



THE MONITOR

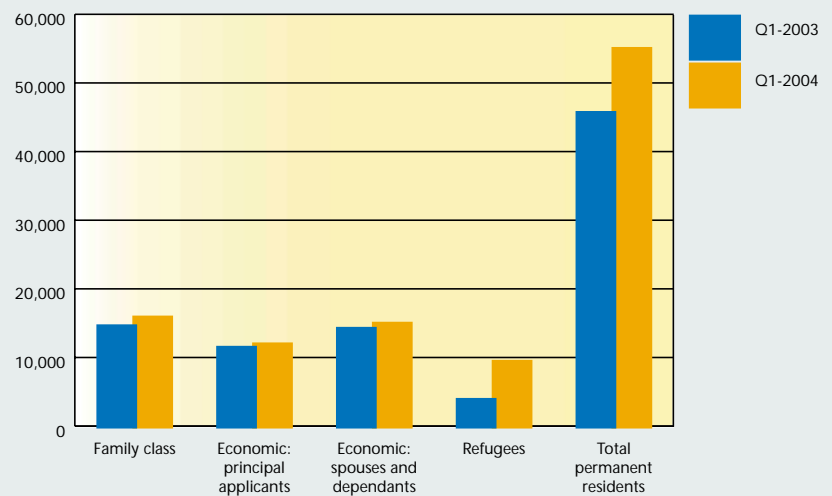
STATISTICAL TRENDS, FIRST QUARTER, 2004

New Permanent Residents

Immigrant levels increased by 20% compared to the first quarter of 2003. Canada took in 54,889 permanent residents between January and March 2004 (see table 1). Increases were registered across the different immigrant classes, with 9% more in the family class (15,754 new permanent residents) and 7% in the economic class (27,934 new permanent residents). Refugee landings more than doubled, to 9,303 new permanent residents.

Increases in the family class were concentrated among spouses and partners, a category that increased by 20% for the quarter. For principal applicants in the economic class, the number of new skilled workers remained steady at 10,356. For refugees, landings increased across the different categories, but were strongest for refugees landed in Canada (successful refugee claimants). Whereas only 1,475 successful refugee claimants landed in the first quarter of 2003, 5,183 did so in the first quarter of 2004.

Chart 1: Immigrants by class: Q1 2003 and Q1 2004



Source Countries

Canada saw an increase in the number of immigrants from each of the top ten countries of origin in the first quarter. China showed no sign of giving up its place as the leading source country, contributing 9,373 new permanent residents in the first quarter (see table 2). India, which ranked second, was far behind, with 5,028 new landings. Its rank as the second largest source country remained unchanged. The Philippines was the third leading source

country, with 3,108 landings. The Philippines is noteworthy for the rate at which landings increased, growing by 55% over the same quarter of 2003. South Korea, which ranked fifth in the first quarter of 2003 and for the year, was not among the top ten source countries for the current quarter.

Destination

All provinces increased their intake of new immigrants in the first quarter. The number of immigrants to Canada's

most popular immigrant destinations—Ontario and British Columbia—increased at less than the national rate of 20%. Ontario increased its number of immigrants by 16% to 28,870, and British Columbia by 9% to 8,696 (see table 3).

The provinces that increased their intake of immigrants beyond the national average included Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. The provincial nominee program played an important role in some of these provinces. Thirteen percent of Newfoundland's and 57% of Prince Edward Island's immigrants (21 and 39 new permanent residents respectively) were provincial nominees. While the numbers were relatively small, the provincial nominee program contributed significantly to increasing immigration to provinces with smaller populations. Manitoba continued to lead the way in provincial nominees, with 754 in the first quarter alone, a full 49% of the province's immigrants for that period.

Foreign Workers

In the first quarter, the flow of foreign workers changed little compared to the same period of 2003, dropping 1% to 18,034 people. To place the first quarter in perspective, it should be noted that winter flows of foreign workers are generally smaller than in the spring and summer months when Canada attracts seasonal agricultural workers.

Source Countries

While some changes in rank occurred, the top ten source countries for foreign workers were the same as in the first quarter of 2003. The United States continued to rank as the leading source country, with 3,140 entrants in the first quarter (see table 5). This represented a decline of 15% compared to the same quarter of 2003, and 17% of all foreign worker entrants. Mexico ranked second with 2,562 workers, a 4% increase. Mexico accounted for 14% of entrants for the quarter. The number of foreign workers from Mexico is slowly growing closer to the number from the United States; the gap between the two leading countries narrowed to the above figures from 20% (United States) and 14% (Mexico) in the first quarter of 2003.

