



Tracking economic, social, and demographic trends from a Saskatchewan perspective.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ABOUT IMMIGRATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Prepared for the:

**Association for Financial Professionals
Regina**

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Doug Elliott
Sask Trends Monitor
444 19th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 1H1
306-522-5515
sasktrends@sasktel.net
www.sasktrends.ca

OUTLINE

■ Terminology

■ Impact on Demographics

- Historical patterns
- Recent trends
- Country of origin
- Age

■ Labour Market Participation

■ Income Trends

- Age
- Sex
- Duration
- Category

The material was prepared by Doug Elliott from QED Information Systems Inc., a Regina based consulting firm and the publisher of Sask Trends Monitor.

Unless otherwise indicated, these data are from Statistics Canada but the estimates and projections are the responsibility of Sask Trends Monitor.

The data are current as of March 2016. Some figures will be revised in future releases.

TERMINOLOGY

- The term **immigrant** is generally used to describe those who are permanent residents of Canada but who were not born in Canada. Many but not all immigrants will eventually become Canadian citizens. The official term is landed immigrant.

- **Non-permanent residents** were not born in Canada but are temporarily living in the country. Included are:
 - foreign students;
 - temporary foreign workers;
 - refugee claimants; and
 - a handful of diplomatic residents.Many non-permanent residents will eventually become landed immigrants.

- The term **foreign-born** is sometimes used to describe landed immigrants and non-permanent residents.

- Unless otherwise indicated, the statistics in this material cover only **immigrants**.

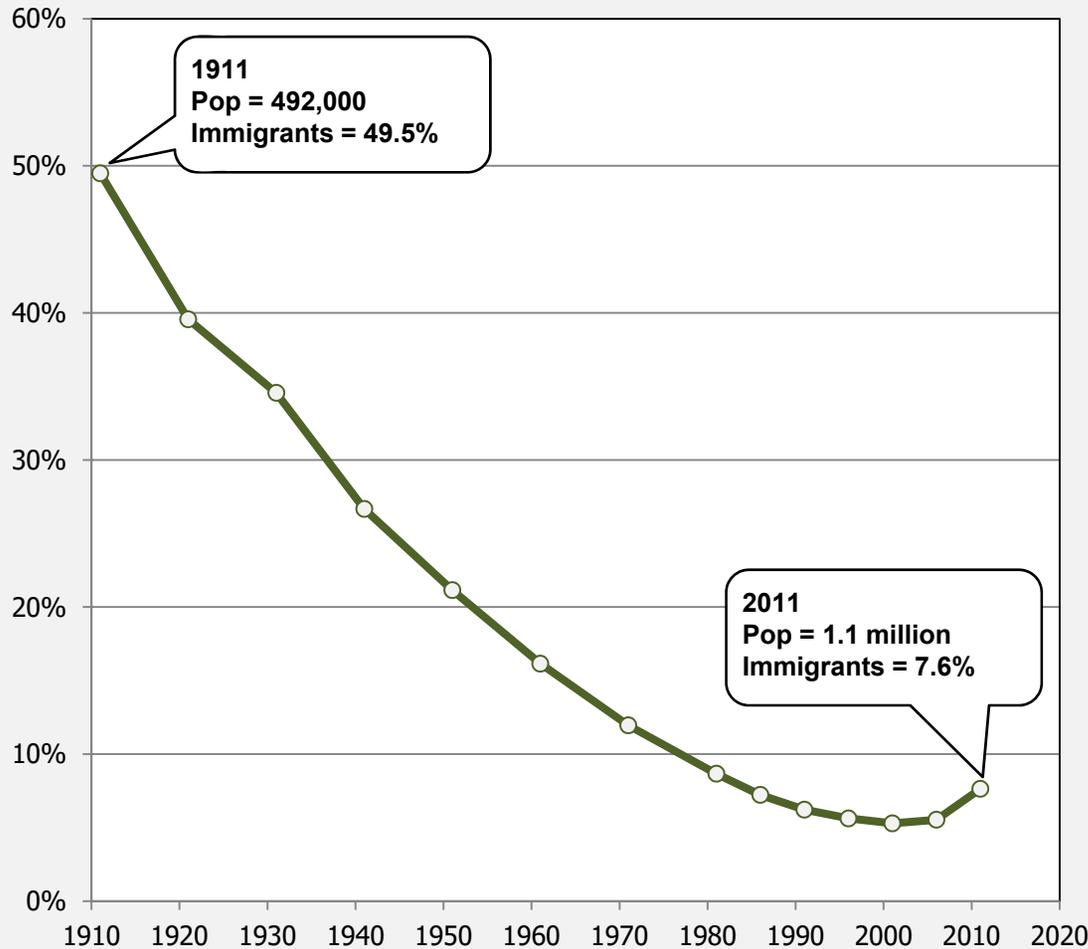
MORE TERMINOLOGY

- Immigrants come to Canada under a number of different programs. The three main ones are describe below.
- The **Family Class** allows landed immigrants to bring their immediate family to Canada.
- There are a number of different kinds of **economic immigrants**. The most common for Saskatchewan are those who come under the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program.
- **Refugees** are those, like the Syrians, who are escaping persecution, war or severe human rights abuses.
- There are quotas for each of these categories.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

LONG TERM TRENDS

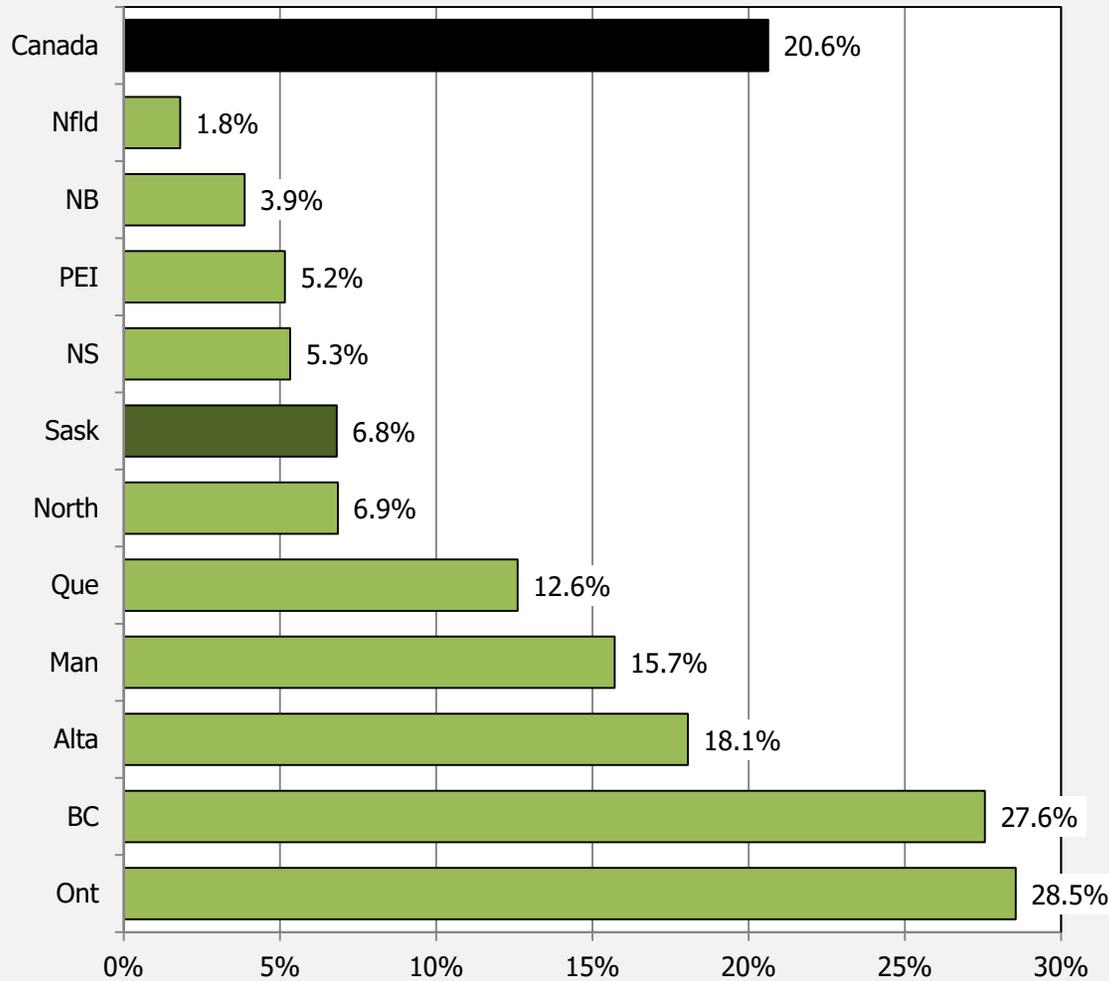
Immigrants and Non-Permanent Residents in Saskatchewan, Percent of Total Population



