

Visible Minorities in Saskatchewan

A decorative horizontal bar with a gradient of brown and orange colors, featuring a series of thin, parallel lines that create a textured, brush-stroke-like effect.

Presentation to the
Saskatchewan Visible Minorities Employees Association
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A Statistical Profile of the Visible Minority Population in Saskatchewan

- ➔ **Virtually all of the available statistical information about members of visible minority groups is from the Statistics Canada census. All of the data in this presentation are from that source.**

- ➔ **Included is information about:**
 - **Basic counts and trends over time**
 - **Country of Origin and Immigration Trends**
 - **Age distributions**
 - **Education**
 - **Employment**
 - **Income**

- ➔ **Other information is available but not included here - religion, language, family structures, e.g.**

Definitions

- ➔ **Statistics Canada counts a census respondent as a member of a visible minority group if they said they were:**
 - Chinese
 - South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sri Lankan)
 - Black (e.g., African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali)
 - Filipino
 - Latin American
 - South East Asian (e.g., Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese)
 - Arab
 - West Asian (e.g., Afghan, Iranian)
 - Japanese, and/or
 - Korean.

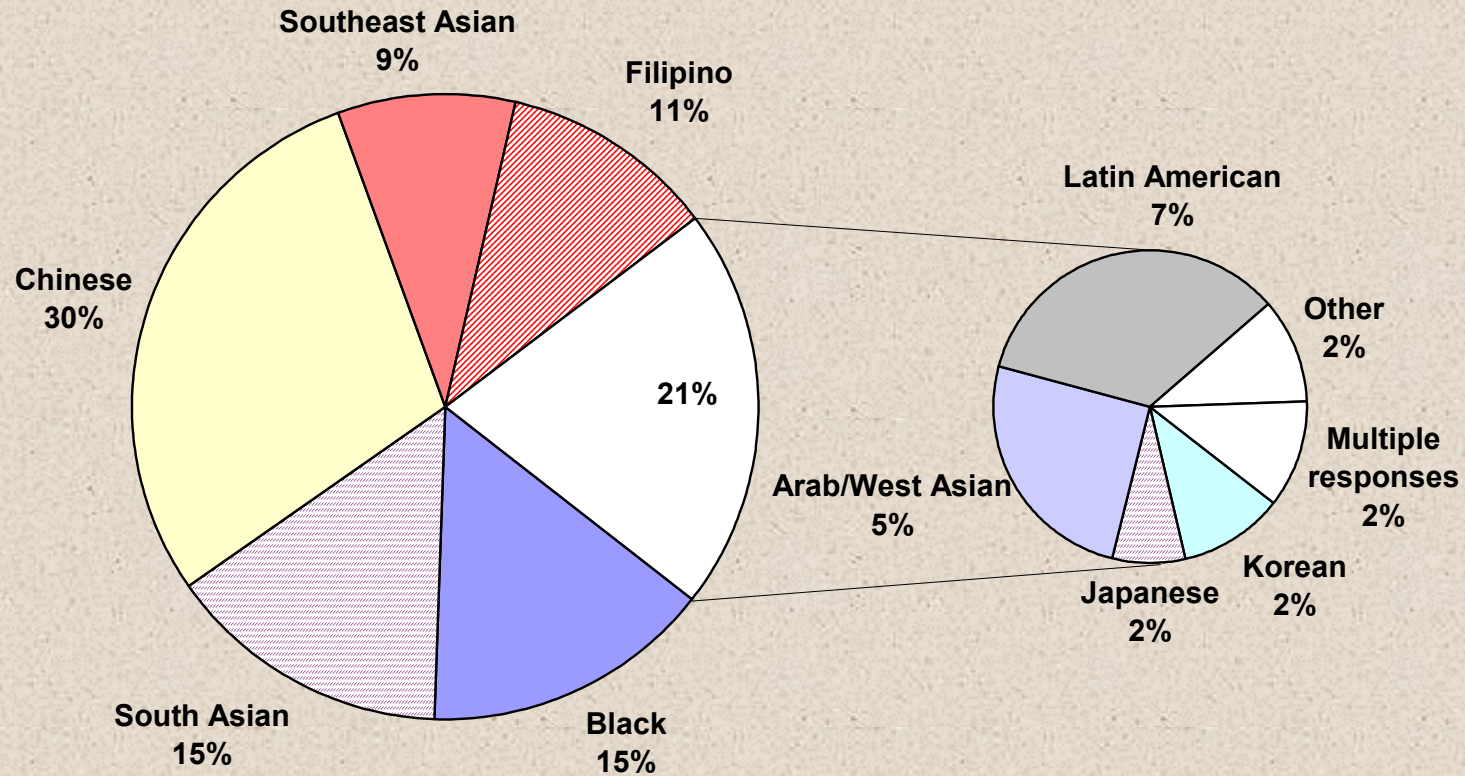
Multiple responses were allowed.

- ➔ **This is separate from the “ethnic origin” question. Aboriginal people are not considered as members of a visible minority group.**

- ➔ **This is from the “long form” so we are effectively dealing with a 20% sample of the population.**

Responses in Saskatchewan, 2001

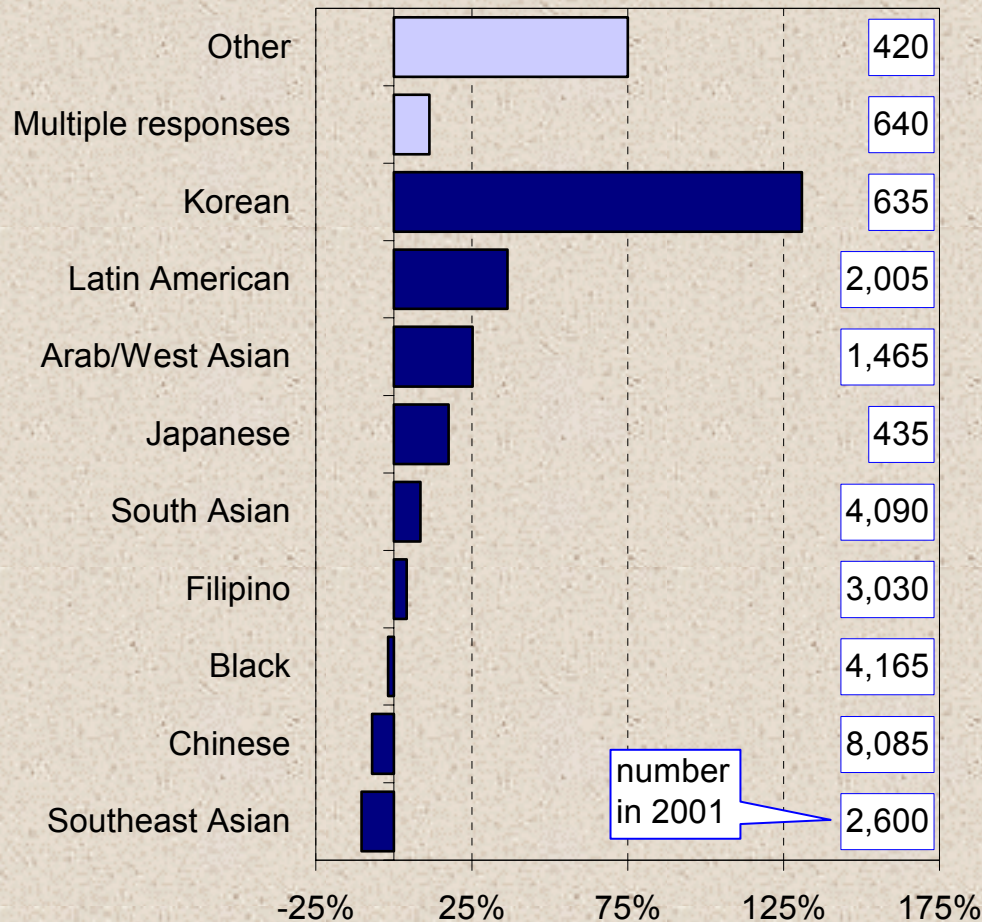
Distribution of Responses in 2001
Total Saskatchewan = 27,580



The visible minority population has increased by 4% from 26,635 in 1996.

