



# THE MONITOR

## FOURTH QUARTER DATA 2005

### NEW PERMANENT RESIDENTS

In 2005, a total of 262,236 new immigrants landed in Canada, an 11% increase over 2004. Sixty percent of immigrants landed in the economic class, 24% in the family class, and 14% were refugees. Some of the largest category increases occurred among business immigrants (increasing 38%) and provincial nominees (increasing 29%).

Unchanged from 2004, the top three countries of origin were China (42,291), India (33,146) and the Philippines (17,525). Each of these three countries sent more immigrants to Canada in 2005 than in the previous year. China sent 5,862 more immigrants, a 16% increase over 2004. India sent 7,570 more immigrants, representing a 30% increase, and the Philippines sent 4,222 more, a 32% increase.

A more detailed analysis of the permanent resident flow is explored in the 2005 Immigration Overview section of this publication.

### FOREIGN WORKERS

Foreign worker flows increased by six percent in 2005, totalling 99,141. As a result, all skill levels noted an increase in overall numbers from 2004. Workers at the managerial level

(skill level 0), showed the smallest increase (only four percent for the year). Workers at skill level A (professional workers) increased by 1,500 and skill level B (skilled and technical workers) increased by 1,600 in 2005, representing respective increases of eight percent and 15% over 2004. Foreign workers at skill level C (which includes most seasonal agricultural workers) again formed the largest group, with 31,039 workers in 2005, an eight percent increase over the 2004 flow. Workers at skill level D (elemental and labour) had the largest increase (57%) over the 2004 flow. However, since this group is relatively small, this translated into only 651 more workers.

The U.S. remained the leading source country, with 16,332 foreign workers, followed by Mexico, with 12,610. The flow of foreign workers from France increased by 16% (roughly 1,000 workers) and became the third-ranked source country for 2005. The United Kingdom (third-ranked source country in 2004) sent four percent fewer foreign workers to Canada in 2005 and slipped to the fourth highest source of foreign workers.

### FOREIGN STUDENTS

Foreign student flows totalled 57,481 for 2005, three percent

higher than the level recorded in 2004. There were 903 fewer foreign students at the trade level of study in 2005, a decline of 10% over 2004. In contrast, the flow of foreign students at the other post-secondary level of study increased by 39% in 2005, representing 2,303 more students than in 2004. The increased flow of other post-secondary students stems from increased numbers coming to Canada who intend to take post-secondary courses but who are currently taking qualifying programs. The flow of foreign students at the secondary or less level of study and the flow at the university level of study remained stable in 2005.

South Korea (12,505), China (6,996) and Japan (4,648) remained the top three source countries for foreign students in 2005. Together, these three countries accounted for 42% of the foreign student flow in 2005. The destination of foreign students remained stable in 2005 as well. Ontario continued to lead in foreign student numbers with 19,548 or one-third of the national total. British Columbia was a close second with 19,124 foreign students in 2005. Quebec had a decline of four percent in foreign student flows in 2005 but remained the third top destination for foreign students.

## 2005 IMMIGRATION OVERVIEW

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

A total of 262,236 people immigrated to Canada in 2005, an 11% increase over the previous year. Sixty percent of immigrants were in the economic class and significant increases were noted for business immigrants and provincial nominees. The Provincial Nominee Program continued to boost immigration to a number of provinces that traditionally attract small immigration flows. For example, Manitoba's Provincial Nominee Program helped boost immigration to the province to over 8,000 immigrants in 2005, the highest recorded level in the most recent 15-year period. Nevertheless, more than half of all immigrants were destined to Ontario.

Thirty-eight percent of arriving immigrants between 25 and 64 years of age had a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education. At this level, there were an almost equal number of men and women immigrants. At the two extremes of the educational levels, however, women were overrepresented at the lower end and underrepresented at the higher end.

There has been a noticeable trend toward increasing skill levels among immigrants since

1990. Among immigrants 15 years of age or older whose skill level could be classified, 55% were professionals (skill level A) compared to only 17% in 1990. Together, the two lowest skill levels (intermediate and clerical, and elemental and labour) accounted for only 10% of immigrants in 2005 compared to 37% in 1990.

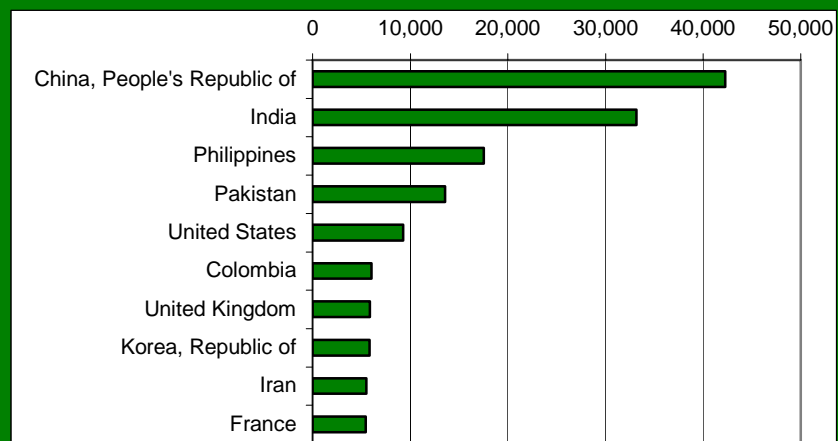
The leading mother tongue of 2005 newcomers was Mandarin, followed by English and Arabic. French was well down the list of most common mother tongue at ninth place. However, greater numbers of immigrants are declaring an ability to speak French so that now, roughly 13% of immigrants have some knowledge of French on arrival in Canada, up

from nine percent in 2000.

## COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

For the eighth consecutive year, China and India were, respectively, the first and second leading countries of origin for new immigrants to Canada. In 2005, China accounted for 16% of immigrants (42,291) and India, for 13% (33,146). The Philippines (17,525) and Pakistan (13,576) were the third and fourth source countries, accounting for seven percent and five percent of immigrants respectively. The United States followed, with 9,262 immigrants or close to four percent of the national total (for the complete figures, see table 2)

**Chart 1: Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries, 2005**



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

**Table 1: Immigration by Landing Class, 2004 and 2005**

	2004	2005
Family class	62,260	63,352
Economic class: principal applicants	55,178	61,614
Economic class: spouses and dependants	78,567	94,696
Refugees	32,687	35,768
Other	7,132	6,806
<b>Total</b>	<b>235,824</b>	<b>262,236</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

## LANDING CLASS

### *Economic Class*

Sixty percent of immigrants (156,310) in 2005 were in the economic class – 61,614 principal applicants and 94,696 spouses and dependants (see table 1). Among the different categories of economic immigrants, male immigrants predominated in the skilled worker principal applicant class (72% of the annual flow) while females predominated only

among live-in caregivers, with 71% of the annual flow.

