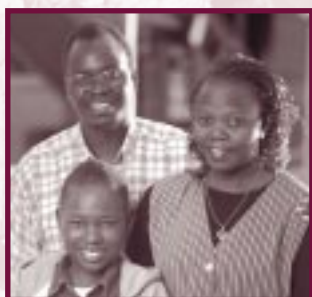


Manitoba Immigration Facts




2002 STATISTICS REPORT

THE
MANITOBA
ADVANTAGE

OPPORTUNITY
AND **DIVERSITY**

Manitoba 
Building for the Future



Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, December 31, 2002
The data in this document are preliminary and will be revised upwards
when all transactions for 2002 are entered into the processing system.

Prepared by: Manitoba Labour and Immigration – Summer 2003
Immigration and Multiculturalism Division



Table of Contents

Growing through Immigration	3
The Past Decade 1992 – 2002	4
Immigration Levels	5
Manitoba Summary Table	5
Canada Summary Table	5
Manitoba Newcomers	6
Manitoba Detailed Table	6
Cross-Canada Perspective	7
Provincial/Territorial Table	7
Immigration to Canada 2002 by Province/Territory	7
Manitoba Communities	8
Top Five Destinations	8
Provincial Regions Map	8
Source Countries	9
Source Area Map	9
Source Area by Region Chart	9
Source Area by Country Table	10
Linguistic Diversity	11
Mother Tongue Chart	11
Language Ability Table	11
Newcomer Education	12
Level of Education	12
Newcomer Occupations	13
Economic Class by Occupation (Top 10)	13
Economic Class by Skill Type	14
Demographics	15
Age and Gender	15



Growing through Immigration

International immigration has played an important role in Manitoba's growth to date. Immigration has also contributed to the diversity of our province, broadening our opportunities and bringing a unique international outlook to Manitoba communities. In 2002 the province of Manitoba announced a new action strategy for economic growth with the intention of gradually doubling immigration to 10,000 annually. Innovative partnerships in response to community and other stakeholder needs will facilitate a multi-year staged approach to achieve this goal.

Through the *Canada-Manitoba Immigration Agreement* and its Annexes, Manitoba shares responsibility with the Government of Canada for the successful selection and settlement of immigrants who will contribute to the economic, social and cultural growth of Manitoban society. Recently renewed by federal and provincial Immigration Ministers, the Agreement underscores the commitment by both Canada and Manitoba to support increased immigration in response to global trends such as declining birth rates, an aging workforce and competition for skilled citizenry.

Canada's new *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* of June 2002, identifies who may apply to immigrate to Canada under one of three immigrant categories:

- *Family Class* is made up of individuals (including spouses, common-law and conjugal partners, dependent children, parents or grandparents) who join family members already established in Canada. Labour market criteria are not used to determine eligibility of immigrants. A relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident sponsors their family members and agrees to take responsibility for providing support for their settlement.
- *Economic Class* denotes immigrants who have actively sought to settle in Canada and are chosen for their likelihood of developing and contributing to the growth of our economy. This category includes provincial nominees, skilled workers, business immigrants and live-in caregivers. Often accompanied by a spouse and dependants, the primary applicant is assessed against criteria designed to maximize the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Provincial nominees are selected on the basis of criteria which reflect local labour market conditions and attributes desirable to the province.
- *Refugee Class* is made up of Convention refugees and other refugee-like persons who are deemed to require protection or relief under international law. These persons may not have planned and prepared to leave their country of origin. The Refugee category includes both government and privately sponsored refugees, asylum refugees and dependents abroad.

Family reunification is a key aspect of Manitoba's immigration strategy. Along with welcoming communities and early settlement support, the connection with close family or friends is the strongest contributing factor to the successful integration of immigrants. In 2002, the top source countries for family reunification were the Philippines, India, United States, China and Vietnam. These five countries accounted for 52.48 per cent of the total 945 immigrants arriving through the family class stream.

As the largest stream of immigration, the economic class maintains consistent source countries with overall immigration patterns to Manitoba. The fastest growing stream of newcomers in the economic class is the Provincial Nominee group from countries such as the Philippines and Germany.

Building from Canada's international humanitarian commitment, Manitoba consistently welcomes more than its proportional share of refugees each year through strong settlement services and programs. Manitoba's strong humanitarian tradition has been established at the grassroots level through an active refugee sponsorship community.

In 2002 Manitoba, with the City of Winnipeg and Citizenship and Immigration Canada, announced the first tripartite agreement of its kind in Canada to support private refugee sponsorship. Top source countries for Government Sponsored Refugees arriving in Manitoba include Afghanistan, Sudan, Columbia, Iran and Iraq. Private Sponsored Refugee top source countries were Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Iran and Kenya.

