



# THE MONITOR

## Immigrants

Canada took in 58,678 new immigrants in the second quarter of 2003, bringing the total for the first half of 2003 to 104,248 new permanent residents. This represented 46 percent of the lower end of the immigration planning range for 2003. Economic class immigrants represented 58 percent (60,049) of year-to-date landings, the family class 33 percent (34,805) and refugees nine percent (9,170).

## Source Countries

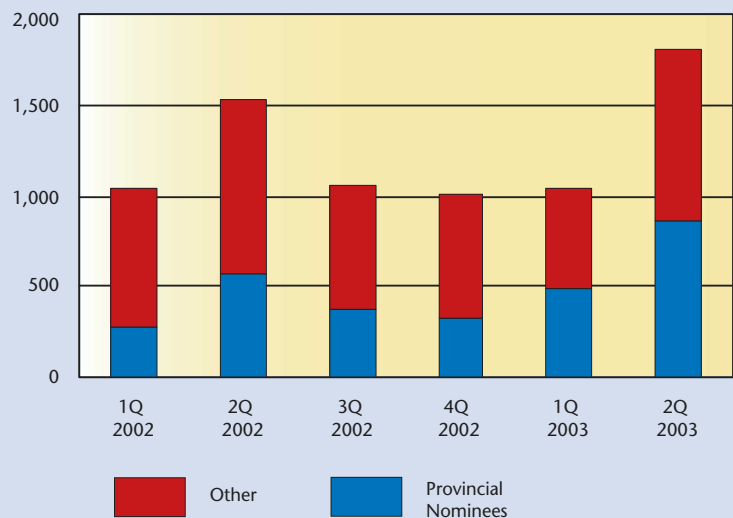
China ranked as the first source country, with 10,599 new immigrants in the second quarter, or an increase of eight percent compared to the same quarter of 2002. India ranked second, with 7,340 landings, compared to 10,446 in the same quarter of 2002. For the first time in recent years, the Philippines was the third largest source of immigrants, with 3,309 landings in the second quarter. Pakistan, which has steadily occupied third place recently, fell to fourth overall.

## Destinations

The destination of new immigrants in the second quarter of 2003 did not show any significant changes compared to the same quarter of 2002. However, the province of Manitoba stands out among immigrant destinations. The number of immigrants destined to all provinces and most major cities outside Manitoba

dropped, while Manitoba-destined immigrants rose by 11 percent. These gains reflected the increasing number of immigrants selected under Manitoba's Provincial Nominee Program. The program accounted for 48 percent of immigrants destined to the province in the second quarter of 2003, compared to 37 percent in the same quarter of 2002.

**Chart 1**  
Immigrants Destined to Manitoba, Quarterly 2002 – YTD 2003



## Foreign Workers

The number of recorded foreign workers was directly affected by the implementation of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) in the second half of 2002. Specific impacts are described in more detail below and in past issues of *The Monitor*. CIC put these measures into place to facilitate the movement of foreign workers to Canada. In some cases, foreign workers who previously required a work permit no longer require one. The variation in recorded flows does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign workers are coming to Canada.

### Countries of Origin

During the second quarter of 2003, some 26,384 foreign workers came to Canada. This brought the mid-year total to 44,087 foreign workers, representing a recorded quarterly decline of 13 percent compared to the same period of 2002.

During the second quarter, the largest number of foreign workers came from Mexico (see section below on seasonal agricultural workers). Looking back at the quarterly figures for the last five years, this is the first time that more foreign workers from Mexico were recorded than from the U.S. Mexico's increase over the same quarter in 2002 was three percent, rising to a total of 5,427 workers entering between April 1 and June 30.

The U.S. ranked second, sending 4,185 workers, a drop of 40 percent over 2002's second quarter. The change in recorded U.S. flows is partly related to changes under IRPA, which has exempted a number of categories of foreign workers—well represented in the U.S. numbers—from requiring a work permit for stays of a short duration. These categories include some performing artists, seminar and commercial speakers visiting for less than five days, and service repair people. The legislative changes now facilitate the entry of short-term workers by no longer requiring work permits.

To illustrate the impact of the new legislation on recorded worker flows from the U.S., we can observe the pre-IRPA flows for certain categories of foreign workers. For example, in the second quarter of 2002, before IRPA, 429 U.S. foreign workers entered Canada as performing artists—workers who no longer require work permits. Similarly, 251 U.S. foreign workers were listed as service repair people, another group of workers who no longer require work permits. Together, these two groups accounted for almost 10 percent of U.S. foreign workers in the second quarter of 2002. Other groups of foreign workers, such as guest speakers, were not recorded as specific groups before the new act, so it is impossible to know how many guest speakers may now not require a work permit.

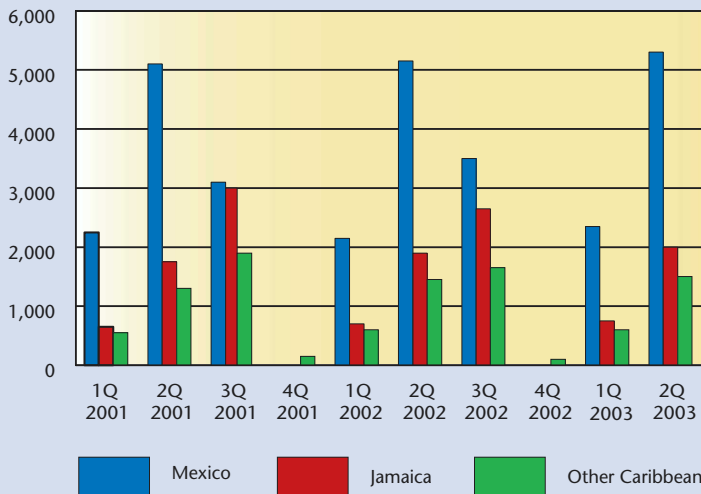
It is also impossible to know exactly how many foreign workers in each of these fields came to Canada in the second quarter of 2003. There is no doubt, however, that the legislative changes have resulted in fewer foreign workers from the U.S. being recorded in the foreign worker flows captured by CIC. Similarly, about nine percent of U.K. workers were performing artists or service repair people in the same quarter of 2002, accounting for a substantial part of the variation in recorded U.K. flows as well.

