



# THE MONITOR

## STATISTICAL TRENDS, FOURTH QUARTER, 2003

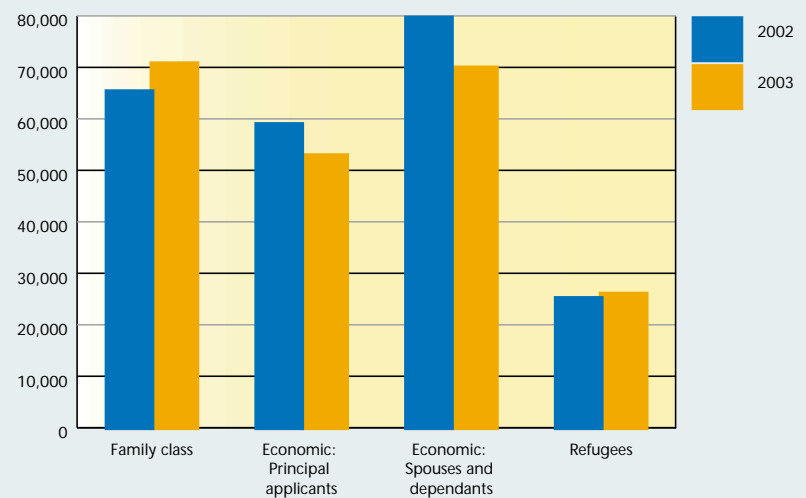
### New Permanent Residents

Canada welcomed 53,514 new permanent residents (principal applicants, spouses and dependants) in the final quarter of 2003 (see table 1), an increase of almost 28% in comparison with the final quarter of 2002. This brought the total number to 221,340 for 2003—slightly above the lower end of the 220,000 to 245,000 range established in the Immigration Plan for 2003.

In this quarter, economic immigrants accounted for almost 49% (26,010) of new permanent residents. This included 22,030 skilled workers, 1,515 business immigrants, 1,122 provincial and territorial nominees and 1,343 live-in caregivers. Almost 33% (17,413) of the new permanent residents were family class immigrants, and 17% (9,101) were refugees and other protected persons.

Economic immigrants (principal applicants, spouses and dependants) accounted for 55% (122,744) of the year-end total for all landings, family class immigrants for 32% (70,707) and

Chart 1: Immigration by class—Yearly totals, 2002 and 2003



refugees and other protected persons for 12% (25,960).

In addition to the Canada-Quebec Accord, which gives Quebec all rights and responsibilities for the selection of immigrants, agreements have been signed between the federal government and several other provinces and territories in Canada that allow them to nominate immigrants who can make a specific contribution to their economy. The total number of provincial and territorial nominees climbed to 4,418

in 2003, more than double the level recorded in 2002 (2,127). The same scenario occurred for live-in caregivers who obtained permanent resident status, which increased to 3,301 from 1,981 in the previous year.

### Source countries

In the final quarter of 2003, two out of every five new permanent residents arrived from one of the top five source countries (see table 2) and one in two from the top 10 countries. China was the highest ranking source country with 15% (7,769) of the new permanent residents landed in the quarter, a 26% increase over the same quarter of the previous year. India ranked second with 5,296 landings, a 22% increase over the same quarter of 2002. The Philippines ranked third with 3,375 landings during the final quarter of 2003, followed closely by Pakistan at 3,290.

Looking at annual figures, China continued to be the primary source country in 2003, accounting for 16% of all new permanent residents, followed by India, Pakistan and the Philippines. In 2003, an increase of 9% was noted for China and the Philippines. In contrast, permanent residents from India declined by 15% and those from Pakistan by 13%. Other countries which noted increased movements since 2002 included the United States and the United Kingdom (13% and 10% more permanent residents, respectively), while immigrants arriving from Iran declined by 27%.

### Destination

In the final quarter of 2003, all provinces except Newfoundland saw increases in their number of new permanent residents in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year (see table 3). The number of immigrants destined for Ontario

increased by 28% to 28,721, Quebec by 27% to 9,945, British Columbia by 30% to 8,161, Alberta by 20% to 3,771 and Manitoba by 71% to 1,717 compared to the final quarter of 2002.

Year-end figures show that the total number of new permanent residents declined by 7,718 (3.4%) in 2003, but the target range established in the Immigration Plan for 2003 was met. The decline was primarily the result of fewer immigrants going to Ontario, which experienced a 10% decline in the number of new permanent residents during the year. Declines were also noted for Newfoundland (10%) and New Brunswick (5%). In contrast, Manitoba showed a 40% increase over the 2002 level. The arrival of higher numbers of provincial nominees selected by the province under the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program significantly contributed to this increase. Other provinces noting increases included Quebec (5%), British Columbia (4%), Alberta (7%), Nova Scotia (4%) and Prince Edward Island (40%). The annual level for Saskatchewan was essentially unchanged.

## 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*. The Government of Canada 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 final quarter of 2003, a total of 13,283 foreign workers came to Canada (see table 4). This brought the total for the year to 82,141, which represents a decline of 7% compared to 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 and have resulted in fewer foreign workers from the United States being recorded in the foreign worker flows captured by CIC.

### Skill levels

In the final quarter of 2003, 30% of all foreign workers entering Canada were professionals (skill level A), a smaller proportion (13%) were skilled and technical workers (skill level B) and 11% were classified as intermediate and clerical occupations (skill level C). The number of professional workers entering Canada during the final quarter of 2003

was essentially unchanged from the same quarter of 2002, but higher numbers were recorded for intermediate and clerical occupations and the “not stated” category.

The number of foreign workers entering Canada in skill level C is a source of extreme volatility throughout the year. For instance, quarterly data for 2003 reveal that foreign workers entering Canada in this skill level peaked at 10,689 in the second quarter and fell to 1,522 by the final quarter of the year. An examination of the National Occupational Classification reveals that a large number of foreign workers entering the country in skill level C are concentrated in occupations related to agriculture, horticulture and fishing, and the seasonal nature of employment in these sectors explains the large swings in demand for foreign workers.