Changes from 1996 to 2001

Change in Responses, 1996 to 2001



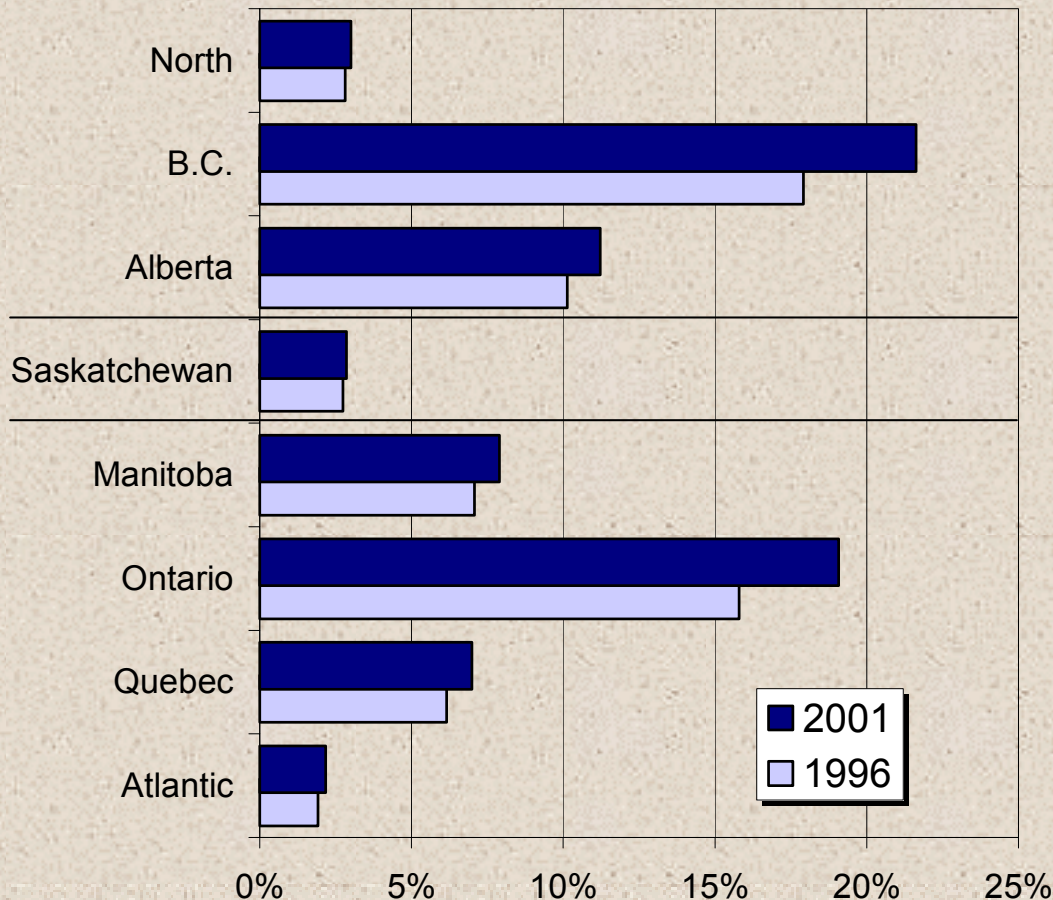
➔ In percentage terms, the fastest growing visible minority group in the province was the small Korean group (131%).

➔ In absolute terms, the largest increase (535) was among Latin Americans.

➔ The population who reported their origin as Black, Chinese, or Southeast Asian declined.

Inter-provincial Comparison

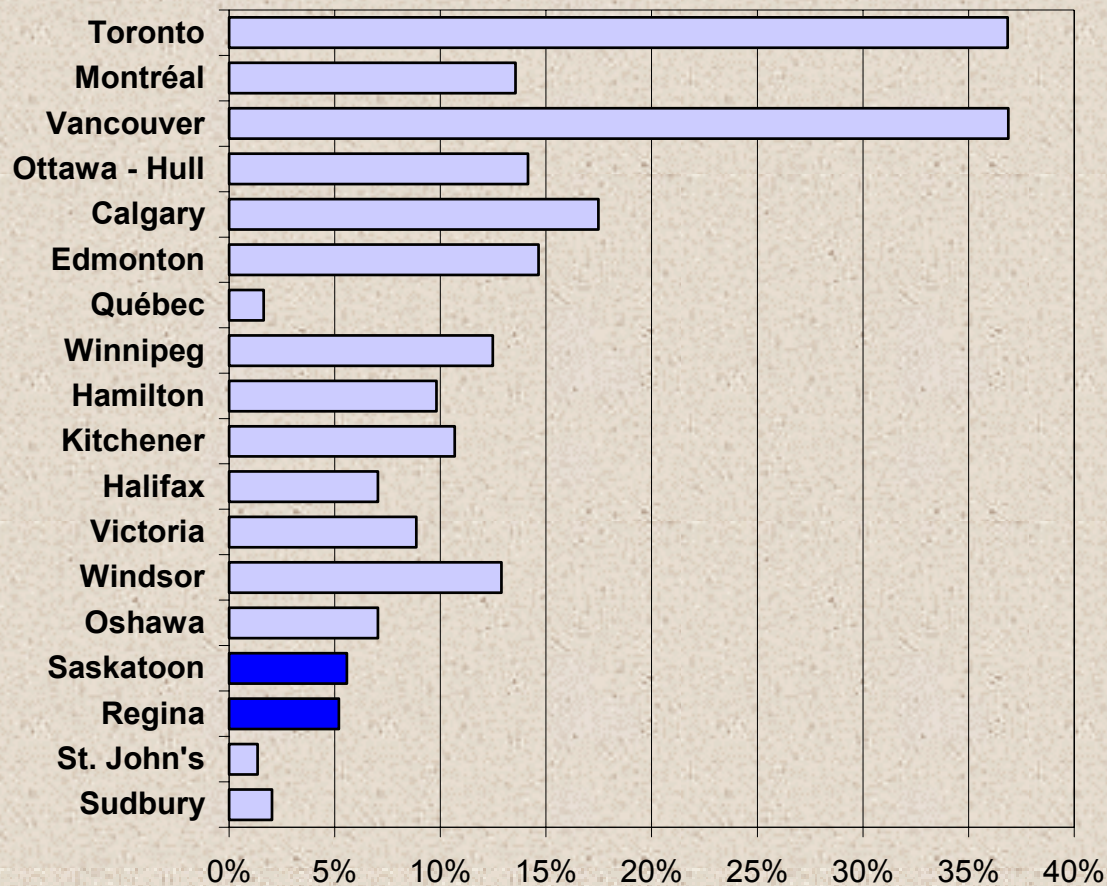
Visible Minority Population
(as percent of the total population)



- ➔ Saskatchewan has the fourth lowest proportion of visible minority group members in Canada (2.9%). Only Nfld, P.E.I., and New Brunswick have lower proportions.
- ➔ The proportion did not increase significantly from 1996 to 2001.
- ➔ Part of the reason is inter-provincial migration. On a net basis, the province lost 2,500 visible minority group members (10%) to other provinces over the five years.

Urban Residence, 2001

Visible Minority Groups as Percentage of Selected Urban Populations, 2001

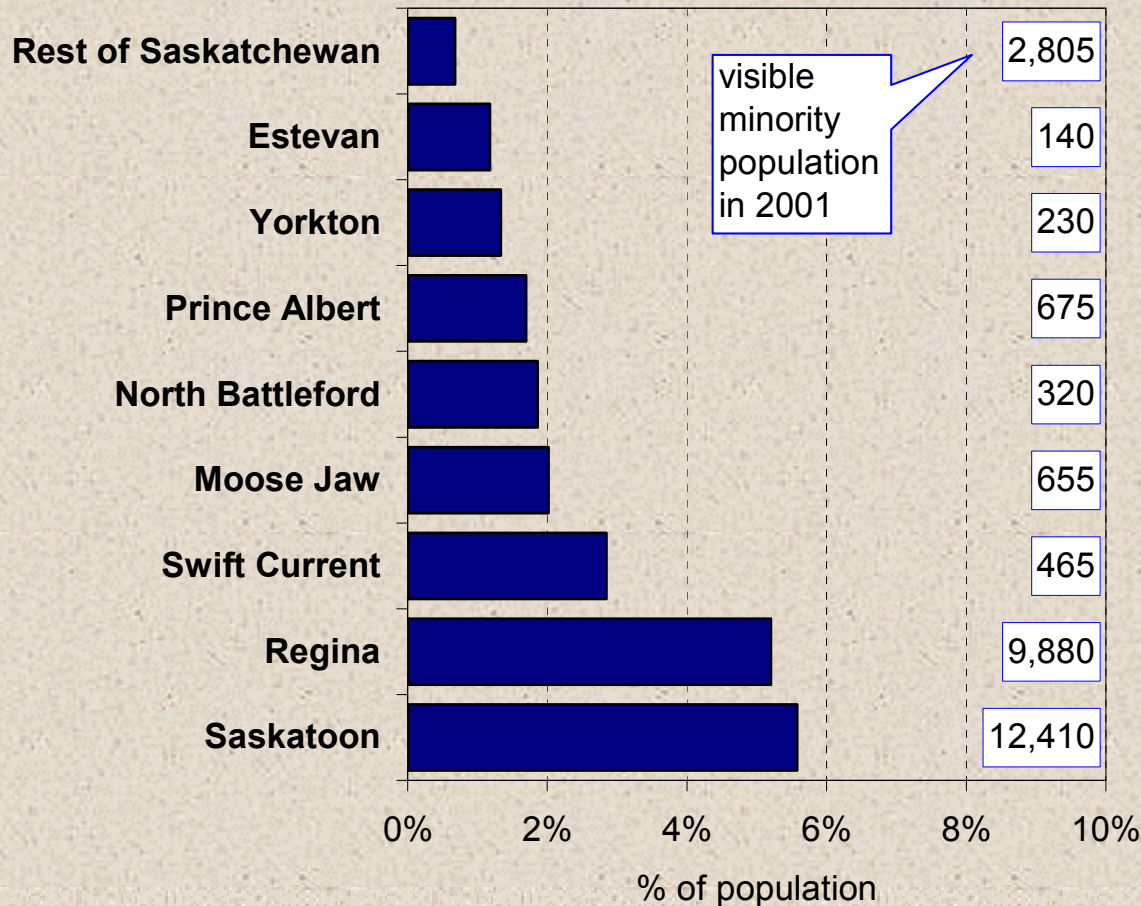


→ Saskatchewan cities tend to have a low proportion of visible minority members compared with other cities.

→ Québec city is an exception.

