



## **SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF IMMIGRANTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**

by

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is one of four integrated documents designed to profile immigrants who have located in Atlantic Canada. The structure of this report for Newfoundland and Labrador parallels those for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. This project was undertaken for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), and its primary objectives were to (a) collect and tabulate data on various aspects of immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador, (b) analyze those data to highlight the socioeconomic, demographic and geographic dimensions of immigration to the province, (c) identify gaps in knowledge necessary to implement immigration attraction, integration and retention strategies in Newfoundland and Labrador, and (d) write a report bringing together all of these elements.

Following previous literature, the term “immigrant” is used in this study to refer to all foreign-born individuals who are permanent residents of Canada. The primary data sources for this study were Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and Statistics Canada. Much of the required data were not available in the public domain, so they had to be acquired via specific data sharing agreements with Statistics Canada and CIC or via the Internet Data Library System (IDLS), or by outright purchase from Statistics Canada. An adjustment in the original contract was warranted because some of the required data were not available. The period of analysis for this study is 1981-2005.

The CIC data are based on the landing documents of immigrants and are for immigrant inflows, which were available mostly for 1981-2005 at the time of writing, although some were available up to 2006. The Statistics Canada data are drawn from the five population censuses conducted during the period, the latest of which was conducted in 2001. These data provide information on the resident immigrant population and also on non-immigrants. Thus, whenever a comparison of immigrant inflows with resident immigrants and non-immigrants was required, the period of analysis ended in 2001.

### **General immigration trends**

Unlike provinces such as Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador is immigrant scarce where immigrant inflows rarely exceed 500 individuals per year. With a population of just over 500,000, Newfoundland and Labrador accounts for approximately 1.59 percent of the Canadian population. From the 2001 Census, immigrants represent a very small proportion of the population of Newfoundland and Labrador. For example, as of 2001, immigrants account for 1.5 percent of its total population of Newfoundland and Labrador. In comparison with the 1986, 1991, and 1996 census data, this proportion has been remarkably constant at approximately 1.5 percent. If current trends continue, therefore, Newfoundland and Labrador will continue to experience negative population growth. Although immigration by itself cannot be seen as a means of reversing current trends it does represent productive, positive population growth. The current tide of out-

migration from Newfoundland and Labrador makes the impact of immigration relatively small. For example, the population declined by 7.1 percent during 1996-2001; without immigration, Newfoundland and Labrador would have suffered a 7.4 percent decline.

Immigrants arrive with more education than that of the resident non-immigrant population. Over the 1986-2001 period, the percentage of immigrants arriving with high school education or less dropped from about 43 percent to about 24 percent, while the corresponding decline for non-immigrants went from 66 to 52 percent. On the other hand, the percentage of immigrants arriving with a university degree rose from 31 percent to 50 percent during the same period. The corresponding rise for non-immigrants was from 6 percent to 10 percent.

### **Countries of origin, settlement patterns and economic immigrants**

While the United States and the United Kingdom remain among the major source countries of immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador, the relative importance of China as a dominant immigrant source country is increasing each year. In 2005, most immigrants came from China. India is also emerging as a major immigrant source country.

Immigration to the province is heavily slanted in favour of the Avalon Peninsula-St. John's region, which was home to about 68 percent of newcomers (those who arrived during 1996-2001) to the province in 2001.

Economic immigrants (skilled and business immigrants), who accounted for about 51 percent of immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador in 1990, accounted for only about 31 percent of the total in 2005.

### **Demographic profile**

In terms of the age profile of immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador, more than 71 percent of principal applicants arriving during 1997-2001 were under 45 years of age, with about 12.3 percent being under 25 years of age. The corresponding numbers for the non-immigrant population in 2001 were 36 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively.

### **Reliance on government transfer payments and health care services**

Since the start of the study period (1981), immigrants have relied far less on government transfers than has the native-born population. For instance, in 2001, government transfers were less than 11 percent of total income for immigrants, compared to more than 22 percent of total income for non-immigrants. In a sense, these numbers are not surprising. If immigrants are young at the time of arrival, they do not receive such age-related transfers as Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security payments and also do not become eligible for other transfers, such as employment insurance, until they start working and paying employment insurance premiums.



## **Labour market outcomes**

In terms of labour market outcomes, compared to non-immigrants, immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador have attained higher education levels, earn higher employment income, and have lower unemployment rates. In addition, immigrants who were classified as professionals, are mostly engaged in the knowledge economy and have unemployment rates and employment income comparable to those of the native born in that sector. Skilled immigrants accounted for 31 percent of the immigrant inflow to Newfoundland and Labrador in 2005.

However, there are two concerns. One concern is that the labour market outcomes of recent arrivals (those who arrived within five years of a census year) have worsened since 1981. A possible cause, as has been indicated by some researchers, is the non-recognition of immigrants' educational credentials and experience as more immigrants now come from non-traditional source countries. A second concern is that the inflow of skilled immigrants has declined since the mid-1990s.

## **Highly skilled immigrants**

Throughout the period 1981-2005, highly skilled immigrants (managers and professionals) comprised a significant proportion of immigrants destined for the labour force in Newfoundland and Labrador. While their percentages peaked in the early 1990s and have been declining since, their inflows still exceed the inflows of medium- and low-skilled immigrants, whose numbers also have been declining. Overall, immigrant professionals represent approximately 8 percent of total professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, over the latter half of the 1991-2001 period, inflows of recent immigrant professionals declined by 27 percent.

Most notable is the absence of immigrants in senior management positions across all sectors of the Newfoundland and Labrador economy. The unemployment rates of immigrant managers below the senior management level were almost five times higher than those of non-immigrant managers.

The service sector employs about 87 percent of all highly skilled immigrants. Within the sector, highly skilled immigrants appear to be concentrated in four or five sub-sectors. The majority are professionals employed in the health care and social assistance, education and professional, scientific and technical sectors. Of the eleven sub-sectors, there are no immigrants in senior management, and there are five sub-sectors where there are no skilled workers.

The growth in the number of immigrant professionals was mixed, with some categories increasing and others declining. Immigrant professionals increased significantly in many fields over the 1990s. There was significant growth among scientists, engineers, those involved in the legal profession and musicians and singers. However, the number of immigrant professionals decreased during the second half

(1996-2001) in the fields of business and finance, other health care professionals and computer and information systems. The number of immigrant professors and teachers, which is the largest among all occupations, increased marginally during the first half of that decade and decreased during the second half. There were also dramatic decreases in the number of recent immigrants in occupations involving professors and teachers and physicians, dentists and veterinarians.

## **Business immigration**

Business immigration is a potentially potent source of economic growth as it brings entrepreneurship, capital, innovation and expertise into the provincial economy. However, given the limited size of this group, the economic returns from business immigration are relatively small in Newfoundland and Labrador. Annual data show that immigrant business investments under the entrepreneurial class have been extremely small and sporadic over the reference period. A large number of self-employed immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador operate their businesses in the service sector, with health and social services, business services, and manufacturing the top three choices. Most self-employed immigrants are from the Europe (77 percent) and are located in urban areas of the province. There is also a significant gender disparity among business immigrants, with males outnumbering females by a factor of 2.6 to 1.

## **Retention of immigrants**

Overall, if Newfoundland and Labrador intends to retain immigrants, its policy must boost immigration in a way that not only counters adverse demographic trends over the long term but also matches the composition of skills to the evolving needs of the province. However, increasing immigration without adequately retaining immigrants will only ensure that the gains from immigration do not last. Our findings indicate that immigrant retention rates in Newfoundland and Labrador have shrunk from about 56 percent during 1981-1986 to only 48 percent during 1996-2001. The latter number implies that roughly five out of ten new arrivals during 1996-2001 had left the province by 2001. In light of this finding, policies that facilitate the economic and social integration of immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador will be critical. Such policies should focus on the quality of settlement services and on expediting the process of foreign credential recognition.

## **International Students**

International students are an important source of human capital for both the provincial and national economies. Facing the reality of a declining population, Memorial University (MUN) has been very successful recruiting both students from the rest of Canada and international students. They represent a significant and increasing source of revenue for the university. Since 2001, there has been 119 percent increase in the number of international students studying at MUN. China was the largest source country of students studying in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2005, with the United States and Bangladesh ranking second and third, respectively.

## **Some research gaps on immigration trends in Newfoundland and Labrador and suggestions for future research**

The information presented in this report needs to be enhanced through surveys and additional research to inform policymakers about the economic impact of immigrants and how best to attract and retain them.

For example, we need to know who out-migrates from Newfoundland and Labrador (and why) to assess the human capital lost by failing to retain immigrants. We also need to know what factors specific to Newfoundland and Labrador motivate immigrants, whether skilled workers, business immigrants, refugees or family class immigrants, to leave or stay. In addition, we need to know the extent to which the human capital of skilled immigrants from non-traditional sources is being lost through underemployment if they are pushed into low-skill, low-wage employment because their foreign-earned credentials are not recognized. We also need to know whether immigrants out-migrate at rates different from the native born. Information is also lacking on what specific factors deter business immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador or how enterprises set up by immigrants perform and what difficulties they face. All this information will help the province formulate immigrant retention policies.

In addition to the above, systematic research is also needed to explore what mix of skills should be encouraged to meet current shortages and projected labour market needs of the province. Research on the effects of immigrants on the earnings and employment of non-immigrants, as well as their effects on the public treasury, can also provide useful information to understand their role in the economic development of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The data that will help fill the above research gaps are either lacking or difficult to access. Additional information will have to come from surveys, which can provide the input for both quantitative and qualitative analyses of these issues so that effective policies can be formulated.

## I. INTRODUCTION

According to the 2001 Census, the natural increase in population between 1996 and 2001 slowed across Canada, making immigration the major source of population growth in the country. The natural component of population growth turned negative in 2005 in Newfoundland and Labrador. If present patterns of interprovincial migration continue, immigration will be the only factor behind population growth in some regions / provinces of the country. Indeed, according to the 2001 census, the populations of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick decreased during the 1996-2001 period. This does not bode well for provinces such as Newfoundland and Labrador, given that the bulk of immigration flows to Canada gravitate towards the major population centres in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. As a result, these provinces have become “immigrant abundant” in the sense that they account for a much greater share of Canada’s immigrant population than they do of the national population. On the other hand, the relatively small immigrant inflows coming into provinces such as Newfoundland and Labrador have made them relatively “immigrant scarce” in that their share of the immigrant population is significantly lower than the national share.

The reality of the above patterns is a declining population in provinces such as Newfoundland and Labrador. This has, no doubt, raised concerns about the adverse economic impacts on the province, which would exacerbate regional imbalances in the standard of living. A declining population would slow the rate of growth of human capital formation, as well as physical capital formation, both of which would impact adversely on the well-being of the resident population. Shortages in the availability of skilled workers, a decline in innovators, and shrinking markets of goods and services are all serious consequences of negative population growth. Such demographic projections raise the question of what role immigration and immigration policy can play in Canada’s long-term economic development in general and that of less well-off provinces such as Newfoundland and Labrador in particular. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Newfoundland and Labrador government has recognized the need to boost immigration to the province in the form of skilled workers and entrepreneurs. (See box, Newfoundland and Labrador Reaches Out to the World). In this regard, important issues arise from the perspectives of not only attracting, integrating, and retaining new immigrants to the province but also from the perspective of their impacts on labour markets, economic growth, and public funds. Unfortunately, research-based knowledge on the economic role of immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador, which is essential for policy formation and implementation, is lacking.

### Newfoundland and Labrador Reaches Out to the World

The Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) is a federal-provincial agreement that allows the province to nominate immigrants with occupational or entrepreneurial skills that can help further the economic and social development of the province.

Under the Provincial Nominee Program there are three categories of eligible immigrants: skilled workers - individuals with a guaranteed offer of employment from a local company or existing workers on a valid work permit where it can be clearly demonstrated that no local person is qualified for the job; entrepreneurs who wish to establish a new business in the province or purchase an existing business with the intention of expanding it; and, immigrants intending to invest and take an active senior role in the operation and management of a local company. Immigrants must have skills or be in businesses that fall within the province's list of strategic industries, such as information and communications technology, biotechnology, tourism, manufacturing, health care, and natural resource-based industries, among others.

Source: <http://www.nlpp.ca/>, August 2007

This project is an effort towards building a broader and deeper stock of knowledge relating to the many economic issues that immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador raises. Our special interest is to outline the economic dimensions of immigration because our primary focus is on the role of immigration in promoting economic growth and development in the region. The report is organized as follows. Section II defines the objectives underlying the project, while Section III outlines the methodology used. Section IV presents a statistical outline of the economic, demographic and geographic characteristics of immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador since 1981. Sections V and VI review in greater detail the nature of economic immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador, while Section VII analyzes the trends in the international student population of Newfoundland and Labrador because it represents a potential pool of highly skilled immigrants in the province. Section VIII presents our major findings and suggested directions for future research.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

The primary objectives of this study include

- the collection and tabulation of data on immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador for the period 1981-2005, with a focus on economic immigration
- a descriptive analysis of the data to highlight the socioeconomic, demographic and geographic dimensions of immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador

- the identification of some gaps in research that can provide necessary information to implement immigrant attraction, integration and retention strategies in Newfoundland and Labrador
- a written report bringing all these elements together.

To meet the above objectives, the study analyzed the relevance, implications and effectiveness of immigration as a potential economic development avenue to address demographic and socioeconomic challenges faced by Atlantic Canada in general and Newfoundland and Labrador in particular.

### III. METHODOLOGY

Following previous literature, the term “immigrant” is used in this study to refer to all foreign-born individuals who are permanent residents of Canada. To meet the objectives of the study, we tried to ensure that the approaches used for data collection and their analyses were reliable and easy to replicate. The primary data sources for this study were

- Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)
- Statistics Canada

Some data used in this study were obtained from the web sites of the above government sources. However, much of the required data was not available in the public domain and had to be acquired through different channels. Some data were made available to the authors under the specific data-sharing agreements of the Metropolis project team with Statistics Canada and CIC. Some Statistics Canada data were accessed through the Internet Data Library System (IDLS). Being a member of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries Data Consortium (CARLDC), the Patrick Power Library at Saint Mary’s University in Halifax shares this access with the University of Western Ontario under the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). Some data were also purchased from Statistics Canada through a customized request, while some were provided by them as a courtesy, for which we are grateful.

While we were able to acquire most required data through different channels, we could not obtain all, due partly to the unavailability of some provincial data and partly to the resource commitments of Statistics Canada on other internal priorities at the time of this analysis. Accordingly, the original contract for this project was modified.

The analysis we conducted is based primarily on descriptive tools. A distinction was made between immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador and those who actually stayed in the province. Among those who stayed, separate data were also analyzed for more recent immigrants, i.e., those who arrived within five years before a



population census, when possible. Some parts of the analysis also use data on the non-immigrant population to facilitate comparisons with immigrants.

The period of analysis of this study is 1981-2005. The CIC data are based on the landing documents of immigrants and are for immigrant inflows. These are available for the entire period of analysis, and some are available until 2006. The Statistics Canada data are drawn from the five population censuses conducted during the period, the latest of which was conducted in 2001. The census data provide information on the resident immigrant and non-immigrant populations. Thus, whenever a comparison of immigrant inflows with resident immigrants and non-immigrants was required, the period of analysis ended in 2001. Data from the 2006 census will be available sometime in late 2007 or early 2008.

#### **IV. AN OVERVIEW OF IMMIGRATION TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**

This section analyzes annual immigration trends in Newfoundland and Labrador over the period 1981- 2005. These trends are based on micro data obtained from the Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS) provided by CIC. Statistical profiles of immigrants resident in the province are also analyzed at five-year intervals along a range of socioeconomic, demographic and geographic variables. These profiles are based on the Public Use Microdata Files (PUMF) obtained from the 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Canadian population censuses conducted by Statistics Canada. These micro data were accessed through IDLS and CARLDC. The 2 percent individual sample was used. The microdata files include a weight variable to allow estimates of the population. However, for confidentiality reasons, Statistics Canada suppresses any variable frequency that falls below 25. Following the definition of immigrants found in immigration literature, foreign-born individuals are viewed as immigrants and Canadian-born as non-immigrants.

Immigration matters fall under federal jurisdiction although provinces can (and do) enter into intergovernmental agreements to tailor immigration to suit perceived provincial needs. However, the broad contours that define who is eligible to enter and remain in Canada are largely set by the federal government. Under federal regulations, immigrants permitted to enter and stay in Canada can do so as refugees, family immigrants, or economic immigrants. In addition, individuals can also enter as provincial nominees according to criteria agreed on through provincial-federal arrangements.

## IV. 1 The Composition of Immigrants

### Summary Points

- Family class immigrants comprised the largest category of immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador in 2005, followed by refugees, and skilled immigrants, with business immigrants accounting for the remainder.
- Refugee immigration was the most dynamic component of immigration, rising from about 7 percent of total inflows in 1981 to about 50 percent in 1991. The percentage of total inflows had declined by approximately two-thirds in 2005.
- Business immigration is almost non-existent, with an average of 1.6 percent over the entire period.

