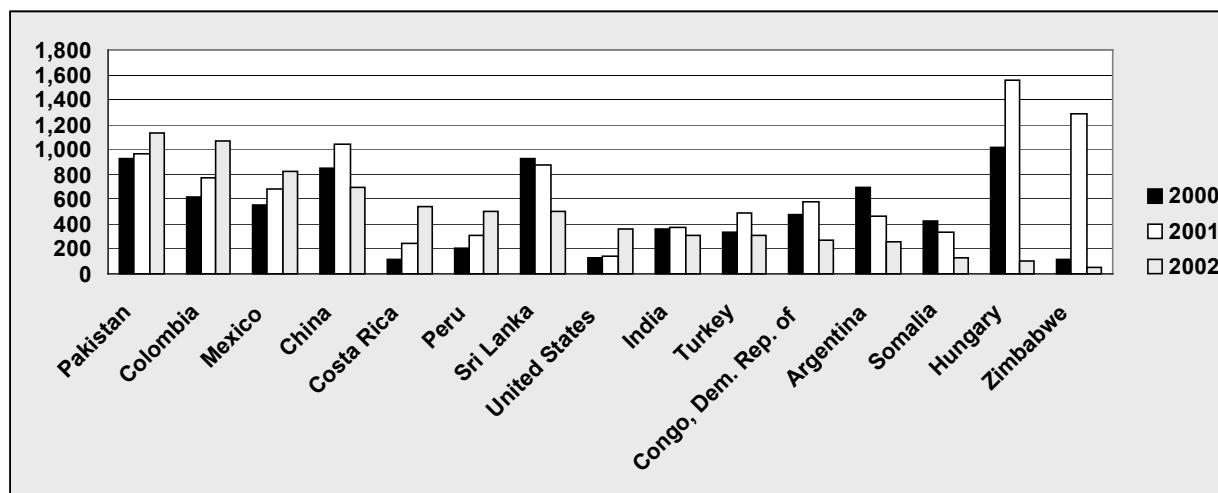
FIGURE 17: MALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002¹⁶



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Pakistan	2,193	9.78	1	1,993	7.77	2	2,074	11.26	1
Colombia	610	2.72	9	849	3.31	9	1,244	6.75	2
Mexico	707	3.15	7	855	3.33	8	1,068	5.80	3
China	1,218	5.43	4	1,435	5.59	4	1,019	5.53	4
Sri Lanka	1,878	8.37	2	1,758	6.85	3	940	5.10	5
Costa Rica	192	0.86	27	425	1.66	14	910	4.94	6
India	1,121	5.00	5	1,044	4.07	7	846	4.59	7
Turkey	691	3.08	8	1,052	4.10	6	639	3.47	8
United States	205	0.91	24	244	0.95	22	493	2.68	9
Peru	215	0.96	22	360	1.40	17	479	2.60	10
Nigeria	608	2.71	10	432	1.68	13	381	2.07	11
Argentina	914	4.08	6	577	2.25	11	309	1.68	12
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	485	2.16	11	587	2.29	10	263	1.43	15
Hungary	1,275	5.69	3	2,131	8.30	1	181	0.98	18
Zimbabwe	112	0.50	39	1,433	5.58	5	49	0.27	61
Total for Top Ten	11,215	50.01		13,137	51.19		9,712	52.72	
Total Other Countries	11,210	49.99		12,523	48.81		8,712	47.28	
Total	22,425	100		25,660	100		18,424	100	

¹⁶ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 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, 2000–2002¹⁷

