



THE MONITOR

FIRST QUARTER 2005

NEW PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Canada welcomed 56,374 new permanent residents between January and March 2005, a marginal increase of three percent compared to the first quarter of 2004. Although the overall level of immigrants increased only slightly, there were significant changes within immigrant classes. The family class decreased by 20% (12,412 new permanent residents) while the economic class increased by 22% (34,081 new permanent residents). Refugee landings declined eight percent to 8,563.

The decrease in the family class was driven by a drop in parent and grandparent landings, which declined by 72% for the quarter. For economic principal applicants, the number of new skilled workers increased by 17% to 16,213. Business immigrant principal applicants and provincial nominees also increased for the quarter. For refugees, a 41% decrease in privately sponsored refugees was the main driver for the overall decline in that class.

There was no change in the ranking of the top five countries of last permanent residence. China remained the top source country with a 15% increase for the quarter, followed by India and the Philippines. The most notable

change in the top 10 countries of origin was a 68% increase in permanent residents from South Korea, moving it up to the sixth rank. While this was a large increase in terms of percentage, one should note that it represented a level increase of 699 individuals. France became the ninth-ranked in the top 10 source countries with an increase of 22% for the quarter.

FOREIGN WORKERS

Foreign worker flows equalled 20,111, a six percent increase over the first quarter of 2004. With the exception of skill level B (skilled and technical workers), the num-

ber of workers in all skill levels rose. The largest increase was 17% for workers in skill level C (intermediate and clerical, including seasonal agricultural workers).

The flow of foreign workers from Mexico increased by 16% and, simultaneously, the flow from the United States fell by 10%. As a result, Mexico overtook the United States as the leading source country for foreign workers. Japan, with a 34% increase in foreign workers, moved up to fourth in the rankings. There were also noteworthy increases in foreign workers from third-ranked France (11%), eighth-ranked Jamaica (15%), ninth-ranked India (13%) and tenth-ranked Germany (26%).

Please Note

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

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Foreign student flows decreased marginally (one percent) for the quarter. Declines in the flows of foreign students occurred for three of the four levels of study. The exception was a 23% increase in the flow of foreign students with other post-secondary education.

Despite a decrease of eight percent, South Korea remained the leading source country for the quarter, sending 3,476 foreign students to Canada. With an increase of 11%, China overtook Japan as the second-ranked source country. Foreign student flows from the United States and Taiwan both fell by nearly 20%, resulting in a fall in ranking for both countries. In contrast, India and Saudi Arabia moved up in the rankings, with increases of 95% and 37% respectively. The destinations of students remained stable, with British Columbia reporting the largest number of foreign students (3,828), followed by Ontario (3,422) and Quebec (1,056).

2004 FOREIGN WORKER OVERVIEW

Once a quarter, an in-depth analysis of one of the key immigrant movements (permanent residents, foreign workers, foreign students and new citizens) appears in *The Monitor*. This quarter, the analysis focuses on foreign workers and is based on annual data.

Measured by their numbers, foreign workers play an important supporting role in the Canadian economy. In 2004, Canada recorded the entry of 90,668 foreign workers destined to a wide range of occupations and industries across the country. Measured as a stock, the size of the foreign worker movement is even larger. On December 1, 2004, there were some 134,251 foreign workers

requiring a permit in the country.¹ Adding to this foreign workers who no longer require permits to work in Canada, the scope of foreign worker participation in the Canadian labour market is significant. The figures presented in this section refer only to individuals whose primary reason for being in Canada is to work. Therefore, they do not capture, for example, individuals who come to Canada as refugee claimants or foreign students and who are issued temporary work permits.

In this article, the characteristics of foreign workers will be examined through administrative data presented in two ways: flows and stocks. The annual flow refers to the number of new foreign workers entering in a year, at any time during the year. In contrast, the stock of foreign workers refers to the number of unique foreign workers present at some time during the year (for this analysis, we have chosen December 1 of every

calendar year). Because of the definitional difference between flow and stock data, the figures reported for each can differ significantly. For instance, even if flows are declining in a given year, the stocks may be increasing if the net movement of foreign workers is positive (i.e., the number of new foreign workers who entered the country was greater than the number leaving the country).

Over the years, various initiatives have been introduced in order to respond to the needs of Canadian employers and the increasing mobility of the global labour force. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) have worked together to design the foreign worker program to accommodate new labour market challenges at a speed that will support Canadian employers' efforts to operate effectively.

¹ The figures for foreign workers presented in this article are consistent with *Facts and Figures 2004 Immigration Overview: Permanent and Temporary Residents*. The annual totals, however, differ from the totals presented in the appendix tables because of the revisions that are made regularly every quarter.

In general, foreign workers who want to work temporarily in Canada must have an approved job offer and a work permit before they arrive. Canadian employers must, in turn, have the job offer approved or “confirmed” by HRSDC. In some cases, an HRSDC confirmation is not required, although a work permit is still needed. For example, professionals under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or skilled intra-company transferees are exempt from HRSDC approval.² Still others are exempted from both HRSDC approval and the need for a work permit. The 2002 *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) exempted a number of categories of foreign workers of short duration (such as performing artists, some seminar and commercial speakers, and service repair people) from the work permit requirement.

A 10-year look at foreign worker entries into Canada shows an upward trend from 1995 to 2001 and a gradual decline in the most recent three-year period. The peak years coincided with strong growth in the information and technology (IT) sector and the period before the implementation of IRPA. The legislative changes, which facilitated the entry of short-term workers, have resulted in fewer workers (especially from the United States) being recorded in the foreign worker flows captured by CIC administrative data.

Chart 1—Gender, Foreign Worker Flows, 1995–2004

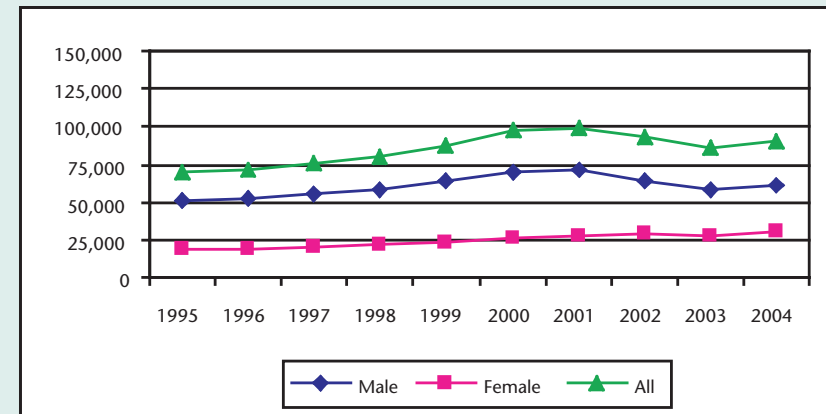
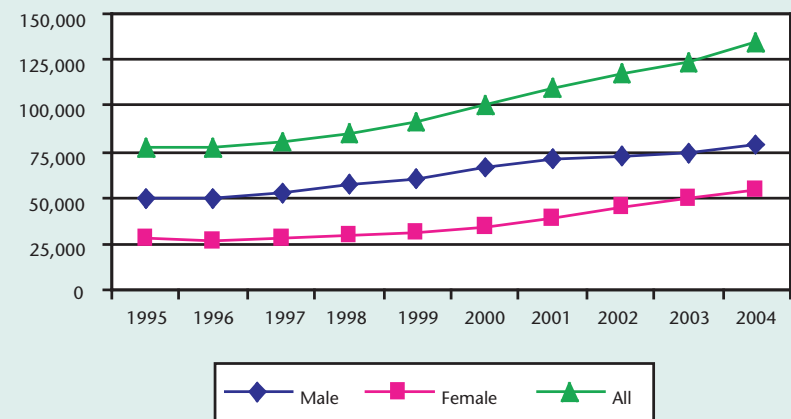


