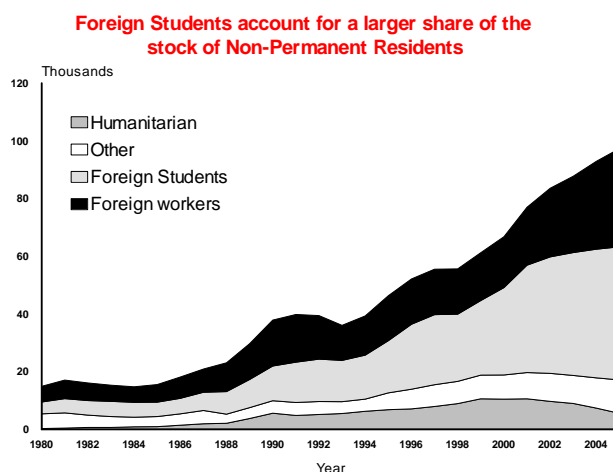

British Columbia's Non-Permanent Resident Population

Sarah Harrower, Population Analyst

International migration is made up of five different components: immigrants; non-permanent residents; emigrants; returning emigrants and; those temporarily abroad. This special feature article discusses information on Canada and British Columbia's non-permanent resident population released by Citizenship and Immigrant Canada in their 2005 *Facts and Figures* publication.

Non-permanent residents are individuals who are residing within Canada under one of several visas or permits. Temporary workers, foreign students, permit or minister's permit holders and those residing here for humanitarian reasons, are all counted as part of the non-permanent resident population. Many of these individuals eventually apply for and obtain permanent residency status.

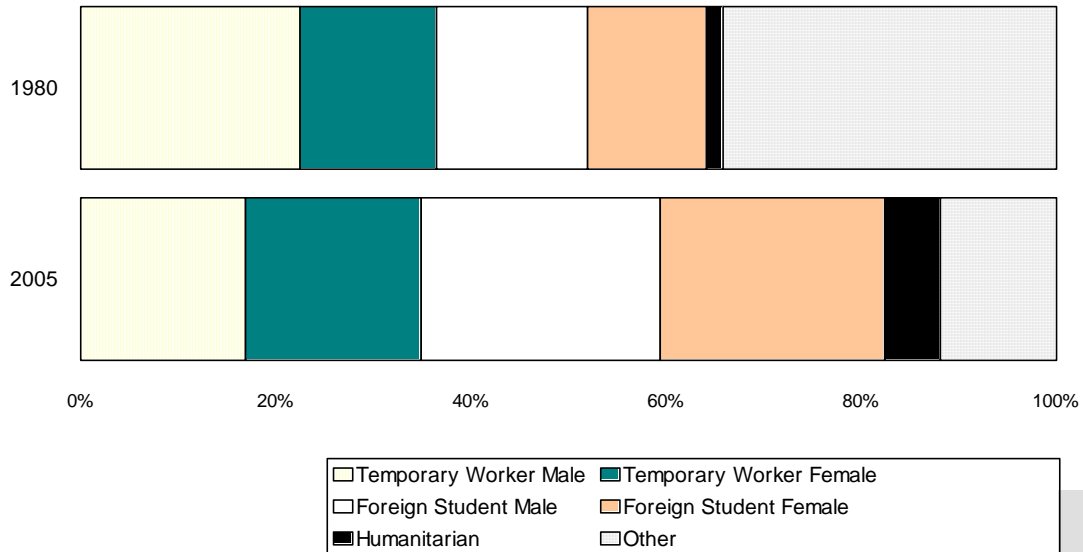
The stock, or total number of persons residing in BC who are Non-Permanent Residents, has increased over the past twenty-five years. In 1980, 14,885 non-permanent residents resided in British Columbia. Over 36 per cent of these non-permanent residents were classified as temporary workers, while 27.6 per cent were classified as foreign students¹. By 2005 this total number of non-permanent residents had increased to 97,300 persons. Foreign students now account for 47.5 per cent of this total, while temporary workers account for 34.9 per cent.