- Canada and Saskatchewan were both, of course, settled by immigrants.
- When the 1911 census was conducted, one half of the province's 492,000 residents were born outside of Canada, the equivalent of 244,000 people.
- The proportion declined steadily to 2001 when there were 51,000 foreign-born residents of Saskatchewan, 5.3% of the population.
- In 2011, there were 69,000 immigrants and 8,000 non-permanent residents in the province.
- The proportion will have increased since 2011.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON

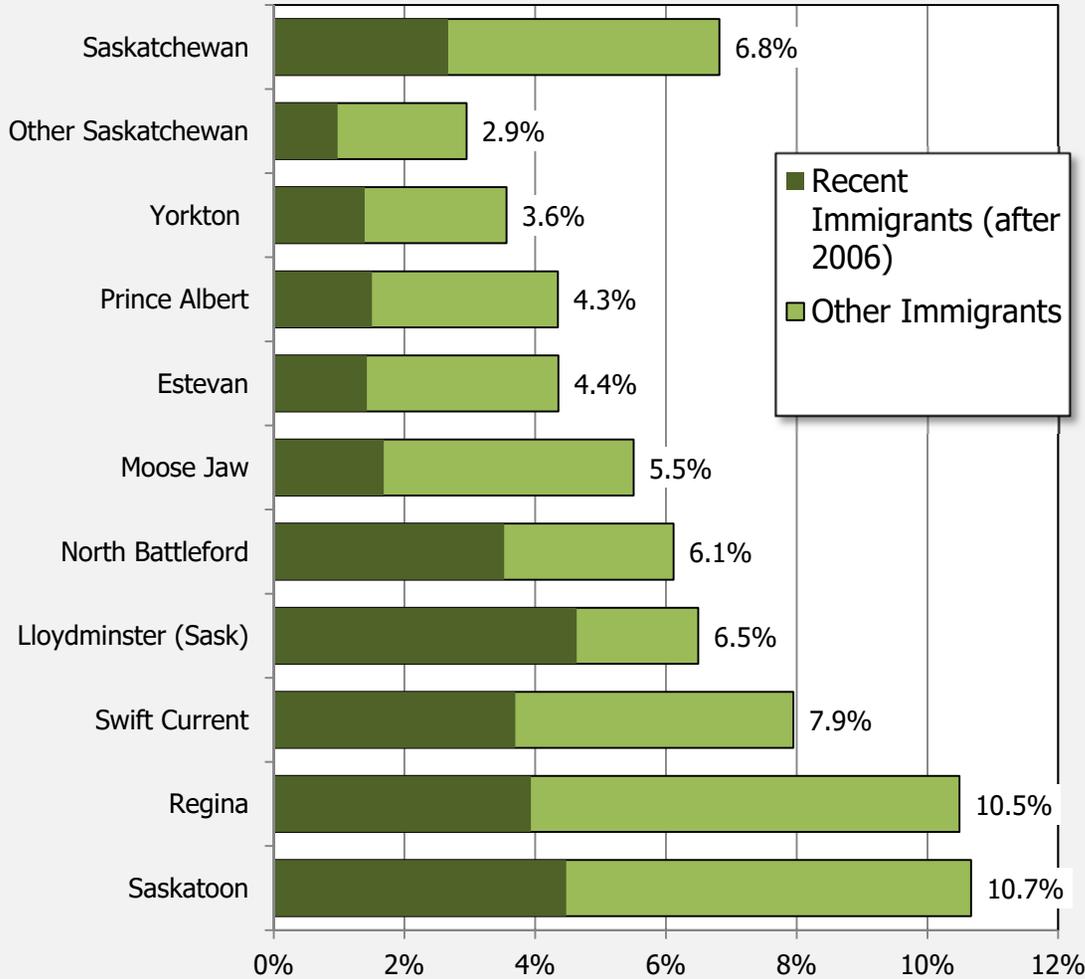
Immigrants as Percent of Total Population, 2011



- In spite of the recent growth in Saskatchewan, the province had fewer immigrants than most other provinces in 2011.
- The same is true if one looks only at recent immigrants – those who came to Canada between 2006 and 2011.
- In 2011, 2.7% of Saskatchewan residents were recent immigrants compared with the national average of 3.5%.

RESIDENCE WITHIN SASKATCHEWAN

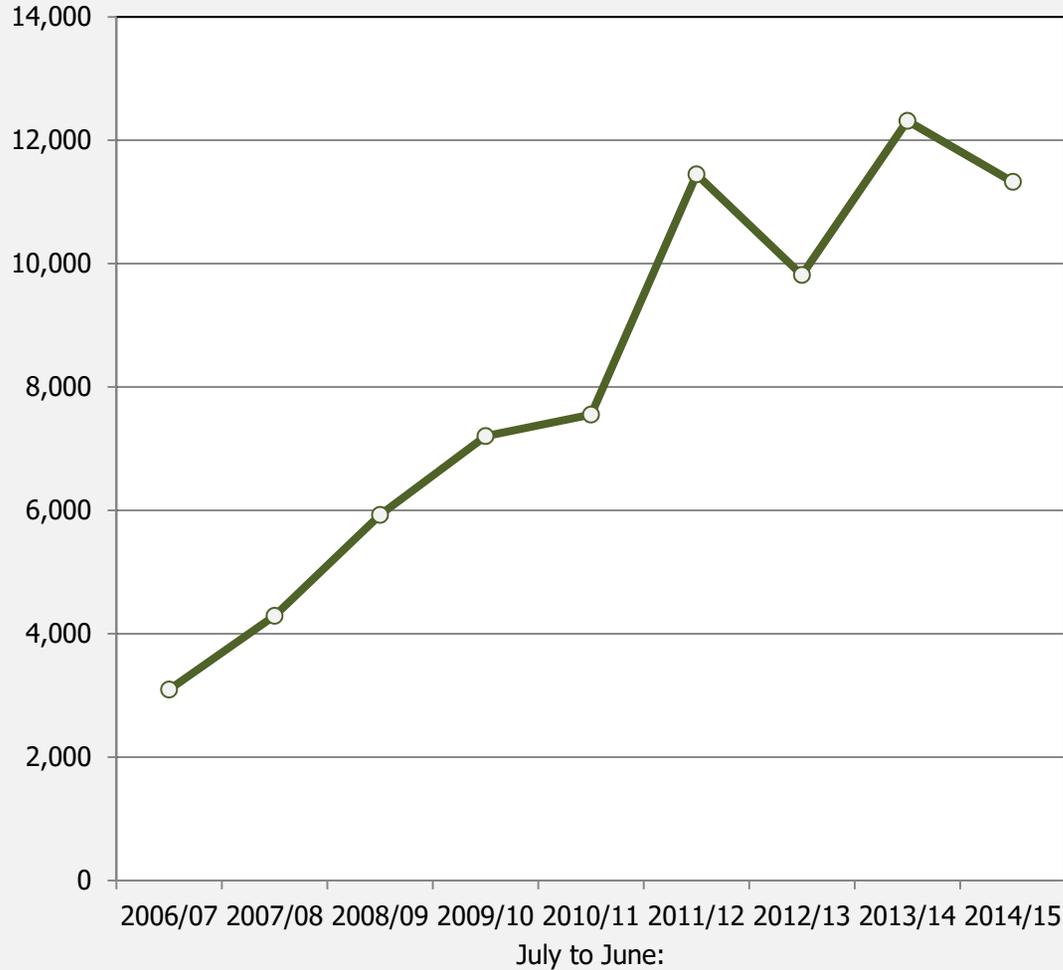
Immigrants as Percent of Total Population, 2011



- Immigrants tend to live in the larger urban centres in the province.
- More than one in ten residents of the Regina and Saskatoon metropolitan areas are immigrants.
- Recent immigrants are more widely distributed among the smaller urban centres.
- Looked at another way, about three-quarters of recent immigrants lived in the Regina or Saskatoon metropolitan areas in 2011.