### Source countries

Over half of all foreign workers entering Canada during the fourth quarter of 2003 came from one of the top three source countries: 23% (3,022) came from the United States, 16% (2,101) from Australia and another 13% (1,742) from the United Kingdom (see table 5). The seasonal nature of foreign worker flows is quite evident from the data recorded for Mexico and Jamaica. Foreign workers from these two countries accounted for 92 and 49 workers respectively during the final quarter of 2003. In contrast, flows of these workers peaked at 5,474 in the second

quarter for Mexico and 2,952 in the third quarter for Jamaica.

Overall, in 2003, the United States was the leading source country for temporary foreign workers with 19% (15,423) of the total. Mexico ranked second with 13% (11,074) and Jamaica, Australia and the United Kingdom were each the source of 7% (almost 6,000 each) of foreign workers. The top 10 source countries in 2003 were very similar to the top source countries recorded in 2002, although there was some variation in the ranking and the levels coming from different countries. The most important difference was a 24% (4,879) decline in the number of foreign workers coming from the United States. Again, this can be partly attributed to the fact that IRPA has facilitated the movement of certain categories of temporary foreign workers.

### Destination

Almost an equal number of foreign workers went to Ontario (34%) and British Columbia (33%) during the final quarter of 2003, a quarterly trend that has been evident over the past several years. This might seem surprising given that annual foreign worker flows point to Ontario as the destination of roughly half of all foreign workers. However, the data indicate that seasonal employment factors have a greater impact on the flows to Ontario, and the number of foreign workers going to that province falls off significantly in the final quarter of every year. Other important foreign

worker destinations in this quarter were Quebec and Alberta (12% for each province).

Ontario was the destination of 48% (39,509) of all temporary foreign workers in 2003 (see table 6). This represents a decrease over the level recorded in 2002 (43,961) and largely reflects the legislative changes under IRPA that exempt some foreign workers from the requirement to obtain a work permit. Most provinces welcomed fewer foreign workers than in 2002, but British Columbia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick recorded increases. It is important to note that the variation in the recorded flows does not necessarily mean that fewer people are coming to Canada to work.

## 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 final quarter of 2003, a total of 7,456 foreign students entered

Canada (see table 7), representing roughly 9% fewer than in the same quarter of the previous year. Historically, the fourth quarter of the year is a period in which lower numbers of foreign students begin their studies in Canada as it does not coincide with the beginning of a school semester.

The year-end total for 2003 indicates that 61,303 foreign students entered Canada to begin their studies, 11% fewer than in 2002. It should be noted that 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.

### Level of study

Approximately half the foreign students who entered Canada in the final quarter of 2003 did so to study at the university or other post-secondary level. Another 23% were enrolled for education at the secondary school level or lower, and 20% were enrolled in studies at the trade level. The implementation of IRPA has had an impact on the recorded annual number of foreign students in Canada. The largest decline (28%) was noted for students enrolled in the "other" category, which includes specialized courses that tend to be shorter in duration. The number of foreign students in this category fell from 6,884 in 2002 to 4,952 in 2003.

### Source countries

In the final quarter of 2003, slightly more than two in five students entered Canada from one of the top two source countries: 27% (2,028) from South Korea and 16% (1,176) from China (see table 8). The major difference was that fewer students came from China in this quarter (1,176) than did in the same quarter of 2002 (2,010).

In 2003, almost all the top 10 source countries experienced declines ranging from 41% for students from Mexico to 4% from France. Again, much of this is likely the result of the implementation of IRPA, which does not require students in programs of six months or less to obtain a study permit. The only country in the top 10 which showed an increase over 2002 was India, with a rise of 14%. Despite decreases over 2002, South Korea, China, Japan and the United States remained the top four source countries for foreign students in 2003.

### Destination

In the final quarter of 2003, more than nine out of every 10 foreign students entered Canada to enrol in a program of study in one of four provinces: 37% were destined for British Columbia, 34% for Ontario, 14% for Quebec and 7% for Alberta. The number of foreign students enrolled in programs of study in these provinces remained similar to the numbers recorded in the final quarter of the previous year.

The final figures for 2003 show that roughly equal numbers of foreign students were destined for Ontario (20,627) and British Columbia (20,318) (see table 9). While these two provinces recorded declines of 12% and 13% respectively in 2003, they nevertheless accounted for 67% of all foreign students who came to Canada during the year.

## Citizenship

**Note that in this section on citizenship, "source country" refers to the country of birth. In the other sections of *The Monitor* that discuss permanent residents, foreign workers and foreign students, "source country" refers to the country of last permanent residence.**

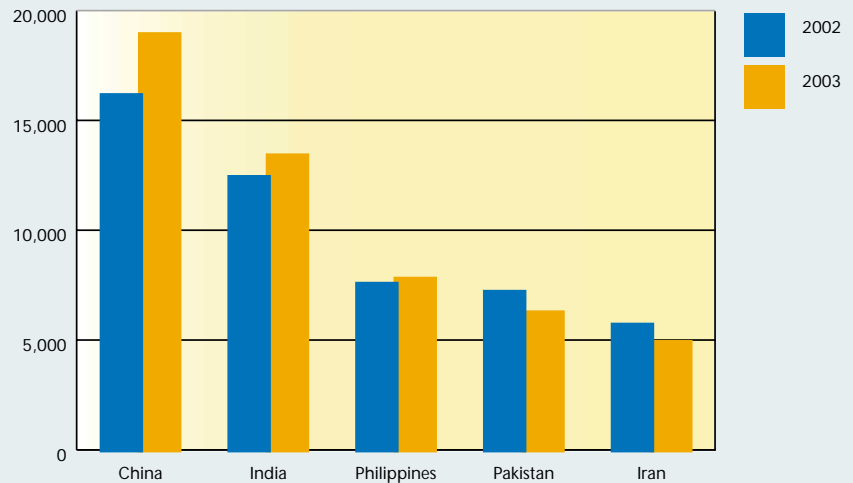
A total of 34,942 people were granted Canadian citizenship in the fourth quarter of 2003, a 12% increase over the same quarter of 2002 (see table 10). During the final quarter of the year, China was the highest ranking country, with 3,905 citizenship grants, a 2% increase over the same quarter of the previous year. India, in second place with 3,315 citizenship grants, recorded an increase of 20% during this same time period. Other notable increases in the top 10 source countries included South Korea (47%), the United States (37%) and Russia (8%).

