



# THE MONITOR

STATISTICAL TRENDS FOR SECOND QUARTER, 2004

## New Permanent Residents

During the second quarter, 67,193 people became permanent residents of Canada. This brought the total number of new immigrants to 122,112 in the first half of 2004 and represented a 17% increase over the same period of 2003. Among immigrant classes, refugees increased the most—almost doubling from 5,430 in last year's second quarter to 10,186 landings in the same period of this year. While numbers in all categories of refugees increased, refugees landed in Canada (successful refugee claimants) represented the largest increase, rising to 5,519 new immigrants in the second quarter compared to 2,467 in the second quarter of 2003 (see table 1).

Principal applicants in the economic class increased by 10% for the quarter, to 15,476 new permanent residents. Including dependants, the economic class constituted

54% of immigrants for the quarter, or a total of 36,270. While base numbers remain relatively small, landings of live-in caregivers continued to register significant increases during the quarter, as did provincial nominees. The number of skilled workers also increased.

Family class immigration declined by 2% in this quarter compared to the same quarter of 2003. Some 18,923 family class immigrants landed in the second quarter, 67% of whom were spouses and partners. The number of parents and grandparents and other family class immigrants (mainly dependent children) declined.

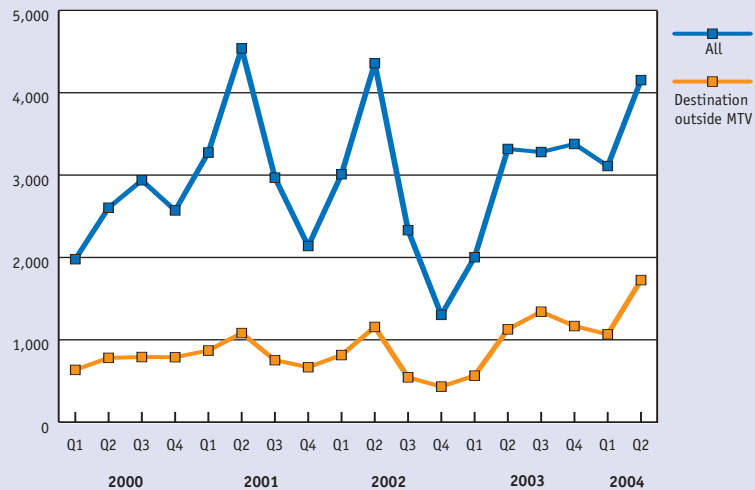
### Source Countries

The top five source countries of immigrants remained unchanged from the first quarter of this year. In descending order, they were China, India, the Philippines, Pakistan and the United States. New permanent residents from

China (10,144) and India (7,230) recorded modest declines for the quarter, while the other three countries sent significantly more immigrants. Immigration from the Philippines increased by 25% (4,153), Pakistan by 37% (4,054) and the United States by 49% (2,067) (see table 2). Among U.S. immigrants, the largest increases were for skilled workers and their dependants, and spouses in the family class.

The importance of the Philippines is reflected not just in the current quarter's figures, but over the most recent four quarters (see figure 1). Immigration from the Philippines rose steadily between July 2003 and June 2004, to almost 14,000. This was a 56% increase over the same period of the year before. Fifty-nine percent of these new immigrants were female, a fact that is largely attributable to immigrants who qualify for permanent residence as part of the Live-

**Figure 1: Quarterly Landings from the Philippines: Q1 2000-YTD 2004, All Immigrants and Immigrants Destined for Settlement outside Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver (MTV)**



in Caregiver Program (LCP).<sup>1</sup> The LCP primarily attracts women, and the Philippines is the most prominent country of origin for LCP participants. Whereas principal applicant live-in caregivers accounted for just 2% of all immigrants to Canada in the first half of the year, they represented 18% of immigrants from the Philippines.

In the last four quarters, just over half of Filipino immigrants in the economic class were live-in caregivers and their dependants. Other categories of Filipino immigrants well represented in the economic class included skilled workers and dependants (37%) and provincial

nominees and dependants (7%). Overall, the economic class accounted for 64% of Filipino immigrants and the family class for most of the balance, with 35%.

Immigrants from the Philippines were also more likely to settle outside Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver in the last year. Thirty-eight percent of Filipino immigrants (compared to 28% of all other immigrants) were destined to areas outside the three major cities in the last four quarters compared to 30% in the preceding year. Recent Filipino settlement patterns support immigration to smaller census metropolitan areas such as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

## Destination

All provinces and territories took in more immigrants than in the second quarter of 2003. Atlantic Canada saw the highest percentage increase, exceeding 100% for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also exceeded the national average of 14%, with quarterly increases of 44% and 43%, respectively. All the Atlantic provinces take in a small number of immigrants compared to most other provinces, so quarterly percentage increases should be interpreted with caution. Ontario's increase matched the national increase with 36,450 new immigrants compared to last year's second quarter number of 31,858, increasing by almost 4,600 the number of immigrants coming to the province (see table 3).

## Foreign Workers

The number of recorded foreign workers rose by 7% in the second quarter to 29,128 people. This brought the year-to-date total to 47,437, a 4% increase over the same period last year (see table 4).

<sup>1</sup> Participants in the Live-in Caregiver Program may apply for permanent residence in Canada after completing two years of live-in caregiving employment within three years of arrival in Canada.