The three leading source countries in this class matched those for all immigrants: China, India and the Philippines. China contributed 20% of the economic class immigrants, somewhat more than its 16% for all immigrants. India and the Philippines contributed 12% and nine percent, respectively. Pakistan and France rounded out the top five countries of origin for the economic class (see table 2)

Economic class immigration accounted for a large proportion of some country movements. For example, France stands out with 90% of its immigrants in this class, and Romania and the Republic of Korea with 87% and 83%, respectively. Only two of the top five source countries exceed the national average of 60% for economic immigrants. China at 72% and the Philippines at 79% far exceed overall source country averages. Notable exceptions among leading source countries

**Table 2: Class of Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries, 2005**

<b>Economic Class</b>			<b>Family Class</b>		
Country of Last Permanent Residence	Num.	%	Country of Last Permanent Residence	Num.	%
China, People's Republic of	30,499	19.5	India	12,542	19.8
India	19,407	12.4	China, People's Republic of	9,144	14.4
Philippines	13,787	8.8	United States	4,145	6.5
Pakistan	7,575	4.8	Philippines	3,466	5.5
France	4,904	3.1	Pakistan	3,430	5.4
Korea, Republic of	4,835	3.1	United Kingdom	1,749	2.8
Romania	4,296	2.7	Vietnam, Socialist Republic of	1,569	2.5
United Kingdom	3,979	2.5	Sri Lanka	1,421	2.2
Iran	3,843	2.5	Jamaica	1,230	1.9
United States	3,804	2.4	Iran	833	1.3
<b>Total - Top Ten</b>	<b>96,929</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>Total - Top Ten</b>	<b>39,529</b>	<b>62.4</b>
<b>Total - All Others</b>	<b>59,381</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>Total - All Others</b>	<b>23,823</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>63,352</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Refugee Class</b>			<b>All Classes</b>		
Country of Last Permanent Residence	Num.	%	Country of Last Permanent Residence	Num.	%
Colombia	4,519	12.6	China, People's Republic of	42,291	16.1
Afghanistan	2,644	7.4	India	33,146	12.6
Pakistan	2,423	6.8	Philippines	17,525	6.7
China, People's Republic of	2,381	6.7	Pakistan	13,576	5.2
Sri Lanka	2,245	6.3	United States	9,262	3.5
Turkey	1,110	3.1	Colombia	6,031	2.3
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1,033	2.9	United Kingdom	5,865	2.2
Ethiopia	990	2.8	Korea, Republic of	5,819	2.2
India	935	2.6	Iran	5,502	2.1
Sudan, Republic of	923	2.6	France	5,430	2.1
<b>Total - Top Ten</b>	<b>19,203</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>Total - Top Ten</b>	<b>144,447</b>	<b>55.1</b>
<b>Total - All Others</b>	<b>16,565</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>Total - All Others</b>	<b>117,789</b>	<b>44.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>262,236</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

were the United States, with only 41% economic immigrants, and Pakistan, with 56%.

### *Provincial Nominee Program*

In recent years, CIC signed and renewed a number of federal-provincial agreements that give the provinces the right to nominate immigrants specifically destined for settlement in their jurisdiction. The number of provincial nominees increased by 29% in 2005 and, as a result, the total for the whole country reached 8,047. Manitoba has so far used its federal-provincial agreement to the greatest advantage, accounting for 57% of Canada's provincial nominees, with 4,619 in 2005. A number of other provinces also significantly increased their intake of provincial nominees in 2005, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The top five countries of origin for provincial nominees were the Philippines (1,332), Germany (1,286), South Korea (852), the United Kingdom (618) and China (444). In terms of top

occupations, the leading group for principal applicants consisted of skilled welders at six percent and truck drivers at four percent. An interesting characteristic of the occupations of the Provincial Nominee Program was the wide range of intended occupations at all skill levels and in different economic sectors.

*Note: Due to privacy considerations, some cells in the tables have been suppressed and replaced with a dash. As a result, components may not add up to the total indicated. Cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.*

### *Family Class*

The family class accounted for 24% of all immigrants coming to Canada in 2005 (see table 1). This included spouses and partners, parents and grandparents and other dependants, including children. Family class immigrants were more likely to be female, accounting for 62% of spouses, and 55% of parents and grandparents, children and dependants.

India accounted for 20% of family class immigrants, followed by China at 14%. Other important source countries were the United States, the Philippines and Pakistan. The United States stands out among the leading sources of family class immigration: 45% of all immigrants from the United States were in the family class and the vast majority of these (89%) were sponsored spouses and partners. Sponsored parents, grandparents, children and dependants made up a very small proportion of the total.

### *Refugee Class*

Refugees accounted for 14% of immigrants in 2005, with a total of 35,768 people (see table 1). The five leading source countries for refugees were Colombia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Sri Lanka. Of note, some of these countries have high proportions of immigrants coming as refugees – roughly 90% from Afghanistan and 75% from Colombia.

Since the year 2000, noticeable changes have occurred in the leading countries of origin for immigrants in the refugee class. Colombia now ranks as the top source country and Turkey ranked as the sixth leading source country for refugees in 2005 and both were well down the list of leading source countries in 2000. Others that were prominent in 2000, such as the former Yugoslavia (first), have dropped from the top 10. These changes illustrate the rapidity with which countries can rise and fall as leading sources of refugees to Canada.

**Table 3: Provincial Nominees by Province or Territory, 2001–2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Newfoundland and Labrador	35	38	37	171	85
Prince Edward Island	-	10	44	141	204
Nova Scotia	11	-	-	64	326
New Brunswick	71	105	146	161	438
Quebec	5	-	16	36	26
Ontario	97	138	267	280	483
Manitoba	972	1,530	3,116	4,048	4,619
Saskatchewan	41	73	173	323	468
Alberta	19	24	178	426	609
British Columbia	24	206	441	598	789
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>8,047</b>

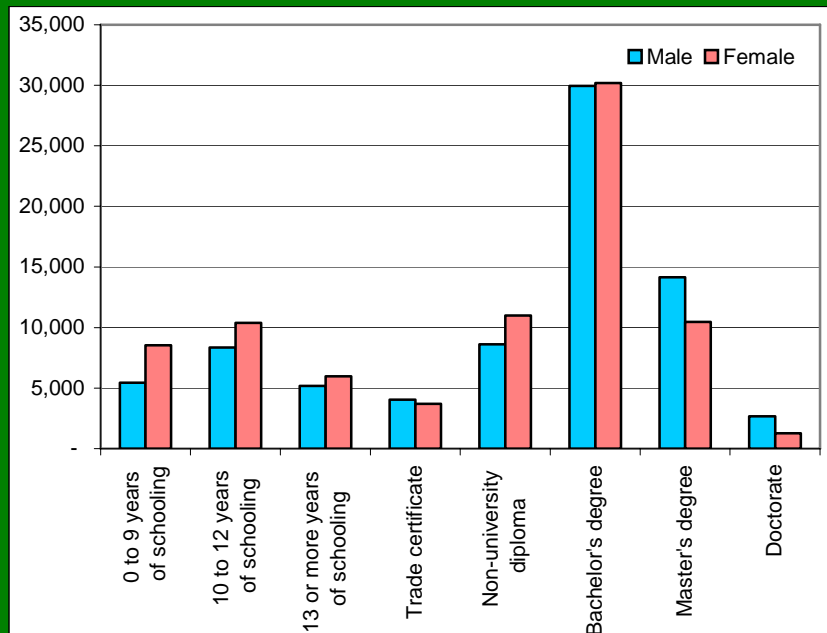
Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

The leading source countries for all refugees broadly reflect two separate streams of refugees. The first includes refugees landed in Canada (refugee claimants who have received a positive determination at the Immigration and Refugee Board) and their dependants landed from abroad. Together, they accounted for 70% of all refugees landed in 2005. The leading source countries for this group were Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Zimbabwe. The second major stream, consisting of government-assisted refugees (GARs) and privately sponsored refugees (PSRs), accounted for the remaining 30% of refugees. A large number of refugees in these groups came directly to Canada from refugee camps. The leading source countries for GARs and PSRs were Afghanistan, Colombia, Sudan and Ethiopia.

