



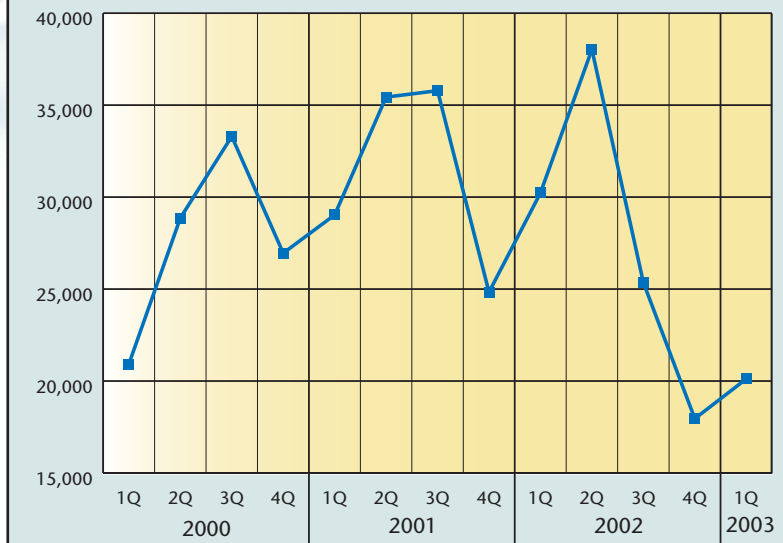
THE MONITOR

New Immigrants

A total of 45,381 new immigrants¹ became permanent residents of Canada during the first quarter of 2003. This represented about 21 percent of the lower range of CIC's target level of 220,000–245,000 new immigrants for 2003. Traditionally, the number of landings in the first quarter of the year is lower than in subsequent quarters. Economic class immigrants made up 58 percent of the first quarter total (26,532 principal applicants and dependants). The family class accounted for 33 percent (15,017) and refugees for eight percent (3,751).

Landings in the provincial nominee category continued to show strong growth, increasing 102 percent to 709 principal applicants, spouses and dependants. The increase reflected a number of new and expanded provincial nominee agreements signed between the federal government and several provinces, including Manitoba,

Chart 1
Number of Immigrants Destined for Toronto, Quarterly 2000–2003



Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nova Scotia, among others.

Countries of Origin

China was by far the leading source country, with 8,282 new immigrants in the first quarter. The second largest source country was India, with

4,580 landings. The five leading source countries remained unchanged, with Pakistan, the Philippines and South Korea ranking third, fourth and fifth respectively.

¹ The data in this document are preliminary and will be revised, probably upwards, when all transactions for 2003 are entered into the Citizenship and Immigration Canada processing systems.

Destinations

The proportion of immigrants destined to Toronto dropped to 44 percent of the national total, compared to 49 percent in the same quarter of 2002. This meant that Toronto received about 10,000 fewer immigrants in the first quarter.

Some exceptional changes in provincial destinations are evident in the current data. More analysis is required to determine whether these changes represent shifts in historical patterns.

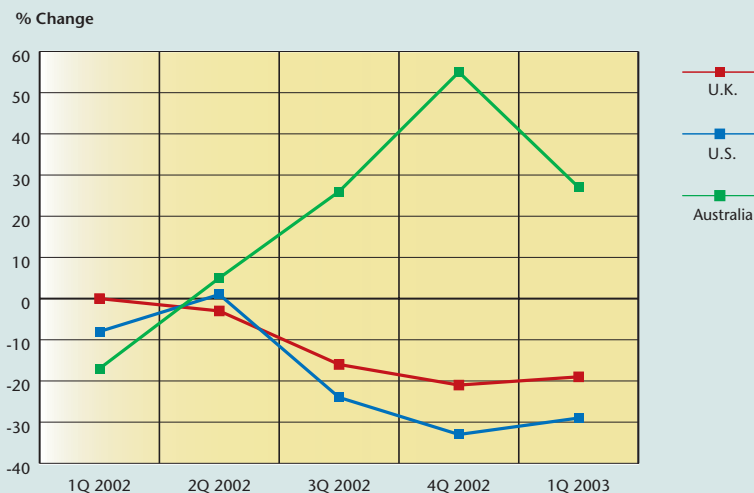
Foreign Workers

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 the first quarter of 2003, recorded foreign worker flows were down by 13 percent compared to the same quarter in 2002. A total of 17,394 foreign workers with permits were admitted to Canada between January 1 and March 31, 2003, compared to 20,061 for the same period of the previous year. The decline in recorded foreign worker numbers occurred at roughly the same rate

Chart 2
Foreign Workers from Australia, the U.S. and the U.K., Quarterly Changes 2002–2003



as in the fourth quarter of 2002 (15 percent). The United States and the United Kingdom continued to record comparatively large declines, at 29 percent and 19 percent respectively. These declines coincided with the implementation of IRPA in mid-2002. Under the new legislation, some foreign workers who previously required a work permit no longer require one.

The United States and Mexico continued to be the leading sources of foreign workers, the first accounting for 20 percent of foreign worker flows (3,529 workers) and the second accounting for 14 percent (2,423 workers).

Australian foreign worker trends stood out among the leading source countries. Australia ranked third in the first quarter, seeing its numbers rise by 27 percent over the same quarter in 2002, to 1,583 workers. While Canada has recorded

fewer foreign workers from the United States and the United Kingdom since the implementation of the new legislation, Australia increased its foreign worker presence in Canada significantly. Foreign workers from this country did not have a skill or professional profile noticeably different from workers from other leading source countries, such as the U.S. and the U.K., that might account for the change in recorded flows.

Skill Levels

Declines that occurred at specific skill levels following the implementation of IRPA continued, albeit at a slower rate than in the first two quarters under the new legislation. Recorded foreign workers at skill level A (professionals) dropped by 28 percent in the first quarter of 2003 to 4,874 workers. By comparison, 2002's fourth quarter decline was 37 percent. Similarly, the number of recorded skill level B

(skilled and technical) workers declined by 24 percent to 2,350 in the same period compared to a fourth-quarter decline of 36 percent in 2002.

The IRPA regulations explain some of these declines. For example, the number of recorded foreign workers from the United States and those at skill levels A and B has dropped because certain performing artist groups no longer require work permits. About 5,500 workers entered Canada as performing artists in 2001, the vast majority of whom were classified at skill levels A and B. Because about 35 percent of performing artists were from the U.S., this change decreased the number of work permits issued to U.S. workers.

