



# BC-India Trade: The Story Behind the Data

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# Since the 1960s, Canada's population has increasingly diversified

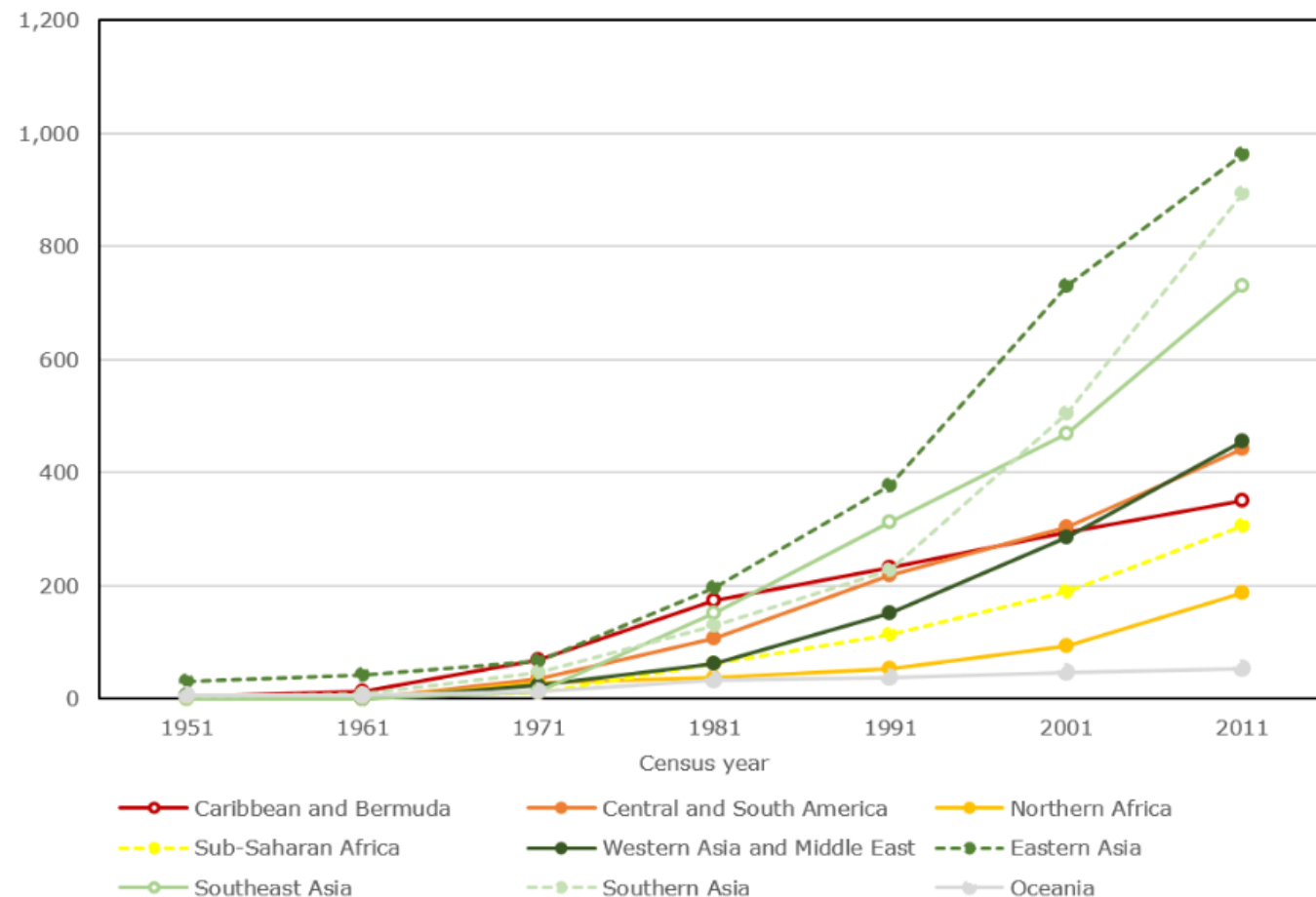
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During the first 100 years after Confederation, Canada also admitted immigrants from Asia (primarily China and Japan) and other parts of the world.

Starting in the 1960s, when major amendments were made to Canada's immigration legislation and regulations, the number of immigrants from Asia and other regions of the world started to grow.

South Asian Canadians are one of the largest racialized groups in the country, alongside Chinese Canadians.

Population (in thousands)

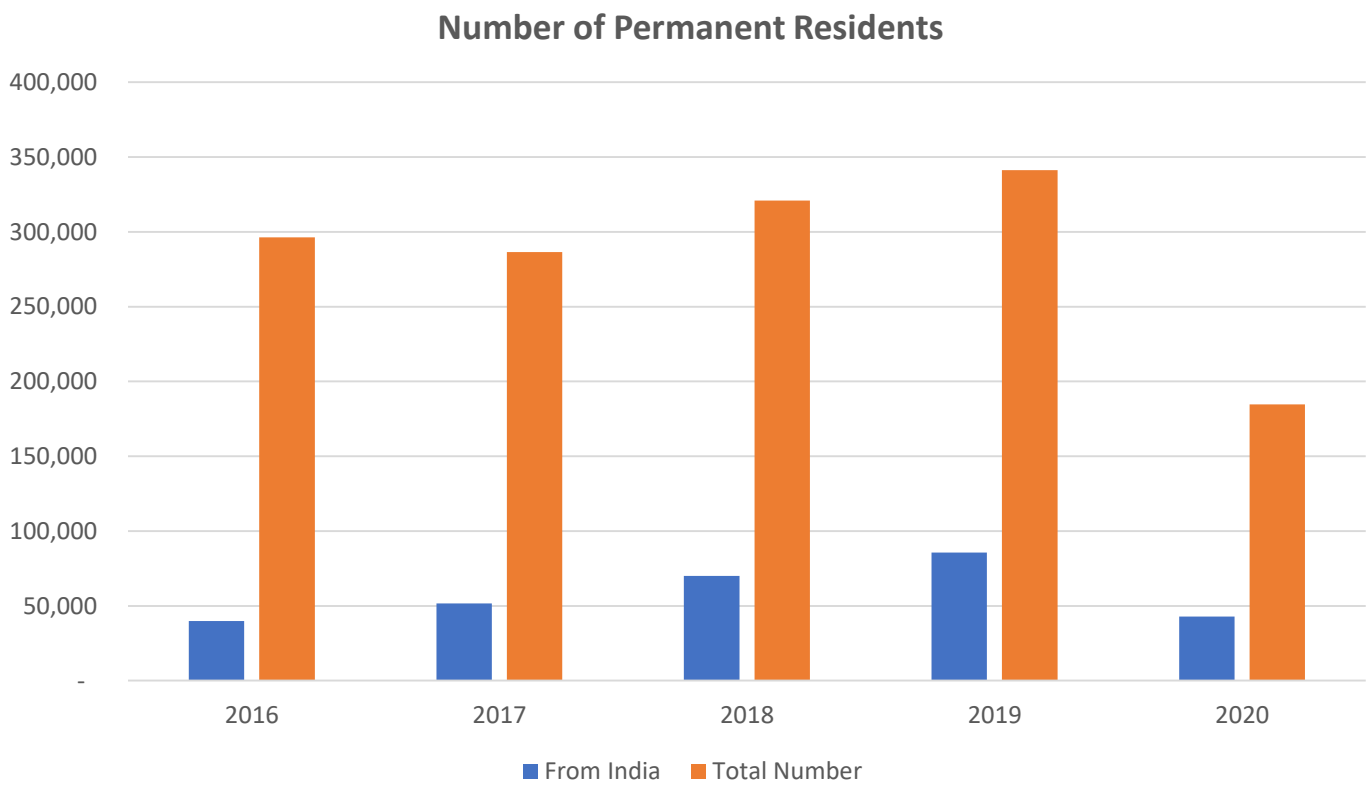


Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2001. National Household Survey, 2011.

# Immigration from India has skyrocketed in this country

The number of permanent residents from India has continued to rise over time, except in 2020 due to the pandemic.