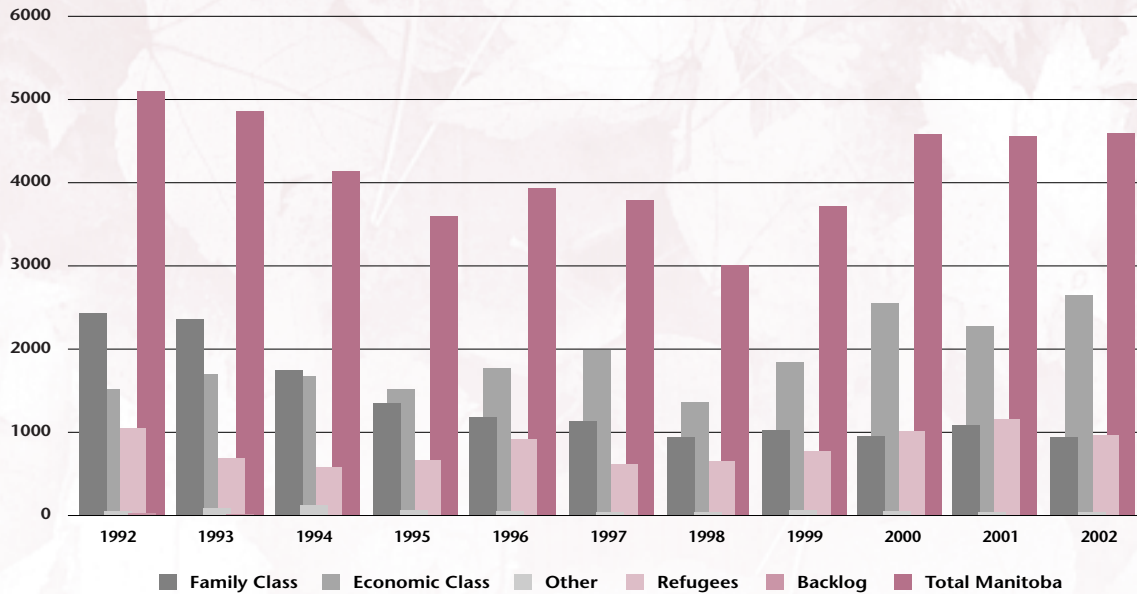
Through a balanced approach to increase the levels of immigration to the province through all immigration streams, in 2002 the province welcomed 4,594 immigrants. This represents 2.01 per cent of the Canadian total immigration intake of 228,962 during the same period. Manitoba's new arrivals consisted of 58.2 per cent Economic Class (1,034 Skilled Workers, 1,519 Provincial Nominees, 94 Business and 28 Other), 21.14 per cent Refugee Class (971) and 20.6 per cent Family Class (947). The top city of destination in Manitoba for newcomers was Winnipeg with 82.10 per cent or 3,772 newcomers. The top source country was the Philippines with 16.63 per cent or 764 people.

Manitoba continues to lead across Canada in developing the Provincial Nominee Program as an effective tool for immigration selection in response to local needs. Last year the province welcomed 71.65 per cent (1,519) of Canada's total Provincial Nominees (2,120). The top source country for landed Provincial Nominees coming to Manitoba, was Germany, with 375 (24.93 per cent) new arrivals followed closely by the Philippines with 343 (22.81 per cent) arrivals.

The Past Decade 1992 – 2002

Over the last ten years immigrants have increasingly chosen urban centres like Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver as their Canadian destination. Through innovative initiatives and community partnerships Manitoba is committed to receiving upwards of 4 per cent of the national immigration intake. Since 1999, provincial nominees have increased overall immigration levels to Manitoba. As a growing component of the economic class, the Provincial Nominee Program provides smaller centres and regions such as Manitoba with opportunities for economic growth, community vibrancy and cultural diversity.

Immigration to Manitoba in the Past Decade



Year	Family Class	Economic Class	Other	Refugees	Backlog	Total Manitoba					
1992	2,433	1,516	60	1,053	34	5,096					
1993	2,355	1,704	96	689	13	4,857					
1994	1,751	1,675	127	582	2	4,135					
1995	1,348	1,525	61	663	2	3,599					
1996	1,187	1,772	52	917	1	3,928					
1997	1,138	1,992	44	620	1	3,795					
1998	945	1,366	48	655	1	3,014					
1999	1,026	1,848	66	771	4	3,711					
2000	952	2,560	51	1,017	4	4,584					
2001	1,085	2,272	47	1,156	1	4,560					
2002	947	2,647	28	971	1	4,594					
	2.00%	1.89%	1.84%	1.69%	1.74%	1.76%	1.73%	1.95%	2.02%	1.82%	2.01%

* Other includes Live-in Caregivers, Deferred Removal Order Class, Post Determination Refugee Class and Retirees

** Backlog refers to individuals identified through the Backlog Clearance Program

Immigration Levels

In 2002, Canada welcomed a total of 228,575 immigrants. Manitoba received 4,594 newcomers representing 2.01 per cent of the national intake. Manitoba's goal is to welcome upwards of 10,000 immigrants annually, which is approximately equal to the province's proportional share of all Canadian immigrants. Statistics Canada estimates that as of July 1, 2002, Canada's population was 31,413,990 while Manitoba's was 1,150,848 or 3.66 per cent of the national population.

