



THE MONITOR

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS 2006

NEW PERMANENT RESIDENTS

A total of 67,799 new permanent residents landed in Canada in the second quarter of 2006, bringing the mid-year total to 122,938. This represents a 6% decrease from the mid-year total for 2005, with fewer new permanent residents landed in the first and second quarters.

Thus far in 2006, greater numbers of immigrants landing in the family class have been offset by fewer landings of economic class immigrants and refugees. The mid-year total for family class (35,589) was 31% higher than in 2005 and the mid-year total for the economic class (70,871) was 14% lower. Refugee landings increased slightly relative to the first quarter. However, the mid-year total (12,576) remained 30% lower than that for 2005.

The notable increase in the family class was driven by a large jump in the number of newly landed parents and grandparents. Consecutive increases for this category in the first two quarters brought the mid-year total to 11,927, only 544 shy of the end-of-year total for 2005. The higher levels reflect measures announced in 2005 to increase the number of parents and grandparents immigrating to

Canada. For the economic class, the number of principal applicants arriving in the first two quarters decreased by 13%, to 29,550, and the number of spouses and dependants fell by 15%, to 41,321. For refugees, a 50% decrease in asylum refugees landed in Canada was the main driver behind the overall decline of 30% in that class.

The ranks of the top five countries of last permanent residence remained unchanged. Despite a decline of 22% over the first two quarters, China remained the top source country, sending 17,650 new permanent residents to Canada in the first half of 2006. India was a close second, sending 17,198 new permanent residents, an increase of 9% in the first two quarters. The Philippines (9,800) remained the third-ranked source country with an increase of 15%. Pakistan (6,174) was fourth and the United States (4,737) was fifth, both with only slight declines over mid-year 2005 totals.

Despite an 11% decline over the first two quarters of 2006, Ontario remained by far the top destination of new permanent residents, receiving 62,321 by mid-year. British Columbia and Quebec followed with 21,757 and 20,501 new permanent residents, respectively.

FOREIGN WORKERS

During the second quarter, 36,966 foreign workers came to Canada. This brought the total flow of foreign workers to 60,554 in the first half of 2006, a 14% increase over the first two quarters of 2005. The flow of workers in all skill levels increased. At the end of the second quarter, the flow of foreign workers in skill level D (elemental and labour) had increased by 66%, bringing the mid-year total to 1,557 and representing the largest percentage increase in flow for all skill levels.

Mexico remained the number one source country for foreign worker flows, with an increase in the flow for the second consecutive quarter. The total flow of foreign workers from Mexico was 10,292, up 11% from mid-year 2005. The United States sent 4,827 foreign workers during the second quarter, a flow almost equal to that of the second quarter in 2005. With a 19% increase over the mid-year flows in 2005, France remained the third-ranked country for foreign worker flows. Japan remained the fourth-ranked with an 8% increase in mid-year flows and the Philippines, with a 28% increase, replaced Jamaica as fifth-ranked.

A little less than one-third of the increase in the foreign worker flow was seen in Alberta. Alberta received 6,552 foreign workers in the first two quarters of 2006, a 41% increase over the 2005 mid-year total. Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec accounted for the remainder of the increase, each with increases of 9% to 12% over the 2005 mid-year totals.

A more detailed analysis of foreign worker movements is explored in the Foreign Worker Overview section of this publication.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

The flow of foreign students in the first and second quarters was very similar to what was seen in 2005. Mid-year flows of foreign students were only marginally higher (3%) than they were in the previous year. By mid-year 2006, the flow of foreign students at the secondary or less level of study was 11% higher than it was after the first two quarters of 2005, with approximately 430 more students coming to Canada at this level of study.

The Republic of Korea remained the leading source country for the quarter, sending 2,175 foreign students to Canada and bringing the total to 6,071 for the first half of 2006. Japan and China were the second- and third-ranked source countries, with mid-year totals of 2,190 and 1,968 students, respectively. The destinations of students remained stable, with British Columbia reporting the largest number of foreign students during the first two quarters

(6,875), followed by Ontario (6,044) and Quebec (1,693).

FOREIGN WORKER OVERVIEW

In 2005, Canada recorded the entry of 99,141 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, 2005, there were some 151,720 foreign workers with a valid work permit in the country. In this article, foreign workers will be examined through administrative data presented in two ways: flows and stocks. The annual flow (99,141 in 2005) 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 (151,720 in 2005) refers to the number of foreign workers present at a specific time during the year (for this analysis, we have chosen December 1 of every calendar year).¹

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.

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 Social Development Canada (HRSDC) have worked together to design the Temporary Foreign Worker Program to accommodate new labour market challenges at a speed that will support Canadian employers' efforts to operate effectively.

In general, foreign workers who want to work temporarily in Canada must have a 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 exempt from both HRSDC

¹ 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).

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.

approval and the need for a work permit.

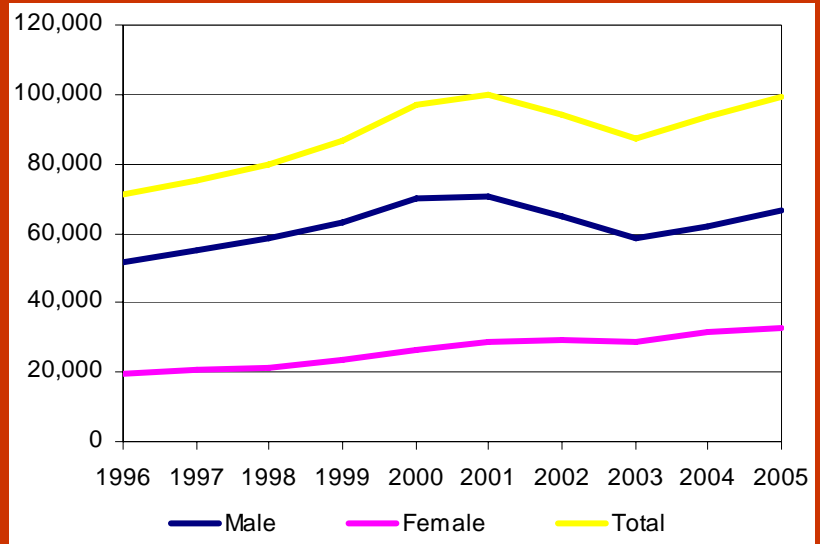
A 10-year look at foreign worker entries into Canada shows an upward trend from 1996 to 2001, followed by two years of consecutive declines in 2002 and 2003. However, in 2004 and 2005, solid gains in the number of foreign workers coming to Canada were recorded.