Chart 2—Gender, Foreign Worker Stocks, Dec. 1, 1995–Dec. 1, 2004



² Under chapter 16 of NAFTA, citizens of Canada, the United States and Mexico who meet the criteria can gain quicker, easier entry into the three countries to conduct business-related activities or investments. This means that Canadian employers do not need to have a job offer approved by HRSDC to employ a U.S. or Mexican citizen.

GENDER

It is interesting to note that the flow of female foreign workers has increased steadily during the past decade while males recorded significant declines coinciding with the implementation of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*. Examining foreign worker flows, it should be noted that roughly two-thirds of workers were male in 2004 compared to 73% in the mid-1990s. The flow of female foreign workers, on the other hand, has risen steadily since the mid-1990s, from 19,000 in 1995 to 30,000 in 2004.

Stocks by gender differ from the trends identified in the foreign worker flow data. Overall, both males and females have seen continuous growth in their respective stocks of workers from 49,000 and 28,000 in 1995 to 79,000 and 55,000 in 2004. Furthermore, the composition of the stock of foreign workers is also different, 59% being male and 41% female. In addition, temporary jobs held by female foreign workers are generally of longer duration.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Looking at flows of foreign workers by source country, the United States and Mexico have been the top two source countries in the past 10 years. Although the number of foreign workers coming from the U.S. has declined by 45% (largely due to the impact of IRPA) since they peaked in 2000 at 28,131, the United States continues to be the top source country. In 2004 some 15,561 workers from the U.S. arrived in Canada, accounting for 17% of all foreign worker flows. The number of workers from the second largest source country, Mexico, has remained stable over the past four years at around 11,000. Considering the physical proximity of the U.S. and Mexico to Canada and the provisions under NAFTA to facilitate labour mobility, it is not surprising that the U.S. and Mexico are Canada's principal sources of foreign workers. The foreign worker movements differ significantly from permanent resident flows, where these two countries rank fifth and twenty-third, respectively.

Chart 3—Major Source Countries, Foreign Worker Flows, 1995–2004

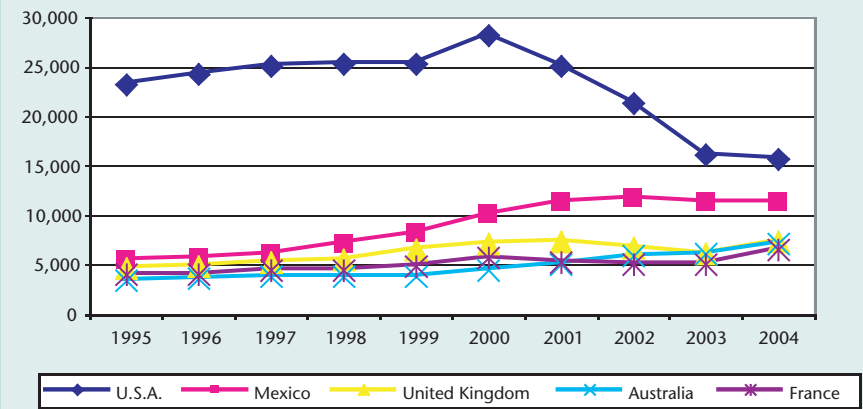
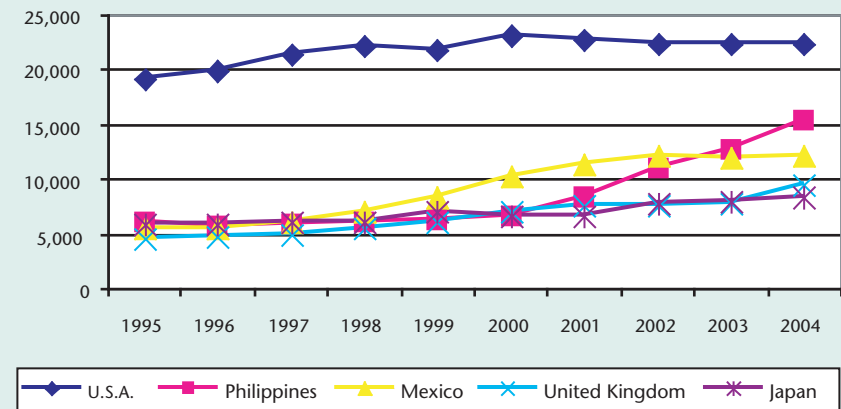


Chart 4—Major Source Countries, Foreign Worker Stocks, Dec. 1, 1995–Dec. 1, 2004



The United States is also the major source of foreign workers in the stock figures, with over 22,000 present in 2004. However, in contrast to flow figures, the Philippines is the second-leading source country for stocks. A significant number of workers from the Philippines come to Canada under the Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP), a program where the average permit is longer than one year (more detail on the LCP is provided on page 11). Other major source countries for foreign worker stocks include Mexico and the United Kingdom.

Table 1. Intended Destination of Foreign Workers (1995–2004)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Newfoundland and Labrador	550	453	911	558	1,042	1,199	1,154	1,290	1,448	1,101
Prince Edward Island	132	166	93	90	113	108	102	115	116	67
Nova Scotia	1,012	1,087	1,080	1,726	3,108	1,485	2,027	2,209	1,355	1,351
New Brunswick	690	514	548	562	846	841	767	620	602	531
Quebec	9,492	9,262	10,493	11,565	13,054	15,652	16,191	14,231	13,340	14,599
Ontario	34,764	36,169	38,632	40,745	43,213	49,291	49,531	46,142	41,004	41,798
Manitoba	1,888	1,713	1,586	1,769	1,992	1,973	1,984	1,778	1,437	1,505
Saskatchewan	1,233	1,248	1,258	1,242	1,217	1,299	1,185	1,088	949	1,021
Alberta	6,043	6,695	7,481	7,887	7,882	8,818	9,122	8,017	7,363	8,129
British Columbia	13,457	13,638	12,735	12,759	14,226	15,934	16,608	17,433	17,003	19,897
Yukon	93	138	56	104	97	141	84	92	110	67
Northwest Territories	–	–	–	–	93	132	168	137	140	102
Nunavut	–	–	–	–	20	10	18	10	15	18
Unknown	279	385	847	1,139	195	141	168	126	659	482
Total	69,725	71,586	75,813	80,252	87,098	97,024	99,109	93,288	85,541	90,668

DESTINATIONS

Ontario is the principal destination of foreign workers. However, the number going to Ontario has fallen in recent years from 49,291 (51% of national flow) in 2000 to 41,798 (46% of national flow) in 2004. Quebec has also noted declines in its inflow of foreign workers in recent years: 16,191 in 2001, down to 13,340 in 2003.

