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Migration: International, 2009

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
…	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^{s}	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Migration: International, 2009

This section on international migration will provide an overview of the current demographic situation regarding immigration to Canada analysed within a historical and international context, where possible. In addition, the category of admission of immigrants to Canada, primarily during the 2008 and 2009 period, with reference to preliminary 2010 data, as well as place of birth, provincial or territorial destination within Canada of immigrants, and international adoption will be discussed. Source data for this section on international migration flows to Canada come from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) unless otherwise noted and refer only to permanent immigrants.[1]

CIC produces an annual immigration plan with a targeted range of immigrants to be admitted into Canada on a permanent basis. For the years 2008 to 2010, the planned range was between 240,000 and 265,000 immigrants (Table 1), the same as in 2007. The number of immigrants actually admitted to Canada in 2008 and 2009 fell between these ranges, 247,200 and 252,200, respectively. Preliminary data for 2010 indicate the arrival of 280,600 immigrants, slightly exceeding the targeted range.[2] The overall target range for the number of immigrants planned to be permanently admitted to Canada in 2011 remains the same as the 2007 to 2010 period.

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada has fluctuated annually over the past century, but certain patterns can be associated with particular historical events. The highest recorded number of immigrants was in 1913, when more than 400,000 immigrants entered the country, a time when settlement of the western provinces was encouraged (Figure 1). Low numbers of immigrants were admitted to Canada between 1915 and 1918, coinciding with World War I, and this is especially evident during the 1930s and 1940s, a period of the Great Depression followed by World War II. Immigration was again high in 1957 as 282,200 immigrants arrived in Canada that year, many of whom were Hungarian refugees, as well as an influx of British immigrants, who were seeking more political stability.[3]

The immigration rate is a ratio of the number of immigrants admitted into a host country in a given year to the size of the national population, expressed per 1,000 population. This indicator can be used to compare the level of immigration over time as well as for international comparisons across countries. The immigration rate in Canada was 7.5 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2009 relatively unchanged from 7.4 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2008. It has been fairly stable for the past decade, ranging from 7.0 immigrants per 1,000 population

Table 1
Immigrants admitted and number planned by category according to the immigration plan, Canada, 2008 to 2011

Category	Planned			Observed
	number			
2008				
Economic	139,000	to	154,000	149,071
Family	68,000	to	71,000	65,580
Refugees	26,000	to	31,800	21,860
Others[1]	7,000	to	8,200	10,736
Total	240,000	to	265,000	247,247
2009				
Economic	140,300	to	156,600	153,492
Family	68,000	to	71,000	65,206
Refugees	23,600	to	27,200	22,846
Others[1]	8,100	to	10,200	10,628
Total	240,000	to	265,000	252,172
2010[2]				
Economic	156,300	to	166,800	186,881
Family	57,000	to	63,000	60,207
Refugees	19,600	to	26,000	24,693
Others[1]	7,100	to	9,200	8,848
Total	240,000	to	265,000	280,636
2011				
Economic	150,600	to	161,300	...
Family	58,500	to	65,500	...
Refugees	23,200	to	29,000	...
Others[1]	7,700	to	9,200	...
Total	240,000	to	265,000	...

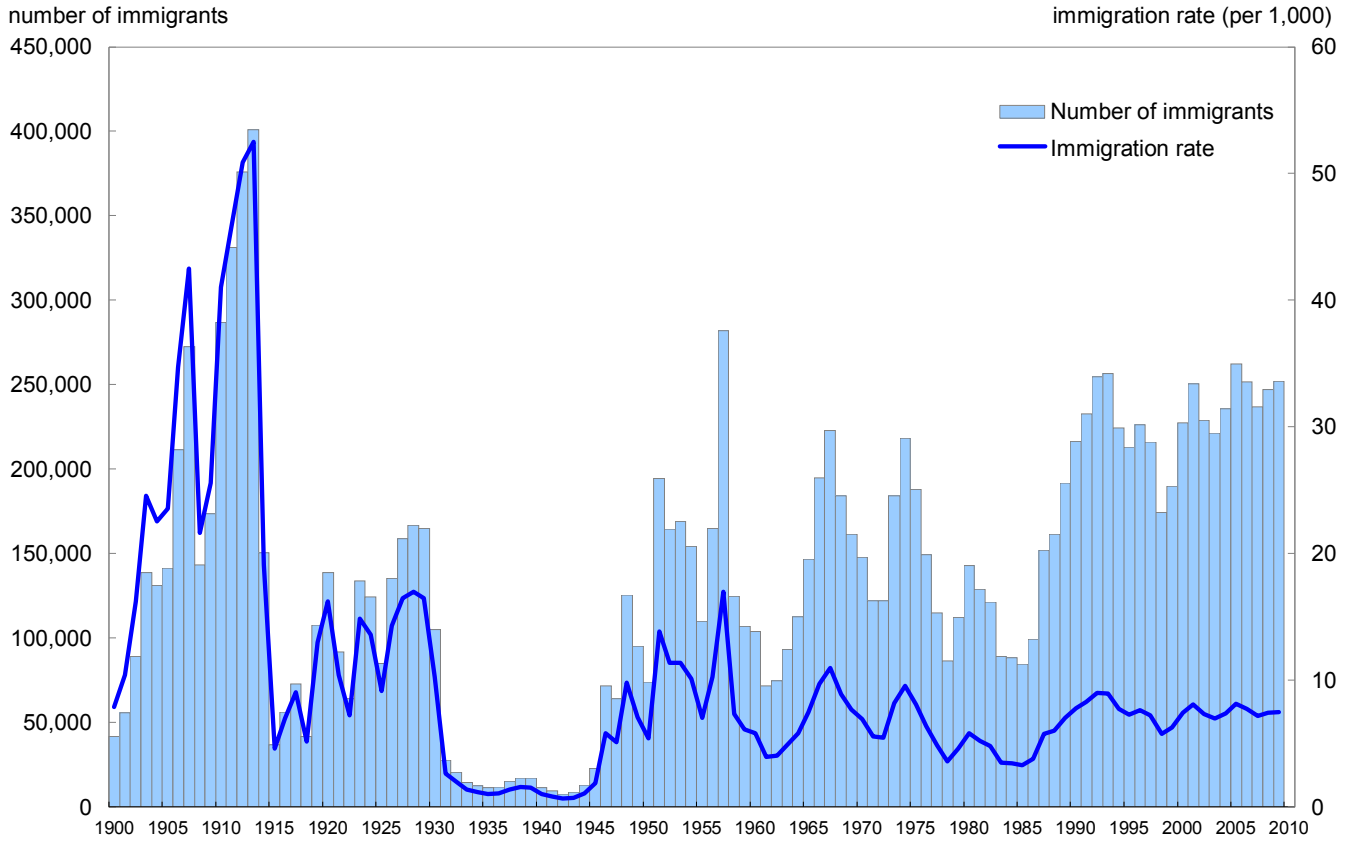
1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.
2. Observed data are preliminary.