Manitoba supports a balanced approach through all streams of immigration.

Manitoba Summary Table

Principal Applicants and Dependents	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	Per cent Cdn levels	No.	Per cent Cdn levels	No.	Per cent Cdn levels
Family Class	952	1.81	1,085	1.63	947	1.45
Economic Class	2,560	1.84	2,272	1.51	2,647	1.97
- Provincial/Territorial Nominee*	1,088	87.25	972	76.36	1,519	71.65
Other**	51	1.58	47	1.67	28	1.33
Refugees	1,017	3.40	1,156	4.15	971	3.87
Backlog/Missing values***	4	1.93	0	0.00	1	0.02
TOTAL	4,584	2.02	4,560	1.82	4,594	2.01

Canada Summary Table

Principal Applicants and Dependents	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Projected Level	200,000-225,000		210,000-235,000		210,000-245,000	
Actual Level						
Family Class	52,722	23.29	66,451	26.59	65,087	28.48
Economic Class	139,096	61.44	150,249	60.12	134,128	58.68
- Provincial/Territorial Nominee*	1,247	0.55	1,273	0.51	2,120	0.93
Other**	3,237	1.43	2,820	1.13	2,104	0.92
Refugees	29,870	13.19	27,831	11.14	25,098	10.98
Backlog/Missing values***	207	0.09	1,296	0.52	9	0.00
Unknown					29	0.01
TOTAL	226,379	100.00	249,920	100.00	228,575	100.00
Difference from Previous Year****	37,084	19.59	23,541	10.40	-21,345	-8.54

* Provincial/Territorial Nominees are a sub-category of the Economic class

** Other includes Live-in Caregivers, Deferred Removal Order Class, Post Determination Refugee Class and Retirees

*** Backlog refers to individuals identified through the Backlog Clearance Program. Citizenship and Immigration Canada will update Missing value classification once all documentation is collected

**** Total Immigration to Canada in 1999 was 189,295

NOTE 1: Percentages shown on the upper table represent Manitoba's share of Canada's total immigration levels. The lower table percentages represent the proportion of immigrant classes of the total Canadian immigration intake.

Manitoba Newcomers

Through Canada's immigration legislation, people may apply to immigrate to Canada within Family, Economic, Refugee and other streams. Provincial Nominees may apply first to Manitoba prior to federal immigration processing.

Manitoba Detailed Table

Principal Applicants and Dependents	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Family Class						
Immediate Family	643	14.03	676	14.82	585	12.73
Parents, Grandparents and Others	309	6.74	409	8.97	362	7.88
SUBTOTAL	952	20.77	1,085	23.79	947	20.61
Economic Class						
Skilled Workers - Principal Applicant	582	12.70	488	10.70	424	9.23
Skilled Workers - Dependent	730	15.92	681	14.93	610	13.28
Business - Principal Applicant	45	0.98	33	0.72	25	0.54
Business - Dependent	115	2.51	98	2.15	69	1.50
Provincial Nominee - Principal Applicant	313	6.83	307	6.73	464	10.10
Provincial Nominee - Dependent	775	16.91	665	14.58	1,055	22.96
SUBTOTAL	2,560	55.85	2,272	49.82	2,647	57.62
Other						
Live-in Caregiver - Principal Applicant	34	0.74	38	0.83	26	0.57
Live-in Caregiver - Dependent	16	0.35	9	0.20	2	0.04
DROC & PDRCC*	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Retirees	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUBTOTAL	51	1.11	47	1.03	28	0.61
Refugees						
Government Assisted	603	13.15	518	11.36	576	12.54
Privately Sponsored	361	7.88	547	12.00	353	7.68
Landed in Canada (Asylum)	48	1.05	82	1.80	31	0.67
Dependents Abroad**	5	0.11	9	0.20	11	0.24
SUBTOTAL	1,017	22.19	1,156	25.35	971	21.14
Backlog/Missing values	4	0.09			1	0.02
TOTAL	4,584	100.00	4,560	100.00	4,594	100.00

*DROC – Deferred Removal Order class, PDRCC – Post Determination Refugee Class

**Dependents refers to dependents of a refugee landed in Canada who lives abroad

NOTE: The percentage shown represents the proportion of immigration classes of the total Manitoba immigration intake.

Cross-Canada Perspective

The Government of Canada in consultation with each province and territory, plans immigration levels. Manitoba and Newfoundland/Labrador were the only provinces to increase their immigration intake in 2002 from the previous year. Ontario was the primary destination of choice for immigrants in 2002, followed by Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.

