Immigrants in Rural Canada

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Statistics Canada

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April 28, 2003, Brandon
Outline

• Immigrants – some demographics
• Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
• Occupation of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
• Income of immigrants
• Where are immigrants going
• The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay
Outline

- **Immigrants – some demographics**
- Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
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- The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay
Immigration is an increasingly important component of population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Based on Catalogue Nos. 91-213 and 91-520
In Saskatchewan, in 2013, more people will be leaving the workforce than will be entering.

The "demographic labour market pressure index" is the number of individuals 10-14 years of age divided by the number of individuals 60-64 years of age. Thus, it is the ratio of the demand for (new) jobs relative to the number of jobs to be vacated by retirees.

Source: Statistics Canada. Demographic Projections (Cansim Table 052-001).
The proportion of immigrants going to Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver increased to 70% in 1999 from 50% in 1980.

Source: Statistics Canada, Based on *Annual Demographic Statistics*, Catalogue No. 91-213
Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population.

Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001

Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001
Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population.

Predominantly urban region

Intermediate regions

All predominantly rural regions

Rural metro-adjacent regions

Rural non-metro-adjacent regions

Rural northern regions

Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001

Period of immigrant arrival

- 1996-2001
- 1991-1995
- 1981-1990
- Pre-1981

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Predominantly rural regions

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Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predominantly urban region</td>
<td>1:4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate regions</td>
<td>1:8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All predominantly rural regions</td>
<td>1:16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural metro-adjacent regions</td>
<td>1:14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>1:17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural northern regions</td>
<td>1:20</td>
<td></td>
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Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

Percent change of immigrants between 1996 and 2001


Percent change between 1996 and 2001 is due to the net change due to the following factors: arrival of new immigrants; emigration of immigrants; net migration of immigrants within Canada; and deaths of immigrants.
Predominantly rural regions in Canada's higher income provinces (and the Yukon) had a higher share of immigrants.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001
Manitoba is in the middle regarding visible minority share of provincial immigrant population

Visible minority share of provincial immigrant population arrivals 1996-2001

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population,
Manitoba is last regarding visible minority share of immigrant population going to predominantly rural regions

Visible minority share of predominantly rural region immigrant arrivals, 1996-2001

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001
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• Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
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In rural regions, immigrants are less likely to lack a high school diploma compared to the Canadian-born, 2001

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

* The long census questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size is too small for comparison.
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Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

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Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

Percent of population, 25 to 59 years of age, with a university degree

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population
Manitoba - university degree

Percent of population, 25-59 years of age, with a university degree

- Canadian-born
- Pre 1981 (established)
- 1981-1990 (recent)
- 1991-1995 (more recent)
- 1996-2001 (new)


Predominantly rural regions

Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

- Canadian-born
- Pre 1981 (established)
- 1981-1990 (recent)
- 1991-1995 (more recent)
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The employment rate (for individuals 15 years of age and over) was higher for each immigrant group in rural regions, compared to the Canadian-born.

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The employment rate (for individuals 15 years of age and over) was higher for each immigrant group in rural regions, compared to the Canadian-born.

More recent immigrants were more likely to have a sales and service occupation in most types of regions.

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Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population
Manitoba - sales and service occupations

Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 29 years of age, with sales and services occupations


More recent and new immigrants were more likely to be employed in sales and services occupations, 2001¹

Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 59 years of age, with sales and services occupations


¹ The comparisons for more recent and new immigrants in Rural northern regions should be regarded with care. The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size for these two groups is only 83 and 63 respectively.
Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations

|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 54 years of age, with a sales or service occupation, 2001

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population
Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations

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Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population
Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population
In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations\(^1\), 2001

Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 59 years of age, with trades and industrial occupations

- Canada
- Predominantly urban regions
- Intermediate regions
- All predominantly rural regions
- Rural metro-adjacent regions
- Rural non-metro-adjacent regions
- Rural northern regions


* The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sampling of households and the sample size is too small for this comparison.

\(^1\) Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.
In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations\(^1\), 2001

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In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations\(^1\), 2001

![Bar chart showing percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 59 years of age, with trades and industrial occupations]

Canada Predominantly Urban Regions Intermediate regions All predominantly rural regions Rural metro-adjacent regions Rural non-metro-adjacent regions Rural northern regions

Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 59 years of age, with trades and industrial occupations

\(\text{Percent} \times 100\)


\(^1\) Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

\(^*\) The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sampling of households and the sample size is too small for this comparison.
In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations\(^1\), 2001

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Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

In predominantly rural regions, post-1981 immigrants are more likely to be employed in primary sector occupations, 2001

Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 59 years of age, with primary occupations (farming, fishing, mining, lumbering)

Canadian-born

* The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sampling of households and the sample size is too small for this comparison.
In predominantly rural regions, except rural northern regions, post-1981 immigrants are more likely to be employed in primary sector occupations, 2001

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

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In predominantly rural regions, except rural northern regions, post-1981 immigrants are more likely to be employed in primary sector occupations, 2001


