



# Immigrants in Rural Canada

Roland Beshiri  
Ray D. Bollman  
Statistics Canada

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



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

# 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**



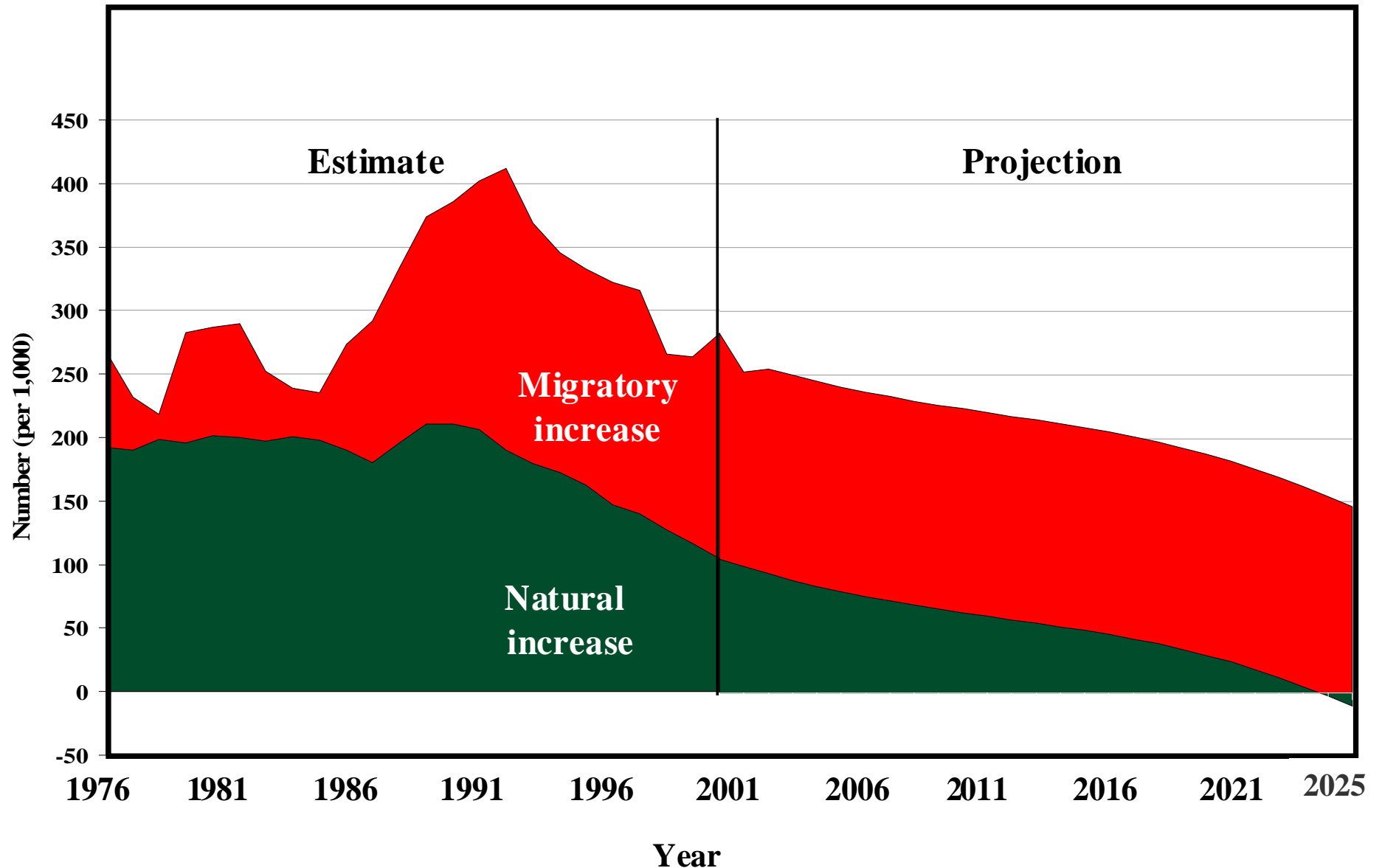
## Immigrants in Rural Canada

### 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**



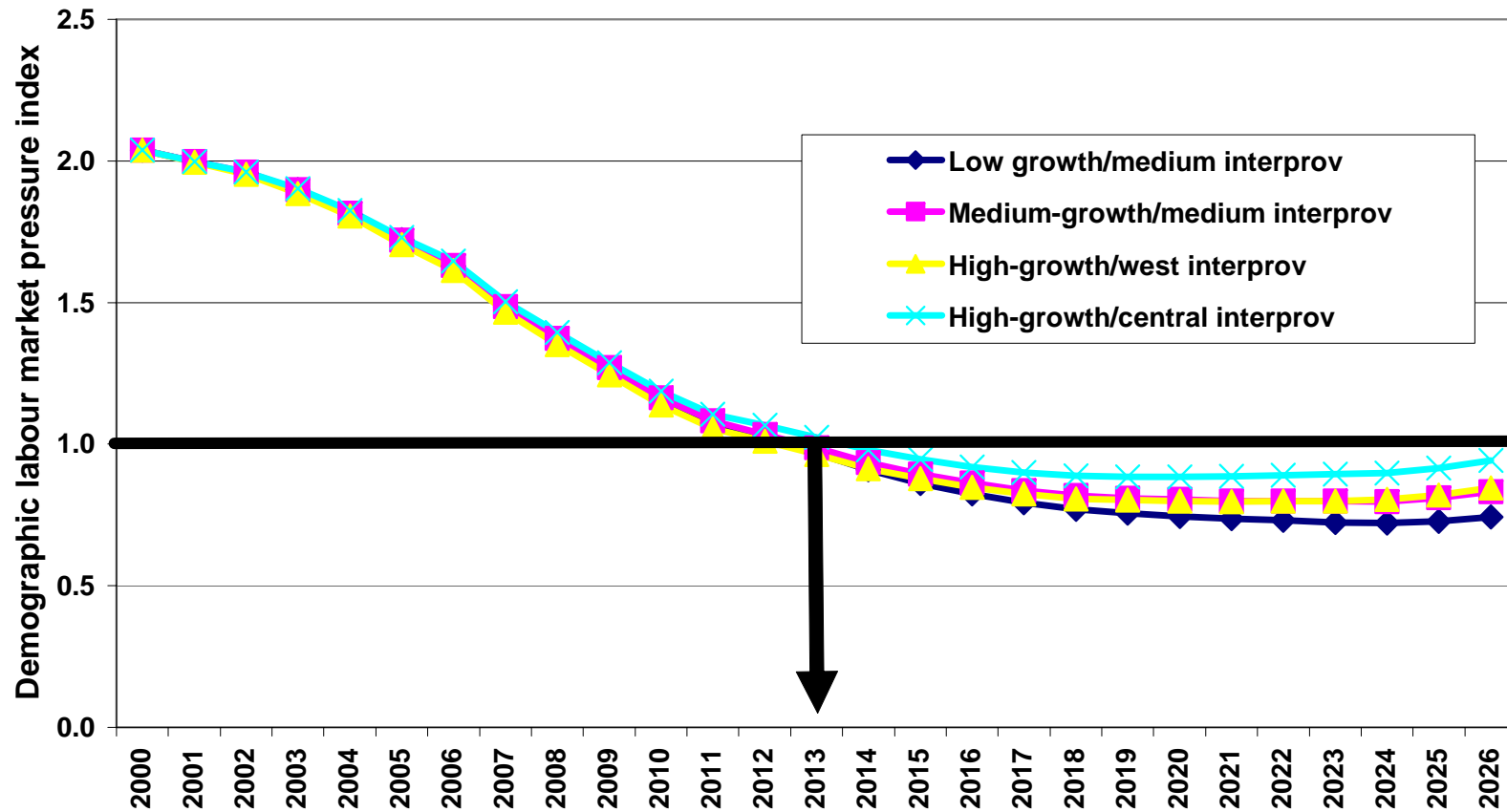
## Immigration is an increasingly important component of population growth.



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

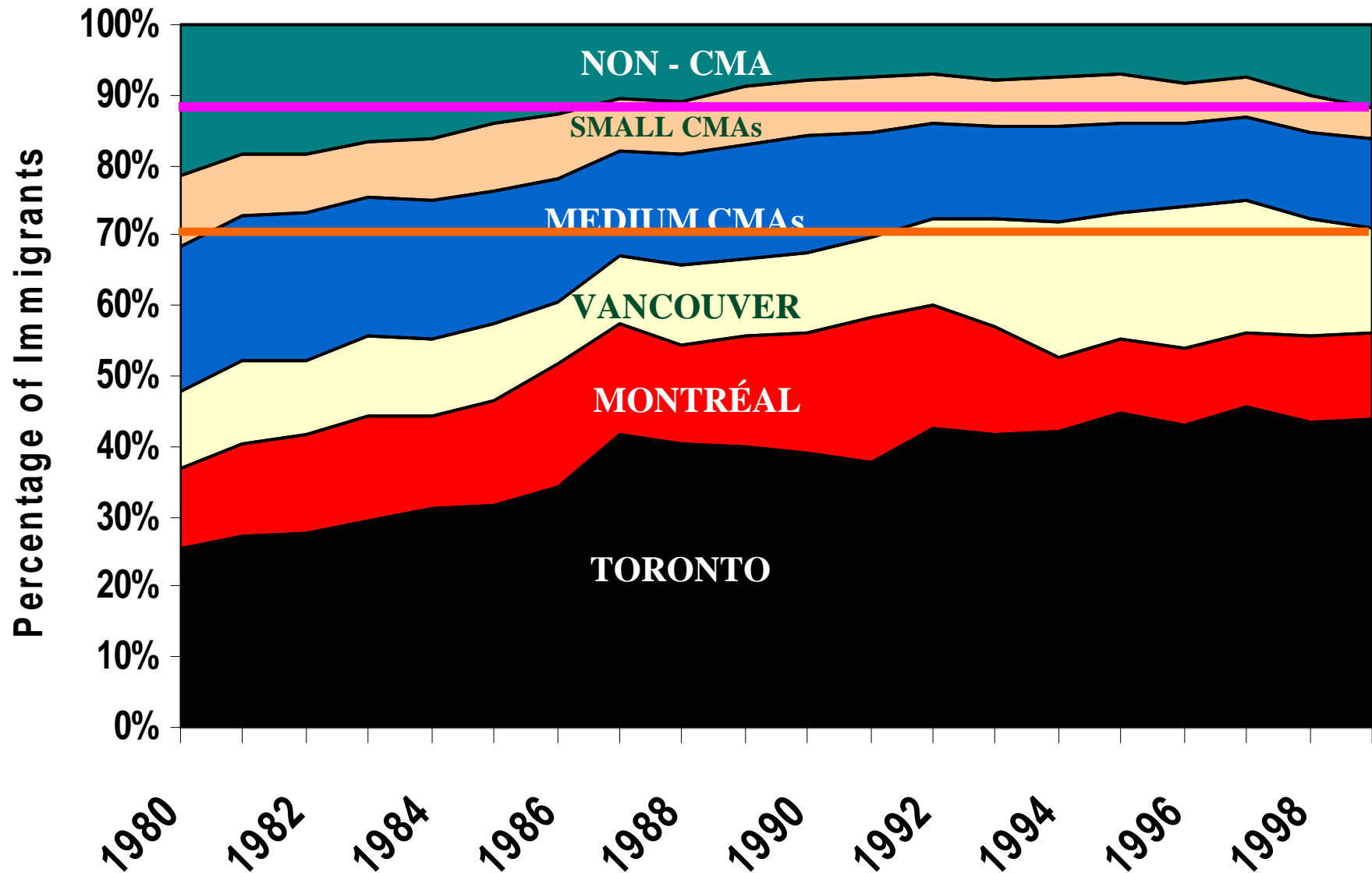


Source: Statistics Canada. Demographic Projections (Cansim Table 052-001).

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.

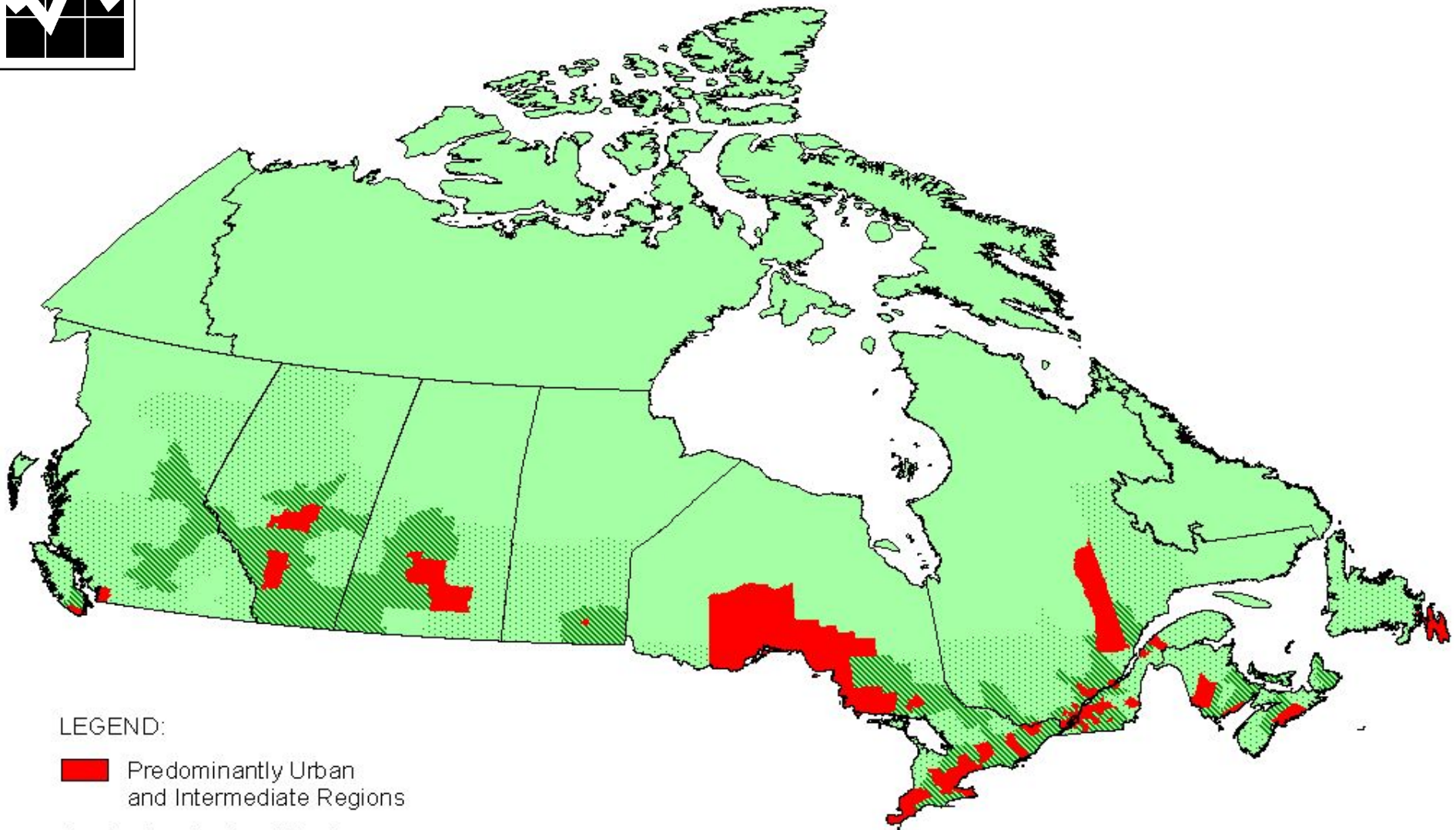


The proportion of immigrants going to Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver increased to 70% in 1999 from 50% in 1980.









# OECD Predominantly Rural Regions of Canada



LEGEND:

 Predominantly Urban and Intermediate Regions

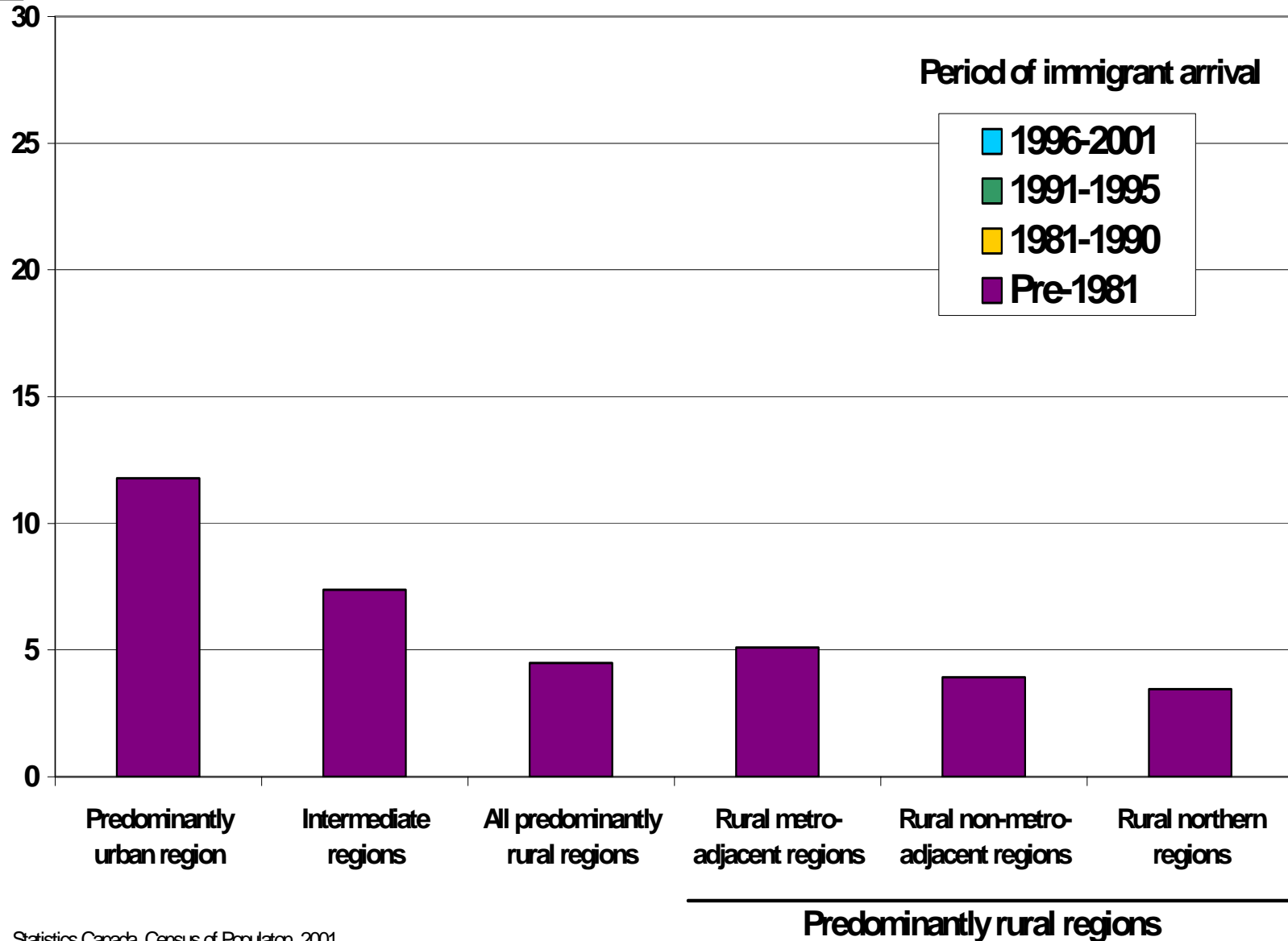
Predominantly Rural Regions

-  Metro-Adjacent
-  Non-Metro Adjacent
-  North



## Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population

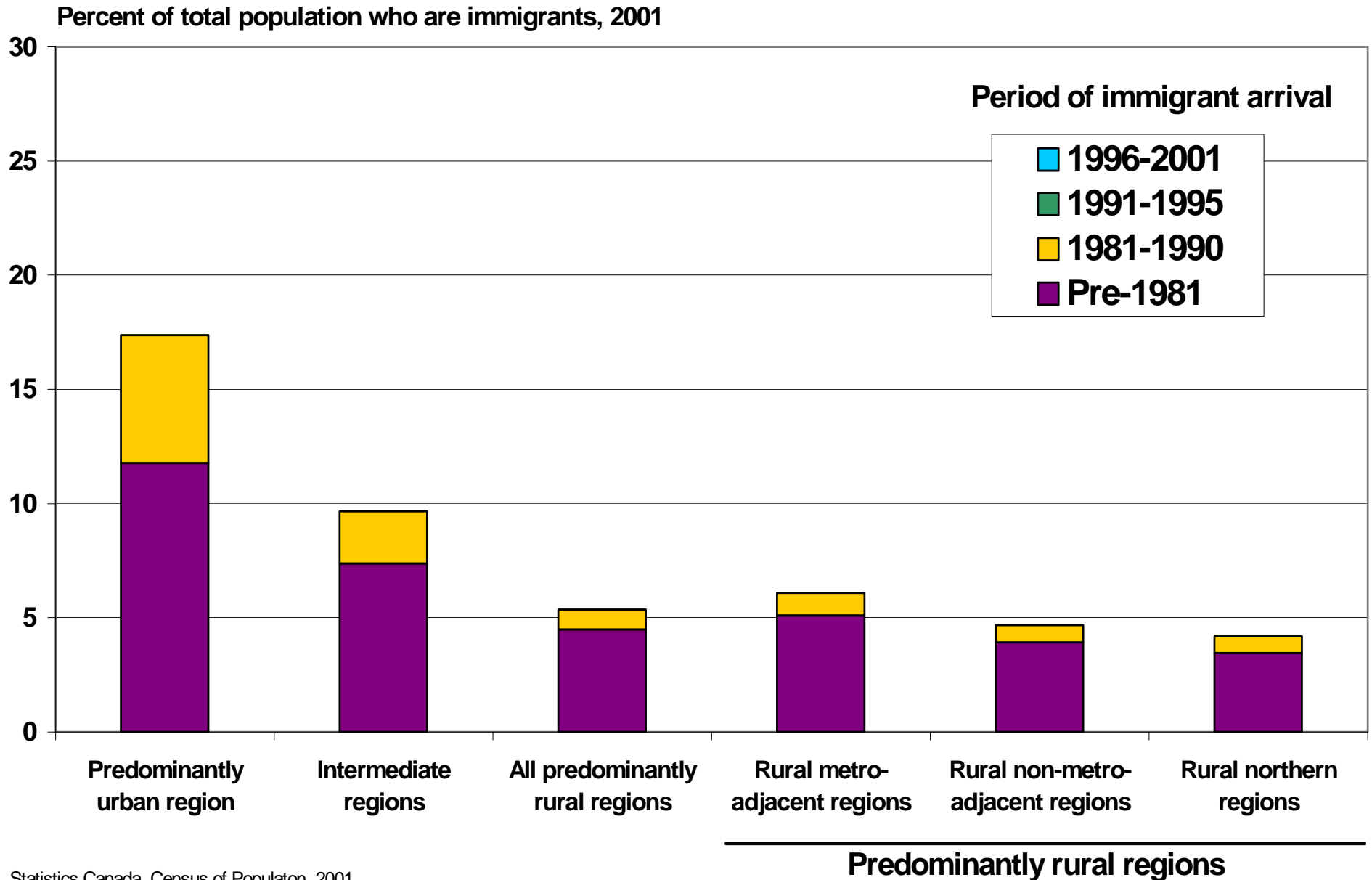
Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001







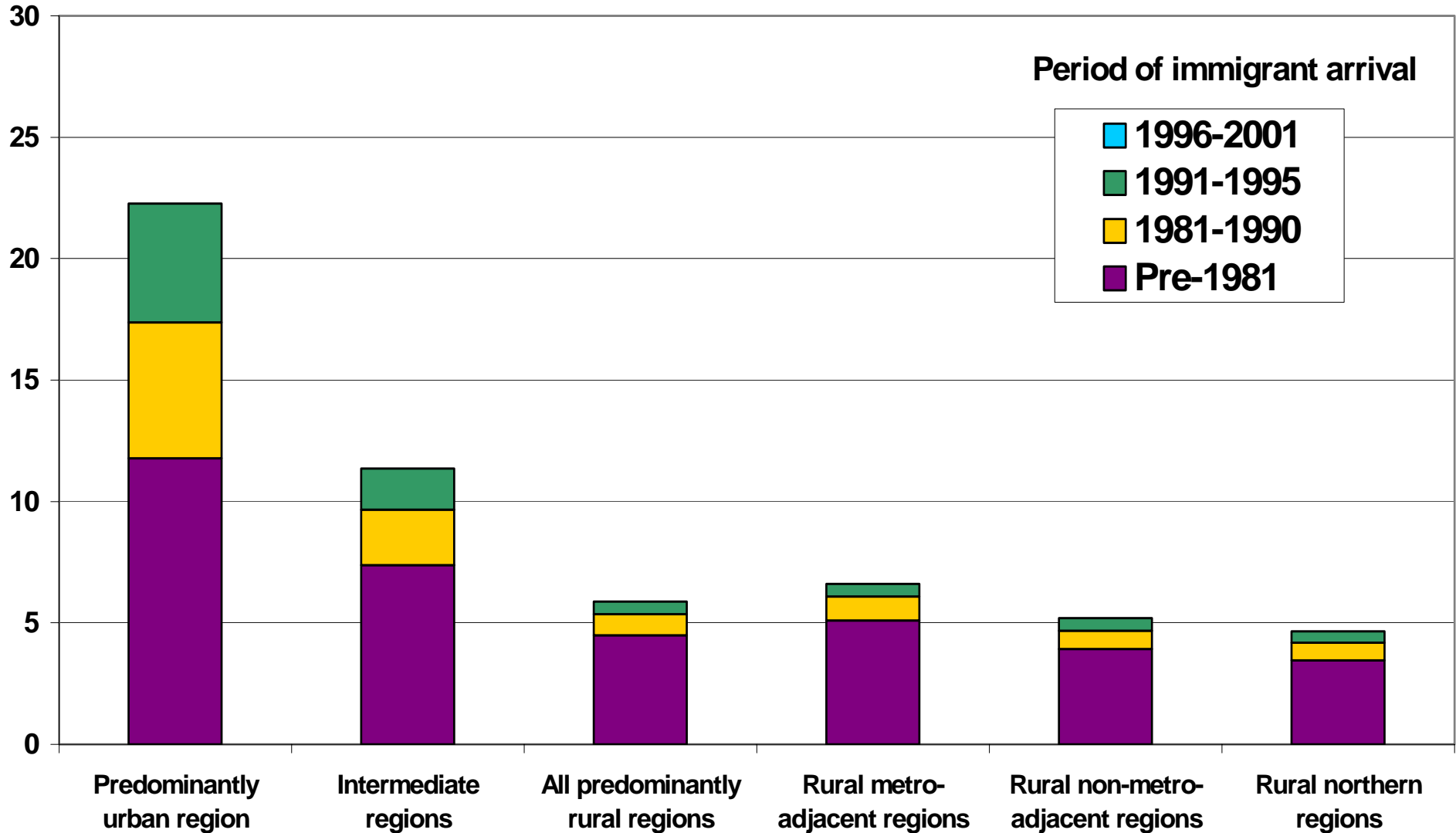
## Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population





## Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population

Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001

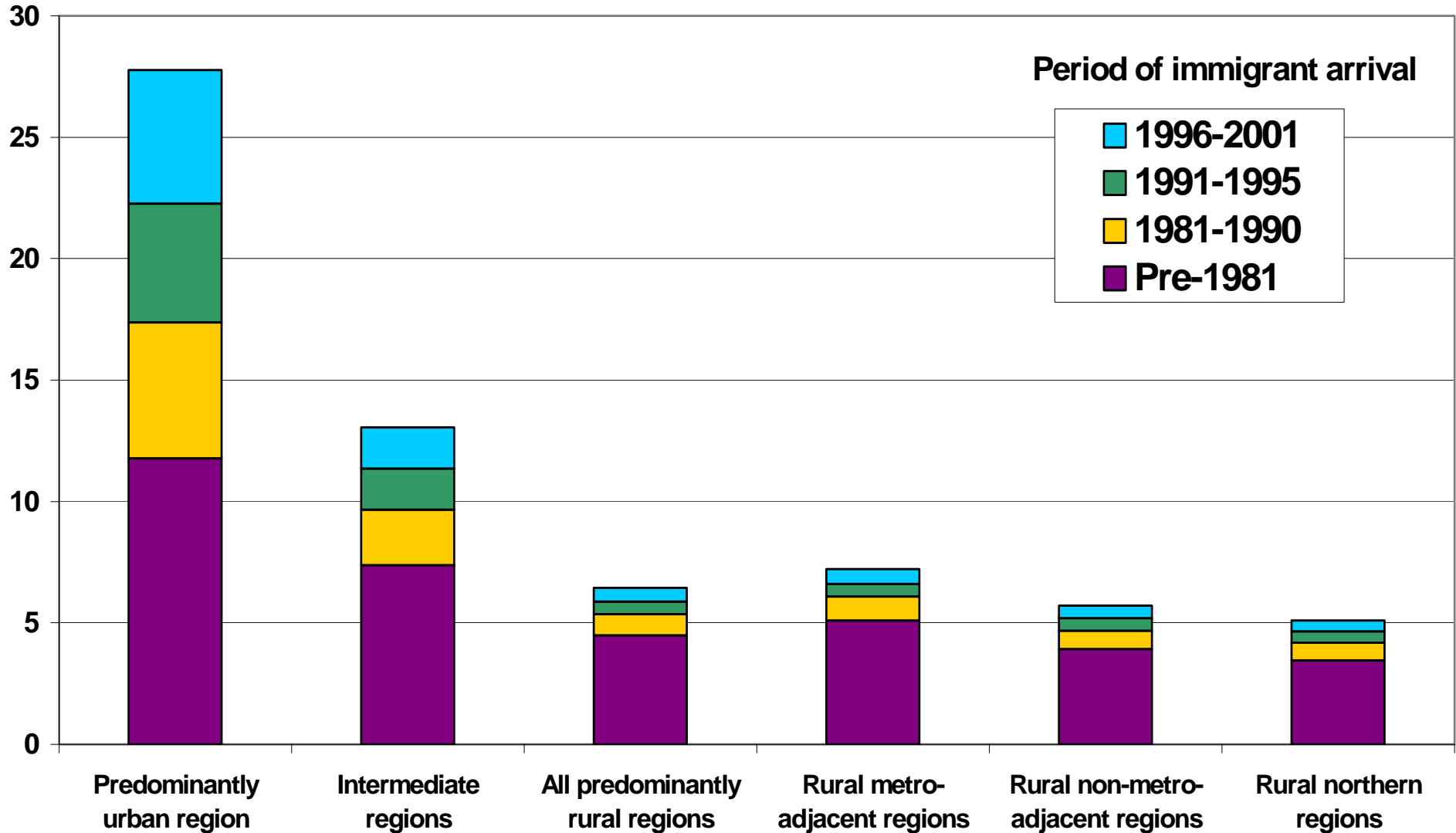


**Predominantly rural regions**



# Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population

Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001

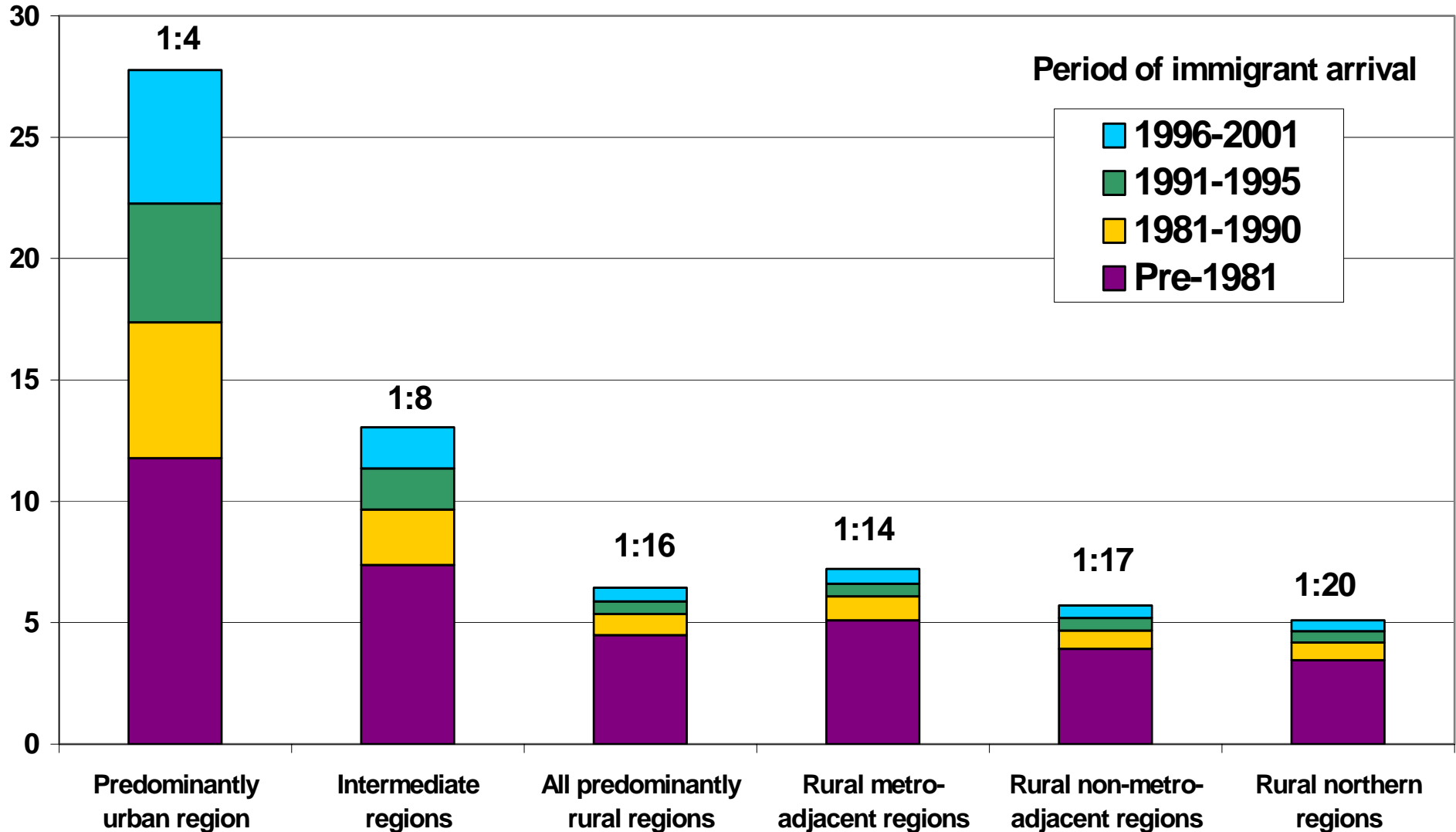


**Predominantly rural regions**



# Immigrants represent a low share of rural population, but one-quarter of urban population

Percent of total population who are immigrants, 2001



**Predominantly rural regions**

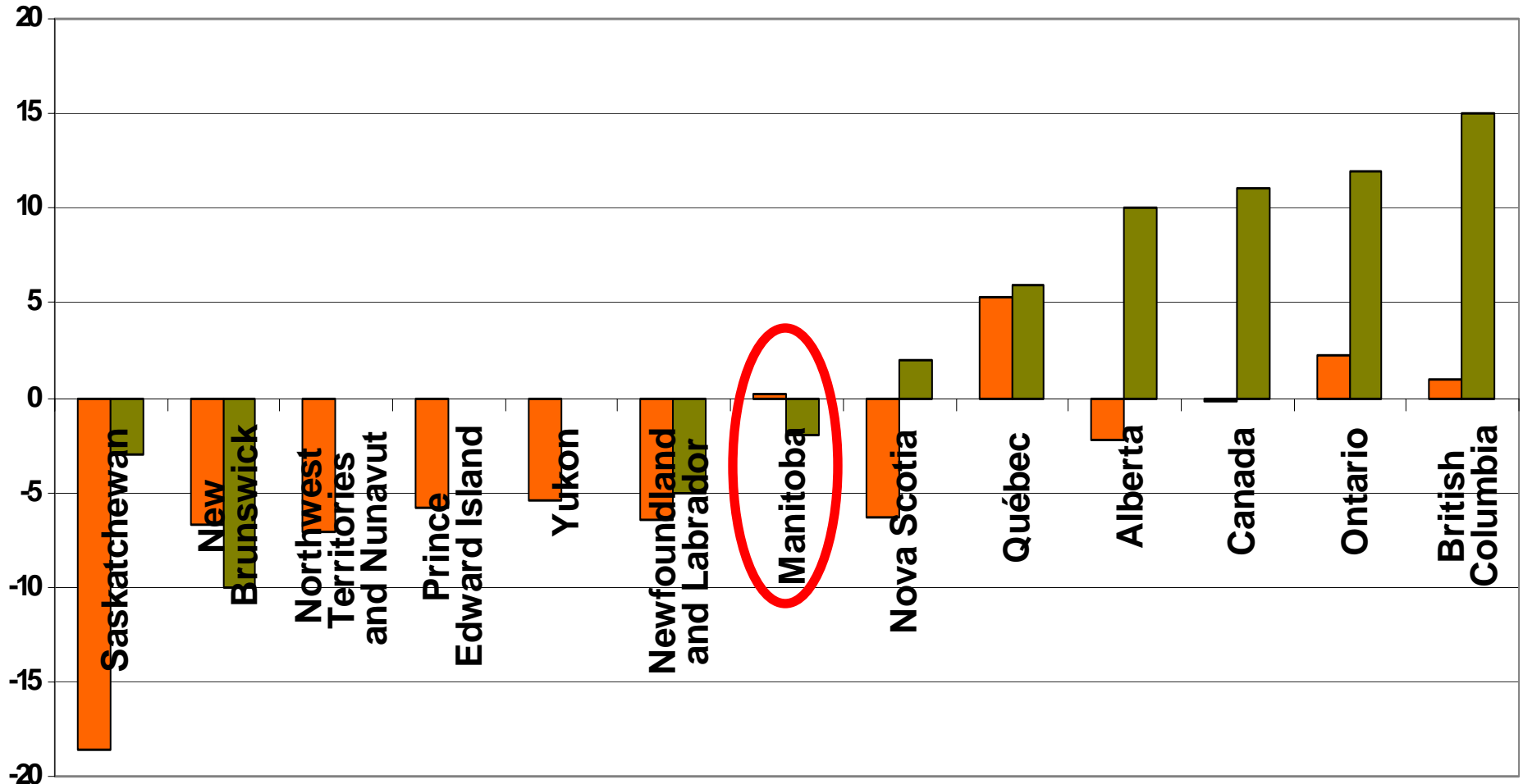


# Most predominantly rural regions lost immigrants between 1996 and 2001

■ All predominantly rural regions

■ Predominantly urban and/or Intermediate regions

Percent change of immigrants between 1996 and 2001

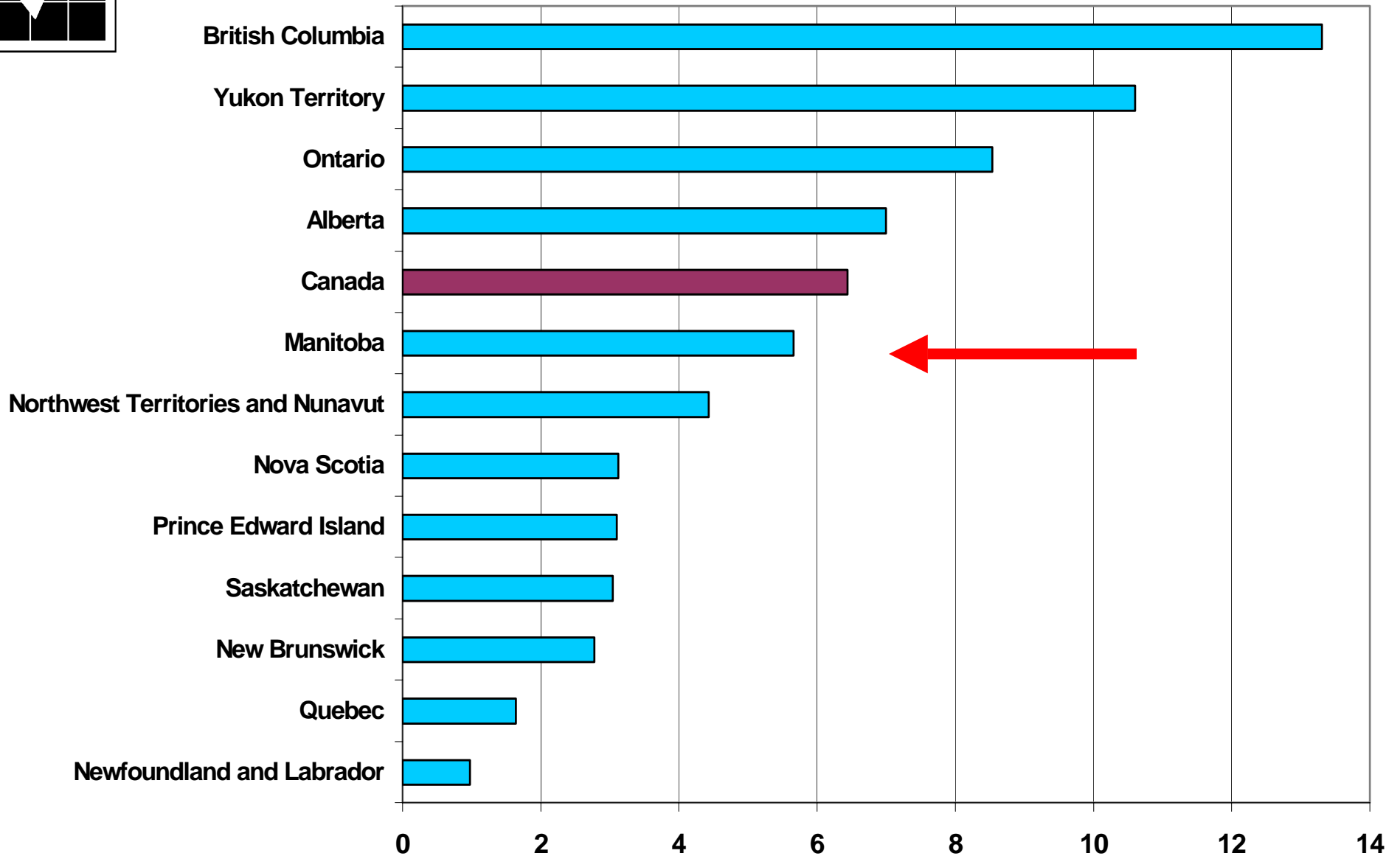


Source: Statistics Canada Census of Population, 1996 and 2001.

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

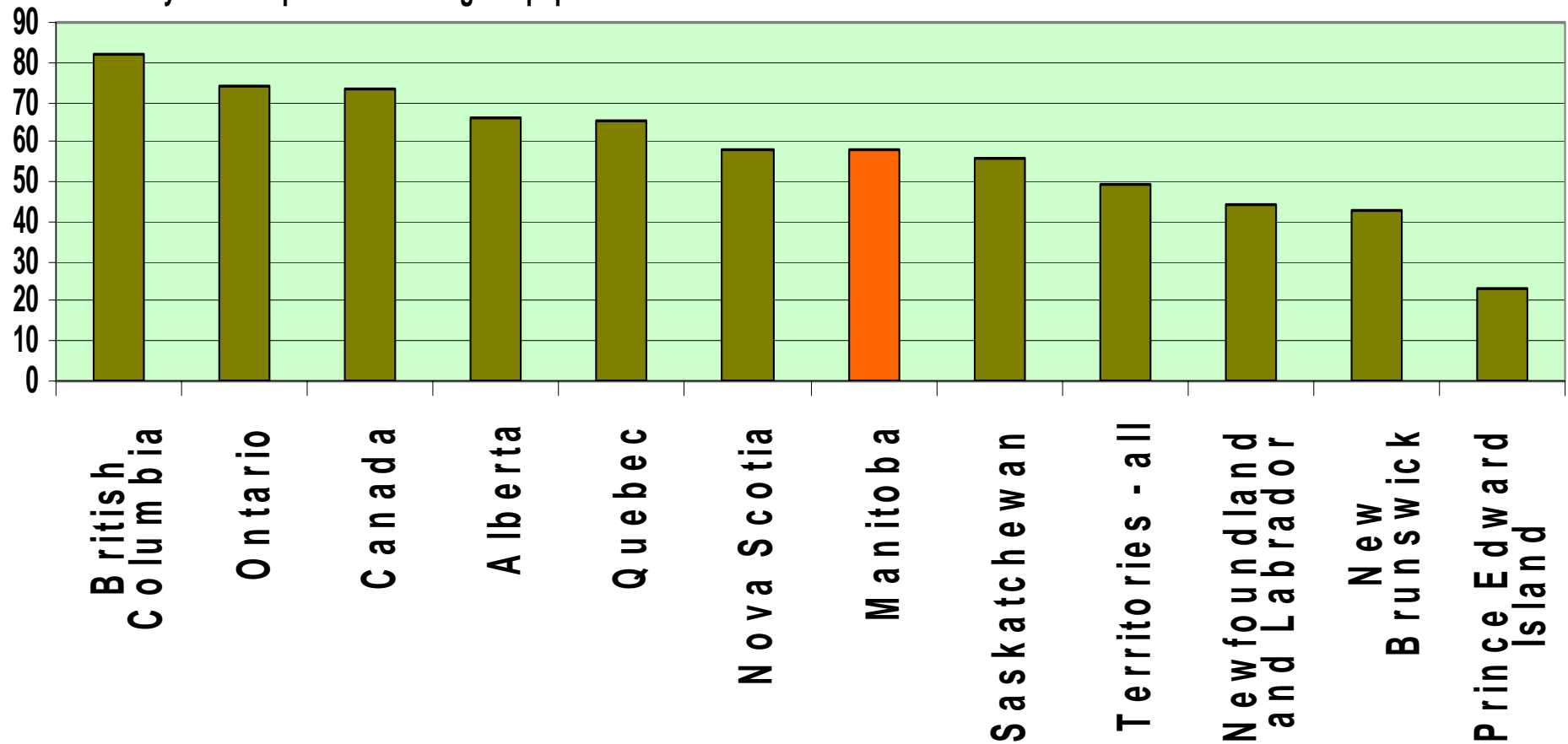


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

Percent of predominantly rural population who are immigrants, 2001

# Manitoba is in the middle regarding visible minority share of provincial immigrant population

Visible minority share of provincial immigrant population arrivals 1996-2001

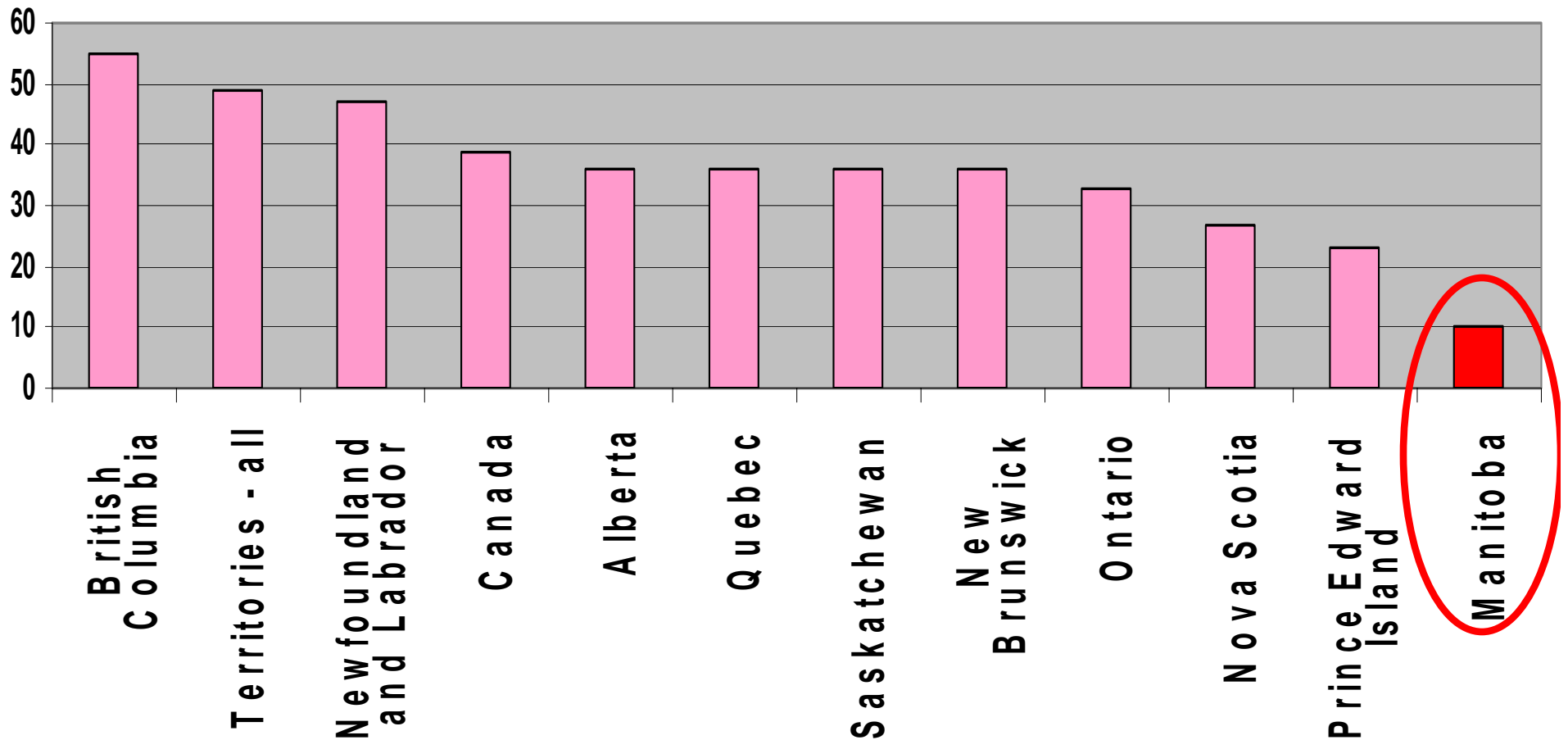


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population,



# 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





## Immigrants in Rural Canada

# Outline

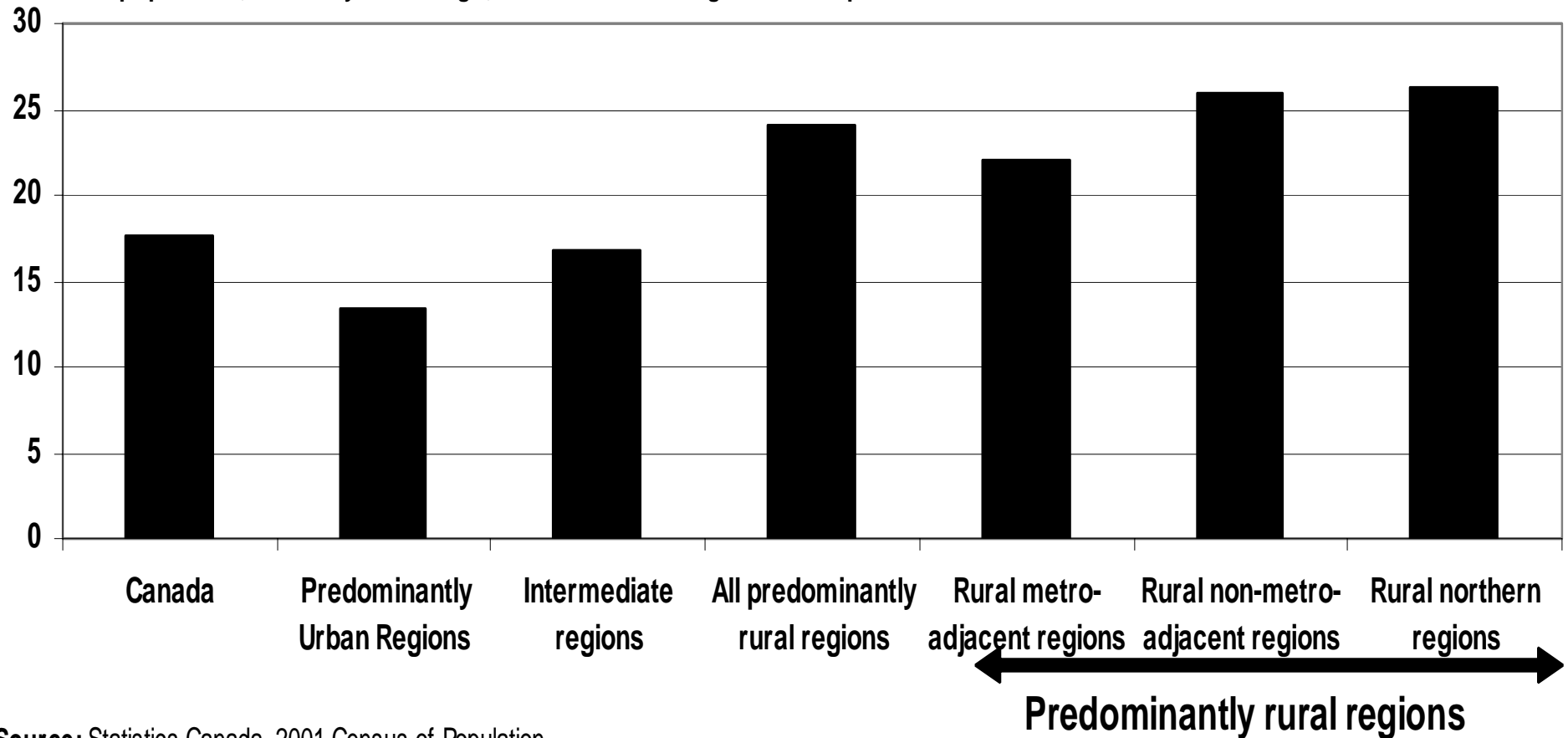
- Immigrants – some demographics
- **Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born**
- Occupation of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
- Income of immigrants
- Where are immigrants going
- The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay



## In rural regions, immigrants are less likely to lack a high school diploma compared to the Canadian-born, 2001

■ Canadian-born

Percent or population, 25 to 59 years of age, with less than a high school diploma



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

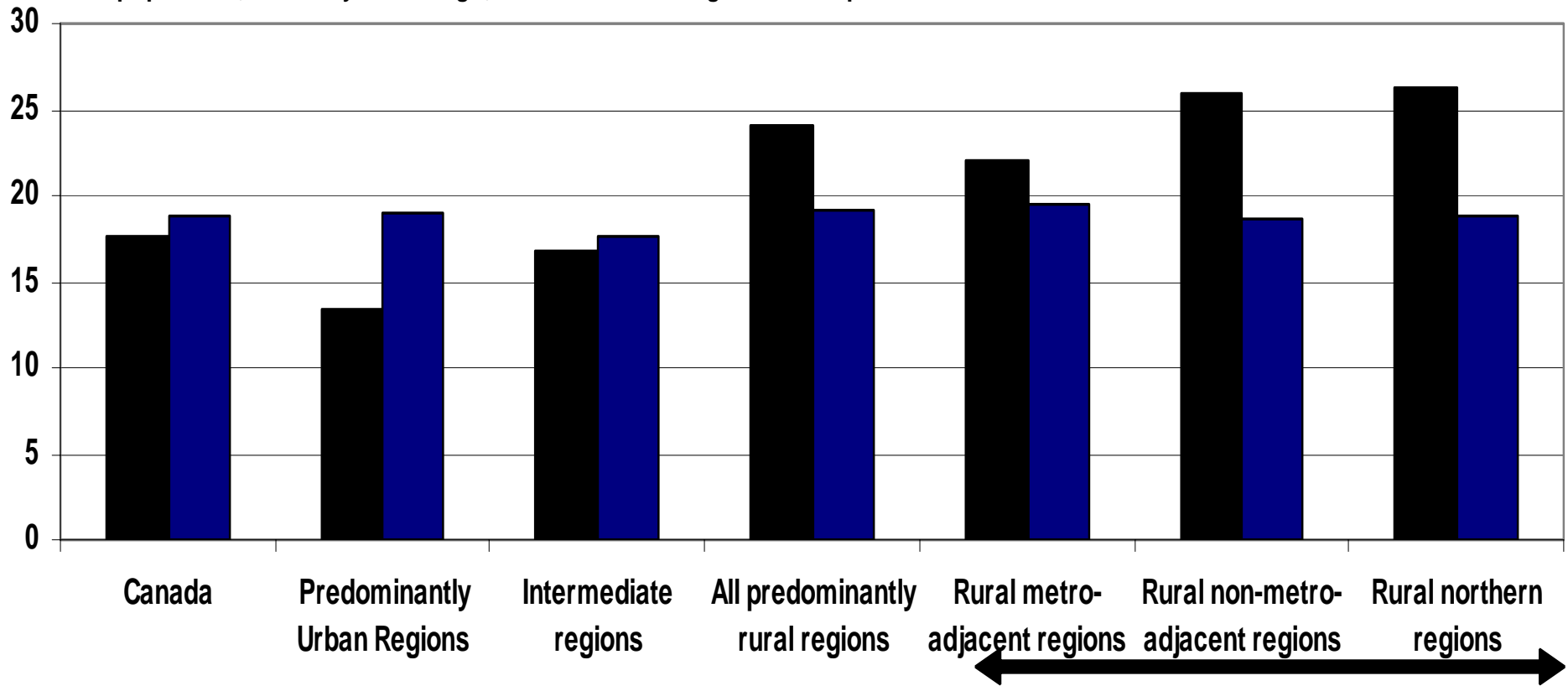
\* The long census questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size is too small for comparison.