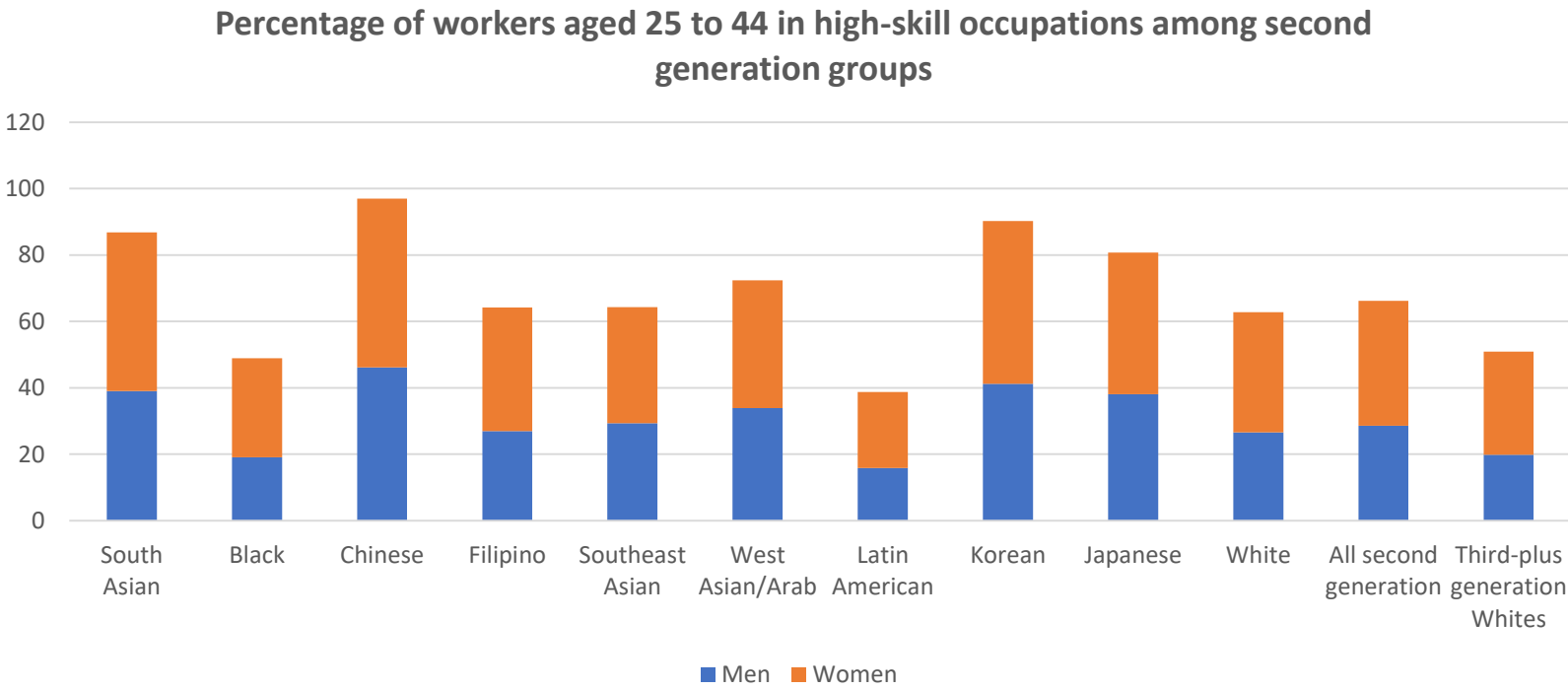
Between 2018 and 2020, Indian immigrants represented about 1 in 5 newcomers to Canada.



Source: IRCC, Chief Data Office (CDO), Permanent Residents Data

# Indian immigrants are highly skilled

About four in ten South Asians work in high-skilled occupations, which include management positions and occupations that usually require a university education.

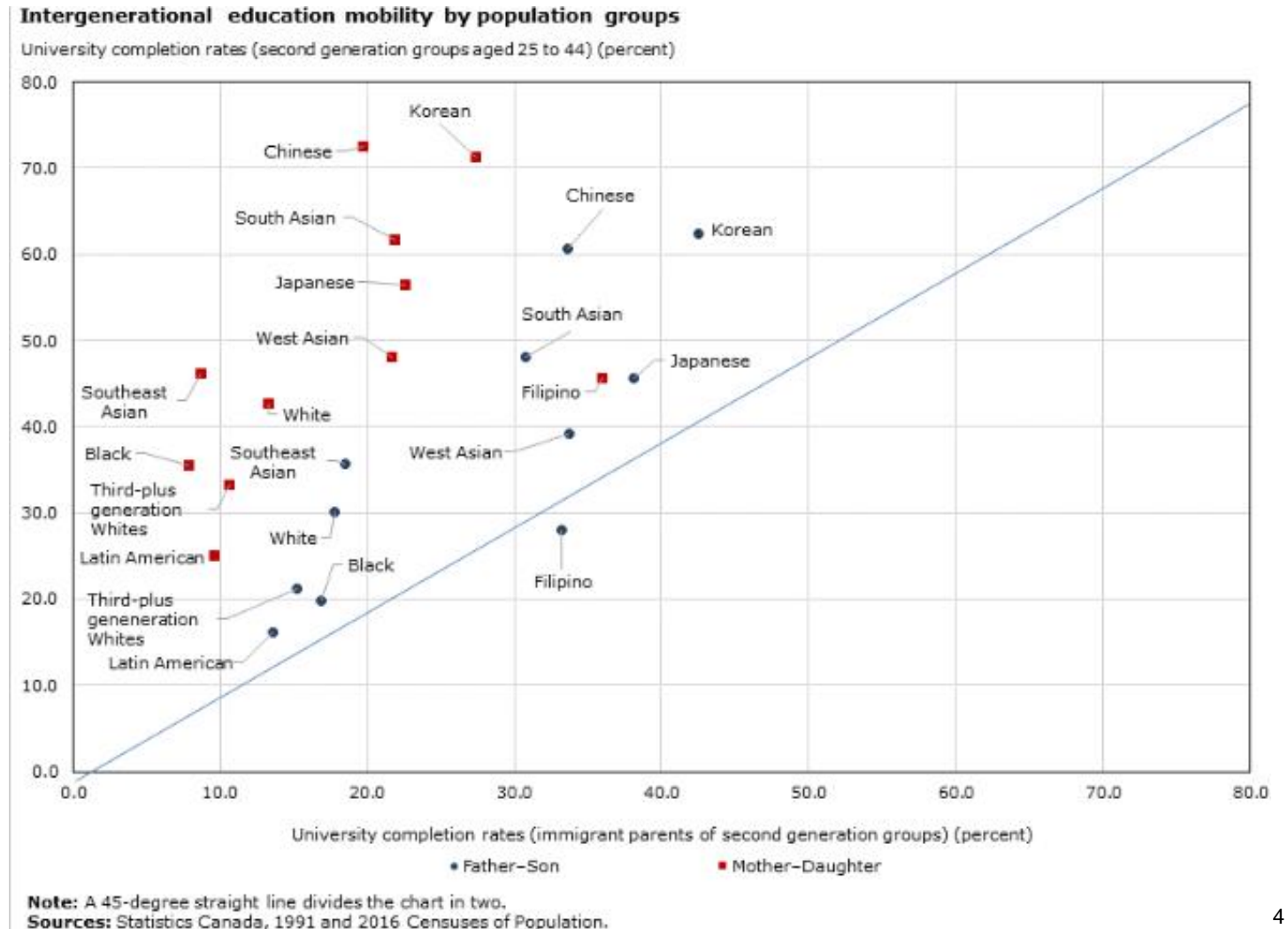


**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population (20% sample microdata file).

# Intergenerational progress in educational attainment and mobility

According to the 2016 Census, children of South Asian immigrants were more likely to obtain a postsecondary certificate or degree than children from several other second-generation groups.

Second-generation **women** attained higher university completion rates and work in greater numbers in high-skilled occupations than men.







# British Columbia has long been a hub for Indian immigrants

Many Indian immigrants settled here in the early 1900s and built the lumber industry along the Fraser River, as well as toiled in work camps on Vancouver Island and around the province.

Today, the highest concentrations of Indian newcomers to Canada still settle in B.C. and Ontario, with growing communities in Alberta and Quebec.

Within British Columbia, Surrey and Abbotsford have the most vibrant East Indian presence.

Immigrants from India accounted for 16% of Surrey’s total population and 15% of Abbotsford’s total.

Top places of birth of immigrants and recent immigrants, <sup>2</sup> British Columbia, 2016			
Place of birth	2016		
	Number	Percent	Rank
Immigrant population	1,292,675	100.0	....
China	199,990	15.5	1
India	162,645	12.6	2
United Kingdom	123,815	9.6	3
Philippines	112,100	8.7	4
Hong Kong	74,210	5.7	5
United States	57,780	4.5	6
Korea, South	41,515	3.2	7
Taiwan	38,905	3.0	8
Iran	37,160	2.9	9
Germany	35,045	2.7	10

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Focus on Geography series.

