

Location of Immigrant Arrivals in 2013

Highlights

- ◆ At the provincial level in 2013, the highest rates of immigrant arrivals per capita were in the three Prairie Provinces.
- ◆ Among census divisions in 2013, the Island of Montreal ranked highest with the number of immigrant arrivals being 1.9% of the resident population.
- ◆ There were 8 census divisions (CDs) that ranked in the top 10 in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita in each of 2011, 2012 and 2013: Montreal, Peel, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver, and Queens County, PEI (includes Charlottetown). All (except Charlottetown) are relatively larger CDs.
- ◆ In terms of the rate of growth in the number of immigrant arrivals, the vast majority of top ranking census divisions were in Quebec. The high rate of growth was typically due to Quebec census divisions having few immigrant arrivals in the earlier years. Thus, the absolute growth was relatively small but the rate of change in arrivals and, consequently, the change in demand for immigrant welcoming services, was large.

Why: Immigrant arrivals in 2013?

By about 2030, Canada will have more deaths than births. Thus, if Canada wishes to grow its population, it will need to continue to attract immigrants. For each region, population will only grow via attracting immigrants or via attracting migrants from elsewhere in Canada.

The objective of this FactSheet is to provide two measures:

- ◆ the regions of Canada that have attracted the highest number of immigrants, as measured by the number of immigrant arrivals per capita; and
- ◆ the regions of Canada that have experienced the most rapid growth in the number of immigrants who arrived in their region, as measured by the average annual rate of growth in immigrant arrivals in the 5 years up to 2013.

Findings

From 1996 to 2013, the Canadian population has grown 0.6% to 0.8% per year due to immigrant arrivals (Table 1).

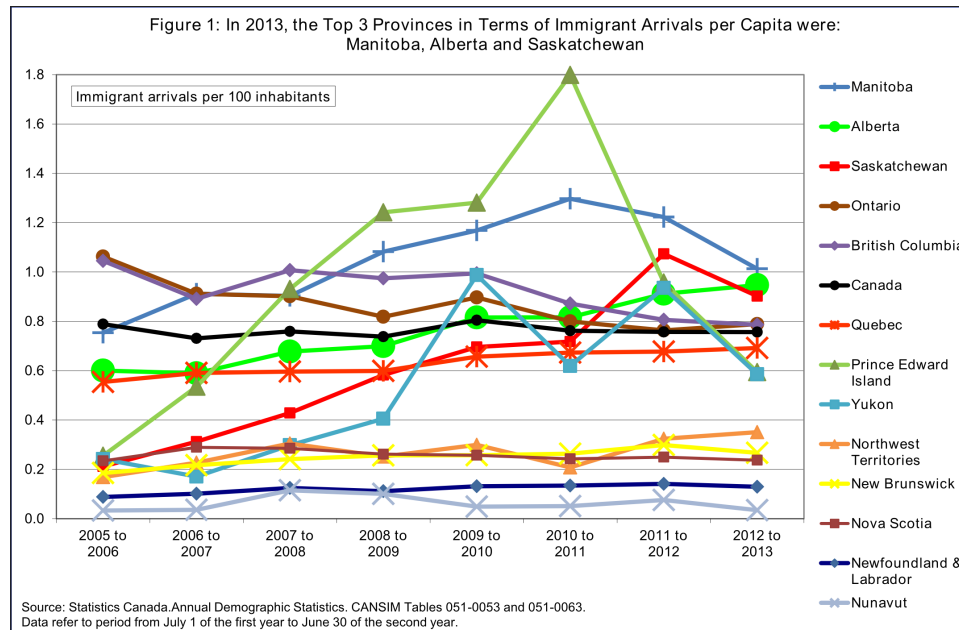
Table 1: Number of Immigrant Arrivals ¹ per 100 Residents																	
	1996 to 1997	1997 to 1998	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003	2003 to 2004	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013
Colour key			Above Canadian average from 1996 to 2013														
			At or below 0.4% from 1996 to 2013														
Newfoundland & Labrador	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
New Brunswick	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Quebec	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ontario	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Manitoba	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Alberta	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
British Columbia	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Yukon	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Nunavut	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canada	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1. Data for immigrant arrivals refer to July 1 of first year to June 30 of the second year. Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0053 and 051-0063.																	

