



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

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Immigration Canada

Socioeconomic Profiles of Immigrants in the Four Atlantic provinces - Phase II: Focus on Vibrant Communities

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Some Definitions Used in this Study

Total population:

Total residents of a community, enumerated by the population Census as either immigrants, non-immigrants, or temporary residents. In this report, the term “total population” is used interchangeably with “total residents.”

Immigrants:

All permanent residents of a community who were born outside of Canada.

Recent immigrants:

Immigrants who arrived in Canada within the five years prior to a census date. Thus, recent immigrants included in the 2001 population census are those who arrived in Canada during 1996-2001. In the 2006 census, recent immigrants are considered to be those who arrived in Canada during 2001-2006.

Non-immigrants:

All permanent residents who were born in Canada.

Temporary residents:

Those foreign-born who are living in Canada on a temporary arrangement such as temporary foreign workers living on a work visa or international students.

International students:

Those temporary residents who are living in Canada on a student visa and are enrolled in an educational institution.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this study is to analyze socioeconomic and demographic profiles of immigrants resident in vibrant communities of Atlantic Canada, i.e., communities having several economic and non-economic factors that are attractive for an immigrant to locate there. Economic factors include the presence of a dominant industry, a labour market, wages, and possibility of employment. Non-economic factors could include the presence of an immigrant community, especially from a similar ethnic background, which would play the role of an information network, thereby easing the settlement of new arrivals. Three cities (Census Metropolitan Areas), Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown, two counties (Census Divisions), Colchester and Carleton, and one village (Census Sub Division), Florenceville, are identified as vibrant communities for the purpose of this study.

This research project, conducted for Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), is one of the research activities scheduled under the Atlantic Population Table Research Work plan for the year 2007-2008. It builds on the project sponsored by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), the Rural Secretariat, the four provincial governments of Atlantic Canada, and Saint Mary's University (Akbari, et al.), which analyzed demographic and socioeconomic profiles of immigrants at provincial levels in the region. Analysis is based on 1) immigrant inflow data obtained from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) for the period 1991–2006, 2) resident immigrant data based on 2001 and 2006 censuses purchased from Statistics Canada, and 3) resident population data based on the 2001 and 2006 censuses as available on Statistics Canada's web site. Some analysis is also based on discussions held with federal and provincial government officials, community organizations and immigrant settlement agencies.

Immigrants in Halifax, Nova Scotia

Most immigrants destined to Atlantic Canada arrive in Halifax, and during 2001-2006, most came from China. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom are among the other top five source countries of immigrants. Most immigrants are young at arrival (age group 25-44) and belong to economic class. However, the percentage arriving in family class increased during 2001-2006, during which time more than half of new immigrants arrived with a university degree in hand, while during 1996-2001, about 40 percent had arrived with a university degree. The corresponding percentages for the total population remained under 25 percent during both periods.

The labour force participation rate has increased among recent arrivals, and for those arriving during 2001-2006, was closer to that of the total population. Most immigrants intending to join the labour force come as highly skilled workers (professionals and managers), which is likely a result of deliberate attempts by the provincial government and the city of Halifax to attract such immigrants to meet skill shortages. More total residents, as well as immigrants, are likely to join sales and service occupations, but more immigrants are likely to be in the combined occupational category of applied and natural sciences, education, government and religion. Service industries are major employers of all population groups, and within service industries, immigrants are more represented in education, health care and social services. Overall, immigrants in Halifax earn about 42 percent more income through employment than does the total population. Recent immigrants earn less due to their lack of Canadian experience, but earnings of those who arrived during 2001-2006 matched relatively closely those of the resident population and more so than did the earnings of those who came during the previous five-year period.

Immigrants in Saint John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

As was noted in the case of Halifax, most immigrants arriving in Saint John's during 2001-2006 also came from China. Columbia, Sudan, the US and the UK are also included among the top five source countries. In fact, China has been the top source country of immigrants to Saint John's during the 1991-1995 period and most of these new immigrants were aged 25-44 years at the time of arrival. During 2001-2006 period, a lower percentage of new arrivals fell in the 25-44 years age group, while the percentage of those aged 45-64 years doubled. This could mean that more experienced professionals have been arriving

in this city than did before. Saint John's also receives a large percentage of refugees each year, about 35% during 2001-2006. However, since the mid-1990s, immigration in economic class has increased to match the numbers in refugee class during 2001-2006. Despite receiving a larger percentage of refugees who are selected based on humanitarian grounds, the average educational attainment of immigrants in Saint John's is higher than that of the total population, probably indicating higher educational attainment of refugees.

