



THE MONITOR

Immigration Levels for 2002

Immigration levels¹ for 2002 came well within the Immigration Plan's range of 210,000 to 235,000 immigrants. A total of 228,575 new immigrants came to Canada in 2002. This figure represented a decline of nine percent compared to 2001, or almost 22,000 fewer immigrants. Higher levels were achieved in 2001 through the federal budget provision of special funds to reduce the inventory of immigrant applications at missions overseas.

Economic immigrants accounted for 60 percent of landings in 2002 (138,226 principal applicants and dependants), while the family class accounted for 29 percent (65,087) and refugees for 11 percent (25,098). The percentage of landings in each category did not change significantly from 2001 (see chart 1 for additional information).

For the fifth year running, China was the leading source country, accounting

for just over 33,000 new immigrants to Canada in 2002, or 15 percent of the year's total. Immigrants from India, which ranked second as a source country, came closer to the Chinese total compared to the previous year, rising three percent to 28,754 and providing 13 percent of Canada's 2002 total.

Measurement of Foreign Worker Flows

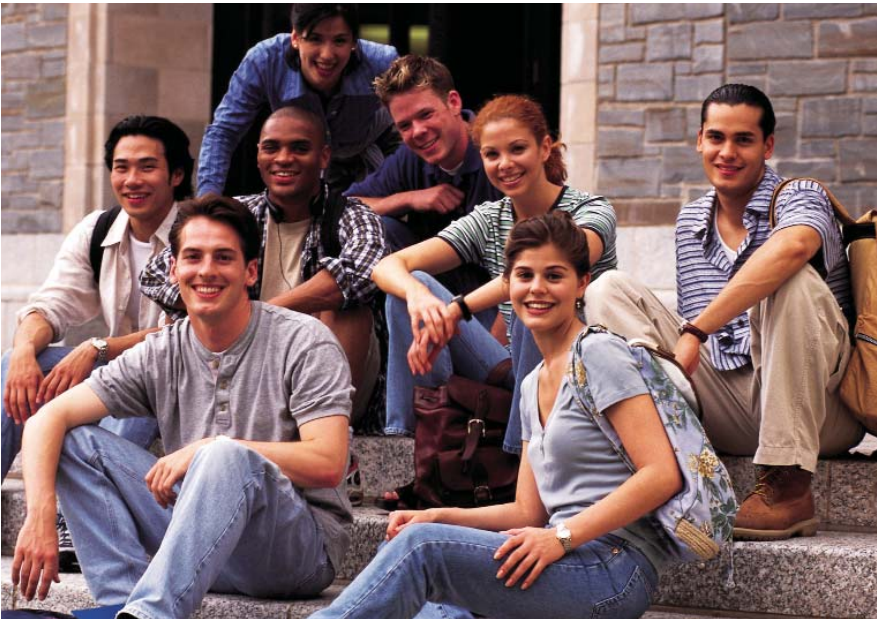
The implementation of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) at the end of June 2002 means that certain categories of foreign workers no longer require work permits. As a result, there has been a decline in the measured flows because some foreign workers are no longer captured in the administrative data. For example, small groups of performing artists and people who carry out after-sales servicing (now extended to non-NAFTA countries), among others, no longer require work permits. Other factors may also have contributed to the measured decline.

Recorded foreign worker flows were down by six percent in 2002. Almost 88,000 foreign workers were admitted to Canada, compared to about 93,000 the previous year. Declining numbers were more evident among certain countries of origin, notably the U.S., with a 2002 decline of 15 percent, and the U.K., falling by 10 percent. Notable declines occurred at skill levels A (professionals) and B (skilled and technical workers), possibly reflecting the changed regulations.

Recent U.S. Foreign Worker Trends

The U.S. accounted for 23 percent of foreign worker flows in 2002 (20,271 workers). The number of workers from the U.S. has been declining since the second quarter of 2001. This trend was interrupted only by a slight increase during the second quarter of 2002. The U.S. decline coincided with the high-tech industry slowdown in the spring of 2001 and intensified after the attacks of September 11. Finally, more recent declines coincided with the implementation of IRPA.

¹ The data in this document are preliminary and will be revised, probably upwards, when all transactions for 2002 are entered into the Citizenship and Immigration Canada processing systems.



Measurement of Foreign Student Flows

Recorded foreign student flows dropped by seven percent in 2002. Canada admitted 68,763 foreign students during the year, compared to almost 74,000 in 2001. The drop coincided with the implementation of IRPA at the end of June 2002. Under the new regulations, students registering for courses of six months or less no longer require a study permit. Even though Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) now records fewer foreign students, this fact does not necessarily mean that fewer are coming to Canada.

South Korea and China were once again the leading source countries for foreign students, but India has increased in importance in recent years, now ranking eighth. Its flows increased by 66 percent in 2002.

Citizenship Grants in 2002

In 2002, more than 140,500 immigrants became Canadian citizens. This figure represented 16 percent fewer people than the year before, or a drop of 27,660. Since many immigrants take out citizenship as soon as possible (after three years' residence in Canada as immigrants), citizenship rates tend to follow the immigration flows of at least three years before. In 1998 and 1999, immigration declined significantly over preceding years. For example, immigration totalled 216,014 in 1997 and 174,159 in 1998. These fluctuations may account for some of the 2002 decline observed. Other factors, such as return migration (immigrants who return temporarily or permanently to their country of origin), may also have had an impact on the citizenship figures.

Feature Article: Foreign Students Double between 1990 and 2001

The stock of foreign students in Canada doubled over the 1990s to more than 130,000 students by the end of 2001. East Asian countries increasingly led the numbers. University level studies continued to figure prominently but the proportion of students at the secondary level or less decreased substantially. Gender differences were less evident than in earlier periods, but some countries, such as Japan and India, had significant gender biases among their students.

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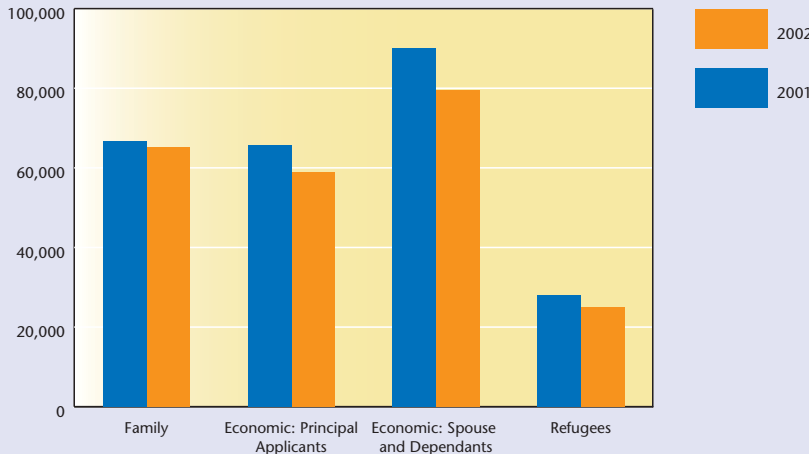
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Chart 1
Immigration by Class — Total, 2001 and 2002



send a growing number of immigrants to Canada in 2002, rising three percent for the year to 28,754. Pakistan's numbers declined by eight percent compared to 2001. Overall, India provided 13 percent of immigrants to Canada in 2002, while Pakistan sent six percent of the total.

Landing Categories

Economic immigrants accounted for 60 percent of landings in 2002 (138,226 principal applicants and dependants), while the family class accounted for 29 percent (65,087) and refugees for 11 percent (25,098). The percentage of landings in each category did not change significantly from 2001.

NEW IMMIGRANTS

Immigration levels came well within the 2002 Immigration Plan's range of 210,000 to 235,000 new immigrants. A total of 228,575 new immigrants came to Canada in 2002. This figure represented a decline of nine percent compared to 2001, or almost 22,000 fewer immigrants. Higher levels were achieved in 2001 through the federal budget provision of special funds to reduce the inventory of immigrant applications at missions overseas.