### Seasonal Agricultural Workers

The second quarter is an important period for the entry of seasonal agricultural workers. Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) allows for the entry of workers from Mexico and the Caribbean. The program provides a supplementary source of reliable and qualified seasonal labour to help ensure that Canada's crops are planted and harvested in a timely fashion. In 2002, about 43 percent of workers in this program entered during the second quarter, coincident with the Canadian planting season.

The two largest countries in the program are Mexico and Jamaica. In the second quarter of 2003, 98 percent of foreign workers from Mexico and 97 percent of those from Jamaica were seasonal agricultural workers. Seasonal

**Chart 2**  
**Seasonal Agricultural Workers, Quarterly 2001 – YTD 2003**



workers accounted for one-third of all foreign workers entering Canada in that quarter.

### Skill Levels

The impact of the SAWP during the second quarter was also evident when viewing worker flows by skill level. About 97 percent of those entering under the SAWP were classified at skill level C (intermediate and clerical). The number of workers entering at this skill level reached 10,612 in the second quarter of 2003. This represented a three percent rise over the same quarter of 2002 and was more than twice as many as in the first quarter of 2003—a seasonal pattern between winter and spring that was evident in previous years as well.

The number of workers recorded at higher skill levels continued to undergo substantial variations, reflecting the changes under IRPA meant to facilitate worker movements across the border for certain categories of short-term workers described above. Workers recorded at skill level A (professionals) declined by 38 percent, to 5,219 workers, compared to the same quarter of 2002, while those at level B (skilled workers) declined by 22 percent, to 3,712.

### Foreign Students

Under the new IRPA regulations, students registered in programs of six months or less no longer require a study permit. CIC put these measures into place to facilitate the movement of foreign students to Canada. While the count of recorded foreign students

dropped because of this change, this does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign nationals are coming to Canada to study, just that short-term students can be admitted as visitors. Specific impacts are described below and in past issues of *The Monitor*.

Historically, the second quarter of the year is a period in which fewer foreign students begin their period of study as it coincides neither with the September nor the January school semesters. In 2002, for example, almost three times as many foreign students entered during the third quarter than during the second.

In the second quarter of 2003, CIC recorded the entry of over 9,000 foreign students. This was a 22 percent drop in recorded flows compared to the same quarter of 2002. As mentioned above and discussed in previous issues of *The Monitor*, the variation can be attributed partly to regulatory changes under IRPA which allow foreign students in programs of six months or less to study in Canada without a study permit. As a result, CIC records fewer foreign students than before the regulatory change.

### Countries of Origin

South Korea, China and Japan were the three leading source countries in the second quarter of 2003, unchanged from the first quarter. The three also held these ranks in 2002. India continued to climb in importance. India ranked

eighth overall in 2002 and found itself in fifth place in the second quarter of this year. Of the top 10 source countries, only India posted an increase over the same quarter of 2002. The year-to-date increase was 21 percent. Vietnam also continued to grow in importance, ranking ninth overall compared to 16<sup>th</sup> in 2002. This represented a 2003 year-to-date increase of 59 percent compared to the same period of 2002.

The U.S. dropped to sixth place in the second quarter, compared to ranking fourth in 2002. This quarterly change should not be overemphasized, however, since U.S. foreign student numbers normally peak in the third quarter. Last year, for example, they numbered over 2,700 compared to only 395 in the second quarter.

China recorded one of the smallest gaps between the second quarter of this year and the second of 2002, falling less than five percent. This suggests that the numbers from China remain robust, despite the regulatory changes that now facilitate the entry of short-term students by not requiring study permits.

### Level of Study

The greatest number of foreign students entering in the second quarter was recorded at the university level, with 2,257 students. Trade-level students formed the second largest group, with 2,060 new students. No noteworthy changes occurred at the different levels of study.

### Destinations

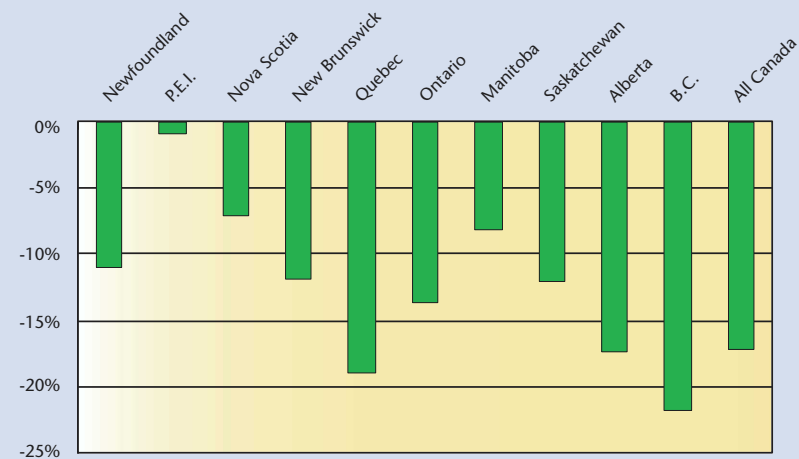
There were no major changes to be noted in the destination of foreign students in the second quarter. This quarter did, however, mark the end of the first year of the implementation of IRPA. The new legislation has resulted in fewer foreign students being recorded in Canada, mainly because short-term students no longer require a study permit.

