



THE MONITOR

YEAR-END FIGURES FOR 2004

PERMANENT RESIDENTS

A total of 235,808 people immigrated to Canada in 2004, a seven percent increase over the previous year. This number was within the planning target range of 220,000 to 245,000 new immigrants. Fifty-seven percent of immigrants were in the economic class, 27% in the family class, and 14% were refugees. Some of the largest category increases occurred among refugees landed in Canada, whose numbers increased by 41%; provincial nominees, who rose by 41%; and live-in caregivers, by 30%. See appendix 1 for the complete figures.

Please Note

The data in *The Monitor* are preliminary year-end figures and will be revised, probably upward, when all transactions for 2004 are entered into the Citizenship and Immigration Canada processing systems.

The top three countries of origin (country of last permanent residence) were China (36,410), India (25,568) and the Philippines (13,299). The largest change among the leading countries of origin was the declining importance of South Korea, which ranked ninth overall compared to fifth in 2003. This represented a 25% decrease in the number of South Korean immigrants in 2004. Two top 10 countries recorded large increases: the United States (25%) and France (22%). See appendix 2 for the complete figures.

More detailed analysis of immigration in 2004 is explored later in this publication.

FOREIGN WORKERS

Foreign worker flows increased by six percent in 2004, totalling 90,661. The number of workers at all skill levels, excluding level D (elemental and labour), increased or remained stable. Workers at the managerial level (skill level 0) increased at the greatest rate, rising by 13% for the year. Workers at skill level C (which includes most seasonal agricultural workers) formed the largest group, with 28,710 workers in 2004 or almost one in three foreign workers. The number of professionals (skill level A) and skilled and technical workers (skill level B) remained relatively stable. See appendix 4 for the complete figures.

Among the top 10 source countries, only the United States sent fewer foreign workers than in 2003. However, the United States was still the leading source country, with 15,226 foreign workers, followed by Mexico, with 11,347. Some top 10 source countries sent significantly more foreign workers to Canada, including the third-ranked United Kingdom (increasing by 21%), fourth-ranked Australia (by 22%), fifth-ranked France (by 30%) and tenth-ranked Germany (by 21%). See appendix 5 for the complete figures.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Foreign student flows totalled 56,529 for 2004. This was six per cent lower than the level recorded in 2003 and represented the third annual decline. Flows from several East Asian source countries have declined in recent quarters, along with the rise in the value of the Canadian dollar. Most obvious among these countries was China, which saw a 27% decline in the number of students it sent in 2004; Japan, which declined by 8% and South Korea, by 5%. Nevertheless, these three were the top source countries in 2004 and accounted for 43% of all foreign students coming to Canada. See appendix 8 for the complete figures.

All levels of study recorded a drop from the 2003 figures, with the steepest decline at the trade level of study (19%). University-level students declined by less than the rate for all students, with a four percent drop to 21,697 for the year. However, these students continued to make up the largest group. No remarkable changes to the destination of students were

recorded, and British Columbia recorded the largest absolute decline, to 18,347 (8% lower than in 2003). Ontario continued to lead in foreign student numbers, with 19,152 or one-third of the national total. See appendix 9 for the complete figures.

2004 IMMIGRATION OVERVIEW

Starting with the current quarter, a once-a-year analysis of one of the key movements (immigration, foreign workers, foreign students and citizenship) covered in *The Monitor* will appear. This quarter, the analysis focuses on immigration in 2004, based on preliminary data. There are no citizenship figures in the current issue of *The Monitor* as Citizenship and Immigration Canada is currently implementing a new global case management system.

A total of 235,808 people immigrated to Canada in 2004, a seven percent increase over the previous year. This number was within the 2004 planning target range of 220,000 to 245,000 new immigrants. Fifty-seven percent of immigrants were in the economic class. The provincial nominee program boosted immigration to a number of provinces that traditionally attract small immigration flows. For example, Manitoba's provincial nominee program helped boost immigration to the province to over 7,400 immigrants in 2004, the highest recorded level in the most recent 15-year period. Nevertheless, more than half of all immigrants continued to be destined to Ontario.

Thirty-eight percent of arriving immigrants between 25 and 64 years of age had a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education. At this level of education, there were an almost equal number of men and women immigrants. At the two extremes of the educational levels, however, women were overrepresented at the lower end and underrepresented at the higher end.

There has been a noticeable trend toward increasing skill levels among immigrants over the most recent 15-year period. Among immigrants 15 years of age or older whose skill level could be classified, 58% were professionals (skill level A), compared to only 17% in 1990. Together, the two lowest skill levels (intermediate and clerical, and elemental and labour) accounted for only 10% of immigrants in 2004 compared to 37% in 1990.

In 2004, 17% of all immigrants over the age of 15 (31,798) were classified as non-workers (a category that excludes students). Ninety-seven percent of these non-workers were female and a third declared no knowledge of English or French on landing. A high proportion (64%) was between the ages of 25 and 44.

The leading mother tongue of 2004 newcomers was Mandarin, followed by English and Arabic. A greater number of immigrants declared an ability to speak French so that in that year, one in seven immigrants had some knowledge of French on arrival in Canada.

Chart 1—Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries, 2004

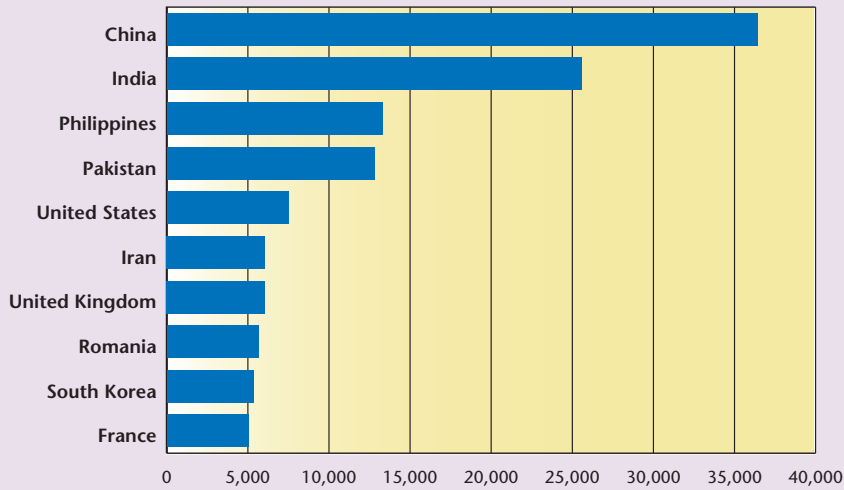


Table 1. Immigration by Landing Class, 2003 and 2004

	2003	2004
Family class	68,863	62,745
Economic class: principal applicants	51,686	55,979
Economic class: spouses and dependants	69,369	77,764
Refugees	25,981	32,683
Other	5,453	6,637
Total	221,352	235,808

Thirty-seven percent of new immigrants had no knowledge of English or French at arrival, but almost a third of these were children under the age of 10.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

For the seventh year running, China and India were, respectively, the first and second leading countries of origin of new immigrants to Canada. In 2004, China accounted for 15% of immigrants (36,410) and India, for 11% (25,668). The Philippines (13,299) and Pakistan (12,796) were the third and fourth source countries, each accounting for around 5% of immigrants. The United States followed, with almost 7,500 immigrants or 3% of the national total (for the complete figures, see table 2).

LANDING CLASS

Economic Class

Fifty-seven percent of immigrants (133,743) in 2004 were in the economic class (see table 1), and just over half of them were male. Among the different categories of

economic immigrants, females predominated only among live-in caregivers, with 71% of the annual flow.

The three leading source countries in this class matched those for all immigrants: China, India and the Philippines. China contributed 18% of the economic class immigrants, somewhat more than its 15% for all immigrants. India and the Philippines contributed 11% and 7%, respectively. The fourth and fifth countries of origin, Pakistan and Romania, each contributed 4% (see table 2).

Economic class immigration accounted for a large proportion of some country movements. For example, France stands out with 90% of immigrants in this class, and Romania and South Korea each with 84%. The percentage of economic immigrants among Canada's top three source countries all exceeded the 57% national average. Two notable exceptions among leading source countries were the United States, with only 40% economic immigrants, and Pakistan, with 44%.