**Refugee class** immigration reflects Canada's commitment to humanitarian principles, while the **family class** category is intended to foster family re-unification – that is, facilitating individuals to enter Canada if they have close relatives who are already permanent residents/citizens. **Economic immigrants**, on the other hand, are chosen because they are expected to make a direct positive economic contribution to Canada through the skills, expertise, entrepreneurship, or capital they bring with them. The economic class category itself comprises two major sub-categories: skilled workers and business immigrants. In this study, the primary (but by no means exclusive) focus is on economic immigrants.

Table A1 (Appendix) provides annual immigration inflows (of principal applicants) by class of immigrant destined for Newfoundland and Labrador over the 1981-2005 period. These trends are also provided in Chart 1, which shows that, in general, immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador in each immigrant class (with the exception of the business class) show volatility over the reference period.

Specifically, the behavior of refugee immigration to the province has been the most dramatic. Initially, such immigration accounted for the second smallest share of flow, accounting for 7 percent of annual immigrants (principal applicants) destined for Newfoundland and Labrador from 1981 on. Thereafter, refugee immigration rose very sharply, peaking at 50 percent of all immigration in 1991. After 1991, the number of immigrants in this category fell sharply and leveled off by approximately two-thirds in 2005.

The movements in the two other immigrant categories (family, skilled workers) have also been volatile but far less dramatic. For example, family class immigrants have generally accounted for the bulk of immigrant inflows, with their share peaking at 65 percent in 1983. In 2005, this group accounted for about 36 percent of all immigrant inflows destined for Newfoundland and Labrador. Skilled class immigrants are the third largest category of immigrants (accounting for almost 31 percent of total inflows in 2005) and for a brief period during the late 1980s and early 1990s accounted for a larger share of immigrant inflows than family class immigrants. In general, skilled class



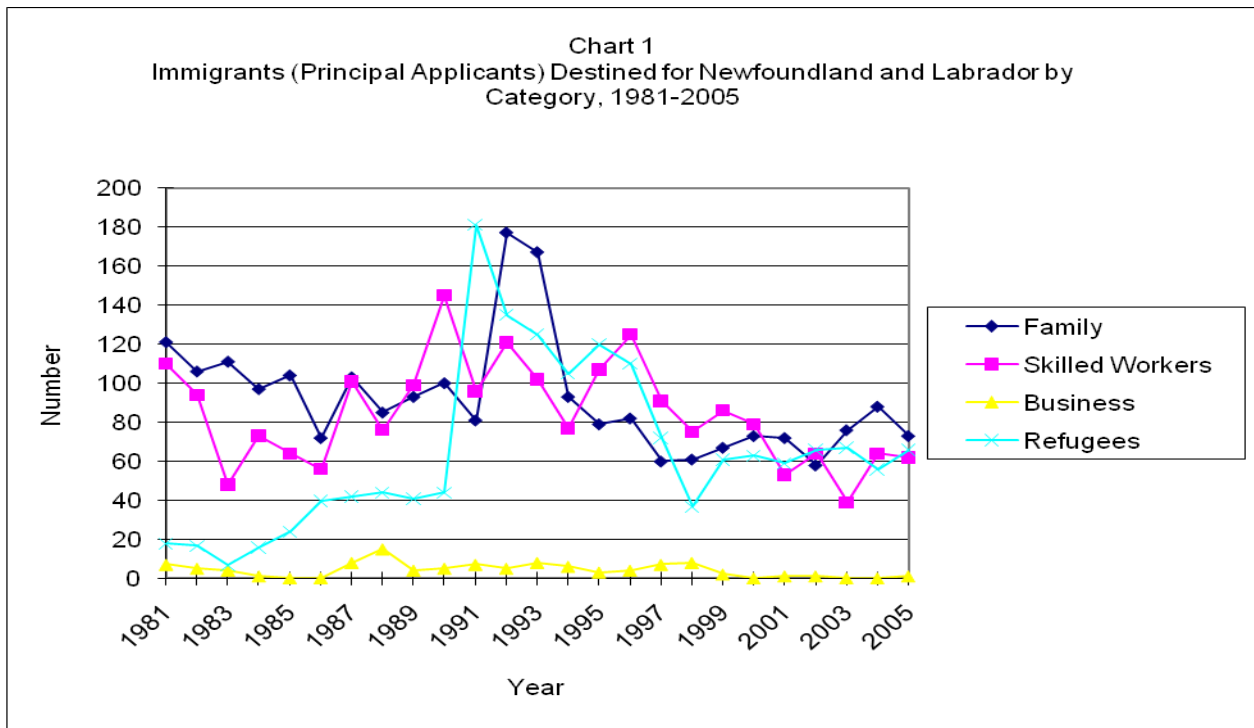
immigrants averaged approximately 35 percent of the immigrant inflows over the 1981-2005 period.

The most striking observation from Chart 1 is the inability of Newfoundland and Labrador to attract business immigrants. Indeed, over the entire reference period, Newfoundland and Labrador attracted an average of four business class immigrants per year. For five years, there were no business immigrants and four years when Newfoundland and Labrador admitted only one. In 2005, a mere 0.5 percent of the total immigrant inflow comprised business immigrants. It is important to note that these data do not include the number of immigrants who become entrepreneurs after a period of settlement (See box, [A Dentist that Swings from the Vine](#), p.6). Further research to investigate this dramatic failure to attract business immigrants to the province should be conducted to identify the underlying factors explaining this phenomenon.

**A Dentist that Swings from the Vine**

Born in Tanga, Tanzania, Dr. Rodrigues actually began his career in dentistry. He graduated from the University of London, England, in 1969 before moving to Newfoundland in 1974, where he still practises dentistry in Whitbourne. Dr. Hilary Rodrigues is the founder of Rodrigues Winery, Newfoundland and Labrador's first commercial wine producer. Since the company was launched in 1993, when it produced 500 cases, it has grown to become an award-winning exporter of unique berry-flavoured wine. Currently, the company sells 15,000 cases in Canada, the U.S. and Japan.

Source: [http://www.mun.ca/inco\\_rodrigues.php](http://www.mun.ca/inco_rodrigues.php), August 2007



Source: PRDS, microdata, CIC.

## IV.2 Broad Demographic Trends

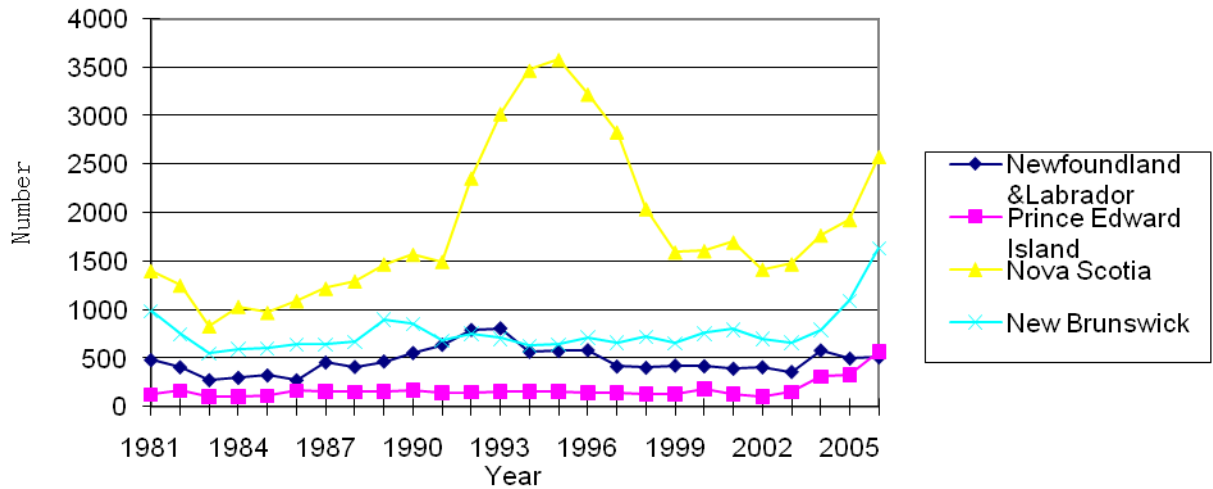
### Summary Points

- Newfoundland and Labrador's share of annual immigration into Atlantic Canada has generally hovered around the 15 percent range, often dipping below that level. The share peaked at 21.4 percent in 1991 but fell to its lowest level in 2006, dropping to about 9.6 percent.
- New immigrants in the 1981-1986 period accounted for about 132.9 percent of population growth in the province. That is, recent immigrants equal approximately one-third more than the drop in population. During 1991-1996, this contribution of new immigrants dropped to 8.2 percent. However, during 1996-2001, Newfoundland and Labrador's population fell by 7.14 percent; without new immigrants, the population would have decreased by 7.35 percent.
- For the period 1981-2001, the age profiles of Newfoundland and Labrador's non-immigrant population and of newcomers to the province indicate that at the time of their arrival, immigrants were younger than the resident non-immigrant population.
- This suggests that for a long time after their arrival, immigrants are not likely to be heavy users of such age-related components of Canada's social security system as Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security benefits, and health care.

As Table A2 and Chart 2 show, over the study period, immigrants (including principal applicants and dependents) destined for Newfoundland and Labrador averaged about 473 persons per year (or about 15 percent of the average intended inflow into Atlantic Canada). The numbers have been relatively stable over the reference period. There was a sharp increase over the first half of the 1990s, with immigration peaking at almost 804 persons in 1993 or 17 percent of the total inflow into Atlantic Canada in that year. Since that year, however, immigration inflows have retreated, reaching a low of 359 in 2003. Newfoundland and Labrador's 2006 share of immigrants destined for Atlantic Canada was 9.6 percent compared to a high of 21.4 percent in 1991 and 16 percent in 1981.

Table 1 shows that immigration has been the only positive component of population growth in Newfoundland and Labrador. For instance, during the 1981-86 period, Newfoundland and Labrador would have experienced negative population growth without immigration. Also during the 1991-96 period, the arrival of 1,505 new immigrants was dwarfed by the out-migration of 18,280 individuals. During the 1996-2001 period, Newfoundland and Labrador's population fell by 39,080 despite the new immigration of 1,135 persons. Without the latter, the population change would have been -7.35 percent instead of -7.14 percent. Comparing the most recent census periods (1991-1996, 1996-2001), immigrant inflows decreased from 1,505 to 1,135, or 25 percent between the two periods. Hopefully this is not the beginning of a trend in an economy faced with massive out-migration.

**Chart 2**  
**Immigrants (Principal Applicants and Dependents) Destined for the Atlantic Provinces, 1981-2006**



Source: www. cic.gc.ca/research-statistics

Period	1981-1986	1986-1991	1991-1996	1996-2001
End of period population	564005	563935	547160	508080
Beginning of period population	563745	563865	563935	547160
Population growth	260	-70	-16775	-39080
Population Growth Rate, % (1)	0.05	-0.01	-2.97	-7.14
Growth without immigration	-790	-1435	-18280	-40215
Recent immigrants	1050	1365	1505	1135
Population Growth Rate without Migration % (2)	-0.14	-0.25	-3.24	-7.35
Percentage Contribution of immigration to population growth [(2-1)/2] %	132.9	95.1	8.2	2.8

Sources and notes:

1) For end of year population, Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97F0009XCB2001001.

2) For recent immigrant data, a) in 2001 census: Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97F0009XCB-2001004, b) in 1996 census, Statistics Canada Catalogue number 93F0023XDB96003, c) in 1991 census: We thank Statistics Canada for providing us these data from their archive, d) in 1986 census, Census 1986 PUMF-microdata, individual file, variable used: year of immigration and immigrant status indicator.

3) Recent immigrants include those who arrived within five years prior to the census date.

4) PUMF data are not adjusted for undercoverage. Statistics Canada advises that trends exhibited in adjusted and unadjusted data are identical.

\*Measures what percentage of population decline was averted by new immigrants.

**Table 2: Age Distribution of New Newfoundland and Labrador Immigrants (Principal Applicants) and Non-immigrants, 1981-2001 (%)**

Age Group	Immigrants arriving 1981-86	Non-immigrants in 1986	Immigrants arriving 1987-91	Non-immigrants in 1991	Immigrants arriving 1992-96	Non-immigrants in 1996	Immigrants arriving 1997-01	Non-immigrants in 2001
15-24	15.31	26.00	13.32	22.93	11.33	20.43	12.27	17.88
25-44	58.45	41.79	65.68	42.66	71.29	40.89	71.14	36.05
45-64	14.19	21.01	14.67	22.55	12.44	26.37	13.24	32.19
65+	12.04	11.20	6.32	11.87	4.94	12.32	3.35	13.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Immigrant data are from PRDS (microdata, CIC). Non-immigrant data are based on Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1986-2001, individual files), Statistics Canada.

It should be borne in mind that Table 1 only shows the contribution of recent immigrants to the population growth. Immigrants also make their contribution to population growth through reproduction. To estimate this contribution, one needs to account for the fertility rate of the immigrant population, which is not considered in this report. However, it is quite evident in the above numbers that as population growth due to natural factors and net interprovincial migration of non-immigrants slows down or turns negative, expansion of immigration will likely be an important demographic policy tool in counteracting that effect.

The demographic implications of population growth due to natural increase or new immigration can be very different. Much would depend on the age profile (and fertility) of immigrants. Table 2 compares the age distributions of immigrants and non-immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador. The age distributions of the flow of new immigrants over five-year intervals and of the stock of non-immigrants at the end of each interval over the 1981-2001 period are similar in one respect. The 25-44 age cohort accounts for the largest number of people in both groups. However, the age distributions have been slowly moving in opposite directions for both populations over the entire 1981-2001 period. The cohort for non-immigrants is decreasing over time while the cohort of immigrants arriving is increasing. The 45-64 age cohort accounted for 21% of the population in 1986 compared to 32% in 2001. Therefore, it is the young who are leaving Newfoundland and Labrador, and this has serious implications for natural population growth.

The immigrant distributions are more concentrated in the lower age groups, 15-24 and 25-44, and thinner at the top range, 45-64 and 65 and above. In other words, new immigrant arrivals are generally younger than the resident population. Table 2 also shows an aging trend among non-immigrants. These facts confirm the important implication of the economic theory of human capital investment that young people are more likely to migrate than older people because they have a longer time available in their lives to reap the benefits of their investment in migration. These facts also suggest that for a long time after arrival in Canada, immigrants are not likely to be heavy users of such age-related components of Canada's social security system as Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security benefits, and health care.

### IV.3 Where Immigrants Come From

#### Summary

The mix of top five source countries of immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador has changed since the early 1980s as it now more heavily represents immigrants from China. While the United States and United Kingdom remained on the top five list of immigrant source countries during 1981-2005, India and countries in Africa are also emerging as major source countries.

Table 3 shows the top five source countries for principal applicants and dependents, as well as for principal applicants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador. The table shows that the top ranked source countries sent slightly less than half of the immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador over the entire 1981-2005 period. Since the early 1990s, the mix of top five source countries has shifted from the United States, the United Kingdom towards Asian and African countries. Table 3 also shows that China has moved from its third ranking in the late 1980s to first and continues to be ranked top among principal applicant immigrants since 1996. In 2005, the ratio of principal applicants and dependents to principal applicants was greater than two for both Columbia and China, which is indicative of the larger family sizes of immigrants coming from these countries.

Table 3: Top Five Source Countries of Immigrants Destined for Newfoundland and Labrador, by Year, 1981-2005

	1981-1985		1986-1990		1991-1995		1996-2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count
<b>Principal Applicants</b>																
Rank																
1	USA	258	USA	177	UK	217	China	229	China	26	China	25	China	54	China	33
2	UK	245	UK	175	Bulgaria	182	UK	140	UK	20	Egypt	24	UK	24	USA	22
3	India	63	China	120	China	174	Bosnia-Herzegovina	121	USA	16	USA	21	India	23	UK	20
4	Philippines	54	India	71	Cuba	145	USA	82	Egypt	15	Sudan	20	USA	21	Colombia	16
5	Vietnam	51	Vietnam	53	USSR	127	India	82	India	12	UK	19	Egypt	16	Sudan	14
Total for 5 countries		671		596		845		654		89		109		138		105
Province total		1094		1209		1836		1380		212		227		279		242
<b>Principal Applicants and Dependents</b>																
Rank																
1	UK	413	UK	289	UK	435	China	489	China	55	China	47	China	132	China	82
2	USA	372	USA	249	China	332	UK	245	USA	33	Sudan	43	UK	40	Colombia	48
3	China	108	China	218	Bulgaria	262	Bosnia-Herzegovina	240	UK	30	Egypt	33	USA	37	USA	36
4	Vietnam	108	India	122	Cuba	203	India	139	South Africa	22	UK	27	India	33	UK	31
5	India	101	Vietnam	117	USSR	186	USA	129	Colombia	22	USA	24	Sudan	32	Turkmenistan	30
Total for 5 countries		1102		995		1418		1242		162		174		274		227
Province total		1784		2157		3366		2630		407		359		579		496

## IV.4 Where Immigrants Go

### Summary Points

- Newfoundland and Labrador's immigrant population is primarily located in urban areas.
- The Avalon Peninsula- St. John's region accounts for approximately 68% of the immigrant population.
- Although the numbers are small, there has been increase in the "rurality" of recently arrived immigrants compared to the overall immigrant population. Exploring why new immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador have decided to live in rural Newfoundland and Labrador could be a particularly interesting research topic.
- Research also should investigate the factors that determine immigrants' choice of location.