This suggests that fewer workers are destined for locations in central Canada (Ontario, Quebec) while greater numbers are heading for

western Canada. It may reflect differences in regional economic performance across Canada and is an area in which further research will be done. For instance, during the early part of this decade, the number of IT workers destined for central Canada peaked, but since that time, economic activity in the high-tech sector has been more subdued and the flow of workers has been smaller. In contrast, economic activity in western Canada has been spurred on by increased

investment in the primary sector (oil and gas and other mining), which may have had a positive impact on the number of foreign workers going to western Canada.

Another factor contributing to the shifting destinations of foreign workers is linked again to legislative changes. The categories of foreign workers now exempt from the work permit requirement (such as performing artists, some seminar and commercial speakers, and service repair people) are highly

concentrated in central Canada. Indeed, looking at pre- and post-IRPA data, one can see that an overwhelmingly large number of these workers were destined for Ontario and Quebec, and the current regulatory system no longer captures these particular short-term movements.

The number of foreign workers going to the Atlantic provinces has remained fairly stable since 2000, at roughly four percent of the national total. Foreign worker flows

to Atlantic Canada appear to be particularly sensitive to economic activity in the region. For example, the flow of tradespeople and skilled transportation and equipment operators going to Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia peaked during major construction projects related to investments in the offshore oil and natural gas industry. Data on stocks by intended destination are also available and are very similar, in terms of proportions, to the flow data presented above.

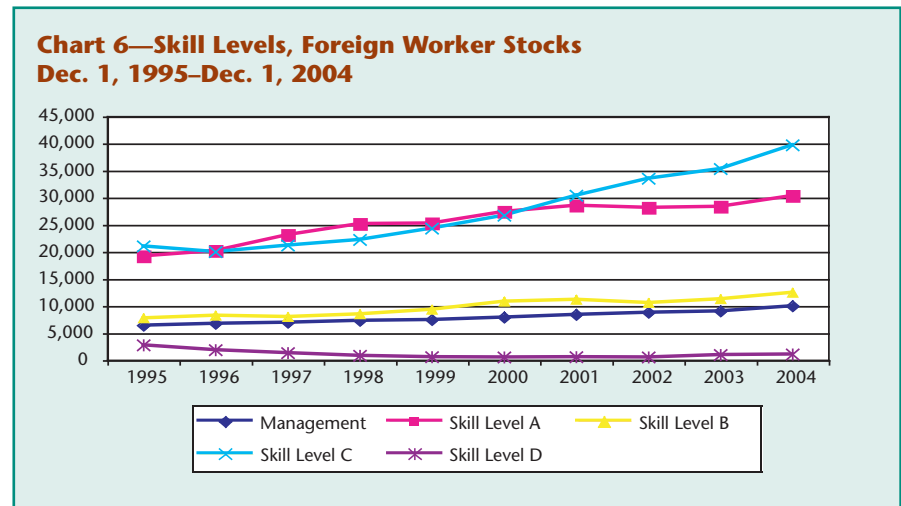
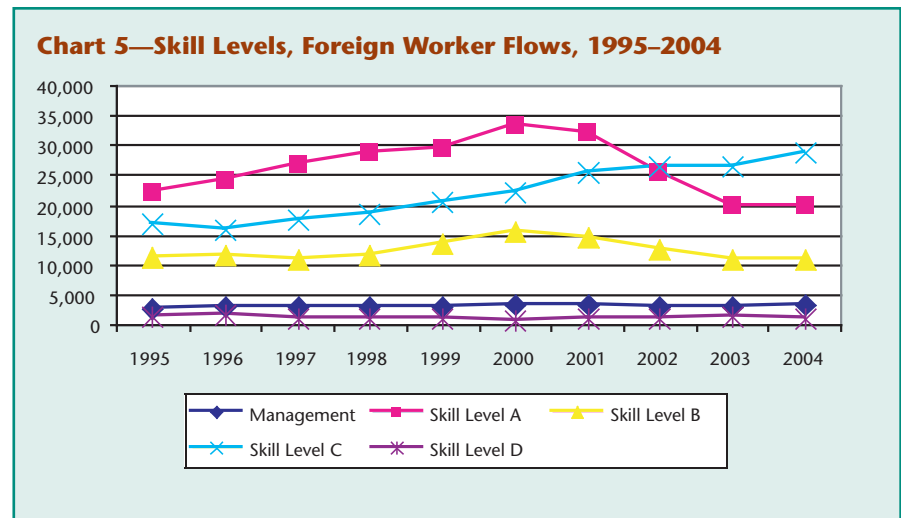
SKILL LEVELS

All occupations can be classified within a skill level based on education and training characteristics: skill level A encompasses occupations that usually require university education; skill level B encompasses occupations that usually require a college education or apprenticeship training; skill level C encompasses occupations requiring secondary school or occupation-specific training; and skill level D encompasses occupations that usually require on-the-job training. In addition to these skill levels,

there also exists a managerial level that has varying educational and skill requirements.

After discounting workers with unknown skill levels, we find that there has been a significant variance in the proportion of foreign worker flows by skill level over the 10-year period 1995 to 2004. In 1995, skill level A had the highest proportion at 40%, followed by skill level C (30%), skill level B (20%), management (five percent) and skill level D (two percent). CIC administrative data reveal a trend toward higher skill levels in the late 1990s, as the share of workers in skill level A rose to 46%. However, since that time, the share of foreign workers in skill level A has fallen back to 31%. The trend for occupations classified in skill level B and management has been fairly consistent over the 10-year period, with workers classified in skill level B at slightly less than 20% and management at five percent of total flows.

The situation for foreign workers at skill level C is particularly interesting, with the share of workers at this level rising in recent years and



now accounting for 45% of all workers identified with a skill level. A significant part of the increase noted for skill level C is attributable

to a greater number of workers coming to Canada under the Live-in Caregiver Program and the Seasonal Agricultural Workers

Table 2. Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level (1995–2004)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Management	2,635	2,831	2,897	2,911	2,887	3,152	3,180	3,026	2,933	3,327
Skill Level A	22,024	24,278	26,671	28,714	29,337	33,488	32,166	25,579	19,755	19,673
Skill Level B	11,264	11,468	10,957	11,692	13,692	15,641	14,408	12,726	10,809	10,992
Skill Level C	16,895	15,886	17,534	18,628	20,593	22,140	25,595	26,442	26,464	28,710
Skill Level D	1,234	1,529	1,128	832	855	812	927	889	1,195	1,143
Unknown	15,673	15,594	16,626	17,475	19,734	21,791	22,833	24,626	24,385	26,823
Total	69,725	71,586	75,813	80,252	87,098	97,024	99,109	93,288	85,541	90,668

Program (the programs are discussed at greater length in the special programs section on page 11). This movement of workers is in contrast to the track of permanent resident flows that have recorded higher numbers of newcomers in skill level A and fewer in lower skill levels. The data suggest that the foreign worker program is an important source of labour supply for all skill levels and can aid all segments of the labour market.