Residence in Saskatchewan

Visible Minority Populations in Saskatchewan Urban Centres, 2001

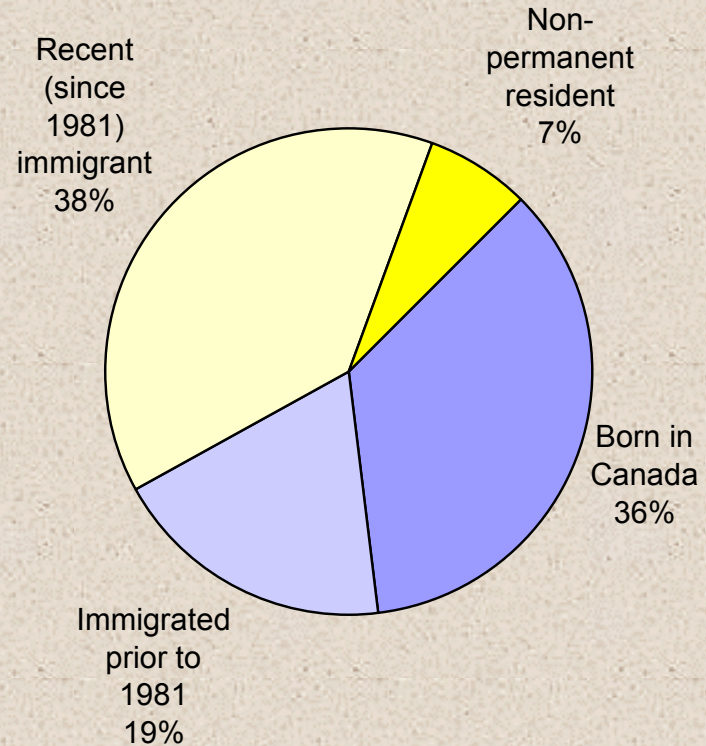
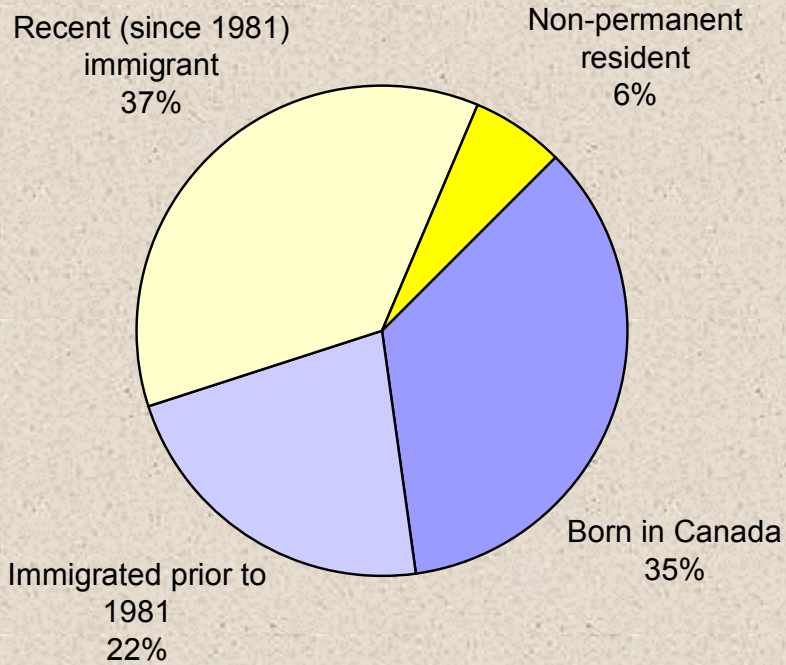


➔ **Almost all (82%) of the province's visible minority population lives in the Regina and Saskatoon metropolitan areas.**

Immigration Status of Visible Minority Members in Saskatchewan

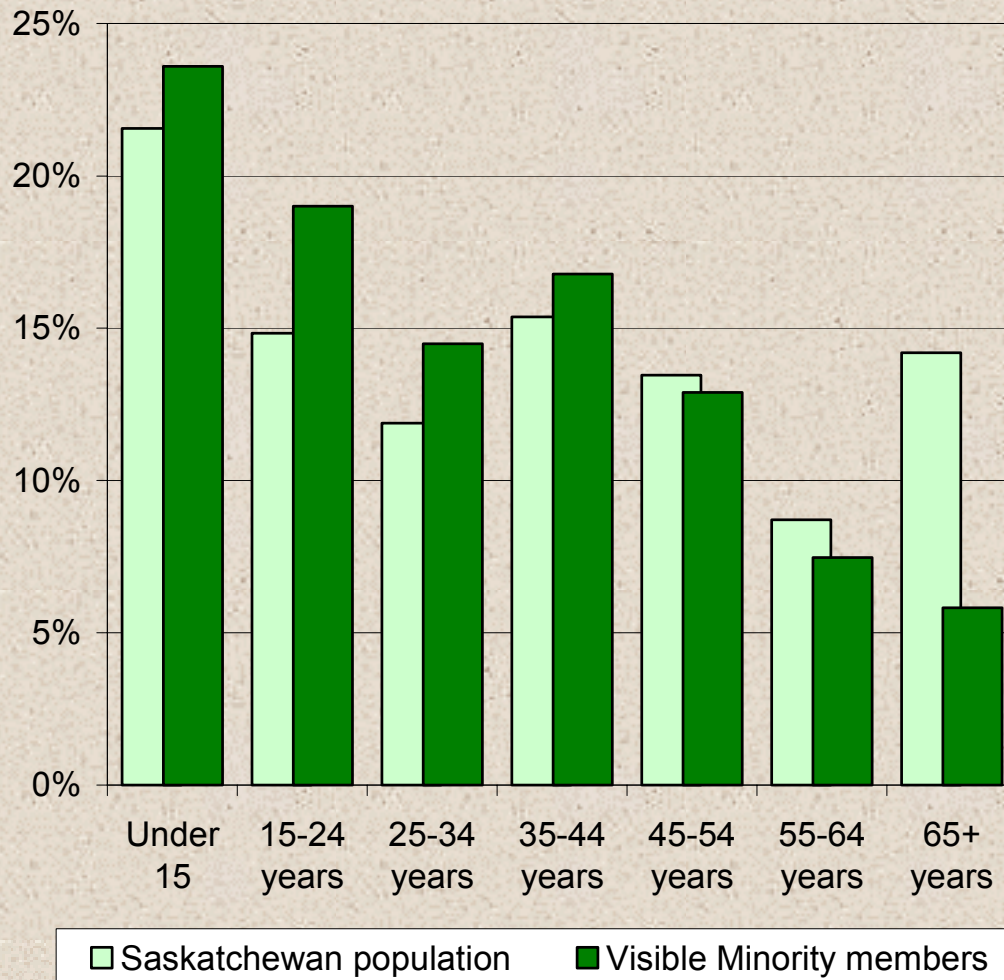
1996

2001



Age Distribution, Sask, 2001

Age Distribution in 2001

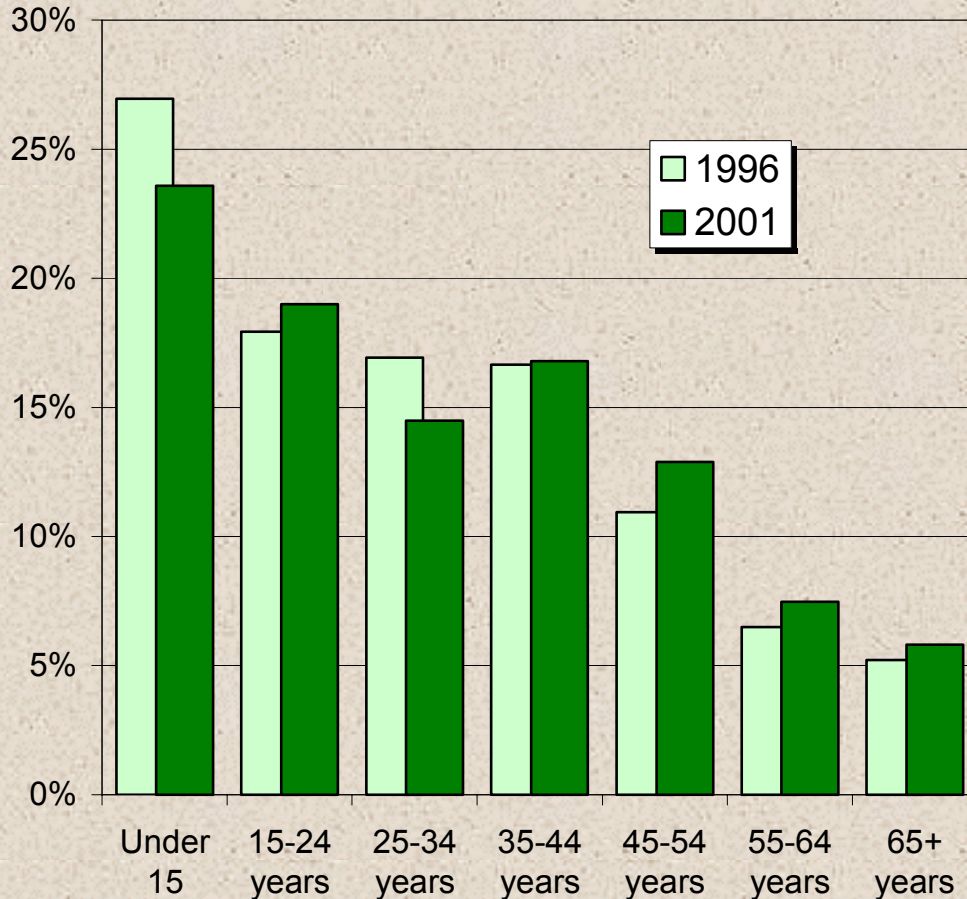


➔ The visible minority population is relatively young compared with other Saskatchewan residents.

