SASKATCHEWAN STATISTICAL IMMIGRATION REPORT 2009

Ministry of Advanced Education, Employment and Immigration,
Immigration Services Division

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Data Set

CIC Microdata, 2009

Data includes both Federal stream immigration and provincial nominees unless otherwise stated.

Overview of Immigration in Saskatchewan

Immigration provides an important tool for addressing Saskatchewan's labour market and demographic challenges by increasing the pool of workers in the province and enriching the ethno-cultural mosaic of our communities.

To come to Canada permanently, foreign nationals can apply for immigration under three main federal classes ─ family class, economic class, or refugees, or through a Provincial Nominee Program (PNP). All Provinces/Territories in Canada operate a Provincial Nominee Program. In Saskatchewan the program is called the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP). This provincially-administered immigration program allows Saskatchewan to select and nominate prospective immigrants that would positively contribute to its economy and society, and are likely to successfully settle in the province. Upon nomination by the SINP, prospective immigrants can apply to the federal government (Citizenship and Immigration Canada) for a permanent resident visa that allows them to live and work in Canada under the Federal Economic category.

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, 2002, sets out eligibility criteria for prospective immigrants in each federal class: Economic; Family; and Refugees. The Economic class includes Skilled Workers and Professionals (with or without a job offer in Canada), Canadian Experience (for those with recent Canadian work experience or that have graduated and recently worked in Canada), businesspersons (investors, entrepreneurs, and self-employed) and Provincial Nominees. Family members of Canadian citizens or permanent residents can apply under the Family class (e.g. spouses and dependents stream, parents and grandparents stream). The Refugee class includes government-assisted, privately-sponsored refugees, refugees landed in Canada, and the dependents of refugees abroad.

The *Canada-Saskatchewan Immigration Agreement*, signed in May 2005, outlines the rights and responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments with respect to Saskatchewan-selected prospective immigrants. In light of the demand for labour in specific sectors, and the positive economic and social contributions of newcomers, Saskatchewan continues to improve and expand the SINP to attract and retain new immigrants, including skilled workers and family members.

The SINP operates under the federal economic category and currently administers seven admission categories: Skilled Workers, Family Members, Health Professionals, International Students, Long-Haul Truck Drivers, Hospitality Sector Workers and Entrepreneurs/Farmers. Applicants to all categories are required to have a permanent, full-time job offer from a Saskatchewan employer (with the exception of Entrepreneurs and some Family Member applicants). In addition, there are education, work experience, and official language requirements that ensure more positive settlement experiences in Saskatchewan. In the Family Members category, the applicant must be highly educated and/or skilled and be supported by a close family member, who is a Saskatchewan resident. Entrepreneurs must be prepared to make a significant investment in the province, must actively manage that investment and must prove a minimum net worth, among other conditions.

Since the inception of the program, provincial nominees have migrated from 135 countries, arriving to 213 communities in Saskatchewan. In 2009, 133 Saskatchewan communities saw the arrival of provincial nominees who were migrating from 100 different countries.

Saskatchewan reached an all-time population high in 2009. Immigration was the greatest contributing factor, accounting for 54 per cent of the population growth. In 2009, 6,890 new immigrants arrived in Saskatchewan. The majority of new immigrants in 2009 arrived through the SINP. Landings of provincial nominees have increased by 975 per cent since 2005, while federal immigration has remained relatively static, seeing a nominal 13 per cent increase over this same period. This reflects the most noticeable trend over the last four years, which is the province's increased role in immigration, particularly economic immigration. Provincial nominees account for a rising proportion of all economic immigrants to the province. Landed Provincial Immigrants indicate those immigrants that came through the program and have already become permanent residents here.

According to the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)[1], 86.6 per cent of those provincial nominees that landed in Saskatchewan between 2000-2006 were still living in the province[2]. To encourage immigrants to settle and integrate, the Ministry has developed a new settlement and integration model which provides funding to third party organizations to deliver settlement and language services that facilitate better integration. The Ministry is committed to ensuring all services are readily accessible and provided in a timely, supportive manner, in an effort to ensure positive outcomes for immigrants, employers, and communities.

The data included in this report is for Permanent Residents. Foreign workers may also enter the Saskatchewan labour market on a temporary basis through the Temporary Foreign Worker Program. Data on temporary immigration is not included.

Immigration to Canada

In 2009, Canada welcomed 252,179 new immigrants (principal applicants and dependents), an increase of two per cent compared to 2008. The largest group, equivalent to 153,498, or 61 per cent of total immigrants, arrived under the federal Economic class. These totals include the 30,378 provincial nominees that were nominated by provinces across Canada. The second largest group of immigrants arrived under the federal Family class – 65,200 (26 per cent). The most noticeable trend over the last three years (2007-2009) has been the gradual change in the composition of the federal Economic class, with provincial nominees accounting for a rising proportion of all economic immigrants to Canada (Table 1).

[1] Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Immigration Database.
[2] Statistics Canada, Census 2006 data.

Table 1. Immigrants to Canada by Federal Class and Percentages of Total, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
	No.	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
Family class	66,240	28%	65,573	26.5%	65,200	26%
Economic class	114,152	48%	126,662	51%	123,120	49%
Provincial nominees	17,094	7%	22,418	9%	30,378	12%
Refugees	27,955	12%	21,855	9%	22,846	9%
Other immigrants	11,312	5%	10,737	4%	10,634	4%
Unknown	1	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Total	**236,754**	**100%**	**247,247**	**100%**	**252,179**	**100%**

Source: CIC website, Facts and Figures 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia continue to be the top destination provinces for immigrants; however, since 2005 there has been a gradual decline in the flow of immigrants to Ontario while the prairie provinces have seen steady increases. Between 2007 and 2009, immigration to Ontario slowed by approximately four per cent. The trend for British Columbia has fluctuated during the same period. This recent trend in immigration to Canada's three largest provinces has closely followed the trends in the provinces' largest cities – Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. Unlike Montreal, Toronto continued to experience declines in immigrant numbers between 2007 and 2009, while Vancouver fluctuated. However, across Canada, new immigrants have settled predominantly in medium and large urban centres. Only seven per cent of new immigrants in 2009 settled in small urban centres and rural areas.