The number of recorded workers at skill level C (intermediate and clerical, including seasonal agricultural workers) remained virtually unchanged, and flows stood at 5,152 workers in the first quarter. Unlike the number of workers entering at skill levels A and B, the number of workers at level C has not declined with the implementation of IRPA. It is worth noting, however, that the upward trend in the number of skill level C workers seen in the two quarters preceding the implementation of IRPA did not continue.

Workers at the lowest skill level (D—elemental and labour) dropped from 118 in the same quarter for 2002 to just 90. Workers at this level accounted for just 0.5 percent of foreign workers in the first quarter.

Skill level 0 (managerial) was the only level to post an increase in the first quarter of 2003, rising by 10 percent to 801 workers.

Destinations

Among the provinces and territories, only Newfoundland and the Yukon registered an increase in recorded foreign worker flows, but both regions accounted for a small proportion of foreign worker flows into Canada. The first-quarter increase for Newfoundland was 41 percent, from 253 workers in the first quarter of 2002 to 356 in the first quarter of this year. Less significantly, the Yukon's 45 percent increase reflected a gain of nine foreign workers for the territory, from 20 to 29.

Some provinces recorded a disproportionate decline in foreign worker flows compared to the Canada-wide 13 percent decline. For example, 62 percent fewer foreign workers went to Nova Scotia, representing a drop from 570 workers in the first quarter of 2002 to 214 this year. Manitoba's flows declined by 40 percent to 256 workers this year, compared to 428 in last year's first quarter. British Columbia and Alberta reported the most modest declines, each dropping by five percent. As noted

above, these declines are partly attributable to the new IRPA regulations.

All three of Canada's largest cities recorded fewer foreign workers. Toronto dropped by 19 percent to 2,873 and Montréal dropped 24 percent to 1,808. Vancouver's decline was comparatively modest at two percent, to a flow of 2,529 workers.

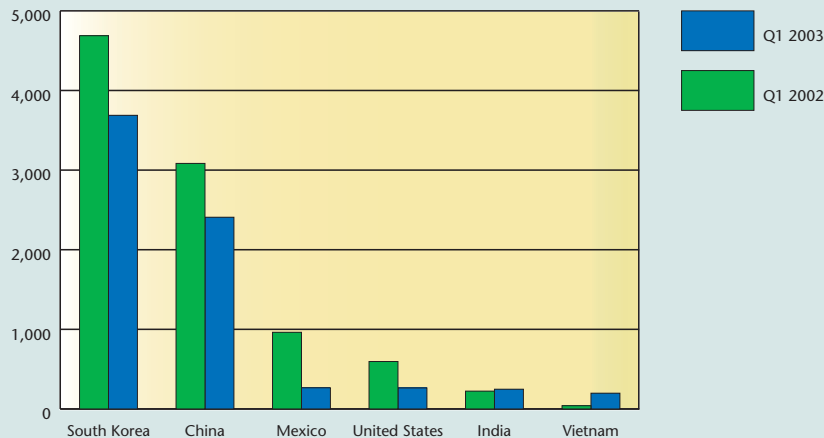
Foreign Students

Under the new IRPA regulations, students registered in programs of six months or less no longer require a study permit. CIC put these measures into place to facilitate the movement of foreign students to Canada. While the count of foreign students dropped because of this change, this does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign nationals are coming to Canada to study, just that CIC records fewer of them.

Countries of Origin

Recorded foreign student flows to Canada declined by 27 percent in the first quarter, to a total of 11,745 students. All of the top 10 countries of origin (except India and Vietnam) declined significantly in this period. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly decline in recorded foreign student flows, and it coincided with the implementation of IRPA at the end of June 2002. The principal legislative change affecting the recording of foreign student flows was the elimination of a mandatory study

Chart 3
Foreign Students, Selected Major Source Countries
First Quarter, 2002 and 2003



permit for students who took courses of six months or less.²

Together, South Korea and China accounted for 52 percent of foreign student flows to Canada in the first quarter. South Korea sent 3,688 students and China, 2,408. Japan was the third ranked country with 1,177 in student flows between January and March 31. Despite leading foreign student flows to Canada, all three countries have recorded significantly smaller flows since the implementation of IRPA.

Vietnam, which ranked a mere 38th in the same quarter last year, ranked ninth in the first quarter of 2003. Vietnam may be the most recent in a number of East Asian countries that have become

increasingly prominent in Canada's foreign student population. Almost 200 students entered Canada from Vietnam in the first quarter, compared to 41 in the same quarter of 2002. Vietnam and India were the only two countries among the top 10 that increased their number of students with permits in the first quarter.

The dramatic decline in Mexico's foreign student flows from 963 in the first quarter of 2002 to only 266 this year should not be alarming. On average, Mexican foreign students study in Canada for short periods of time, so a substantial part of this decline was attributable to the new IRPA regulations.

Level of Study

The number of students recorded at each level of study declined compared to the same quarter in 2002. Students entering in the first quarter were relatively evenly spread across the different levels of study, with the largest flow at the secondary level or less (2,814 students) and the smallest at the other post-secondary level (2,222 students). Other post-secondary level students declined by the smallest proportion, dropping 22 percent compared to the same period in 2002, with university-level students falling by 31 percent.

The university-level decline was greater than that recorded in the first two quarters after the implementation of IRPA. With more than 50 percent of university-level students typically entering in the third quarter (coinciding with the September enrolment), some time will be required to gauge the direction of university-level flows for 2003. Recorded university flows were affected by the elimination of a mandatory study permit for students who took courses of six months or less. Twenty-one percent of university-level students had permits of six months or less in the first quarter of 2002, a proportion that dropped to nine percent in 2003.

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 to extend their study period.

Destinations

No noteworthy changes in the Canadian destination of students were recorded in the first quarter. No city or province received a larger number of students than in the same quarter of 2002. Manitoba and New Brunswick experienced disproportionately large declines in the first quarter student figures, but both had a relatively small number of students to begin with, so these changes should be interpreted with caution.