Provincial/Territorial Table

Principal Applicants and Dependents	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Ontario	133,101	58.80	148,244	59.32	133,400	58.36
Quebec	32,339	14.29	37,406	14.97	37,401	16.36
British Columbia	37,125	16.40	38,289	15.32	33,895	14.83
Alberta	14,182	6.26	16,290	6.52	14,672	6.42
Manitoba	4,584	2.02	4,560	1.82	4,594	2.01
Saskatchewan	1,867	0.82	1,694	0.68	1,656	0.72
Nova Scotia	1,588	0.70	1,708	0.68	1,398	0.61
New Brunswick	762	0.34	798	0.32	705	0.31
Newfoundland	419	0.19	375	0.15	399	0.17
Prince Edward Island	184	0.08	132	0.05	108	0.05
Yukon	59	0.03	69	0.03	48	0.02
Northwest Territories	86	0.04	91	0.04	61	0.03
Nunavut	6	0.00	12	0.00	0	0.00
Not Stated	77	0.03	252	0.10	12	0.01
Unknown					226	0.10
TOTAL	226,379	100.00	249,920	100.00	228,575	100.00

NOTE: The percentage shown represents the provincial proportional share of the total immigration to Canada.



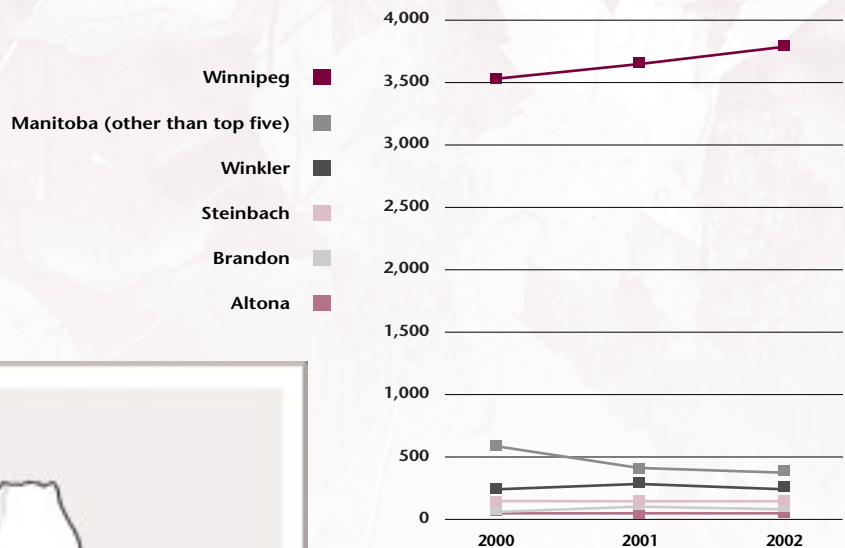
**Immigration to Canada 2002
by Province/Territory**

Manitoba Communities

Currently, as Manitoba's capital city, Winnipeg attracts almost 80 per cent of all newcomers. New and diverse economic, social and cultural opportunities exist across the province. The Province of Manitoba is working with communities to build enhanced capacities that welcome, support and retain newcomers.

More immigrants are locating and contributing to smaller centers and communities throughout Manitoba. Almost one third of Provincial Nominees chose destinations other than Winnipeg. Other key destinations for the 4,594 immigrants landed in 2002 were the towns and their surrounding regions of Winkler (Central Region), Steinbach (Eastern Region), Brandon (Mid-western Region), Altona (Central Region), Thompson (Norman Region), Virden (Western Region), The Pas (Norman Region) and Arborg (Interlake Region).

Manitoba Immigration by Top Five Destinations



Manitoba Immigration by Community of Destination

Norman	48
Parklands	30
Mid Western	19
Western	95
Central	307
Interlake	30
Eastern	191
Winnipeg	3,772
Manitoba (not elsewhere specified)	102

Source Countries

Global trends, world events, national and provincial promotional efforts, regional labour and economic needs and family reunification affect immigration patterns. In recent years increased numbers of immigrants are arriving in Manitoba from Asian and Pacific regions of the world. Manitoba is building partnerships with the franco-manitoban community and local ethnocultural groups for the recruitment and retention of newcomers into welcoming communities. The Philippines remains Manitoba's top source country.