The declines noted in 2002 and 2003 were partly related to changes under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)*, which exempted a number of categories of foreign workers from the work permit requirement for stays of a short duration. These categories include some performing artists, seminar and commercial speakers visiting for less than five days, and emergency service providers. The legislative changes that facilitated the entry of short-term workers by no longer requiring work permits resulted in fewer foreign workers (especially from the United States) being recorded in the foreign worker flows captured by CIC administrative data.

GENDER

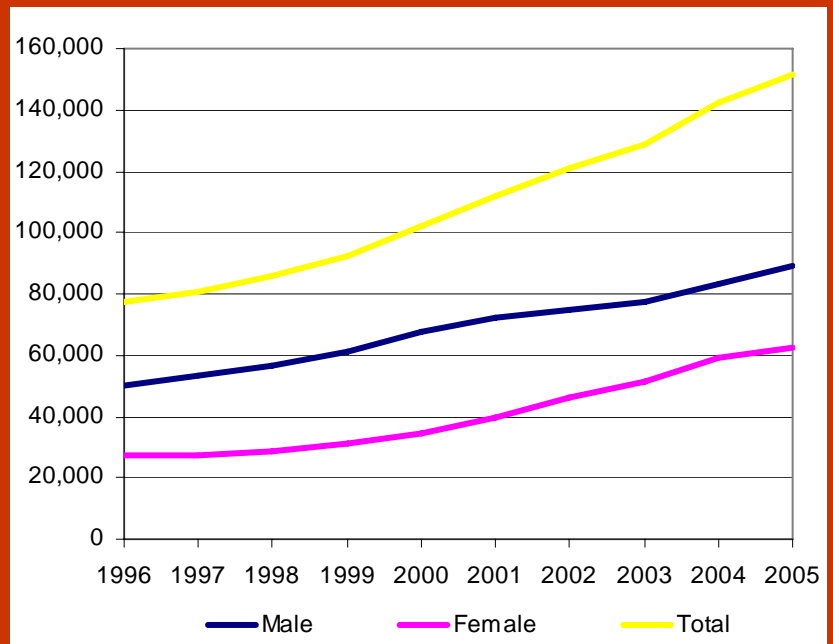
It is interesting to note that the flow of female foreign workers has increased steadily during the past decade, except in 2003, when a slight decrease was noted. Males, on the other hand, recorded significant declines coinciding with the implementation of IRPA. Examining foreign worker flows, it should be noted that 67% of workers were male in 2005 compared to 73% in the mid-1990s. The flow of female

Chart 1: Foreign Worker Flows, by Gender, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

Chart 2: Foreign Worker Stocks, by Gender, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

foreign workers has risen since the mid-1990s, from 19,400 in 1996 to close to 33,000 in 2005.

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 50,000 and 27,000 in 1996 to 89,000 and 63,000 in 2005.

Furthermore, the composition of the stock of foreign workers is also different, 59% being male and 41% female. Temporary jobs held by female foreign workers are generally of longer duration.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

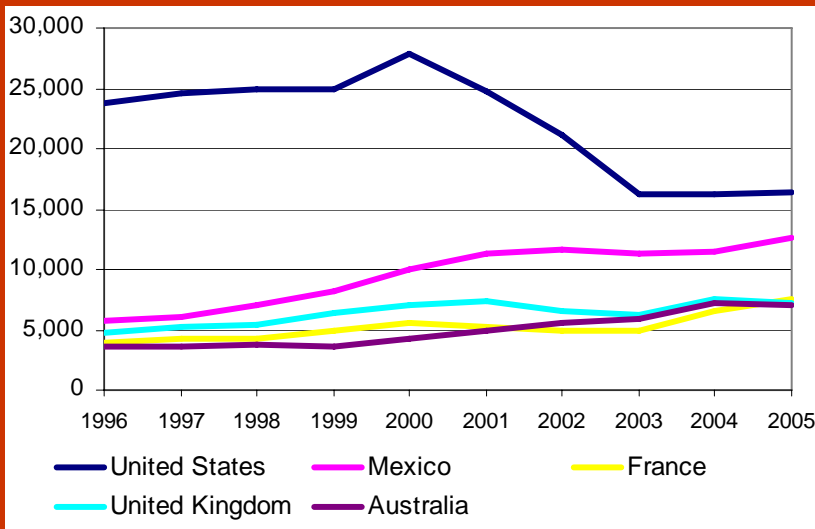
Looking at the flows of foreign workers by source country, the United States and Mexico have been the top two source countries in the past 10 years. Although the number of foreign workers coming from the U.S.

has declined by over 40% since it peaked in 2000 at 27,845, the United States continues to be the top source country. In 2005, some 16,332 workers from the U.S. arrived in Canada, accounting for 16% of all foreign worker flows. The number of workers from the second largest source country, Mexico, remained fairly stable during the 2001–2004 period at around 11,000. However, foreign workers from Mexico increased considerably in 2005 and reached 12,610 workers. The vast majority of foreign workers coming from Mexico enter under the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program.

Considering the physical proximity of the U.S. to Canada and the provisions under NAFTA to facilitate labour mobility, it is not surprising that the U.S. is Canada's principal source of foreign workers.

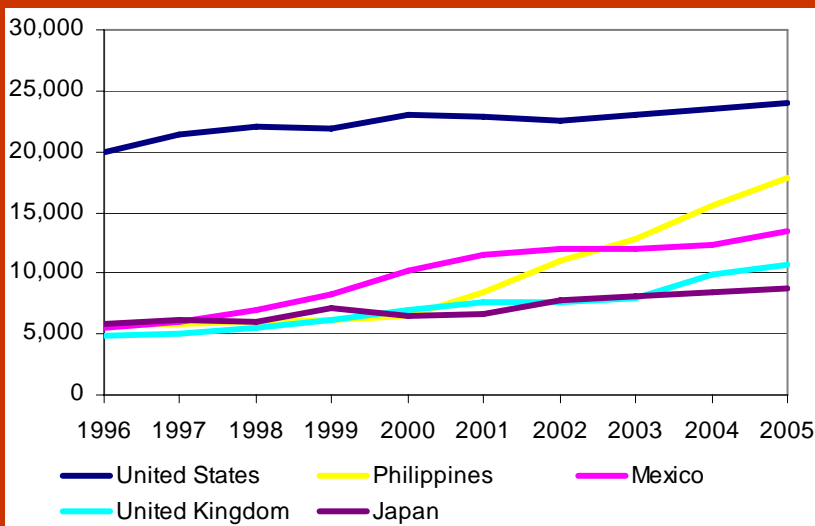
The United States is also the major source of foreign workers in the stock figures, with over 24,000 present in 2005. However, in contrast to flow figures, the Philippines are the second-leading source country for stocks. A significant number of workers from the Philippines come to Canada under the Live-in Caregiver Program, a program where the average permit is longer than one year. Other major source countries for foreign worker stocks include Mexico and the United Kingdom.