Countries of Origin

For the fifth year running, China was the leading source country of immigrants to Canada, accounting for just over 33,000 new immigrants in 2002, or 15 percent of the year's total. China's landings declined by 18 percent compared to 2001—a relatively larger drop

than the decline in overall immigrant numbers.

The second and third largest source countries (India and Pakistan, respectively) experienced less dramatic change over 2001 figures. India continued to

Taking a look at principal applicant numbers, skilled worker landings decreased by nine percent, a figure that matched the drop in the overall immigrant levels in 2002. The number of

Chart 2
Top 10 Source Countries, Total, 2001 and 2002

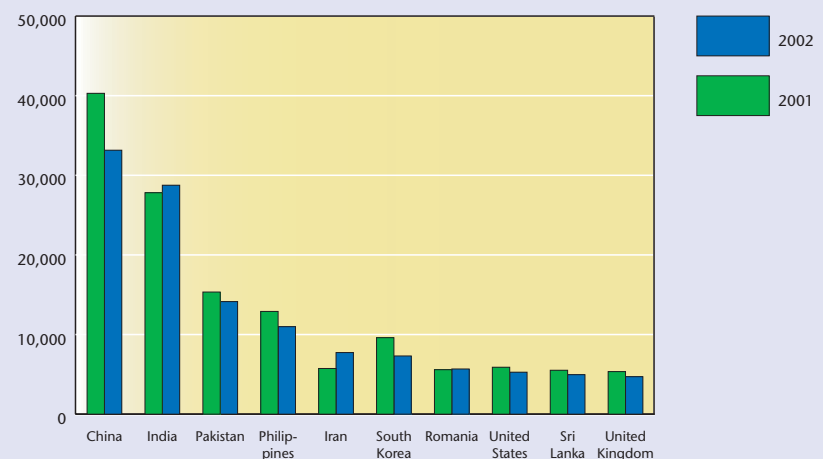
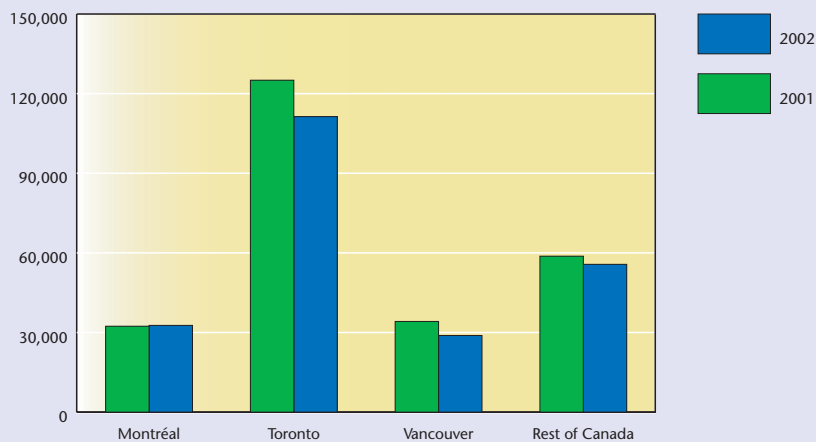


Chart 3
Immigration by City, Total, 2001 and 2002



business immigrants continued to decline through 2002 to a year-end drop of 26 percent. Live-in caregiver landings also declined by about 24 percent compared to 2001.

Landings in the provincial nominee category grew by 65 percent in 2002 (679 principal applicants). The increases reflected a number of new and expanded provincial nominee agreements signed between the federal government and several provinces, including Manitoba, P.E.I., Alberta and Nova Scotia, among others.

Destinations

Some 49 percent of 2002 immigrants were destined to Toronto on arrival in Canada—a proportion that has been roughly maintained in the past three years. Another 14 percent were destined for Montréal and 13 percent for Vancouver. Vancouver has seen its share of Canada's new immigrants drop

steadily since 1999, when it received about 17 percent of new immigrants.

FOREIGN WORKERS

The number of foreign workers recorded has been 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. In some cases, foreign workers who previously required a work permit no longer require one. CIC put these measures into place to facilitate the movement of foreign workers to Canada. The decline in recorded flows does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign workers are coming to Canada.

Countries of Origin

In 2002, foreign worker flows were down by six percent. Almost 88,000

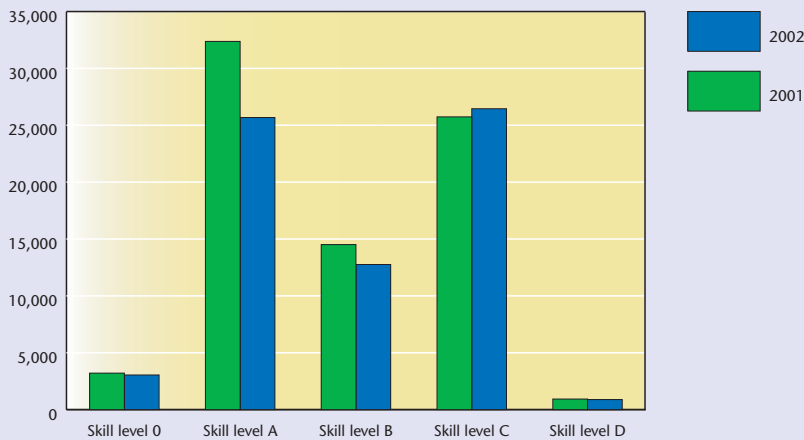
foreign workers were admitted to Canada in 2002, compared to about 93,000 the previous year. The decline occurred in the last two quarters of the year. The fourth quarter decline was 15 percent compared to the same quarter in 2001. Declining numbers were more evident among certain countries of origin—notably the U.S., with a 2002 decline of 15 percent and the U.K., falling by 10 percent. In both cases the declines were more precipitous in the final quarter, falling 33 percent and 21 percent for each country, respectively.

Despite overall declines, several top 10 countries recorded significant increases, including Australia (16 percent), Japan (23 percent) and the Philippines (15 percent). The final months of the year figured prominently in the Australian and Japanese increases, with fourth-quarter numbers increasing 55 percent and 30 percent, respectively, over the same quarter of 2001.

The U.S. and Mexico continued to be the leading sources of foreign workers. The U.S. accounted for 23 percent of foreign worker flows in 2002 (20,271 workers) and Mexico accounted for 13 percent (11,381 workers).

The number of workers from the U.S. has been declining since the second quarter of 2001. This trend was interrupted by a slight increase during the second quarter of 2002, but the downward trend continued during the final two quarters of the year. The onset of the U.S. declines coincided with the high-tech industry slowdown in the

Chart 4
Temporary Foreign Workers by Skill Level, Total, 2001 and 2002



spring of 2001. These declines continued and intensified after the attacks of September 11. Finally, more recent declines coincided with the implementation of IRPA.

Skill Levels

Notable declines occurred at skill level A (professionals), whose 2002 total reflected a drop of 21 percent (almost 6,700 fewer workers) over the previous year. The decline was especially sharp in the last two quarters of the year; the final quarter figures declined 37 percent compared to the fourth quarter of 2001. Part of this decline can be attributed to a regulatory change under IRPA. For example, performing artist groups of fewer than 15 people no longer require work permits. Only 2,020 artists entered under the category in 2002, and all in the first six months of the year. This com-

pared to about 5,500 in 2001—35 percent of whom were from the U.S.

Similar declines were recorded at skill level B (skilled and technical workers), with year-end totals down by 12 percent (around 1,750 fewer workers) compared to 2001, and a decline of 36 percent in the final quarter. IRPA regulations extended the after-sales servicing provisions under NAFTA to people of all countries of origin. Prior to the regulatory change, about 5,000 people a year were issued work permits for after-sales servicing, about 60 percent of whom were classified at skill level B.

Workers at skill level C (intermediate and clerical, including seasonal agricultural workers) gained three percent in 2002, becoming the largest single group of foreign workers in Canada. Flows reached 26,455 workers for the year. Despite the overall rise, the fourth quarter reflected a modest decline over

the same period in 2001, dropping by three percent.