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While pre-1981 immigrants were more likely to have a professional occupation, more recent immigrants were not.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population
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<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Canadian-born</th>
<th>Recent and new immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>45 %</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and service</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and industrial</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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• Occupation of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
• **Income of immigrants**
• Where are immigrants going
• The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay
Immigrants in intermediate and rural northern regions earned more per worker than immigrants in other types of regions, 2001

Median earnings, in 2000 dollars, per person with earnings, 25 to 59 years of age

Immigrants in intermediate and rural northern regions earned more per worker than immigrants in other types of regions, 2001

Median earnings, in 2000 dollars, per person with earnings, 25 to 59 years of age

Immigrants in intermediate and rural northern regions earned more per worker than immigrants in other types of regions, 2001

Median earnings, in 2000 dollars, per person with earnings, 25 to 59 years of age

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Top ten census divisions ranked in terms of their rate of immigration from 1996 to 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Division and associated places</th>
<th>Total Census Division population</th>
<th>Immigrants between 1996-2001</th>
<th>Immigrants as a % of Census Division population</th>
<th>Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 1996-2001</th>
<th>Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 2000-2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Toronto Metropolitan Municipality (3520)</td>
<td>2,456,805</td>
<td>280,650</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia, Greater Vancouver Regional District (5915)</td>
<td>1,967,480</td>
<td>169,620</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Peel Regional Municipality (3521) includes Mississauga, Brampton</td>
<td>985,565</td>
<td>81,265</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, York Regional Municipality (3519) includes Markham, Richmond Hill</td>
<td>725,670</td>
<td>43,410</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec, Communauté-Urbaine-de-Montréal (2466)</td>
<td>1,782,830</td>
<td>101,035</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality (3506)</td>
<td>763,790</td>
<td>34,210</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Essex County (3537) includes Windsor</td>
<td>371,085</td>
<td>15,965</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta, Division No. 6 (4806) includes Calgary</td>
<td>1,012,305</td>
<td>37,165</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Waterloo Regional Municipality (3530) includes Kitchener/Waterloo</td>
<td>433,875</td>
<td>14,305</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality (3525)</td>
<td>484,390</td>
<td>15,750</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,639,030</strong></td>
<td><strong>963,325</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Immigrants in Rural Canada

#### Next ten census divisions ranked in terms of their rate of immigration from 1996 to 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Division and associated places</th>
<th>Total Census Division population</th>
<th>Immigrants between 1996-2001</th>
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<td>963,325</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba, Division No. 3 (4603) includes Winkler, Morden, Altona</td>
<td>41,735</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia, Fraser Valley Regional District (5909) includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack</td>
<td>233,850</td>
<td>6,030</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Middlesex County (3539) includes London</td>
<td>398,560</td>
<td>9,970</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba, Division No. 2 (4602) includes Steinbach</td>
<td>50,475</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Halton Regional Municipality (3524) includes Oakville, Burlington</td>
<td>372,410</td>
<td>8,605</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta, Division No. 11 (4811) includes Edmonton</td>
<td>964,145</td>
<td>21,310</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba, Division No. 11 (4611) includes Winnipeg</td>
<td>612,165</td>
<td>13,265</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Wellington County (3523) includes Guelph</td>
<td>184,840</td>
<td>3,660</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (5931)</td>
<td>32,925</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta, Division No. 15 (4815) includes Canmor, Banff, Jasper</td>
<td>33,790</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
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Next ten census divisions ranked in terms of their rate of immigration from 1996 to 2001

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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manitoba, Division No. 2 (4602) includes Steinbach</td>
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<td>1,205</td>
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<td>635</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<td>22</td>
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# Immigrants in Rural Canada

## Third ten census divisions ranked in terms of their rate of immigration from 1996 to 2001

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<tr>
<th>Census Division and associated places</th>
<th>Total Census Division population</th>
<th>Immigrants between 1996-2001</th>
<th>Immigrants as a % of Census Division population</th>
<th>Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 1996-2001</th>
<th>Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 2000-2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba, Division No. 15 (4615) includes Minnedosa, Neepawa</td>
<td>21,575</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec, Champlain (2458) includes Longueuil, Brossard (south of Montreal)</td>
<td>308,955</td>
<td>5,495</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec, Communauté-Urbaine-de-l’Outaouais (2481) includes Gatineau (formerly Hull)</td>
<td>224,760</td>
<td>3,685</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia, Capital Regional District (5917) includes Victoria</td>
<td>320,710</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec, Sherbrooke (2443)</td>
<td>133,165</td>
<td>1,975</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Elgin County (3534) includes St. Thomas</td>
<td>80,150</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Niagara Regional Municipality (3526) includes St. Cathertnes, Niagara Falls</td>
<td>404,590</td>
<td>5,655</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Frontenac County (3510) includes Kingston</td>
<td>135,410</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta, Division No. 2 (4802) includes Lethbridge</td>
<td>132,110</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan, Division No. 11 (4711) includes Saskatoon</td>
<td>234,145</td>
<td>3,175</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta, Census Division No. 16 (4816) includes Fort McMurray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba, Census Division No.1 (4601) includes Lac du Bonnet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia, Fraser-Fort George Regional District (5953) includes Prince George</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia, Halifax County (1209) includes Halifax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick, York County (1310) includes Fredericton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manitoba: Main immigrant arrivals, 2000-2002