The number of citizenship grants decreased for immigrants from the Philippines (14%), Pakistan (12%), Iran (13%), Hong Kong (44%) and Taiwan (43%). Citizenship grants from different

source countries fluctuate considerably from quarter to quarter and reflect the variations in immigrant flows from three or more years earlier as well as changes in the propensity to apply for citizenship. This may be the result of changing conditions in source countries in terms of tax regimes and specific country of birth legislative provisions on dual citizenship.

A total of 147,920 people were granted Canadian citizenship in 2003, representing a 6% increase over the level recorded in 2002 (139,662). The top four source countries remained unchanged from 2002 (China, India, the Philippines and Pakistan) but Iran moved into the fifth position for 2003, one spot higher than in 2002. Slightly more than one in four people granted Canadian citizenship were born in one of the top three source countries for 2003: 13% were born in China, 9% in India and 5% in the Philippines.

Chart 2: Citizenship grants by top five countries of birth—Yearly totals, 2002 and 2003



## FEATURE ARTICLE

### The Economic Performance of Immigrants

Over the past 18 months, significant new research and data have been released on the economic performance of immigrants. Some of the research relates to evidence of declining earnings for immigrants over the past 20 years, while other research focuses on the increasing rates of low income among the immigrant population over the same period. What does this research tell us? What is it that we know and what do we still need to examine? And what

cautions should we apply in using these research results?

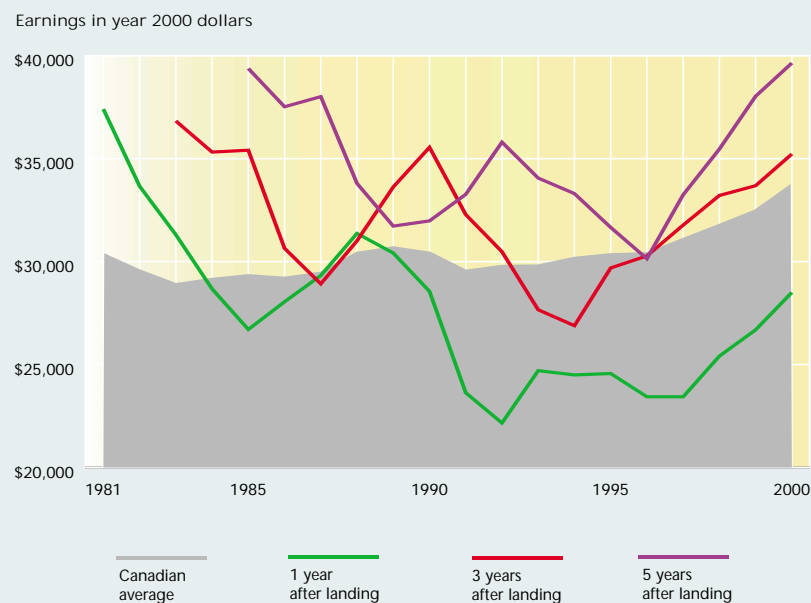
This article will look at the declining earnings of immigrants. A second article, to appear in the next issue of *The Monitor*, will examine research results on low income.

Research from a number of sources<sup>1</sup> demonstrates that immigrant earnings have declined from the 1980s to 2000. This decline has been widespread, but more pronounced for those with high levels of education (not unlike the outcomes for the Canadian-born) and more so for males than for females. This article focuses on skilled worker principal applicants.

<sup>1</sup> Abdurrahman Aydemir, "Effects of Business Cycles on the Labour Market Assimilation of Immigrants," *Analytical Studies Research Paper*, no. 203 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2002). Marc Frenette and René Morissette, "Will They Ever Converge? Earnings of Immigrant and Canadian-Born Workers Over the Last Two Decades," *Analytical Studies Research Paper*, no. 215 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2003). David A. Green and Christopher Worswick, "Earnings of Immigrant Men in Canada: The Roles of Labour Market Entry Effects and Returns to Foreign Experience" (Vancouver: University of British Columbia, 2002). Prepared for Citizenship and Immigration Canada.



Chart 3: Real employment earnings of skilled worker principal applicants—One, three and five years after arrival



In 1981, the employment earnings for a skilled worker principal applicant one year after arrival were \$37,400 compared to the Canadian average of \$30,300 (all inflation adjusted to the year 2000). In 2000, a skilled worker principal applicant, who had arrived one year earlier, earned \$28,500 compared to a Canadian average of \$32,500.

If we look at the earnings of this same group three and five years after arrival (see chart 3), we see that they have declined for successive cohorts<sup>2</sup> at the five-year point from 1993 until around 1996 or 1997. Earnings picked up about that time and, five years after arrival,

successive cohorts of skilled workers (principal applicants) saw their employment earnings increase above those of earlier arrivals. For those who arrived in 1980, earnings five years after were \$39,400 (in year 2000 dollars). This level of earnings five years after arrival was not seen again until 2000 for the 1995 cohorts. Stated in another way, there was no real growth in earnings for successive immigrant cohorts five years after arrival from 1985 to 2000.