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Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0053 and 051-0063.

From 1996 to 2013, only two provinces (Ontario and British Columbia) continually had immigrant arrivals per capita at or above the national average. For these provinces in this period, immigrant arrivals per capita varied between 0.8% and 1.4% of the provincial population.

From 1996 to 2004, three provinces (Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta) had immigrant arrivals in the range of 0.4% to 0.6% of their population. Since then, the rate of immigrant arrivals in Quebec has remained between 0.6% and 0.7%, whereas immigrant arrivals in Manitoba and Alberta have surpassed the Canadian average and ranked #1 and #2 in 2013.



From 1996 to 2004, immigrant arrivals in the remaining provinces / territories were noticeably lower (at 0.3% or less of the provincial / territorial population).

By 2013, 5 provinces and territories still had relatively lower rates (0.4% or less) of immigrant arrivals: Northwest Territories, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nunavut (Figure 1).

Importantly, in the period since 2005, there were 3 jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and the Yukon) that moved from the lowest rate of immigrant arrivals (the group at or below 0.3%) to the group of provinces around and above the Canadian average.

In 2013, there were eight provinces and territories whose immigration was between 0.6% and 1.0% of their population. (i.e. straddling the Canadian average of 0.8%).

This history illustrates the structural change in where immigrants are now going (more to the three Prairie Provinces) and the ability of two smaller jurisdictions to attract immigrants (Prince Edward Island and the Yukon).

Table 2: Ranking of Census Divisions According to the 2013 Number of Immigrant Arrivals Per Capita

