



# Rural and Small Town Canada ANALYSIS BULLETIN



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## Immigrants in rural Canada: 2001 update

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### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Predominantly rural regions attracted about 12,000 immigrants in each of 2001 and 2002, down from a recent peak of 23,000 in 1993.
- ◆ When census divisions are ranked in terms of the share of their population who are new immigrants, 9 of the top 30 were predominantly rural regions (4 in Manitoba, 3 in Alberta and 2 in British Columbia).
- ◆ New immigrants in all types of regions are much more likely to have a university degree.
- ◆ New immigrants in all types of regions report lower earnings.
- ◆ In rural non-metro-adjacent regions, one-quarter of the new immigrants are working in primary-sector occupations.
- ◆ Immigrants in rural northern regions are more educated and report higher earnings and higher employment rates.

### Introduction

An earlier bulletin (Beshiri and Alfred, 2002) indicated that, in 1996, immigrants constituted 6 percent of the population in predominantly rural regions (compared to 27 percent in predominantly urban regions). Recent immigrants were even less likely to be found in predominantly rural regions. Compared to the Canadian-born in predominantly rural regions, immigrants living in predominantly rural regions in 1996 had a relatively higher level of education, a higher employment rate and were more likely to work in professional services.

Immigrants continue to contribute to Canada's

population and workforce. In 2001, 18 percent of Canada's total population were immigrants with 89 percent living in urban regions. The three provinces with the largest urban centres attracted most of the immigrants: 56 percent reside in Ontario, 18 percent in British Columbia and 13 percent in Quebec — a pattern that has remained constant for immigrants who have arrived since 1961. While Canada's three largest cities attract the most immigrants, some 12,000 new immigrants in each of 2001 and 2002 reported going to predominantly rural regions.



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## Box 1

## Definitions

### GEOGRAPHY

**Predominantly rural regions** are census divisions (CDs) where more than 50 percent of the population lives in a rural community. A **rural community** has a density less than 150 persons per square kilometre. The predominantly rural regions are disaggregated into three sub-regions: rural metro-adjacent regions, rural non-metro-adjacent regions and rural northern regions.

**Intermediate regions** are CDs where 15 to 49 percent of the population lives in rural communities.

**Predominantly urban regions** are CDs where less than 15 percent of the population lives in a rural community.

### POPULATION

**Population groups** studied in the paper are tabulated from the 2001 Census of Population and include:

**Immigrants** are those born outside of Canada and are, or have been, landed immigrants. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have lived in Canada for many years while others are recent arrivals. We have grouped immigrants according to their period of arrival, as follows:

- Pre-1981: those who arrived in Canada previous to 1981
- Recent: those who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1990
- More recent: those who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1995
- New: those who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001.

**Canadian-born** are those born in Canada and therefore are not part of any immigrant group. Note that the children of immigrants who are born in Canada are counted with the Canadian-born population.

**Visible minority population** is defined by the Employment Equity Act (1986) as those, other than Aboriginal, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. For the exact question on the 2001 Census of Population, see question 19 on the 2001 Form 2B, Population Questionnaire (Statistics Canada, 2002).

**Non-visible minority populations** are those who are Caucasian in race or white in colour.

**Non-permanent people** are those who are not Canadian citizens by birth and do not have landed immigrant status (e.g., people with a student or employment visa, a Minister's permit, or were refugee claimants) at the time of the 2001 Census. They are excluded from this study.

### LABOUR

**Experienced core labour force** are those, aged 25 to 54 years, excluding institutional residents, who are employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census Day, and who had worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2000 or 2001.

**Occupations** have been separated into the following groups:

#### **Professional services**

- Management
- Business, finance and administration
- Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
- Health
- Social science, education, government service and religion

#### **Cultural**

Art, culture, recreation and sport (Note: Due to the low numbers in this occupational group, cultural occupations have not been included in this analysis)

#### **Sales and service** (e.g., retail trades, real estate agents, police/firefighters, travel agents)

#### **Trades and industrial**

- Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
- Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

#### **Primary** (e.g., farmers, crop harvesters, fishing boat deckhands, miners, chainsaw operators)

**Employment rate** refers to the number of people employed in the week prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population (for the given age class).

*Source:* Statistics Canada (2002).

**Box 2**

**Data Sources**

**Census of Population, 2001**

The Census reports on where people reside on Census Day and does not account for their movement since their arrival in Canada. None of the data was age standardized. Places in the text where this becomes more important are highlighted.

**Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, 1972 – 2003, CANSIM II Table 051-0035**

For each year and for each census division, the Demography Division publishes, in CANSIM II, an estimate of the total population and an estimate of each component of population change (i.e., births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants).

**Few immigrants reside in predominantly rural regions**

The immigrant proportion of each region’s population varies considerably (Figure 1). In predominantly urban regions, immigrants made up 28 percent of the total population in 2001, compared with only 6 percent in predominantly rural regions. The share of immigrants was slightly higher in rural metro-adjacent regions than in rural non-metro-adjacent and rural northern regions. New immigrants were most prominent in predominantly urban regions.

In 2001, there were 580 thousand immigrants residing in predominantly rural regions — almost unchanged since 1996 (Figure 1 and Appendix Table 2). While rural metro-adjacent regions gained about 5,900 immigrants, rural non-metro-adjacent regions and rural northern regions lost a combined total of about 6,900 immigrants.

Immigrants who settled in predominantly rural regions preferred the higher-income provinces (British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta) and the Yukon (Figure 2). In the predominantly rural regions of Saskatchewan and Canada’s five most eastern provinces, immigrants represented less than 4 percent of the total population.

**Figure 1**

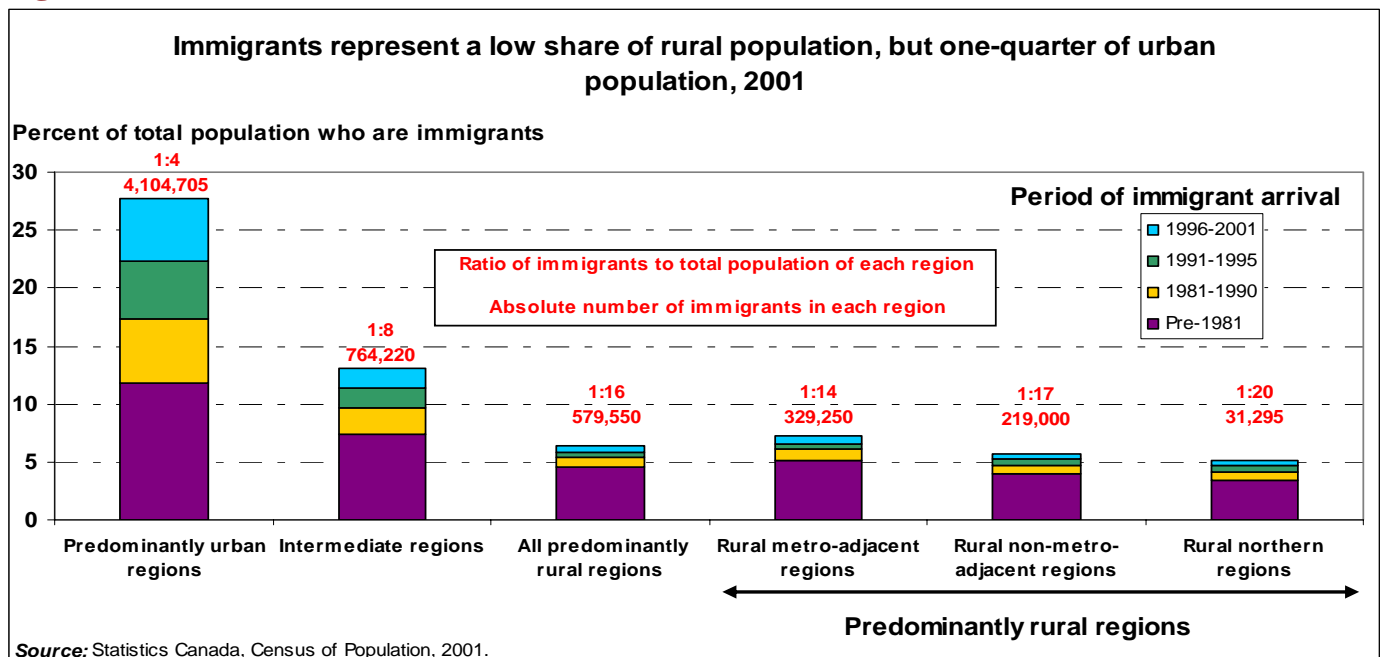
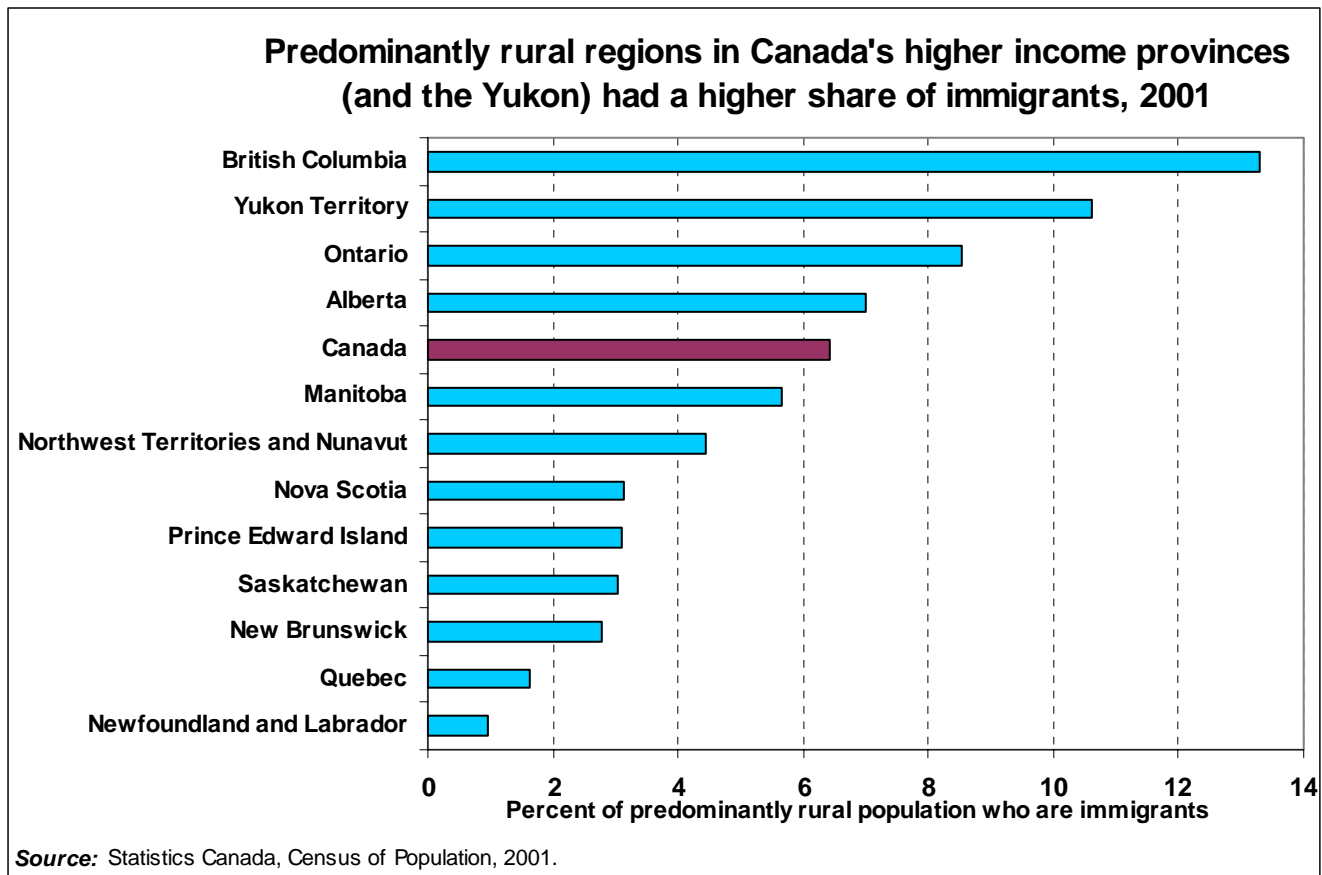