Workers at the lowest skill level (D—elemental and labour) declined by five percent over 2001 totals, but accounted for only one percent of overall foreign worker flows.

Destinations

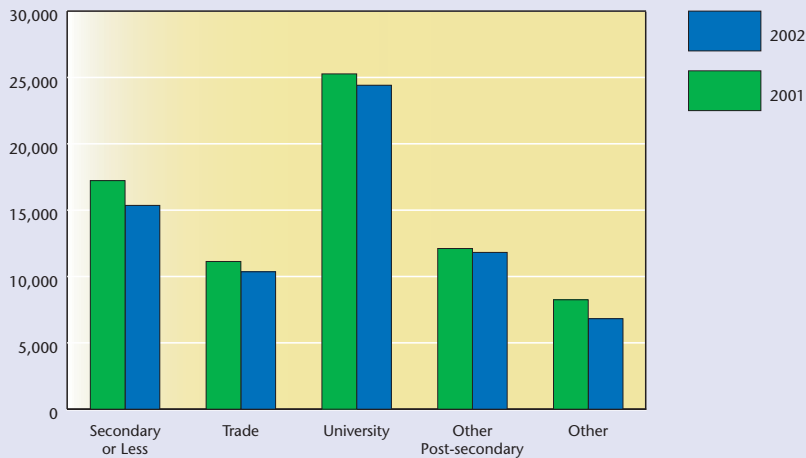
British Columbia and the provinces of Atlantic Canada (except New Brunswick) increased their numbers of foreign workers in 2002, ranging from eight percent growth in British Columbia to 11 percent for P.E.I. This added almost 1,200 more workers to British Columbia, with Nova Scotia adding the next largest group with almost 200 more.

Among Canada's largest cities, only Vancouver increased the number of foreign workers, adding 10 percent compared to 2001. Montréal and Toronto's numbers dropped 15 and seven percent, respectively. Among Canada's smaller cities, several recorded substantial drops, including Ottawa, down 24 percent (700 fewer workers); Edmonton, down 23 percent (almost 500 fewer workers); and Winnipeg, down 24 percent (almost 300 fewer workers). These declines are partly attributable to the new IRPA regulations.

Foreign Students

Under the new IRPA regulations, students registered in courses of six months or less in duration no longer require a study permit. CIC put these measures into place to facilitate the

Chart 5
Foreign Students by Level of Study, Total, 2001 and 2002



movement of foreign students to Canada. While the count of foreign students dropped because of this change, this fact does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign nationals are coming to Canada to study—just that CIC records fewer of them.

Countries of Origin

The flow of foreign students to Canada dropped by seven percent in 2002. Canada admitted 68,763 foreign students during the year, compared to almost 74,000 in 2001. Eight of the top 10 countries of origin (except India and Hong Kong) showed significant declines in the fourth quarter. The drop coincides with the implementation of IRPA at the end of June 2002. In 2001, about 18 percent of student flows had permits

of six months or less. After the regulations were implemented, this proportion dropped to eight percent.²

South Korea and China were once again the leading source countries for foreign students and despite the overall decline, flows from each of these countries increased by two percent for the year. Fourth-quarter declines were evident, however, with South Korea dropping 19 percent compared to the same quarter in 2001 and China dropping six percent. India has grown in importance in recent years and now ranks as the eighth leading source country. It increased its student flows by 66 percent in 2002, to 2,034 new students.

Japan, the U.S. and Mexico ranked third, fourth and fifth, respectively. All three

countries recorded significant declines in the number of students beginning in the third quarter. Mexico's 2002 decline was the most dramatic, dropping 25 percent for the year. Because of the short average duration of Mexican student permits, part of this decline was attributable to the new regulations.

Level of Study

The largest group of students was destined for university level studies in 2002, accounting for 36 percent of the total, or 24,413 students. The proportion of students at this level increased by a modest two percent over the 2001 share. The next largest group was students at the secondary level or less with 22 percent of the 2002 total. As students at this level are often the dependants of foreign workers in Canada, totals are partly driven by foreign worker flows. Students at the other post-secondary level of study accounted for 17 percent of students in 2002.

All levels of study reflected an absolute decline in numbers in 2002. Again, these declines were concentrated in the last two quarters of the year. Students classified at the "other level of study"—that is, students whose level did not fit the university, trade, post-secondary, or secondary or less—declined at the greatest rate in the last two quarters. This drop is very likely due to the fact that prior to the implementation of IRPA, students at this level were twice as likely as others to have permits of less than six months.

² Some permits are still issued for six months or less, because students who think they may want to extend their study period beyond the first six months are encouraged to obtain a student permit so that they do not have to leave Canada in order to extend their study period.

Destinations

Among Canada's three largest cities, the 2002 decline in foreign student numbers was felt disproportionately in Vancouver, which admitted 2,442 fewer students than in 2001. This brought the 2002 Vancouver total to 16,804 new students, a decline of 13 percent. Vancouver admitted about 24 percent of the foreign students who came to Canada in 2002. Toronto's numbers declined by five percent, accounting for 20 percent of foreign students. Montréal also registered a significant drop, falling by 12 percent or 1,075 fewer students.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick experienced growth of seven percent and five percent, respectively. Since Atlantic Canada has a relatively large number of foreign students at the university level whose study period well exceeds six months, this part of the country did not record the declines seen in other parts of the country.

CITIZENSHIP

More than 140,500 immigrants became Canadian citizens in 2002. This figure represented 16 percent fewer people than the year before—or a drop of 27,660. Since many immigrants take out citizenship as soon as possible (after three years' residence in Canada as immigrants), citizenship grants tend to follow the immigration flows of at least three years before. In 1998 and 1999,

immigration declined significantly over the preceding years. For example, immigration totalled 216,014 in 1997 and 174,159 in 1998. These fluctuations may account for some of the 2002 decline observed.

Among the leading source countries, citizenship numbers for immigrants from Hong Kong dropped by almost half (from 12,892 to 6,828). This drop coincided with a decline in immigrant numbers from Hong Kong that began in 1998 and accelerated in 1999. Looking back on immigration trends from that period for the other leading countries, 2002 citizenship grants tended to mirror the upward or downward trend of those years. China was the notable exception. Immigration from China increased somewhat in 1998 and dramatically in 1999, but citizenship numbers declined from 2001 to 2002.

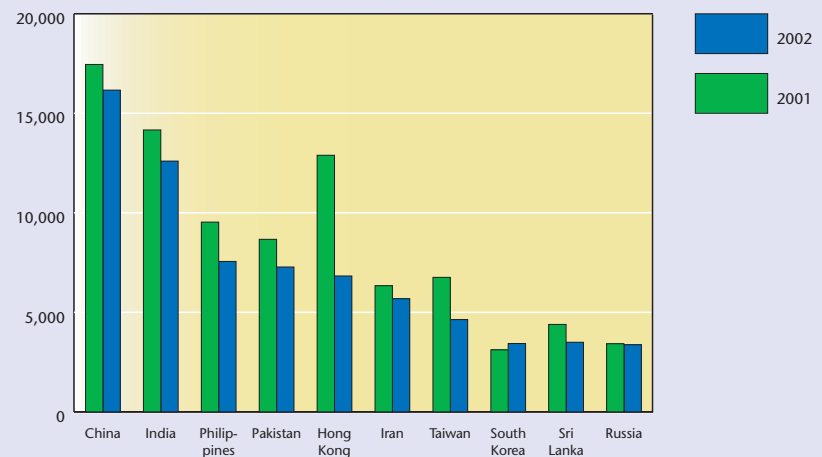
Another factor that may have accounted for the declines was the phenomenon of return migration. When immigrants return to their country of origin for periods of time, it delays their qualification for Canadian citizenship. Some of these immigrants may not return to Canada. More people than previously observed may have returned to their country of origin in this way.