Some regions that have not been traditionally popular destinations for immigrants, such as the Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan, have experienced rapid growth in the number of immigrants. The largest increases since 2007 have occurred in Prince Edward Island (74 per cent), Saskatchewan (96 per cent) and Yukon (110 per cent). The territories have also experienced exponential growth, although the total number of immigrants destined to the territories still lags behind the rest of the country. As a result of these trends, new immigrants to Canada have been more evenly dispersed than in the past (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of Immigrants, by Province and Territory, 2007-2009

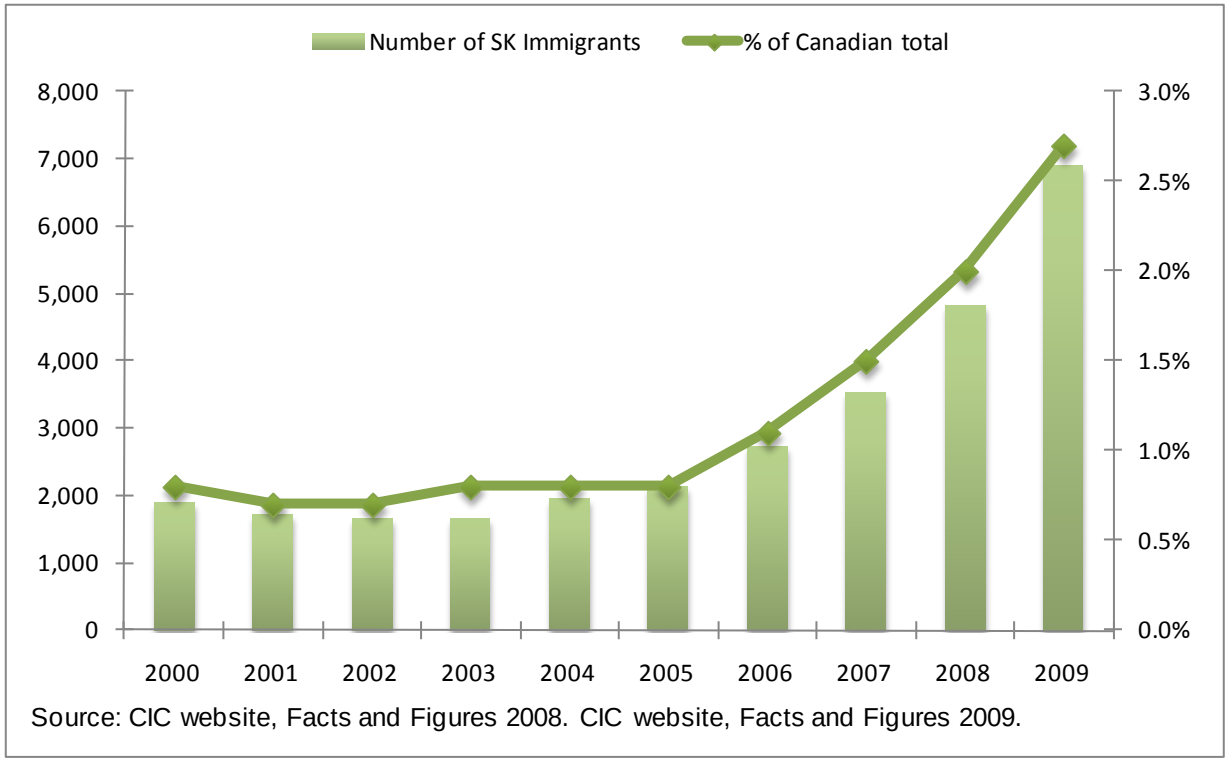
	2007		2008		2009	
Province/Territory	**No.**	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	546	0.2%	616	0.2%	603	0.2%
Prince Edward Island	992	0.4%	1,443	0.6%	1,723	0.7%
Nova Scotia	2,523	1.1%	2,651	1.1%	2,424	1.0%
New Brunswick	1,643	0.7%	1,856	0.8%	1,913	0.8%
Quebec	45,201	19.1%	45,220	18.3%	49,493	19.6%
Ontario	111,315	47.0%	110,878	44.8%	106,867	42.4%
Manitoba	10,954	4.6%	11,218	4.5%	13,520	5.4%
Saskatchewan	3,516	1.5%	4,835	2.0%	6,890	2.7%
Alberta	20,861	8.8%	24,199	9.8%	27,017	10.7%
British Columbia	38,961	16.5%	43,992	17.8%	41,438	16.4%
Yukon	83	0.0%	110	0.0%	174	0.1%
Northwest Territories	88	0.0%	127	0.1%	107	0.0%
Nunavut	19	0.0%	50	0.0%	10	0.0%
Unknown	52	0.0%	52	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**236,754**	**100.0%**	**247,247**	**100.0%**	**252,179**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC website, Facts and Figures 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Immigration to Saskatchewan

