

## Location of Immigrant Arrivals in 2012

### Highlights

- ◆ In 2012, the census division (CD) with the highest level of immigrant arrivals per capita was the CD of Montreal (1.9% of its total population).
- ◆ From 2007 to 2012, the highest rate of increase in immigrant arrivals was in Saskatchewan CD 13 (which includes Assiniboia), with an average increase of 54% per year over this period.

### Why Location of Immigrant Arrivals?

The location of immigrant arrivals may be a general indicator of the need for settlement services, and the location of growth of immigrant arrivals indicates changing requirements for settlement assistance.

Hence, we show both: (a) the level of immigrant arrivals; and (b) the rate of growth in the level of immigrant arrivals.

### Findings

#### Level of Immigrant Arrivals

In 2012, the census division (CD)<sup>1</sup> with the highest level of immigrant arrivals per 100 residents was the Montreal CD<sup>2</sup> (Table 1). Its 38,249 immigrant arrivals in 2012 represented 1.9% of its total population, which ranked #1 across all 288 CDs in Canada. We classify the Montreal CD as a metro CD because it is completely within a metro area (specifically, completely within a Census Metropolitan

Area or CMA<sup>3</sup>). A non-metro CD is completely outside a CMA, whereas a partially-non-metro CD has parts within the commuting zone of a CMA and parts outside the CMA.

In terms of the level of immigrant arrivals, the top partially-non-metro CD was

Saskatchewan CD 11, which includes Saskatoon (a CMA), with immigrant arrivals representing 1.8% of the population. The top non-metro CD was Queens County in PEI, which includes Charlottetown (not a CMA), where immigrant arrivals were 1.6% of the total population.

**Table 1: Top Census Divisions (CDs) in Terms of Number of Immigrant Arrivals per 100 Residents**

Census Division (CD) Name	Landed Immigrant Arrivals, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012			Annual Rate of Change in Number of Immigrant Arrivals		
	Number	Number per 100 Residents	Rank Among All CDs	From 1997 to 2012 (%)	From 2007 to 2012 (%)	Rank Among All CDs (for 2007 - 2012 Period)
<b>Top Metro CD</b>						
Montréal, Quebec	38,249	1.9	1	4.4	4.4	66
<b>Top Partially-Non-Metro CD</b>						
Sask. CD 11 (Incl. Saskatoon)	5,017	1.8	4	12.4	19.0	20
<b>Top Non-Metro CD</b>						
Queens (Incl. Charlottetown), PEI	1,335	1.6	6	23.1	7.3	55

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics Program.. CANSIM Table 051-0053.

<sup>1</sup> A census division is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purpose of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county or a municipalit  regionale de comt  or a regional district. In provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

<sup>2</sup> The Montreal CD is the Island of Montreal.

<sup>3</sup> A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has an urban core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring census subdivisions (CSDs) (i.e., incorporated towns and municipalities) where more than 50% of the employed residents commute to the CMA. More details of this delineation are available from Statistics Canada (2007). **2006 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-566). (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm>)

**Table 2: Top Census Divisions (CDs) in Terms of Rate of Change in Immigrant Arrivals**

Census Division (CD) Name	Immigrant Arrivals, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012			Annual Rate of Change in Number of Immigrant Arrivals		
	Number	Number per 100 Residents	Rank Among All CDs	From 1997 to 2012 (%)	From 2007 to 2012 (%)	Rank Among All CDs (for 2007 - 2012 Period)
<b>Top Metro CD</b>						
Saint John, NB	642	0.8	18	10.6	20.0	18
<b>Top Partially-Non-Metro CD</b>						
Sask. CD 6 (Incl. Regina)	4,114	1.7	5	11.8	30.6	6
<b>Top Non-Metro CD</b>						
Sask. CD 3 (Incl. Assiniboia)	135	1.1	11	F	53.6	1

"F" denotes that fewer than 10 immigrants arrived during at least one year in this period.  
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics Program. CANSIM Table 051-0053.

### Rate of Change in Immigrant Arrivals

The highest rate of growth of immigrant arrivals over the 2007 to 2012 period was in Saskatchewan CD No. 3 (which includes Assiniboia); this CD registered a growth rate of 54% per year (Table 2). In this CD, for each year from 2007 to 2012, on average, the number of immigrants increased by 54% per year. The absolute number of immigrant arrivals may appear small, with 135 immigrant arrivals in 2012, but this represented 1.1% of the total population. In other words, 1 person in every 100 residents in this CD arrived within the last year as a landed immigrant. And, the CD's rate of growth of

immigrant arrivals is the highest among all CDs in Canada.