**LEVELS OF EDUCATION**

Among immigrants between 25 and 64 years of age, some noticeable differences could be observed between men and women in 2005. Women were overrepresented at the lower levels of education and underrepresented at the higher levels. They were 1.6 times more likely than men to have the lowest level of education (0–9 years of schooling), while men were more than twice as likely to have a doctoral degree. Despite these differences, an almost equal number of men and women had a bachelor's degree. Gender parity at this level of education is significant because almost 40% of immigrants in this age group

**Chart 2: Immigrants Between 25 and 64 Years of Age, by Gender and Level of Education, 2005**



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

**Table 4: Immigrants Between 25 and 64 Years of Age, by Gender and Level of Education, 2005**

	Male	Female
0 to 9 years of schooling	5,454	8,549
10 to 12 years of schooling	8,356	10,377
13 or more years of schooling	5,174	5,972
Trade certificate	4,048	3,704
Non-university diploma	8,631	11,008
Bachelor's degree	29,940	30,194
Master's degree	14,149	10,481
Doctorate	2,676	1,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,428</b>	<b>81,551</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

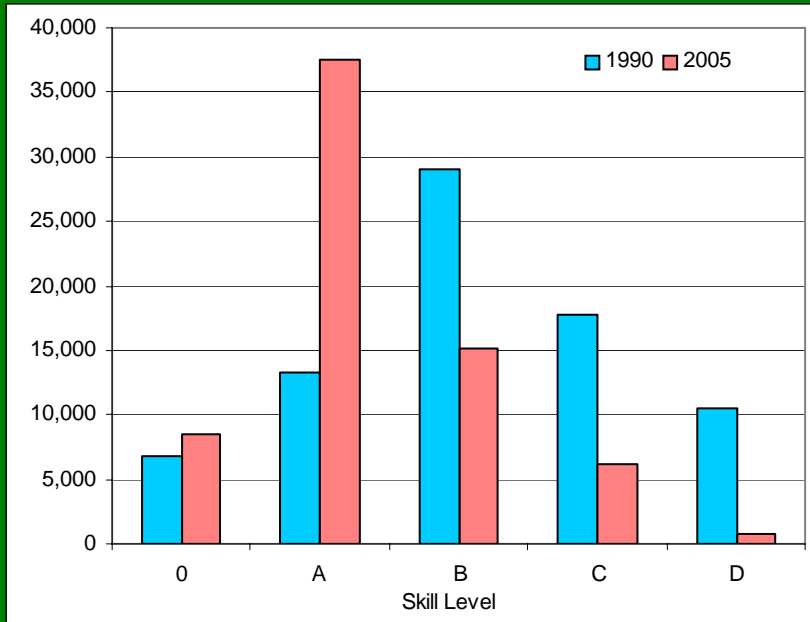
recorded a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education.

**SKILL LEVELS**

There was a noticeable trend toward increasing skill levels among immigrants over the most recent 15-year period. Among the immigrants 15 years of age or older whose skill level could be classified, 67% were in management or professions at

skill level A (the highest skill level). In 1990, only 26% of immigrants were at this skill level. Fewer immigrants were classified at the next skill level (B: skilled and technical), with only 23% in 2005 compared to 37% in 1990. Together, the two lowest skill levels (C: intermediate and clerical, and D: elemental and labour) accounted for 11% of

Chart 3: Immigration by Skill Level, 1990 and 2005



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

immigrants last year, compared to 37% in 1990.

The number of new workers—that is, immigrants whose skill level could not be determined—constituted 50% of immigrants

who declared an intention to work.

Roughly one-half of all immigrants (48%, or 124,503) did not intend to work at time of landing. While this might seem

like a large number, an investigation of this population shows that the majority of them were either children under the age of 15 (57,603), students 15 years of age or older (27,445) or retirees (3,601).

Other non-workers (35,854) were overwhelmingly female, at 94% of the total. A third of these women declared no knowledge of English or French on landing, and a high proportion (64%) of all female non-workers were between the ages of 25 and 44.

## MOTHER TONGUE AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

### *Mother Tongue*

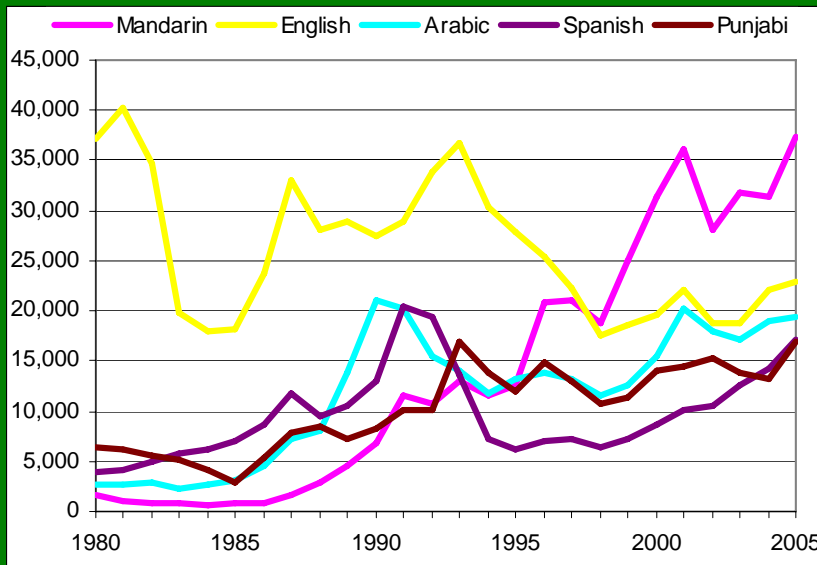
The language profile of immigrants has changed dramatically over the past 25 years, in line with source country shifts. In 2005, over 37,000 new immigrants (14%) reported Mandarin as their mother tongue. This share has remained relatively steady since 2000. English was the second leading mother tongue, with close to 23,000 speakers (nine percent). The number of native-English speakers has been declining over the last 25 years, although the 2005 level was not an historical low for the period. The next three most common languages were (in descending order) Arabic, Spanish and Punjabi. Like Mandarin, all three languages have been on the rise in the past 25 years.

Table 5: Immigration by Skill Level and Intention to Work, 1990 and 2005

	1990		2005	
	Num.	%	Num.	%
Skill Level 0	6,800	3.1	8,455	3.2
Skill Level A	13,345	6.2	37,597	14.3
Skill Level B	29,003	13.4	15,150	5.8
Skill Level C	17,784	8.2	6,178	2.4
Skill Level D	10,542	4.9	804	0.3
<b>Occupational skill level identified</b>	<b>77,474</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>68,184</b>	<b>26.0</b>
New workers	34,582	16.0	67,979	25.9
Industrial codes	3,042	1.4	1,415	0.5
<b>Intending to work</b>	<b>115,098</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>137,578</b>	<b>52.5</b>
Children under 15 years of age	47,365	21.9	57,603	22.0
Students 15 years of age or older	17,849	8.3	27,445	10.5
Retirees	10,250	4.7	3,601	1.4
Other non-workers	25,625	11.8	35,854	13.7
Labour market intention not stated	242	0.1	155	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>216,429</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>262,236</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

**Chart 4: Immigration by Mother Tongue, 1980–2005, Top Five 2005 Languages**



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

*French*

The other language that will be of interest to readers is French. French ranked as the ninth leading mother tongue of new immigrants to Canada in 2005 and included nearly 7,500 immigrants, or three percent of the total.

