



THE MONITOR

STATISTICAL TRENDS FOR THIRD QUARTER, 2003

New Permanent Residents

Canada welcomed 63,127 new permanent residents (principal applicants, spouses and dependants) in the third quarter of 2003 (see table 1), an increase of almost 20% in comparison with the same quarter of 2002. This brought the year-to-date total to 167,598, representing 76% of the lower end of the 220,000 to 245,000 range established in the Immigration Plan for 2003. Economic immigrants accounted for almost 60% (36,432) of new permanent residents in this quarter. This included 31,532 skilled workers, 2,552 business immigrants, 1,405 provincial and territorial nominees and 943 live-in caregivers. Almost 30% (18,493) of new permanent residents in this quarter were family class immigrants, and slightly over 10% (7,626) were refugees and other protected persons.

Several provinces and territories in Canada now have an agreement with the federal government that allows them to nominate immigrants who can make a specific contribution to the economy of their province or territory. By the end of the third quarter, the

2003 year-to-date totals for provincial and territorial nominees had doubled to 3,295 in comparison with the 1,646 reported for the same period in 2002. Year-to-date totals for live-in caregivers receiving permanent resident status increased by 31% in 2003 in comparison with the previous year. In the first three quarters of 2003, economic immigrants (principal applicants, spouses and dependants) accounted for almost 60% (96,607) of year-to-date landings, family class immigrants for slightly more than 30% (53,240) and refugees and other protected persons for 10% (16,815).

Source Countries

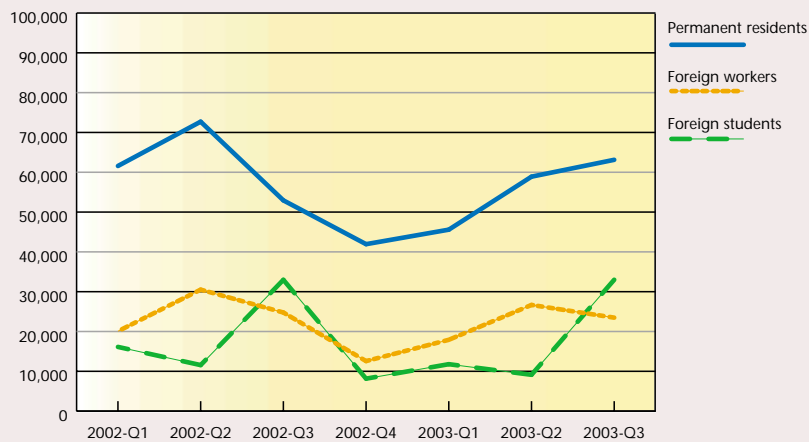
In the third quarter of 2003, two out of every five new permanent residents arrived from one of the top five source countries (see table 2). China was the highest ranking source country with 15% (9,350) of new permanent residents in this quarter, a 26% increase over the same quarter of the previous year. India ranked second with 7,307 landings, a 9% increase over the 6,693 immigrants who came in the same quarter of 2002. Pakistan regained its third-place ranking in this quarter with

3,395 landings. The Philippines (in third place in quarter two of 2003) ranked fourth this quarter with 3,270 landings. By the end of the third quarter, positive year-to-date increases were noted for China (5%), the United Kingdom (7%) and the United States (3%) in 2003 compared to the previous year.

Destination

In the third quarter of 2003, most provinces saw significant increases in their number of new permanent residents in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year. In the third quarter of 2003, the number of immigrants destined for Ontario increased by 14% to 34,606, Quebec by 25% to 11,778, British Columbia by 15% to 9,155, Alberta by 45% to 4,472 and Manitoba by 72% to 1,816 compared to the third quarter of 2002 (see table 3). Overall, there was very little change in each province's share of new immigrants this quarter in comparison with the third quarter of 2002. Quebec's share of new immigrants was 19% in the current quarter compared to 15% for British Columbia, 7% for Alberta and 3% for Manitoba. Ontario, however, with a 55% share of new

Chart 1: Quarterly flows of permanent residents, foreign workers and foreign students into Canada, from 2002-Q1 to 2003-Q3



permanent residents in the current quarter, experienced a 2% decline in comparison with the third quarter of 2002.

By the end of the third quarter of 2003, Manitoba showed a 29% increase in year-to-date totals for new permanent residents compared to the same period of the previous year. The arrival of higher numbers of provincial nominees selected by the province under the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program significantly contributed to this increase. During the first three quarters of 2003, Ontario experienced an 18% decline in the number of new permanent residents in comparison with the same period of 2002. The third quarter year-to-date totals for immigrants settling in the provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia declined slightly in 2003 in comparison with the same period of the previous year while the number destined for

Alberta increased slightly (2%). No real change in year-to-date totals was noted between 2002 and 2003 for the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Foreign Workers

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

During the third quarter of 2003, a total of 23,477 foreign workers came to Canada (see table 4). This brought the year-to-date total to 68,058 foreign workers, representing a decline of 10% over the same period of 2002. This change in recorded flows, especially

from the United States, is partly related to changes under IRPA, which has exempted a number of categories of foreign workers from requiring a work permit for stays of a short duration. These categories include some performing artists, seminar and commercial speakers visiting for less than five days, and service repair people. The legislative changes now facilitate the entry of short-term workers by no longer requiring work permits. This has resulted in fewer foreign workers from the United States being recorded in the foreign worker flows captured by CIC.

Skill Level

In the third quarter of 2003, one out of every four foreign workers entering Canada was a professional (skill level A), almost two in five were working in intermediate and clerical occupations (skill level C) and 13% were skilled and technical workers (skill level B) (see table 4). The number of workers at higher skill levels continued to reflect changes under IRPA designed to facilitate worker movements across the border for certain categories of short-term workers. The number of professional workers entering Canada during the third quarter of 2003 declined by 9%

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(to 5,761) compared to the same quarter of 2002 while the number of skilled and technical workers declined by 2% (to 2,992). The number of workers in intermediate and clerical occupations declined by 5% (to 9,130) in the current quarter in comparison with the same period of 2002.