Note: Data available as of November 17, 2010 except 2010 data.

Sources: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration*, 2007 to 2010 and *Facts and Figures, 2010 preliminary,* CIC website.

1. Although the source data are from CIC, there could be differences in how data are aggregated in this section compared with CIC.
2. Data for 2010 are preliminary estimates and are subject to change.
3. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Forging our Legacy: Canadian Citizenship and Immigration, 1900-1977*. Accessed February 22, 2011.

Figure 1
Immigrants and immigration rate, Canada, 1900 to 2009



Note: Data available as of November 17, 2010.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

in 2003 to 8.1 immigrants per 1,000 population in both 2001 and 2005. In contrast, the history of immigration to Canada showed substantial fluctuations such as the record high in 1913, when the immigration rate was 52.5 immigrants per 1,000 population and the record lows of the early 1940s when it was less than one immigrant per 1,000 population. The immigration rate in the past forty years has not exceeded that of 1967, when it was 10.9 immigrants per 1,000 population. This was the year the "points" system was introduced, which placed greater emphasis on economic criteria such as education, knowledge of an official language, and ability to integrate into the labour market in order to be admitted to Canada. Prior to the 1960s, admission had been largely restricted to immigrants from Europe and the United States.

Internationally, the net migration rate,[4] comprised primarily of the difference between immigrants who entered Canada and emigrants who left the country expressed per 1,000 population, is fairly high in Canada compared with other countries. For example, at 7.2 per 1,000 population, the net migration rate in Canada in 2010 was higher than recent data for some industrialized countries such as Italy (6.4), the United States (2.9), the Russian Federation (1.8) and France (1.2). Only a few countries, such as Australia (10.3), had a recent net migration rate higher than Canada. Some countries, such as Japan (-0.4), had a negative net migration rate, meaning that more people left than arrived.[5]

Overall, the number of immigrants admitted annually is a small percentage of the total population in Canada. The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in 2009 accounted for 0.7% of the population and has been at or

4. See glossary for more information.
5. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2010. Net migration rate in *OECD Factbook, 2010.* Data from 2006 to 2008.

less than 1.1% for more than fifty years. The effect on the total population, however, is cumulative and while some immigrants will leave the population, through death or emigration, many will remain in Canada. According to the 2006 Census, one Canadian out of five (19.8%) was born outside of the country. Recent research on international comparisons of the number and share of the foreign-born population based on data projected to 2010 showed that among all countries examined, the United States had, by far, the highest foreign-born population in absolute numbers (42.8 million). In comparison, Canada was projected to have a foreign-born population of 7.2 million. However, the share was higher for Canada and Australia (21.3% for each country) than the United States (13.5%).[6] By 2031, it is projected that at least one-quarter (between 25% and 28%) of the Canadian population could be foreign-born.[7]

Category of admission for immigrants to Canada

Not only is CIC responsible for overall target levels of immigration to Canada each year, but they have also produced ranges for specific categories of immigrants (Table 1). The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA), which came into effect in June 2002, identifies the four major categories under which permanent immigrants are admitted into the country:[8]

1) Economic: includes skilled workers, business immigrants, live-in caregivers, provincial/territorial nominees and their dependents;

2) Family class: comprised of spouses, partners, children and other relatives of Canadian residents, e.g., parents or grandparents;

3) Refugees: includes government assisted or privately sponsored refugees as well as refugees landed in Canada and dependents abroad; and

4) Other immigrants: includes immigrants admitted for humanitarian and compassionate or public policy reasons, temporary resident permit holders, immigrants facing deferred removal orders and post-refugee claimants.

Amendments to this Act in 2008 introduced the Canadian Experience Class, a subset of the economic category. Immigrants who apply under the Canadian Experience Class must have knowledge of English or French and have skilled work experience obtained in Canada, which may be augmented by graduation from a Canadian post-secondary institution.

Although the overall ranges for the total number of immigrants remained unchanged during the 2007 to 2010 period, there was variation in the ranges of particular categories of immigrants. In 2009, the observed number of economic immigrants (153,500) fell within the targeted range of 140,300 to 156,600 (Table 1). The preceding year, in 2008, there were 149,100 immigrants also falling within the range of 139,000 to 154,000 for that year. For 2010, there was an upward shift in the planned range of economic immigrants (156,300 to 166,800), and preliminary data show the arrival of 186,900 immigrants in this category or about two-thirds (66.6%) of all immigrants admitted that year. For 2011, the planned range for economic immigrants is between 150,600 and 161,300. Every year since 1995, more than one-half of all immigrants to Canada were admitted under the economic category (Table 2). As a share of all the immigrants, in both 2008 (60.3%) and 2009 (60.9%), about six in ten immigrants belonged to the economic category. This was the first time the 60% level was surpassed since 2002, and the proportion admitted to Canada under this category has been increasing since 2007. This is in contrast to the period of economic recession during the early to mid 1980s when admission under the economic category was only possible for immigrants with prearranged employment. During that time, there were several years when the share of immigrants entering in the family class was higher than in the economic category.

The family class is currently the second largest category of immigrants and the objective of entry to Canada is family reunification. The range of immigrants targeted for the family class was 68,000 to 71,000 in both 2008 and 2009. The actual number of permanent residents admitted to Canada under the family class in these years was

6. Pison, G. 2010. “Le nombre et la part des immigrés dans la population : comparaisons internationales”, *Population & Sociétés,* no. 472.
7. Caron-Malenfant, E. A. Lebel, and L. Martel. 2010. *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006-2031.* Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 91-551-XPE.
8. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2010. *Facts and Figures 2009: Immigrant Overview - Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

65,600 and 65,200, respectively. These represented more than one in four immigrants admitted during these years (26.5% and 25.9%), and is a slight decrease from 28.0% in each of 2006 and 2007. These percentages are lower than throughout the 1980s and 1990s. For 2010, the targeted range of immigrants who can enter the country under the family class was reduced to between 57,000 and 63,000 and preliminary data show the arrival of 60,200 immigrants in this class or 21.5% of all immigrants admitted that year. For 2011, the planned range for the family class is between 58,500 to 65,500 immigrants.