TRENDS IN IMMIGRATION AFTER 2011

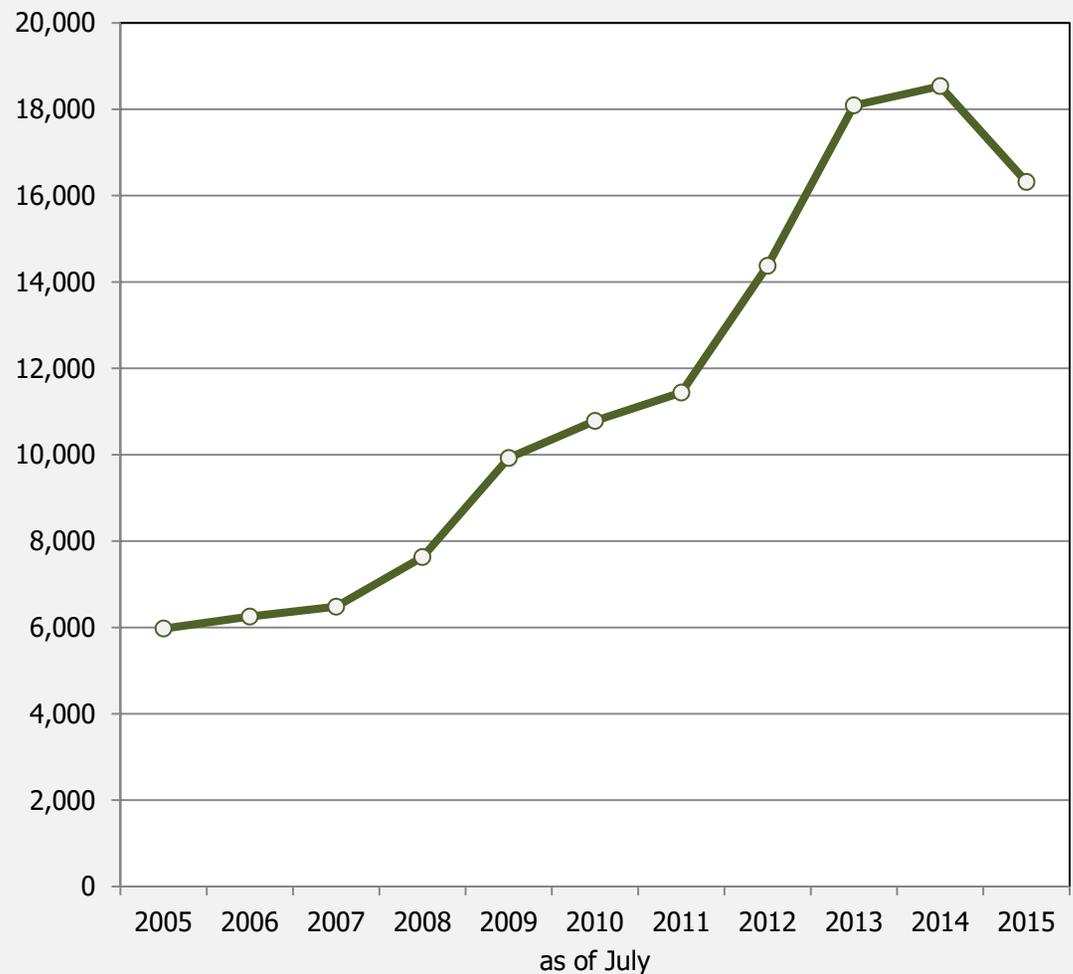
Direct Immigration Flows to Saskatchewan



- Saskatchewan introduced the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP), initially as a pilot project, in 1998. The flow of immigrants to Saskatchewan increased dramatically from the mid-2000s onward.
- The number of immigrants coming to Saskatchewan after 2011 has averaged more than 10,000 per year.
- This is the main reason for the province's growing population.
- In 2015/16 the Syrian refugees will add approximately 1,000 to these flows.

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS

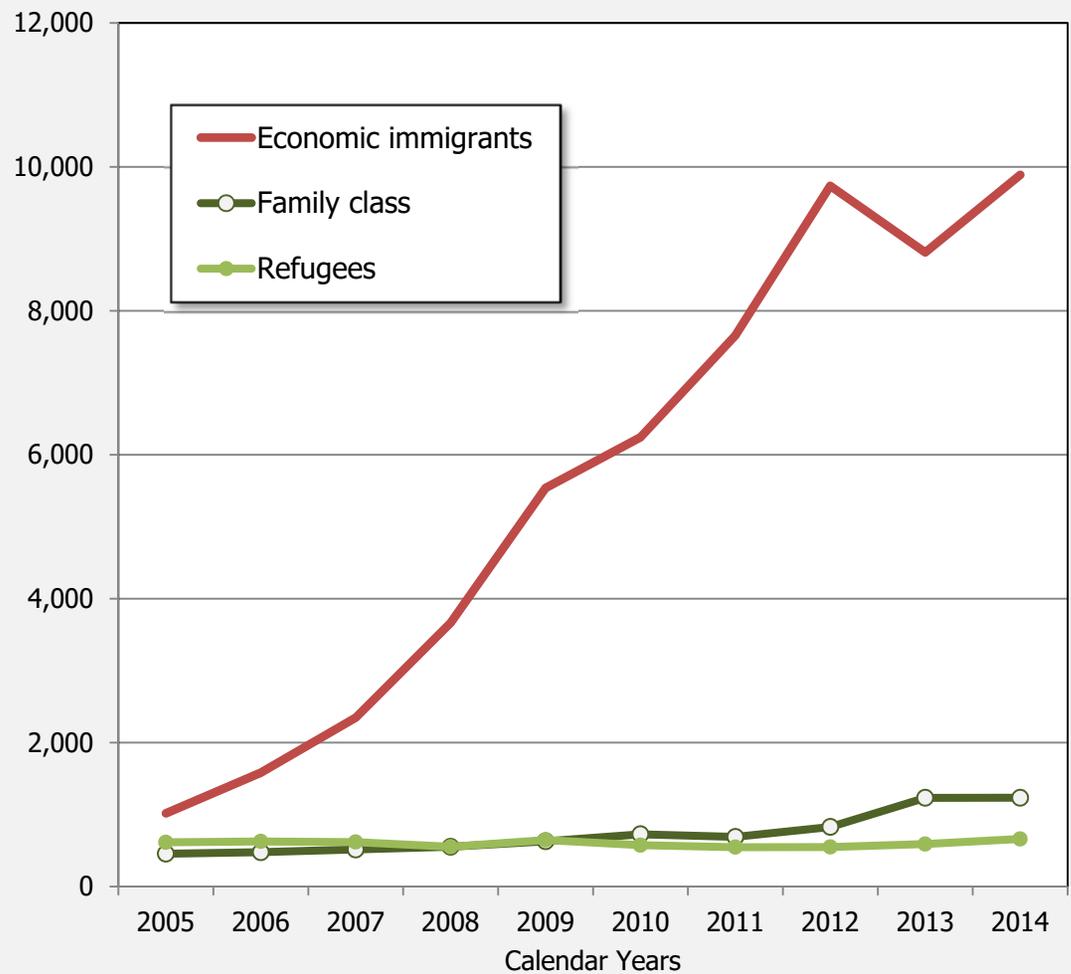
Number of Non-Permanent Residents in Saskatchewan



- About one-half of non-permanent residents are temporary foreign workers.
- The number of non-permanent residents declined in 2015 because of restrictions to the temporary foreign worker program.
- There are, however, an increasing number of foreign students in the province.