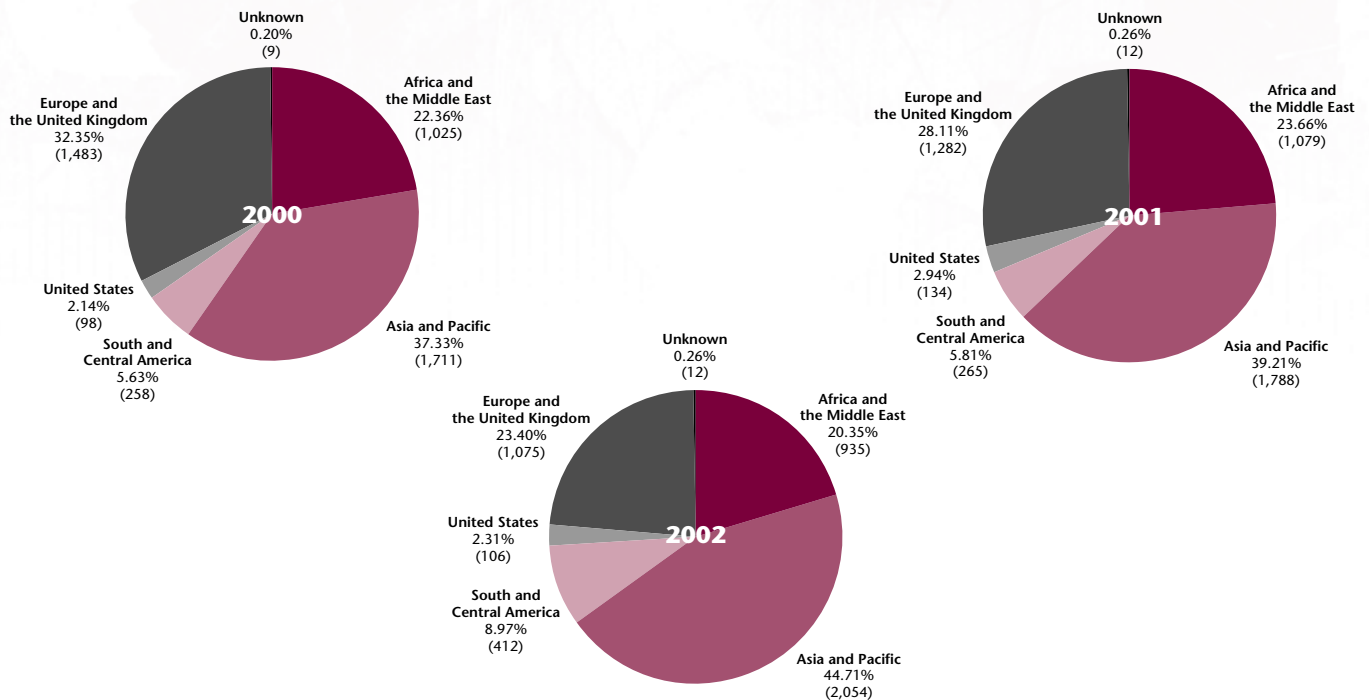
Country of Last Permanent Residence is used to determine the Source Area and Source Country identified in the following tables.

Manitoba Immigration 2002 by Source Area



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Manitoba Immigration by Source Area 2000 – 2002

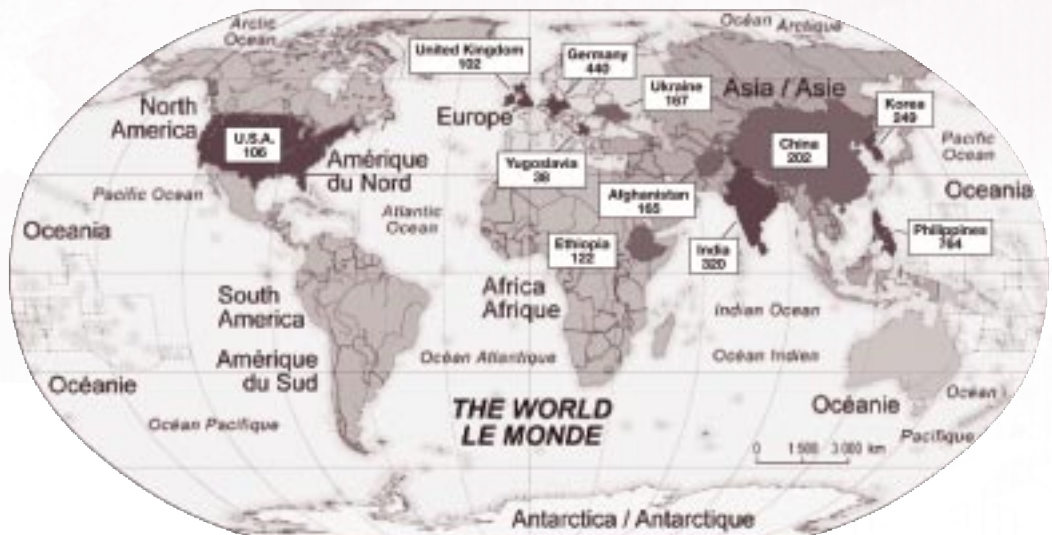


Manitoba Immigration by Source Country (Top 10)

