



THE MONITOR

STATISTICAL TRENDS FOR THIRD QUARTER, 2004

NEW PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Canada welcomed 64,998 new permanent residents (principal applicants, spouses and dependants) in the third quarter of 2004 (see table 1), representing a 3% increase over the same quarter of 2003. This brought the total number of new immigrants to 187,160 for the first three quarters of 2004.

Economic immigrants accounted for 63% (40,775) of the quarter's new permanent residents, including 13,797 skilled workers, 945 business

immigrants, 759 live-in caregivers, 558 provincial or territorial nominees and 24,716 spouses and dependants.

Family class immigration declined by 16% in the current quarter. A total of 15,256 family class immigrants landed in the third quarter, 74% of whom were spouses and partners. The number of spouses and partners has increased slightly (1%), while the number of parents and grandparents and other family class immigrants (mainly dependent children) declined.

The number of refugee landings decreased from 7,664 to 7,374 for the quarter. Even though the num-

ber of refugee dependants landed from abroad increased by 69%, landings in the other categories of the refugee class contributed to an overall decrease.

Source Countries

At the end of the third quarter, the leading source countries of immigrants were, in descending order, China (28,562), India (19,713), the Philippines (10,839), Pakistan (10,276) and the United States (5,758). See table 2.

For the quarter, most of the top ten source countries increased the number of immigrants (except China,

down 4%, South Korea, down 27%, and Romania, down 13%). China and India retained their 2003 first and second ranks, respectively.

South Korea registered the highest percentage decrease, with the U.S. recording the highest increase (27%). South Korea's decline put it in tenth place by the end of September 2004, compared to fifth in 2003. The composition of South Korean and American immigrants to Canada was noticeably different, with the U.S. weighted toward family immigration and South Korea toward economic immigration (skilled workers and business immigrants).

Please Note

The data in *THE MONITOR* are preliminary and will be revised, probably upward, when all transactions for 2004 are entered into the Citizenship and Immigration Canada processing systems. Unless otherwise stated, all quarterly comparisons are for the same quarter in the previous calendar year.

Chart 1A—Immigration from South Korea: Q1 2001 to Q3 2004

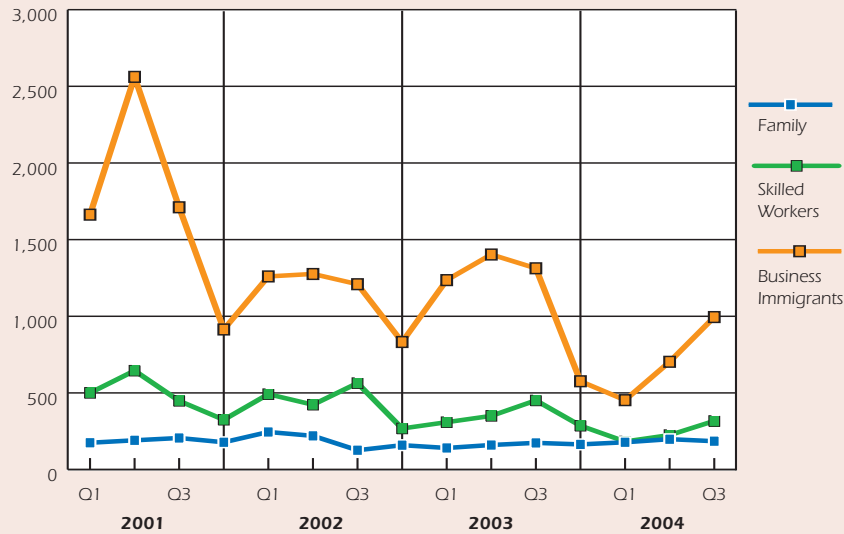
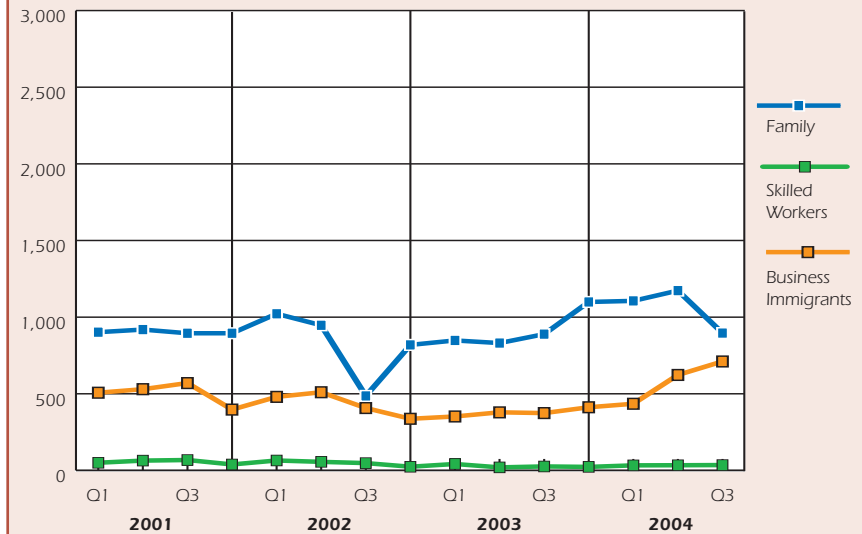


Chart 1B—Immigration from the United States: Q1 2001 to Q3 2004



Charts 1A and 1B illustrate the three major components of immigrants from both countries since the first quarter of 2001. Among the 1,863 immigrants landed from the U.S. in the third quarter of 2004, family class immigrants accounted for 48%, skilled workers about 38% and business immigrants, about 2%. For South Korea, the shares for both skilled workers and business immigrants were much higher. Among the 1,643 immigrants from South Korea,

family class immigrants accounted for about 11%, skilled workers almost 61% and business immigrants 19%.

Destination

All provinces except Alberta (down 5%) took in more immigrants than in the third quarter of 2003. By the end of the third quarter, 95% of new immigrants (176,999) were destined to either Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia or Alberta. The rest

of Canada shared the remaining 5%, or 10,161 immigrants. See table 3.