Name of census division (CD)	Number of immigrant arrivals in given year (July 1 to June 30)			Number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			RANK: number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			Annual percent rate of change in number of immigrant arrivals:				Rank: annual percent change:	
	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	in 5 years: 2006 - 2011	in 5 years: 2007 - 2012	in 5 years: 2008 - 2013	in 12 years: 2001 - 2013	in 5 years: 2008 - 2013	in 12 years: 2001 - 2013
Metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants)															
Montréal, Quebec	37,656	36,387	37,500	2.0	1.9	1.9	3	2	1	4.5	3.4	2.4	2.7	154	116
Peel, Ontario	25,746	22,774	23,794	2.0	1.7	1.7	4	4	2	-0.6	-2.4	-2.8	-1.2	174	159
Toronto, Ontario	44,042	41,997	43,862	1.6	1.6	1.6	5	7	3	-4.3	-4.1	-2.1	-5.0	171	186
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	13,652	13,023	10,932	2.0	1.9	1.6	2	1	4	14.5	12.7	4.2	12.6	140	38
Greater Vancouver, British Columbia	34,186	31,485	31,015	1.5	1.3	1.3	6	8	8	1.1	-4.0	-5.3	0.1	197	140
York, Ontario	10,118	10,203	10,668	1.0	1.0	1.0	11	12	11	2.1	-0.6	0.3	1.7	160	124
Longueuil, Quebec	3,302	3,514	3,618	0.8	0.9	0.9	14	15	14	5.6	8.2	7.4	5.2	112	88
Laval, Quebec	2,883	3,451	3,562	0.7	0.8	0.9	18	17	15	6.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	85	52
Sherbrooke, Quebec	1,356	1,100	1,136	0.9	0.7	0.7	13	19	17	2.7	-0.8	-4.7	1.5	192	125
Ottawa, Ontario	5,708	5,840	6,104	0.6	0.6	0.7	22	23	19	3.7	1.9	1.7	0.0	156	142
Partially-non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants)															
Sask. Div. 11 (incl. Saskatoon)	3,314	5,176	4,438	1.2	1.8	1.5	8	3	5	22.9	19.6	16.9	19.2	60	13
Sask. Div. 6 (incl. Regina)	2,716	4,139	3,556	1.1	1.7	1.4	10	5	6	28.9	30.7	21.1	20.3	51	11
Alta. Div. 6 (incl. Calgary)	16,602	18,000	19,165	1.2	1.3	1.4	7	9	7	9.7	8.0	7.3	6.9	113	69
Alta. Div. 11 (incl. Edmonton)	10,074	11,617	12,380	0.8	0.9	1.0	15	14	12	12.9	11.5	10.5	10.6	91	50
Essex, Ontario	2,022	2,391	2,496	0.5	0.6	0.6	34	28	22	-0.8	0.1	3.2	-3.9	146	183
Waterloo, Ontario	2,959	2,991	3,127	0.6	0.6	0.6	27	31	26	-4.6	-4.3	0.1	-0.5	161	150
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	422	436	367	0.6	0.7	0.5	21	22	30	-23.3	-20.8	-21.2	-5.1	235	187
Middlesex, Ontario	2,321	2,319	2,423	0.5	0.5	0.5	32	37	32	1.6	-2.5	-1.7	0.0	169	141
Fraser Valley, British Columbia	1,579	1,522	1,500	0.6	0.5	0.5	28	34	33	-1.4	-5.3	-5.9	2.4	202	118
Westmorland, New Brunswick	519	771	690	0.4	0.5	0.5	37	36	37	18.1	11.6	7.6	15.2	110	27
Non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants)															
Alta. Div. 2 (incl. Lethbridge & Brooks)	1,275	1,681	1,796	0.8	1.0	1.1	16	11	9	9.1	15.2	21.0	13.5	52	33
Queens, Prince Edward Island	2,526	1,300	813	3.2	1.6	1.0	1	6	10	31.9	6.8	-16.7	28.2	230	4
Alta. Div. 16 (incl. Fort McMurray)	407	619	661	0.6	0.9	0.9	25	16	13	4.5	3.6	8.9	17.9	101	17
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	490	554	461	1.0	1.1	0.9	12	10	16	-17.8	-18.8	-25.1	1.2	239	129
NWT Region 1 (incl. Inuvik)	1	44	46	0.0	0.6	0.7	254	25	18	-49.7	48.0	114.4	(a)	1	(a)
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	767	520	437	1.2	0.8	0.7	9	18	20	32.2	8.6	-13.9	18.6	222	16
York, New Brunswick	577	665	596	0.6	0.7	0.6	26	20	24	1.0	2.3	2.8	11.6	151	44
Alta. Div. 15 (incl. Canmore)	203	217	231	0.5	0.6	0.6	31	30	25	21.1	13.4	7.1	11.7	116	42
Yukon, Yukon	214	331	212	0.6	0.9	0.6	23	13	27	39.5	29.2	9.1	17.0	98	18
Sask. Div. 4 (incl. Maple Creek)	40	73	62	0.4	0.7	0.6	38	21	28	11.9	14.1	8.1	(a)	108	(a)

a. The rate of growth is not calculated for census divisions with no immigrants in one of the years including in the calculation.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0062, 051-0063 and 051-0064.

Immigrant arrivals among census divisions¹

In 2013, the census divisions² (CDs) with the largest rate of immigrant arrivals (as a percent of the resident population) were (Table 2):

- #1: 1.9% in the Montreal CD³ (ranked #2 in 2012);
- #2: 1.7% in the Peel CD in Ontario (ranked #4 in 2012);
- #3: 1.6% in the Toronto CD in Ontario (ranked #7 in 2012); and
- #4: 1.6% in Winnipeg (Manitoba CD #11) (ranked #1 in 2012).

1. An alternative way to view the data is to tabulate immigrant arrivals for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (population over 100,000) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) (population of 10,000 to 99,999). The advantage of a CMA/CA focus is that the vast majority of immigrants go to a CMA or CA. However, a CMA/CA focus misses 18% of the Canadian population. Some non-CMA/CA localities have consistently ranked in the top CDs in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita (e.g. Winkler in Manitoba). Our focus on CDs in this FactSheet identifies both the larger places and the smaller places with significant immigrant arrivals. In addition, many smaller communities are experiencing rapid growth in the number of immigrants. These smaller communities are now experiencing new demands for immigrant welcoming services and the number and location of these localities would be missed with a CMA/CA focus.

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

3. The Montreal CD is the Island of Montreal.

Table 2 shows the top 10 CDs among metro CDs, among partially-non-metro CDs and among non-metro CDs. In general, bigger places are able to attract relatively more immigrants – i.e. a higher share of their resident population arrives as immigrants in a given year.