The third category for which CIC provides target ranges is refugees, although the number of refugees accepted to Canada may increase during times of international crises such as war or political conflict, natural disasters or other humanitarian circumstances. In 2008 and 2009, Canada accepted 21,900 and 22,800 refugees, respectively, representing 8.8% and 9.1% of all immigrants in each year. The shares of refugees from 2008 and 2009 were lower than those from throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, and were less than one-third of the level from 1980 (28.2%). In 2008 and 2009, the actual number of refugees was lower than the targeted ranges (26,000 to 31,800 for 2008 and 23,600 to 27,200 for 2009). For 2010, the range was lowered for the fourth consecutive year to between 19,600 and 26,000 refugees and preliminary data show the arrival of 24,700 immigrants in this category or 8.8% of all immigrants in that year. For 2011, the targeted range of refugees is between 23,200 and 29,000.

IRPA gives CIC the authority to accept foreign nationals who would not otherwise meet the requirements of the Act.[9] In 2009, 10,600 immigrants not accounted for as refugees, family class or economic immigrants entered Canada, representing 4.2% of all immigrants admitted that year, and slightly above the targeted range of 8,100 to 10,200. Most of them obtained permanent residence based on humanitarian and compassionate grounds. In 2008, roughly the same number of immigrants (10,700) was admitted under similar circumstances, representing a comparable share of all immigrants (4.3%) and also surpassing the targeted range of 7,000 to 8,200 immigrants for that year. In 2010, 7,100 to 9,200 immigrants were planned to be admitted as other immigrants, and 8,800 were actually admitted according to preliminary data or 3.2% of immigrants admitted that year. The targeted range of other immigrants for 2011 is between 7,700 and 9,200 for 2011.

Table 2
Immigrants to Canada by category, 1981 to 2010

Year	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
			number		
1981	60,239	51,360	14,980	2,063	128,642
1986	35,840	42,475	19,204	1,835	99,354
1991	86,501	87,972	54,090	4,248	232,811
1992	95,796	101,112	52,345	5,544	254,797
1993	105,653	112,647	30,600	7,751	256,651
1994	102,309	94,193	20,435	7,455	224,392
1995	106,626	77,386	28,093	761	212,866
1996	125,370	68,359	28,478	3,866	226,073
1997	128,350	59,979	24,308	3,400	216,037
1998	97,912	50,896	22,843	2,547	174,198
1999	109,249	55,274	24,397	1,031	189,951
2000	136,287	60,616	30,092	460	227,455
2001	155,718	66,795	27,919	207	250,639
2002	137,863	62,292	25,114	3,780	229,049
2003	121,047	65,120	25,983	9,199	221,349
2004	133,748	62,269	32,687	7,121	235,825
2005	156,312	63,367	35,776	6,786	262,241
2006	138,251	70,517	32,499	10,375	251,642
2007	131,245	66,242	27,954	11,313	236,754
2008	149,071	65,580	21,860	10,736	247,247
2009	153,492	65,206	22,846	10,628	252,172
2010[2]	186,881	60,207	24,693	8,848	280,636
			percentage		
1981	46.8	39.9	11.6	1.6	100.0
1986	36.1	42.8	19.3	1.8	100.0
1991	37.2	37.8	23.2	1.8	100.0
1992	37.6	39.7	20.5	2.2	100.0
1993	41.2	43.9	11.9	3.0	100.0
1994	45.6	42.0	9.1	3.3	100.0
1995	50.1	36.4	13.2	0.4	100.0
1996	55.5	30.2	12.6	1.7	100.0
1997	59.4	27.8	11.3	1.6	100.0
1998	56.2	29.2	13.1	1.5	100.0
1999	57.5	29.1	12.8	0.5	100.0
2000	59.9	26.6	13.2	0.2	100.0
2001	62.1	26.6	11.1	0.1	100.0
2002	60.2	27.2	11.0	1.7	100.0
2003	54.7	29.4	11.7	4.2	100.0
2004	56.7	26.4	13.9	3.0	100.0
2005	59.6	24.2	13.6	2.6	100.0
2006	54.9	28.0	12.9	4.1	100.0
2007	55.4	28.0	11.8	4.8	100.0
2008	60.3	26.5	8.8	4.3	100.0
2009	60.9	25.9	9.1	4.2	100.0
2010[2]	66.6	21.5	8.8	3.2	100.0

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.
2. Observed data are preliminary.

Note: Data available as of November 17, 2010 except 2010.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada and *Facts and Figures, 2010 preliminary,* CIC website.

9. People who want to live in Canada as permanent residents must normally apply for and obtain a permanent resident visa before they come here. However, if a foreign national is already in Canada and faces exceptional circumstances, this person may qualify for an exemption, based on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, from the requirement to obtain a permanent resident visa from a visa office abroad.

Place of birth of immigrants to Canada

Asia, including the Middle East, was the major source of immigrants to Canada in 2008 and 2009 as it was in many previous years. In 2008 and 2009, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants were Asian: China,[10] India, the Philippines, Pakistan, Iran, South Korea as well as Sri Lanka in 2008 and Iraq in 2009 (Table 3). Overall, Asian countries accounted for 57.1% of all immigrants to Canada in 2008 and 56.4% in 2009.

As has been the case since 1983, China was the most common place of birth for immigrants who arrived in Canada in 2008 (31,500 persons) and 2009 (30,800 persons) representing 12.8% and 12.2% of all immigrants. However, this 2009 share of immigrants from China was the lowest since 1986 when it was 8.7% and was less than half the 1994 figure when one in four (25.9%) immigrants was born in China. In both 2008 (68.7%) and 2009 (66.9%), two-thirds of Chinese immigrants entered Canada using the economic category while more than one-quarter entered under the family class (25.8% in 2008 and 27.7% in 2009).

India was the second most common country of birth in 2008 and 2009 for immigrants to Canada and has been since 1995. It has also been in the top five countries since at least 1980. More than one in ten immigrants was from India in 2008 (11.3%) and 2009 (11.6%) accounting for 28,000 and 29,200 persons, respectively. Although down from 2007 (12.0%), the percentage of immigrants from India has not been below 10% since 1999. More than half of Indian immigrants entered under the economic category (54.2% in 2008 and 55.4% in 2009) and more than four in ten immigrants in 2008 (42.8%) and 2009 (41.7%) entered under the family class.