FEATURE ARTICLE

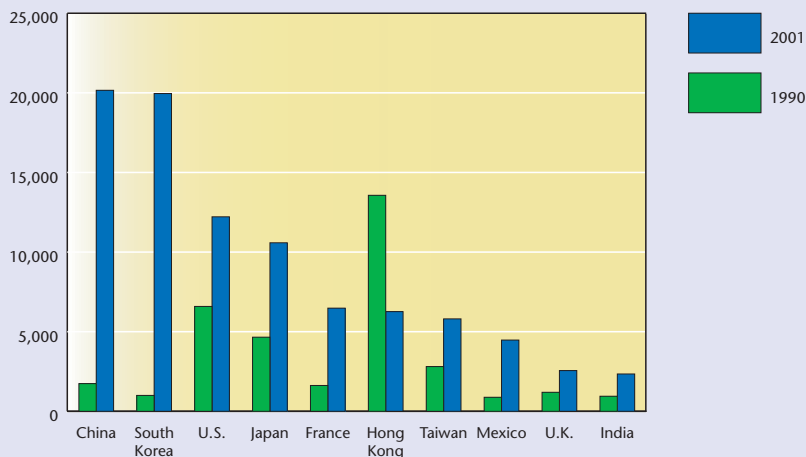
Foreign Student Trends 1990–2001

The number of foreign students in Canada has increased rapidly in recent years, doubling over the 1990s to more than 130,000 students by the end of 2001. East Asian countries increasingly lead foreign student numbers. Together,

Chart 6
Citizenship Grants by Top 10 Source Countries, Total, 2001 and 2002



**Chart 7
Top 10 Source Countries, 1990 and 2001**



South Korea, China, Hong Kong and Japan accounted for 43 percent of foreign students in Canada in 2001. Among these countries, China and South Korea, who accounted for only five percent of students in 1990, now make up 30 percent of the national total.

Mexico is emerging as an increasingly important source of foreign students, ranking eighth overall in 2001. On average, Mexican students stay in Canada for shorter periods of time than do students from other leading source countries.

Ontario hosts the largest proportion of foreign students, with about one in three foreign students in 2001. Nevertheless, a noticeable shift from Ontario to British Columbia has also been evident since 1990, as Ontario watched its share drop from 42 percent that year to its 2001 level. Between 1990 and 2001, British Columbia increased its share from 20 to 30 per-

cent of the national total. The trend toward British Columbia is related to the tendency of students from top East Asian source countries to study in British Columbia. Principal source countries can vary across Canadian provinces. For example, Quebec's leading source of foreign students is

France—a phenomenon that does not hold true in other parts of the country. The tendency of French students to study in Quebec is likely related to specific agreements between the province and France that allow French nationals to study in Quebec without paying foreign student fees under certain circumstances.

University level studies continued to figure prominently, accounting for about 44 percent of foreign students, a proportion consistent with levels throughout the 1990s. The proportion of students at the secondary level or less has decreased substantially, however, from 39 percent of the total in 1990 to 23 percent in 2001. At the same time, students at the other post-secondary level increased from four percent in 1990 to 13 percent. Trade level studies (predominantly college and CEGEP) have also become more important, going from nine percent of student

**Chart 8
Foreign Students by Province of Study, 1990 and 2001**

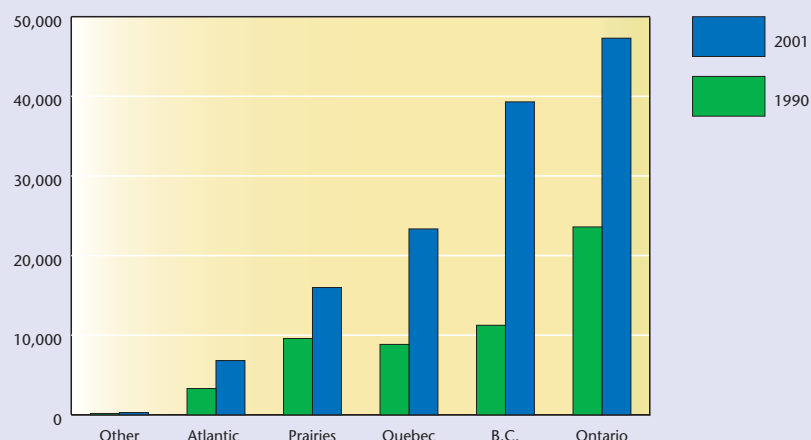
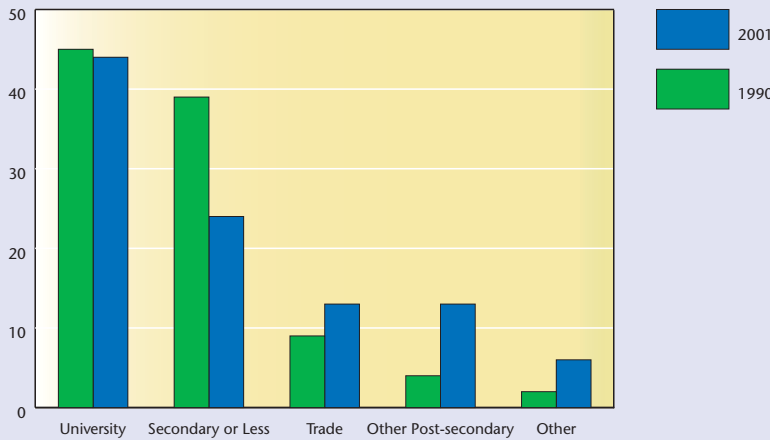


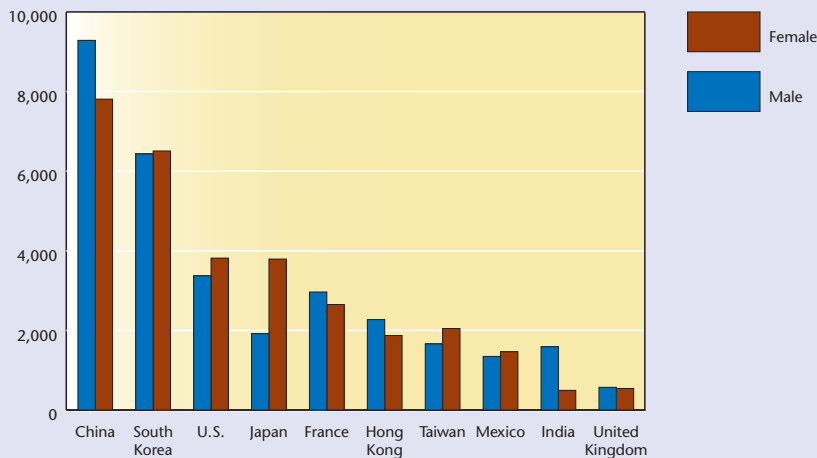
Chart 9
Foreign Students by Study Level, 1990 and 2001



study period dropped to a low of 661 days (1.8 years) in 1997 and peaked at almost 800 days (2.2 years) in 2000. University level students stayed the longest, at an average of 887 days (2.4 years) in 2001. In the same year, other post-secondary students stayed an average of 618 days (1.7 years) and trade level students stayed an average of 592 days (1.6 years).

Women make up a smaller proportion of foreign students than men. About 47 percent of foreign students were female in 2001, compared to 45 percent in 1990 and 36 percent in 1980. In terms of numbers, this translated into about 8,000 more male students than female students in 2001. Japan is an anomaly among the top source countries in terms of the large proportion of female students who come to Canada. Female Japanese students outnumber their male counterparts by a ratio of 2:1 in post-secondary studies. At the other extreme, more than three quarters of post-secondary students from India are male. Greater gender parity exists among the other top 10 source countries.

Chart 10
Post-secondary Foreign Students by Gender, 2001



totals in 1990 to 13 percent in 2001. South Korean students have been especially prominent in trade level increases, accounting for 44 percent of that country's students in 2001.