Source Countries

Almost 45% of all foreign workers entering Canada during the third quarter of 2003 came from one of the top three source countries—almost one in five from the United States, 13% from Mexico and another 13% from Jamaica. The United States remained the leading source country for foreign workers during the third quarter of 2003, with 4,304 workers. Mexico was the second highest ranking source country with 3,031 workers. The decline in the number of foreign workers from Mexico in this third quarter was due to the higher number of re-entries of Mexican seasonal workers which occurred late in the second quarter of 2003, earlier in the year than in 2002. Jamaica was the third highest ranking source country with 2,957 foreign workers, a 9% increase over the same period of 2002. The fourth largest number of foreign workers (1,391) came from the United Kingdom, while the Philippines was the fifth highest ranking source country, with 1,324 workers, an increase of 17% over the third quarter of 2002 (see table 5).

Destination

Ontario received 55% of all foreign workers entering Canada during the third quarter of 2003. In comparison, British Columbia received a 16% share of current quarter entries, 14% went to Quebec and 7% to Alberta. Both Ontario and Alberta experienced a 12% decline in year-to-date totals by the end of the third quarter of 2003 in comparison with the end of the third quarter year-to-date totals for the previous year. This compares to a 6% decline for Quebec and a 3% decline for British Columbia during this same period (see table 6).

Foreign Students

Under the new IRPA regulations, foreign 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. In some cases, foreign students who previously required a study permit no longer require one. While the count of recorded foreign students dropped because of this change, this does not necessarily mean that fewer foreign nationals are coming to Canada to study. Specific impacts are described below and in past issues of *The Monitor*.

During the third quarter of 2003, a total of 32,997 foreign students entered Canada (see table 7). An almost identical number of students was recorded for the same quarter of the previous year. Historically, the third quarter of the year is the period in which a higher number of foreign students begin their studies in Canada as it coincides with the beginning of the fall school semester. More than three and a half times as many foreign students entered Canada

during the current quarter than did in the previous quarter of 2003. However, since the implementation of IRPA in June 2002, student flows have been reflecting regulatory changes that came into effect with the new legislation. CIC has recorded fewer foreign students overall now that foreign students in programs of six months or less no longer require a permit to study in Canada. By the end of the third quarter, year-to-date totals for 2003 showed an 11% decline in the number of foreign students entering Canada in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

Level of Study

Approximately three in five foreign students entered Canada in the third quarter of 2003 to study at the university or other post-secondary level, one in four was enrolled in studies at the secondary level or lower, and almost 10% at the trade level. In the current quarter, 20,331 students entered Canada to study at the university or post-secondary level and 8,135 at the primary or secondary school level, and 2,926 students were enrolled in trade level studies (see table 7).

Source Countries

In the third quarter of 2003, slightly more than two in five students entered Canada from one of the top four source countries—14% (4,564) from South Korea, 13% (4,350) from China, 9% (2,830) from the United States and 9% (2,816) from France (see table 8). Very

little change was noted in the current quarter in comparison with the third quarter of the previous year, both in terms of the number and the proportion of students from these four source countries. The number of students from the United States peaked in the third quarter of 2003 (the beginning of the fall school semester) with a ten-fold increase to 2,830 in comparison with the previous quarter.

In 2003, the third quarter year-to-date totals for students from each of the top four source countries showed a decline of less than the 11% overall decrease for all foreign students in comparison with the same period of the previous year. By the end of the third quarter of 2003, the number of students from France showed the smallest year-to-date decrease (4%), South Korea and China declined by 8% and the United States by 9% compared to the third quarter year-to-date totals for 2002.

Destination

In the third quarter of 2003, almost nine out of every 10 foreign students entered Canada to enrol in a program of study in one of four provinces: one in three went to Ontario, 28% to British Columbia, 20% to Quebec and 7% to Alberta. The proportion of foreign students enrolled in programs of study in these provinces remained constant compared to the third quarter of the previous year. By the end of the third quarter of 2003, year-to-date totals for the provinces of Ontario and Alberta showed an 11% decline, the same per-

centage as the overall decline for all foreign students in comparison with the third quarter year-to-date totals for 2002. The number of students destined for Quebec decreased by 7% and the number to British Columbia by 14% in this same period (see table 9).

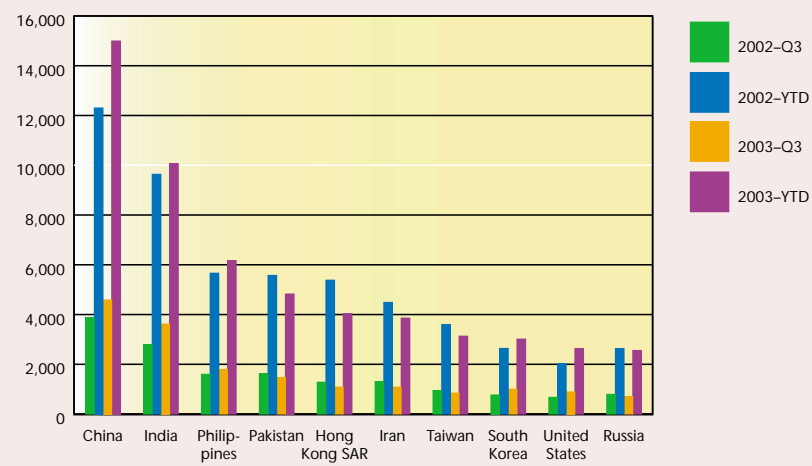
CITIZENSHIP

A total of 35,024 people were granted Canadian citizenship in the third quarter of 2003, a 10% increase over the same quarter of 2002 (see table 10). During the third quarter of 2003, the top seven source countries remained unchanged from 2002. In the current quarter, slightly more than one in four people granted Canadian citizenship were born in one of the top three source countries: 13% were born in China, 10% in India

and 5% in the Philippines. In the third quarter of 2003, China was the highest ranking country with 4,586 citizenship grants, an 18% jump over the same quarter of the previous year. India, in second place with 3,618 grants, showed an increase of 30% during this same time period. The number of citizenship grants also increased for immigrants from the Philippines (12%), South Korea (31%) and the United States (32%). Citizenship grants for immigrants from Pakistan, Hong Kong SAR, Iran, Taiwan and Russia declined in the third quarter of 2003 compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

By the end of the third quarter, a total of 112,978 people had been granted Canadian citizenship in 2003, a 4% increase over the same period of the previous year. China was the leading source country during the first three quarters of 2003 (14,995), followed by

Chart 2: Number of people granted Canadian citizenship by top 10 source countries,* 2002-Q3, 2002-YTD, 2003-Q3 and 2003-YTD



*Countries of birth.