Chart 3: Foreign Worker Flows, by Major Source Country, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures 2005.

Chart 4: Foreign Worker Stocks, by Major Source Country, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures 2005.

DESTINATIONS

Ontario is the principal destination of foreign workers. However, the number going to Ontario has fallen in recent years from 49,839 (50% of national flow) in 2001 to 43,939 (44% of national flow) in 2005. Quebec also noted declines in its inflow of foreign workers in recent years: 16,249 in 2001, down to 13,524 in 2003. However, it recovered to 15,370 in 2005.

This suggests that fewer workers are destined for locations in central Canada (Ontario and Quebec) while greater numbers are heading for Western Canada. It may reflect differences in regional economic performance across Canada. For instance, during the early part of this decade, the number of information

technology (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 is having 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 emergency service providers) 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 region has remained fairly stable since 2000, at roughly 3% to 4% 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

Table 1: Intended Destination of Foreign Workers, 1996–2005

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Newfoundland and Labrador	445	908	549	1,038	1,195	1,139	1,281	1,433	1,096	1,152
Prince Edward Island	165	95	91	111	108	103	118	115	76	134
Nova Scotia	1,081	1,074	1,725	3,095	1,483	2,044	2,277	1,439	1,447	1,156
New Brunswick	511	542	565	855	841	775	624	610	562	671
Quebec	9,219	10,457	11,546	13,037	15,572	16,249	14,366	13,524	14,888	15,370
Ontario	35,989	38,484	40,587	43,067	49,190	49,839	46,465	41,767	43,226	43,939
Manitoba	1,707	1,580	1,761	1,975	1,935	1,916	1,691	1,389	1,578	1,781
Saskatchewan	1,240	1,256	1,251	1,223	1,313	1,201	1,110	975	1,091	1,362
Alberta	6,650	7,465	7,866	7,865	8,836	9,173	8,142	7,565	8,418	9,938
British Columbia	13,549	12,681	12,737	14,227	15,972	16,903	17,697	17,389	20,430	22,917
Yukon	137	57	104	97	140	85	90	111	65	87
Northwest Territories	117	91	104	92	129	169	134	139	101	115
Nunavut	1	1	2	18	9	17	10	15	17	72
Unknown	371	793	1,059	156	138	164	131	654	486	447
Total	71,182	75,484	79,947	86,856	96,861	99,777	94,136	87,125	93,481	99,141

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

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.

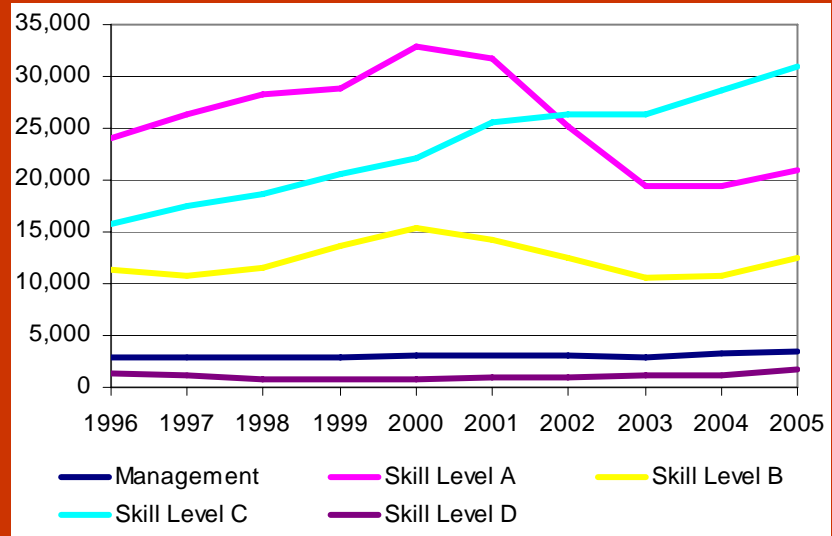
SKILL LEVELS

All occupations can be classified within a skill level based on education and training characteristics: skill level A encompasses occupations that usually require a 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.³

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 1996 to 2005. In 1996, skill level A had the highest proportion at 41%, followed by skill level C (31%), skill level B (21%),

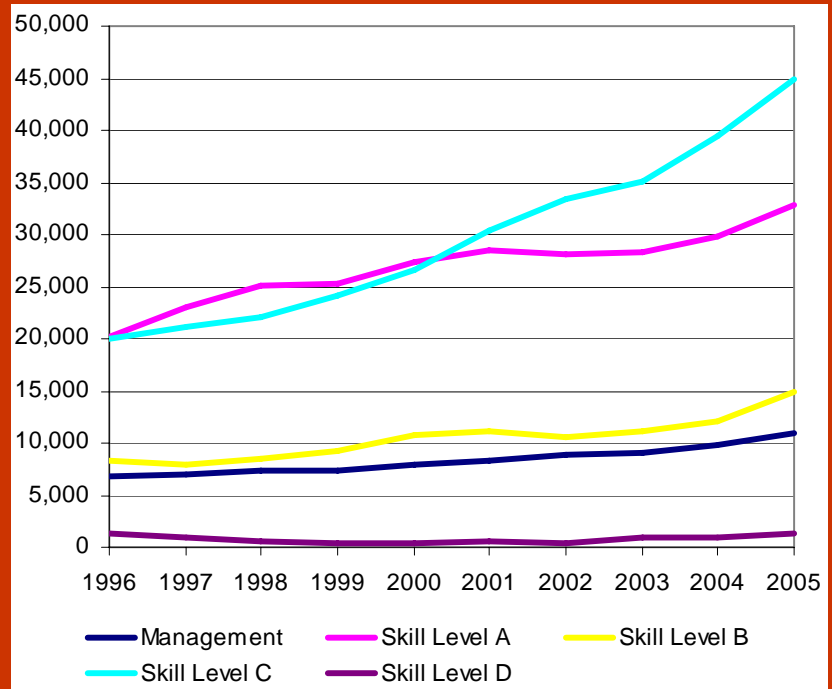
³ The most common occupations by skill level for foreign workers in 2005 were skill level A (business service professionals), skill level B (engineering technologists), skill level C (motor vehicle and transit drivers) and skill level D (labourers in processing and manufacturing).

