

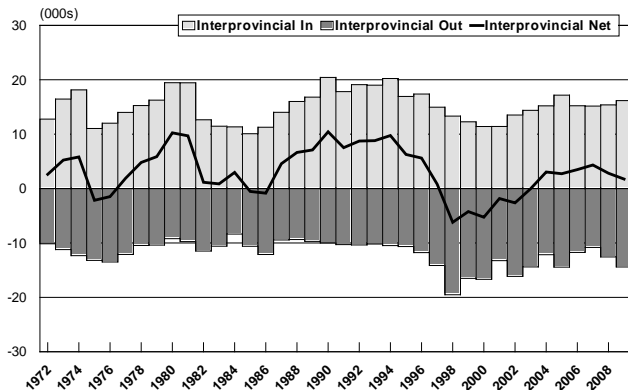
Population Highlights ♦ Second Quarter 2009

During the second quarter of 2009 the population of British Columbia grew by an estimated 17,170 persons, resulting in a July 1st, 2009 total population of 4,455,207. This growth in population was due to gains from other parts of Canada and the world, as well as an excess of births over deaths.

B.C.'s population grew at a rate of 1.6 percent between the second quarter of 2008 and 2009, placing it, along with Saskatchewan (+1.6 percent), second among provinces behind Alberta (+2.6 percent). The average growth across Canada was 1.2 percent.

Fig 1: Inter-provincial Migration 2nd Quarter

During the second quarter of 2009, B.C. gained 16,165 and lost 14,413 inter-provincial migrants, resulting in the second highest net inter-provincial migration gain (+1,752), behind Alberta (+4,737).



Despite the province's relative position nationally, this level is down from the 2,815 net inter-provincial migration gain seen in the second quarter of 2008.

The only regions to which B.C. had a net loss of population during the second quarter were Manitoba (-64) and Saskatchewan (-138). The largest numbers of in-migrants to the province arrived from Alberta (6,762) and Ontario (3,840).

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) added 3,897 persons to the population, up from the second quarter of 2008. Second quarter births (11,362) were up over 2008, while deaths were down (7,465).

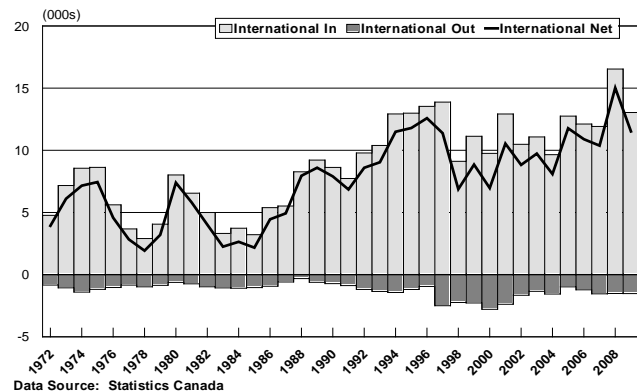
Population Change

Second Quarter 2009

Population April 1, 2009	4,438,037
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	+16,165
Minus Interprovincial Departures	-14,413
Plus Immigrants	+10,923
Minus Total Net Emigrants	-1,520
Plus Net Non-Permanent Residents	+2,118
Plus Births	+11,362
Minus Deaths	-7,465
Population July 1, 2009	4,455,207

Net international migration continued as the main contributor to B.C.'s population growth over the April to July period. As a result of net international migration a total of 11,521 persons were added to B.C.'s population over this quarter. The number of immigrant arrivals, 10,923 persons, comprised 15.6 percent of Canada's total arrivals in the quarter. In addition, B.C. gained 2,118 non-permanent residents, but 1,520 people left B.C. for other countries.

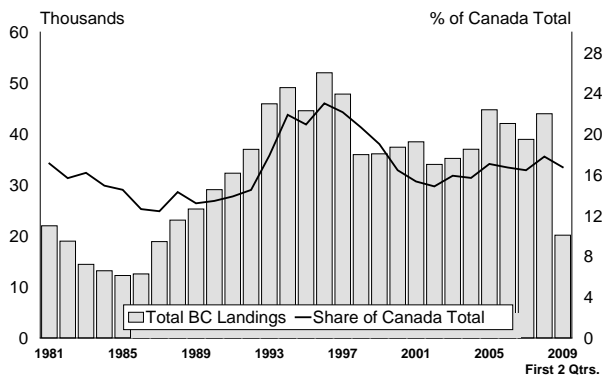
Fig 2: International Migration 2nd Quarter



Compared to the second quarter of 2008, the total number of immigrants that arrived in Canada edged up (+0.6%). Statistics Canada recorded a total of 69,635 new landed immigrants in Canada during the second quarter of 2009. British Columbia continued to hold its position as one of the top three immigrant destinations in Canada.