In addition to foreign workers whose skill levels can be classified, a large number of foreign workers have an unidentified skill level. During the 10-year period 1995 to 2004, this share has ranged from

22% to 30% of all foreign worker flows. An analysis of the administrative records can shed some light on the “unknown” category and what segments of the labour market these individuals are expected to serve. The majority of unknown occupation cases are individuals who come to Canada to work as part of reciprocal youth exchange programs. The number of people obtaining a permit under this program has increased from roughly 10,000 in 1995 to 20,000 in 2004. In addition, the introduction of a spousal pilot program that makes

it easier for partners of skilled temporary workers to obtain a foreign worker permit has also added to the unknown category. In 2004, Canada admitted 2,553 partners of skilled temporary workers, up from 34 people in 2001.

The picture for the stock of foreign workers by skill type is slightly different from the flow statistics. For all skill types, excluding skill level D, we see that the stock in 2004 was significantly larger than in 1995 (skill levels A, B and management being roughly 55% to 60%

larger and skill level C being 89% larger). This implies that many workers in these skill levels are renewing their work permits and remaining in the inventory of the foreign worker program. Another interesting characteristic is the dramatic increase in the stock of foreign workers with an unknown occupation: a 104% increase from 1995 to 2004. As mentioned earlier, the large increase in permits for individuals in reciprocal youth exchange programs and the spousal pilot project are driving these increases.³

³ Looking at the “unknown occupation” skill category, stocks of individuals in youth exchange programs have increased from 6,645 in 1995 to 17,512 in 2004, and from 21 in 2001 to 6,645 in 2004 for the spousal pilot program

Table 3. Foreign Worker Stocks by Skill Level (1995–2004)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Management	6,444	6,747	6,968	7,320	7,489	7,915	8,435	8,820	9,053	9,985
Skill Level A	19,237	20,213	23,138	25,171	25,293	27,434	28,549	28,181	28,377	30,364
Skill Level B	7,752	8,246	8,014	8,522	9,358	10,838	11,225	10,586	11,293	12,479
Skill Level C	21,045	19,996	21,227	22,268	24,320	26,728	30,432	33,558	35,330	39,731
Skill Level D	2,770	1,909	1,368	829	603	523	603	550	1,005	1,077
Unknown	19,933	19,989	19,960	21,348	24,884	27,842	30,613	35,672	38,747	40,615
Total	77,181	77,100	80,675	85,458	91,947	101,280	109,857	117,367	123,805	134,251

TOP OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS⁴

Looking at foreign workers by skill level gives us a broad overview of this human capital coming into Canada. However, a finer level of detail can be extracted from the data to better describe the flow and stock of foreign workers.

Primary Industries

Intermediate occupations in primary industries constituted the most common occupational group for foreign worker flows in 2004, with a total of 19,563 workers. This occupational grouping is dominated by agricultural and horticultural workers who come to Canada on a seasonal basis to harvest crops. Recent trends indicate that the demand for these workers is continuing to grow and, in fact, the number of such workers has increased steadily since 1993.

Seasonal agricultural workers have a regional flavour to their trends, with over 80% going to Ontario and 15% going to Quebec.

Foreign workers in intermediate occupations in the primary industries also dominated stocks in 2004, with a total of 19,255 workers. For this occupational group, stock and flow data are very similar due to the seasonality of agricultural work. Generally, individuals who get work permits in agriculture start and finish work within the same calendar year.

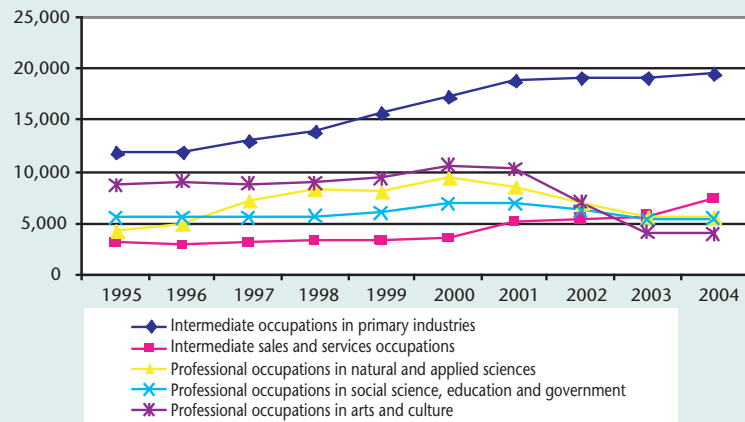
Sales and Services

Foreign workers in intermediate sales and services occupations constitute another large component of foreign worker flows (7,345 in 2004). Like agricultural workers, this group has noted substantial increases over the past several years. The group is dominated by childcare and home support workers who are the backbone of the Live-in Caregiver Program.

The stock of intermediate sales and service workers has been rising steadily since 1999 and in 2004, a total of 18,690 foreign workers were classified in this category. However, unlike the primary sector, stocks of sales and services workers

⁴ All the data for the occupational groups are based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC). Most of the analysis was based on the two-digit NOC, but some four-digit NOCs were used to get a better idea of the occupations involved. At this point, classification based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is not possible.

Chart 7—Major Occupational Groups, Foreign Worker Flows, 1995–2004



are significantly higher than annual flows. This is primarily due to the multi-year nature of the Live-in Caregiver Program while stocks accumulate roughly over a three-year time frame.

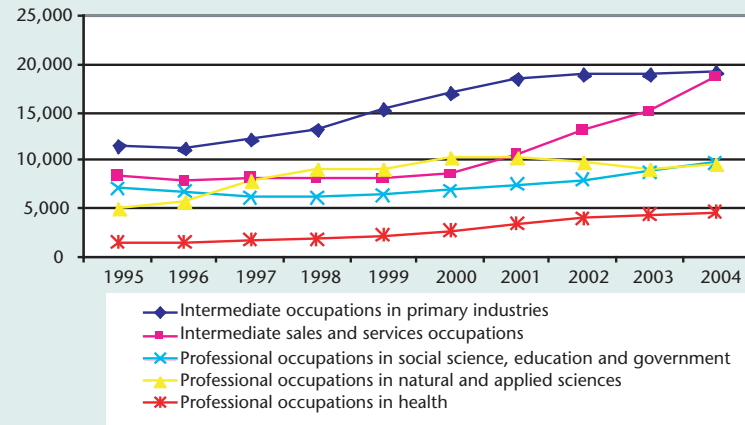
Natural and Applied Sciences

The high-tech “bubble” and subsequent “bust” had an impact on the number of foreign workers coming to Canada. Many high-tech occupations are classified in the professional occupations in the natural and applied sciences

group. Indeed, the flow of these workers has mirrored the fortunes of the high-tech sector. In 1993, Canada admitted 3,199 workers as professionals in natural and applied sciences (a group that consisted largely of computer professionals and engineers). By the peak of the high-tech boom in 2000, three times as many workers in this group were arriving, pushing the level to more than 9,500 workers.