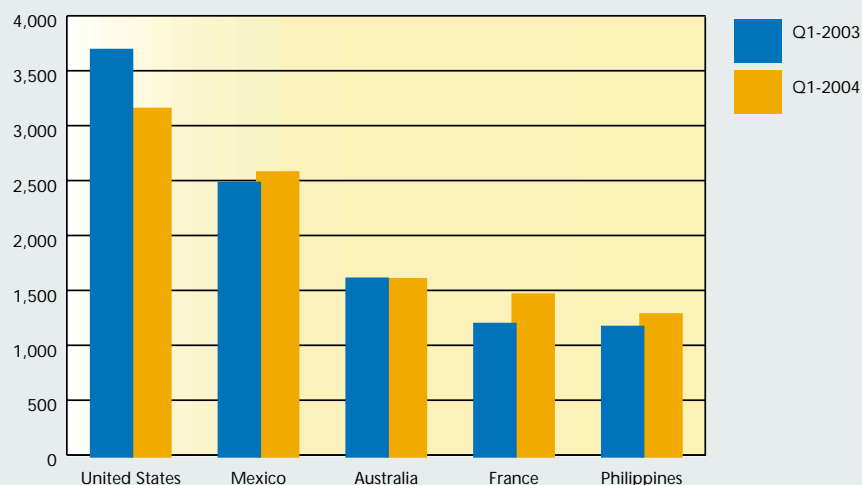
Australia was the third largest source of foreign workers for the quarter. Canada

took in 1,590 workers from Australia, a figure virtually unchanged from the same period in 2003. France ranked fourth overall, sending 1,450 workers, which represented a 23% increase over 2003. The Philippines continued a trend toward increasing prominence in foreign worker numbers, rising from seventh source country last year to fifth in the current quarter.

Skill Levels

The number of entrants at different skill levels showed some changes over the first quarter of 2003 (see table 4). Workers at higher skill levels (O: managers, A: professionals, and B: skilled and technical) dropped, while the number of entrants at levels C (intermediate and clerical) and D (elemental and labour) increased. The largest single jump occurred at skill level C, which

Chart 2: Foreign Workers, Top Five Countries of Origin: Q1 2003 and Q1 2004



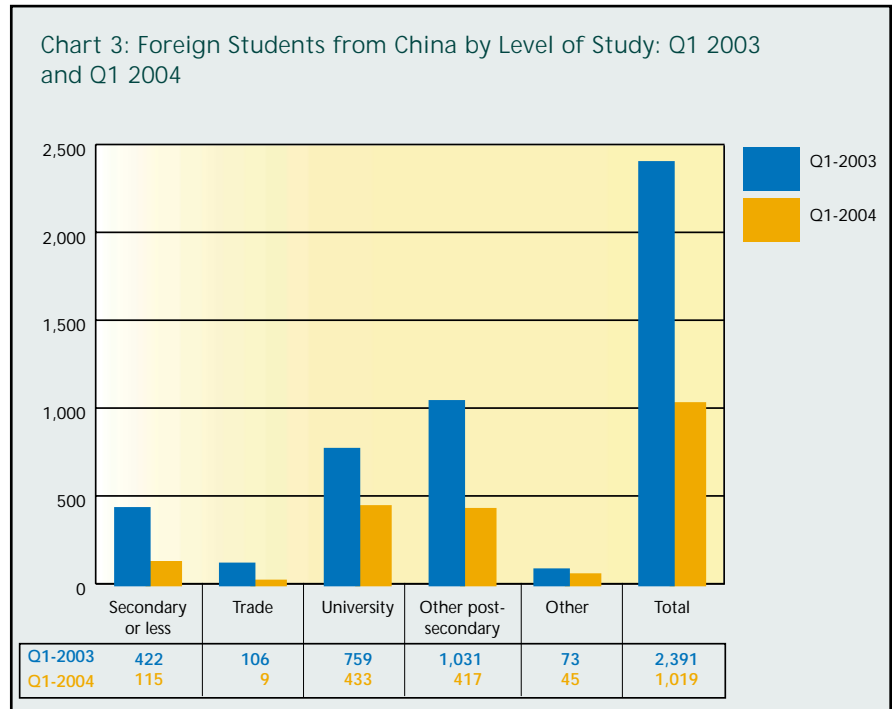
attracted an additional 601 people in the first quarter, for a total of 5,768. Thirty-two percent of workers were at this level, compared to 28% in the first quarter of 2003. Skill level C workers also continued to constitute the largest single group of foreign worker entrants, followed by skill levels A (4,617) and B (2,135).

Destination

Quebec was the only province to increase its intake of foreign workers. The province took in 10% more workers, for a total of 2,978 in the first quarter (see table 6). The city of Montréal was the destination for the greatest number of these entrants (2,120 people, or 71% of the provincial flow). Most of Quebec's increase occurred at skill level C, a level which increased by 61% over the same quarter of 2003. This increase reflected a larger number of workers who came in under the Live-in Caregiver Program. Some 326 live-in caregivers were destined to Quebec in the first quarter of 2004, compared to only 130 in the same period of last year. The vast majority of the new entrants were from the Philippines.

Ontario, host to the largest number of foreign workers, registered a 1% drop, to a total of 8,784 in the first quarter. Toronto sustained a 10% drop, taking in almost 300 fewer workers than the first quarter of 2003. Other parts of the province, such as London, compensated for the Toronto decline.