Many more immigrants than those whose mother tongue was French declared an ability to speak French, however. In total, 12,065 immigrants declared a knowledge of French and another 22,995 reported a knowledge of both French and English, bringing the total number of French-speaking

**Table 6: Immigration by Mother Tongue, 1996–2005, Top Languages**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mandarin	20,796	21,014	18,688	24,975	31,389	36,178	28,127	31,715	31,456	37,320
English	25,405	22,357	17,625	18,606	19,560	22,137	18,867	18,694	22,031	22,907
Arabic	13,840	13,268	11,483	12,497	15,488	20,217	18,048	17,218	18,986	19,512
Spanish	6,965	7,242	6,443	7,249	8,721	10,143	10,462	12,489	14,319	17,105
Punjabi	14,778	13,041	10,766	11,395	14,039	14,402	15,269	13,845	13,256	17,034
Tagalog	12,270	10,466	7,679	8,327	9,612	12,557	10,610	11,443	12,443	16,332
Urdu	8,260	12,071	8,003	8,619	13,615	15,251	13,467	11,960	11,722	12,800
Russian	7,459	9,552	10,885	9,349	9,449	10,017	9,416	8,392	8,759	8,637
French	4,032	3,635	4,575	4,722	5,343	5,596	5,200	5,391	6,802	7,476
Gujarati	2,618	2,448	1,849	2,039	5,317	5,463	5,964	4,731	4,656	7,363
Hindi	2,677	2,932	2,108	2,937	4,303	5,339	5,321	4,395	5,347	6,018
Korean	3,277	4,131	4,993	7,236	7,661	9,664	7,410	7,179	5,420	5,904
Chinese	10,100	12,065	8,240	9,929	8,761	7,113	6,768	4,412	4,656	5,743
Cantonese	32,572	23,633	10,279	5,450	5,322	4,704	5,243	5,207	5,007	5,452
Tamil	6,486	5,584	3,785	5,150	6,480	6,195	5,825	4,915	5,113	5,318
Romanian	3,854	4,026	3,064	3,542	4,541	5,628	5,814	5,559	5,859	5,261
Farsi	2,599	6,075	5,652	4,653	4,502	4,680	6,916	5,043	5,069	4,936
Bengali	3,046	3,571	2,334	2,357	3,495	4,414	3,517	2,498	3,158	4,657
Other African languages	842	518	439	555	727	720	1,125	2,375	3,512	3,250
German	2,571	2,126	1,938	2,207	2,201	1,961	1,866	2,245	2,387	2,565
Dari	908	1,626	1,383	1,613	2,240	2,705	2,659	2,499	2,062	2,383
Creole	2,051	1,727	1,383	1,517	1,787	2,693	2,415	2,386	2,254	2,252
Turkish	656	696	760	796	1,059	1,039	1,193	1,299	1,684	1,934
Vietnamese	2,425	1,793	1,591	1,412	1,782	2,058	2,164	1,709	1,813	1,872
Bulgarian	825	723	773	807	1,180	1,261	1,510	1,495	2,014	1,730
<b>Top 25 languages</b>	<b>191,312</b>	<b>186,320</b>	<b>146,718</b>	<b>157,939</b>	<b>188,574</b>	<b>212,135</b>	<b>195,176</b>	<b>189,094</b>	<b>199,785</b>	<b>225,761</b>
<b>Other languages</b>	<b>34,760</b>	<b>29,718</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>32,022</b>	<b>38,889</b>	<b>38,505</b>	<b>33,871</b>	<b>32,258</b>	<b>36,039</b>	<b>36,475</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,072</b>	<b>216,038</b>	<b>174,198</b>	<b>189,961</b>	<b>227,463</b>	<b>250,640</b>	<b>229,047</b>	<b>221,352</b>	<b>235,824</b>	<b>262,236</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

**Table 7: Immigration by Destination and Declared Official Language Ability, French, 2001–2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	8	-	11	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	7
Nova Scotia	9	13	24	21	13
New Brunswick	69	46	58	38	59
Quebec	9,552	9,169	8,613	9,732	10,239
Ontario	1,387	1,157	1,020	1,147	1,274
Manitoba	50	42	45	57	144
Saskatchewan	8	11	4	20	24
Alberta	116	85	99	155	175
British Columbia	139	100	108	118	125
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	-
Nunavut	-	-	-	-	-
Province or territory not stated	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,329</b>	<b>10,633</b>	<b>9,972</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>12,065</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.**Table 8: Immigration by Destination and Declared Official Language Ability, French and English, 2001–2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Newfoundland and Labrador	20	11	9	16	19
Prince Edward Island	5	-	11	31	14
Nova Scotia	69	58	111	172	192
New Brunswick	78	61	66	129	142
Quebec	8,114	9,286	11,488	14,743	14,598
Ontario	3,732	3,326	3,399	5,357	5,561
Manitoba	96	61	114	180	201
Saskatchewan	25	34	48	139	108
Alberta	360	329	399	689	788
British Columbia	542	544	585	1,136	1,370
Yukon	-	-	11	8	-
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	7	-
Nunavut	-	-	-	-	-
Province or territory not stated	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,042</b>	<b>13,718</b>	<b>16,246</b>	<b>22,608</b>	<b>22,995</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

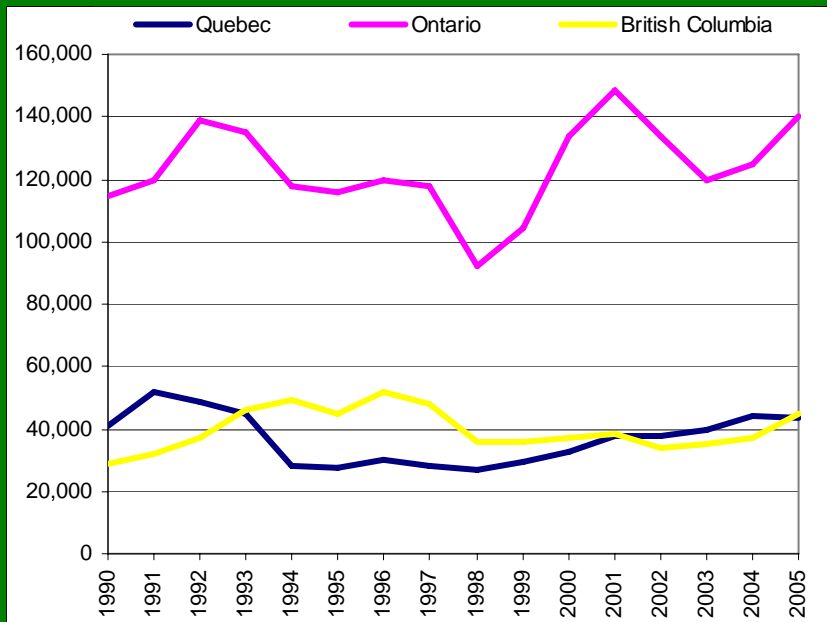
immigrants in 2005 to 35,060 (13%). This represented an increase in the proportion of immigrants who can speak French compared to recent years. In 2003, 12% of all immigrants reported a knowledge of French while in 2000, the percentage was nine. It is worth noting that most of the increase occurred among immigrants who speak both official languages rather than those who speak French exclusively.