India (10,065), the Philippines (6,158), Pakistan (4,826) and Hong Kong SAR (4,036). Overall, the third quarter year-to-date totals for the number of people granted Canadian citizenship in 2003 were higher for the top three source countries compared to the previous year, but lower for Pakistan, Hong Kong SAR, Iran, Taiwan and Russia.

FEATURE ARTICLE

The First Six Months in Canada: The Importance of Family and Friends

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) is designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to or integrate into Canadian society, including the stages of the integration process, the factors that influence integration and the impact of services on integration. Faced with new challenges, newcomers use a variety of resources at their disposal, including their human capital, and their social and cultural networks. The results of the survey provide indicators of how immigrants are meeting these challenges and which resources are most helpful to their settlement in Canada. The main topics investigated include housing, education, the recognition of foreign credentials, employment, income, the development and use of social networks, language skills, health, values and attitudes, and satisfaction with the settlement experience.

The first results of the LSIC were released on September 4, 2003, by Statistics Canada. In the first wave of the longitudinal study, about 12,000 of the 164,200 immigrants aged 15 and older who arrived in Canada between October 2000 and September 2001 were interviewed about six months after their arrival. This same group of immigrants will be interviewed again about two years and four years after their arrival. The information collected in the initial interviews will serve as a benchmark for tracking future progress through the sec-

ond and third wave interviews, but findings from the first wave of the LSIC already indicate that newcomers have begun the process of integrating.

Although the results of the LSIC provide a wide range of areas for analysis, this article focuses on the first steps taken by newcomers toward settlement in terms of housing, health, training and employment, and the assistance provided by family and friends to achieve that progress. The findings of the first wave of the survey should be interpreted with some caution. Since this is the first time that such comprehensive information on new immigrants to Canada is available, it remains to be seen whether these initial results indicate longer term challenges or are simply part of the normal integration process.

Choosing Where to Live

Sixty percent of new immigrants cited proximity to family or friends as their main consideration in their choice of settlement location in Canada. Family and friends were seen as vital resources in helping them tackle a variety of settlement activities. More than 90% of newcomers in the family class chose to live in the same location, or near the place of residence of their spouse, partner or another family member.

Surprisingly, the proximity of family and friends was also a significant factor for immigrants. Almost 45% of principal applicants from the economic class reported that they chose their settlement location because family or friends were already living there, compared to

only 22% who were influenced by employment opportunities.

Finding a Place to Live

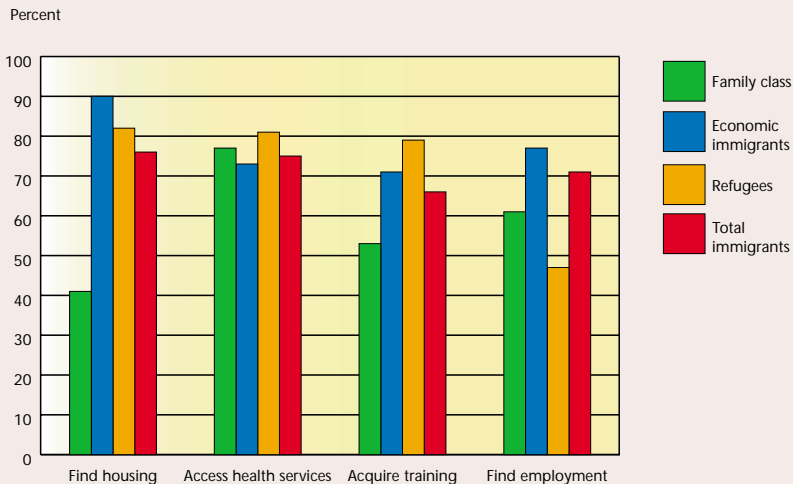
Three-quarters of newcomers looked for housing within the first six months of their arrival in Canada. Family class immigrants had the lowest proportion of people who looked for housing (41%) since many of them were joining family members already settled in Canada. Economic class immigrants had the highest proportion of accommodation seekers (90%), followed by 82% of refugees. Approximately four in 10 newcomers from each of these two categories reported that they encountered difficulties when trying to find accommodations. Family class immigrants cited by far the fewest problems in finding housing (15%). Almost one-third of those who experienced difficulty obtaining adequate accommodations identified high costs as the most serious problem. This was consistent across all categories of immigrants.

Fewer than half the immigrants (41%) who experienced difficulty reported that they received the assistance required to find a place to live. Friends who were already settled in Canada were by far the largest source of assistance (63%). An additional 22% received assistance from family members.

Accessing Health Services

As is the case for many other Canadian residents, waiting lists and a shortage of health-care workers were the main problems faced by immigrants who

Chart 3: Newcomers who tried to obtain services, by type of service and immigrant category at landing



sought health-care services (75%).

Almost one in four new immigrants had difficulties accessing health-care services and 45% of these cited long waiting lists or the inability to find a doctor who would accept new patients as their most serious problems.

Among the new immigrants who received help in obtaining health-care services, relatives (38%) and friends (37%) provided the most support. Across immigrant groups, family class members encountered relatively fewer difficulties (15%) compared to economic class immigrants (27%) and relied much more heavily on family members (79%) for their assistance. Help provided to economic class arrivals was more likely to come from friends (50%).