Chart 5: Foreign Worker Flows, by Skill Level, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures 2005.

Chart 6: Foreign Worker Stocks, by Skill Level, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures 2005.

management (5%) and skill level D (2%). 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 30%. This decline was most likely the result of weaker demand for IT professionals in 2002 and 2003 and the fact that short-term workers such as seminar speakers and performing artists were no longer captured in the administrative data. 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 5% 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 Program (the programs are discussed at greater length in the Special Programs section).

This movement of workers is in contrast to 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 Temporary 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 workers have an unidentified skill level. During the 10-year period 1996 to 2005, this share has ranged from 22% to 32% of all foreign worker flows. An analysis of the administrative records can shed some light on this “unidentified” category and which segments of the labour market these individuals are expected to serve. The majority of these cases are individuals who come to Canada to work under reciprocal youth exchange programs. The number of people who obtain a permit under these programs has increased from roughly 9,500 in 1996 to 26,000 in 2005.

In addition, the introduction of a spousal program makes it easier for the spouses and partners of skilled temporary workers to obtain a foreign worker permit and this has also added to the number with an unidentified skill level. In 2005, Canada admitted 3,089 spouses and partners of skilled temporary workers, up from 41 people in 2001.

It is important to note that the stock figures for foreign workers can be substantially higher than the flow figures, which is evident in the skill level breakdown. For all skill types, except for skill level D, we see that the stock in 2005 was significantly larger than in 1996. This implies that many workers at 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—more than a two-fold increase from 1996 to 2005. As mentioned earlier, the large increase in permits for individuals in reciprocal youth exchange programs and the spousal pilot project are driving these increases.⁴

⁴ Stocks of foreign workers with “unknown occupations” are mainly found in the youth exchange programs (where they increased from 7,248 in 1996 to 23,118 in 2005) and the spousal program (increasing from 45 in 2001 to 8,545 in 2005).

IMPACT OF STRONG ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE WEST

Higher international oil prices are stimulating a boom of investment activity in the western provinces, primarily in Alberta. The increased investment in the oil patch is leading to labour shortages for certain sectors of the labour market. The labour shortages are having a positive impact on the number of foreign workers going to Western Canada.

Overall, Alberta recorded the entry of close to 10,000 foreign workers in 2005, the highest level on record. While one might expect that many of the jobs would be directly related to activity in the oil patch, analysis of the top 10 occupations of foreign workers in Alberta shows that a significant number of these jobs are not directly related to this sector of the economy. The data seem to suggest that overall "tight" labour market conditions are having an impact on many sectors of the economy, and this in turn is having an impact on the wide range of occupations in demand.

Given the increased demand for labour in certain regions, CIC announced improvements to the Temporary Foreign Worker Program in 2006 that make it easier for employers in Alberta and British Columbia to hire foreign workers.⁵ The

⁵ For more information on improvements to the Temporary Foreign Worker Program in 2006, see

Table 2: Alberta Foreign Worker Flows, Top Occupations, 2005

Babysitters, nannies and parent's helpers	916
General farm workers	563
Professional occupations in business services to management	469
Post-secondary teaching and research assistants	263
Labourers in food, beverage and tobacco processing	236
University professors	168
Truck drivers	137
Insulators	127
Mechanical engineers	125
Computer systems analysts	119
Total - Top 10	3,123
Total - Other occupations and unspecified occupations	6,815
Total	9,938

Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

improvements include the creation of regional lists of occupations under pressure, better information for employers who will hire temporary foreign workers, and the creation of federal-provincial working groups to identify areas of skill shortages and the possible role of the foreign worker program.

In addition, CIC announced the creation of temporary foreign worker units in Calgary and Vancouver in order to facilitate the entry of temporary foreign workers into Alberta and British Columbia. These units provide advice and pre-screen documents for employers who plan to hire temporary foreign workers who are exempt from

the labour market confirmation process.⁶

Data collected during the first six months of 2006 show that the number of foreign workers going to Alberta and other western provinces continues to

⁶ Workers in the confirmation-exempt category are not required to obtain a labour market opinion from HRSDC. Foreign workers who enter Canada under international labour mobility agreements (e.g., NAFTA) and provincial agreements may be confirmation-exempt. This includes such professionals as accountants, engineers, architects, dentists and geologists, to name a few. In-house company transferees, specialized knowledge workers, senior managers, professors participating in academic exchanges, foreign workers who are part of reciprocal employment arrangements and those who intend to perform work that would be of significant benefit to Canada may also fall under the exempt category.

rise rapidly. Alberta recorded the entry of roughly 6,500 workers during the first half of 2006—a 40% increase from the levels recorded during the same time period in 2005. Manitoba and British Columbia also noted healthy gains in the number of foreign workers.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program

The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP) allows for the entry of agricultural workers from Mexico and the Caribbean to assist in the planting and harvesting of Canadian crops. For the past 10 years, workers coming to Canada under this program have been overwhelmingly male. 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 admitted in the second and third quarters 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.