In third place were the Philippines, with 24,700 immigrants in 2008 and 28,400 in 2009, representing 10.0% and 11.3% of all immigrants to Canada in each year, respectively. The majority entered as economic immigrants (82.0% in 2008 and 84.2% in 2009) while 16.1% and 14.4% entered under the family class in each respective year.

The countries of China, India and the Philippines, which have been consistently in the top three positions since 2004, together accounted for more than one-third of immigrants admitted to Canada in each of 2008 (34.1%) and 2009 (35.0%).

Table 3
Immigrants by category according to the 10 main countries of birth, Canada, 1981 to 2009

Year and country of birth	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
	number				
1981					
United Kingdom	14,340	4,164	3	408	18,915
China	7,224	6,364	297	116	14,001
India	1,712	7,675	1	26	9,414
United States	4,244	4,142	3	311	8,700
Viet Nam	805	1,034	6,322	2	8,163
Philippines	1,693	4,269	2	15	5,979
Poland	842	633	2,588	31	4,094
Haiti	2,337	1,346	19	0	3,702
Guyana	954	2,053	0	11	3,018
Jamaica	479	2,198	0	11	2,688
1991					
China	21,138	13,168	1,203	2,445	37,954
Poland	623	5,107	10,064	8	15,802
India	2,977	10,882	396	50	14,305
Philippines	6,916	5,722	52	39	12,729
Lebanon	6,478	2,553	3,105	88	12,224
Viet Nam	1,598	4,435	2,850	6	8,889
El Salvador	601	768	5,795	0	7,164
Sri Lanka	888	1,960	4,305	7	7,160
Iran	1,582	824	4,199	76	6,681
United Kingdom	4,168	2,117	35	131	6,451
2001					
China	35,469	7,535	746	15	43,765
India	17,066	12,960	752	23	30,801
Pakistan	10,948	3,069	1,939	18	15,974
Philippines	10,127	3,482	15	0	13,624
South Korea	8,756	761	25	3	9,545
Iran	3,624	1,007	1,518	12	6,161
Sri Lanka	1,315	1,926	2,565	37	5,843
Romania	4,538	1,009	170	0	5,717
United States	2,330	2,912	46	0	5,288
Russian Federation	3,582	1,129	446	2	5,159
2008					
China	21,664	8,127	1,120	629	31,540
India	15,169	11,968	385	470	27,992
Philippines	20,244	3,973	45	436	24,698
United States	4,424	3,783	257	887	9,351
Pakistan	4,161	3,178	774	378	8,491
United Kingdom	6,304	1,623	6	257	8,190
South Korea	6,166	883	9	232	7,290
Iran	4,462	1,377	621	118	6,578
Colombia	1,835	579	2,919	124	5,457
Sri Lanka	1,499	1,477	1,349	419	4,744
2009					
China	20,594	8,523	959	694	30,770
India	16,161	12,174	408	428	29,171
Philippines	23,913	4,078	23	401	28,415
United States	3,563	3,520	287	784	8,154
United Kingdom	6,143	1,655	11	260	8,069
Pakistan	3,368	2,603	595	361	6,927
Iran	4,107	1,948	489	101	6,645
South Korea	4,880	747	10	223	5,860
Morocco	4,331	1,103	19	71	5,524
Iraq	601	641	4,085	49	5,376

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Note: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of November 17, 2010.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

10. Throughout this section, China includes People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, Macao, Macao SAR and Tibet. Adjustments have been made to allow for historical comparability.

Several other Asian and Middle Eastern countries in the top ten sources of immigrants have shifted their positions in recent years. Pakistan, which fluctuated between third and fifth position from 1997 to 2008, fell to sixth position in 2009 (accounting for 3.4% of all immigrants in 2008 and 2.7% in 2009). Iran shifted upward from eighth position in 2008 to seventh position in 2009 with under 3% of all immigrants to Canada in each year. South Korea dropped from seventh position in 2008 (2.9% of all immigrants) to eighth position in 2009 (2.3%). Iraq was a top ten source country in 2009, with 5,400 immigrants accepted into Canada (2.1%). More than three-quarters (76.0%) of immigrants from Iraq were refugees. Sri Lanka was in the tenth position in 2008 but was not a top ten source country in 2009. Of the 4,700 Sri Lankan immigrants admitted in 2008, nearly three in ten (28.4%) were refugees.

In 2009, 5.2% of immigrants were from North and Central American countries, slightly down from 5.8% in 2008. The United States was in the fourth position of the top source countries in both 2008 and 2009. About 8,200 Americans were admitted to Canada in 2009 (3.2% of all immigrants), as were 9,400 in 2008 (3.8%). Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, the share of immigrants from the United States remained below 3% and for several years during this period was not among the top ten source countries. There was a fairly equitable balance in 2009 between the share of American immigrants who entered under the economic category (43.7%) and the family class (43.2%), although in 2008, the share of economic immigrants (47.3%) was higher than the family class (40.5%). About 2,800 immigrants entered Canada from Mexico in 2008, increasing to 3,100 in 2009, and represented just over 1% of all immigrants admitted to Canada in each year (Table A1).

In 2009, 15.4% of all immigrants to Canada came from Europe, similar to 2008 (15.5%). The United Kingdom, the only European country among the top ten source countries in 2008 and 2009, was ranked in sixth place in 2008 and fifth place in 2009, although the shares and overall counts were similar (3.3% or 8,200 immigrants in 2008 and 3.2% or 8,100 immigrants in 2009). More than three-quarters of immigrants from the United Kingdom were admitted to Canada under the economic category in each year (77.0% in 2008 and 76.1% in 2009).

Immigrants from the continent of Africa accounted for 11.7% of all immigrants to Canada in 2008, increasing to 13.2% in 2009. This represented 29,000 and 33,400 immigrants entering the country during these respective years. Morocco reached the top ten for the first time in 2009. About 5,500 immigrants from Morocco accounted for 2.2% of all immigrants admitted to Canada in 2009, more than three-quarters of whom were admitted as economic immigrants (78.4%). Although their numbers are relatively low, African countries such as Algeria, Nigeria, Egypt, Cameroon and the Demographic Republic of the Congo have been the source of increasing numbers of immigrants to Canada in recent years.