Chart 3: Foreign Students from China by Level of Study: Q1 2003 and Q1 2004



The number of foreign workers headed to British Columbia remained virtually unchanged, with a flow of 3,512 people. Atlantic Canada attracted fewer foreign workers than in the previous year's quarter, with provincial declines ranging from 17% in New Brunswick to 53% in Prince Edward Island. Generally, the number of workers headed to Atlantic Canada in the winter months is small, so the percentage declines should not be overemphasized.

Foreign Students

Source Countries

Canada took in 9,840 foreign students in the first quarter (see table 8), a 17% drop over the same quarter of 2003. South Korea continued to be Canada's

largest source of foreign students, accounting for 38% of entrants, or 3,739 students. This represented a 1% decline over the same quarter of 2003. Japan ranked second, sending 1,034 students.

Much of the overall decline in student numbers reflected a slowing trend in the number of student applicants from the People's Republic of China. For the first time since the second quarter of 2002, China ranked as neither the first nor the second country of origin for Canada's foreign student flows. China sent 1,019 foreign students to Canada in the first quarter, representing a decline of 57% over the same quarter of 2003. The decline in the number of Chinese students was evident at all levels of study, but the largest percentage declines was at the primary and

secondary levels (from 422 to 115 students) and the trade level (from 106 to 9 students). Declines were larger for the university level (from 759 to 433) and the other post-secondary level (from 1,031 to 417).

Canada is not unique in observing declining numbers of Chinese student applicants recently. Some of Canada's competitors in the educational field have noted the same phenomenon. It remains unclear whether this slowdown is a short- or a long-term trend. The specific factors that have led to the Chinese decline are also not well understood. Domestic changes in China may be an important contributing factor. For example, the number of private education providers in China has expanded significantly in recent years. This change and others have made higher education more accessible within China and may have reduced the demand for study abroad.

Level of Study

All levels of study reflected a quarterly decline over the same period in 2003 (see table 7). The other post-secondary level of study declined at the greatest rate (27%), bringing in 531 fewer students in the first quarter. The smallest decline (8%) occurred at the trade level, which accounted for 236 fewer students.

Destination

Student numbers in the first quarter (see table 9) declined in all provinces but one (New Brunswick). Ontario and British Columbia accounted for almost three-quarters of student entrants. Ontario saw a steeper decline in foreign student numbers than British Columbia. While the two provinces took in about the same number of students in the first quarter of 2003 (just over 4,300 students to each province), a year later, Ontario took in 3,337 and British Columbia, 3,867. This represented a quarterly decline of 23% for Ontario and 12% for British Columbia. British Columbia therefore easily ranked as the leading destination for new foreign students for this quarter.

Smaller flows from China affected both Ontario and British Columbia. China sent 486 fewer students to B.C., accounting for almost all of B.C.'s quarterly decline. Some 696 fewer Chinese students arrived in Ontario. But the Chinese numbers can only account for part of Ontario's decline of over 1,000 students. Other countries that contributed to the decline included South Korea, Japan and Vietnam. At present, it is not clear whether there are factors unique to Ontario that may account for declines from a greater number of countries.

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 68% over the first quarter of 2003 (see table 10). The rise in citizenship grants is consistent with the higher numbers of landings during 2000 and 2001. Many of these immigrants became eligible and decided to acquire Canadian citizenship. A total of 56,147 people were granted Canadian citizenship between January and March 2004. The leading six countries of birth for new citizens all came from Asia. This included, in descending order, China, India, the Philippines, Pakistan, South Korea and Sri Lanka. The United States and Jamaica were the only two countries from the Americas to rank among the top ten, and England was the only European country. Finally, Iran ranked tenth and was the only country to make the top ten outside of the world areas described above.

China, which accounted for 12% of new Canadian citizens, jumped by 59% in the first quarter of 2004, to 6,630 people. India was second, with 5,647 new Canadian citizens—a 90% increase over the same period in 2003, and accounting for one in ten new Canadian citizens.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Citizenship Acquisition Rates in the 1990s

According to the first set of interviews from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 92% of immigrants interviewed six months after landing indicated that they intended to become Canadian citizens.

Naturalization is often understood as the ultimate decision by the immigrant population to fully integrate into the host society. While a variety of factors influence such a decision, naturalization is an important measure of the willingness of the immigrant and the receiving population to build a common future.

CIC administrative data¹ allow us to look at citizenship acquisition rates through time and see how cohorts vary in terms of their naturalization rates after the same period of time in Canada. For this analysis, the focus will be on the country or region of origin and immigrant class at time of landing. Immigrants who landed in two time periods, that is, between 1991 and 1995, and in 1996 and 1997, will be examined.

CIC administrative data up to May 15, 2001, show that the citizenship acquisition rate for all immigrants landed between 1991 and 1995 was 68% (805,326 naturalized citizens out of a possible 1,181,530) and 39% for all immigrants landed in 1996 and 1997 (172,746 naturalized citizens out of a possible 442,077). An examination of 2001 census data for the same landing cohorts reveals even higher citizenship acquisition rates (79% for the 1991–1995 cohort and 57% for the 1996–1997 cohort). This difference can be explained by differences between the populations described in the two data sources. CIC administrative data record all immigrants who came during a particular period of time, whether or not

they were present in Canada on census day. Census data include only those who were living in Canada at the time of the census and therefore, do not capture deaths or migration outside of Canada.