Citizenship

Citizenship grants declined by 11 percent compared to the same quarter in 2002. A total of 33,410 people became Canadian citizens in the first quarter. The decline tended to be concentrated among the leading 10 source countries which fell, overall, by 18 percent, compared to citizenship grants from all other countries of origin, which fell by five percent. Hong Kong once again stood out, with a quarterly decline of 46 percent to 1,296 citizenship grants. The Hong Kong decline reflected falling immigrant levels from the Special Administrative Region, which began in 1998. China recorded the smallest decline (all top 10 source countries declined), with a one percent drop to 4,168 grants. Citizenship grant patterns were consistent with the immigrant flows of the past three to five years.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Immigrants in Canada: Census 2001 Highlights

The Immigrant Population

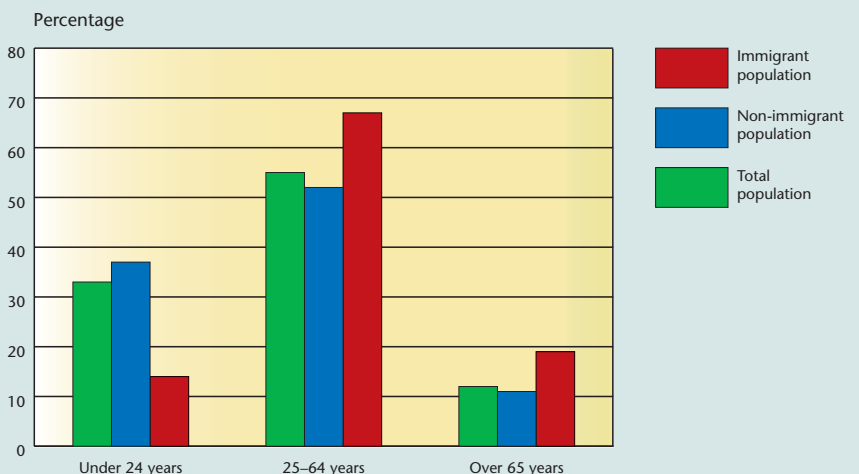
The 2001 census has provided important new information on Canada's immigrant population. Immigrants formed a significant, and increasing, proportion of the country's population, reaching 5.4 million in 2001. Immigrants have accounted for the highest recorded share of Canada's population (18.4 percent) since 1931. More than one-third arrived in Canada in the 1991–2001 decade and over 80 percent chose to become Canadian citizens.

Sixty percent of recent immigrants (those who arrived between 1991 and 2001) came from Asia and the Middle East. Not surprisingly, a growing proportion of

Canada's newest immigrants (61 percent in 2001, compared to 55 percent in 1991) reported speaking a language other than English or French most often at home, with Chinese spoken in a third of these households. Religious affiliations have also changed: the number of recent immigrants who identified themselves as either Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist has almost doubled.

Immigrants were much more likely to be among the working-age population. Sixty-seven percent were between 25 and 64 years old, compared to only 52 percent of the non-immigrant population. The remaining 33 percent were more likely to be over 65 years but less likely to be under 24. Immigrants were also increasingly well educated. Among working-age immigrants who arrived in the 1990s, 41 percent were university-trained, 13 percent had a college diploma and eight percent had a trade certificate.

Chart 4
Age Distribution: Immigrant vs Non-Immigrant Population, 2001 Census



Recent immigrants are much more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in a census metropolitan area.

Ninety-four percent of immigrants who arrived in the 1990s settled in an urban area compared to 64 percent of the overall population. Taken together, Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal were home to 80 percent of recent immigrant city-dwellers.

Employment

Immigrant landings accounted for almost 70 percent of labour force growth between 1991 and 2001, adding about 965,000 people to the work force. Despite comprising only seven percent of the working-age population, recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 constituted an impressive 24 percent of the work force for higher skilled occupations in 2001.

Immigrants accounted for 20 percent of the labour force, an increase of one percent compared to 1996. The employment rates³ for immigrants and very recent immigrants (those who arrived in the last five years) were 77.4 percent and 69.4 percent respectively. These percentages represent an improvement over the 1996 figures (72.3 percent and 62.2 percent respectively), but are still below 1991 levels (78.5 percent and 71.7 percent respectively). A significant gap in employment rates, larger for females than males,

remained between very recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Earnings

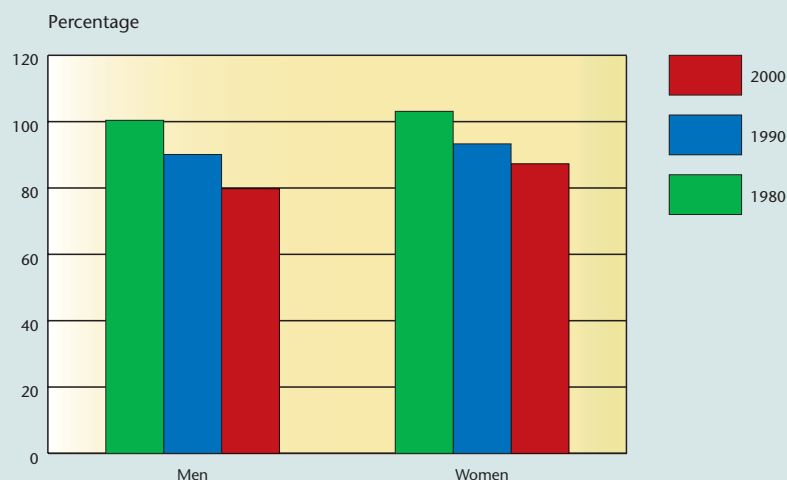
Male immigrants aged 25 to 54 who arrived in Canada in the 1990s earned \$33,900 in 2000, an average of 25 percent less than their Canadian-born counterparts. Similarly, female immigrants aged 25 to 54 earned 24 percent less than their Canadian-born counterparts, their yearly earnings averaging \$21,959.

The income of recent arrivals tended to increase the longer they remained in Canada. After 10 years, a male immigrant earned an average of 80 percent of his Canadian-born counterpart's

salary, compared to only 63 percent after one year in Canada. Despite this improvement, the relative gap between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born widened. Whereas in 1980, a male immigrant who had been in Canada 10 years earned an average of \$1.04 for every dollar earned by his Canadian-born counterpart, the figure had dropped to \$0.90 by 1990 and \$0.80 by 2000.

The average real family income for immigrants has increased by 12 percent, from \$59,016 in 1995 to \$65,825 in 2000, while the increase for non-immigrant families was 11 percent. The distribution of income also changed for the better. In all income groups, there were relatively

Chart 5
Immigrant Earnings (10 Years after Arrival in Canada) as a Percentage of Canadian-Born Earnings



³ The employment rate as defined here is the product of the proportion of the labour force that is employed and the labour force participation rate.

fewer people with lower incomes in 2000 than in 1995. For example, 46.7 percent of immigrant families earned less than \$50,000 in 2000 compared to 51.2 percent in 1995.

