



Tracking economic, social, and demographic trends from a Saskatchewan perspective.

DIVERSITY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Prepared for the:

Saskatchewan Cooperative Association

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OUTLINE – FOUR MEASURES OF DIVERSITY

- There are four separate but overlapping groups of Saskatchewan residents who are described in this material.
 - Recent Immigrants
 - Members of a Visible Minority Group
 - Aboriginal People
 - Non-English Speakers

DATA SOURCES AND NOTES

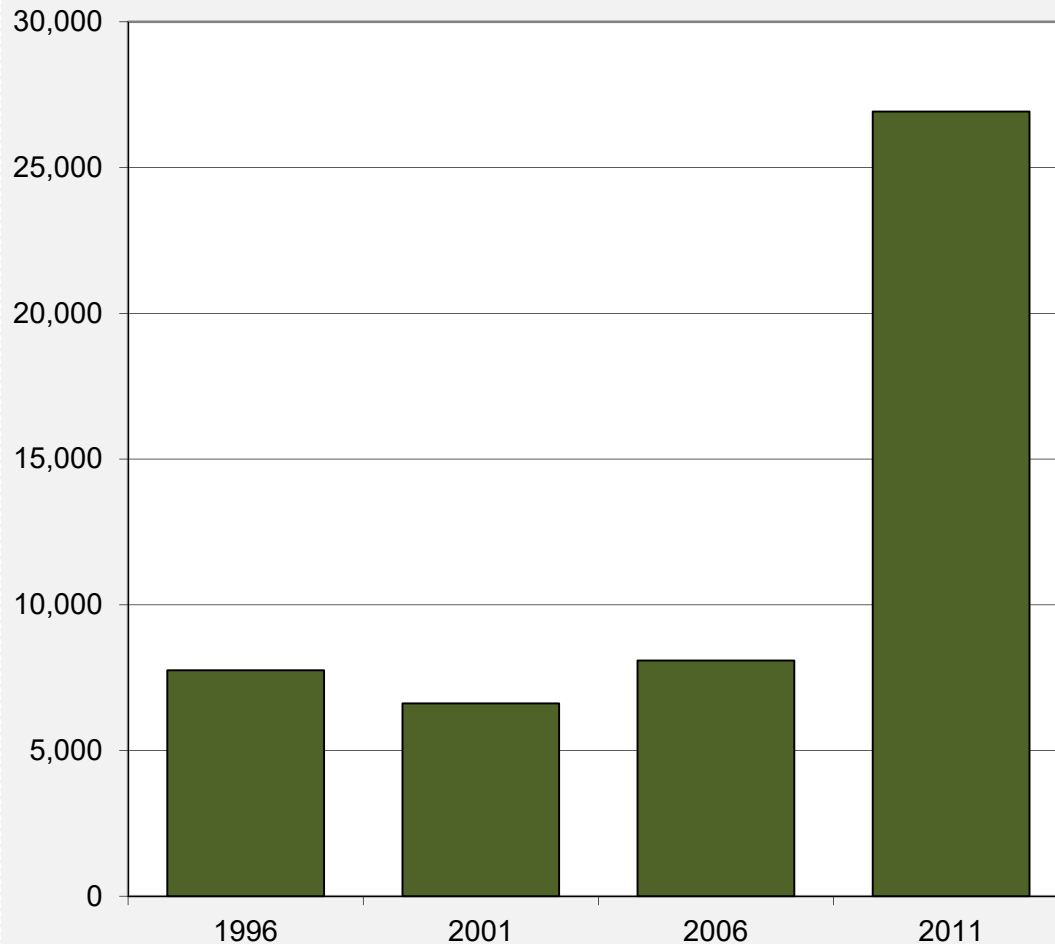
- This material was prepared by Doug Elliott from QED Information Systems Inc., a Regina based consulting firm and the publisher of Sask Trends Monitor.
- Unless otherwise indicated, these data are from Statistics Canada but the estimates and projections are the responsibility of Sask Trends Monitor.
- The data are current as of January 2016. Some figures may be revised in future releases.
- When the statistics refer to “urban centres”, the residents of the surrounding “bedroom communities” are included. For example, residents of Lumsden and Balgonie are included in the Regina figures; residents of Martensville and Warman are included in the Saskatoon figures.
- The data from the 2011 census are from the voluntary “long form” (called the National Household Survey or NHS). There is some concern about the validity of these estimates because of the voluntary nature of the survey. The statistics from the 2001 and 2006 census will be more reliable.

RECENT IMMIGRANTS

The foreign-born who have lived in Canada for less than five years.

RECENT IMMIGRANTS, CHANGES OVER TIME

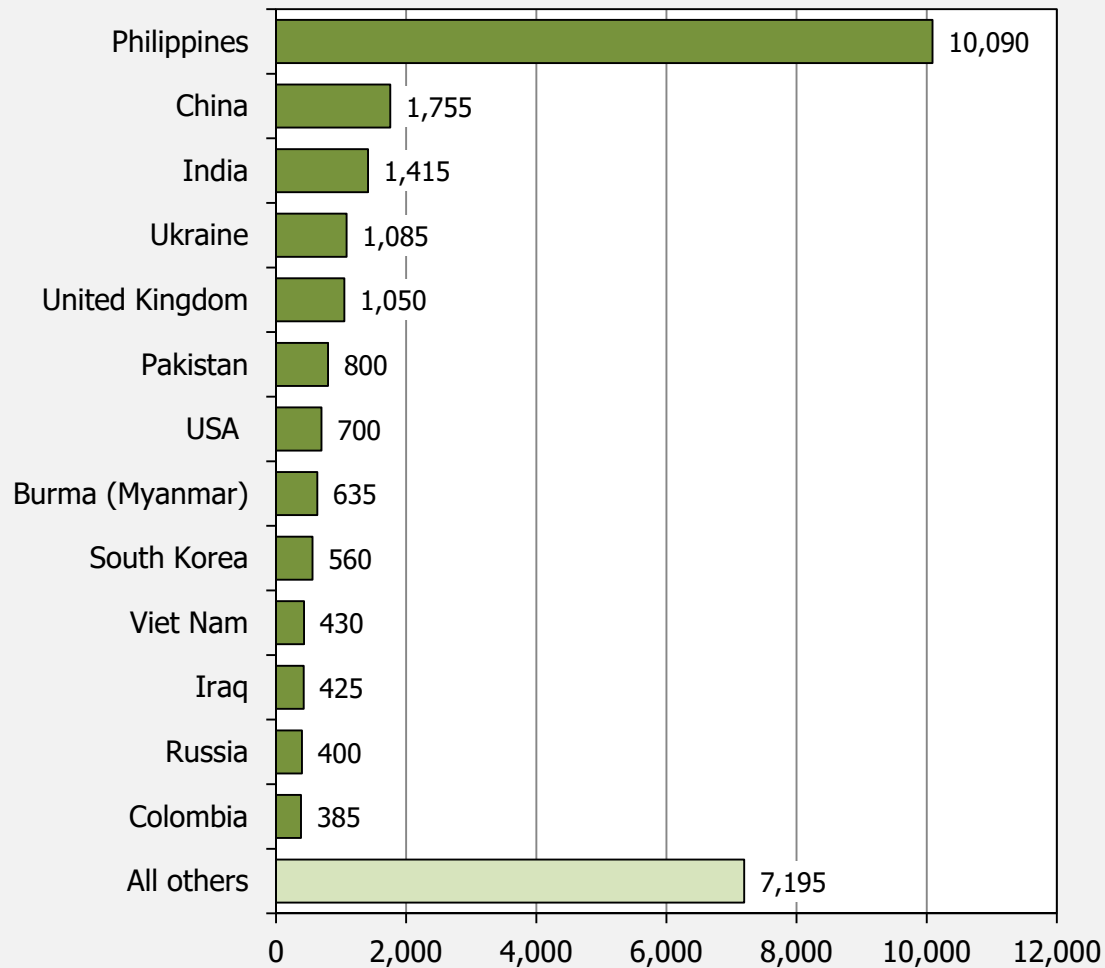
Number of Recent Immigrants (in Canada less than five years), Saskatchewan



- Immigrants are those who were born outside Canada but have been granted the right to stay in Canada by immigration authorities. "Recent immigrants" came to Canada in the last five years.
- The figures exclude non-permanent residents such as temporary foreign workers, refugee claimants, and foreign students.
- The number of immigrants coming to Saskatchewan has increased dramatically in recent years. (The figures will have increased even more since 2011.)
- As a percentage of the population, recent immigrants now represent 2.7% of Saskatchewan residents compared with 0.8% in 2006.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR RECENT IMMIGRANTS, 2011