Despite the tendency of immigrants to settle in the above four provinces, in the first nine months of 2004, Atlantic Canada increased its intake of immigrants, growing 125% for P.E.I., 76% for Newfoundland and Labrador, 27% for Nova Scotia and 28% for New Brunswick. The increases in P.E.I and Newfoundland and Labrador were attributable to more

immigrant landings under the provinces’ provincial nominee programs, whereas the increased landings in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia reflected more skilled worker immigrants. In addition to the above, the increases for Quebec (19%), Manitoba (22%) and Saskatchewan (23%) all exceeded the year-to-date 12% national average.

FOREIGN WORKERS

In the third quarter, 25,965 foreign workers came to Canada, representing an increase of 4% over the same quarter of 2003. This brought the year-to-date total to 73,828 workers. The quarterly rise matched the year-to-date increase of 4%. See table 4.

The number of skilled and technical workers (skill level B) and manageri-

al workers (skill level 0) increased at the greatest rates, each rising by 14% during the quarter. Skilled and technical workers increased to 3,382 and those at the managerial level rose to 929. This was the first measurable quarterly increase in the number of skill level B workers in two years. Managerial workers increased for the second consecutive quarter. The U.S. figured prominently at the managerial level, accounting for 46% of the workers

(427) and comprising 87% of the quarter's increase in numbers.

Workers whose skill level was unstat- ed increased by 5% during the quar- ter. In the first three quarters of the year, about 65% percent of these workers were individuals who came to Canada to work as part of recipro- cal youth exchange programs. Between January and September, almost 14,000 foreign workers (all skill levels) entered under these pro- grams and accounted for about 19% of all foreign workers in the first three quarters. Japan and Australia were the largest source countries for these workers, followed by the U.K., Ireland and Germany. Half were des- tined to British Columbia (7,039), followed by Ontario (3,918), Quebec (1,117) and Alberta (1,038).

quarter, but that country remained the largest source of foreign workers, with just under 4,500 sent (17% of all foreign workers). Mexico's num- bers declined by 10% to 2,796 work- ers. See table 5.

Destination

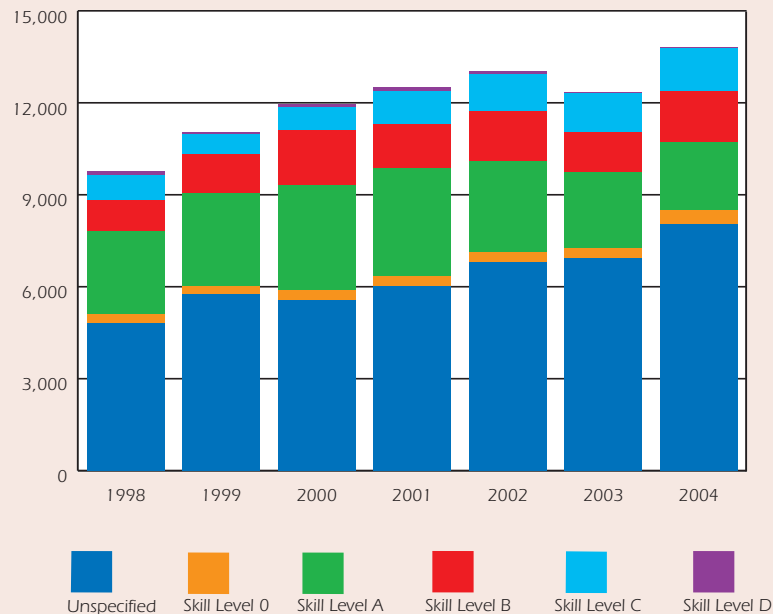
Three provinces recorded quarterly increases of note, foremost among which was British Columbia, which took in 5,126 foreign workers com- pared to 3,927 in the third quarter of 2003 (a 31% increase). Alberta and Saskatchewan were the other two provinces, the former taking in 2,104, up 12% for the quarter. Saskatchewan, which usually takes in substantially fewer foreign work- ers than either B.C. or Alberta, received 34% more foreign workers during the quarter, for a total of 368.

Source Countries

Among the top ten source countries, all Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development (OECD) countries except the U.S. and Mexico sent more foreign workers to Canada, including France (up 27%), Japan (16%), the U.K. (25%), Australia (22%) and Germany (21%). The U.S. decline amounted to 3% for the

Viewed in chart 2, B.C.'s increases in foreign worker numbers have been especially concentrated at an unspecified skill level. The majority of these were workers on reciprocal youth exchange programs.

Chart 2—Foreign Workers to B.C. by Skill Level: YTD 1998–YTD 2004



FOREIGN STUDENTS

Coinciding with the start of the school year in September, the third quarter is usually the most important in terms of the number of foreign students coming to Canada. This year was no exception. A total of 31,546 foreign students came to Canada during the quarter. However, this represented a 2% decline compared to the same period in 2003 and added to the year-to-date foreign student decline of 8%. See table 7.

Countries of Origin

First-ranked South Korea accounted for one in five foreign students coming to Canada in the first nine months of 2004. A total of 4,369 South Koreans arrived in the third quarter (5% fewer than in the same quarter of 2003), pushing the year-to-date total to 10,309 students from that country. Second-ranked China continued to send significantly fewer students to Canada, with a quarterly total of 3,704 students compared to 4,225 in the third quarter of 2003. This represented a

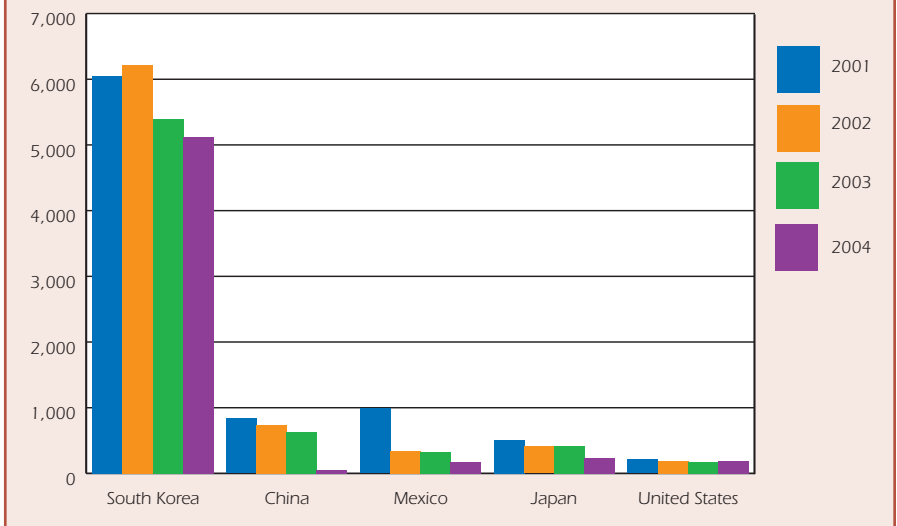
quarterly decline of 12%. See table 8.