The share of immigrants from South America and the Caribbean and Bermuda remained steady at 8.9% in 2008 and 2009, representing 22,100 immigrants in 2008 and 22,400 immigrants in 2009. The largest share of immigrants to Canada from South America was from Colombia (2.2% in 2008 and 1.9% in 2009). Colombia was in the ninth position among source countries in 2008 but was not in the top ten in 2009. More than half (53.5%) of the Colombian immigrants admitted to Canada in 2008 were refugees. For the Caribbean countries, most immigrants arrived in 2008 and 2009 from Jamaica and Haiti (1.0% or less for each country over the past two years). The number of immigrants from Cuba, while low, has been on an overall upward trend during the past decade, and represented 0.5% of immigrants in 2008 and 0.6% in 2009.

Destination of immigrants

Most immigrants admitted into Canada go to the three largest provinces: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Of the 252,200 immigrants who entered Canada in 2009, 78.4% of them (or 197,800 immigrants) went to these three provinces (Table 4). Recent trends, however, indicate a less concentrated distribution of immigrants across Canadian provinces and territories.

The percentage of all immigrants who went to Ontario in 2008 and 2009 remained the largest of all the provinces and territories (44.8% and 42.4%, respectively) although lower than the percentage recorded in 2001 (59.3%). The reduced share for Ontario in recent years might be the result of initiatives such as the *Provincial Nominee Program* which encourages immigrants to settle in other provinces. This program grants provinces and territories the authority to recruit immigrants in order to meet the economic needs of each particular jurisdiction.[11] In Ontario, over half of

11. As of 2011, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and all provinces had signed agreements with the federal government. All agreements are indefinite, with the exception of British Columbia, which expires in April, 2015 and Ontario, which expired in March, 2011. Quebec is granted the authority to establish annual immigration targets and to select immigrants admitted to this province under the Canada-Quebec Accord. Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2010.*

Table 4
Percentage distribution of landed immigrants by province of destination, Canada, 1981 to 2009

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
						percentage						
1981	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	16.5	42.8	4.2	1.9	15.0	17.2	0.2	100.0
1986	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	19.6	50.1	3.8	1.9	9.7	12.7	0.1	100.0
1991	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	22.3	51.6	2.4	1.1	7.3	13.9	0.1	100.0
1992	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	19.2	54.6	2.0	1.0	7.0	14.5	0.1	100.0
1993	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.3	17.5	52.6	1.9	0.9	7.2	17.9	0.1	100.0
1994	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.3	12.5	52.4	1.8	1.0	8.0	21.9	0.1	100.0
1995	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	12.8	54.5	1.7	0.9	6.8	20.9	0.1	100.0
1996	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	13.2	53.0	1.7	0.8	6.1	23.0	0.1	100.0
1997	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	12.9	54.5	1.7	0.8	5.9	22.1	0.1	100.0
1998	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	15.3	53.1	1.7	0.9	6.4	20.7	0.1	100.0
1999	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	15.3	54.8	2.0	0.9	6.4	19.0	0.1	100.0
2000	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	14.3	58.7	2.0	0.8	6.3	16.5	0.1	100.0
2001	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	15.0	59.3	1.8	0.7	6.5	15.4	0.1	100.0
2002	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	16.4	58.3	2.0	0.7	6.5	14.9	0.1	100.0
2003	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	17.9	54.1	2.9	0.8	7.2	15.9	0.1	100.0
2004	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	18.8	53.0	3.1	0.8	7.0	15.7	0.1	100.0
2005	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	16.5	53.6	3.1	0.8	7.4	17.1	0.1	100.0
2006	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	17.8	50.0	4.0	1.1	8.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
2007	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	19.1	47.0	4.6	1.5	8.8	16.5	0.0	100.0
2008	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	18.3	44.8	4.5	2.0	9.8	17.8	0.0	100.0
2009	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	19.6	42.4	5.4	2.7	10.7	16.4	0.0	100.0

Note: Data available as of November 17, 2010.
Unknowns were prorated.
Sources: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

immigrants (51.3%) were admitted under the economic immigrant category in 2009, the lowest among the provinces. More than three in ten (31.0%) immigrants to Ontario in 2009 were admitted in the family class and more than one in ten (11.8%) were admitted in the refugee category, shares higher than the national average.

Nearly one in five (19.6%) immigrants to Canada in 2009 went to Quebec, up from 18.3% in 2008. This was the highest share of immigrants to this province since 1991 (22.3%) and well above the share from 1994 (12.5%), which was the lowest among the data recorded since 1956. In Quebec, about seven in ten immigrants (69.7%) in 2009 were admitted under the economic category, higher than the national average, whereas 17.9% were admitted under the family class, lower than that of Canada as a whole.

In 2009, 16.4% of all immigrants to Canada went to British Columbia, down from 17.8% in 2008. These shares are also lower than in the mid to late 1990s when more than one in five of all immigrants went to this province. More than three-fifths of immigrants (62.5%) admitted to British Columbia in 2009 entered as economic immigrants while 30.4% entered using the family class. The percentage of refugees (3.9%) was less than half that of Canada overall.

The share of all immigrants to Canada who went to Manitoba was 5.4% in 2009, up from 4.5% in 2008. Similarly, the percentage of immigrants going to Saskatchewan in 2009 was 2.7%, up from 2.0% in 2008, continuing an upward pattern since the mid 2000s. Manitoba and Saskatchewan also had shares of immigrants admitted under the economic category (80.7% and 80.4%, respectively) that were much higher than the national average (60.9%), indicating that these provinces could be benefiting from the *Provincial Nominee Program*. Immigration to the province of Alberta has also been increasing over much of the past decade. In 2009, 10.7% of all immigrants to Canada went to this province, up from 9.8% in 2008, and the continuation of an upward trend begun in 2005. The percentages of immigrants by category of IRPA to Alberta in 2009 were relatively close to the nation overall.

While still low, the percentage of immigrants going to the Atlantic provinces of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick has increased. Immigration to Prince Edward Island was minimal throughout much of the 1980s through to the mid 2000s (ranging from 0.0% to 0.3%), but has risen over the past four years. In 2008, 0.6% of all immigrants to Canada went to this province in 2008, increasing to 0.7% in 2009. Prince Edward Island also had the highest share across Canada of immigrants admitted under the economic category (91.0%), which may indicate that the province is using the *Provincial Nominee Program* to target immigrants in the economic category. New Brunswick

and Nova Scotia both attracted higher shares of immigrants in the past several years compared with earlier in the 2000s. Shares for New Brunswick increased slightly from 0.7% in both 2006 and 2007 to 0.8% in 2008 and 2009 while the share for Nova Scotia fell from 1.1% in 2007 and 2008 to 0.9% in 2009. Both New Brunswick (78.3%) and Nova Scotia (69.3%) accepted a higher share of economic immigrants compared with the national average. Among the data recorded since 1981, the share of all immigrants to Canada who have settled in Newfoundland and Labrador has remained fairly stable at around 0.2% to 0.4%. Newfoundland and Labrador had a higher share of immigrants admitted as refugees (23.9%) in 2009, more than double the national percentage (9.1%), possibly due to its coastal geographic location.

