

Appendix

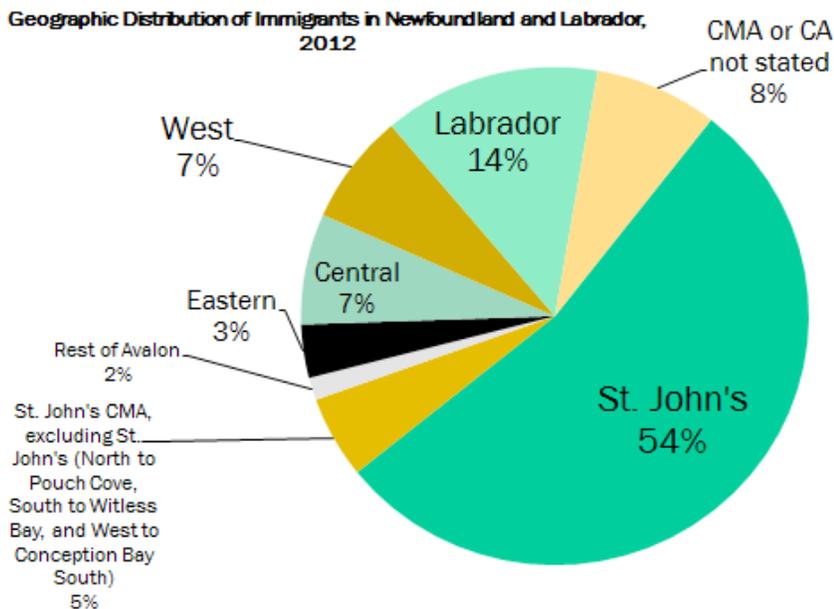
Immigrants and Newfoundland and Labrador



Immigration has been a key part of Newfoundland and Labrador identity throughout history. Immigration in the province today comprises of permanent residents, immigrants who usually come to the province through three main categories: Family, Economic, and Humanitarian class immigrants.

Family class immigrants usually move to the province to join a partner, spouse, or other family who may already be living and working here, whereas Economic class immigrants come to the province for employment purposes.

The Economic class program is comprised of the federal skilled workers, business immigrants, the Canadian Experience class, Live in- Caregivers, as well as the Provincial Nominee Program. The majority of immigrants that arrive in the province come through the Provincial Nominee Program, the Federal Skilled Workers Program, or they come through the Canadian Experience Class.



The Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Nominee Program (NLPNP) allows the province to nominate individuals for permanent residency. The NLPNP contributes to the economic growth of the province. The NLPNP provides a fast-tracked immigration process and individual counseling with a Provincial Nominee Specialist. Nominees may be issued a work permit to allow them to come to Newfoundland and Labrador while their immigration application is in process. An immigrant with a permanent resident status enjoys most of the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizens, with the exception of the right to vote, the right to hold a public office or to have a Canadian passport. Immigrants make similar contributions to the tax system as citizens.

Humanitarian arrivals comprise of two groups of newcomers: These are refugees who are resettled to Canada as part of a federal government agreement and are resettled from refugee camps around the world, and individuals who were recognized as refugees after seeking protection from within Canada.

Temporary Foreign Workers: Skilled Labour

The Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) enables employers to hire foreign workers on a temporary basis to fill immediate skills and labour shortages, when Canadian citizens and permanent residents are not available to do the job. In order for a temporary foreign worker to come to work in the province, an employer must first apply for a Labour Market Opinion (LMO), in which it must express and demonstrate that it has unsuccessfully attempted to hire local staff. At the outset of the program, Temporary Foreign Workers (TFWs) initially came from the higher skilled, technical backgrounds that fall in the National Occupational Classification (NOC) O, A and B, such as engineers, medical doctors, and other technical and specialized occupations. In the recent years, there has been increasing demand on other TFWs' programs, which are NOC-C and NOC-D classifications and include cooks, cleaners, food counter attendants, live-in caregivers, and other occupations which require relatively brief skills training.

Relevance of Immigration to Population Growth

Immigration is important for a number of reasons: Firstly, immigrants bring valuable and important skills and experience, as well as innovation to the communities in which they settle. In a 2005 study conducted by Memorial University, 97 per cent of over 400 employers across Newfoundland and Labrador who hired newcomers reported a positive experience.²⁴ Testaments to innovative ideas are the numerous immigrant-established businesses. For example, the Rodrigues Winery, established by an immigrant to the province, has been in operation since 1993 as the only certified winery in Canada that makes kosher and sulphite-free wine. Bluedrop Performance Learning is another local start-up by an entrepreneur who immigrated to Newfoundland and Labrador with his family. The business is based in St. John's and employs 40 staff in the city, with offices across Canada. Bluedrop has secured e-learning contracts with the US, UK, and Australian governments, as well as numerous other employers around the world.