Table 2. Class of Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries, 2004

ECONOMIC CLASS			FAMILY CLASS			REFUGEE CLASS			ALL CLASSES		
Country of last permanent residence		%	Country of last permanent residence		%	Country of last permanent residence		%	Country of last permanent residence		%
1. China	24,509	18.3	1. China	9,026	14.4	1. Pakistan	2,868	8.8	1. China	36,410	15.4
2. India	15,230	11.4	2. India	8,860	14.1	2. Colombia	2,818	8.6	2. India	25,568	10.8
3. Philippines	9,053	6.8	3. Pakistan	4,067	6.5	3. China	2,536	7.8	3. Philippines	13,299	5.6
4. Pakistan	5,668	4.2	4. Philippines	3,970	6.3	4. Afghanistan	2,239	6.9	4. Pakistan	12,796	5.4
5. Romania	4,754	3.6	5. United States	3,806	6.1	5. Sri Lanka	2,077	6.4	5. United States	7,493	3.2
6. France	4,537	3.4	6. United Kingdom	1,822	2.9	6. Sudan	1,379	4.2	6. United Kingdom	6,056	2.6
7. South Korea	4,475	3.3	7. Vietnam	1,666	2.7	7. Zimbabwe	1,333	4.1	7. Iran	6,063	2.6
8. United Arab Emirates	4,086	3.1	8. Sri Lanka	1,516	2.4	8. India	1,180	3.6	8. Romania	5,655	2.4
9. United Kingdom	4,013	3.0	9. Jamaica	1,336	2.1	9. Congo, Democratic Republic of	1,119	3.4	9. South Korea	5,337	2.3
10. Iran	3,873	2.9	10. Iran	1,064	1.7	10. Somalia	1,084	3.3	10. France	5,027	2.1
Total – Top Ten	80,198	60.0	Total – Top Ten	37,133	59.2	Total – Top Ten	18,633	57.0	Total – Top Ten	123,704	52.5
Total – All Others	53,545	40.0	Total – All Others	25,612	40.8	Total – All Others	14,050	43.0	Total – All Others	112,104	47.5
Total	133,743	100.0	Total	62,745	100.0	Total	32,683	100.0	Total	235,808	100.0

Provincial Nominee Program

In recent years, CIC signed and renewed a number of federal-provincial agreements that give the provinces the right to nominate immigrants specifically destined for settlement in their jurisdiction.

Overall, the number of provincial nominees increased by 41% in 2004, bringing the total to 6,247 for the whole country. Manitoba has so far used its federal-provincial agreement to the greatest advantage, accounting for almost two-thirds of Canada's provincial

nominees, with just over 4,000 in 2004. A number of other provinces significantly increased their intake of provincial nominees in 2004, including Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The top five countries of origin for provincial nominees were the Philippines (1,156), Germany (1,065), South Korea (553), the United Kingdom (480) and China (417). Together, Filipinos and Germans accounted for about half of Manitoba's provincial nominees.

In terms of professional qualifications, the leading group (seven percent) was classified as trades and skilled equipment/transportation operators, followed by natural and applied sciences professionals (three percent) and health professionals (three percent).

Family Class

The family class accounted for 27% of all immigrants coming to Canada in 2004 (see table 1). This included spouses and partners, parents and grandparents and

other dependants, including children. Family class immigrants were more likely to be female, accounting for 63% of spouses, and 58% of parents and grandparents, children and dependants.

China and India each contributed 14% of family class immigrants, followed by Pakistan, the Philippines and the United States, each at around 6%. The United States stands out among the leading sources of family class immigration: half of all immigrants from the United States were in the family

Table 3. Provincial Nominees by Province or Territory, 2000–2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	35	38	37	168
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	10	44	143
Nova Scotia	0	11	0	0	64
New Brunswick	22	71	105	146	161
Quebec*	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	37
Ontario*	65	96	139	277	292
Manitoba	1,095	973	1,528	3,106	4,037
Saskatchewan	37	41	73	173	323
Alberta	19	19	24	178	425
British Columbia	13	24	206	441	597
Yukon	0	0	n/a	0	0
	1,252	1,275	2,126	4,418	6,247

*While these provinces do not have provincial nominee agreements with the federal government, in some cases, provincial nominees destined to other provinces declare an intention to go elsewhere. Coding errors may also account for some of the numbers.

class and the vast majority of these were sponsored spouses and partners (89%). Sponsored parents and grandparents and children and dependants were comparatively few.

Refugee Class

Refugees accounted for 14% of immigrants in 2004, with a total of 32,683 people (see table 1). Refugees were only slightly more likely to be male, accounting for

52% of the total. The five leading countries for refugees were Pakistan, Colombia, China, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. Among these, only Pakistan and China were also among the top 10 source countries for all immigrants.

Since the year 2000, noticeable changes have occurred in the leading countries of origin for immigrants in the refugee class. Among the countries that now rank among the top 10 sources,

Colombia (second), China (third), Sudan (sixth) and Zimbabwe (seventh) were not among the top 10 in 2000. Others that were prominent in 2000, such as the former Yugoslavia (first), have dropped from the top 10. These changes illustrate the rapidity with which countries can rise and fall as leading sources of refugees to Canada.

The leading source countries for all refugees broadly reflect two separate streams of refugees. The first includes refugees landed in Canada (refugee claimants who have received a positive determination at the Immigration and Refugee Board) and their dependants landed from abroad. Together, they accounted for 68% of all refugees landed in 2004. The leading source countries for this group were Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Zimbabwe. The second major stream consists of government-assisted refugees (GARs) and privately sponsored refugees (PSRs) and accounted for the remaining 32% of refugees. A large number of refugees in these groups came directly to Canada from refugee camps. The leading source countries for GARs and PSRs were

Afghanistan, Colombia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Iraq.

LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Among immigrants between 25 and 64 years of age, some noticeable differences can be observed between men and women in 2004. Women were overrepresented at the lower levels of education and underrepresented at the higher levels. Women were 1.6 times more likely than men to have the lowest level of education (0–9 years of schooling), while men were twice as likely to have a doctoral degree. Despite these differences, an almost equal number of men and women had a bachelor's degree. Gender parity at this level of education is significant because almost 40% of immigrants in this age group recorded a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education.

SKILL LEVELS

There was a noticeable trend toward increasing skill levels among immigrants over the most recent 15-year period. Among the

Chart 2—Immigrants Between 25 and 64 Years of Age, by Gender and Level of Education, 2004

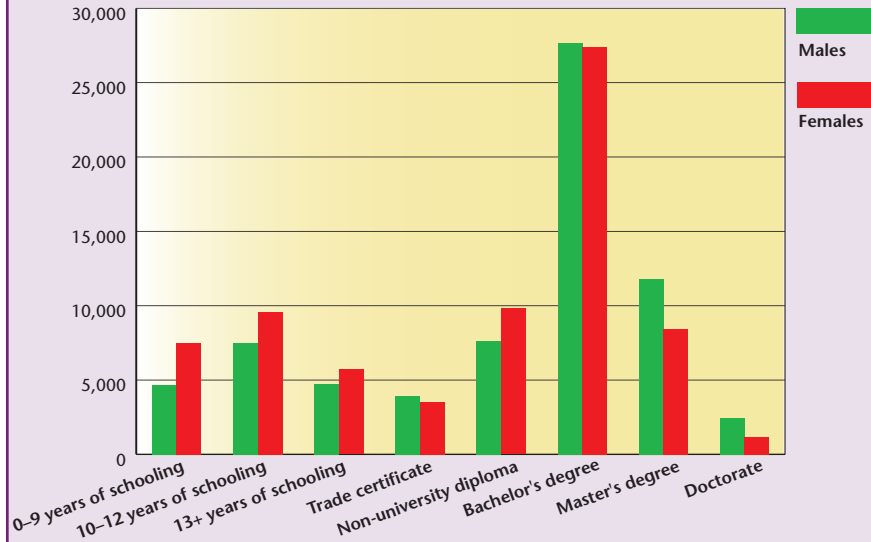


Table 4. Immigrants Between 25 and 64 Years of Age, by Gender and Level of Education, 2004

	Males	Females
0-9 years of schooling	4,650	7,508
10-12 years of schooling	7,515	9,597
13+ years of schooling	4,720	5,706
Trade certificate	3,909	3,518
Non-university diploma	7,634	9,812
Bachelor's degree	27,657	27,424
Master's degree	11,793	8,450
Doctorate	2,449	1,174
Total	70,327	73,189

immigrants 15 years of age or older whose skill level could be classified, 58% were professionals at skill level A (the highest skill level). In 1990, only 17% of immigrants were at this skill level. Fewer immigrants were classified at the next skill level (B: skilled and technical), with only 22% in 2004 compared to 37% in 1990. Together, the two lowest skill levels (C: intermediate and clerical, and D: elemental and labour) accounted for 10% of immigrants last year, compared to 37% in 1990. About nine percent of workers were clas-

sified at the managerial level in both 2004 and 1990.