➔ 50% are 15 to 44 years of age compared with 42% of the provincial population; very few (6%) are 65 or older.

Changes in Age Distribution

Age Distribution for Visible Minority Population in Saskatchewan



- ➔ **Within the visible minority population, there has been an increase in the past five years among those 45 or older.**
- ➔ **A decline in persons under 15 and those who may be their parents (25 to 34) may be a consequence of out-migration.**

Summary

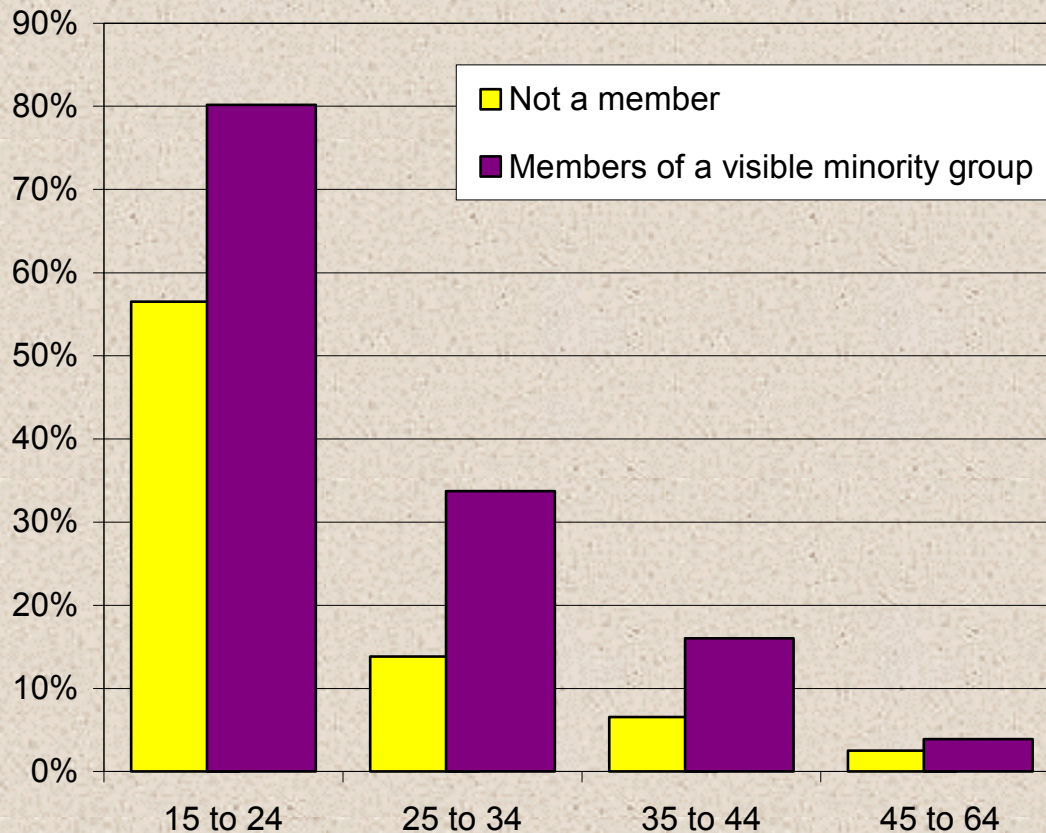
- ➔ **Compared with other provinces, the visible minority population in Saskatchewan is relatively small, both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total population.**
- ➔ **Saskatchewan's visible minority population is concentrated in Regina and Saskatoon.**
- ➔ **The visible minority population is growing only slowly.**
- ➔ **The visible minority population is largely Asian in origin and is a mix of recent immigrants and persons born in Canada.**
- ➔ **Compared with the general provincial population, the visible minority population is relatively young.**

Education, Employment, and Income



School Attendance, 2000-01

Population Attending School in the 2000-01 Academic Year

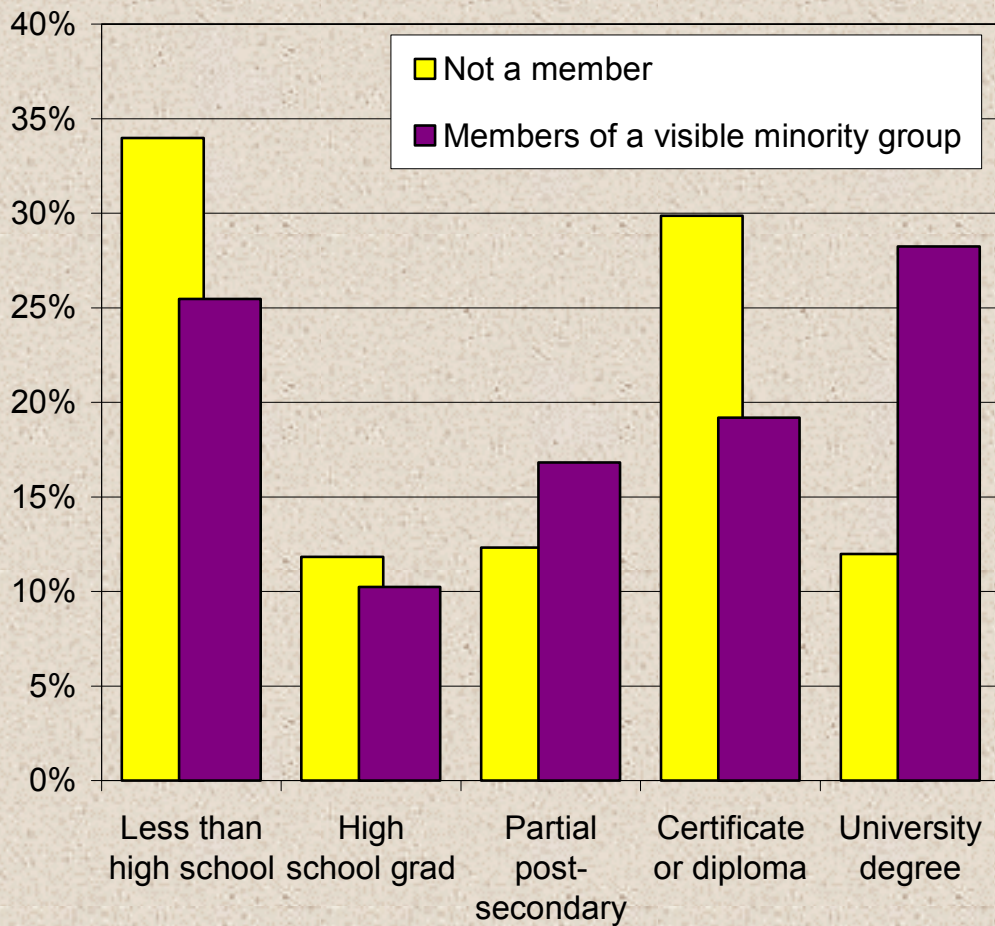


➔ Fully 80% of youth who are members of a visible minority group attended school (full-time or part-time) in 2000-01 compared with 57% of those who are not members.

➔ The proportions are also much higher in older age groups.