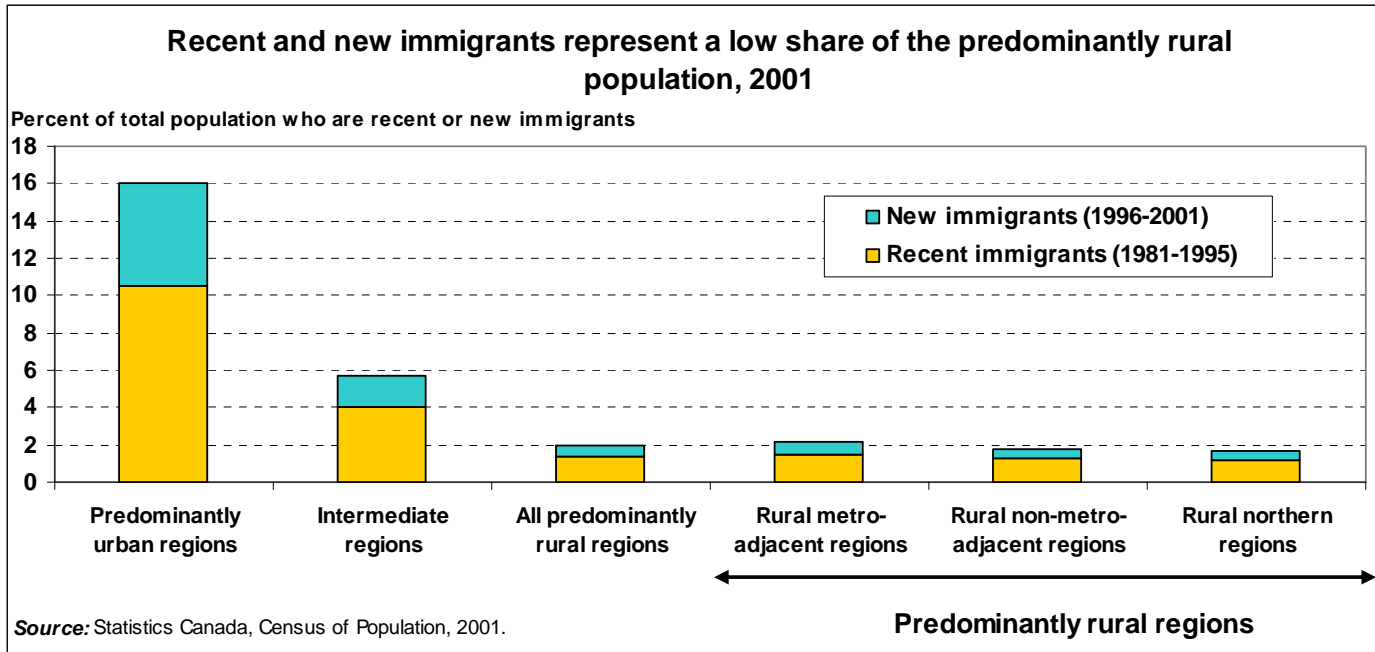
Figure 2



Recent and new immigrants (for definitions, see Box 1) make up a small proportion of the population of predominantly rural regions (Figure

3). These immigrants were overwhelmingly found in predominantly urban regions.

**Figure 3**



Using annual data estimates of the Components of Population Growth (released by Demography Division, Statistic Canada) the arrival of immigrants to predominantly rural regions peaked at 23,200 immigrants in 1993 (Figure 4). These annual arrivals represented about one-quarter of one percent (0.26 percent) of the 1993 predominantly rural population. In each of 2001 and 2002, just over 12,000 immigrants arrived in predominantly rural regions (Appendix Table 3). These annual arrivals represented 0.13 percent of the total population (Appendix Table 5). Predominantly rural regions in Manitoba (0.32 percent), Alberta (0.30 percent) and the Yukon (0.23 percent) were relatively more successful in attracting immigrants in 2002.

Some specific regions were able to attract relatively more immigrants than other regions<sup>1</sup>. For example, the number of immigrants who arrive in Toronto on an annual basis represent 2.9 percent of Toronto’s total population (Table 1,

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix Table 1 for other ways to identify the top census divisions that receive immigrants.

which shows the annual average for the 2000 to 2002 period).

The predominantly rural region with the highest share of new immigrants in the population in the 2000 to 2002 period is:

- Census Division #3 in Manitoba, which includes the towns of Winkler, Altona and Morden. In the 2000-2002 period, annual immigrant arrivals represented 1.7 percent of the population.

The next 3 predominantly rural regions with relatively high rates of immigrant arrivals are:

- Census Division #2 in Alberta, which includes Lethbridge and Brooks;
- Census Division #16 in Alberta, which includes Fort McMurray; and
- Census Division #2 in Manitoba which includes Steinbach.

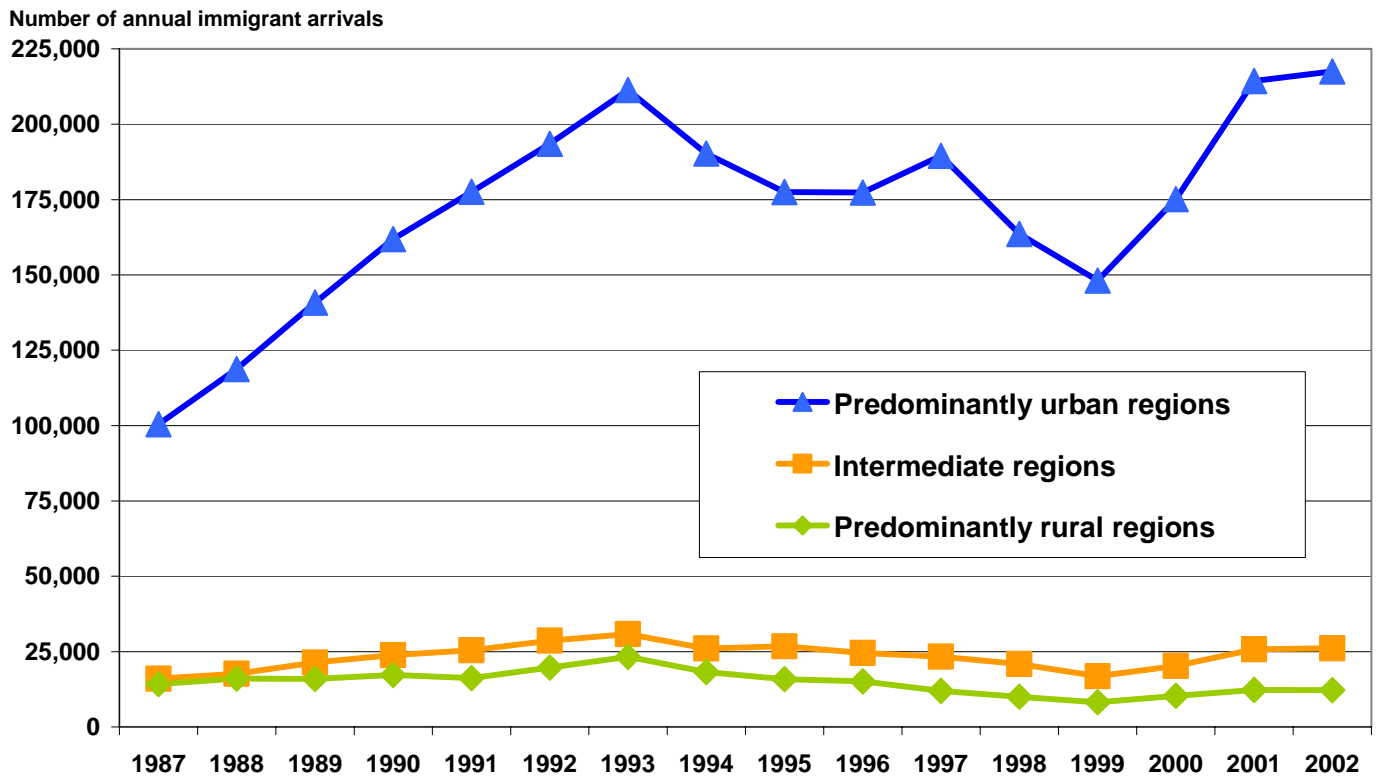
Many factors determine where immigrants settle. The Manitoba towns of Winkler, Altona, Morden