Japan, the U.S. and France, respectively ranked third, fourth and fifth, saw little change from the number of students each country sent to Canada in the third quarter. Eighth-ranked Taiwan increased the number of students coming to Canada by 26% and India, ranked ninth, saw a quarterly decline of 31% to 856 new students compared to 1,234 in last year's quarter.

Level of Study

Almost half of all students arriving in the quarter were destined to university-level studies. A total of 15,570 university students came during the quarter, rising 4% compared to the third quarter of 2003. University-bound students accounted for about 40% of the year-to-date foreign student flows. The flow of university students has remained relatively steady in recent years, showing less variation than the size of trade-level and other post-secondary foreign student movements. In the current quarter, the trade

Chart 3—Foreign Students at the Trade Level, Top Five Source Countries: YTD 2001–YTD 2004



level declined by 25% and the other post-secondary level declined by 18%. See table 7.

Chart 3 demonstrates that at the trade level of study, China accounted for 35% of the 2004 year-to-date decline. In the first nine months of 2004, only 51 students came from China to study at the trade level, compared to over 600 in the same period last year. Many other leading source countries at the trade level also recorded measurable declines, including Mexico, Japan and India.

First-ranked South Korea recorded a decline of 5%, to 5,126 trade students, but still accounted for 76% of the foreign students destined to this level of study in the first nine months of 2004. No other level of study is so heavily represented by a single country.

The factors contributing to the year-to-date 20% decline at the trade level are not all yet well understood. It is clear, however, that the sharp rise in the value of the Canadian dollar has had an impact

on the ability of students from lower-income countries to pay for a Canadian education. The rise in currency appears to have had an impact on trade-level and other post-secondary students more than on those at other levels of study.

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 fell by 21% in the third quarter of 2004 compared to the third quarter of 2003. Despite the quarterly decline, the grants for 2004 were well above the number granted in 2003. At the end of the first nine months of 2004, 146,919 citizenship grants had been awarded—substantially higher than the

112,978 awarded during the same time period in 2003. There has been some movement in top source countries, but China and India continued to rank as the top two. Other countries noting significant increases in citizenship grants to the end of September 2004 included Pakistan (70%), Sri Lanka (77%), England (80%) and Jamaica (79%). See table 10.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Family Versus Individual Immigration: A New Perspective

At the current juncture, almost all statistics that deal with immigrants are based on the characteristics of individuals. However, in many cases, immigration is a family-based decision. Since very little research has been conducted from the point of view of the immigrating family unit,¹ this article explores immigration

from this perspective and attempts to identify some of the salient characteristics of these families.

Total annual immigration (landed from abroad)² averaged roughly 190,000 individuals in the mid-1990s, fell off to 150,000 in the late 1990s and climbed to 200,000 in the 2000s. After grouping these immigrants into family units, we find that the number of cases averaged roughly 90,000 in the mid-1990s, fell below 80,000 in the late 1990s and now averages roughly 100,000 a year.

A quick calculation yields an average family unit (case) size of two individuals in the 1990–2003 period, with a trend toward declining case size over that time. Over 50% of all cases were one-person family units, 40% were two-, three- or four-person family units, and roughly 10% comprised five or more people. See chart 4.

It might seem surprising that such a large proportion of all cases (55,000 in 2003) were one-person cases. However, it should be noted that the majority of these cases (34,000 in 2003) consisted of family class immigrants joining established members of their family in Canada. Under a family class sponsorship, the sponsored individual is counted as a separate family unit (a new case) despite the fact that the individual is sponsored by a relative in Canada. Taking this into account, the size of many such family units in Canada may, in fact, be underestimated.

The size of the immigrating family unit also varied significantly by category of immigration.³ In 2003, skilled worker immigrants and refugees had an average family unit size of 2.3 individuals. Business immigrants averaged 3.7 individuals per family unit. For family class immigrants, the size of the family unit varied from 1.1 individuals in

1 For the purposes of this article, family units were made by grouping all individuals with the same case identifier from Citizenship and Immigration administrative landing records.

2 Only immigrants and refugees landed from abroad are included. This excludes refugees landed in Canada (asylum seekers) and some other landings from within the country.

3 Immigration class is based on the category of the principal applicant.

Chart 4—Total Size of Immigrating Family Units in Persons: 1990–2003

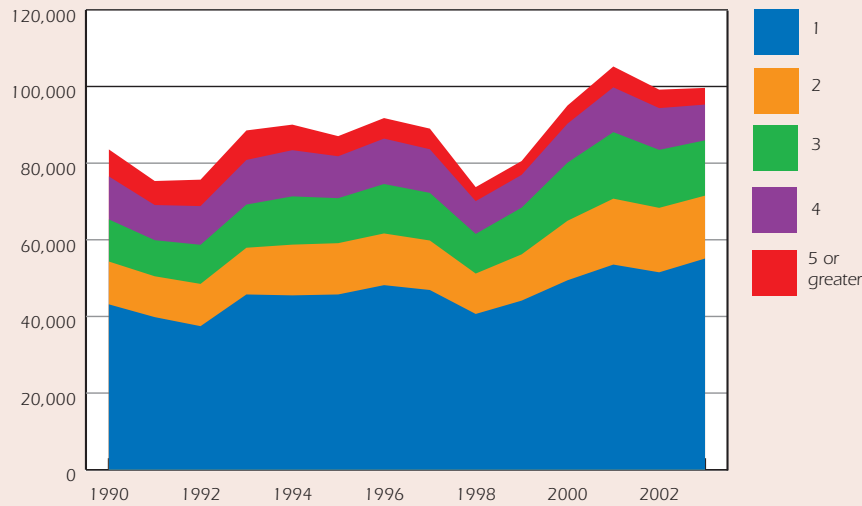


Chart 5—Average Number of People in a Family Unit by Selected Immigration Category: 1990–2003

	1990	1995	2000	2003
Spouse or fiancé	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Son or daughter	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Parents and grandparents and accompanying dependants	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0
Skilled workers	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Business	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7
Refugees (government-assisted and privately sponsored)	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3
All immigrants	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9

the case of sponsored children to two individuals for sponsored parents and grandparents.