Completed Education Levels, 2001

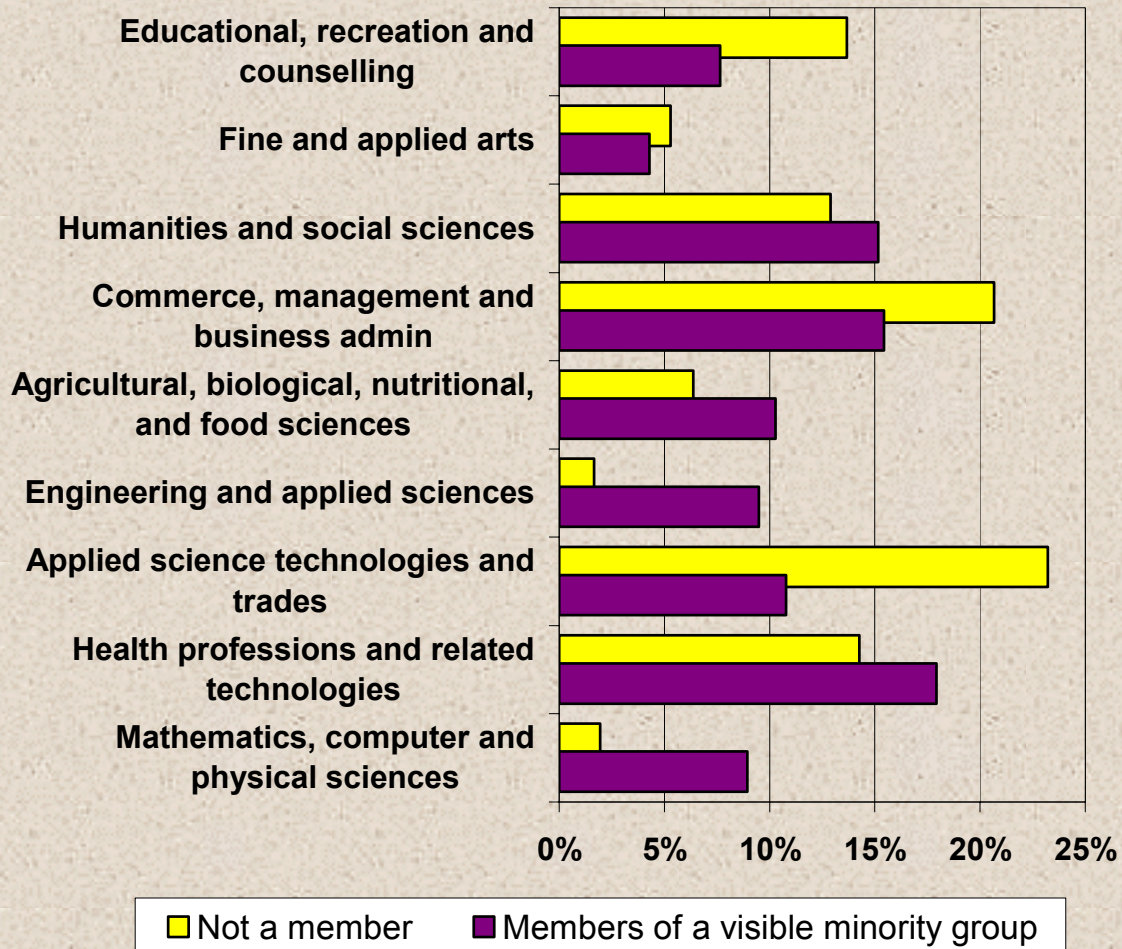
Completed Education Levels in 2001



- ➔ Completed education levels are much higher in the visible minority population than in the general population.
- ➔ Fully one quarter, for example, have a university degree.
- ➔ The proportion with a post-secondary certificate or diploma is lower than in the general population.

Field of Study, 2001

Field of Study for those with a Post Secondary Education

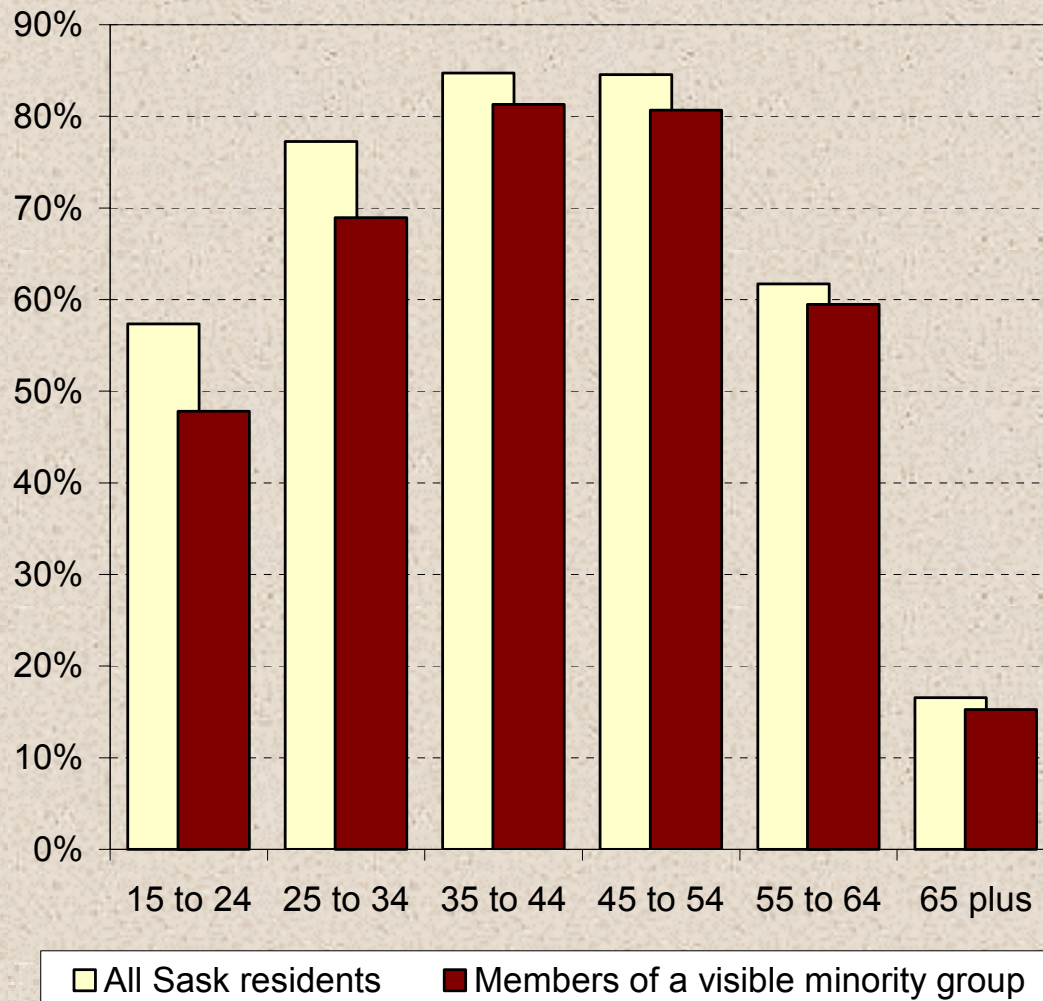


➔ Compared with other Saskatchewan residents, members of visible minority groups tend to have their post-secondary education in the "hard" sciences.

➔ There are relatively few in applied science and the trades.

Employment Rates

Saskatchewan Employment Rates, 2001

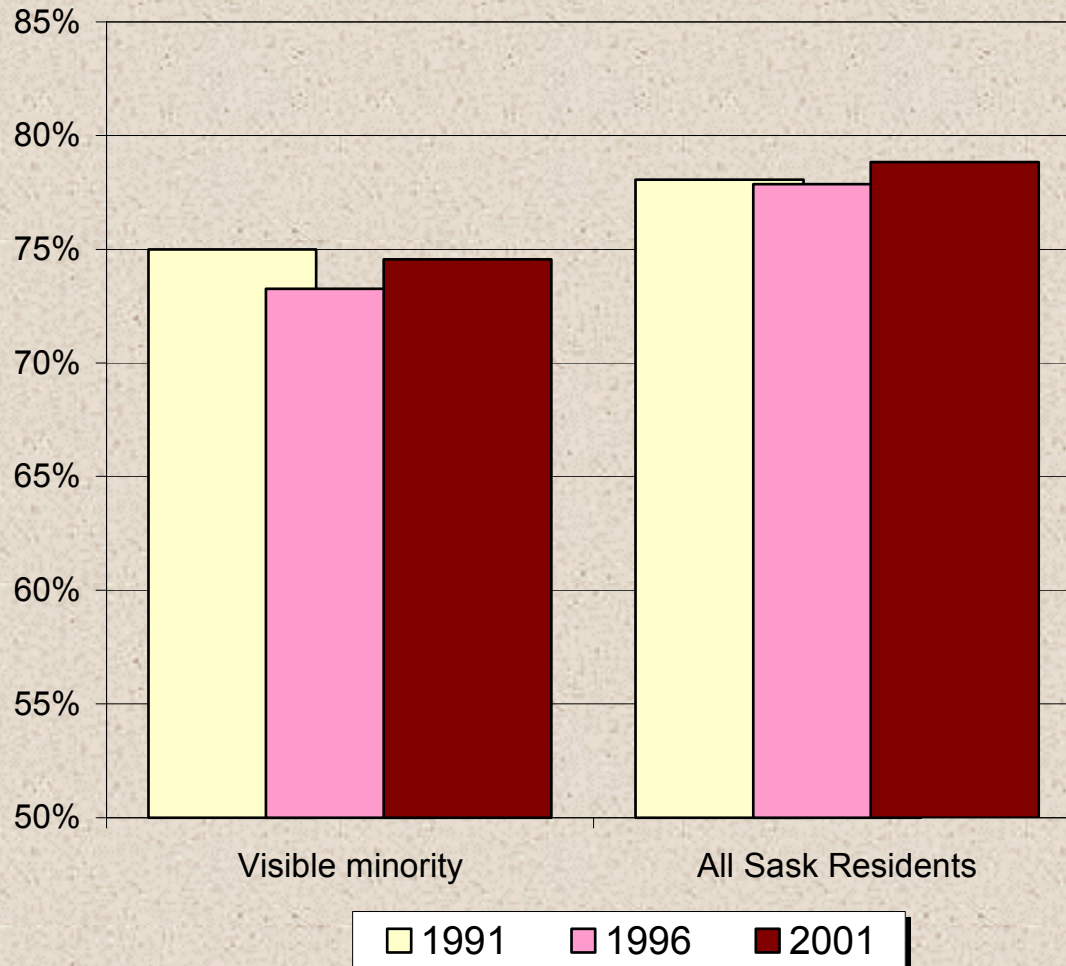


➔ The employment rate is the percentage of the population that is employed (full-time or part-time, in paid jobs or self-employed) at the time of the census.

➔ Members of a visible minority group were, in 2001, less likely to be employed than other Saskatchewan residents in each of the age groups.