### *Neither English nor French*

A final area of note is the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada without any knowledge of French or English. Just over 94,000 new immigrants (36%) declared no knowledge of either official language on landing. This proportion was the lowest recorded in the last 25 years. It is worth noting that 40% of these individuals (38,027) were children less than 15 years of age.

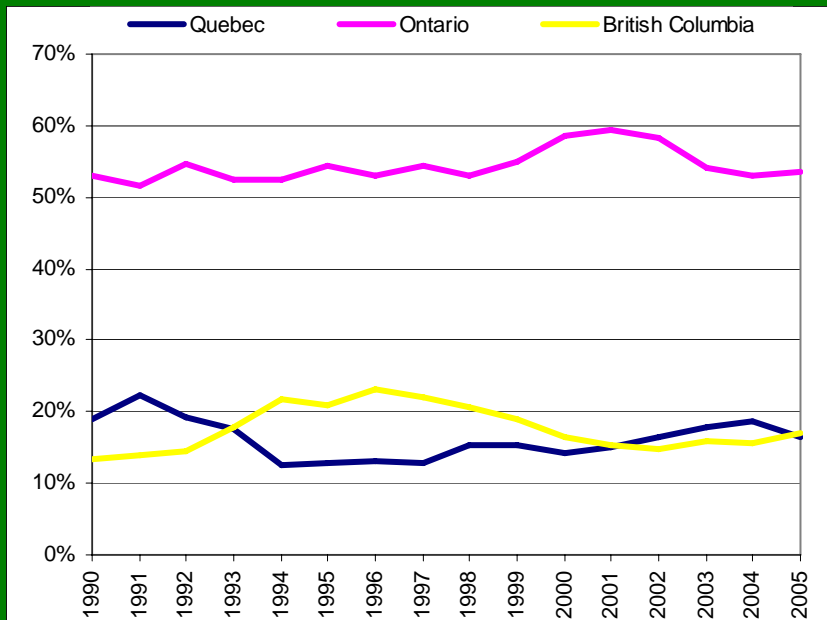


**Chart 5: Immigrants Destined to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, 1990–2005**



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

**Chart 6: Immigrants Destined to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, 1990–2005, as a Percentage of Canada’s Total Immigration**



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

DESTINATIONS

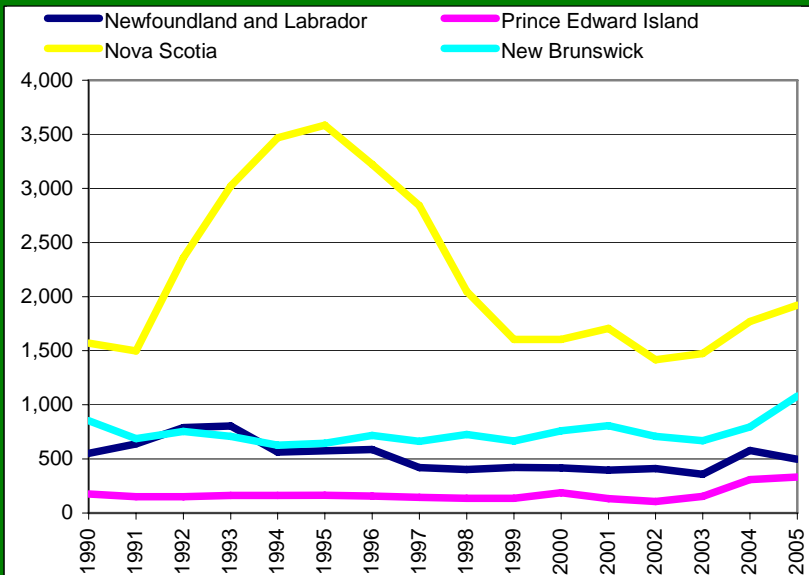
*Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia*

Ontario was the destination of 54% of immigrants (140,533) in 2005, down 5% from the peak of 59% recorded in 2001. The share now going to Ontario reflects trends recorded throughout the 1990s. Quebec took in 17% of immigrants (43,308), a slightly smaller percentage compared to the 1990 landings (19%). Flows to Quebec in the mid-1990s dipped to 13% of all immigrants and have returned to close to early 1990s levels over the past two years. British Columbia’s proportion of immigrants (44,767) stood at 17% in 2005, compared to 13% in 1990. While B.C. immigration levels rose as high as 23% in 1996, the level has stabilized between 15% and 17% since 2001.

*Atlantic Canada*

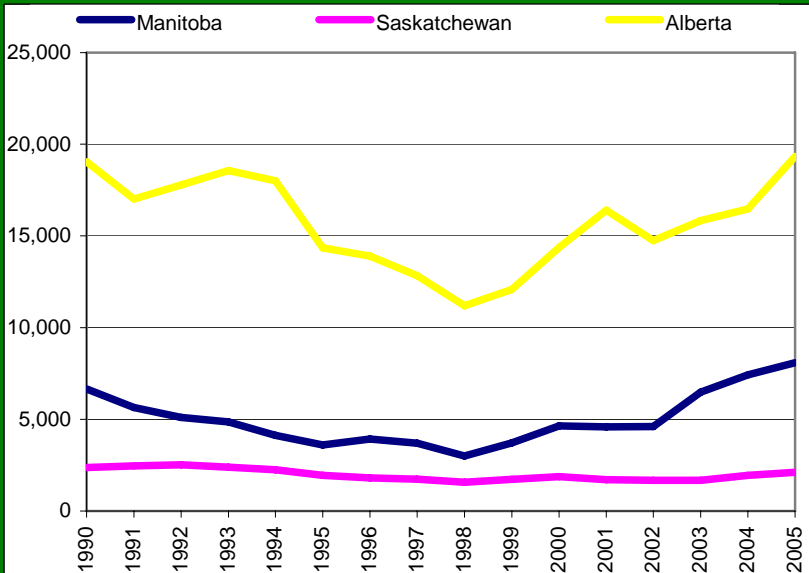
All Atlantic provinces, except Newfoundland and Labrador, reached higher levels of immigration in 2005 and landings reflected the flows of provincial nominees (see table 3). In Prince Edward Island, almost two in three immigrants were provincial nominees and in New Brunswick, it was two in five. The program figured less prominently in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, where it accounted for one in six immigrants in each province.

Chart 7: Immigrants Destined to Atlantic Canada, 1990–2005



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures 2005.

Chart 8: Immigrants Destined to the Prairies, 1990–2005



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures 2005.

*The Prairies*

Alberta was the reported destination of seven percent of new immigrants (19,399) in 2005. This level is slightly higher than the level recorded in 1990, but slightly lower as a share of national immigration. Saskatchewan took in a little less than one percent of immigrants (2,106) in 2005. While this also represented a slightly smaller share than 1990, Saskatchewan boosted immigration levels through its provincial nominee program, which accounted for almost one in four immigrants to the province in 2005. Finally, Manitoba accounted for about three percent of Canada’s immigrants (8,097), a high for the 1990–2005 period and the first time that the annual intake exceeded 8,000 immigrants. A little more than half of Manitoba’s immigrants came as provincial nominees.