While it is impossible to know the precise number of foreign students who now come to Canada without study permits, we can examine changes by provincial distribution over the last year. To better understand the impact of the legislative change, we looked at the 365 days preceding the implementation of IRPA and compared that period to the first 365 days after the new

legislation came into effect. Using this measure, British Columbia recorded the largest drop in foreign students, with 22 percent fewer students admitted under the first year of IRPA than in the year leading up to the new legislation. Quebec's drop was the second largest, at 19 percent. The provinces with the smallest drops included P.E.I. (one percent), Nova Scotia (seven percent) and Manitoba (eight percent).

The reduction in the number of recorded foreign students is not surprising. Of more interest, however, is the proportionate impact by region. British Columbia and Quebec both recorded smaller shares of total foreign student flows (a drop of two percent and 0.3 percent respectively), while Ontario's share grew by 1.5 percent. These changes to provincial shares indicate the preponderance of

**Chart 3**  
Foreign Student Destinations in First 365 Days After IRPA Implementation (3Q 2002—2Q 2003)



short-term permit holders in the recorded historical flows. Looked at another way, British Columbia and Quebec may have the largest movement of short-term students—students who now come to Canada as visitors under IRPA rather than as students requiring a study permit.

## Citizenship

Citizenship grants increased by 15 percent in the second quarter of 2003, compared to the same quarter of 2002. This brought the 2003 year-to-date increase to two percent compared to the first half of 2002. The leading seven countries of origin during the second quarter of 2003 remained unchanged from 2002. China was foremost among the countries whose citizenship grants increased, rising 48 percent in the second quarter of 2003 compared to the same quarter last year. Citizenship grants for immigrants from the Philippines also increased significantly, by 35 percent, as did those from Taiwan (30 percent) and South Korea (31 percent). Pakistan was the only country of origin from the top 10 that experienced a measurable decline, dropping 18 percent in the second quarter.

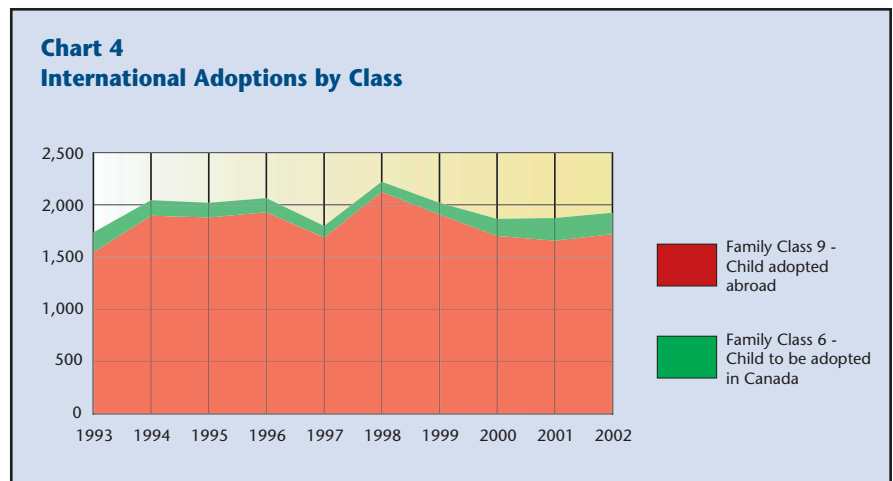
## FEATURE ARTICLE

### International Adoptions

One of the key features of Bill C-18, the proposed citizenship legislation, is the provision on adoption that would change the requirements regarding the acquisition of citizenship for people born outside Canada and adopted by a Canadian citizen. The proposed legislation would enable an adopted person to acquire Canadian citizenship without having to become a permanent resident. This diverges from the current legislation, which requires adopted people to come to Canada as permanent residents and then apply for citizenship. In addition, people adopted by Canadian citizens after reaching the age of 18 would be eligible for citizenship under

the proposed act provided a genuine parent-child relationship existed prior to that time. Bill C-18 is currently in the House of Commons at the committee stage. This provides an opportune time to review the latest statistics on international adoption in Canada.

A consistent set of statistics on international adoptions can be extracted from the Citizenship and Immigration Canada permanent resident data files. Data are available from 1993 through to 2002.<sup>1</sup> As the chart below indicates, the total number of international adoptions has been fairly stable, averaging roughly 2,000 a year for the past decade. A high of 2,223 was reached in 1998 and a low of 1,738 in 1993. Over the past decade, Canadians adopted 19,576 children from abroad.



<sup>1</sup> While statistics on international adoptions prior to 1993 are available, these data are classified in categories that are not easily separated and therefore would require sorting on an individual case basis, which is beyond the scope of this analysis.