Employment Rate Trends

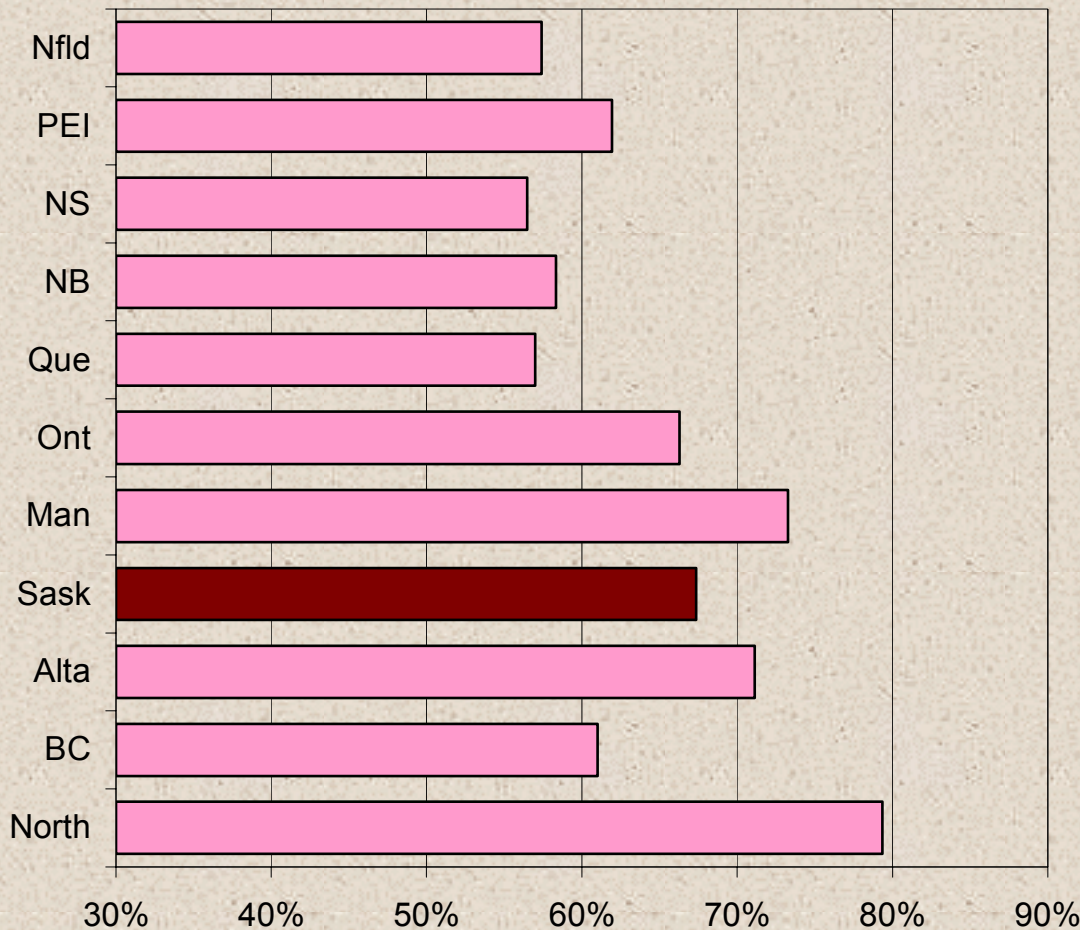
Employment Rates in Saskatchewan, 25 to 64 Years



➔ **Looking only at those 25 to 64 years of age, the employment rate differential has not changed in the past ten years.**

Inter-provincial Comparison, 2001

Employment Rates by Province, 15 to 64 Years

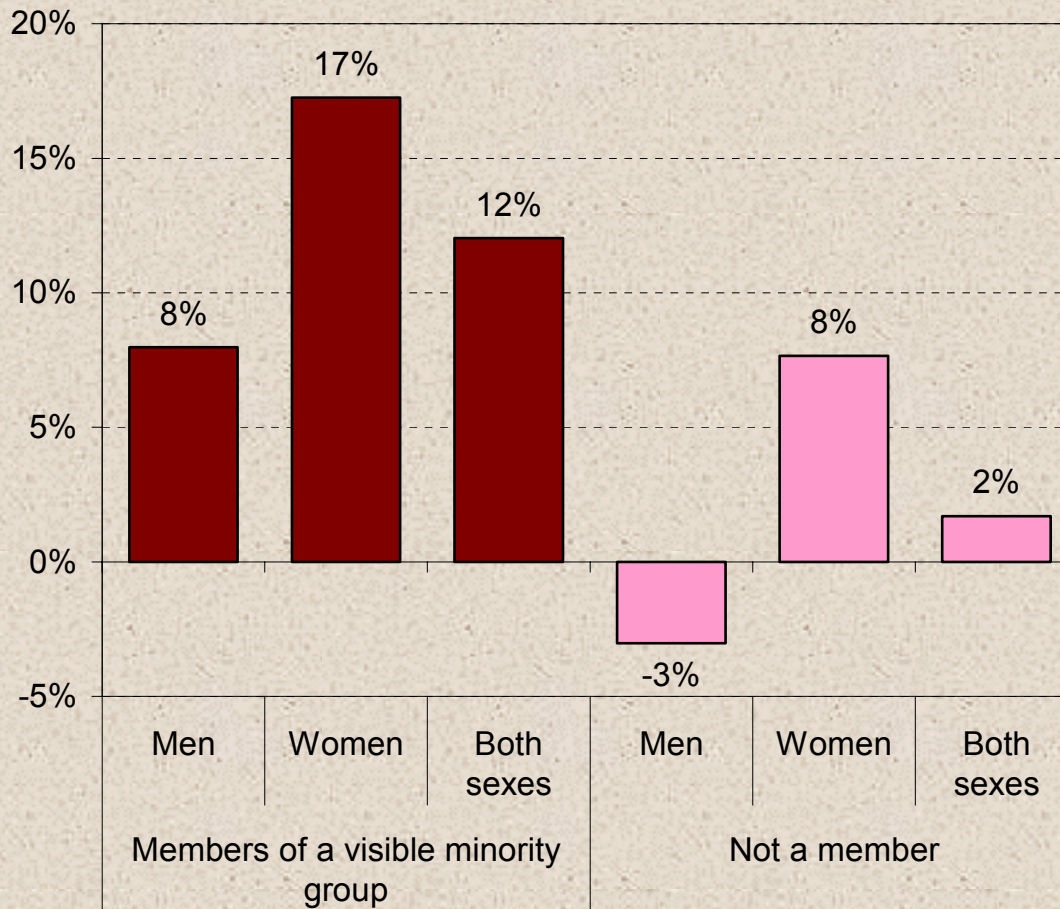


➔ Employment rates among members of a visible minority group are higher than in most other provinces.

➔ In the primary labour market age group (15 to 64), 67% are employed compared with 64% in Canada as a whole and 73% in Manitoba.

Employment Growth, 1991 to 2001

Employment growth, 1991 to 2001

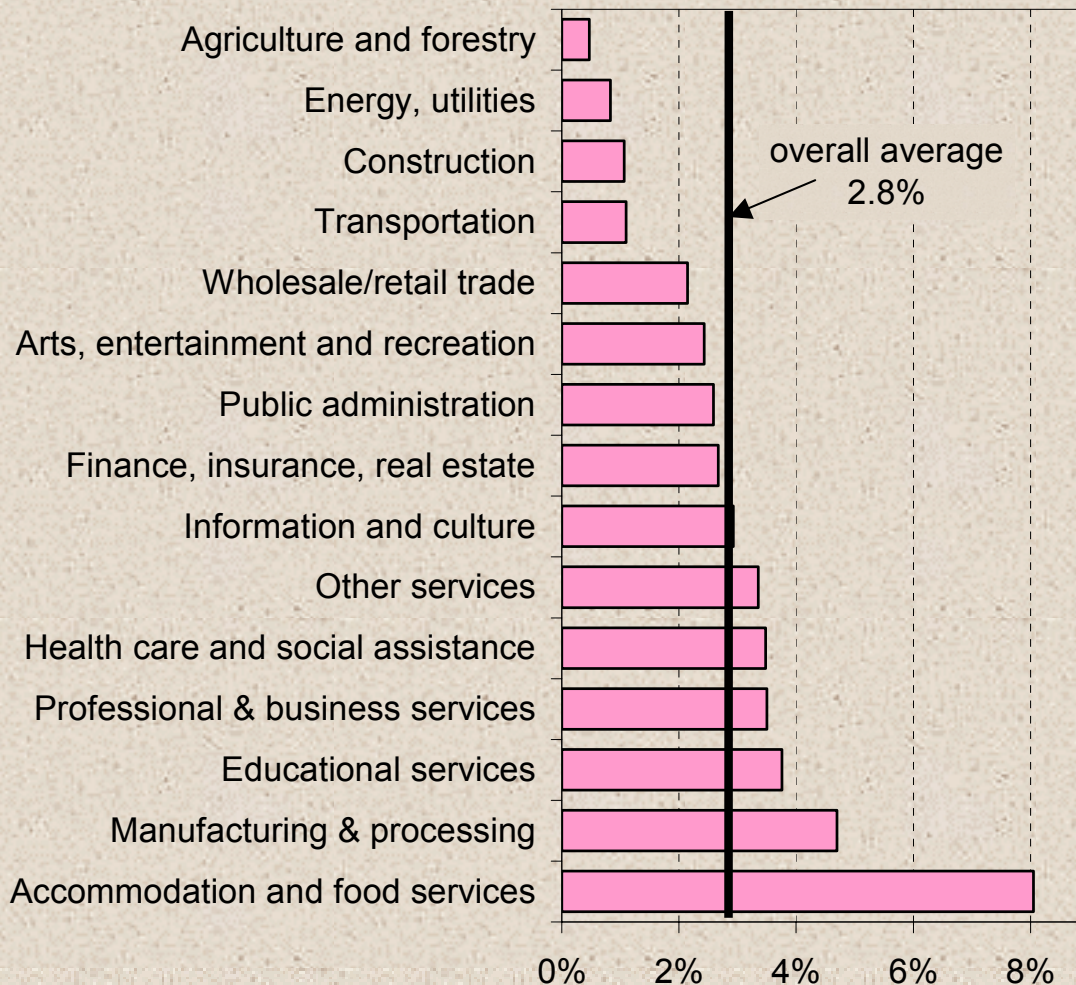


➔ In the ten years from 1991 to 2001, employment has grown more quickly among members of a visible minority group than in the general population - 12% compared with 2%.