and Steinbach have a strong Mennonite tradition that has attracted immigrants from the international Mennonite community. There is also a growing manufacturing sector to provide jobs for these and other new arrivals. Many new immigrants have moved to Brooks, Alberta

attracted by jobs in a beef slaughter and processing facility and a thriving international community of 70 different languages (Steele, 2002). The oil sands project in Fort McMurray continues to provide jobs for new arrivals.

**Figure 4**

**12 thousand immigrants arrived in predominantly rural regions in 2001 and 2002, down from the peak of 1993**



Source: Statistics Canada, Components of annual population change, CANSIM II Table 051-0035.

**Table 1**

In the 2000 to 2002 period, the annual arrival of immigrants represented 2.91 percent of Toronto's population		
Census division	Type of region	Annual arrival of immigrants as percent of total population (2000 to 2002 average)
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality, Ontario	Predominantly urban	<b>2.91</b>
Peel Regional Municipality, Ontario (west of Toronto)	Predominantly urban	<b>2.15</b>
<b>Manitoba Census Division No. 3 (includes Altona, Morden and Winkler)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>1.71</b>
Greater Vancouver Regional District, British Columbia	Predominantly urban	<b>1.64</b>
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Montréal, Québec	Predominantly urban	<b>1.43</b>
Essex County, Ontario (includes Windsor)	Intermediate	<b>1.15</b>
Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality, Ontario	Predominantly urban	<b>1.08</b>
York Regional Municipality, Ontario	Intermediate	<b>1.02</b>
Alberta Census Division No. 6 (includes Calgary)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.83</b>
Waterloo Regional Municipality, Ontario	Predominantly urban	<b>0.81</b>
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality, Ontario	Predominantly urban	<b>0.79</b>
Sherbrooke, Québec	Intermediate	<b>0.78</b>
Middlesex County, Ontario (includes London)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.68</b>
<b>Alberta Census Division No. 2 (includes Lethbridge and Brooks)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Alberta Census Division No. 16 (includes Fort McMurray)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Manitoba Census Division No. 2 (includes Steinbach)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.60</b>
Wellington County, Ontario (includes Guelph)	Intermediate	<b>0.59</b>
Communauté.-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais, Québec (includes Hull)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.56</b>
Champlain, Québec (south of Montréal)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Manitoba Census Division No. 1 (located north-east of Winnipeg)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.50</b>
Manitoba Census Division No. 11 (Winnipeg)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Alberta Census Division No. 15 (includes Canmore)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.48</b>
Halton Regional Municipality, Ontario (north-west of Toronto)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.47</b>
<b>Fraser-Fort George Regional District, British Columbia (includes Prince George)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.45</b>
<b>Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, British Columbia (Squamish is north of Vancouver)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.45</b>
Alberta Census Division No. 11 (includes Edmonton)	Predominantly urban	<b>0.40</b>
<b>Manitoba Census Division No. 15 (includes Minnedosa and Neepawa)</b>	<b>Predominantly rural</b>	<b>0.40</b>
Halifax County, Nova Scotia	Intermediate	<b>0.37</b>
York County, New Brunswick (includes Fredericton)	Intermediate	<b>0.34</b>
Frontenac County, Ontario (includes Kingston)	Intermediate	<b>0.33</b>
Saskatchewan Division No. 11 (includes Saskatoon)	Intermediate	<b>0.33</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, Components of annual population change by census division, CANSIM II Table 051-0035.

**Visible minority immigrants make up an increasing share of total immigrants, but few of them reside in predominantly rural regions**

The country of origin of immigrants has changed over time significantly — the majority of new immigrants to Canada are now members of a visible minority group (see Box 1). Of those immigrants who arrived between 1996 and 2001, 73 percent were visible minority immigrants,

compared with about 3 percent of all immigrants who had arrived four decades earlier (data not shown). By 2001, there were almost 2.7 million visible minority immigrants residing in Canada, representing 49 percent of all immigrants.

In predominantly rural regions, visible minority immigrants numbered 93,500, representing 16 percent of all predominantly rural immigrants and almost 3.5 percent of all visible minority immigrants in Canada.



## **Immigrants in rural regions are better educated than the Canadian-born**

In 2001, the proportion of total immigrants<sup>2</sup> with lower educational attainment, specifically with less than a high school diploma, was similar to that of the Canadian-born. A larger proportion of total immigrants reported higher levels of educational attainment — i.e., were university graduates — than the Canadian-born. In rural regions, on average, immigrants were markedly more educated than the Canadian-born.

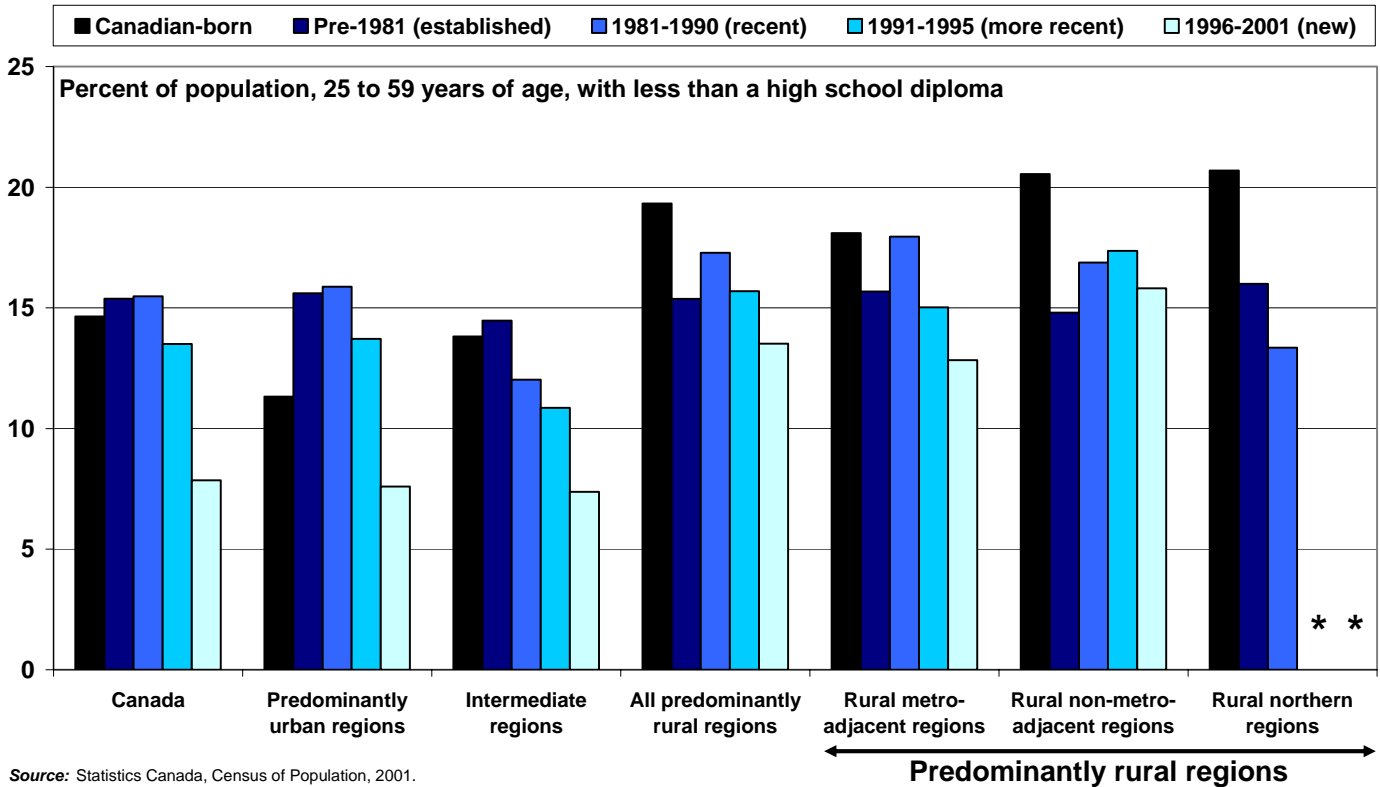
In Canada, in 2001, 15 percent of the Canadian-born (25 to 59 years of age) had not graduated from high school (Figure 5). The proportion for total immigrants was similar. But a review by region shows a more interesting story. In predominantly urban regions, 11 percent of the Canadian-born had less than a high school diploma whereas most immigrant groups had a slightly higher share without a high school diploma. However, only a small share (8 percent) of new immigrants lacked a high school diploma. In predominantly rural regions, a higher proportion of the Canadian-born had not graduated from high school.