Since 2000, foreign worker flows in this occupational group have

Chart 8—Major Occupational Groups, Foreign Worker Stocks, Dec. 1, 1995–Dec. 1, 2004



declined, dipping to 5,689 in 2004. The flow data presented here suggest that the foreign worker program for this occupational group is responsive to labour demand and changes in flows are indicative of domestic labour market conditions.

The general stock data trends for professionals in the natural and applied sciences are consistent with the flow data presented above. From 1995 to 2001, the stock of these workers rose from 4,958 to 10,407, coinciding with

the boom in the high-tech sector and increased demand for IT workers. However, after the bust of the high-tech sector, stocks fell to 9,214 by 2003.⁵

Arts and Culture

The impact of IRPA can readily be seen in the recorded number of foreign workers listed as professionals in arts and culture (primarily creative and performing artists). IRPA exempts some performing artists from the work permit requirement for short stays. The flow of professionals in arts and culture was stable throughout the 1990s and into 2001, but with the

⁵ While the overall stock of these workers declined from 10,407 in 2001 to 9,214 in 2003, it does not necessarily mean that these foreign workers left the country. It is possible that a proportion of them obtained landed immigrant status after being temporary foreign workers.

new regulations, the number of workers requiring permits fell from a 2000 peak of 10,712 to 4,008 in 2004. The number of workers coming in from the United States has been most affected by these new regulations (falling from roughly 5,000 in 2000 to 2,000 in 2004). Other important source countries also include the United Kingdom and France.

Social Science, Education and Government

In contrast to the other occupational groups described above, the flow of foreign workers classified as social science and educational professionals remained relatively stable from 1995 to 2004. During this 10-year period, an average of 6,000 professionals in this category arrived annually. The most prominent occupations in this category are university professors and teaching assistants. Occupational data from HRSDC show that the replacement of workers due to retirement is an important source of demand for these workers.

Stocks of social science and educational professionals were fairly consistent during the 1995–2000 period,

with numbers in the 6,000 to 7,000 range. However, since 2000, the number of professionals in this category has increased steadily and is now approaching 10,000.

Health

Although not included in the top five in terms of flows, the stock of health foreign workers has increased consistently since 1997. In 2004, there were 4,611 temporary health professionals in Canada, up from 1,496 in 1996.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP)

The SAWP allows for the entry of agricultural workers from Mexico and the Caribbean to assist in the harvesting of Canadian crops. For the past 10 years, workers coming to Canada under this program have been overwhelmingly male, accounting for 97% of the total in 2004. The program provides a supplementary source of reliable and qualified seasonal labour to ensure that Canada's crops are planted and harvested in a timely fashion. The majority of workers are

Chart 9—Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, Foreign Worker Flows, 1995–2004

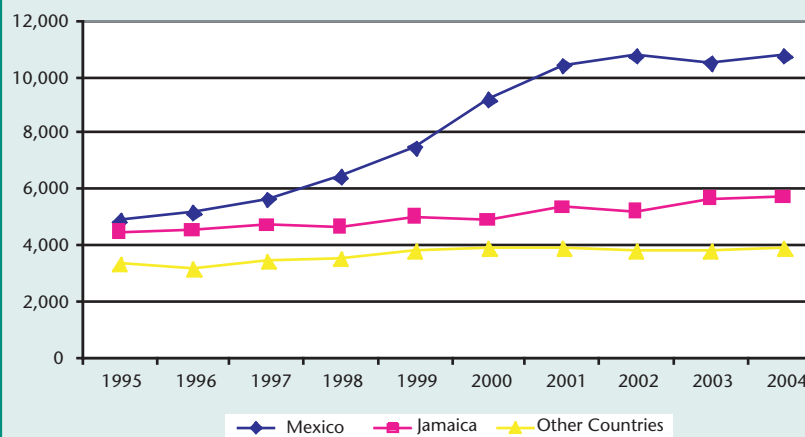
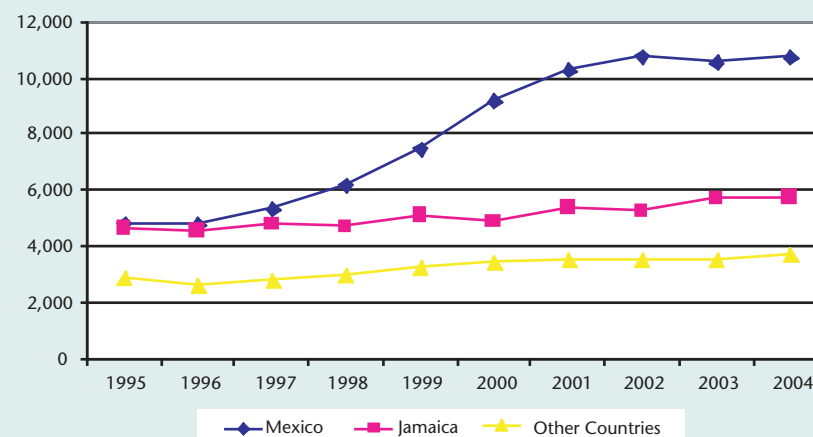


Chart 10—Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, Foreign Worker Stocks, Dec. 1, 1995–Dec. 1, 2004



admitted in the second and third quarter of every year, reflecting the growing season in Canada. Although not included in the SAWP, there have also been increased flows of agricultural workers from Guatemala over the past two years.

Mexico and Jamaica, the two leading source countries for agricultural workers for the past 10 years, respectively accounted for 53% (10,780) and 28% (5,736) of workers in 2004. Mexico, however, has seen its participation rise from around 5,000 workers a year in the early 1990s to over 10,000 in each of the past four years, both on a stock and flow basis. Other notable source countries are Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

Live-in Caregiver Program

The Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) brings workers to Canada for live-in caregiving when there are not enough Canadians to fill the available positions. Workers hired under this program care for children, seniors or people with disabilities, without supervision, in a private household. Live-in caregivers may also apply for perma-

nent residence in Canada after completing two years of live-in caregiving employment within three years of their arrival in Canada. In 2004, Canada admitted 5,850 workers under this program, the highest level since 1991. The vast majority of these workers are women from the Philippines (85%). Other source countries have varied through time, with most numbers coming from the United Kingdom, France, Slovakia and India.

The stock of foreign workers who came here as live-in caregivers has also increased steadily over the past several years. As one might expect from the flow data, foreign workers from the Philippines also dominate the stock data, accounting for 14,327 of the 16,297 total number of foreign workers in the program.