Impact of Policy and Source Country Shifts

Which factors might account for the changes in the size of families immigrating to Canada over time? Immigration policy changes during the late 1980s and early 1990s were one factor. One such change was the relaxation of admissibility criteria for dependent children in 1988,

known as the J88 regulations (subsequently rescinded in 1992). This regulation had the effect of increasing the family unit size. Under the J88 regulations, unmarried children of any age were allowed to enter Canada as sponsored immigrants or as accompanying family members (dependants). The impact of this policy is illustrated in chart 5 in the larger average family sizes in 1990 across many immigrant categories, most notably parents and grandparents.

Shifts in the leading source countries for immigrants beginning in the early 1990s were another important factor that influenced family size. China is a good example. That country’s share of overall immigration grew from about 4% in 1990 to 16% in 2003. Immigrating family units from China were generally small, reflecting Chinese birth restrictions that limited urban families to one child. Not surprisingly, China accounted for the highest proportion of one- to three-person

family units immigrating to Canada in 2003, but was well down the list of top source countries for family units of four people or more. The size of the family unit, therefore, does not necessarily mirror the size of flows from that country.

During the same period, immigration from some source countries with higher average family sizes decreased. Hong Kong, one such example, accounted for only 1% of immigrants to Canada in 2003,

Chart 6—Family Units of One or Two People

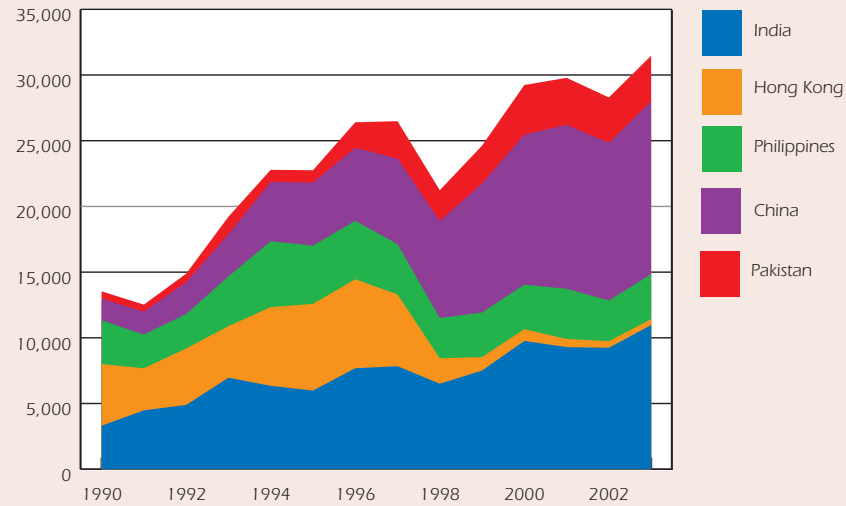
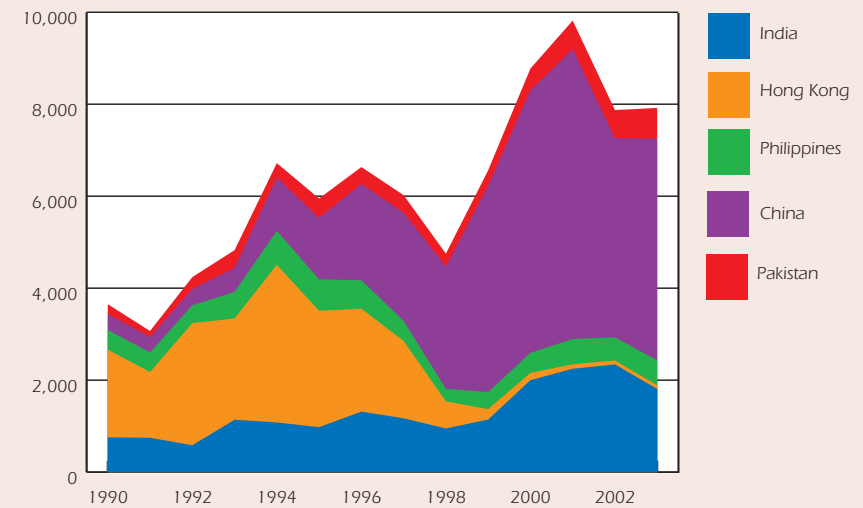


Chart 7—Family Units of Three People



compared to 14% in 1990. At the outset of the period, the average family size from Hong Kong was relatively large.

Charts 6 to 9 indicate the family unit size of key source countries since 1990, including the countries identified above. They also indicate that in the case of some countries, such as India and the Philippines, family size was fairly evenly distributed among all sizes. In the case of other countries, such as Pakistan and South Korea, a larger proportion

of the family units tended to be the same size and, in the case of Pakistan, there was a tendency toward families of five or more people. In the case of South Korea, a large proportion of the families consisted of four people.

While this article provides a cursory description of the family units that immigrate to Canada by year, the statistics raise some important points for discussion. Should we know more about the family situation of immigrants? Further investi-

gation of the sociodemographic characteristics of the immigrating family unit is possible with this type of analysis and would enhance our understanding of these characteristics. The information gleaned might prove to be very useful for a number of settlement and integration services (such as those dealing with housing, social services and health care) that should be geared more toward the immigrating family unit than the individual.

