

### South and Southern African Emigration to Canada

An analysis of the immigration flows into Canada confirms its long-standing relationship with South Africa. Immigrants form a large part of the Canadian population, totaling 6,186,950 in 2006. Of these, 38,305 were born in South Africa. Before 1991 the South African ex-patriot population in Canada was around 19,225. Since then the population has increased by about 6,500 every five years. This is evident in Table 1 which provides a breakdown by place of birth, resident status and five-yearly flows. Figure 1 and Figure 2 depict the place of birth breakdown graphically.

Table1: Breakdown by Place of Birth, Resident Status and Five-yearly Flows  
(Source: Stats Canada)

Place of Birth	Total (Immigrants and non-permanent residents)	Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006	Non Permanent Residents
<b>World Total</b>	6452305	6186950	3408415	823930	844625	1109980	265355
<b>Africa</b>	398 100	374 565	136235	54800	66310	117215	23535
<b>Southern Africa</b>	41680	39085	19500	5585	7205	6800	2595
<b>Botswana</b>	390	215	65	45	30	80	170
<b>Lesotho</b>	100	90	35	25	0	30	10
<b>Namibia</b>	455	330	120	35	60	110	125
<b>RSA</b>	40570	38305	19225	5445	7105	6525	2260
<b>Swaziland</b>	165	140	50	25	15	50	25

Figure 1: Breakdown by Place of Birth: Southern Africa

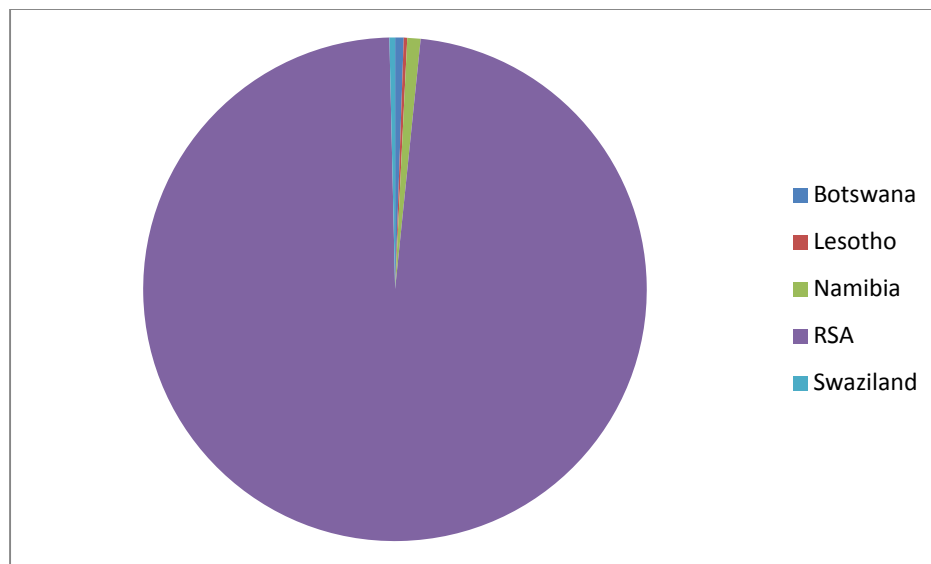
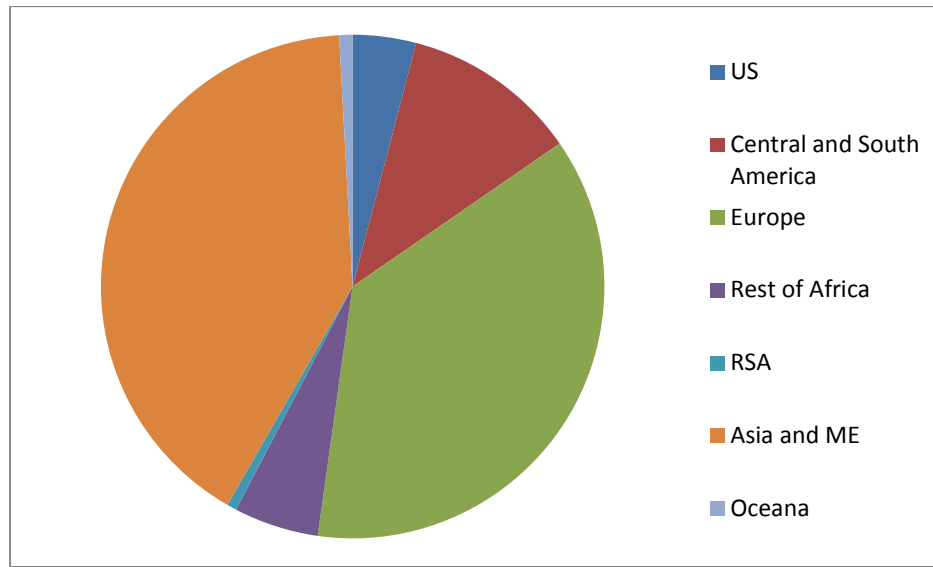