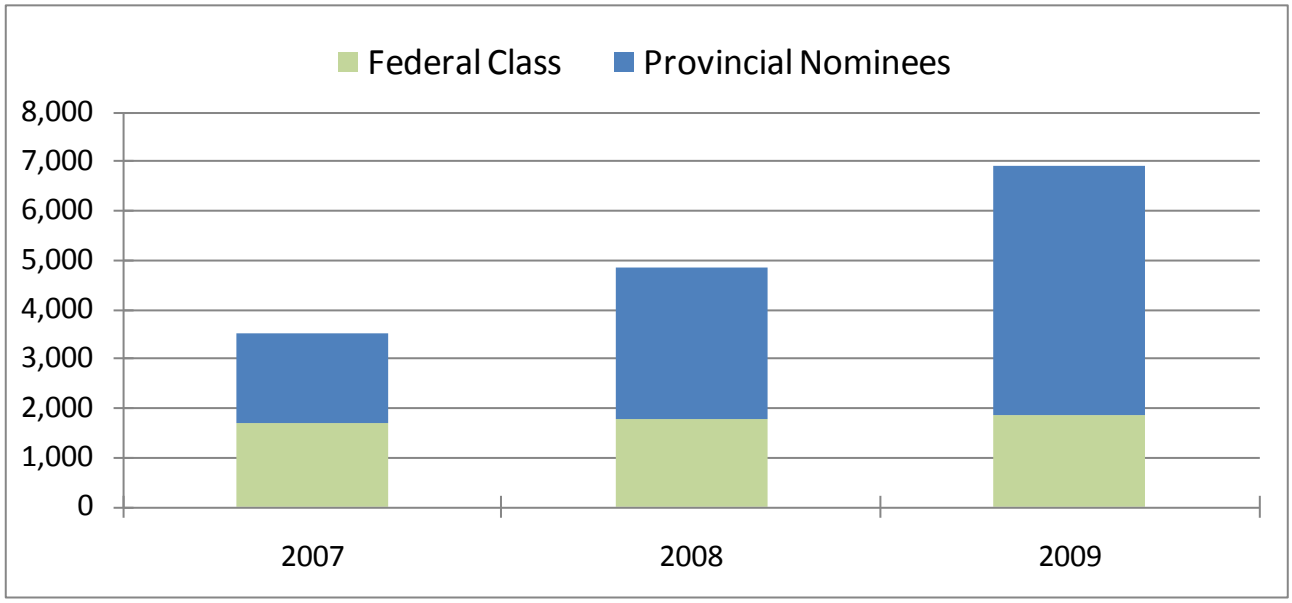
The flow of immigrants to Saskatchewan followed a slight upward trend from 1999 to 2005, with significant annual increases since 2005, almost entirely due to an expansion of the SINP. In 2009, total immigration increased by 42.5 per cent, compared to 2008, following a 37.5 per cent increase in 2008. These statistics reflect Saskatchewan's efforts to benefit from immigration and to promote the province as a great place to live, work, and raise a family. Over the 10-year period, total immigration to Saskatchewan increased from 1,882 in 2000 to 6,890 in 2009, or 266 per cent (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Saskatchewan Immigrant Landings, 2000-2009



The SINP has accounted for 95 per cent of this growth. Approximately 5,000, or 73 per cent, of the 6,890 immigrants who landed in the province in 2009 were provincial nominees. Immigration through the other federal classes has remained relatively static over the past three years. In 2007, almost 48 per cent of all immigrants came under federal classes and by 2009 this proportion fell to 27 per cent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Saskatchewan Landings, 2007-2009



- Landings data is available for federal categories and for provincial nominees. A breakdown for provincial nominee category is not available. Table 3 shows that the majority of landings are provincial nominees.

Table 3. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Stream and Percentages of Total, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
	No.	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
Federal Economic Class	509	14.5%	628	13.0%	507	7.4%
Federal Family Class	514	14.6%	549	11.4%	628	9.1%
Provincial Nominees	1,837	52.2%	3,037	62.8%	5,031	73.0%
Refugees, Humanitarian Cases & Other	656	18.7%	621	12.8%	724	10.5%
Total	**3,516**	**100.0%**	**4,835**	**100.0%**	**6,890**	**100.0%**

CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Note: Entrepreneurs, investors, live-in caregivers, self-employed, skilled workers, and Canadian Experience Class are all included under the Federal economic class. Landings data for specific categories within the Provincial Nominee class is not available.

Family Status

In 2009, principal applicants made up 2,950 of the 6,890 landed immigrants in Saskatchewan (1,092 federal immigrants and 1,858 provincial nominees). The other 3,940 landed immigrants were spouses and dependents of the principal applicants. For every principal applicant, there were approximately 2.3 dependents (including spouses) which equates to approximately 3.3 people per household. The data by family status once again illustrates that over 2007-2009 the number of federal immigrants remained relatively constant, while provincial nominees saw a significant increase (Table 4).

Table 4. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Family Status, 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Family Status	**Fed**	**Prov**	**Total**	**Fed**	**Prov**	**Total**	**Fed**	**Prov**	**Total**
Principal Applicants	928	674	1,602	1,013	1,109	2,122	1,092	1,858	2,950
Spouses	238	415	653	242	676	918	230	1,145	1,375
Dependents	500	718	1,218	531	1,227	1,758	527	1,993	2,520
Unknown	13	30	43	12	25	37	10	35	45
Total	**1,679**	**1,837**	**3,516**	**1,798**	**3,037**	**4,835**	**1,859**	**5,031**	**6,890**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: "Fed" refers to immigrants under federal classes and "Prov" refers to provincial nominees.

Gender

With regard to total immigrants, the genders have been fairly evenly represented. There were slightly more male than female immigrants to Saskatchewan in 2009; but taken cumulatively the number of male (50.5 per cent) and female (49.5 per cent) immigrants that arrived in Saskatchewan were almost equivalent (Table 5) from 2007 to 2009.