Data Source : Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

¹ Temporary worker total here includes those with and without work permit. Foreign student total here includes those with and without study permits.

Female temporary workers and foreign students have increased their shares of the total N.P.R. population in B.C.



Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

In 1980 over 61 per cent of the total foreign worker population was male. By 2005 their share of the total stock had fallen to 48.5 per cent. Females over the same period have increased their share of the overall foreign student population within British Columbia from 44.1 per cent to 48.4 per cent in 2005.

Temporary Workers

Over the past ten years the favoured destinations of temporary workers has shifted². In 1996, the vast majority of temporary workers, (74.5 per cent) stated an intention to reside in Vancouver. By 2005, this percentage had fallen to 61.7 per cent.

Besides Vancouver, the most popular urban areas for temporary workers in B.C. are: Victoria; Kelowna; Abbotsford; Kamloops; Nanaimo and Prince George.

B.C. Stock of Temporary Workers by Urban Area

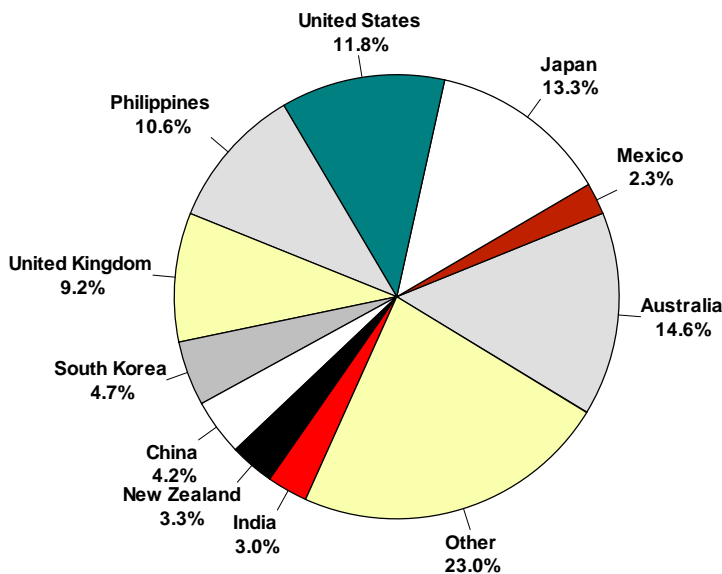
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Vancouver	11,042	13,446	15,149	17,777	19,840
Victoria	253	315	312	408	639
Kelowna	206	196	265	349	357
Abbotsford	95	146	160	194	257
Kamloops	67	100	100	116	145
Nanaimo	53	49	71	79	122
Prince George	44	71	80	106	119
Vernon	40	35	48	47	72
Chilliwack	64	34	49	57	61
Penticton	24	25	22	34	44
Fort St. John	23	25	34	42	42
Cranbrook	16	16	25	34	39
Campbell River	30	31	37	33	39
Powell River	21	16	9	17	32
Prince Rupert	25	25	33	34	32
Williams Lake	13	22	22	25	27
Courtenay	21	29	15	33	26
Duncan	12	28	24	24	23
Quesnel	16	12	18	21	22
Dawson Creek	11	10	8	11	17
Kitimat	11	11	15	14	12
Other BC	3,748	4,352	5,442	7,255	10,392
BC Total	15,835	18,994	21,938	26,710	32,359

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

² This section discusses statistics for only those temporary workers with a work permit.

The top source country of temporary workers in 2005 was Australia. A total of 4,972 temporary workers residing within British Columbia on December 1st of this year were from this country. Japan and the United States were second and third for the top three source countries for 2005, accounting for 13.3 per cent and 11.8 per cent of total temporary workers each. The Philippines, United Kingdom, South Korea, China, New Zealand and India also account for sizable portions of the total temporary worker population within B.C..