**Source Countries**

Mexico was Canada’s leading source country for foreign workers, with 5,810 workers entering in the second quarter. This represented an increase of 6% over the same quarter of last year. The U.S. ranked second with 4,491 foreign workers, or a 2% increase. This is the second year in a row in which Mexico ranked as the leading source country during the second quarter, reflecting Canada’s intake of more foreign workers from Mexico at this time of year under the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program.

Before 2003, the number of U.S. workers during the second quarter exceeded the total number from Mexico (see figure 2). Canada has recorded significantly fewer workers from the U.S. since the implemen-

tation of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* in June 2002. The legislation facilitates the entry of certain categories of workers—many of whom come from the U.S.—without the issuance of a work permit. The result has been a decrease in the number of recorded workers from the U.S. compared to Mexico, which attracts predominantly seasonal agricultural workers who require a work permit. For more details on this change, see previous issues of *The Monitor*.

Several other leading source countries sent more foreign workers to Canada in the second quarter, including France (third-ranked) with a 19% increase to 2,347 workers and Japan, with a 17% increase to 2,357 new foreign workers. The United Kingdom posted an increase

of 22% and Ireland was up 48%. The increase for Ireland reflected an increasing number of workers coming to Canada as part of international youth exchange programs. India saw a decline, falling 17% to 547 workers (see table 5).

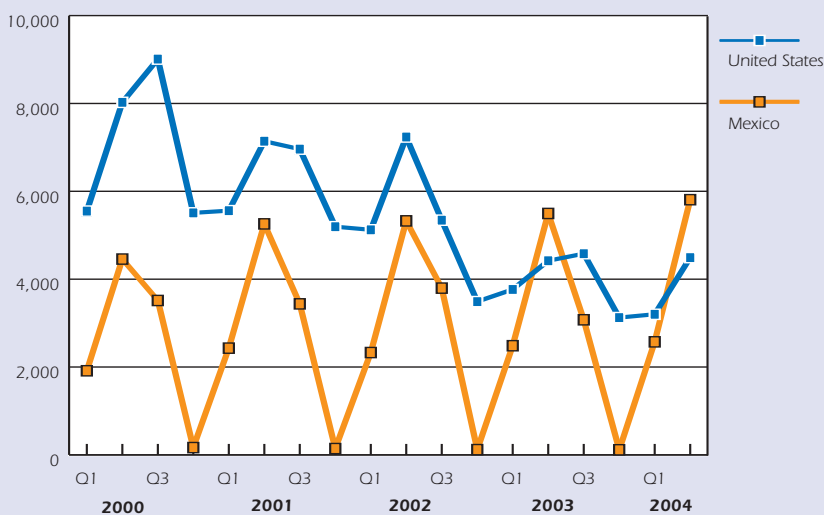
**Skill Level**

Workers at skill level C (intermediate and clerical workers) constituted the largest single group of workers. The size of this group during the second quarter is largely attributable to the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program, which accounted for 79% (9,003 workers) at skill level C. The second largest group (7,442 workers) were workers whose skill level was not stated. Most of them were workers on international youth exchange programs and the spouses or common-law partners of foreign workers (see table 4).

**Destination**

Nova Scotia attracted 32% more workers in the second quarter, rising to 667 between April and June 2004. Most of these new workers were at skill levels B (skilled and technical workers) and C (intermediate and clerical workers). Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan were the other provinces that exceeded the average national increase of 7%. The province of Quebec increased the number of new foreign workers by 12%. Ontario took in 14,130

**Figure 2: Foreign Workers from the U.S. and Mexico: Q1 2000–YTD 2004**



new workers, which represented an increase of 8% over the same quarter of 2003. Saskatchewan increased by 12% (see table 6).

## Foreign Students

The second quarter of 2004 saw 7,350 new foreign students. This represented a decline of 19% over the same quarter of 2003 and brought the year-to-date total to 17,197 students, or an 18% decline in the first six months of this year. South Korea and China accounted for much of the quarter's decline, falling 18% and 49% respectively (see table 8). The last issue of *The Monitor* explored declining application rates from Chinese students and their impact on the overall number of new foreign students entering Canada. It is too early to

determine whether South Korea's quarterly decline will develop into a trend (see figure 3).

### Level of Study

All levels of study reflected the lower number of foreign students arriving in Canada in the second quarter. Students at the secondary level or less dropped 18%, to 1,275 students. Those at the trade level dropped 25%, to 1,677, and those at the post-secondary level dropped 16%, to 1,286 students (see table 7).

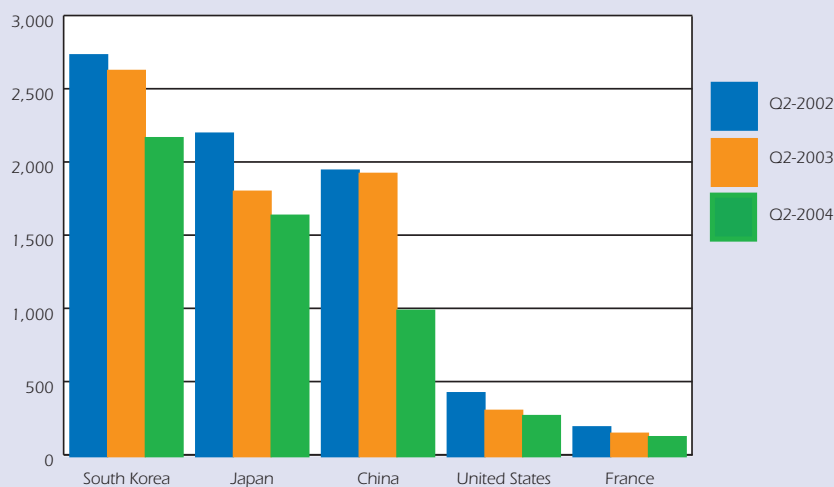
Students at the university level fell by the largest proportion (29%), to 1,749 new students. Nevertheless, this level of study constituted the single largest of the study levels. Declining student numbers were

significant among three of Canada's leading source countries for this level of study, with China declining by 49%, South Korea by 43% and the U.S. by 29%. In relation to the third quarter when most students studying at the university level enter Canada, the second quarter is of minor importance. Third-quarter figures will provide analysts with a better idea as to whether there is likely to be a significant decline in the number of university-level students for the year 2004.