The average length of study of post-secondary foreign students was not much different in 2001 than it was in 1990. Students stayed for an average of 761 days (2.1 years) in 2001 as opposed to 747 days in 1990 (also 2.1 years). However, during the 1990s, the average

ANNEX A – TABLES

Table 1 – Immigration by Level³ (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2001					Total 2001	2002				Total 2002	Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4			
Immediate Family	9,012	9,705	9,053	9,940	37,710	9,886	10,414	6,863	8,208	35,371	-6%	
Parents & Grandparents	5,044	5,939	5,224	5,054	21,261	5,579	7,911	5,004	3,949	22,443	6%	
Others	1,741	2,011	2,155	1,768	7,675	1,686	1,990	2,009	1,588	7,273	-5%	
Total Family	15,797	17,655	16,432	16,762	66,646	17,151	20,315	13,876	13,745	65,087	-2%	
Skilled Workers - Principal Applicants	13,853	17,127	17,057	10,823	58,860	14,117	17,385	12,863	8,968	53,333	-9%	
Business Immigrants - Principal Applicants	936	1,097	1,305	744	4,082	884	828	837	491	3,040	-26%	
Provincial /Territorial Nominee - Principal Applicants	87	120	109	95	411	118	250	158	153	679	65%	
Live-in Caregivers - Principal Applicants	587	538	482	679	2,286	625	518	123	473	1,739	-24%	
Total Economic - Principal Applicants	15,463	18,882	18,953	12,341	65,639	15,744	18,981	13,981	10,085	58,791	-10%	
Skilled Workers - Spouse and Dependants	17,333	22,874	24,562	13,490	78,259	17,820	22,582	18,356	11,026	69,784	-11%	
Business Immigrants - Spouse and Dependants	2,265	2,737	3,635	1,861	10,498	2,221	2,089	2,379	1,282	7,971	-24%	
Provincial /Territorial Nominee - Spouse and Dependants	165	225	259	214	863	233	512	372	324	1,441	67%	
Live-in Caregivers - Spouse and Dependants	89	116	76	56	337	74	111	39	15	239	-29%	
Total Economic - Spouse and Dependants	19,852	25,952	28,532	15,621	89,957	20,348	25,294	21,146	12,647	79,435	-12%	
Skilled Workers - p.a., spouse and dep.	31,186	40,001	41,619	24,313	137,119	31,937	39,967	31,219	19,994	123,117	-10%	
Business Immigrants - p.a., spouse and dep.	3,201	3,834	4,940	2,605	14,580	3,105	2,917	3,216	1,773	11,011	-24%	
Provincial /Territorial Nominee - p.a., spouse and dep.	252	345	368	309	1,274	351	762	530	477	2,120	66%	
Live-in Caregivers - p.a., spouse and dep.	676	654	558	735	2,623	699	629	162	488	1,978	-25%	
Total Economic	35,315	44,834	47,485	27,962	155,596	36,092	44,275	35,127	22,732	138,226	-11%	
Post-Determination Refugee Claimant	24	8	30	20	82	34	27	6	7	74	-10%	
Deferred Removal Order Class	31	28	30	34	123	28	21	0	2	51	-59%	
Retirees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	--	
Total Other	55	36	60	54	205	62	48	7	9	126	-39%	
Total Immigrants	51,167	62,525	63,977	44,778	222,447	53,305	64,638	49,010	36,486	203,439	-9%	
Government Assisted Refugees	2,668	2,272	2,047	1,706	8,693	1,788	1,678	1,592	2,436	7,494	-14%	
Privately Sponsored Refugees	616	752	814	1,393	3,575	590	745	839	878	3,052	-15%	
Refugees Landed in Canada (Asylum)	2,834	3,389	2,160	3,508	11,891	4,901	4,305	249	1,080	10,535	-11%	
Dependants Abroad	1,148	1,078	819	695	3,740	939	1,268	1,184	626	4,017	7%	
Total Refugees	7,266	7,491	5,840	7,302	27,899	8,218	7,996	3,864	5,020	25,098	-10%	
Total Immigrants/Refugees	58,433	70,016	69,817	52,080	250,346	61,523	72,634	52,874	41,506	228,537	-9%	
Permit Holders applying for permanent residence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	--	
IRPA Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	--	
Backlog	8	6	11	16	41	0	0	0	0	0	-100%	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	
Total	58,433	70,016	69,817	52,080	250,346	61,523	72,634	52,877	41,541	228,575	-9%	

3 The data in this document are preliminary counts and will be revised, probably upwards, when all transactions for 2002 are entered into the CIC processing system.

**Table 2 – Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries
(Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)**

COUNTRY	2001						2002						Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Rank 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	Rank 2002	
China, People's Republic of	9,632	11,532	11,294	7,838	40,296	1	9,809	9,831	7,405	6,107	33,152	1	-18%
India	6,513	8,046	7,696	5,557	27,812	2	7,322	10,434	6,693	4,305	28,754	2	3%
Pakistan	3,692	4,164	4,144	3,339	15,339	3	3,877	4,682	2,634	2,945	14,138	3	-8%
Philippines	3,270	4,531	2,966	2,136	12,903	4	3,008	4,353	2,326	1,301	10,988	4	-15%
Iran	1,405	1,300	1,547	1,484	5,736	7	1,735	3,340	1,392	1,268	7,735	5	35%
Korea, Republic of	2,357	3,404	2,388	1,455	9,604	5	2,025	1,995	1,989	1,302	7,311	6	-24%
Romania	1,648	1,329	1,360	1,248	5,585	8	1,762	1,678	1,296	939	5,675	7	2%
United States of America	1,465	1,533	1,548	1,348	5,894	6	1,587	1,538	960	1,186	5,271	8	-11%
Sri Lanka	1,433	1,622	1,240	1,219	5,514	9	1,539	1,881	817	721	4,958	9	-10%
United Kingdom	1,139	1,450	1,564	1,192	5,345	10	1,231	1,452	1,013	1,010	4,706	10	-12%
Total - Top Ten Only	32,554	38,911	35,747	26,816	134,028		33,895	41,184	26,525	21,084	122,688		-8%
Total - Other Countries	25,879	31,105	34,070	25,264	116,318		27,628	31,450	26,352	20,457	105,887		-9%
Total	58,433	70,016	69,817	52,080	250,346		61,523	72,634	52,877	41,541	228,575		-9%

**Table 3 – Immigration by Province and Census Metropolitan Area
(Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependents)**