Strengthening Skills

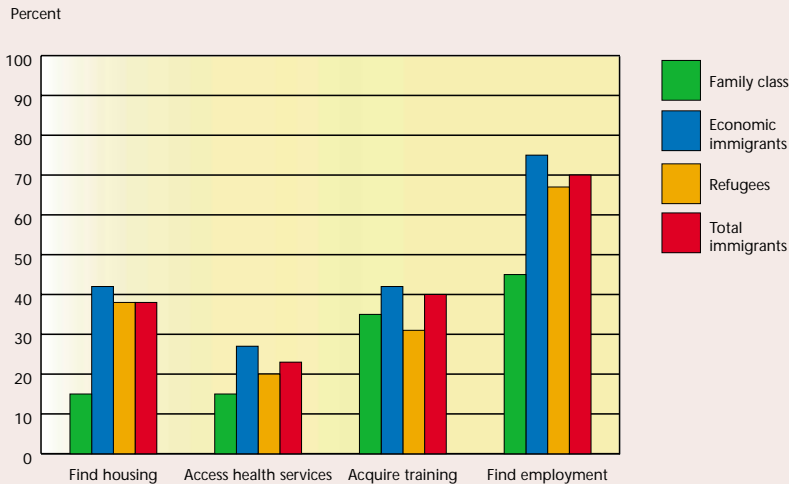
Two-thirds of newcomers interviewed for the LSIC reported that they had participated in studies or training courses, including language instruction, during the first six months of their arrival in Canada. Of these, four in 10 reported difficulties accessing these programs. Twenty-seven percent of those who reported problems identified difficulties with Canada's official languages as the major barrier. A similar proportion (25%) had to overcome financial difficulties. Language was the most serious obstacle cited by the greatest proportion of spouses and dependants in the economic class (36%) and by family class immigrants (32%). One-third of principal applicants from the economic class reported lack of money as the main problem when pursuing further education or training.

Among the immigrants who reported encountering difficulties in furthering their education, almost 40% said they received assistance in overcoming the most serious obstacles. Principal applicants from the economic class were the least likely to have received assistance (30%), while refugees received the most support (47%). However, refugees accounted for the highest proportion of people who reported that they did not receive the assistance needed (34%). Family and friends each provided support to approximately one-third of those needing assistance, but it is clear that this is an area where social networks play an important, although less prominent, role when compared to providing help with health and housing difficulties.

Finding a Job

Finding employment after arriving in a new country is challenging for many newcomers. Approximately three-quarters of those interviewed reported that they had found a job or had looked for one during their first six months in Canada. However, seven in 10 of those participating in the labour force reported that they had difficulties finding employment. New immigrants who looked for work reported that lack of experience or employment references in Canada (28%), problems related to the recognition of foreign experience or credentials (24%), and lack of skills in either official language (22%) were among their most serious challenges. Language was reported as a barrier to employment for 14% of principal appli-

Chart 4: Newcomers who had at least one difficulty in obtaining services, by type of service and immigrant category at landing



Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 1, 2001.

cants from the economic class, 33% of family class immigrants and 44% of refugees.

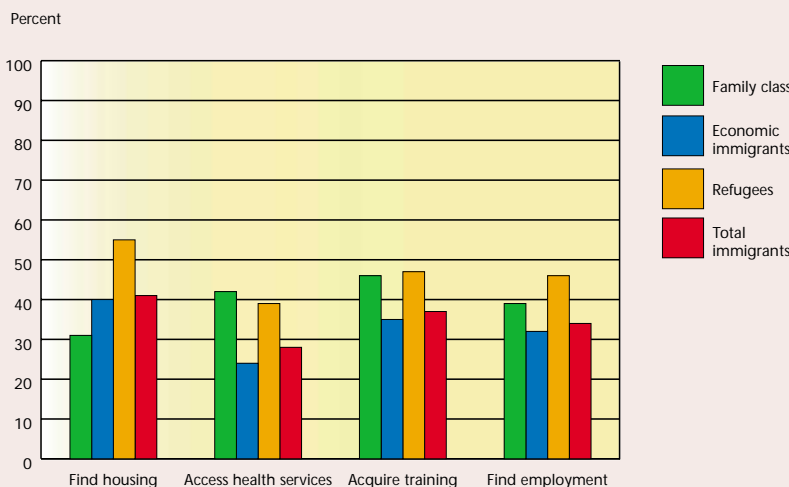
Only one in three newcomers who experienced difficulties finding employment reported receiving assistance in their efforts. The principal sources of employment assistance were family members or relatives for family class immigrants (63%) and friends for economic class immigrants (41%), while relatives (32%) and settlement assistance organizations (29%) provided refugees with assistance.

A significant proportion of those who experienced difficulties finding employment reported that they had not received adequate support (30%). Approximately four in 10 of those who did not receive the help they needed said the lack of counselling services and information constituted the most serious difficulties. Inadequate language assistance was also mentioned, but to a lesser extent (12%).

Conclusion

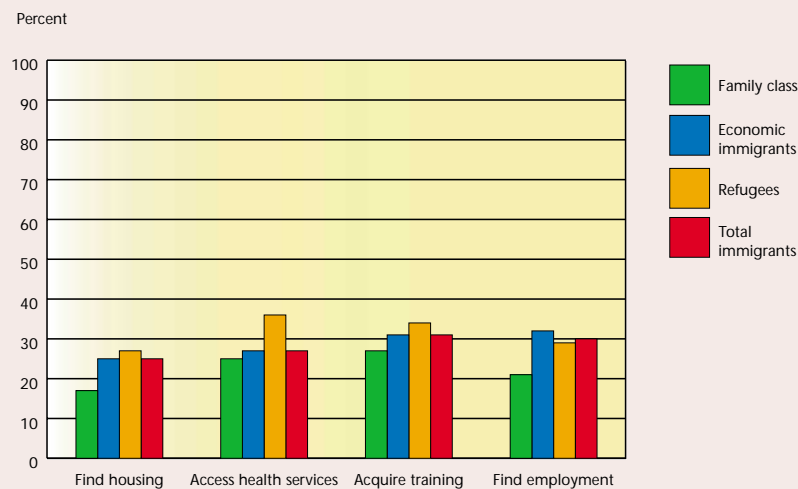
During their first few years in Canada, immigrants set about the process of integration: adapting to and settling into their new environment, locating shelter, accessing health-care services, furthering their education and training, and finding employment. Newcomers face many challenges, such as learning or becoming more fluent in one or both of Canada's official languages, having their previous education and skills accredited and recognized, and access-

Chart 5: Newcomers who had at least one difficulty in obtaining services but who obtained them, by type of service and immigrant category at landing



Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 1, 2001.