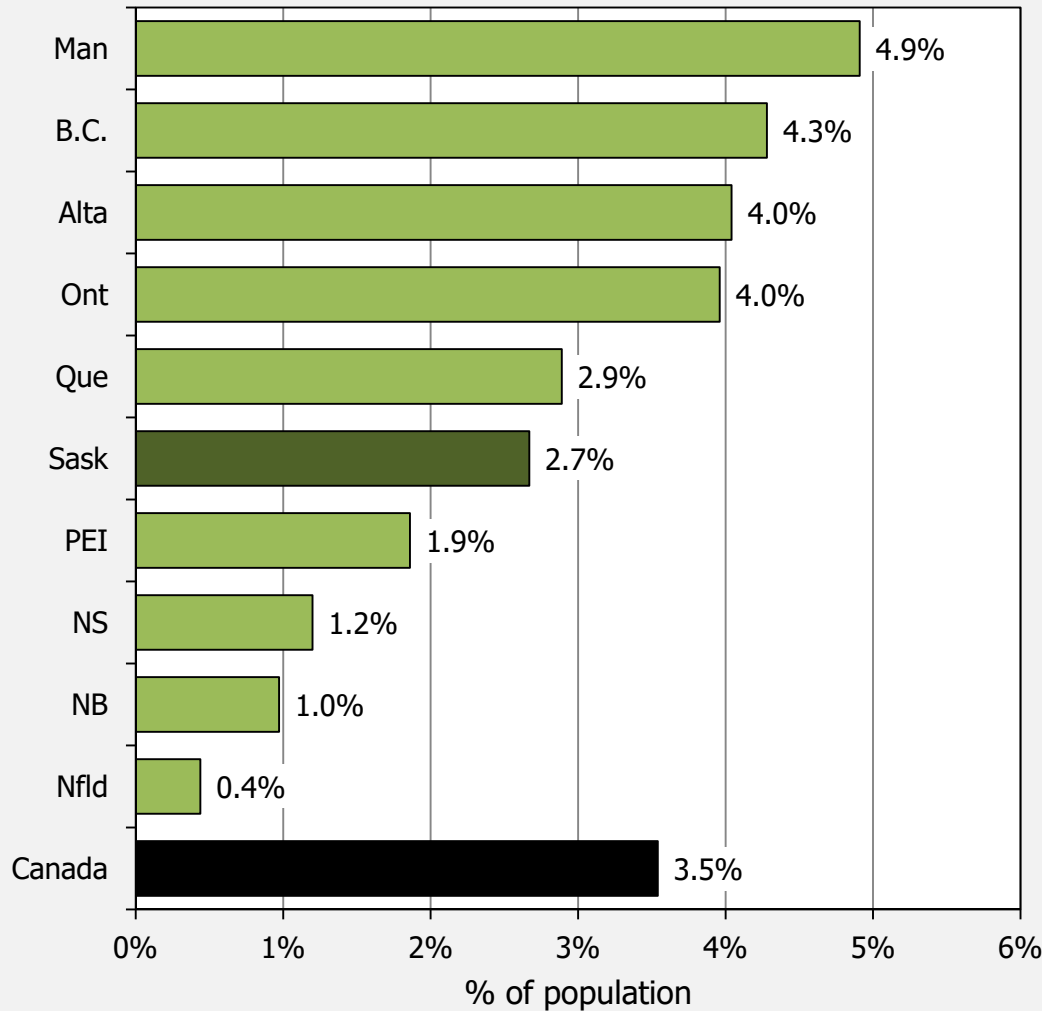
Country of Origin for Recent Immigrants,
Saskatchewan, 2011



- Among the nearly 27,000 recent immigrants living in Saskatchewan in 2011, almost one-half were from the Philippines.
- After that, there is a wide variety of countries of birth with China and India being the most common.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON, 2011

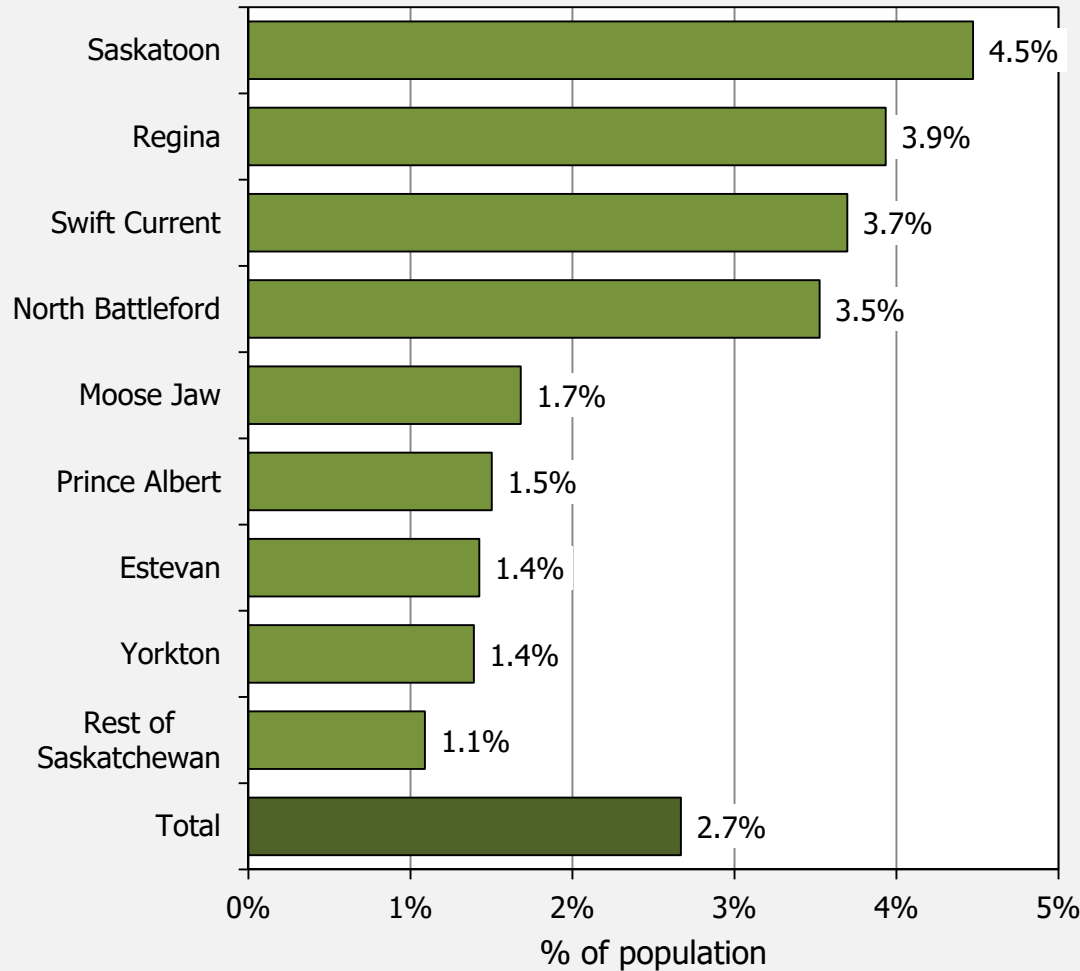
Recent Immigrants by Province, 2011



- In spite of the growth, the proportion of the Saskatchewan population who are recent immigrants in Saskatchewan is still well below the national average.
- The number is also well below the proportions in our neighbouring provinces of Alberta and Manitoba.

SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENCE FOR RECENT IMMIGRANTS, 2011

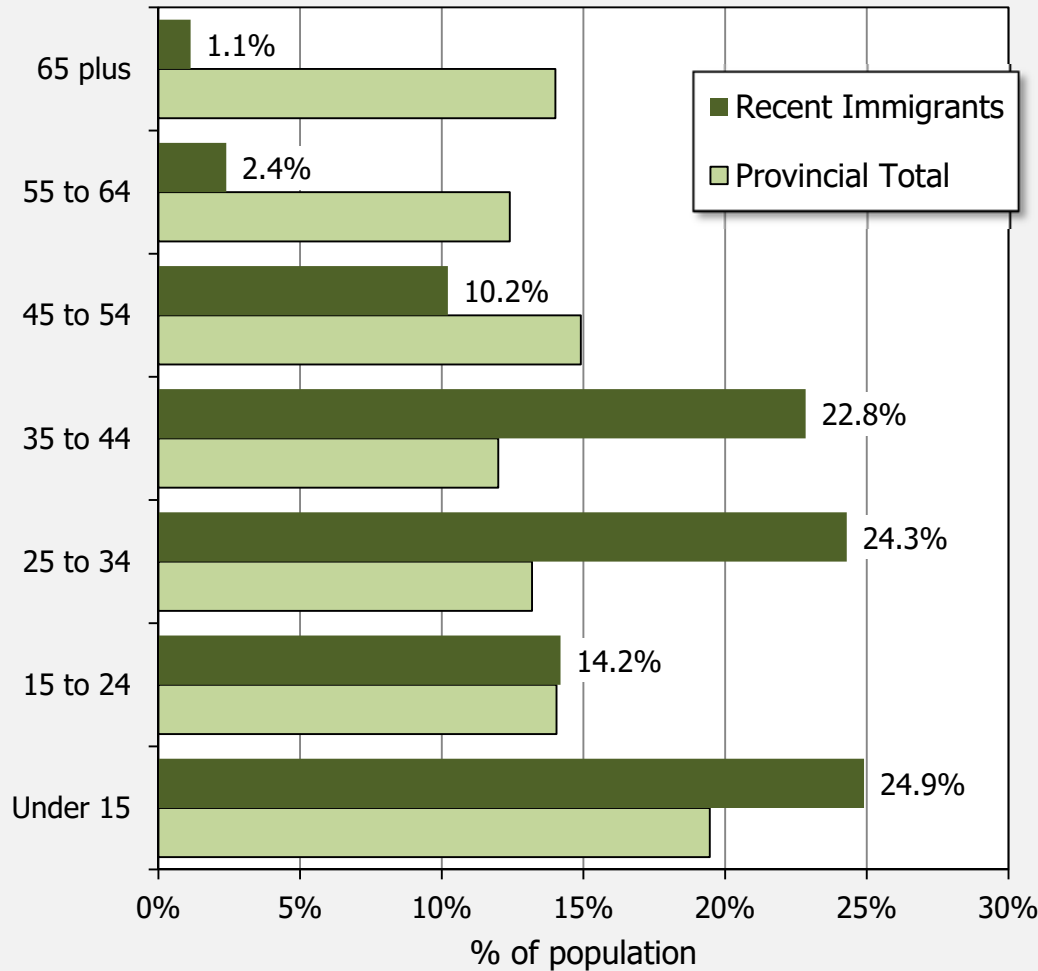
Recent Immigrants by Residence within Saskatchewan, 2011



- Recent immigrants are much more common in larger urban centres than in rural areas or smaller communities.
- Within the larger centres, recent immigrants are more common in Saskatoon, Regina, Swift Current, and North Battleford.