## British Columbia experienced a robust recovery in 2021

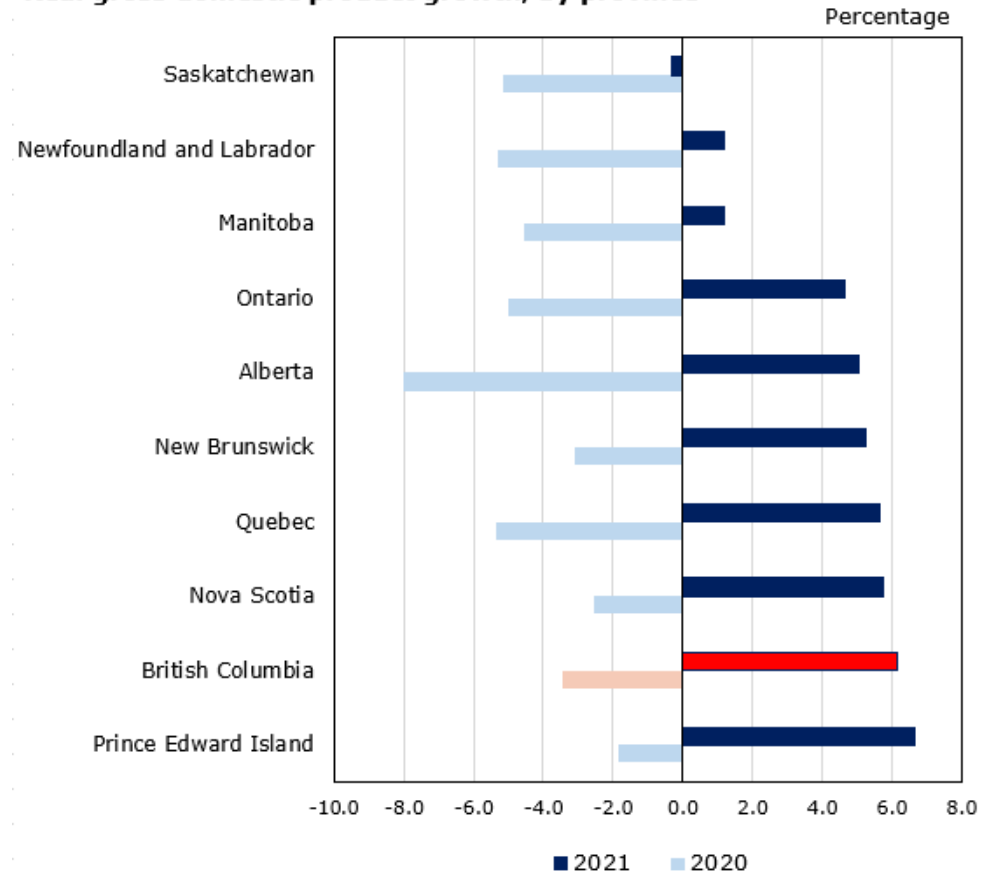
British Columbia's gross domestic product rose by **6.2% in 2021, the second largest increases among the provinces**, behind Prince Edward Island.

Surging **real estate activity led broad-based gains**, bolstered by increases in health care, professional services and mining and quarrying.

British Columbia posted the **third largest contribution to national output growth** in 2021, behind Ontario and Quebec, as the strength in real estate activity in the province outpaced Alberta's resurgence in oil and gas operations.

Economic output in British Columbia in 2021 was **2.5% percent above pre-pandemic levels**, one of only four provinces where aggregate output fully rebounded.

Real gross domestic product growth, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0402-01.

# Employment maintaining steady growth since early recovery from COVID-19 losses

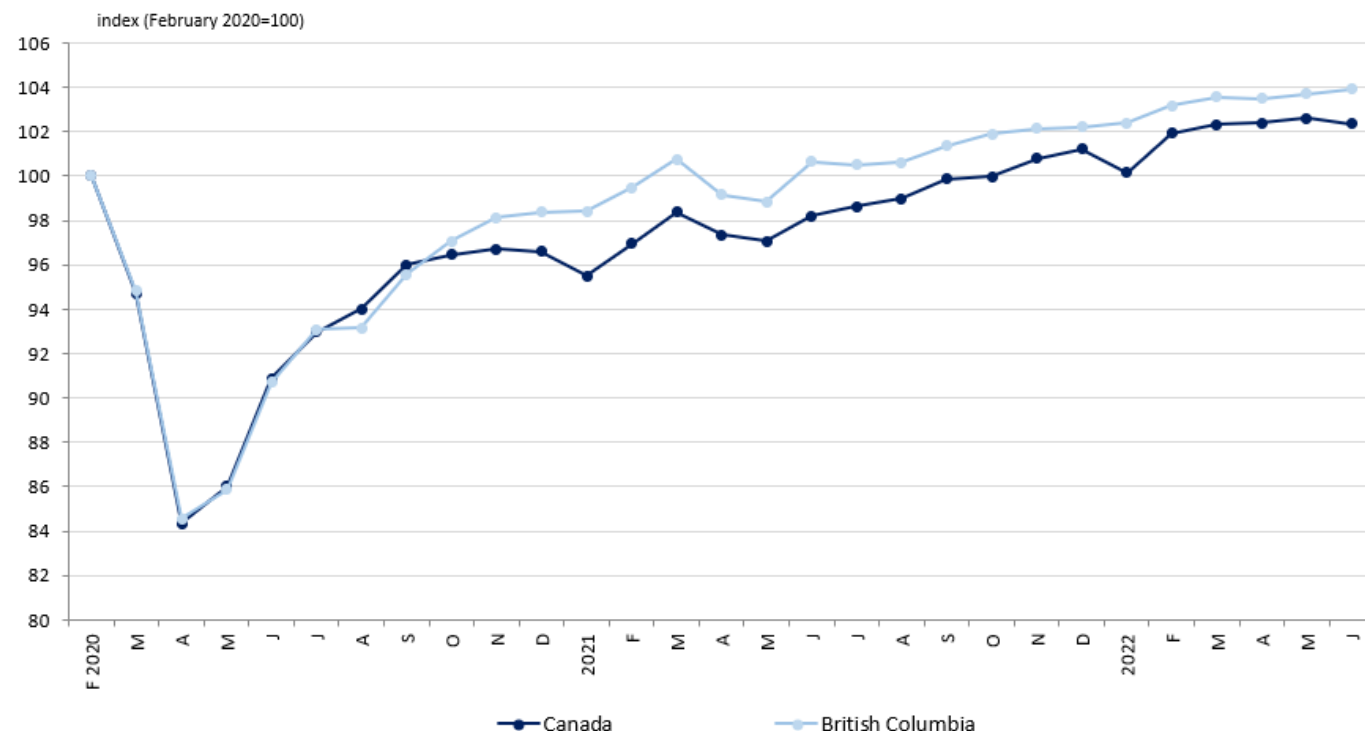
The employment losses that British Columbia experienced early in the pandemic were proportionally similar to those reported nationally.

British Columbia was the **first province where employment recovered to pre-COVID levels**, briefly surpassing it in March 2021, before recovering again in June 2021. Canada as a whole did not surpass its pre-COVID employment level until September 2021.

Since June of last year, total employment in British Columbia has grown steadily.

Prior to the pandemic, British Columbia's unemployment rate was 5.2%; it currently sits at 4.6%.

Total employment recovery since the onset of COVID-19



Sources: Statistics Canada table 14-10-0287-01.



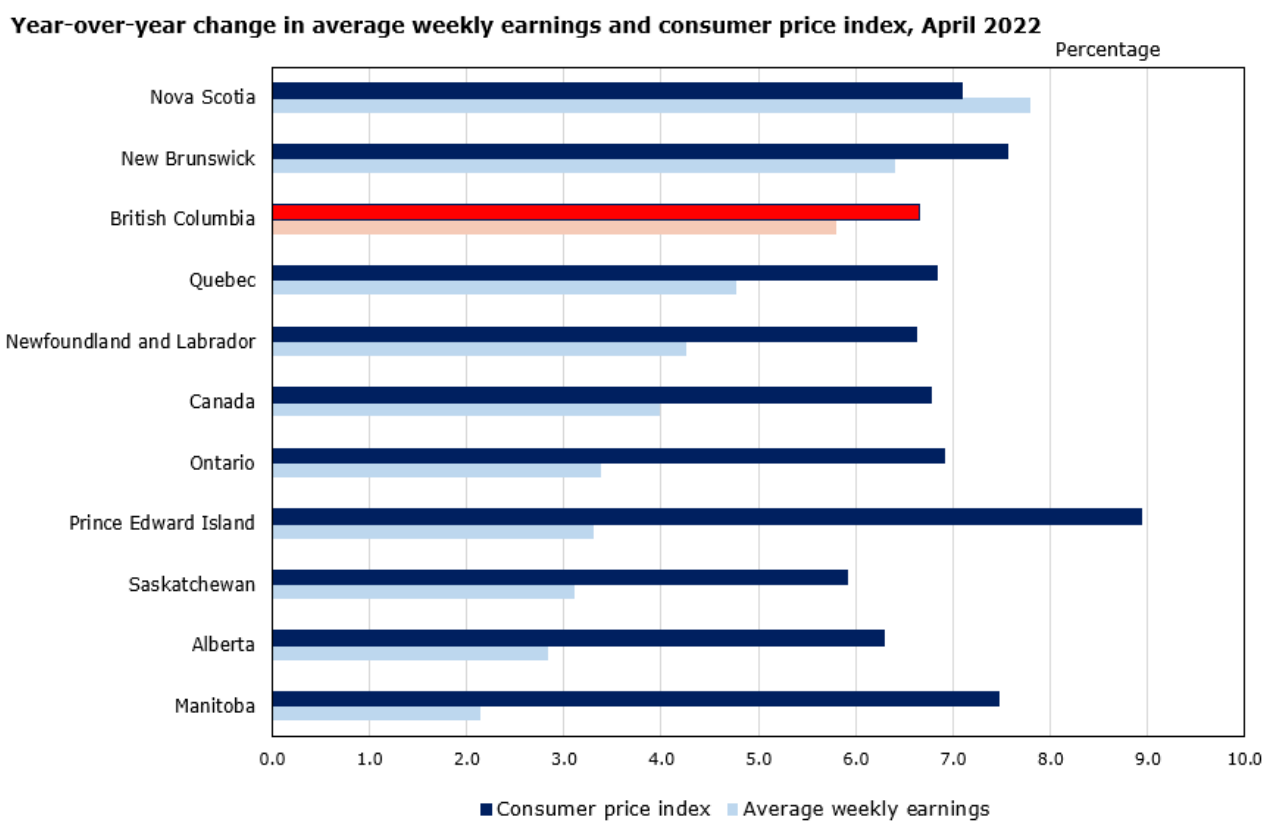
# Average earnings in B.C. more closely parallel growth in consumer prices