Chart 6: Newcomers who had at least one difficulty in obtaining services and who did not obtain them, by type of service and immigrant category at landing



Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 1, 2001.

ing opportunities for training and employment. As new immigrants engage in these settlement and integration activities, they may make use of a variety of resources to obtain assistance in meeting the challenges they face. What is clear from the LSIC survey results is that family and friends not only decidedly influence where immigrants settle, but are also critical sources of support in other areas of the integration process, such as finding a place to live, accessing health services, strengthening skills and finding a job.

The full value of this new source of information on the immigrant settlement process will be more evident as the results of the second and third waves of interviews are released in late 2004 and late 2006, respectively. Future issues of *The Monitor* will include more detailed analysis of the findings from

the first wave of interviews, as well as preliminary information from the second and third waves as data from these interviews become available.

For additional information, please refer to Statistics Canada's publication, *Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2000–2001* (cat. no. 89-611-XIE), available on its Web site at www.statcan.ca.

A more detailed publication of the results of the first wave of interviews is planned for early 2004. The publication will cover profiles of the LSIC sample, motivations for immigrating to Canada, early outcomes related to the economic and social well-being of newcomers, and an examination of the barriers newcomers face.

ANNEX – TABLES

Table 1

Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

PERMANENT RESIDENTS	2002						2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Spouses, partners and children	35,469	9,896	10,418	6,878	27,192	8,277	9,144	11,474	11,511	32,129	18%
Parents and grandparents	22,502	5,586	7,925	5,008	18,519	3,983	4,329	6,493	4,934	15,756	-15%
Others	7,306	1,688	1,992	2,009	5,689	1,617	1,574	1,733	2,048	5,355	-6%
Total family class	65,277	17,170	20,335	13,895	51,400	13,877	15,047	19,700	18,493	53,240	4%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	53,437	14,131	17,402	12,879	44,412	9,025	10,725	13,010	13,087	36,822	-17%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	3,047	886	830	838	2,554	493	567	570	643	1,780	-30%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	680	118	251	158	527	153	241	389	428	1,058	101%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	1,742	625	518	123	1,266	476	406	477	748	1,631	29%
Total economic class - principal applicants	58,906	15,760	19,001	13,998	48,759	10,147	11,939	14,446	14,906	41,291	-15%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	69,920	17,841	22,606	18,374	58,821	11,099	12,816	16,703	18,445	47,964	-18%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	7,994	2,221	2,096	2,388	6,705	1,289	1,423	1,458	1,909	4,790	-29%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	1,447	233	514	372	1,119	328	472	788	977	2,237	100%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	239	74	111	39	224	15	19	111	195	325	45%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	79,600	20,369	25,327	21,173	66,869	12,731	14,730	19,060	21,526	55,316	-17%
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	123,357	31,972	40,008	31,253	103,233	20,124	23,541	29,713	31,532	84,786	-18%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	11,041	3,107	2,926	3,226	9,259	1,782	1,990	2,028	2,552	6,570	-29%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	2,127	351	765	530	1,646	481	713	1,177	1,405	3,295	100%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	1,981	699	629	162	1,490	491	425	588	943	1,956	31%
Total economic class	138,506	36,129	44,328	35,171	115,628	22,878	26,669	33,506	36,432	96,607	-16%
Post-determination refugee claimants	74	34	27	n/a	61	n/a	5	10	15	30	-51%
Deferred removal order class	n/a	28	21	n/a	49	n/a	11	6	12	29	-41%
Retirees	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	--
Total other	126	62	48	7	117	9	16	16	27	59	-50%
Total immigrants	203,909	53,361	64,711	49,073	167,145	36,764	41,732	53,222	54,952	149,906	-10%
Government-assisted refugees	7,504	1,788	1,679	1,593	5,060	2,444	1,286	1,446	2,093	4,825	-5%
Privately sponsored refugees	3,044	587	736	838	2,161	883	506	698	853	2,057	-5%
Protected persons landed in Canada (asylum)	10,544	4,902	4,309	249	9,460	1,084	1,476	2,467	3,607	7,550	-20%
Dependants abroad of protected persons landed in Canada	4,019	940	1,269	1,183	3,392	627	490	820	1,073	2,383	-30%
Total protected persons	25,111	8,217	7,993	3,863	20,073	5,038	3,758	5,431	7,626	16,815	-16%
Total immigrants and protected persons	229,020	61,578	72,704	52,936	187,218	41,802	45,490	58,653	62,578	166,721	-11%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	9	0	0	3	3	6	13	14	25	52	1633%
IRPA other	29	0	0	0	0	29	76	225	524	825	--
Total permanent residents**	229,058	61,578	72,704	52,939	187,221	41,837	45,579	58,892	63,127	167,598	-10%

* p.a. = principal applicants

** excludes backlog cases

Table 2

Immigration by Top Source Countries (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependents)

COUNTRY*	Total	2002					2003					Q3 Rank	Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
		2002 Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD		
China, People's Republic of	33,231	1	9,818	9,838	7,412	27,068	6,163	8,327	10,617	9,350	28,294	1	5%
India	28,811	2	7,332	10,446	6,693	24,471	4,340	4,595	7,353	7,307	19,255	2	-21%
Pakistan	14,164	3	3,883	4,684	2,634	11,201	2,963	2,663	2,969	3,395	9,027	3	-19%
Philippines	11,000	4	3,012	4,356	2,328	9,696	1,304	2,004	3,317	3,270	8,591	4	-11%
South Korea	7,326	6	2,026	1,995	1,992	6,013	1,313	1,726	2,025	2,132	5,883	5	-2%
Iran	7,742	5	1,735	3,343	1,393	6,471	1,271	1,200	1,355	1,725	4,280	6	-34%
Romania	5,692	7	1,762	1,689	1,296	4,747	945	1,082	1,419	1,721	4,222	7	-11%
United Kingdom	4,719	10	1,231	1,454	1,016	3,701	1,018	1,057	1,384	1,536	3,977	8	7%
United States	5,287	8	1,589	1,540	962	4,091	1,196	1,358	1,392	1,461	4,211	9	3%
France	3,966	13	757	1,192	1,183	3,132	834	782	906	1,377	3,065	10	-2%
Total - Top Ten Only	121,938		33,145	40,537	26,909	100,591	21,347	24,794	32,737	33,274	90,805		-10%
Total - Other Countries	107,120		28,433	32,167	26,030	86,630	20,490	20,785	26,155	29,853	76,793		-11%
Total	229,058		61,578	72,704	52,939	187,221	41,837	45,579	58,892	63,127	167,598		-10%