**Table 9: Immigration by Destination, 1996–2005**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Newfoundland and Labrador	583	417	402	424	417	393	407	359	579	496
Prince Edward Island	150	144	136	135	189	134	107	153	310	330
Nova Scotia	3,224	2,833	2,042	1,595	1,610	1,699	1,419	1,474	1,770	1,929
New Brunswick	717	663	723	660	759	798	705	665	795	1,092
Quebec	29,797	27,935	26,621	29,155	32,501	37,603	37,585	39,555	44,245	43,308
Ontario	119,717	117,734	92,398	104,167	133,507	148,647	133,600	119,723	125,096	140,533
Manitoba	3,933	3,702	2,997	3,725	4,636	4,592	4,619	6,500	7,426	8,097
Saskatchewan	1,815	1,735	1,565	1,728	1,882	1,704	1,668	1,668	1,942	2,106
Alberta	13,889	12,832	11,187	12,089	14,360	16,408	14,761	15,834	16,473	19,399
British Columbia	52,024	47,839	35,976	36,129	37,434	38,466	34,054	35,235	37,022	44,767
Yukon	95	89	62	77	60	65	50	59	62	65
Northwest Territories	94	94	61	58	83	95	60	94	89	84
Nunavut	6	6	2	14	12	13	12	9	8	11
Province or territory not stated	28	15	26	5	13	23	0	24	7	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,072</b>	<b>216,038</b>	<b>174,198</b>	<b>189,961</b>	<b>227,463</b>	<b>250,640</b>	<b>229,047</b>	<b>221,352</b>	<b>235,824</b>	<b>262,236</b>

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

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

IMMIGRANTS	2004					2005					Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005	
Spouses and partners	10,331	12,649	11,361	9,658	43,999	10,006	11,900	11,913	11,585	45,404	3%
Parents and grandparents	3,856	4,707	2,549	1,620	12,732	1,093	1,525	3,006	6,847	12,471	-2%
Others	1,367	1,459	1,390	1,313	5,529	1,180	1,360	1,571	1,368	5,479	-1%
<b>Total family class</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>18,815</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>12,591</b>	<b>62,260</b>	<b>12,279</b>	<b>14,785</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>63,354</b>	<b>2%</b>
Skilled workers - principal applicants	10,362	13,296	13,962	10,269	47,889	12,175	16,593	15,145	8,353	52,266	9%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	515	575	958	659	2,707	855	960	1,222	605	3,642	35%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	975	1,034	764	523	3,296	856	1,102	849	925	3,732	13%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	433	571	562	520	2,086	599	784	812	448	2,643	27%
<b>Total economic class - principal applicants</b>	<b>12,285</b>	<b>15,476</b>	<b>16,246</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>55,978</b>	<b>14,485</b>	<b>19,439</b>	<b>18,028</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>62,283</b>	<b>11%</b>
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	13,126	17,969	20,927	13,531	65,553	16,230	24,583	25,059	12,104	77,976	19%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	1,339	1,412	2,622	1,683	7,056	2,280	2,548	3,440	1,559	9,827	39%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	405	242	195	154	996	125	242	229	224	820	-18%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	796	1,183	1,230	953	4,162	993	1,525	1,817	1,069	5,404	30%
<b>Total economic class - spouses and dependants</b>	<b>15,666</b>	<b>20,806</b>	<b>24,974</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>77,767</b>	<b>19,628</b>	<b>28,898</b>	<b>30,545</b>	<b>14,956</b>	<b>94,027</b>	<b>21%</b>
Skilled workers - p.a., s.d.*	23,488	31,265	34,889	23,800	113,442	28,405	41,176	40,204	20,457	130,242	15%
Business immigrants - p.a., s.d.*	1,854	1,987	3,580	2,342	9,763	3,135	3,508	4,662	2,164	13,469	38%
Live-in caregivers - p.a., s.d.*	1,380	1,276	959	677	4,292	981	1,344	1,078	1,149	4,552	6%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a., s.d.*	1,229	1,754	1,792	1,473	6,248	1,592	2,309	2,629	1,517	8,047	29%
<b>Total economic class</b>	<b>27,951</b>	<b>36,282</b>	<b>41,220</b>	<b>28,292</b>	<b>133,745</b>	<b>34,113</b>	<b>48,337</b>	<b>48,573</b>	<b>25,287</b>	<b>156,310</b>	<b>17%</b>
Post-determination refugee claimants	13	13	12	8	46	4	5	3	2	14	-70%
Deferred removal order class	2	1	1	3	7	-	2	4	-	6	-14%
<b>Total other</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-62%</b>
<b>Total immigrants</b>	<b>43,520</b>	<b>55,111</b>	<b>56,533</b>	<b>40,894</b>	<b>196,058</b>	<b>46,396</b>	<b>63,129</b>	<b>65,070</b>	<b>45,089</b>	<b>219,684</b>	<b>12%</b>
Government-assisted refugees	1,733	1,915	1,983	1,780	7,411	1,651	1,799	2,038	1,928	7,416	0%
Privately sponsored refugees	880	1,037	625	573	3,115	515	772	1,032	657	2,976	-4%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	5,181	5,519	2,962	2,239	15,901	5,319	5,550	4,833	4,233	19,935	25%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	1,508	1,722	1,823	1,206	6,259	1,093	1,341	1,428	1,579	5,441	-13%
<b>Total refugees</b>	<b>9,302</b>	<b>10,193</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>32,686</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>9,462</b>	<b>9,331</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>35,768</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Total immigrants and refugees</b>	<b>52,822</b>	<b>65,304</b>	<b>63,926</b>	<b>46,692</b>	<b>228,744</b>	<b>54,974</b>	<b>72,591</b>	<b>74,401</b>	<b>53,486</b>	<b>255,452</b>	<b>12%</b>
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	31	43	36	38	148	22	33	23	45	123	-17%
Humanitarian and compassionate cases / Public policy	2,059	1,894	1,616	1,362	6,931	1,442	1,846	1,516	1,849	6,653	-4%
Category not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	
Backlog	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,912</b>	<b>67,242</b>	<b>65,578</b>	<b>48,092</b>	<b>235,824</b>	<b>56,438</b>	<b>74,470</b>	<b>75,947</b>	<b>55,381</b>	<b>262,236</b>	<b>11%</b>

\* p.a. = principal applicants, s.d. = spouses and dependants

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

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004				Total 2004	2004 Rank	2005				Total 2005	2005 Rank	Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
China, People's Republic of	9,409	10,199	9,358	7,463	36,429	1	10,843	11,684	11,160	8,604	42,291	1	16%
India	5,047	7,254	7,506	5,769	25,576	2	5,469	10,327	9,143	8,207	33,146	2	30%
Philippines	3,113	4,159	3,604	2,427	13,303	3	2,808	5,677	5,353	3,687	17,525	3	32%
Pakistan	2,806	4,066	3,423	2,500	12,795	4	2,685	3,827	4,187	2,877	13,576	4	6%
United States	1,832	2,071	1,867	1,737	7,507	5	2,233	2,553	2,514	1,962	9,262	5	23%
Colombia	1,139	1,290	1,094	915	4,438	11	1,283	1,275	1,911	1,562	6,031	6	36%
United Kingdom	1,320	1,739	1,710	1,293	6,062	7	1,354	1,555	1,685	1,271	5,865	7	-3%
South Korea	1,033	1,325	1,695	1,284	5,337	9	1,732	1,523	1,564	1,000	5,819	8	9%
Iran	1,500	1,739	1,872	952	6,063	6	1,039	1,384	1,846	1,233	5,502	9	-9%
France	1,021	1,404	1,585	1,018	5,028	10	1,243	1,699	1,594	894	5,430	10	8%
<b>Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only</b>	<b>28,220</b>	<b>35,246</b>	<b>33,714</b>	<b>25,358</b>	<b>122,538</b>		<b>30,689</b>	<b>41,504</b>	<b>40,957</b>	<b>31,297</b>	<b>144,447</b>		<b>18%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>26,692</b>	<b>31,996</b>	<b>31,864</b>	<b>22,734</b>	<b>113,286</b>		<b>25,749</b>	<b>32,966</b>	<b>34,990</b>	<b>24,084</b>	<b>117,789</b>		<b>4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,912</b>	<b>67,242</b>	<b>65,578</b>	<b>48,092</b>	<b>235,824</b>		<b>56,438</b>	<b>74,470</b>	<b>75,947</b>	<b>55,381</b>	<b>262,236</b>		<b>11%</b>