TYPE OF PROGRAM

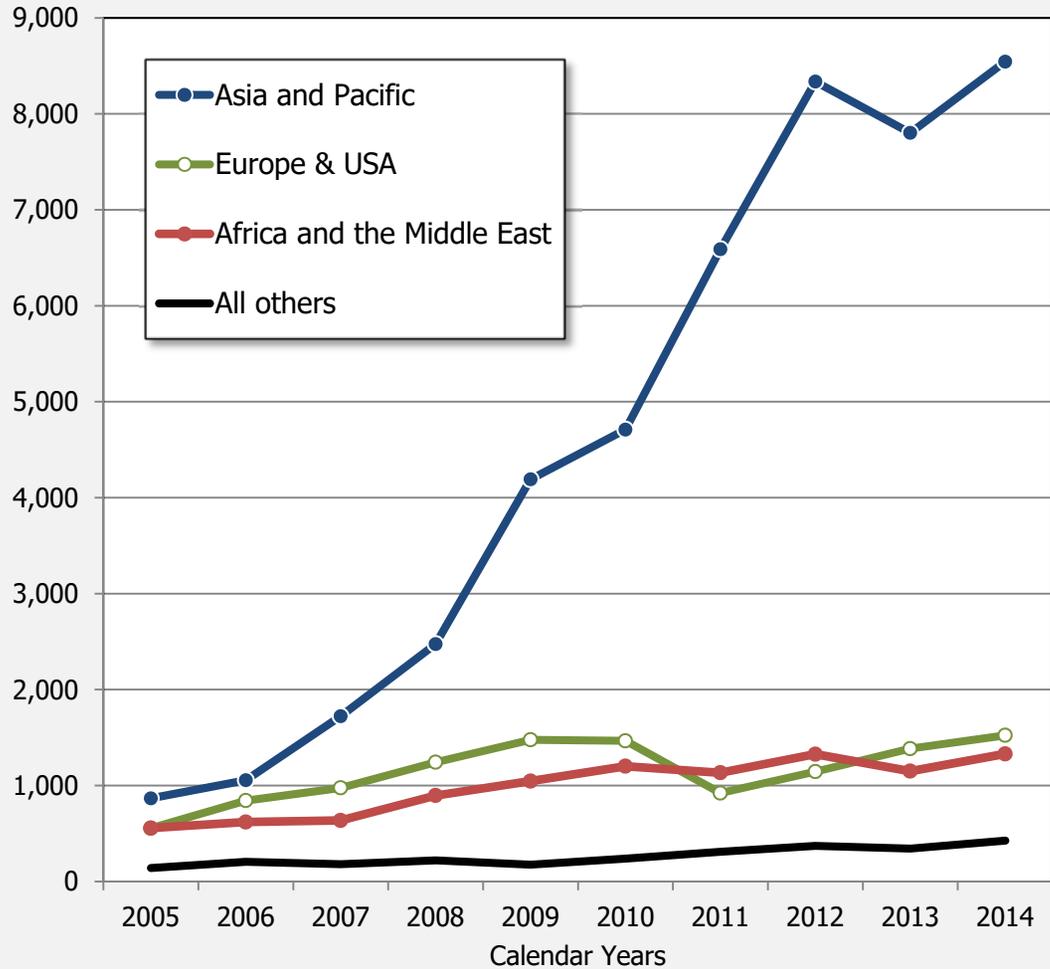
Flows to Saskatchewan by Type of Program



■ Virtually all of the recent immigration to the province has been among economic immigrants, a category that includes the SINP.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

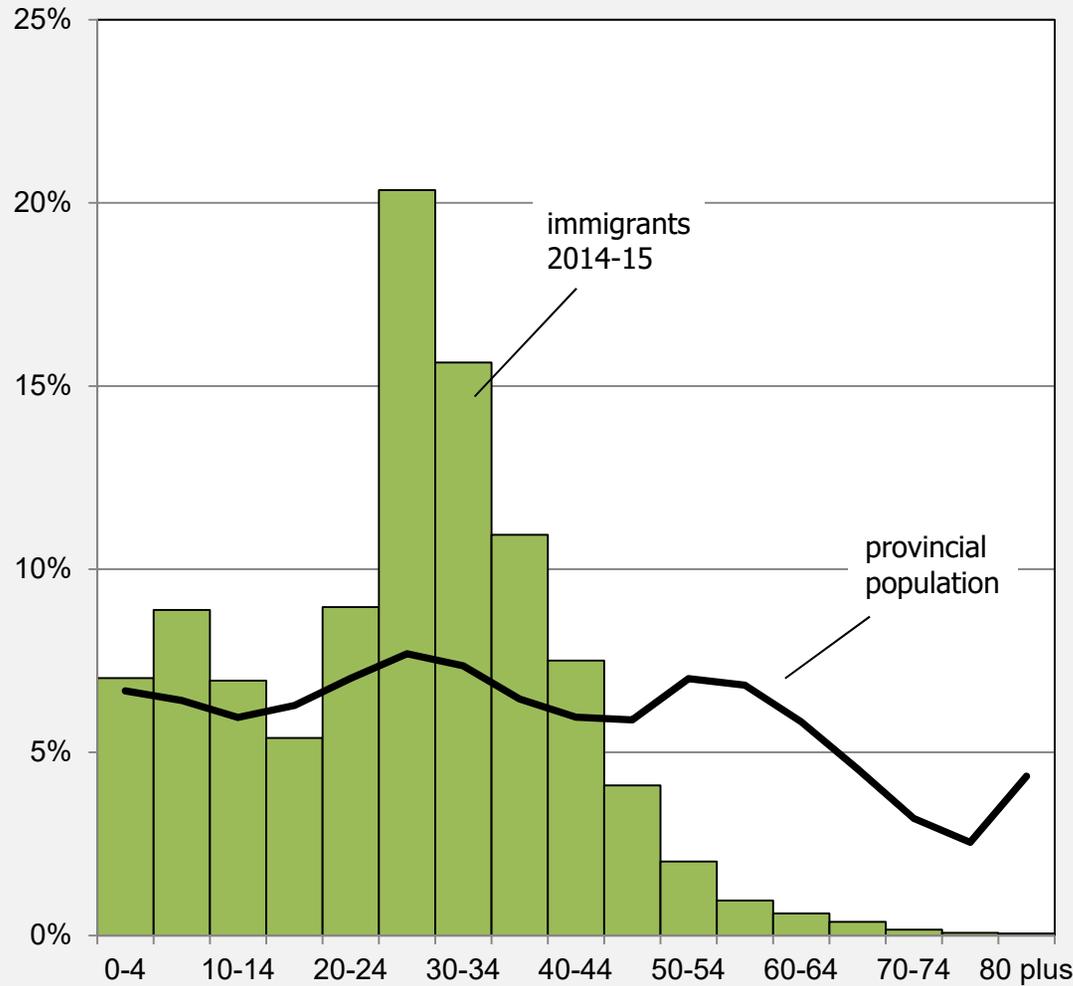
Flows to Saskatchewan by Country of Origin



- In the period from 2006 to 2011, the single largest country of origin for Saskatchewan immigrants was the Philippines.
- Detailed data are not available after 2011 but the vast majority of recent immigrants are from Asian countries.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Distributions of Immigrants 2014-15