Province / Census Metropolitan Area	2001					2002					Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	
St. John's	78	77	53	86	294	85	89	28	28	230	-22%
Other Newfoundland	27	24	41	18	110	20	27	37	86	170	55%
Total Newfoundland	105	101	94	104	404	105	116	65	114	400	-1%
Total Prince Edward Island	46	19	29	40	134	31	44	7	26	108	-19%
Halifax	369	324	419	269	1,381	289	334	228	256	1,107	-20%
Other Nova Scotia	98	93	76	60	327	73	80	84	54	291	-11%
Total Nova Scotia	467	417	495	329	1,708	362	414	312	310	1,398	-18%
Saint John	23	46	52	27	148	36	60	43	19	158	7%
Other New Brunswick	180	173	159	141	653	133	153	125	136	547	-16%
Total New Brunswick	203	219	211	168	801	169	213	168	155	705	-12%
Québec	404	598	488	339	1,829	308	419	308	282	1,317	-28%
Montréal	6,931	9,182	8,673	7,580	32,366	8,851	9,430	8,140	6,256	32,677	1%
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	111	170	162	142	585	121	140	189	187	637	9%
Other Québec	633	737	648	630	2,648	459	551	734	1,026	2,770	5%
Total Québec	8,079	10,687	9,971	8,691	37,428	9,739	10,540	9,371	7,751	37,401	0%
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	1,979	2,178	2,603	1,688	8,448	1,887	2,275	1,622	1,337	7,121	-16%
Toronto	29,028	35,444	35,775	24,814	125,061	30,210	37,992	25,324	17,813	111,339	-11%
Hamilton	661	722	644	740	2,767	918	823	671	637	3,049	10%
London	537	539	511	368	1,955	439	478	431	350	1,698	-13%
Other Ontario	2,538	2,759	2,540	2,357	10,194	2,670	2,900	2,341	2,281	10,192	0%
Total Ontario	34,743	41,642	42,073	29,967	148,425	36,124	44,468	30,389	22,418	133,399	-10%
Winnipeg	926	1,024	893	899	3,742	865	1,227	844	851	3,787	1%
Other Manitoba	172	197	265	198	832	171	295	207	134	807	-3%
Total Manitoba	1,098	1,221	1,158	1,097	4,574	1,036	1,522	1,051	985	4,594	0%
Regina	115	119	205	96	535	129	156	125	137	547	2%
Saskatoon	202	187	225	162	776	197	197	151	163	708	-9%
Other Saskatchewan	84	85	127	102	398	126	98	89	88	401	1%
Total Saskatchewan	401	391	557	360	1,709	452	451	365	388	1,656	-3%
Calgary	2,295	2,778	3,002	2,094	10,169	2,385	2,839	1,957	1,816	8,997	-12%
Edmonton	1,111	1,268	1,159	1,042	4,580	1,120	1,304	865	912	4,201	-8%
Other Alberta	421	389	408	404	1,622	408	450	254	362	1,474	-9%
Total Alberta	3,827	4,435	4,569	3,540	16,371	3,913	4,593	3,076	3,090	14,672	-10%
Vancouver	8,315	9,647	9,390	6,813	34,165	8,509	8,859	6,984	4,523	28,875	-15%
Victoria	236	267	258	189	950	200	196	175	73	644	-32%
Other British Columbia	838	837	810	666	3,151	818	1,109	822	1,626	4,375	39%
Total British Columbia	9,389	10,751	10,458	7,668	38,266	9,527	10,164	7,981	6,222	33,894	-11%
Total Yukon	9	18	28	12	67	5	22	13	9	49	-27%
Total Northwest Territories	12	24	36	18	90	20	20	15	5	60	-33%
Total Nunavut	0	4	0	2	6	4	4	1	0	9	50%
Not Stated	54	87	138	84	363	36	63	63	68	230	-37%
Total	58,433	70,016	69,817	52,080	250,346	61,523	72,634	52,877	41,541	228,575	-9%

Table 4 – Temporary Foreign Workers by Top 10 Source Country

COUNTRY	2001						2002						Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Rank 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	Rank 2002	
U.S.A.	5,424	6,939	6,595	4,891	23,849	1	4,974	7,017	5,006	3,274	20,271	1	-15%
Mexico	2,415	5,237	3,365	95	11,112	2	2,305	5,295	3,708	73	11,381	2	2%
United Kingdom	1,467	1,921	1,855	1,801	7,044	3	1,463	1,862	1,566	1,419	6,310	3	-10%
Australia	1,494	1,140	874	1,370	4,878	6	1,244	1,192	1,098	2,126	5,660	4	16%
Jamaica	731	1,879	3,121	79	5,810	4	760	1,996	2,711	53	5,520	5	-5%
Japan	1,163	1,611	921	682	4,377	7	1,223	1,995	1,289	887	5,394	6	23%
France	1,044	1,783	1,481	668	4,976	5	1,067	1,918	1,104	564	4,653	7	-6%
Philippines	995	932	1,216	877	4,020	8	1,258	1,268	1,131	947	4,604	8	15%
Germany	607	684	803	434	2,528	9	613	596	698	253	2,160	9	-15%
India	430	591	583	340	1,944	10	484	591	498	291	1,864	10	-4%
Total - Top Ten Only	15,770	22,717	20,814	11,237	70,538		15,391	23,730	18,809	9,887	67,817		-4%
Total - Other Countries	4,686	6,766	7,473	3,620	22,545		4,670	6,796	5,976	2,693	20,135		-11%
Total	20,456	29,483	28,287	14,857	93,083		20,061	30,526	24,785	12,580	87,952		-6%

Table 5 – Temporary Foreign Workers by Skill Level

Skill Level	2001					2002					Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	
Skill Level 0	822	807	906	674	3,209	729	868	854	595	3,046	-5%
Skill Level A	7,464	8,885	9,588	6,436	32,373	6,783	8,482	6,353	4,063	25,681	-21%
Skill Level B	3,029	4,415	4,202	2,862	14,508	3,105	4,749	3,059	1,846	12,759	-12%
Skill Level C	4,790	9,812	9,755	1,383	25,740	5,164	10,344	9,603	1,344	26,455	3%
Skill Level D	106	202	501	121	930	119	298	345	121	883	-5%
Not Stated	4,245	5,362	3,335	3,381	16,323	4,161	5,785	4,571	4,611	19,128	17%
Total	20,456	29,483	28,287	14,857	93,083	20,061	30,526	24,785	12,580	87,952	-6%

Table 6 – Temporary Foreign Workers by Province and Census Metropolitan Area

Province / Census Metropolitan Area	2001					2002					Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	
St. John's	52	77	84	47	260	41	64	52	31	188	-28%
Other Newfoundland	151	234	247	222	854	212	334	291	192	1,029	20%
Total Newfoundland	203	311	331	269	1,114	253	398	343	223	1,217	9%
Total Prince Edward Island	24	40	20	9	93	19	35	36	13	103	11%
Halifax	240	296	385	324	1,245	400	585	310	130	1,425	14%
Other Nova Scotia	94	139	177	200	610	172	311	93	48	624	2%
Total Nova Scotia	334	435	562	524	1,855	572	896	403	178	2,049	10%
Saint John	20	51	32	22	125	20	26	21	10	77	-38%
Other New Brunswick	81	188	138	89	496	106	123	125	55	409	-18%
Total New Brunswick	101	239	170	111	621	126	149	146	65	486	-22%
Québec	240	451	423	159	1,273	297	480	239	108	1,124	-12%
Montréal	2,347	4,369	3,326	1,869	11,911	2,379	3,979	2,457	1,253	10,068	-15%
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	48	54	64	15	181	15	30	16	13	74	-59%
Other Quebec	489	633	411	233	1,766	508	801	489	175	1,973	12%
Total Quebec	3,124	5,507	4,224	2,276	15,131	3,199	5,290	3,201	1,549	13,239	-13%
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	810	754	989	488	3,041	693	754	590	287	2,324	-24%
Toronto	3,912	4,309	3,967	2,975	15,163	3,554	4,406	3,665	2,527	14,152	-7%
Hamilton	185	229	157	148	719	143	194	136	95	568	-21%
London	146	145	154	139	584	153	175	167	108	603	3%
Other Ontario	5,373	9,906	10,439	2,041	27,759	5,160	10,202	9,357	1,577	26,296	-5%
Total Ontario	10,426	15,343	15,706	5,791	47,266	9,703	15,731	13,915	4,594	43,943	-7%
Winnipeg	290	329	392	184	1,195	216	306	253	138	913	-24%
Other Manitoba	118	164	196	89	567	213	157	133	105	608	7%
Total Manitoba	408	493	588	273	1,762	429	463	386	243	1,521	-14%
Regina	33	55	59	57	204	60	75	71	44	250	23%
Saskatoon	78	112	99	65	354	89	88	84	61	322	-9%
Other Saskatchewan	114	149	159	78	500	81	185	113	56	435	-13%
Total Saskatchewan	225	316	317	200	1,058	230	348	268	161	1,007	-5%
Calgary	807	846	783	638	3,074	666	883	699	476	2,724	-11%
Edmonton	541	544	752	333	2,170	430	529	448	274	1,681	-23%
Other Alberta	710	1,009	893	721	3,333	652	978	817	640	3,087	-7%
Total Alberta	2,058	2,399	2,428	1,692	8,577	1,748	2,390	1,964	1,390	7,492	-13%
Vancouver	2,588	3,080	2,537	2,264	10,469	2,585	3,455	3,019	2,479	11,538	10%
Victoria	59	77	143	42	321	56	181	190	47	474	48%
Other British Columbia	845	1,100	1,087	1,342	4,374	915	1,040	814	1,562	4,331	-1%
Total British Columbia	3,492	4,257	3,767	3,648	15,164	3,556	4,676	4,023	4,088	16,343	8%
Total Yukon	3	44	22	7	76	19	34	23	16	92	21%
Total Northwest Territories	24	41	89	14	168	43	50	32	10	135	-20%
Total Nunavut	8	3	2	2	15	6	1	2	1	10	-33%
Not Stated	26	55	61	41	183	158	65	43	49	315	72%
Total	20,456	29,483	28,287	14,857	93,083	20,061	30,526	24,785	12,580	87,952	-6%