In B.C., the number of arriving immigrants in the second quarter slipped 6.3% compared with the same period last year. According to Statistics Canada, B.C.'s share of total immigrant landings to Canada also declined; B.C.'s share was 1.1 percentage points lower than in the same period in 2008.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total



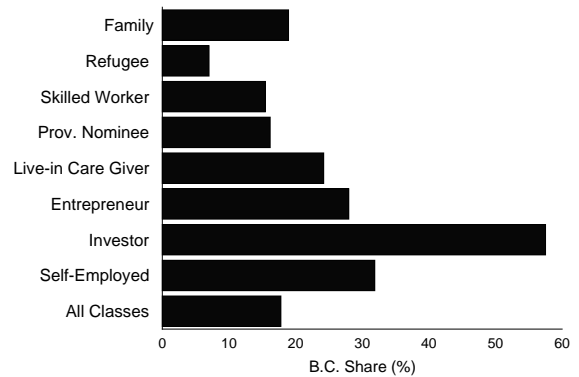
Source: Statistics Canada

The top three source countries for immigrants to B.C. are all in Asia. For two consecutive quarters, China was the top source country of immigrants to British Columbia, representing 22.2 per cent of the B.C. total. Immigrants from India accounted for 13.6 per cent, while the Philippines accounted for 13.2 per cent. Other countries such as the England (6.1%), U.S. (5.7%), and North Korea (4.4%) each contributed a significant number of immigrants to B.C.

Data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada showed that immigrants categorized in the Skilled Worker Class accounted for the largest share of landings in B.C. during the second quarter of 2009, closely followed by the Family Class. During the second quarter, 3,463 immigrants landed as Skilled Workers in the province. Compared with landings

in the second quarter of 2008, the number of immigrants in the Skilled Worker Class was almost 25% lower. B.C. also received fewer Family Class immigrants (-2.1%) compared to last year.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class 2008



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

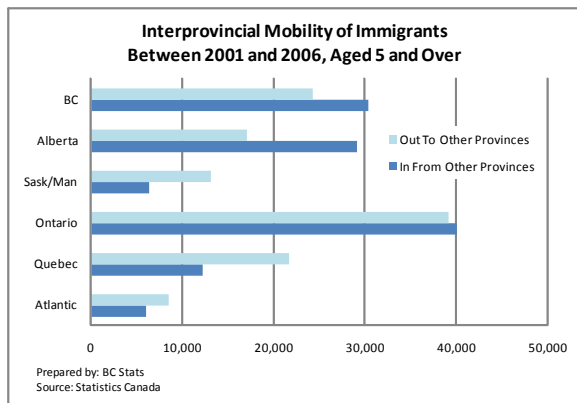
In the second quarter, 86 per cent of immigrants admitted under the Live-in Caregiver Class originated in the Philippines. China contributed the greatest share of both the Investor (73%) and Skilled Worker (15%) classes. For non-economic classes, India contributed the greatest share in the Family Class (27%) in the second quarter of 2009, while Iraq accounted for 36 per cent of the Refugee immigrants.

Approximately 89 per cent of total landed immigrants to B.C. who arrived in the second quarter of 2009 indicated the Vancouver area as their intended destination. Upon their arrival, more than 93 per cent of all landed immigrants from Asia stated the Vancouver region. Relative to Asian immigrants, a higher proportion of immigrants arriving from Australasia, North and Central America and Europe settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants

Immigrants, once landed in Canada, do not always stay in the province of landing. Subsequent interprovincial movement of the immigrant population can be significant. According to the 2006 Census, during the period 2001 to 2006, 30,300 immigrants moved into B.C. from other provinces, while 24,200 moved out of BC to live in another province. As a result, B.C. experienced a net gain of 6,100 immigrants.

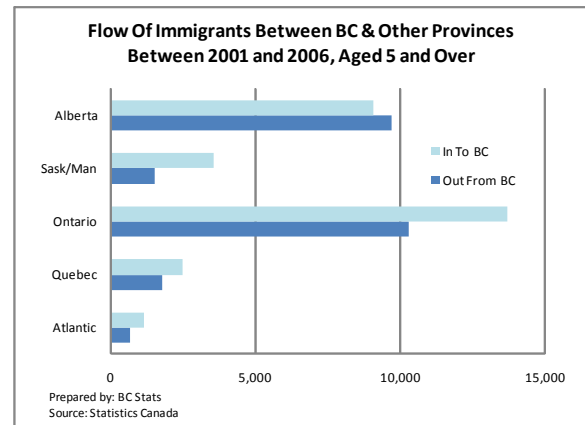
B.C. had the second largest interprovincial inflow of immigrants...