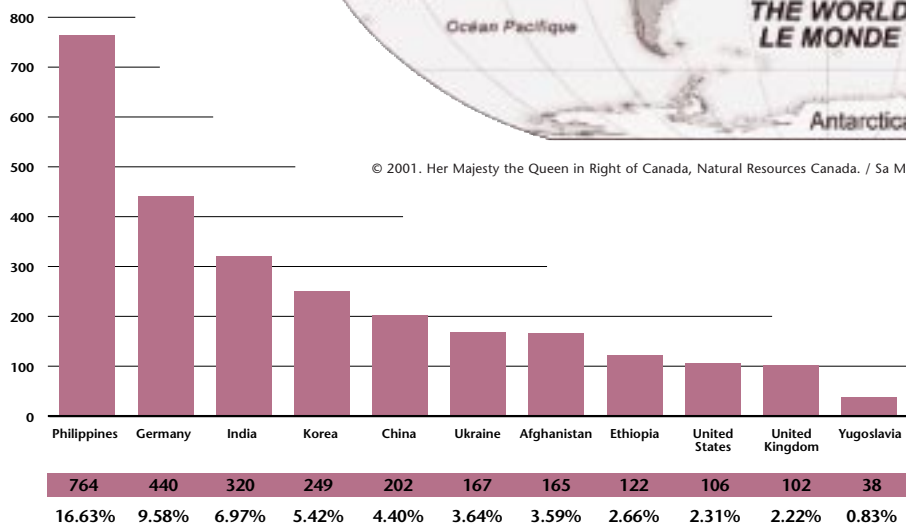
Principal Applicants and Dependents	2000			2001			2002		
	No.	Per cent	Rank	No.	Per cent	Rank	No.	Per cent	Rank
Philippines	689	15.03	1	665	14.58	1	764	16.63	1
Germany	520	11.34	2	458	10.04	2	440	9.58	2
India	299	6.52	3	276	6.05	3	320	6.97	3
Korea	89	1.94	10	67			249	5.42	4
China	289	6.30	4	225	4.93	4	202	4.40	5
Ukraine	179	3.90	5	198	4.34	5	167	3.64	6
Afghanistan	32			198	4.34	6	165	3.59	7
Ethiopia	173	3.77	6	166	3.64	8	122	2.66	8
United States	98	2.14	9	114	2.50	10	106	2.31	9
United Kingdom	155	3.38	8	168	3.68	7	102	2.22	10
Yugoslavia	168	3.66	7	134	2.94	9	38	0.83	
TOTAL FOR TOP 10 ONLY	2,659	58.01		2,602	57.06		2,637	57.40	
TOTAL OTHER COUNTRIES	1,925	41.99		1,958	42.94		1,957	42.60	
TOTAL	4,584	100.00		4,560	100.00		4,594	100.00	

NOTE: The percentage shown represents the proportional share of immigration by Source Country of the total Manitoba immigration intake.

Manitoba Immigration 2002 by Source Country (Top 10)



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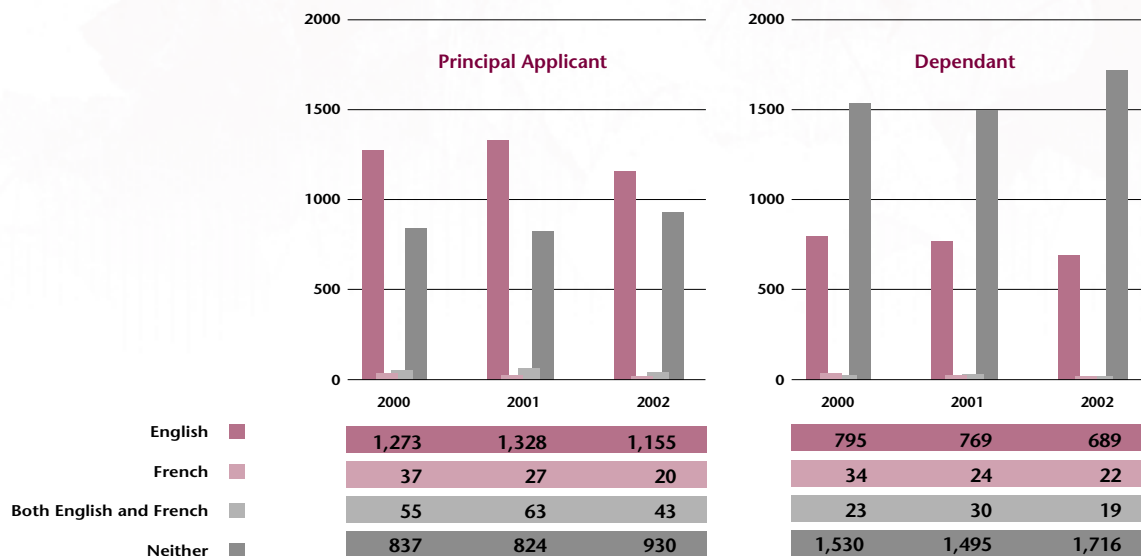
Linguistic Diversity

Manitoba's newcomers enhance our cultural and linguistic diversity. From the province's top source country, the Philippines, Tagalog is the top mother tongue for new Manitobans. Linguistic diversity adds a very strong global economic benefit and is a valuable resource to Manitoba.