The number of new workers, that is, immigrants whose skill level could not be determined, constituted 50% of immigrants who declared an intention to work.

Another large group consisted of immigrants classified as non-workers. Seventeen percent of all immigrants (31,798) over the age of 15 fell into this category and they were overwhelmingly female, at 97% of the total. A third of these women declared no knowledge of

Chart 3—Immigration by Skill Level, 1990 and 2004

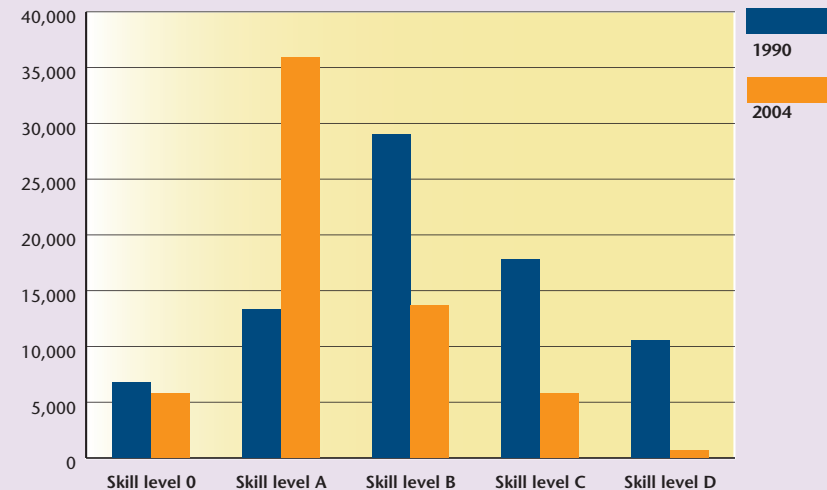
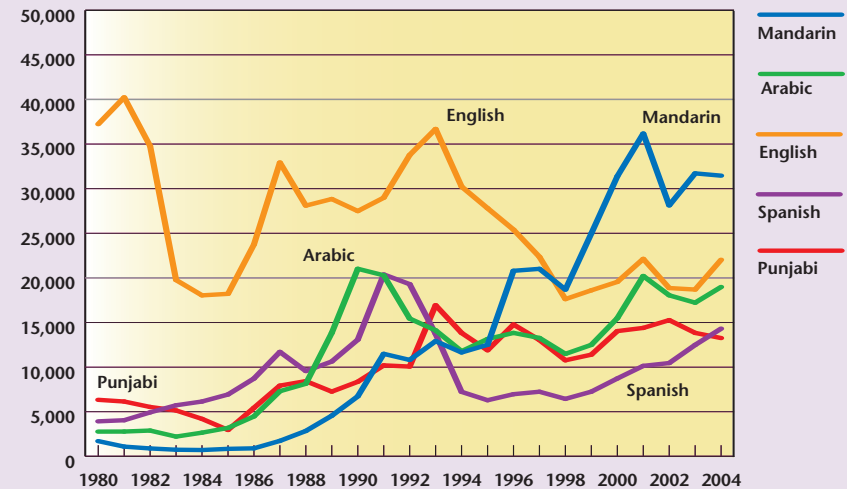


Table 5. Immigration by Skill Level and Intention to Work, 1990 and 2004

	1990		2004	
		%		%
Skill level 0	6,798	3.1	5,798	2.5
Skill level A	13,342	6.2	35,940	15.2
Skill level B	28,999	13.4	13,685	5.8
Skill level C	17,789	8.2	5,750	2.4
Skill level D	10,541	4.9	649	0.3
Occupational skill level identified	77,469	35.8	61,822	26.2
New workers	34,578	16.0	61,462	26.1
Industrial codes	3,042	1.4	1,156	0.5
Intending to work	115,089	53.2	124,440	52.8
Children under 15 years of age	47,363	21.9	50,911	21.6
Students (15+ years old)	17,849	8.2	22,553	9.6
Retired	10,250	4.7	6,052	2.6
Other non-workers	25,622	11.8	31,798	13.5
Labour market intention not stated	244	0.1	54	0.0
Total	216,417	100.0	235,808	100.0

Chart 4—Immigration by Mother Tongue, 1980–2004, Top Five 2004 Languages



English or French on landing, and a high proportion of all female non-workers were between the ages of 25 and 44 (64%).

MOTHER TONGUE AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Mother Tongue

The language profile of immigrants has changed dramatically over the past 25 years, in line with source country shifts. In 2004, over 30,000 new immigrants (13%) reported Mandarin as their mother

tongue. This level has remained relatively steady since 2000. English was the second largest mother tongue, with over 22,000 speakers (nine percent). The number of native-English speakers has been declining over the last 25 years, though the 2004 level was not an historical low for the period. The next three most common languages were (in descending order) Arabic, Spanish and Punjabi. Like Mandarin, all three languages have been on the rise in the past 25 years.

French

The other language that will be of interest to readers is French. French ranked as the ninth leading mother tongue of new immigrants to Canada in 2004 and included 6,800 immigrants, or three percent of the total.

Many more immigrants than those whose mother tongue was French declared an ability to speak French, however. In total, 11,300 immigrants declared a knowledge of French and another 22,607 reported a knowledge of both French

and English, bringing the total number of French-speaking immigrants in 2004 to 33,907 (14%). This represented an increase in the proportion of immigrants who can speak French compared to recent years. In 2003, 12% of all immigrants reported a knowledge of French while in 2000, the percentage was nine. It is worth noting that most of the increase occurred among immigrants who speak both official languages rather than those who speak French exclusively.

Table 6. Immigration by Mother Tongue, 1995-2004, Top Twenty Languages

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Mandarin	12,502	20,796	21,014	18,689	24,976	31,386	36,177	28,126	31,716	31,458
2. English	27,801	25,405	22,357	17,623	18,607	19,556	22,132	18,866	18,693	22,031
3. Arabic	13,153	13,839	13,268	11,483	12,497	15,489	20,214	18,047	17,222	18,985
4. Spanish	6,290	6,965	7,242	6,443	7,251	8,726	10,139	10,460	12,490	14,317
5. Punjabi	11,893	14,778	13,042	10,765	11,395	14,038	14,397	15,271	13,838	13,255
6. Tagalog	14,428	12,271	10,466	7,679	8,327	9,612	12,556	10,611	11,443	12,442
7. Urdu	4,188	8,259	12,071	8,001	8,616	13,616	15,250	13,467	11,962	11,721
8. Russian	5,782	7,457	9,552	10,886	9,352	9,450	10,018	9,418	8,393	8,759
9. French	4,491	4,033	3,635	4,575	4,721	5,343	5,591	5,199	5,391	6,800
10. Romanian	4,202	3,854	4,026	3,062	3,542	4,540	5,628	5,815	5,559	5,858
11. Korean	3,541	3,277	4,131	4,993	7,236	7,661	9,664	7,410	7,180	5,420
12. Hindi	1,958	2,677	2,932	2,108	2,936	4,303	5,340	5,322	4,396	5,346
13. Tamil	9,311	6,486	5,584	3,785	5,148	6,480	6,195	5,825	4,915	5,113
14. Farsi	950	2,599	6,075	5,652	4,653	4,501	4,680	6,916	5,043	5,069
15. Cantonese	36,572	32,572	23,633	10,278	5,450	5,322	4,704	5,243	5,207	5,003
16. Chinese	5,949	10,100	12,065	8,240	9,930	8,761	7,113	6,769	4,412	4,656
17. Gujarati	1,864	2,618	2,448	1,849	2,039	5,317	5,462	5,964	4,731	4,656
18. Other African Languages	1,077	842	518	439	555	727	720	1,127	2,374	3,512
19. Bengali	2,134	3,046	3,571	2,334	2,357	3,495	4,414	3,515	2,499	3,159
20. German	2,114	2,572	2,126	1,938	2,207	2,200	1,961	1,866	2,245	2,388
Total – Top 20 Only	170,200	184,446	179,756	140,822	151,795	180,523	202,355	185,237	179,709	189,948
Total – All Other Languages	42,666	41,626	36,283	33,374	38,168	46,936	48,261	43,799	41,643	45,860
Total	212,866	226,072	216,039	174,196	189,963	227,459	250,616	229,036	221,352	235,808