### Destination

All provinces (except P.E.I., which took in 8 students compared to 6 in the same quarter last year) experienced a decline in the number of new foreign students compared to the same period in 2003. Least among these was the province of Quebec, which saw a 7% drop for the quarter, to 596 new foreign students. Declines for Ontario and British Columbia were close to the overall national level, at 18% and 20% respectively. British Columbia took in more foreign students than Ontario during the most recent three quarters—a seasonal pattern consistent with past years (see table 9).

**Figure 3: Foreign Students, by 2003 Leading Source Countries: Q2 2002-Q2 2004**



## Citizenship

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

Citizenship grants increased by 39% in the second quarter, to 61,907. This brought the total for the first half of 2004 to 118,082, representing 51% more grants than in the first half of 2003. These large increases followed the flow of immigrants to Canada in the years 2000 and 2001. These two years saw significantly higher levels of immigration than in the years leading up to 2000. In general, many immigrants will take the earliest opportunity to apply for Canadian citizenship, that is, after three years of residency in Canada as a landed immigrant. The number of citizenship grants will therefore often reflect the level of immigration three to four years earlier.

The top source countries for new Canadian citizens (China, India, Pakistan and the Philippines) were all leading countries of immigrants

to Canada in recent years. During the second quarter, Sri Lanka ranked fifth for citizenship grants, after ranking twelfth for the year 2003. Four countries among the top 10 more than doubled the number of new citizens in the current quarter. These were India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Jamaica (see table 10).

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### Low Income Trends among Immigrants

Over the past 18 months, Statistics Canada has released two research reports examining low income—the first focusing on immigrants and the second, on Canada’s census metropolitan areas (CMA).<sup>2</sup> Both reports raised concerns over the longer term trend of rising rates of low income among immigrants.

There are several ways to measure low income, each with its advantages and disadvantages. As well, there are certain restrictions which need to be kept in mind when using these measures (for example, comparisons of low income across

cities). This article will summarize the findings of these two research reports and discuss how the measures should be interpreted.<sup>3</sup>

Statistics Canada uses two basic measures of low income: the LICO (low income cut-off) and the LIM (low income measure). For both measures, an income threshold is calculated and families (and the individuals in that family) with incomes below that threshold are considered to be in “low income.” The LICO threshold is based on a review of expenditure patterns and is calculated for different-sized families and different-sized cities. The largest city size for LICO calculations is 500,000 and over. But there are nine census metropolitan areas in Canada with populations over 500,000, ranging from Hamilton (the smallest at 662,401) to Toronto at 4.5 million people. These nine cities<sup>4</sup> have quite varying costs of living, which are not reflected in the LICO. The threshold is estimated on a national basis, so being in “low income” in a city with a high cost of living may be much worse than being in low income in a city with a relatively low cost of living. For example, someone living in Winnipeg would arguably be better

<sup>2</sup> “The rise in low-income rates among immigrants in Canada,” by Garnett Picot and Feng Hou; “Low income in census metropolitan areas 1980–2000,” by Andrew Heisz and Logan McLeod.

<sup>3</sup> The reader is encouraged to consult the Statistics Canada papers directly for a more detailed explanation of these measures.

<sup>4</sup> In ascending order of population, the nine are Hamilton, Winnipeg, Québec, Edmonton, Calgary, Ottawa-Hull, Vancouver, Montréal and Toronto.

off than someone with the same family income living in Toronto. Comparisons of rates of low income cannot be made across cities. However, it is valid to compare the changes in low income rates over time, across cities.

The LIM is based on income distribution. The threshold is calculated as one-half of the median<sup>5</sup> income for a specific CMA in the year 2000. The LIM will differ for each CMA. The LIM is a commonly used measure for international comparisons.

Although there is no national measure for the LIM, Statistics Canada estimates that the family income threshold for a two-adult, two-child family (in year 2000 dollars) would be about \$33,600 for the LICO and \$34,600 for the LIM. However, results based on the LICO or the LIM can vary.

Low income measures—whether based on the LICO or the LIM—are very sensitive to business cycles. As can be seen in figure 4, the rates tend to rise sharply during recessions. It is important, therefore, when examining longer term secular trends, to compare years that were at the same stage of the business cycle. Fortunately, 1980 and 2000

**Figure 4: Low Income Rates (LICO), in Percentages**

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Total population	17.1	18.7	15.5	19.1	15.6
Canadian-born	17.2	18.5	15.1	17.6	14.3
All immigrants	17.0	19.3	17.1	24.7	20.2
Immigrants < 6 years in Canada	24.6	34.2	31.3	47.0	35.8
Immigrants 6–10 years in Canada	18.7	26.0	24.2	35.3	28.3

Source: Garnett Picot and Feng Hou, "The rise in low-income rates among immigrants in Canada," *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper*, no. 198 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2003).

were both business cycle peaks, while 1990 was close to a peak. The estimates for these years are good indicators of longer-run trends.