## Annex 3: Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2004					2005					Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005	
St. John's	106	127	138	53	424	110	112	79	96	397	-6%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	45	32	38	40	155	37	13	29	20	99	-36%
<b>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>-14%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>6%</b>
Halifax	299	341	446	269	1,355	245	353	546	344	1,488	10%
Other Nova Scotia	94	118	100	103	415	83	109	134	115	441	6%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>9%</b>
Saint John	39	39	46	63	187	51	62	127	72	312	67%
Other New Brunswick	143	193	153	119	608	127	244	240	169	780	28%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>37%</b>
Québec	503	557	574	496	2,130	427	560	617	439	2,043	-4%
Montréal	8,976	10,566	10,693	7,642	37,877	8,057	10,883	11,135	7,092	37,167	-2%
Gatineau	210	305	264	240	1,019	201	238	354	213	1,006	-1%
Other Quebec	653	898	888	780	3,219	662	811	943	676	3,092	-4%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>10,342</b>	<b>12,326</b>	<b>12,419</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>44,245</b>	<b>9,347</b>	<b>12,492</b>	<b>13,049</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>43,308</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Ottawa	1,488	1,839	1,822	1,226	6,375	1,400	1,749	1,907	1,333	6,389	0%
Toronto	22,948	29,187	27,625	20,107	99,867	23,191	32,873	32,230	24,496	112,790	13%
Hamilton	947	1,188	1,183	771	4,089	920	1,288	1,409	926	4,543	11%
London	553	669	612	494	2,328	798	774	1,042	599	3,213	38%
Other Ontario	2,785	3,463	3,488	2,701	12,437	2,956	3,804	3,951	2,887	13,598	9%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>34,730</b>	<b>25,299</b>	<b>125,096</b>	<b>29,265</b>	<b>40,488</b>	<b>40,539</b>	<b>30,241</b>	<b>140,533</b>	<b>12%</b>
Winnipeg	1,250	1,806	1,622	1,232	5,910	1,267	1,867	1,757	1,291	6,182	5%
Other Manitoba	280	428	440	368	1,516	401	489	735	290	1,915	26%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>9%</b>
Regina	159	223	134	140	656	172	192	168	100	632	-4%
Saskatoon	175	239	201	187	802	197	273	180	182	832	4%
Other Saskatchewan	102	122	137	123	484	163	178	173	128	642	33%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>8%</b>
Calgary	2,315	2,683	2,588	1,857	9,443	2,527	2,975	3,283	2,400	11,185	18%
Edmonton	1,268	1,326	1,423	1,039	5,056	1,311	1,746	1,694	1,262	6,013	19%
Other Alberta	489	597	510	378	1,974	518	570	612	501	2,201	11%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>16,473</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>5,291</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>19,399</b>	<b>18%</b>
Vancouver	7,890	9,011	9,138	6,643	32,682	9,352	10,906	10,940	8,236	39,434	21%
Victoria	245	242	323	258	1,068	307	323	337	233	1,200	12%
Other British Columbia	828	902	901	641	3,272	845	937	1,166	1,185	4,133	26%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>37,022</b>	<b>10,504</b>	<b>12,166</b>	<b>12,443</b>	<b>9,654</b>	<b>44,767</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1%</b>
Not Stated	-	1	3	3	7	1	2	14	2	19	171%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,912</b>	<b>67,242</b>	<b>65,578</b>	<b>48,092</b>	<b>235,824</b>	<b>56,438</b>	<b>74,470</b>	<b>75,947</b>	<b>55,381</b>	<b>262,236</b>	<b>11%</b>

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

## Annex 4: Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

Skill Level*	2004					2005					Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005	
Skill Level 0	768	879	935	715	3,297	833	910	963	718	3,424	4%
Skill Level A	4,587	5,262	5,676	3,934	19,459	4,705	5,892	5,976	4,412	20,985	8%
Skill Level B	2,116	3,580	3,344	1,807	10,847	2,083	4,022	3,888	2,457	12,450	15%
Skill Level C	5,759	11,403	9,406	2,057	28,625	6,730	12,273	9,558	2,478	31,039	8%
Skill Level D	135	390	438	170	1,133	155	784	532	313	1,784	57%
Not Stated	5,798	8,394	7,769	8,159	30,120	6,293	8,586	7,089	7,491	29,459	-2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,163</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>27,568</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>93,481</b>	<b>20,799</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>17,869</b>	<b>99,141</b>	<b>6%</b>

\* National Occupational Classification

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

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004						2005						2005 Rank	Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	2004 Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005			
United States	3,386	4,775	4,798	3,248	16,207	1	3,169	4,833	5,057	3,273	16,332	1	1%	
Mexico	2,618	5,843	2,870	163	11,494	2	3,021	6,264	3,052	273	12,610	2	10%	
France	1,494	2,361	1,673	1,019	6,547	5	1,678	2,755	1,870	1,279	7,582	3	16%	
United Kingdom	1,259	1,883	1,943	2,469	7,554	3	1,382	1,834	1,757	2,290	7,263	4	-4%	
Australia	1,615	1,311	1,142	3,109	7,177	4	1,518	1,465	1,226	2,839	7,048	5	-2%	
Jamaica	971	2,133	2,763	68	5,935	6	1,116	2,260	2,692	70	6,138	6	3%	
Philippines	1,306	1,372	1,707	1,341	5,726	7	1,340	1,562	1,624	1,502	6,028	7	5%	
Japan	1,216	2,304	1,521	393	5,434	8	1,644	2,651	1,304	284	5,883	8	8%	
India	703	615	1,029	668	3,015	9	890	800	830	753	3,273	9	9%	
Germany	465	602	910	389	2,366	10	602	637	918	445	2,602	10	10%	
<b>Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only</b>	<b>15,033</b>	<b>23,199</b>	<b>20,356</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>71,455</b>		<b>16,360</b>	<b>25,061</b>	<b>20,330</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>74,759</b>		<b>5%</b>	
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>6,709</b>	<b>7,212</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>22,026</b>		<b>4,439</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>24,382</b>		<b>11%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,163</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>27,568</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>93,481</b>		<b>20,799</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>17,869</b>	<b>99,141</b>		<b>6%</b>	