Neither English nor French

A final area of note is the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada without any knowledge of French or English. Just over 87,000 new immigrants (37%) declared no knowledge of either official language on landing. This proportion

was the lowest recorded in the last 25 years. It is worth noting that 29% of these individuals (25,418) were children less than 10 years of age.

DESTINATIONS

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia

Ontario was the destination of 53% of immigrants (125,123) in 2004, the same proportion as in 1990. While a greater number of

immigrants were headed to Ontario up to the year 2001 (approaching 60%), the numbers have fallen back to the levels of the early 1990s in the last two years. Quebec took in 19% of immigrants (44,276), also the same percentage as 1990. Flows to Quebec

Table 7. Immigration by Declared Official Language Ability, French, 2000–2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	n/a	n/a	0	11
Prince Edward Island	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Nova Scotia	14	9	13	25	20
New Brunswick	68	69	46	58	38
Quebec	8,736	9,545	9,167	8,612	9,726
Ontario	1,203	1,387	1,161	1,020	1,153
Manitoba	72	51	42	45	56
Saskatchewan	8	8	11	n/a	20
Alberta	110	116	85	99	154
British Columbia	151	138	100	108	118
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	n/a
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	n/a
	10,367	11,326	10,635	9,972	11,300

in the mid-1990s dipped to 13% of all immigrants and only returned to early 1990s levels in the last year. British Columbia's proportion of immigrants (37,044) stood at 16% of the national flow in 2004, compared to 13% in 1990. While B.C. immigration levels rose as high as 23% in 1996, the level has stabilized between 15% and 16% since 2001.

Atlantic Canada

All the Atlantic provinces reached higher levels of immigration in 2004 and all increased by several-fold the number of provincial nominees they accepted (see table 3). In Prince Edward Island, almost one in two immigrants was a provincial nominee; in Newfoundland and Labrador, it was one in three, and in New Brunswick, one in five. The program figured less prominently in Nova Scotia, accounting for one in 25 immigrants.

Table 8. Immigration by Declared Official Language Ability, French and English, 2000–2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	20	11	9	16
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	31
Nova Scotia	50	69	58	111	167
New Brunswick	56	80	61	67	131
Quebec	5,967	8,106	9,281	11,488	14,735
Ontario	2,888	3,736	3,331	3,401	5,367
Manitoba	78	96	60	114	177
Saskatchewan	23	25	34	48	139
Alberta	293	361	329	399	691
British Columbia	545	540	544	584	1,135
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	8
Nunavut	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	7
Not Stated	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
	9,914	13,041	13,718	16,246	22,607

The Prairies

Alberta was the reported destination of seven percent of new immigrants (16,392) in 2004. This represented a drop from the nine percent recorded in 1990, but an increase over the low of six percent recorded in 1997. Saskatchewan took in a little less than one percent of immigrants (1,950) in 2004. While this also represented a slightly smaller share than 1990, Saskatchewan boosted immigration levels through its provincial nominee program, which account-

ed for almost one in six immigrants to the province in 2004. Finally, Manitoba accounted for about three percent of Canada's immigrants (7,414), a high for the 1990–2004 period and the first time that the annual intake exceeded 7,000 immigrants. A little more than half of Manitoba's immigrants came as provincial nominees.

Chart 5—Immigrants Destined to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, 1990–2004

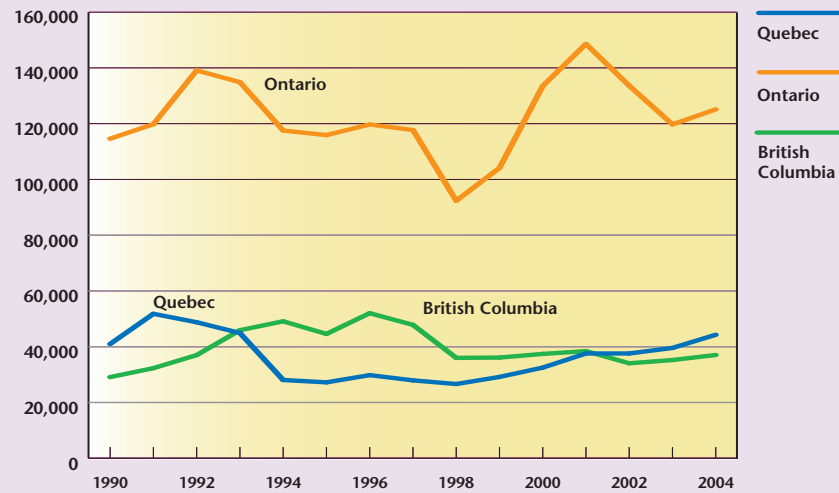


Chart 6—Immigrants Destined to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, 1990–2004, as a Percentage of Canada’s Total Immigration