Table 5. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Gender, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
Gender	**No.**	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
Male	1,743	49.6%	2,429	50.2%	3,526	51.2%
Female	1,773	50.4%	2,406	49.8%	3,364	48.8%
Total	**3,516**	**100.0%**	**4,835**	**100.0%**	**6,890**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.

For provincial nominees there have been five per cent more males than females in the province for the past three years (Table 6).

Table 6. Landed Provincial Immigrants by Gender, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
Gender	**No.**	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
Male	969	52.7%	1,600	52.7%	2,658	52.8%
Female	868	47.3%	1,437	47.3%	2,373	47.2%
Total	**1,837**	**100.0%**	**3,037**	**100.0%**	**5,031**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.

Age

Immigrants to Saskatchewan tend to be young. In 2009, 27.8 per cent of immigrants were in the 0-14 age group and 72.3 per cent were in the working-age group (15-64 years). Table 7 presents a breakdown of the immigrant population by age group over the past three years. 71.3 per cent of provincial nominees were in the working-age group in 2009. Nominees are approximately a year younger than total immigrants on average (Table 8).

Table 7. Distribution of Immigrants by Age Group, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
Age Group	**No.**	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
0-4 years	267	7.6%	378	7.8%	544	7.9%
5-9 years	352	10.0%	491	10.2%	734	10.7%
10-14 years	342	9.7%	484	10.0%	635	9.2%
15-19 years	250	7.1%	360	7.4%	511	7.4%
20-24 years	257	7.3%	353	7.3%	439	6.4%
25-29 years	476	13.5%	642	13.3%	868	12.6%
30-34 years	448	12.7%	586	12.1%	920	13.4%
35-39 years	398	11.3%	556	11.5%	853	12.4%
40-44 years	312	8.9%	414	8.6%	632	9.2%
45-49 years	177	5.0%	284	5.9%	389	5.6%
50-54 years	112	3.2%	149	3.1%	171	2.5%
55-59 years	57	1.6%	59	1.2%	81	1.2%
60-64 years	26	0.7%	35	0.7%	42	0.6%
65+ years	42	1.2%	44	0.9%	71	1.0%
Total	3,516	100.0%	4,835	100.0%	6890	100.0%
Average Age	26.8		26.5		26.6	

Source: CIC micro data, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 8. Distribution of Landed Provincial Immigrants by Age Group, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
Age Group	**No.**	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
0-4 years	127	6.9%	232	7.8%	420	7.9%
5-9 years	216	11.7%	331	10.2%	599	10.7%
10-14 years	207	11.3%	341	10.0%	506	9.2%
15-19 years	126	6.9%	235	7.4%	360	7.4%
20-24 years	96	5.2%	173	7.3%	229	6.4%
25-29 years	205	11.1%	366	13.3%	582	12.6%
30-34 years	224	12.2%	316	12.1%	677	13.4%
35-39 years	251	13.6%	382	11.5%	684	12.4%
40-44 years	205	11.1%	311	8.6%	517	9.2%
45-49 years	96	5.2%	203	5.9%	290	5.6%
50-54 years	60	3.3%	100	3.1%	120	2.5%
55-59 years	16	0.9%	34	1.2%	33	1.2%
60-64 years	5*	0.3%	9	0.7%	7	0.6%
65+ years	5*	0.3%	5*	0.9%	7	1.0%
Total	1,839*	100.0%	3,038*	100.0%	5,031	100.0%
Average Age	26.3		26.2		25.7	

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
*This is an approximate value. The true value has been altered for privacy considerations.

Source Region and Country of Citizenship

The Asia/Pacific region was the largest source region (4,124 immigrants or 59.9 per cent of the total) from which immigrants to Saskatchewan arrived in 2009. Europe and the UK provided the second greatest number of Saskatchewan's immigrants, 1,347 immigrants or 19.5 per cent (Table 9). Between 2007 and 2009, the Asia/Pacific region has been Saskatchewan's main source for immigrants; at the same time, immigrants from the United States and South and Central America have decreased.

Table 9. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Source World Area, 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
World Area	**No.**	%	**No.**	%	**No.**	%
Asia & the Pacific	1,710	48.6%	2,442	50.5%	4,124	59.9%
Europe & the UK	841	23.9%	1,097	22.7%	1,347	19.5%
Africa & the Middle East	646	18.4%	904	18.7%	1,061	15.4%
South & Central America	186	5.3%	222	4.6%	169	2.5%
United States	133	3.8%	170	3.5%	189	2.7%
Total	**3,516**	**100.0%**	**4,835**	**100.0%**	**6,890**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

In 2007, the Philippines became the top source country for immigrants to Saskatchewan with 722 total immigrants, 617 of whom came through the SINP (Tables 10 and 11). In 2009, the trend continued with 37.8 per cent of all immigrants to Saskatchewan originating in the Philippines.

Table 10. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Source Country (Top 10), 2007-2009

Source Country	2007			2008			2009		
	No.	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**
Philippines	722	20.5%	1	1,176	24.3%	1	2,603	37.8%	1
China	319	9.1%	2	404	8.4%	2	522	7.6%	2
Ukraine	188	5.3%	4	240	5.0%	4	390	5.7%	3
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	3.5%	4
India	107	3.0%	9	195	4.0%	5	214	3.1%	5
Germany	-	-	-	162	3.4%	6	208	3.0%	6
England	298	8.5%	3	261	5.4%	3	201	2.9%	7
U.S.A.	129	3.7%	6	155	3.2%	7	166	2.4%	8
South Korea	86	2.4%		155	3.2%	7	163	2.4%	9
Vietnam	64	1.8%		108	2.2%	10	130	1.9%	10
South Africa	123	3.5%	7	146	3.0%	9	-	-	-
Myanmar (Burma)	149	4.2%	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	109	3.1%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	106	3.0%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,400**	**68.1%**		**3,002**	**62.1%**		**4,836**	**70.3%**	

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.
Note: The 2007 & 2008 reports used Citizenship to determine the top 10 source countries. The 2009 report uses Country of Birth.