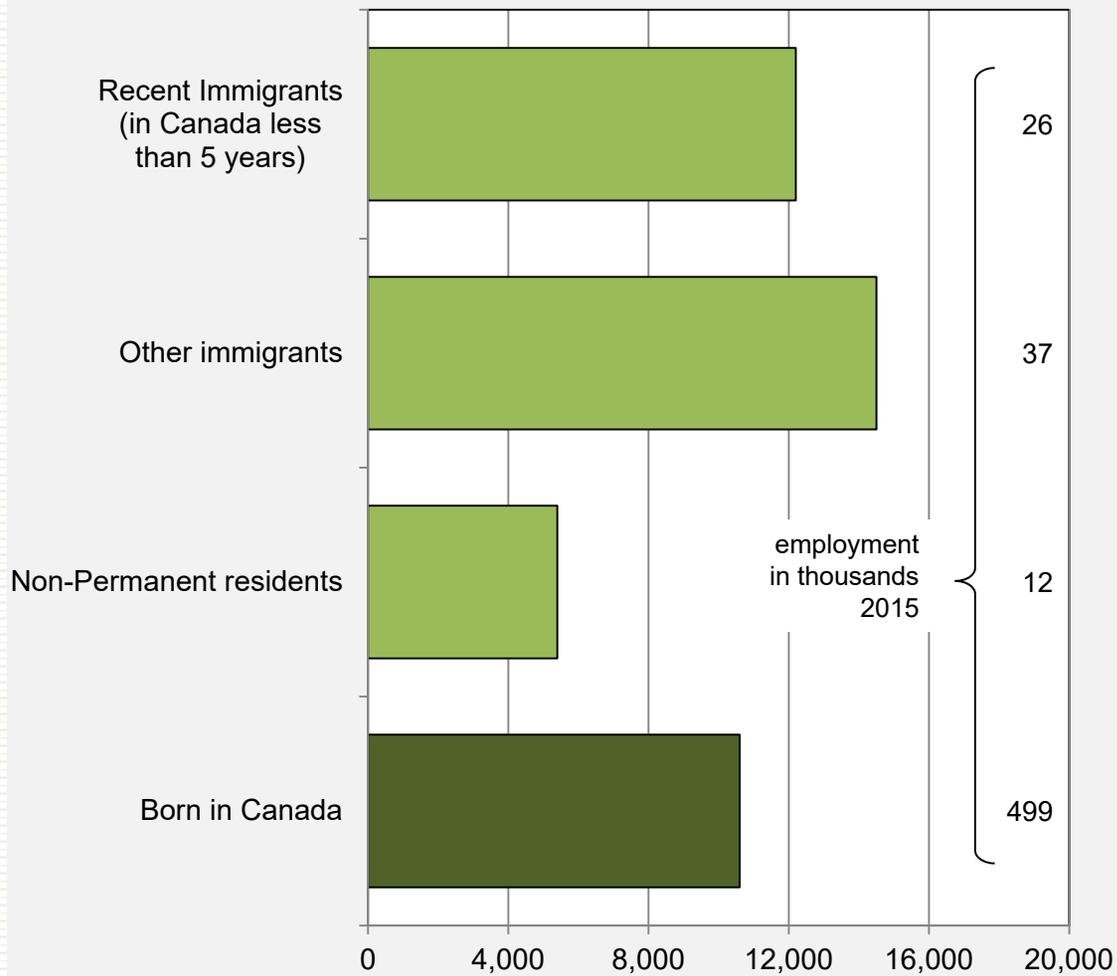


- Recent immigrants are much younger, on average, than other Saskatchewan residents.
- More than one-half (56%) of the immigrants in the twelve months ending in July 2015 were in the 20 to 39 age group. The proportion is near 80% if you include their children.
- This has had a dramatic impact on the age structure of the province's population and is partly responsible for the increase in the number of school-aged children.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

LABOUR MARKET ACTIVITY - EMPLOYMENT

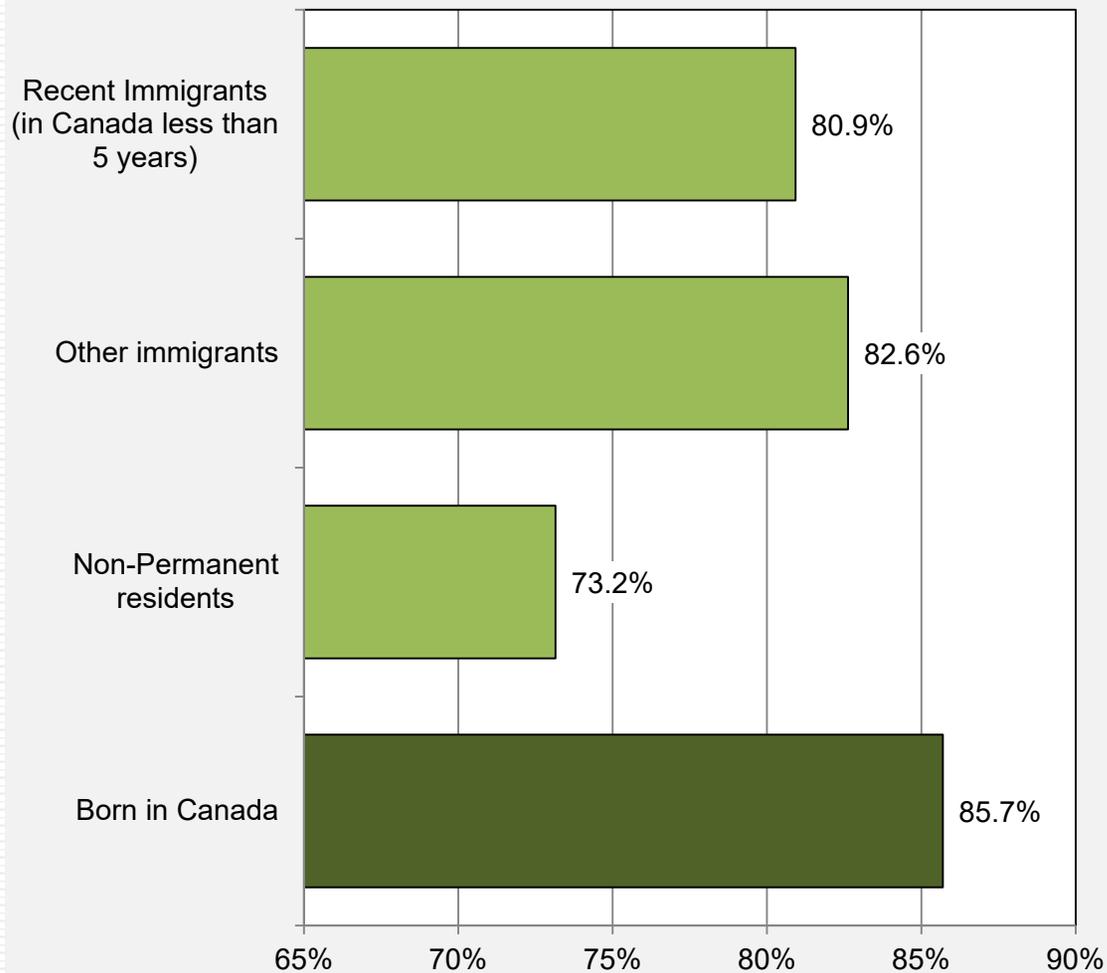
Employment Growth, 2010 to 2015



- Employment grew by 42,700 between 2010 and 2015 – the equivalent of more than 8,000 jobs per year.
- The majority of the employment growth (75%) was among immigrants and non-permanent residents.
- The proportions are still small. Canada-born residents accounted for 87% of employment in 2015.

LABOUR MARKET ACTIVITY – EMPLOYMENT RATES

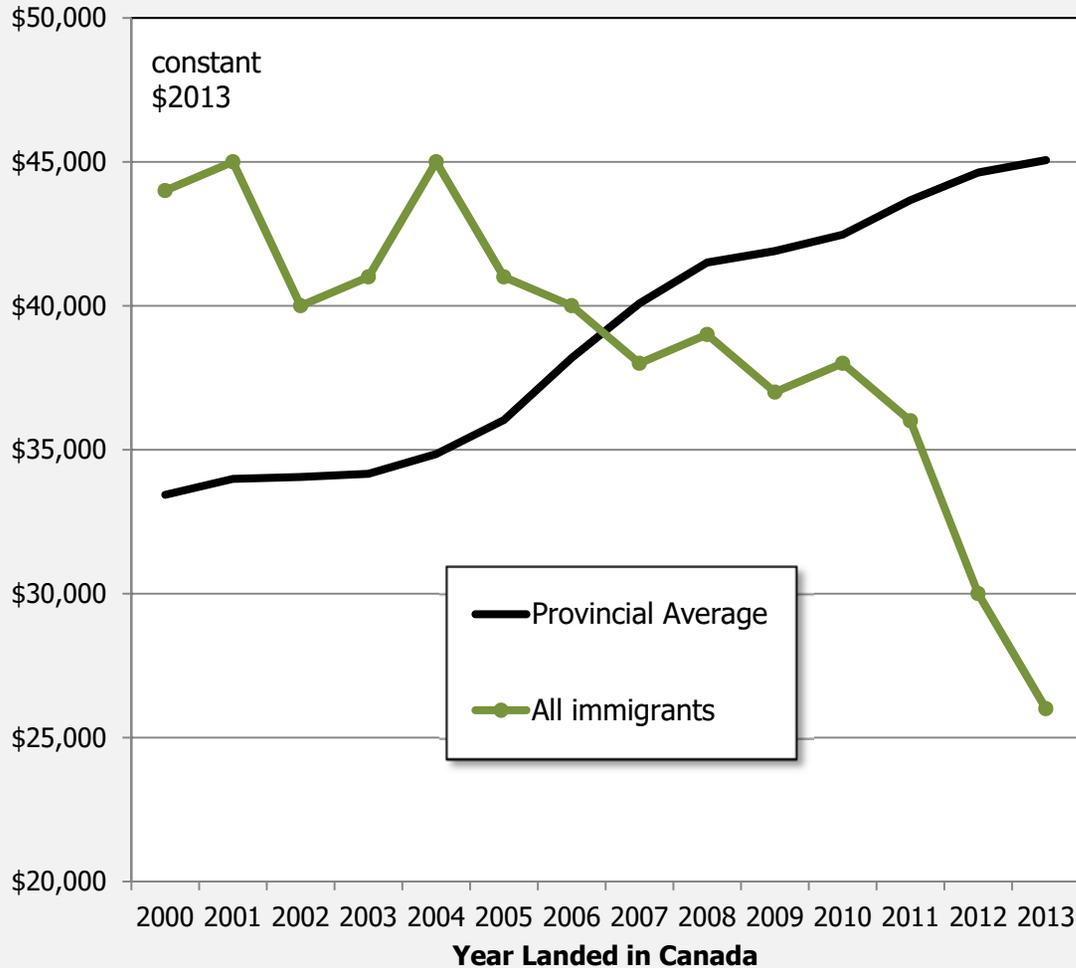
Employment Rates in 2015, 25 to 54 Years of Age