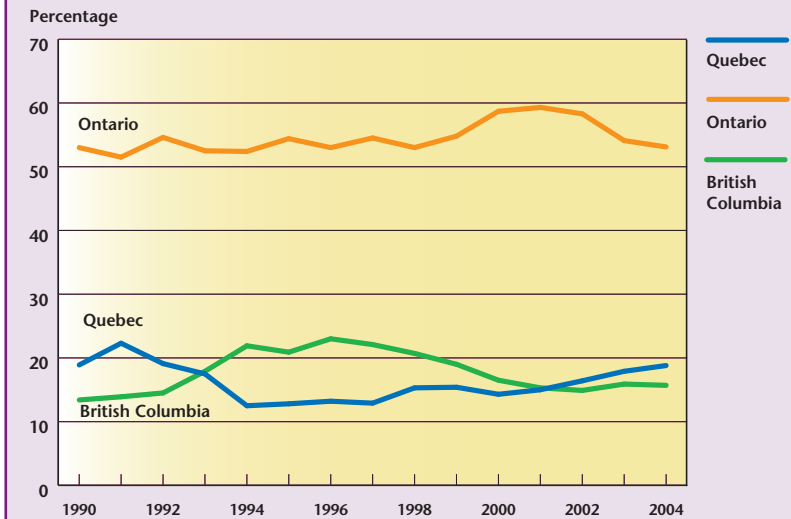


Chart 7—Immigrants Destined to Atlantic Canada, 1990–2004

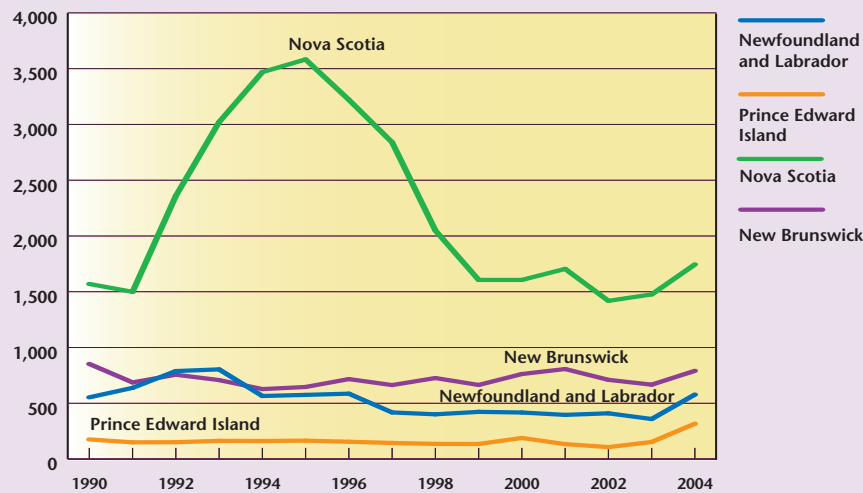


Chart 8—Immigrants Destined to the Prairies, 1990–2004

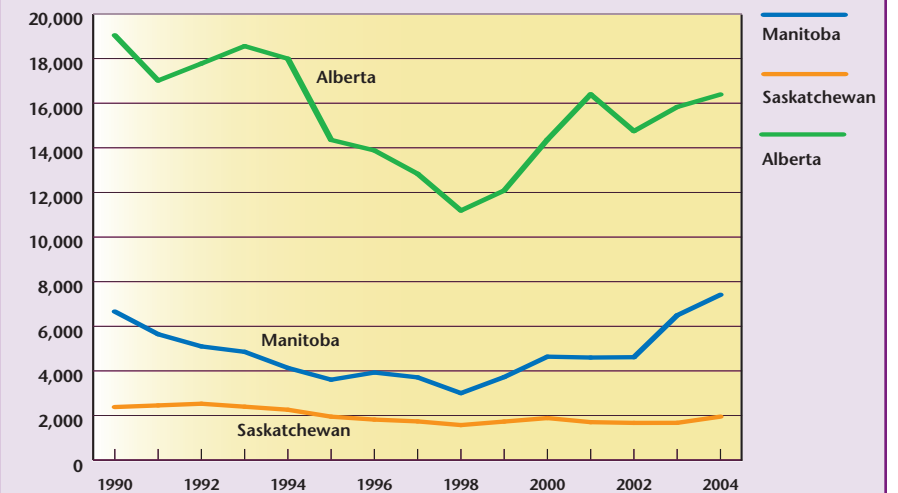


Table 9. Immigration by Province and Territory, 1990–2004

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Newfoundland and Labrador	553	638	789	804	565	575	586	418	401	423	417	396	410	359	578
Prince Edward Island	176	150	151	163	162	165	155	144	136	135	189	134	107	153	317
Nova Scotia	1,570	1,499	2,359	3,021	3,469	3,583	3,221	2,839	2,049	1,606	1,606	1,705	1,418	1,476	1,745
New Brunswick	853	687	756	708	627	646	717	663	726	664	762	807	710	667	791
Quebec	40,972	51,801	48,765	44,924	28,056	27,216	29,806	27,934	26,621	29,176	32,505	37,584	37,575	39,551	44,276
Ontario	114,594	119,788	139,097	134,867	117,537	115,904	119,719	117,713	92,348	104,150	133,501	148,582	133,601	119,741	125,123
Manitoba	6,660	5,643	5,098	4,856	4,134	3,604	3,927	3,710	3,001	3,723	4,638	4,598	4,614	6,492	7,414
Saskatchewan	2,379	2,452	2,529	2,396	2,258	1,947	1,816	1,735	1,572	1,729	1,885	1,703	1,669	1,670	1,950
Alberta	19,047	17,014	17,778	18,561	17,996	14,355	13,883	12,836	11,189	12,086	14,366	16,399	14,748	15,830	16,392
British Columbia	29,101	32,315	37,000	45,928	49,115	44,586	52,019	47,843	35,996	36,116	37,423	38,420	34,053	35,228	37,044
Yukon	90	87	135	105	118	94	94	88	62	79	60	65	50	57	61
Northwest Territories	84	126	113	170	159	117	93	94	62	57	82	93	60	94	89
Nunavut	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	0	6	6	n/a	n/a	12	12	12	9	8
Not Stated	n/a	556	249	n/a	n/a	74	30	16	n/a	n/a	13	118	9	25	20
Total	216,417	232,756	254,819	256,731	224,399	212,866	226,072	216,039	174,196	189,963	227,459	250,616	229,036	221,352	235,808

Feature Article

CANADA'S RECENT IMMIGRANTS: WHERE DO THEY LIVE?

This quarter's feature article contains information from *Citizenship and Immigration Canada's Recent Immigrants in Metropolitan Areas* profile series. The profiles have now been

updated to reflect the 2001 census. Over the coming months, they will be released on the CIC Web site at www.cic.gc.ca. The profiles present information on recent immigrants living in Canada at the time of the 2001 census, including their origin and background, family and household structure, participation in the economy, income and housing. Profiles are available for Canada as a whole and 13 cities: Toronto, Vancouver, Montréal,

Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Québec and Halifax.

The foreign-born proportion of Canada's population is on the rise and reached a 70-year high at the time of the May 2001 census. In total, 5.4 million people (18.4% of the population) were born outside of Canada, compared to 17.4% in 1996. This compares to 22% of the Australian population and 11% of the population of the United States. A third of these immigrants

arrived in Canada in the 1991–2001 decade, totalling about 1.8 million immigrants, or 6.2% of Canada's population.

One of the most striking differences between recent immigrants and people born in Canada is where they choose to live. More than 90% of immigrants who arrived during the 1990s were living in a metropolitan area, compared to less than 65% of the overall Canadian population. A striking 70% of immigrants resided in Montréal, Toronto and

Vancouver. This percentage represented an increase from the 66% of immigrants who arrived in the 1980s as reported in the 1991 census and the 58% who arrived in the 1970s as reported in the 1981 census.

The number of recent immigrants who settle in these three cities is clearly on the rise, with very few making their homes in smaller cities and in rural and small-town Canada. The exception to this is immigrants from Western Europe, the United States and the United Kingdom.

CITY PERSPECTIVE

Among Canada's three largest cities, Toronto had the largest proportion of recent immigrants (23%), followed by Vancouver (21%) and Montréal (9%) (see chart 9). Recent immigrants also figured prominently in the population of some urban areas of Ontario, such as Kitchener, London and Windsor, where they represented seven to eight percent of the population. These settlement patterns mean that one-half of Canada's population lived in close

proximity to recent immigrants with their diverse geographic origins and cultural backgrounds. For these Canadians, contact with recent immigrants was likely to be a common occurrence, unlike the other half of the population.

Toronto

Toronto's recent immigrant population appeared to have much the same composition as Canada's. This is not surprising, as more than four out of 10 recent immigrants lived in Toronto. Toronto was home to a relatively large proportion of recent immigrants from South and Central Asia (59%) and the Caribbean (67.7%) (see table 11). Recent immigrants from a few countries of origin had an overwhelming preference for Toronto, including those from Guyana, 87% of whom resided in the city, followed by Jamaica (81%) and Sri Lanka (80%).

Vancouver

Over 80% of Vancouver's recent immigrants were born in Asia, half of whom were born in East Asia (mainly Hong Kong and China)

(see table 10). A relatively small percentage of recent immigrants from Western Asia and the Middle East reside in Vancouver (3.7%) compared to the other two cities, each of which accounted for about a third of recent immigrants from this area of the world. Those from the Caribbean were also unlikely to settle in Vancouver, which accounted for only one percent of recent immigrants from this area of the world.

The preference for Vancouver among the recent immigrants from

specific countries of origin was less evident than in the case of Toronto, with the largest proportion seen among immigrants from Taiwan, 69% of whom resided in Vancouver, followed by those from Fiji, with 66%.