Consumer price inflation in **British Columbia** accelerated to **8.1%** year-over-year in May. This was the largest yearly increase since November 1982 and up from **6.7%** in April.

The acceleration in May was largely due to higher prices for gasoline, which increased **by 9.9% from April**. Higher transportation and household furnishing costs further contributed to the headline increase.

Food prices and shelter costs remained elevated in May as price growth was little changed on a year-over-year basis.

While growth in payroll earnings substantially lags CPI growth nationally, the gap is less pronounced in British Columbia with **average weekly earnings, measured year-over-year, increasing by 5.8% in April**.



Source: Statistics Canada, tables 18-10-0004-01 & 14-10-0223-01.

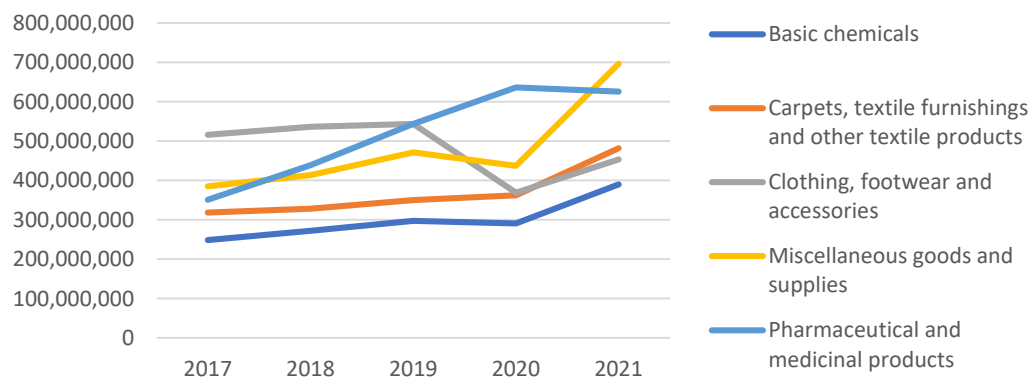
# Trade with India continues to recover from the pandemic

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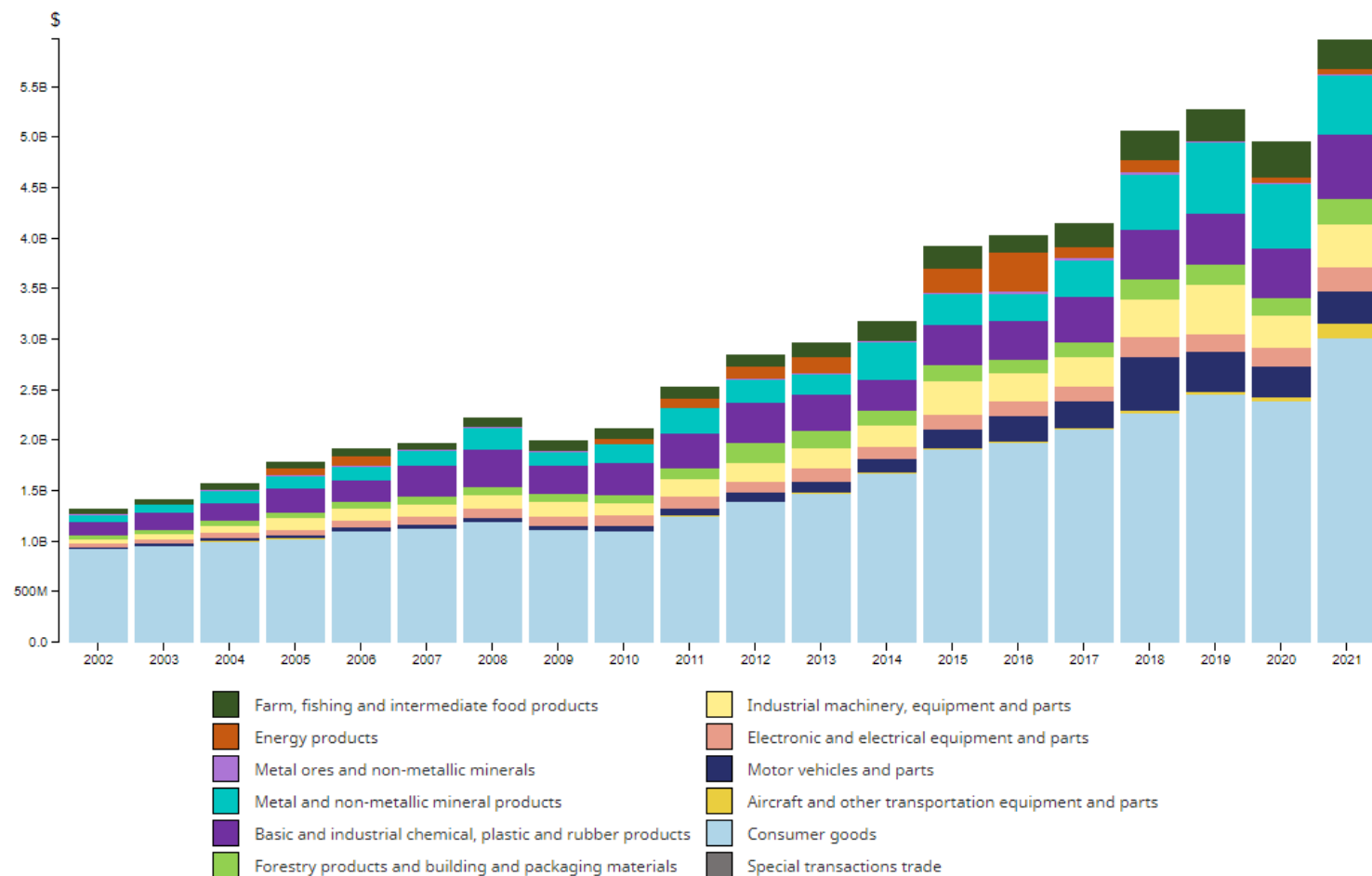
## Import of goods from India by product section, 2021

Canada's top 5 products imported from India in 2021 were basic chemicals; carpets, textile furnishings and other textile products; clothing, footwear and accessories; miscellaneous goods and supplies and pharmaceutical and medicinal products.