# In rural regions, immigrants are less likely to lack a high school diploma compared to the Canadian-born, 2001

■ Canadian-born    ■ Pre 1981 (established)

Percent of population, 25 to 59 years of age, with less than a high school diploma



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

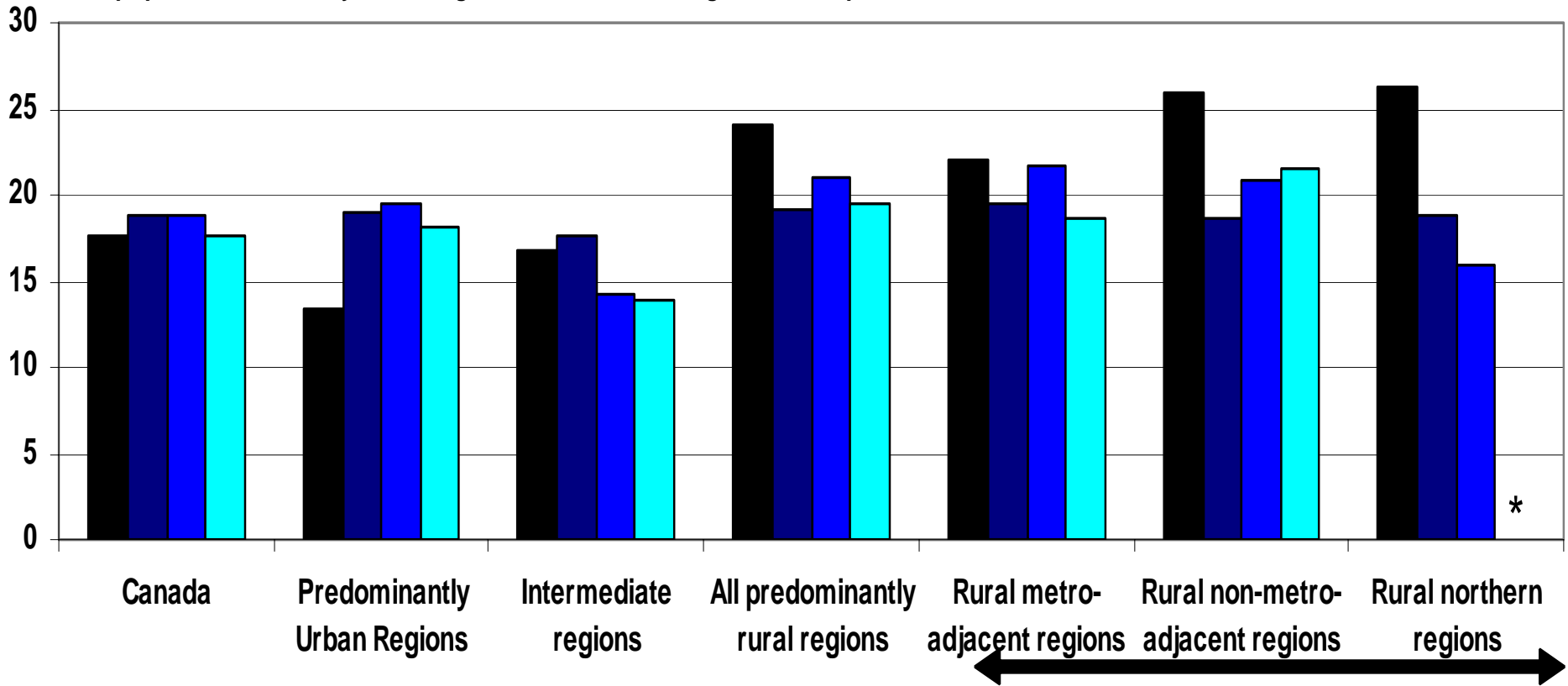
\* The long census questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size is too small for comparison.



# In rural regions, immigrants are less likely to lack a high school diploma compared to the Canadian-born, 2001

■ Canadian-born ■ Pre 1981 (established) ■ 1981-1990 (recent) ■ 1991-1995 (more recent)

Percent of population, 25 to 59 years of age, with less than a high school diploma



← **Predominantly rural regions** →

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

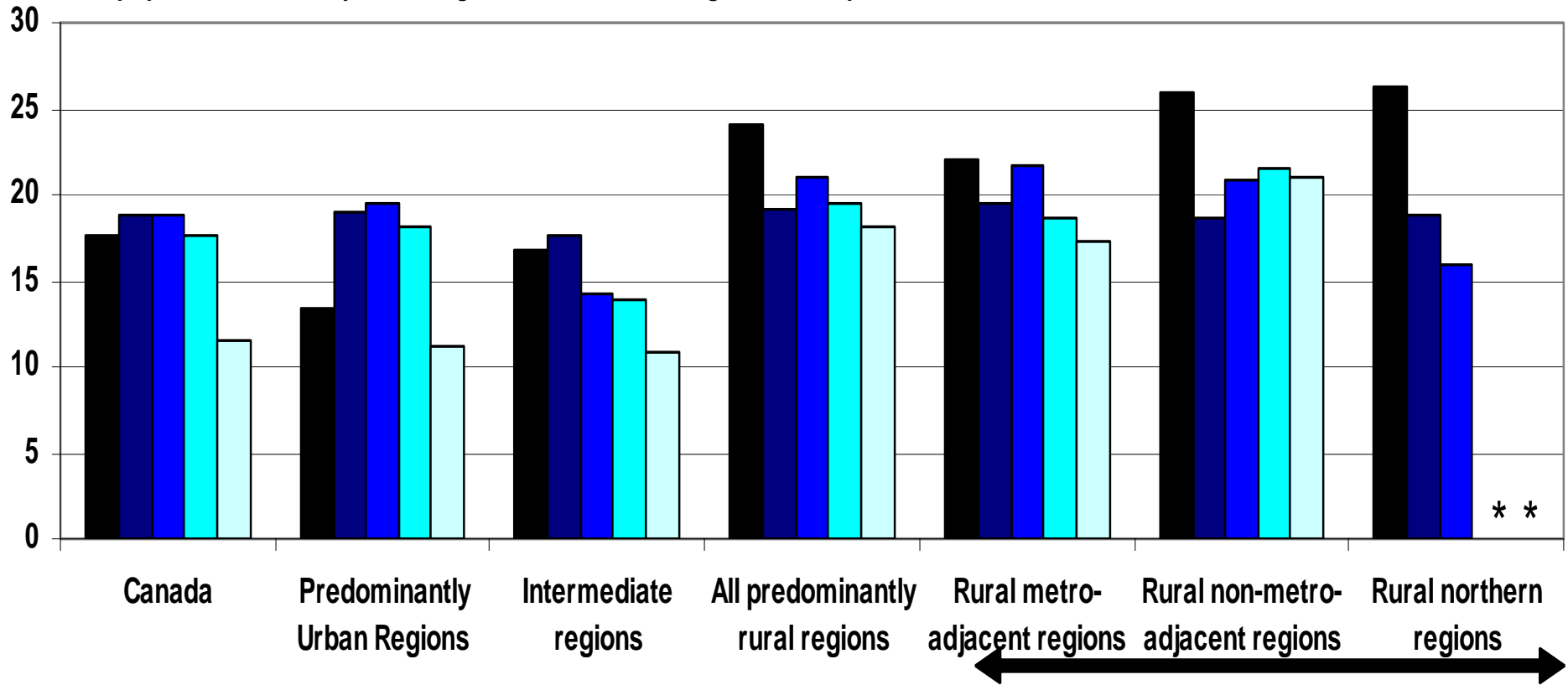
\* The long census questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size is too small for comparison.



# In rural regions, immigrants are less likely to lack a high school diploma compared to the Canadian-born, 2001

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

Percent of population, 25 to 59 years of age, with less than a high school diploma



← **Predominantly rural regions** →

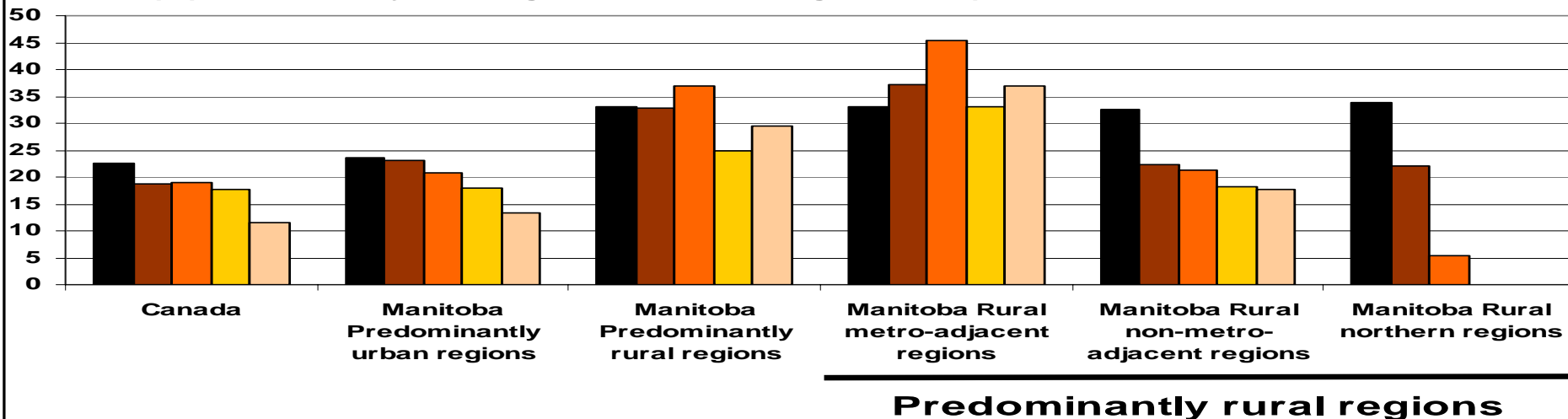
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

\* The long census questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size is too small for comparison.

## Manitoba - share lacking a high school diploma

Canadian-born
  Pre-1980 (established)
  1981-1990 (recent)
  1991-1995 (more recent)
  1996-2001 (new)

Percent of population, 25-59 years of age, with less than a high school diploma

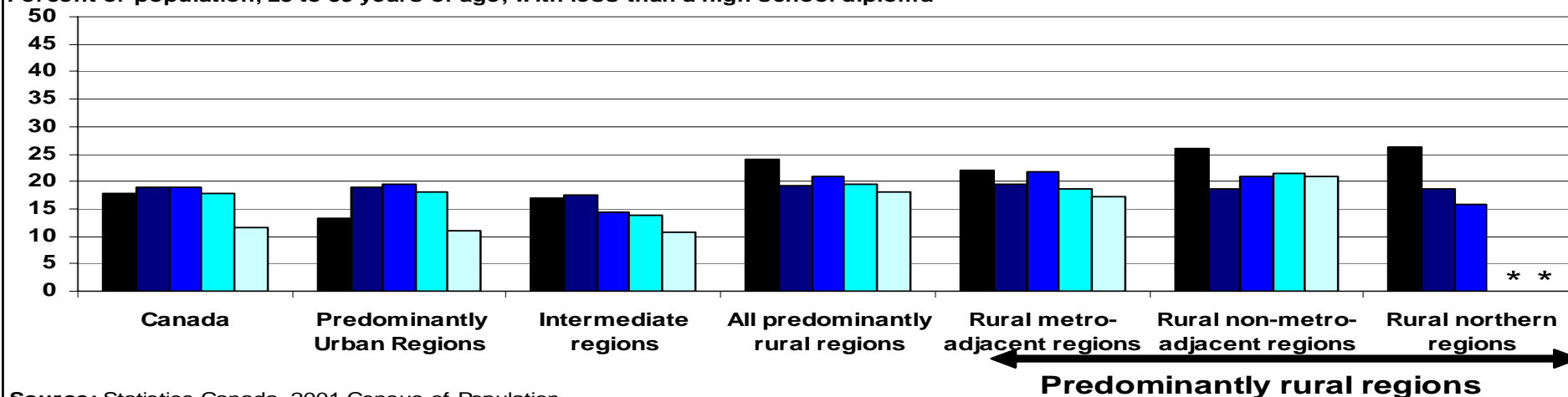


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

## In rural regions, immigrants are less likely to lack a high school diploma compared to the Canadian-born, 2001

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

Percent of population, 25 to 59 years of age, with less than a high school diploma



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

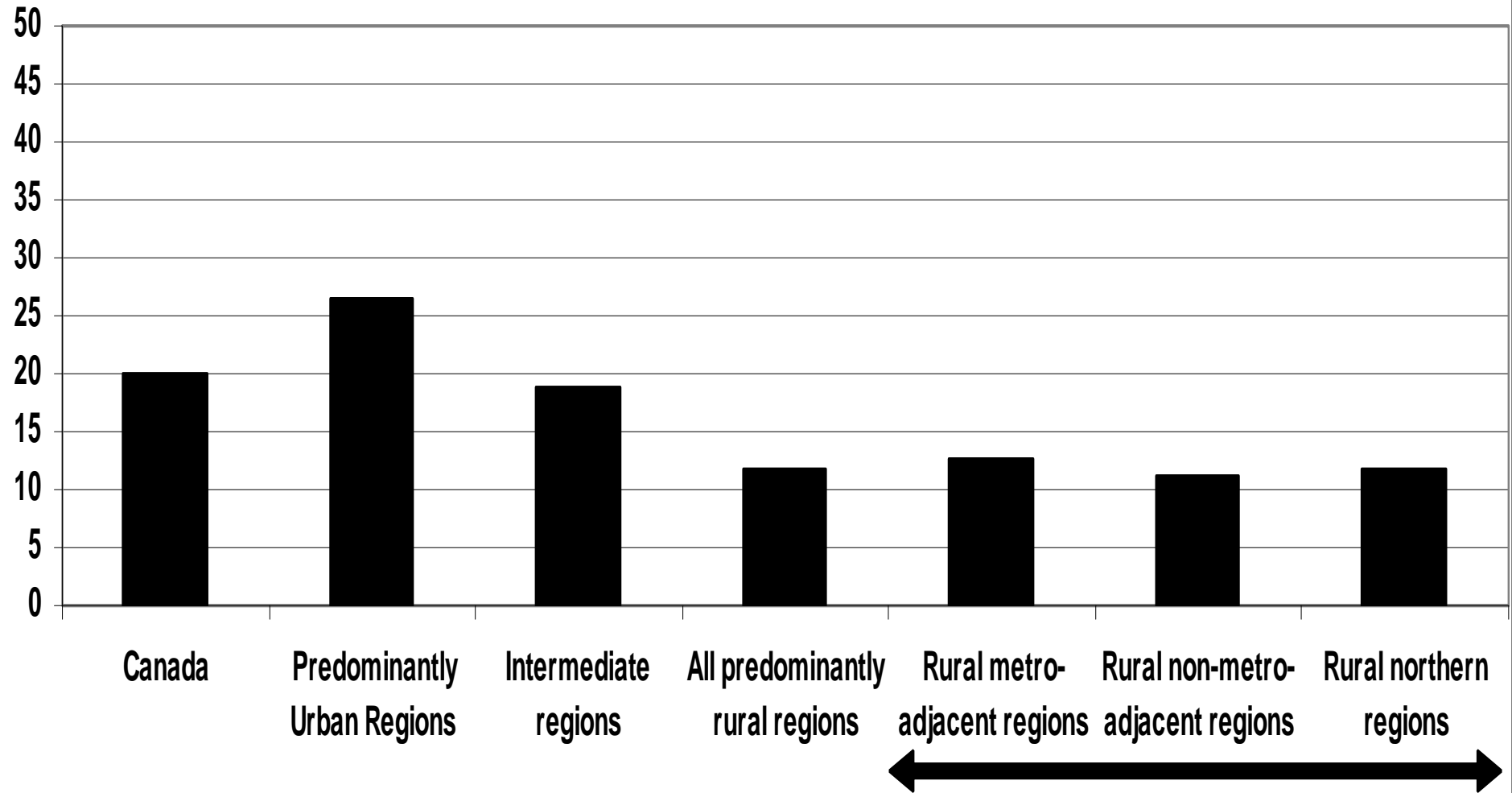
\* The long census questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size is too small for comparison.



# Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

■ Canadian-born

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



**Predominantly rural regions**

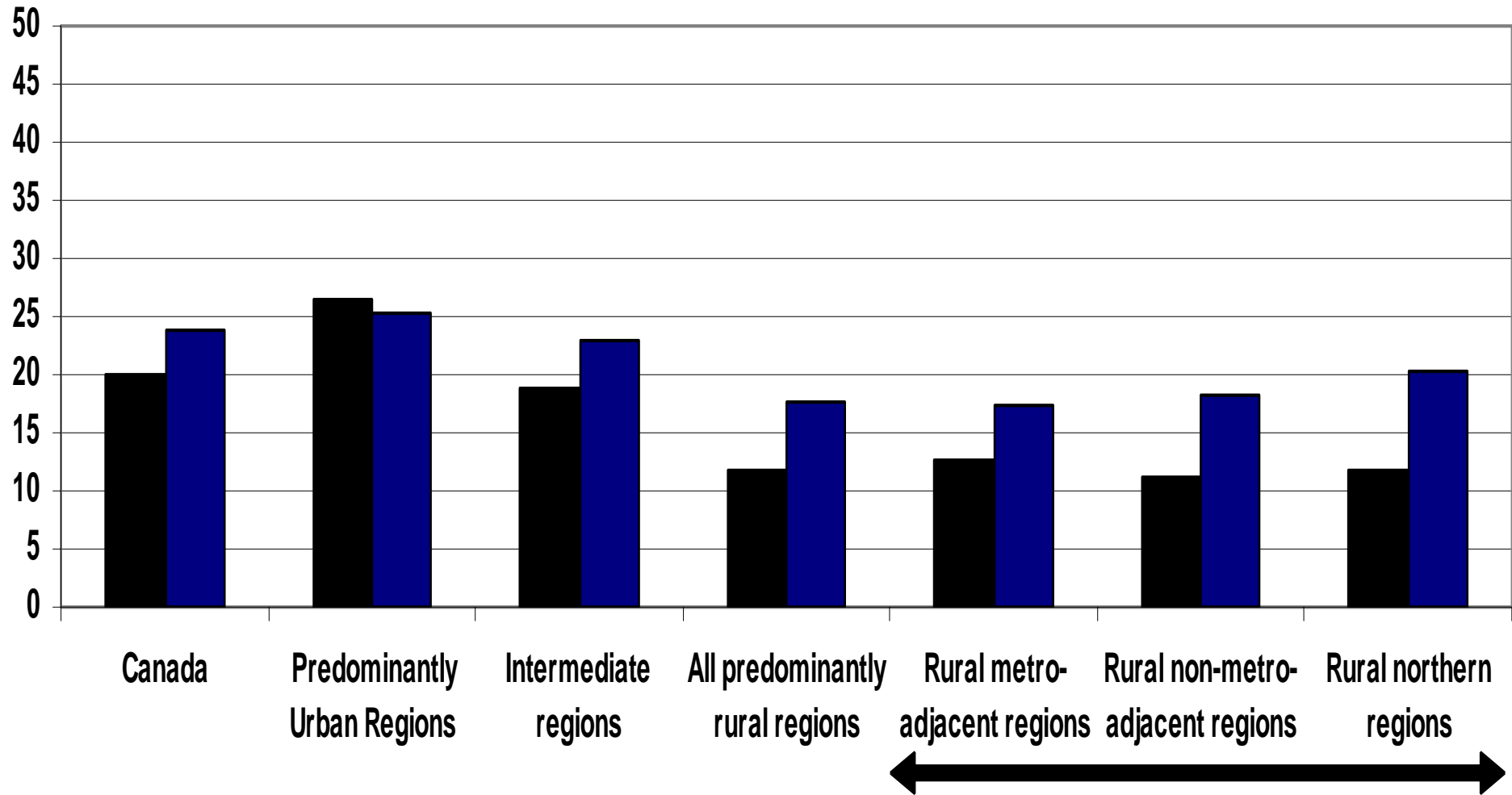
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



# Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

■ Canadian-born      ■ Pre 1981 (established)

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



←—————→

**Predominantly rural regions**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

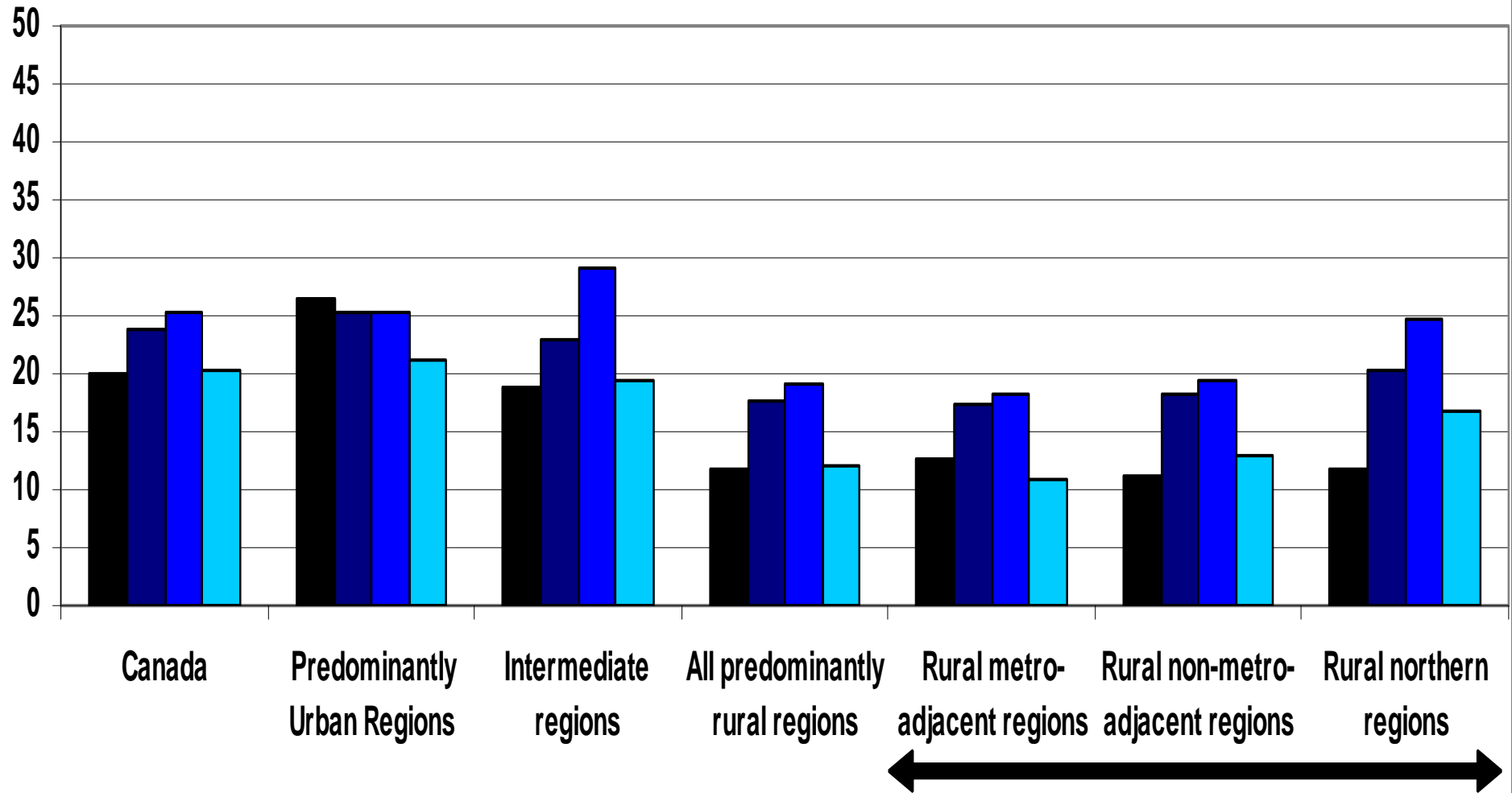




# Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

■ Canadian-born   ■ Pre 1981 (established)   ■ 1981-1990 (recent)   ■ 1991-1995 (more recent)