Table 4 shows the geographic distributions of immigrant and native-born populations in the 2001 census year, as well as of recent immigrants (who arrived between 1996 and 2001 and were in the province at the time of 2001 census).

Census Division	Population	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants	Immigrants Arriving 1996-2001
Newfoundland and Labrador	508080	499090	8025	1130
Avalon Peninsula-St. John's	240245	234245	5420	890
Burin Peninsula-Marystown	24255	24070	175	25
South shore-Channel-Port aux Basques	19255	19205	55	0
Southwest-Stephenville	22015	21760	230	20
Bay of Islands/White Bay-Corner Brook	40050	39445	580	75
Central-Grand Falls-Windsor	35835	35375	425	25
Bonavista Bay and Peninsula-Clarenville	36985	36610	330	30
North coast-Lewisporte	41755	41500	250	15
Northern Peninsula-St. Anthony	19915	19745	155	15
Labrador-Happy Valley-Goose Bay	27765	27135	405	35

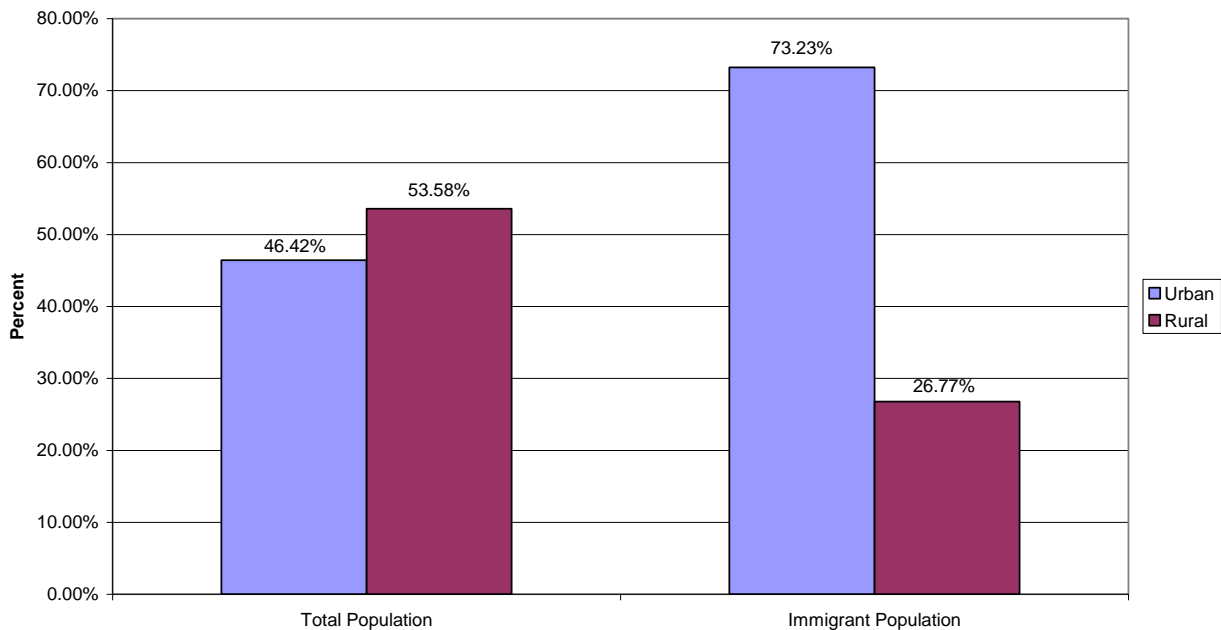
Source: Non-immigrant data are from 95F0495XCB01001-NS-NE, Statistics Canada (B20/20 format). Immigrant data are from Census 2001 Target Group Profile, Statistics Canada (customized tabulations in B20/20 format).

Immigrants accounted for approximately 1.7 percent of Newfoundland and Labrador's population in 2001 and, as in the case of native-born Canadians, gravitated towards the Avalon Peninsula – St. John's region, which has about 47.3 percent of the province's population and 68 percent of its immigrant population. The other major population centre is Bay of Islands/White Bay-Corner Brook, which accounted for 7.2

percent of the immigrant population. This is not surprising because both regions have major health care and educational facilities and St. John’s is the capital city.

Using Statistics Canada’s definition of urban and rural, Chart 3 presents the population proportions for the total population and for the immigrant population. A significant proportion of the immigrant population tends to locate in the urban areas of the province, partly because settlement services of the government-assisted refugees and some privately sponsored refugees are the responsibility of the Association for New Canadians based in St. John’s.

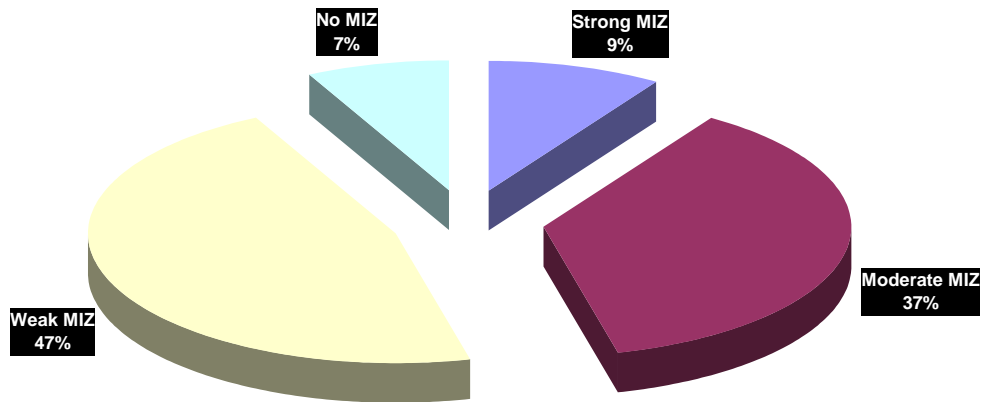
Chart 3  
Population Distribution in Urban/Rural  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
(Total Population/Immigrant Population), 2001



Source and notes: Based on census 2001 Table CO-0861, 2001 Basic Profile. We thank the Rural Secretariat for providing us these Tables. MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone. The degree of rurality is the lowest for “Strong MIZ” and the highest for “No MIZ.” For detailed explanation of MIZ classification system, please see: Chuck McNiven, Henry Puderer and Darryl Janes. 2000. [Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones \(MIZ\): A description of the Methodology](#), Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE, no. 2000-2.

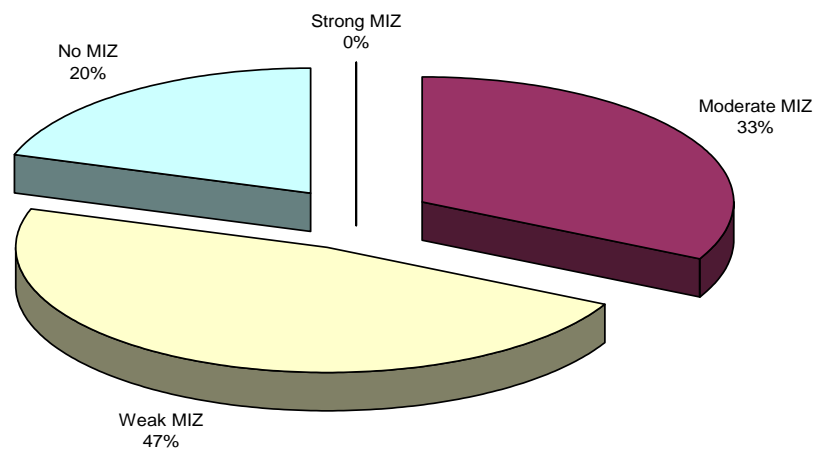


**Chart 4**  
**Rural Distribution of Immigrant Population in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001**



Source: Based on census 2001 Table CO-0861, 2001 Basic Profile.

**Chart 5**  
**Rural Distribution of Recent Immigrant Population in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001**



Source: Based on census 2001 Table CO-0861, 2001 Basic Profile.

It is evident from Table 4 and Chart 3 that immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador show the same tendencies (albeit on a smaller scale) as immigrants to Canada, that is, they tend to move to major population centres characterized by ethnic clusters, especially new immigrants from non-traditional source countries.

Despite this settlement pattern, evidence from Charts 4 and 5 suggests that some recent immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador have decided to live in smaller and predominantly rural locations. To obtain further insights on the geographic distribution of immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador, we follow another more direct classification of population into rural and urban areas as used by Statistics Canada, i.e., the Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) classification system. The MIZ classification is an approach to better differentiate areas of Canada outside census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA). Census subdivisions that lie outside these areas are classified into one of four zones of influence ranging from "strong" to "no" influence according to the degree of influence that CMA/CAs have on them. This type of categorization has proven useful for developing the rural-urban profiles because it highlights differences between types of rural-based labour market integration as a proxy for rurality. The rural distribution as illustrated by Charts 4 and 5 shows a significant increase in the rurality of recently arrived immigrants when compared to the overall immigrant population. From Chart 5, 67 percent of recent immigrants have located in regions classified as weak MIZ and no MIZ. Exploring why new immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador have decided to live in rural Newfoundland and Labrador could be a particularly interesting research topic because of an already growing interest among Canadian population planners in developing new immigrant destinations. For example, the Rural Secretariat of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada have a rural re-population program aimed at reversing the declining trend of rural populations in Canada, including that of the Atlantic region.

The rural-urban imbalances that have resulted from native-born migration to urban areas over the past several decades will be intensified through immigration unless specific policies seek to attract immigrants to rural settings and get them to stay. This fact poses a major policy challenge not simply because the pull of urban centres, although not unique to immigrants, is a strong one, but also because of the high rate of out-migration of both the non-immigrant and immigrant populations. Out-migration of the immigrant population is the problem to which we will turn in the next section.

## IV.5 The Retention of Immigrants

### Summary

Newfoundland and Labrador's immigrant retention record has been poor. Although the flow of new immigrants into Newfoundland and Labrador during the 1991-1996 period almost doubled, the retention rate fell from 56 percent to 48 percent.

If immigrants are to make a durable contribution to Newfoundland and Labrador, the province's success in retaining its immigrants is critical. Table 5 shows that retention is a significant problem for the province.

Only about 42 to 48 of every 100 arrivals in Newfoundland and Labrador chose to stay on during the 1991-2001 period compared to about 56 of every 100 arrivals during 1981-1991. In other words, retention rates have dropped since the 1990s. Although the retention rate increased in the 1991-2001 period, the flow of new immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador decreased by 34 percent (from 3,609 to 2,368). The bottom line is that the numbers of immigrants decreased and more than half of them left Newfoundland and Labrador.

Other evidence for Atlantic Canada suggests that out-migration occurs across all categories of immigrants and schooling levels. Specifically, a study by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council (APEC, 2001) found that more than 70 percent of refugees destined for Atlantic Canada over the 1980-1995 period had out-migrated, while the corresponding rate was 55-60 percent for business immigrants and about 45 percent for skilled workers. We would like to compute these rates for Newfoundland and Labrador, but data required for these computations were not available at the time of writing this report. Most likely we are observing the "MTV effect" where greater economic opportunities in large urban centres such as Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, combined with the presence of ethnic clusters, exert a strong pull on immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador, except perhaps on those with secure employment and other ties to the region. The lack of adequate recognition of foreign credentials in the professions and trades and inadequate resources for settlement support also likely affect the retention rate of immigrants. The loss of economic immigrants is equivalent to a reduction in the provincial economy's stock of human capital, with damaging implications for long-term growth.

Period	New Immigrants arriving in Newfoundland and Labrador**	New immigrants resident in Newfoundland and Labrador at the end of period**	Retention rate (%)
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)x100
1981 – 1986	1878	1050	56
1986 – 1991	2329	1365	59
1991 – 1996	3609	1505	42
1996 – 2001	2368	1135	48

\*Retention rates may be slightly higher than reported because no provision for deaths among new arrivals can be made. Other studies have shown that the ten-year immigrant retention rate in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2001 was only 40 percent in 2001. In a previous version of this report, rates were reported for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, based on census PUMF.

\*\*Data for the census year in columns 1 and 2 are only for the first five months.

Source: Data in column (1) are based on Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS - microdata) while those in column (2) are based on Canadian population censuses obtained from the following sources:

1. For 1996-2001 data, Statistics Canada Catalogue number 97F0009XCB-2001004.
2. For 1991-96 data, Statistics Canada Catalogue number 93F0023XDB96003.
3. For 1986-91 data, We thank Statistics Canada for providing us these data from their archive.
4. For 1981-86 data, Statistics Canada population census 1986, PUMF-microdata.

Variables used: "prov" in PRDS. "province" and "year of immigration" in Censuses.

Because censuses are conducted in June, new immigrants living in the province in the last year of each period do not include those who arrived in the latter half of those years, i.e., 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

## V. IMMIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR MARKET IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Immigrants represent a vital human resource that can bring major economic and other benefits to Newfoundland and Labrador. One way to assess how immigrants are doing in the economic sphere is to look at their contributions to the quantity and quality of human capital in the province and how they compare to the native born in terms of both various labour market outcomes and the level of their dependence on social transfers. We examine these in turn.

### V.1 Labour Force Growth

#### Summary

Immigrants are a small but important source of labour force growth in Newfoundland and Labrador whose contribution to labour force growth averaged 4 percent over the reference period. Their contribution decreased substantially at the turn of the present century.

Labour force growth is an increase in the quantity of human capital and therefore contributes to improving an economy's productive capacity and the standard of living of its residents in the long term. In Newfoundland and Labrador, labour force growth has been negative since 1991. With the collapse of the groundfishery, the province experienced massive out-migration, which has produced a shrinking labour force. As Table 6 shows, after growing by almost 21,045 workers during 1986-91, the labour force

decreased dramatically by 22,360 workers during the 1991-1996 period. Indeed, the labour force decline would have been modestly larger in the absence of new immigrants. As illustrated in Table 6, the labour force continued to contract in the 1996-2001 period by 5,975 persons, and the growth in new immigrants fell 32% (from 745 to 505). Still, the growth in new immigrants contributes positively to labour growth in Newfoundland and Labrador. As shown in column 4 of Table 6, immigrants' contribution to labour force growth ranged from 2.4 percent to 7.8 percent and averaged 4 percent over the reference period.

Period	Total growth of labour force	Growth owed to new immigrants	Growth without new immigrants*	Immigrants' contribution to population growth (%)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)/(3)x100
1981-1986	19630	465	19165	2.43
1986-1991	21045	625	20420	3.06
1991-1996	-22360	745	-23105	3.22
1996-2001	-5975	505	-6480	7.79

\*Attributed to natural growth and net inter-provincial migration. New immigrants are those who arrived during the listed period.

\*\*Measures what percentage of labour force decline was averted by new immigrants. Absolute value of Column (3) is used in calculation.

Source: Calculations based on Statistics Canada publication 97F0012XCB2001003.