Trend for Canada's top 5 products imported from India in 2021



Source: Statistics Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, The International Trade Explorer, 2021

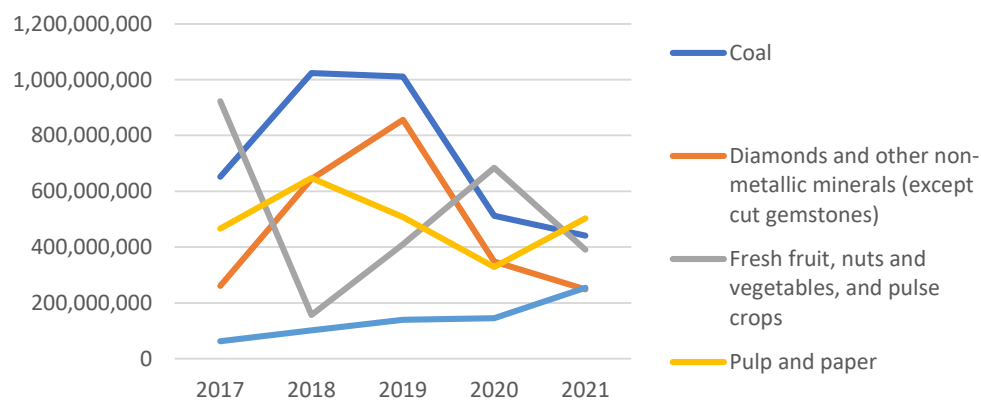
# Exports to India have fallen off substantially during the pandemic

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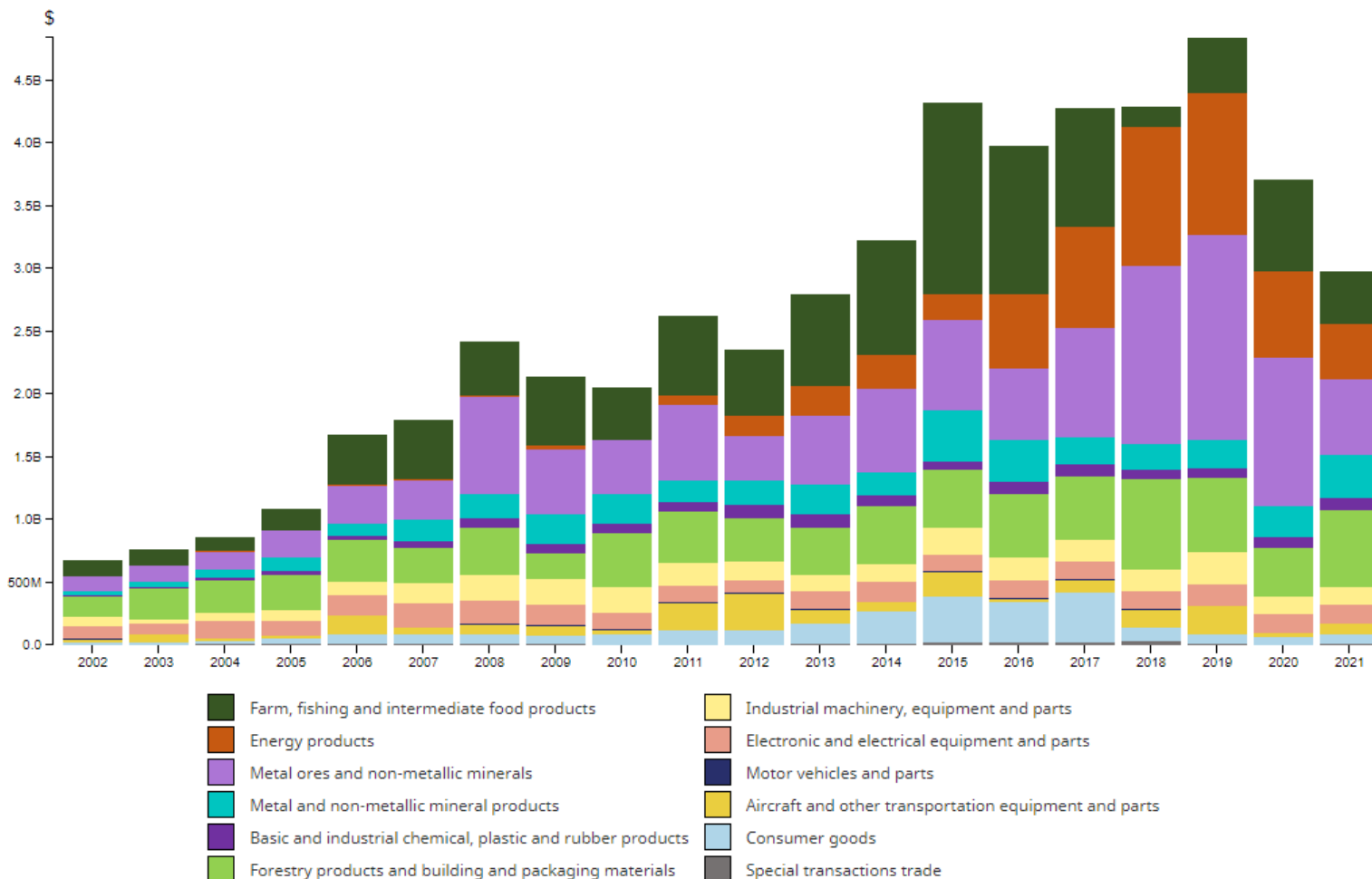
Value of export (goods) to India by product section, 2021

Canada's top 5 products exported to India in 2021 were coal; diamonds and other non-metallic minerals; fresh fruit, nuts and vegetables and pulse crops; pulp and paper and waste and scrap of metal.

Trend for Canada's top 5 products exported to India in 2021



Source: Statistics Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, The International Trade Explorer, 2021

## Canadian direct investment in India surpasses Indian investment in Canada for first time

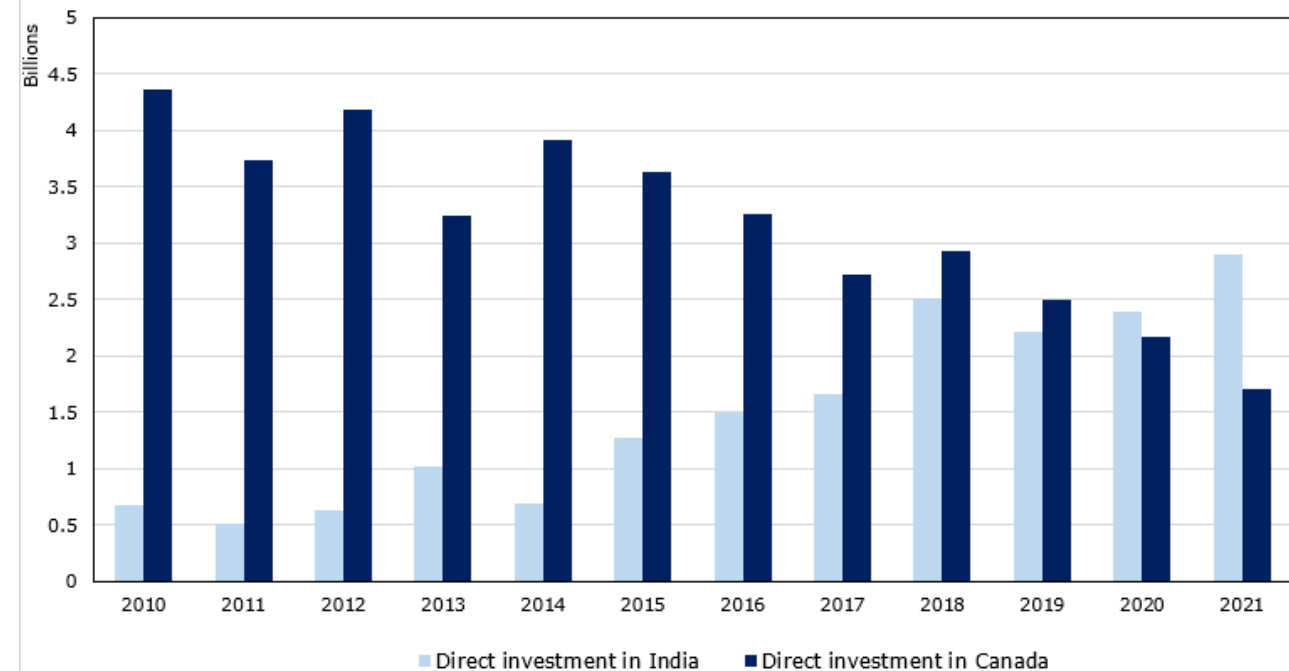
Canadian direct investment in India surpassed Indian investment in Canada for the **first time in 2020**, before net direct investment **widened to \$1.2 billion in 2021**.

Canadian direct investment in India accounted for 2.3% of Canada's direct investment position in Asia in 2021, up from 1.2% in 2010.

India's share of direct investment in **Canada has been declining steadily** over the past decade, accounting for 1.4% of all Asian direct investment in Canada, down from 6.5% in 2010.

Indian-owned multinational enterprises operating in Canada employed nearly 24,000 Canadians in 2019, an increase of about 10,000 since 2010.

Direct investment between Canada and India



Source: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0008-01.