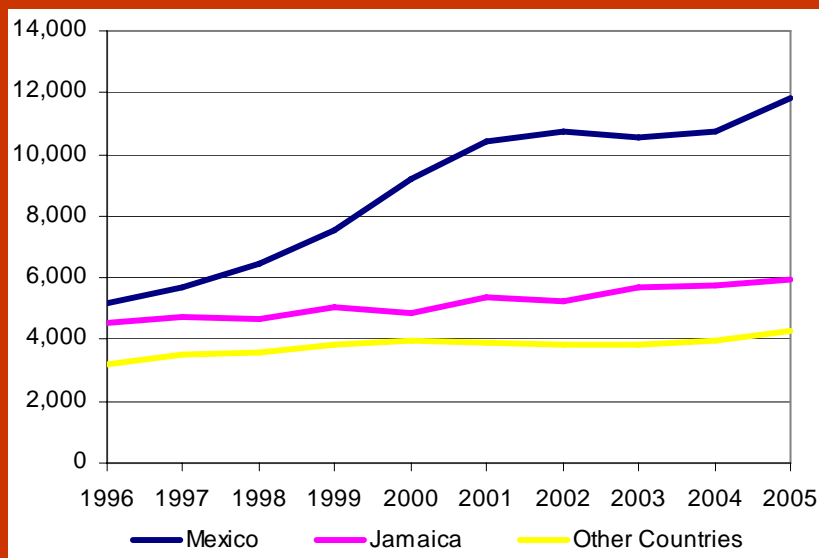
Mexico and Jamaica, the two leading source countries for agricultural workers for the past 10 years, respectively accounted for 58% (11,798) and 29% (5,916) of workers in 2005 under the SAWP. Mexico, however, has seen its participation rise from around 5,000 workers a year in the early 1990s to approximately 12,000 workers in 2005, 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 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 permanent residence in Canada after completing two years of live-in caregiving employment within three years of their arrival in Canada. In 2005, Canada admitted 6,244 workers under this program, the vast majority of them (77%) being women from the Philippines. Other source countries have varied through time, with higher numbers coming from India, Singapore and Taiwan in recent years.

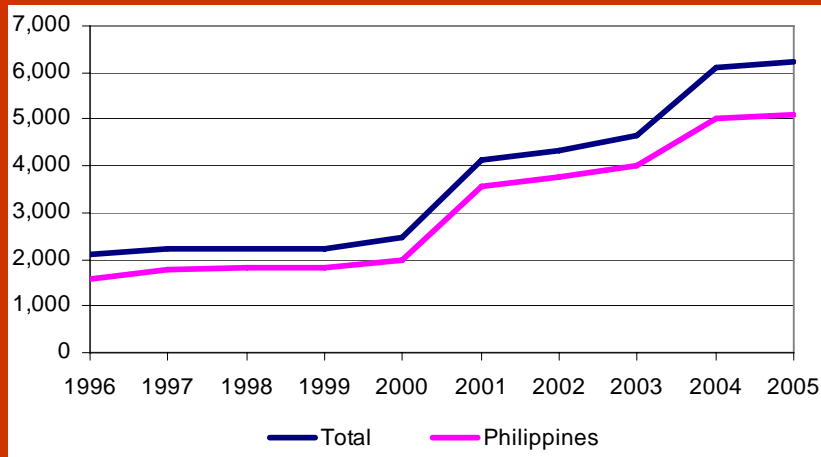
The stock of foreign workers who came here as live-in caregivers has also increased steadily over the past several years. As one might expect from the flow data, foreign workers from the Philippines also dominate the stock data, accounting for 16,458 of the 19,224 total number of foreign workers in the program.

Chart 7: Foreign Worker Flows, Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, 1996–2005



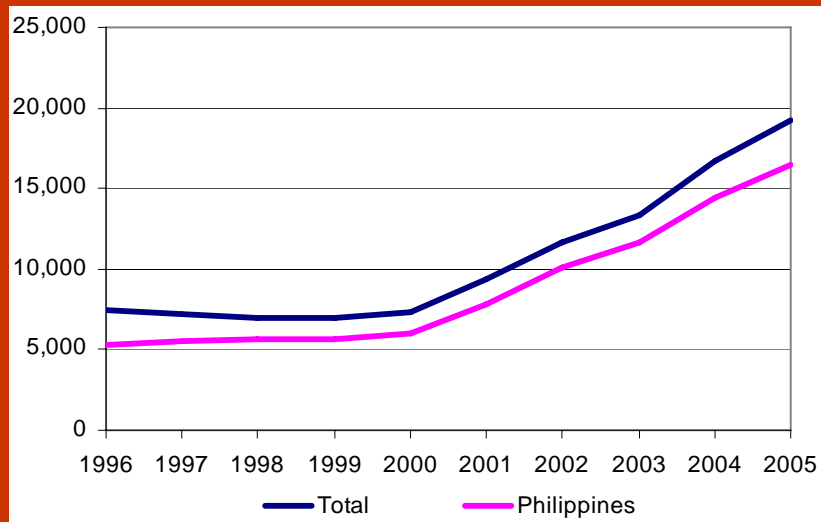
Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

Chart 8: Foreign Worker Flows, Live-in Caregiver Program, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

Chart 9: Foreign Worker Stocks, Live-in Caregiver Program, 1996–2005



Source: CIC, *Facts and Figures 2005*.

the late 1990s and into 2000 (flows rising from 94 in 1996 to 1,224 in 2000), before declines were noted in 2001 and 2002. A recovery emerged in subsequent years and flows of foreign workers reached 1,574 in 2005 while stock figures indicate that about 2,500 were here under this program. The majority of workers in the software program originated from India, with smaller proportions coming from the United Kingdom, the United States and France.

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 program for the spouses and common-law partners of skilled temporary workers. The spouses and common-law partners of these 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 has increased from 41 people in 2001 to over 3,000 individuals in 2005.

Information Technology Professionals

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.

The number of people arriving in Canada under this program mirrored the fortunes of the IT sector, with large increases noted during the IT boom of

Annex 1: Immigration by Category (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