The SINP nominated 2,385 Filipino nationals in 2009, which made up 47.4 per cent of total nominees (Table 11). The SINP was also a popular immigration avenue for immigrants from China, Ukraine, Germany, England, South Korea, India, Vietnam, South Africa and Russia.

Table 11. Landed Provincial Immigrants by Source Country (Top 10), 2007-2009

Source Country	2007			2008			2009		
	No.	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**
Philippines	617	33.6%	1	981	32.3%	1	2,385	47.4%	1
China	159	8.7%	4	231	7.6%	2	372	7.4%	2
Ukraine	170	9.3%	3	220	7.2%	3	366	7.3%	3
Germany	15	0.8%		155	5.1%	5	188	3.7%	4
England	258	14.0%	2	202	6.7%	4	157	3.1%	5
South Korea	47	2.6%	7	139	4.6%	6	151	3.0%	6
India	45	2.4%	8	97	3.2%	8	118	2.3%	7
Vietnam	40	2.2%	9	91	3.0%	9	116	2.3%	8
S Africa	103	5.6%	5	121	4.0%	7	111	2.2%	9
Russia	-	-	-	77	2.5%	10	105	2.1%	10
Serbia	101	5.5%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	34	1.9%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,589**	**86.6%**	-	**2,314**	**76.2%**	-	**4,069**	**80.8%**	-

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.

Note: The 2007 & 2008 reports used Citizenship to determine the top 10 source countries. The 2009 report uses Country of Birth.

The largest source country for the federal Refugee class in 2009 was Iraq with 231 refugee landings. Refugees represent 96.7 per cent of immigrants from Iraq (Table 12).

Table 12. Refugees by Source Country (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Source Country	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**
Iraq	62	1.8%	3	53	1.1%	5	231	3.4%	1
Myanmar (Burma)	147	4.2%	1	72	1.5%	1	94	1.4%	2
Thailand	94	2.7%	2	55	1.1%	4	66	1.0%	3
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	0.6%	4
Eritrea	16	0.5%	10	30	0.6%	8	28	0.4%	5
Somalia	33	0.9%	7	40	0.8%	6	25	0.4%	6
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0.3%	7
Colombia	58	1.6%	4	56	1.2%	3	17	0.2%	8
Congo	38	1.1%	6	-	-	-	13	0.2%	9
Ethiopia	16	0.5%	9	36	0.7%	7	13	0.2%	10
Sudan	41	1.2%	5	59	1.2%	2	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	26	0.5%	9	-	-	-
Afghanistan	-	-	-	24	0.5%	10	-	-	-
Iran	21	0.6%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Top Ten)	**526**	**15.0%**	**-**	**451**	**9.3%**	**-**	**547**	**7.9%**	**-**
Total - All Immigrants	**3,516**	**100.0%**	**-**	**4,835**	**100.0%**	**-**	**6,890**	**100.0%**	**-**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Some data has been suppressed for privacy considerations.

Destination in Saskatchewan

Reflecting a nation-wide trend for immigrants to settle in medium and large urban centres, Saskatoon and Regina are the most popular destinations for immigrants to Saskatchewan, accounting for 66 per cent of the immigrant flow to the province in 2009 (Table13). Over the past three years, Lloydminster, North Battleford, Swift Current and Prince Albert have also been popular destinations for immigrants to Saskatchewan, primarily due to the SINP. Nominees are settling in communities across the province wherever there is economic growth.

Table 13. Total Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Community (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Destination	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**
Saskatoon	1,556	44.3%	1	1,987	41.1%	1	2,514	36.5%	1
Regina	878	25.0%	2	1,390	28.7%	2	2,032	29.5%	2
Lloydminster	-	-	-	99	2.0%	6	223	3.2%	3
North Battleford	115	3.3%	4	85	1.8%	7	216	3.1%	4
Leroy	-	-	-	56	1.2%	9	181	2.6%	5
Swift Current	75	2.1%	6	116	2.4%	5	177	2.6%	6
Prince Albert	118	3.4%	3	118	2.4%	4	138	2.0%	7
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	1.6%	8
Moose Jaw	85	2.4%	5	119	2.5%	3	107	1.6%	9
Estevan	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	1.5%	10
Tisdale	50	1.4%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warman	31	0.9%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorkton	27	0.8%	9	71	1.5%	8	-	-	-
Davidson	22	0.6%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravelbourg	-	-	-	26	0.5%	10	-	-	-
Total	**2,957**	**84.2%**	**-**	**4,067**	**84.1%**	**-**	**5,806**	**84.2%**	**-**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.