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



**Predominantly rural regions**

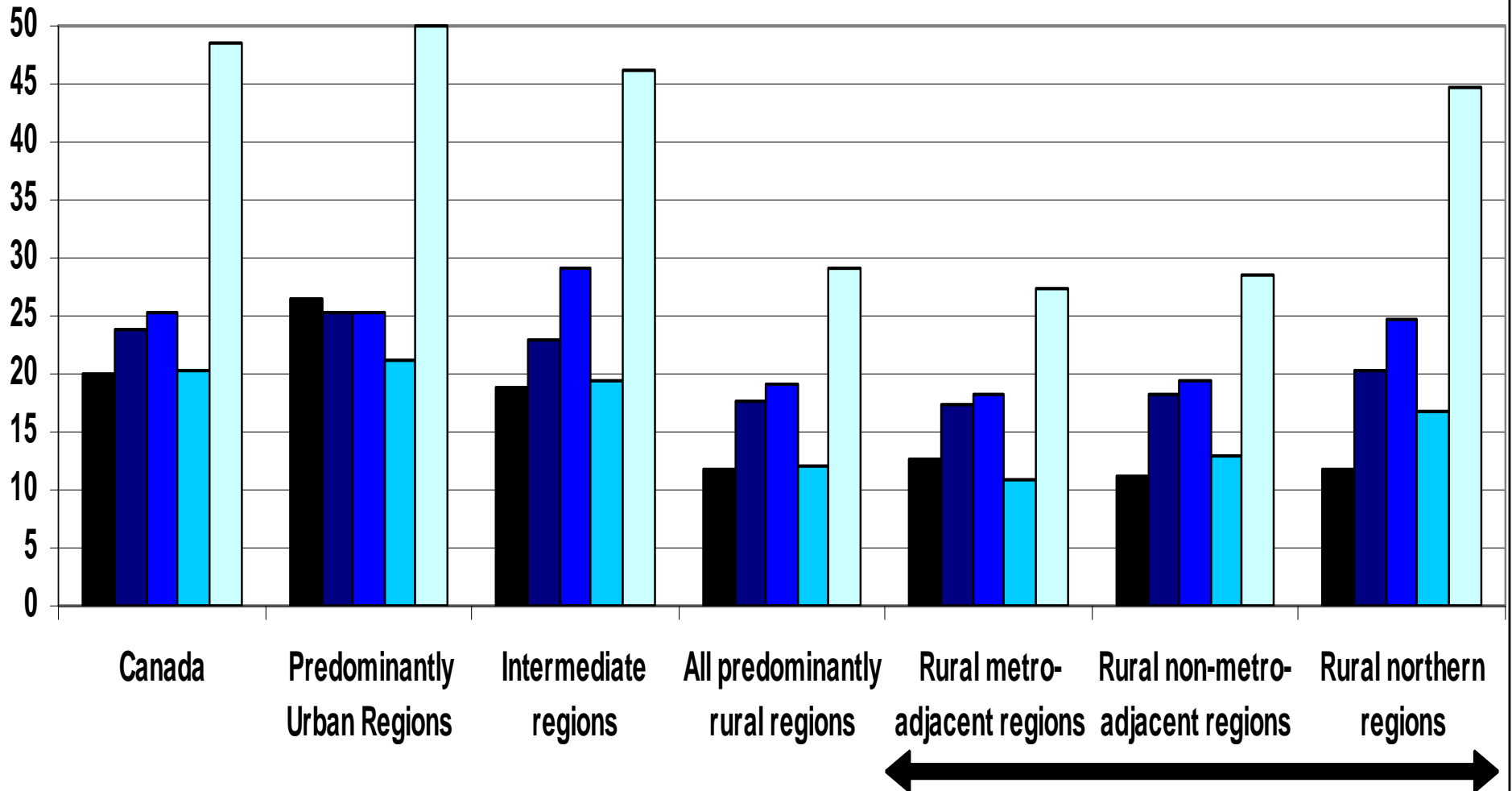
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



## Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

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

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



**Predominantly rural regions**

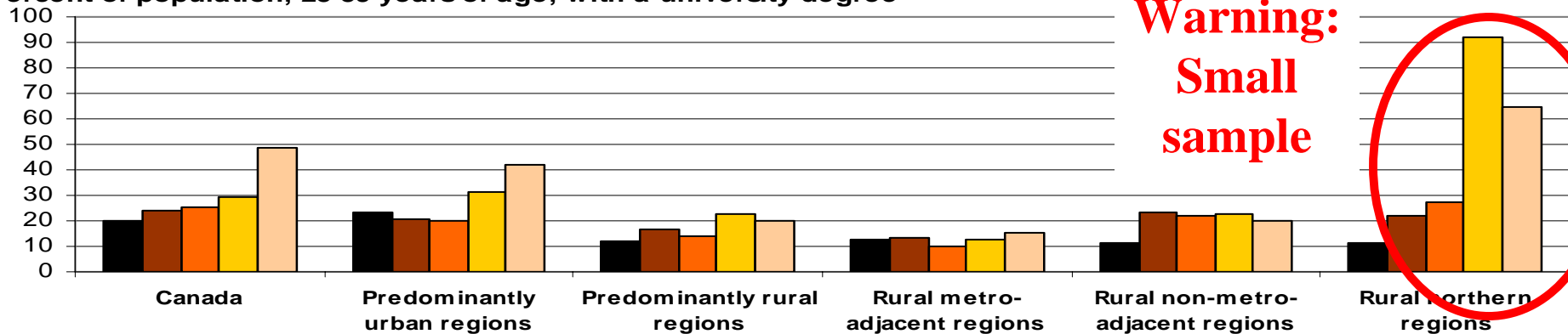
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

### Manitoba - university degree

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

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

Warning:  
Small  
sample



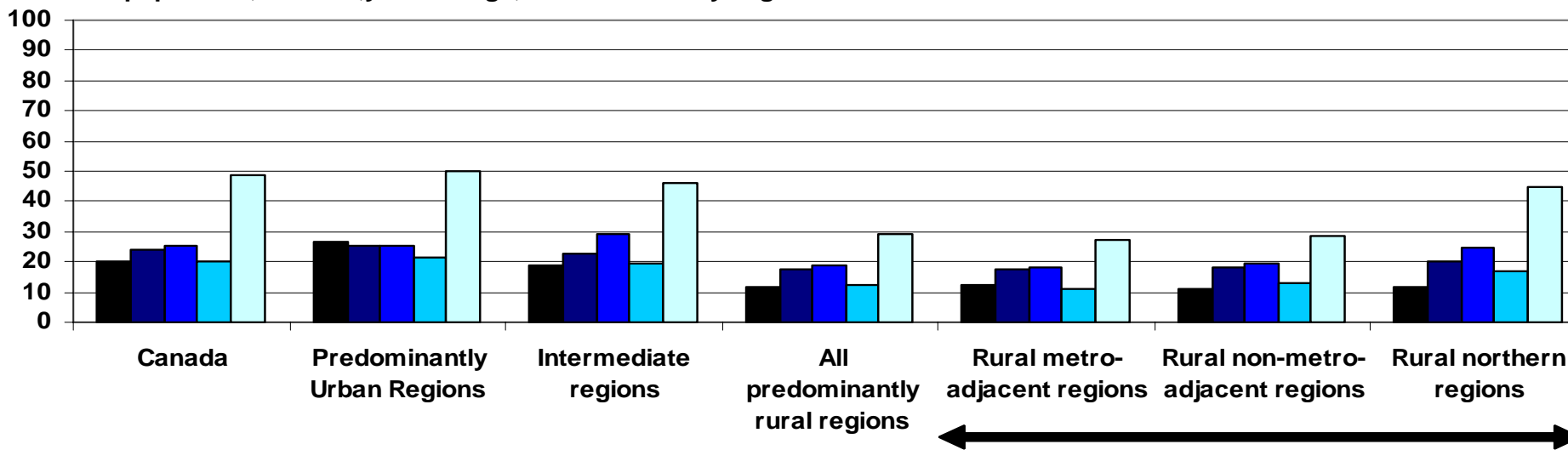
**Predominantly rural regions**

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

### Immigrants were more likely to be university graduates, 2001

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

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



**Predominantly rural regions**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

# Outline

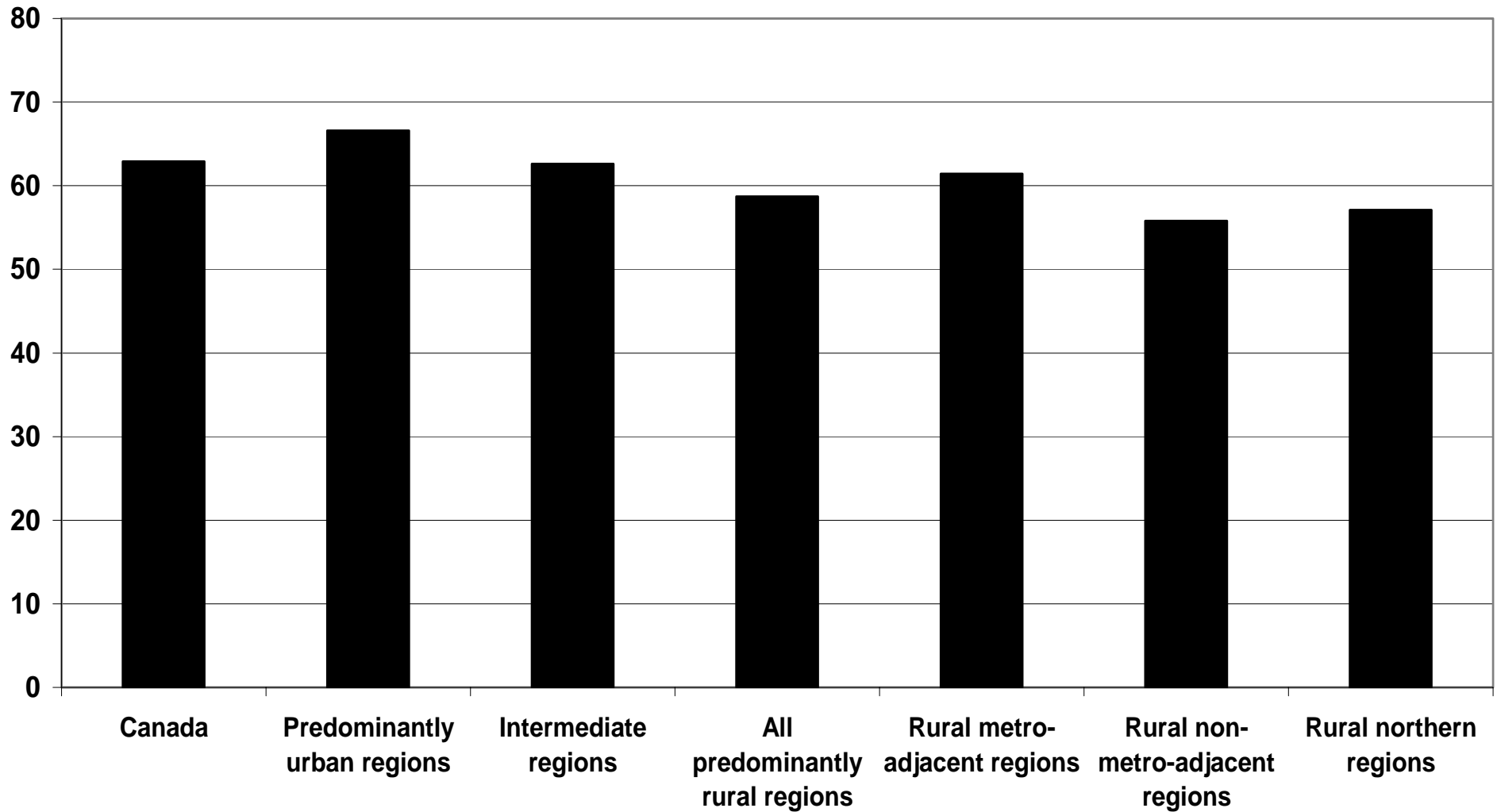
- Immigrants – some demographics
- Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
- **Occupation of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born**
- Income of immigrants
- Where are immigrants going
- The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay



**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**

■ Canadian-born

Percent of population, 15 years of age and over, who were employed



**Predominantly rural regions**

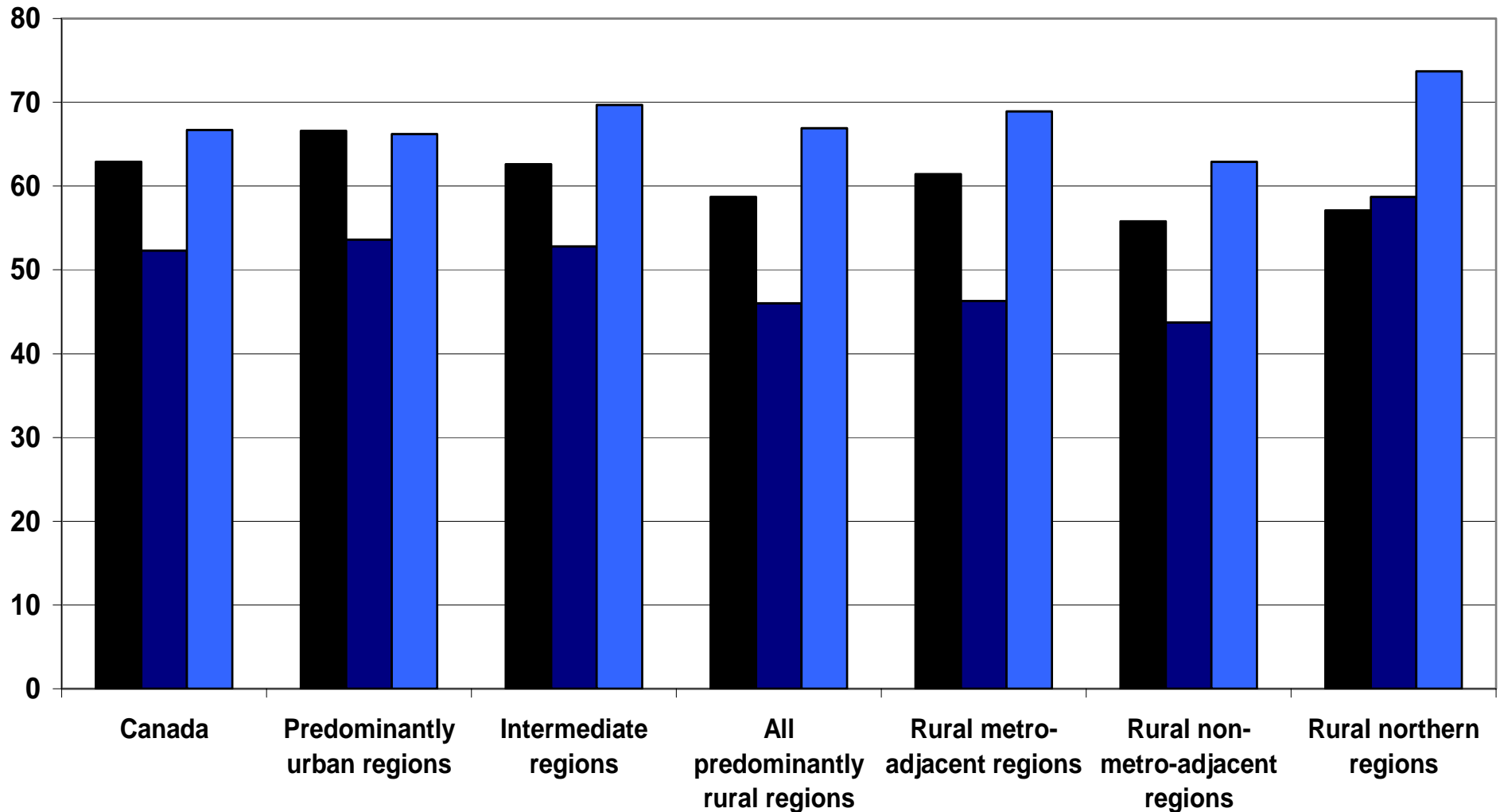
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.



# 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

■ Canadian-born    ■ Pre-1981 (established)    ■ 1981-1990 (recent)

Percent of population, 15 years of age and over, who were employed



**Predominantly rural regions**

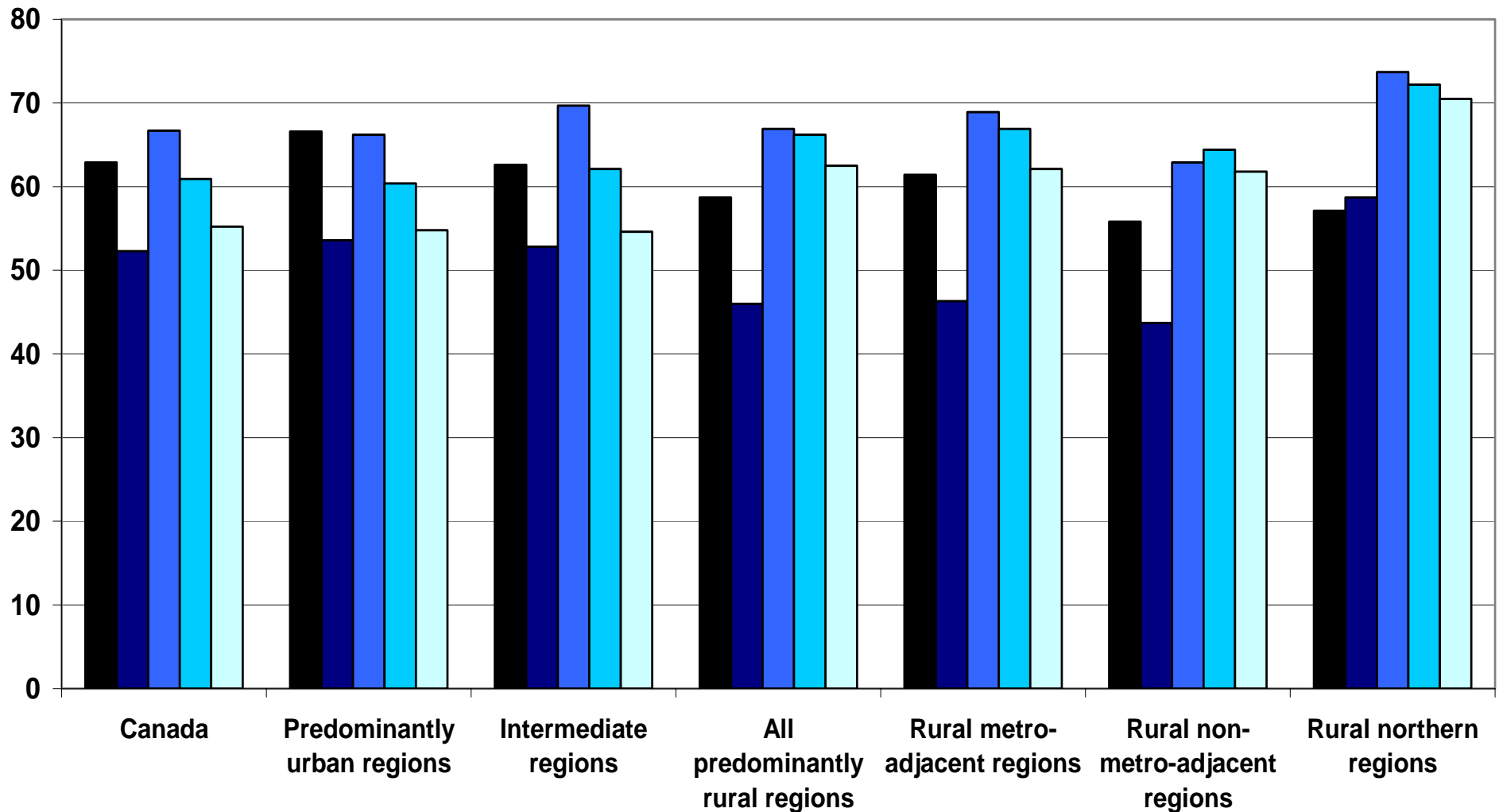
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.



## 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

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

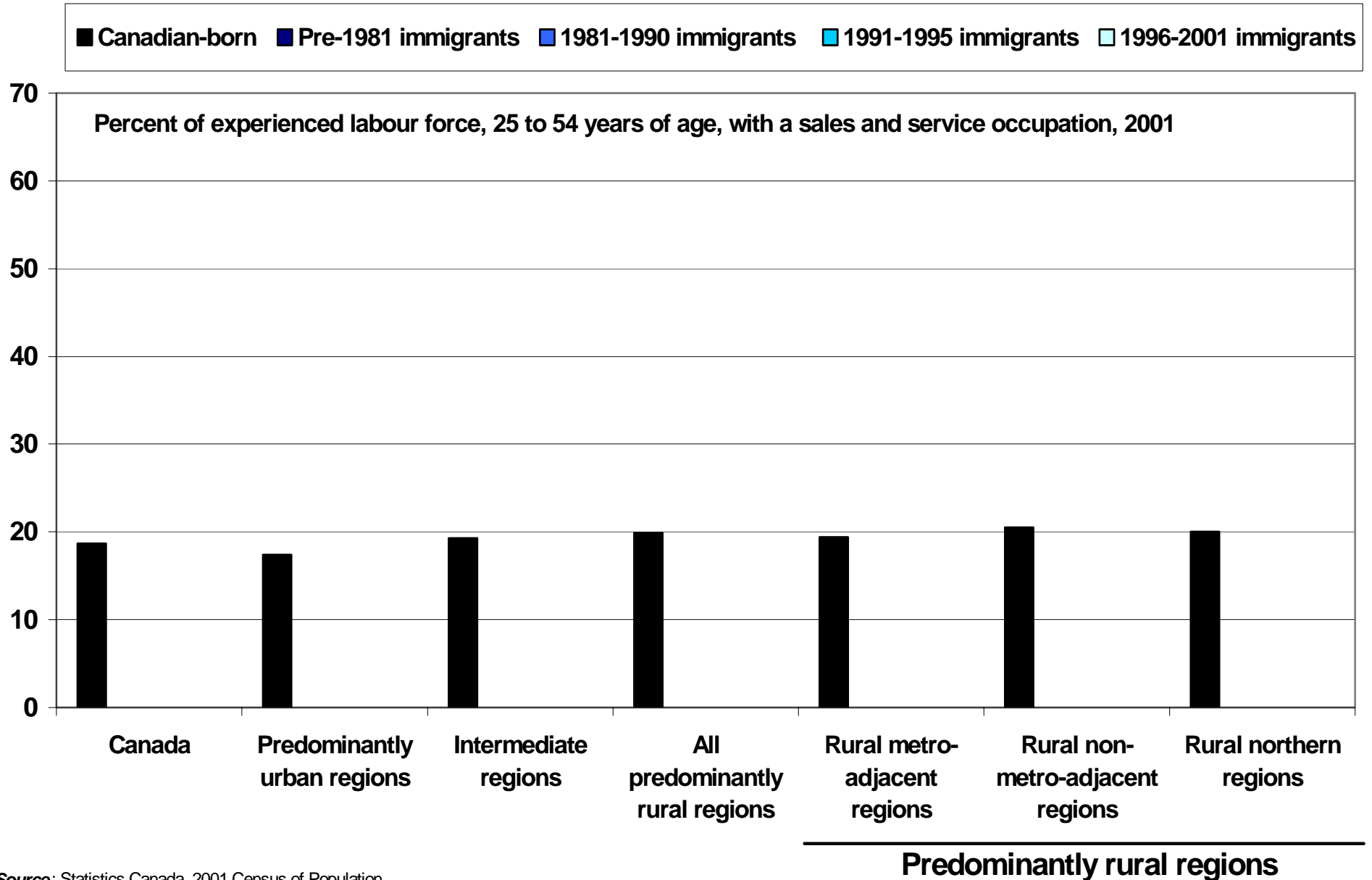
Percent of population, 15 years of age and over, who were employed