Montréal

Montréal's recent immigrant population was rather different from Canada's as a whole. Together, Western Asia, the Middle East and Africa accounted for 20% of Montréal's recent immigrants (see

Chart 9—Immigrants and Canadian-Born by Geographic Location, 2001

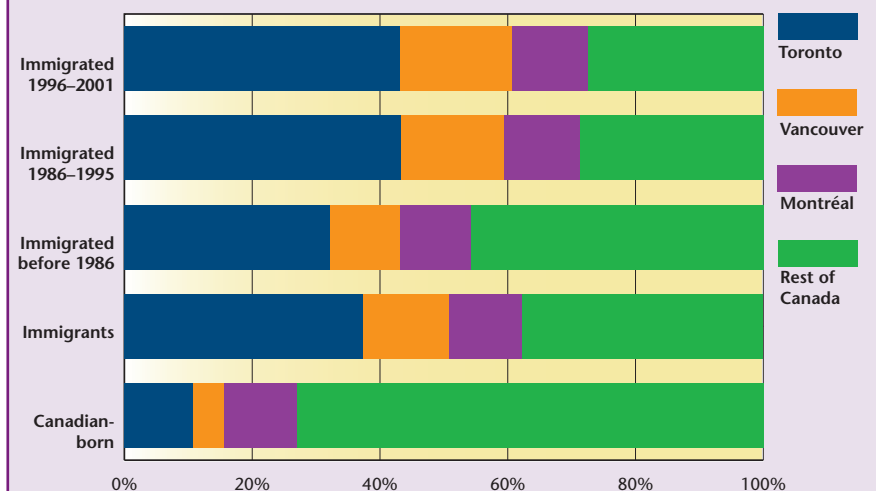


Table 10. Distribution of Recent Immigrant Populations in Canadian Cities, 2001

Place of Residence	World Region of Birth											Total
	East Asia	South-East Asia and Pacific	South and Central Asia	Western Asia and Middle Pacific	Africa	Eastern Europe	Western Europe	United Kingdom	Latin America	Caribbean	United States	
Toronto	22.0%	10.9%	26.4%	2.9%	4.8%	13.2%	3.8%	1.8%	2.8%	9.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Vancouver	49.7%	14.6%	16.2%	0.9%	2.4%	6.8%	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	0.4%	2.1%	100.0%
Montréal	9.9%	9.1%	15.1%	12.9%	7.4%	11.3%	11.2%	0.8%	9.3%	10.6%	2.4%	100.0%
Rest of Canada	13.2%	13.4%	13.0%	5.1%	5.2%	18.0%	9.1%	6.4%	6.5%	3.0%	7.0%	100.0%
Canada	23.1%	12.1%	19.7%	4.3%	4.8%	13.2%	5.8%	3.1%	4.5%	6.4%	3.2%	100.0%

table 10). Another 20% came from Latin America and the Caribbean (notably Haiti). Western Europe accounted for another 11% of Montréal's recent immigrants, but very few came from the United Kingdom (0.8%). These origins reflect a preponderance of recent immigrants from French- and Spanish-speaking countries in that city. Some 83% of recent immigrants from Haiti and 81% from Morocco resided in the city.

Table 11. Place of Residence of All Recent Immigrants in Canada, 2001

World Region of Birth	Place of Residence				
	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal	Rest of Canada	Canada
East Asia	41.8%	37.6%	4.6%	16.0%	100.0%
South-East Asia and Pacific	39.8%	21.2%	8.1%	31.0%	100.0%
South and Central Asia	59.0%	14.3%	8.2%	18.5%	100.0%
Western Asia and Middle East	30.4%	3.7%	32.5%	33.5%	100.0%
Africa	44.3%	8.7%	16.5%	30.4%	100.0%
Eastern Europe	43.8%	8.9%	9.2%	38.1%	100.0%
Western Europe	29.2%	5.6%	20.7%	44.4%	100.0%
United Kingdom	25.7%	13.6%	2.7%	58.1%	100.0%
Latin America	27.6%	10.2%	22.0%	40.4%	100.0%
Caribbean	67.7%	1.0%	17.9%	13.4%	100.0%
United States	20.4%	11.5%	7.8%	60.1%	100.0%
Total	43.9%	17.4%	10.7%	27.9%	100.0%

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

For questions or comments related to this publication, contact monitor-observateur@cic.gc.ca.

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Appendix 1

Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2003					2004					Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Spouses and partners	8,766	11,161	11,210	11,354	42,491	10,571	12,787	11,431	9,701	44,490	5%
Parents and grandparents	4,140	6,349	4,864	4,023	19,376	3,856	4,708	2,548	1,616	12,728	-34%
Others	1,573	1,730	2,065	1,628	6,996	1,367	1,458	1,390	1,312	5,527	-21%
Total family class	14,479	19,240	18,139	17,005	68,863	15,794	18,953	15,369	12,629	62,745	-9%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	10,378	12,603	12,917	9,472	45,370	10,363	13,297	13,963	10,268	47,891	6%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	567	570	644	418	2,199	515	575	958	660	2,708	23%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	406	477	749	1,067	2,699	975	1,034	764	522	3,295	22%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	241	389	428	360	1,418	433	571	562	519	2,085	47%
Total economic class - principal applicants	11,592	14,039	14,738	11,317	51,686	12,286	15,477	16,247	11,969	55,979	8%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	12,671	16,537	18,407	12,247	59,862	13,126	17,970	20,930	13,526	65,552	10%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	1,423	1,458	1,914	1,107	5,902	1,340	1,411	2,622	1,681	7,054	20%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	19	111	196	279	605	405	242	195	154	996	65%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	472	787	978	763	3,000	796	1,183	1,230	953	4,162	39%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	14,585	18,893	21,495	14,396	69,369	15,667	20,806	24,977	16,314	77,764	12%
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	23,049	29,140	31,324	21,719	105,232	23,489	31,267	34,893	23,794	113,443	8%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	1,990	2,028	2,558	1,525	8,101	1,855	1,986	3,580	2,341	9,762	21%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	425	588	945	1,346	3,304	1,380	1,276	959	676	4,291	30%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	713	1,176	1,406	1,123	4,418	1,229	1,754	1,792	1,472	6,247	41%
Total economic class	26,177	32,932	36,233	25,713	121,055	27,953	36,283	41,224	28,283	133,743	10%
Post-determination refugee claimants	5	10	15	15	45	13	13	12	8	46	2%
Deferred removal order class	11	6	12	5	34	2	1	1	3	7	-79%
Total other	16	16	27	20	79	15	14	13	11	53	-33%
Total immigrants	40,672	52,188	54,399	42,738	189,997	43,762	55,250	56,606	40,923	196,541	3%
Government-assisted refugees	1,288	1,446	2,117	2,653	7,504	1,733	1,915	1,983	1,780	7,411	-1%
Privately sponsored refugees	504	697	856	1,196	3,253	880	1,037	625	572	3,114	-4%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	1,475	2,467	3,616	3,707	11,265	5,181	5,519	2,962	2,239	15,901	41%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	490	820	1,075	1,574	3,959	1,508	1,720	1,823	1,206	6,257	58%
Total refugees	3,757	5,430	7,664	9,130	25,981	9,302	10,191	7,393	5,797	32,683	26%
Total immigrants and refugees	44,429	57,618	62,063	51,868	215,978	53,064	65,441	63,999	46,720	229,224	6%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	13	14	25	45	97	31	43	36	38	148	53%
IRPA other	1,114	1,227	1,249	1,675	5,265	1,819	1,757	1,546	1,313	6,435	22%
Backlog	5	3	2	2	12	-	1	-	-	1	-92%
Total	45,561	58,862	63,339	53,590	221,352	54,914	67,242	65,581	48,071	235,808	7%

* p.a. = principal applicants

Appendix 2

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

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003					2003 Rank	2004					2004 Rank	Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
China, People's Republic of	8,322	10,625	9,397	7,772	36,116	1	9,401	10,196	9,354	7,459	36,410	1	1%
India	4,598	7,349	7,322	5,291	24,560	2	5,047	7,253	7,505	5,763	25,568	2	4%
Philippines	2,003	3,317	3,280	3,378	11,978	4	3,112	4,158	3,604	2,425	13,299	3	11%
Pakistan	2,662	2,967	3,408	3,293	12,330	3	2,806	4,066	3,423	2,501	12,796	4	4%
United States	1,358	1,391	1,472	1,769	5,990	6	1,830	2,067	1,865	1,731	7,493	5	25%
Iran	1,200	1,353	1,730	1,365	5,648	7	1,500	1,739	1,872	952	6,063	6	7%
United Kingdom	1,056	1,382	1,538	1,218	5,194	9	1,318	1,737	1,709	1,292	6,056	7	17%
Romania	1,082	1,418	1,721	1,244	5,465	8	1,474	1,792	1,518	871	5,655	8	3%
South Korea	1,726	2,023	2,140	1,197	7,086	5	1,033	1,325	1,695	1,284	5,337	9	-25%
France	781	905	1,379	1,059	4,124	12	1,019	1,404	1,586	1,018	5,027	10	22%
Total - Top Ten Only	24,788	32,730	33,387	27,586	118,491		28,540	35,737	34,131	25,296	123,704		4%
Total - Other Countries	20,773	26,132	29,952	26,004	102,861		26,374	31,505	31,450	22,775	112,104		9%
Total	45,561	58,862	63,339	53,590	221,352		54,914	67,242	65,581	48,071	235,808		7%