Despite these gains, there are a significant number of children in poor immigrant families. Thirty-three percent of children whose parents have been in Canada for less than 10 years come from low-income families. This compares to 15.5 percent of children living with Canadian-born parents and 15 percent of children living with immigrant parents who have been in Canada for more than 10 years. There were relatively more children from poor immigrant families in 2000 (33 percent) than there were either in 1980 (20 percent) or 1990 (27 percent).

Chart 6
Children Living in Low Income Families, by the Parents' Immigration Status

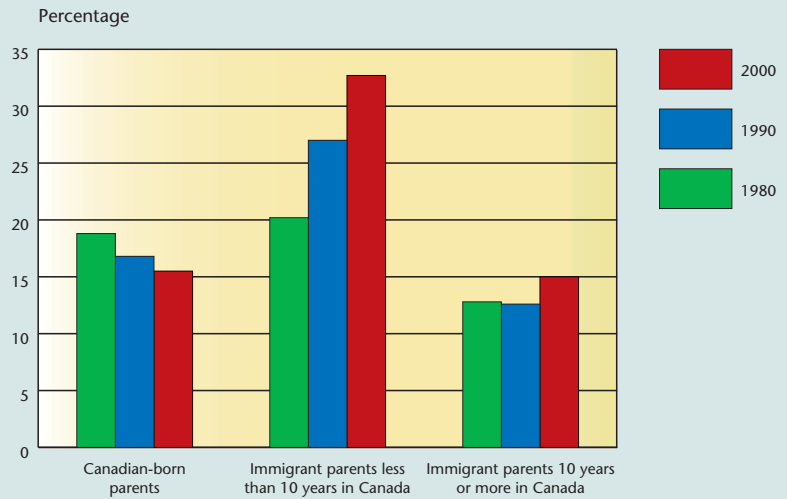


Table 1

Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

| IMMIGRANTS | 2002 | | | | | | 2003 | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | |
| Immediate Family | 35,469 | 9,896 | 9,896 | 10,418 | 6,878 | 8,277 | 9,120 | 9,120 | -8% |
| Parents and Grandparents | 22,502 | 5,586 | 5,586 | 7,925 | 5,008 | 3,983 | 4,304 | 4,304 | -23% |
| Others | 7,306 | 1,688 | 1,688 | 1,992 | 2,009 | 1,617 | 1,593 | 1,593 | -6% |
| Total Family | 65,277 | 17,170 | 17,170 | 20,335 | 13,895 | 13,877 | 15,017 | 15,017 | -13% |
| Skilled Workers - Principal Applicants | 53,437 | 14,131 | 14,131 | 17,402 | 12,879 | 9,025 | 10,668 | 10,668 | -25% |
| Business Immigrants - Principal Applicants | 3,047 | 886 | 886 | 830 | 838 | 493 | 566 | 566 | -36% |
| Provincial/Territorial Nominees - Principal Applicants | 680 | 118 | 118 | 251 | 158 | 153 | 240 | 240 | 103% |
| Live-in Caregivers - Principal Applicants | 1,742 | 625 | 625 | 518 | 123 | 476 | 406 | 406 | -35% |
| Total Economic - Principal Applicants | 58,906 | 15,760 | 15,760 | 19,001 | 13,998 | 10,147 | 11,880 | 11,880 | -25% |
| Skilled Workers - Spouses and Dependants | 69,920 | 17,841 | 17,841 | 22,606 | 18,374 | 11,099 | 12,746 | 12,746 | -29% |
| Business Immigrants - Spouses and Dependants | 7,994 | 2,221 | 2,221 | 2,096 | 2,388 | 1,289 | 1,418 | 1,418 | -36% |
| Provincial/Territorial Nominees - Spouses and Dependants | 1,447 | 233 | 233 | 514 | 372 | 328 | 469 | 469 | 101% |
| Live-in Caregivers - Spouses and Dependants | 239 | 74 | 74 | 111 | 39 | 15 | 19 | 19 | -74% |
| Total Economic - Spouses and Dependants | 79,600 | 20,369 | 20,369 | 25,327 | 21,173 | 12,731 | 14,652 | 14,652 | -28% |
| Skilled Workers - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants | 123,357 | 31,972 | 31,972 | 40,008 | 31,253 | 20,124 | 23,414 | 23,414 | -27% |
| Business Immigrants - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants | 11,041 | 3,107 | 3,107 | 2,926 | 3,226 | 1,782 | 1,984 | 1,984 | -36% |
| Provincial/Territorial Nominees - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants | 2,127 | 351 | 351 | 765 | 530 | 481 | 709 | 709 | 102% |
| Live-in Caregivers - P.A.,* Spouses and Dependants | 1,981 | 699 | 699 | 629 | 162 | 491 | 425 | 425 | -39% |
| Total Economic | 138,506 | 36,129 | 36,129 | 44,328 | 35,171 | 22,878 | 26,532 | 26,532 | -27% |
| Post-Determination Refugee Claimants | 74 | 34 | 34 | 27 | n/a | n/a | 5 | 5 | -85% |
| Deferred Removal Order Class | n/a | 28 | 28 | 21 | n/a | n/a | 11 | 11 | -61% |
| Retirees | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Total Other | 126 | 62 | 62 | 48 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 16 | -74% |
| Total Immigrants | 203,909 | 53,361 | 53,361 | 64,711 | 49,073 | 36,764 | 41,565 | 41,565 | -22% |
| Government-Assisted Refugees | 7,504 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,679 | 1,593 | 2,444 | 1,286 | 1,286 | -28% |
| Privately Sponsored Refugees | 3,044 | 587 | 587 | 736 | 838 | 883 | 505 | 505 | -14% |
| Refugees Landed in Canada (Asylum) | 10,544 | 4,902 | 4,902 | 4,309 | 249 | 1,084 | 1,471 | 1,471 | -70% |
| Dependants Abroad | 4,019 | 940 | 940 | 1,269 | 1,183 | 627 | 489 | 489 | -48% |
| Total Refugees | 25,111 | 8,217 | 8,217 | 7,993 | 3,863 | 5,038 | 3,751 | 3,751 | -54% |
| Total Immigrants and Refugees | 229,020 | 61,578 | 61,578 | 72,704 | 52,936 | 41,802 | 45,316 | 45,316 | -26% |
| Permit Holders Applying for Permanent Residence | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 13 | -- |
| IRPA Other | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 52 | 52 | -- |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Total | 229,058 | 61,578 | 61,578 | 72,704 | 52,939 | 41,837 | 45,381 | 45,381 | -26% |