AGE GROUPS FOR RECENT IMMIGRANTS, SASKATCHEWAN, 2011

Recent Immigrants by Age Group, Saskatchewan, 2011



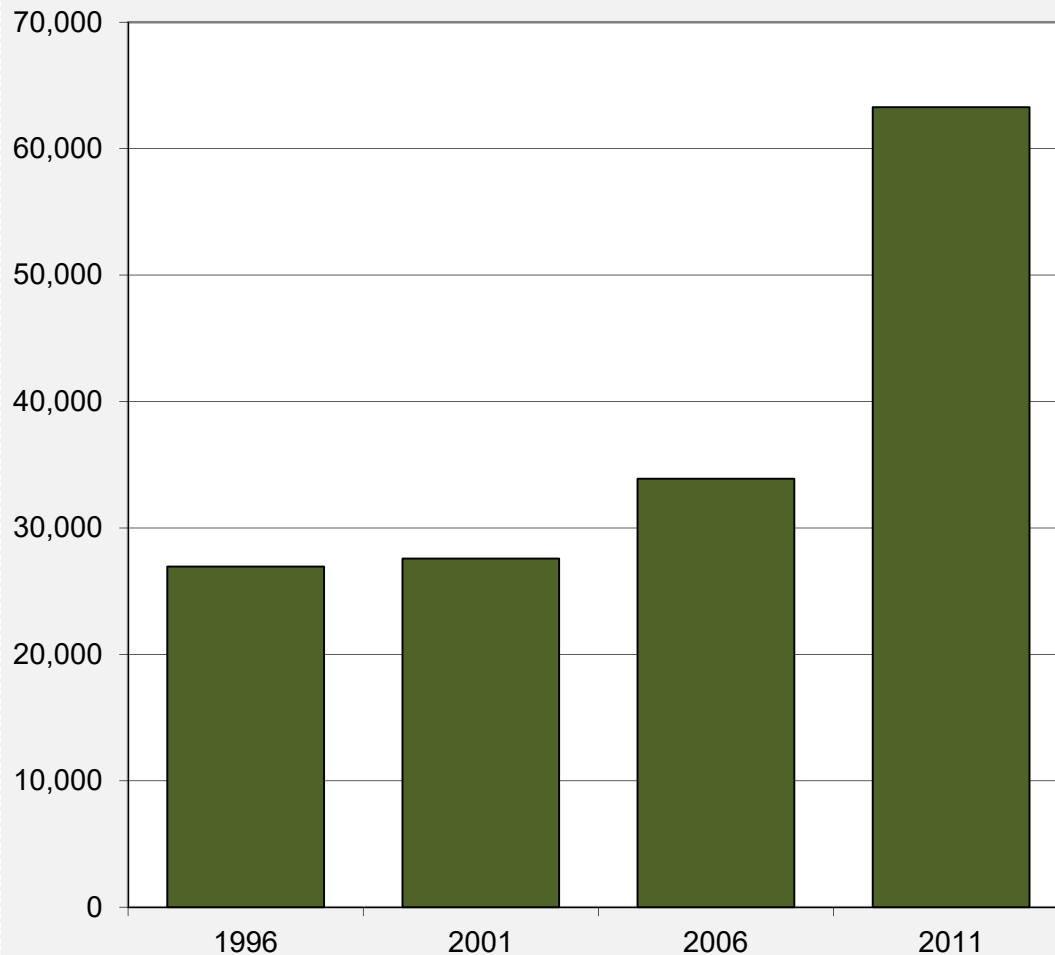
- Recent immigrants are predominantly in the family formation age group including their children.
- In 2011, 72% of recent immigrants were 25 to 44 years of age or children (under 15). This compares with 45% of the general Saskatchewan population.

MEMBERS OF A VISIBLE MINORITY GROUP

Residents, excluding the Aboriginal population, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour

CHANGES OVER TIME, MEMBERS OF A VISIBLE MINORITY GROUP

Members of a Visible Minority Group, Saskatchewan



■ In the 2011 NHS, respondents were given a list of visible minority groups and asked if they were members. The list included:

- Chinese, South Asian, West Asian, and Southeast Asian;
- Black;
- Filipino, Japanese, Korean;
- Latin American; and
- Arab.

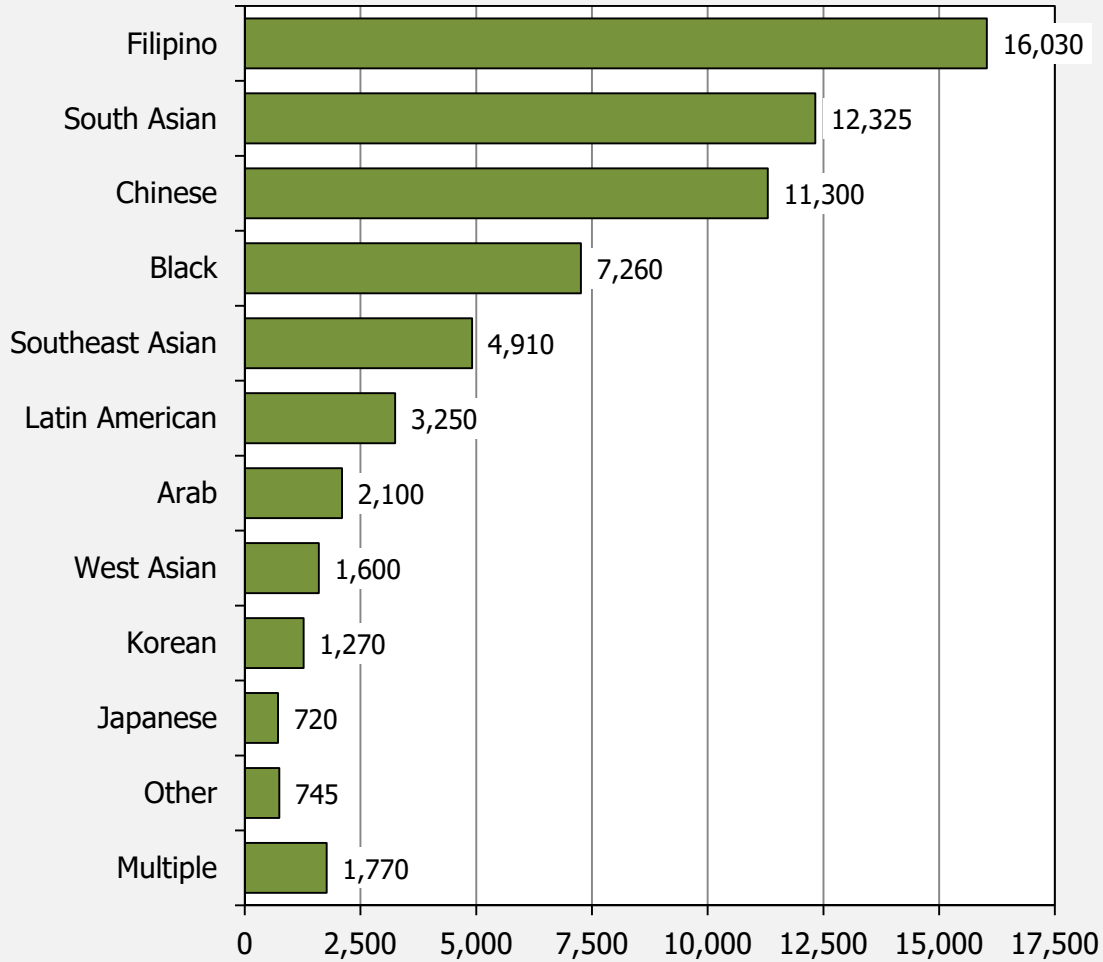
Note that Aboriginal people are not classified as being members of a visible minority group.

■ Many members of a visible minority group will be recent immigrants.

■ The sharp increase from 2006 to 2011 means that 6.3% of Saskatchewan residents are members of a visible minority group compared with 3.6% in 2006.

VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS, SASKATCHEWAN, 2011

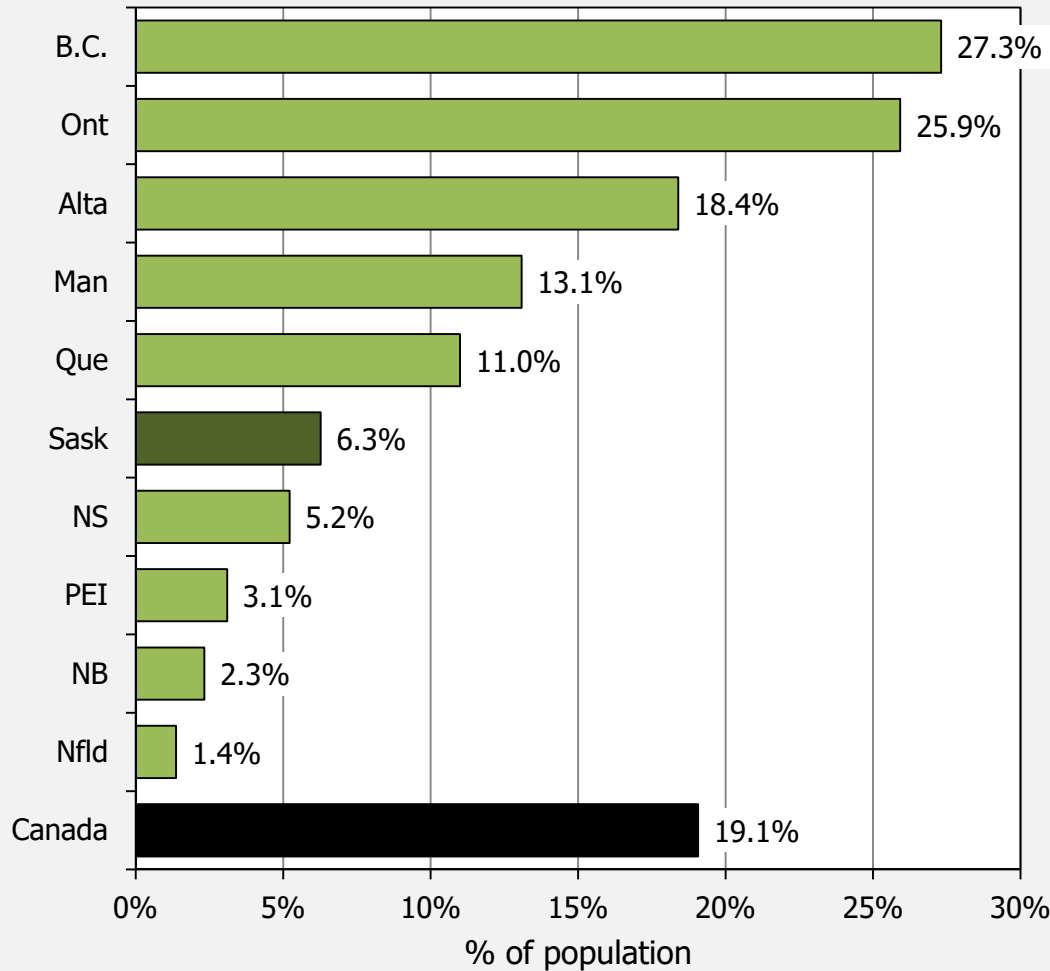
Members of a Visible Minority Group, Saskatchewan, 2011



■ The majority of the 63,275 Saskatchewan residents who report being members of a visible minority group are Asian in general and Filipino in particular.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON, VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS

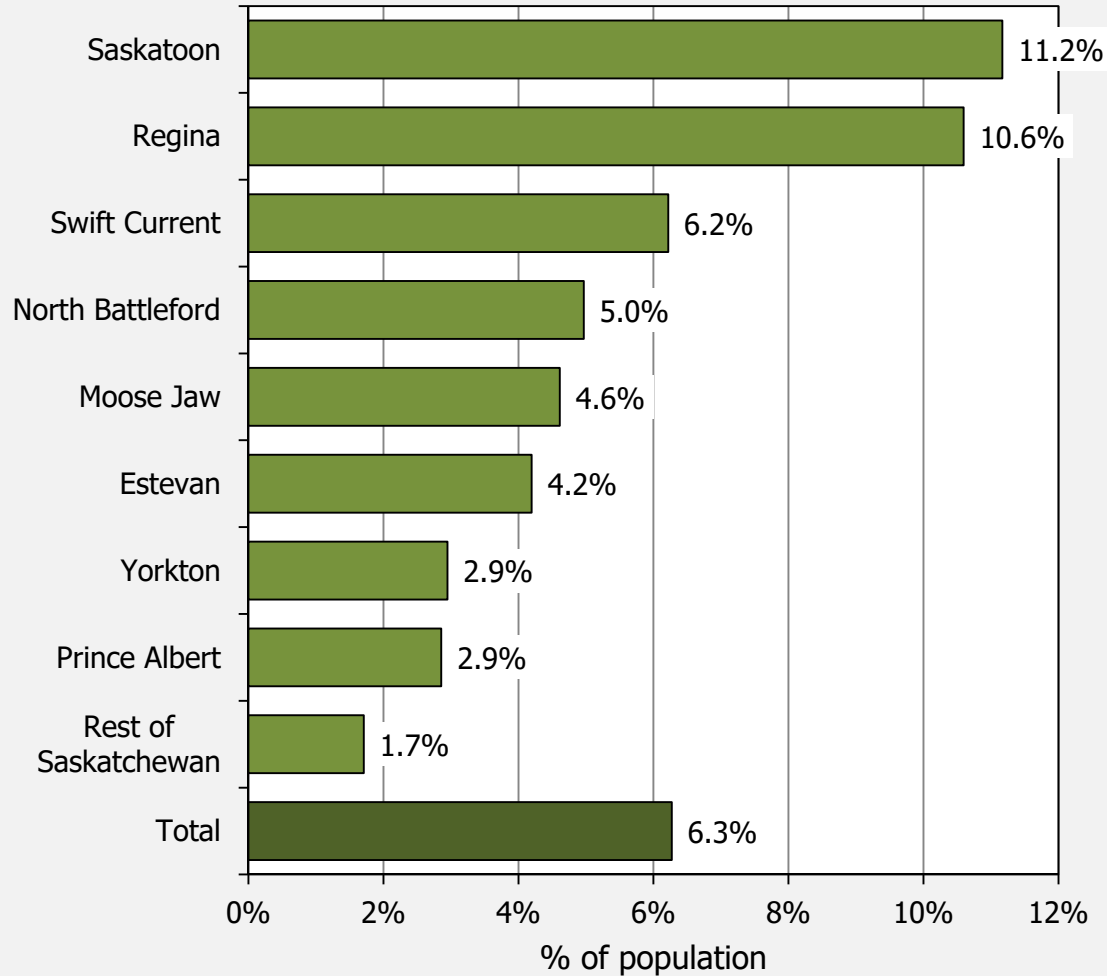
Members of a Visible Minority Group, by Province, 2011



- The proportion of Saskatchewan residents who are members of a visible minority group (6.3%) is less than a third of the national average and lower than in Manitoba or Alberta.
- In B.C. and Ontario, more than one in four residents are members of a visible minority group.

VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS, SASKATCHEWAN, 2011

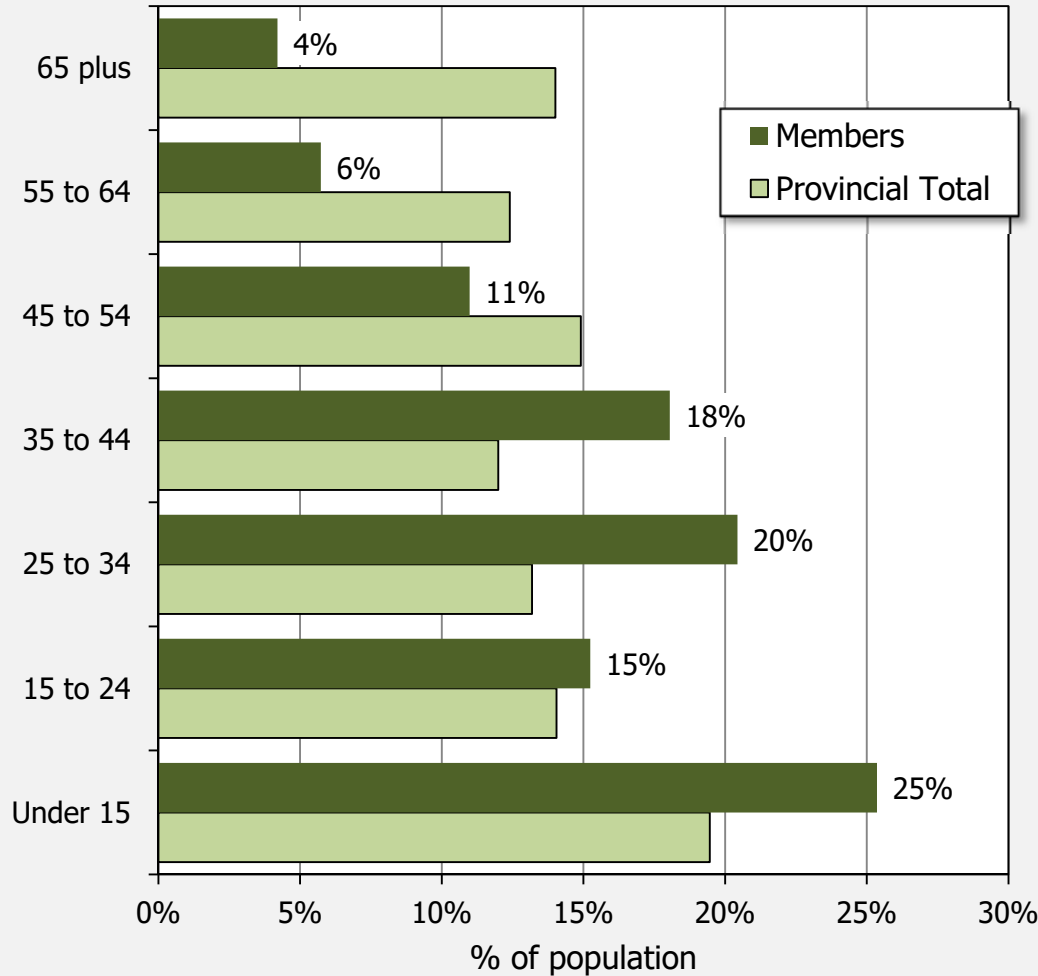
Members of a Visible Minority Group, by Residence within Saskatchewan, 2011



- The majority of those who report being members of a visible minority group live in Regina or Saskatoon where they represent more than one in ten residents.
- Looked at another way, four out of five Saskatchewan members of a visible minority group live in either Regina or Saskatoon.