Appendix 3

Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

Province	2003					2004					Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Census Metropolitan Area											
St. John's	46	52	112	44	254	106	126	138	20	390	54%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	22	13	36	34	105	45	34	38	71	188	79%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	68	65	148	78	359	151	160	176	91	578	61%
Total Prince Edward Island	23	34	46	50	153	82	89	53	93	317	107%
Halifax	215	239	385	276	1,115	299	341	446	234	1,320	18%
Other Nova Scotia	97	70	80	114	361	94	118	100	113	425	18%
Total Nova Scotia	312	309	465	390	1,476	393	459	546	347	1,745	18%
Saint John	36	26	35	60	157	39	39	46	50	174	11%
Other New Brunswick	119	138	131	122	510	143	193	153	128	617	21%
Total New Brunswick	155	164	166	182	667	182	232	199	178	791	19%
Québec	348	341	505	497	1,691	505	557	564	474	2,100	24%
Montréal	6,315	8,990	10,040	8,387	33,732	8,977	10,560	10,650	7,417	37,604	11%
Gatineau	165	194	272	263	894	210	304	264	233	1,011	13%
Other Quebec	660	654	1,046	874	3,234	651	903	915	1,092	3,561	10%
Total Quebec	7,488	10,179	11,863	10,021	39,551	10,343	12,324	12,393	9,216	44,276	12%
Ottawa	1,178	1,647	1,720	1,439	5,984	1,489	1,841	1,834	1,233	6,397	7%
Toronto	20,397	26,253	27,930	22,896	97,476	22,947	29,184	27,613	19,929	99,673	2%
Hamilton	750	904	893	990	3,537	947	1,188	1,184	755	4,074	15%
London	425	438	594	541	1,998	553	669	612	490	2,324	16%
Other Ontario	2,237	2,616	3,124	2,769	10,746	2,786	3,464	3,512	2,893	12,655	18%
Total Ontario	24,987	31,858	34,261	28,635	119,741	28,722	36,346	34,755	25,300	125,123	4%
Winnipeg	811	1,425	1,467	1,434	5,137	1,250	1,806	1,623	1,218	5,897	15%
Other Manitoba	236	381	439	299	1,355	280	428	440	369	1,517	12%
Total Manitoba	1,047	1,806	1,906	1,733	6,492	1,530	2,234	2,063	1,587	7,414	14%
Regina	96	122	166	186	570	159	223	134	139	655	15%
Saskatoon	129	173	156	172	630	175	239	201	190	805	28%
Other Saskatchewan	154	120	91	105	470	102	122	137	129	490	4%
Total Saskatchewan	379	415	413	463	1,670	436	584	472	458	1,950	17%
Calgary	1,811	2,639	2,582	2,234	9,266	2,315	2,683	2,585	1,731	9,314	1%
Edmonton	916	1,223	1,510	1,164	4,813	1,269	1,326	1,425	999	5,019	4%
Other Alberta	373	433	480	465	1,751	489	597	512	461	2,059	18%
Total Alberta	3,100	4,295	4,572	3,863	15,830	4,073	4,606	4,522	3,191	16,392	4%
Vancouver	6,920	8,501	8,280	7,065	30,766	7,888	9,006	9,127	5,683	31,704	3%
Victoria	237	228	243	240	948	245	242	323	123	933	-2%
Other British Columbia	799	956	934	825	3,514	829	908	913	1,757	4,407	25%
Total British Columbia	7,956	9,685	9,457	8,130	35,228	8,962	10,156	10,363	7,563	37,044	5%
Total Territories	41	36	41	42	160	40	51	35	32	158	-1%
Not Stated	5	16	1	3	25	-	1	4	15	20	-20%
Total	45,561	58,862	63,339	53,590	221,352	54,914	67,242	65,581	48,071	235,808	7%

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.

Appendix 4

Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

Skill Level*	2003					2004					Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Skill Level 0	797	721	819	598	2,935	771	894	943	721	3,329	13%
Skill Level A	4,883	5,204	5,753	3,923	19,763	4,632	5,313	5,746	3,976	19,667	0%
Skill Level B	2,352	3,698	2,988	1,775	10,813	2,137	3,638	3,385	1,836	10,996	2%
Skill Level C	5,159	10,678	9,112	1,517	26,466	5,770	11,434	9,436	2,070	28,710	8%
Skill Level D	89	320	636	149	1,194	137	397	439	170	1,143	-4%
Not Stated	5,443	6,786	6,044	6,118	24,391	5,306	7,847	6,375	7,288	26,816	10%
Total	18,723	27,407	25,352	14,080	85,562	18,753	29,523	26,324	16,061	90,661	6%

* National Occupational Classification

Appendix 5

Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003						2003 Rank	2004					2004 Rank	Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Total			
United States	3,776	4,473	4,664	3,202	16,115	1	3,287	4,613	4,570	2,756	15,226	1	-6%	
Mexico	2,493	5,503	3,100	127	11,223	2	2,595	5,822	2,806	124	11,347	2	1%	
United Kingdom	1,279	1,492	1,482	1,814	6,067	3	1,221	1,837	1,871	2,408	7,337	3	21%	
Australia	1,597	1,307	931	2,115	5,950	4	1,607	1,311	1,138	3,212	7,268	4	22%	
France	1,191	1,979	1,258	537	4,965	7	1,489	2,350	1,595	1,045	6,479	5	30%	
Jamaica	813	2,089	2,958	53	5,913	5	970	2,124	2,762	70	5,926	6	0%	
Philippines	1,179	1,384	1,337	1,044	4,944	8	1,293	1,359	1,699	1,414	5,765	7	17%	
Japan	1,146	2,001	1,322	922	5,391	6	1,249	2,368	1,525	401	5,543	8	3%	
India	459	679	828	575	2,541	9	671	574	812	549	2,606	9	3%	
Germany	443	467	741	277	1,928	10	454	600	899	380	2,333	10	21%	
Total - Top Ten Only	14,376	21,374	18,621	10,666	65,037		14,836	22,958	19,677	12,359	69,830		7%	
Total - Other Countries	4,347	6,033	6,731	3,414	20,525		3,917	6,565	6,647	3,702	20,831		1%	
Total	18,723	27,407	25,352	14,080	85,562		18,753	29,523	26,324	16,061	90,661		6%	