Immigrants in Saint John's have lower labour force participation rates than its total population, but in 2006, their rates came closer to those of the total population. Also, unemployment is lower than in the total population among all immigrants but higher among recent immigrants. Most immigrants destined to labour force arrive as highly skilled workers. However, their numbers have declined since the early 1990s, while at the same time the educational attainment of new arrivals is higher. This may be explained by a larger inflow of refugees who may have university degrees in disciplines other than management sciences or natural sciences. Most immigrants are in sales and service occupations, as is also true of the total population, and are also employed in service industries. Immigrants who arrived in the past are generally found in health care and social services and in educational services occupations. This is also true for recent immigrants, but their likelihood of being employed in these industries is lower. Finally, data on employment income indicate that immigrants, both established and recent, earn a higher average income than the total population. More insight into this finding can be obtained by investigating the income distribution for each group.

Immigrants in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Most recent immigrants who arrived in Charlottetown during 2001-2006 also came from China and were in the 25-44 age group. (Other countries among the recent top five source countries list include Korea, Taiwan, Afghanistan and the UK.) However, their percentage in this prime working age group declined during 2001-2006 while increasing for those arriving in the 45-64 age group. Economic class dominates, followed by refugee class. For those arriving during 2001-2006, educational attainment was generally higher than among the total population because greater percentages arrived with a university degree and those with high school or lower education emulated the percentages among the total population. Labour force participation rates among recent immigrants increased between the two censuses to match the rate among the total population at the time of the 2006 census. Overall, the immigrant population experienced a decline in its labour force participation rate. Interestingly, the unemployment rate among recent immigrants fell below that of the total population in 2006. For all immigrants, it has been low since 2001. A rising trend in the inflow of highly skilled immigrants has been observed since 2002. About 17 percent of highly skilled immigrants are employed in management occupations and 14 percent as scientists. Service-related occupations are the most common among immigrants as are also among the total residents of Charlottetown. Industrial groups represented by agriculture and resource-based industries and by health care and social services were major employers of recent immigrants, while among overall immigrants, educational service industries are major employers. Employment among the total population is more widespread across industries, with some concentration in the retail trade. Average income among overall immigrants is higher than for the total population. In 2006, recent immigrants earned about the same on average as did the total population.

Immigrants in Colchester, Nova Scotia

About 75 percent of immigrants in Colchester who arrived during 2001-2006 were evenly divided among three source locations, namely, the United States, Europe, and China. Although South Asians formed the largest visible minority group, no recent immigrants are reported in the 2006 census to have arrived from there. The Chinese are the second largest visible minority group. In both censuses, a larger percentage of recent immigrants was in the 25-44 age group than was the total population. Also, in both censuses, educational attainment among recent immigrants was higher than among the total population. Between the two censuses, the labour force participation rate fell for overall immigrants but rose for recent immigrants (to match that of the total population in 2006), while that for the total population was

unchanged. The unemployment rate among overall immigrants was lower than that among total residents. (Unemployment rate data for recent immigrants are not available.) As in other places, most residents in all groups are involved in service occupations; however, a larger percentage of immigrants work in management occupations and as scientists compared to the total population. Health care and social services are major employers among the overall immigrant population, while for those arriving during 2001-2006, major employers were the following two industrial groups who hired them in equal numbers: 1) agriculture and other resource-based industries and 2) wholesale trade and retail trade. On the other hand, manufacturing and retail trade industries are more common employers of total residents in Colchester. The average employment income of recent immigrants resident in Colchester was higher than that of the total residents at the time of the 2006 census, and for immigrants overall was the highest.

Immigrants in Carleton, New Brunswick

Carleton lost 2 percent of its population during 2001-2006, but its immigrant population rose by 19 percent during this period. More than 60 percent of new immigrants were aged 25-44 when the 2001 and 2006 censuses were conducted, while the total population was aging. Immigrants came from the United States, Europe, Asia and the Middle East. As in other places, educational attainment among recent immigrants rose between the two censuses and exceeded that of the resident population (of those who arrived during 2001-2006, 36 percent held a university degree.) The labour force participation rate had declined for recent immigrants by the time of the 2006 census, but their unemployment rate (4.4 percent) was significantly lower than that of those who had arrived during the previous five-year period (8.9 percent) and was also lower than that for the total population (8.6 percent). Greater percentages of immigrants are found in business, finance and administrative occupations and in trades, transport and equipment operators occupations. Sales and service occupations are the most common among the total population of Carleton. While this is also true of recent immigrants, many of them also work in occupations relating to social sciences, education, government service and religion (11.5 percent), where lower percentages of total residents also work (7.9 percent). Manufacturing industries employ the highest percentage of immigrants, followed by health care and social services. McCain Foods Ltd. is the major employer in the area, and it also owns some of the county's transportation and manufacturing industries. The average employment earnings of the immigrant population are higher than those of the total population, but recent immigrants earn less.