Manitoba Immigration by Mother Tongue (Top 10)

Principal Applicants and Dependents	2000			2001			2002		
	No.	Per cent	Rank	No.	Per cent	Rank	No.	Per cent	Rank
Tagalog	673	14.68	1	651	14.28	1	751	16.35	1
German	559	12.19	2	536	11.75	2	537	11.69	2
English	416	9.08	3	415	9.10	3	349	7.60	3
Spanish	130	2.84	7	146	3.20	7	254	5.53	4
Korean	92	2.01	8	67	1.47	10	248	5.40	5
Punjabi	246	5.37	4	173	3.79	5	241	5.25	6
Arabic							155	3.37	7
Mandarin	177	3.86	6	226	4.96	4	147	3.20	8
Russian	185	4.04	5	149	3.27	6	147	3.20	9
Ukrainian							138	3.00	10
Dari	29	0.63	10	132	2.89	8			
Twi	72	1.57	9	122	2.68	9			
TOTAL FOR TOP 10	2,579	56.26		2,617	57.39		2,967	64.58	
TOTAL OTHER LANGUAGES	2,005	43.74		1,943	42.61		1,627	35.42	
TOTAL	4,584	100.00		4,560	100.00		4,594	100.00	

Manitoba Immigration by Official Language Ability



Manitoba builds opportunities for newcomer communication through its English as a Second Language programs. Over half of newcomers arriving in Manitoba access language training. Manitoba is a leader in developing innovative language programming to meet the diverse and changing needs of newcomers.

Newcomer Education

Overall, immigrants to Manitoba are very well educated. Over 60 per cent of principal applicants arriving in Manitoba have completed some post-secondary education. Principal applicants education levels are assessed by Citizenship and Immigration Canada during the immigration process.

Manitoba is committed to remove barriers to attracting and keeping highly skilled immigrants in the province and ensuring that they can enter into occupations for which they have training and experience. The Manitoba Qualifications Recognition Strategy will provide a framework and recommendations for action in 2003.

Manitoba Immigration by Level of Education

Principal Applicants	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
0 to 9 years of Schooling	399	8.70	432	9.47	407	8.86
10 to 12 years of Schooling	458	9.99	428	9.39	377	8.21
Some University	166	3.62	188	4.12	192	4.18
Trade Certificate	235	5.13	191	4.19	180	3.92
Non-university Diploma	199	4.34	233	5.11	213	4.64
Bachelor's Degree	553	12.06	585	12.83	602	13.10
Master's Degree	150	3.27	128	2.81	139	3.03
Doctorate	42	0.92	57	1.25	38	0.83
SUBTOTAL	2,202	48.04	2,242	49.17	2,148	46.76
Dependents						
0 to 9 years of Schooling	1,557	33.97	1,538	33.73	1,556	33.87
10 to 12 years of Schooling	300	6.54	261	5.72	312	6.79
Some University	107	2.33	102	2.24	120	2.61
Trade Certificate	89	1.94	76	1.67	78	1.70
Non-university Diploma	83	1.81	94	2.06	81	1.76
Bachelor's Degree	204	4.45	199	4.36	237	5.16
Master's Degree	40	0.87	42	0.92	50	1.09
Doctorate	2	0.04	6	0.13	12	0.26
SUBTOTAL	2,382	51.96	2,318	50.83	2,446	53.24
TOTAL	4,584	100.00	4,560	100.00	4,594	100.00

NOTE: The percentage shown represents the proportional share of immigration by Level of Education of the total Manitoba immigration intake.

Newcomer Occupations

Manitoba values the diverse skills, experiences and contributions that all streams of immigrants bring to our province's economic, social and cultural development.

For immigrant selection, principal applicants in the economic stream are assessed for their occupation and/or business skills and experience. Along with their dependents, the economic class includes 2,675 individuals, 58 per cent of total immigration to Manitoba. This includes Manitoba Provincial Nominees and federally selected skilled workers, business persons, and live-in caregivers. In 2002, top assessed occupations for Manitoba include engineers, welders/machine operators, and computer programmers for 939 principal applicants in the economic class.

The Provincial Nominee Program has provided Manitoba with a flexible tool to respond to emerging labour market trends. In 2002, 464 Manitoba Provincial Nominee principal applicants arrived in Manitoba totaling 1,519 newcomers, with their dependants. Examples from the table include growing numbers of welders in the aerospace and manufacturing sectors and service managers and mechanics in the trucking industry.