➔ This is especially true for women.

Employment by Industry, 2001

Share of Employment in 2001

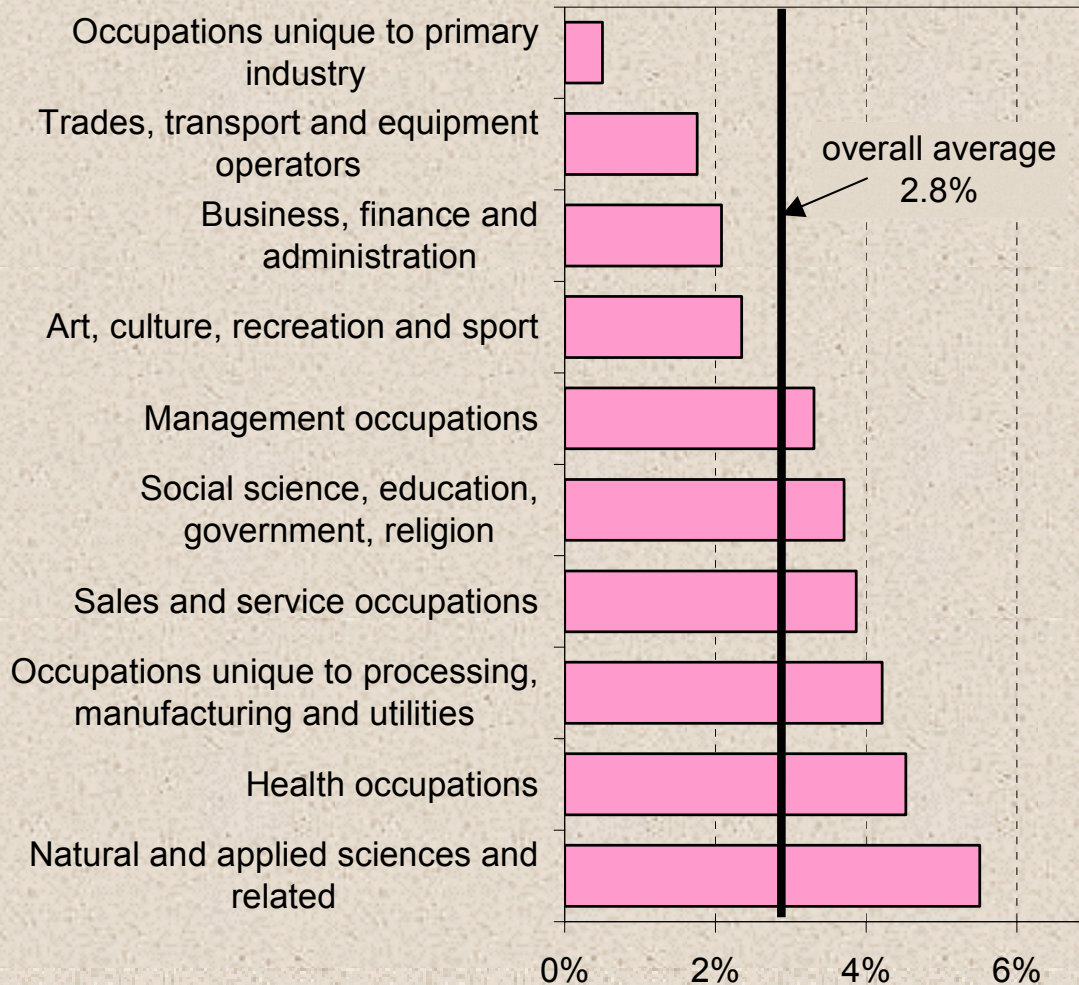


→ **Employment of visible minority members tends to be concentrated in the accommodation and food services sector.**

→ **In 2001, they were much less likely than others to be working in the primary, transportation, or construction industries.**

Employment by Occupation, 2001

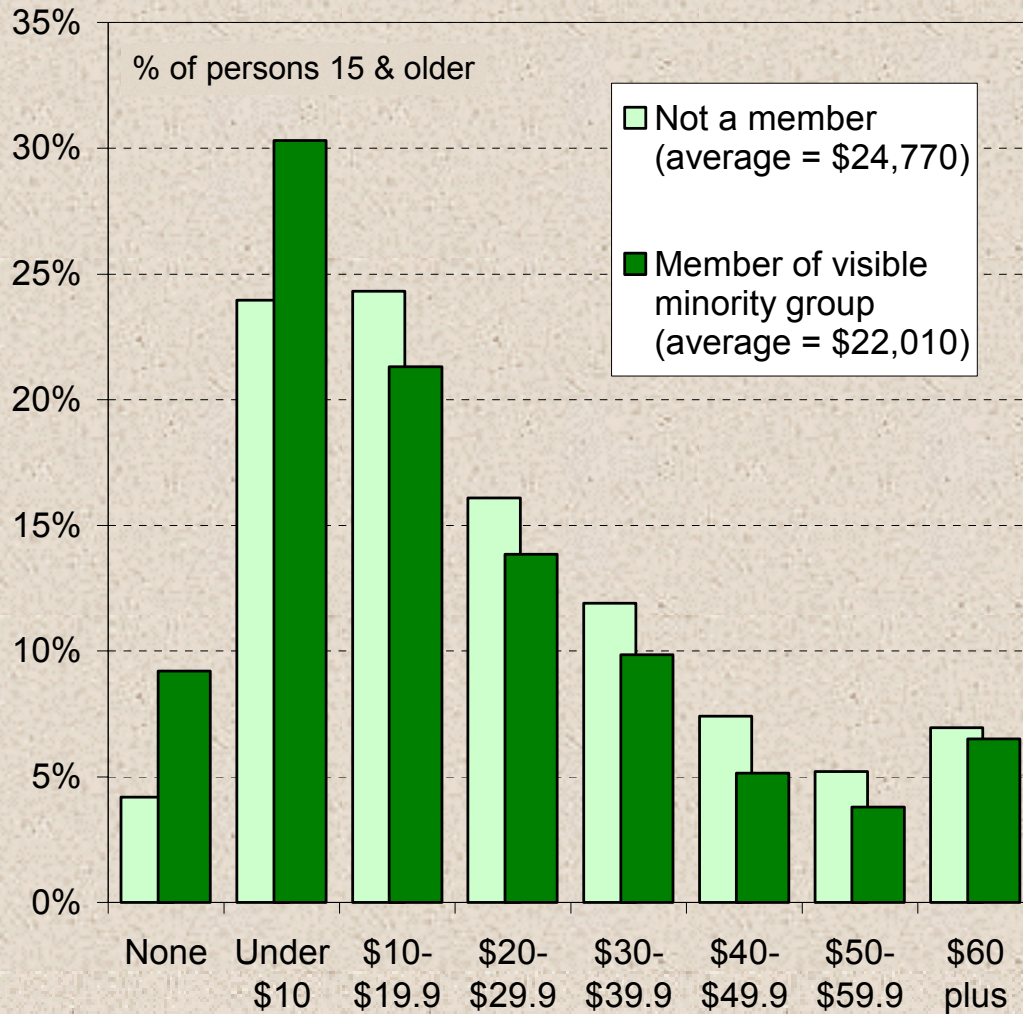
Share of Employment in 2001



➔ **The occupational distribution tends to reflect the industry distribution and the education in the sciences.**

Income Distribution in 2000

Gross Personal Income in 2000 (\$000)