Chart 11—Live-in Caregiver Program, Foreign Worker Flows 1995–2004

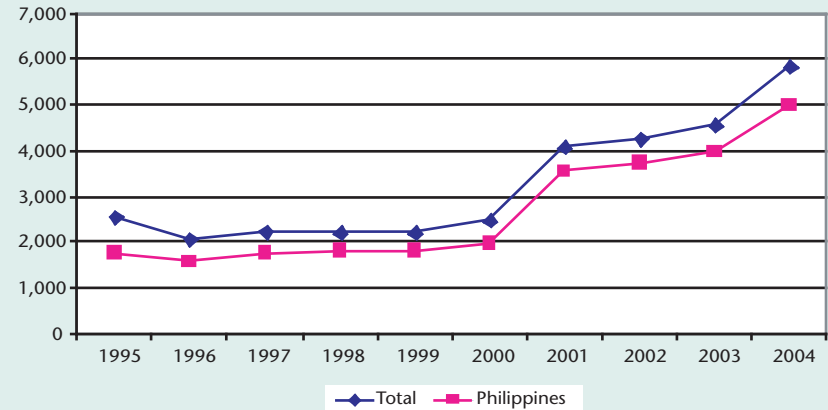
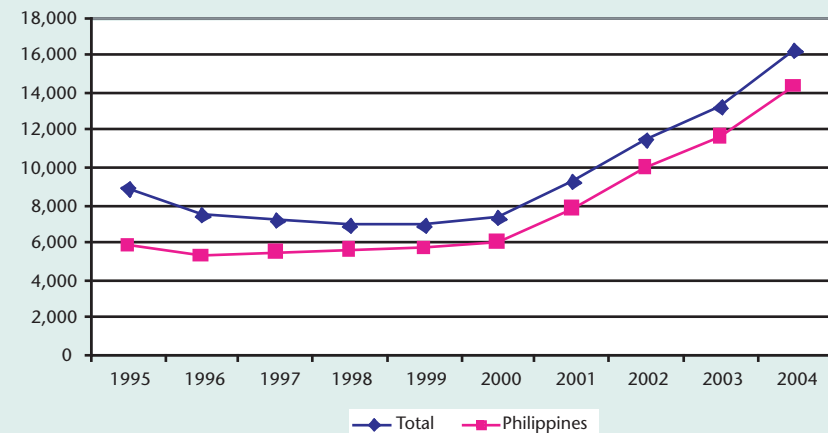


Chart 12—Live-in Caregiver Program, Foreign Worker Stocks, Dec. 1, 1995–Dec. 1, 2004



Information Technology (IT) Professionals Software Program

In order to respond to shortages of specific highly skilled workers in the IT sector, the government developed a program to help facilitate the entry of certain IT professionals. Under the software program, it is not necessary to obtain HRSDC approval for each individual whose job offer meets the specified criteria. Looking at the flows of foreign workers, a total of 1,221 workers arrived in 2004, and stock figures indicate that about 2,000 were here under this program. The majority of workers in the software program originated from India, with smaller proportions coming from France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Spouses and Common-Law Partners of Skilled Temporary Workers

In order to attract foreign workers with the skills needed in sectors facing labour shortages, Canada has developed a pilot project for the spouses and common-law partners of skilled temporary workers. The spouses and common-law partners of skilled temporary workers, including skilled trades

and high-tech workers, may apply for work permits without a job offer or HRSDC confirmation. Based on flows, the number of foreign workers admitted under this program reached close to 3,000 individuals in 2004.

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@ci.gc.ca.

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Appendix 1

Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS			2004				2005		Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Spouses and partners	43,985	10,330	10,330	12,644	11,357	9,654	10,144	10,144	-2%
Parents and grandparents	12,732	3,856	3,856	4,707	2,549	1,620	1,088	1,088	-72%
Others	5,529	1,367	1,367	1,459	1,390	1,313	1,180	1,180	-14%
Total family class	62,246	15,553	15,553	18,810	15,296	12,587	12,412	12,412	-20%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	47,889	10,362	10,362	13,296	13,962	10,269	12,168	12,168	17%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	2,708	515	515	575	958	660	854	854	66%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	3,296	975	975	1,034	764	523	854	854	-12%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	2,086	433	433	571	562	520	599	599	38%
Total economic class - principal applicants	55,979	12,285	12,285	15,476	16,246	11,972	14,475	14,475	18%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	65,553	13,125	13,125	17,969	20,927	13,532	16,213	16,213	24%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	7,056	1,339	1,339	1,412	2,622	1,683	2,275	2,275	70%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	996	405	405	242	195	154	124	124	-69%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	4,162	796	796	1,183	1,230	953	994	994	25%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	77,767	15,665	15,665	20,806	24,974	16,322	19,606	19,606	25%
Skilled workers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	113,442	23,487	23,487	31,265	34,889	23,801	28,381	28,381	21%
Business immigrants - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	9,764	1,854	1,854	1,987	3,580	2,343	3,129	3,129	69%
Live-in caregivers - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	4,292	1,380	1,380	1,276	959	677	978	978	-29%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a.,* spouses and dependants	6,248	1,229	1,229	1,754	1,792	1,473	1,593	1,593	30%
Total economic class	133,746	27,950	27,950	36,282	41,220	28,294	34,081	34,081	22%
Total other**	53	15	15	14	13	11	4	4	-73%
Total immigrants	196,045	43,518	43,518	55,106	56,529	40,892	46,497	46,497	7%
Government-assisted refugees	7,411	1,733	1,733	1,915	1,983	1,780	1,645	1,645	-5%
Privately sponsored refugees	3,115	880	880	1,037	625	573	515	515	-41%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	15,901	5,181	5,181	5,519	2,962	2,239	5,308	5,308	2%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	6,258	1,508	1,508	1,721	1,823	1,206	1,095	1,095	-27%
Total refugees	32,685	9,302	9,302	10,192	7,393	5,798	8,563	8,563	-8%
Total immigrants and refugees	228,730	52,820	52,820	65,298	63,922	46,690	55,060	55,060	4%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	148	31	31	43	36	38	22	22	-29%
Humanitarian and compassionate cases / Public policy	6,945	2,061	2,061	1,900	1,620	1,364	1,292	1,292	-37%
Backlog	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	235,824	54,912	54,912	67,242	65,578	48,092	56,374	56,374	3%