International adoptions are subject not only to Canadian laws, but also to the legislation in the child's home country. Under current immigration categories, adoptions are classified as a component of the family class. The family class 6 category relates to children sponsored to Canada for the purpose of adoption in Canada. This category is fairly small: 205 in 2002, accounting for roughly 10 percent of all international adoptions. The family class 9 category relates to children who have been adopted abroad by a Canadian citizen. This is

the most common type of adoption: 1,720 children were adopted in 2002 (90 percent of the total). For the purposes of this analysis, both categories have been combined to report the total number of international adoptions.<sup>2</sup>

The table below shows international adoptions by country of last permanent residence. In 2002, Canadians adopted 1,925 children from abroad, with the highest proportion of adoptions (800, or 42 percent) originating from China. China has been the major source of

international adoptions, with 6,245 children being adopted during the 1993–2002 period. Other countries that were noteworthy sources of adoptions include India, Russia and Haiti. Flows by country can change significantly from year to year, which may be the result of changes in legislation or procedures, or temporary suspensions of foreign adoptions originating in source countries. For example, adoptions from Vietnam were "suspended" partway through 2002 and, as a result, adoptions from that country fell substantially that year.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 1**

International Adoptions by Country of Last Permanent Residence											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1993–2002
China, People's Republic of	320	466	665	682	519	901	687	603	602	800	6,245
India	255	366	203	180	232	179	136	79	112	126	1,868
Russia	105	128	73	125	164	160	208	147	142	146	1,398
Haiti	135	131	160	151	119	156	138	124	160	98	1,372
Philippines	224	206	116	64	30	80	75	81	65	43	984
United States	47	84	94	95	91	78	102	78	64	53	786
Jamaica	94	64	77	89	90	85	82	53	42	37	713
Vietnam, Socialist Republic of	16	39	64	71	50	79	87	76	131	84	697
Romania	32	55	95	147	104	91	70	59	25	15	693
Guatemala	83	88	75	68	78	70	74	68	22	14	640
Thailand	15	39	21	27	28	47	57	49	35	38	356
South Korea	1	2	1	9	15	8	15	64	90	98	303
Other Countries	411	377	377	356	279	289	289	385	385	373	3,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>19,576</b>

<sup>2</sup> It is important to note that a small number of adoptions under family class 3 have not been included in the total. International adoptions in the family class 3 category are made up of children adopted by Canadians living abroad. But these adoptions are not distinguishable from others within the category and therefore have not been included in the total. At present, there is an interim measure on adoption whereby Canadians living abroad can apply for a special grant of citizenship (by direction of the Governor in Council). The measure has only been in place since July 2001 and will remain in effect until new legislation is passed.

<sup>3</sup> A bilateral agreement on international adoptions is currently being negotiated between Canada and Vietnam.

**Table 2**

<b>International Adoptions by Age and Gender</b>											
	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1993-2002</b>
<b>Males</b>											
0-4 years old	297	390	392	410	370	373	414	406	421	423	3,896
5-9 years old	94	97	81	86	64	60	62	41	59	35	679
Over 10 years old	261	293	144	131	168	147	152	129	125	90	1,640
All Ages	652	780	617	627	602	580	628	576	605	548	6,215
<b>Females</b>											
0-4 years old	675	827	1,054	1,119	885	1,301	1,110	1,028	1,046	1,165	10,210
5-9 years old	103	98	111	105	85	107	86	66	57	56	874
Over 10 years old	308	339	234	211	224	233	194	192	164	154	2,253
All Ages	1,086	1,264	1,399	1,435	1,194	1,641	1,390	1,286	1,267	1,375	13,337
<b>Total</b>											
0-4 years old	972	1,217	1,446	1,529	1,255	1,674	1,524	1,434	1,467	1,588	14,106
5-9 years old	197	195	192	191	149	167	148	107	116	91	1,553
Over 10 years old	569	632	378	342	392	380	346	321	289	244	3,893
All Ages	1,738	2,044	2,016	2,062	1,796	2,221	2,018	1,862	1,872	1,923	19,552

The majority of children adopted abroad have been female. Roughly 68 percent (13,337) of all international adoptions during the 1993-2002 period were females, most of them between the ages of 0 and 4 years (10,210). Males accounted for 32 percent (6,215) of adoptions during the same period and again, were mainly young children. The large female component of Chinese adoptions (98 percent) has an effect on the overall gender distribution. In

fact, if we excluded adoption statistics from China, the split between males and females would be more uniform, with females accounting for 54 percent and males, 46 percent.

The destination of internationally adopted children is quite different from overall immigration trends. While Toronto has been the most popular census metropolitan area (CMA) for international adoptions over the past decade,

it is followed closely by Montréal. In fact, in 2002, more adopted children settled in Montréal than Toronto, which is quite different from overall immigration statistics that show Toronto was the destination of 49 percent of all immigrants landing in 2002, and Montréal the destination of 14 percent. Other CMAs that have significant numbers of international adoptions include Vancouver, Québec City and Ottawa-Hull (Gatineau).

**Table 3**

<b>International Adoptions by Census Metropolitan Area</b>											
	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1993-2002</b>
Toronto	356	379	351	390	432	491	431	431	408	389	4,058
Montréal	336	353	444	396	314	414	392	370	400	413	3,832
Vancouver	179	221	159	172	153	179	144	107	138	151	1,603
Québec City	79	100	118	89	83	122	89	87	61	67	895
Ottawa-Hull (Gatineau)	46	69	90	76	84	105	96	108	93	96	863
Top Five CMAs	996	1,122	1,162	1,123	1,066	1,311	1,152	1,103	1,100	1,116	11,251
Other Areas	742	923	859	941	733	912	868	763	775	809	8,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>19,576</b>

**Table 4**

<b>International Adoptions by Province</b>											
	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1993–2002</b>
Newfoundland	5	n/a	6	5	6	4	13	8	11	6	64
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Nova Scotia	9	11	11	19	14	22	35	34	47	40	242
New Brunswick	6	16	14	10	9	18	19	12	21	23	148
Quebec	694	831	977	954	700	918	809	722	714	791	8,110
Ontario	517	557	596	609	651	823	725	712	704	679	6,573
Manitoba	109	85	38	32	47	28	29	47	31	44	490
Saskatchewan	21	16	22	28	27	41	35	16	26	17	249
Alberta	62	117	72	94	65	89	80	96	95	85	855
British Columbia	313	402	279	310	278	278	273	215	220	238	2,806
Territories and Not Stated	n/a	7	6	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>19,576</b>

Table 4 indicates that the province of Quebec is the destination of a significant number of international adoptions. During the 1993–2002 period, residents of Quebec adopted the most children of all provinces across Canada (8,110, or 41 percent).