IMMIGRANTS	2005						2006			Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Spouses and partners	45,404	10,006	11,900	21,906	11,913	11,585	10,074	11,204	21,278	-3%
Parents and grandparents	12,471	1,093	1,525	2,618	3,006	6,847	5,136	6,791	11,927	356%
Others	5,479	1,180	1,360	2,540	1,571	1,368	1,072	1,312	2,384	-6%
Total family class	63,354	12,279	14,785	27,064	16,490	19,800	16,282	19,307	35,589	31%
Skilled workers - principal applicants	52,266	12,175	16,593	28,768	15,145	8,353	10,395	12,985	23,380	-19%
Business immigrants - principal applicants	3,642	855	960	1,815	1,222	605	849	823	1,672	-8%
Live-in caregivers - principal applicants	3,732	856	1,102	1,958	849	925	1,051	1,314	2,365	21%
Provincial/territorial nominees - principal applicants	2,643	599	784	1,383	812	448	931	1,202	2,133	54%
Total economic class - principal applicants	62,283	14,485	19,439	33,924	18,028	10,331	13,226	16,324	29,550	-13%
Skilled workers - spouses and dependants	77,976	16,230	24,583	40,813	25,059	12,104	13,453	18,695	32,148	-21%
Business immigrants - spouses and dependants	9,827	2,280	2,548	4,828	3,440	1,559	2,157	2,128	4,285	-11%
Live-in caregivers - spouses and dependants	820	125	242	367	229	224	469	609	1,078	194%
Provincial/territorial nominees - spouses and dependants	5,404	993	1,525	2,518	1,817	1,069	1,617	2,193	3,810	51%
Total economic class - spouses and dependants	94,027	19,628	28,898	48,526	30,545	14,956	17,696	23,625	41,321	-15%
Skilled workers - p.a., s.d.*	130,242	28,405	41,176	69,581	40,204	20,457	23,848	31,680	55,528	-20%
Business immigrants - p.a., s.d.*	13,469	3,135	3,508	6,643	4,662	2,164	3,006	2,951	5,957	-10%
Live-in caregivers - p.a., s.d.*	4,552	981	1,344	2,325	1,078	1,149	1,520	1,923	3,443	48%
Provincial/territorial nominees - p.a., s.d.*	8,047	1,592	2,309	3,901	2,629	1,517	2,548	3,395	5,943	52%
Total economic class	156,310	34,113	48,337	82,450	48,573	25,287	30,922	39,949	70,871	-14%
Total other**	20	4	7	11	7	2	13	1	14	27%
Total immigrants	219,684	46,396	63,129	109,525	65,070	45,089	47,217	59,257	106,474	-3%
Government-assisted refugees	7,416	1,651	1,799	3,450	2,038	1,928	1,256	1,609	2,865	-17%
Privately sponsored refugees	2,976	515	772	1,287	1,032	657	563	694	1,257	-2%
Refugees landed in Canada (asylum)	19,935	5,319	5,550	10,869	4,833	4,233	3,077	2,409	5,486	-50%
Dependants abroad of refugees landed in Canada	5,441	1,093	1,341	2,434	1,428	1,579	1,362	1,606	2,968	22%
Total refugees	35,768	8,578	9,462	18,040	9,331	8,397	6,258	6,318	12,576	-30%
Total immigrants and refugees	255,452	54,974	72,591	127,565	74,401	53,486	53,475	65,575	119,050	-7%
Permit holders applying for permanent residence	123	22	33	55	23	45	28	46	74	35%
Humanitarian and compassionate cases / Public policy	6,653	1,442	1,846	3,288	1,516	1,849	1,633	2,172	3,805	16%
Category not stated	8	0	0	0	7	1	3	6	9	-
Total	262,236	56,438	74,470	130,908	75,947	55,381	55,139	67,799	122,938	-6%

* p.a. = principal applicants, s.d. = spouses and dependants.

** Deferred removal order class and post-determination refugee claimants.

Annex 2: Immigration by Top Ten Source Countries (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2005							2006				Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
China, People's Republic of	42,291	10,843	11,684	22,527	11,160	8,604	1	8,307	9,343	17,650	1	-22%
India	33,146	5,469	10,327	15,796	9,143	8,207	2	7,213	9,985	17,198	2	9%
Philippines	17,525	2,808	5,677	8,485	5,353	3,687	3	4,846	4,954	9,800	3	15%
Pakistan	13,576	2,685	3,827	6,512	4,187	2,877	4	2,879	3,295	6,174	4	-5%
United States	9,262	2,233	2,553	4,786	2,514	1,962	5	2,120	2,617	4,737	5	-1%
Iran	5,502	1,039	1,384	2,423	1,846	1,233	11	1,453	1,790	3,243	6	34%
United Kingdom	5,865	1,354	1,555	2,909	1,685	1,271	8	1,404	1,765	3,169	7	9%
Korea, Republic of	5,819	1,732	1,523	3,255	1,564	1,000	6	1,535	1,578	3,113	8	-4%
Romania	4,964	1,048	1,453	2,501	1,327	1,136	10	1,156	1,255	2,411	9	-4%
France	5,430	1,243	1,699	2,942	1,594	894	7	1,032	1,377	2,409	10	-18%
Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only	143,380	30,454	41,682	72,136	40,373	30,871		31,945	37,959	69,904		-3%
Total - Other Countries	118,856	25,984	32,788	58,772	35,574	24,510		23,194	29,840	53,034		-10%
Total	262,236	56,438	74,470	130,908	75,947	55,381		55,139	67,799	122,938		-6%

Annex 3: Immigration by Destination (Principal Applicants, Spouses and Dependants)

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2005						2006			Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	397	110	112	222	79	96	86	34	120	-46%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	99	37	13	50	29	20	26	86	112	124%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	496	147	125	272	108	116	112	120	232	-15%
Total Prince Edward Island	330	72	101	173	98	59	59	123	182	5%
Halifax	1,488	245	353	598	546	344	385	345	730	22%
Other Nova Scotia	441	83	109	192	134	115	116	215	331	72%
Total Nova Scotia	1,929	328	462	790	680	459	501	560	1,061	34%
Saint John	312	51	62	113	127	72	119	128	247	119%
Other New Brunswick	780	127	244	371	240	169	203	329	532	43%
Total New Brunswick	1,092	178	306	484	367	241	322	457	779	61%
Québec	2,043	427	560	987	617	439	382	377	759	-23%
Montréal	37,167	8,057	10,883	18,940	11,135	7,092	7,737	9,341	17,078	-10%
Gatineau	1,006	201	238	439	354	213	171	276	447	2%
Other Quebec	3,092	662	811	1,473	943	676	821	1,396	2,217	51%
Total Quebec	43,308	9,347	12,492	21,839	13,049	8,420	9,111	11,390	20,501	-6%
Ottawa	6,389	1,400	1,749	3,149	1,907	1,333	1,267	1,617	2,884	-8%
Toronto	112,790	23,191	32,873	56,064	32,230	24,496	21,652	27,953	49,605	-12%
Hamilton	4,543	920	1,288	2,208	1,409	926	911	956	1,867	-15%
London	3,213	798	774	1,572	1,042	599	568	638	1,206	-23%
Other Ontario	13,598	2,956	3,804	6,760	3,951	2,887	2,988	3,771	6,759	0%
Total Ontario	140,533	29,265	40,488	69,753	40,539	30,241	27,386	34,935	62,321	-11%
Winnipeg	6,182	1,267	1,867	3,134	1,757	1,291	1,683	2,066	3,749	20%
Other Manitoba	1,915	401	489	890	735	290	474	585	1,059	19%
Total Manitoba	8,097	1,668	2,356	4,024	2,492	1,581	2,157	2,651	4,808	19%
Regina	632	172	192	364	168	100	168	183	351	-4%
Saskatoon	832	197	273	470	180	182	180	269	449	-4%
Other Saskatchewan	642	163	178	341	173	128	126	246	372	9%
Total Saskatchewan	2,106	532	643	1,175	521	410	474	698	1,172	0%
Calgary	11,185	2,527	2,975	5,502	3,283	2,400	2,807	3,052	5,859	6%
Edmonton	6,013	1,311	1,746	3,057	1,694	1,262	1,330	1,582	2,912	-5%
Other Alberta	2,201	518	570	1,088	612	501	582	644	1,226	13%
Total Alberta	19,399	4,356	5,291	9,647	5,589	4,163	4,719	5,278	9,997	4%
Vancouver	39,434	9,352	10,906	20,258	10,940	8,236	8,947	7,892	16,839	-17%
Victoria	1,200	307	323	630	337	233	273	168	441	-30%
Other British Columbia	4,133	845	937	1,782	1,166	1,185	1,047	3,430	4,477	151%
Total British Columbia	44,767	10,504	12,166	22,670	12,443	9,654	10,267	11,490	21,757	-4%
Total Territories	160	40	38	78	47	35	28	49	77	-1%
Not Stated	19	1	2	3	14	2	3	48	51	1600%
Total	262,236	56,438	74,470	130,908	75,947	55,381	55,139	67,799	122,938	-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.