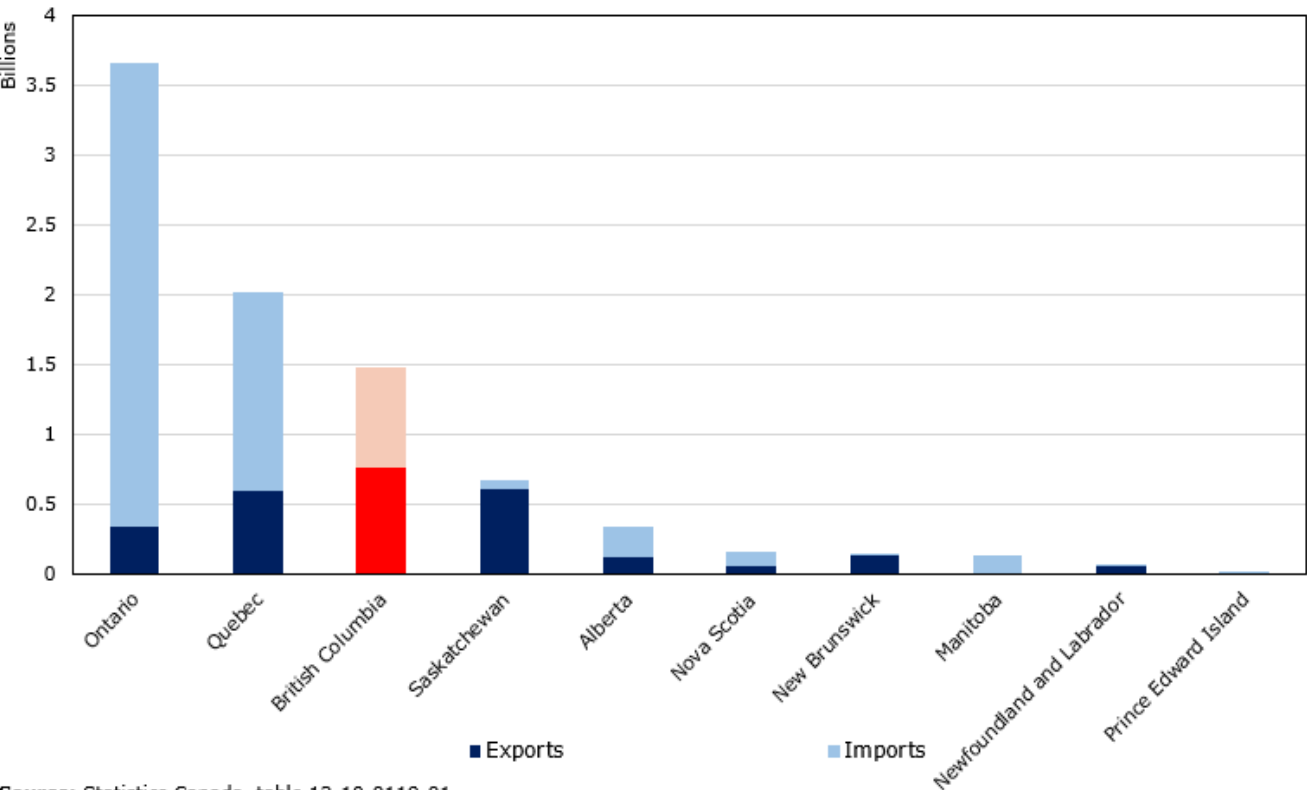
# B.C. ranked first for merchandise products destined to India

British Columbia traded \$1.5 billion in merchandise goods with India in 2021, down about 38% from pre-pandemic levels.

BC ranked first in the country with \$760 million of merchandise products destined for India in 2021, and third in the country with \$720 million in merchandise shipments from India.

Energy products represented nearly 60% of BC's merchandise exports to India, followed by metal ores and minerals, and forestry products. Over one half of the province's imports from India were consumer goods, followed by metal and mineral products and industrial machinery.

International merchandise trade with India, by province, 2021

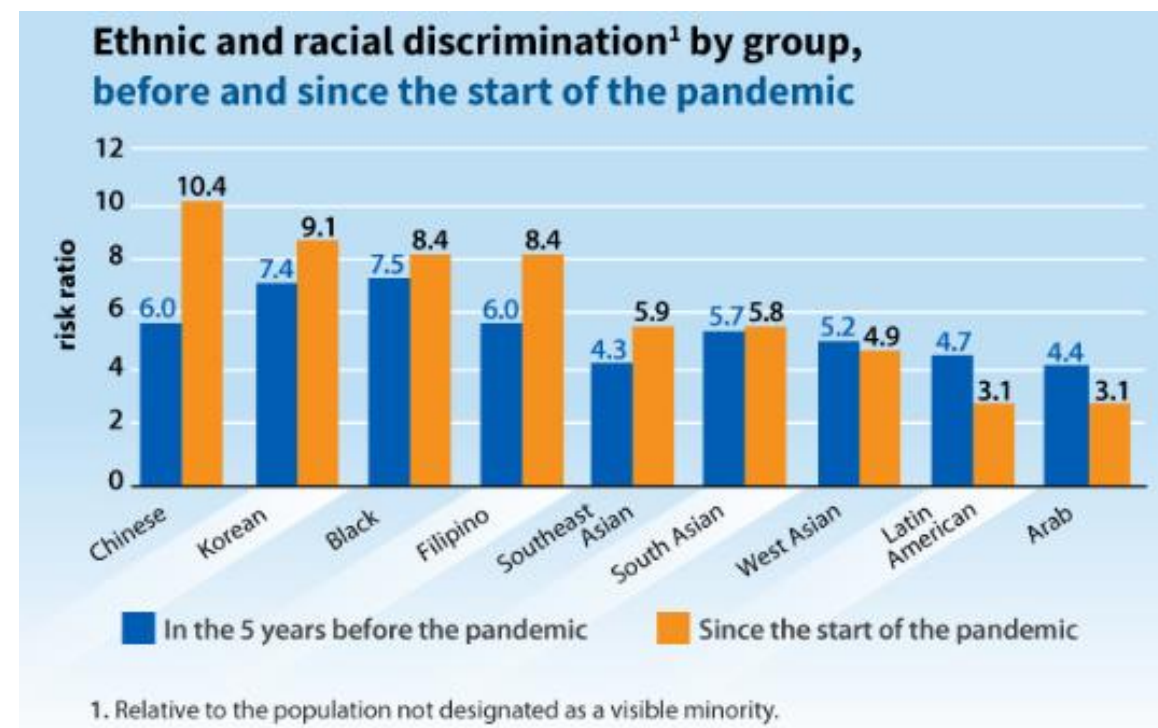


Source: Statistics Canada, table 12-10-0119-01.



# During the pandemic, the relative risk of ethnic or racial discrimination increased most among Asian groups

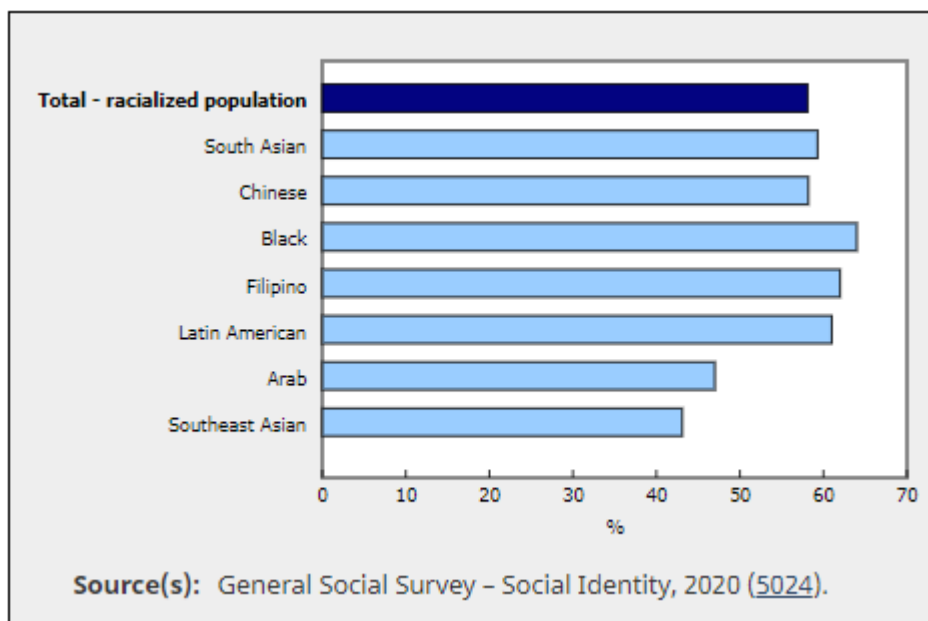
COVID-19 has led to an increased frequency of harassment and attacks based on race, ethnicity or skin colour among certain groups in Canada.