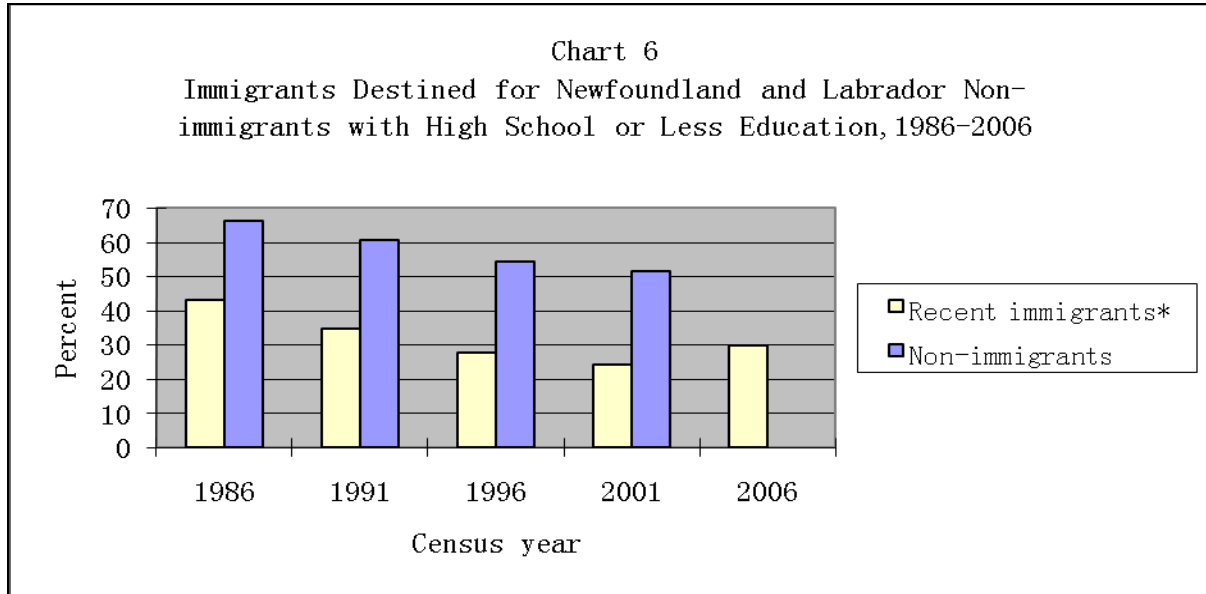
## V.2 Human Capital

### Summary Points

- In terms of human capital, the education level of immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador compared favorably with that of non-immigrants over the 1981-2001 period.
- In 2001, 52 percent of non-immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador had acquired high school or less education; of recent immigrants, 24 percent had acquired high school or less education.
- In 2001, 10 percent of non-immigrants held a university degree compared to 50 percent of recent immigrants. These percentages were up from 5 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in 1986.

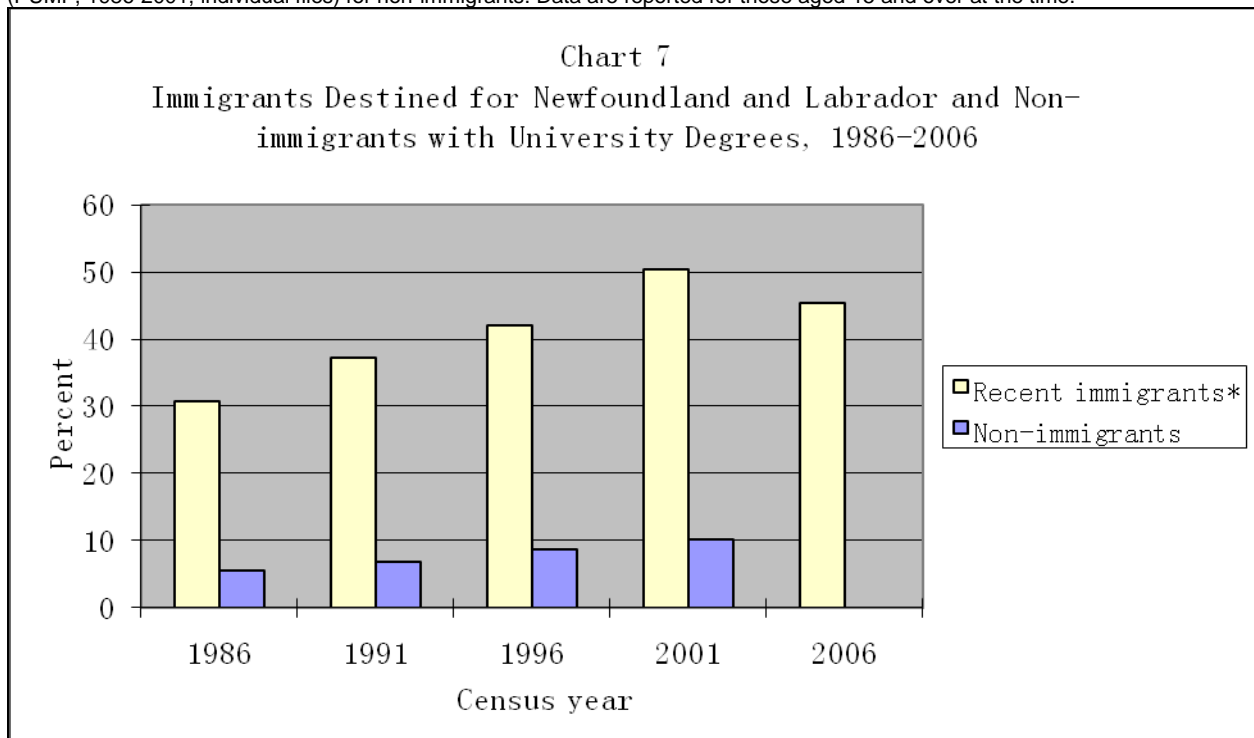
Economic growth and living standards are governed by more than increases in the quantity of human capital. What matters also is the quality of that capital. How do immigrants contribute to the growth in the quality of Newfoundland and Labrador's human capital? This is difficult to assess because data on the quality of human capital are difficult to come by. Typically, economists look at various schooling and labour market experience measures. In this section, we compare the human capital

characteristics of immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador to those of non-immigrants by looking at schooling levels of the two groups, as reported in Table A5. Based on that table, Charts 6 and 7 suggest that throughout the period 1981-2001, the educational attainment of immigrants coming to Newfoundland and Labrador compared favorably with that of non-immigrants.



\*Those who arrived within five years of the census year.

Source: Authors' special tabulations based on 1) PRDS (CIC, microdata) for immigrants and 2) the Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1986-2001, individual files) for non-immigrants. Data are reported for those aged 15 and over at the time.



\*Those who arrived within five years of the census year.

Source: Authors' special tabulations based on 1) PRDS (CIC, microdata) for immigrants and 2) the Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1986-2001, individual files) for non-immigrants. Data are reported for those aged 15 and over at the time.

Smaller percentages of recent immigrants had high school or less education than did non-immigrants. On the other hand, a higher percentage of recent immigrants held a university degree than those of resident non-immigrants. Furthermore, with the exception of 2006, the percentages of recent immigrants arriving with high school or less education have declined, while percentages of those arriving with a university degree have risen since 1981. Overall, recent immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador have been more highly educated than non-immigrant residents over the reference period.

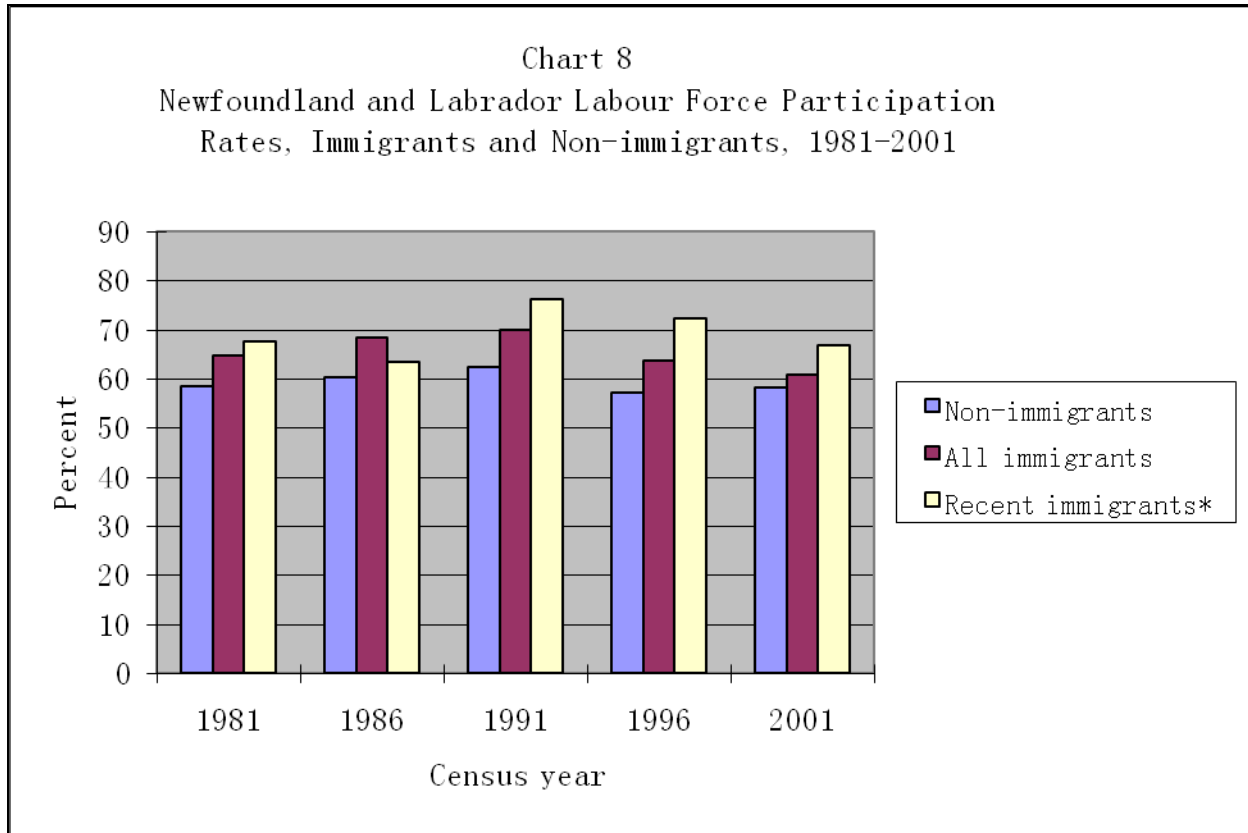
The findings of this section point to increasing skill levels all around among immigrants. More significantly, they show that the educational level of immigrants is generally superior to that of non-immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador. As we note later in our discussion of economic immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador, they are also engaged in high-skill occupations in greater proportions than non-immigrants. Therefore, the human capital of immigrants makes a positive economic contribution to the province. While human capital characteristics represent a potentially higher economic contribution, is that potential fully realized? It may not be if the quality of human capital that immigrants bring with them is not recognized, resulting in overqualified workers working in lower paying occupations. In the absence of data in requisite detail, it is impossible to assess the extent to which this is happening. Nevertheless, actual labour market outcomes can give us a sense of how immigrants perform in labour markets. This question is addressed in the next subsection.

### V.3 Labour Market Outcomes

#### Summary Points

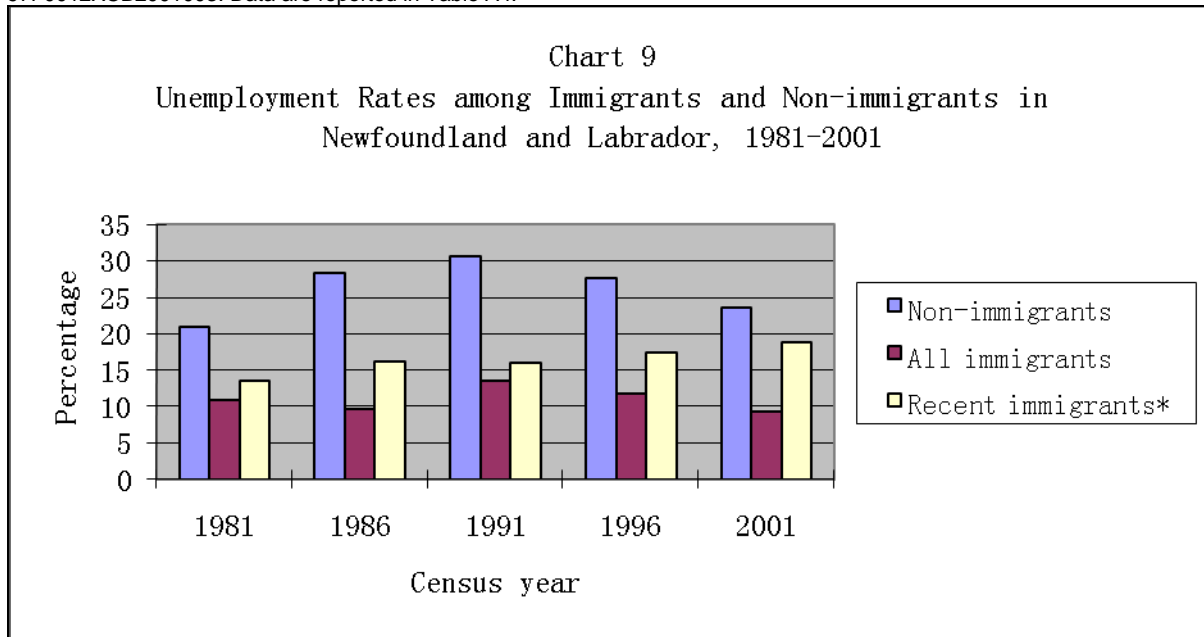
- Labour market outcomes (labour force participation rates, unemployment rates, and employment income) for immigrants are highly superior to those of non-immigrants. Although they tend to be not as good for recent immigrants, they still are superior to those of non-immigrants
- Recent immigrants depend less on government transfer payments for income support than both non-immigrants and immigrants in general.
- Immigrants appear to doing very well in labour markets and appear not to be a drain on the public purse.

Chart 8 displays labour market participation rates among non-immigrants and immigrants for the census years 1981-2001. Labour force participation rates for both immigrants and recent immigrants are higher when compared to those of non-immigrants. Over the 1981-2001 interval, participation rates of recent immigrants have averaged 10 percent higher than those of the non-immigrant population aged 15 and over. This finding also applies to earlier immigrants, where their participation rates have averaged 6 percent higher than those of the non-immigrant population.



\*Those who arrived within five years of the census date.

Source: Based on "Historical Labour Force Activity (Based on the 1971 Concepts) (8), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10), Age Groups (18), Marital Status (7) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971, 1981 to 2001 Censuses - 20% Sample Data". Ottawa: Statistics Canada, March 25, 2003. Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97F0012XCB2001003. Data are reported in Table A4.



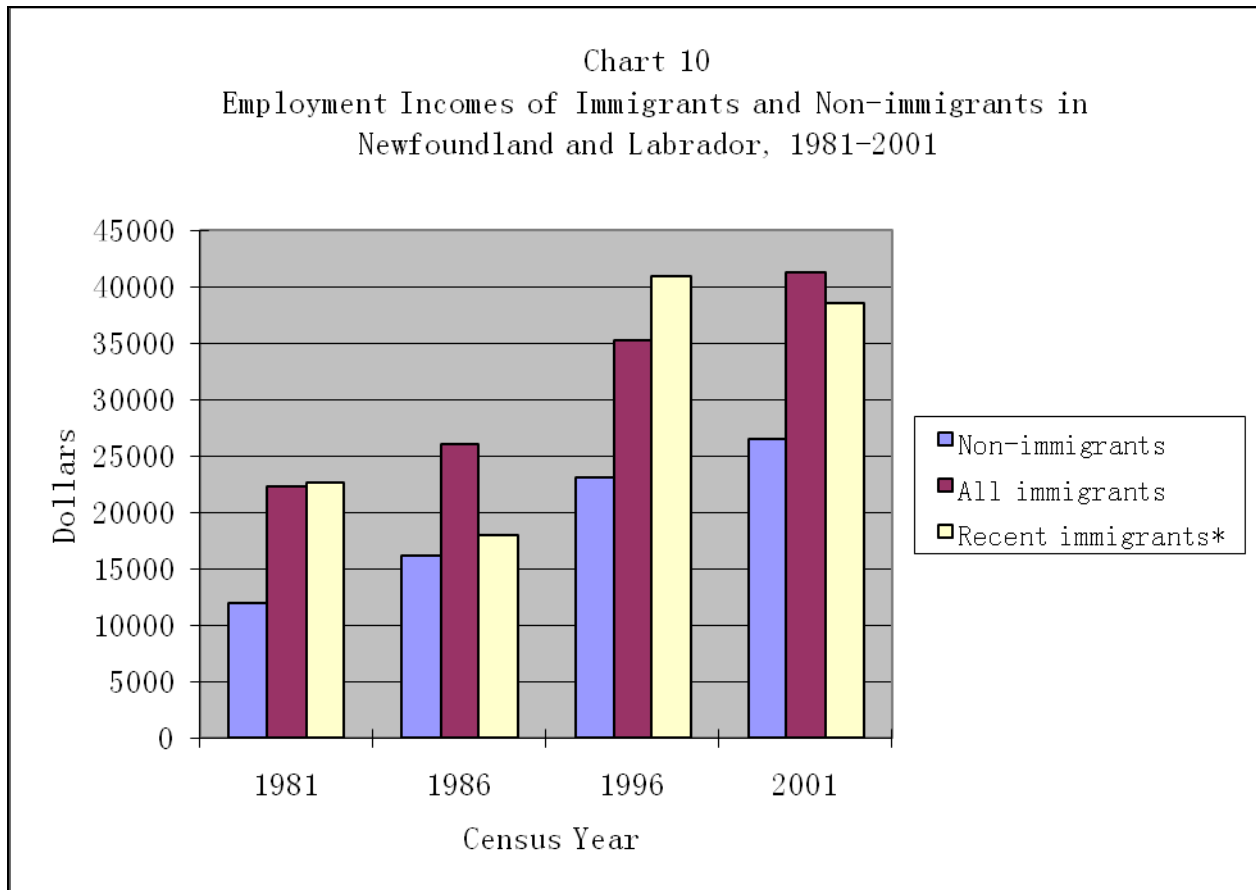
\*Those who arrived within five years of the census year.