## Annex 6: Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2004					2005					Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005	
St. John's	23	59	25	31	138	47	22	48	23	140	1%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	216	309	291	142	958	258	337	275	142	1,012	6%
<b>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>76%</b>
Halifax	179	369	213	77	838	112	154	216	100	582	-31%
Other Nova Scotia	33	322	171	83	609	64	164	249	97	574	-6%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>-20%</b>
Saint John	15	24	32	21	92	24	30	34	48	136	48%
Other New Brunswick	94	135	155	86	470	129	187	131	88	535	14%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>19%</b>
Québec	286	422	255	134	1,097	267	496	308	116	1,187	8%
Montréal	2,217	3,675	2,659	1,639	10,190	2,104	3,510	2,386	1,723	9,723	-5%
Gatineau	34	36	29	14	113	28	28	43	18	117	4%
Other Quebec	595	1,767	888	238	3,488	736	2,126	1,092	389	4,343	25%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>14,888</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>3%</b>
Ottawa	480	541	504	346	1,871	505	531	832	394	2,262	21%
Toronto	3,101	3,576	3,452	2,684	12,813	2,917	3,728	3,316	2,567	12,528	-2%
Hamilton	146	168	166	141	621	117	155	136	148	556	-10%
London	142	159	235	105	641	115	136	144	92	487	-24%
Other Ontario	5,448	10,016	9,786	2,030	27,280	5,911	10,189	9,762	2,244	28,106	3%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>9,317</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>14,143</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>43,226</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>14,739</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>43,939</b>	<b>2%</b>
Winnipeg	209	312	284	160	965	179	295	299	224	997	3%
Other Manitoba	104	155	184	170	613	73	358	210	143	784	28%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>13%</b>
Regina	40	76	67	38	221	32	77	94	51	254	15%
Saskatoon	69	129	133	64	395	104	135	124	72	435	10%
Other Saskatchewan	73	129	195	78	475	105	220	244	104	673	42%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>25%</b>
Calgary	722	844	859	831	3,256	832	975	952	886	3,645	12%
Edmonton	341	442	494	338	1,615	384	535	421	330	1,670	3%
Other Alberta	711	794	906	1,136	3,547	830	1,078	1,174	1,541	4,623	30%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>9,938</b>	<b>18%</b>
Vancouver	2,769	4,039	3,779	3,337	13,924	3,248	4,521	3,133	3,034	13,936	0%
Victoria	39	44	342	116	541	86	283	224	193	786	45%
Other British Columbia	912	1,122	1,310	2,621	5,965	1,431	1,941	1,810	3,013	8,195	37%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>20,430</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>6,745</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>22,917</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>50%</b>
Not Stated	108	155	88	135	486	105	156	141	45	447	-8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,163</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>27,568</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>93,481</b>	<b>20,799</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>17,869</b>	<b>99,141</b>	<b>6%</b>

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



*Annex 7: Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study*

Level of Study	2004					2005					Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005	
Secondary or less	2,570	1,354	8,469	1,848	14,241	2,483	1,293	9,323	1,792	14,891	5%
Trade	2,712	1,817	2,607	1,524	8,660	2,527	1,621	2,288	1,321	7,757	-10%
University	2,416	1,913	15,442	2,093	21,864	2,453	1,633	15,744	1,898	21,728	-1%
Other post-secondary	1,115	1,026	2,568	1,249	5,958	1,324	1,313	4,220	1,404	8,261	39%
Other	1,103	1,358	1,564	831	4,856	1,157	1,314	1,599	774	4,844	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>7,545</b>	<b>55,579</b>	<b>9,944</b>	<b>7,174</b>	<b>33,174</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>57,481</b>	<b>3%</b>

*Annex 8: Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin*

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004					Total 2004 Rank	2005					Total 2005 Rank	Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4				
South Korea	3,762	2,182	4,368	1,963	12,275	1	3,476	2,040	4,930	2,059	12,505	1	2%
China, People's Republic of	1,004	961	3,552	1,266	6,783	2	1,135	850	3,939	1,072	6,996	2	3%
Japan	1,096	1,717	1,752	466	5,031	3	1,066	1,554	1,661	367	4,648	3	-8%
United States	319	307	2,929	324	3,879	4	275	277	2,866	325	3,743	4	-4%
France	260	129	2,850	230	3,469	5	268	93	2,989	213	3,563	5	3%
Mexico	199	126	1,639	119	2,083	6	221	117	1,816	127	2,281	6	10%
India	212	104	624	336	1,276	9	371	213	1,046	277	1,907	7	49%
Germany	81	36	1,546	76	1,739	8	128	42	1,636	45	1,851	8	6%
Taiwan	303	302	917	222	1,744	7	248	307	937	211	1,703	9	-2%
United Kingdom	115	139	774	182	1,210	10	141	132	828	177	1,278	10	6%
<b>Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only</b>	<b>7,351</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>20,951</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>39,489</b>		<b>7,329</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>22,648</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>40,475</b>		<b>2%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>16,090</b>		<b>2,615</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>10,526</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>17,006</b>		<b>6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>7,545</b>	<b>55,579</b>		<b>9,944</b>	<b>7,174</b>	<b>33,174</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>57,481</b>		<b>3%</b>

## Annex 9: Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2004					2005					Difference 2005 / 2004
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2005	
<b>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>12%</b>
Halifax	189	132	757	137	1,215	179	133	729	125	1,166	-4%
Other Nova Scotia	49	25	372	25	471	48	19	452	20	539	14%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1%</b>
Saint John	12	13	106	9	140	15	16	84	19	134	-4%
Other New Brunswick	94	44	461	91	690	64	30	507	79	680	-1%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Québec	127	36	596	86	845	118	35	584	71	808	-4%
Montréal	844	507	5,046	780	7,177	819	323	4,782	761	6,685	-7%
Other Quebec	157	104	908	145	1,314	139	51	1,110	129	1,429	9%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>9,336</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Ottawa	254	200	1,014	218	1,686	257	206	1,040	196	1,699	1%
Toronto	2,113	1,676	5,014	1,726	10,529	2,204	1,801	5,509	1,517	11,031	5%
Hamilton	216	109	560	223	1,108	204	115	600	187	1,106	0%
London	121	67	488	83	759	107	77	554	71	809	7%
Other Ontario	592	384	2,951	467	4,394	623	398	3,425	457	4,903	12%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>10,027</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>18,476</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>11,128</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>19,548</b>	<b>6%</b>
Winnipeg	204	161	680	126	1,171	203	127	630	154	1,114	-5%
Other Manitoba	33	29	179	23	264	36	23	166	26	251	-5%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Regina	52	97	216	45	410	128	39	253	26	446	9%
Saskatoon	57	38	227	50	372	74	48	245	58	425	14%
Other Saskatchewan	21	18	164	27	230	29	13	167	15	224	-3%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>8%</b>
Calgary	428	286	963	299	1,976	403	330	1,067	249	2,049	4%
Edmonton	204	174	764	180	1,322	220	193	809	200	1,422	8%
Other Alberta	145	115	443	98	801	160	118	531	98	907	13%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>7%</b>
Vancouver	3,151	2,438	6,009	1,999	13,597	2,851	2,284	6,759	1,947	13,841	2%
Victoria	91	91	422	44	648	82	71	407	46	606	-6%
Other British Columbia	705	692	2,016	616	4,029	898	683	2,417	679	4,677	16%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>8,447</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>18,274</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>9,583</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>19,124</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12%</b>
Not Stated	11	1	6	1	19	1	-	1	-	2	-89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>7,545</b>	<b>55,579</b>	<b>9,944</b>	<b>7,174</b>	<b>33,174</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>57,481</b>	<b>3%</b>

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