**Predominantly rural regions**



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

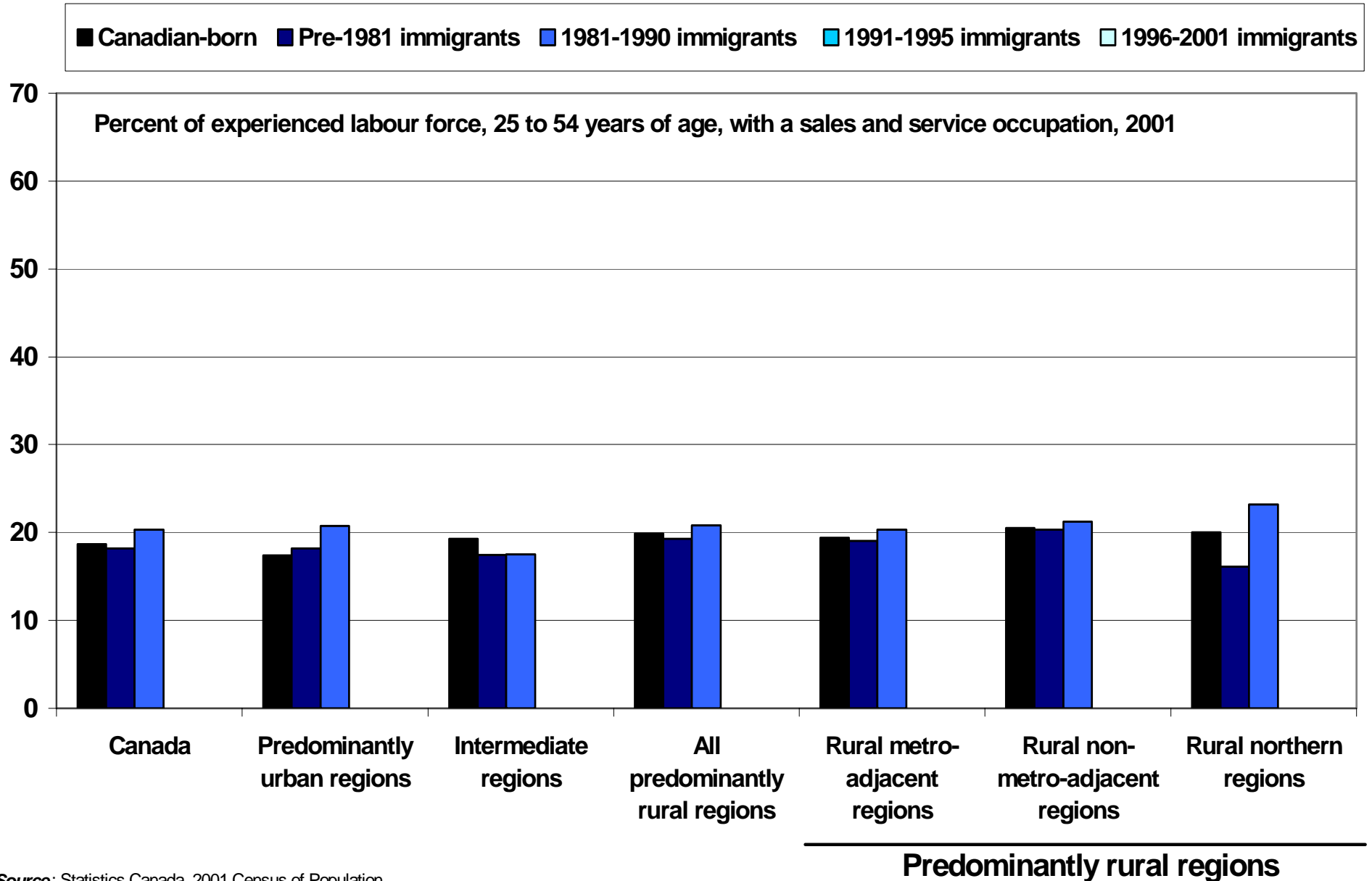


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population





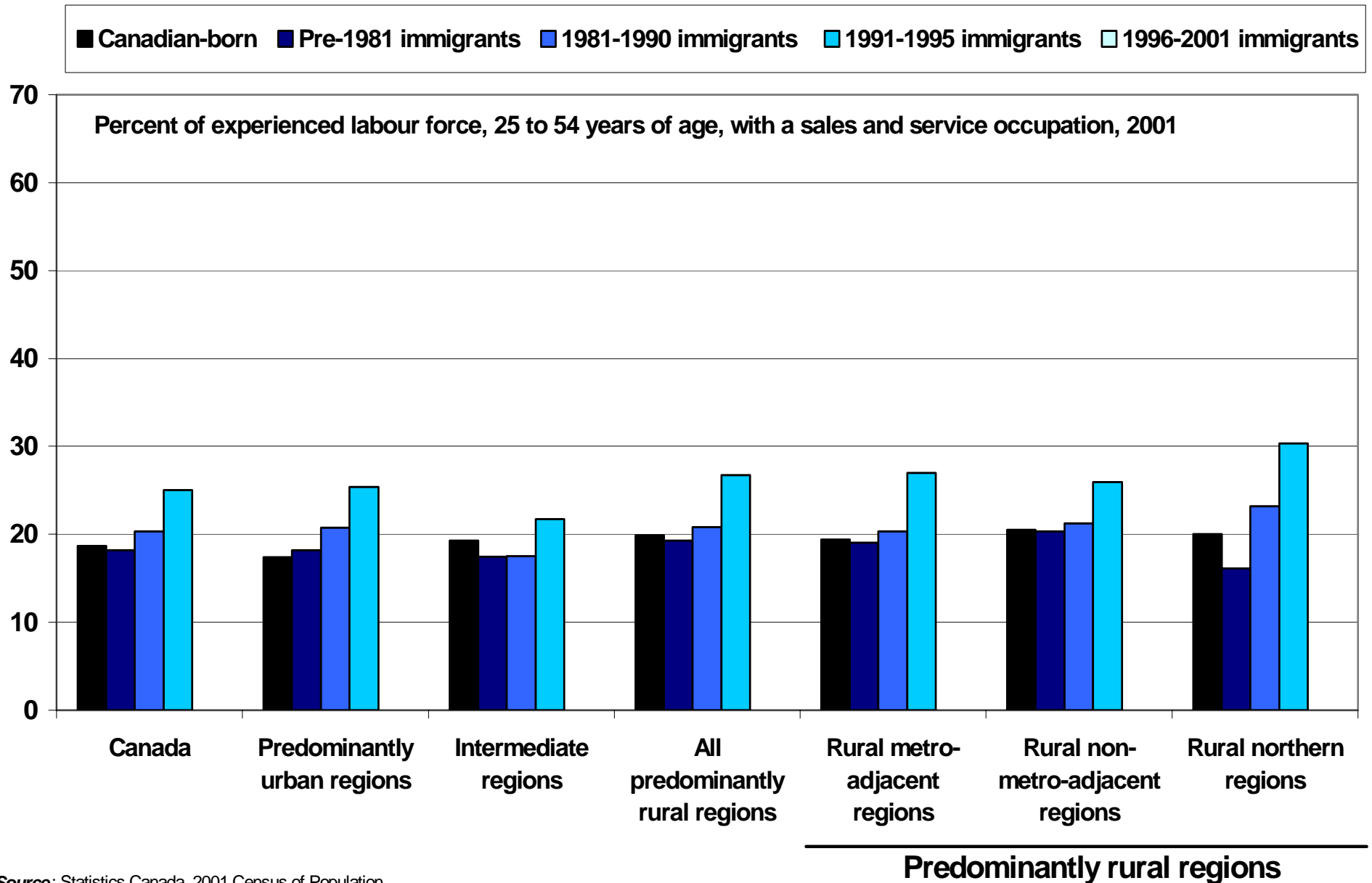
## More recent immigrants were more likely to have a sales and service occupation in most types of regions



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



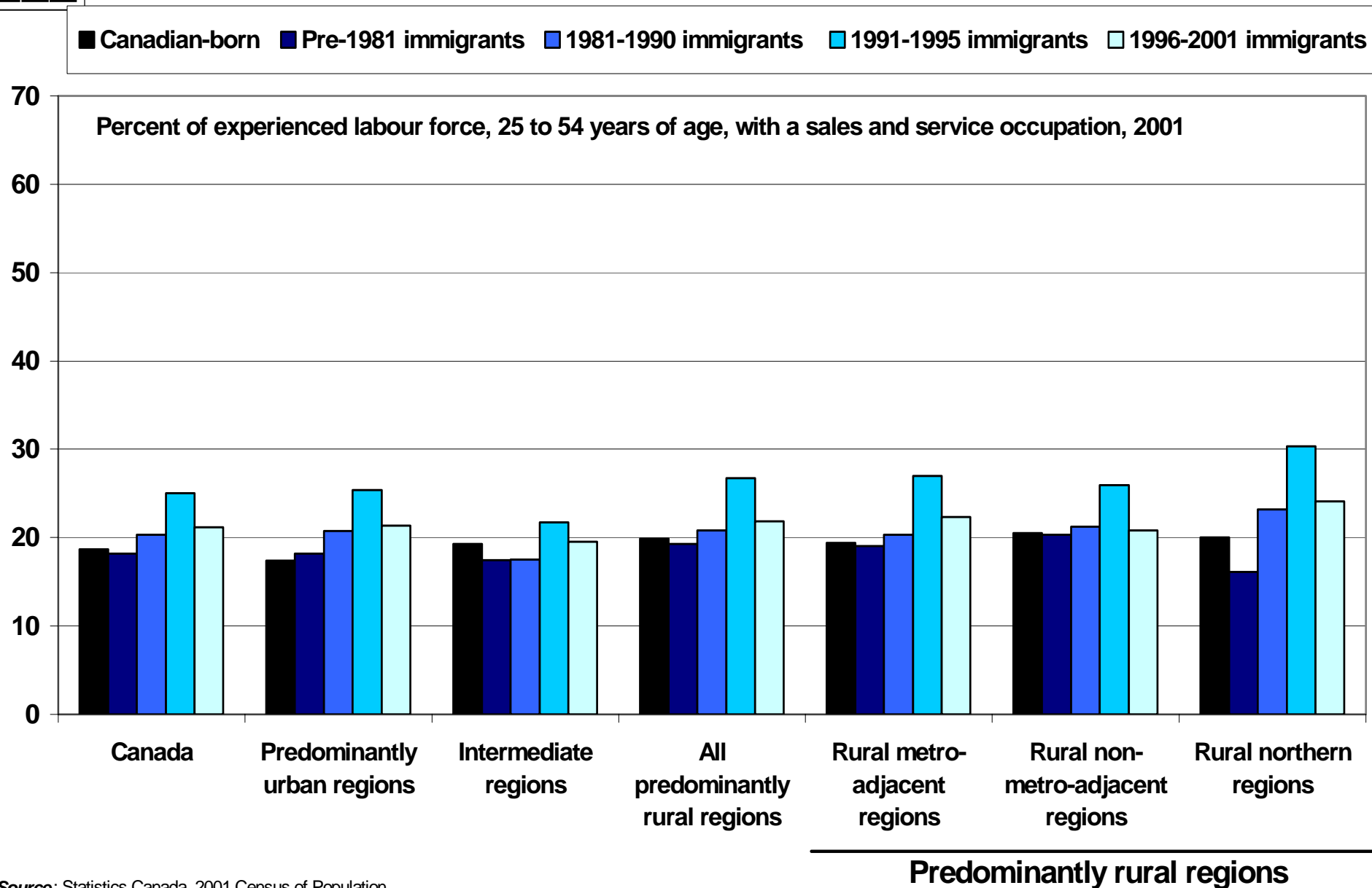
## More recent immigrants were more likely to have a sales and service occupation in most types of regions



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

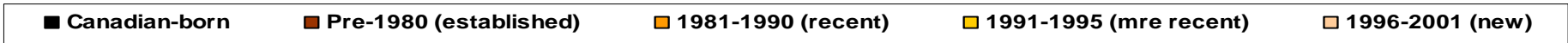


## More recent immigrants were more likely to have a sales and service occupation in most types of regions

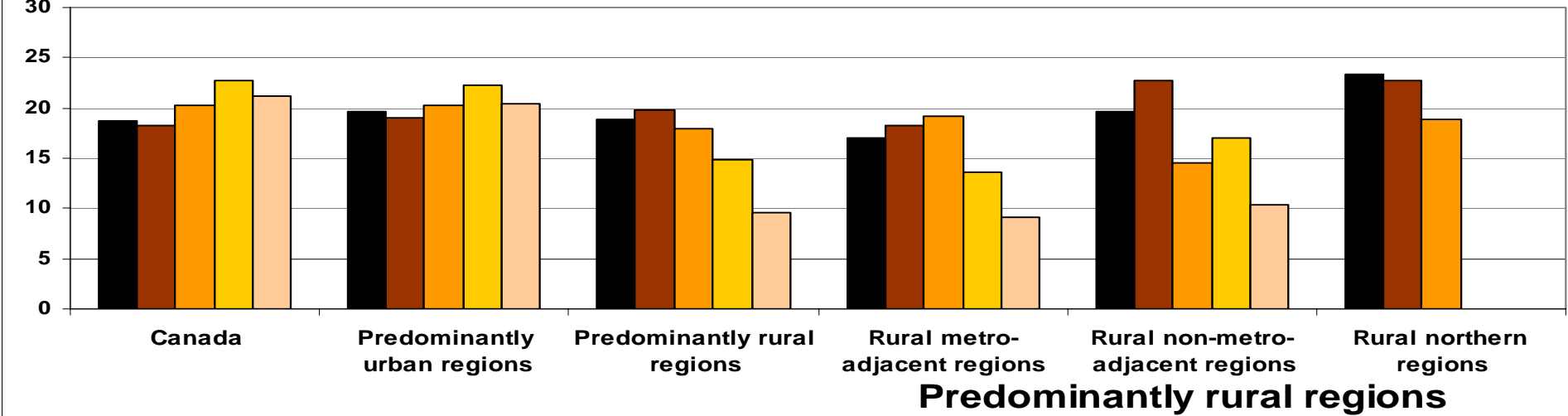


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

### Manitoba - sales and service occupations

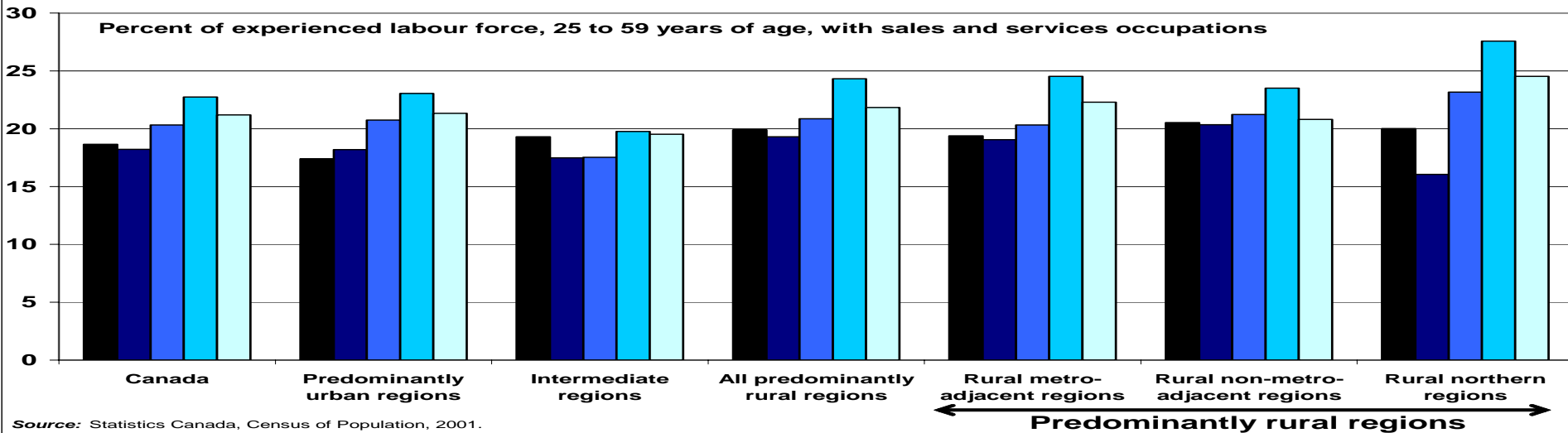
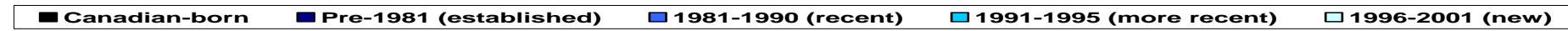


Percent of experienced labour force, 25 to 29 years of age, with sales and services occupations



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

### More recent and new immigrants were more likely to be employed in sales and services occupations, 2001<sup>1</sup>



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

<sup>1</sup> 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

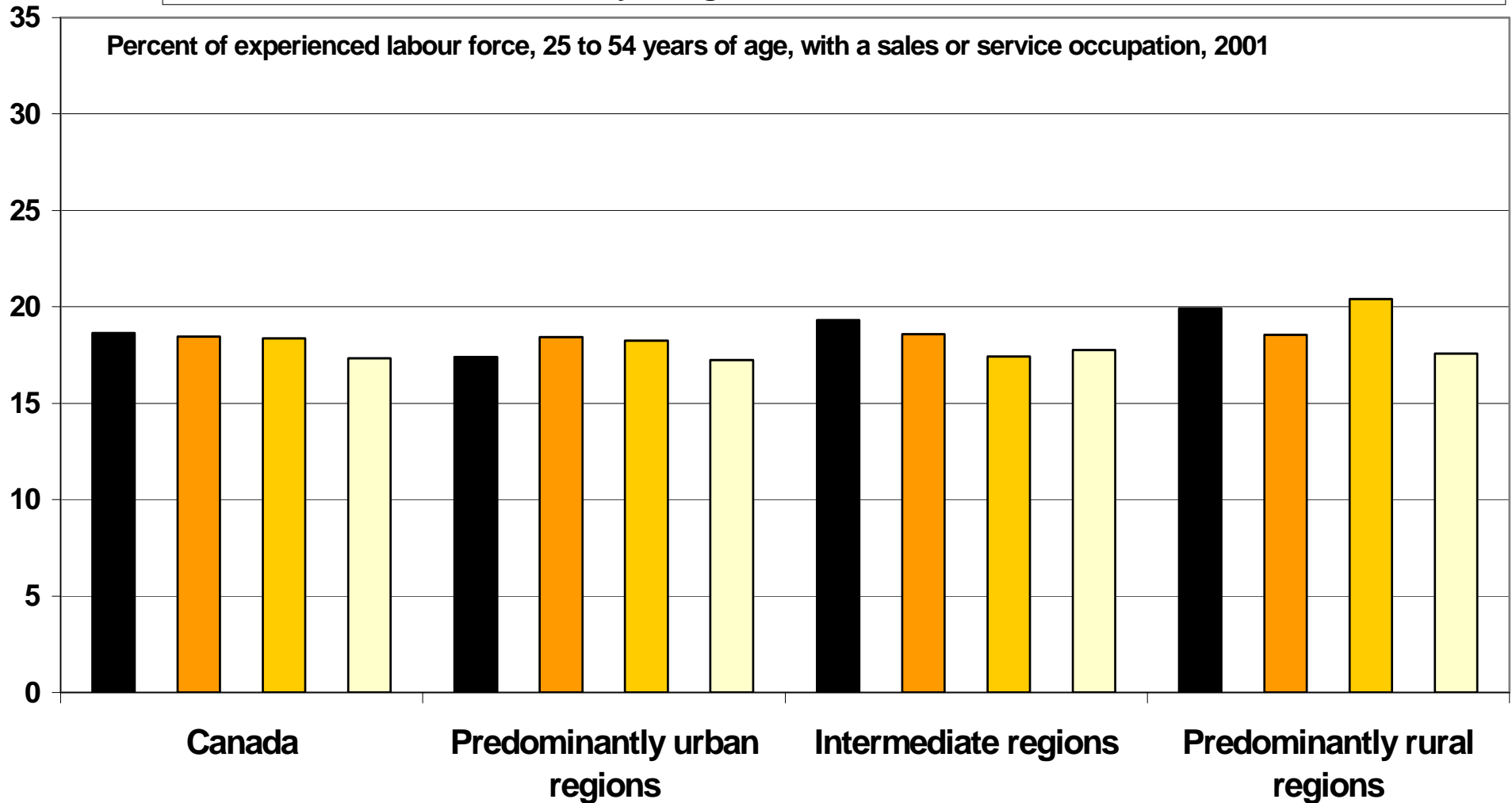
- Canadian-born
- Pre-1990 visible minority immigrants
- Pre-1990 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 non-visible minority immigrants





# Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations

- Canadian-born
- Pre-1990 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 non-visible minority immigrants
- Pre-1990 visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 visible minority immigrants

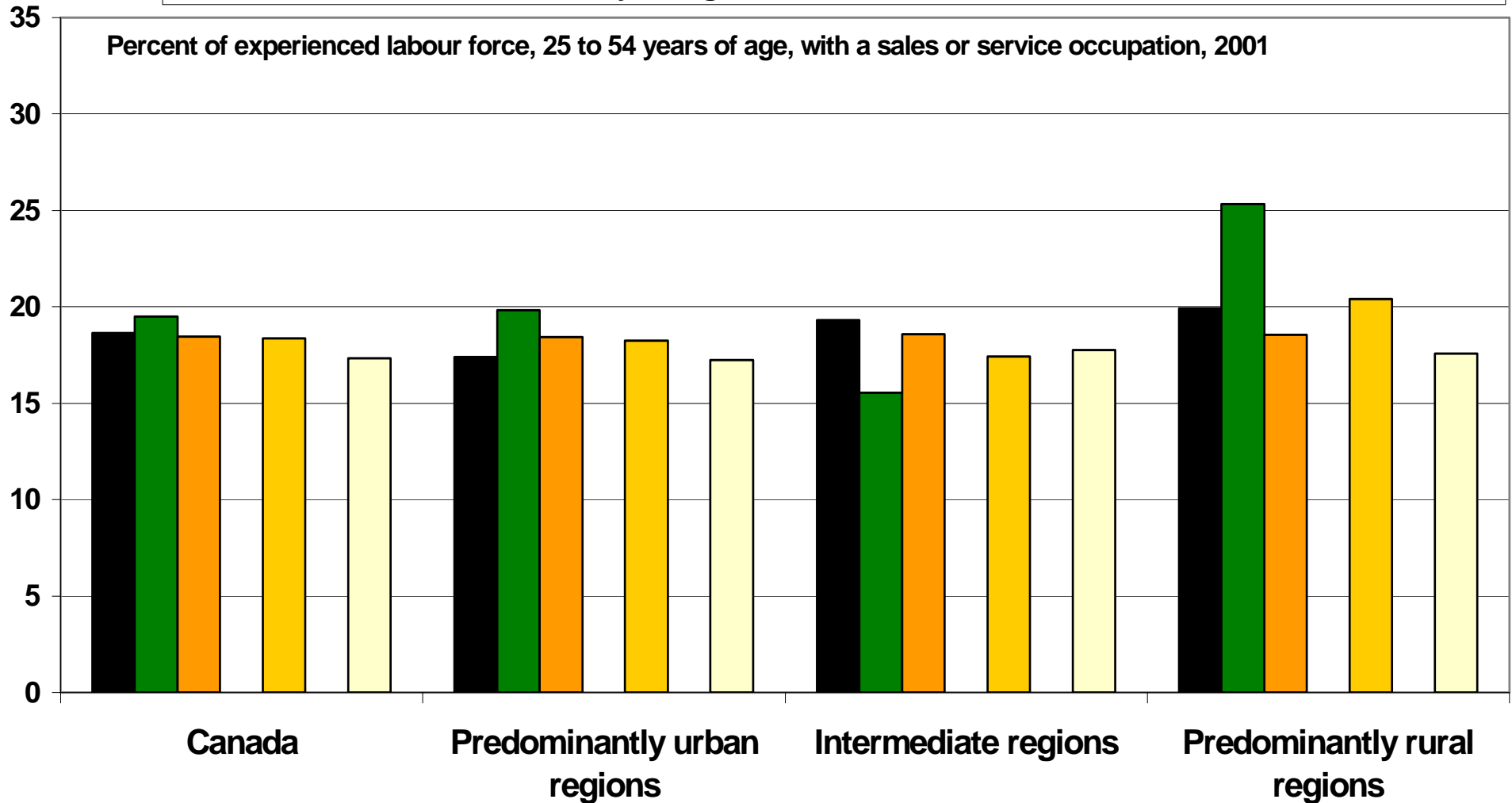


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



# Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations

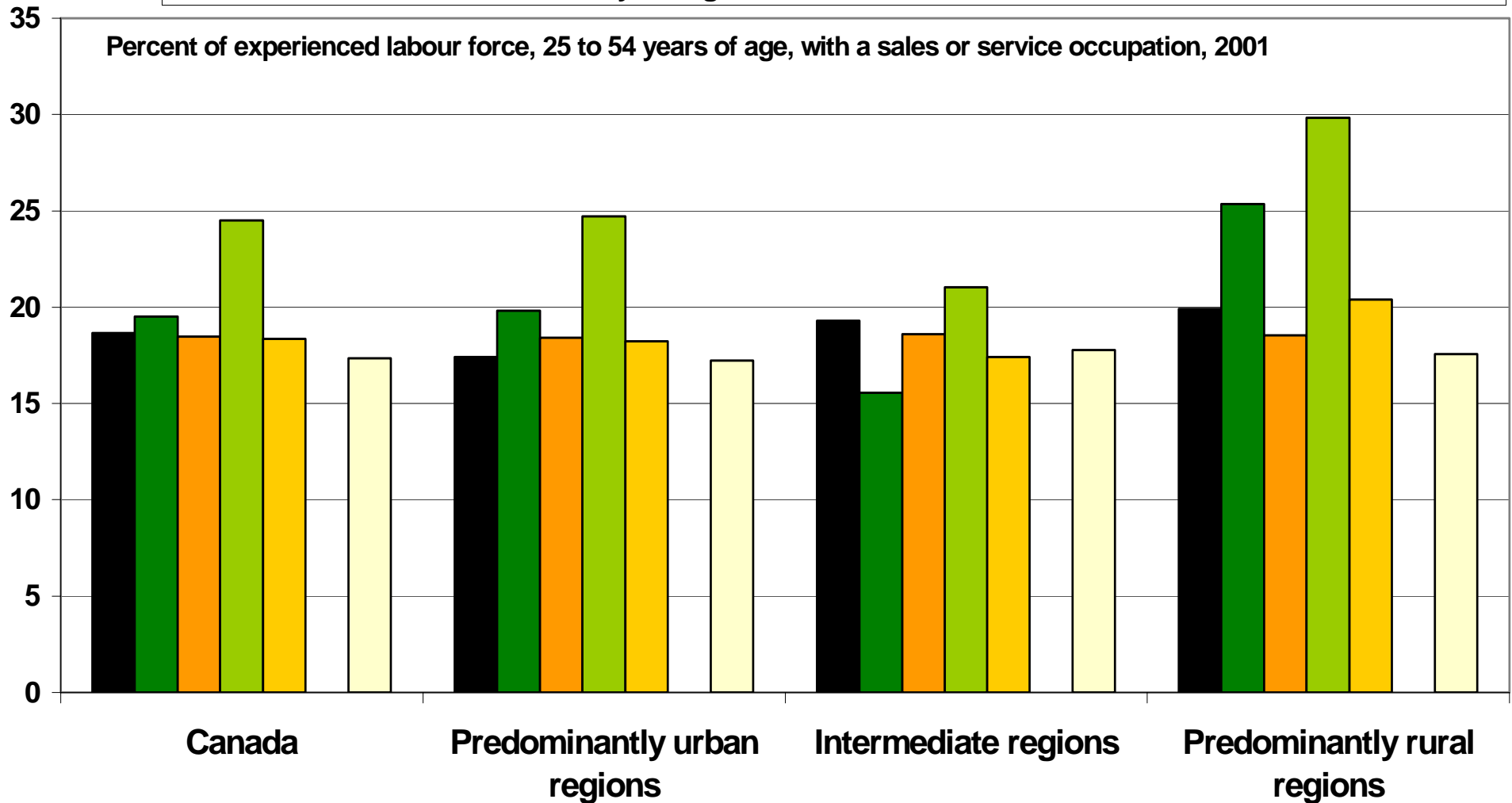
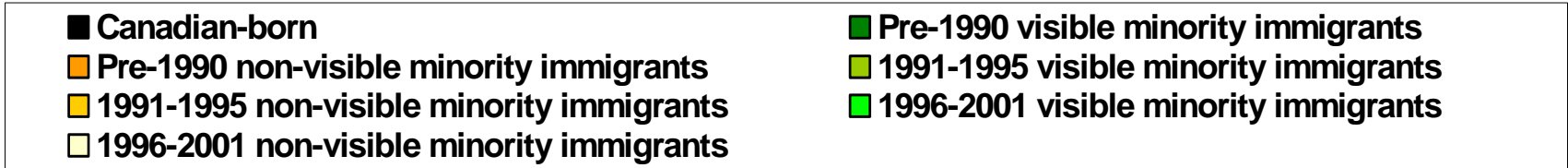
- Canadian-born
- Pre-1990 visible minority immigrants
- Pre-1990 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 non-visible minority immigrants