* P.A. = Principal Applicants

Table 2**Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries (Principal Applicants and Dependents)**

| COUNTRY | 2002 | | | | | | | 2003 | | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Rank | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | Rank | |
| China, People's Republic of | 33,231 | 1 | 9,818 | 9,818 | 9,838 | 7,412 | 6,163 | 8,282 | 8,282 | 1 | -16% |
| India | 28,811 | 2 | 7,332 | 7,332 | 10,446 | 6,693 | 4,340 | 4,580 | 4,580 | 2 | -38% |
| Pakistan | 14,164 | 3 | 3,883 | 3,883 | 4,684 | 2,634 | 2,963 | 2,653 | 2,653 | 3 | -32% |
| Philippines | 11,000 | 4 | 3,012 | 3,012 | 4,356 | 2,328 | 1,304 | 1,996 | 1,996 | 4 | -34% |
| South Korea | 7,326 | 6 | 2,026 | 2,026 | 1,995 | 1,992 | 1,313 | 1,718 | 1,718 | 5 | -15% |
| United States | 5,287 | 8 | 1,589 | 1,589 | 1,540 | 962 | 1,196 | 1,355 | 1,355 | 6 | -15% |
| Iran | 7,742 | 5 | 1,735 | 1,735 | 3,343 | 1,393 | 1,271 | 1,189 | 1,189 | 7 | -31% |
| Romania | 5,692 | 7 | 1,762 | 1,762 | 1,689 | 1,296 | 945 | 1,080 | 1,080 | 8 | -39% |
| United Kingdom | 4,719 | 10 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,454 | 1,016 | 1,018 | 1,053 | 1,053 | 9 | -14% |
| Colombia | 3,217 | 16 | 838 | 838 | 857 | 731 | 791 | 851 | 851 | 10 | 2% |
| Total - Top Ten Only | 121,189 | | 33,226 | 33,226 | 40,202 | 26,457 | 21,304 | 24,757 | 24,757 | | -25% |
| Total - Other Countries | 107,869 | | 28,352 | 28,352 | 32,502 | 26,482 | 20,533 | 20,624 | 20,624 | | -27% |
| Total | 229,058 | | 61,578 | 61,578 | 72,704 | 52,939 | 41,837 | 45,381 | 45,381 | | -26% |

Table 3

Immigration by Province and Census Metropolitan Area (Principal Applicants and Dependants)

| Province Census Metropolitan Area | 2002 | | | | | | 2003 | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | |
| St. John's | 266 | 85 | 85 | 89 | 29 | 63 | 23 | 23 | -73% |
| Other Newfoundland | 139 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 38 | 49 | 45 | 45 | 88% |
| Total Newfoundland | 405 | 109 | 109 | 117 | 67 | 112 | 68 | 68 | -38% |
| Total Prince Edward Island | 110 | 32 | 32 | 44 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 23 | -28% |
| Halifax | 1,129 | 290 | 290 | 335 | 233 | 271 | 206 | 206 | -29% |
| Other Nova Scotia | 290 | 74 | 74 | 81 | 83 | 52 | 108 | 108 | 46% |
| Total Nova Scotia | 1,419 | 364 | 364 | 416 | 316 | 323 | 314 | 314 | -14% |
| Saint John | 166 | 36 | 36 | 60 | 43 | 27 | 31 | 31 | -14% |
| Other New Brunswick | 544 | 133 | 133 | 153 | 125 | 133 | 130 | 130 | -2% |
| Total New Brunswick | 710 | 169 | 169 | 213 | 168 | 160 | 161 | 161 | -5% |
| Québec | 1,335 | 308 | 308 | 419 | 309 | 299 | 331 | 331 | 7% |
| Montréal | 32,998 | 8,861 | 8,861 | 9,451 | 8,169 | 6,517 | 5,896 | 5,896 | -33% |
| Ottawa - Hull (QC) | 657 | 120 | 120 | 141 | 195 | 201 | 144 | 144 | 20% |
| Other Quebec | 2,629 | 469 | 469 | 571 | 750 | 839 | 1,060 | 1,060 | 126% |
| Total Quebec | 37,619 | 9,758 | 9,758 | 10,582 | 9,423 | 7,856 | 7,431 | 7,431 | -24% |
| Ottawa - Hull (ON) | 7,151 | 1,892 | 1,892 | 2,271 | 1,626 | 1,362 | 1,173 | 1,173 | -38% |
| Toronto | 111,564 | 30,225 | 30,225 | 38,026 | 25,358 | 17,955 | 20,115 | 20,115 | -33% |
| Hamilton | 3,078 | 919 | 919 | 824 | 677 | 658 | 728 | 728 | -21% |
| London | 1,709 | 439 | 439 | 476 | 431 | 363 | 424 | 424 | -3% |
| Other Ontario | 10,115 | 2,688 | 2,688 | 2,910 | 2,338 | 2,179 | 2,453 | 2,453 | -9% |
| Total Ontario | 133,617 | 36,163 | 36,163 | 44,507 | 30,430 | 22,517 | 24,893 | 24,893 | -31% |
| Winnipeg | 3,810 | 864 | 864 | 1,227 | 844 | 875 | 821 | 821 | -5% |
| Other Manitoba | 811 | 171 | 171 | 301 | 209 | 130 | 241 | 241 | 41% |
| Total Manitoba | 4,621 | 1,035 | 1,035 | 1,528 | 1,053 | 1,005 | 1,062 | 1,062 | 3% |
| Regina | 553 | 129 | 129 | 156 | 125 | 143 | 91 | 91 | -29% |
| Saskatoon | 709 | 197 | 197 | 197 | 151 | 164 | 134 | 134 | -32% |
| Other Saskatchewan | 403 | 126 | 126 | 98 | 90 | 89 | 161 | 161 | 28% |
| Total Saskatchewan | 1,665 | 452 | 452 | 451 | 366 | 396 | 386 | 386 | -15% |
| Calgary | 9,038 | 2,387 | 2,387 | 2,839 | 1,959 | 1,853 | 1,711 | 1,711 | -28% |
| Edmonton | 4,225 | 1,123 | 1,123 | 1,305 | 866 | 931 | 890 | 890 | -21% |
| Other Alberta | 1,466 | 410 | 410 | 453 | 255 | 348 | 412 | 412 | 0% |
| Total Alberta | 14,729 | 3,920 | 3,920 | 4,597 | 3,080 | 3,132 | 3,013 | 3,013 | -23% |
| Vancouver | 29,922 | 8,506 | 8,506 | 8,862 | 7,071 | 5,483 | 5,432 | 5,432 | -36% |
| Victoria | 754 | 201 | 201 | 196 | 179 | 178 | 92 | 92 | -54% |
| Other British Columbia | 3,324 | 834 | 834 | 1,127 | 742 | 621 | 2,421 | 2,421 | 190% |
| Total British Columbia | 34,000 | 9,541 | 9,541 | 10,185 | 7,992 | 6,282 | 7,945 | 7,945 | -17% |
| Total Yukon | 48 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 320% |
| Total Northwest Territories | 61 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 16 | -24% |
| Total Nunavut | 12 | 6 | 6 | 5 | n/a | n/a | 4 | 4 | -33% |
| Not Stated | 42 | 3 | 3 | 17 | n/a | n/a | 44 | 44 | 1367% |
| Total | 229,058 | 61,578 | 61,578 | 72,704 | 52,939 | 41,837 | 45,381 | 45,381 | -26% |