What were the results from the Statistics Canada studies? Using the LICO,<sup>6</sup> it was estimated that the rate of low income for the Canadian-born population had decreased from 1980 to the end of 2000, although it rose in 1986 and 1996. In 1980, the low income rate for the Canadian-born population was 17.2%, but by the year 2000, it had fallen to 14.3%.

For the foreign-born (immigrant) population, however, the rate was higher in the year 2000 (20.2%)

than it had been in 1980 (17%). Similar to that of the Canadian population, the low income rate for immigrants increased in both 1986 and 1996, but it did not fall back to its previous low level in 1990 or in 2000. In other words, rather than converging, the gap between low income rates for immigrants and Canadians has increased over the past 20 years.

The low income rate varies for the immigrant population depending on their length of stay in Canada. More recent immigrants have higher rates, that is, a higher percentage have income below the low income cut-off than immigrants who have

<sup>5</sup> The median income is the midway point on the distribution of income: 50% of the population have higher incomes and 50% have lower incomes. It should not be confused with the average.

<sup>6</sup> See note 2.

been in Canada longer. Only immigrants who had been in Canada for over 20 years experienced a decline in their low income rate over the 20-year period. In 1996, the low income rate for immigrants who had been in Canada for five years or less was 47%, reflecting in part the poor economic conditions at the beginning of the 1990s. By the year 2000, this rate had declined sharply to 35.8%, but was still above its 1990 level of 31.3%.

Generally, the more educated have better economic outcomes and experience low income to a lesser extent. This is also true for immigrants, but the low income rate has increased for all levels of education and across most source countries, the notable exceptions being immigrants from North America, the Caribbean, South and Central America and Oceania (where the rates were more or less constant) and from Western Europe and Southeast Asia (where the rates declined). The largest increases were experienced by immigrants from Africa and East Asia.

Turning to the analysis of low income in Canada's CMAs, conducted by Statistics Canada using the LIM, the same patterns are evident. The rates for immigrants who had been in Canada for 10 years or less increased, while low income among the rest of the CMA population declined from 1980 to 2000. Again,

it should be noted that comparisons cannot be made across CMAs at a single point in time. But what is clear is that between 1980 and the year 2000, there was a growing divergence between the incomes of immigrants and those of others (see figure 5).

It is not the specific low income rate which should be the focus of any analysis, but rather the direction of the trend and how this compares to the Canadian-born population. The most recent available data are for the year 2000. The trend over the past 20 years has not been encouraging. However, it remains to be seen whether the improved economic performance of more recent

years will result in some improvements in these measures by 2005. It remains true that economic outcomes and poverty (or low income) improve for immigrants the longer they are in Canada. That said, as the situation for recent immigrants has become more difficult, the rate of improvement in their situation has not brought them back in line with the economic fortunes of their predecessors. More recent data to support analysis of more recent income trends should be available within the next 12 to 18 months.

**Figure 5: Low Income Rates (LIM) in CMAs, in Percentages**

	Recent Immigrants			All Others		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Montréal	29.3	41.0	41.2	18.4	17.2	16.6
Ottawa-Hull	35.8	42.2	42.6	21.3	16.9	17.3
Toronto	23.4	28.2	32.8	15.9	14.2	14.6
Hamilton	21.0	33.7	38.3	17.7	16.4	16.6
Calgary	18.2	33.8	28.9	16.6	19.8	17.3
Edmonton	16.9	35.6	29.3	16.0	18.0	16.0
Abbotsford	20.8	18.9	19.0	18.3	13.8	14.2
Vancouver	17.8	26.7	37.4	16.1	14.7	15.4
All 27 CMAs	23.1	31.4	35.0	18	16.3	16.0

Source: Andrew Heisz and Logan McLeod, "Low income in census metropolitan areas 1980-2000," *Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, April 2004).