Chart 8—Family Units of Four People

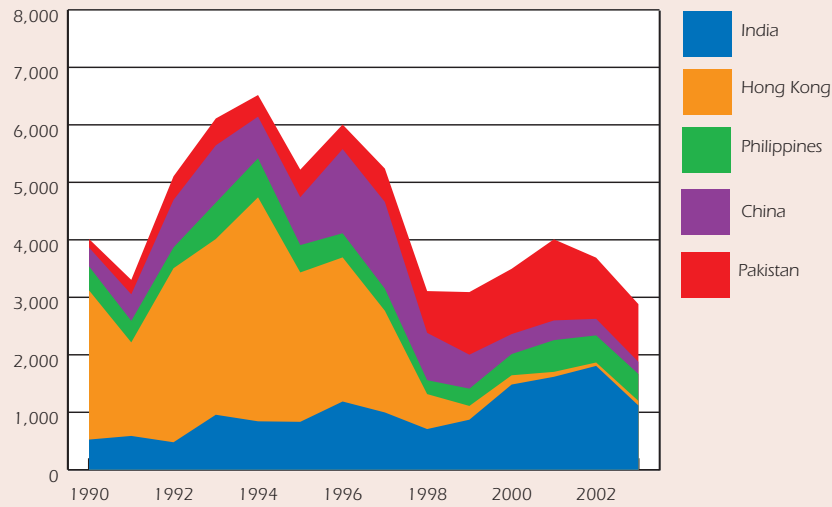
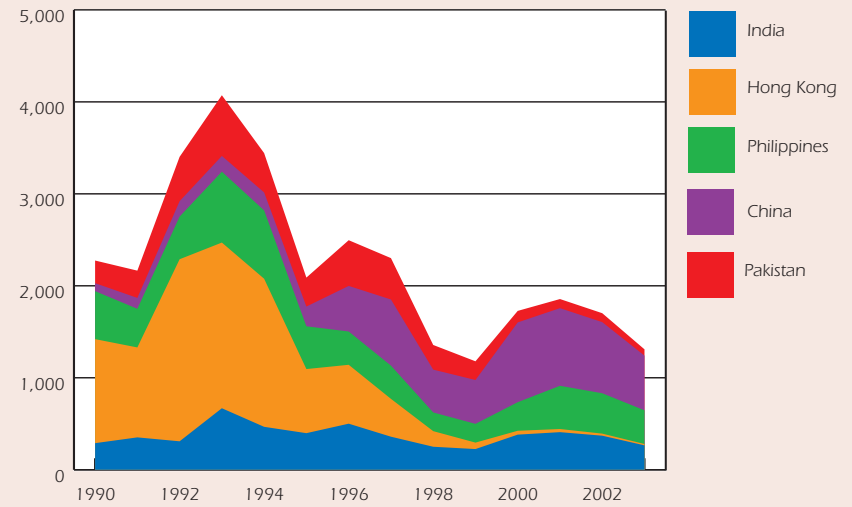


Chart 9—Family Units of Five or More People



THE MONITOR is a quarterly newsletter produced by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Its purpose is to provide timely statistics on key movements to Canada.

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Table 1

Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2003					2004					Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Spouses and partners	42,491	8,766	11,161	11,210	31,137	11,354	10,571	12,788	11,364	34,723	12%
Parents and grandparents	19,376	4,140	6,349	4,864	15,353	4,023	3,857	4,707	2,512	11,076	-28%
Others	6,996	1,573	1,730	2,065	5,368	1,628	1,367	1,458	1,380	4,205	-22%
Total family class	68,863	14,479	19,240	18,139	51,858	17,005	15,795	18,953	15,256	50,004	-4%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	45,370	10,378	12,603	12,917	35,898	9,472	10,364	13,298	13,797	37,459	4%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	2,199	567	570	644	1,781	418	515	575	945	2,035	14%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	2,699	406	477	749	1,632	1,067	975	1,034	759	2,768	70%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	1,418	241	389	428	1,058	360	433	571	558	1,562	48%
Total economic class - principal applicants	51,686	11,592	14,039	14,738	40,369	11,317	12,287	15,478	16,059	43,824	9%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	59,862	12,671	16,537	18,407	47,615	12,247	13,126	17,970	20,705	51,801	9%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	5,902	1,423	1,458	1,914	4,795	1,107	1,341	1,411	2,597	5,349	12%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	605	19	111	196	326	279	405	242	190	837	157%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	3,000	472	787	978	2,237	763	796	1,183	1,224	3,203	43%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	69,369	14,585	18,893	21,495	54,973	14,396	15,668	20,806	24,716	61,190	11%
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	105,232	23,049	29,140	31,324	83,513	21,719	23,490	31,268	34,502	89,260	7%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	8,101	1,990	2,028	2,558	6,576	1,525	1,856	1,986	3,542	7,384	12%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	3,304	425	588	945	1,958	1,346	1,380	1,276	949	3,605	84%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	4,418	713	1,176	1,406	3,295	1,123	1,229	1,754	1,782	4,765	45%
Total economic class	121,055	26,177	32,932	36,233	95,342	25,713	27,955	36,284	40,775	105,014	10%
Post-determination refugee claimants	45	5	10	15	30	15	13	13	12	38	27%
Deferred removal order class	34	11	6	12	29	5	2	1	1	4	-86%
Total other	79	16	16	27	59	20	15	14	13	42	-29%
Total immigrants	189,997	40,672	52,188	54,399	147,259	42,738	43,765	55,251	56,044	155,060	5%
Government-assisted refugees	7,504	1,288	1,446	2,117	4,851	2,653	1,733	1,915	1,979	5,627	16%
Privately sponsored refugees	3,253	504	697	856	2,057	1,196	880	1,037	623	2,540	23%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	11,265	1,475	2,467	3,616	7,558	3,707	5,181	5,521	2,956	13,658	81%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	3,959	490	820	1,075	2,385	1,574	1,508	1,720	1,816	5,044	111%
Total refugees	25,981	3,757	5,430	7,664	16,851	9,130	9,302	10,193	7,374	26,869	59%
Total immigrants and refugees	215,978	44,429	57,618	62,063	164,110	51,868	53,067	65,444	63,418	181,929	11%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	97	13	14	25	52	45	31	43	36	110	112%
IRPA other	5,265	1,114	1,227	1,249	3,590	1,675	1,819	1,757	1,544	5,120	43%
Backlog	12	5	3	2	10	2	-	1	-	1	-90%
Total	221,352	45,561	58,862	63,339	167,762	53,590	54,917	67,245	64,998	187,160	12%