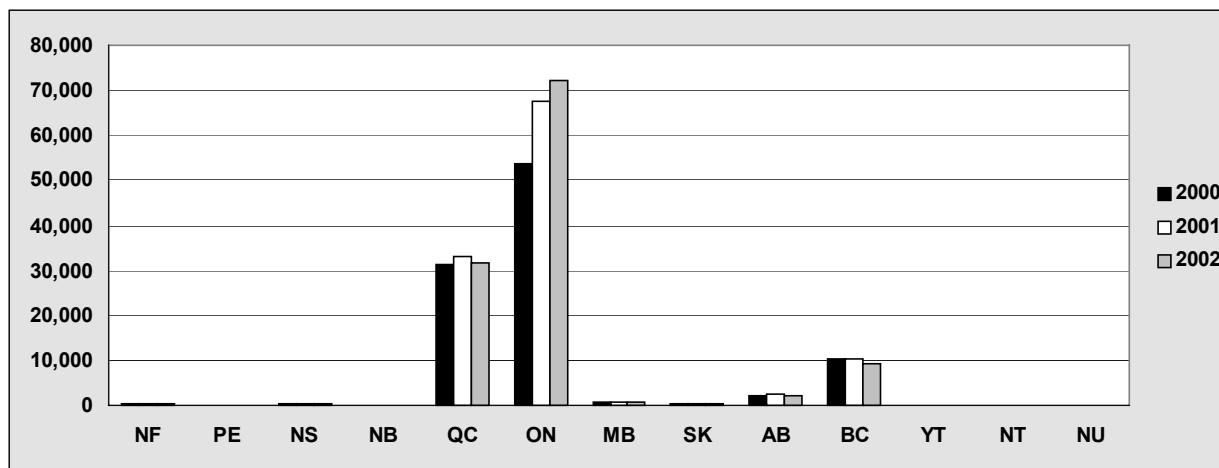


Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Pakistan	932	6.33	2	970	5.46	4	1,126	8.61	1
Colombia	614	4.17	6	769	4.33	6	1,065	8.14	2
Mexico	552	3.75	7	679	3.82	7	827	6.32	3
China	849	5.77	4	1,044	5.88	3	690	5.28	4
Costa Rica	115	0.78	30	249	1.40	16	535	4.09	5
Peru	206	1.40	18	313	1.76	14	497	3.80	6
Sri Lanka	925	6.29	3	880	4.96	5	496	3.79	7
United States	131	0.89	28	145	0.82	28	355	2.71	8
India	359	2.44	10	373	2.10	11	308	2.36	9
Turkey	328	2.23	11	488	2.75	9	305	2.33	10
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	471	3.20	8	583	3.28	8	267	2.04	11
Argentina	689	4.68	5	463	2.61	10	255	1.95	12
Somalia	419	2.85	9	338	1.90	12	124	0.95	25
Hungary	1,016	6.90	1	1,560	8.78	1	102	0.78	29
Zimbabwe	110	0.75	35	1,284	7.23	2	53	0.41	54
Total for Top Ten	6,826	46.38		8,720	49.10		6,204	47.43	
Total Other Countries	7,890	53.62		9,038	50.90		6,872	52.57	
Total	14,716	100		17,758	100		13,076	100	

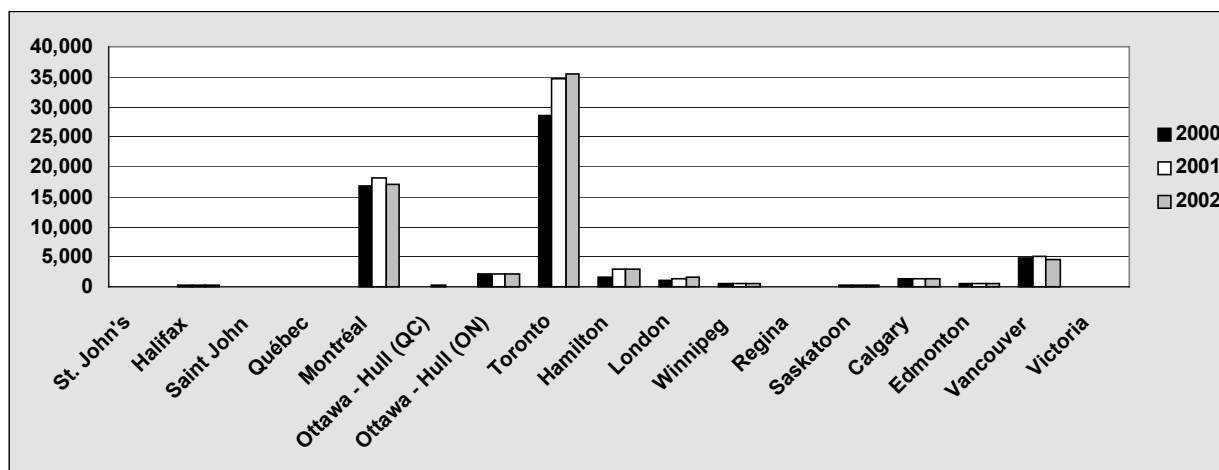
¹⁷ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the female humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian 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, 2000–2002¹⁸

A. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002



B. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002

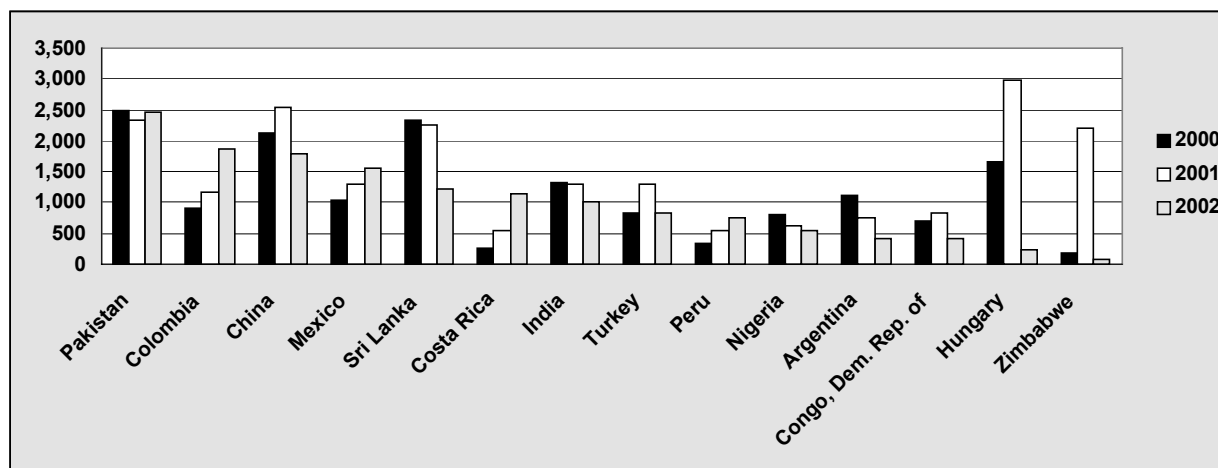


¹⁸ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the humanitarian population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or, in the 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, 2000–2002
(FIGURE 19 CONT.)**

Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
St. John's	16	0.02	13	0.01	10	0.01
Other Newfoundland	235	0.24	205	0.18	180	0.15
Total Newfoundland	251	0.25	218	0.19	190	0.16
Total Prince Edward Island	13	0.01	5	0.00	8	0.01
Halifax	260	0.26	220	0.19	215	0.18
Other Nova Scotia	169	0.17	217	0.19	182	0.15
Total Nova Scotia	429	0.43	437	0.38	397	0.34
Saint John	26	0.03	17	0.01	13	0.01
Other New Brunswick	128	0.13	74	0.06	78	0.07
Total New Brunswick	154	0.15	91	0.08	91	0.08
Québec	99	0.10	88	0.08	81	0.07
Montréal	16,806	16.86	18,034	15.66	16,972	14.35
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	132	0.13	143	0.12	127	0.11
Other Quebec	14,249	14.29	14,774	12.83	14,504	12.26
Total Quebec	31,286	31.38	33,039	28.69	31,684	26.79
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,032	2.04	2,106	1.83	2,026	1.71
Toronto	28,513	28.60	34,795	30.21	35,417	29.94
Hamilton	1,732	1.74	2,888	2.51	2,931	2.48
London	982	0.99	1,395	1.21	1,697	1.43
Other Ontario	20,578	20.64	26,484	22.99	29,964	25.33
Total Ontario	53,837	54.01	67,668	58.75	72,035	60.90
Winnipeg	543	0.54	456	0.40	434	0.37
Other Manitoba	140	0.14	127	0.11	139	0.12
Total Manitoba	683	0.69	583	0.51	573	0.48
Regina	69	0.07	40	0.03	29	0.02
Saskatoon	281	0.28	219	0.19	139	0.12
Other Saskatchewan	99	0.10	69	0.06	66	0.06
Total Saskatchewan	449	0.45	328	0.28	234	0.20
Calgary	1,274	1.28	1,417	1.23	1,289	1.09
Edmonton	445	0.45	457	0.40	468	0.40
Other Alberta	437	0.44	477	0.41	554	0.47
Total Alberta	2,156	2.16	2,351	2.04	2,311	1.95
Vancouver	4,797	4.81	5,069	4.40	4,570	3.86
Victoria	12	0.01	10	0.01	7	0.01
Other British Columbia	5,422	5.44	5,142	4.46	4,529	3.83
Total British Columbia	10,231	10.26	10,221	8.87	9,106	7.70
Total Yukon	2	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00
Total Northwest Territories	4	0.00	6	0.01	1	0.00
Total Nunavut	1	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00
Not stated	192	0.19	226	0.20	1,651	1.40
Total	99,688	100	115,174	100	118,282	100