Appendix 6

Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province	2003					2004					Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
Census Metropolitan Area												
St. John's	54	89	42	37	222	21	59	22	33	135	-39%	
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	314	267	352	290	1,223	219	311	300	137	967	-21%	
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	368	356	394	327	1,445	240	370	322	170	1,102	-24%	
Total Prince Edward Island	18	29	58	12	117	10	17	25	15	67	-43%	
Halifax	177	399	245	101	922	168	351	173	74	766	-17%	
Other Nova Scotia	70	114	206	44	434	34	319	153	79	585	35%	
Total Nova Scotia	247	513	451	145	1,356	202	670	326	153	1,351	0%	
Saint John	24	21	40	23	108	15	22	29	20	86	-20%	
Other New Brunswick	101	137	154	103	495	88	129	151	78	446	-10%	
Total New Brunswick	125	158	194	126	603	103	151	180	98	532	-12%	
Québec	266	365	309	128	1,068	282	421	239	134	1,076	1%	
Montréal	1,947	3,307	2,457	1,337	9,048	2,193	3,647	2,544	1,595	9,979	10%	
Gatineau	17	32	27	15	91	33	35	26	12	106	16%	
Other Quebec	547	1,504	843	243	3,137	590	1,767	867	219	3,443	10%	
Total Quebec	2,777	5,208	3,636	1,723	13,344	3,098	5,870	3,676	1,960	14,604	9%	
Ottawa	464	555	543	334	1,896	457	519	472	321	1,769	-7%	
Toronto	3,205	3,234	3,487	2,479	12,405	2,965	3,472	3,097	2,436	11,970	-4%	
Hamilton	150	150	198	87	585	131	156	143	126	556	-5%	
London	118	184	209	124	635	137	147	180	98	562	-11%	
Other Ontario	5,180	9,095	9,378	1,838	25,491	5,418	9,991	9,630	1,910	26,949	6%	
Total Ontario	9,117	13,218	13,815	4,862	41,012	9,108	14,285	13,522	4,891	41,806	2%	
Winnipeg	216	288	294	141	939	203	308	265	145	921	-2%	
Other Manitoba	93	167	166	71	497	100	146	175	160	581	17%	
Total Manitoba	309	455	460	212	1,436	303	454	440	305	1,502	5%	
Regina	47	55	58	46	206	33	71	62	34	200	-3%	
Saskatoon	59	83	67	73	282	67	127	119	53	366	30%	
Other Saskatchewan	78	144	152	87	461	69	123	194	70	456	-1%	
Total Saskatchewan	184	282	277	206	949	169	321	375	157	1,022	8%	
Calgary	675	772	760	591	2,798	701	818	814	781	3,114	11%	
Edmonton	380	427	479	273	1,559	332	436	460	324	1,552	0%	
Other Alberta	753	803	659	795	3,010	696	775	868	1,118	3,457	15%	
Total Alberta	1,808	2,002	1,898	1,659	7,367	1,729	2,029	2,142	2,223	8,123	10%	
Vancouver	2,687	3,748	2,986	2,875	12,296	2,715	4,023	3,617	3,243	13,598	11%	
Victoria	53	48	80	37	218	33	41	326	114	514	136%	
Other British Columbia	876	1,082	920	1,614	4,492	885	1,070	1,245	2,573	5,773	29%	
Total British Columbia	3,616	4,878	3,986	4,526	17,006	3,633	5,134	5,188	5,930	19,885	17%	
Total Territories	51	76	74	65	266	48	69	41	29	187	-30%	
Not Stated	103	232	109	217	661	110	153	87	130	480	-27%	
Total	18,723	27,407	25,352	14,080	85,562	18,753	29,523	26,324	16,061	90,661	6%	

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.

Appendix 7

Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

Level of Study	2003					2004					Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Secondary or less	2,895	1,555	8,221	1,722	14,393	2,551	1,320	8,420	1,819	14,110	-2%
Trade	2,956	2,267	3,212	1,592	10,027	2,662	1,714	2,382	1,394	8,152	-19%
University	2,985	2,495	14,925	2,198	22,603	2,386	1,825	15,535	1,951	21,697	-4%
Other post-secondary	1,596	1,376	4,169	1,175	8,316	1,292	1,242	3,491	1,622	7,647	-8%
Other	1,244	1,343	1,538	748	4,873	1,101	1,349	1,607	866	4,923	1%
Total	11,676	9,036	32,065	7,435	60,212	9,992	7,450	31,435	7,652	56,529	-6%

Appendix 8

Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2003					2003 Rank	2004					2004 Rank	Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
South Korea	3,774	2,608	4,578	2,037	12,997	1	3,786	2,185	4,377	1,950	12,298	1	-5%
China, People's Republic of	2,325	1,864	4,180	1,169	9,538	2	1,034	979	3,688	1,284	6,985	2	-27%
Japan	1,208	1,805	1,778	472	5,263	3	1,054	1,636	1,725	451	4,866	3	-8%
United States	306	294	2,871	336	3,807	4	309	289	2,907	302	3,807	4	0%
France	266	138	2,718	201	3,323	5	260	118	2,891	212	3,481	5	5%
Mexico	277	154	1,552	114	2,097	6	202	124	1,660	121	2,107	6	0%
Germany	76	35	1,437	59	1,607	8	83	32	1,560	81	1,756	7	9%
Taiwan	298	293	730	198	1,519	9	304	301	923	219	1,747	8	15%
India	206	239	1,189	303	1,937	7	226	123	808	429	1,586	9	-18%
United Kingdom	88	82	745	128	1,043	11	112	133	790	171	1,206	10	16%
Total - Top Ten Only	8,824	7,512	21,778	5,017	43,131		7,370	5,920	21,329	5,220	39,839		-8%
Total - Other Countries	2,852	1,524	10,287	2,418	17,081		2,622	1,530	10,106	2,432	16,690		-2%
Total	11,676	9,036	32,065	7,435	60,212		9,992	7,450	31,435	7,652	56,529		-6%

Appendix 9

Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province	2003					2004					Difference Total 2004 / Total 2003
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
Census Metropolitan Area											
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	48	23	212	35	318	30	22	202	25	279	-12%
Total Prince Edward Island	16	6	84	8	114	13	8	73	14	108	-5%
Halifax	207	206	794	148	1,355	192	136	781	136	1,245	-8%
Other Nova Scotia	39	31	454	26	550	56	27	426	27	536	-3%
Total Nova Scotia	246	237	1,248	174	1,905	248	163	1,207	163	1,781	-7%
Saint John	16	32	100	28	176	12	15	107	9	143	-19%
Other New Brunswick	70	41	461	59	631	89	45	459	94	687	9%
Total New Brunswick	86	73	561	87	807	101	60	566	103	830	3%
Québec	139	40	548	68	795	132	39	608	84	863	9%
Montréal	1,010	533	5,165	837	7,545	844	490	5,118	762	7,214	-4%
Gatineau	18	9	73	7	107	18	17	75	12	122	14%
Other Quebec	122	71	815	114	1,122	131	85	840	126	1,182	5%
Total Quebec	1,289	653	6,601	1,026	9,569	1,125	631	6,641	984	9,381	-2%
Ottawa	336	261	1,041	219	1,857	268	198	1,030	227	1,723	-7%
Toronto	2,714	1,977	5,360	1,665	11,716	2,161	1,706	5,260	1,827	10,954	-7%
Hamilton	369	150	650	138	1,307	221	107	572	225	1,125	-14%
London	105	81	452	79	717	120	64	532	81	797	11%
Other Ontario	765	469	2,963	378	4,575	601	379	3,078	495	4,553	0%
Total Ontario	4,289	2,938	10,466	2,479	20,172	3,371	2,454	10,472	2,855	19,152	-5%
Winnipeg	214	213	619	145	1,191	193	159	659	123	1,134	-5%
Other Manitoba	36	25	248	54	363	39	33	214	24	310	-15%
Total Manitoba	250	238	867	199	1,554	232	192	873	147	1,444	-7%
Regina	99	123	205	72	499	56	96	218	43	413	-17%
Saskatoon	70	40	262	57	429	55	34	228	48	365	-15%
Other Saskatchewan	36	19	212	23	290	21	18	162	26	227	-22%
Total Saskatchewan	205	182	679	152	1,218	132	148	608	117	1,005	-17%
Calgary	422	335	991	253	2,001	430	282	962	303	1,977	-1%
Edmonton	296	248	833	174	1,551	203	176	784	176	1,339	-14%
Other Alberta	163	154	583	87	987	148	112	450	97	807	-18%
Total Alberta	881	737	2,407	514	4,539	781	570	2,196	576	4,123	-9%
Vancouver	3,282	2,981	6,355	2,138	14,756	3,147	2,410	6,088	2,002	13,647	-8%
Victoria	110	131	398	79	718	94	94	443	45	676	-6%
Other British Columbia	954	821	2,130	522	4,427	694	693	2,023	614	4,024	-9%
Total British Columbia	4,346	3,933	8,883	2,739	19,901	3,935	3,197	8,554	2,661	18,347	-8%
Total Territories	9	6	33	17	65	3	2	20	5	30	-54%
Not Stated	11	10	24	5	50	21	3	23	2	49	-2%
Total	11,676	9,036	32,065	7,435	60,212	9,992	7,450	31,435	7,652	56,529	-6%

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.