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<sup>2</sup>. In this bulletin, the sub-total for ‘total immigrants’ is discussed but not shown in the figures. Data related to ‘total immigrants’ is the weighted average of all the immigrant groups.

**Figure 5**

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



In all regions, Canadian-born women were better educated than Canadian-born men, that is, a greater proportion of women had completed their school diploma and a larger or similar proportion had a university degree (data not shown). The immigrant groups were similar in that a greater share of women had completed their high school diploma compared to men, but they differed due to the much smaller share of women with a university degree, compared to immigrant men.

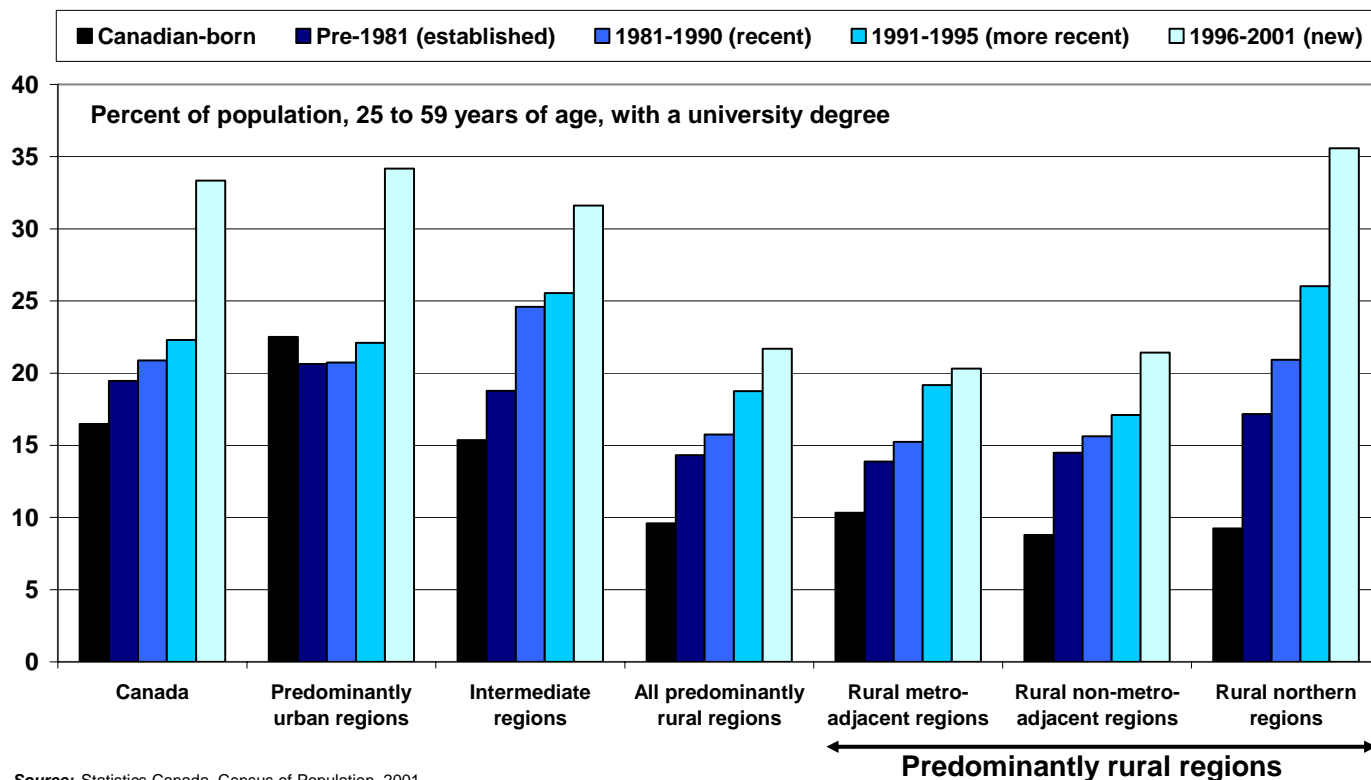
Regarding university graduates, 23 percent of total immigrants had graduated from university compared to 17 percent of the Canadian-born. Generally, across all region types, recent and new immigrants were much more likely than the Canadian-born to be university graduates

(Figure 6)<sup>3</sup>. This is mainly the result of immigration policy that favours people with more education. In all regions, a greater proportion of the visible minority immigrants than of the non-visible minority immigrants were university graduates. This is more significant in the rural regions and is due to the higher education levels of the visible minority new immigrants (1996 - 2001 arrivals) (data not shown).

<sup>3</sup> This data has not been age standardized. Despite the use of the age group 25 to 59, the average age of the Canadian-born is higher than the immigrants resulting in some favourable bias toward immigrants who being younger will more likely have a higher education.

**Figure 6**

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



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

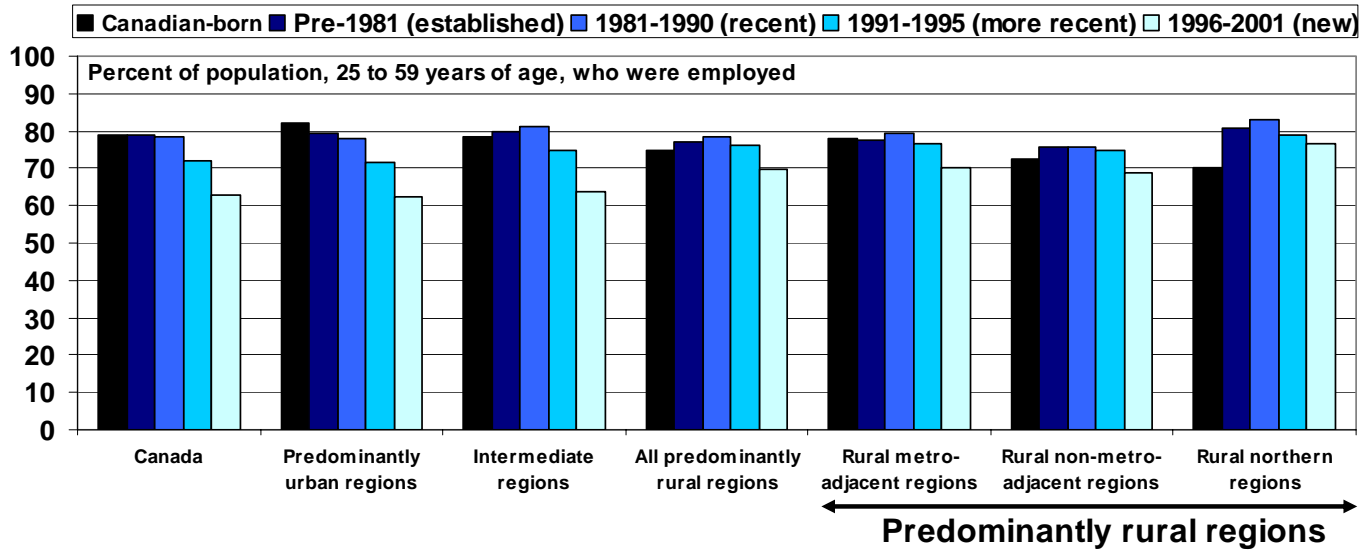
**Most immigrants living in predominantly rural regions are more likely to be employed, compared to the Canadian-born**

Within each type of predominantly rural region, total immigrants were more likely to be employed than the Canadian-born (Figure 7). Only the new immigrants did not do as well as the Canadian-

born. Another exception was in the rural northern regions where all immigrant groups bettered the Canadian-born regarding their employment rate.

**Figure 7**

**In predominantly rural regions most immigrants, except new immigrants, had better employment rates compared to the Canadian-born, 2001**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

However, the high immigrant employment rates belie the acute gender differences. For each immigrant group, the female-male gap in employment rates is higher than for the Canadian-born. For all predominantly rural regions, the female-male employment gap for the Canadian-born was 10.7 percentage points (Table 2). The gap was higher for immigrant groups – ranging

from 12.7 percentage points for recent immigrants to 17.6 percentage points for new immigrants. Thus, immigrant women are less likely to be employed. In all types of regions, the more recent the immigrant, the greater the female-male gap in the employment rates. In many cases, men had found work in the rural regions but their spouses had not.

**Table 2**

**Gender differences in employment rate<sup>1</sup>**

	Canadian-born	Immigrants				
		Total	Pre-1981 (established)	1981 - 1990 (recent)	1991 - 1995 (more recent)	1996 - 2001 (new)
Canada	10.3	13.9	13.6	12.7	12.8	17.6
Predominantly urban regions	9.9	13.6	13.3	12.6	12.6	17.3
Intermediate regions	10.6	14.6	14.9	12.4	13.7	18.6
All predominantly rural regions	10.7	13.9	13.6	12.7	12.8	17.6
Rural metro-adjacent regions	11.5	13.6	13.3	12.6	12.6	17.3
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	10.3	14.6	14.9	12.4	13.7	18.6
Rural northern regions	6.6	14.0	13.6	15.0	14.7	21.2

<sup>1</sup> The gender employment rate difference was calculated by subtracting the female employment rate from the male employment rate.