* Country of last permanent residence

Table 3

Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependents)

Province	2002						2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3*	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area											
St. John's	266	85	89	29	203	63	45	50	19	114	-44%
Other Newfoundland	139	24	28	38	90	49	23	16	141	180	100%
Total Newfoundland	405	109	117	67	293	112	68	66	160	294	0%
Total Prince Edward Island	110	32	44	7	83	27	23	36	45	104	25%
Halifax	1,129	290	335	233	858	271	215	236	354	805	-6%
Other Nova Scotia	290	74	81	83	238	52	101	73	105	279	17%
Total Nova Scotia	1,419	364	416	316	1,096	323	316	309	459	1,084	-1%
Saint John	166	36	60	43	139	27	36	25	21	82	-41%
Other New Brunswick	544	133	153	125	411	133	118	144	158	420	2%
Total New Brunswick	710	169	213	168	550	160	154	169	179	502	-9%
Québec	1,335	308	419	309	1,036	299	345	329	438	1,112	7%
Montréal	32,998	8,861	9,451	8,169	26,481	6,517	6,253	8,917	9,373	24,543	-7%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	657	120	141	195	456	201	163	188	240	591	30%
Other Quebec	2,629	469	571	750	1,790	839	724	736	1,727	3,187	78%
Total Quebec	37,619	9,758	10,582	9,423	29,763	7,856	7,485	10,170	11,778	29,433	-1%
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	7,151	1,892	2,271	1,626	5,789	1,362	1,172	1,644	1,655	4,471	-23%
Toronto	111,564	30,225	38,026	25,358	93,609	17,955	20,400	26,266	27,754	74,420	-20%
Hamilton	3,078	919	824	677	2,420	658	749	908	837	2,494	3%
London	1,709	439	476	431	1,346	363	427	439	548	1,414	5%
Other Ontario	10,115	2,688	2,910	2,338	7,936	2,179	2,246	2,625	3,812	8,683	9%
Total Ontario	133,617	36,163	44,507	30,430	111,100	22,517	24,994	31,882	34,606	91,482	-18%
Winnipeg	3,810	864	1,227	844	2,935	875	812	1,423	1,408	3,643	24%
Other Manitoba	811	171	301	209	681	130	236	381	408	1,025	51%
Total Manitoba	4,621	1,035	1,528	1,053	3,616	1,005	1,048	1,804	1,816	4,668	29%
Regina	553	129	156	125	410	143	92	122	155	369	-10%
Saskatoon	709	197	197	151	545	164	129	172	146	447	-18%
Other Saskatchewan	403	126	98	90	314	89	158	122	96	376	20%
Total Saskatchewan	1,665	452	451	366	1,269	396	379	416	397	1,192	-6%
Calgary	9,038	2,387	2,839	1,959	7,185	1,853	1,822	2,649	2,496	6,967	-3%
Edmonton	4,225	1,123	1,305	866	3,294	931	924	1,233	1,442	3,599	9%
Other Alberta	1,466	410	453	255	1,118	348	354	422	534	1,310	17%
Total Alberta	14,729	3,920	4,597	3,080	11,597	3,132	3,100	4,304	4,472	11,876	2%
Vancouver	29,922	8,506	8,862	7,071	24,439	5,483	6,913	8,479	6,288	21,680	-11%
Victoria	754	201	196	179	576	178	235	225	43	503	-13%
Other British Columbia	3,324	834	1,127	742	2,703	621	813	980	2,824	4,617	71%
Total British Columbia	34,000	9,541	10,185	7,992	27,718	6,282	7,961	9,684	9,155	26,800	-3%
Total Yukon	48	5	22	13	40	8	22	13	8	43	8%
Total Northwest Territories	61	21	20	15	56	5	16	23	27	66	18%
Total Nunavut	12	6	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	0	3	7	n/a
Not stated	42	3	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	16	22	47	n/a
Total	229,058	61,578	72,704	52,939	187,221	41,837	45,579	58,892	63,127	167,598	-10%

* Destination coding is often amended after a record is entered into the administrative system. As a result, the number of people destined to census metropolitan areas is understated for the third quarter of 2003.

Table 4

Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

Skill Level*	2002						2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Skill level 0	3,047	731	868	853	2,452	595	801	723	825	2,349	-4%
Skill level A	25,686	6,793	8,480	6,352	21,625	4,061	4,877	5,219	5,761	15,857	-27%
Skill level B	12,755	3,106	4,749	3,055	10,910	1,845	2,356	3,711	2,992	9,059	-17%
Skill level C	26,468	5,167	10,344	9,616	25,127	1,341	5,164	10,692	9,130	24,986	-1%
Skill level D	880	118	297	345	760	120	90	321	637	1,048	38%
Not stated	19,074	4,146	5,774	4,547	14,467	4,607	4,624	6,003	4,132	14,759	2%
Total	87,910	20,061	30,512	24,768	75,341	12,569	17,912	26,669	23,477	68,058	-10%

* National Occupational Classification (NOC)

Table 5

Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY*	2002							2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002	
	Total	2002 Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD		Q3 Rank
United States	20,302	1	4,991	7,025	5,014	17,030	3,272	3,641	4,264	4,304	12,209	1	-28%
Mexico	11,393	2	2,305	5,295	3,720	11,320	73	2,451	5,464	3,031	10,946	2	-3%
Jamaica	5,519	5	760	1,996	2,710	5,466	53	810	2,092	2,957	5,859	3	7%
United Kingdom	6,316	3	1,468	1,863	1,565	4,896	1,420	1,228	1,437	1,391	4,056	4	-17%
Philippines	4,615	8	1,263	1,270	1,134	3,667	948	1,144	1,366	1,324	3,834	5	5%
Japan	5,383	6	1,218	1,991	1,287	4,496	887	1,150	2,029	1,312	4,491	6	0%
France	4,648	7	1,065	1,918	1,104	4,087	561	1,175	1,966	1,103	4,244	7	4%
Australia	5,661	4	1,244	1,194	1,098	3,536	2,125	1,593	1,299	913	3,805	8	8%
Trinidad and Tobago	1,667	12	194	475	973	1,642	25	200	524	860	1,584	9	-4%
Germany	2,155	10	613	594	695	1,902	253	426	450	705	1,581	10	-17%
Total - Top Ten Only	67,659		15,121	23,621	19,300	58,042	9,617	13,818	20,891	17,900	52,609		-9%
Total - Other Countries	20,251		4,940	6,891	5,468	17,299	2,952	4,094	5,778	5,577	15,449		-11%
Total	87,910		20,061	30,512	24,768	75,341	12,569	17,912	26,669	23,477	68,058		-10%