It is true that for all immigrants, employment earnings rise with time in Canada. Since the mid-1990s, we have seen much stronger growth in employment

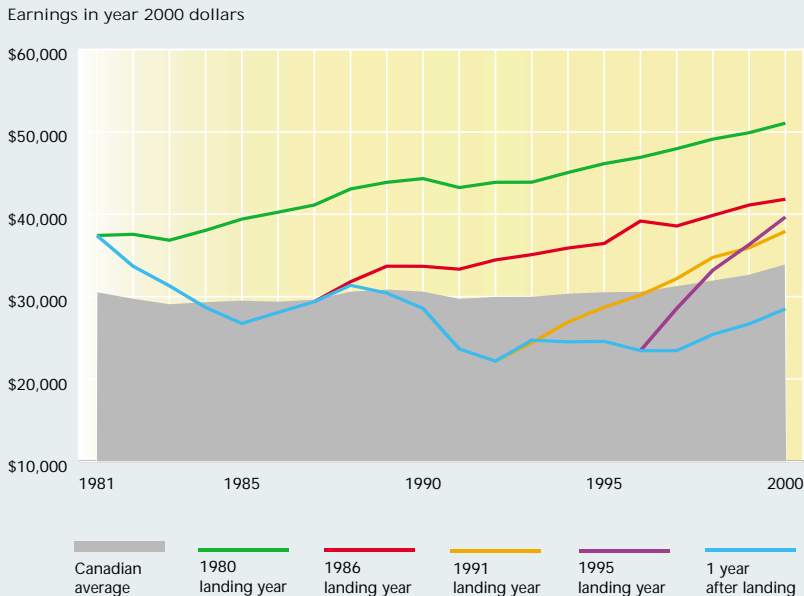
earnings than in previous years. However, the question is whether this stronger growth will allow immigrants to recoup their initial earnings disadvantage over time. For some immigrants, this is not the case. What we now know is that those who arrived in Canada in the early 1990s have had great difficulty. Their earnings have not risen as rapidly as earlier cohorts or as more recent arrivals. In fact, by the 1999 taxation year, the employment earnings of skilled workers who had arrived in 1995 were the same as those who had arrived four years earlier in 1991, and were even surpassed in the 2000 taxation year (as shown in chart 4).

This phenomenon was also observed in Canadian-born workers who had just entered the labour force. If you entered the labour force when there were few opportunities, excess supply, or both, you could not use your training and experience and their value degraded the longer you were not able to use them. Similar results hold for other immigrant groups. We know, for example, that the incidence of social assistance was high for those who arrived in the early 1990s, and rather than declining sharply over time—as it does for those who arrived on either side of the recession—it has remained relatively high.

Census results regarding earnings support CIC's research: between 1980 and 2000, the earnings of "recent" male

<sup>2</sup> In this context, a "cohort" means someone who landed in a specific year. Successive cohorts refer to groups of immigrants who landed in successive years.

Chart 4: Real employment earnings of skilled worker principal applicants, by landing cohort



adult immigrants (in Canada for five years or less) who worked full time fell by 13%, while the earnings of Canadian-born males working full time rose by 10%.

Whether this more rapid growth of recent years can return immigrants to the relative level of the earnings of earlier decades remains to be seen. It should be noted that in this article, we are using the average employment earnings of Canadians as the benchmark. However, this is only one benchmark out of many, and it may overstate the performance of highly educated immigrants compared to their Canadian counterparts.

Immigrants who arrived later in the 1990s and who had high levels of education were still not able to translate

their experience and education into earnings equivalent to their Canadian counterparts. Why is this? Research suggests that several factors contributed to the decline in earnings observed for successive cohorts of immigrants who arrived from the early 1980s to the mid-1990s. These include domestic labour market conditions, the recognition of foreign credentials and its challenges, and changing source countries. It is difficult to disentangle the impact of changing source countries from the recognition of foreign experience, education and credentials. And if we look at the role of language, which is difficult to measure, the unraveling becomes more complex.

What do we need to examine further? It is important to note that at this point in time, we do not have reliable data on

official language fluency. What is available are self-assessments. Research that includes the source country as a variable, but does not include an objective measure of language, may confound these two influences. Immigrants who have a university education require a much higher degree of official language fluency to use their credentials than others. And during the early 1990s up to even now, university-educated immigrants are competing with Canadian-born university graduates whose command of Canada's official languages is much stronger.

Worthy of note is the consistent research finding that immigrants from the United States, Western Europe and Australia or New Zealand have not experienced the same declining trend as other immigrants to Canada. Immigrants from these countries probably possess several advantages: they are fluent in English, and their education and experience are more readily understood by employers than those of immigrants from non-English speaking countries and countries with different educational and labour market systems.

What is being done to address this situation? The Government of Canada recognizes that immigrants face significant barriers to fully utilizing and benefiting from their skills once in Canada. Both the 2003 and 2004 federal budgets committed resources in a number of ways. The 2003 budget provided \$41.4 million to attract skilled immigrants and students into the Canadian

labour market and facilitate their integration into society. The 2004 budget announced \$15 million a year (in addition to the \$5 million a year allocated in 2003) for advanced language training that is custom-designed for the immigrant and his or her potential job. The funds will also provide local labour market orientation and assistance in finding employment within the immigrant's field of expertise.