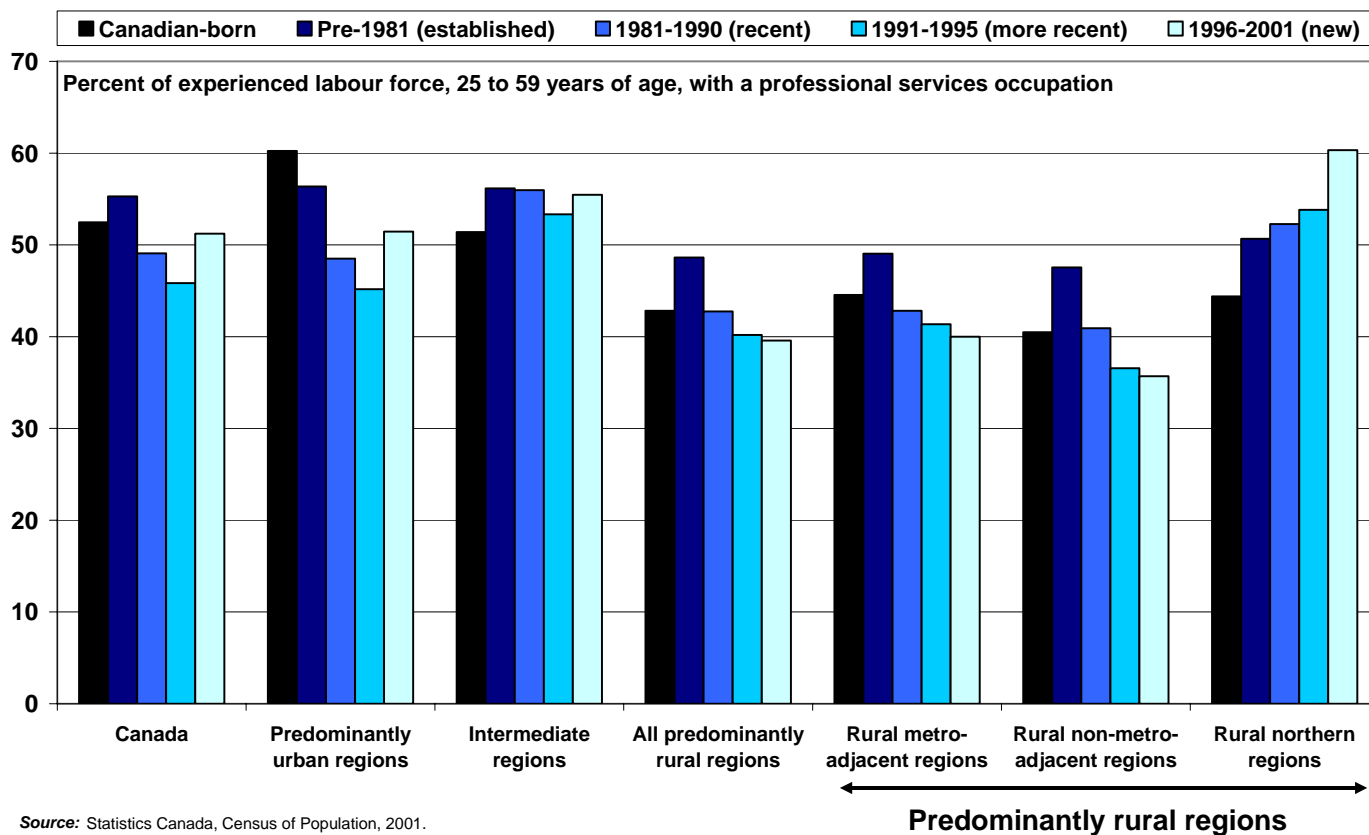
## Employment in professional services occupations

At the Canada-level, the share of immigrants who are employed in professional services is roughly similar to the Canadian-born (Figure 8). However, in the predominantly rural regions, pre-1981 immigrants had the highest share working in professional services. Each new wave of immigrants had less of a share in this employment type. This pattern prevailed in all the rural regions except the rural northern regions where

this pattern was reversed – all immigrant groups had a higher share working in professional services than the Canadian-born. Immigrants who had the required education and experience and the advantage of greater mobility moved to the North to claim skilled jobs. Two distinctions were seen in predominantly urban regions: the Canadian-born have the highest share working in professional services and the new immigrant share surpassed both the shares of recent immigrants and more recent immigrants employed in professional services.

Figure 8

**New immigrants in rural regions were the least likely to be employed in professional services — except in rural northern regions, 2001**



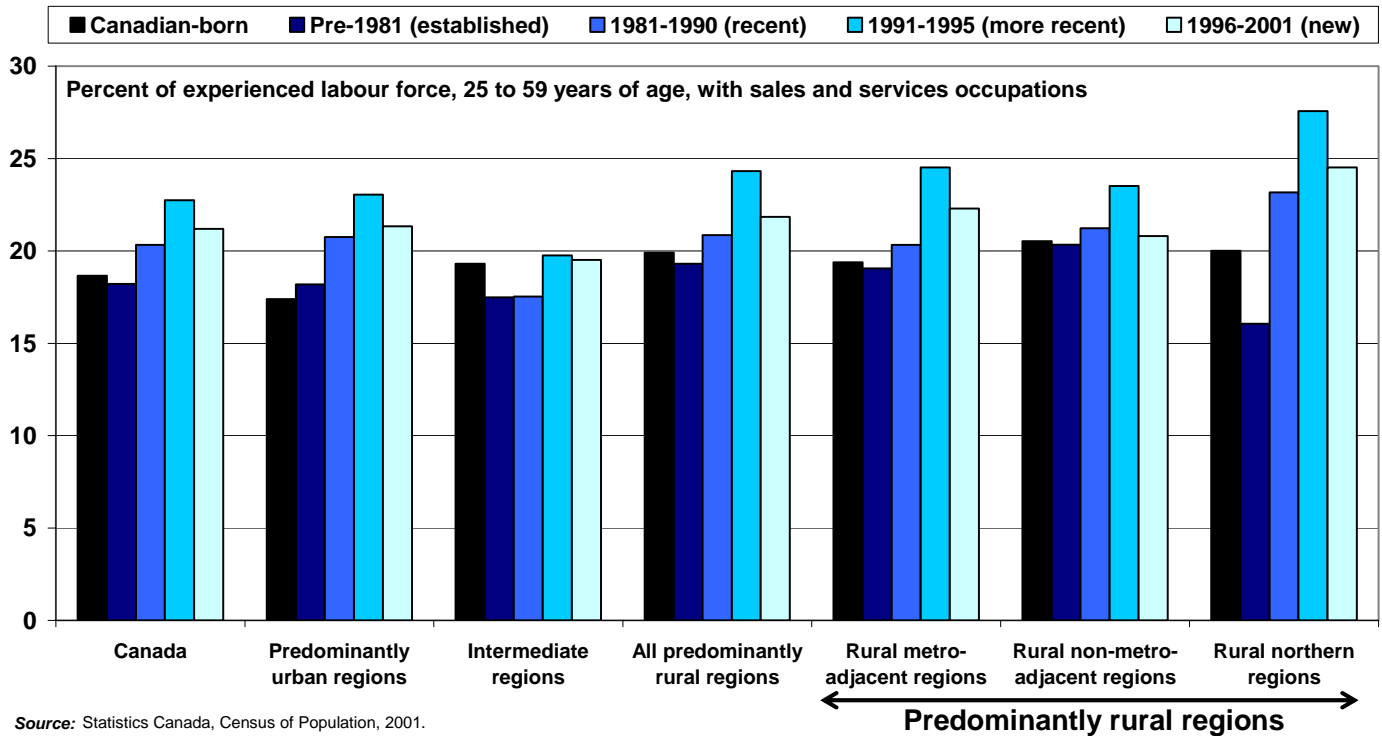
## Employment in sales and services occupations

Except for established immigrants, all immigrant groups were more likely to be employed in sales and services occupations compared to the Canadian-born, in each region (Figure 9). Almost each successive wave of immigrants reported a

greater share working in sales and services occupations in each region. However, the new immigrants who arrived in the 1996 to 2001 period did not follow this pattern and their share decreased compared to immigrants who arrived in the earlier period.