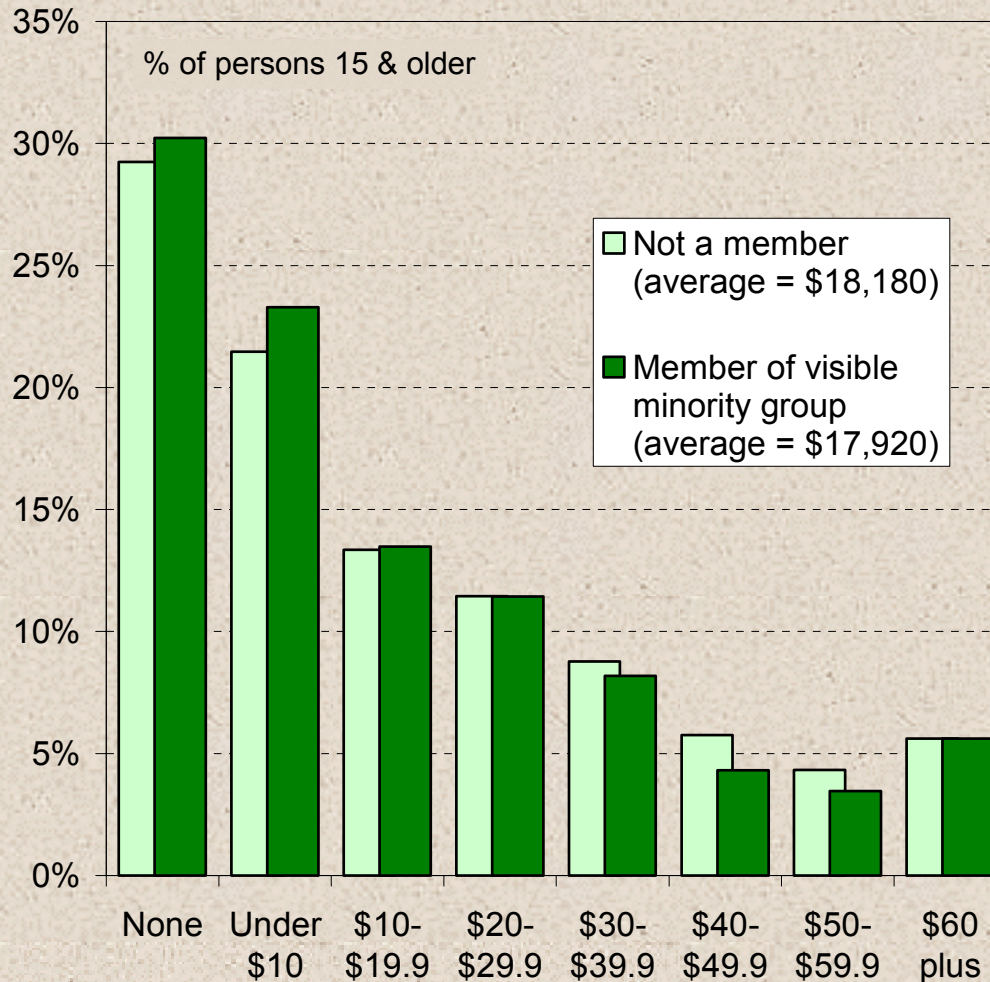


➔ **Relative to the province as a whole, a higher proportion of visible minority group members had no income or incomes under \$10,000 in 2000.**

➔ **This leads to an overall average that is 10% below the average for non-members.**

Employment Income in 2000

Employment Income in 2000 (\$000)

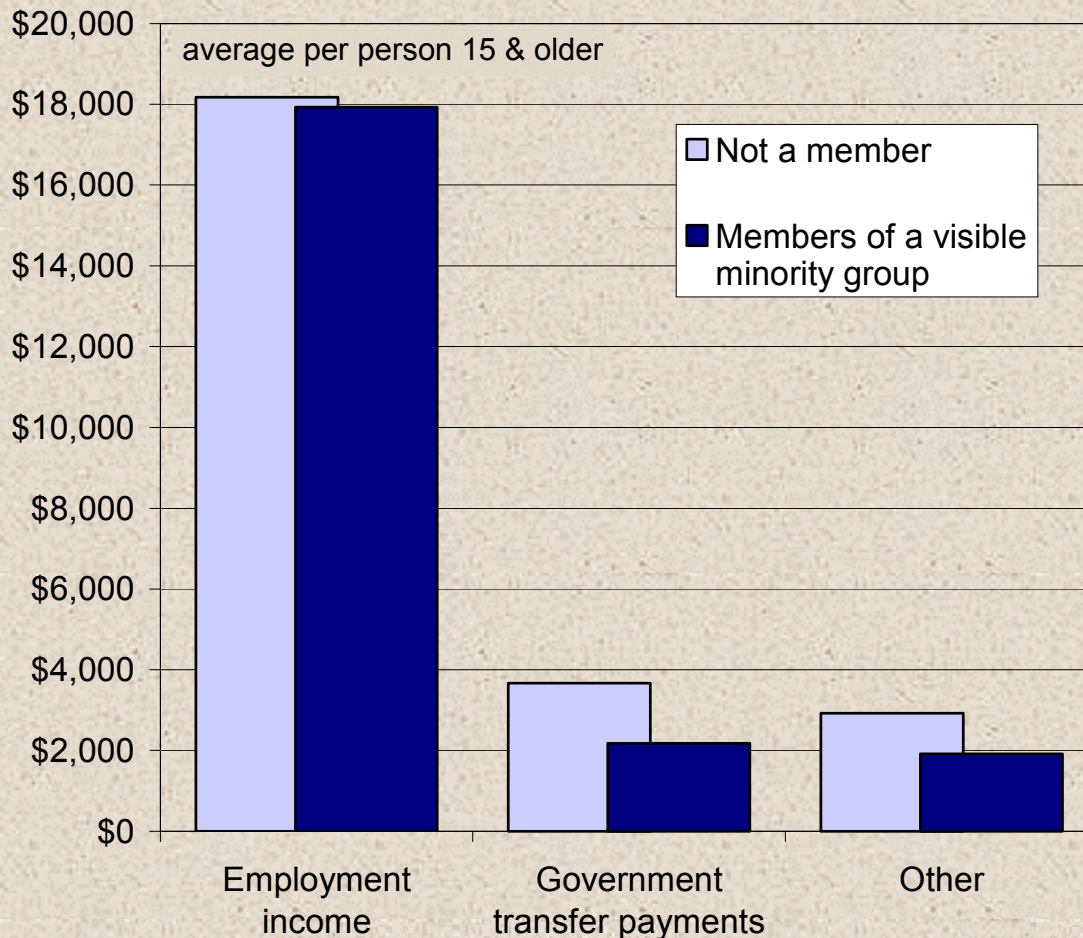


➔ **The gap narrows significantly when only employment income is considered.**

➔ **In other words, members of a visible minority group have similar employment incomes but lower overall incomes.**

Income Sources in 2000

Income Sources in 2000

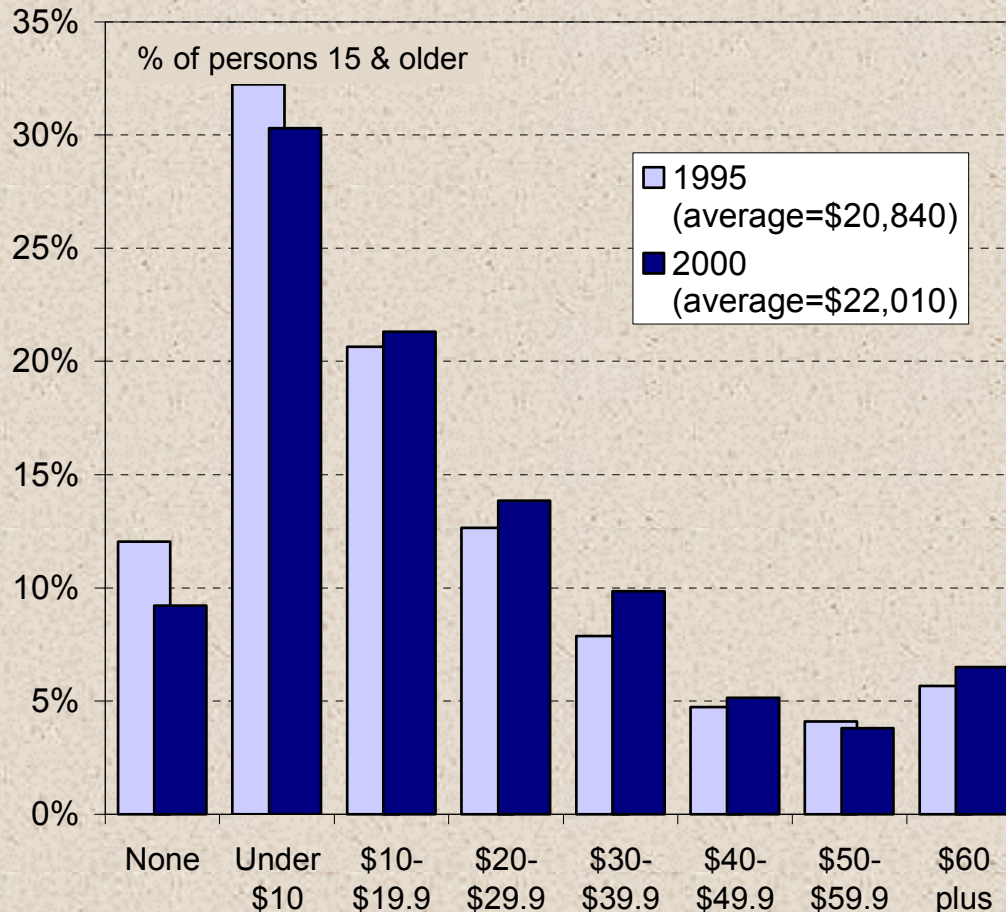


➔ **The \$2,760 difference in average incomes is accounted for by:**

- **\$250 less per year from employment;**
- **\$1,490 less per year from government transfers; and**
- **\$1,010 less per year from "other" sources.**

Changes in Income

Income Change, 1995-2000, Members of a Visible Minority Group (adjusted for inflation)



- ➔ **There has been an increase in average incomes from 1995 to 2000 - fewer visible minority group members have incomes below \$10,000 and more have incomes from \$20,000 to \$40,000.**
- ➔ **The gap with other residents is not closing. From 1995 to 2000, average incomes in the visible minority population grew by 5.6% compared with 6.4% among those who are not members.**

Summary

- ➔ **A relatively high proportion of the visible minority population has a post-secondary education. University degrees are more common than other kinds of post-secondary education.**
- ➔ **In spite of the higher levels of education, employment rates are below the provincial average. Some but not all of this is attributable to higher levels of school attendance.**
- ➔ **Employment is above average in the “accommodation and food services” industry and below average in the primary industries and construction.**
- ➔ **Average employment income is near the provincial average but total income is below the provincial average because of lower government transfers and lower investment incomes.**