Table 14. Landed Provincial Immigrants by Community (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Destination	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**
Saskatoon	711	38.7%	1	1,144	37.7%	1	1,605	31.9%	1
Regina	436	23.7%	2	859	28.3%	2	1,501	29.8%	2
Lloydminister	-	-	-	80	2.6%	4	206	4.1%	3
North Battleford	104	5.7%	3	70	2.3%	5	198	3.9%	4
Leroy	-	-	-	56	1.8%	6	179	3.6%	5
Swift Current	54	2.9%	4	97	3.2%	3	164	3.3%	6
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	2.1%	7
Estevan	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	1.9%	8
Prince Albert	33	1.8%	6	56	1.8%	6	80	1.6%	9
Yorkton	20	1.1%	8	50	1.6%	9	63	1.3%	10
Moose Jaw	20	1.1%	9	54	1.8%	8	-	-	-
Gravelbourg	-	-	-	24	0.8%	10	-	-	-
Tisdale	50*	2.7%	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warman	27	1.5%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martensville	20	1.1%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1358***	**80.3%**	-	**2,490**	**81.9%**	-	**4,199**	**83.5%**	-

Source: CIC, Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.
*This is an approximate value. The true value has been altered for privacy considerations.

Occupations (Ages 15+)

Over the period 2007-2009, welding was the top occupation[3] of immigrants aged 15 years and older. Most of these newcomers were Provincial nominees with job offers from Saskatchewan employers (Tables 15 and 16).

Table 15. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Occupation (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Occupation	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**
Welders	111	11.3%	1	137	9.5%	1	202	9.5%	1
Farm Supervisors and Specialized Livestock Workers	20	2.0%	6	48	3.3%	5	127	6.0%	2
Cooks	29	3.0%	5	50	3.5%	4	102	4.8%	3
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	17	1.7%	9	41	2.8%	8	71	3.4%	4
Truck Drivers	70	7.1%	2	63	4.4%	2	71	3.3%	5
Machinists and Machining and Tooling Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	2.7%	7
Registered Nurses	20	2.0%	6	38	2.6%	9	56	2.6%	8
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	2.5%	9
Physicians	57	5.8%	3	48	3.3%	5	60	2.8%	6
Post-Secondary Teaching & Research Assistants	57	5.8%	3	54	3.7%	3	-	-	-
Babysitters, Nannies & Parent's Helpers	-	-	-	43	3.0%	7	-	-	-
Financial Auditors and Accountants	19	1.9%	8	35	2.4%	10	-	-	-
Heavy-Duty Equipment Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	2.0%	10
Farmers & and Farm Managers	16	1.6%	10						
Elementary School & Kindergarten Teachers	16	1.6%	10						
Total	**432**	**43.8%**	-	**557**	**38.5%**	-	**841**	**39.7%**	-

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.

[3] The occupational data is based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system and reflects the education/training of immigrants.

Table 16. Landed Provincial Immigrants by Occupation (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Occupation	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**	**No.**	%	**Rank**
Welders	111	16.6%	1	137	12.5%	1	199	11.0%	1
Farm Supervisors and Specialized Livestock Workers	20*	3.0%	5	48	4.4%	4	127	7.0%	2
Cooks	30*	4.5%	4	49	4.5%	3	101	5.6%	3
Truck Drivers	70*	10.4%	2	63	5.7%	2	71	3.9%	4
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	15*	2.2%	6	38	3.5%	6	71	3.9%	4
Machinists	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	3.1%	6
Physicians	44	6.6%	3	40	3.6%	5	51	2.8%	7
Registered Nurses	15*	2.2%	6	31	2.8%	7	50	2.8%	8
Carpenters	-	-	-	26	2.4%	9	49	2.7%	9
Heavy-Duty Equipment Mechanics	-	-	-	24	2.2%	10	43	2.4%	10
Elementary School and Kindergarten Teachers	15*	2.2%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Auditors and Accountants	15*	2.2%	8	30	2.7%	8	-	-	-
Farmers and Farm Managers	10*	1.5%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**345**	**51.5%**	-	**486**	**44.2%**	-	**819**	**45.2%**	-

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.
*This is an approximate value. The true value has been altered for privacy considerations.

Skill Levels (Ages 15+)

The majority of immigrants to Saskatchewan, aged 15 years and older, have trade/vocational training or university educations. There are a high proportion of unknown skill levels but for those that are known, provincial nominees have a higher percentage of skilled and technical skilled than federal immigrants. Over the past three years the gap between federal and provincial nominees holding managerial skills is shortening (Tables 17 and 18).

Table 17. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Skill Level (Ages 15+), 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
Skill Level	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Managerial	55	2.2%	103	3.0%	128	2.6%
Professionals	361	14.1%	453	13.0%	518	10.4%
Skilled & Technical	420	16.4%	687	19.7%	1,171	23.5%
Intermediate & Clerical	138	5.4%	181	5.2%	258	5.2%
Elemental & Labourers	35*	1.4%	29	0.8%	85	1.7%
Unknown	1,545	60.5%	2,029	58.3%	2,817	56.6%
Grand Total	**2,554***	**100.0%**	**3,482**	**100.0%**	**4,977**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.
*This is an approximate value. The true value has been altered for privacy considerations.

Table 18. Landed Provincial Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Skill Level (Ages 15+), 2007-2009

	2007		2008		2009	
Skill Level	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Managerial	39	3.0%	75	3.5%	102	2.9%
Professionals	164	12.7%	274	12.8%	369	10.5%
Skilled & Technical	349	27.1%	612	28.7%	1,106	31.5%
Intermediate & Clerical	111	8.6%	121	5.7%	200	5.7%
Elemental & Labourers	34	2.6%	25	1.2%	78	2.2%
Unknown	590	45.8%	1,026	48.1%	1,651	47.1%
Grand Total	**1,287**	**100.0%**	**2,133**	**100.0%**	**3,506**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to the total due to rounding.