## ANNEX – TABLES

Table 1

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

IMMIGRANTS	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Spouses and partners	42 491	8 766	11 161	19 927	11 210	11 354	10 570	12 763	23 333	17%
Parents and grandparents	19 376	4 140	6 349	10 489	4 864	4 023	3 857	4 703	8 560	-18%
Others	6 996	1 573	1 730	3 303	2 065	1 628	1 366	1 457	2 823	-15%
<b>Total family class</b>	<b>68 863</b>	<b>14 479</b>	<b>19 240</b>	<b>33 719</b>	<b>18 139</b>	<b>17 005</b>	<b>15 793</b>	<b>18 923</b>	<b>34 716</b>	<b>3%</b>
Skilled workers - principal applicants	45 370	10 378	12 603	22 981	12 917	9 472	10 366	13 299	23 665	3%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	2 199	567	570	1 137	644	418	515	574	1 089	-4%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	2 699	406	477	883	749	1 067	975	1 032	2 007	127%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	1 418	241	389	630	428	360	435	571	1 006	60%
<b>Total economic class - principal applicants</b>	<b>51 686</b>	<b>11 592</b>	<b>14 039</b>	<b>25 631</b>	<b>14 738</b>	<b>11 317</b>	<b>12 291</b>	<b>15 476</b>	<b>27 767</b>	<b>8%</b>
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	59 862	12 671	16 537	29 208	18 407	12 247	13 126	17 961	31 087	6%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	5 902	1 423	1 458	2 881	1 914	1 107	1 341	1 409	2 750	-5%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	605	19	111	130	196	279	405	242	647	398%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	3 000	472	787	1 259	978	763	796	1 182	1 978	57%
<b>Total economic class - spouses and dependants</b>	<b>69 369</b>	<b>14 585</b>	<b>18 893</b>	<b>33 478</b>	<b>21 495</b>	<b>14 396</b>	<b>15 668</b>	<b>20 794</b>	<b>36 462</b>	<b>9%</b>
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	105 232	23 049	29 140	52 189	31 324	21 719	23 492	31 260	54 752	5%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	8 101	1 990	2 028	4 018	2 558	1 525	1 856	1 983	3 839	-4%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	3 304	425	588	1 013	945	1 346	1 380	1 274	2 654	162%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	4 418	713	1 176	1 889	1 406	1 123	1 231	1 753	2 984	58%
<b>Total economic class</b>	<b>121 055</b>	<b>26 177</b>	<b>32 932</b>	<b>59 109</b>	<b>36 233</b>	<b>25 713</b>	<b>27 959</b>	<b>36 270</b>	<b>64 229</b>	<b>9%</b>
Post-determination refugee claimants	45	5	10	15	15	15	13	13	26	73%
Deferred removal order class	34	11	6	17	12	5	2	1	3	-82%
<b>Total other</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-9%</b>
<b>Total immigrants</b>	<b>189 997</b>	<b>40 672</b>	<b>52 188</b>	<b>92 860</b>	<b>54 399</b>	<b>42 738</b>	<b>43 767</b>	<b>55 207</b>	<b>98 974</b>	<b>7%</b>
Government-assisted refugees	7 504	1 288	1 446	2 734	2 117	2 653	1 733	1 913	3 646	33%
Privately sponsored refugees	3 253	504	697	1 201	856	1 196	880	1 037	1 917	60%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	11 265	1 475	2 467	3 942	3 616	3 707	5 181	5 519	10 700	171%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	3 959	490	820	1 310	1 075	1 574	1 508	1 717	3 225	146%
<b>Total refugees</b>	<b>25 981</b>	<b>3 757</b>	<b>5 430</b>	<b>9 187</b>	<b>7 664</b>	<b>9 130</b>	<b>9 302</b>	<b>10 186</b>	<b>19 488</b>	<b>112%</b>
<b>Total immigrants and refugees</b>	<b>215 978</b>	<b>44 429</b>	<b>57 618</b>	<b>102 047</b>	<b>62 063</b>	<b>51 868</b>	<b>53 069</b>	<b>65 393</b>	<b>118 462</b>	<b>16%</b>
Permit Holders Applying for Permanent Residence	97	13	14	27	25	45	31	43	74	174%
IRPA other	5 265	1 114	1 227	2 341	1 249	1 675	1 819	1 756	3 575	53%
Backlog	12	5	3	8	2	2	-	1	1	-88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>221 352</b>	<b>45 561</b>	<b>58 862</b>	<b>104 423</b>	<b>63 339</b>	<b>53 590</b>	<b>54 919</b>	<b>67 193</b>	<b>122 112</b>	<b>17%</b>

\* p.a. = principal applicants



Table 2

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

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003							2004				Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
China, People's Republic of	36 116	1	8 322	10 625	18 947	9 397	7 772	9 379	10 144	19 523	1	3%
India	24 560	2	4 598	7 349	11 947	7 322	5 291	5 031	7 230	12 261	2	3%
Philippines	11 978	4	2 003	3 317	5 320	3 280	3 378	3 110	4 153	7 263	3	37%
Pakistan	12 330	3	2 662	2 967	5 629	3 408	3 293	2 805	4 054	6 859	4	22%
United States	5 990	6	1 358	1 391	2 749	1 472	1 769	1 828	2 067	3 895	5	42%
Romania	5 465	8	1 082	1 418	2 500	1 721	1 244	1 473	1 789	3 262	6	30%
Iran	5 648	7	1 200	1 353	2 553	1 730	1 365	1 500	1 738	3 238	7	27%
United Kingdom	5 194	9	1 056	1 382	2 438	1 538	1 218	1 317	1 725	3 042	8	25%
Sri Lanka	4 442	10	733	1 200	1 933	1 233	1 276	1 296	1 382	2 678	9	39%
Colombia	4 273	11	851	1 061	1 912	1 147	1 214	1 139	1 290	2 429	10	27%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>115 996</b>		<b>23 865</b>	<b>32 063</b>	<b>55 928</b>	<b>32 248</b>	<b>27 820</b>	<b>28 878</b>	<b>35 572</b>	<b>64 450</b>		<b>15%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>105 356</b>		<b>21 696</b>	<b>26 799</b>	<b>48 495</b>	<b>31 091</b>	<b>25 770</b>	<b>26 041</b>	<b>31 621</b>	<b>57 662</b>		<b>19%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>221 352</b>		<b>45 561</b>	<b>58 862</b>	<b>104 423</b>	<b>63 339</b>	<b>53 590</b>	<b>54 919</b>	<b>67 193</b>	<b>122 112</b>		<b>17%</b>