Nevertheless, both data sources show that the probability of becoming a Canadian citizen does increase with the amount of time spent in Canada. However, the rates differ greatly depending on the country and the major world region despite the fact that all immigrants were governed by the same rules in terms of citizenship acquisition.

Requirements for Canadian Citizenship

To become a Canadian citizen, an individual:

- must be 18 years of age or older;
- must be a permanent resident of Canada;
- must have lived in Canada for at least three of the four years before applying;
- must be able to communicate in either English or French;
- must know about Canada; and
- must know about the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

A child under 18 years of age must be a permanent resident of Canada to apply for Canadian citizenship. To apply on behalf of your child, you must either already be a citizen or you must apply for citizenship together as a family.

¹ Recent work at CIC has made it possible to link our administrative citizenship records to the permanent resident data. This has allowed CIC to examine the citizenship acquisition rates for immigrants who landed in the 1990s.

Chart 4: Citizenship Acquisition Rates by Landing Period and Region of Birth

Region of Birth	1991–1995			1996–1997		
	Landed Immigrants	Citizens	Acquisition Rate	Landed Immigrants	Citizens	Acquisition Rate
Total	1,181,530	805,326	68.2%	442,077	172,746	39.1%
United States	27,254	5,840	21.4%	9,459	1,513	16.0%
Central and South America	86,192	55,072	63.9%	18,434	5,736	31.1%
Caribbean and Bermuda	65,231	34,284	52.6%	17,602	4,518	25.7%
Europe	208,182	129,651	62.3%	74,010	32,342	43.7%
- United Kingdom	27,648	8,523	30.8%	8,302	1,323	15.9%
- Other Northern and Western Europe	34,419	11,905	34.6%	13,311	2,593	19.5%
- Eastern Europe	90,682	72,723	80.2%	33,684	19,008	56.4%
- Southern Europe	55,431	36,499	65.9%	18,713	9,418	50.3%
Africa	86,315	68,405	79.3%	31,461	15,916	50.6%
Asia	696,183	507,147	72.9%	287,736	111,720	38.8%
- West Central Asia and Middle East	102,475	84,598	82.6%	43,040	22,382	52.0%
- Eastern Asia	294,148	215,589	73.3%	126,290	46,747	37.0%
- South-East Asia	138,415	102,874	74.3%	34,527	13,778	39.9%
- Southern Asia	160,797	103,853	64.6%	83,858	28,806	34.4%
Oceania and other	10,572	4,211	39.8%	2,429	358	14.7%

Immigrants from Eastern Europe, West Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa tended to take up citizenship earlier than those from Northern and Western Europe and the United States. While rates varied considerably by country, immigrants from Canada's partners in the G-7 (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan and Italy) had much lower rates than the average immigrants. In contrast, immigrants from countries such as Bulgaria, Romania, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Lebanon, Ghana and Somalia recorded higher than average citizenship acquisition rates.

Citizenship acquisition rates by source country exhibit large differences that

reflect variations in the propensity to apply for citizenship. These variations may be the result of a number of factors, which include legislation on dual citizenship in the immigrant's country of birth, as well as source country tax regimes and legislation on the transfer of assets. For example, immigrants from countries that do not recognize dual citizenship or that limit the transfer of assets may delay their decision to acquire Canadian citizenship.

Immigration Class

Citizenship acquisition rates also differ by immigration class (in this analysis, the four categories examined are economic, family, refugee and other).

Refugees had the highest citizenship acquisition rates for the 1991–1995 cohort and were very close to the top for the 1996–1997 landing cohort. The rates for these immigrants were 85% and 58.5% respectively. In contrast, family class immigrants recorded the lowest citizenship acquisition rates, with 59.6% naturalizing from the 1991–1995 landing cohort and 30.3% from the 1996–1997 cohort. Economic class immigrants fell in between, with rates of 70% for the 1991–1995 landing cohort and 38.8% for those landed in 1996 and 1997.

Chart 5: Acquisition Rates by Landing Period and Immigrant Class

Immigrant Class	1991–1995			1996–1997		
	Landed Immigrants	Citizens	Acquisition Rate	Landed Immigrants	Citizens	Acquisition Rate
Total	1,181,530	805,326	68.2%	442,077	172,746	39.1%
Family	473,307	282,063	59.6%	128,319	38,935	30.3%
Economic	496,906	347,707	70.0%	253,710	98,465	38.8%
Refugees	185,559	157,674	85.0%	52,782	30,898	58.5%
Other	25,757	17,882	69.4%	7,265	4,448	61.2%

The differences in acquisition rates by immigration class can be explained in large part by the source countries and the age of the immigrants in each class. For example, the vast majority of refugees came from unstable countries, and these immigrants have higher rates of naturalization in Canada. In terms of age, the larger share of family class immigrants were 45 years old or more. Previous research has shown that immigrants who land at an older age are less likely to naturalize.