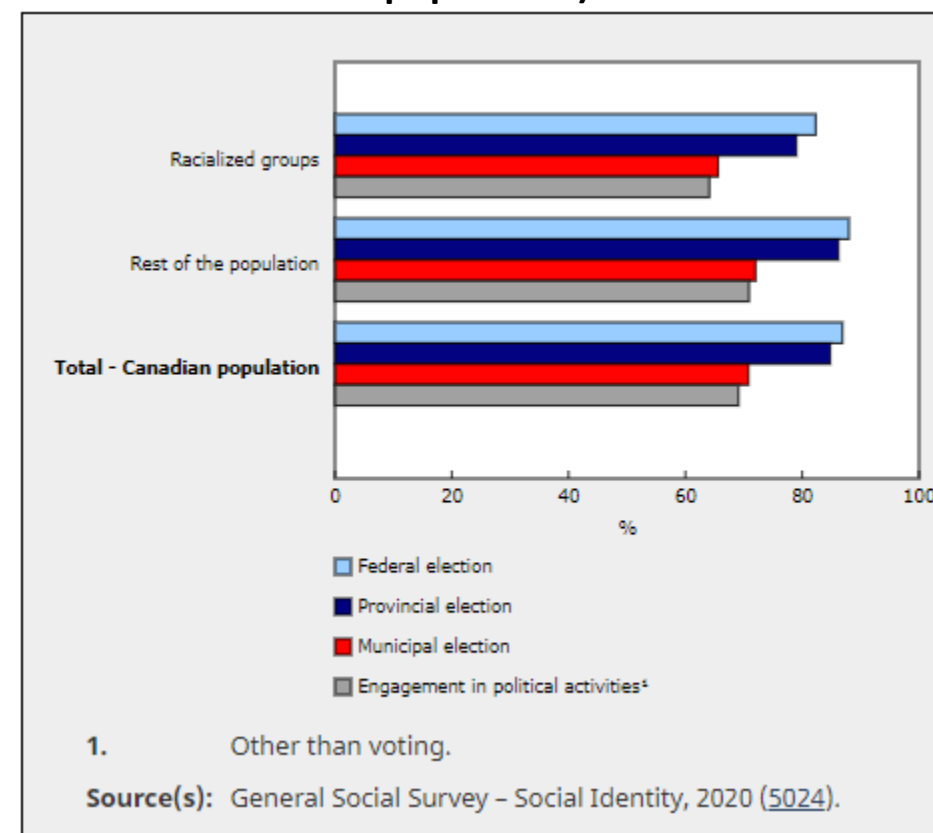
**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey – Social Identity

# South Asians continue to contribute positively to the society around them

Membership or participation in at least one group, organization or association, by racialized group, 2020



Voting in federal, provincial and municipal elections and political engagement, by group (racialized or the rest of the population)



# Indian immigrants are part of Canada's economic engine

Immigrants from India have been part of Canada's economic engine, helping the country grow and thrive through world wars and massive social changes.

Statistics Canada has been measuring these shifts and trends for more than a century, and we'll continue to provide as much helpful data and analysis as we can to support the way forward for the South Asian community.

## Canada and the World Statistics Hub – India

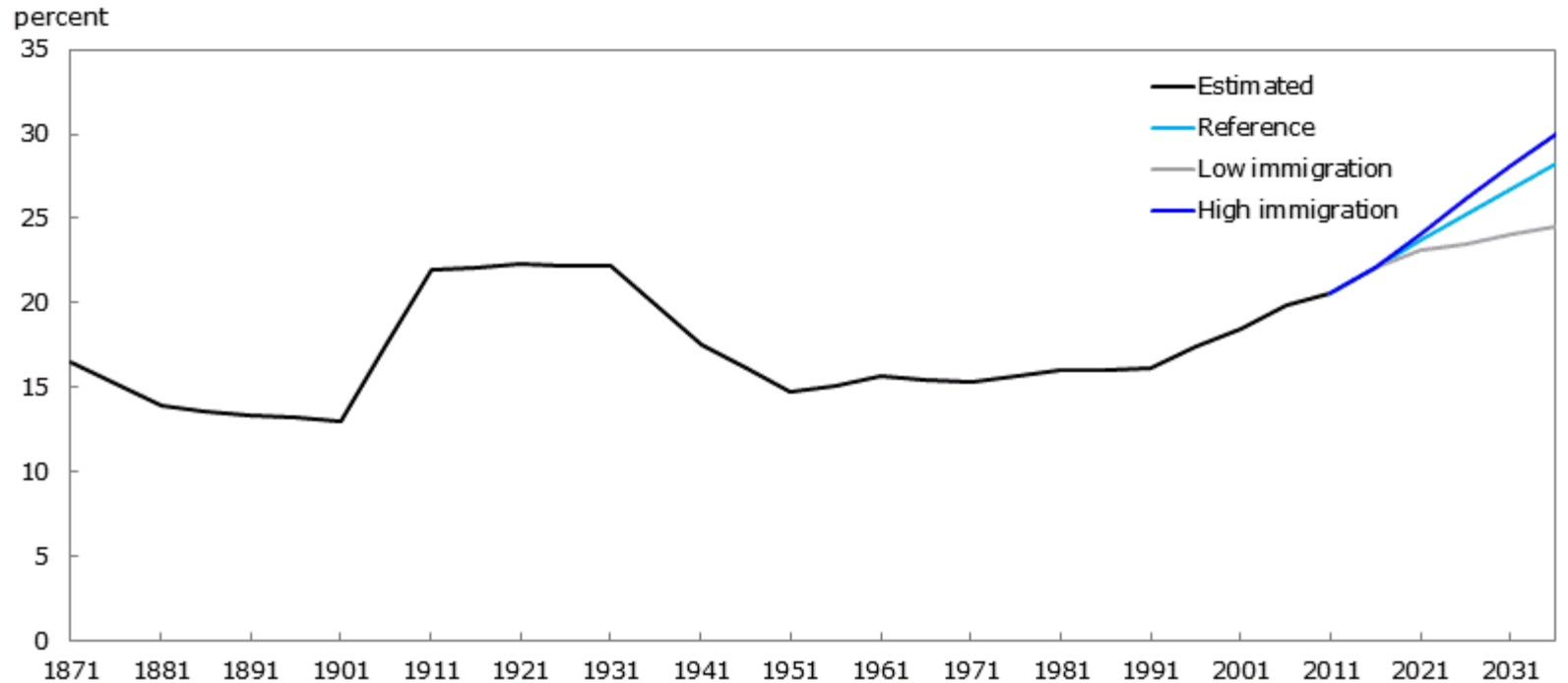


## The proportion of immigrants will continue to increase

Our projections show that immigrants could represent between 25 and 30 percent of Canada's population in 2036, up from 21 percent in 2011.

Combined with the increase in the second-generation population, nearly one in two Canadians could be an immigrant or the child of an immigrant by 2036.

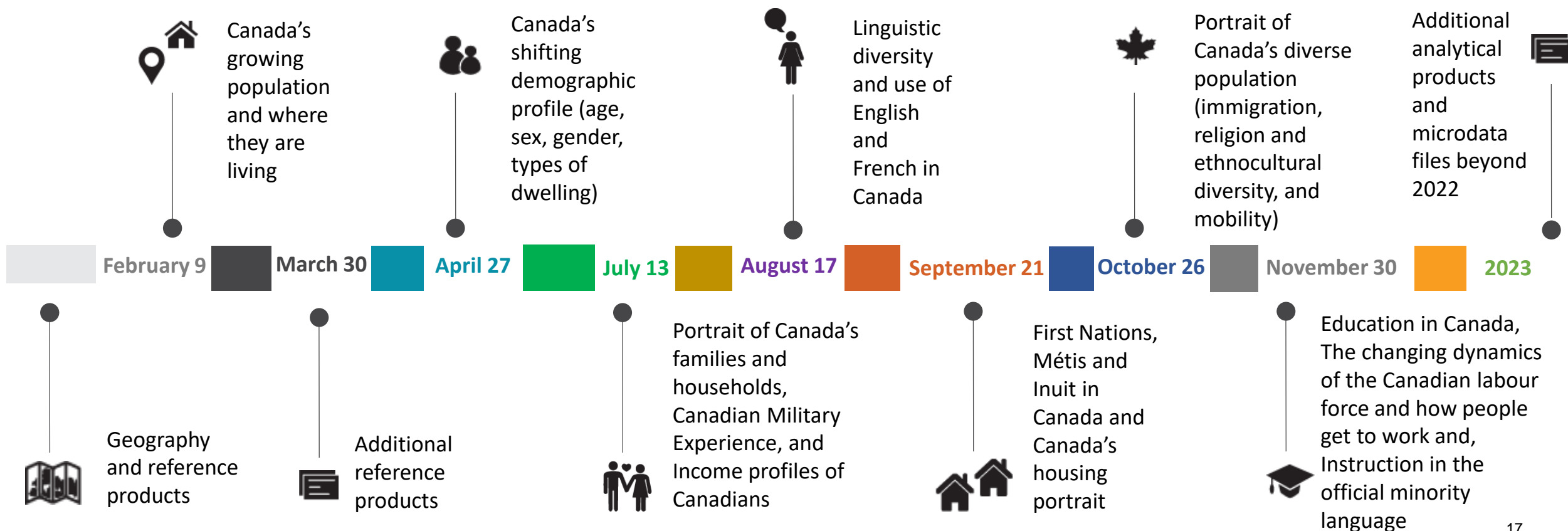
Proportion of immigrants in the population, Canada, 1871 to 2011 (estimated) and 2016 to 2036 (projected in three scenarios)



**Note:** In this figure, before 1981, the immigrant population was composed of all people born outside Canada. In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, it was composed of people who did not have Canadian citizenship at birth. Since 1991, the immigrant population has been composed of people who hold or once held landed immigrant status in Canada. As a result, it does not include non-permanent residents or Canadian citizens by birth who were born abroad.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, censuses of the population, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

# 2021 Census of Population releases





## Small Business Hub

The [Small Business Hub](#) originated in 2021 to raise awareness about how Census data can be a valuable resource for the small business community. It allows business to make decisions about operations, workforce and expansions.