Residents of Ontario adopted 6,573 children (34 percent), and residents of British Columbia, 2,806 (14 percent).

International adoptions account for only a small portion of overall immigration (roughly one percent), and the number of international adoptions by Canadian

citizens and permanent residents has been fairly stable over the past decade. CIC is endeavouring to streamline the citizenship process for children adopted by Canadian citizens with the introduction of Bill C-18, thereby making the adoption process easier.



Table 5

## Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2002						2003			Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Immediate Family	35,469	9,896	10,418	20,314	6,878	8,277	9,142	11,441	20,583	1%
Parents and Grandparents	22,502	5,586	7,925	13,511	5,008	3,983	4,328	6,464	10,792	-20%
Others	7,306	1,688	1,992	3,680	2,009	1,617	1,597	1,833	3,430	-7%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>65,277</b>	<b>17,170</b>	<b>20,335</b>	<b>37,505</b>	<b>13,895</b>	<b>13,877</b>	<b>15,067</b>	<b>19,738</b>	<b>34,805</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Skilled Workers - Principal Applicants	53,437	14,131	17,402	31,533	12,879	9,025	10,720	12,958	23,678	-25%
Business Immigrants - Principal Applicants	3,047	886	830	1,716	838	493	567	569	1,136	-34%
Provincial/Territorial Nominees - Principal Applicants	680	118	251	369	158	153	241	388	629	70%
Live-in Caregivers - Principal Applicants	1,742	625	518	1,143	123	476	406	477	883	-23%
<b>Total Economic - Principal Applicants</b>	<b>58,906</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>19,001</b>	<b>34,761</b>	<b>13,998</b>	<b>10,147</b>	<b>11,934</b>	<b>14,392</b>	<b>26,326</b>	<b>-24%</b>
Skilled Workers - Spouses and Dependants	69,920	17,841	22,606	40,447	18,374	11,099	12,815	16,647	29,462	-27%
Business Immigrants - Spouses and Dependants	7,994	2,221	2,096	4,317	2,388	1,289	1,423	1,450	2,873	-33%
Provincial/Territorial Nominees - Spouses and Dependants	1,447	233	514	747	372	328	472	786	1,258	68%
Live-in Caregivers - Spouses and Dependants	239	74	111	185	39	15	19	111	130	-30%
<b>Total Economic - Spouses and Dependants</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>20,369</b>	<b>25,327</b>	<b>45,696</b>	<b>21,173</b>	<b>12,731</b>	<b>14,729</b>	<b>18,994</b>	<b>33,723</b>	<b>-26%</b>
Skilled Workers - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants	123,357	31,972	40,008	71,980	31,253	20,124	23,535	29,605	53,140	-26%
Business Immigrants - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants	11,041	3,107	2,926	6,033	3,226	1,782	1,990	2,019	4,009	-34%
Provincial/Territorial Nominees - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants	2,127	351	765	1,116	530	481	713	1,174	1,887	69%
Live-in Caregivers - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants	1,981	699	629	1,328	162	491	425	588	1,013	-24%
<b>Total Economic - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants</b>	<b>138,506</b>	<b>36,129</b>	<b>44,328</b>	<b>80,457</b>	<b>35,171</b>	<b>22,878</b>	<b>26,663</b>	<b>33,386</b>	<b>60,049</b>	<b>-25%</b>
Post-Determination Refugee Claimants	74	34	27	61	n/a	n/a	5	10	15	-75%
Deferred Removal Order Class	n/a	28	21	49	n/a	n/a	11	6	17	-65%
Retirees	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	--
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-71%</b>
<b>Total Immigrants</b>	<b>203,909</b>	<b>53,361</b>	<b>64,711</b>	<b>118,072</b>	<b>49,073</b>	<b>36,764</b>	<b>41,746</b>	<b>53,140</b>	<b>94,886</b>	<b>-20%</b>
Government-Assisted Refugees	7,504	1,788	1,679	3,467	1,593	2,444	1,286	1,439	2,725	-21%
Privately Sponsored Refugees	3,044	587	736	1,323	838	883	507	696	1,203	-9%
Refugees Landed in Canada (Asylum)	10,544	4,902	4,309	9,211	249	1,084	1,476	2,461	3,937	-57%
Dependants Abroad	4,019	940	1,269	2,209	1,183	627	490	815	1,305	-41%
<b>Total Refugees</b>	<b>25,111</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>7,993</b>	<b>16,210</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>-43%</b>
<b>Total Immigrants and Refugees</b>	<b>229,020</b>	<b>61,578</b>	<b>72,704</b>	<b>134,282</b>	<b>52,936</b>	<b>41,802</b>	<b>45,505</b>	<b>58,551</b>	<b>104,056</b>	<b>-23%</b>
Permit Holders Applying for Permanent Residence	9	0	0	0	3	6	13	14	27	--
IRPA Other	29	0	0	0	0	29	52	110	162	--
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,058</b>	<b>61,578</b>	<b>72,704</b>	<b>134,282</b>	<b>52,939</b>	<b>41,837</b>	<b>45,570</b>	<b>58,678</b>	<b>104,248</b>	<b>-22%</b>

\* P.A. = Principal Applicants

Table 6

## Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries (Principal Applicants and Dependents)