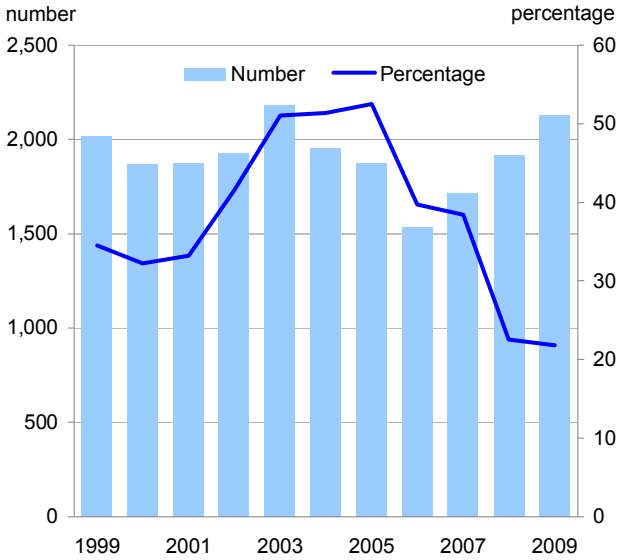
International adoption[12]

Between 1999 and 2009, there were between 1,500 and 2,200 international adoptions per year in Canada. In 2009, there were 2,100 international adoptions which continued an upward trend for the third consecutive year. International adoption often involves lengthy wait times between completion of paperwork and availability of a child for adoption, however, it still provides individuals or couples with the opportunity to establish or add to their existing families. Regulations can vary according to particular provinces or territories, and can change over time not only within Canada but also for any given source country. Overall, international adoptions are a low percentage of the number of immigrants coming to Canada each year. In addition, beginning in 2008, a new process was introduced that allows internationally adopted children to enter Canada through either the traditional immigration process or a new citizenship process where the children already have Canadian citizenship at the time of entry into the country.

Over the course of the past decade, between 1999 and 2009, close to 21,000 children were adopted internationally in Canada. About 8,000 of these children were adopted from China, and between 1,200 and 1,400 children were adopted from each of the countries of Haiti, Russia and the United States.

China remains the primary source country for adoptions although numbers have recently fallen from the peak of 1,100 adoptions in 2003. There were close to 700 adoptions from China in 2007, and between 400 and 500 in each of 2008 and 2009. In addition, as a percentage of all international adoptions, those from China have decreased from more than half in the mid 2000s (52.5% in 2005) to 21.8% in 2009 (Figure 2). Consequently, more prospective adoptive parents may choose countries other than China, such as Ethiopia. In fact more than four-fifths (80.5%) of all adoptions from Ethiopia recorded from 1999 occurred during the 2006 to 2009 period. After China, other important source countries for international adoption in 2009 were the United States (11.9%), Ethiopia (8.1%), Vietnam (7.7%) and Haiti (6.6%). This compares to a decade ago when the top source countries for international adoptions in 1999 were China (accounting for 34.5% of all international adoptions), Russia (10.4%), Haiti (6.8%) and India (6.7%).

Figure 2
Number of international adoptions to Canada and percentage from China, 1999 to 2009



Note: Data available as of December 23, 2010.
Sources: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

12. Adoptions include those completed via Permanent Residency (FC6: Child to be adopted in Canada and FC9: Child adopted abroad) as well as approved adoptions via citizenship stream.