Australia was the top source country for temporary workers in 2005



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

While the temporary worker population from most countries was evenly split between males and females, some countries sent markedly more males or females to Canada in 2005. A total of 90.5 per cent of all Philippine foreign workers in British Columbia were female, while 68.2 per cent of all foreign workers from Japan were female. In 2005, 61 per cent of temporary workers from the Slovak

Republic were women, lower than its 1996 high of 92.5 per cent. The temporary worker population from Mexico, the United States, the UK and Ireland were more heavily weighted towards males in 2005. A total of 83.3 per cent of workers from Mexico were male while of the US, UK and Ireland populations, 66.2 per cent, 61.4 per cent and 60.1 per cent were male.

Foreign Students

Vancouver was the most popular destination for foreign students³. In 2005, 70.8 per cent of the total stock of foreign students resided in Vancouver. Victoria and Nanaimo were also popular urban centres for foreign students to locate to, as well as Abbotsford, Kamloops and Kelowna.

B.C. Stock of Foreign Students by Urban Area

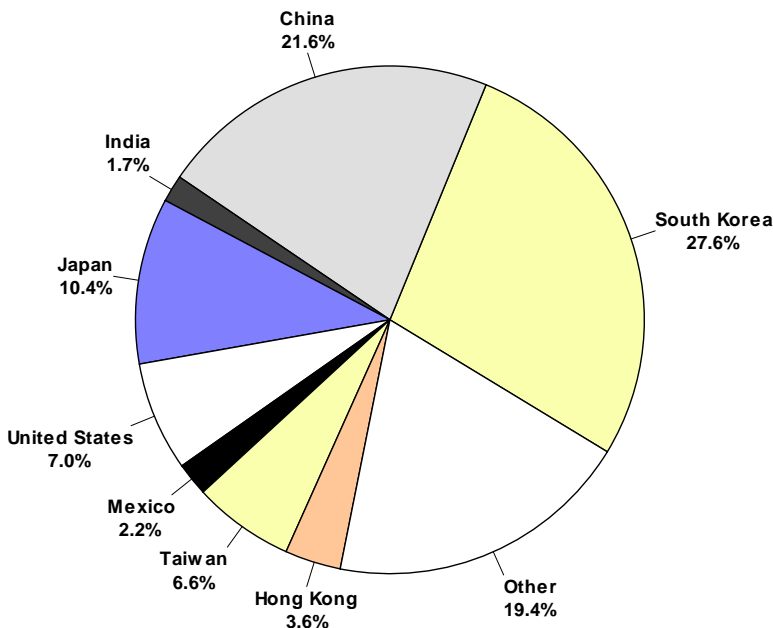
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Vancouver	25,833	27,530	28,839	30,074	31,319
Nanaimo	787	1,092	1,242	1,223	1,234
Victoria	835	808	980	1,017	1,056
Abbotsford	592	761	889	938	985
Kamloops	806	837	880	851	927
Kelowna	401	417	452	482	556
Prince George	160	222	278	311	350
Cranbrook	55	76	94	121	108
Chilliwack	141	132	173	163	106
Duncan	77	93	98	99	103
Fort St. John	31	30	56	83	81
Campbell River	26	19	16	21	65
Vernon	26	14	18	23	44
Courtenay	31	33	15	30	37
Powell River	26	42	36	34	32
Penticton	21	25	27	25	26
Prince Rupert	10	8	11	12	13
Williams Lake	6	7	5	11	11
Port Alberni	20	30	8	13	10
Terrace	16	24	21	15	9
Other BC	5,571	5,867	6,032	6,458	7,053
BC Total	35,471	38,067	40,170	42,004	44,125

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

³ In this section statistics for the foreign student population with study permits only are discussed.

The top source country for foreign students in 2005 was South Korea. In that year 27.6 per cent of all of British Columbia’s foreign students were from this country. China and Japan were the second and third top source countries and accounted for 21.6 per cent and 10.4 per cent of the total foreign student population in this year.

South Korea was the top source country for foreign students in 2005



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

Females and males shared equal weighting in most countries foreign student populations. The foreign student population from Japan, however, was more heavily weighted towards females at 66.7 per cent, while the student population from India was more heavily weighted towards males at 81.3 per cent, in 2005.