It features **Spotlight Profiles** of Canadian small business owners, and provides details about how they can use statistical information for business planning purposes.

Interactive tools for users to access the latest data:

- [GeoSearch](#) tool: interactive mapping application providing a visual overview of each region in Canada at different levels of geography to explore key demographic information at a glance.
- [Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population](#): dynamic search tool that can be used to explore geographic regions of interest to develop a better understanding of potential customers in a target market area.



## Canada and the World Statistics Hub

The [Canada and the World Statistics Hub](#) brings together data on Canada's economic and financial interactions with the rest of the world from a number of Statistics Canada products and presents the information in a single interactive analytical product.

Information for 18 countries are available through the Hub and data are shown in Canadian dollars but also in the domestic currency of these countries (particularly of interest for users outside of Canada).



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# Canada and the World Statistics Hub

## Canada and the World Statistics Hub – India

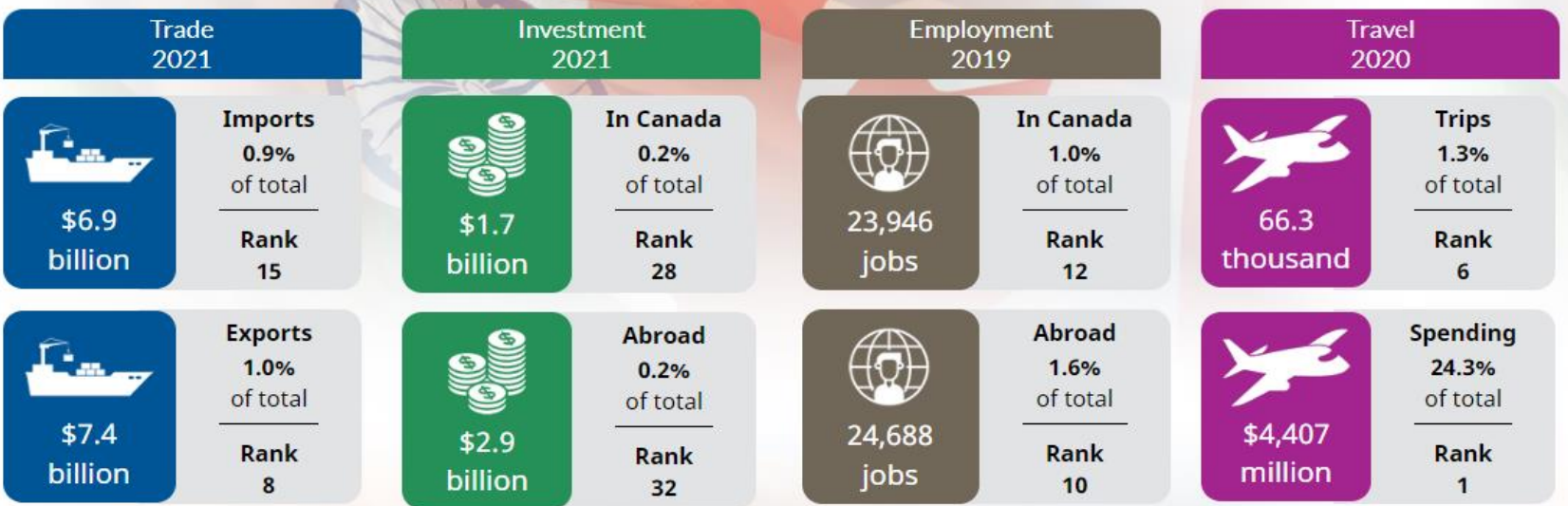
★ Useful links

- OVERVIEW
- TRADE
- INVESTMENT
- EMPLOYMENT
- TRAVEL

### Main indicators

Show dollars in: [Rates](#)

☒ CA\$
 ☐ US\$
 ☐ INR



Trade in goods and services.      Stock of foreign direct investment at book value.      Employment at foreign affiliates.      Number of trips and spending made by non-residents in Canada.

The information is presented according to four main topics: trade, investment, employment and travel in an interactive way.

The Hub is updated regularly as new data becomes available.

# Disaggregated Data Action Plan: Better data for better outcomes

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The 2021 federal budget provided:

**\$172 million**

over five years to Statistics Canada to implement a Disaggregated Data Action Plan (DDAP)

**\$36.3 million**

ongoing

## Objectives

- Supporting more **representative data** collection
- Enhancing statistics on **diverse populations**
- Supporting the government and society's efforts to address **systemic racism** and **gender discrimination**
- Bringing **fairness** and **inclusion** considerations into decision-making processes



# Disaggregated Data Action Plan: Guiding principles

Data and analyses should be disaggregated at the lowest level of population detail possible while respecting quality and confidentiality

Analysis should focus on intersectionality as opposed to binary interactions

Statistics Canada's approved standards should be used for disaggregation across all platforms

Data should be available at the lowest level of geography possible

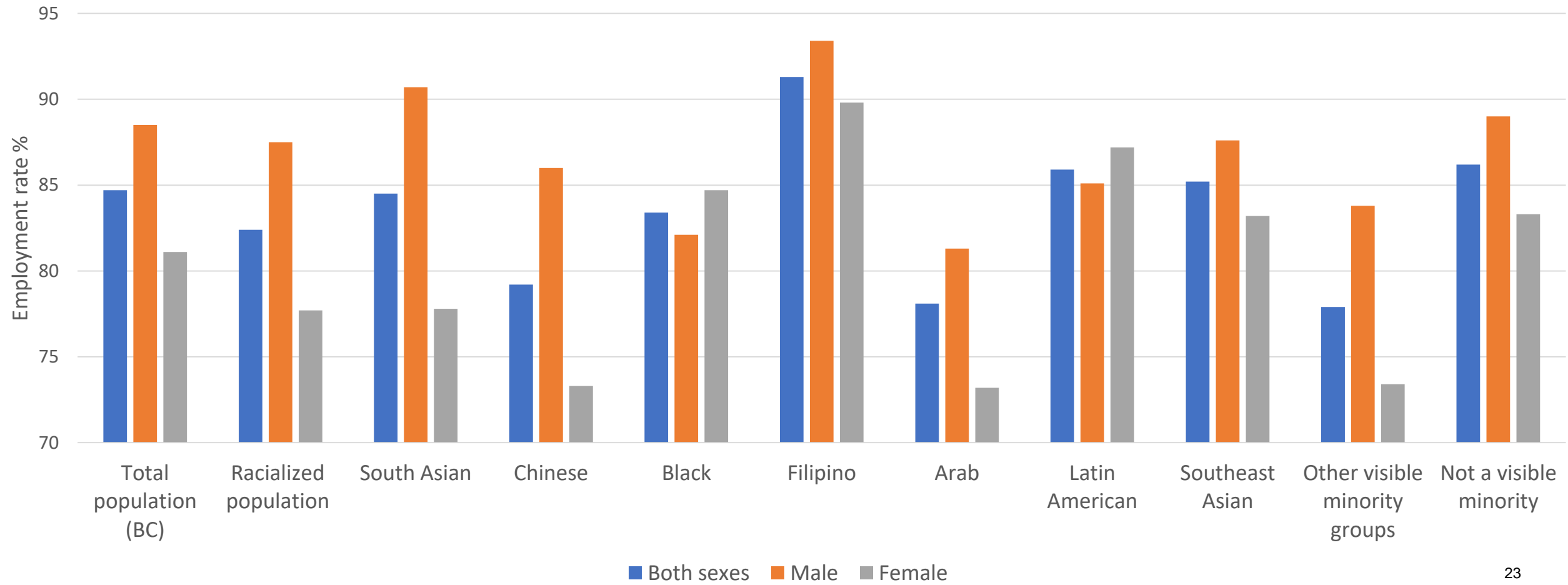
## Essential disaggregation

- Indigenous persons
- Racialized groups
- Gender
- Disability status



# Disaggregated data example: Employment rates

Employment rate in B.C. by gender in June, 2022 – Age 25-54



## Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics Hub

The [Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics Hub](#) introduces a framework to organize and access data on social inclusion for ethnocultural groups and immigrants in Canada and responds to an increased demand for statistical indicators to support evidence-based decision-making aimed at building a more equitable and inclusive society.



# Stay connected! Available resources:

- The [StatCan Website](#)
- [The Daily](#) (released at 8:30 every weekday)
- [StatsCAN Plus](#)
- [StatsCAN App](#)
- [Surveys and statistical programs](#)
- [The Data Service Centres](#)
- [My StatCan](#)

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