* p.a. = principal applicants

** Other = Post-determination refugee claimants and deferred removal order class

Appendix 2

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

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004							2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	YTD	YTD Rank	
China, People's Republic of	36,411	9,401	9,401	10,196	9,353	7,461	1	10,835	10,835	1	15%
India	25,569	5,046	5,046	7,253	7,505	5,765	2	5,464	5,464	2	8%
Philippines	13,301	3,112	3,112	4,158	3,604	2,427	3	2,804	2,804	3	-10%
Pakistan	12,796	2,806	2,806	4,066	3,423	2,501	4	2,683	2,683	4	-4%
United States	7,494	1,830	1,830	2,068	1,865	1,731	5	2,221	2,221	5	21%
South Korea	5,337	1,033	1,033	1,325	1,695	1,284	12	1,732	1,732	6	68%
United Kingdom	6,058	1,318	1,318	1,737	1,709	1,294	8	1,348	1,348	7	2%
Colombia	4,438	1,139	1,139	1,290	1,094	915	10	1,278	1,278	8	12%
France	5,026	1,019	1,019	1,404	1,585	1,018	13	1,239	1,239	9	22%
Sri Lanka	4,134	1,296	1,296	1,385	866	587	9	1,120	1,120	10	-14%
Total - Top Ten Only	120,564	28,000	28,000	34,882	32,699	24,983		30,724	30,724		10%
Total - Other Countries	115,260	26,912	26,912	32,360	32,879	23,109		25,650	25,650		-5%
Total	235,824	54,912	54,912	67,242	65,578	48,092		56,374	56,374		3%

Appendix 3

Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

Province	2004						2005		Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area									
St. John's	424	106	106	127	138	53	40	40	-62%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	155	45	45	32	38	40	116	116	158%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	579	151	151	159	176	93	156	156	3%
Total Prince Edward Island	310	82	82	89	53	86	81	81	-1%
Halifax	1,355	299	299	341	446	269	232	232	-22%
Other Nova Scotia	415	94	94	118	100	103	85	85	-10%
Total Nova Scotia	1,770	393	393	459	546	372	317	317	-19%
Saint John	187	39	39	39	46	63	43	43	10%
Other New Brunswick	608	143	143	193	153	119	131	131	-8%
Total New Brunswick	795	182	182	232	199	182	174	174	-4%
Québec	2,128	503	503	557	573	495	378	378	-25%
Montréal	37,864	8,977	8,977	10,562	10,686	7,639	7,879	7,879	-12%
Gatineau	1,020	210	210	305	264	241	177	177	-16%
Other Quebec	3,227	652	652	900	887	788	1,111	1,111	70%
Total Quebec	44,239	10,342	10,342	12,324	12,410	9,163	9,545	9,545	-8%
Ottawa	6,379	1,488	1,488	1,841	1,825	1,225	1,414	1,414	-5%
Toronto	99,868	22,948	22,948	29,186	27,629	20,105	23,028	23,028	0%
Hamilton	4,089	947	947	1,188	1,183	771	870	870	-8%
London	2,328	553	553	669	612	494	785	785	42%
Other Ontario	12,446	2,785	2,785	3,464	3,492	2,705	3,266	3,266	17%
Total Ontario	125,110	28,721	28,721	36,348	34,741	25,300	29,363	29,363	2%
Winnipeg	5,911	1,250	1,250	1,806	1,622	1,233	1,239	1,239	-1%
Other Manitoba	1,516	280	280	428	440	368	405	405	45%
Total Manitoba	7,427	1,530	1,530	2,234	2,062	1,601	1,644	1,644	7%
Regina	656	159	159	223	134	140	180	180	13%
Saskatoon	802	175	175	239	201	187	190	190	9%
Other Saskatchewan	484	102	102	122	137	123	163	163	60%
Total Saskatchewan	1,942	436	436	584	472	450	533	533	22%
Calgary	9,441	2,315	2,315	2,683	2,587	1,856	2,373	2,373	3%
Edmonton	5,047	1,268	1,268	1,326	1,423	1,030	1,221	1,221	-4%
Other Alberta	1,980	489	489	597	512	382	599	599	22%
Total Alberta	16,468	4,072	4,072	4,606	4,522	3,268	4,193	4,193	3%
Vancouver	32,667	7,890	7,890	9,012	9,131	6,634	7,455	7,455	-6%
Victoria	1,067	245	245	242	323	257	113	113	-54%
Other British Columbia	3,284	828	828	901	905	650	2,753	2,753	232%
Total British Columbia	37,018	8,963	8,963	10,155	10,359	7,541	10,321	10,321	15%
Total Territories	159	40	40	51	35	33	41	41	2%
Not Stated	7	-	-	1	3	3	6	6	
Total	235,824	54,912	54,912	67,242	65,578	48,092	56,374	56,374	3%

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*	2004						2005		Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Skill Level 0	3,328	771	771	894	942	721	821	821	6%
Skill Level A	19,672	4,640	4,640	5,315	5,745	3,972	4,693	4,693	1%
Skill Level B	10,990	2,138	2,138	3,637	3,379	1,836	2,079	2,079	-3%
Skill Level C	28,699	5,775	5,775	11,429	9,429	2,066	6,776	6,776	17%
Skill Level D	1,144	136	136	398	440	170	155	155	14%
Not Stated	27,966	5,505	5,505	8,069	6,825	7,567	5,587	5,587	1%
Total	91,799	18,965	18,965	29,742	26,760	16,332	20,111	20,111	6%

* National Occupational Classification

Appendix 5

Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004							2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	YTD	YTD Rank	
Mexico	11,403	2,609	2,609	5,839	2,828	127	2	3,031	3,031	1	16%
United States	15,787	3,351	3,351	4,690	4,622	3,124	1	3,029	3,029	2	-10%
France	6,492	1,494	1,494	2,361	1,612	1,025	4	1,658	1,658	3	11%
Japan	5,523	1,221	1,221	2,365	1,543	394	7	1,642	1,642	4	34%
Australia	7,199	1,616	1,616	1,313	1,145	3,125	3	1,514	1,514	5	-6%
Philippines	5,685	1,296	1,296	1,360	1,702	1,327	5	1,331	1,331	6	3%
United Kingdom	7,409	1,237	1,237	1,850	1,900	2,422	6	1,300	1,300	7	5%
Jamaica	5,925	971	971	2,126	2,763	65	8	1,113	1,113	8	15%
India	2,719	687	687	591	880	561	9	779	779	9	13%
Germany	2,362	461	461	603	909	389	10	582	582	10	26%
Total - Top Ten Only	70,504	14,943	14,943	23,098	19,904	12,559		15,979	15,979		7%
Total - Other Countries	21,295	4,022	4,022	6,644	6,856	3,773		4,132	4,132		3%
Total	91,799	18,965	18,965	29,742	26,760	16,332		20,111	20,111		6%