MEMBERS OF A VISIBLE MINORITY GROUP, BY AGE, 2011

Members of a Visible Minority Group, by Age Group, Saskatchewan, 2011

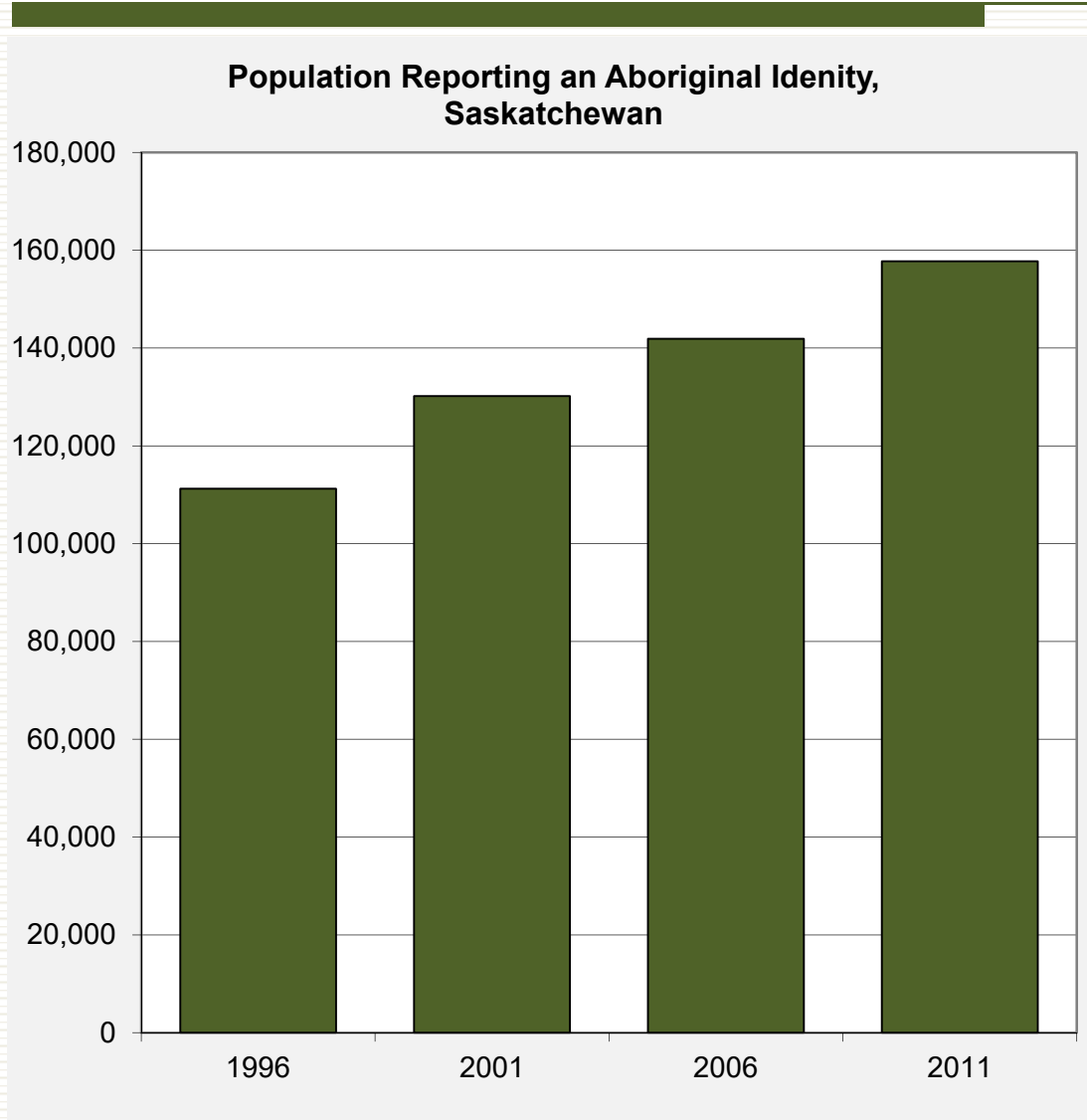


- Members of a visible minority group are predominantly in the family formation age group.
- In 2011, 64% of residents who are members of a visible minority group immigrants were 25 to 44 years of age or children (under 15). This compares with 45% of the general Saskatchewan population.

ABORIGINAL IDENTITY

Those who self-identify as Aboriginal including the First Nations, Métis, and other Aboriginal people

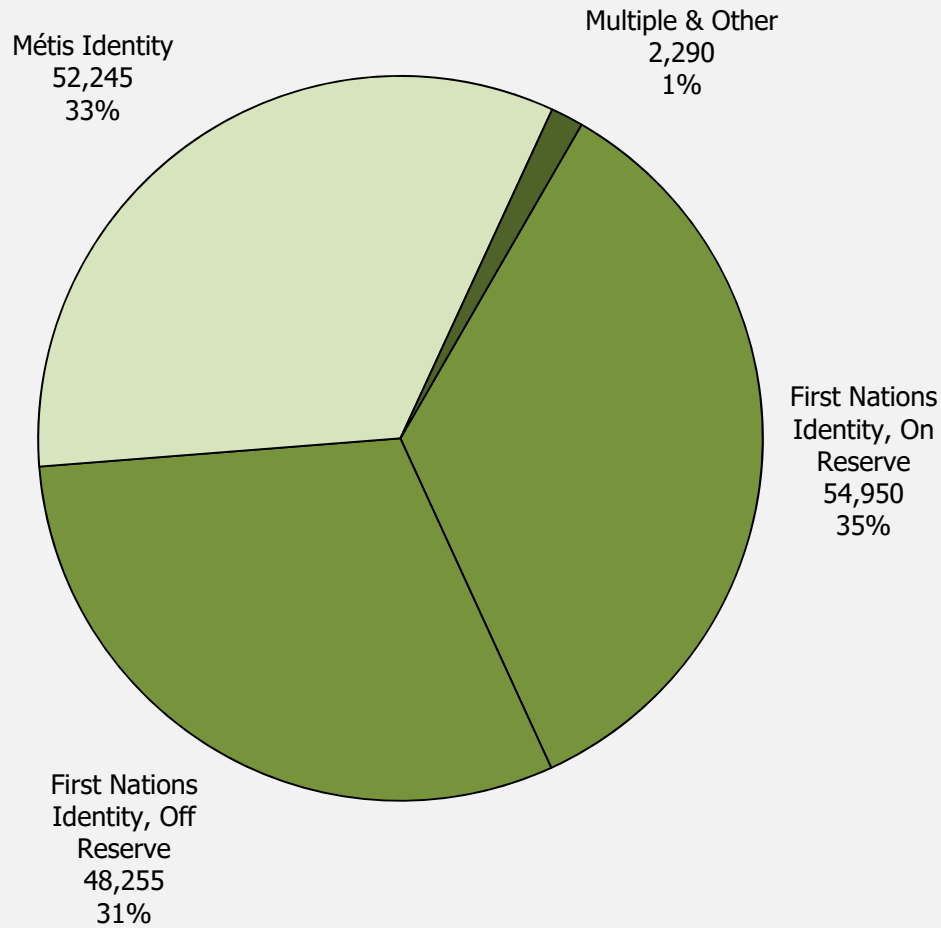
THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION



- The Aboriginal identity population includes “Treaty” or “Registered Indians”, members of a First Nation, and those who self-identify as Aboriginal.
- The term “Indigenous” is also used for this population.
- The number of Aboriginal people in the province has been increasing steadily and now represents 15.6% of the Saskatchewan population – about one in six residents.

ABORIGINAL IDENTITY

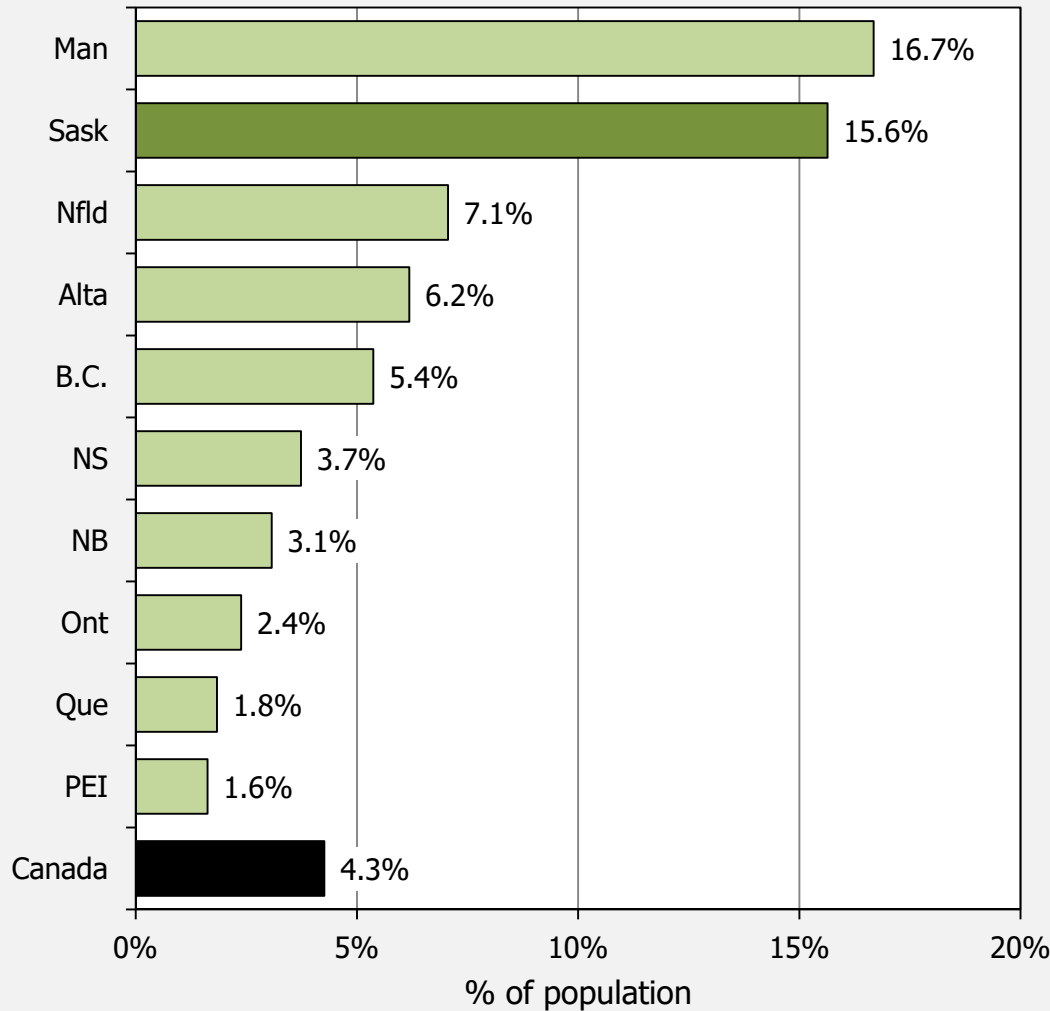
Aboriginal Identity and Registered Indian Status, Saskatchewan, 2011