Source: Based on "Historical Labour Force Activity (Based on the 1971 Concepts) (8), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10), Age Groups (18), Marital Status (7) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971, 1981 to 2001 Censuses - 20% Sample Data". Ottawa: Statistics Canada, March 25, 2003. Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97F0012XCB2001003. Data are reported in Table A4.



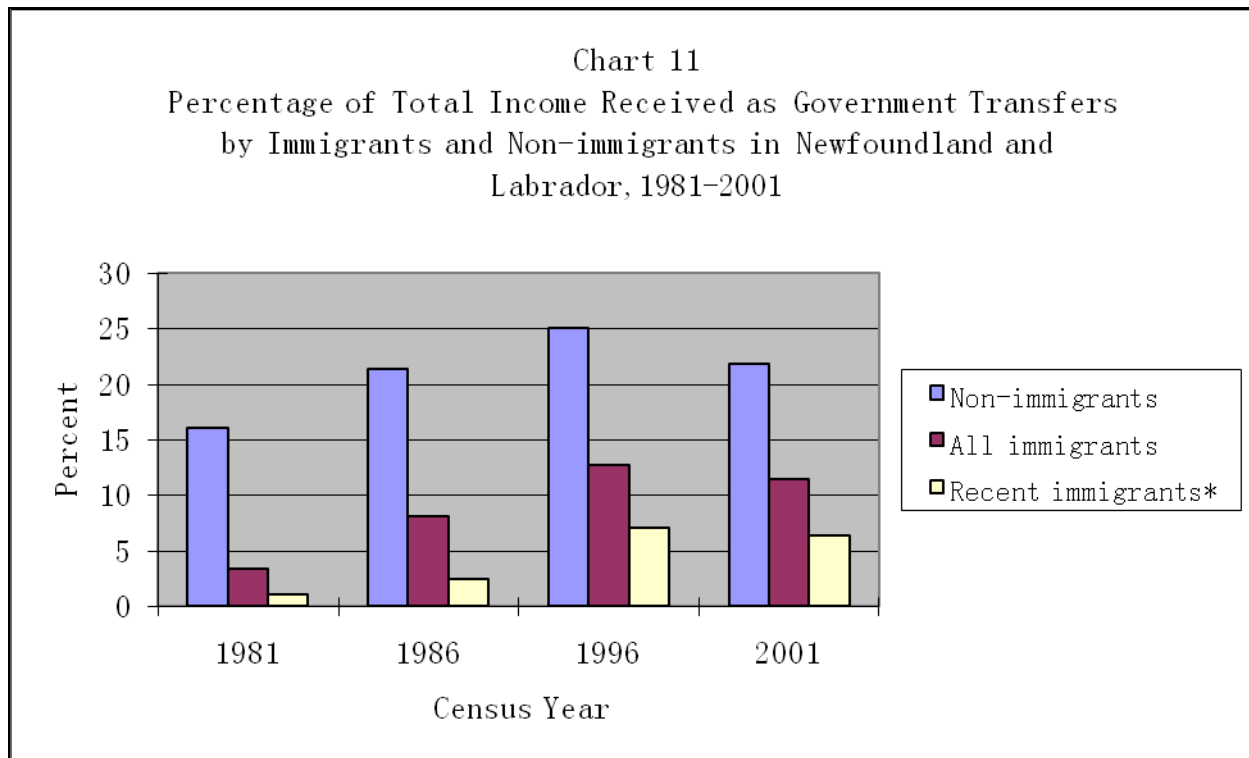
Chart 9 provides the unemployment rates among immigrants and non-immigrants. The unemployment rate among the entire immigrant population has been substantially lower than that of non-immigrants for 1981-2001. Recent immigrants experienced lower unemployment rates than non-immigrants but have unemployment rates higher than earlier immigrants. The unemployment rate for recent immigrants has been trending upward over the reference period, however. Since 1991, the unemployment rate for both non-immigrants and earlier immigrants has been trending downward.

Turning next to employment earnings, Chart 10 suggests that over the 1981-2001 interval, an average immigrant earned a higher employment income than an average non-immigrant. At the time of the 1981 census, an average recent immigrant earned 90 percent more than the average non-immigrant. Since then, at the time of the 1991 census, the average recent immigrant earned 55% more than the average non-immigrant. The trend for employment income of earlier immigrants is positive and has averaged 64 percent higher than that of non-immigrants, showing that immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador have done very well relative to non-immigrants.



\*Those who arrived within five years of the census year. Data on recent immigrants in the 1991 census were not available in the census PUMF for Newfoundland and Labrador.

Source: Special tabulations by authors based on Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1981-2001, individual files).



\*Those who arrived within five years of the census year. Data on recent immigrants in the 1991 census were not available in the census PUMF for Newfoundland and Labrador.  
 Source: Special tabulations by authors based on Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1981-2001, individual files).

The profile of employment income of an average non-immigrant and a recent immigrant is mirrored in their respective reliance on government transfer payments as supplements to that income. These are reflected in Chart 11. Generally, an average immigrant receives lower government transfer payments than does an average non-immigrant, with the difference being large in all census years except in 1996. The receipt of government transfer payments by recent immigrants is even lower than that of immigrants in general. The lower government transfer receipts of new arrivals are likely due to their younger age because of which they are not eligible for Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security income. Due to their shorter length of stay, they may also not be eligible for Guaranteed Income Supplements and for employment insurance payments.

Overall, the evidence presented in this section suggests that labour market outcomes for immigrants are highly superior to those of non-immigrants. When compared to non-immigrants, both immigrant groups have substantially higher employment incomes, higher participation rates, and lower unemployment rates and are less likely to rely on government transfers. The upward trend of the unemployment rate of recent immigrants suggests that they may be facing greater difficulty in their labour market adjustment than those who arrived in the past. On the other hand, the evidence suggests that immigrants appear to be doing very well in Newfoundland and Labrador and appear not to be a drain on the public purse. An explanation of their economic circumstances becomes more apparent in the next section, in which we review various aspects of economic immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador.

## VI. SKILLED AND BUSINESS IMMIGRANTS IN THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ECONOMY

Skilled workers and business immigrants make up the so-called “economic” immigrant class. CIC defines the skilled worker class of immigrants as “people who may become permanent residents because they are able to become economically established in Canada.” ([www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca))

“Business immigrants are people who can invest in, or start businesses in Canada and are expected to support the development of a strong and prosperous Canadian economy. The Business Immigration Programs seek to attract to Canada people experienced in business. Business immigrants are selected based on their ability to become economically established in Canada.” ([www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca))

CIC also divides business immigrants into three classes. These include investor, entrepreneur, and self-employed. Investors are experienced persons who must demonstrate business experience, have a minimum net worth of \$800,000, and make an investment of \$400,000. Entrepreneurs are experienced persons who will own and actively manage a business in Canada that will contribute to the economy and create jobs. Entrepreneurs must have business experience and a minimum net worth of \$300,000 and are subject to conditions on arrival in Canada that include creation of at least one job for a Canadian. Finally, the self-employed are persons who must have the intention and ability to create their own employment by operating a business in Canada. They are also expected to contribute to the cultural or athletic life of Canada.

While Newfoundland and Labrador abides by national objectives that allow immigration on humanitarian grounds for refugees and others for family re-unification, the need to foster economic immigration suited to the long-term needs of the province is paramount. Immigration policy falls under federal jurisdiction, but all provinces can (and do) work out special arrangements for promoting immigration perceived to be in their interest. The Provincial Nominee Program, which was signed in 1999, reflects this new thinking towards enhancing the positive impact of immigration in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Since economic immigration is likely to be central to policy in Newfoundland and Labrador, it is important to examine it in detail. Therefore, this section analyzes data from a number of sources to shed light on the various dimensions of economic immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador. Our discussion will be divided into two parts – one dealing with skilled workers and the other with business immigrants.

While PRDS provides data on the arrival of immigrants under the skilled and business classes, no direct data are available on the economic performance of those who arrived under these classes. However, the economic performance of immigrants who practiced different occupations in Canada can be assessed. Since this study focuses on those immigrants who are able to economically establish themselves in Canada, census data are analyzed only for those who worked as professionals and managers. The occupational matrix (Table A3) prepared by Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) lists these two occupations among the top in

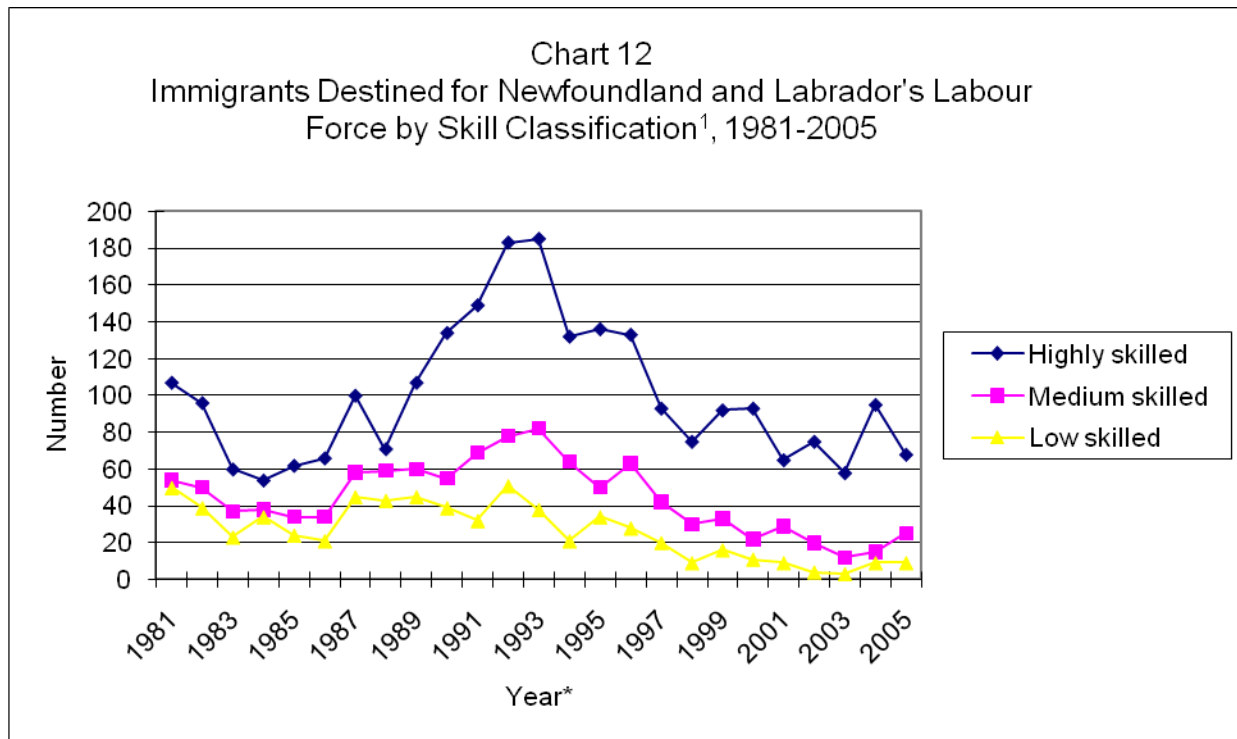
terms of their educational and skill requirements. Finally, to assess the performance of immigrants in the business sector, data are analyzed for those who declared themselves “self-employed” on the census questionnaire.

## VI.1 Immigration of Highly Skilled Workers

### Summary Points

- Since the 1980s, the number of highly skilled immigrants (managers and professionals) destined for Newfoundland and Labrador has exceeded those of medium- and low- skilled immigrants.
- The inflow of highly skilled immigrants has declined since the 1990s, while the inflow of medium- and low-skilled immigrants has been declining since the mid-1990s.
- In recent years, the inflow of highly skilled immigrants has stabilized.

PRDS provides data on the occupational classifications of immigrants destined for the labour force according to the five classifications used by HRSDC defined in Table A8. The authors used these classifications to derive three occupational groups of “highly skilled”, “medium-skilled”, and “low-skilled” immigrants. Chart 12 provides annual trends for these three occupational groups of immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador’s labour force, showing that throughout the period 1981-2005, highly skilled immigrants (managers and professionals, i.e., groups “O” and “A”) comprised a significant proportion of those destined for the labour force in Newfoundland and Labrador. Since the early 1980s, the levels of highly skilled immigrants destined for Newfoundland and Labrador have exceeded those of medium-skilled and low-skilled immigrants. Since 1994, there has been a downward trend among all levels. In recent years, the level of highly skilled immigrants has stabilized and averaged approximately 80 workers per year, while those of medium- and low-skilled immigrants are one-third and one-fifth of their 1990s level, respectively.



<sup>1</sup>National Occupational Classifications (NOC) were further classified as Highly skilled = "O" and "A", medium skilled = "B", low skilled = "C" and "D". Detailed definitions of NOC are provided in Table A5.  
Source: PRDS (microdata, CIC).

### **Where Immigrant Managers and Professionals Work**

#### **Summary Points**

- About 87 percent of highly skilled immigrants are professionals, and the remaining 13 percent are middle and other managers.
- The data suggest that there are no immigrants in senior management when in fact there are.
- Immigrant professionals are overwhelmingly engaged in the service sector, accounting for about 90 percent of all immigrant professionals.
- Most highly skilled immigrants work in the health care and social assistance sector, with the education sector second. Combined, these account for about 56 percent of highly skilled immigrants' employment in 2001, made up mostly of professionals.
- Immigrant professionals represent approximately 8 percent of total professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- In the 1991-2001 period, recent immigrant professionals dropped from 310 in 1996 to 225 in 2001
- Comparing the 2001 census data with the 1996 census data shows dramatic decreases in the number of recent immigrants in both the professors and teachers (down 62.5 percent) and physicians, dentists and veterinarians (down 42.3 percent) categories.

Table 7 depicts the distribution of managers (subdivided into two subgroups) and professionals by industry of employment in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2001. These immigrants may or may not have entered Newfoundland and Labrador as skilled immigrants so may or may not be included in Chart 12. However, their current occupations are described as highly skilled occupations as they conform to the HRSDC definitions. Several facts emerge from this table. First, immigrant professionals and managers are overwhelmingly engaged in the service sector, accounting for about 87 percent of all highly skilled immigrant worker employment. The remaining 13 percent are in the construction, manufacturing and public administration sectors. Professionals constitute the largest sub-group, about 87 percent, among the highly skilled immigrants. Middle and other managers make up the rest at 13 percent. The data from Table 7 suggest there are no immigrants in senior management. However, this is clearly not the case. For example, professors who have emigrated from other countries have moved into senior management positions at Memorial University, and in many cases immigrants hold senior management positions.

The most important employer of highly skilled immigrants is the health care and social assistance sub-sector, which employed a solid 31 percent of them in 2001. The second most important industry that employs highly skilled immigrants is education at 25 percent, of which 95 percent are professionals and 6 percent are middle managers. With respect to professionals, health care and social assistance, education, professional/scientific/technical and public administration account for about 33.9 percent, 27.4 percent, 19.4 percent and 6.5 percent of all such workers, respectively. Each sub-group of highly skilled immigrants is concentrated mainly in the service industries. Within the service sector, highly skilled immigrants appear to be concentrated in four or five sub-sectors. Of the eleven sub-sectors, no immigrants are in senior management, and five sub-sectors have no skilled workers. .

Table 7: Immigrant Managers and Professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador by Industry of Employment, 2001

Industry	Total Skilled Workers		Managers				Professionals	
	No.	%	Senior		Middle & Other		No.	%
			No.	%	No.	%		
Agriculture, Mining and Utilities	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction Industry	111	4.22	0	0.0	74	22.2	37	1.6
Manufacturing Industry	74	2.81	0	0.0	37	11.1	37	1.6
Services Industries:	2297	87.31	0	0.0	222	66.7	2075	90.3
Wholesale & Retail			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, Information & Culture			0	0.0	0	0.0	111	4.8
Finance & Insurance			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical			0	0.0	37	11.1	445	19.4
Admn. Support, Waste Management & Remediation			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Education			0	0.0	37	11.1	629	27.4
Health Care & Social Assistance			0	0.0	37	11.1	779	33.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation			0	0.0	37	11.1	74	3.2
Accommodation & Food Services			0	0.0	74	22.2	0	0.0
Other (excluding Public Administration)			0	0.0	0	0.0	37	1.6
Public Administration	149	5.66	0	0.0	0	0.0	149	6.5
Other (not specified)	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2631	100.00	0	0.0	333	100.0	2298	100.0

Source: Authors' special tabulations based on the Canadian population census (PUMF, 2001, individual file).