Table 7 – Foreign Students by Level of Study

LEVEL OF STUDY	2001					2002					Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	
Secondary or Less	3,312	2,235	9,426	2,252	17,225	3,629	1,889	8,165	1,675	15,358	-11%
Trade	3,230	2,357	3,775	1,770	11,132	3,678	2,251	2,959	1,468	10,356	-7%
University	3,808	2,575	16,410	2,475	25,268	3,956	2,595	15,715	2,147	24,413	-3%
Other Post-Secondary	2,345	2,525	5,040	2,199	12,109	2,855	2,652	4,257	2,051	11,815	-2%
Other	2,119	2,336	2,606	1,184	8,245	1,986	2,164	1,856	815	6,821	-17%
Total	14,814	12,028	37,257	9,880	73,979	16,104	11,551	32,952	8,156	68,763	-7%

Table 8 – Foreign Students by Top 10 Source Countries

COUNTRY	2001						2002						Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Rank 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	Rank 2002	
South Korea	3,667	2,894	4,575	2,343	13,479	1	4,681	2,725	4,454	1,903	13,763	1	2%
China	2,469	2,378	4,151	2,140	11,138	2	3,076	2,019	4,274	2,011	11,380	2	2%
Japan	1,290	2,099	2,377	643	6,409	3	1,361	2,157	1,791	452	5,761	3	-10%
U.S.A.	536	490	3,185	521	4,732	5	594	395	2,737	320	4,046	4	-14%
Mexico	1,008	606	2,938	295	4,847	4	963	644	1,882	142	3,631	5	-25%
France	569	195	3,158	274	4,196	6	554	174	2,610	183	3,521	6	-16%
Taiwan	360	359	1,097	261	2,077	7	347	429	1,066	258	2,100	7	1%
India	179	140	723	187	1,229	12	224	217	1,280	313	2,034	8	66%
Germany	202	121	1,524	106	1,953	8	219	122	1,450	48	1,839	9	-6%
Hong Kong	220	133	1,015	162	1,530	10	205	107	919	174	1,405	10	-8%
Total - Top Ten Only	10,500	9,415	24,743	6,932	51,590		12,224	8,989	22,463	5,804	49,480		-4%
Total - Other Countries	4,314	2,613	12,514	2,948	22,389		3,880	2,562	10,489	2,352	19,283		-14%
Total	14,814	12,028	37,257	9,880	73,979		16,104	11,551	32,952	8,156	68,763		-7%

Table 9 – Foreign Students by Province and Census Metropolitan Area

Province / Census Metropolitan Area	2001					2002					Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	
St. John's	0	1	2	2	5	0	0	4	0	4	-20%
Other Newfoundland	51	28	145	54	278	58	51	181	28	318	14%
Total Newfoundland	51	29	147	56	283	58	51	185	28	322	14%
Total Prince Edward Island	22	18	67	12	119	15	13	72	13	113	-5%
Halifax	185	197	796	134	1,312	264	209	758	166	1,397	6%
Other Nova Scotia	111	26	402	48	587	115	51	426	37	629	7%
Total Nova Scotia	296	223	1,198	182	1,899	379	260	1,184	203	2,026	7%
Saint John	48	37	145	23	253	51	31	145	29	256	1%
Other New Brunswick	192	69	465	63	789	166	102	492	80	840	6%
Total New Brunswick	240	106	610	86	1,042	217	133	637	109	1,096	5%
Quebec	209	91	730	94	1,124	229	43	593	69	934	-17%
Montreal	1,467	734	5,884	1,030	9,115	1,450	689	5,091	810	8,040	-12%
Ottawa - Hull (QUE.)	11	4	69	8	92	30	24	58	6	118	28%
Other Quebec	253	93	835	186	1,367	214	107	742	151	1,214	-11%
Total Quebec	1,940	922	7,518	1,318	11,698	1,923	863	6,484	1,036	10,306	-12%
Ottawa - Hull (ONT.)	460	317	1,282	268	2,327	366	316	1,152	269	2,103	-10%
Toronto	3,156	2,787	6,318	2,182	14,443	3,469	2,730	5,534	2,030	13,763	-5%
Hamilton	402	271	758	127	1,558	465	168	618	176	1,427	-8%
London	124	85	521	84	814	145	74	532	86	837	3%
Other Ontario	919	677	3,411	583	5,590	877	693	3,358	455	5,383	-4%
Total Ontario	5,061	4,137	12,290	3,244	24,732	5,322	3,981	11,194	3,016	23,513	-5%
Winnipeg	252	228	741	178	1,399	339	207	756	152	1,454	4%
Other Manitoba	61	37	202	34	334	78	34	211	29	352	5%
Total Manitoba	313	265	943	212	1,733	417	241	967	181	1,806	4%
Regina	141	97	197	36	471	114	130	185	41	470	0%
Saskatoon	112	70	212	93	487	79	62	215	53	409	-16%
Other Saskatchewan	42	17	194	20	273	33	23	174	11	241	-12%
Total Saskatchewan	295	184	603	149	1,231	226	215	574	105	1,120	-9%
Calgary	642	502	1,165	319	2,628	605	470	1,011	239	2,325	-12%
Edmonton	405	295	931	251	1,882	388	237	883	205	1,713	-9%
Other Alberta	233	157	637	91	1,118	214	166	549	70	999	-11%
Total Alberta	1,280	954	2,733	661	5,628	1,207	873	2,443	514	5,037	-11%
Vancouver	4,300	4,169	7,875	2,902	19,246	4,838	3,613	6,248	2,105	16,804	-13%
Victoria	82	128	403	59	672	137	129	409	49	724	8%
Other British Columbia	909	872	2,794	979	5,554	1,335	1,164	2,468	777	5,744	3%
Total British Columbia	5,291	5,169	11,072	3,940	25,472	6,310	4,906	9,125	2,931	23,272	-9%
Total Yukon	2	1	2	4	9	0	2	24	4	30	233%
Total Northwest Territories	3	0	12	0	15	4	0	6	2	12	-20%
Total Nunavut	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	3	--
Not Stated	20	20	62	14	116	23	13	57	14	107	-8%
Total	14,814	12,028	37,257	9,880	73,979	16,104	11,551	32,952	8,156	68,763	-7%

Table 10 – Citizenship Grants by Top 10 Countries

COUNTRY	2001						2002						Difference % Total 2002 / Total 2001
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2001	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2002	Rank	
China	5,007	4,467	3,111	4,869	17,454	1	4,222	4,201	3,918	3,823	16,164	1	-7%
India	3,814	4,095	2,702	3,553	14,164	2	3,395	3,461	2,982	2,761	12,599	2	-11%
Philippines	2,628	2,582	1,661	2,663	9,534	4	2,224	1,839	1,623	1,872	7,558	3	-21%
Pakistan	2,001	2,699	1,522	2,447	8,669	5	1,796	2,160	1,727	1,596	7,279	4	-16%
Hong Kong	4,038	3,488	2,220	3,146	12,892	3	2,404	1,697	1,296	1,431	6,828	5	-47%
Iran	1,681	1,683	1,227	1,746	6,337	6	1,590	1,601	1,308	1,184	5,683	6	-10%
Taiwan	2,051	1,946	1,098	1,663	6,758	7	1,513	1,141	952	1,031	4,637	7	-31%
South Korea	841	794	552	931	3,118	11	975	898	792	770	3,435	8	10%
Sri Lanka	1,219	1,228	726	1,220	4,393	8	970	921	848	759	3,498	9	-20%
Russia	746	855	758	1,065	3,424	9	915	913	807	736	3,371	10	-2%
Total - Top Ten Only	24,026	23,837	15,577	23,303	86,743		20,004	18,832	16,253	15,963	71,052		-18%
Total - Other Countries	19,785	22,338	16,340	22,999	81,462		17,744	19,836	16,612	15,301	69,493		-15%
Total	43,811	46,175	31,917	46,302	168,205		37,748	38,668	32,865	31,264	140,545		-16%

ANNEX B – GLOSSARY

Business Immigrant

Business immigrants include three classes of immigrants—investors, entrepreneurs and self-employed people. Business immigrants become permanent residents on the basis of their ability to become economically established in Canada. The spouse and children of the business immigrant are also included in this category.