Table 4

Foreign Worker Flows by Principal Country of Origin

| COUNTRY | 2002 | | | | | | | 2003 | | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Rank | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | Rank | |
| United States | 20,302 | 1 | 4,991 | 4,991 | 7,025 | 5,014 | 3,272 | 3,529 | 3,529 | 1 | -29% |
| Mexico | 11,393 | 2 | 2,305 | 2,305 | 5,295 | 3,720 | 73 | 2,423 | 2,423 | 2 | 5% |
| Australia | 5,661 | 4 | 1,244 | 1,244 | 1,194 | 1,098 | 2,125 | 1,583 | 1,583 | 3 | 27% |
| United Kingdom | 6,316 | 3 | 1,468 | 1,468 | 1,863 | 1,565 | 1,420 | 1,183 | 1,183 | 4 | -19% |
| France | 4,648 | 7 | 1,065 | 1,065 | 1,918 | 1,104 | 561 | 1,154 | 1,154 | 5 | 8% |
| Japan | 5,383 | 6 | 1,218 | 1,218 | 1,991 | 1,287 | 887 | 1,141 | 1,141 | 6 | -6% |
| Philippines | 4,615 | 8 | 1,263 | 1,263 | 1,270 | 1,134 | 948 | 1,123 | 1,123 | 7 | -11% |
| Jamaica | 5,519 | 5 | 760 | 760 | 1,996 | 2,710 | 53 | 802 | 802 | 8 | 6% |
| Germany | 2,155 | 9 | 613 | 613 | 594 | 695 | 253 | 419 | 419 | 9 | -32% |
| India | 1,865 | 10 | 486 | 486 | 591 | 497 | 291 | 370 | 370 | 10 | -24% |
| Total - Top Ten Only | 67,857 | | 15,413 | 15,413 | 23,737 | 18,824 | 9,883 | 13,727 | 13,727 | | -11% |
| Total - Other Countries | 20,053 | | 4,648 | 4,648 | 6,775 | 5,944 | 2,686 | 3,667 | 3,667 | | -21% |
| Total | 87,910 | | 20,061 | 20,061 | 30,512 | 24,768 | 12,569 | 17,394 | 17,394 | | -13% |

Table 5

Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

| Skill Level | 2002 | | | | | | 2003 | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | |
| Skill Level 0 | 3,047 | 731 | 731 | 868 | 853 | 595 | 801 | 801 | 10% |
| Skill Level A | 25,686 | 6,793 | 6,793 | 8,480 | 6,352 | 4,061 | 4,874 | 4,874 | -28% |
| Skill Level B | 12,755 | 3,106 | 3,106 | 4,749 | 3,055 | 1,845 | 2,350 | 2,350 | -24% |
| Skill Level C | 26,468 | 5,167 | 5,167 | 10,344 | 9,616 | 1,341 | 5,152 | 5,152 | 0% |
| Skill Level D | 880 | 118 | 118 | 297 | 345 | 120 | 90 | 90 | -24% |
| Not Stated | 19,074 | 4,146 | 4,146 | 5,774 | 4,547 | 4,607 | 4,127 | 4,127 | 0% |
| Total | 87,910 | 20,061 | 20,061 | 30,512 | 24,768 | 12,569 | 17,394 | 17,394 | -13% |