Table 8 shows the distribution of highly skilled immigrants across the 1991, 1996 and 2001 census years in selected occupations. These data are based on a 20 percent sample of individuals, as noted at the bottom of that table. Statistics Canada cautions that some numbers in Table 8 may not be accurate due to some miscoding of occupations; however, the data do permit comparisons between immigrants and non-immigrants and also between these groups and recent immigrants.

Overall, immigrant professionals represent approximately 8 percent of total professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, over the latter half of the 1991-2001 period, recent immigrant professionals dropped from 310 in 1996 to 225 in 2001.

Table 8: Professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador by Selected Occupations: Immigrants and Non-immigrants, 1991-2001 Censuses, Newfoundland and Labrador			
PROFESSIONALS BY OCCUPATIONS	Census Year		
	1991	1996	2001
<b><i>Business and Finance</i></b>			
<b>Auditors, accountants &amp; other investment professionals</b>			
Non-immigrants	1,625	1,375	2,195
Immigrants	40	70	35
Recent immigrants	0	0	0
<b>Other professionals in business and finance*</b>			
Non-immigrants	365	495	615
Immigrants	15	20	10
Recent immigrants	0	0	0
<b><i>Natural and Applied Science and Related</i></b>			
<b>Engineers</b>			
Non-immigrants	1395	1695	1660
Immigrants	95	65	170
Recent immigrants	15	20	35
<b>Computer &amp; information systems</b>			
Non-immigrants	1,295	1,320	2,725
Immigrants	75	115	100
Recent immigrants	25	15	15
<b>Other scientists*</b>			
Non-immigrants	875	1020	955
Immigrants	65	45	140
Recent immigrants		0	20
<b><i>Health professionals</i></b>			
<b>Physicians, dentists and veterinarians</b>			
Non-immigrants	635	745	755
Immigrants	445	395	475
Recent immigrants	140	130	75
<b>Other health professionals*</b>			
Non-immigrants	600	820	1155
Immigrants	60	80	50
Recent immigrants	20	45	

Table 8 Contd.



Table 8 (Contd.): Professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador by Selected Occupations: Immigrants and Non-immigrants, 1991-2001 Censuses, Newfoundland and Labrador			
	Census Year		
	1991	1996	2001
<b>Social Science, Education, Government Services &amp; Religion*</b>			
<b>Judges, lawyers, Quebec notaries</b>			
Non-immigrants	590	555	545
Immigrants	20	20	35
Recent immigrants	0	0	0
<b>Teachers and professors</b>			
Non-immigrants	11,660	11,200	9,570
Immigrants	755	830	675
Recent immigrants	65	80	30
<b>Other professionals in social science, education, government services and religion*</b>			
Non-immigrants	5935	5565	5820
Immigrants	245	180	205
Recent immigrants	5	20	25
<b>Arts, Culture, Recreation, and Sports</b>			
<b>Musicians and singers</b>			
Non-immigrants	310	365	340
Immigrants	55	30	40
Recent immigrants	15	0	10
<b>Other professionals in arts, culture, recreation, and sports*</b>			
Non-immigrants	1010	1285	1540
Immigrants	90	165	145
Recent immigrants	15	0	15

\*Computed total of all other professionals in the occupation. Health professionals exclude nurse supervisors and registered nurses. Source: "Occupation - 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (Historical) (708), Selected Labour Force, Demographic, Cultural, Educational and Income Characteristics (252) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas <sup>1</sup>, 1991 to 2001 Censuses - 20% Sample Data." Ottawa: Statistics Canada, March 25, 2003. Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97F0012XCB2001048.

The dramatic difference between immigrant and non-immigrant groups is reflected in the sub-categories within the professions. For instance, during 1996-2001, the growth in the number of non-immigrant professionals was mixed, with some categories increasing and others declining. There was solid growth in the categories of computers and information systems (104 percent) and in business and finance (50 percent, and a higher 60 percent among auditors, accountants). However, there was very little growth in non-immigrant health care professionals (1.3 percent) and negative growth in many non-immigrant professional sub-categories, for example, teachers and professors (-14.6 percent), musicians and singers (-6.9 percent), other scientists (-6.4 percent), and engineers (-2 percent)

Like the results above, the growth in the number of immigrant professionals was mixed, with some categories increasing and others declining. Immigrant professionals increased significantly in many fields over the entire 1990s. For example, during 1996-2001, there was a 211 percent increase in other scientists, a 161.5 percent increase in engineers, a 75 percent increase of those involved in the legal profession, and, among musicians and singers, a 33.3 percent increase. The number of immigrant professionals decreased during the second half (1996-2001) mostly in the fields of business and finance (50 percent), other health care professionals (37.5 percent) and computer and information systems (down 13 percent). The number of immigrant professors and teachers, which is the largest among all occupations, increased marginally during the first half of that decade and decreased during the second half. Finally, there were dramatic decreases in the number of recent immigrants in both the professors and teachers (down 62.5 percent) and physicians, dentists and veterinarian (down 42.3 percent) categories.

### ***Employment Income, Unemployment Rates and Country of Origin of Highly Skilled Immigrants***

Table 9 shows that an average immigrant manager earned 9 percent less, while an average immigrant professional earned 33 percent more, than the corresponding non-immigrants in 2001. Again, as illustrated above, the immigrant population has failed to enter senior management in Newfoundland and Labrador. Unemployment rates are dramatically different for immigrant managers when compared to non-immigrant managers. Unemployment rates for immigrant managers are almost five times higher than those of non-immigrant managers (28.5 percent vs. 6.1 percent). However, the unemployment rate for immigrant professionals was marginally lower when compared to that of non-immigrant professionals (5.2 vs. 6.6).

Table 9 also shows that the United States and the United Kingdom are the primary source countries of highly skilled immigrants, accounting for 44 percent of the total of skilled workers. Asia and Other Europe also have become important regions of skilled workers.

Table 9: Managers and Professionals in Newfoundland and Labrador by Employment Income, Unemployment Rate, Country / Region of Birth, 2001.				
	Senior Managers	Other Managers	All Managers	Professionals
<b>Employment income (\$)</b>				
Immigrants	0	37266	37266	54054
Non-immigrants	63070	37532	40657	40348
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>				
Immigrants	0	28.57	28.57	5.162
Non-Immigrants	1.66	6.63	6.057	6.59
<b>Immigrants' country / region of birth</b>				
United States	0	74	74	259
United Kingdom	0	148	148	927
Germany	0	37	37	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Other Europe	0	74	74	297
Asia	0	0	0	371
Other countries / regions	0	0	0	407
<b>Total immigrants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2261</b>
<b>Non-immigrants</b>	<b>2334</b>	<b>17645</b>	<b>19979</b>	<b>33793</b>

Source: Special tabulations by authors based on Canadian population census (PUMF, 2001, individual file).

Mean employment income is calculated only for those who were employed in the reference week and include wages and salaries and self employment incomes.

Unemployment rate = unemployed / (unemployed + employed)

Total immigrants & non-immigrants include employed, unemployed and not in the labour force.

Variables used: "Province or territory", "Place of birth", "Immigrant status indicator", "Labour Force Activity – In Reference Week", "Occupation – Employment Equity Designations – Based On The National Occupational Classification", "Wages And Salaries", "Self-Employment Income".

### ***Geographic Distribution of Highly Skilled Immigrants***

Table 10 shows the distribution of highly skilled immigrants by census division in Newfoundland and Labrador. Since the “other” category is negative, it is difficult to determine the exact proportions for each census division. (The “other” category is calculated as the difference between the target profile data and the PUMF data.) However, from Table 10, it is clear that most highly skilled immigrants are located in the Avalon Peninsula – St. John’s division and, in fact, the greater St. John’s area. The remaining are scattered across the census divisions, with noticeable concentrations in Bay of Islands/White Bay–Corner Brook, where the city of Corner Brook is located, Central-Grand Falls- Windsor, where the relatively large towns of Grand Falls-Windsor and Gander are located, and, to some extent, Labrador, where the towns of Labrador City and Happy Valley Goose Bay are located.

Overall, results of this section show that immigrant professionals and managers are well placed in the labour market of Newfoundland and Labrador. Their labour market outcomes compare favorably with those of their non-immigrant counterparts, and they are well represented in the knowledge economy. In light of this, the tepid or negative growth of highly skilled immigrants in many professions over the 1991-2001 period might reflect a failure to retain these professionals. The loss of productive potential resulting from their departure is not known but needs to be explored.

**Table 10: Geographic Distribution of Highly Skilled Immigrants, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001**

Census Division	Senior Managers	Other Managers	Total for Managers	Professionals
Avalon Peninsula-St. John's	85	330	415	1520
Burin Peninsula-Marystown	0	10	10	65
South Shore-Channel-Port aux Basques	0	0	0	25
Southwest-Stephenville	0	20	20	20
Bay of Islands/White Bay-Corner Brook	15	30	45	195
Central-Grand Falls-Windsor	10	30	40	85
Bonavista Bay and Peninsula-Clarenville	0	15	15	75
North Coast-Lewisporte	0	10	10	40
Northern Peninsula-St. Anthony	0	15	15	30
Labrador-Happy Valley-Goose Bay	10	40	50	65
Rounding Error <sup>1</sup>	-120	-167	-287	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2261</b>

Source: Census 2001 Target Group Profile, Statistics Canada (customized tabulations).

1. This is computed as the difference between totals in Target Profile data and the PUMF data (Table 9). Since the numbers in the table are rounded to the nearest 5 people for confidentiality reasons, totals may not necessarily add up to the actual number of immigrants in a particular occupational category in the province. These numbers (including any negatives) are intended to adjust the 'rounded' column totals so they equal the actual total numbers for Newfoundland and Labrador as a whole.

## VI.2 Business Immigration

### Summary Points

- A large number of self-employed immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador operate their businesses in the service sector, with health and social services, business services, and manufacturing the top three choices.
- Most self-employed immigrants are from Europe (77%). Immigrants from Asia and other regions account for 9% percent each, with those from the United States (4.6%) making up the remainder.
- A significant proportion of self-employed immigrants live in the greater St. John's region, with the remainder thinly spread out among other regions.
- There is a significant gender disparity among business immigrants, with about 260 businessmen for every 100 businesswomen. Both sexes do not incorporate their businesses.
- Annual data show that immigrant business investments under the entrepreneurial class have been extremely small and only in two years over the reference period.

As noted earlier, business immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador has shown dramatic shifts over the 1981-2001 interval. Data on their performance are not directly available. However, census micro data permit the analysis of the performance of self-employed immigrants, some of whom may not have arrived in Canada as business immigrants. The self-employed reported under the census terminology are those who were actually running their own business, incorporated or unincorporated, at the time of the census. Since the purpose of this section is to review the contribution of resident immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador's business sector, census data on the performance of self-employed immigrants are appropriate for analysis.

Industry	Number
Agriculture	0
Other primary	0
Manufacturing	74
Construction	37
Transportation & storage	0
Communication & other utilities	0
Wholesale trade	0
Retail trade	0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	37
Business services	223
Educational services	37
Health & social services	295
Accommodation, food & beverage services	0
Other services	111
TOTAL	814

<sup>1</sup> Data reported in this table are for those who reported as being self-employed in year 2000. Source: Special tabulations by authors based on Canadian population census (PUMF, 2001, individual file).

### ***Distribution of Immigrant Businesspersons in Newfoundland and Labrador by Industry and Country of Origin***

Table 11 shows the distribution of immigrant businesspersons by industry in the census year 2001. (Note that this does not show amounts invested by sector, only where the capital attached to individual immigrants goes.) Immigrant businessmen and businesswomen are most active in the health and social services sector, which accounts for 36 percent of all business immigrants. Also important are business services (27.4 percent) and manufacturing (9 percent). Note, however, that 13.6 percent of the self-employed immigrants were engaged in "other services". If we had more sectoral detail on this group the above ranking could change.

Table 12 depicts self-employed immigrants in 2001 by country of origin. European countries have been Newfoundland and Labrador's primary sources of business immigration, accounting for 77 percent of immigrant business persons. Asian immigrants

and immigrants from other regions account for about 9.1 percent, each followed by immigrants from the United States at 4.7 percent.

Country	Number
United States	37
United Kingdom	444
Germany	37
Netherlands	0
Other Europe	148
Asia	74
Other	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>814</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data reported in this table are for those immigrants who reported to be self-employed in 2000.  
Source: Special tabulations by authors based on Canadian population census (PUMF, 2001, individual file).

### ***Immigrant Businesspersons in Newfoundland and Labrador by Type of Business, Gender and Geographic Distribution***

Table 13 shows for self-employed business immigrants the type of business set-up (incorporated or not) by gender and, as well geographic distribution in 2001. This table shows that regardless of gender and the legal business form chosen, the Avalon Peninsula- St. John's region gets the lion's share (about 66 percent) of all self-employed immigrants, males and females. In contrast, business immigration to other areas in Newfoundland and Labrador is substantially smaller and thinly spread out. Thus, as in the case of highly skilled immigrants, there is significant inequality in the distribution of business immigrants across Newfoundland and Labrador.

There is also a significant gender disparity in business immigration. At the provincial level, there are 260 immigrant businessmen for every 100 immigrant businesswomen. Overall the numbers are small, and there are no businesswomen in three regions: South shore-Channel-Port aux Basques, Central-Grand Falls-Windsor and Northern Peninsula-St. Anthony.

Table 13: Immigrant Businessmen and Businesswomen in Newfoundland and Labrador by Geographic Distribution, 2001<sup>1</sup>

County	Men aged 15 years and over			Women aged 15 years and over			Grand Total
	Self-employed (incorporated)	Self-employed (un-incorporated)	Total Male	Self-employed (incorporated)	Self-employed (un-incorporated)	Total Female	
Avalon Peninsula-St. John's	130	245	375	40	120	160	535
Burin Peninsula-Marystown	10	10	20	10	0	10	30
South Shore-Channel-Port aux Basques	0	15	15	0	0	0	15
Southwest-Stephenville	10	0	10	0	10	10	20
Bay of Islands/White Bay-Corner Brook	0	35	35	0	10	10	45
Central-Grand Falls-Windsor	0	20	20	0	0	0	20
Bonavista Bay and Peninsula-Clareville	0	40	40	0	10	10	50
North Coast-Lewisporte	0	35	35	0	15	15	50
Northern Peninsula-St. Anthony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labrador-Happy Valley-Goose Bay	10	25	35	0	10	10	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>810</b>

<sup>1</sup>Data reported in this table are for those who reported they were self-employed in 2000.

Source: Census 2001 Target Group Profile, Statistics Canada (customized tabulations in B20/20 format). The difference between the totals reported in Tables 11 and 13 could be because the geographical location of some respondents could not be identified on the census.

### ***Entrepreneurial Investment by Industry in Newfoundland and Labrador***

An important category under business immigration is the immigrant entrepreneur. CIC defines entrepreneurs as “experienced persons that will own and actively manage businesses in Canada that will contribute to the economy and create jobs. Entrepreneurs must demonstrate business experience, a minimum net worth of CDN \$300,000 and are subject to conditions upon arrival in Canada.” The previous section viewed all self-employed individuals as business immigrants. Therefore, given CIC’s definition of an entrepreneur, the self-employed in the census data could also include some entrepreneurs who manage their own business. However, since entrepreneurial



immigrants are also required to present evidence of compliance with certain conditions established by the province, some industry-level data are available for the period 1995-2004 on the amounts of their investment. These data were obtained from CIC through special request and showed investment in Newfoundland and Labrador of \$222,000 in 1999 and \$180,000 in 2001. One factor that stands out above all is the very little investment activity over the relevant time period. This is not surprising because, as we saw earlier, business immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador is extremely low.