Educational Levels (Ages 15+)

A large percentage of Saskatchewan's immigrants have attained some degree of post-secondary education. In 2009, 60 per cent of total immigrants to the province have received a trade certificate, non-university diploma or university degree (Bachelor's, Master's or Doctorate), and almost half of those have attained a Bachelor's degree (Table 19). In comparison, 66 per cent of landed provincial nominees have trade certification or a diploma. Provincial nominees make up a significant proportion of total immigrants that arrive with trade certificates, accounting for nearly 90 per cent of those with trade certificates in 2008 and 2009 (Table 19 and 20).

Table 19. Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Educational Level (Ages 15+), 2007-2009

Educational Level	2007		2008		2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	92	3.6%	106	3.0%	140	2.8%
Sec. or less	922	36.1%	1,197	34.4%	1,646	33.1%
Trade Cert/App.	218	8.5%	383	11.0%	579	11.6%
Non-University Certificate	306	12.0%	420	12.1%	592	11.9%
University- No Degree	80	3.1%	133	3.8%	172	3.5%
Bachelor's Degree	658	25.8%	910	26.1%	1,502	30.2%
Master's Degree	215	8.4%	245	7.0%	275	5.5%
Doctorate	49	1.9%	74	2.1%	54	1.1%
Post-Grad - No Degree	15	0.6%	14	0.4%	17	0.3%
Grand Total	**2,555**	**100.0%**	**3,482**	**100.0%**	**4,977**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 20. Landed Provincial Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Educational Level (Ages 15+), 2007-2009

Educational Level	2007		2008		2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	5*	0.4%	18	0.8%	25	0.7%
Sec. or less	422	32.7%	678	31.8%	1,044	29.8%
Trade Cert/App.	164	12.7%	328	15.4%	518	14.8%
Non-University Certificate	181	14.0%	281	13.2%	452	12.9%
University- No Degree	48	3.7%	91	4.3%	124	3.5%
Bachelor's Degree	388	30.1%	613	28.7%	1,165	33.2%
Master's Degree	60	4.6%	87	4.1%	146	4.2%
Doctorate	18	1.4%	32	1.5%	24	0.7%
Post-Grad - No Degree	5*	0.4%	5	0.2%	8	0.2%
Grand Total	**1,291***	**100.0%**	**2,133**	**100.0%**	**3,506**	**100.0%**

Source: CIC Microdata, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
*This is an approximate value. The true value has been altered for privacy considerations.

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue refers to immigrants' first language and often indicates their country of birth or citizenship. From 2008-2009, Tagalog surpassed English as the highest ranking mother tongue for immigrants to Saskatchewan due to the steadily increasing number of Filipino provincial nominees (Table 21).

Table 21. Total Immigrants to Saskatchewan by Mother Tongue (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Mother Tongue	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**
Tagalong	596	17.0%	2	986	20.4%	1	2,500	36.3%	1
English	615	17.5%	1	668	13.8%	2	588	8.5%	2
Russian	82	2.3%	10	213	4.4%	5	347	5.0%	3
German	-	-	-	251	5.2%	4	330	4.8%	4
Ukrainian	159	4.5%	5	189	3.9%	6	324	4.7%	5
Mandarin	218	6.2%	4	257	5.3%	3	322	4.7%	6
Chinese	86	2.4%	8	128	2.6%	10	220	3.2%	7
Arabic	90	2.6%	7	129	2.7%	9	172	2.5%	8
Korean	86	2.4%	9	154	3.2%	8	164	2.4%	9
Burmese	245	7.0%	3	-	-	-	163	2.4%	10
Spanish	147	4.2%	6	168	3.5%	7	-	-	-
Total (Top Ten)	**2,324**	**66.1%**		**3,143**	**65.0%**		**5,130**	**74.5%**	
Total - All Immigrants	**3,516**	**100.0%**		**4,835**	**100.0%**		**6,890**	**100.0%**	

Source: CIC micro data.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

The instance of Chinese-speaking provincial nominees increased dramatically in the same year making them new additions to the top ten mother tongues for provincial nominees (Table 22).

Table 22. Landed Provincial Immigrants by Mother Tongue (Top 10), 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
Mother Tongue	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**	**No.**	**%**	**Rank**
Tagalong	509	27.7%	1	829	27.3%	1	2,309	45.9%	1
English	391	21.3%	2	393	12.9%	2	350	7.0%	2
Russian	54	2.9%	7	182	6.0%	4	320	6.4%	3
German	-	-	-	242	8.0%	3	317	6.3%	4
Ukrainian	145	7.9%	3	175	5.8%	5	310	6.2%	5
Mandarin	117	6.4%	4	162	5.3%	6	227	4.5%	6
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	3.2%	7
Korean	47	2.6%	9	139	4.6%	7	151	3.0%	8
Vietnamese	-	-	-	90	3.0%	8	111	2.2%	9
Afrikaans	67	3.6%	6	-	-	-	69	1.4%	10
Other European	75	4.1%	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South East Asian	49	2.7%	8	64	2.1%	9	-	-	-
Spanish	39	2.1%	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjabi	-	-	-	62	2.0%	10	-	-	-
Total (Top Ten)	**1,493**	**81.3%**		**2,338**	**77.0%**		**4,327**	**86.0%**	
Total - All Immigrants	**1,837**	**100.0 %**		**3,037**	**100.0%**		**5,031**	**100.0 %**	

Source: CIC micro data, 2009.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Official Language Ability

Official language ability is self-declared by immigrants during their application process for permanent residence in Canada. In 2009, the percentage of total immigrants to Saskatchewan that spoke English rose from 59 to 62 per cent while the percentage of French-speakers dropped from 0.6 per cent in 2008 to 0.3 per cent in 2009. Compared to the statistics for total immigrants, which includes immigrants through federal classes, provincial nominees had a slightly greater number of English speakers in 2009 (almost 65 per cent) and slightly fewer French speakers (0.2 per cent).