**Figure 9**

**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.

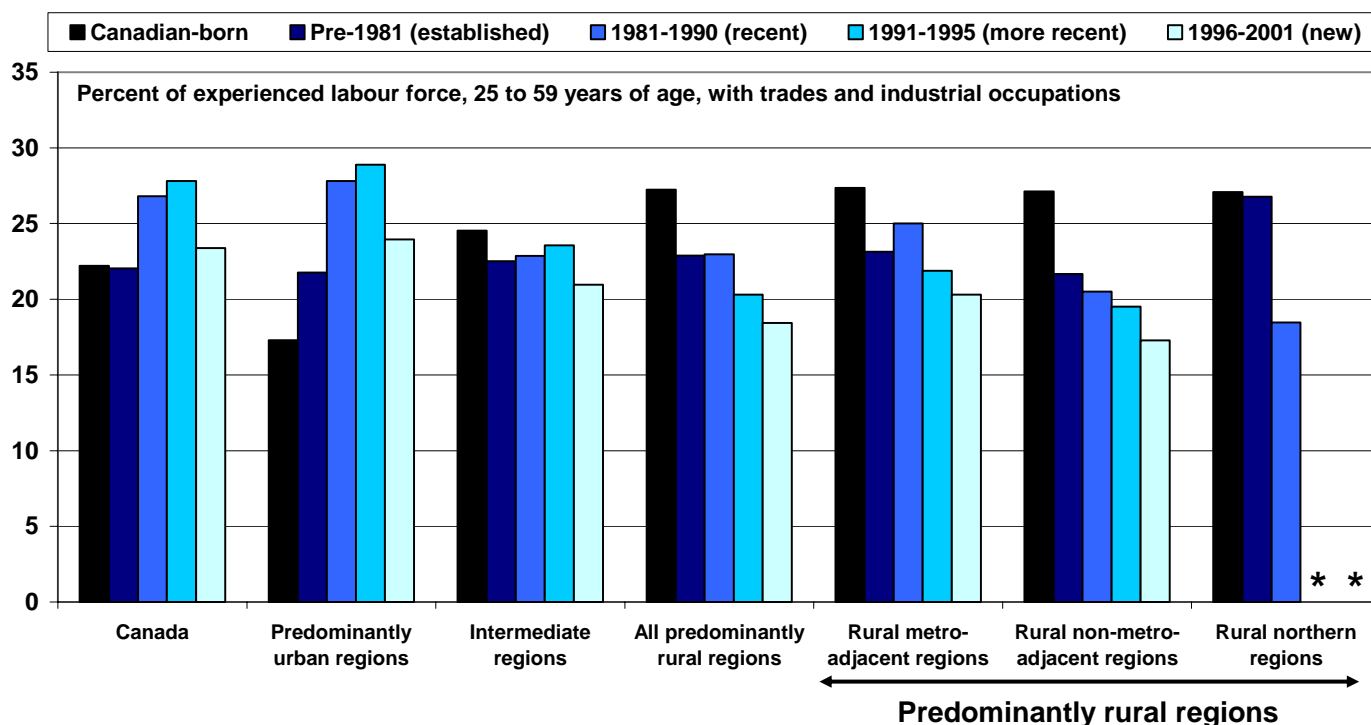
<sup>1</sup> The comparisons for more recent and new immigrants in Rural northern regions should be regarded with care. The long questionnaire is enumerated for a 20 percent sample and the sample size for these two groups is only 83 and 63 respectively.

## Employment in trades and industrial occupations

The predominantly urban region’s pattern of new immigrants working in trades and industrial<sup>4</sup> occupations is so strong that it generates the Canada-level outcome that immigrants are more likely to be working in these occupations, compared to the Canadian-born (Figure 10). However, in all other types of regions, the share of immigrants working in trades and industrial is lower than the Canadian-born.

**Figure 10**

**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.

<sup>4</sup> Trades and industrial occupations includes: trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations, occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (see Box 1 Definitions)

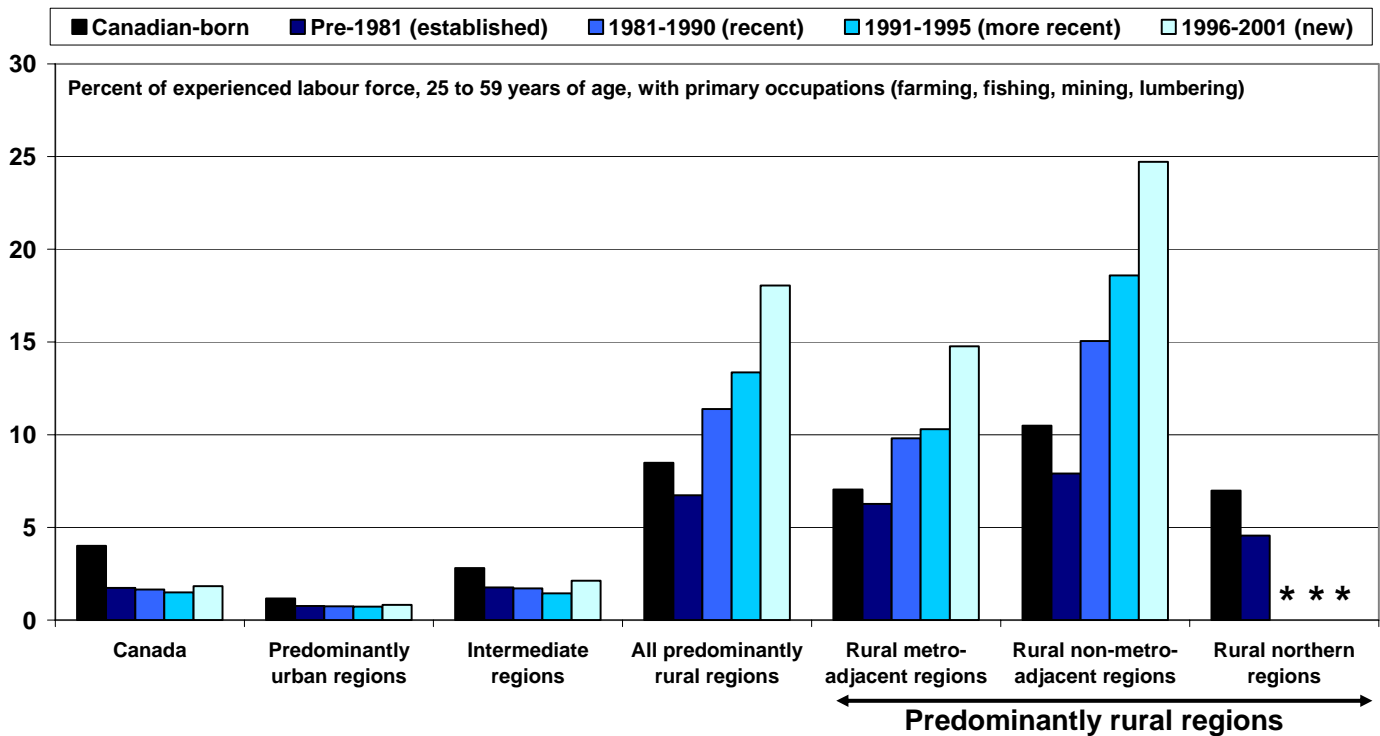
## Employment in primary sector occupations

At the Canada-level, only 4 percent of the Canadian-born and only 2 percent of immigrants are employed in primary-sector occupations (such as farming, fishing, mining and lumbering) (Figure 11). However, in both rural metro-adjacent regions and rural non-metro-adjacent

regions, a relatively high share of recent and new immigrants is working in these occupational groups. Among new immigrants residing in rural non-metro-adjacent regions, 25 percent are working in primary sector occupations — compared to only 10 percent of the Canadian-born.

**Figure 11**

**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.

It is interesting to note the destinations of these primary worker immigrants. Of the 22,000 immigrants who were working in primary industries in predominantly rural regions in 2001, 38 percent had gone to British Columbia – mainly to the Fraser Valley and the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District and 25 percent to

Ontario – mainly to the counties of Haldimand-Norfolk, Elgin and Huron. These same census divisions have maintained their draw for immigrants in primary jobs as many new immigrants (1996-2001) in these census divisions are employed in this occupational group.



## Earnings of new immigrants are relatively lower

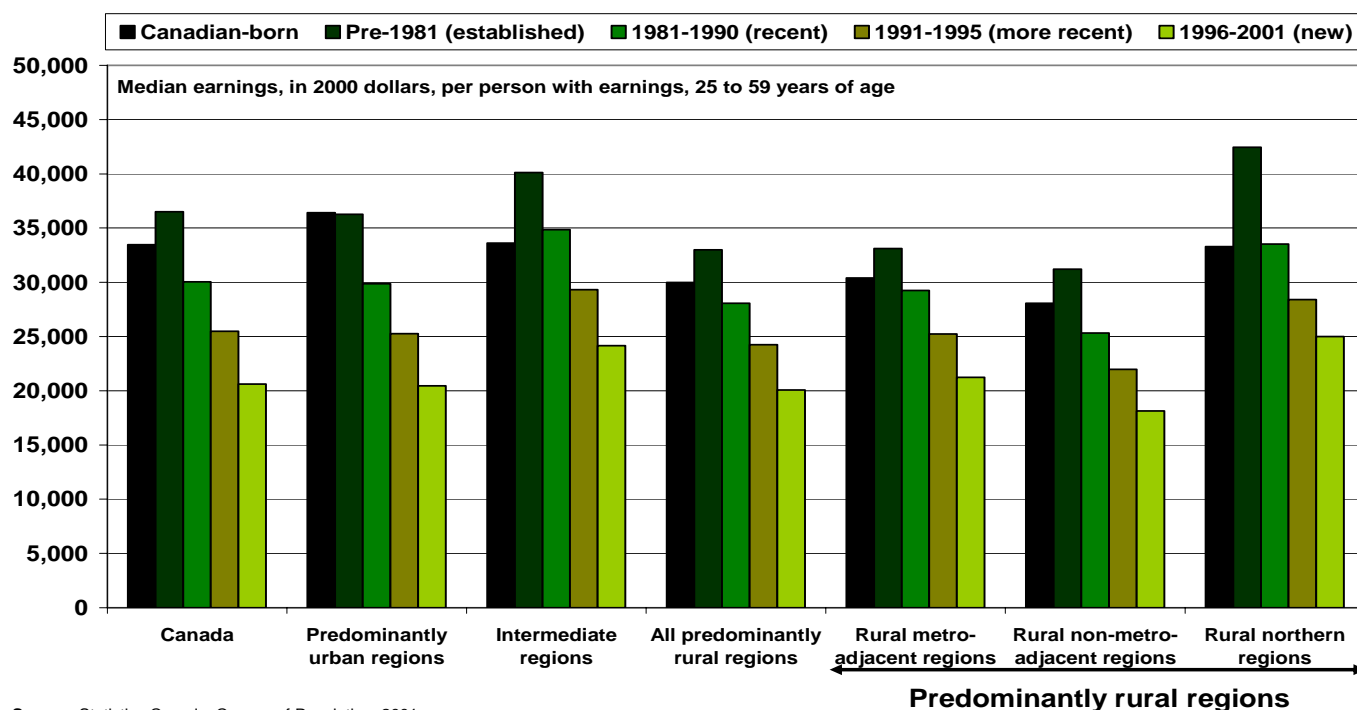
The more recent the period of arrival of the immigrant, the lower is the level of earned income per worker (Figure 12). Interestingly, for each period of arrival, immigrants residing in intermediate regions and rural northern regions report somewhat higher earnings than the immigrants in the other types of regions. The most established immigrant group has the highest median income in all the regions. But it should be remembered that while this bulletin only studied the age group 25-59 for each group type, the average age of each immigrant group varies. The average age of the established immigrants is highest. Thus, many established immigrants have reached their mature stage of employment when incomes are at their maximum.