- A rule of thumb is that the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan is approximately split into thirds:
 - one-third are Métis;
 - one third are First Nations members living on reserve; and
 - one-third are First Nations members living off Reserve.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON

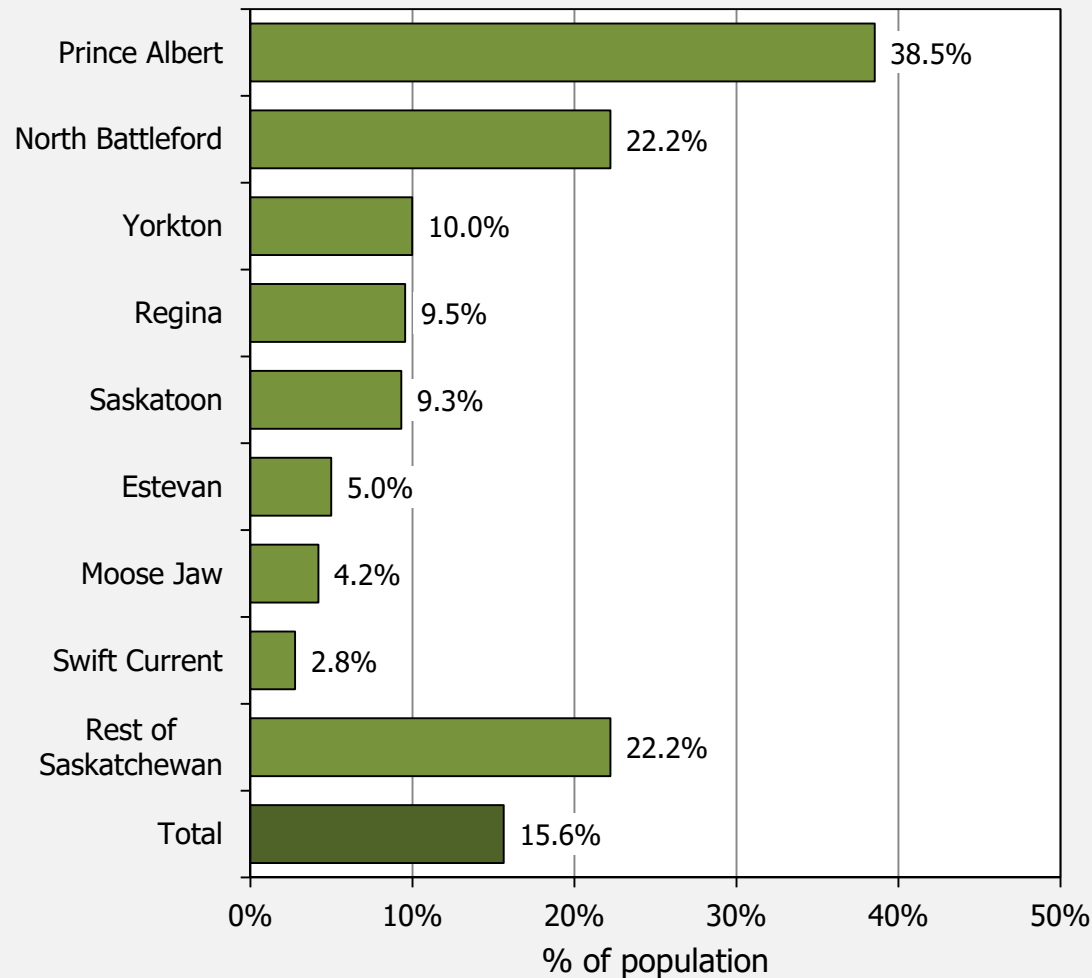
Aboriginal Identity, by Province, 2011



- Saskatchewan and Manitoba have, by far, the highest proportion of Aboriginal people in Canada.
- Notwithstanding the high proportions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, over one-half of Aboriginal people live in Ontario, B.C., and Alberta.

RESIDENCE WITHIN SASKATCHEWAN, 2011

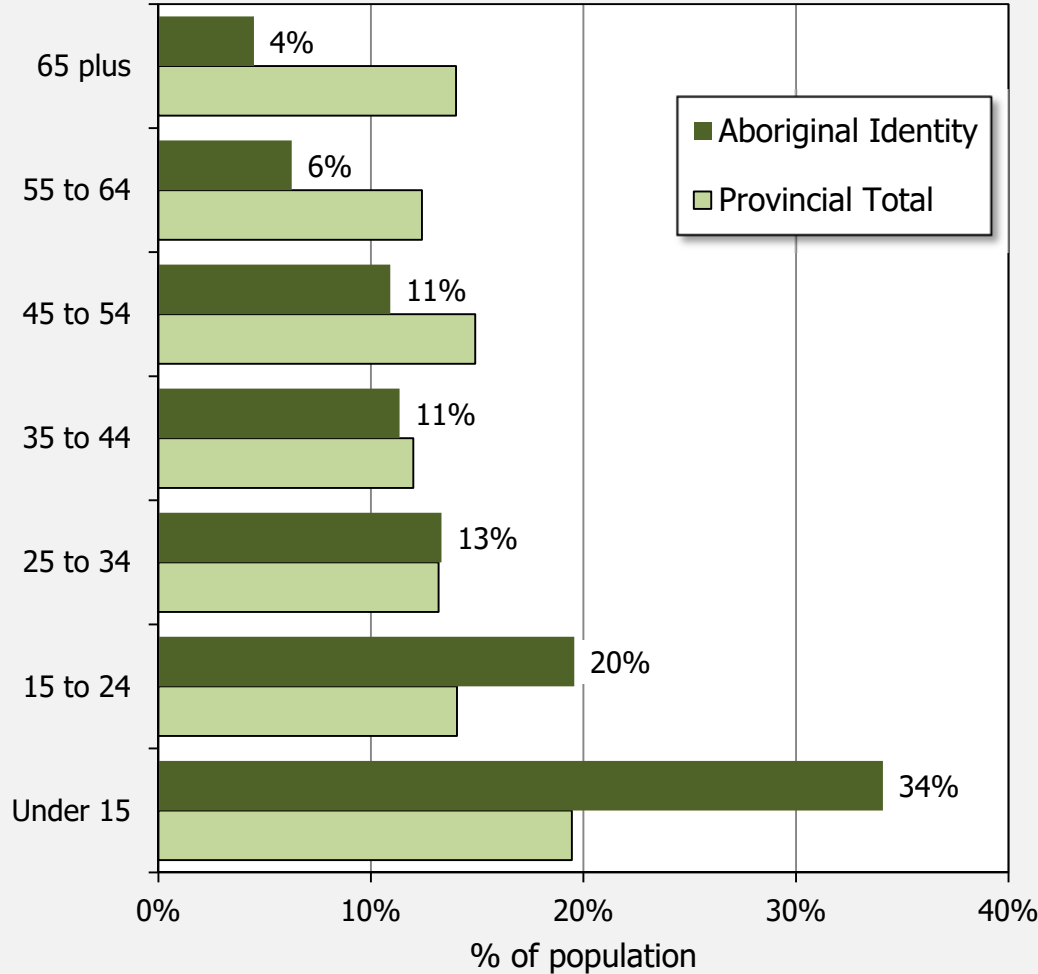
Aboriginal Identity, by Residence within Saskatchewan, 2011



- Within the province, the highest number of Aboriginal people live outside the major urban centres but the highest proportions are in Prince Albert and North Battleford.
- Aboriginal people are almost non-existent in southern cities of Moose Jaw, Swift Current, and Estevan.