Convention Refugee

A person who, by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, is (a) outside each of their countries of nationality and is unable, or by reason of that fear, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of each of those countries; or (b) not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of their former habitual residence and is unable, or by reason of that fear, unwilling to return to that country.

Dependant

The spouse, common-law partner or conjugal partner and children of a landed immigrant. A dependent child is either a biological child or an adopted child. Children can be dependent if they meet one of the following conditions:

- they are under age 22 and unmarried or not in a common-law relationship;
- they have been full-time students since before age 22, attend a post-secondary educational institution and have been substantially dependent on the financial support of a parent since before age 22 and, if married or a common-law partner, since becoming a spouse or a common-law partner; or
- they are age 22 or over and have been substantially dependent on the financial support of a parent since before age 22 because of a physical or mental condition.

Before June 28, 2002, dependants were defined as the spouse of a landed immigrant and the children of that immigrant who were unmarried and under 19 years of age; or continuously enrolled as full-time students in an educational institution and financially supported by their parents since reaching age 19 (or if married before age 19, from the date of their marriage); or due to a medical condition, unable to support themselves and are dependent on their parents for financial support.

Economic Immigrant

People selected for their skills and ability to contribute to Canada's economy, including skilled workers, business people and provincial nominees.

Entrepreneur

An immigrant who has been admitted to Canada by demonstrating that they:

- have managed and controlled a percentage of equity in a qualifying business for at least two years in the period beginning five years before they apply; and
- have a legally obtained net worth of at least \$300,000 Canadian.

Family Class

A class of immigrants to Canada made up of close relatives of a sponsor in Canada, including a spouse, common-law partner or conjugal partner; dependent children; parents and grandparents; children under age 18 whom the sponsor intends to adopt in Canada; children of whom the sponsor is the guardian; brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces and grandchildren who are orphans under age 18; and any other relative, if the sponsor has no relative as described above, either abroad or in Canada.

Flows

Based on the initial entry method, the number of people identified as entering the CIC system (and presumably the country) for the first time. CIC commonly measures foreign student flows and foreign worker flows. Flows are calculated based on the earliest effective date of any valid permit issued to a foreign student or a foreign worker. *The Monitor's* quarterly figures measure foreign student flows and foreign worker flows as opposed to stocks (see stock definition for more details).

Foreign Student

A temporary resident who has been approved by an immigration officer to study in Canada. The study permit identifies the level of study and the length of time the individual may study in Canada. Students do not need a study permit for courses of six months or less if they will finish the course within the period of stay authorized upon entry, which is usually six months. Before June 28, 2002, students did not need a study permit for English and French as a second language courses of three months or less. Every foreign student must have a student authorization, but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

Foreign Worker

A foreign national who has been authorized to enter and remain in Canada, on a temporary basis, as a worker. This category excludes foreign students and people who have been issued employment authorizations for humanitarian reasons. Every foreign worker must have an employment authorization, but may also have other types of permits or authorizations.

Government-Assisted Refugees

People who are selected abroad for resettlement to Canada as Convention refugees under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* or as members of the Humanitarian-protected Persons Abroad Classes, and who receive resettlement assistance from the federal government.

Investor

An immigrant who has been admitted to Canada because they:

- have business experience as defined in the Regulations;
- have a legally obtained net worth of at least \$800,000 Canadian; and
- have invested \$400,000 Canadian before receiving a visa.

The Canadian government allocates the investment to participating provinces and territories, which guarantee the investment and use it to develop their economies and create jobs. The investment is repaid, without interest, after five years.

Joint Assistance Sponsorship (JAS)

A joint undertaking by a sponsoring group and CIC to sponsor refugees requiring special assistance and whose admissibility depends upon the additional support of a sponsor. In order to resettle successfully, these refugees may require more than a 12-month sponsorship. Under the JAS Program, CIC provides financial assistance to cover the cost of food, shelter, clothing and essential household goods. The sponsor's role is to provide orientation, significant settlement assistance and emotional support. Refugees sponsored under the JAS program are identified as having special needs that will likely result in a longer or more difficult period of integration.

Landing

The permission given to a person to live in Canada as a permanent resident. An immigrant who has been "landed" is a permanent resident.

Level of Skill

Skill levels for foreign worker occupations are derived from the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system. They are:

0 – Managerial

A – Professionals

B – Skilled and Technical

C – Intermediate and Clerical

D – Elemental and Labour

E – Not Stated (This category is the result of special programs and of foreign workers who were able to enter Canada initially with no requirement for a foreign worker permit)

Level of Study

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

1. **University** – Foreign students pursuing undergraduate, postgraduate (master's and doctoral) and other studies at university institutions in Canada.
2. **Trade** – Foreign students pursuing education in a vocational trade at non-university educational institutions in Canada (such as technical and vocational institutions, CEGEP, and colleges).

3. **Other Post-Secondary** – Foreign students pursuing a post-secondary level of study, not specifically university or trade level. This category may include language institutions, private institutions and university qualifying programs.
4. **Secondary or Less** – Foreign students attending primary or secondary educational institutions in Canada.
5. **Other** – Foreign students who could not be classified at any of the above levels of study.

Live-in Caregiver

A temporary resident of Canada who has successfully completed the equivalent of Canadian secondary school; has six months of full-time training in a field or occupation related to that for which they are seeking a work permit; is able to speak, read and understand English or French at a level sufficient to communicate effectively in an unsupervised situation; and signs an employment contract with the future employer.

Participants in this program may apply for permanent resident status in Canada after completing two years of live-in caregiving employment within three years of arrival in Canada.

Other

This category includes people classified as Post-Determination Refugee Claimants or members of the Deferred Removal Order Class.

Permanent Residence for Protected Persons in Canada

People who have been determined to be Protected Persons by the Immigration and Refugee Board in Canada or through the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment, and who have been granted permanent residence as a result.

Provincial Nominee

An immigrant selected by the provinces and territories for specific skills that will contribute to the local economy. The Regulations establish a provincial nominee class, allowing provinces and territories that have agreements with CIC to nominate a certain number of workers. A nominee must meet federal admissibility requirements, such as those related to health and security.

Principal Applicant (Business Applicant)

The person who best meets the definition for one or more of the types of business immigrants and in whose name the application for immigration is made.

Principal Applicant (Economic Applicant)

The person who is likely to earn the most points in the self-assessment and in whose name the immigration application is made.

Privately Sponsored Refugees

Refugees selected abroad for resettlement to Canada who receive resettlement assistance from private sources.

Refugee Protection Claimant

A person who has arrived in Canada and who seeks the protection of Canada. If such a person receives a final determination that he or she has been determined to be a Protected Person, he or she may then apply for permanent residence.

Self-Employed People

An immigrant who has (a) shown that they can and intend to create their own employment in Canada and (b) that they can contribute significantly either to the Canadian economy as farmers or to the cultural or athletic life of Canada.

Skilled Worker

Immigrants selected for their skills, which will ensure their success in a fast-changing labour market and benefit the Canadian economy. The Regulations stress education, English or French language abilities, and work experience involving certain skills, rather than specific occupations.

Stocks

Stock statistics measure the number of people present in the CIC system on a specific date in each year of observation. CIC commonly measures foreign student stocks and foreign worker stocks. For a foreign student or a foreign worker to be counted as present in the stock, he or she must have a valid student or work authorization on that date. Any foreign student or foreign worker who has been granted landed status on or before the observation date is excluded from the stock count from that date forward.