Of the provincial nominees that speak neither English nor French, the vast majority are assumed to be family members as they do not have an occupation listed. A large portion are listed as students and homemakers and therefore it is assumed that they are spouses and dependents of principal applicants.

Figure 3. Immigrants' Official Language Ability, 2007-2009

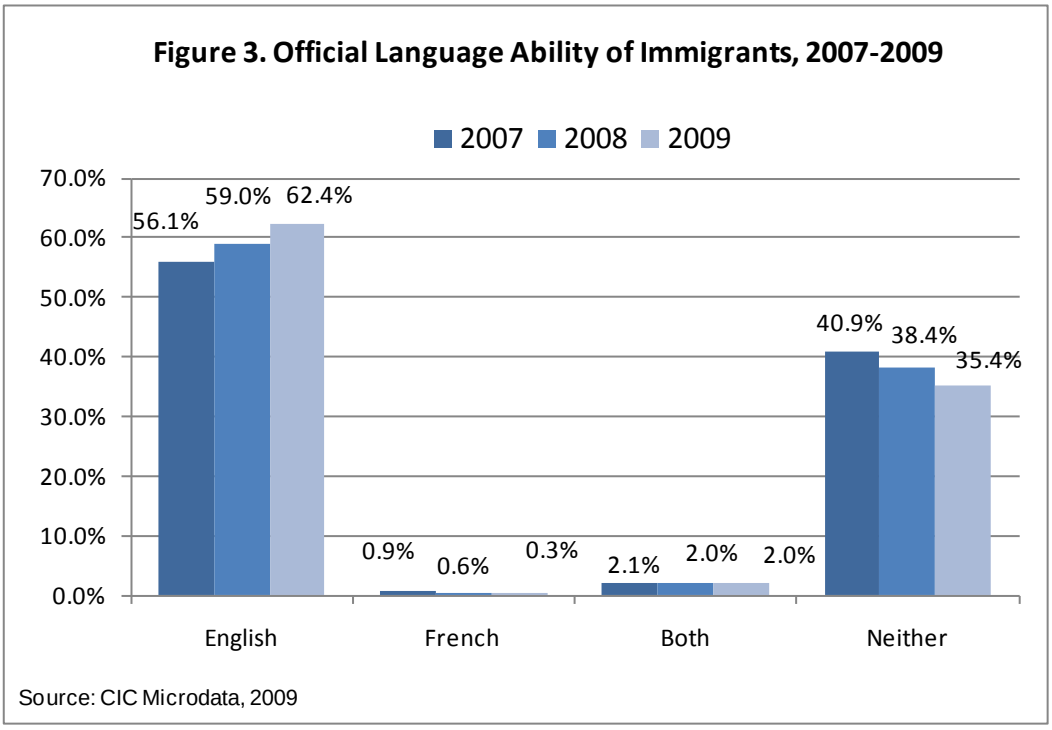
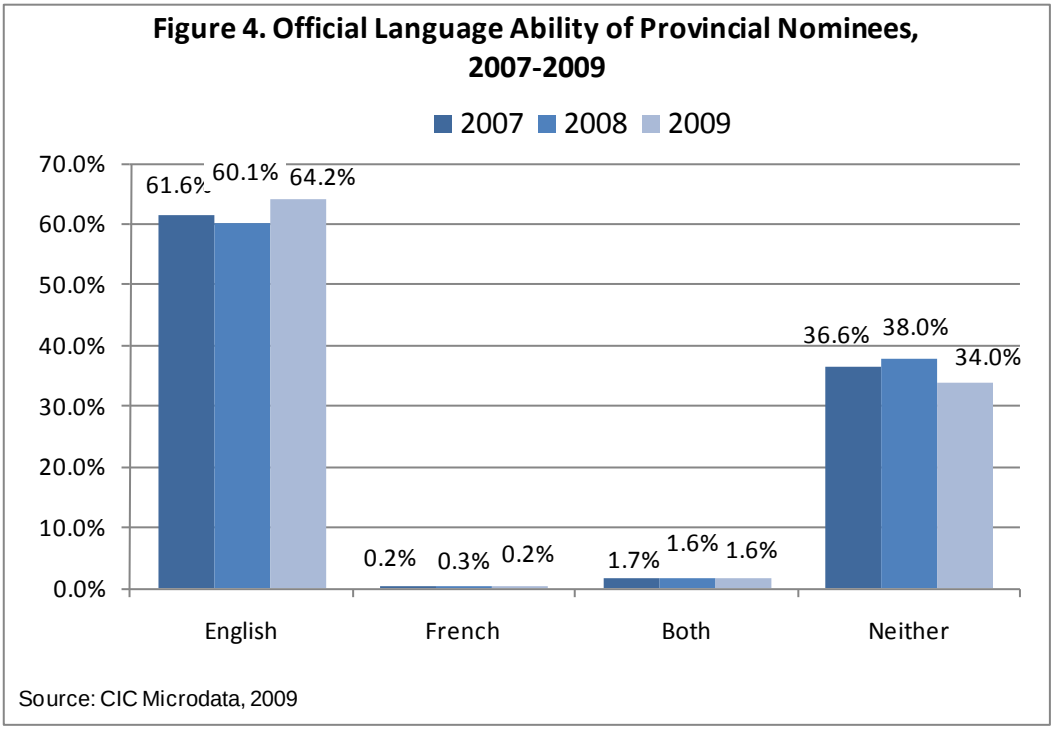



Figure 4. Official Language Ability of Landed Provincial Immigrants, 2007-2009