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



# Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations



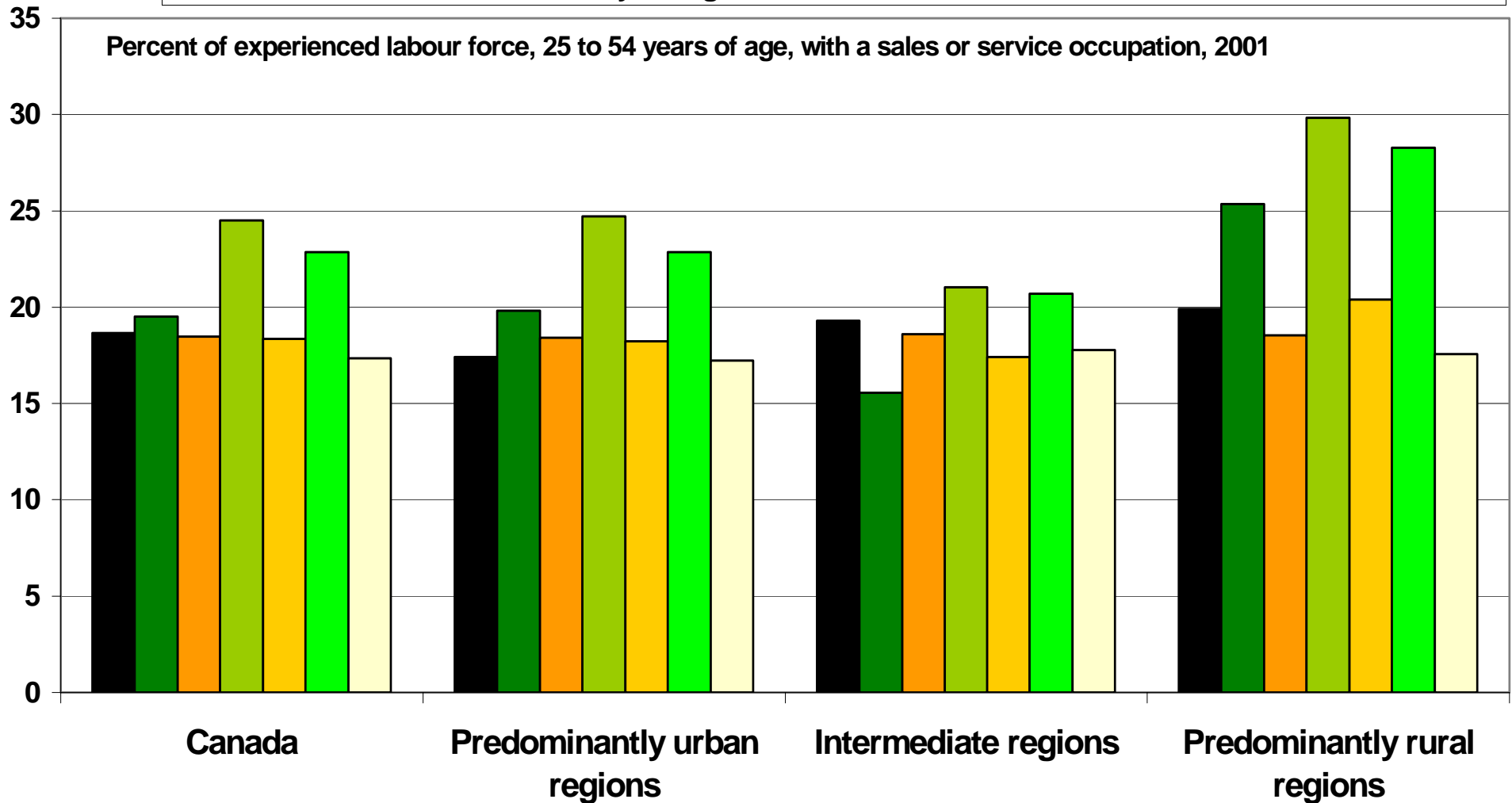
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population





# Visible minority immigrants were more likely to have sales and service occupations

- Canadian-born
- Pre-1990 visible minority immigrants
- Pre-1990 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 visible minority immigrants
- 1991-1995 non-visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 visible minority immigrants
- 1996-2001 non-visible minority immigrants



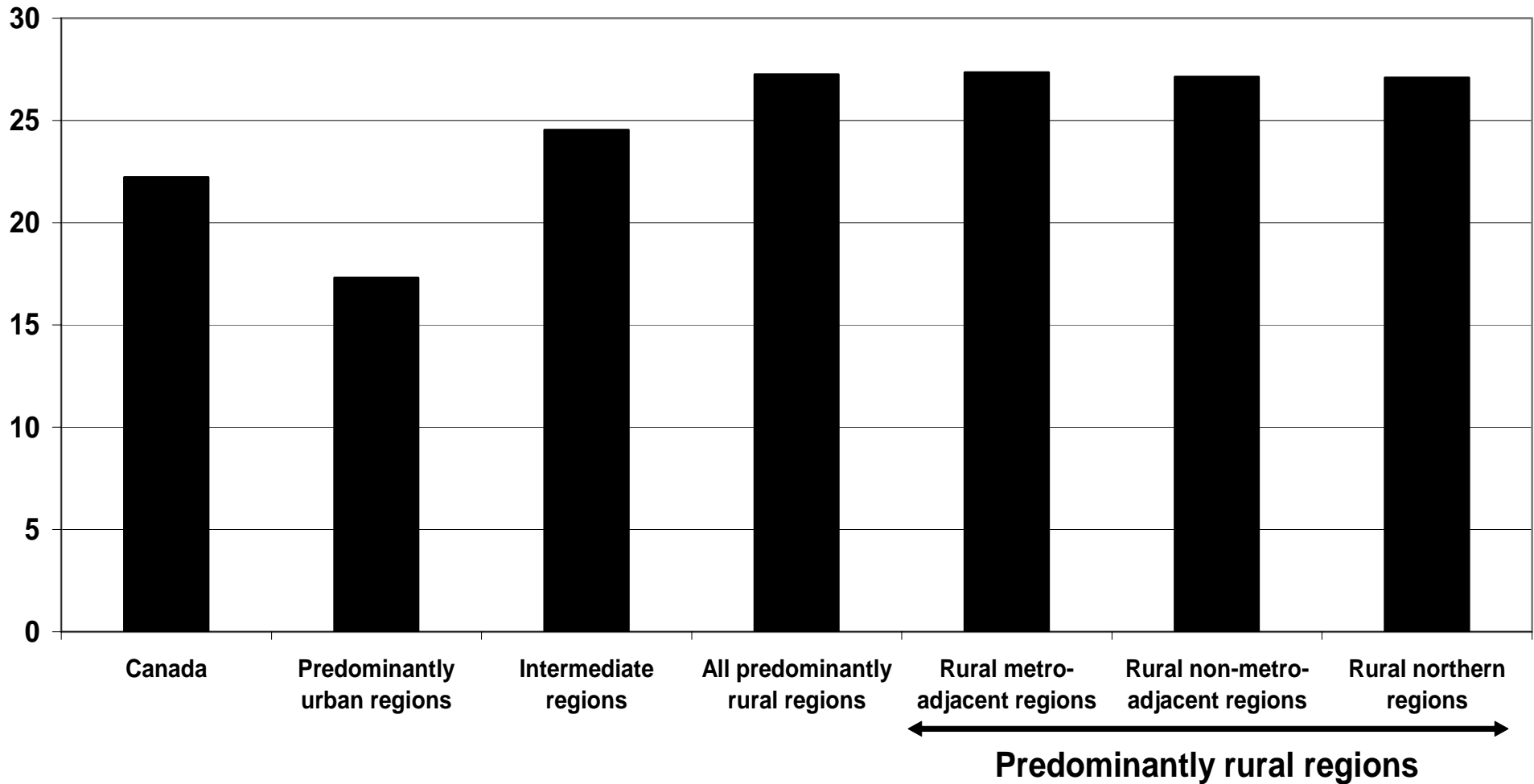
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



# In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations<sup>1</sup>, 2001

■ Canadian-born

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



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

<sup>1</sup> Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

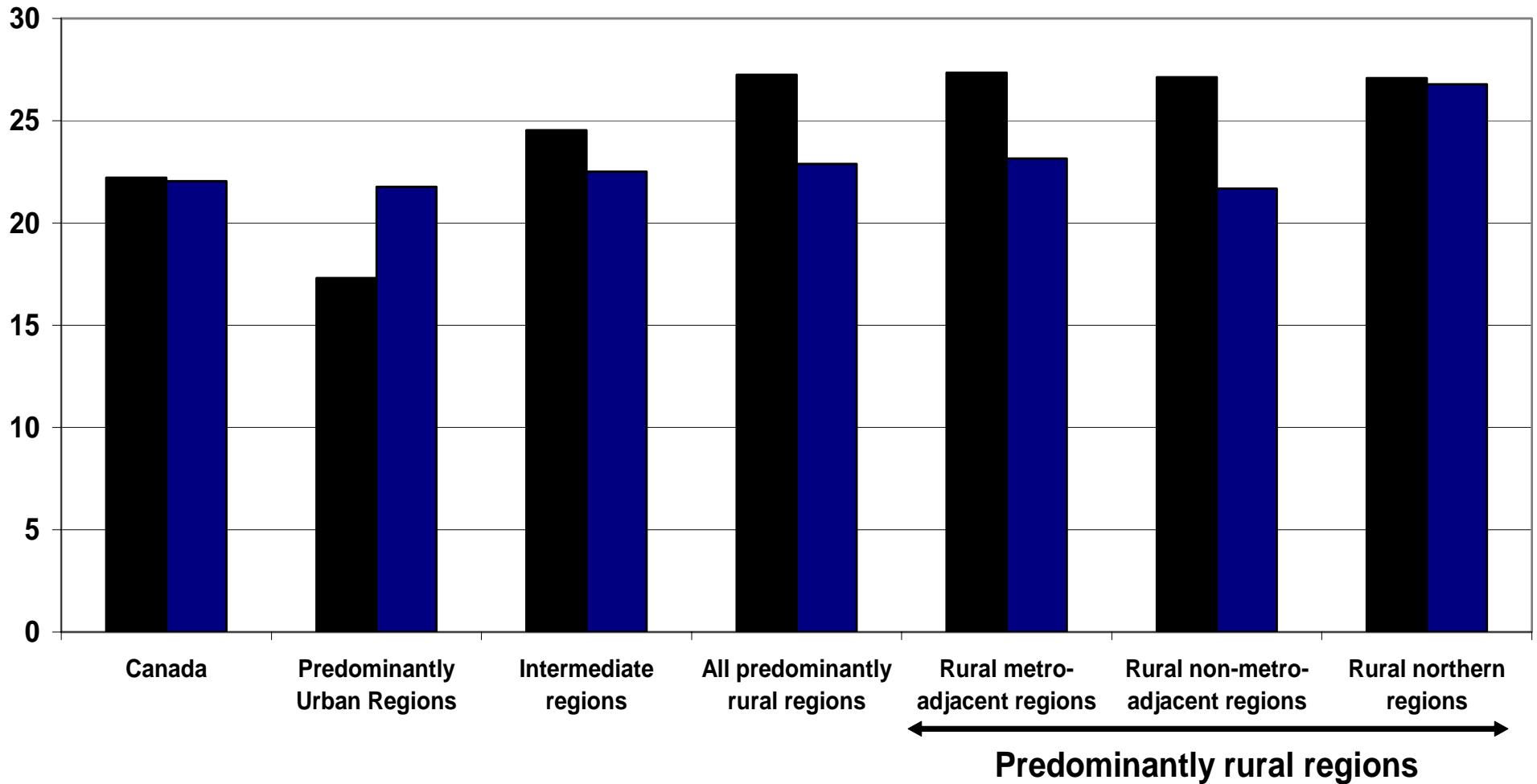
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



## In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations<sup>1</sup>, 2001

■ Canadian-born ■ Pre-1981 (established)

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



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

<sup>1</sup> Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

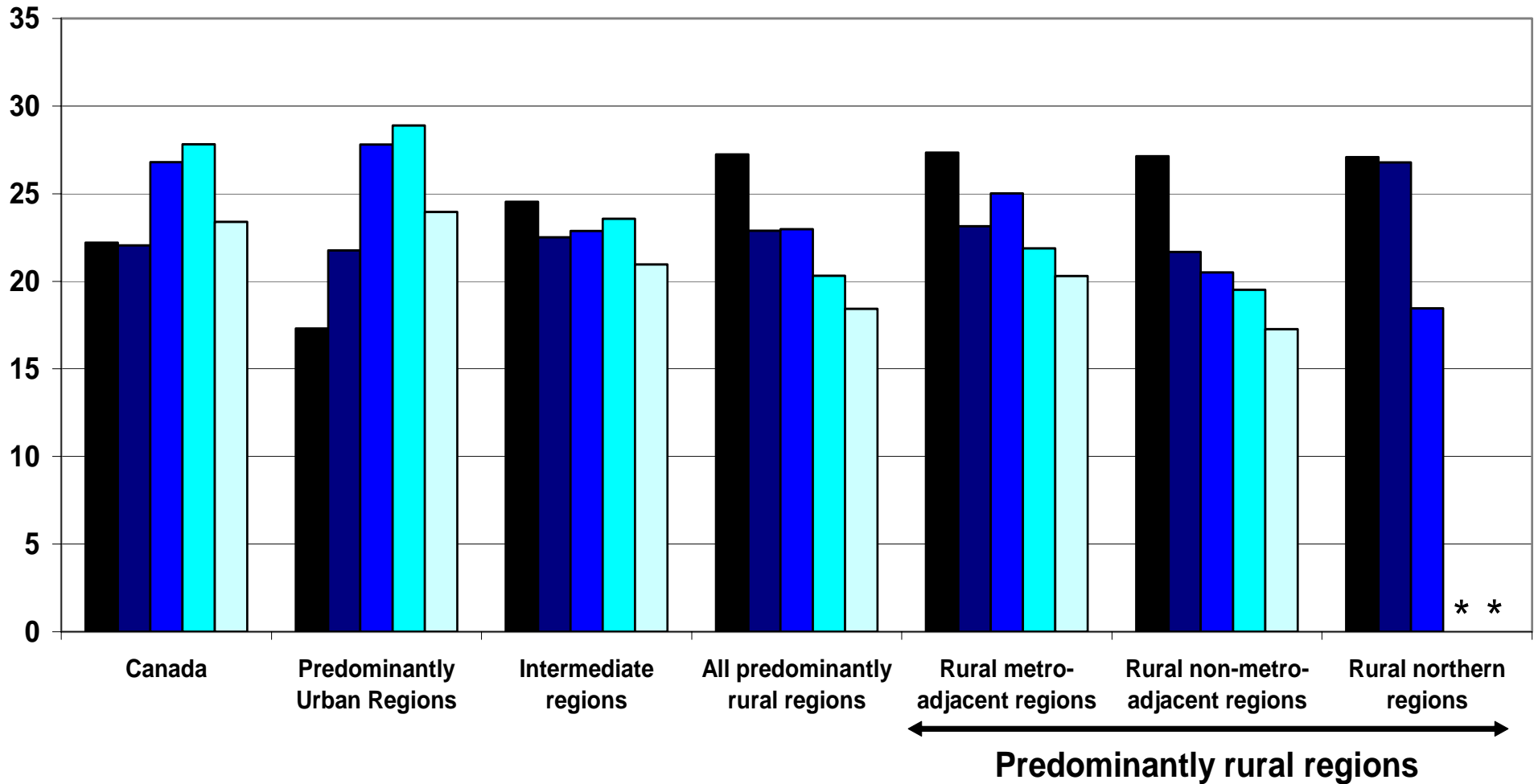
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



# In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations<sup>1</sup>, 2001

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

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

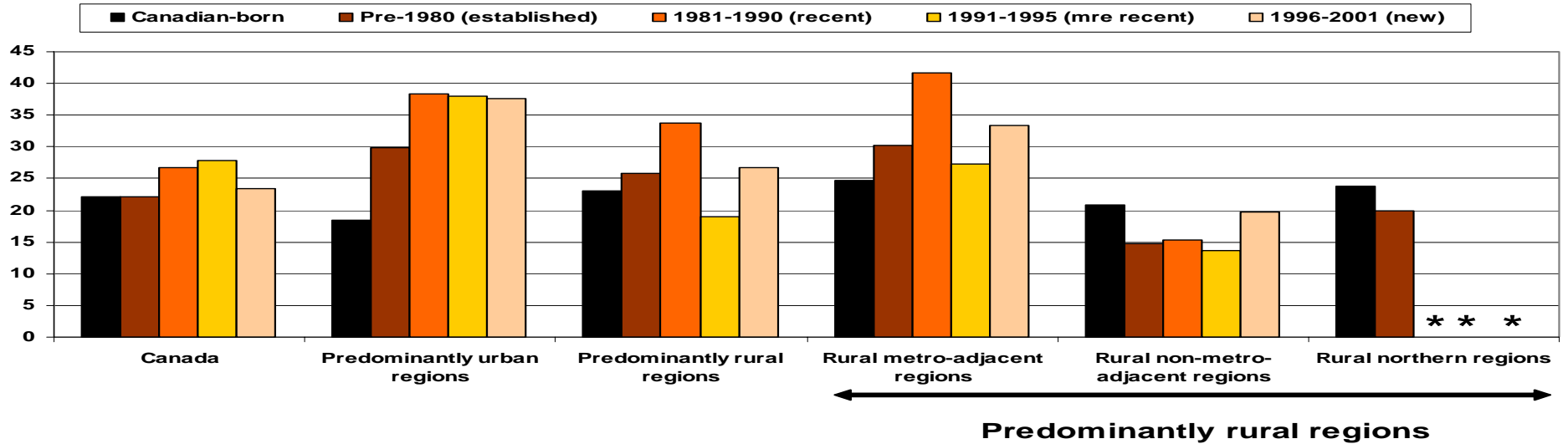


\* The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sampling of households and the sample size is too small for this comparison.

<sup>1</sup> Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

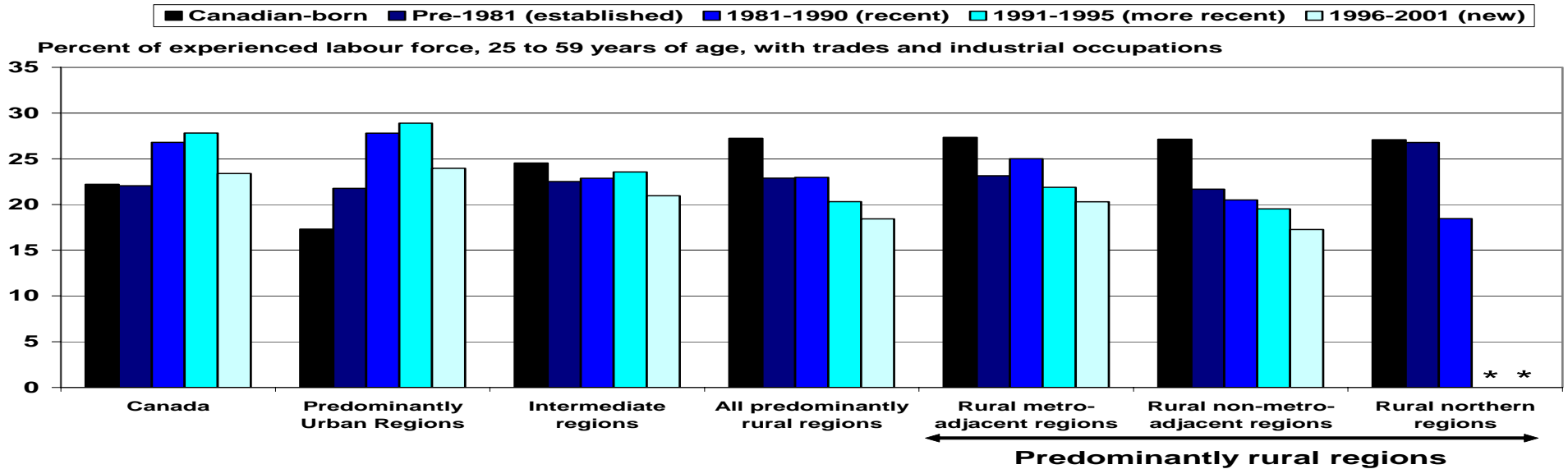
## Manitoba - Trades and industrial process <sup>1</sup>



\* The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sampling of households and the sample size is too small for this comparison. Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

## In predominantly rural regions, a lower share of recent immigrants are employed in trade and industrial occupations<sup>1</sup>, 2001



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

<sup>1</sup> Trades and industrial includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

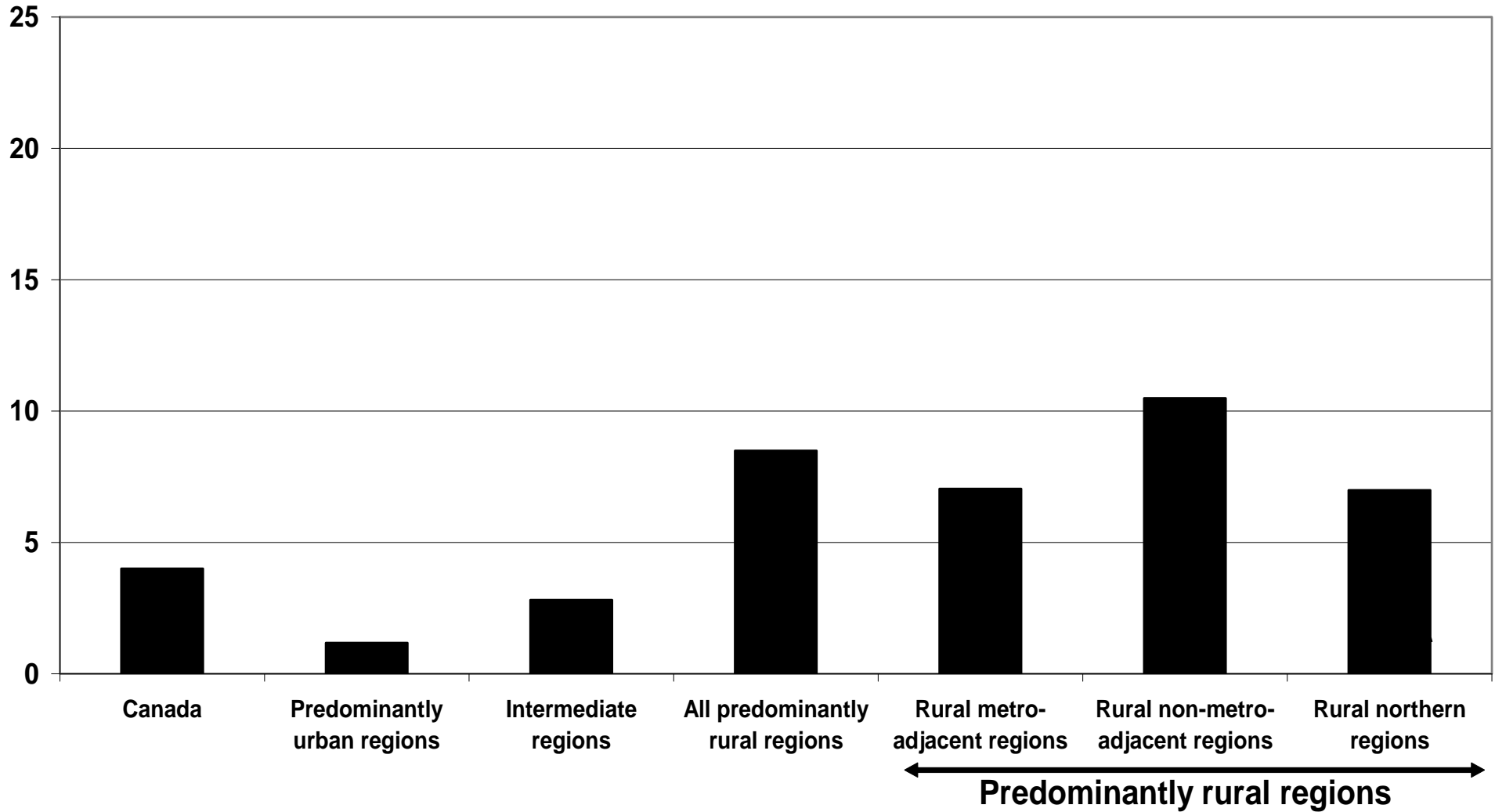
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