Table A1
Landed immigrants in Canada by country of birth, 1981 to 2009

Country of birth	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number												
Europe	**44,798**	**22,464**	**46,897**	**39,186**	**42,615**	**38,482**	**37,227**	**41,506**	**40,087**	**37,392**	**37,969**	**38,353**	**38,836**
United Kingdom	18,915	4,607	6,451	4,384	4,466	3,855	4,424	5,352	5,195	5,921	7,306	8,190	8,069
France	1,681	1,117	2,632	2,435	3,543	3,234	3,297	4,043	4,076	3,694	4,026	4,259	4,822
Russian Federation	0	3	39	3,224	5,159	4,731	4,459	4,376	4,197	3,826	3,671	3,400	3,480
Germany	2,075	1,343	1,582	1,762	1,421	1,270	1,511	1,720	1,923	2,221	2,007	3,000	3,159
Ukraine	0	0	28	2,668	4,015	3,968	3,219	2,975	2,920	2,488	2,686	2,491	2,722
Romania	1,004	995	2,598	3,951	5,717	5,857	5,593	5,817	5,070	4,499	3,864	2,852	2,096
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	228	566	632	605	693	720	872	1,151	1,163	1,555
Turkey	965	329	1,048	654	1,152	1,281	1,340	1,739	2,033	1,611	1,428	1,128	1,229
Poland	4,094	5,274	15,802	2,170	1,226	1,161	1,135	1,412	1,227	1,222	1,218	1,312	1,106
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	204	780	674	916	952	925	894	898	1,040	913
Bulgaria	76	55	638	831	1,304	1,555	1,519	2,049	1,747	1,433	1,187	1,024	810
Rest of Europe	15,988	8,741	16,079	16,675	13,266	10,264	9,209	10,378	10,054	8,711	8,527	8,494	8,875
Africa	**5,909**	**5,177**	**16,642**	**15,847**	**24,251**	**22,733**	**22,973**	**27,578**	**26,772**	**28,575**	**27,796**	**29,007**	**33,392**
Morocco	812	564	1,565	999	4,068	4,192	3,403	3,723	2,968	3,341	4,024	4,232	5,524
Algeria	128	111	914	2,042	3,442	3,411	3,083	3,579	3,630	4,806	3,619	3,976	5,371
Egypt	766	629	1,941	2,376	2,082	1,619	1,910	2,180	2,222	1,885	2,185	2,973	3,171
Nigeria	76	125	307	543	1,414	1,391	1,053	1,515	2,195	2,547	2,358	2,064	3,052
Democratic Republic of the Congo	53	69	284	774	1,232	1,093	1,204	1,442	1,477	1,586	1,476	1,332	1,505
Ethiopia	152	992	2,567	1,044	1,154	979	1,528	1,640	1,573	1,785	1,573	1,585	1,300
Cameroon	7	16	70	175	209	222	289	433	585	689	993	1,233	1,291
Republic of South Africa	1,238	795	948	1,353	1,883	1,483	1,255	1,155	1,007	1,163	1,232	1,170	1,264
Tunisia	88	78	322	274	789	646	664	754	736	1,039	862	909	1,160
Somalia	9	58	3,267	1,427	1,093	694	884	1,203	1,018	941	1,005	847	906
Rest of Africa	2,580	1,740	4,457	4,840	6,885	7,003	7,700	9,954	9,361	8,793	8,469	8,686	8,848
Asia	**50,780**	**42,294**	**123,411**	**145,521**	**156,315**	**141,903**	**133,416**	**135,576**	**160,365**	**149,942**	**133,850**	**141,201**	**142,103**
China	14,001	8,605	37,954	49,722	43,765	36,268	38,680	38,728	44,798	35,214	28,991	31,540	30,770
India	9,414	7,451	14,305	23,373	30,801	31,669	27,419	28,175	35,969	33,732	28,517	27,992	29,171
Philippines	5,979	4,201	12,729	13,627	13,624	11,547	12,607	13,900	18,032	18,316	19,721	24,698	28,415
Pakistan	823	635	2,792	8,571	15,974	14,658	12,623	13,000	13,966	12,424	9,805	8,491	6,927
Iran	1,407	2,128	6,681	6,251	6,161	8,156	6,095	6,496	5,968	7,596	7,196	6,578	6,645
South Korea	1,504	1,204	2,612	3,251	9,545	7,279	7,046	5,357	5,798	6,202	5,911	7,290	5,860
Iraq	301	314	995	2,769	2,691	2,298	1,497	1,706	2,099	1,725	2,350	3,404	5,376
Sri Lanka	368	1,827	7,160	6,447	5,843	5,214	4,756	4,383	4,867	4,700	4,068	4,744	4,503
Lebanon	1,043	2,419	12,224	1,897	2,481	2,199	2,985	3,214	3,576	3,663	3,330	3,363	2,945
Taiwan	704	637	4,292	12,746	3,133	2,807	2,107	1,965	3,050	2,746	2,697	2,922	2,382
Viet Nam	8,163	6,220	8,889	2,710	2,271	2,436	1,882	1,982	2,014	3,322	2,728	2,016	2,302
Bangladesh	98	474	1,105	2,754	3,749	2,911	2,101	2,606	4,157	4,017	2,914	2,933	2,116
Afghanistan	48	580	1,393	2,005	3,936	3,496	3,177	2,703	2,978	2,636	2,173	1,839	1,569
United Arab Emirates	15	68	338	867	1,346	1,296	1,035	1,286	1,314	1,324	1,042	1,320	1,337
Japan	786	276	556	1,059	1,255	883	888	1,076	1,155	1,290	1,329	1,368	1,268
Israel	1,028	763	1,156	539	724	852	911	1,255	1,135	1,231	1,120	1,142	1,047
Saudi Arabia	24	108	444	1,200	1,496	998	819	1,003	1,107	1,209	849	1,149	1,026
Syria	421	526	1,683	890	1,078	902	1,147	1,096	1,488	1,190	1,109	922	958
Thailand	164	649	532	228	355	584	471	417	603	837	1,290	817	889
Myanmar	139	38	169	284	126	184	278	198	226	678	1,075	675	760
Rest of Asia	4,350	3,171	5,402	4,331	5,961	5,266	4,892	5,030	6,065	5,890	5,635	5,998	5,837
North and Central America	**10,188**	**12,388**	**19,098**	**8,558**	**8,492**	**7,698**	**7,968**	**9,893**	**11,925**	**13,091**	**13,841**	**14,275**	**13,005**
United States	8,700	6,096	5,318	5,059	5,288	4,627	5,173	6,474	7,871	8,892	8,749	9,351	8,154
Mexico	397	671	1,150	1,247	1,933	1,898	1,748	2,249	2,830	2,835	3,225	2,833	3,091
El Salvador	292	3,047	7,164	737	448	487	448	443	443	442	933	1,120	851
Rest of North and Central America	799	2,574	5,466	1,515	823	686	599	727	781	922	934	971	909
Caribbean and Bermuda	**8,800**	**8,870**	**13,120**	**9,397**	**8,464**	**7,569**	**6,585**	**6,684**	**6,942**	**6,788**	**7,973**	**9,081**	**9,014**
Jamaica	2,688	4,667	5,139	3,308	2,781	2,479	2,005	2,159	1,918	1,710	2,134	2,340	2,450
Haiti	3,702	1,730	2,851	1,977	2,423	2,188	1,943	1,684	1,701	1,637	1,616	2,523	2,121
Cuba	65	136	163	512	963	873	895	874	999	1,073	1,353	1,321	1,453
Trinidad and Tobago	947	921	2,985	2,206	933	952	725	758	869	813	1,005	1,027	1,145
Rest of Caribbean and Bermuda	1,398	1,416	1,982	1,394	1,364	1,077	1,017	1,209	1,455	1,555	1,865	1,870	1,845
South America	**6,117**	**6,526**	**10,524**	**6,022**	**8,542**	**8,881**	**11,050**	**12,303**	**14,073**	**13,959**	**13,251**	**12,980**	**13,356**
Colombia	342	258	677	398	2,933	3,280	4,324	4,598	6,441	6,553	5,381	5,457	4,677
Brazil	198	194	877	591	850	762	833	925	987	1,188	1,755	2,151	2,522
Peru	452	614	1,534	856	864	861	1,023	1,464	1,663	1,485	1,502	1,109	1,889
Venezuela	111	138	387	462	555	537	677	1,188	1,193	1,173	1,301	1,257	1,332
Guyana	3,018	3,975	3,370	2,394	1,740	1,502	1,442	1,383	1,265	1,353	1,354	1,188	1,229
Rest of South America	1,996	1,347	3,679	1,321	1,600	1,939	2,751	2,745	2,524	2,207	1,958	1,818	1,707
Oceania	**1,747**	**832**	**2,363**	**1,329**	**1,526**	**1,410**	**1,519**	**1,523**	**1,305**	**1,320**	**1,483**	**1,578**	**1,525**
Others	**303**	**803**	**756**	**213**	**434**	**373**	**611**	**762**	**772**	**575**	**591**	**772**	**941**
Total	**128,642**	**99,354**	**232,811**	**226,073**	**250,639**	**229,049**	**221,349**	**235,825**	**262,241**	**251,642**	**236,754**	**247,247**	**252,172**