One purpose of ranking CDs in Table 2 is to show a ranking of requirements for immigrant welcoming services. However, because the same places have had a relatively higher ranking in recent years, they may have already built a capacity to welcome immigrants.

Rate of change in immigrant arrivals

Our second measure looks at the rate of growth of immigrant arrivals to indicate the places

Table 3: Ranking of Census Divisions According to the 2008-2013 Rate of Growth in Number of Immigrant Arrivals

Name of census division (CD)	Number of immigrant arrivals in given year (July 1 st to June 30 th)			Number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			RANK: number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			Annual percent rate of change in number of immigrant arrivals:				Rank: annual percent change:	
	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	in 5 years: 2006-2011	in 5 years: 2007-2012	in 5 years: 2008-2013	in 12 years: 2001-2013	in 5 years: 2008-2013	in 12 years: 2001-2013
Metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by rate of growth of immigrant arrivals from 2008 to 2013)															
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais, Quebec	13	56	58	0.0	0.1	0.1	224	127	125	-9.0	38.9	44.5	-3.4	15	178
Les Moulins, Quebec	168	279	288	0.1	0.2	0.2	116	94	89	11.5	26.3	27.1	14.2	38	31
Lévis, Quebec	174	203	209	0.1	0.1	0.1	105	111	109	21.9	22.1	22.8	12.7	43	36
L'Assomption, Quebec	124	188	194	0.1	0.2	0.2	125	106	104	8.2	20.5	21.9	13.2	47	34
Mirabel, Quebec	12	32	33	0.0	0.1	0.1	222	177	175	-20.1	5.5	19.2	5.6	55	82
Deux-Montagnes, Quebec	104	100	104	0.1	0.1	0.1	120	148	140	6.1	7.9	12.4	9.3	75	57
Laval, Quebec	2,883	3,451	3,562	0.7	0.8	0.9	18	17	15	6.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	85	52
Brant, Ontario	201	231	241	0.1	0.2	0.2	97	102	97	-7.9	-4.7	9.3	-1.5	96	164
Roussillon, Quebec	257	310	320	0.1	0.2	0.2	92	97	92	13.6	9.3	9.0	11.7	100	43
Thérèse-De Blainville, Quebec	170	213	220	0.1	0.1	0.1	118	113	111	-1.5	8.7	8.6	6.6	103	73
Partially-non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by rate of growth of immigrant arrivals from 2008 to 2013)															
La Nouvelle-Beauce, Quebec	8	54	56	0.0	0.2	0.2	232	109	106	-25.0	26.8	64.9	16.5	5	24
Le Haut-Saint-François, Quebec	5	15	15	0.0	0.1	0.1	235	191	190	-41.5	8.4	46.6	(a)	13	(a)
Portneuf, Quebec	29	33	35	0.1	0.1	0.1	169	193	187	24.3	18.8	30.6	(a)	34	(a)
Lennox and Addington, Ontario	26	55	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	164	120	114	6.5	15.4	30.5	3.5	35	106
Rouville, Quebec	17	24	25	0.0	0.1	0.1	185	192	188	7.0	17.6	24.5	13.8	40	32
Memphrémagog, Quebec	55	95	99	0.1	0.2	0.2	115	89	82	-8.7	4.2	23.3	5.4	42	84
Lajemmerais, Quebec	35	57	59	0.0	0.1	0.1	186	176	172	-6.7	14.1	22.4	-0.2	45	144
Papineau, Quebec	3	9	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	255	242	239	-32.6	16.2	22.0	1.2	46	128
Sask. Div. 6 (incl. Regina)	2,716	4,139	3,556	1.1	1.7	1.4	10	5	6	28.9	30.7	21.1	20.3	51	11
D'Autray, Quebec	10	22	24	0.0	0.1	0.1	231	219	211	12.0	30.7	20.6	6.0	53	80
Non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by rate of growth of immigrant arrivals from 2008 to 2013)															
NWT Region 1 (incl. Inuvik)	1	44	46	0.0	0.6	0.7	254	25	18	-49.7	48.0	114.4	(a)	1	(a)
NL Div. No. 10 (Labrador)	30	76	67	0.1	0.3	0.3	109	62	66	27.2	67.8	69.7	12.7	2	35
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent, Quebec	10	10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	201	238	238	-24.4	27.5	69.1	6.5	3	76
Beauce-Sartigan, Quebec	13	36	38	0.0	0.1	0.1	229	184	178	-21.2	21.2	68.7	9.3	4	55
Avignon, Quebec	1	16	16	0.0	0.1	0.1	270	145	139	-56.5	9.6	62.4	(a)	6	(a)
Kamouraska, Quebec	11	20	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	179	157	148	13.9	44.8	59.1	(a)	7	(a)
Manicouagan, Quebec	16	20	21	0.0	0.1	0.1	183	201	194	(a)	21.8	58.7	(a)	8	(a)
Shawinigan, Quebec	22	24	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	194	230	228	-14.3	29.3	57.3	-0.5	9	147
Montcalm, Quebec	21	35	37	0.0	0.1	0.1	192	181	177	-0.9	47.4	52.8	(a)	10	(a)
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	40	84	72	0.3	0.6	0.5	56	29	34	-0.5	32.5	52.7	7.9	11	63