COUNTRY	2002					2			003			Rank	Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD			
China, People's Republic of	33,231	1	9,818	9,838	19,656	7,412	6,163	8,327	10,599	18,926	1	-4%	
India	28,811	2	7,332	10,446	17,778	6,693	4,340	4,593	7,340	11,933	2	-33%	
Philippines	11,000	4	3,012	4,356	7,368	2,328	1,304	2,002	3,309	5,311	3	-28%	
Pakistan	14,164	3	3,883	4,684	8,567	2,634	2,963	2,659	2,966	5,625	4	-34%	
Korea, Republic of	7,326	5	2,026	1,995	4,021	1,992	1,313	1,726	2,018	3,744	5	-7%	
Romania	5,692	8	1,762	1,689	3,451	1,296	945	1,082	1,409	2,491	6	-28%	
United States	5,287	6	1,589	1,540	3,129	962	1,196	1,358	1,389	2,747	7	-12%	
United Kingdom	4,719	9	1,231	1,454	2,685	1,016	1,018	1,056	1,377	2,433	8	-9%	
Iran	7,742	7	1,735	3,343	5,078	1,393	1,271	1,200	1,350	2,550	9	-50%	
Sri Lanka	4,958	12	1,539	1,881	3,420	817	721	733	1,194	1,927	10	-44%	
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>122,930</b>		<b>33,927</b>	<b>41,226</b>	<b>75,153</b>	<b>26,543</b>	<b>21,234</b>	<b>24,736</b>	<b>32,951</b>	<b>57,687</b>		<b>-23%</b>	
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>106,128</b>		<b>27,651</b>	<b>31,478</b>	<b>59,129</b>	<b>26,396</b>	<b>20,603</b>	<b>20,834</b>	<b>25,727</b>	<b>46,561</b>		<b>-21%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,058</b>		<b>61,578</b>	<b>72,704</b>	<b>134,282</b>	<b>52,939</b>	<b>41,837</b>	<b>45,570</b>	<b>58,678</b>	<b>104,248</b>		<b>-22%</b>	

Table 7

## Immigration by Province and Census Metropolitan Area (Principal Applicants and Dependents)

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2002						2003			Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	266	85	89	174	29	63	44	13	57	-67%
Other Newfoundland	139	24	28	52	38	49	24	62	86	65%
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>-37%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-22%</b>
Halifax	1,129	290	335	625	233	271	215	231	446	-29%
Other Nova Scotia	290	74	81	155	83	52	102	74	176	14%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>-20%</b>
Saint John	166	36	60	96	43	27	34	18	52	-46%
Other New Brunswick	544	133	153	286	125	133	120	151	271	-5%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>-15%</b>
Québec	1,335	308	419	727	309	299	347	301	648	-11%
Montréal	32,998	8,861	9,451	18,312	8,169	6,517	6,242	8,486	14,728	-20%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	657	120	141	261	195	201	160	188	348	33%
Other Quebec	2,629	469	571	1,040	750	839	737	1,135	1,872	80%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>37,619</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>10,582</b>	<b>20,340</b>	<b>9,423</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>7,486</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>17,596</b>	<b>-13%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	7,151	1,892	2,271	4,163	1,626	1,362	1,170	1,598	2,768	-34%
Toronto	111,564	30,225	38,026	68,251	25,358	17,955	20,390	26,194	46,584	-32%
Hamilton	3,078	919	824	1,743	677	658	751	877	1,628	-7%
London	1,709	439	476	915	431	363	428	424	852	-7%
Other Ontario	10,115	2,688	2,910	5,598	2,338	2,179	2,248	2,888	5,136	-8%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>133,617</b>	<b>36,163</b>	<b>44,507</b>	<b>80,670</b>	<b>30,430</b>	<b>22,517</b>	<b>24,987</b>	<b>31,981</b>	<b>56,968</b>	<b>-29%</b>
Winnipeg	3,810	864	1,227	2,091	844	875	810	1,398	2,208	6%
Other Manitoba	811	171	301	472	209	130	238	401	639	35%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>11%</b>
Regina	553	129	156	285	125	143	91	122	213	-25%
Saskatoon	709	197	197	394	151	164	129	173	302	-23%
Other Saskatchewan	403	126	98	224	90	89	158	120	278	24%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Calgary	9,038	2,387	2,839	5,226	1,959	1,853	1,819	2,608	4,427	-15%
Edmonton	4,225	1,123	1,305	2,428	866	931	921	1,186	2,107	-13%
Other Alberta	1,466	410	453	863	255	348	357	463	820	-5%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>14,729</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>-14%</b>
Vancouver	29,922	8,506	8,862	17,368	7,071	5,483	6,887	6,774	13,661	-21%
Victoria	754	201	196	397	179	178	235	107	342	-14%
Other British Columbia	3,324	834	1,127	1,961	742	621	839	2,595	3,434	75%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>9,541</b>	<b>10,185</b>	<b>19,726</b>	<b>7,992</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>17,437</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-64%</b>
Not Stated	42	3	17	20	n/a	n/a	9	19	28	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,058</b>	<b>61,578</b>	<b>72,704</b>	<b>134,282</b>	<b>52,939</b>	<b>41,837</b>	<b>45,570</b>	<b>58,678</b>	<b>104,248</b>	<b>-22%</b>