Figure 2: Breakdown by Place of Birth: World



Most of the Southern African immigrants in Canada work in occupations in business finance and administration. This is closely followed by sales and service occupations, management occupations and health occupations. Table 2 provides the actual Southern African figures and Table 3 the relative percentages.

Table 2: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Occupation (values)  
(Source: Stats Canada)

	Total Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
<b>Management</b>	3845	2255	620	565	400
<b>Business, finance and administration</b>	5470	2975	835	935	730
<b>Natural and applied sciences</b>	2795	1220	510	640	430
<b>Health</b>	3275	1500	550	435	790
<b>Social science, education, government service and religion</b>	2645	1605	325	400	315
<b>Art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	1270	670	225	250	125
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	4825	2095	865	1075	795
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators</b>	1805	980	295	310	225
<b>Primary industry</b>	355	170	50	75	55
<b>Processing, manufacturing and utilities</b>	470	245	45	110	70
<b>All</b>	26760	13710	4315	4800	3940

Table 3: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Occupation (percentages)  
(Source: Stats Canada)

	Total Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
<b>Management</b>	14	16	14	12	10
<b>Business, finance and administration</b>	20	22	19	19	19
<b>Natural and applied sciences</b>	10	9	12	13	11
<b>Health</b>	12	11	13	9	20
<b>Social science, education, government service and religion</b>	10	12	8	8	8
<b>Art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	5	5	5	5	3
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	18	15	20	22	20
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators</b>	7	7	7	6	6
<b>Primary industry</b>	1	1	1	2	1
<b>Processing, manufacturing and utilities</b>	2	2	1	2	2
<b>All</b>	100	100	100	100	100

The majority of immigrants are well educated and 86 percent have at least a high school diploma. Twenty percent have a certificate/ diploma from a college or other non-university institution and 6 percent have an apprenticeship or trades certificate. With regard to University, 18 percent possess a Bachelor's degree; 5 percent, a medical degree; 6 percent, a Masters degree; and 2 percent, a Doctoral qualification. The overall split and the split by time period are presented in Table 4 and Figure 3 below. Table 5 presents the values in percentage format.

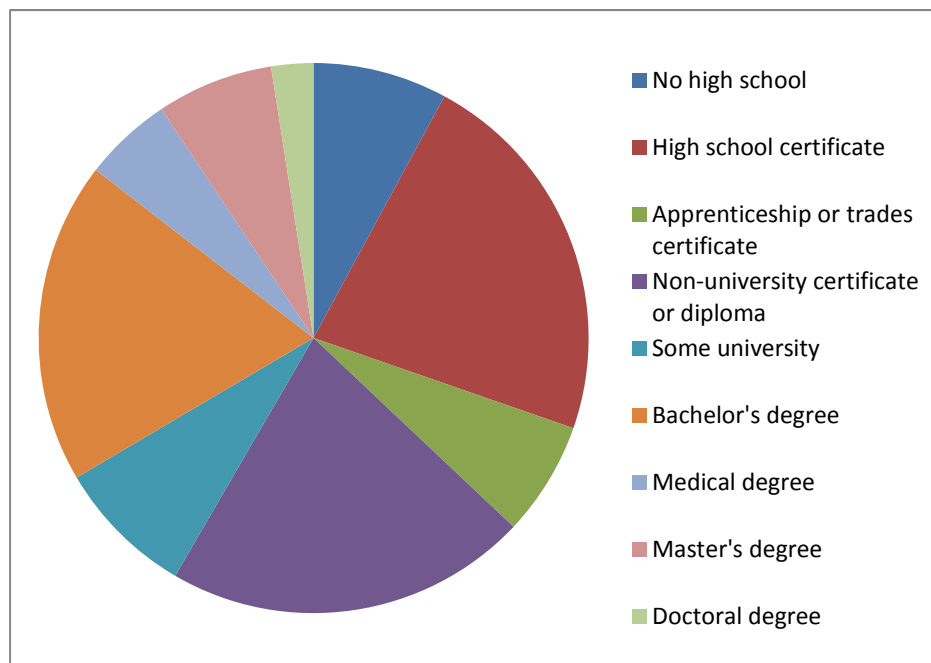
Table 4: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Qualification (values)  
(Source: Stats Canada)