Table 6

Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

| Province | 2002 | | | | | | 2003 | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | |
| Census Metropolitan Area | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | 188 | 41 | 41 | 64 | 52 | 31 | 52 | 52 | 27% |
| Other Newfoundland | 1,030 | 212 | 212 | 334 | 292 | 192 | 304 | 304 | 43% |
| Total Newfoundland | 1,218 | 253 | 253 | 398 | 344 | 223 | 356 | 356 | 41% |
| Total Prince Edward Island | 103 | 19 | 19 | 35 | 36 | 13 | 17 | 17 | -11% |
| Halifax | 1,422 | 398 | 398 | 585 | 309 | 130 | 156 | 156 | -61% |
| Other Nova Scotia | 625 | 172 | 172 | 312 | 93 | 48 | 58 | 58 | -66% |
| Total Nova Scotia | 2,047 | 570 | 570 | 897 | 402 | 178 | 214 | 214 | -62% |
| Saint John | 77 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 21 | 10 | 21 | 21 | 5% |
| Other New Brunswick | 409 | 106 | 106 | 123 | 125 | 55 | 82 | 82 | -23% |
| Total New Brunswick | 486 | 126 | 126 | 149 | 146 | 65 | 103 | 103 | -18% |
| Québec | 1,127 | 297 | 297 | 483 | 240 | 107 | 239 | 239 | -20% |
| Montréal | 10,083 | 2,385 | 2,385 | 3,987 | 2,457 | 1,254 | 1,808 | 1,808 | -24% |
| Ottawa - Hull (QC) | 74 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 10 | -33% |
| Other Quebec | 2,142 | 630 | 630 | 819 | 498 | 195 | 516 | 516 | -18% |
| Total Quebec | 13,426 | 3,327 | 3,327 | 5,319 | 3,211 | 1,569 | 2,573 | 2,573 | -23% |
| Ottawa - Hull (ON) | 2,329 | 693 | 693 | 756 | 592 | 288 | 425 | 425 | -39% |
| Toronto | 14,153 | 3,565 | 3,565 | 4,402 | 3,660 | 2,526 | 2,873 | 2,873 | -19% |
| Hamilton | 567 | 143 | 143 | 194 | 135 | 95 | 128 | 128 | -10% |
| London | 603 | 153 | 153 | 175 | 167 | 108 | 99 | 99 | -35% |
| Other Ontario | 26,309 | 5,160 | 5,160 | 10,204 | 9,367 | 1,578 | 5,025 | 5,025 | -3% |
| Total Ontario | 43,961 | 9,714 | 9,714 | 15,731 | 13,921 | 4,595 | 8,550 | 8,550 | -12% |
| Winnipeg | 913 | 215 | 215 | 306 | 254 | 138 | 173 | 173 | -20% |
| Other Manitoba | 605 | 213 | 213 | 157 | 131 | 104 | 83 | 83 | -61% |
| Total Manitoba | 1,518 | 428 | 428 | 463 | 385 | 242 | 256 | 256 | -40% |
| Regina | 250 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 71 | 44 | 43 | 43 | -28% |
| Saskatoon | 321 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 84 | 61 | 53 | 53 | -40% |
| Other Saskatchewan | 436 | 81 | 81 | 185 | 114 | 56 | 74 | 74 | -9% |
| Total Saskatchewan | 1,007 | 229 | 229 | 348 | 269 | 161 | 170 | 170 | -26% |
| Calgary | 2,724 | 669 | 669 | 882 | 698 | 475 | 602 | 602 | -10% |
| Edmonton | 1,678 | 429 | 429 | 528 | 446 | 275 | 348 | 348 | -19% |
| Other Alberta | 3,091 | 657 | 657 | 978 | 817 | 639 | 709 | 709 | 8% |
| Total Alberta | 7,493 | 1,755 | 1,755 | 2,388 | 1,961 | 1,389 | 1,659 | 1,659 | -5% |
| Vancouver | 11,520 | 2,581 | 2,581 | 3,451 | 3,010 | 2,478 | 2,529 | 2,529 | -2% |
| Victoria | 473 | 56 | 56 | 180 | 190 | 47 | 47 | 47 | -16% |
| Other British Columbia | 4,328 | 914 | 914 | 1,041 | 812 | 1,561 | 791 | 791 | -13% |
| Total British Columbia | 16,321 | 3,551 | 3,551 | 4,672 | 4,012 | 4,086 | 3,367 | 3,367 | -5% |
| Total Yukon | 91 | 20 | 20 | 34 | 23 | 14 | 29 | 29 | 45% |
| Total Northwest Territories | 137 | 43 | 43 | 51 | 32 | 11 | 13 | 13 | -70% |
| Total Nunavut | 10 | 6 | 6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Not Stated | 92 | 20 | 20 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Total | 87,910 | 20,061 | 20,061 | 30,512 | 24,768 | 12,569 | 17,394 | 17,394 | -13% |

Table 7

Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

| LEVEL OF STUDY | 2002 | | | | | | 2003 | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | |
| Secondary or Less | 15,366 | 3,636 | 3,636 | 1,889 | 8,166 | 1,675 | 2,814 | 2,814 | -23% |
| Trade | 10,372 | 3,687 | 3,687 | 2,256 | 2,962 | 1,467 | 2,732 | 2,732 | -26% |
| University | 24,427 | 3,958 | 3,958 | 2,597 | 15,726 | 2,146 | 2,717 | 2,717 | -31% |
| Other Post-Secondary | 11,771 | 2,831 | 2,831 | 2,632 | 4,259 | 2,049 | 2,222 | 2,222 | -22% |
| Other | 6,884 | 2,016 | 2,016 | 2,187 | 1,865 | 816 | 1,260 | 1,260 | -38% |
| Total | 68,820 | 16,128 | 16,128 | 11,561 | 32,978 | 8,153 | 11,745 | 11,745 | -27% |

Table 8

Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

| COUNTRY | Total | Rank | 2002 | | | | 2003 | | | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Q1 | YTD 2002 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD 2003 | Rank | |
| South Korea | 13,774 | 1 | 4,688 | 4,688 | 2,728 | 4,455 | 1,903 | 3,688 | 3,688 | 1 | -21% |
| China | 11,395 | 2 | 3,084 | 3,084 | 2,024 | 4,277 | 2,010 | 2,408 | 2,408 | 2 | -22% |
| Japan | 5,771 | 3 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 2,158 | 1,794 | 452 | 1,177 | 1,177 | 3 | -14% |
| Taiwan | 2,101 | 7 | 348 | 348 | 429 | 1,066 | 258 | 292 | 292 | 4 | -16% |
| Mexico | 3,631 | 5 | 963 | 963 | 644 | 1,883 | 141 | 266 | 266 | 5 | -72% |
| United States | 4,055 | 4 | 596 | 596 | 395 | 2,743 | 321 | 264 | 264 | 6 | -56% |
| France | 3,521 | 6 | 556 | 556 | 173 | 2,610 | 182 | 254 | 254 | 7 | -54% |
| India | 2,034 | 8 | 224 | 224 | 218 | 1,279 | 313 | 248 | 248 | 8 | 11% |
| Vietnam | 486 | 17 | 41 | 41 | 155 | 189 | 101 | 198 | 198 | 9 | 383% |
| Hong Kong | 1,405 | 10 | 206 | 206 | 107 | 918 | 174 | 191 | 191 | 10 | -7% |
| Total - Top Ten Only | 48,173 | | 12,073 | 12,073 | 9,031 | 21,214 | 5,855 | 8,986 | 8,986 | | -26% |
| Total - Other Countries | 20,647 | | 4,055 | 4,055 | 2,530 | 11,764 | 2,298 | 2,759 | 2,759 | | -32% |
| Total | 68,820 | | 16,128 | 16,128 | 11,561 | 32,978 | 8,153 | 11,745 | 11,745 | | -27% |