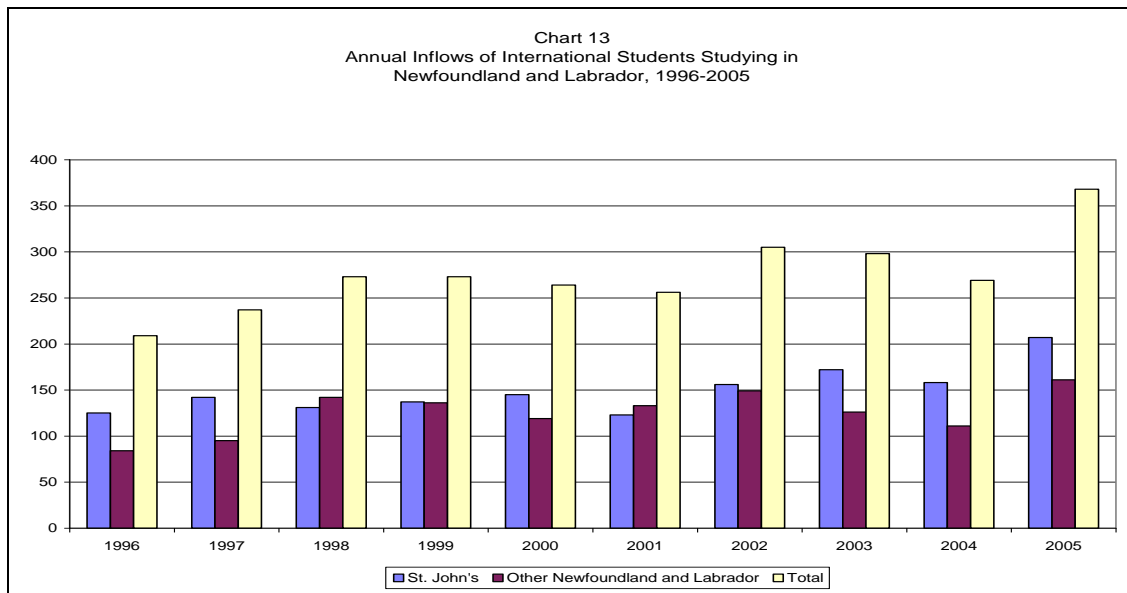
Investment is by nature volatile, but in this case, the substantial fluctuations also likely reflect the small number of entrepreneurs, so small changes in their number can bring about large swings in investment. In light of this volatility, much caution is needed in drawing conclusions. However, what seems reasonably clear is that investment by immigrant entrepreneurs is very small in Newfoundland and Labrador.

## VII. INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

### Summary

Student inflows from both the rest of Canada and internationally have been increasing over time, with the top source country for international students studying in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2005 being China, with the United States being the second most common.

International students are an important source of both income and human capital for both the provincial and national economies. The increasing competitiveness of the market for international students among the main destination countries of Canada, the US, Australia and the UK has meant that post-secondary institutions in Newfoundland and Labrador have found it increasingly challenging to attract high-quality students, and the competition even within Canada for international students has been intense. Chart 13 shows the annual inflows of international students studying in Newfoundland and Labrador for the period 1996-2005. The trends suggest that the flows are growing over time, with a significant increase in 2005.



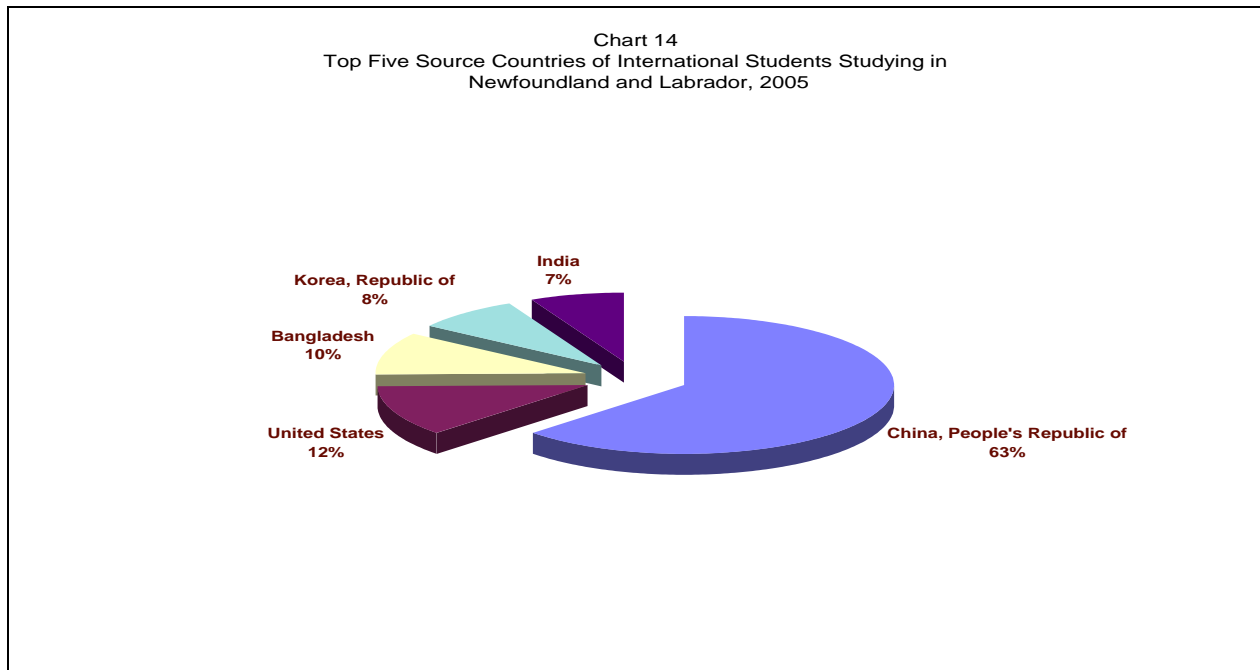
Facing the reality of a declining population, Memorial University of Newfoundland has been very successful recruiting both students from the rest of Canada and international students. According to the Fact Book 2006 published by MUN, students from the rest of Canada and international students account for 14 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Table 14 shows the numbers of international students studying in Newfoundland and Labrador by gender and level of study for the period 2001-2005. Since 2001, there has been 119 percent increase in international students studying at MUN. According to the Fact Book 2006, this upward trend has been increasing dramatically in recent years.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Males</b>					
Secondary or less	111	73	73	67	78
University	209	256	337	399	470
Other sub-categories	7	49	48	19	51
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>Females</b>					
Secondary or less	140	114	86	76	65
University	138	158	211	229	291
Other sub-categories	9	15	18	16	22
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Level of Study Totals</b>					
Secondary or less	251	187	159	143	143
University	347	414	548	628	761
Other sub-categories	16	64	66	35	73
Gender not stated	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>977</b>
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Source: CIC: [Facts and Figures](#) Digital Library

As Chart 14 shows, China was the largest source country of students studying in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2005, with the United States and Bangladesh ranking second and third, respectively.



Source: CIC: [Facts and Figures](#) Digital Library

## VIII. MAJOR FINDINGS AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The research conducted in this project provided, in some detail, the nature of immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador, with a focus on its economic role in the province since 1981. The province's share in Canada's immigrant population is small, making it an immigrant-scarce province in relation to other provinces such as British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. The province also receives a small share of annual immigrant inflows to Canada. Net out-migration from the province and falling fertility rates have raised questions about the adverse long-term implications for economic growth and development and therefore have placed immigration at the centre of policy discussion. Policy formulation and implementation are, however, hampered by the limited body of research-based knowledge about many economic and social issues that immigration raises. This project is a step towards enhancing our understanding primarily of the economic dimensions of immigration to Newfoundland and Labrador. However, a

number of information gaps need to be addressed. In concluding this report, we provide a sampling of those gaps.

Our findings suggest that immigration inflows to Newfoundland and Labrador are heavily slanted in favour of the greater St. John's area, with the rest of the flows spread relatively thinly across other population centres. However, 135 of the 200 arrivals into the province during 1996-2001 who located in rural Newfoundland and Labrador chose weak and no MIZ regions. Admittedly the numbers are small, but this may indicate that new immigrant destinations can be developed in rural areas. A research study that investigates the factors that determine provincial choices of new immigrants, as well as their destination choices within a province, should interest rural population planners such as the Rural Secretariat. Such research could also interest provincial immigration policy-makers interested in attracting more immigrants to the province.

The age profiles of previous and new immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador indicate that greater proportions are in the lower age groups, thus confirming the economic theory that the young migrate. Due to the small inflows of immigrants each year, their age distribution would affect the age distribution of the Newfoundland and Labrador population only marginally. However, if their share increases, it could have a moderating effect on the aging trend in Newfoundland and Labrador directly and also indirectly over the longer term if immigrants have higher fertility rates. This will also increase the labour force participation and contribute positively to long-term economic growth in the province. An investigation of how much of the current aging trend in the Newfoundland and Labrador population may be averted by the current immigration strategy over the next few decades, under different assumptions of fertility rates among immigrants, could provide useful information to population planners in the province.

If immigration is viewed as one means to reverse the declining population trends and the aging of province's population, then an investigation into the labour market effects of immigrants is also important because an increase of immigrant workers has certain wage and employment implications for the host population. In this regard, two important research questions are 1) how do immigrants affect the wages paid to workers in Newfoundland and Labrador? And 2) Do immigrants displace workers in the province's labour force? While these questions have been answered in the past using Canada-wide data, evidence for provincial labour markets and also for labour markets in small areas is lacking. This information would be useful input for the debate on the role of immigration in the economic development of Newfoundland and Labrador. Some evidence on the labour market effects of immigration in small areas is particularly important if public policy is to encourage immigrant workers to settle in rural areas.

One common notion among the public, which often appears in the media, is that immigrants are a drain on the public purse as they tend to consume more public transfers than the host population. It is also held that immigrants pay lower taxes than the amount of public transfers they consume. Our finding that immigrants are young at the time of their arrival does not support such views. We imply this result because many public transfers, such as Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security payments, are age related and immigrants do not become eligible for these and some other transfers, such as employment insurance, for a long time after arrival into the country. Immigrants are

also not likely to demand much health care service for a long time after arrival. However, they start to pay taxes, such as the sales tax, soon after arrival. Therefore, it is logical to expect that over their lifetime, immigrants would make a positive contribution to the provincial economy. Analyzing available data on immigrant earnings and their use of public transfers, health care services and education services should be a separate research project.

We also found that after a surge through the first part of the 1990s, skilled immigrant (managers and professionals) inflows have declined in the province. It is important to investigate 1) the reasons for this decline, 2) whether there is a shortage of professionals in the province and in which fields, 3) in which fields immigrant professionals can be used to fill in the shortages, and 4) in which fields immigrant professionals are more likely to face difficulties in the recognition of their credentials and professional qualifications. The role of entry barriers into certain regulated professions, such as health care and law, in preventing immigrants to practice in those professions should also be investigated. A research study should also examine why the share of immigrant professionals has declined in some fields.

Our analysis of data on skilled immigrants also indicates that immigrant professionals are well placed in the labour market of Newfoundland and Labrador. Their labour market outcomes compare favourably with those of their non-immigrant counterparts and are well represented in the knowledge economy. In light of this, the tepid or negative growth of highly skilled immigrants in many professions over the 1991-2001 period might reflect a failure to retain these professionals. The loss of productive potential resulting from their departure is not known but needs to be explored. We have provided a broad industrial breakdown of the employment of the skilled immigrants in the province, but more detailed industrial and occupational breakdowns, as well as information on the size of the firms in which they are employed, could shed some light on the stability of their employment.

The evidence gathered in this project also tells us that Newfoundland and Labrador fares poorly in retaining its immigrants, with retention rates dropping below 50 percent over the 1981-2001 interval. Time limitations did not permit us to obtain data on out-migration of various classes of immigrants. Although some immigrants may face adjustment problems in the labour market, the evidence suggests they have lower unemployment rates and higher employment income. Based on these findings, at least five important research questions emerge: 1) Have immigrants failed to enter senior management positions? 2) How does the rate of out-migration vary among immigrant classes? 3) Do immigrants out-migrate at a rate different from non-immigrants? 4) How much human capital is lost due to the out-migration of skilled immigrants from the province? And 5) What factors motivate immigrants to leave the province? Answers to these questions would shed further light on the labour market integration of immigrants.

The census data used in this study to analyze the earnings of skilled and business immigrants do not distinguish between entry classes of immigrants. In other words, these immigrants may have arrived in Canada under other non-economic classes, such as the family or refugee class, but may have opened a business or begun to practice as professionals. We had to resort to these data, which do shed light on the economic

contributions of immigrants in the province, due to time limitations. The Longitudinal Immigration Data Base (IMDB) does permit analysis of the incomes of different entry classes of immigrants. These data may be analyzed to provide a more direct economic outcome of immigration policy.

Newfoundland and Labrador's failure to attract business immigrants means that the province is not benefiting from an important source of economic growth because business immigration brings entrepreneurship, capital, innovation and expertise to the provincial economy. Data show that the capital invested by self-employed immigrant entrepreneurs has been small and infrequent. Recent trends, shown in this study and by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, suggest that the province has fared poorly in attracting and retaining business immigrants, which might reflect barriers new business immigrants face in setting up business in an unfamiliar environment. Further research in this area should identify those barriers. As in the case of skilled immigrants, data on out-migration of business class immigrants from the province could also not be obtained for this study due to time limitations. However, these data can be analyzed in a separate study. We also need more detailed and reliable data on the amounts invested by business immigrants, the types of industries/businesses they invest in, the performance of their businesses, in what industries/sectors immigrant entrepreneurs tend to do better, and the job creation of immigrant businesses in the province. This information will help draw overall conclusions about the role of business immigration in the economy of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Finally, some of the data that can answer the questions raised above are not published but can be obtained through special request from Statistics Canada and CIC. Additional information will have to come from surveys, which can then provide the basis for both quantitative and qualitative analyses to shed light on these issues so that more effective policies can be formulated.

## APPENDIX



## **A Note on Estimates of Population Published by Statistics Canada**

Charts 1 and 2 of this report are based on population estimates published by the Demography Division of Statistics Canada. These data are different from the, more accurate, census data used elsewhere in the report.

To explain the discrepancy, following information is reproduced from Statistics Canada's web site under the title Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories

The estimates program of Statistics Canada provides annual estimates of population by age and sex for Canada, provinces and territories. Demographic estimates can be categorized as either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates correspond to estimates between censuses, whereas postcensal estimates correspond to non-census years after the most recent census. In producing up-to-date figures, postcensal estimates are obviously more timely, albeit less accurate. The production of intercensal estimates involves the retrospective adjustment of past figures with the availability of new census data.

### **Estimation**

Postcensal estimates are obtained by adding the number of births, subtracting the number of deaths and by adding or subtracting the net impact of international and internal migration on the most recent census population adjusted for census coverage error (i.e. both census undercount and census overcount). The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the target population dictates that net change in the size of this subpopulation in Canada be added or subtracted from the base period.

### **Quality evaluation**

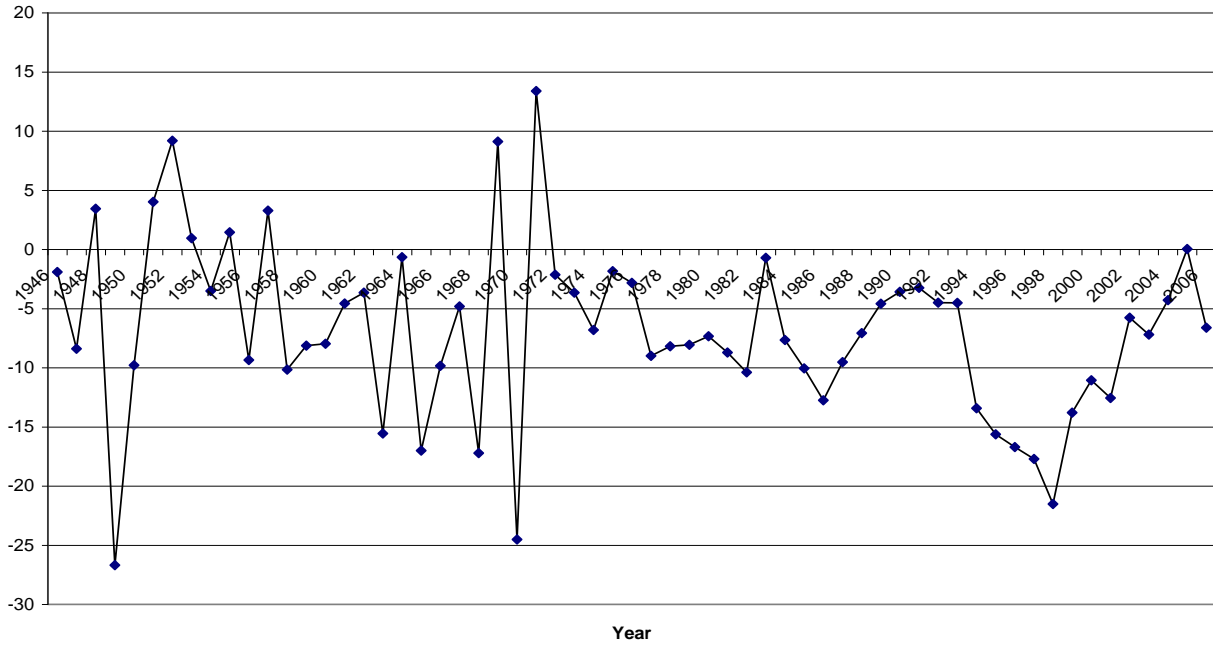
The Census is considered to be a reliable benchmark for validating the postcensal population estimates. The error of closure (the difference between the postcensal estimate and the enumerated census population, adjusted for net undercoverage) provides a measure of accuracy for the postcensal estimates. It should be noted that it represents errors that have accumulated over the five-year period since the previous census.