	Total Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
<b>No certificate, diploma or degree</b>	2680	885	420	695	680
<b>High school certificate or equivalent</b>	7620	3960	1180	1470	1010
<b>Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma</b>	2285	1490	280	305	210
<b>College or other non-university certificate or diploma</b>	7255	4115	1090	1090	960
<b>University certificate or diploma below bachelor level</b>	2765	1495	380	555	340
<b>Bachelor's degree</b>	6435	3625	1005	905	900
<b>Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry</b>	1770	710	325	210	525
<b>Master's degree</b>	2325	1395	250	370	305
<b>Earned doctorate</b>	845	575	75	95	95
<b>Total population above 15 years</b>	36330	19500	5375	6085	5365

Table 5: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Qualification (percentages)  
 (Source: Stats Canada)

	Total Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
No certificate, diploma or degree	7	5	8	11	13
High school certificate or equivalent	21	20	22	24	19
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	6	8	5	5	4
College or other non-university certificate or diploma	20	21	20	18	18
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	8	8	7	9	6
Bachelor's degree	18	19	19	15	17
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	5	4	6	3	10
Master's degree	6	7	5	6	6
Earned doctorate	2	3	1	2	2
Total population above 15 years	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 3: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Qualification



An analysis of postsecondary qualifications by major field of study indicates that business, management and public administration is the most common area (22 percent of total post secondary degrees). This is followed by health and recreation (18 percent); architecture and engineering (16 percent); and social science and law (11 percent). Table 6 provides the exact figure for the various degree areas, in total and over time. Table 7 provides this information in percentage format.

Table 6: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Qualification Area (values)  
(Source: Stats Canada)

	Total Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
<b>Education</b>	2155	1475	170	220	295
<b>Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies</b>	1385	820	175	205	185
<b>Humanities</b>	1475	1035	200	150	95
<b>Social and behavioural sciences and law</b>	2865	1715	440	385	330
<b>Business, management and public administration</b>	5680	3185	895	945	660
<b>Physical and life sciences and technologies</b>	1215	640	175	225	175
<b>Mathematics, computer and information sciences</b>	1210	560	195	245	210
<b>Architecture, engineering, and related technologies</b>	4285	2285	655	770	570
<b>Agriculture, natural resources and conservation</b>	300	100	70	60	65
<b>Health, parks, recreation and fitness</b>	4750	2440	715	615	980
<b>Personal, protective and transportation services</b>	700	405	90	100	105
<b>Other fields of study</b>	10	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	26030	14660	3780	3920	3670

Table 7: Southern African Immigrants in Canada: Breakdown by Qualification Area (percentages)  
(Source: Stats Canada)

	Total Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006
<b>Education</b>	8	10	4	6	8
<b>Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies</b>	5	6	5	5	5
<b>Humanities</b>	6	7	5	4	3
<b>Social and behavioural sciences and law</b>	11	12	12	10	9
<b>Business, management and public administration</b>	22	22	24	24	18
<b>Physical and life sciences and technologies</b>	5	4	5	6	5
<b>Mathematics, computer and information sciences</b>	5	4	5	6	6
<b>Architecture, engineering, and related technologies</b>	16	16	17	20	16
<b>Agriculture, natural resources and conservation</b>	1	1	2	2	2
<b>Health, parks, recreation and fitness</b>	18	17	19	16	27
<b>Personal, protective and transportation services</b>	3	3	2	3	3
<b>Other fields of study</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100