- In the primary labour market age group, 25 to 54 years of age, the employment rate among immigrants is almost as high as it is for those born in Canada.
- The low employment rates among non-permanent residents will be because of the large number of students and refugee claimants in this category.

EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS

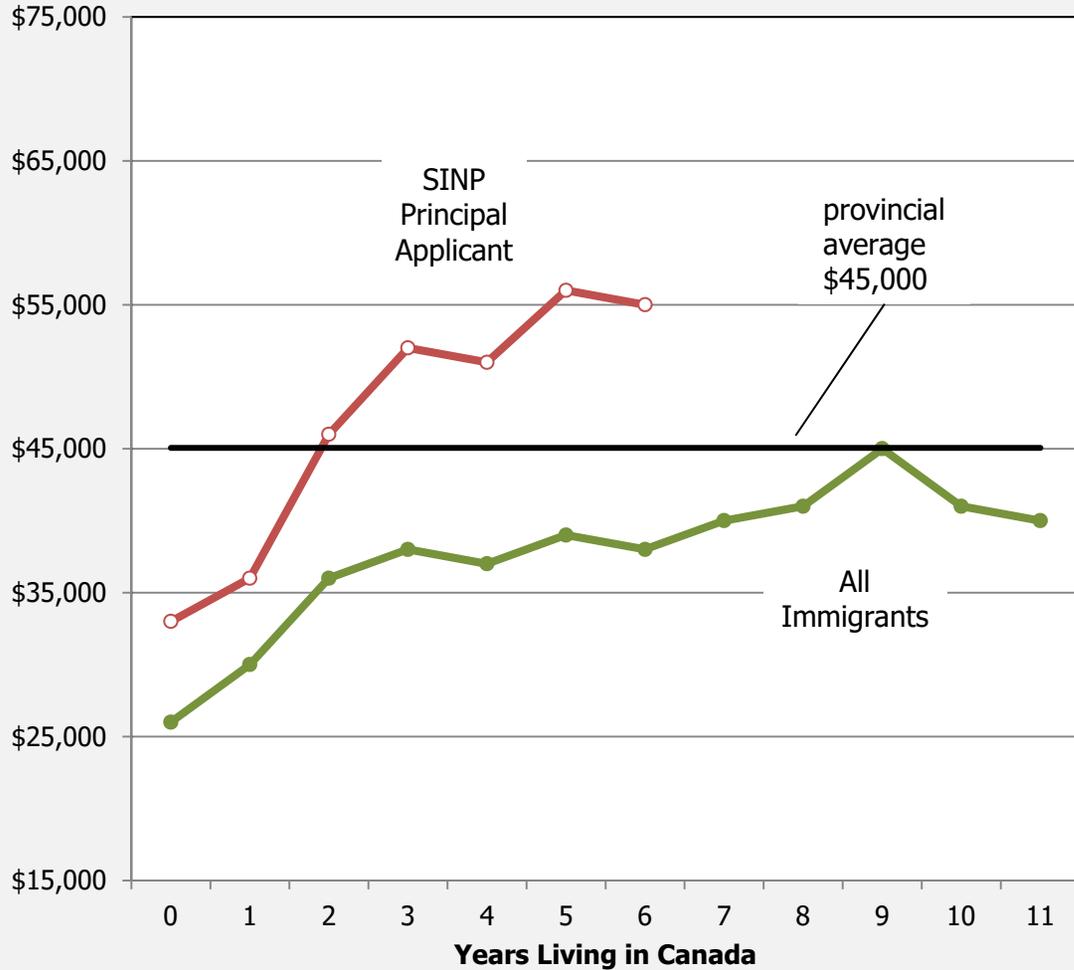
Average Employment Income Among All Immigrants in Saskatchewan



- Statistics Canada uses income tax records to track income for immigrants over time. These figures represent the average employment income before taxes. The averages include only those with at least some employment income and are adjusted for inflation.
- Immigrants who landed in Canada before the mid 2000s had above-average employment incomes. Those who arrived later have incomes below the average.
- The factors underlying this trend are complex.
 - Recent immigrants may not have had a chance to find suitable employment.
 - The nature of immigration has changed over time.

INCOME VS. YEARS IN CANADA

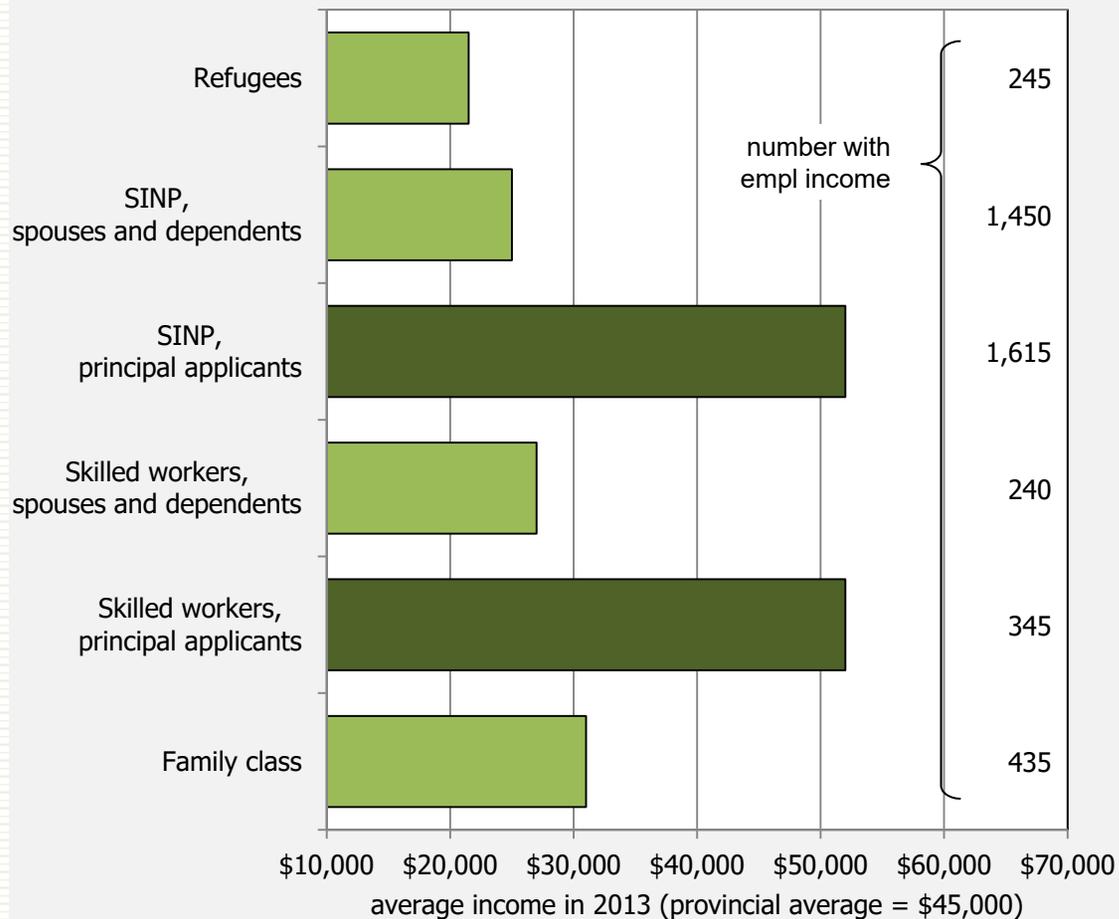
Average Employment Income Among Immigrants in Saskatchewan, 2013



- This looks at employment income of Saskatchewan immigrants in 2013 according to the time they have spent living in Canada.
- There is a dramatic increase in incomes during the first few years of residence. After that, increases are more gradual and even after many years, incomes are still below the provincial average.
- Average incomes for the principal applicants under the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP) grow much more quickly. They are well above the provincial average after only three years in Canada.