The vast majority of immigrants intend to become Canadian citizens after coming to Canada, availing themselves of the rights, privileges and responsibilities associated with Canadian citizenship. Data from CIC administrative files indicate that acquisition rates vary significantly depending on the place of birth and the immigration class. They also indicate that immigrants who have lived in the country for a longer period of time have higher citizenship acquisition rates than more recent arrivals, and that refugees and immigrants from developing countries have higher naturalization rates.

The administrative dataset has allowed a more detailed examination of the citizenship acquisition process, particularly for different immigrant groups and landing cohorts over time. However, the rates (which are lower than ones recorded in the Census) may not be a true reflection of how many newcomers chose to become Canadian citizens. People who come to Canada and leave (or die) before they are eligible for citizenship are included in the figures but never consider making this choice. Citizenship acquisition rates, as calculated using the Census, may be a truer reflection of the proportion of newcomers who choose to complete their integration into Canadian society and naturalize.

Please note that the feature article on immigrants and income levels originally planned for this issue of *The Monitor* will appear in the fall 2004 issue.

ANNEX – TABLES

Table 1

Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2003						2004		Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Spouses and partners	42 491	8 766	8 766	11 161	11 210	11 354	10 534	10 534	20%
Parents and grandparents	19 376	4 140	4 140	6 349	4 864	4 023	3 858	3 858	-7%
Others	6 996	1 573	1 573	1 730	2 065	1 628	1 362	1 362	-13%
Total family class	68 863	14 479	14 479	19 240	18 139	17 005	15 754	15 754	9%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	45 370	10 378	10 378	12 603	12 917	9 472	10 356	10 356	0%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	2 199	567	567	570	644	418	514	514	-9%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	2 699	406	406	477	749	1 067	974	974	140%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	1 418	241	241	389	428	360	435	435	80%
Total economic class - principal applicants	51 686	11 592	11 592	14 039	14 738	11 317	12 279	12 279	6%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	59 862	12 671	12 671	16 537	18 407	12 247	13 116	13 116	4%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	5 902	1 423	1 423	1 458	1 914	1 107	1 339	1 339	-6%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	605	19	19	111	196	279	404	404	2026%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	3 000	472	472	787	978	763	796	796	69%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	69 369	14 585	14 585	18 893	21 495	14 396	15 655	15 655	7%
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	105 232	23 049	23 049	29 140	31 324	21 719	23 472	23 472	2%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	8 101	1 990	1 990	2 028	2 558	1 525	1 853	1 853	-7%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	3 304	425	425	588	945	1 346	1 378	1 378	224%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	4 418	713	713	1 176	1 406	1 123	1 231	1 231	73%
Total economic class	121 055	26 177	26 177	32 932	36 233	25 713	27 934	27 934	7%
Post-determination refugee claimants	45	5	5	10	15	15	13	13	160%
Deferred removal order class	34	11	11	6	12	5	2	2	-82%
Total other	79	16	16	16	27	20	15	15	-6%
Total immigrants	189 997	40 672	40 672	52 188	54 399	42 738	43 703	43 703	7%
Government-assisted refugees	7 504	1 288	1 288	1 446	2 117	2 653	1 733	1 733	35%
Privately sponsored refugees	3 253	504	504	697	856	1 196	879	879	74%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	11 265	1 475	1 475	2 467	3 616	3 707	5 183	5 183	251%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	3 959	490	490	820	1 075	1 574	1 508	1 508	208%
Total refugees	25 981	3 757	3 757	5 430	7 664	9 130	9 303	9 303	148%
Total immigrants and refugees	215 978	44 429	44 429	57 618	62 063	51 868	53 006	53 006	19%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	97	13	13	14	25	45	31	31	138%
IRPA other	5 265	1 114	1 114	1 227	1 249	1 675	1 852	1 852	66%
Backlog	12	5	5	3	2	2	-	-	-100%
Total	221 352	45 561	45 561	58 862	63 339	53 590	54 889	54 889	20%

* p.a. = principal applicants

Table 2**Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependents)**

Country of Last Permanent Residence	Total	2003 Rank	2003				2004			YTD Rank	Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
			Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD		
China, People's Republic of	36 116	1	8 322	8 322	10 625	9 397	7 772	9 373	9 373	1	13%
India	24 560	2	4 598	4 598	7 349	7 322	5 291	5 028	5 028	2	9%
Philippines	11 978	4	2 003	2 003	3 317	3 280	3 378	3 108	3 108	3	55%
Pakistan	12 330	3	2 662	2 662	2 967	3 408	3 293	2 806	2 806	4	5%
United States	5 990	6	1 358	1 358	1 391	1 472	1 769	1 828	1 828	5	35%
Iran	5 648	7	1 200	1 200	1 353	1 730	1 365	1 500	1 500	6	25%
Romania	5 465	8	1 082	1 082	1 418	1 721	1 244	1 473	1 473	7	36%
United Kingdom	5 194	9	1 056	1 056	1 382	1 538	1 218	1 317	1 317	8	25%
Sri Lanka	4 442	10	733	733	1 200	1 233	1 276	1 295	1 295	9	77%
Colombia	4 273	11	851	851	1 061	1 147	1 214	1 139	1 139	10	34%
Total - Top Ten Only	115 996		23 865	23 865	32 063	32 248	27 820	28 867	28 867		21%
Total - Other Countries	105 356		21 696	21 696	26 799	31 091	25 770	26 022	26 022		20%
Total	221 352		45 561	45 561	58 862	63 339	53 590	54 889	54 889		20%