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

■ Canadian-born

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

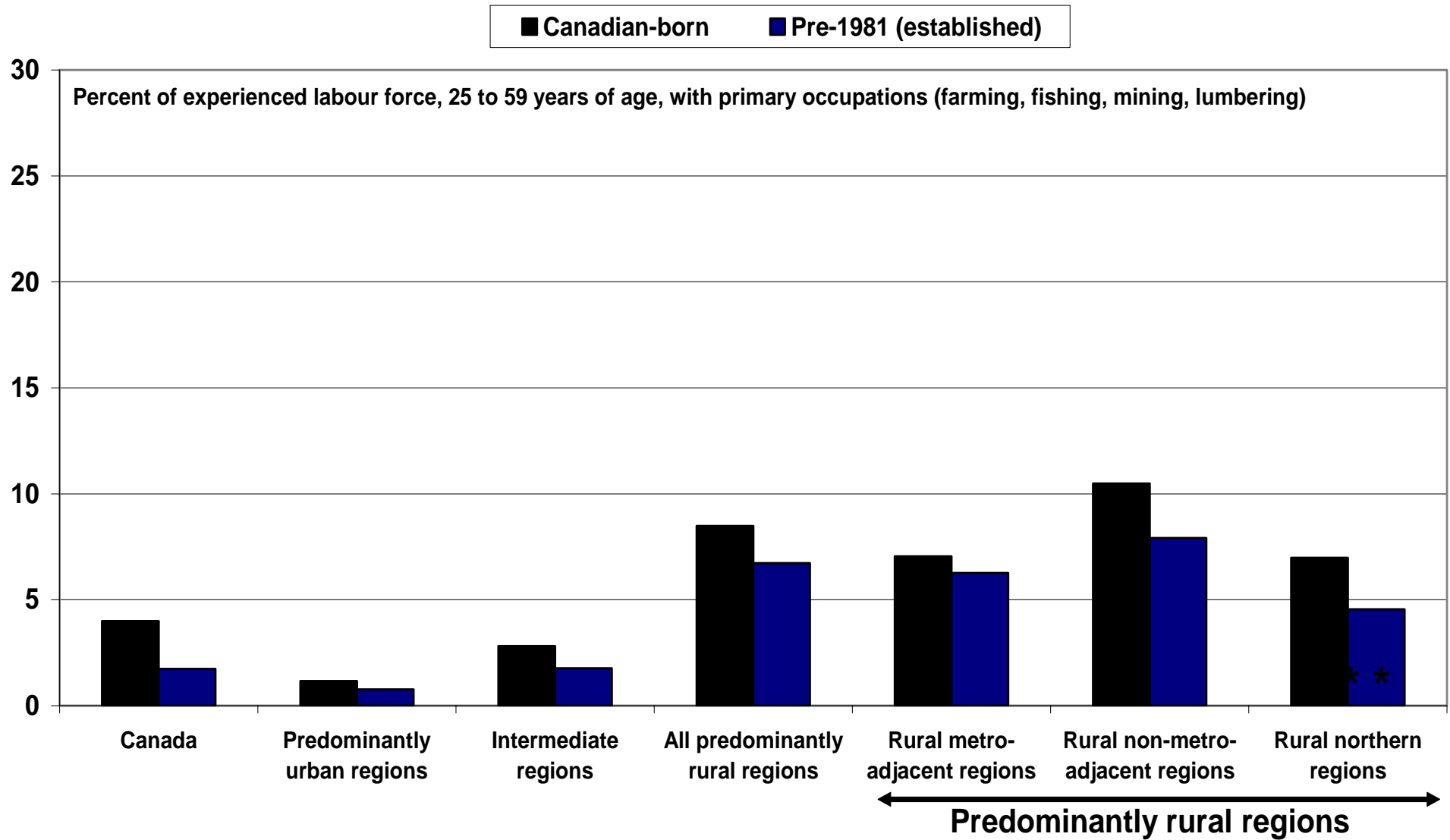


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

\* 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

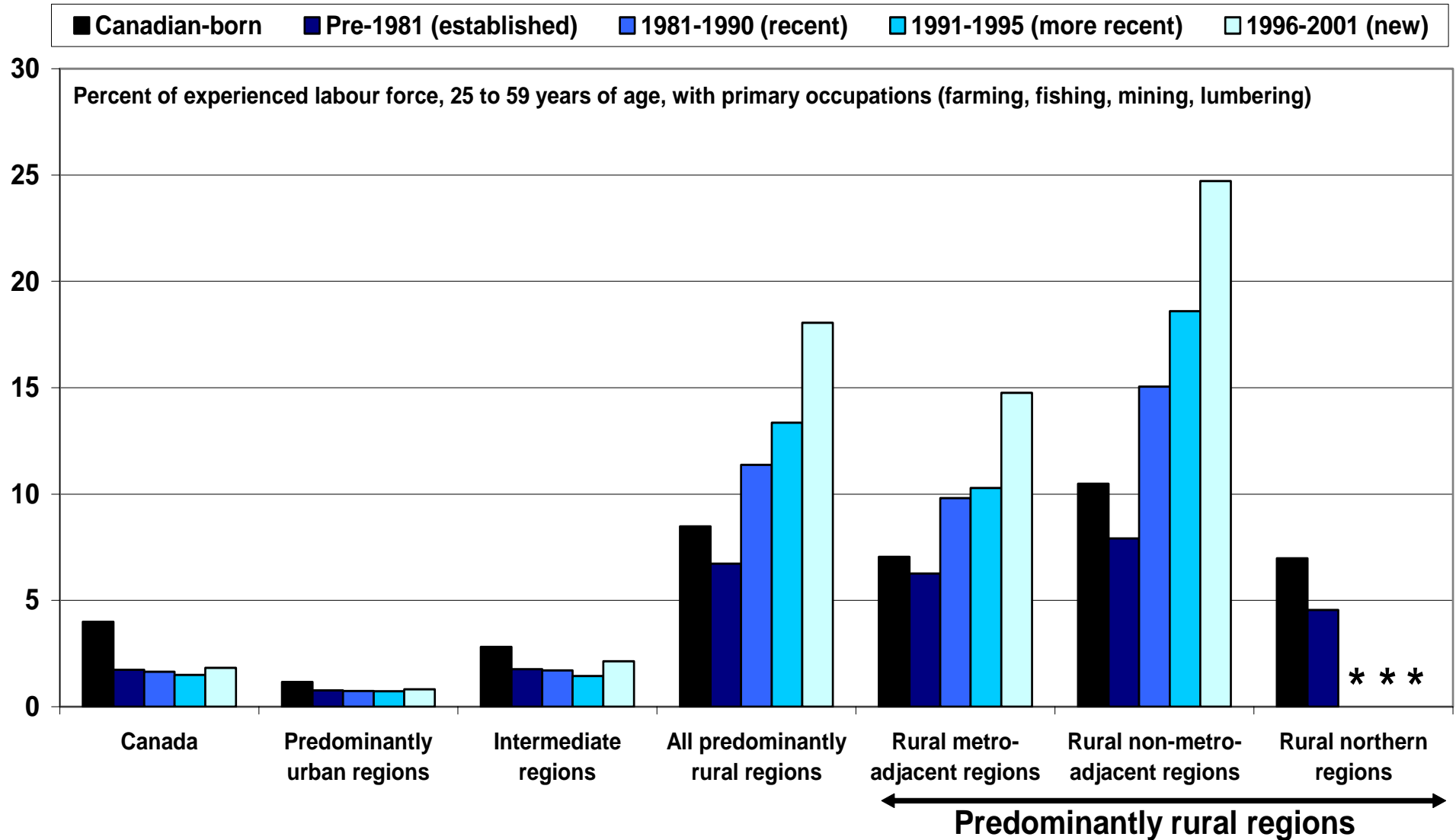


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

\* 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

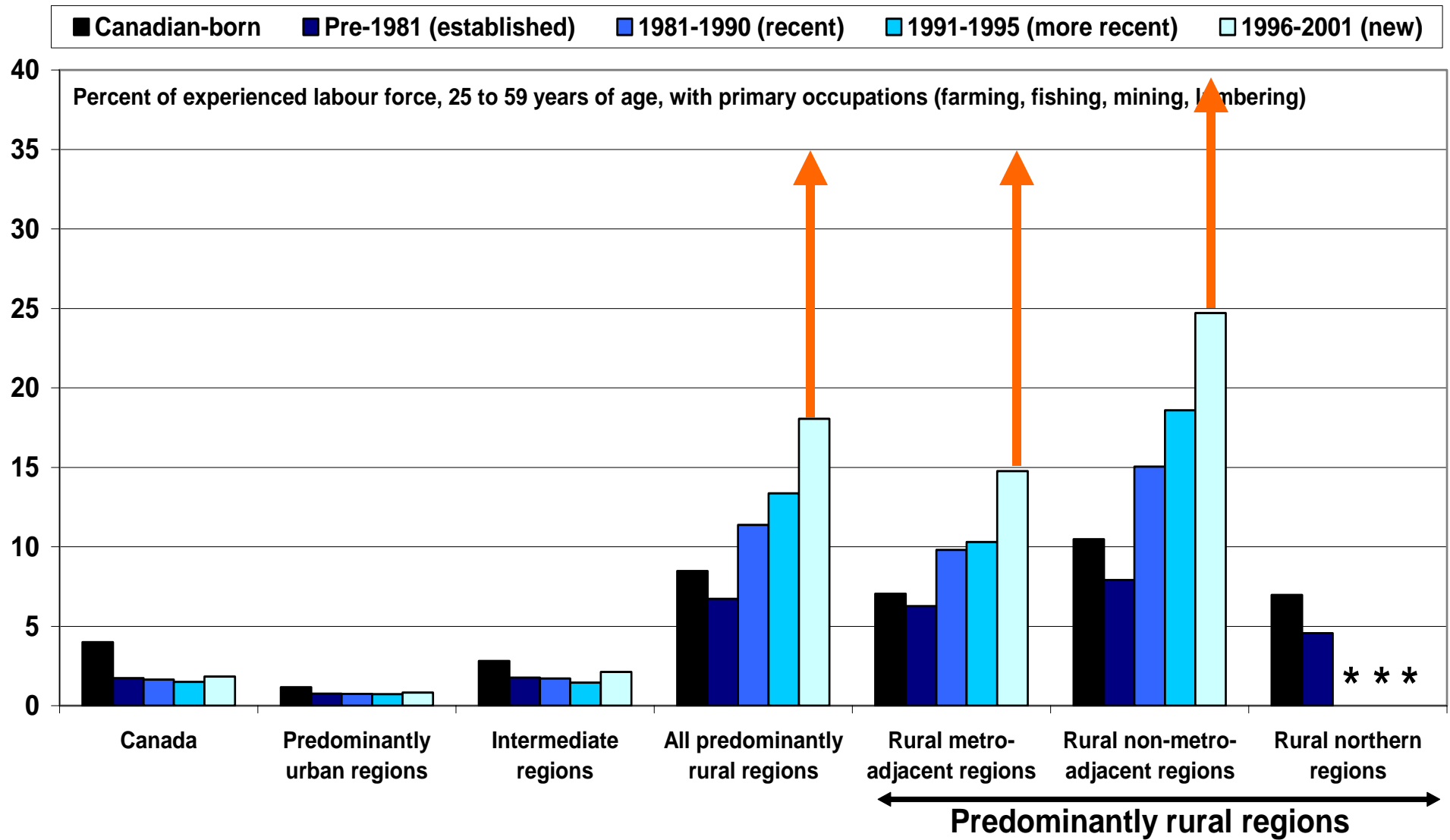


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

\* 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

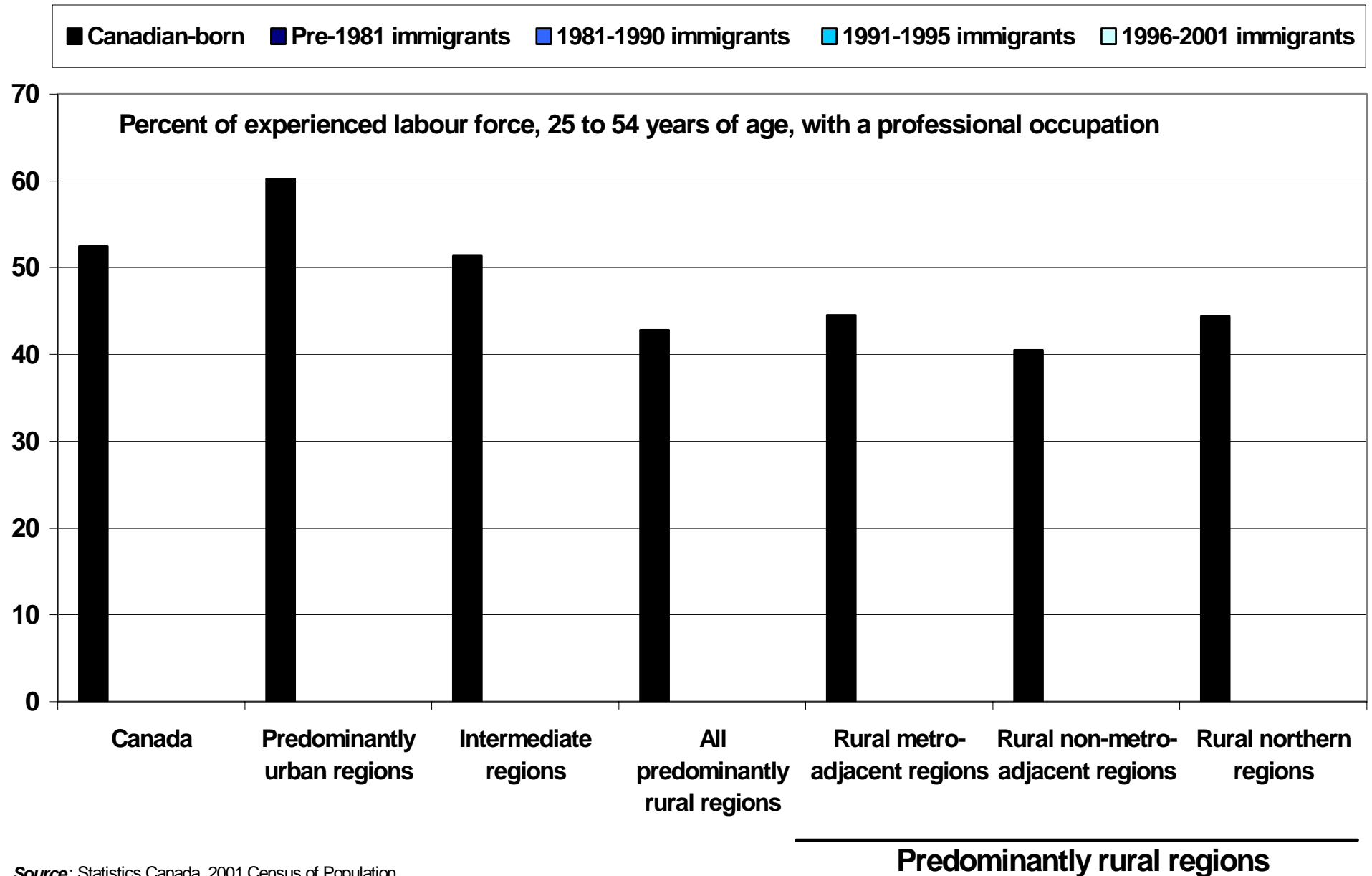


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

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



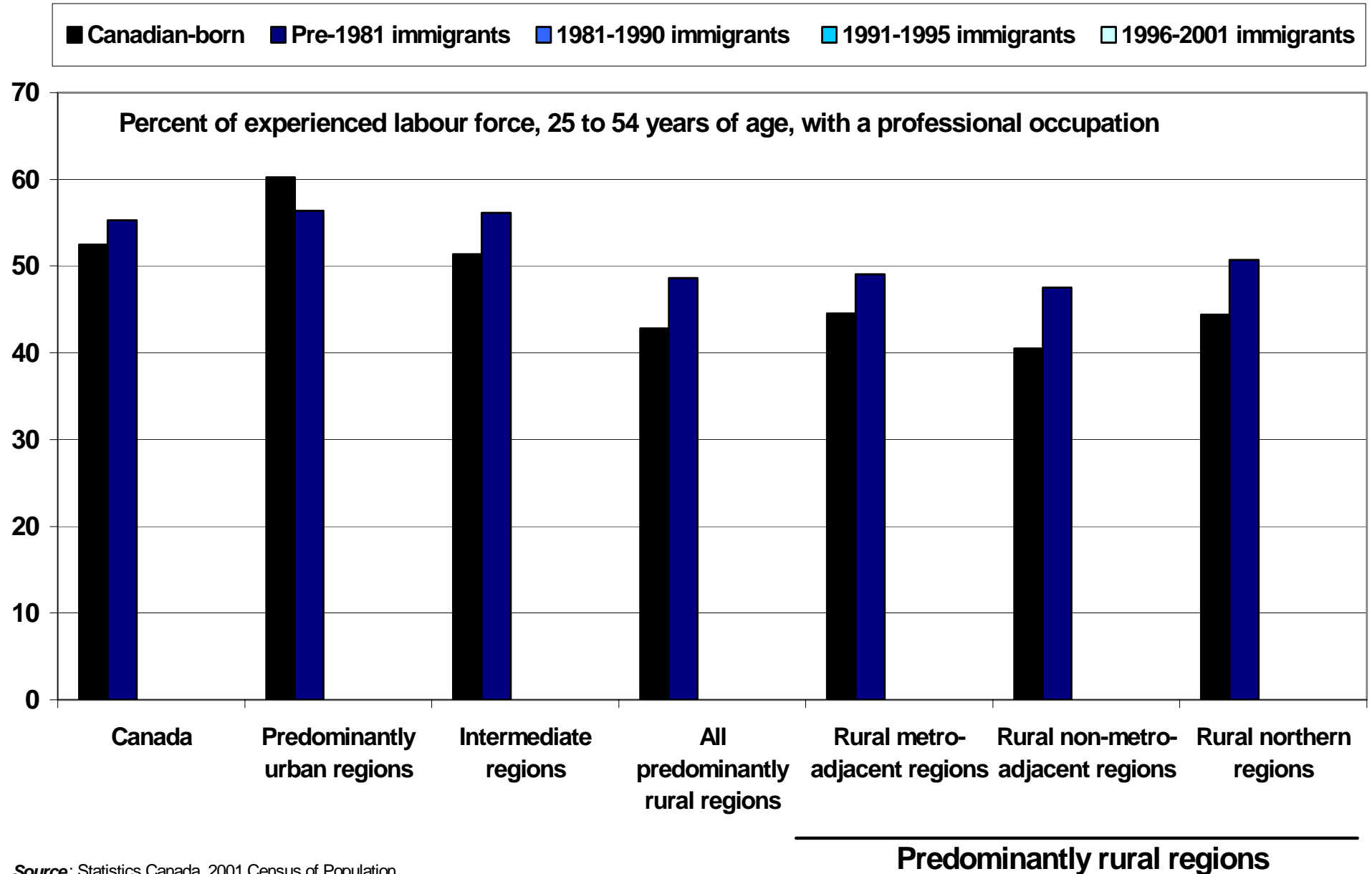
## While pre-1981 immigrants were more likely to have a professional occupation, more recent immigrants were not



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



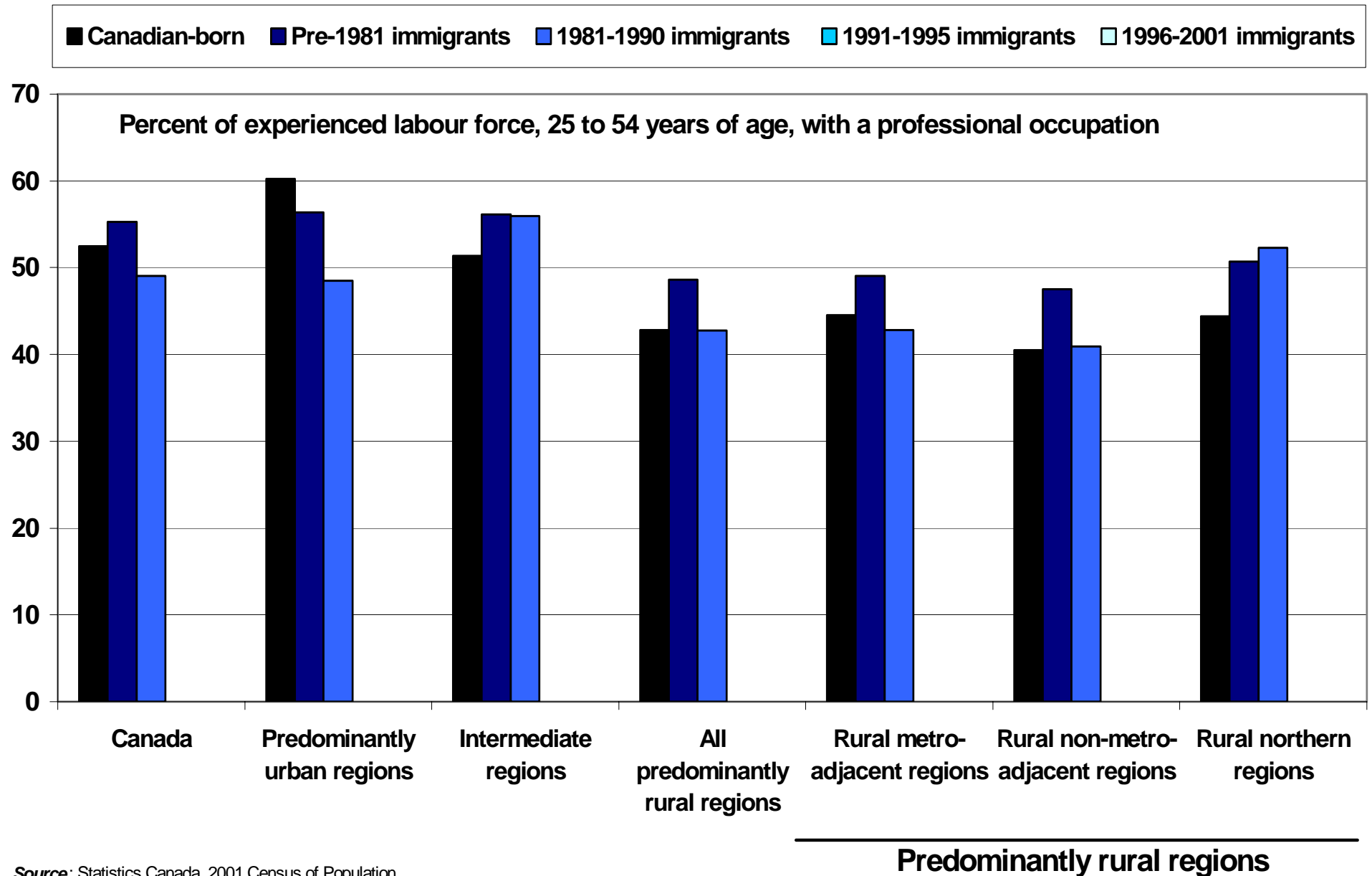
## While pre-1981 immigrants were more likely to have a professional occupation, more recent immigrants were not



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



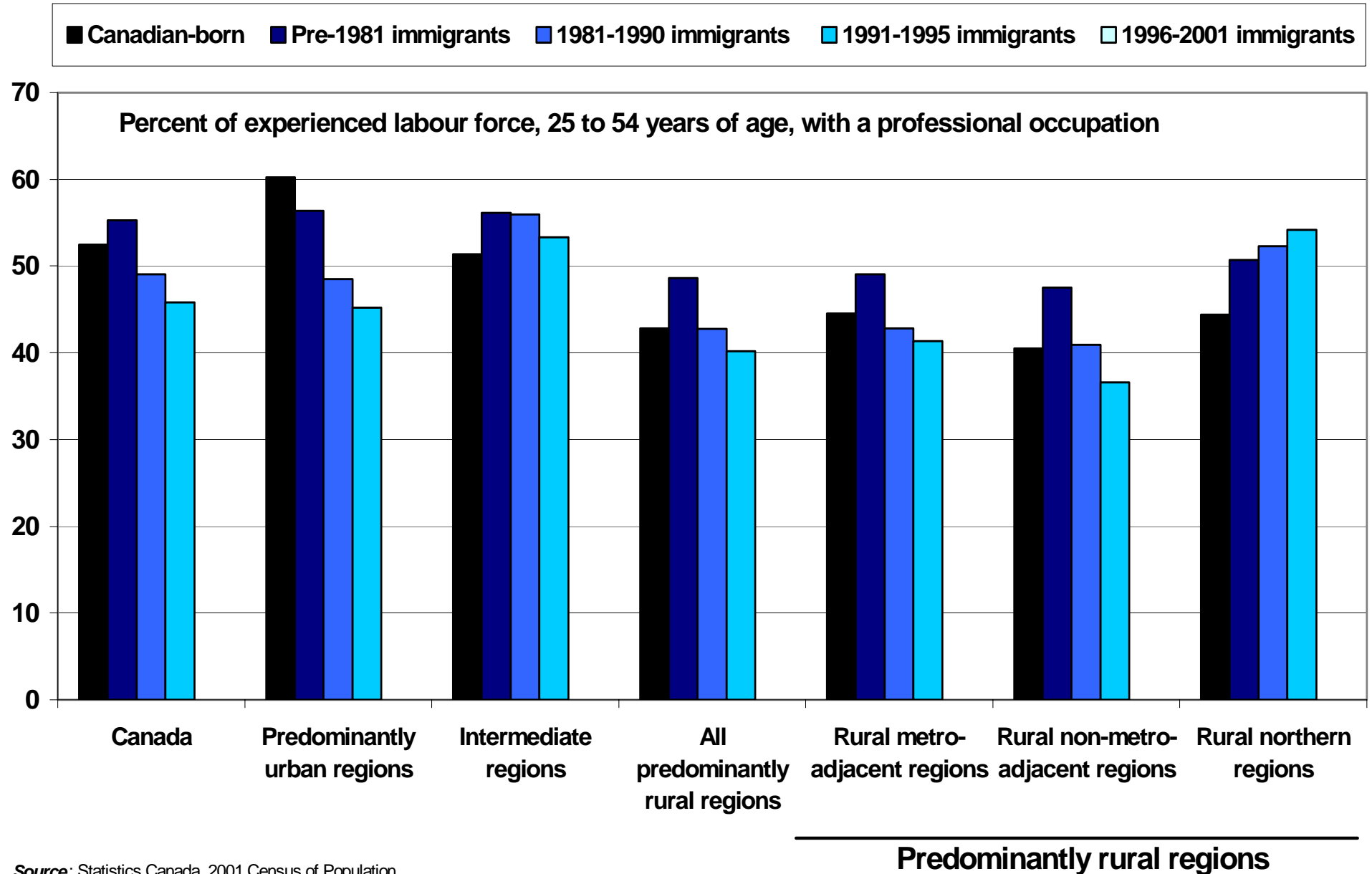
## While pre-1981 immigrants were more likely to have a professional occupation, more recent immigrants were not



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



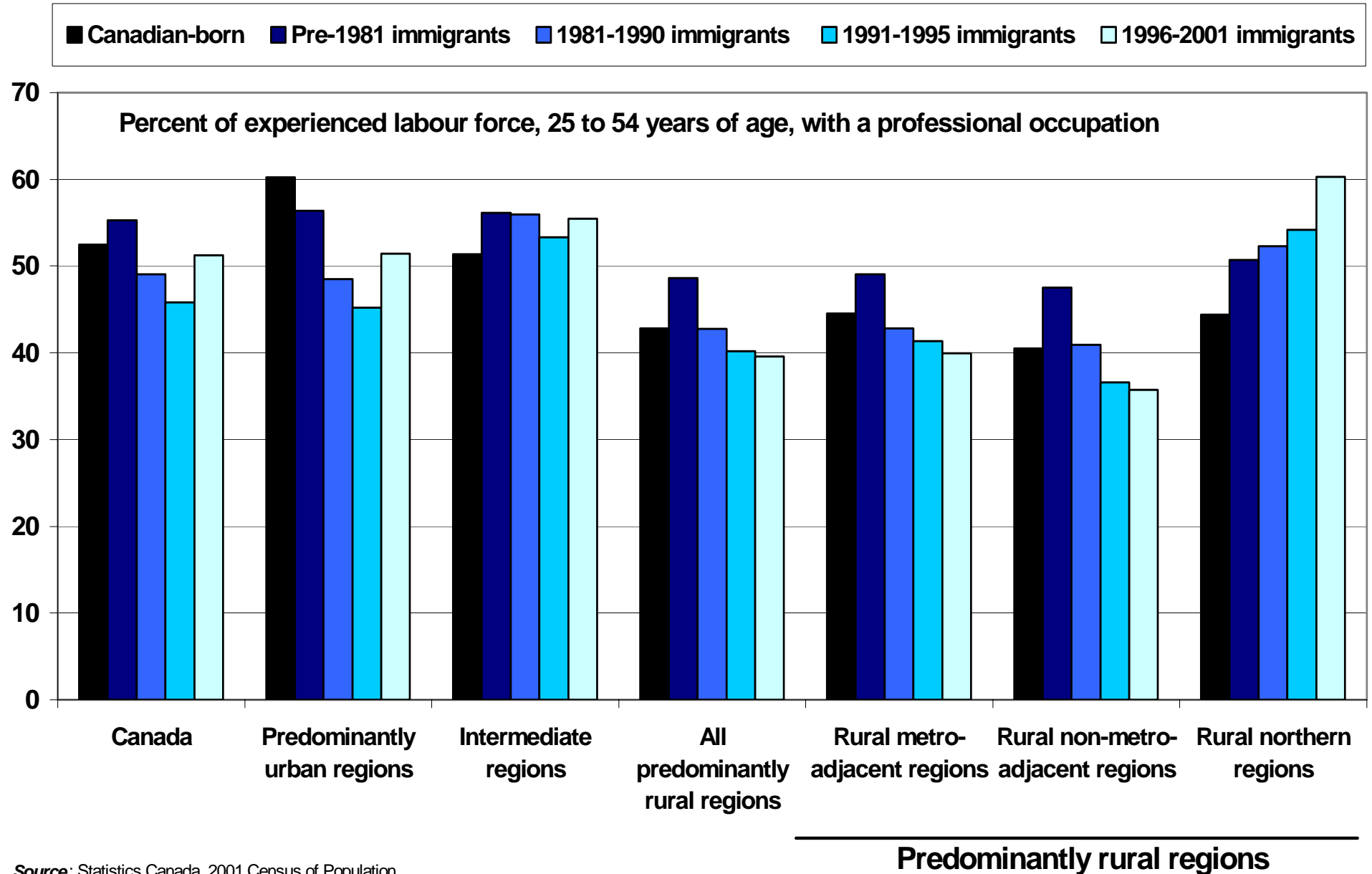
## While pre-1981 immigrants were more likely to have a professional occupation, more recent immigrants were not