2013 INCOME BY CLASS OF IMMIGRANT

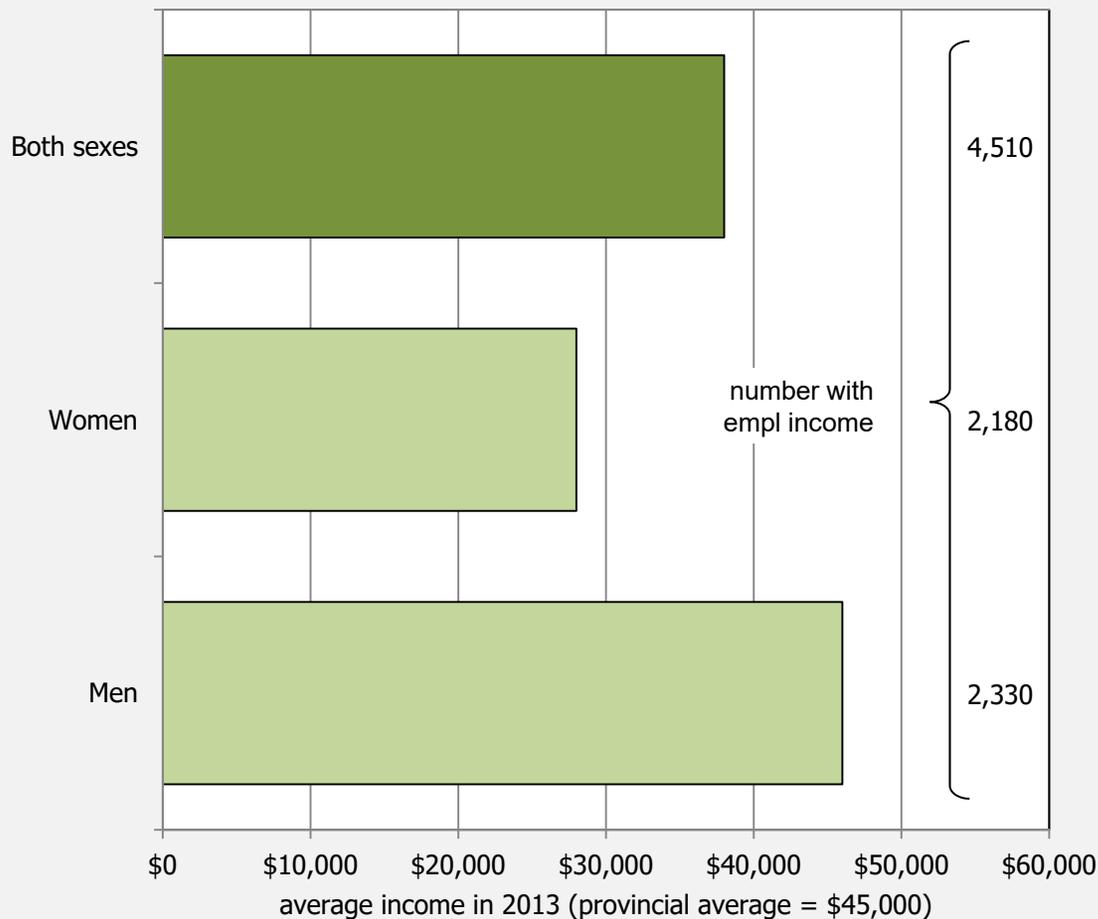
Average Employment Income in 2013 Among Immigrants in Saskatchewan, Landed in 2010



- This looks at a specific group of immigrants, namely the approximately 4,500 who came to Canada in 2010, were living in Saskatchewan in 2013, and had at least some employment income.
- The principal applicants under the SINP and other skilled worker programs had incomes well above the provincial average. Their spouses and children had much lower income.
- Incomes were also lower among those in the family class and among refugees.

2013 INCOME BY SEX

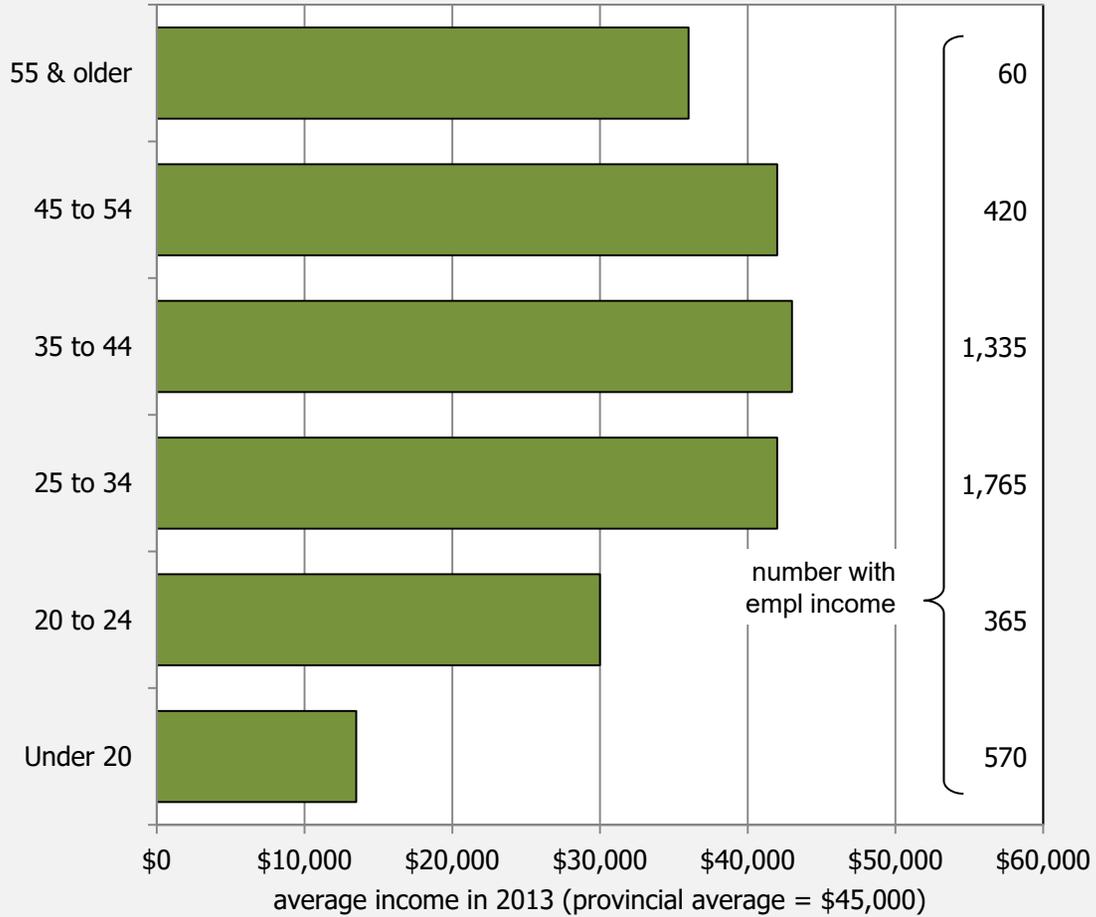
Average Employment Income in 2013 Among Immigrants in Saskatchewan, Landed in 2010



- The differential between men and women is just as pronounced among immigrants as it is in the Canadian born population.
- Women immigrants who came to Canada in 2010 had 2013 employment income that was 61% of the average for men. The provincial average was 65% in 2013.