Table 3

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

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	254	46	52	98	112	44	116	48	164	67%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	105	22	13	35	36	34	45	119	164	369%
<b>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>147%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>177%</b>
Halifax	1 115	215	239	454	385	276	305	308	613	35%
Other Nova Scotia	361	97	70	167	80	114	93	136	229	37%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>36%</b>
Saint John	157	36	26	62	35	60	39	38	77	24%
Other New Brunswick	510	119	138	257	131	122	130	197	327	27%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>27%</b>
Québec	1 691	348	341	689	505	497	491	492	983	43%
Montréal	33 732	6 315	8 990	15 305	10 040	8 387	9 003	10 297	19 300	26%
Ottawa-Gatineau (QC)	894	165	194	359	272	263	206	276	482	34%
Other Quebec	3 234	660	654	1 314	1 046	874	676	1 349	2 025	54%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>39 551</b>	<b>7 488</b>	<b>10 179</b>	<b>17 667</b>	<b>11 863</b>	<b>10 021</b>	<b>10 376</b>	<b>12 414</b>	<b>22 790</b>	<b>29%</b>
Ottawa-Gatineau (ON)	5 984	1 178	1 647	2 825	1 720	1 439	1 496	1 843	3 339	18%
Toronto	97 476	20 397	26 253	46 650	27 930	22 896	22 981	29 080	52 061	12%
Hamilton	3 537	750	904	1 654	893	990	947	1 149	2 096	27%
London	1 998	425	438	863	594	541	552	644	1 196	39%
Other Ontario	10 746	2 237	2 616	4 853	3 124	2 769	2 804	3 734	6 538	35%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>119 741</b>	<b>24 987</b>	<b>31 858</b>	<b>56 845</b>	<b>34 261</b>	<b>28 635</b>	<b>28 780</b>	<b>36 450</b>	<b>65 230</b>	<b>15%</b>
Winnipeg	5 137	811	1 425	2 236	1 467	1 434	1 264	1 789	3 053	37%
Other Manitoba	1 355	236	381	617	439	299	283	447	730	18%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>6 492</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>1 806</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>1 733</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>2 236</b>	<b>3 783</b>	<b>33%</b>
Regina	570	96	122	218	166	186	166	218	384	76%
Saskatoon	630	129	173	302	156	172	174	241	415	37%
Other Saskatchewan	470	154	120	274	91	105	104	117	221	-19%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>28%</b>
Calgary	9 266	1 811	2 639	4 450	2 582	2 234	2 308	2 636	4 944	11%
Edmonton	4 813	916	1 223	2 139	1 510	1 164	1 243	1 281	2 524	18%
Other Alberta	1 751	373	433	806	480	465	487	624	1 111	38%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>15 830</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>4 295</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>3 863</b>	<b>4 038</b>	<b>4 541</b>	<b>8 579</b>	<b>16%</b>
Vancouver	30 766	6 920	8 501	15 421	8 280	7 065	7 799	7 280	15 079	-2%
Victoria	948	237	228	465	243	240	243	88	331	-29%
Other British Columbia	3 514	799	956	1 755	934	825	851	2 620	3 471	98%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>35 228</b>	<b>7 956</b>	<b>9 685</b>	<b>17 641</b>	<b>9 457</b>	<b>8 130</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>9 988</b>	<b>18 881</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>16%</b>
Not Stated	25	5	16	21	1	3	-	8	8	-62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>221 352</b>	<b>45 561</b>	<b>58 862</b>	<b>104 423</b>	<b>63 339</b>	<b>53 590</b>	<b>54 919</b>	<b>67 193</b>	<b>122 112</b>	<b>17%</b>

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

**Table 4****Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level**

Skill Level *	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Skill Level 0	2 941	799	722	1 521	819	601	768	895	1 663	9%
Skill Level A	19 780	4 888	5 207	10 095	5 757	3 928	4 622	5 317	9 939	-2%
Skill Level B	10 830	2 354	3 706	6 060	2 987	1 783	2 136	3 646	5 782	-5%
Skill Level C	26 488	5 164	10 686	15 850	9 116	1 522	5 767	11 431	17 198	9%
Skill Level D	1 194	89	320	409	636	149	136	397	533	30%
Not Stated	23 050	5 215	6 550	11 765	5 460	5 825	4 880	7 442	12 322	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84 283</b>	<b>18 509</b>	<b>27 191</b>	<b>45 700</b>	<b>24 775</b>	<b>13 808</b>	<b>18 309</b>	<b>29 128</b>	<b>47 437</b>	<b>4%</b>

\* National Occupational Classification

**Table 5****Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries**

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003							2004				Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	Rank	
Mexico	11 174	2	2 486	5 496	7 982	3 076	116	2 574	5 810	8 384	1	5%
United States	15 892	1	3 766	4 420	8 186	4 580	3 126	3 201	4 491	7 692	2	-6%
France	4 912	8	1 191	1 975	3 166	1 213	533	1 471	2 347	3 818	3	21%
Japan	5 414	6	1 145	2 008	3 153	1 331	930	1 234	2 357	3 591	4	14%
Jamaica	5 908	5	814	2 089	2 903	2 954	51	967	2 126	3 093	5	7%
United Kingdom	5 996	3	1 262	1 484	2 746	1 455	1 795	1 186	1 804	2 990	6	9%
Australia	5 940	4	1 598	1 298	2 896	930	2 114	1 595	1 303	2 898	7	0%
Philippines	4 968	7	1 179	1 394	2 573	1 342	1 053	1 279	1 358	2 637	8	2%
India	2 366	9	448	659	1 107	712	547	639	547	1 186	9	7%
Ireland, Republic of	1 061	14	59	682	741	167	153	60	1 007	1 067	10	44%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>63 631</b>		<b>13 948</b>	<b>21 505</b>	<b>35 453</b>	<b>17 760</b>	<b>10 418</b>	<b>14 206</b>	<b>23 150</b>	<b>37 356</b>		<b>5%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>20 652</b>		<b>4 561</b>	<b>5 686</b>	<b>10 247</b>	<b>7 015</b>	<b>3 390</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>5 978</b>	<b>10 081</b>		<b>-2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84 283</b>		<b>18 509</b>	<b>27 191</b>	<b>45 700</b>	<b>24 775</b>	<b>13 808</b>	<b>18 309</b>	<b>29 128</b>	<b>47 437</b>		<b>4%</b>