Table 3

Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependents)

Province	2003						2004		Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area									
St. John's	254	46	46	52	112	44	71	71	54%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	105	22	22	13	36	34	95	95	332%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	359	68	68	65	148	78	166	166	144%
Total Prince Edward Island	153	23	23	34	46	50	68	68	196%
Halifax	1 115	215	215	239	385	276	281	281	31%
Other Nova Scotia	361	97	97	70	80	114	106	106	9%
Total Nova Scotia	1 476	312	312	309	465	390	387	387	24%
Saint John	157	36	36	26	35	60	28	28	-22%
Other New Brunswick	510	119	119	138	131	122	137	137	15%
Total New Brunswick	667	155	155	164	166	182	165	165	6%
Québec	1 691	348	348	341	505	497	464	464	33%
Montréal	33 732	6 315	6 315	8 990	10 040	8 387	8 897	8 897	41%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	894	165	165	194	272	263	204	204	24%
Other Quebec	3 234	660	660	654	1 046	874	945	945	43%
Total Quebec	39 551	7 488	7 488	10 179	11 863	10 021	10 510	10 510	40%
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	5 984	1 178	1 178	1 647	1 720	1 439	1 459	1 459	24%
Toronto	97 476	20 397	20 397	26 253	27 930	22 896	22 855	22 855	12%
Hamilton	3 537	750	750	904	893	990	928	928	24%
London	1 998	425	425	438	594	541	544	544	28%
Other Ontario	10 746	2 237	2 237	2 616	3 124	2 769	3 084	3 084	38%
Total Ontario	119 741	24 987	24 987	31 858	34 261	28 635	28 870	28 870	16%
Winnipeg	5 137	811	811	1 425	1 467	1 434	1 238	1 238	53%
Other Manitoba	1 355	236	236	381	439	299	304	304	29%
Total Manitoba	6 492	1 047	1 047	1 806	1 906	1 733	1 542	1 542	47%
Regina	570	96	96	122	166	186	168	168	75%
Saskatoon	630	129	129	173	156	172	172	172	33%
Other Saskatchewan	470	154	154	120	91	105	107	107	-31%
Total Saskatchewan	1 670	379	379	415	413	463	447	447	18%
Calgary	9 266	1 811	1 811	2 639	2 582	2 234	2 254	2 254	24%
Edmonton	4 813	916	916	1 223	1 510	1 164	1 229	1 229	34%
Other Alberta	1 751	373	373	433	480	465	515	515	38%
Total Alberta	15 830	3 100	3 100	4 295	4 572	3 863	3 998	3 998	29%
Vancouver	30 766	6 920	6 920	8 501	8 280	7 065	6 798	6 798	-2%
Victoria	948	237	237	228	243	240	148	148	-38%
Other British Columbia	3 514	799	799	956	934	825	1 750	1 750	119%
Total British Columbia	35 228	7 956	7 956	9 685	9 457	8 130	8 696	8 696	9%
Total Territories	160	41	41	36	41	42	40	40	-2%
Not Stated	25	5	5	16	1	3	-	-	-100%
Total	221 352	45 561	45 561	58 862	63 339	53 590	54 889	54 889	20%

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	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Skill Level 0	2 946	802	802	723	820	601	768	768	-4%
Skill Level A	19 800	4 899	4 899	5 211	5 758	3 932	4 617	4 617	-6%
Skill Level B	10 844	2 359	2 359	3 709	2 989	1 787	2 135	2 135	-9%
Skill Level C	26 501	5 167	5 167	10 691	9 119	1 524	5 768	5 768	12%
Skill Level D	1 193	89	89	320	636	148	136	136	53%
Not Stated	20 867	4 850	4 850	6 200	4 529	5 288	4 610	4 610	-5%
Total	82 151	18 166	18 166	26 854	23 851	13 280	18 034	18 034	-1%