2013 INCOME BY AGE AT IMMIGRATION

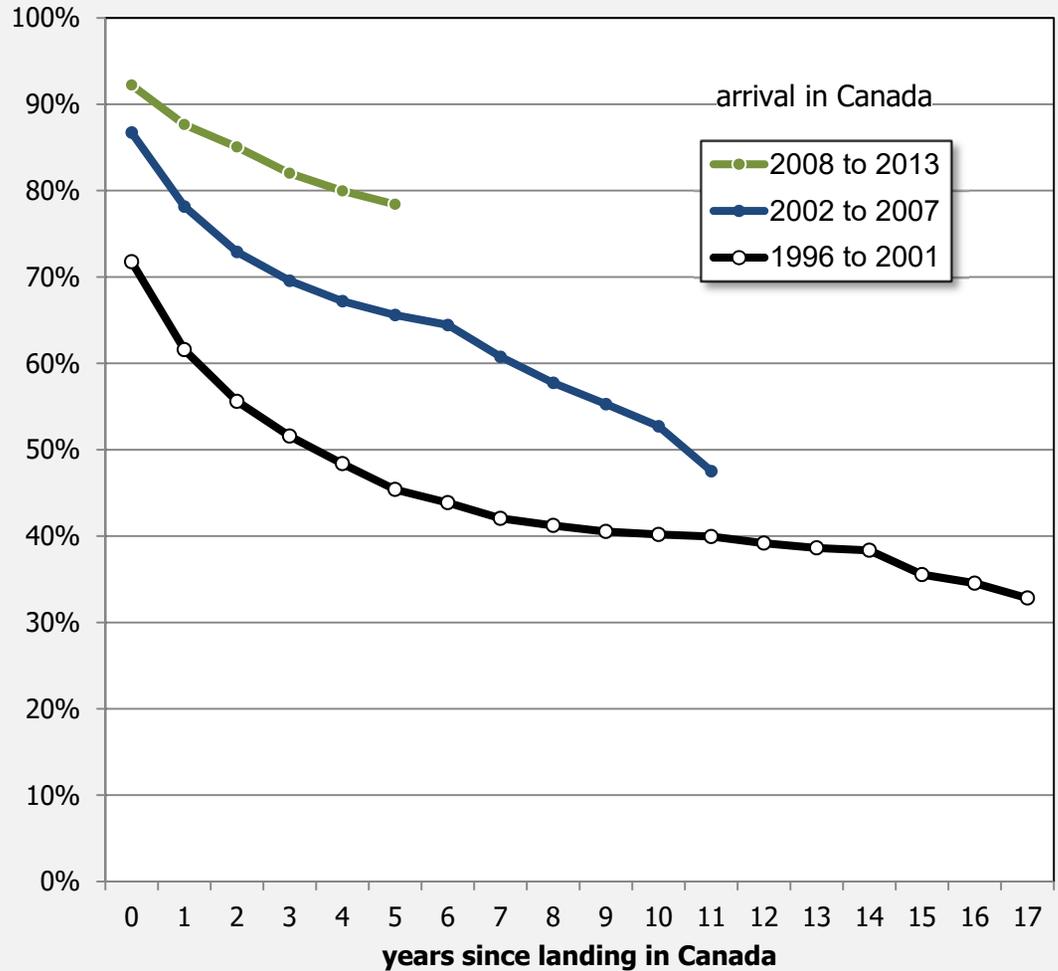
Average Employment Income in 2013 Among Immigrants in Saskatchewan, Landed in 2010, by Age at Landing



- The employment income for immigrants across age groups is much the same way as it is for those born in Canada.

RETENTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO SASKATCHEWAN

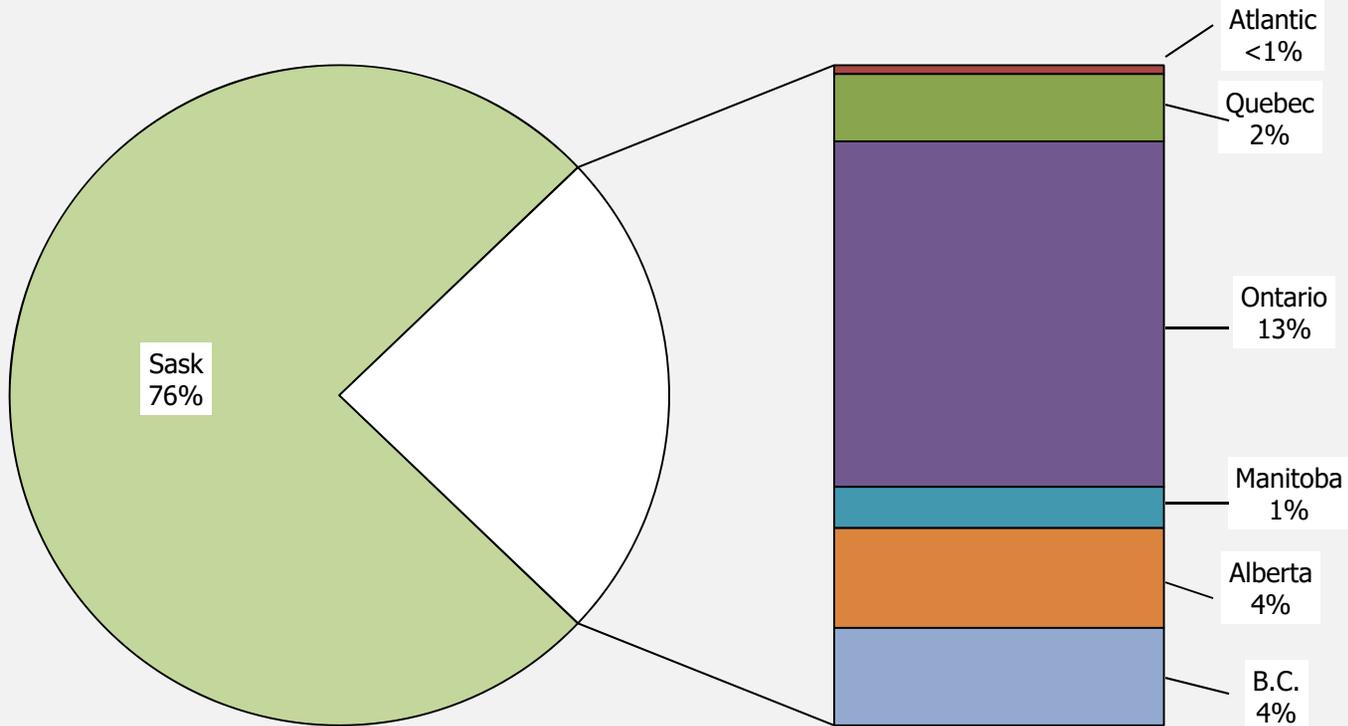
Retention Rate (percent of those who landed in Saskatchewan who are living in Saskatchewan)



- The income tax records can also be used to track mobility.
- This shows that about a third of those who came to Canada in the late 1990s via Saskatchewan were still living here in 2013.
- The retention rate for those who arrived in the early 2000s started out higher but was, ten years after arrival, only 53%.
- Those who came after 2008 are on track to have a higher retention rate.

ATTRACTION OF IMMIGRANTS

Immigrants in Saskatchewan in 2013 by Original Province of Entry



- Saskatchewan has been reasonably successful in attracting those who immigrated to other parts of Canada.
- In 2013, 13% of the immigrant population in Saskatchewan originally landed in Ontario

SUMMARY

- The arrival of immigrants in Saskatchewan is arguably the most important demographic trend in the province over the past ten years.
- Unlike previous immigrants, many of whom were from Europe, the majority of recent arrivals are from Asia.
- The influx of immigrants has increased the number of young adults in the province. Most are coming under the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program.
- Three quarters of the employment growth over the past five years has been among immigrants and non-permanent residents.
- After three years in Canada, employment incomes of immigrants are near the provincial average – above if they are the principal applicants under the provincial nominee program but below if they are refugees or spouses of principal applicants.
- The retention rate of recent immigrants is higher than it has been in the past.