Table 6

## Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
<b>Census Metropolitan Area</b>										
St. John's	220	54	88	142	42	36	21	59	80	-44%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	1 220	314	267	581	350	289	215	309	524	-10%
<b>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>-16%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-49%</b>
Halifax	896	171	392	563	232	101	160	350	510	-9%
Other Nova Scotia	419	68	112	180	197	42	32	317	349	94%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>16%</b>
Saint John	101	23	19	42	36	23	14	20	34	-19%
Other New Brunswick	447	94	130	224	126	97	80	124	204	-9%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>-11%</b>
Québec	1 053	261	361	622	303	128	277	420	697	12%
Montréal	8 935	1 932	3 295	5 227	2 399	1 309	2 140	3 588	5 728	10%
Ottawa-Gatineau (QC)	82	17	30	47	21	14	32	34	66	40%
Other Quebec	3 108	543	1 501	2 044	831	233	576	1 754	2 330	14%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>13 178</b>	<b>2 753</b>	<b>5 187</b>	<b>7 940</b>	<b>3 554</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>3 025</b>	<b>5 796</b>	<b>8 821</b>	<b>11%</b>
Ottawa-Gatineau (ON)	1 845	449	545	994	528	323	444	511	955	-4%
Toronto	12 052	3 142	3 179	6 321	3 328	2 403	2 848	3 364	6 212	-2%
Hamilton	552	143	143	286	186	80	121	150	271	-5%
London	626	118	183	301	205	120	134	144	278	-8%
Other Ontario	25 344	5 163	9 086	14 249	9 292	1 803	5 375	9 961	15 336	8%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>40 419</b>	<b>9 015</b>	<b>13 136</b>	<b>22 151</b>	<b>13 539</b>	<b>4 729</b>	<b>8 922</b>	<b>14 130</b>	<b>23 052</b>	<b>4%</b>
Winnipeg	874	210	269	479	262	133	191	292	483	1%
Other Manitoba	487	91	164	255	163	69	96	144	240	-6%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Regina	201	45	53	98	57	46	32	67	99	1%
Saskatoon	277	56	83	139	66	72	63	121	184	32%
Other Saskatchewan	454	76	143	219	150	85	67	123	190	-13%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>4%</b>
Calgary	2 747	668	764	1 432	734	581	684	792	1 476	3%
Edmonton	1 546	381	424	805	473	268	316	424	740	-8%
Other Alberta	2 980	750	799	1 549	646	785	680	761	1 441	-7%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>7 273</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>3 786</b>	<b>1 853</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 977</b>	<b>3 657</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Vancouver	12 162	2 658	3 718	6 376	2 942	2 844	2 653	3 987	6 640	4%
Victoria	210	51	46	97	76	37	32	40	72	-26%
Other British Columbia	4 408	863	1 059	1 922	892	1 594	858	1 040	1 898	-1%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>16 780</b>	<b>3 572</b>	<b>4 823</b>	<b>8 395</b>	<b>3 910</b>	<b>4 475</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>8 610</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Not Stated	657	100	233	333	107	217	110	148	258	-23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84 283</b>	<b>18 509</b>	<b>27 191</b>	<b>45 700</b>	<b>24 775</b>	<b>13 808</b>	<b>18 309</b>	<b>29 128</b>	<b>47 437</b>	<b>4%</b>

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

Table 7

## Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

Level of Study	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Secondary or less	14 329	2 898	1 548	4 446	8 184	1 699	2 479	1 275	3 754	-16%
Trade	9 777	2 960	2 233	5 193	3 072	1 512	2 604	1 677	4 281	-18%
University	22 249	2 980	2 447	5 427	14 717	2 105	2 270	1 749	4 019	-26%
Other post-secondary	9 460	1 686	1 532	3 218	4 883	1 359	1 385	1 286	2 671	-17%
Other	4 900	1 233	1 343	2 576	1 569	755	1 109	1 363	2 472	-4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 715</b>	<b>11 757</b>	<b>9 103</b>	<b>20 860</b>	<b>32 425</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>9 847</b>	<b>7 350</b>	<b>17 197</b>	<b>-18%</b>

Table 8

## Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003							2004				Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
South Korea	12 998	1	3 777	2 612	6 389	4 576	2 033	3 740	2 153	5 893	1	-8%
Japan	5 205	3	1 201	1 787	2 988	1 758	459	1 042	1 623	2 665	2	-11%
China, People's Republic of	9 700	2	2 364	1 909	4 273	4 254	1 173	1 023	974	1 997	3	-53%
Taiwan	1 518	9	297	293	590	730	198	300	304	604	4	2%
United States	3 766	4	307	291	598	2 849	319	294	255	549	5	-8%
India	2 118	6	218	262	480	1 311	327	241	128	369	6	-23%
France	3 334	5	259	134	393	2 748	193	254	111	365	7	-7%
Mexico	2 105	7	276	154	430	1 553	122	202	125	327	8	-24%
Brazil	610	13	136	67	203	348	59	164	110	274	9	35%
United Kingdom	1 032	11	87	78	165	745	122	110	129	239	10	45%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>42 386</b>		<b>8 922</b>	<b>7 587</b>	<b>16 509</b>	<b>20 872</b>	<b>5 005</b>	<b>7 370</b>	<b>5 912</b>	<b>13 282</b>		<b>-20%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>18 329</b>		<b>2 835</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>4 351</b>	<b>11 553</b>	<b>2 425</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>3 915</b>		<b>-10%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 715</b>		<b>11 757</b>	<b>9 103</b>	<b>20 860</b>	<b>32 425</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>9 847</b>	<b>7 350</b>	<b>17 197</b>		<b>-18%</b>