* p.a. = principal applicants

Table 2

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

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003							2004					YTD Rank	Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD			
China, People's Republic of	36,116	1	8,322	10,625	9,397	28,344	7,772	9,379	10,153	9,030	28,562	1	1%	
India	24,560	2	4,598	7,349	7,322	19,269	5,291	5,030	7,234	7,449	19,713	2	2%	
Philippines	11,978	4	2,003	3,317	3,280	8,600	3,378	3,110	4,159	3,570	10,839	3	26%	
Pakistan	12,330	3	2,662	2,967	3,408	9,037	3,293	2,805	4,061	3,410	10,276	4	14%	
United States	5,990	6	1,358	1,391	1,472	4,221	1,769	1,828	2,067	1,863	5,758	5	36%	
Iran	5,648	7	1,200	1,353	1,730	4,283	1,365	1,500	1,738	1,864	5,102	6	19%	
Romania	5,465	8	1,082	1,418	1,721	4,221	1,244	1,474	1,792	1,506	4,772	7	13%	
United Kingdom	5,194	9	1,056	1,382	1,538	3,976	1,218	1,318	1,726	1,689	4,733	8	19%	
France	4,124	12	781	905	1,379	3,065	1,059	1,019	1,404	1,586	4,009	9	31%	
South Korea	7,086	5	1,726	2,023	2,140	5,889	1,197	1,032	1,325	1,643	4,000	10	-32%	
Total - Top Ten Only	118,491		24,788	32,730	33,387	90,905	27,586	28,495	35,659	33,610	97,764		8%	
Total - Other Countries	102,861		20,773	26,132	29,952	76,857	26,004	26,422	31,586	31,388	89,396		16%	
Total	221,352		45,561	58,862	63,339	167,762	53,590	54,917	67,245	64,998	187,160		12%	

Table 3

Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependents)

Province	2003					2004					Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area											
St. John's	254	46	52	112	210	44	106	121	78	305	45%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	105	22	13	36	71	34	45	39	105	189	166%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	359	68	65	148	281	78	151	160	183	494	76%
Total Prince Edward Island	153	23	34	46	103	50	82	89	61	232	125%
Halifax	1,115	215	239	385	839	276	299	341	410	1,050	25%
Other Nova Scotia	361	97	70	80	247	114	94	118	116	328	33%
Total Nova Scotia	1,476	312	309	465	1,086	390	393	459	526	1,378	27%
Saint John	157	36	26	35	97	60	39	39	34	112	15%
Other New Brunswick	510	119	138	131	388	122	143	193	175	511	32%
Total New Brunswick	667	155	164	166	485	182	182	232	209	623	28%
Québec	1,691	348	341	505	1,194	497	504	556	520	1,580	32%
Montréal	33,732	6,315	8,990	10,040	25,345	8,387	8,977	10,555	10,377	29,909	18%
Ottawa-Gatineau (QC)	894	165	194	272	631	263	208	295	239	742	18%
Other Quebec	3,234	660	654	1,046	2,360	874	655	916	1,283	2,854	21%
Total Quebec	39,551	7,488	10,179	11,863	29,530	10,021	10,344	12,322	12,419	35,085	19%
Ottawa-Gatineau (ON)	5,984	1,178	1,647	1,720	4,545	1,439	1,487	1,842	1,822	5,151	13%
Toronto	97,476	20,397	26,253	27,930	74,580	22,896	22,940	29,157	27,299	79,396	6%
Hamilton	3,537	750	904	893	2,547	990	947	1,191	1,115	3,253	28%
London	1,998	425	438	594	1,457	541	553	663	588	1,804	24%
Other Ontario	10,746	2,237	2,616	3,124	7,977	2,769	2,796	3,504	3,863	10,163	27%
Total Ontario	119,741	24,987	31,858	34,261	91,106	28,635	28,723	36,357	34,687	99,767	10%
Winnipeg	5,137	811	1,425	1,467	3,703	1,434	1,250	1,806	1,608	4,664	26%
Other Manitoba	1,355	236	381	439	1,056	299	280	427	438	1,145	8%
Total Manitoba	6,492	1,047	1,806	1,906	4,759	1,733	1,530	2,233	2,046	5,809	22%
Regina	570	96	122	166	384	186	159	223	135	517	35%
Saskatoon	630	129	173	156	458	172	175	239	196	610	33%
Other Saskatchewan	470	154	120	91	365	105	102	122	138	362	-1%
Total Saskatchewan	1,670	379	415	413	1,207	463	436	584	469	1,489	23%
Calgary	9,266	1,811	2,639	2,582	7,032	2,234	2,315	2,682	2,463	7,460	6%
Edmonton	4,813	916	1,223	1,510	3,649	1,164	1,270	1,317	1,346	3,933	8%
Other Alberta	1,751	373	433	480	1,286	465	490	605	544	1,639	27%
Total Alberta	15,830	3,100	4,295	4,572	11,967	3,863	4,075	4,604	4,353	13,032	9%
Vancouver	30,766	6,920	8,501	8,280	23,701	7,065	7,883	8,992	7,285	24,160	2%
Victoria	948	237	228	243	708	240	245	241	169	655	-7%
Other British Columbia	3,514	799	956	934	2,689	825	833	917	2,550	4,300	60%
Total British Columbia	35,228	7,956	9,685	9,457	27,098	8,130	8,961	10,150	10,004	29,115	7%
Total Territories	160	41	36	41	118	42	40	51	34	125	6%
Not Stated	25	5	16	1	22	3	-	4	7	11	-50%
Total	221,352	45,561	58,862	63,339	167,762	53,590	54,917	67,245	64,998	187,160	12%

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	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Skill Level O	2,926	798	718	813	2,329	597	768	885	929	2,582	11%
Skill Level A	19,708	4,877	5,185	5,738	15,800	3,908	4,616	5,294	5,728	15,638	-1%
Skill Level B	10,793	2,348	3,690	2,979	9,017	1,776	2,132	3,637	3,382	9,151	1%
Skill Level C	26,403	5,160	10,666	9,062	24,888	1,515	5,763	11,424	9,384	26,571	7%
Skill Level D	1,185	83	319	635	1,037	148	132	398	440	970	-6%
Not Stated	23,869	5,337	6,721	5,821	17,879	5,990	5,112	7,702	6,102	18,916	6%
Total	84,884	18,603	27,299	25,048	70,950	13,934	18,523	29,340	25,965	73,828	4%