Annex 4: Foreign Worker Flows by Skill Level

Skill Level*	2005						2006			Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Skill level 0 - managerial	3,424	833	910	1,743	963	718	960	978	1,938	11%
Skill level A - professionals	20,985	4,705	5,892	10,597	5,976	4,412	5,423	6,500	11,923	13%
Skill level B - skilled and technical	12,450	2,083	4,022	6,105	3,888	2,457	2,608	4,778	7,386	21%
Skill level C - intermediate and clerical	31,038	6,730	12,273	19,003	9,558	2,477	7,392	13,457	20,849	10%
Skill level D - elemental and labourers	1,784	155	784	939	532	313	289	1,268	1,557	66%
Occupational skill level not stated*	29,460	6,293	8,586	14,879	7,089	7,492	6,916	9,985	16,901	14%
Total	99,141	20,799	32,467	53,266	28,006	17,869	23,588	36,966	60,554	14%

* National Occupational Classification

Annex 5: Foreign Worker Flows by Top Ten Source Countries

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2005							2006				Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
Mexico	12,610	3,021	6,264	9,285	3,052	273	1	3,168	7,124	10,292	1	11%
United States	16,332	3,169	4,833	8,002	5,057	3,273	2	3,530	4,827	8,357	2	4%
France	7,582	1,678	2,755	4,433	1,870	1,279	3	2,026	3,260	5,286	3	19%
Japan	5,883	1,644	2,651	4,295	1,304	284	4	1,853	2,786	4,639	4	8%
Philippines	6,028	1,340	1,562	2,902	1,624	1,502	8	1,816	1,908	3,724	5	28%
Jamaica	6,138	1,116	2,260	3,376	2,692	70	5	1,189	2,438	3,627	6	7%
United Kingdom	7,263	1,382	1,834	3,216	1,757	2,290	6	1,447	1,987	3,434	7	7%
Australia	7,048	1,518	1,465	2,983	1,226	2,839	7	1,441	1,387	2,828	8	-5%
Germany	2,602	602	637	1,239	918	445	10	842	1,005	1,847	9	49%
India	3,273	890	800	1,690	830	753	9	910	888	1,798	10	6%
Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only	74,759	16,360	25,061	41,421	20,330	13,008		18,222	27,610	45,832		11%
Total - Other Countries	24,382	4,439	7,406	11,845	7,676	4,861		5,366	9,356	14,722		24%
Total	99,141	20,799	32,467	53,266	28,006	17,869		23,588	36,966	60,554		14%

Annex 6: Foreign Worker Flows by Destination

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2005						2006			Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
St. John's	140	47	22	69	48	23	25	30	55	-20%
Other Newfoundland and Labrador	1,012	258	337	595	275	142	146	204	350	-41%
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	1,152	305	359	664	323	165	171	234	405	-39%
Total Prince Edward Island	134	10	22	32	91	11	27	49	76	138%
Halifax	582	112	154	266	216	100	107	230	337	27%
Other Nova Scotia	574	64	164	228	249	97	59	299	358	57%
Total Nova Scotia	1,156	176	318	494	465	197	166	529	695	41%
Saint John	136	24	30	54	34	48	25	34	59	9%
Other New Brunswick	535	129	187	316	131	88	129	179	308	-3%
Total New Brunswick	671	153	217	370	165	136	154	213	367	-1%
Québec	1,187	267	496	763	308	116	222	443	665	-13%
Montréal	9,723	2,104	3,510	5,614	2,386	1,723	2,459	3,951	6,410	14%
Gatineau	117	28	28	56	43	18	28	33	61	9%
Other Quebec	4,343	736	2,126	2,862	1,092	389	731	2,240	2,971	4%
Total Quebec	15,370	3,135	6,160	9,295	3,829	2,246	3,440	6,667	10,107	9%
Ottawa	2,262	505	531	1,036	832	394	467	713	1,180	14%
Toronto	12,528	2,917	3,728	6,645	3,316	2,567	3,423	4,201	7,624	15%
Hamilton	556	117	155	272	136	148	169	137	306	13%
London	487	115	136	251	144	92	127	146	273	9%
Other Ontario	28,106	5,911	10,189	16,100	9,762	2,244	6,511	10,923	17,434	8%
Total Ontario	43,939	9,565	14,739	24,304	14,190	5,445	10,697	16,120	26,817	10%
Winnipeg	997	179	295	474	299	224	252	385	637	34%
Other Manitoba	784	73	358	431	210	143	176	406	582	35%
Total Manitoba	1,781	252	653	905	509	367	428	791	1,219	35%
Regina	254	32	77	109	94	51	51	82	133	22%
Saskatoon	435	104	135	239	124	72	107	109	216	-10%
Other Saskatchewan	673	105	220	325	244	104	103	229	332	2%
Total Saskatchewan	1,362	241	432	673	462	227	261	420	681	1%
Calgary	3,645	832	975	1,807	952	886	940	1,159	2,099	16%
Edmonton	1,670	384	535	919	421	330	438	552	990	8%
Other Alberta	4,623	830	1,078	1,908	1,174	1,541	1,304	2,159	3,463	81%
Total Alberta	9,938	2,046	2,588	4,634	2,547	2,757	2,682	3,870	6,552	41%
Vancouver	13,936	3,248	4,521	7,769	3,133	3,034	3,528	4,726	8,254	6%
Victoria	786	86	283	369	224	193	94	152	246	-33%
Other British Columbia	8,195	1,431	1,941	3,372	1,810	3,013	1,806	2,623	4,429	31%
Total British Columbia	22,917	4,765	6,745	11,510	5,167	6,240	5,428	7,501	12,929	12%
Total Territories	274	46	78	124	117	33	71	117	188	52%
Not Stated	447	105	156	261	141	45	63	455	518	98%
Total	99,141	20,799	32,467	53,266	28,006	17,869	23,588	36,966	60,554	14%