Table 8

## Foreign Worker Flows by Principal Country of Origin

COUNTRY	2002							2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	Rank	
Mexico	11,393	2	2,305	5,295	7,600	3,720	73	2,448	5,427	7,875	1	4%
United States	20,302	1	4,991	7,025	12,016	5,014	3,272	3,589	4,185	7,774	2	-35%
Jamaica	5,519	5	760	1,996	2,756	2,710	53	808	2,085	2,893	3	5%
Japan	5,383	6	1,218	1,991	3,209	1,287	887	1,145	2,027	3,172	4	-1%
France	4,648	7	1,065	1,918	2,983	1,104	561	1,171	1,956	3,127	5	5%
United Kingdom	6,316	3	1,468	1,863	3,331	1,565	1,420	1,208	1,426	2,634	6	-21%
Philippines	4,615	8	1,263	1,270	2,533	1,134	948	1,135	1,358	2,493	7	-2%
Australia	5,661	4	1,244	1,194	2,438	1,098	2,125	1,592	1,293	2,885	8	18%
Ireland	994	14	70	751	821	112	61	52	671	723	9	-12%
India	1,865	11	486	591	1,077	497	291	383	606	989	10	-8%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>66,696</b>		<b>14,870</b>	<b>23,894</b>	<b>38,764</b>	<b>18,241</b>	<b>9,691</b>	<b>13,531</b>	<b>21,034</b>	<b>34,565</b>		<b>-11%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>21,214</b>		<b>5,191</b>	<b>6,618</b>	<b>11,809</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>9,522</b>		<b>-19%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,910</b>		<b>20,061</b>	<b>30,512</b>	<b>50,573</b>	<b>24,768</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>17,703</b>	<b>26,384</b>	<b>44,087</b>		<b>-13%</b>

Table 9

## Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

Skill Level	2002						2003			Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Skill Level 0	3,047	731	868	1,599	853	595	800	723	1,523	-5%
Skill Level A	25,686	6,793	8,480	15,273	6,352	4,061	4,879	5,219	10,098	-34%
Skill Level B	12,755	3,106	4,749	7,855	3,055	1,845	2,360	3,712	6,072	-23%
Skill Level C	26,468	5,167	10,344	15,511	9,616	1,341	5,169	10,612	15,781	2%
Skill Level D	880	118	297	415	345	120	90	318	408	-2%
Not Stated	19,074	4,146	5,774	9,920	4,547	4,607	4,405	5,800	10,205	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,910</b>	<b>20,061</b>	<b>30,512</b>	<b>50,573</b>	<b>24,768</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>17,703</b>	<b>26,384</b>	<b>44,087</b>	<b>-13%</b>

Table 10

## Foreign Worker Flows by Province and Census Metropolitan Area

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2002						2003			Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	188	41	64	105	52	31	52	87	139	32%
Other Newfoundland	1,030	212	334	546	292	192	306	261	567	4%
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-13%</b>
Halifax	1,422	398	585	983	309	130	159	379	538	-45%
Other Nova Scotia	625	172	312	484	93	48	62	103	165	-66%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>-52%</b>
Saint John	77	20	26	46	21	10	21	17	38	-17%
Other New Brunswick	409	106	123	229	125	55	84	126	210	-8%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Québec	1,127	297	483	780	240	107	247	351	598	-23%
Montréal	10,083	2,385	3,987	6,372	2,457	1,254	1,844	3,204	5,048	-21%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	74	15	30	45	16	13	11	28	39	-13%
Other Quebec	2,142	630	819	1,449	498	195	526	1,495	2,021	39%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>13,426</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>3,211</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>-11%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	2,329	693	756	1,449	592	288	433	524	957	-34%
Toronto	14,153	3,565	4,402	7,967	3,660	2,526	2,941	2,996	5,937	-25%
Hamilton	567	143	194	337	135	95	133	131	264	-22%
London	603	153	175	328	167	108	102	165	267	-19%
Other Ontario	26,309	5,160	10,204	15,364	9,367	1,578	5,067	8,926	13,993	-9%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>43,961</b>	<b>9,714</b>	<b>15,731</b>	<b>25,445</b>	<b>13,921</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>8,676</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>-16%</b>
Winnipeg	913	215	306	521	254	138	177	248	425	-18%
Other Manitoba	605	213	157	370	131	104	84	158	242	-35%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>-25%</b>
Regina	250	60	75	135	71	44	44	51	95	-30%
Saskatoon	321	88	88	176	84	61	54	78	132	-25%
Other Saskatchewan	436	81	185	266	114	56	74	137	211	-21%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>-24%</b>
Calgary	2,724	669	882	1,551	698	475	618	721	1,339	-14%
Edmonton	1,678	429	528	957	446	275	358	401	759	-21%
Other Alberta	3,091	657	978	1,635	817	639	723	769	1,492	-9%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>-13%</b>
Vancouver	11,520	2,581	3,451	6,032	3,010	2,478	2,576	3,626	6,202	3%
Victoria	473	56	180	236	190	47	48	42	90	-62%
Other British Columbia	4,328	914	1,041	1,955	812	1,561	806	1,026	1,832	-6%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>8,223</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>4,086</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>8,124</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-49%</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0%</b>
Not Stated	92	n/a	n/a	46	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	320	596%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,910</b>	<b>20,061</b>	<b>30,512</b>	<b>50,573</b>	<b>24,768</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>17,703</b>	<b>26,384</b>	<b>44,087</b>	<b>-13%</b>

Table 11

## Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

LEVEL OF STUDY	2002						2003			Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Secondary or Less	15,366	3,636	1,889	5,525	8,166	1,675	2,832	1,477	4,309	-22%
Trade	10,372	3,687	2,256	5,943	2,962	1,467	2,729	2,060	4,789	-19%
University	24,427	3,958	2,597	6,555	15,726	2,146	2,729	2,257	4,986	-24%
Other Post-Secondary	11,771	2,831	2,632	5,463	4,259	2,049	2,181	1,891	4,072	-25%
Other	6,884	2,016	2,187	4,203	1,865	816	1,266	1,361	2,627	-37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,820</b>	<b>16,128</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>27,689</b>	<b>32,978</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>11,737</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>20,783</b>	<b>-25%</b>