* 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	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	YTD Rank	
United States	15,977	1	3,762	4,447	4,615	12,824	3,153	3,242	4,543	4,493	12,278	1	-4%
Mexico	11,200	2	2,488	5,500	3,092	11,080	120	2,584	5,814	2,796	11,194	2	1%
Jamaica	5,911	5	813	2,090	2,956	5,859	52	971	2,125	2,763	5,859	3	0%
France	4,944	7	1,189	1,975	1,243	4,407	537	1,481	2,341	1,579	5,401	4	23%
Japan	5,395	6	1,144	2,005	1,316	4,465	930	1,243	2,363	1,522	5,128	5	15%
United Kingdom	6,034	3	1,273	1,487	1,471	4,231	1,803	1,199	1,821	1,842	4,862	6	15%
Philippines	4,935	8	1,177	1,383	1,334	3,894	1,041	1,282	1,354	1,695	4,331	7	11%
Australia	5,945	4	1,598	1,305	929	3,832	2,113	1,601	1,309	1,135	4,045	8	6%
India	2,453	9	452	667	785	1,904	549	645	564	748	1,957	9	3%
Germany	1,915	11	440	467	735	1,642	273	449	596	887	1,932	10	18%
Total - Top Ten Only	64,709		14,336	21,326	18,476	54,138	10,571	14,697	22,830	19,460	56,987		5%
Total - Other Countries	20,175		4,267	5,973	6,572	16,812	3,363	3,826	6,510	6,505	16,841		0%
Total	84,884		18,603	27,299	25,048	70,950	13,934	18,523	29,340	25,965	73,828		4%

Table 6

Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province	2003					2004					Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003	
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD		
Census Metropolitan Area												
St. John's	222	54	89	42	185	37	21	59	22	102	-45%	
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	1,216	312	268	349	929	287	217	309	297	823	-11%	
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	1,438	366	357	391	1,114	324	238	368	319	925	-17%	
Total Prince Edward Island	117	18	29	58	105	12	10	16	22	48	-54%	
Halifax	906	172	396	237	805	101	167	351	168	686	-15%	
Other Nova Scotia	425	69	113	199	381	44	33	318	151	502	32%	
Total Nova Scotia	1,331	241	509	436	1,186	145	200	669	319	1,188	0%	
Saint John	103	23	19	38	80	23	15	21	26	62	-23%	
Other New Brunswick	457	95	131	132	358	99	86	128	144	358	0%	
Total New Brunswick	560	118	150	170	438	122	101	149	170	420	-4%	
Québec	1,071	273	361	309	943	128	284	420	262	966	2%	
Montréal	9,001	1,941	3,300	2,438	7,679	1,322	2,166	3,619	2,500	8,285	8%	
Ottawa-Gatineau (QC)	84	17	31	22	70	14	32	35	26	93	33%	
Other Quebec	3,110	536	1,502	835	2,873	237	580	1,763	838	3,181	11%	
Total Quebec	13,266	2,767	5,194	3,604	11,565	1,701	3,062	5,837	3,626	12,525	8%	
Ottawa-Gatineau (ON)	1,874	462	554	530	1,546	328	454	516	468	1,438	-7%	
Toronto	12,238	3,176	3,210	3,412	9,798	2,440	2,902	3,407	3,019	9,328	-5%	
Hamilton	570	144	147	195	486	84	125	154	137	416	-14%	
London	631	118	184	207	509	122	135	148	173	456	-10%	
Other Ontario	25,411	5,165	9,092	9,337	23,594	1,817	5,395	9,984	9,555	24,934	6%	
Total Ontario	40,724	9,065	13,187	13,681	35,933	4,791	9,011	14,209	13,352	36,572	2%	
Winnipeg	899	211	275	278	764	135	197	301	262	760	-1%	
Other Manitoba	494	92	167	165	424	70	100	145	170	415	-2%	
Total Manitoba	1,393	303	442	443	1,188	205	297	446	432	1,175	-1%	
Regina	202	46	53	58	157	45	32	70	61	163	4%	
Saskatoon	278	58	83	66	207	71	65	123	116	304	47%	
Other Saskatchewan	457	77	144	151	372	85	69	123	191	383	3%	
Total Saskatchewan	937	181	280	275	736	201	166	316	368	850	15%	
Calgary	2,789	673	770	757	2,200	589	695	805	811	2,311	5%	
Edmonton	1,547	379	426	472	1,277	270	321	429	439	1,189	-7%	
Other Alberta	2,988	748	801	652	2,201	787	682	769	854	2,305	5%	
Total Alberta	7,324	1,800	1,997	1,881	5,678	1,646	1,698	2,003	2,104	5,805	2%	
Vancouver	12,211	2,667	3,731	2,951	9,349	2,862	2,683	4,008	3,588	10,279	10%	
Victoria	211	52	46	76	174	37	32	40	321	393	126%	
Other British Columbia	4,444	871	1,069	900	2,840	1,604	867	1,056	1,217	3,140	11%	
Total British Columbia	16,866	3,590	4,846	3,927	12,363	4,503	3,582	5,104	5,126	13,812	12%	
Total Territories	266	51	75	74	200	66	48	69	39	156	-22%	
Not Stated	662	103	233	108	444	218	110	154	88	352	-21%	
Total	84,884	18,603	27,299	25,048	70,950	13,934	18,523	29,340	25,965	73,828	4%	

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	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Secondary or less	14,380	2,899	1,553	8,215	12,667	1,713	2,519	1,307	8,407	12,233	-3%
Trade	9,969	2,956	2,267	3,196	8,419	1,550	2,627	1,700	2,403	6,730	-20%
University	22,649	2,998	2,506	14,980	20,484	2,165	2,327	1,806	15,570	19,703	-4%
Other post-secondary	8,699	1,648	1,430	4,351	7,429	1,270	1,344	1,275	3,553	6,172	-17%
Other	4,890	1,240	1,343	1,554	4,137	753	1,105	1,353	1,613	4,071	-2%
Total	60,587	11,741	9,099	32,296	53,136	7,451	9,922	7,441	31,546	48,909	-8%