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.

Annex 7: Foreign Student Flows by Level of Study

Level of Study	2005						2006			Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Secondary or less	14,891	2,483	1,293	3,776	9,323	1,792	2,819	1,388	4,207	11%
Trade	7,757	2,527	1,621	4,148	2,288	1,321	2,548	1,727	4,275	3%
University	21,728	2,453	1,633	4,086	15,744	1,898	2,288	1,617	3,905	-4%
Other post-secondary	8,261	1,324	1,313	2,637	4,220	1,404	1,597	1,278	2,875	9%
Other	4,844	1,157	1,314	2,471	1,599	774	1,230	1,165	2,395	-3%
Total	57,481	9,944	7,174	17,118	33,174	7,189	10,482	7,175	17,657	3%

Annex 8: Foreign Student Flows by Country of Origin

Country of Last Permanent Residence	2005							2006				Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	YTD Rank	Q1	Q2	YTD	YTD Rank	
Korea, Republic of	12,505	3,476	2,040	5,516	4,930	2,059	1	3,896	2,175	6,071	1	10%
Japan	4,648	1,066	1,554	2,620	1,661	367	2	929	1,261	2,190	2	-16%
China, People's Republic of	6,996	1,135	850	1,985	3,939	1,072	3	1,043	925	1,968	3	-1%
India	1,907	371	213	584	1,046	277	4	460	258	718	4	23%
Taiwan	1,703	248	307	555	937	211	5	289	328	617	5	11%
United States	3,743	275	277	552	2,866	325	6	269	271	540	6	-2%
France	3,563	268	93	361	2,989	213	7	334	129	463	7	28%
Brazil	878	179	93	272	506	100	11	265	130	395	8	45%
Mexico	2,281	221	117	338	1,816	127	8	230	130	360	9	7%
United Kingdom	1,278	141	132	273	828	177	10	140	134	274	10	0%
Total - 2005 YTD Top Ten Only	39,502	7,380	5,676	13,056	21,518	4,928		7,855	5,741	13,596		4%
Total - Other Countries	17,979	2,564	1,498	4,062	11,656	2,261		2,627	1,434	4,061		0%
Total	57,481	9,944	7,174	17,118	33,174	7,189		10,482	7,175	17,657		3%

Annex 9: Foreign Student Flows by Destination

Province Census Metropolitan Area	2005						2006			Difference YTD 2006 / YTD 2005
	Total	Q1	Q2	YTD	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	YTD	
Total Newfoundland and Labrador	368	58	29	87	242	39	82	30	112	29%
Total Prince Edward Island	122	19	10	29	76	17	23	14	37	28%
Halifax	1,166	179	133	312	729	125	202	146	348	12%
Other Nova Scotia	539	48	19	67	452	20	49	29	78	16%
Total Nova Scotia	1,705	227	152	379	1,181	145	251	175	426	12%
Saint John	134	15	16	31	84	19	18	7	25	-19%
Other New Brunswick	680	64	30	94	507	79	98	37	135	44%
Total New Brunswick	814	79	46	125	591	98	116	44	160	28%
Québec	808	118	35	153	584	71	115	40	155	1%
Montréal	6,685	819	323	1,142	4,782	761	879	392	1,271	11%
Other Quebec	1,429	139	51	190	1,110	129	175	92	267	41%
Total Quebec	8,922	1,076	409	1,485	6,476	961	1,169	524	1,693	14%
Ottawa	1,699	257	206	463	1,040	196	218	166	384	-17%
Toronto	11,031	2,204	1,801	4,005	5,509	1,517	2,335	1,643	3,978	-1%
Hamilton	1,106	204	115	319	600	187	170	137	307	-4%
London	809	107	77	184	554	71	135	74	209	14%
Other Ontario	4,903	623	398	1,021	3,425	457	677	489	1,166	14%
Total Ontario	19,548	3,395	2,597	5,992	11,128	2,428	3,535	2,509	6,044	1%
Winnipeg	1,114	203	127	330	630	154	198	138	336	2%
Other Manitoba	251	36	23	59	166	26	40	25	65	10%
Total Manitoba	1,365	239	150	389	796	180	238	163	401	3%
Regina	446	128	39	167	253	26	93	38	131	-22%
Saskatoon	425	74	48	122	245	58	93	52	145	19%
Other Saskatchewan	224	29	13	42	167	15	37	14	51	21%
Total Saskatchewan	1,095	231	100	331	665	99	223	104	327	-1%
Calgary	2,049	403	330	733	1,067	249	520	291	811	11%
Edmonton	1,422	220	193	413	809	200	244	189	433	5%
Other Alberta	907	160	118	278	531	98	178	146	324	17%
Total Alberta	4,378	783	641	1,424	2,407	547	942	626	1,568	10%
Vancouver	13,841	2,851	2,284	5,135	6,759	1,947	2,817	2,266	5,083	-1%
Victoria	606	82	71	153	407	46	63	71	134	-12%
Other British Columbia	4,677	898	683	1,581	2,417	679	1,011	647	1,658	5%
Total British Columbia	19,124	3,831	3,038	6,869	9,583	2,672	3,891	2,984	6,875	0%
Total Territories	38	5	2	7	28	3	11	2	13	86%
Not Stated	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0%
Total	57,481	9,944	7,174	17,118	33,174	7,189	10,482	7,175	17,657	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.