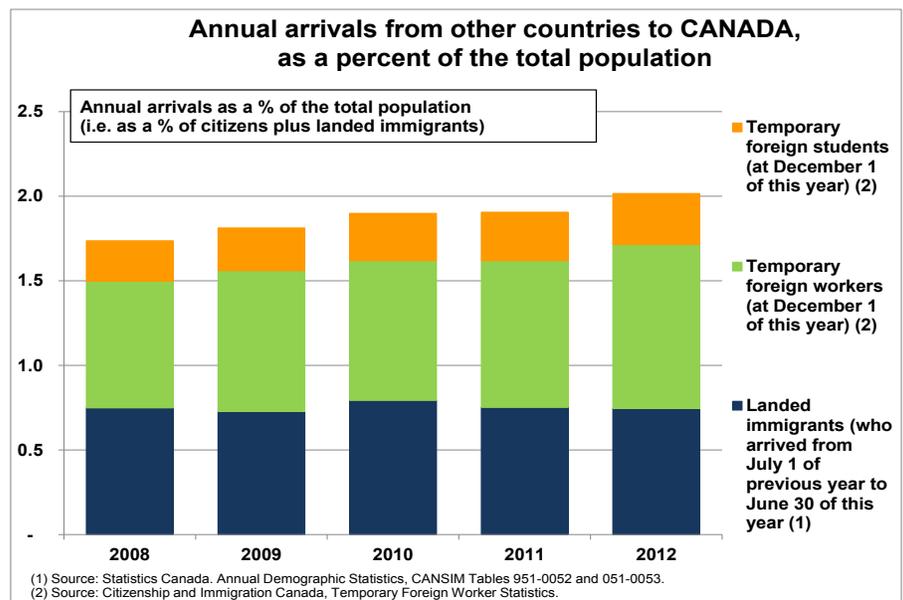
Among partially-non-metro CDs, the highest growth in immigrant arrivals was a 31%

annual rate of growth in Saskatchewan CD 6, which includes Regina. Among metro CDs, Saint John County in New Brunswick recorded growth of 20% per year over this period, the highest rate for a metro CD.

If we refer back to Table 1, we see the rate of growth of landed immigrants for CDs with the highest level of immigrant arrivals. For Montreal, the growth rate was 4.4% per year during the 1997 to 2012 period and Montreal has maintained this pace during the most recent 5-year period, 2007 to 2012. This rate of growth ranks Montreal as #66 in growth rate among Canada's 288 CDs.

### Arrival of Temporary Foreign Workers

The arrival of temporary foreign workers (TFWs) and students may also generate a



**Table 3: Number of Individuals who Arrived in Canada in 2012 as a % of Total Population**

Type of Census Division (CD)	Name of CD	As Percent of the Total Population:			
		Landed Immigrants (who Arrived from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) <sup>(1)</sup>	Temporary Foreign Workers (at Dec. 1, 2012) <sup>(2) (4)</sup>	Temporary Foreign Students (at Dec. 1, 2012) <sup>(2) (4)</sup>	Total 2012 Arrivals from Outside Canada
<b>Top CDs from Table 1 in Terms of Immigrant Arrivals per 100 Residents in 2012</b>					
Top Metro CD	Montreal, Quebec	1.9	1.7	1.5	5.1
Top Partially-Non-Metro CD	Sask. CD 11 (Incl. Saskatoon)	1.7	0.8	0.9	3.5
Top Non-Metro CD	Queens (Incl. Charlottetown), PEI	1.6	0.5	0.9	3.0
<b>Top CDs from Table 2 in Terms of Rate of Growth of Immigrant Arrivals, 2007 to 2012</b>					
Top Metro CD	Saint John, NB	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6
Top Partially-Non-Metro CD	Sask. CD 6 (Incl. Regina)	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.4
Top Non-Metro CD	Sask. Outside CD 6 (Regina) & CD 11 (Saskatoon) <sup>(3)</sup>	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.4
(1) Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 951-0052 and 051-0053.					
(2) Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Temporary Foreign Worker Statistics.					
(3) Saskatchewan data on temporary foreign workers and temporary foreign students are published only for Saskatoon, Regina and the rest of Saskatchewan. Here the pattern in the rest of Saskatchewan is used to proxy the pattern in Sask. CD 3 (includes Assiniboia)					
(4) Data for temporary foreign workers and temporary foreign students are published for urban areas, not for CDs. In CDs where the urban area is surrounded by the CD (such as Regina, Saskatoon & Charlottetown), we are assuming that the counts by urban area cover the vast majority of all workers in the CD. However, in the case of Montreal and Saint John, which include urban areas outside their respective CD boundaries, the number of workers is likely an overcount for the CD as compared with our population and landed immigrant data which refer only to residents of the central urban area.					

demand for services<sup>4</sup>. At the national level, in 2012, total arrivals of individuals from other countries (i.e., landed

immigrants, TFWs and temporary students) represented 2% of all Canadian residents (Figure 1). In other words,

1 in 50 individuals in Canada at the end of 2012 had arrived during that year<sup>5</sup>.

For each of our "top" CDs (from Tables 1 and 2), we show in Table 3 the data for landed immigrants, temporary foreign students, and temporary foreign workers in 2012, as was shown in Figure 1 for Canada as a whole. In 2012, in Montreal, up to 5% of the population (i.e., 1 in 20 persons) had arrived as a landed immigrant, TFW, or student. In Saskatoon and Regina, over 3% of residents (i.e., 1 in 33 residents) had arrived as landed immigrants in 2012 or as TFWs or students.

### Summary

Both the level of immigrant arrivals and the rate of change of immigrant arrivals vary widely across Canada. The patterns also vary over time. A few years ago, locations in Manitoba ranked at the top for both measures. Now, locations in Saskatchewan (and Charlottetown) rank at the top.

The major metro centres of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver always rank high and, in 2012, Montreal ranked at the top of census divisions in Canada in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita.

<sup>4</sup> We acknowledge that TFWs and temporary students are not eligible for most settlement services.

<sup>5</sup> The data in Figure 1 and Table 3 accurately represent the number of landed immigrants who arrived during the year plus the number of TFWs and temporary students who are residing in Canada. Note that a TFW or student is counted in Figure 1 in each year the individual is in Canada. Thus, using the height of the bar in Figure 1 as an indicator of the demand for immigrant services is an over-estimate, to the extent that individuals reside in Canada for multiple years. (Also, see Footnote #4.)

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