Table 12

## Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

COUNTRY	2002							2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	Rank	
South Korea	13,774	1	4,688	2,728	7,416	4,455	1,903	3,720	2,582	6,302	1	-15%
China	11,395	2	3,084	2,024	5,108	4,277	2,010	2,400	1,925	4,325	2	-15%
Japan	5,771	3	1,367	2,158	3,525	1,794	452	1,179	1,747	2,926	3	-17%
Taiwan	2,101	7	348	429	777	1,066	258	297	291	588	4	-24%
India	2,034	8	224	218	442	1,279	313	244	289	533	5	21%
United States	4,055	4	596	395	991	2,743	321	277	251	528	6	-47%
Mexico	3,631	5	963	644	1,607	1,883	141	265	162	427	7	-73%
France	3,521	6	556	173	729	2,610	182	248	124	372	8	-49%
Vietnam	486	16	41	155	196	189	101	197	115	312	9	59%
United Kingdom	1,103	12	202	123	325	709	69	90	78	168	10	-48%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>47,871</b>		<b>12,069</b>	<b>9,047</b>	<b>21,116</b>	<b>21,005</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>8,917</b>	<b>7,564</b>	<b>16,481</b>		<b>-22%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>20,949</b>		<b>4,059</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>6,573</b>	<b>11,973</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>4,302</b>		<b>-35%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,820</b>		<b>16,128</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>27,689</b>	<b>32,978</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>11,737</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>20,783</b>		<b>-25%</b>

Table 13

## Foreign Student Flows by Province and Census Metropolitan Area

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2002						2003			Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	--
Other Newfoundland	318	58	51	109	181	28	45	21	66	-39%
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-39%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-25%</b>
Halifax	1,401	266	209	475	760	166	214	206	420	-12%
Other Nova Scotia	628	115	51	166	425	37	39	30	69	-58%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>-24%</b>
Saint John	256	51	31	82	145	29	17	34	51	-38%
Other New Brunswick	840	166	102	268	492	80	81	43	124	-54%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>-50%</b>
Québec	936	228	44	272	595	69	138	36	174	-36%
Montréal	8,045	1,451	689	2,140	5,097	808	986	492	1,478	-31%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	118	30	24	54	58	6	18	10	28	-48%
Other Quebec	1,222	215	107	322	749	151	125	71	196	-39%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>10,321</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>6,499</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>-33%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	2,104	366	317	683	1,152	269	333	261	594	-13%
Toronto	13,770	3,472	2,734	6,206	5,535	2,029	2,752	1,980	4,732	-24%
Hamilton	1,427	466	167	633	618	176	365	150	515	-19%
London	837	145	74	219	532	86	109	86	195	-11%
Other Ontario	5,395	883	692	1,575	3,361	459	753	462	1,215	-23%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>23,533</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>9,316</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>-22%</b>
Winnipeg	1,456	341	207	548	756	152	226	231	457	-17%
Other Manitoba	355	78	34	112	214	29	36	24	60	-46%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>-22%</b>
Regina	470	114	131	245	184	41	97	122	219	-11%
Saskatoon	410	80	62	142	215	53	69	37	106	-25%
Other Saskatchewan	241	33	23	56	174	11	31	16	47	-16%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>-16%</b>
Calgary	2,326	605	470	1,075	1,012	239	415	331	746	-31%
Edmonton	1,717	389	237	626	886	205	280	245	525	-16%
Other Alberta	1,000	214	166	380	550	70	166	127	293	-23%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>5,043</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>-25%</b>
Vancouver	16,824	4,846	3,616	8,462	6,258	2,104	3,199	2,917	6,116	-28%
Victoria	724	136	130	266	409	49	95	119	214	-20%
Other British Columbia	5,777	1,338	1,165	2,503	2,492	782	1,118	979	2,097	-16%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>23,325</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>11,231</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>8,427</b>	<b>-25%</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>150%</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100%</b>
Not Stated	61	20	13	33	22	6	9	5	14	-58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,820</b>	<b>16,128</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>27,689</b>	<b>32,978</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>11,737</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>20,783</b>	<b>-25%</b>

Table 14

## Citizenship Grants by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY	2002							2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	Rank	
China, People's Republic of	16,164	1	4,222	4,201	8,423	3,918	3,823	4,168	6,241	10,409	1	24%
India	12,599	2	3,395	3,461	6,856	2,982	2,761	2,972	3,475	6,447	2	-6%
Philippines	7,558	3	2,224	1,839	4,063	1,623	1,872	1,881	2,481	4,362	3	7%
Pakistan	7,279	4	1,796	2,160	3,956	1,727	1,596	1,587	1,769	3,356	4	-15%
Hong Kong	6,828	5	2,404	1,697	4,101	1,296	1,431	1,296	1,656	2,952	5	-28%
Iran	5,683	6	1,590	1,601	3,191	1,308	1,184	1,135	1,640	2,775	6	-13%
Taiwan	4,637	7	1,513	1,141	2,654	952	1,031	814	1,474	2,288	7	-14%
South Korea	3,435	9	975	898	1,873	792	770	839	1,175	2,014	8	8%
Russia	3,371	10	915	913	1,828	807	736	893	971	1,864	9	2%
United States	2,761	12	633	721	1,354	694	713	638	1,101	1,739	10	28%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	70,315		19,667	18,632	38,299	16,099	15,917	16,223	21,983	38,206		0%
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	70,230		18,081	20,036	38,117	16,766	15,347	17,187	22,561	39,748		4%
<b>Total</b>	140,545		37,748	38,668	76,416	32,865	31,264	33,410	44,544	77,954		2%