FIGURE 20: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002¹⁹

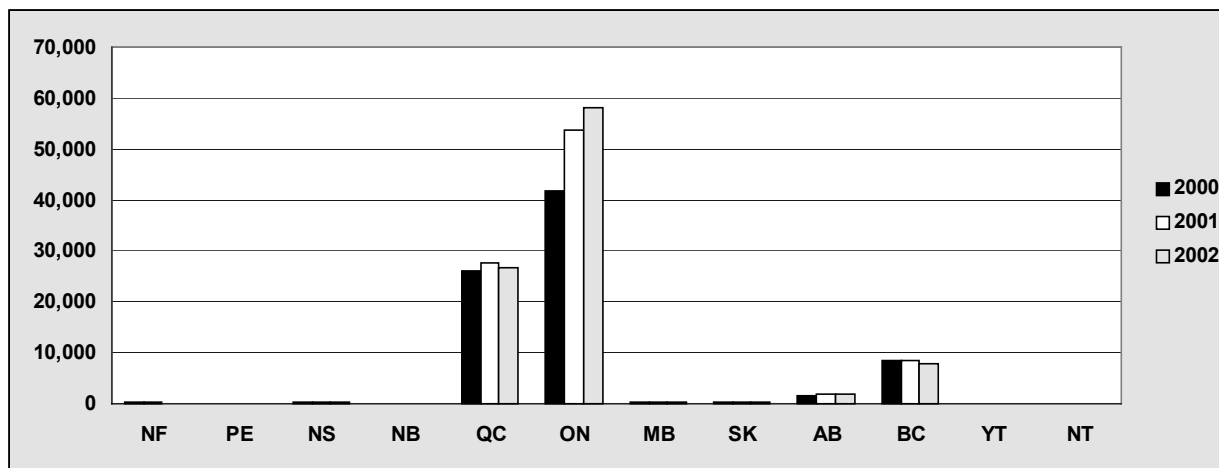


Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	% with EA	Rank	Num.	% with EA	Rank	Num.	% with EA	Rank
Pakistan	2,476	80.05	1	2,329	75.96	3	2,459	51.20	1
Colombia	906	88.08	8	1,174	88.50	9	1,873	61.77	2
China	2,132	65.01	3	2,544	69.89	2	1,801	30.43	3
Mexico	1,042	72.55	7	1,301	68.79	7	1,543	40.64	4
Sri Lanka	2,345	82.77	2	2,264	73.81	4	1,230	42.36	5
Costa Rica	248	55.65	27	543	62.80	15	1,141	30.41	6
India	1,313	74.26	5	1,287	64.65	8	1,008	43.45	7
Turkey	832	79.81	9	1,304	82.13	6	821	48.84	8
Peru	344	82.56	19	539	73.47	16	741	42.65	9
Nigeria	804	89.55	10	610	87.54	13	542	55.54	10
Argentina	1,112	70.23	6	752	65.69	11	417	55.16	11
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	692	91.76	11	841	88.59	10	415	54.46	12
Hungary	1,658	65.26	4	2,972	58.28	1	243	44.86	19
Zimbabwe	174	94.83	37	2,211	93.98	5	78	53.85	58
Total for Top Ten	14,620	75.82		18,227	74.67		13,159	44.95	
Total Other Countries	14,344	74.77		15,599	70.38		11,145	42.15	
Total	28,964	75.30		33,826	72.69		24,304	43.67	