During this period, B.C. was one of only three provinces to show a net gain of immigrant population. Ontario gained about 900 immigrants, while Alberta increased its immigrant population by about 12,000. All other provinces recorded a net loss of immigrant population to the rest of Canada.

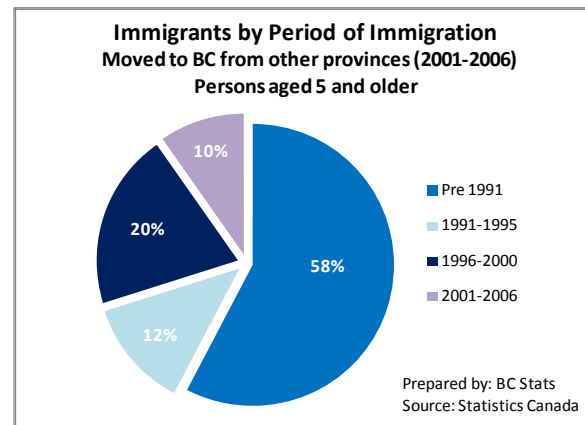
Most immigrants who moved into B.C. during 2001-2006 were from Ontario and Alberta. Likewise, those immigrants who left B.C. during the period to a large extent moved to Ontario and Alberta.

B.C. exchanged most of its immigrants with Ontario...



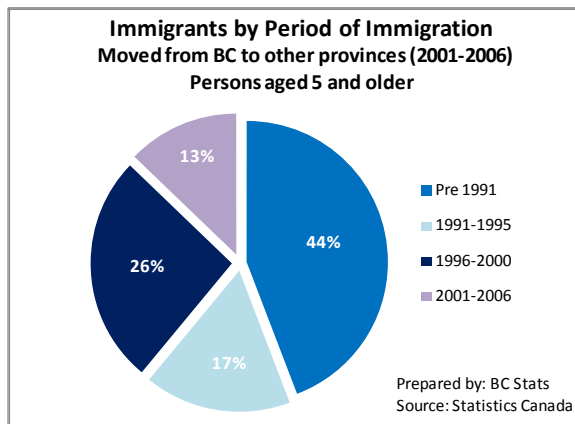
The net exchange of immigrant population between B.C. and Ontario was 3,400 persons (B.C. gained 13,700 and lost 10,300). Alberta was the only province to which B.C. lost immigrant population (B.C. gained 9,060 and lost 9,700) between 2001 and 2006.

Most interprovincial immigrants coming to BC have been in Canada over 15 years...



About 30 percent of the immigrants who migrated to B.C. from other provinces between 2001 and 2006 received their landed immigrant status in the last ten years.

B.C. loses a greater proportion of recent immigrants than it gains through interprovincial migration...



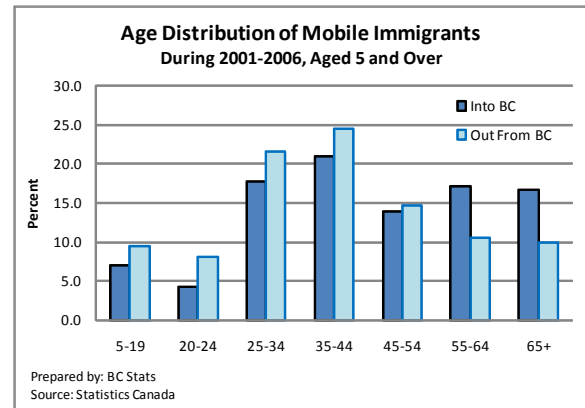
Among those immigrants who left B.C. for other provinces between 2001 and 2006, two out of every five had arrived in B.C. between 1996 and 2006¹.

The majority of immigrants who moved in and out of B.C. were long-term residents, the largest share in each case having arrived before 1991.

Immigrants who moved between B.C. and other provinces tended to be concentrated in the 25 to 44 year age group. When compared to those who left B.C., a relatively higher proportion of in-movers were aged 65 and older (17 percent versus 10 percent).

On the other hand, a higher proportion of immigrants who left B.C. for other provinces between 2001 and 2006 were in the core working age of 25 to 54 years (61 percent), compared with those who moved to B.C. (53 percent).

B.C. attracts a greater proportion of immigrants 55+ than it loses...



A resulting factor from the interprovincial movement of immigrants is the associated redistribution of immigrant skills and service needs. Having a better understanding of the post-landing interprovincial movement of immigrants is useful in determining where immigrant skills will eventually reside, and what service needs will be in demand as a result of internal movement within Canada.

¹ Period of immigration refers to a range of years in which landed immigrant status was first obtained.