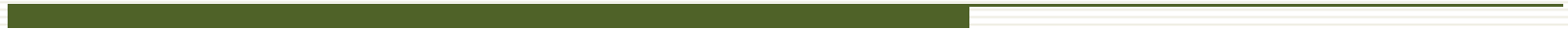
AGE GROUPS FOR THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION

Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group, Saskatchewan, 2011



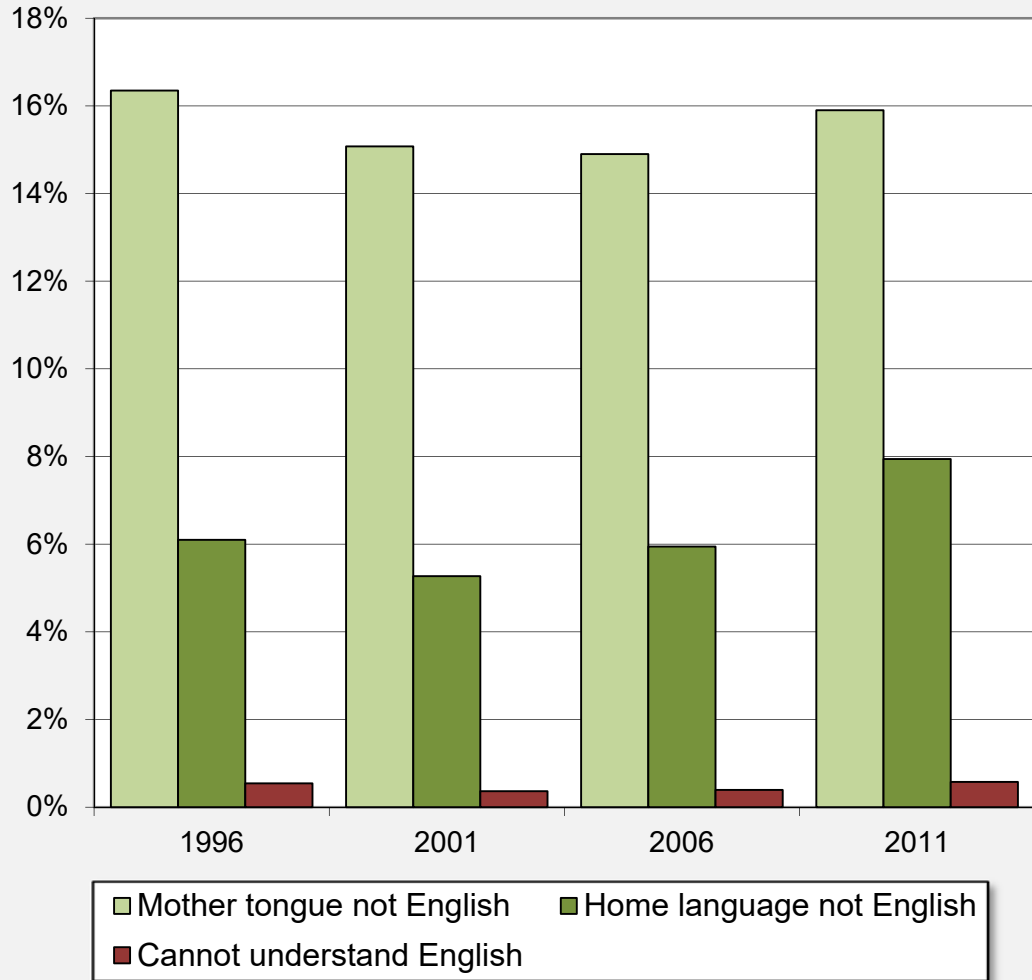
- Aboriginal people are much younger, on average, than non-Aboriginal residents of the province.
- For example, 34% of the First Nations population is under 15 years of age compared with the provincial average of 19%.
- Looked at another way, more than a quarter (27%) of children in the province are Aboriginal.

LANGUAGE DIVERSITY



THREE LANGUAGE MEASURES

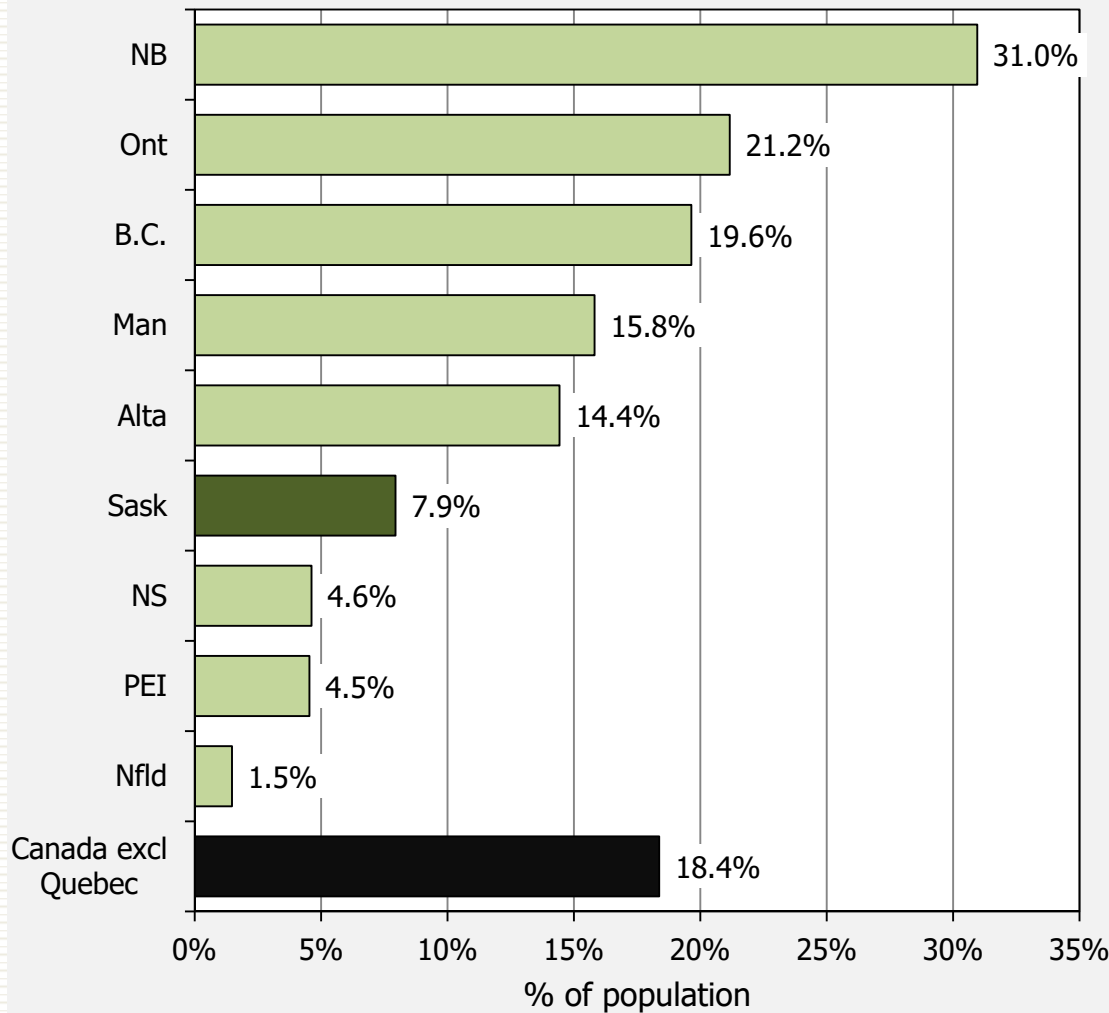
Three Language Measures for Saskatchewan



- There are three language measures in the census/NHS.
- The mother tongue is the language first learned as a child and still understood. For 16% of Saskatchewan residents, their mother tongue is not English.
- The home language is the language spoken most often at home - 92% of Saskatchewan residents report English.
- The knowledge of official languages measures how many individuals can write or carry on a conversation in English or French. All but 6,000 Saskatchewan residents (<1% of the population) can understand English.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON OF HOME LANGUAGE, 2011

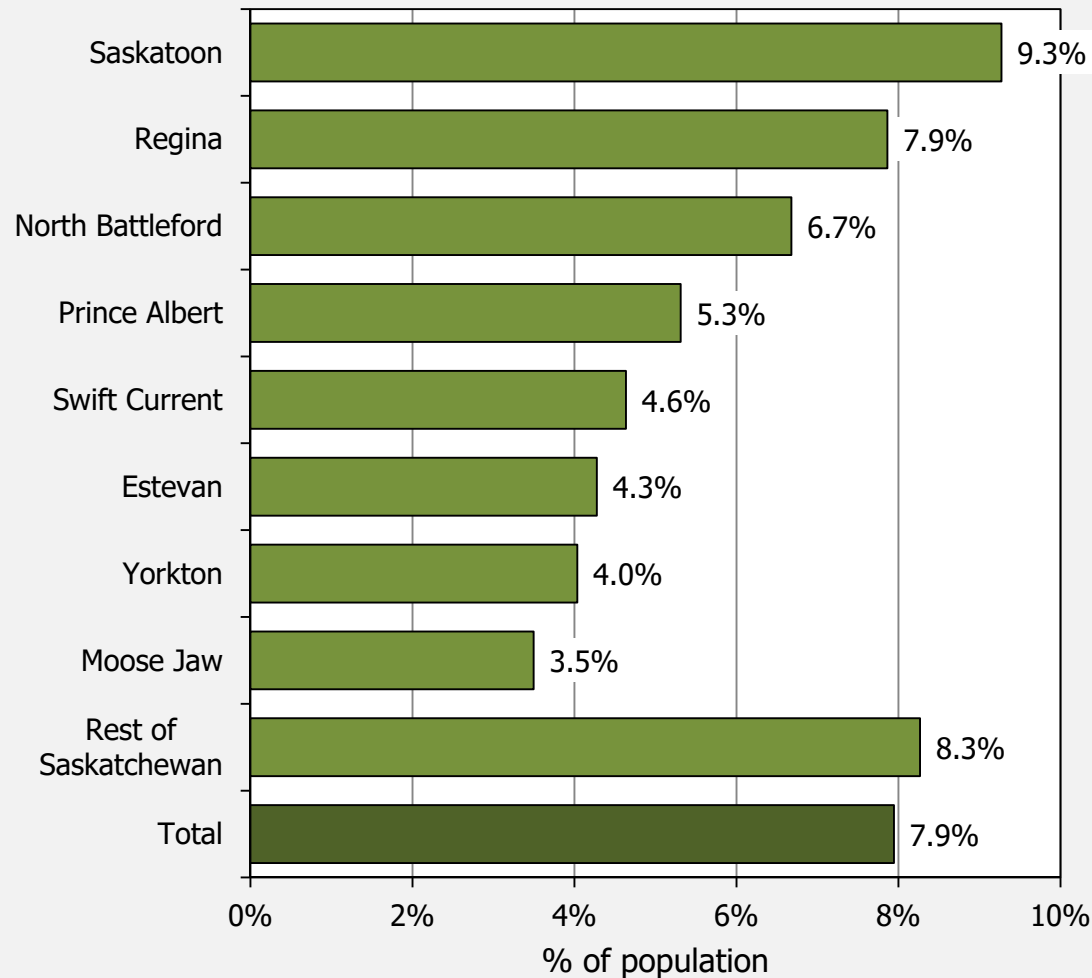
Home Language is Not English, by Province, 2011