Table 9

## Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
<b>Census Metropolitan Area</b>										
<b>Total Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-31%</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0%</b>
Halifax	1 378	210	212	422	807	149	192	136	328	-22%
Other Nova Scotia	554	38	32	70	458	26	55	25	80	14%
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1 932</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>-17%</b>
Saint John	183	17	34	51	104	28	12	15	27	-47%
Other New Brunswick	664	75	45	120	486	58	87	44	131	9%
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Québec	801	142	40	182	552	67	129	38	167	-8%
Montréal	7 561	1 013	524	1 537	5 197	827	822	462	1 284	-16%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	113	18	9	27	79	7	16	15	31	15%
Other Quebec	1 124	121	70	191	820	113	130	81	211	10%
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>9 599</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1 937</b>	<b>6 648</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>-13%</b>
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	1 865	342	259	601	1 044	220	266	199	465	-23%
Toronto	11 916	2 747	2 002	4 749	5 488	1 679	2 149	1 697	3 846	-19%
Hamilton	1 317	371	153	524	655	138	216	102	318	-39%
London	721	106	82	188	453	80	114	63	177	-6%
Other Ontario	4 641	766	468	1 234	3 028	379	592	367	959	-22%
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>20 460</b>	<b>4 332</b>	<b>2 964</b>	<b>7 296</b>	<b>10 668</b>	<b>2 496</b>	<b>3 337</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>-21%</b>
Winnipeg	1 234	216	227	443	645	146	188	159	347	-22%
Other Manitoba	364	35	26	61	250	53	38	32	70	15%
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>-17%</b>
Regina	501	100	125	225	205	71	53	95	148	-34%
Saskatoon	426	71	39	110	262	54	55	32	87	-21%
Other Saskatchewan	287	35	19	54	210	23	19	15	34	-37%
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>-31%</b>
Calgary	2 020	426	334	760	1 004	256	420	283	703	-8%
Edmonton	1 556	292	251	543	839	174	200	175	375	-31%
Other Alberta	992	165	156	321	584	87	150	112	262	-18%
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>4 568</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>2 427</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>-17%</b>
Vancouver	14 804	3 298	2 995	6 293	6 370	2 141	3 119	2 391	5 510	-12%
Victoria	725	113	133	246	401	78	94	95	189	-23%
Other British Columbia	4 432	956	825	1 781	2 136	515	669	682	1 351	-24%
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>19 961</b>	<b>4 367</b>	<b>3 953</b>	<b>8 320</b>	<b>8 907</b>	<b>2 734</b>	<b>3 882</b>	<b>3 168</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>-15%</b>
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-64%</b>
Not Stated	40	11	8	19	19	2	18	2	20	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 715</b>	<b>11 757</b>	<b>9 103</b>	<b>20 860</b>	<b>32 425</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>9 847</b>	<b>7 350</b>	<b>17 197</b>	<b>-18%</b>

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

Table 10

## Citizenship Grants by Top Ten Countries

COUNTRY	2003							2004			Difference	
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
China, People's Republic of	18 900	1	4 168	6 241	10 409	4 586	3 905	6 630	8 454	15 084	1	45%
India	13 380	2	2 972	3 475	6 447	3 618	3 315	5 647	7 397	13 044	2	102%
Pakistan	6 233	4	1 587	1 769	3 356	1 470	1 407	2 466	3 841	6 307	3	88%
Philippines	7 766	3	1 881	2 481	4 362	1 796	1 608	2 872	2 641	5 513	4	26%
Sri Lanka	3 222	12	903	779	1 682	700	840	1 612	1 972	3 584	5	113%
South Korea	4 147	7	839	1 175	2 014	1 000	1 133	1 663	1 771	3 434	6	71%
England	3 278	11	513	834	1 347	832	1 099	1 502	1 638	3 140	7	133%
United States	3 604	9	638	1 101	1 739	889	976	1 532	1 540	3 072	8	77%
Jamaica	2 868	15	727	631	1 358	642	868	1 608	1 351	2 959	9	118%
Iran	4 888	5	1 135	1 640	2 775	1 083	1 030	1 368	1 429	2 797	10	1%
<b>Total - Top Ten Only</b>	<b>68 286</b>		<b>15 363</b>	<b>20 126</b>	<b>35 489</b>	<b>16 616</b>	<b>16 181</b>	<b>26 900</b>	<b>32 034</b>	<b>58 934</b>		<b>66%</b>
<b>Total - Other Countries</b>	<b>79 649</b>		<b>18 047</b>	<b>24 418</b>	<b>42 465</b>	<b>18 408</b>	<b>18 776</b>	<b>29 275</b>	<b>29 873</b>	<b>59 148</b>		<b>39%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 935</b>		<b>33 410</b>	<b>44 544</b>	<b>77 954</b>	<b>35 024</b>	<b>34 957</b>	<b>56 175</b>	<b>61 907</b>	<b>118 082</b>		<b>51%</b>