Manitoba Economic Class by Occupation (Top 10)

Principal Applicants Only	2000			2001			2002		
	No.	Per cent	Rank	No.	Per cent	Rank	No.	Per cent	Rank
Engineers	96	10.79	1	100	11.51	1	89	9.48	1
Welders and Machine Operators	37	4.16	3	34	3.91	5	62	6.60	2
Computer Programmers	58	6.52	2	59	6.79	2	51	5.43	3
Engineering Technologists and Technicians	30	3.37	5	47	5.41	3	47	5.01	4
Automotive Service Technicians, Truck Mechanics and Mechanical Repairers	17	1.91		21	2.42	8	41	4.37	5
Other Service Managers	0			0			38	4.05	6
Computer System Analysts	20	2.25	9	23	2.65	7	32	3.41	7
Farmers and Farm Managers	20	2.25	10	20	2.30	9	23	2.45	8
Financial Auditors and Accountants	35	3.93	4	16	1.84		19	2.02	9
Nannies	21	2.36	8	20	2.30	10	18	1.92	10
New Worker	27	3.03	6	29	3.34	6	16	1.70	
Registered Nurses	27	3.03	7	46	5.29	4	14	1.49	
TOTAL FOR TOP 10 ONLY	371	41.69		399	45.91		420	44.73	
TOTAL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	519	58.31		470	54.09		519	55.27	
TOTAL	890	100.00		869	100.00		939	100.00	

Economic class immigrants are categorized into ten skill type categories using the National Occupation Classification (NOC) system. The skill type defines the type of work performed and factors in the educational and work experience requirements. This table demonstrates the wide range of skills and occupational sectors that economic stream immigrants bring to Manitoba.

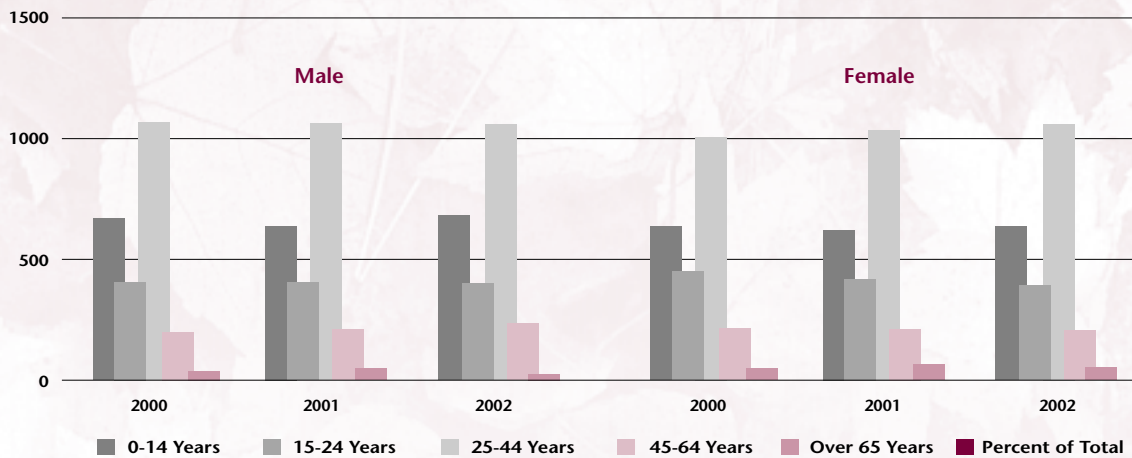
Manitoba Economic Class by Skill Type Category

Principal Applicants Only	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
0 - Management Occupations	43	4.83	24	2.76	67	7.14
1 - Business, Finance and Administration	89	10.00	61	7.02	57	6.07
2 - Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	316	35.51	314	36.13	293	31.20
3 - Health Occupations	87	9.78	96	11.05	59	6.28
4 - Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion	31	3.48	29	3.34	35	3.73
5 - Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	18	2.02	23	2.65	27	2.88
6 - Sales and Service	45	5.06	38	4.37	40	4.26
7 - Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	169	18.99	182	20.94	242	25.77
8 - Industry	31	3.48	27	3.11	40	4.26
9 - Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	61	6.85	75	8.63	79	8.41
TOTAL	890	100.00	869	100.00	939	100.00

Demographics

Most adult immigrants to Manitoba are in the 25 – 44 age group and are eager to contribute economically, socially and culturally to their new communities. Provincial Nominees are a large component of the younger demographics, many with young families.

Manitoba Immigration by Age and Gender



	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
0-14 Years	648	618	659	615	601	616
15-24 Years	393	390	386	436	405	379
25-44 Years	1,032	1,028	1,024	974	1,002	1,026
45-64 Years	193	203	228	208	205	200
Over 65 Years	37	46	25	47	62	51
Percent of Total	14.14	13.55	14.34	13.42	13.18	13.41
	22.51	22.54	22.29	21.25	21.97	22.33
	4.21	4.45	4.96	4.54	4.50	4.35
	0.81	1.01	0.54	1.03	1.36	1.11



Notes



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