LEGEND

- Census Division: Division de recensement
- Urban Centre: Centre urbain

Total international immigrants 13,846

Source: 2001 Census of Agriculture, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
Source: Recensement de l’agriculture de 2001, Division de l’agriculture, Statistique Canada

Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2002
Carte créée par Analyse spatiale et applications géomatiques (ASAG), Division de l’agriculture, Statistique Canada, 2002
What draws immigrants to the top five Manitoba rural destinations

1. Winkler Manitoba
   - Active committee and job centre dealing with immigrant recruitment.
   - Mennonite centre - recent immigrants from Germany, Mexico and South America
   - Main retail centre for southern Manitoba, with services to agriculture
   - Light manufacturing – eg. Triple E recreational vehicles

2. Steinbach, Manitoba
   - Two large international trucking firms
   - Regional agricultural centre (grains, pork, dairy), light manufacturing (e.g., windows)
   - Large Mennonite community

Source: B. Edmonston and S. M. Lee, “Persistence and Change in Immigration Settlement and Resettlement”, Population Research Centre, Portland State University, November, 2004
What draws immigrants to the top five Manitoba rural destinations

3. Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba
- Most immigrants are from eastern Europe
- A diversified economy: agriculture (grains and canola), mining, forest products, tourism.
- Retirement destination

4. Minnedosa, Manitoba
- Agricultural centre for cereal: grains and canola; and livestock
- European immigrants are being offered work at a plant that manufactures farm machinery and parts or an ethanol plant
- Some immigrants from the British Isles are going into farming or creating small businesses

Source: B. Edmonston and S. M. Lee, “Persistence and Change in Immigration Settlement and Resettlement”, Population Research Centre, Portland State University, November, 2004
What draws immigrants to the top five Manitoba rural destinations

- 5. Gimli, Manitoba
- Has received mainly European immigrants in recent years
- Major employment is tourism – a waterfront resort, major hotel and conference centre, also health and other services for retirees, commercial fisheries, harbour and boating services
- Seagram’s distillery
- Retirement destination

Source: B. Edmonston and S. M. Lee, “Persistence and Change in Immigration Settlement and Resettlement”, Population Research Centre, Portland State University, November, 2004
Outline

• Immigrants as percent of total population in rural Canada

• Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born

• Occupation of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born

• Income of immigrants

• Where are immigrants going

• The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay
Immigrants: how to keep them there

In all three of the largest CMAs (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal),

The number one reason for immigrants to move to a destination was:

............to live near family and/or friends (44 %)

Other top reasons:

19 %..................................employment prospects

7 %.................................lifestyle

6 %.................................education prospects

6 %.................................housing prices in the area

www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm
The strongest reasons for choosing areas other than the three largest CMAs were:

joining family and friends .................. 36%
employment opportunities .................. 32%

Other top choices were:
education ........................................ 12%
lifestyle ......................................... 6%
business prospects .......................... 6%

www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm
Needs of the immigrant

Finding work in their chosen occupation field

After six months, 63% were employed, BUT six out of ten did not work in their chosen occupational field.

- half of those who were working, but in a different occupational group from before immigrating, were looking for another job

Canadian work experience, transferability of foreign credentials

- 76% had at least one type of foreign credential (any formal education greater than high school)
- after six months, ¼ of the immigrants had their credentials verified,
  - 50% half fully accepted,
  - 22% partially accepted,
  - 13% rejected,
  - 15% results pending

Needs of the immigrant

Language barriers
- 18% of immigrants spoke neither official language
- Barriers to finding a job, accessing health care, pursuing further training

Further training
- 67% of immigrants wanted to obtain training upon arrival, mainly university training
- Upon six months, 45% had taken on some type of training, of these about 60% were taking language courses and 40% were taking job related course

Summary

- Only about 6% of immigrants go to Predominantly rural regions

- Visible minorities are almost \( \frac{3}{4} \) of all immigrants to Canada
Summary

In rural Manitoba, recent and new immigrants compared to Canadian-born

- are very well educated
- were more likely to be employed
- were less likely to work in professional services and less likely to work in sales and services
- about equally likely to work in trades and industrial occupations
- more likely to work and primary occupations
- but work with a lower average median income
Summary

- Immigrants go to a destination due to social networks and jobs

- Barriers to immigrants are:
  - finding work in their chosen occupation field
  - transferability of foreign credentials
  - language
  - further training
Thank you

Roland Beshiri
Ray D. Bollman
Statistics Canada

Immigration bulletins available at:
www.dissemination.statcan.ca:8083/english/freepub/21-006-XIE/21-006-
XIE2004004.pdf

Presentation to the 2005 Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation – Rural Development
Institute National Rural Think Tank - Immigration and Rural Canada: Research and Practice
April 28, 2003, Brandon