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	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	YTD Rank	
South Korea	13,010	1	3,775	2,615	4,583	10,973	2,037	3,762	2,178	4,369	10,309	1	-6%
China, People's Republic of	9,636	2	2,347	1,893	4,225	8,465	1,171	1,021	979	3,704	5,704	2	-33%
Japan	5,255	3	1,209	1,800	1,781	4,790	465	1,044	1,635	1,725	4,404	3	-8%
United States	3,803	4	306	298	2,864	3,468	335	301	285	2,898	3,484	4	0%
France	3,332	5	264	139	2,730	3,133	199	258	124	2,894	3,276	5	5%
Mexico	2,102	6	278	154	1,552	1,984	118	202	127	1,662	1,991	6	0%
Germany	1,610	8	76	36	1,439	1,551	59	80	32	1,561	1,673	7	8%
Taiwan	1,520	9	297	294	732	1,323	197	303	302	924	1,529	8	16%
India	2,018	7	212	252	1,234	1,698	320	239	124	856	1,219	9	-28%
United Kingdom	1,042	11	89	82	746	917	125	113	130	791	1,034	10	13%
Total - Top Ten Only	43,328		8,853	7,563	21,886	38,302	5,026	7,323	5,916	21,384	34,623		-10%
Total - Other Countries	17,259		2,888	1,536	10,410	14,834	2,425	2,599	1,525	10,162	14,286		-4%
Total	60,587		11,741	9,099	32,296	53,136	7,451	9,922	7,441	31,546	48,909		-8%

Table 9

Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province	2003					2004					Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area											
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	320	48	23	214	285	35	28	22	203	253	-11%
Total Prince Edward Island	114	16	6	84	106	8	14	8	74	96	-9%
Halifax	1,369	209	209	803	1,221	148	191	137	786	1,114	-9%
Other Nova Scotia	555	38	32	459	529	26	55	27	429	511	-3%
Total Nova Scotia	1,924	247	241	1,262	1,750	174	246	164	1,215	1,625	-7%
Saint John	181	17	34	102	153	28	12	15	110	137	-10%
Other New Brunswick	662	75	45	483	603	59	88	45	466	599	-1%
Total New Brunswick	843	92	79	585	756	87	100	60	576	736	-3%
Québec	796	139	40	549	728	68	130	39	608	777	7%
Montréal	7,559	1,013	532	5,177	6,722	837	838	494	5,112	6,444	-4%
Ottawa-Gatineau (QC)	112	18	9	78	105	7	17	16	75	108	3%
Other Quebec	1,128	121	71	820	1,012	116	131	84	837	1,052	4%
Total Quebec	9,595	1,291	652	6,624	8,567	1,028	1,116	633	6,632	8,381	-2%
Ottawa-Gatineau (ON)	1,864	338	261	1,047	1,646	218	267	198	1,028	1,493	-9%
Toronto	11,836	2,735	1,994	5,429	10,158	1,678	2,162	1,705	5,287	9,154	-10%
Hamilton	1,308	372	151	649	1,172	136	218	106	573	897	-23%
London	720	106	82	453	641	79	119	63	534	716	12%
Other Ontario	4,620	771	471	2,998	4,240	380	600	374	3,128	4,102	-3%
Total Ontario	20,348	4,322	2,959	10,576	17,857	2,491	3,366	2,446	10,550	16,362	-8%
Winnipeg	1,219	217	222	633	1,072	147	189	159	660	1,008	-6%
Other Manitoba	363	35	25	249	309	54	39	32	214	285	-8%
Total Manitoba	1,582	252	247	882	1,381	201	228	191	874	1,293	-6%
Regina	502	99	126	205	430	72	54	96	218	368	-14%
Saskatoon	429	71	40	263	374	55	55	34	228	317	-15%
Other Saskatchewan	289	36	19	211	266	23	19	18	162	199	-25%
Total Saskatchewan	1,220	206	185	679	1,070	150	128	148	608	884	-17%
Calgary	2,008	424	336	992	1,752	256	422	283	963	1,668	-5%
Edmonton	1,557	295	249	839	1,383	174	200	177	790	1,167	-16%
Other Alberta	994	165	155	587	907	87	151	113	450	714	-21%
Total Alberta	4,559	884	740	2,418	4,042	517	773	573	2,203	3,549	-12%
Vancouver	14,804	3,296	2,989	6,378	12,663	2,141	3,128	2,406	6,096	11,630	-8%
Victoria	725	112	133	402	647	78	94	95	452	641	-1%
Other British Columbia	4,450	955	831	2,143	3,929	521	681	690	2,022	3,393	-14%
Total British Columbia	19,979	4,363	3,953	8,923	17,239	2,740	3,903	3,191	8,570	15,664	-9%
Total Territories	63	9	5	32	46	17	3	2	22	27	-41%
Not Stated	40	11	9	17	37	3	17	3	19	39	5%
Total	60,587	11,741	9,099	32,296	53,136	7,451	9,922	7,441	31,546	48,909	-8%

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 OF BIRTH	2003							2004					YTD Rank	Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Rank	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD			
China, People's Republic of	18,900	1	4,168	6,241	4,586	14,995	3,905	6,630	8,454	3,758	18,842	1	26%	
India	13,380	2	2,972	3,475	3,618	10,065	3,315	5,647	7,397	3,639	16,683	2	66%	
Pakistan	6,233	4	1,587	1,769	1,470	4,826	1,407	2,466	3,841	1,901	8,208	3	70%	
Philippines	7,766	3	1,881	2,481	1,796	6,158	1,608	2,872	2,641	1,243	6,756	4	10%	
South Korea	4,147	7	839	1,175	1,000	3,014	1,133	1,663	1,771	1,032	4,466	5	48%	
Sri Lanka	3,222	12	903	779	700	2,382	840	1,612	1,972	644	4,228	6	77%	
England	3,278	11	513	834	832	2,179	1,099	1,502	1,638	785	3,925	7	80%	
United States	3,604	9	638	1,101	889	2,628	976	1,532	1,540	655	3,727	8	42%	
Jamaica	2,868	15	727	631	642	2,000	868	1,608	1,351	624	3,583	9	79%	
Iran	4,888	5	1,135	1,640	1,083	3,858	1,030	1,368	1,429	719	3,516	10	-9%	
Total - Top Ten Only	68,286		15,363	20,126	16,616	52,105	16,181	26,900	32,034	15,000	73,934		42%	
Total - Other Countries	79,649		18,047	24,418	18,408	60,873	18,776	29,275	29,873	13,837	72,985		20%	
Total	147,935		33,410	44,544	35,024	112,978	34,957	56,175	61,907	28,837	146,919		30%	