## ANNEX – TABLES

Table 1

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

PERMANENT RESIDENTS	2002					2003					Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Spouses, partners and children	9 896	10 418	6 878	8 277	35 469	9 144	11 475	11 544	11 692	43 855	24%
Parents and grandparents	5 586	7 925	5 008	3 983	22 502	4 329	6 490	4 941	4 096	19 856	-12%
Others	1 688	1 992	2 009	1 617	7 306	1 574	1 732	2 065	1 625	6 996	-4%
<b>Total family class</b>	<b>17 170</b>	<b>20 335</b>	<b>13 895</b>	<b>13 877</b>	<b>65 277</b>	<b>15 047</b>	<b>19 697</b>	<b>18 550</b>	<b>17 413</b>	<b>70 707</b>	<b>8%</b>
Skilled workers - principal applicants	14 131	17 402	12 879	9 025	53 437	10 725	13 016	13 128	9 670	46 539	-13%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	886	830	838	493	3 047	568	570	645	416	2 199	-28%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	118	251	158	153	680	241	389	428	359	1 417	108%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	625	518	123	476	1 742	406	477	749	1 064	2 696	55%
<b>Total economic class - principal applicants</b>	<b>15 760</b>	<b>19 001</b>	<b>13 998</b>	<b>10 147</b>	<b>58 906</b>	<b>11 940</b>	<b>14 452</b>	<b>14 950</b>	<b>11 509</b>	<b>52 851</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	17 841	22 606	18 374	11 099	69 920	12 815	16 712	18 504	12 360	60 391	-14%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	2 221	2 096	2 388	1 289	7 994	1 423	1 460	1 914	1 099	5 896	-26%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	233	514	372	328	1 447	472	788	978	763	3 001	107%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	74	111	39	15	239	19	111	196	279	605	153%
<b>Total economic class - spouses and dependants</b>	<b>20 369</b>	<b>25 327</b>	<b>21 173</b>	<b>12 731</b>	<b>79 600</b>	<b>14 729</b>	<b>19 071</b>	<b>21 592</b>	<b>14 501</b>	<b>69 893</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	31 972	40 008	31 253	20 124	123 357	23 540	29 728	31 632	22 030	106 930	-13%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	3 107	2 926	3 226	1 782	11 041	1 991	2 030	2 559	1 515	8 095	-27%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	351	765	530	481	2 127	713	1 177	1 406	1 122	4 418	108%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	699	629	162	491	1 981	425	588	945	1 343	3 301	67%
<b>Total economic class</b>	<b>36 129</b>	<b>44 328</b>	<b>35 171</b>	<b>22 878</b>	<b>138 506</b>	<b>26 669</b>	<b>33 523</b>	<b>36 542</b>	<b>26 010</b>	<b>122 744</b>	<b>-11%</b>
Post-determination refugee claimants	34	27	n/a	n/a	74	5	10	15	15	45	-39%
Deferred removal order class	28	21	n/a	n/a	51	11	6	12	5	34	-33%
Retirees	0	0	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0	0	0	--
<b>Total other</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-37%</b>
<b>Total immigrants</b>	<b>53 361</b>	<b>64 711</b>	<b>49 073</b>	<b>36 764</b>	<b>203 909</b>	<b>41 732</b>	<b>53 236</b>	<b>55 119</b>	<b>43 443</b>	<b>193 530</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Government-assisted refugees	1 788	1 679	1 593	2 444	7 504	1 288	1 446	2 123	2 648	7 505	0%
Privately sponsored refugees	587	736	838	883	3 044	504	698	854	1 191	3 247	7%
Protected persons landed in Canada (asylum)	4 902	4 309	249	1 084	10 544	1 476	2 467	3 616	3 691	11 250	7%
Dependants abroad of protected persons landed in Canada	940	1 269	1 183	627	4 019	490	820	1 077	1 571	3 958	-2%
<b>Total protected persons</b>	<b>8 217</b>	<b>7 993</b>	<b>3 863</b>	<b>5 038</b>	<b>25 111</b>	<b>3 758</b>	<b>5 431</b>	<b>7 670</b>	<b>9 101</b>	<b>25 960</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Total immigrants and protected persons</b>	<b>61 578</b>	<b>72 704</b>	<b>52 936</b>	<b>41 802</b>	<b>229 020</b>	<b>45 490</b>	<b>58 667</b>	<b>62 789</b>	<b>52 544</b>	<b>219 490</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	0	0	3	6	9	13	14	25	45	97	978%
IRPA other	0	0	0	29	29	76	225	527	925	1 753	5945%
<b>Total permanent residents**</b>	<b>61 578</b>	<b>72 704</b>	<b>52 939</b>	<b>41 837</b>	<b>229 058</b>	<b>45 579</b>	<b>58 906</b>	<b>63 341</b>	<b>53 514</b>	<b>221 340</b>	<b>-3%</b>

\* p.a. = principal applicants

\*\* excludes backlog cases

Table 2

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

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	2002						2003						Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	
China, People's Republic of	9 818	9 838	7 412	6 163	33 231	1	8 326	10 628	9 394	7 769	36 117	1	9%
India	7 332	10 446	6 693	4 340	28 811	2	4 596	7 353	7 319	5 296	24 564	2	-15%
Pakistan	3 883	4 684	2 634	2 963	14 164	3	2 663	2 969	3 406	3 290	12 328	3	-13%
Philippines	3 012	4 356	2 328	1 304	11 000	4	2 004	3 317	3 282	3 375	11 978	4	9%
South Korea	2 026	1 995	1 992	1 313	7 326	6	1 726	2 025	2 139	1 194	7 084	5	-3%
United States	1 589	1 540	962	1 196	5 287	8	1 358	1 392	1 474	1 757	5 981	6	13%
Iran	1 735	3 343	1 393	1 271	7 742	5	1 200	1 355	1 727	1 364	5 646	7	-27%
Romania	1 762	1 689	1 296	945	5 692	7	1 082	1 419	1 721	1 243	5 465	8	-4%
United Kingdom	1 231	1 454	1 016	1 018	4 719	10	1 057	1 384	1 540	1 217	5 198	9	10%
Sri Lanka	1 539	1 881	817	721	4 958	9	733	1 200	1 233	1 276	4 442	10	-10%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>33 927</b>	<b>41 226</b>	<b>26 543</b>	<b>21 234</b>	<b>122 930</b>		<b>24 745</b>	<b>33 042</b>	<b>33 235</b>	<b>27 781</b>	<b>118 803</b>		<b>-3%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>27 651</b>	<b>31 478</b>	<b>26 396</b>	<b>20 603</b>	<b>106 128</b>		<b>20 834</b>	<b>25 864</b>	<b>30 106</b>	<b>25 733</b>	<b>102 537</b>		<b>-3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 578</b>	<b>72 704</b>	<b>52 939</b>	<b>41 837</b>	<b>229 058</b>		<b>45 579</b>	<b>58 906</b>	<b>63 341</b>	<b>53 514</b>	<b>221 340</b>		<b>-3%</b>