All female groups in each region earned less than their regional male counterparts (data not shown). In 2001 in predominantly rural regions, both Canadian-born women and new female immigrants earned 35 percent less than their male counterparts<sup>5</sup>. Earnings differences for these women and men have fallen since the 1996 census when the earnings difference was 40 percent for the Canadian-born and 48 percent for new immigrants in predominantly rural regions.

In predominantly urban regions, there was a decrease in the female to male earnings comparison, but the decrease was not as great as predominantly rural regions. Compared to their male counterparts, Canadian-born women earned 30 percent less in 2001, compared to 34 percent less in 1996; and new immigrant women earned 29 percent less, down from a difference of 31 percent in 1996.

**Figure 12**

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



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

<sup>5</sup> That is, for every \$1.00 earned by a man a woman earned \$0.65.

## **Concluding comments**

Immigration continues to contribute to the Canadian labour force — about 70 percent of the labour force growth between 1991 and 2001 may be attributed to immigrants (Canadian Labour and Business Centre, 2003). Many rural regions are challenged to create jobs to keep their youth and/or to attract immigrants. However, some census divisions are attracting new immigrants. In the 2000 to 2002 period, predominantly rural regions represented 9 of the top 30 census divisions in terms of their ability to attract immigrants. These census divisions are mainly found in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. Studies have shown that immigrants choose their destinations due to kinship and ethnic networks and then potential employment opportunities (Statistics Canada, 2003). If there is enough critical mass of an immigrant group in an area then others will follow. However, their decision to stay will also depend on employment, appropriate social services and a welcoming community.

New immigrants who arrived in the 1996 to 2001 period were much more likely to have completed high school and to have a university degree, but were somewhat less likely to be employed, compared to other immigrant groups and the Canadian-born. While women always have lower employment rates compared to men, new immigrant women bore the biggest employment rate difference when compared to new immigrant men. New immigrants in predominantly rural regions were less likely to work in professional services and trades and industrial occupations and more likely to work in sales and service and primary sector occupations. The median earnings of new immigrants were lower than immigrants who had arrived earlier and compared to the Canadian-born.

The rural northern regions provide a unique situation for immigrants. While few immigrants go to this location, those that use their advantage of greater initial mobility and better education have gained access to good employment opportunities and reported higher incomes in rural northern regions than in the rest of Canada.

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## Appendix Table 1

### Where are immigrants going in rural regions of Canada?

Four ways to identify the top ten predominantly rural regions (i.e., census divisions) of immigrant destinations in Canada<sup>1</sup>

Predominantly rural regions (i.e., predominantly rural census divisions)	Total immigrant population (2001) <sup>2</sup>
Fraser Valley Regional District (5909) British Columbia - <i>includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack</i>	43,950
Simcoe County (3543) Ontario - <i>includes Barrie, Orillia</i>	43,460
Nanaimo Regional District (5921) British Columbia - <i>includes Nanaimo</i>	21,050
Central Okanagan Regional District (5935) British Columbia - <i>includes Kelowna</i>	20,235
Division No. 2 (4802) Alberta - <i>includes Lethbridge, Brooks</i>	14,690
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District (5907) British Columbia - <i>includes Penticton</i>	12,900
Comox-Strathcona Regional District (5925) British Columbia - <i>includes Campbell River, Courtney</i>	12,245
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality (3528) Ontario	11,815
Thompson-Nicola Regional District (5933) British Columbia - <i>includes Kamloops</i>	11,735
Elgin County (3534) Ontario - <i>includes St. Thomas</i>	11,390
	<b>Immigrant share of total population (2001)<sup>2</sup></b>
Fraser Valley Regional District (5909) British Columbia - <i>includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack</i>	18.8
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District (5907) British Columbia - <i>includes Penticton</i>	17.0
Nanaimo Regional District (5921) British Columbia - <i>includes Nanaimo</i>	16.8
Sunshine Coast Regional District (5929) British Columbia - <i>includes Sechelt</i>	16.7
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, (5931) British Columbia	14.8
Powell River Regional District (5927) British Columbia	14.0
Central Okanagan Regional District (5935) British Columbia - <i>includes Kelowna</i>	13.9
Cowichan Valley Regional District (5919) British Columbia	13.5
Comox-Strathcona Regional District (5925) British Columbia - <i>includes Cambell River, Courtney</i>	12.8
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District (5949) British Columbia - <i>includes Kitimat, Terrace</i>	12.6
	<b>Number of new immigrant (1996 - 2001 arrivals)<sup>2</sup></b>
Fraser Valley Regional District (5909) British Columbia - <i>includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack</i>	6,030
Simcoe County (3543) Ontario - <i>includes Barrie, Orillia</i>	2,715
Division No. 8 (4808) Alberta - <i>includes Red Deer</i>	1,895
Division No. 2 (4802) Alberta - <i>includes Lethbridge, Brooks</i>	1,835
Central Okanagan Regional District (5935) British Columbia - <i>includes Kelowna</i>	1,580
Division No. 2 (4602) Manitoba - <i>includes Steinbach</i>	1,205
Division No. 3 (4603) Manitoba - <i>includes Winkler</i>	1,150
Nanaimo Regional District (5921) British Columbia - <i>includes Nanaimo</i>	1,145
Oxford County (3532) Ontario - <i>includes Woodstock</i>	825
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District (5907) British Columbia - <i>includes Penticton</i>	825
	<b>Annual arrival of immigrants as a percent of total population (average of 2000 to 2002)<sup>3</sup></b>
Division No. 3 (4603) Manitoba - <i>includes Winkler</i>	1.71
Division No. 2 (4802) Alberta - <i>includes Lethbridge, Brooks</i>	0.67
Division No. 16 (4816) Alberta - <i>includes Fort McMurray</i>	0.60
Division No. 2 (4602) Manitoba - <i>includes Steinbach</i>	0.60
Division No. 1 (4601) Manitoba - <i>includes Lac du Bonnet</i>	0.50
Division No. 15 (4815) Alberta - <i>includes Canmore</i>	0.48
Fraser-Fort George Regional District, British Columbia - <i>includes Prince George</i>	0.45
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, (5931) British Columbia	0.45
Manitoba Census Division No. 15 - <i>includes Minnedosa and Neepawa</i>	0.40
Manitoba Census Division No. 18 - <i>includes Gimli</i>	0.29

<sup>1</sup> More immigrant information (e.g., immigration population, visible minority status) for each census division can be found at Statistics Canada's internet site under Census, Community Profiles, found at: < <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/PlaceSearchForm1.cfm> >.

<sup>2</sup> **Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

<sup>3</sup> **Source:** Statistics Canada, Components of population change by census division, CANSIM II Table 051-0004.

**Appendix Table 2**

**Immigrant population by region of residence in 1996 and 2001, Canada and Provinces**

	Predominantly urban regions			Intermediate regions			All predominantly rural regions			Predominantly rural regions									All regions		
										Rural metro-adjacent regions			Rural non-metro-adjacent regions			Rural northern regions					
	1996	2001	Percent change	1996	2001	Percent change	1996	2001	Percent change	1996	2001	Percent change	1996	2001	Percent change	1996	2001	Percent change	1996	2001	Percent change
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	...	...	5,705	5,425	-5	2,785	2,605	-6	...	...	...	2,160	2,045	-5	620	560	-10	8,485	8,030	-5
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,395	4,140	-6	3,020	2,895	-4	1,375	1,245	-9	...	...	...	4,395	4,140	-6
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	23,865	24,385	2	18,090	16,935	-6	7,670	7,420	-3	10,420	9,515	-9	...	...	...	41,955	41,320	-2
New Brunswick	2,860	2,375	-17	4,905	4,595	-6	16,615	15,490	-7	11,195	10,455	-7	5,420	5,035	-7	...	...	...	24,380	22,460	-8
Québec	607,760	647,140	6	30,515	32,235	6	26,220	27,595	5	15,285	16,755	10	10,450	10,380	-1	490	460	-6	664,495	706,970	6
Ontario	1,960,535	2,179,030	11	582,240	665,375	14	181,715	185,665	2	138,965	144,330	4	35,700	35,150	-2	7,050	6,185	-12	2,724,490	3,030,070	11
Manitoba	108,180	105,840	-2	...	...	...	27,760	27,815	0	16,655	17,590	6	9,010	8,425	-6	2,095	1,800	-14	135,940	133,655	-2
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	33,135	32,205	-3	19,180	15,615	-19	9,305	7,915	-15	9,505	7,435	-22	365	265	-27	52,315	47,820	-9
Alberta	336,130	370,875	10	...	...	...	69,010	67,465	-2	50,685	49,950	-1	14,830	13,990	-6	3,495	3,525	1	405,145	438,340	8
British Columbia	694,685	799,445	15	...	...	...	208,505	210,375	1	70,565	71,940	2	123,740	125,780	2	14,200	12,655	-11	903,190	1,009,820	12
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,195	3,020	-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,195	3,020	-5	3,195	3,020	-5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,075	2,855	-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,075	2,855	-7	3,075	2,855	-7
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,710,155</b>	<b>4,104,705</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>680,365</b>	<b>764,220</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>580,545</b>	<b>579,575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>323,355</b>	<b>329,250</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>222,615</b>	<b>219,000</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>34,580</b>	<b>31,325</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>4,971,070</b>	<b>5,448,500</b>	<b>10</b>

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

... = not applicable

Note: 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.