At the national level, the differences are small (0.32% for 1986, 0.15% for 1991 and 0.61% for 1996). At the provincial/territorial level, however, the differences are understandably larger, since the provincial/territorial estimates are affected by errors in estimating interprovincial migration, in addition to the other components which affect the total population estimates. Nevertheless, excluding the territories, the provincial postcensal estimates fall within 1% of the census counts with few exceptions (Newfoundland and Labrador in 1986, 1991 and 1996; Alberta in 1986; Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan in 1991; and Quebec in 1996).

## Data accuracy

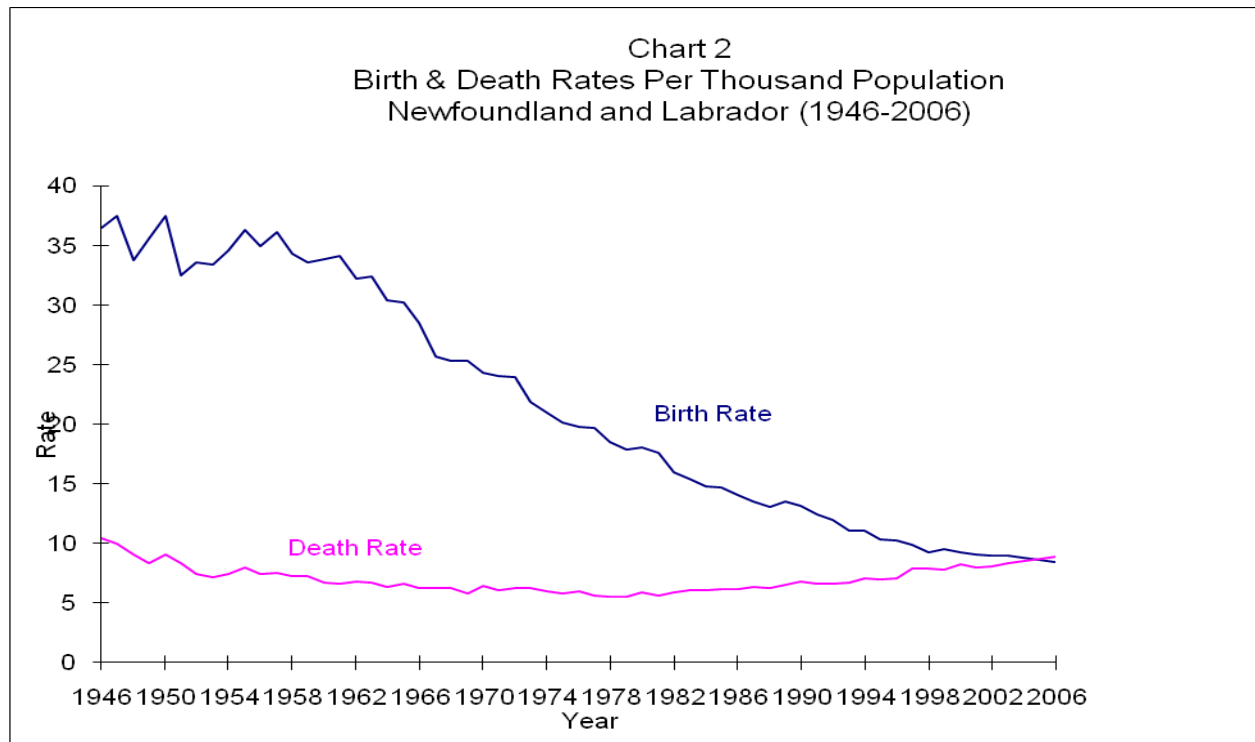
The estimates of population by age and sex contain certain inaccuracies stemming from (1) errors in corrections for net census undercoverage and (2) imperfections in other data sources and the methods used to estimate the components. Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than censuses are difficult to quantify but not insignificant. The more detailed the breakdown of the data, the larger the inaccuracy coefficient becomes. The component totals contain a certain amount of initial error, and the methodology used to classify them by sex and age, produces additional error in the figures at each stage. Nevertheless, the components can be divided into two categories according to the quality of their data sources: births, deaths, immigration and non-permanent residents, for which the sources of final data may be considered very good; emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and interprovincial migration for which the methods used may be a more substantial source of error. Lastly, the size of the error due to component estimation may vary by province, sex, and age and errors in some components (births and emigration) may have a greater impact on a given age group or sex. Intercensal estimates contain the same types of errors as postcensal estimates, as well as errors resulting from the way in which the errors present at the end of the period were distributed, that is, on the basis of the time elapsed since the reference Census.

**Chart A1**  
**Net Migration in Newfoundland and Labrador in the Post War Period**  
**(Per Thousand Population)**



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables

**Chart 2**  
**Birth & Death Rates Per Thousand Population**  
**Newfoundland and Labrador (1946-2006)**



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables

Table A1: Immigration Inflows ( Principal Applicants) by Class of Immigrant Destined for Newfoundland and Labrador, 1981-2005

	Family class	Skilled Workers	Business	Refugees
1981	231	191	24	35
1982	207	123	26	20
1983	200	58	28	26
1984	215	90	16	47
1985	156	68	23	87
1986	180	89	9	109
1987	154	100	12	113
1988	178	81	20	132
1989	181	153	10	118
1990	225	144	15	108
1991	166	84	11	91
1992	237	120	21	43
1993	225	100	23	39
1994	167	94	15	60
1995	134	123	20	80
1996	161	124	22	70
1997	125	140	10	57
1998	131	152	20	56
1999	152	141	11	49
2000	128	123	16	125
2001	175	120	11	103
2002	143	85	10	63
2003	155	56	5	66
2004	218	88	2	63
2005	222	88	1	67

Source: Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS - microdata), CIC.

	NL	PEI	NS	NB
1981	480	126	1403	988
1982	407	165	1254	751
1983	275	105	833	554
1984	299	109	1035	600
1985	323	113	972	607
1986	274	168	1094	640
1987	455	160	1223	641
1988	410	152	1298	674
1989	466	158	1473	902
1990	552	176	1571	853
1991	636	150	1499	686
1992	788	151	2360	757
1993	804	163	3022	706
1994	565	161	3469	627
1995	573	161	3579	643
1996	581	150	3224	717
1997	414	144	2833	663
1998	402	136	2042	723
1999	424	135	1595	660
2000	417	189	1610	759
2001	392	134	1699	798
2002	407	107	1419	705
2003	359	153	1474	665
2004	579	310	1770	795
2005	496	330	1929	1092
2006	508	565	2580	1633

Source: Data from 1981-2005 are from Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS - microdata), CIC. The 2006 data are from Facts and Figures (2006, CIC; [www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca) accessed May 4-2007).

Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL NL	418	323	227	209	250	217	315	319	423
DIVISION NO. 1	236	226	172	178	223	199	258	267	327
DIVISION NO. 2	12	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
DIVISION NO. 3	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
DIVISION NO. 4	10	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	7
DIVISION NO. 5	40	25	12	13	7	10	20	17	13
DIVISION NO. 6	29	23	11	10	15	4	9	18	27
DIVISION NO. 7	16	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
DIVISION NO. 8	39	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
DIVISION NO. 9	5	12	5	3	0	1	18	11	20
DIVISION NO. 10	30	15	4	5	3	1	10	6	10
OTHER ATLANTIC PROVINCES									
Total NB	827	610	434	399	395	471	447	498	859
Total NS	1163	964	668	750	763	852	963	1003	1402
TOTAL PEI	80	103	82	72	74	107	114	101	140
ATLANTIC PROVINCES TOTAL	2488	2000	1411	1430	1482	1647	1839	1921	2824
CANADA TOTAL	120623	112091	83629	80218	78683	93531	144188	152848	189141

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL NL	513	608	745	732	495	555	563	409	390
DIVISION NO. 1	358	466	589	498	377	455	463	303	310
DIVISION NO. 2	13	35	21	10	28	7	7	7	5
DIVISION NO. 3	15	14	12	15	0	1	2	1	2
DIVISION NO. 4	11	5	31	26	4	3	7	4	5
DIVISION NO. 5	13	6	16	37	3	11	19	11	11
DIVISION NO. 6	56	22	32	61	35	36	25	18	24
DIVISION NO. 7	17	24	4	18	12	12	6	16	3
DIVISION NO. 8	8	6	8	12	1	0	2	6	2
DIVISION NO. 9	9	11	18	31	17	11	10	24	15
DIVISION NO. 10	13	19	14	24	18	19	22	19	13
OTHER ATLANTIC PROVINCES									
Total NB	823	665	718	667	590	618	688	640	694
Total NS	1502	1454	2266	2887	3380	3480	3175	2785	1984
TOTAL PEI	162	143	124	143	147	146	140	144	129
ATLANTIC PROVINCES TOTAL	3000	2870	3853	4429	4612	4799	4566	3978	3197
CANADA TOTAL	214527	229726	251001	251696	220291	210357	222400	215478	173217



Table A3 (Contd.): Immigrants (Principal Applicants and Dependents) Destined for Newfoundland and Labrador in the Defined Period by Year and Geographic Distribution in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1981-2005							
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
TOTAL NL	416	405	384	391	328	539	469
DIVISION NO. 1	319	317	304	297	270	433	414
DIVISION NO. 2	4	21	3	12	1	3	0
DIVISION NO. 3	6	3	2	5	0	3	0
DIVISION NO. 4	10	7	10	4	3	13	8
DIVISION NO. 5	7	14	9	17	11	16	8
DIVISION NO. 6	24	17	28	21	10	28	18
DIVISION NO. 7	16	11	13	1	1	11	4
DIVISION NO. 8	6	1	3	2	11	6	0
DIVISION NO. 9	17	5	6	17	13	6	4
DIVISION NO. 10	7	9	6	15	8	20	13
OTHER ATLANTIC PROVINCES							
Total NB	628	740	753	654	593	705	1014
Total NS	1532	1572	1634	1349	1381	1644	1808
TOTAL PEI	131	186	129	88	143	279	288
ATLANTIC PROVINCES TOTAL	2707	2903	2900	2482	2445	3167	3579
CANADA TOTAL	189401	226868	249918	228101	220170	234500	260714
Source: PRDS (microdata,CIC)							

Table A4: Population Distribution in Urban/Rural Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001 (Total Population/Immigrant Population)

	Total population	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Recent immigrants 1996-2001	Older immigrants before 1996
CMA/CA	235405	229525	5880	930	4950
Total MIZ (Outside CMA/CA)	271720	269570	2150	200	1950
Strong MIZ	17710	17515	195	0	195
Moderate MIZ	124025	123230	795	65	730
Weak MIZ	105630	104630	1000	95	905
No MIZ	24355	24195	160	40	120

Source: Based on census 2001 Table CO-0861

Table A5: Immigrants Destined for Newfoundland and Labrador and Non-immigrants with High School or Less Education

	NL-percentage low-ed immigrants	NL-percentage low-ed non-immigrants
1986	43.12	66.06
1991	34.72	60.60
1996	27.49	54.10
2001	24.08	51.55
2006	29.59	

Source: 1) Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS - microdata, CIC) for immigrants. Variables used: "prov", "ed\_qua", "fage". High School or Less Education = None + Secondary or less.  
2) The Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1986-2001, individual files) for non-immigrants. Variables used: "province or territories", "immigrant status indicator", "age", "highest level of schooling". For 1986 Census, "place of birth" is used instead of "immigrant status indicator" because the latter is not available in order to determine if the individual is non-immigrant. High School or Less Education = less than grade 5 + grades 5-8 + grades 9-13 + secondary school graduation certificate. Both the immigrant and non-immigrant samples are restricted to those 25 years or older.

Table A6: Immigrants Destined for Newfoundland and Labrador and Non-immigrants with University Degrees

	NL-percentage high-ed immigrants	NL-percentage high-ed nonimmigrants
1986	30.74	5.57
1991	37.16	6.80
1996	42.10	8.71
2001	50.36	10.13
2006	45.41	

Source: 1) Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS - microdata, CIC) for immigrants. Variables used: "prov", "ed\_qua", "fage". With University Degrees = bachelor's degree + Some Post-Grad. Education (No Degree) + master's degree + doctorate.  
2) The Canadian population censuses (PUMF, 1986-2001, individual files) for non-immigrants. Variables used: "province or territories", "immigrant status indicator", "age", "highest level of schooling". For 1986 Census, "place of birth" is used instead of "immigrant status indicator" because the latter is not available in order to determine if the individual is non-immigrant. With University Degree = with bachelor or 1st professional degree + with certificate or diploma above a BA + with master's degree + earned doctorate. Both the immigrant and non-immigrant samples are restricted to those 25 years or older.

Table A7: Newfoundland Labour Market Statistics: Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate, Employment Income, and Government Transfer Payments as Percentage of Total Income for Immigrants and Non-immigrants, 1981-2001

Census year	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Labour force participation rate					
Non-immigrants	58.4	60.2	62.4	57.1	58.3
Immigrants	64.6	68.4	69.9	63.7	60.7
Recent immigrants <sup>1</sup>	67.6	63.3	76.2	72.3	66.9
Unemployment rate (%)					
Non-immigrants	20.9	28.4	30.6	27.6	23.6
Immigrants	10.9	9.7	13.6	11.7	9.4
Recent immigrants <sup>1</sup>	13.5	16.1	16	17.4	18.8
Employment income (\$)					
Non-immigrants (1)	11931.28	16176.07	21559.1	23040.49	26512.88
Immigrants (2)	22220.31	26033.88	37720.54	35182.03	41202.02
Recent immigrants <sup>1</sup> (3)	22638.28	17902.83	N.A.	40889.29	38483.2
Ratio (3/1)	1.89739	1.106748	N.A.	1.774671	1.451491
Government transfers (% of total income)					
Non-immigrants	16.07991	21.31356	21.81801	25.05981	21.77048
Immigrants	3.390222	8.077826	8.463381	12.68449	11.38127
Recent immigrants <sup>1</sup>	0.998529	2.439042	N.A.	7.046302	6.338218

<sup>1</sup> Recent immigrants include those arriving within five years of the census year. They include those who arrived in the census year and in the prior year, and hence their entire year's performance is not reflected.

Source and notes:

1). Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates are based on "Historical Labour Force Activity (Based on the 1971 Concepts) (8), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10), Age Groups (18), Marital Status (7) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971, 1981 to 2001 Censuses - 20% Sample Data". Ottawa: Statistics Canada, March 25, 2003. Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97F0012XCB2001003. Rest of the data are based on special tabulations performed by authors based on population censuses (PUMF, 1981-2001, individual files).

2). All income data are averages. Data on recent immigrants include those who arrived in the census year and in the year prior to census year and hence do not reflect their entire year's performance. Employment income is equal to the sum of wages and salaries and self-employment income, and is reported for only those who were employed.

3) Following variables were used to obtain government transfers as a percentage of total income: For 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses, "total income" and "total government transfer payments" were available directly. For 1986 Census, "total income", "Old age sec pension & guaranteed income supplement (OASGIP)", "Canada, Quebec pension plan benefits (CQPPBP)", "Family allowances (FAMALP)", "Federal child tax credits (CHDCRP)", "Unemployment insurance benefits (UICBNP)" and "Other government transfer payments (GOVTIP)" were added. For 1981 Census, "total income", "Oas, gis and cpp/qpp benefits (OASGI)", "Unemployment insurance benefits (UICBN)" and "Other government transfer payments (GOVTI)" were added.

4) All labour force and income information are for the year prior to census year.

5) The 1991 PUMF does not provide separate data on recent arrivals

Table A8: Immigrants Destined for Newfoundland and Labrador's Labour Force by Major Skill Classifications, 1981-2005

	Highly skilled	Low skilled	Medium skilled
1981	107	50	54
1982	96	39	50
1983	60	23	37
1984	54	34	38
1985	62	24	34
1986	66	21	34
1987	100	45	58
1988	71	43	59
1989	107	45	60
1990	134	39	55
1991	149	32	69
1992	183	51	78
1993	185	38	82
1994	132	21	64
1995	136	34	50
1996	133	28	63
1997	93	20	42
1998	75	9	30
1999	92	16	33
2000	93	11	22
2001	65	9	29
2002	75	4	20
2003	58	3	12
2004	95	9	15
2005	68	9	25

<sup>1</sup>National Occupational Classifications (NOC) were further classified as: Highly skilled = "O" and "A"; medium skilled = "B", low skilled = "C" and "D".  
Source: Permanent Resident Data System (PRDS - microdata), CIC.

Table A9: International Students Studying in Newfoundland and Labrador by Top Source Countries, 2003-2005, as of December 1			
	2003	2004	2005
China, People's Republic of	209	282	361
United States	78	68	70
Bangladesh	25	44	57
Korea, Republic of	22	22	46
India	46	42	42
Mexico	23	41	39
South Africa, Republic of	27	21	25
Qatar	35	7	9
<b>Top 5 sources countries</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>576</b>
<b>Other countries</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>977</b>
<b>Top Five Source Countries 2005</b>			
China, People's Republic of	361	62.67%	
United States	70	12.15%	
Bangladesh	57	9.90%	
Korea, Republic of	46	7.99%	
India	42	7.29%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	
Source: CIC: Facts and Figures Digital Library			