■ Excluding Quebec, the highest proportions of non-English speakers at home are in New Brunswick, Ontario, and B.C.

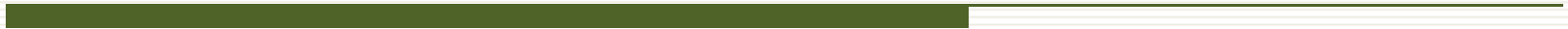
HOME LANGUAGE BY RESIDENCE WITHIN SASKATCHEWAN, 2011

Home Language is Not English, by Residence within Saskatchewan, 2011



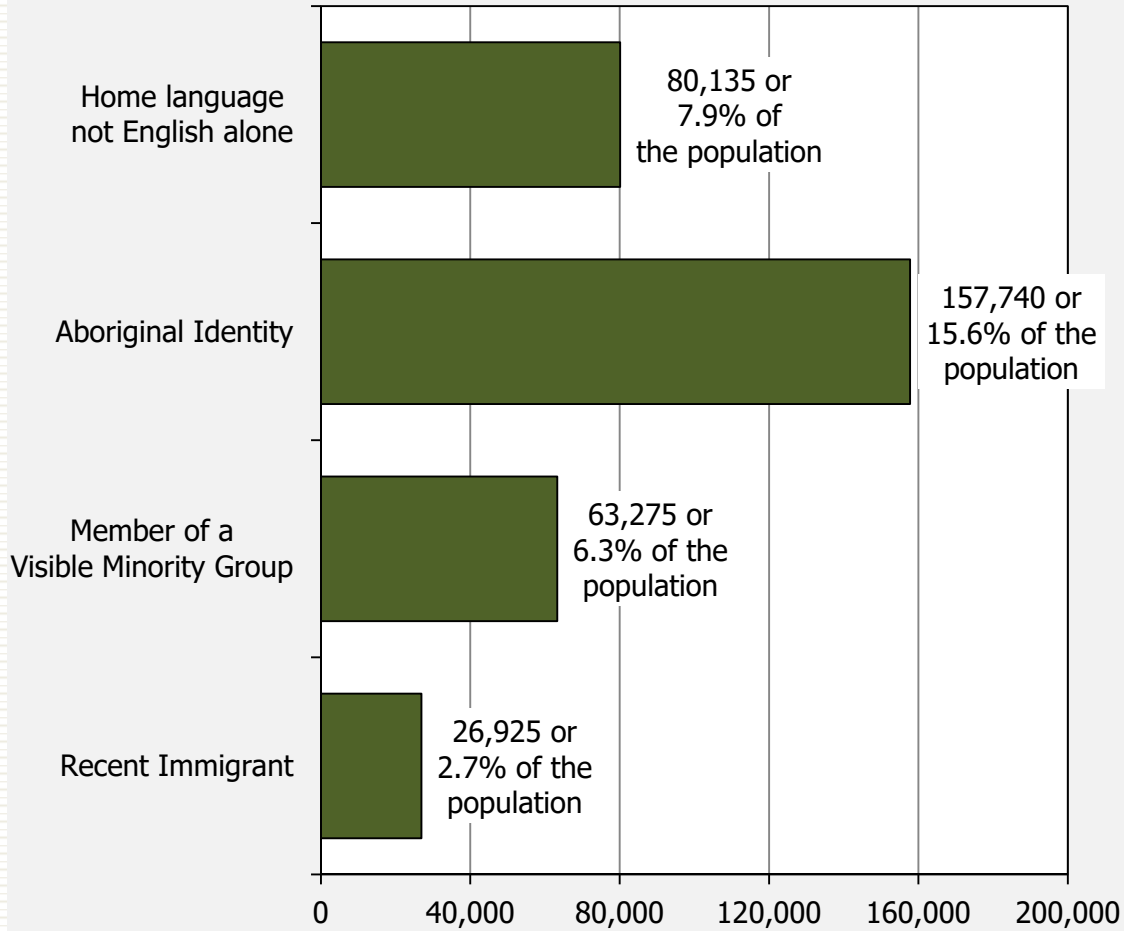
- Within the province, one is most likely to find someone who speaks a language other than English at home in Saskatoon or Regina.
- The proportion is also relatively high outside of major urban centres where the Aboriginal population is concentrated.

SUMMARY



SUMMARY OF DIVERSITY MEASURES

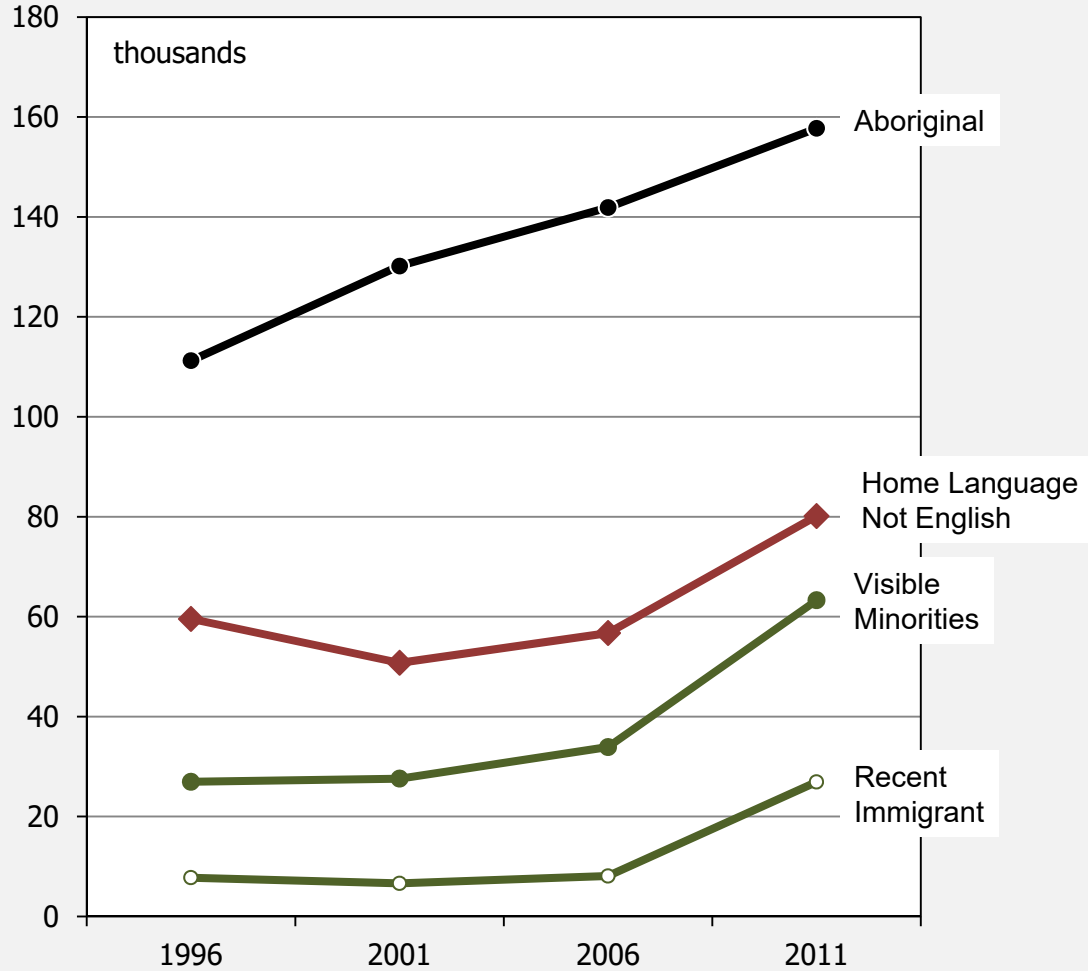
Summary of Diversity Measures, Saskatchewan, 2011



■ There is a great deal of overlap among these categories but it is clear that a relatively high proportion (at least one in five residents) are either Aboriginal or members of a visible minority group.

TRENDS IN DIVERSITY MEASURES

Change in Selected Populations, Saskatchewan, 1996 to 2011



- The Aboriginal population has been growing steadily over time.
- The other three groups, among whom there will be a great deal of overlap, show a sharp increase from 2006 to 2011.
- All four groups will have increased in size since 2011.