* Country of last permanent residence

Table 6

Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province	2002					2003					Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3*	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area											
St. John's	188	41	64	52	157	31	52	87	42	181	15%
Other Newfoundland	1,030	212	334	292	838	192	306	262	344	912	9%
Total Newfoundland	1,218	253	398	344	995	223	358	349	386	1,093	10%
Total Prince Edward Island	103	19	35	36	90	13	19	28	54	101	12%
Halifax	1,422	398	585	309	1,292	130	159	384	202	745	-42%
Other Nova Scotia	625	172	312	93	577	48	64	104	189	357	-38%
Total Nova Scotia	2,047	570	897	402	1,869	178	223	488	391	1,102	-41%
Saint John	77	20	26	21	67	10	22	18	32	72	7%
Other New Brunswick	409	106	123	125	354	55	87	129	107	323	-9%
Total New Brunswick	486	126	149	146	421	65	109	147	139	395	-6%
Québec	1,127	297	483	240	1,020	107	251	355	276	882	-14%
Montréal	10,083	2,385	3,987	2,457	8,829	1,254	1,869	3,226	2,234	7,329	-17%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	74	15	30	16	61	13	13	28	16	57	-7%
Other Quebec	2,142	630	819	498	1,947	195	530	1,499	811	2,840	46%
Total Quebec	13,426	3,327	5,319	3,211	11,857	1,569	2,663	5,108	3,337	11,108	-6%
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	2,329	693	756	592	2,041	288	438	530	496	1,464	-28%
Toronto	14,153	3,565	4,402	3,660	11,627	2,526	2,989	3,052	3,016	9,057	-22%
Hamilton	567	143	194	135	472	95	138	134	169	441	-7%
London	603	153	175	167	495	108	104	169	163	436	-12%
Other Ontario	26,309	5,160	10,204	9,367	24,731	1,578	5,094	9,038	9,139	23,271	-6%
Total Ontario	43,961	9,714	15,731	13,921	39,366	4,595	8,763	12,923	12,983	34,669	-12%
Winnipeg	913	215	306	254	775	138	181	250	213	644	-17%
Other Manitoba	605	213	157	131	501	104	87	159	142	388	-23%
Total Manitoba	1,518	428	463	385	1,276	242	268	409	355	1,032	-19%
Regina	250	60	75	71	206	44	44	53	53	150	-27%
Saskatoon	321	88	88	84	260	61	56	80	61	197	-24%
Other Saskatchewan	436	81	185	114	380	56	74	141	145	360	-5%
Total Saskatchewan	1,007	229	348	269	846	161	174	274	259	707	-16%
Calgary	2,724	669	882	698	2,249	475	637	730	660	2,027	-10%
Edmonton	1,678	429	528	446	1,403	275	362	406	444	1,212	-14%
Other Alberta	3,091	657	978	817	2,452	639	730	776	612	2,118	-14%
Total Alberta	7,493	1,755	2,388	1,961	6,104	1,389	1,729	1,912	1,716	5,357	-12%
Vancouver	11,520	2,581	3,451	3,010	9,042	2,478	2,596	3,645	2,773	9,014	0%
Victoria	473	56	180	190	426	47	48	43	51	142	-67%
Other British Columbia	4,328	914	1,041	812	2,767	1,561	824	1,036	858	2,718	-2%
Total British Columbia	16,321	3,551	4,672	4,012	12,235	4,086	3,468	4,724	3,682	11,874	-3%
Total Yukon	91	20	34	23	77	14	31	35	27	93	21%
Total Northwest Territories	137	43	51	32	126	11	15	35	38	88	-30%
Total Nunavut	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	14	n/a
Not stated	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	103	425	n/a
Total	87,910	20,061	30,512	24,768	75,341	12,569	17,912	26,669	23,477	68,058	-10%

* Destination coding is often amended after a record is entered into the administrative system. As a result, the number of people destined to census metropolitan areas is understated for the third quarter of 2003.

Table 7

Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

LEVEL OF STUDY	2002						2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Secondary or less	15,366	3,636	1,889	8,166	13,691	1,675	2,853	1,506	8,135	12,494	-9%
Trade	10,372	3,687	2,256	2,962	8,905	1,467	2,756	2,067	2,926	7,749	-13%
University	24,427	3,958	2,597	15,726	22,281	2,146	2,810	2,316	14,745	19,871	-11%
Other post-secondary	11,771	2,831	2,632	4,259	9,722	2,049	2,102	1,879	5,586	9,567	-2%
Other	6,884	2,016	2,187	1,865	6,068	816	1,266	1,354	1,605	4,225	-30%
Total	68,820	16,128	11,561	32,978	60,667	8,153	11,787	9,122	32,997	53,906	-11%

Table 8

Foreign Student Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY*	Total	2002						2003				Q3 Rank	Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
		2002 Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD		
South Korea	13,774	1	4,688	2,728	4,455	11,871	1,903	3,753	2,599	4,564	10,916	1	-8%
China	11,395	2	3,084	2,024	4,277	9,385	2,010	2,391	1,922	4,350	8,663	2	-8%
United States	4,055	4	596	395	2,743	3,734	321	289	280	2,830	3,399	3	-9%
France	3,521	6	556	173	2,610	3,339	182	253	131	2,816	3,200	4	-4%
Japan	5,771	3	1,367	2,158	1,794	5,319	452	1,184	1,754	1,754	4,692	5	-12%
Mexico	3,631	5	963	644	1,883	3,490	141	276	162	1,570	2,008	6	-42%
India	2,034	8	224	218	1,279	1,721	313	238	278	1,488	2,004	7	16%
Germany	1,841	9	219	121	1,454	1,794	47	71	35	1,441	1,547	8	-14%
Hong Kong SAR	1,405	10	206	107	918	1,231	174	195	59	821	1,075	9	-13%
United Kingdom	1,103	12	202	123	709	1,034	69	89	77	751	917	10	-11%
Total - Top Ten Only	48,530		12,105	8,691	22,122	42,918	5,612	8,739	7,297	22,385	38,421		-10%
Total - Other Countries	20,290		4,023	2,870	10,856	17,749	2,541	3,048	1,825	10,612	15,485		-13%
Total	68,820		16,128	11,561	32,978	60,667	8,153	11,787	9,122	32,997	53,906		-11%