Table 3

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

PROVINCE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	2002					2003					Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4*	Total	
St. John's	85	89	29	63	266	45	50	108	17	220	-17%
Other Newfoundland	24	28	38	49	139	23	16	40	65	144	4%
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>-10%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>40%</b>
Halifax	290	335	233	271	1 129	214	236	375	248	1 073	-5%
Other Nova Scotia	74	81	83	52	290	101	73	91	133	398	37%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1 471</b>	<b>4%</b>
Saint John	36	60	43	27	166	36	25	35	46	142	-14%
Other New Brunswick	133	153	125	133	544	118	144	133	135	530	-3%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Québec	308	419	309	299	1 335	345	330	488	414	1 577	18%
Montréal	8 861	9 451	8 169	6 517	32 998	6 259	8 940	9 841	7 796	32 836	0%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	120	141	195	201	657	163	190	255	221	829	26%
Other Quebec	469	571	750	839	2 629	722	715	1 271	1 514	4 222	61%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>9 758</b>	<b>10 582</b>	<b>9 423</b>	<b>7 856</b>	<b>37 619</b>	<b>7 489</b>	<b>10 175</b>	<b>11 855</b>	<b>9 945</b>	<b>39 464</b>	<b>5%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	1 892	2 271	1 626	1 362	7 151	1 171	1 647	1 711	1 436	5 965	-17%
Toronto	30 225	38 026	25 358	17 955	111 564	20 399	26 273	27 928	22 676	97 276	-13%
Hamilton	919	824	677	658	3 078	749	908	891	965	3 513	14%
London	439	476	431	363	1 709	427	441	593	511	1 972	15%
Other Ontario	2 688	2 910	2 338	2 179	10 115	2 247	2 620	3 155	3 133	11 155	10%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>36 163</b>	<b>44 507</b>	<b>30 430</b>	<b>22 517</b>	<b>133 617</b>	<b>24 993</b>	<b>31 889</b>	<b>34 278</b>	<b>28 721</b>	<b>119 881</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Winnipeg	864	1 227	844	875	3 810	812	1 424	1 464	1 415	5 115	34%
Other Manitoba	171	301	209	130	811	236	381	440	302	1 359	68%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>1 717</b>	<b>6 474</b>	<b>40%</b>
Regina	129	156	125	143	553	92	122	166	177	557	1%
Saskatoon	197	197	151	164	709	129	172	156	166	623	-12%
Other Saskatchewan	126	98	90	89	403	158	122	91	109	480	19%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>0%</b>
Calgary	2 387	2 839	1 959	1 853	9 038	1 821	2 646	2 580	2 145	9 192	2%
Edmonton	1 123	1 305	866	931	4 225	925	1 234	1 494	1 125	4 778	13%
Other Alberta	410	453	255	348	1 466	354	418	492	501	1 765	20%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>3 132</b>	<b>14 729</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>4 298</b>	<b>4 566</b>	<b>3 771</b>	<b>15 735</b>	<b>7%</b>
Vancouver	8 506	8 862	7 071	5 483	29 922	6 916	8 503	8 248	6 027	29 694	-1%
Victoria	201	196	179	178	754	237	228	242	93	800	6%
Other British Columbia	834	1 127	742	621	3 324	810	960	965	2 041	4 776	44%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>9 541</b>	<b>10 185</b>	<b>7 992</b>	<b>6 282</b>	<b>34 000</b>	<b>7 963</b>	<b>9 691</b>	<b>9 455</b>	<b>8 161</b>	<b>35 270</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-17%</b>
Not stated	3	17	n/a	n/a	42	5	16	n/a	n/a	34	-19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 578</b>	<b>72 704</b>	<b>52 939</b>	<b>41 837</b>	<b>229 058</b>	<b>45 579</b>	<b>58 906</b>	<b>63 341</b>	<b>53 514</b>	<b>221 340</b>	<b>-3%</b>

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

Table 4

## Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

SKILL LEVEL*	2002					2003					Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	
Skill level 0	731	868	853	595	3 047	801	723	823	601	2 948	-3%
Skill level A	6 793	8 480	6 352	4 061	25 686	4 885	5 213	5 759	3 936	19 793	-23%
Skill level B	3 106	4 749	3 055	1 845	12 755	2 355	3 708	2 992	1 789	10 844	-15%
Skill level C	5 167	10 344	9 616	1 341	26 468	5 162	10 689	9 120	1 522	26 493	0%
Skill level D	118	297	345	120	880	89	320	636	148	1 193	36%
Not stated	4 146	5 774	4 547	4 607	19 074	4 852	6 202	4 529	5 287	20 870	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 061</b>	<b>30 512</b>	<b>24 768</b>	<b>12 569</b>	<b>87 910</b>	<b>18 144</b>	<b>26 855</b>	<b>23 859</b>	<b>13 283</b>	<b>82 141</b>	<b>-7%</b>

\* National Occupational Classification

Table 5

## Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	2002						2003						Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	
United States	4 991	7 025	5 014	3 272	20 302	1	3 678	4 318	4 405	3 022	15 423	1	-24%
Mexico	2 305	5 295	3 720	73	11 393	2	2 465	5 474	3 043	92	11 074	2	-3%
Australia	1 244	1 194	1 098	2 125	5 661	4	1 596	1 302	917	2 101	5 916	3	5%
Jamaica	760	1 996	2 710	53	5 519	5	809	2 088	2 952	49	5 898	4	7%
United Kingdom	1 468	1 863	1 565	1 420	6 316	3	1 248	1 450	1 408	1 742	5 848	5	-7%
Japan	1 218	1 991	1 287	887	5 383	6	1 154	2 030	1 319	922	5 425	6	1%
Philippines	1 263	1 270	1 134	948	4 615	8	1 155	1 373	1 327	1 031	4 886	7	6%
France	1 065	1 918	1 104	561	4 648	7	1 182	1 972	1 130	510	4 794	8	3%
India	486	591	497	291	1 865	11	424	635	566	480	2 105	9	13%
Germany	613	594	695	253	2 155	10	433	456	716	262	1 867	10	-13%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>15 413</b>	<b>23 737</b>	<b>18 824</b>	<b>9 883</b>	<b>67 857</b>		<b>14 144</b>	<b>21 098</b>	<b>17 783</b>	<b>10 211</b>	<b>63 236</b>		<b>-7%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>4 648</b>	<b>6 775</b>	<b>5 944</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>20 053</b>		<b>4 000</b>	<b>5 757</b>	<b>6 076</b>	<b>3 072</b>	<b>18 905</b>		<b>-6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 061</b>	<b>30 512</b>	<b>24 768</b>	<b>12 569</b>	<b>87 910</b>		<b>18 144</b>	<b>26 855</b>	<b>23 859</b>	<b>13 283</b>	<b>82 141</b>		<b>-7%</b>