Notes: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of November 17, 2010.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A2
Percentage distribution of landed immigrants in Canada by country of birth, 1981 to 2009

Country of birth	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	percentage												
Europe	**34.8**	**22.6**	**20.1**	**17.3**	**17.0**	**16.8**	**16.8**	**17.6**	**15.3**	**14.9**	**16.0**	**15.5**	**15.4**
United Kingdom	14.7	4.6	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
France	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9
Russian Federation	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Germany	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Romania	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.8
Republic of Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Turkey	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Poland	3.2	5.3	6.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Rest of Europe	12.4	8.8	6.9	7.4	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Africa	**4.6**	**5.2**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**10.4**	**11.7**	**10.2**	**11.4**	**11.7**	**11.7**	**13.2**
Morocco	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2
Algeria	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Ethiopia	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Cameroon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Republic of South Africa	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tunisia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Somalia	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Rest of Africa	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Asia	**39.5**	**42.6**	**53.0**	**64.4**	**62.4**	**62.0**	**60.3**	**57.5**	**61.2**	**59.6**	**56.5**	**57.1**	**56.4**
China	10.9	8.7	16.3	22.0	17.5	15.8	17.5	16.4	17.1	14.0	12.2	12.8	12.2
India	7.3	7.5	6.1	10.3	12.3	13.8	12.4	11.9	13.7	13.4	12.0	11.3	11.6
Philippines	4.6	4.2	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.9	7.3	8.3	10.0	11.3
Pakistan	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.8	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.7
Iran	1.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6
South Korea	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.3
Iraq	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1
Sri Lanka	0.3	1.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
Lebanon	0.8	2.4	5.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Taiwan	0.5	0.6	1.8	5.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
Viet Nam	6.3	6.3	3.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9
Bangladesh	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Afghanistan	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Japan	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Israel	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Syria	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Thailand	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Myanmar	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Rest of Asia	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
North and Central America	**7.9**	**12.5**	**8.2**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.2**
United States	6.8	6.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.2
Mexico	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2
El Salvador	0.2	3.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Rest of North and Central America	0.6	2.6	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Caribbean and Bermuda	**6.8**	**8.9**	**5.6**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**3.6**
Jamaica	2.1	4.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Haiti	2.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Cuba	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Rest of Caribbean and Bermuda	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
South America	**4.8**	**6.6**	**4.5**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**5.0**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.2**	**5.3**
Colombia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9
Brazil	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
Peru	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Guyana	2.3	4.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rest of South America	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Oceania	**1.4**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Others	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of November 17, 2010.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A3
Immigrants and percentage distribution by province of destination and class, Canada, 2008 and 2009

Province	2008					2009				
	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total	Economic	Family	Refugees	Others[1]	Total
	number									
Number of immigrants										
Newfoundland and Labrador	299	141	162	25	627	327	116	145	18	606
Prince Edward Island	1,308	80	46	20	1,454	1,601	70	79	9	1,759
Nova Scotia	1,828	532	193	98	2,651	1,654	479	166	89	2,388
New Brunswick	1,355	291	165	45	1,856	1,498	251	132	32	1,913
Quebec	29,361	9,142	4,522	2,172	45,197	34,510	8,868	4,057	2,053	49,488
Ontario	59,118	33,807	11,860	6,093	110,878	54,831	33,136	12,651	6,241	106,859
Manitoba	8,694	1,385	972	167	11,218	10,905	1,359	1,098	159	13,521
Saskatchewan	3,665	549	552	69	4,835	5,538	628	646	78	6,890
Alberta	14,504	7,134	1,845	717	24,200	16,532	7,599	2,237	649	27,017
British Columbia	28,719	12,424	1,532	1,317	43,992	25,917	12,613	1,633	1,278	41,441
Yukon	69	33	1	7	110	123	40	0	10	173
Northwest Territories	73	45	5	4	127	52	42	2	11	107
Nunavut	35	13	0	2	50	4	5	0	1	10
Unknown	43	4	5	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Total	149,071	65,580	21,860	10,736	247,247	153,492	65,206	22,846	10,628	252,172
	percentage									
Distribution by province										
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Nova Scotia	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
New Brunswick	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8
Quebec	19.7	13.9	20.7	20.2	18.3	22.5	13.6	17.8	19.3	19.6
Ontario	39.7	51.6	54.3	56.8	44.8	35.7	50.8	55.4	58.7	42.4
Manitoba	5.8	2.1	4.4	1.6	4.5	7.1	2.1	4.8	1.5	5.4
Saskatchewan	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.6	2.0	3.6	1.0	2.8	0.7	2.7
Alberta	9.7	10.9	8.4	6.7	9.8	10.8	11.7	9.8	6.1	10.7
British Columbia	19.3	18.9	7.0	12.3	17.8	16.9	19.3	7.1	12.0	16.4
Yukon	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	percentage									
Distribution by class										
Newfoundland and Labrador	47.7	22.5	25.8	4.0	100.0	54.0	19.1	23.9	3.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island	90.0	5.5	3.2	1.4	100.0	91.0	4.0	4.5	0.5	100.0
Nova Scotia	69.0	20.1	7.3	3.7	100.0	69.3	20.1	7.0	3.7	100.0
New Brunswick	73.0	15.7	8.9	2.4	100.0	78.3	13.1	6.9	1.7	100.0
Quebec	65.0	20.2	10.0	4.8	100.0	69.7	17.9	8.2	4.1	100.0
Ontario	53.3	30.5	10.7	5.5	100.0	51.3	31.0	11.8	5.8	100.0
Manitoba	77.5	12.3	8.7	1.5	100.0	80.7	10.1	8.1	1.2	100.0
Saskatchewan	75.8	11.4	11.4	1.4	100.0	80.4	9.1	9.4	1.1	100.0
Alberta	59.9	29.5	7.6	3.0	100.0	61.2	28.1	8.3	2.4	100.0
British Columbia	65.3	28.2	3.5	3.0	100.0	62.5	30.4	3.9	3.1	100.0
Yukon	62.7	30.0	0.9	6.4	100.0	71.1	23.1	0.0	5.8	100.0
Northwest Territories	57.5	35.4	3.9	3.1	100.0	48.6	39.3	1.9	10.3	100.0
Nunavut	70.0	26.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	40.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
Unknown	82.7	7.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	60.3	26.5	8.8	4.3	100.0	60.9	25.9	9.1	4.2	100.0

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Note: Data available as of November 17, 2010.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.