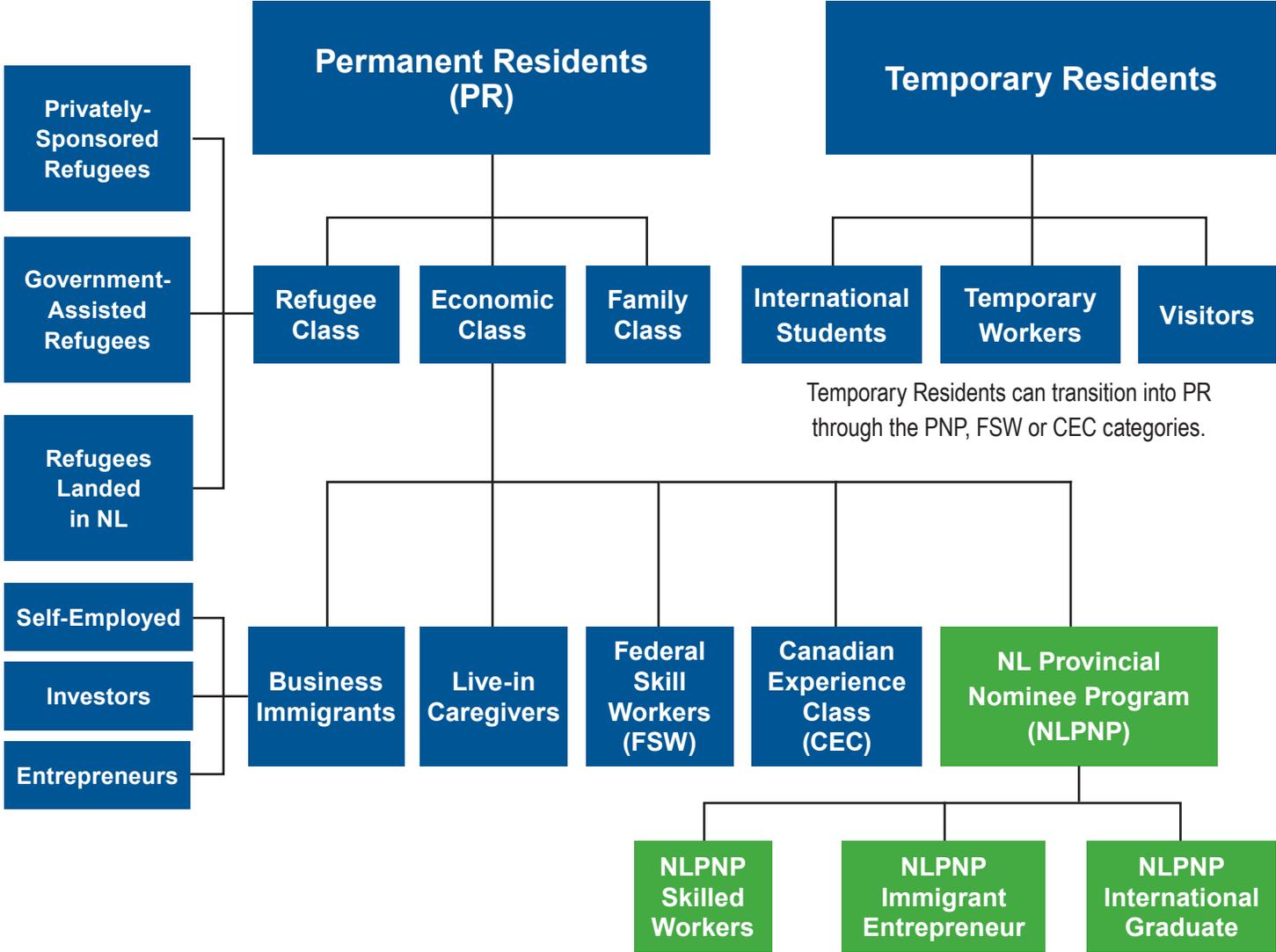
Among immigrant economic contributions are also the significant expenses associated with initial establishment and settlement in a community, all of which are important for local economic growth, i.e. renting or buying a home, car, furniture, etc. In addition, indirect services associated with immigrant settlement are also important to note, particularly as they relate to local economic development: For example, local businesses established in urban centres in Newfoundland and Labrador cater to the needs of local residents and immigrants, adding to the available goods and services, e.g. restaurants with various cuisines, deli stores selling international foods and spices, cosmetics stores with particular products, etc.