Table 6

## Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

PROVINCE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	2002					2003					Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4*	Total	
St. John's	41	64	52	31	188	52	87	42	36	217	15%
Other Newfoundland	212	334	292	192	1 030	308	265	346	283	1 202	17%
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>9%</b>
Halifax	398	585	309	130	1 422	161	388	208	96	853	-40%
Other Nova Scotia	172	312	93	48	625	66	107	189	38	400	-36%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>-39%</b>
Saint John	20	26	21	10	77	22	18	32	23	95	23%
Other New Brunswick	106	123	125	55	409	87	130	107	90	414	1%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>5%</b>
Québec	297	483	240	107	1 127	255	359	283	121	1 018	-10%
Montréal	2 385	3 987	2 457	1 254	10 083	1 888	3 249	2 283	1 260	8 680	-14%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	15	30	16	13	74	14	30	17	10	71	-4%
Other Quebec	630	819	498	195	2 142	540	1 506	816	224	3 086	44%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>3 327</b>	<b>5 319</b>	<b>3 211</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>13 426</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>5 144</b>	<b>3 399</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>12 855</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	693	756	592	288	2 329	442	535	513	305	1 795	-23%
Toronto	3 565	4 402	3 660	2 526	14 153	3 060	3 096	3 114	2 281	11 551	-18%
Hamilton	143	194	135	95	567	138	138	178	69	523	-8%
London	153	175	167	108	603	108	172	174	111	565	-6%
Other Ontario	5 160	10 204	9 367	1 578	26 309	5 113	9 051	9 183	1 728	25 075	-5%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>9 714</b>	<b>15 731</b>	<b>13 921</b>	<b>4 595</b>	<b>43 961</b>	<b>8 861</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 162</b>	<b>4 494</b>	<b>39 509</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Winnipeg	215	306	254	138	913	185	257	228	123	793	-13%
Other Manitoba	213	157	131	104	605	87	160	145	63	455	-25%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1 518</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>-18%</b>
Regina	60	75	71	44	250	44	52	55	42	193	-23%
Saskatoon	88	88	84	61	321	55	81	62	63	261	-19%
Other Saskatchewan	81	185	114	56	436	75	143	147	84	449	3%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Calgary	669	882	698	475	2 724	648	743	676	547	2 614	-4%
Edmonton	429	528	446	275	1 678	375	412	458	255	1 500	-11%
Other Alberta	657	978	817	639	3 091	735	782	621	764	2 902	-6%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>2 388</b>	<b>1 961</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>7 493</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 937</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>7 016</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Vancouver	2 581	3 451	3 010	2 478	11 520	2 629	3 674	2 825	2 784	11 912	3%
Victoria	56	180	190	47	473	49	43	59	35	186	-61%
Other British Columbia	914	1 041	812	1 561	4 328	845	1 040	868	1 564	4 317	0%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>3 551</b>	<b>4 672</b>	<b>4 012</b>	<b>4 086</b>	<b>16 321</b>	<b>3 523</b>	<b>4 757</b>	<b>3 752</b>	<b>4 383</b>	<b>16 415</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50%</b>
Not stated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	645	601%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 061</b>	<b>30 512</b>	<b>24 768</b>	<b>12 569</b>	<b>87 910</b>	<b>18 144</b>	<b>26 855</b>	<b>23 859</b>	<b>13 283</b>	<b>82 141</b>	<b>-7%</b>

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

Table 7

## Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

LEVEL OF STUDY	2002					2003					Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Secondary or less	3 636	1 889	8 166	1 675	15 366	2 887	1 516	8 146	1 682	14 231	-7%
Trade	3 687	2 256	2 962	1 467	10 372	2 831	2 087	2 927	1 478	9 323	-10%
University	3 958	2 597	15 726	2 146	24 427	2 907	2 368	14 716	2 069	22 060	-10%
Other post-secondary	2 831	2 632	4 259	2 049	11 771	1 957	1 803	5 511	1 466	10 737	-9%
Other	2 016	2 187	1 865	816	6 884	1 249	1 348	1 594	761	4 952	-28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 128</b>	<b>11 561</b>	<b>32 978</b>	<b>8 153</b>	<b>68 820</b>	<b>11 831</b>	<b>9 122</b>	<b>32 894</b>	<b>7 456</b>	<b>61 303</b>	<b>-11%</b>

Table 8

## Foreign Student Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	2002							2003							Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank			
South Korea	4 688	2 728	4 455	1 903	13 774	1	3 769	2 609	4 577	2 028	12 983	1	-6%		
China	3 084	2 024	4 277	2 010	11 395	2	2 393	1 922	4 329	1 176	9 820	2	-14%		
Japan	1 367	2 158	1 794	452	5 771	3	1 189	1 756	1 754	448	5 147	3	-11%		
United States	596	395	2 743	321	4 055	4	299	285	2 844	312	3 740	4	-8%		
France	556	173	2 610	182	3 521	6	254	131	2 812	199	3 396	5	-4%		
India	224	218	1 279	313	2 034	8	232	273	1 443	361	2 309	6	14%		
Mexico	963	644	1 883	141	3 631	5	274	159	1 569	124	2 126	7	-41%		
Germany	219	121	1 454	47	1 841	9	73	35	1 439	58	1 605	8	-13%		
Taiwan	348	429	1 066	258	2 101	7	298	295	733	195	1 521	9	-28%		
Hong Kong	206	107	918	174	1 405	10	197	59	821	167	1 244	10	-11%		
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>12 251</b>	<b>8 997</b>	<b>22 479</b>	<b>5 801</b>	<b>49 528</b>		<b>8 978</b>	<b>7 524</b>	<b>22 321</b>	<b>5 068</b>	<b>43 891</b>		<b>-11%</b>		
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>3 877</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>10 499</b>	<b>2 352</b>	<b>19 292</b>		<b>2 853</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>10 573</b>	<b>2 388</b>	<b>17 412</b>		<b>-10%</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 128</b>	<b>11 561</b>	<b>32 978</b>	<b>8 153</b>	<b>68 820</b>		<b>11 831</b>	<b>9 122</b>	<b>32 894</b>	<b>7 456</b>	<b>61 303</b>		<b>-11%</b>		