* 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	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	Rank	
United States	15 403	1	3 677	3 677	4 314	4 390	3 022	3 140	3 140	1	-15%
Mexico	11 075	2	2 466	2 466	5 474	3 043	92	2 562	2 562	2	4%
Australia	5 910	3	1 594	1 594	1 300	915	2 101	1 590	1 590	3	0%
France	4 798	8	1 182	1 182	1 972	1 132	512	1 450	1 450	4	23%
Philippines	4 877	7	1 155	1 155	1 371	1 324	1 027	1 269	1 269	5	10%
Japan	5 426	6	1 155	1 155	2 030	1 319	922	1 229	1 229	6	6%
United Kingdom	5 859	5	1 250	1 250	1 456	1 409	1 744	1 158	1 158	7	-7%
Jamaica	5 901	4	810	810	2 089	2 953	49	967	967	8	19%
India	2 103	9	426	426	633	566	478	626	626	9	47%
Germany	1 864	10	435	435	457	711	261	442	442	10	2%
Total - Top Ten Only	63 216		14 150	14 150	21 096	17 762	10 208	14 433	14 433		2%
Total - Other Countries	18 935		4 016	4 016	5 758	6 089	3 072	3 601	3 601		-10%
Total	82 151		18 166	18 166	26 854	23 851	13 280	18 034	18 034		-1%

Table 6

Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province	2003						2004		Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area									
St. John's	218	53	53	87	42	36	21	21	-60%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	1 203	309	309	265	346	283	213	213	-31%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	1 421	362	362	352	388	319	234	234	-35%
Total Prince Edward Island	113	19	19	29	54	11	9	9	-53%
Halifax	856	163	163	388	208	97	154	154	-6%
Other Nova Scotia	398	65	65	107	189	37	30	30	-54%
Total Nova Scotia	1 254	228	228	495	397	134	184	184	-19%
Saint John	97	23	23	19	32	23	14	14	-39%
Other New Brunswick	412	86	86	129	107	90	77	77	-10%
Total New Brunswick	509	109	109	148	139	113	91	91	-17%
Québec	1 018	255	255	359	283	121	272	272	7%
Montréal	8 702	1 894	1 894	3 259	2 287	1 262	2 120	2 120	12%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	71	14	14	30	17	10	22	22	57%
Other Quebec	3 061	535	535	1 495	810	221	564	564	5%
Total Quebec	12 852	2 698	2 698	5 143	3 397	1 614	2 978	2 978	10%
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	1 796	443	443	535	513	305	431	431	-3%
Toronto	11 527	3 056	3 056	3 091	3 105	2 275	2 763	2 763	-10%
Hamilton	527	139	139	140	178	70	113	113	-19%
London	563	108	108	171	173	111	132	132	22%
Other Ontario	25 099	5 123	5 123	9 054	9 193	1 729	5 345	5 345	4%
Total Ontario	39 512	8 869	8 869	12 991	13 162	4 490	8 784	8 784	-1%
Winnipeg	795	188	188	256	228	123	182	182	-3%
Other Manitoba	458	87	87	162	145	64	94	94	8%
Total Manitoba	1 253	275	275	418	373	187	276	276	0%
Regina	194	44	44	52	56	42	30	30	-32%
Saskatoon	262	55	55	81	62	64	63	63	15%
Other Saskatchewan	448	76	76	143	146	83	67	67	-12%
Total Saskatchewan	904	175	175	276	264	189	160	160	-9%
Calgary	2 610	650	650	741	672	547	669	669	3%
Edmonton	1 490	372	372	413	451	254	307	307	-17%
Other Alberta	2 916	739	739	782	629	766	675	675	-9%
Total Alberta	7 016	1 761	1 761	1 936	1 752	1 567	1 651	1 651	-6%
Vancouver	11 912	2 632	2 632	3 673	2 822	2 785	2 628	2 628	0%
Victoria	186	49	49	43	59	35	32	32	-35%
Other British Columbia	4 314	844	844	1 040	867	1 563	852	852	1%
Total British Columbia	16 412	3 525	3 525	4 756	3 748	4 383	3 512	3 512	0%
Total Territories	257	48	48	75	73	61	47	47	-2%
Not Stated	648	97	97	235	104	212	108	108	11%
Total	82 151	18 166	18 166	26 854	23 851	13 280	18 034	18 034	-1%

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	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Secondary or less	14 232	2 888	2 888	1 516	8 146	1 682	2 464	2 464	-15%
Trade	9 322	2 830	2 830	2 087	2 928	1 477	2 594	2 594	-8%
University	22 052	2 901	2 901	2 368	14 713	2 070	2 248	2 248	-23%
Other post-secondary	10 734	1 955	1 955	1 803	5 511	1 465	1 424	1 424	-27%
Other	4 953	1 248	1 248	1 348	1 595	762	1 110	1 110	-11%
Total	61 293	11 822	11 822	9 122	32 893	7 456	9 840	9 840	-17%