## Appendix Table 3

## Predominantly rural regions received 12,237 immigrants in 2002

	Period of arrival	Predominantly urban regions	Intermediate regions	All predominantly rural regions	Rural metro-adjacent regions	Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	Rural northern regions	All regions
<i>Number of immigrants</i>								
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000	...	334	91	...	61	30	425
	2001	...	351	99	...	76	23	450
	2002	...	325	92	...	71	21	417
Prince Edward Island	2000	...	...	142	49	93	...	142
	2001	...	...	194	9	185	...	194
	2002	...	...	146	7	139	...	146
Nova Scotia	2000	...	1,389	285	141	144	...	1,674
	2001	...	1,418	348	148	200	...	1,766
	2002	...	1,278	313	134	179	...	1,591
New Brunswick	2000	97	231	280	174	106	...	608
	2001	118	379	385	217	168	...	882
	2002	102	327	333	187	146	...	762
Quebec	2000	27,881	1,763	603	355	238	10	30,247
	2001	33,304	2,663	719	414	289	16	36,686
	2002	35,390	2,830	764	441	306	17	38,984
Ontario	2000	99,067	15,224	2,442	2,002	389	51	116,733
	2001	127,709	19,478	2,785	2,283	424	78	149,972
	2002	130,138	19,849	2,838	2,326	432	80	152,825
Manitoba	2000	2,957	...	1,250	982	241	27	4,207
	2001	3,175	...	1,654	1,333	288	33	4,829
	2002	3,162	...	1,648	1,328	287	33	4,810
Saskatchewan	2000	...	1,279	391	254	137	0	1,670
	2001	...	1,520	322	148	119	55	1,842
	2002	...	1,496	318	146	118	54	1,814
Alberta	2000	11,417	...	1,447	1,143	239	65	12,864
	2001	13,150	...	3,049	2,238	447	364	16,199
	2002	13,449	...	3,119	2,290	457	372	16,568
British Columbia	2000	33,729	...	3,213	1,971	1,121	121	36,942
	2001	36,862	...	2,599	1,644	873	82	39,461
	2002	35,305	...	2,489	1,575	835	79	37,794
Yukon	2000	...	...	79	...	...	79	79
	2001	...	...	48	...	...	48	48
	2002	...	...	68	...	...	68	68
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2000	...	...	95	...	...	95	95
	2001	...	...	82	...	...	82	82
	2002	...	...	109	...	...	109	109
Canada	2000	175,148	20,220	10,318	7,071	2,769	478	205,686
	2001	214,318	25,809	12,284	8,434	3,069	781	252,411
	2002	217,546	26,105	12,237	8,434	2,970	833	255,888

Source: Statistics Canada, Components of population change by census division, CANSIM II Table 051-0035.

Note: ... = not applicable

## Appendix Table 4

### The total population of predominantly rural regions increased to 9.5 million in 2002

	Period of arrival	Predominantly urban regions	Intermediate regions	All predominantly rural regions	Rural metro-adjacent regions	Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	Rural northern regions	All regions
<i>Total population</i>								
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000	...	251,742	286,135	...	235,910	50,225	537,877
	2001	...	251,518	282,298	...	232,548	49,750	533,816
	2002	...	252,200	279,395	...	229,916	49,479	531,595
Prince Edward Island	2000	...	...	138,341	73,268	65,073	...	138,341
	2001	...	...	138,904	73,814	65,090	...	138,904
	2002	...	...	139,913	74,585	65,328	...	139,913
Nova Scotia	2000	...	367,617	574,698	277,126	297,572	...	942,315
	2001	...	370,641	572,243	276,213	296,030	...	942,884
	2002	...	374,624	570,141	275,546	294,595	...	944,765
New Brunswick	2000	79,230	89,876	586,511	308,486	278,025	...	755,617
	2001	78,962	90,603	586,388	310,217	276,171	...	755,953
	2002	78,649	91,361	586,642	312,352	274,290	...	756,652
Quebec	2000	4,047,466	1,564,656	1,769,644	766,524	923,269	79,851	7,381,766
	2001	4,080,036	1,571,222	1,766,474	769,462	917,379	79,633	7,417,732
	2002	4,112,359	1,576,402	1,766,447	775,920	911,178	79,349	7,455,208
Ontario	2000	6,077,803	3,333,417	2,286,349	1,621,082	504,915	160,352	11,697,569
	2001	6,200,261	3,393,696	2,300,906	1,636,152	505,399	159,355	11,894,863
	2002	6,307,775	3,448,627	2,311,899	1,649,053	505,079	157,767	12,068,301
Manitoba	2000	631,531	...	514,913	225,881	218,069	70,963	1,146,444
	2001	632,684	...	516,434	228,449	216,730	71,255	1,149,118
	2002	633,199	...	517,649	230,905	215,213	71,531	1,150,848
Saskatchewan	2000	...	472,025	549,938	241,479	273,822	34,637	1,021,963
	2001	...	471,338	545,749	239,820	270,627	35,302	1,017,087
	2002	...	470,326	541,482	238,134	267,386	35,962	1,011,808
Alberta	2000	2,003,574	...	1,006,286	654,275	310,060	41,951	3,009,860
	2001	2,039,706	...	1,019,401	662,942	312,682	43,777	3,059,107
	2002	2,078,750	...	1,034,836	672,843	316,006	45,987	3,113,586
British Columbia	2000	2,392,379	...	1,667,754	730,486	819,228	118,040	4,060,133
	2001	2,433,439	...	1,668,140	735,449	816,317	116,374	4,101,579
	2002	2,473,042	...	1,668,230	740,472	813,142	114,616	4,141,272
Yukon	2000	...	...	30,597	...	...	30,597	30,597
	2001	...	...	30,181	...	...	30,181	30,181
	2002	...	...	29,924	...	...	29,924	29,924
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2000	...	...	68,352	...	...	68,352	68,352
	2001	...	...	69,341	...	...	69,341	69,341
	2002	...	...	70,118	...	...	70,118	70,118
Canada	2000	15,231,983	6,079,333	9,479,518	4,898,607	3,925,943	654,968	30,790,834
	2001	15,465,088	6,149,018	9,496,459	4,932,518	3,908,973	654,968	31,110,565
	2002	15,683,774	6,213,540	9,516,676	4,969,810	3,892,133	654,733	31,413,990

Source: Statistics Canada, Components of population change by census division, CANSIM II Table 051-0035.

Note: ... = not applicable

## Appendix Table 5

In predominantly rural regions, immigrants who arrived in 2002 represented 0.13 percent of the 2002 total population

	Period of arrival	Predominantly urban regions	Intermediate regions	All predominantly rural regions	Rural metro-adjacent regions	Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	Rural northern regions	All regions
<i>Annual immigrants as percent of total population</i>								
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000	...	0.13	0.03	...	0.03	0.06	0.08
	2001	...	0.14	0.04	...	0.03	0.05	0.08
	2002	...	0.13	0.03	...	0.03	0.04	0.08
Prince Edward Island	2000	...	...	0.10	0.07	0.14	...	0.10
	2001	...	...	0.14	0.01	0.28	...	0.14
	2002	...	...	0.10	0.01	0.21	...	0.10
Nova Scotia	2000	...	0.38	0.05	0.05	0.05	...	0.18
	2001	...	0.38	0.06	0.05	0.07	...	0.19
	2002	...	0.34	0.05	0.05	0.06	...	0.17
New Brunswick	2000	0.12	0.26	0.05	0.06	0.04	...	0.08
	2001	0.15	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.06	...	0.12
	2002	0.13	0.36	0.06	0.06	0.05	...	0.10
Quebec	2000	0.69	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.41
	2001	0.82	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.49
	2002	0.86	0.18	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.52
Ontario	2000	1.63	0.46	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.03	1.00
	2001	2.06	0.57	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.05	1.26
	2002	2.06	0.58	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.05	1.27
Manitoba	2000	0.47	...	0.24	0.43	0.11	0.04	0.37
	2001	0.50	...	0.32	0.58	0.13	0.05	0.42
	2002	0.50	...	0.32	0.58	0.13	0.05	0.42
Saskatchewan	2000	...	0.27	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.16
	2001	...	0.32	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.18
	2002	...	0.32	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.18
Alberta	2000	0.57	...	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.15	0.43
	2001	0.64	...	0.30	0.34	0.14	0.83	0.53
	2002	0.65	...	0.30	0.34	0.14	0.81	0.53
British Columbia	2000	1.41	...	0.19	0.27	0.14	0.10	0.91
	2001	1.51	...	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.07	0.96
	2002	1.43	...	0.15	0.21	0.10	0.07	0.91
Yukon	2000	...	...	0.26	...	...	0.26	0.26
	2001	...	...	0.16	...	...	0.16	0.16
	2002	...	...	0.23	...	...	0.23	0.23
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2000	...	...	0.14	...	...	0.14	0.14
	2001	...	...	0.12	...	...	0.12	0.12
	2002	...	...	0.16	...	...	0.16	0.16
Canada	2000	1.15	0.33	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.67
	2001	1.39	0.42	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.12	0.81
	2002	1.39	0.42	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.13	0.81

Source: Statistics Canada, Components of population change by census division, CANSIM II Table 051-0035.

Note: ... = not applicable



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