a. The rate of growth is not calculated for census divisions with no immigrants in one of the years including in the calculation.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0062, 051-0063 and 051-0064.

where there has been an increase in the demand for local services to welcome immigrants. Perhaps not surprisingly, the largest rate of growth has occurred in regions that had very few immigrant arrivals at the beginning of the time period. CDs in Table 3 are ranked by the average annual percent rate of growth in immigrant arrivals in the previous 5 years. The top ranked CD was NWT Region 1 (incl. Inuvik) which went from 1 immigrant per year to 46 immigrants per year in the 5 years up to 2013. Averaged over the 5 years, this is a 114% average annual rate of increase in the number of immigrants. Of course, the absolute numbers are small. However, in 2013, the 46 immigrants in this region represented 0.7% of the resident population – just below the Canadian average of 0.8%. Thus, the rate of increase in the number of arrivals was large (#1 in Canada) and the number of arrivals per capita was large (ranked #18 across all 293 CDs in Canada).

Many of the CDs with higher rates of increase in the number of immigrants are in Quebec (Table 3):

- ◆ among metro CDs (i.e. the CDs are entirely within a CMA), the top 7 CDs are in Quebec⁴;
- ◆ among partially-non-metro CDs (i.e. part, but not all, of the CD is in a CMA), the top 3 are in Quebec⁵; and
- ◆ among non-metro CDs, 7 of the top 10 CDs are in Quebec⁶.

Thus, many Quebec CDs ranked relatively highly in terms of the rate of growth of immigrant arrivals.

Arguably, there is a new and increasing demand for immigrant welcoming services in these CDs. The annual number of immigrant arrivals is often small in absolute terms – but the rate of growth over the previous 5 years has been substantial.

Summary

In 2013, Canada's three Prairie Provinces attracted the most immigrants on a per capita basis. This is especially interesting because as recently as 2005, all three Prairie Provinces fell below the Canadian average in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita.

On a per capita basis, larger cities continually attract more immigrants. In 2013, the Montreal CD attracted the most immigrants per capita (1.9%). The following census divisions⁷ have ranked in the top 10 in each of the past three years: Montreal, Peel, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver, and Queens County, PEI (including Charlottetown).

The CDs with the highest immigrant growth rates are smaller CDs where a small absolute increase generates a high(er) percent rate of increase. Although absolute numbers are small, these CDs are experiencing major changes in the demand for immigrant welcoming services. A vast majority of the CDs with the largest rates of increase in the number of immigrant arrivals are located in Quebec.

4. And 12 of the top 13 CDs are in Quebec (data not shown).

5. And 16 of the top 21 CDs are in Quebec (data not shown).

6. And 10 of the top 13 CDs are in Quebec (data not shown).

7. These rankings will differ if we use data for the census subdivision (i.e. the incorporated "city") or if we use data for the Census Metropolitan Area (i.e. the functional area that includes the commuting zone around the city).