* Country of last permanent residence

Table 9

Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province	2002						2003				Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3*	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area											
St. John's	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0%
Other Newfoundland	318	58	51	181	290	28	47	23	197	267	-8%
Total Newfoundland	322	58	51	185	294	28	47	23	201	271	-8%
Total Prince Edward Island	113	15	13	72	100	13	15	6	85	106	6%
Halifax	1,401	266	209	760	1,235	166	214	212	825	1,251	1%
Other Nova Scotia	628	115	51	425	591	37	39	32	455	526	-11%
Total Nova Scotia	2,029	381	260	1,185	1,826	203	253	244	1,280	1,777	-3%
Saint John	256	51	31	145	227	29	17	34	108	159	-30%
Other New Brunswick	840	166	102	492	760	80	79	43	504	626	-18%
Total New Brunswick	1,096	217	133	637	987	109	96	77	612	785	-20%
Québec	936	228	44	595	867	69	139	39	555	733	-15%
Montréal	8,045	1,451	689	5,097	7,237	808	1,002	518	5,183	6,703	-7%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	118	30	24	58	112	6	18	10	80	108	-4%
Other Quebec	1,222	215	107	749	1,071	151	130	71	862	1,063	-1%
Total Quebec	10,321	1,924	864	6,499	9,287	1,034	1,289	638	6,680	8,607	-7%
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	2,104	366	317	1,152	1,835	269	334	261	1,040	1,635	-11%
Toronto	13,770	3,472	2,734	5,535	11,741	2,029	2,754	1,997	5,609	10,360	-12%
Hamilton	1,427	466	167	618	1,251	176	365	150	655	1,170	-6%
London	837	145	74	532	751	86	106	86	482	674	-10%
Other Ontario	5,395	883	692	3,361	4,936	459	750	451	3,156	4,357	-12%
Total Ontario	23,533	5,332	3,984	11,198	20,514	3,019	4,309	2,945	10,942	18,196	-11%
Winnipeg	1,456	341	207	756	1,304	152	226	235	673	1,134	-13%
Other Manitoba	355	78	34	214	326	29	36	25	245	306	-6%
Total Manitoba	1,811	419	241	970	1,630	181	262	260	918	1,440	-12%
Regina	470	114	131	184	429	41	99	124	205	428	0%
Saskatoon	410	80	62	215	357	53	71	38	260	369	3%
Other Saskatchewan	241	33	23	174	230	11	31	16	209	256	11%
Total Saskatchewan	1,121	227	216	573	1,016	105	201	178	674	1,053	4%
Calgary	2,326	605	470	1,012	2,087	239	420	334	1,069	1,823	-13%
Edmonton	1,717	389	237	886	1,512	205	284	249	846	1,379	-9%
Other Alberta	1,000	214	166	550	930	70	166	128	538	832	-11%
Total Alberta	5,043	1,208	873	2,448	4,529	514	870	711	2,453	4,034	-11%
Vancouver	16,824	4,846	3,616	6,258	14,720	2,104	3,209	2,930	6,244	12,383	-16%
Victoria	724	136	130	409	675	49	95	120	344	559	-17%
Other British Columbia	5,777	1,338	1,165	2,492	4,995	782	1,125	980	2,510	4,615	-8%
Total British Columbia	23,325	6,320	4,911	9,159	20,390	2,935	4,429	4,030	9,098	17,557	-14%
Total Yukon	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	15	n/a
Total Northwest Territories	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	24	n/a
Total Nunavut	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Not stated	61	20	13	22	55	6	10	5	27	42	-24%
Total	68,820	16,128	11,561	32,978	60,667	8,153	11,787	9,122	32,997	53,906	-11%

* Destination coding is often amended after a record is entered into the administrative system. As a result, the number of people destined to census metropolitan areas is understated for the third quarter of 2003.

Table 10

Citizenship Grants by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY*	2002							2003					Difference YTD 2003 YTD 2002
	Total	2002 Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q3 Rank	
China	16,125	1	4,222	4,201	3,879	12,302	3,823	4,168	6,241	4,586	14,995	1	22%
India	12,397	2	3,395	3,462	2,779	9,636	2,761	2,972	3,475	3,618	10,065	2	4%
Philippines	7,535	3	2,224	1,839	1,600	5,663	1,872	1,881	2,481	1,796	6,158	3	9%
Pakistan	7,169	4	1,796	2,160	1,617	5,573	1,596	1,587	1,769	1,470	4,826	4	-13%
Hong Kong SAR	6,813	5	2,404	1,697	1,281	5,382	1,431	1,296	1,656	1,084	4,036	5	-25%
Iran	5,674	6	1,590	1,601	1,299	4,490	1,184	1,135	1,640	1,083	3,858	6	-14%
Taiwan	4,631	7	1,513	1,141	946	3,600	1,031	814	1,474	844	3,132	7	-13%
South Korea	3,409	9	975	898	766	2,639	770	839	1,175	1,000	3,014	8	14%
United States	2,741	12	633	721	674	2,028	713	638	1,101	889	2,628	9	30%
Russia	3,357	10	915	913	793	2,621	736	893	971	692	2,556	10	-2%
Total - Top Ten Only	69,851		19,667	18,633	15,634	53,934	15,917	16,223	21,983	17,062	55,268		2%
Total - Other Countries	69,811		18,080	20,034	16,350	54,464	15,347	17,187	22,561	17,962	57,710		6%
Total	139,662		37,747	38,667	31,984	108,398	31,264	33,410	44,544	35,024	112,978		4%

* Country of birth