Appendix 6

Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province	2004						2005		Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area									
St. John's	135	21	21	59	22	33	47	47	124%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	973	219	219	313	302	139	253	253	16%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	1,108	240	240	372	324	172	300	300	25%
Total Prince Edward Island	72	11	11	18	27	16	9	9	-18%
Halifax	785	170	170	355	185	75	111	111	-35%
Other Nova Scotia	592	35	35	322	156	79	62	62	77%
Total Nova Scotia	1,377	205	205	677	341	154	173	173	-16%
Saint John	87	15	15	22	30	20	24	24	60%
Other New Brunswick	465	96	96	132	154	83	125	125	30%
Total New Brunswick	552	111	111	154	184	103	149	149	34%
Québec	1,088	287	287	422	245	134	261	261	-9%
Montréal	10,042	2,211	2,211	3,660	2,561	1,610	2,053	2,053	-7%
Gatineau	107	33	33	35	27	12	25	25	-24%
Other Quebec	3,463	593	593	1,770	872	228	721	721	22%
Total Quebec	14,700	3,124	3,124	5,887	3,705	1,984	3,060	3,060	-2%
Ottawa	1,802	467	467	528	482	325	485	485	4%
Toronto	12,282	3,018	3,018	3,526	3,217	2,521	2,686	2,686	-11%
Hamilton	573	133	133	161	150	129	107	107	-20%
London	609	137	137	155	215	102	109	109	-20%
Other Ontario	27,067	5,443	5,443	10,011	9,665	1,948	5,860	5,860	8%
Total Ontario	42,333	9,198	9,198	14,381	13,729	5,025	9,247	9,247	1%
Winnipeg	944	208	208	312	273	151	167	167	-20%
Other Manitoba	596	107	107	149	178	162	66	66	-38%
Total Manitoba	1,540	315	315	461	451	313	233	233	-26%
Regina	206	34	34	73	63	36	29	29	-15%
Saskatoon	371	69	69	127	120	55	93	93	35%
Other Saskatchewan	464	71	71	126	193	74	96	96	35%
Total Saskatchewan	1,041	174	174	326	376	165	218	218	25%
Calgary	3,172	713	713	831	826	802	800	800	12%
Edmonton	1,588	338	338	441	468	341	368	368	9%
Other Alberta	3,509	708	708	790	886	1,125	797	797	13%
Total Alberta	8,269	1,759	1,759	2,062	2,180	2,268	1,965	1,965	12%
Vancouver	13,774	2,740	2,740	4,048	3,713	3,273	3,151	3,151	15%
Victoria	529	35	35	44	336	114	81	81	131%
Other British Columbia	5,833	895	895	1,089	1,263	2,586	1,382	1,382	54%
Total British Columbia	20,136	3,670	3,670	5,181	5,312	5,973	4,614	4,614	26%
Total Territories	187	48	48	69	41	29	42	42	-13%
Not Stated	484	110	110	154	90	130	101	101	-8%
Total	91,799	18,965	18,965	29,742	26,760	16,332	20,111	20,111	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	2004						2005		Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Secondary or less	14,159	2,570	2,570	1,333	8,430	1,826	2,423	2,423	-6%
Trade	8,221	2,692	2,692	1,733	2,390	1,406	2,518	2,518	-6%
University	21,681	2,409	2,409	1,847	15,451	1,974	2,334	2,334	-3%
Other post-secondary	7,332	1,205	1,205	1,187	3,369	1,571	1,487	1,487	23%
Other	4,917	1,106	1,106	1,351	1,600	860	1,161	1,161	5%
Total	56,310	9,982	9,982	7,451	31,240	7,637	9,923	9,923	-1%

Appendix 8

Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2004							2005			Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	YTD	YTD Rank	
South Korea	12,296	3,779	3,779	2,188	4,372	1,957	1	3,476	3,476	1	-8%
China	6,938	1,031	1,031	975	3,654	1,278	3	1,140	1,140	2	11%
Japan	4,907	1,083	1,083	1,652	1,717	455	2	1,039	1,039	3	-4%
India	1,495	220	220	119	748	408	7	428	428	4	95%
France	3,484	261	261	116	2,887	220	6	261	261	5	0%
United States	3,828	314	314	289	2,914	311	4	259	259	6	-18%
Taiwan	1,748	304	304	302	923	219	5	246	246	7	-19%
Mexico	2,099	201	201	123	1,653	122	8	222	222	8	10%
Brazil	746	167	167	111	397	71	9	178	178	9	7%
Saudi Arabia	585	114	114	87	300	84	12	156	156	10	37%
Total - Top Ten Only	38,126	7,474	7,474	5,962	19,565	5,125		7,405	7,405		-1%
Total - Other Countries	18,184	2,508	2,508	1,489	11,675	2,512		2,518	2,518		0%
Total	56,310	9,982	9,982	7,451	31,240	7,637		9,923	9,923		-1%

Appendix 9

Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province	2004						2005		Difference YTD 2005 / YTD 2004
	Total	Q1	YTD	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	YTD	
Census Metropolitan Area									
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	275	29	29	22	198	26	56	56	93%
Total Prince Edward Island	106	12	12	8	72	14	18	18	50%
Halifax	1,235	191	191	136	771	137	174	174	-9%
Other Nova Scotia	536	55	55	28	426	27	50	50	-9%
Total Nova Scotia	1,771	246	246	164	1,197	164	224	224	-9%
Saint John	143	12	12	15	107	9	15	15	25%
Other New Brunswick	679	85	85	44	456	94	61	61	-28%
Total New Brunswick	822	97	97	59	563	103	76	76	-22%
Québec	860	131	131	37	606	86	116	116	-11%
Montréal	7,234	846	846	490	5,128	770	802	802	-5%
Gatineau	122	18	18	17	75	12	6	6	-67%
Other Quebec	1,184	133	133	86	835	130	132	132	-1%
Total Quebec	9,400	1,128	1,128	630	6,644	998	1,056	1,056	-6%
Ottawa	1,720	265	265	199	1,033	223	253	253	-5%
Toronto	10,853	2,150	2,150	1,698	5,199	1,806	2,244	2,244	4%
Hamilton	1,119	219	219	108	569	223	194	194	-11%
London	767	121	121	64	502	80	109	109	-10%
Other Ontario	4,518	600	600	380	3,054	484	622	622	4%
Total Ontario	18,977	3,355	3,355	2,449	10,357	2,816	3,422	3,422	2%
Winnipeg	1,130	191	191	159	656	124	187	187	-2%
Other Manitoba	308	37	37	32	214	25	50	50	35%
Total Manitoba	1,438	228	228	191	870	149	237	237	4%
Regina	412	55	55	97	217	43	127	127	131%
Saskatoon	368	55	55	36	229	48	74	74	35%
Other Saskatchewan	228	21	21	18	162	27	28	28	33%
Total Saskatchewan	1,008	131	131	151	608	118	229	229	75%
Calgary	1,975	428	428	282	963	302	395	395	-8%
Edmonton	1,336	202	202	176	781	177	208	208	3%
Other Alberta	807	149	149	113	448	97	162	162	9%
Total Alberta	4,118	779	779	571	2,192	576	765	765	-2%
Vancouver	13,608	3,159	3,159	2,412	6,035	2,002	2,843	2,843	-10%
Victoria	662	92	92	92	433	45	87	87	-5%
Other British Columbia	4,036	699	699	696	2,024	617	898	898	28%
Total British Columbia	18,306	3,950	3,950	3,200	8,492	2,664	3,828	3,828	-3%
Total Territories	30	3	3	2	20	5	5	5	67%
Not Stated	59	24	24	4	27	4	7	7	-71%
Total	56,310	9,982	9,982	7,451	31,240	7,637	9,923	9,923	-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.