Table 8

Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

Country of Last Permanent Residence	Total	2003						2004		YTD Rank	Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
		2003 Rank	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD		
South Korea	12981	1	3 766	3 766	2 609	4 577	2 029	3 739	3 739	1	-1%
Japan	5143	3	1 187	1 187	1 756	1 753	447	1 034	1 034	2	-13%
China, People's Republic of	9822	2	2 391	2 391	1 922	4 331	1 178	1 019	1 019	3	-57%
Taiwan	1522	9	299	299	295	733	195	300	300	4	0%
United States	3748	4	301	301	285	2 850	312	290	290	5	-4%
France	3396	5	256	256	131	2 811	198	263	263	6	3%
India	2312	6	233	233	273	1 445	361	243	243	7	4%
Mexico	2129	7	275	275	159	1 570	125	197	197	8	-28%
Brazil	618	13	137	137	67	353	61	163	163	9	19%
Australia	577	15	158	158	31	269	119	152	152	10	-4%
Total - Top Ten Only	42 248		9 003	9 003	7 528	20 692	5 025	7 400	7 400		-18%
Total - Other Countries	19 045		2 819	2 819	1 594	12 201	2 431	2 440	2 440		-13%
Total	61 293		11 822	11 822	9 122	32 893	7 456	9 840	9 840		-17%

Table 9

Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province	2003						2004		Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area									
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	319	51	51	24	213	31	25	25	-51%
Total Prince Edward Island	115	15	15	6	86	8	14	14	-7%
Halifax	1 403	217	217	212	825	149	193	193	-11%
Other Nova Scotia	564	40	40	32	466	26	55	55	38%
Total Nova Scotia	1 967	257	257	244	1 291	175	248	248	-4%
Saint John	187	17	17	34	108	28	12	12	-29%
Other New Brunswick	685	79	79	45	501	60	88	88	11%
Total New Brunswick	872	96	96	79	609	88	100	100	4%
Québec	809	142	142	39	561	67	130	130	-8%
Montréal	7 587	1 022	1 022	523	5 218	824	817	817	-20%
Ottawa - Gatineau (QC)	120	18	18	9	82	11	24	24	33%
Other Quebec	1 126	121	121	70	825	110	127	127	5%
Total Quebec	9 642	1 303	1 303	641	6 686	1 012	1 098	1 098	-16%
Ottawa - Gatineau (ON)	1 860	341	341	257	1 047	215	265	265	-22%
Toronto	12 087	2 764	2 764	2 009	5 614	1 700	2 156	2 156	-22%
Hamilton	1 316	371	371	154	656	135	214	214	-42%
London	754	107	107	88	480	79	114	114	7%
Other Ontario	4 733	769	769	464	3 100	400	588	588	-24%
Total Ontario	20 750	4 352	4 352	2 972	10 897	2 529	3 337	3 337	-23%
Winnipeg	1 281	229	229	236	669	147	191	191	-17%
Other Manitoba	375	36	36	26	259	54	38	38	6%
Total Manitoba	1 656	265	265	262	928	201	229	229	-14%
Regina	500	99	99	125	205	71	52	52	-47%
Saskatoon	424	71	71	38	261	54	55	55	-23%
Other Saskatchewan	286	35	35	18	211	22	19	19	-46%
Total Saskatchewan	1 210	205	205	181	677	147	126	126	-39%
Calgary	2 053	425	425	338	1 035	255	424	424	0%
Edmonton	1 565	293	293	252	847	173	200	200	-32%
Other Alberta	998	168	168	156	589	85	152	152	-10%
Total Alberta	4 616	886	886	746	2 471	513	776	776	-12%
Vancouver	6 067	958	958	825	2 145	515	666	666	-30%
Victoria	12 795	3 300	3 300	2 994	6 421	2 139	3 109	3 109	-6%
Other British Columbia	1 183	115	115	136	417	80	92	92	-20%
Total British Columbia	20 045	4 373	4 373	3 955	8 983	2 734	3 867	3 867	-12%
Total Territories	63	9	9	6	32	16	3	3	-67%
Not Stated	38	10	10	6	20	2	17	17	70%
Total	61 293	11 822	11 822	9 122	32 893	7 456	9 840	9 840	-17%

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	Total	2003						2004			Difference YTD 2004 / YTD 2003
		2003 Rank	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	YTD Rank	
China	18 900	1	4 168	4 168	6 241	4 586	3 905	6 630	6 630	1	59%
India	13 380	2	2 972	2 972	3 475	3 618	3 315	5 647	5 647	2	90%
Philippines	7 766	3	1 881	1 881	2 481	1 796	1 608	2 872	2 872	3	53%
Pakistan	6 233	4	1 587	1 587	1 769	1 470	1 407	2 466	2 466	4	55%
South Korea	4 147	7	839	839	1 175	1 000	1 133	1 663	1 663	5	98%
Sri Lanka	3 222	12	903	903	779	700	840	1 612	1 612	6	79%
Jamaica	2 868	15	727	727	631	642	868	1 608	1 608	7	121%
United States	3 604	9	638	638	1 101	889	976	1 532	1 532	8	140%
England	3 278	11	513	513	834	832	1 099	1 502	1 502	9	193%
Iran	4 888	5	1 135	1 135	1 640	1 083	1 030	1 368	1 368	10	21%
Total - Top Ten Only	68 286		15 363	15 363	20 126	16 616	16 181	26 900	26 900		75%
Total - Other Countries	79 634		18 047	18 047	24 418	18 408	18 761	29 247	29 247		62%
Total	147 920		33 410	33 410	44 544	35 024	34 942	56 147	56 147		68%