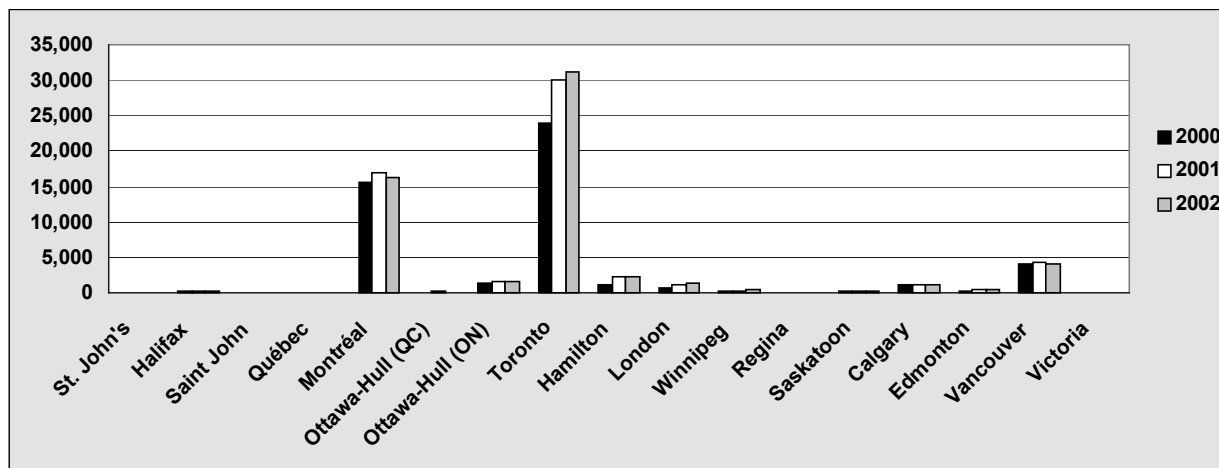
¹⁹ This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the adult refugee claimant population, using the initial entries method of calculation. Each person is counted only on initial entry, which may predate the refugee claim. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants 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, 2000–2002²⁰

A. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002



B. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002



²⁰ This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 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, 1991–2002
(FIGURE 21 CONT.)**

Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	% with EA	Num.	% with EA	Num.	% with EA
St. John's	13	100.00	10	100.00	8	100.00
Other Newfoundland	172	92.44	158	92.41	131	92.37
Total Newfoundland	185	92.97	168	92.86	139	92.81
Total Prince Edward Island	4	75.00	5	60.00	8	37.50
Halifax	169	94.67	184	94.57	189	93.12
Other Nova Scotia	108	60.19	133	56.39	124	54.03
Total Nova Scotia	277	81.23	317	78.55	313	77.64
Saint John	9	100.00	10	100.00	10	70.00
Other New Brunswick	73	82.19	57	80.70	59	74.58
Total New Brunswick	82	84.15	67	83.58	69	73.91
Québec	44	90.91	49	79.59	44	79.55
Montréal	15,584	98.41	17,005	98.46	16,194	97.63
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	111	92.79	121	89.26	106	91.51
Other Quebec	10,249	59.32	10,455	59.21	10,339	52.90
Total Quebec	25,988	82.96	27,630	83.53	26,683	80.25
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	1,403	93.16	1,640	94.39	1,654	94.26
Toronto	23,827	95.81	29,960	95.60	31,202	94.70
Hamilton	1,213	95.63	2,159	96.62	2,273	96.79
London	657	90.41	1,069	91.39	1,370	86.28
Other Ontario	14,745	53.06	18,803	48.36	21,671	39.03
Total Ontario	41,845	80.57	53,631	78.96	58,170	73.83
Winnipeg	312	96.79	337	97.63	345	95.36
Other Manitoba	79	63.29	67	61.19	78	50.00
Total Manitoba	391	90.03	404	91.58	423	87.00
Regina	20	95.00	27	92.59	22	86.36
Saskatoon	226	97.35	200	98.00	122	95.90
Other Saskatchewan	54	70.37	45	80.00	43	79.07
Total Saskatchewan	300	92.33	272	94.49	187	90.91
Calgary	1,064	97.93	1,204	97.51	1,116	97.40
Edmonton	308	94.81	383	93.99	400	94.50
Other Alberta	250	60.40	304	57.89	345	49.86
Total Alberta	1,622	91.55	1,891	90.43	1,861	87.96
Vancouver	3,978	96.00	4,376	95.50	4,048	95.80
Victoria	8	87.50	7	57.14	5	60.00
Other British Columbia	4,415	50.08	4,244	53.42	3,773	51.07
Total British Columbia	8,401	71.86	8,627	74.77	7,826	74.21
Total Yukon	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	0.00
Total Northwest Territories	2	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00
Not stated	160	35.00	174	34.48	1,211	3.88
Total	79,258	80.69	93,189	80.20	96,892	75.15

CONCEPTS AND MEASURES

This section discusses in detail the concepts and measures underlying this version of *Facts and Figures 2002: 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 analyse 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 impact of temporary residents on the labour market. 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 Levels

Occupational skill levels 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

Levels 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