Table 9

## Foreign Student Flows by Destination

PROVINCE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	2002					2003					Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4*	Total	
St. John's	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0%
Other Newfoundland	58	51	181	28	318	47	23	197	30	297	-7%
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>-7%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1%</b>
Halifax	266	209	760	166	1 401	216	212	824	149	1 401	0%
Other Nova Scotia	115	51	425	37	628	39	32	455	24	550	-12%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1 951</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Saint John	51	31	145	29	256	17	34	108	28	187	-27%
Other New Brunswick	166	102	492	80	840	79	43	503	62	687	-18%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>-20%</b>
Québec	228	44	595	69	936	141	39	555	66	801	-14%
Montréal	1 451	689	5 097	808	8 045	1 010	516	5 188	814	7 528	-6%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	30	24	58	6	118	18	8	79	11	116	-2%
Other Quebec	215	107	749	151	1 222	130	75	861	117	1 183	-3%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>6 499</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>10 321</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>6 683</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>9 628</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	366	317	1 152	269	2 104	340	257	1 042	214	1 853	-12%
Toronto	3 472	2 734	5 535	2 029	13 770	2 745	1 996	5 574	1 691	12 006	-13%
Hamilton	466	167	618	176	1 427	366	150	651	133	1 300	-9%
London	145	74	532	86	837	106	87	479	79	751	-10%
Other Ontario	883	692	3 361	459	5 395	749	451	3 125	392	4 717	-13%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>5 332</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>11 198</b>	<b>3 019</b>	<b>23 533</b>	<b>4 306</b>	<b>2 941</b>	<b>10 871</b>	<b>2 509</b>	<b>20 627</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Winnipeg	341	207	756	152	1 456	229	235	670	148	1 282	-12%
Other Manitoba	78	34	214	29	355	36	25	244	50	355	0%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Regina	114	131	184	41	470	99	125	205	71	500	6%
Saskatoon	80	62	215	53	410	71	38	261	53	423	3%
Other Saskatchewan	33	23	174	11	241	32	17	208	22	279	16%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>7%</b>
Calgary	605	470	1 012	239	2 326	424	337	1 070	255	2 086	-10%
Edmonton	389	237	886	205	1 717	287	251	844	172	1 554	-9%
Other Alberta	214	166	550	70	1 000	168	126	537	76	907	-9%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>5 043</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>2 451</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>4 547</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Vancouver	4 846	3 616	6 258	2 104	16 824	3 213	2 929	6 225	2 092	14 459	-14%
Victoria	136	130	409	49	724	101	120	336	65	622	-14%
Other British Columbia	1 338	1 165	2 492	782	5 777	1 134	978	2 509	616	5 237	-9%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>6 320</b>	<b>4 911</b>	<b>9 159</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>23 325</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>4 027</b>	<b>9 070</b>	<b>2 773</b>	<b>20 318</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-50%</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100%</b>
Not stated	20	13	22	6	61	13	7	28	2	50	-18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 128</b>	<b>11 561</b>	<b>32 978</b>	<b>8 153</b>	<b>68 820</b>	<b>11 831</b>	<b>9 122</b>	<b>32 894</b>	<b>7 456</b>	<b>61 303</b>	<b>-11%</b>

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

Table 10

## Citizenship Grants by Top Ten Source Countries

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	2002						2003						Difference 2003 / 2002
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Rank	
China	4 222	4 201	3 879	3 823	16 125	1	4 168	6 241	4 586	3 905	18 900	1	17%
India	3 395	3 462	2 779	2 761	12 397	2	2 972	3 475	3 618	3 315	13 380	2	8%
Philippines	2 224	1 839	1 600	1 872	7 535	3	1 881	2 481	1 796	1 608	7 766	3	3%
Pakistan	1 796	2 160	1 617	1 596	7 169	4	1 587	1 769	1 470	1 407	6 233	4	-13%
Iran	1 590	1 601	1 299	1 184	5 674	6	1 135	1 640	1 083	1 030	4 888	5	-14%
Hong Kong	2 404	1 697	1 281	1 431	6 813	5	1 296	1 656	1 084	798	4 834	6	-29%
South Korea	975	898	766	770	3 409	9	839	1 175	1 000	1 133	4 147	7	22%
Taiwan	1 513	1 141	946	1 031	4 631	7	814	1 474	844	592	3 724	8	-20%
United States	633	721	674	713	2 741	12	638	1 101	889	976	3 604	9	31%
Russia	915	913	793	736	3 357	10	893	971	692	794	3 350	10	0%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>19 667</b>	<b>18 633</b>	<b>15 634</b>	<b>15 917</b>	<b>69 851</b>		<b>16 223</b>	<b>21 983</b>	<b>17 062</b>	<b>15 558</b>	<b>70 826</b>		<b>1%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>18 080</b>	<b>20 034</b>	<b>16 350</b>	<b>15 347</b>	<b>69 811</b>		<b>17 187</b>	<b>22 561</b>	<b>17 962</b>	<b>19 384</b>	<b>77 094</b>		<b>10%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 747</b>	<b>38 667</b>	<b>31 984</b>	<b>31 264</b>	<b>139 662</b>		<b>33 410</b>	<b>44 544</b>	<b>35 024</b>	<b>34 942</b>	<b>147 920</b>		<b>6%</b>