Considering the median age in the province is 44, immigrants also have the potential of moderating that increase. 87 per cent of permanent residents who moved to Newfoundland and Labrador in 2012 were under 45 years old (25-44).²⁵

One of the most important contributions of immigration is that of cultural enrichment. In a globalized world, employers are increasingly dependent on the knowledge and awareness of cultural differences, of local laws and customs that would facilitate export trade and investment. Youth today travel more than previous generations, learning about cultures, immersing themselves in different languages, experiencing different cuisines, music, and the arts. Having more culturally diverse communities in Newfoundland and Labrador will ensure that our children become aware of the richness of thought, ideas, customs, and traditions in the world around them.

Immigration in Newfoundland and Labrador spans hundreds of years. It has enriched the cultural fabric of our province, and has brought significant positive differences to our economy and society. The contributions immigrants make to our communities are substantial and key to growth in our province.

How Immigrants come to Newfoundland and Labrador



Definitions

Birth rate

The number of children born per 1,000 inhabitants.

Ex-patriate

A person who has moved away from their province.

Family-friendly policies

Public policies that improve the lives of residents and their families. These policies may include: assistance to families through employment supports; efforts to foster welcoming, vibrant, and innovative communities; actions to promote child development; measures to encourage gender equity and diversity in the workplace; supports to the family unit throughout the life course.

Fertility rate

The average number of children a woman is expected to have during the childbearing years, generally accepted as the 15-49 years. A fertility rate of 2.1 ensures that the number of children born will be higher than the number of deaths.

Immigrant

A person who resides in Canada, but was born outside of Canada; excludes temporary foreign workers, Canadian citizens born outside Canada and those with student or working visas.

Labour productivity

The amount of goods produced by a single worker in a given amount of time.

Mean age

The sum of ages of all persons, divided by the total number of persons. Also known as average age

Median age

The age at which the two halves of the population are either older or younger.

Natural increase

The balance between the number of births and deaths. If there are more births than deaths, there is positive natural increase, whereas if a population has more deaths than births, then there is negative natural increase.

Temporary Foreign Worker

A foreign worker who is contracted to work for a given employer, in a given position, for a temporary, set period of time.

Acronyms

PPGS

Provincial Population Growth Strategy

SLID

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

TFWs

Temporary Foreign Workers

LMO

Labour Market Opinion

NLPNP/PNP

Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Nominee Program

MCP

Medical Care Plan

CMA

Census Metropolitan Area

1. These findings are based on a Provincial Nominee Program retention rate evaluation conducted by Citizenship and Immigration Canada for 2000-2008.
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3. Statistics Canada. Rural Youth: Stayers, Leavers, and Return Migrants. Richard Dupuy, Francine Mayer, and Rene Morissette. 2000. Retrieved at: www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11f0019m/00152/4193592-eng.pdf
4. Ibid.
5. Conference Board of Canada. Provincial Outlook 2013 – Long-term Economic Forecast: Economic Performance and Trends, 2013.
6. The Statistics Canada definition of immigrant is as follows: "Persons residing in Canada who were born outside of Canada, excluding temporary foreign workers, Canadian citizens born outside Canada and those with student or working visas."
7. Statistics Canada. Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, p. 68, 2012.
8. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Economic Impact of International Education in Canada: Final Report, Roslyn Kunin and Associates, July 2009.
9. Prior to this change, TFWs could receive up to 15 per cent less in wages than the local workers.
10. Chamie, Joseph. The Choice: More Immigrants or Fewer Citizens, Yale Global Online, 4 March, 2013. Retrieved at: www.yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/choice-more-immigrants-or-fewer-citizens
11. Family-friendly policies represent those public policies that improve the lives of residents and their families. These policies may include: assistance to families through employment supports; efforts to foster welcoming, vibrant, and innovative communities; actions to promote child development; measures to encourage gender equity and diversity in the workplace; and, supports to the family unit throughout the life course.
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21. Statistics Canada. "Population 15 years and over by hours spent looking after children, without pay, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census)."
22. McDonald, P. Sustaining Fertility through Public Policy: The Range of Options, pp. 424-425.
23. Ibid.
25. Locke, Wade and Scott Lynch. "A Survey of the Attitudes of Employers in Newfoundland and Labrador toward the Recruitment and Employment of New Canadians and International Workers," Harris Centre, Memorial University, 2005. Retrieved at: www.mun.ca/harriscentre/reports/research/2006/immigration_final_report.pdf
25. Office of Immigration and Multiculturalism.
26. Includes Newfoundlanders and Labradorians who have returned to the province.