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population



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



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

# Summary of occupations in Manitoba

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Canadian-born</b>	<b>Recent and new immigrants</b>
<b>Professional</b>	<b>45 %</b>	<b>30 %</b>
<b>Sales and service</b>	<b>20 %</b>	<b>15 %</b>
<b>Trade and industrial</b>	<b>25 %</b>	<b>25 %</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>30 %</b>



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

# Outline

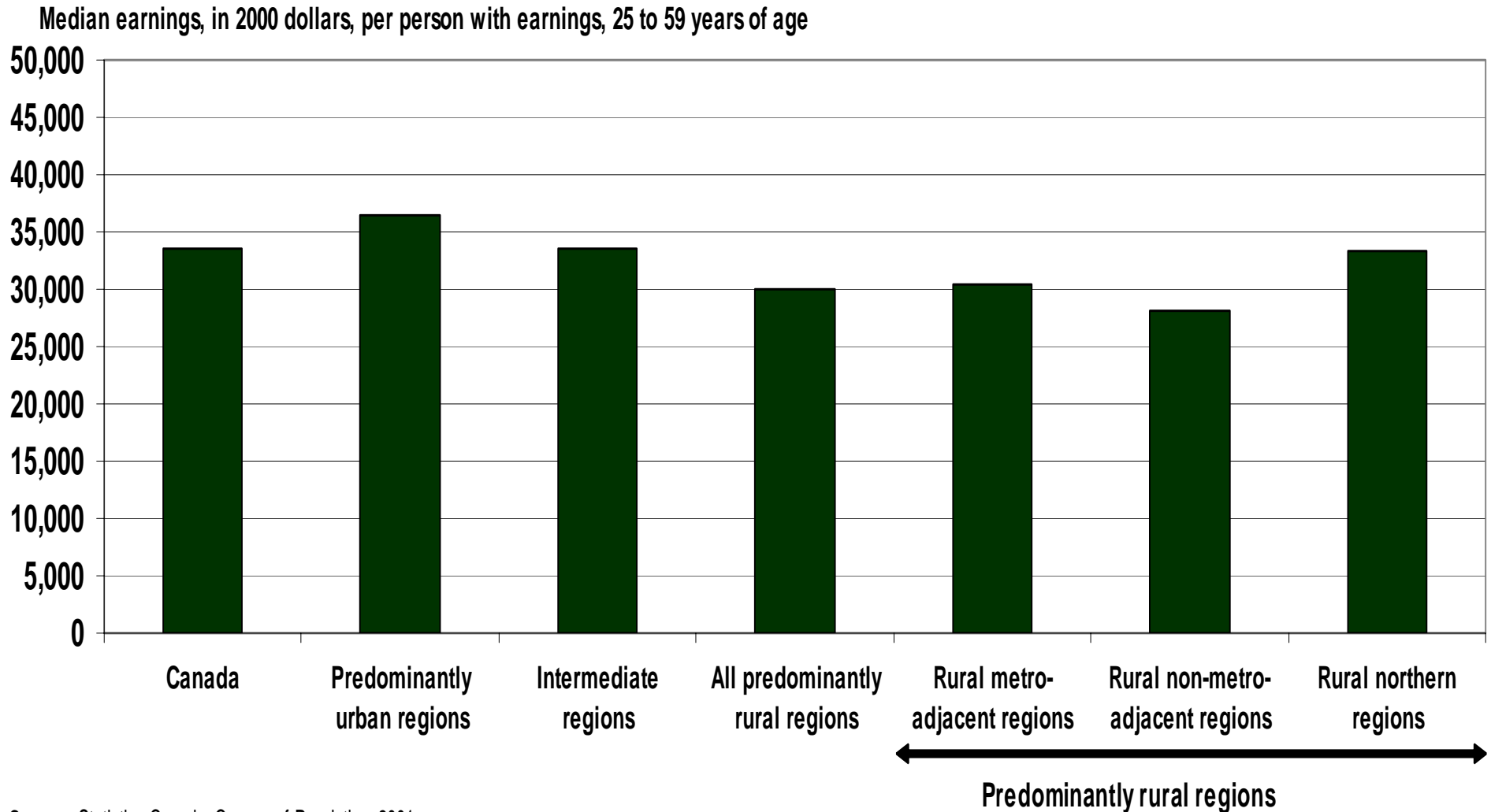
- Immigrants – some demographics
- Education of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
- Occupation of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born
- **Income of immigrants**
- Where are immigrants going
- The needs of immigrants to allow them to stay





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

■ Canadian-born

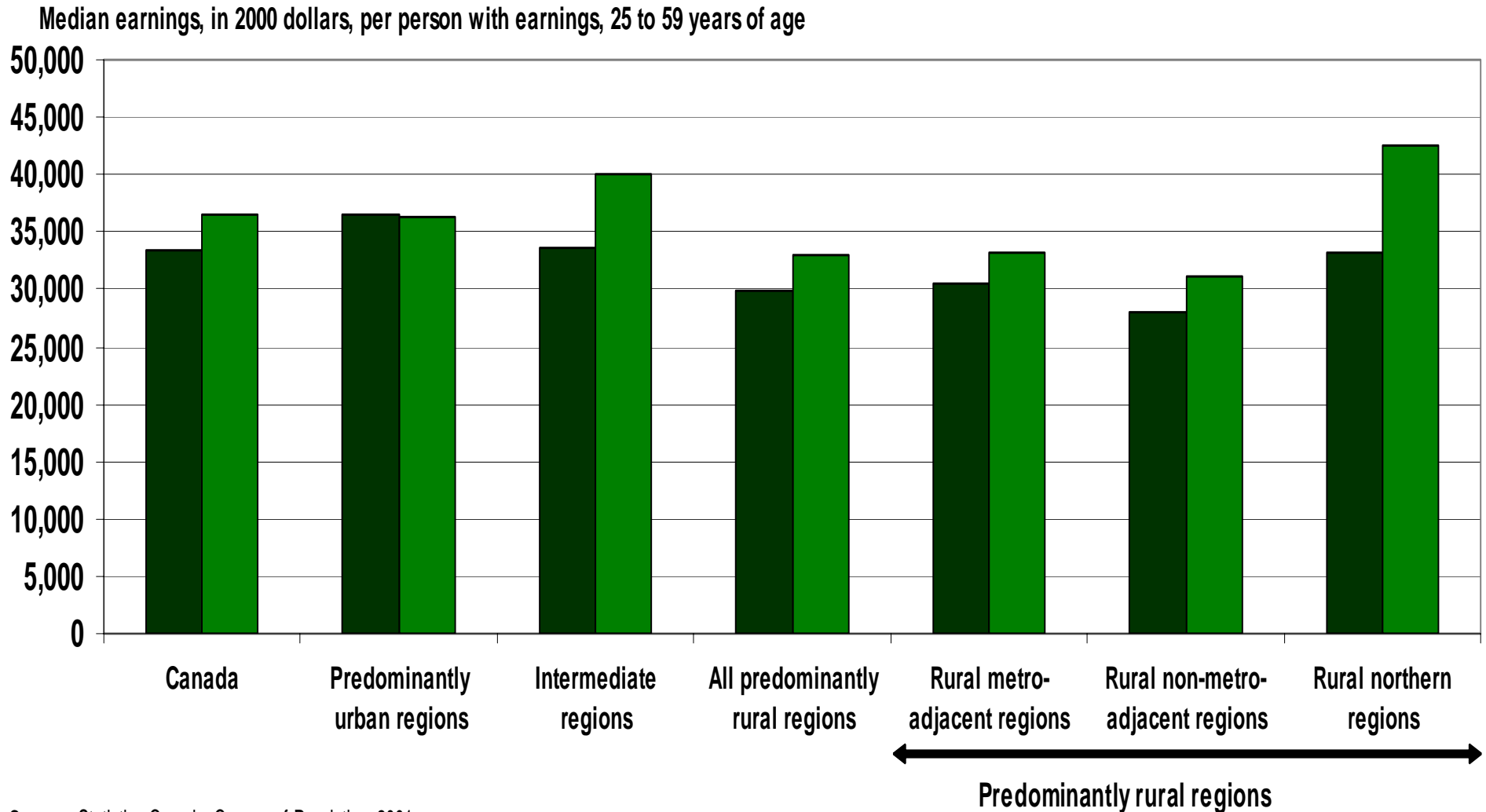


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



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

■ Canadian-born ■ Pre-1981 (established)

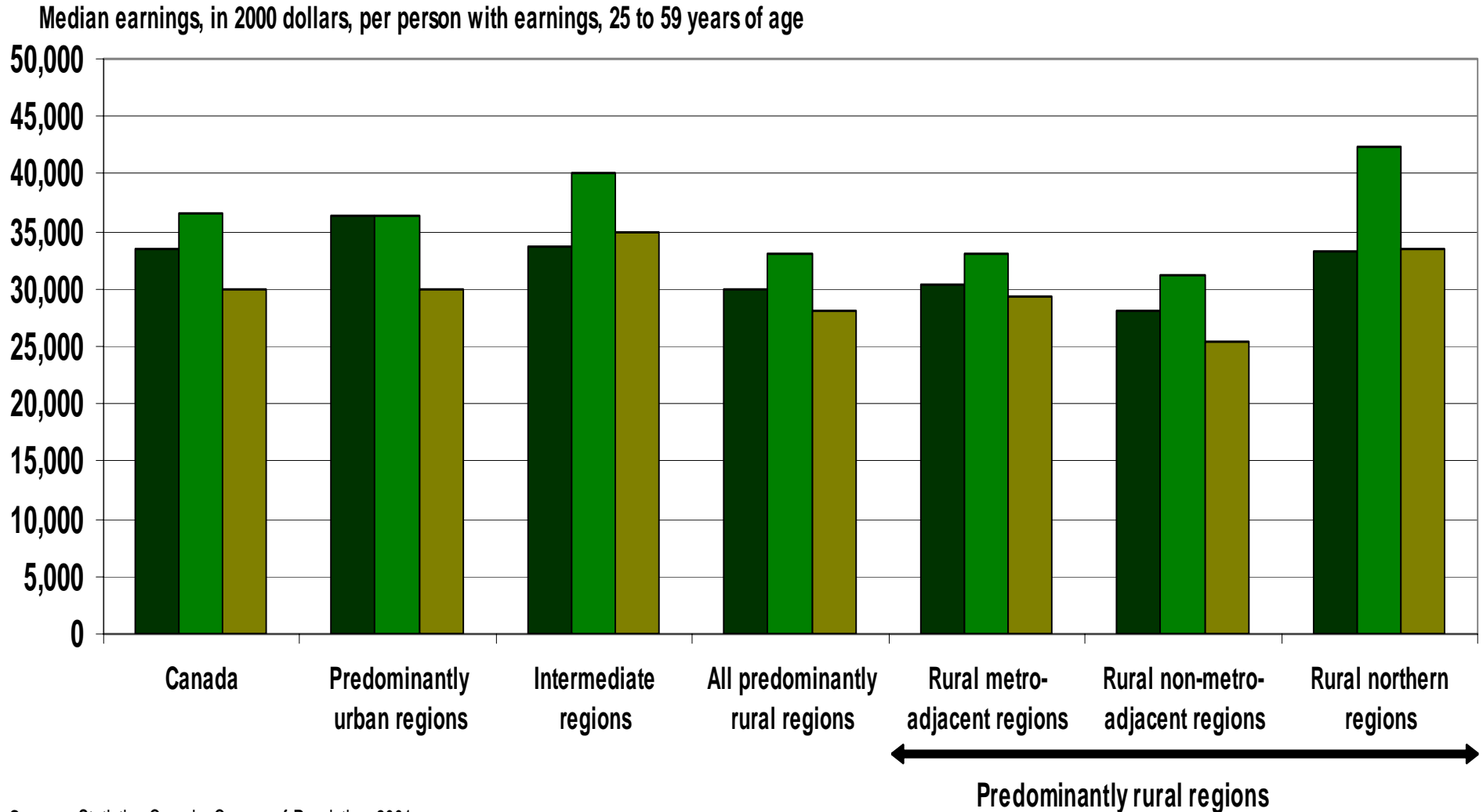


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



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

■ Canadian-born ■ Pre-1981 (established) ■ 1981-1990 (recent)

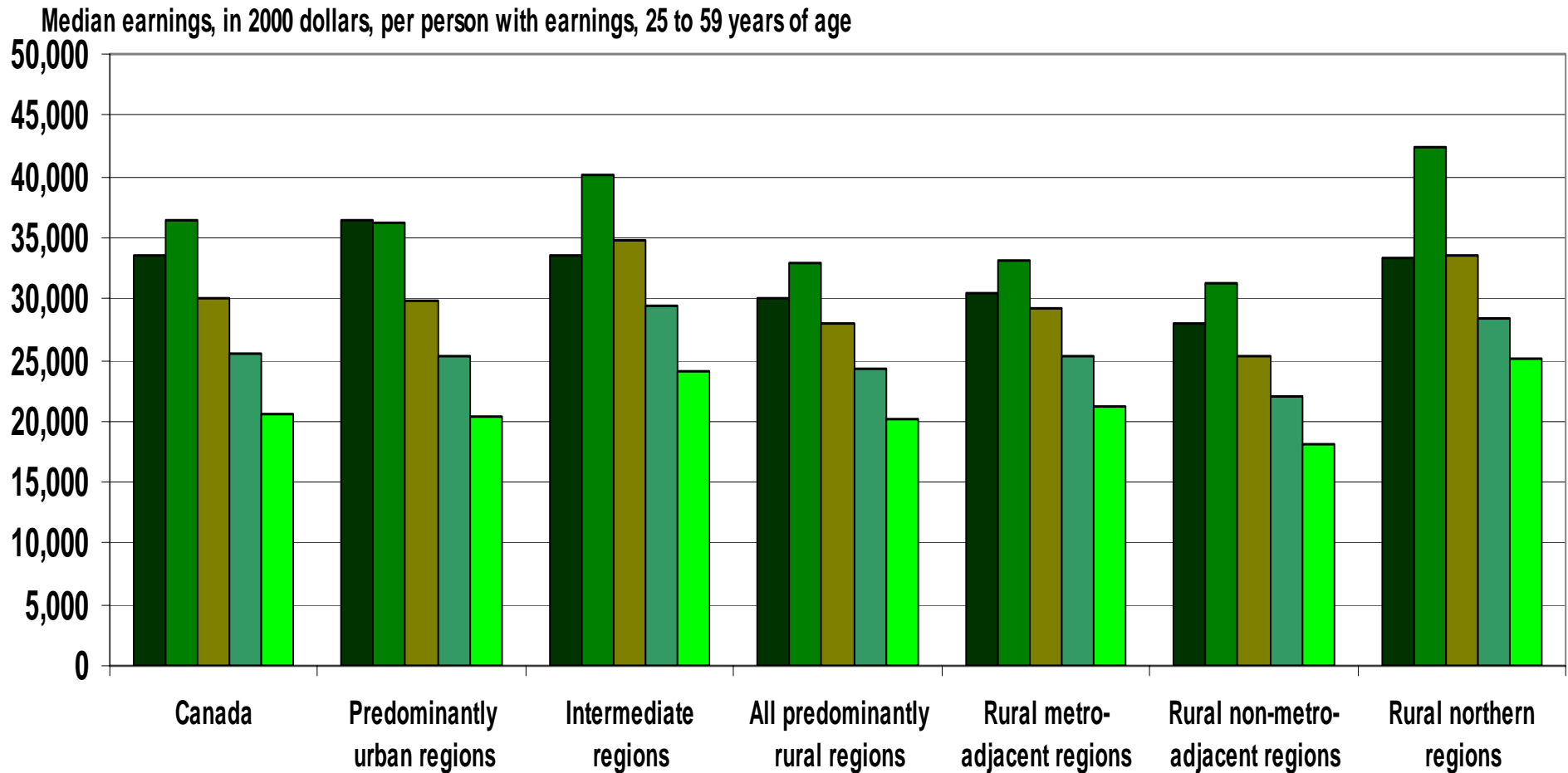


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



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

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



Predominantly rural regions

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

# 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



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

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

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



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

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

Census Division and associated places	Total Census Division population	Immigrants between 1996-2001	Immigrants as a % of Census Division population	Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 1996-2001	Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 2000-2002
Canada	29,639,030	963,325	3.3		
Manitoba, Division No. 3 (4603) includes Winkler, Morden, Altona	41,735	1,150	2.8	11	3
British Columbia, Fraser Valley Regional District (5909) includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack	233,850	6,030	2.6	12	...
Ontario, Middlesex County (3539) includes London	398,560	9,970	2.5	13	13
Manitoba, Division No. 2 (4602) includes Steinbach	50,475	1,205	2.4	14	16
Ontario, Halton Regional Municipality (3524) includes Oakville, Burlington	372,410	8,605	2.3	15	23
Alberta, Division No. 11 (4811) includes Edmonton	964,145	21,310	2.2	16	26
Manitoba, Division No. 11 (4611) includes Winnipeg	612,165	13,265	2.2	17	21
Ontario, Wellington County (3523) includes Guelph	184,840	3,660	2.0	18	17
British Columbia, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (5931)	32,925	640	1.9	19	25
Alberta, Division No. 15 (4815) includes Canmor, Banff, Jasper	33,790	635	1.9	20	22



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

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

Census Division and associated places	Total Census Division population	Immigrants between 1996-2001	Immigrants as a % of Census Division population	Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 1996-2001	Ranking of % immigrants arriving between 2000-2002
Canada	29,639,030	963,325	3.3		
Manitoba, Division No. 3 (4603) includes Winkler, Morden, Altona	41,735	1,150	2.8	11	3
British Columbia, Fraser Valley Regional District (5909) includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack	233,850	6,030	2.6	12	...
Ontario, Middlesex County (3539) includes London	398,560	9,970	2.5	13	13
Manitoba, Division No. 2 (4602) includes Steinbach	50,475	1,205	2.4	14	16
Ontario, Halton Regional Municipality (3524) includes Oakville, Burlington	372,410	8,605	2.3	15	23
Alberta, Division No. 11 (4811) includes Edmonton	964,145	21,310	2.2	16	26
Manitoba, Division No. 11 (4611) includes Winnipeg	612,165	13,265	2.2	17	21
Ontario, Wellington County (3523) includes Guelph	184,840	3,660	2.0	18	17
British Columbia, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (5931)	32,925	640	1.9	19	25
Alberta, Division No. 15 (4815) includes Canmor, Banff, Jasper	33,790	635	1.9	20	22





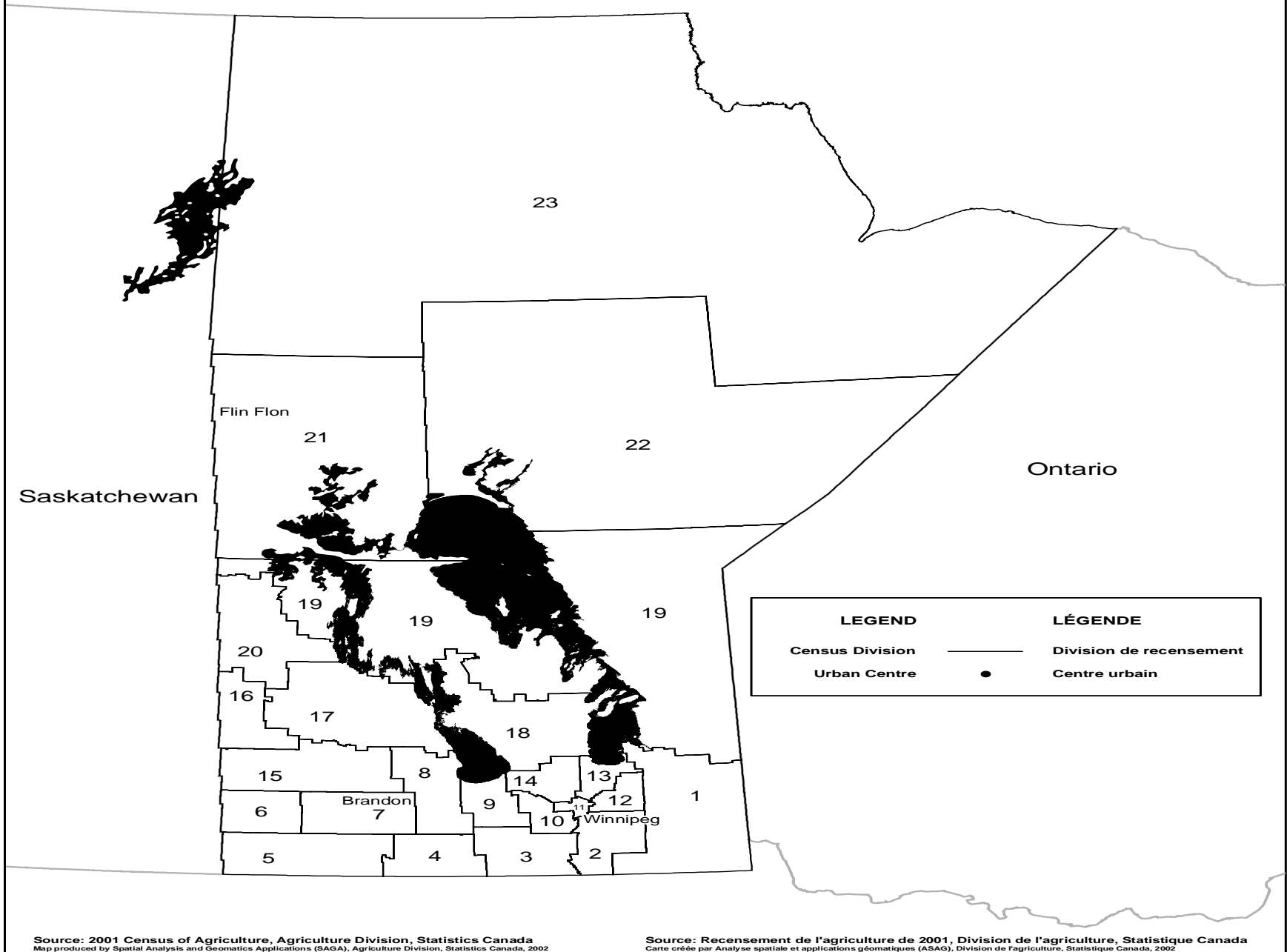
## Immigrants in Rural Canada

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

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

**Manitoba**  
2001 Census Divisions

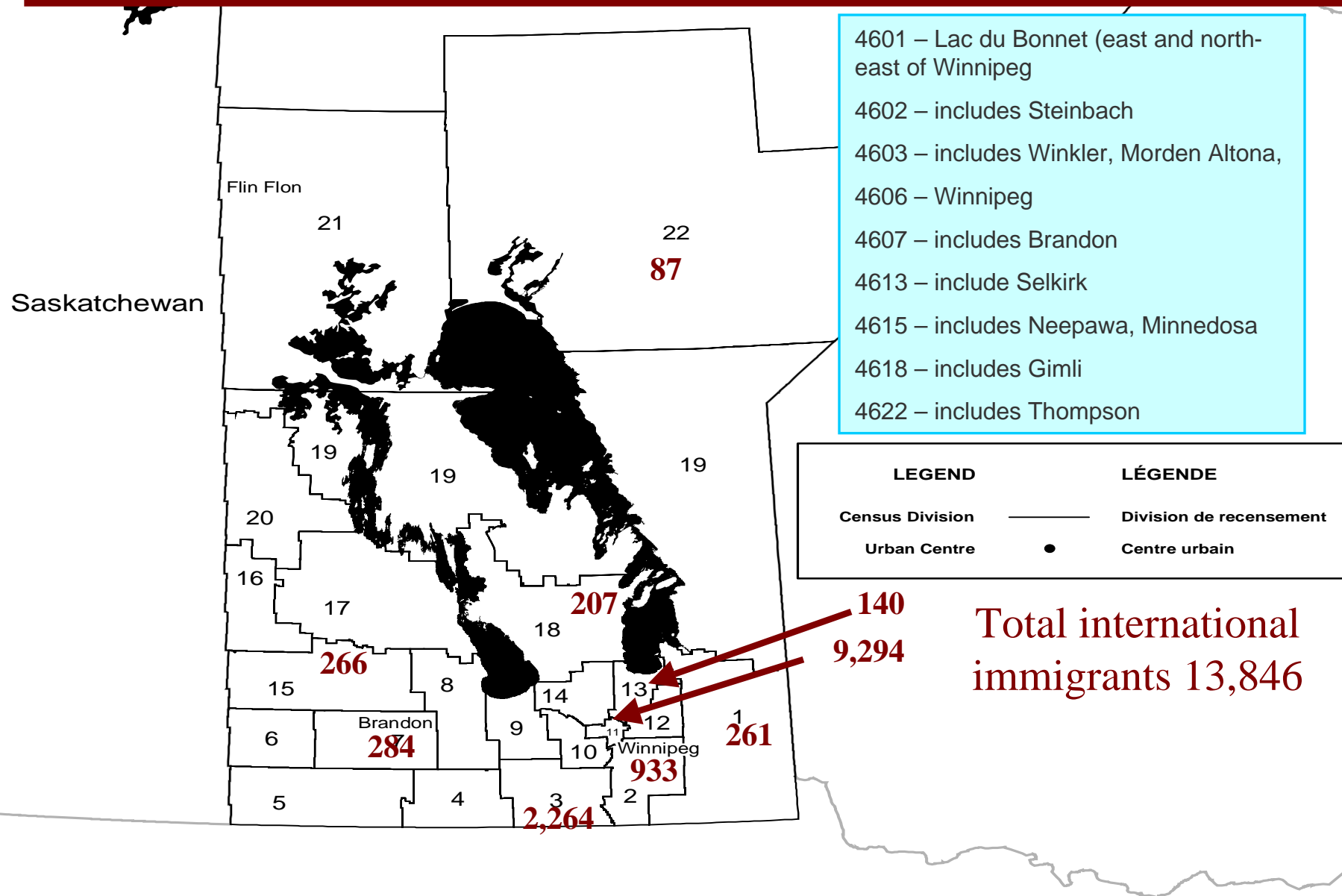
**Manitoba**  
Divisions de recensement, 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Agriculture, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada  
Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2002

Source: Recensement de l'agriculture de 2001, Division de l'agriculture, Statistique Canada  
Carte créée par Analyse spatiale et applications géomatiques (ASAG), Division de l'agriculture, Statistique Canada, 2002

# Manitoba: Main immigrant arrivals, 2000-2002



# 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*



## Immigrants in Rural Canada

# 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**

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2000-2001 (89-61-XIE).

[www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm](http://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%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2000-2001 (89-61-XIE).

[www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm](http://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, **1/4** of the immigrants had their credentials verified,
  - 50% half fully accepted,
  - 22% partially accepted,
  - 13% rejected,
  - 15% results pending

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2000-2001 (89-61-XIE).

[www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm](http://www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm)

# 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

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Highlights of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2000-2001 (89-61-XIE).

[www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm](http://www.dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030904/d030904a.htm)

# 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 in 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



# Immigrants in Rural Canada

*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](http://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