Table 9

Foreign Student Flows by Destination

| Province Census Metropolitan Area | 2002 | | | | | | 2003 | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | |
| St. John's | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Other Newfoundland | 318 | 58 | 58 | 51 | 181 | 28 | 45 | 45 | -22% |
| Total Newfoundland | 322 | 58 | 58 | 51 | 185 | 28 | 45 | 45 | -22% |
| Total Prince Edward Island | 113 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 72 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 0% |
| Halifax | 1,401 | 266 | 266 | 209 | 760 | 166 | 214 | 214 | -20% |
| Other Nova Scotia | 628 | 115 | 115 | 51 | 425 | 37 | 41 | 41 | -64% |
| Total Nova Scotia | 2,029 | 381 | 381 | 260 | 1,185 | 203 | 255 | 255 | -33% |
| Saint John | 256 | 51 | 51 | 31 | 145 | 29 | 17 | 17 | -67% |
| Other New Brunswick | 840 | 166 | 166 | 102 | 492 | 80 | 81 | 81 | -51% |
| Total New Brunswick | 1,096 | 217 | 217 | 133 | 637 | 109 | 98 | 98 | -55% |
| Québec | 936 | 228 | 228 | 44 | 595 | 69 | 142 | 142 | -38% |
| Montréal | 8,045 | 1,451 | 1,451 | 689 | 5,097 | 808 | 980 | 980 | -32% |
| Ottawa - Hull (QC) | 118 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 58 | 6 | 19 | 19 | -37% |
| Other Quebec | 1,222 | 215 | 215 | 107 | 749 | 151 | 123 | 123 | -43% |
| Total Quebec | 10,321 | 1,924 | 1,924 | 864 | 6,499 | 1,034 | 1,264 | 1,264 | -34% |
| Ottawa - Hull (ON) | 2,104 | 366 | 366 | 317 | 1,152 | 269 | 329 | 329 | -10% |
| Toronto | 13,770 | 3,472 | 3,472 | 2,734 | 5,535 | 2,029 | 2,766 | 2,766 | -20% |
| Hamilton | 1,427 | 466 | 466 | 167 | 618 | 176 | 364 | 364 | -22% |
| London | 837 | 145 | 145 | 74 | 532 | 86 | 111 | 111 | -23% |
| Other Ontario | 5,395 | 883 | 883 | 692 | 3,361 | 459 | 753 | 753 | -15% |
| Total Ontario | 23,533 | 5,332 | 5,332 | 3,984 | 11,198 | 3,019 | 4,323 | 4,323 | -19% |
| Winnipeg | 1,456 | 341 | 341 | 207 | 756 | 152 | 226 | 226 | -34% |
| Other Manitoba | 355 | 78 | 78 | 34 | 214 | 29 | 36 | 36 | -54% |
| Total Manitoba | 1,811 | 419 | 419 | 241 | 970 | 181 | 262 | 262 | -37% |
| Regina | 470 | 114 | 114 | 131 | 184 | 41 | 97 | 97 | -15% |
| Saskatoon | 410 | 80 | 80 | 62 | 215 | 53 | 68 | 68 | -15% |
| Other Saskatchewan | 241 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 174 | 11 | 31 | 31 | -6% |
| Total Saskatchewan | 1,121 | 227 | 227 | 216 | 573 | 105 | 196 | 196 | -14% |
| Calgary | 2,326 | 605 | 605 | 470 | 1,012 | 239 | 413 | 413 | -32% |
| Edmonton | 1,717 | 389 | 389 | 237 | 886 | 205 | 281 | 281 | -28% |
| Other Alberta | 1,000 | 214 | 214 | 166 | 550 | 70 | 163 | 163 | -24% |
| Total Alberta | 5,043 | 1,208 | 1,208 | 873 | 2,448 | 514 | 857 | 857 | -29% |
| Vancouver | 16,824 | 4,846 | 4,846 | 3,616 | 6,258 | 2,104 | 3,199 | 3,199 | -34% |
| Victoria | 724 | 136 | 136 | 130 | 409 | 49 | 95 | 95 | -30% |
| Other British Columbia | 5,777 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,165 | 2,492 | 782 | 1,120 | 1,120 | -16% |
| Total British Columbia | 23,325 | 6,320 | 6,320 | 4,911 | 9,159 | 2,935 | 4,414 | 4,414 | -30% |
| Total Yukon | 30 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 24 | n/a | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Total Northwest Territories | 12 | 4 | 4 | n/a | 6 | n/a | 3 | 3 | -25% |
| Total Nunavut | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Not Stated | 61 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 10 | -50% |
| Total | 68,820 | 16,128 | 16,128 | 11,561 | 32,978 | 8,153 | 11,745 | 11,745 | -27% |

Table 10

Citizenship Grants by Top Ten Countries

| COUNTRY | | | 2002 | | | | 2003 | | | Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002 | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Rank | Q1 | YTD | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | YTD | | Rank |
| China | 16,164 | 1 | 4222 | 4,222 | 4201 | 3918 | 3823 | 4168 | 4,168 | 1 | -1% |
| India | 12,599 | 2 | 3395 | 3,395 | 3461 | 2982 | 2761 | 2972 | 2,972 | 2 | -12% |
| Philippines | 7,558 | 3 | 2224 | 2,224 | 1839 | 1623 | 1872 | 1881 | 1,881 | 3 | -15% |
| Pakistan | 7,279 | 4 | 1796 | 1,796 | 2160 | 1727 | 1596 | 1587 | 1,587 | 4 | -12% |
| Hong Kong | 6,828 | 5 | 2404 | 2,404 | 1697 | 1296 | 1431 | 1296 | 1,296 | 5 | -46% |
| Iran | 5,683 | 6 | 1590 | 1,590 | 1601 | 1308 | 1184 | 1135 | 1,135 | 6 | -29% |
| Sri Lanka | 3,498 | 8 | 970 | 970 | 921 | 848 | 759 | 903 | 903 | 7 | -7% |
| Russia | 3,371 | 10 | 915 | 915 | 913 | 807 | 736 | 893 | 893 | 8 | -2% |
| South Korea | 3,435 | 9 | 975 | 975 | 898 | 792 | 770 | 839 | 839 | 9 | -14% |
| Taiwan | 4,637 | 7 | 1513 | 1,513 | 1141 | 952 | 1031 | 814 | 814 | 10 | -46% |
| Total - Top Ten Only | 71,052 | | 20,004 | 20,004 | 18,832 | 16,253 | 15,963 | 16,488 | 16,488 | | -18% |
| Total - Other Countries | 69,493 | | 17,744 | 17,744 | 19,836 | 16,612 | 15,301 | 16,922 | 16,922 | | -5% |
| Total | 140,545 | | 37,748 | 37,748 | 38,668 | 32,865 | 31,264 | 33,410 | 33,410 | | -11% |