Immigrants in Florenceville, New Brunswick

Florenceville is a small village (population 860) in Carleton County. At the time of the 2006 census, 55 immigrants were living in Florenceville, 35 of whom arrived during 2001-2006. Among them, 25 were from India. The remaining immigrants were from the United States (10), the Caribbean and Bermuda (10), and Europe (10). About 52 percent of the village's total population and 73 percent of its immigrant population is aged 25-44. Labour force participation rates among immigrants and the total population are 72.7 percent and 70.7 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate is almost zero among immigrants aged 25 and over, which may be explained by some of the arrivals in this age category having prearranged employment offers as incentive to move to the village. The unemployment rate in the total population is 5.3 percent, much below the provincial average of 10 percent. Immigrants work as managers, scientists and agricultural workers, and their employment is evenly distributed between primary industries (agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting) and manufacturing. McCain Foods, which has its world headquarters in this village, is the main employer.

Concluding remarks

Two major conclusions of this study are as follows: 1) immigration to smaller locations in Atlantic Canada appears to be primarily job-oriented; 2) economic integration of immigrants who arrived in Halifax, Charlottetown and Colchester during 2001-2006 appears to be happening faster than of those who came during the previous five years.

Introduction

This research project, conducted for Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), is one of the research activities scheduled under the Atlantic Population Table Research Workplan for the year 2007-2008. The question of attraction to, and promotion and retention of, immigrants in Atlantic Canada has been identified as a key priority for this research. Building on the project sponsored by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), the Rural Secretariat, the four provincial governments of Atlantic Canada and Saint Mary's University on demographic and socioeconomic profiles of immigrants in all four provinces (reports available on www.atlantic.metropolis.net), this project makes use of data on annual inflows of immigrants and data on resident immigrants based on the 2001 and 2006 censuses to provide a profile of immigrants in vibrant communities of Atlantic Canada. The information provided in this report is intended for the regional and municipal immigration policy-makers, community organizations, and immigrant settlement agencies involved in designing strategies to attract and retain immigrants in smaller communities of the Atlantic region.

In Phase I of this project, the phenomenon of declining population in Atlantic Canada was highlighted. It was noted that due to out-migration and a decline in the natural component of population growth, the population in Atlantic Canada has begun to decline. This decline would have been even worse, however, had there been no immigration in the region. Six major consequences of population decline were also identified in Phase I of this project.

At present, the Atlantic region receives only around two percent of total Canadian immigrant inflows every year, while its population constitutes about 7.2 percent of national population. To prevent the decline in regional population, many initiatives are undertaken at provincial and municipal government levels, and also at community levels, to attract more immigrants to the region and also to retain them. Increasing the provincial share of annual Canadian immigrant inflows is an important component of each province's immigration strategy. Each provincial government in the region now has a separate department with the mandate to increase both the level of skilled worker immigration as a way of dealing with skill shortages, and the retention rate of annual immigrant inflows, which has been low in most Atlantic provinces since the mid-1990s. Each government is now a signatory to the Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs), federal-provincial bilateral agreements that allow each participating Canadian province to target and recruit immigrants to meet its own particular needs and who are then prioritized by CIC. The provincial governments are also collaborating regionally through the Council of Atlantic Premiers in developing promotional material, participating in overseas marketing missions, conducting research, doing credential assessment and recognition, and sharing information. Therefore, it is expected that immigration will continue to play an important role in shaping the future population growth of the region.

In this study, a vibrant community is defined as one that has features attractive to an immigrant. Several economic and non-economic factors have been identified by immigration literature that can make a community attractive for immigrants. Economic factors include the presence of a dominant industry, a labour market, wages, and the possibility of employment. Non-economic factors could include the presence of an immigrant community, especially from a similar ethnic background, which plays the role of an information network, thereby easing the settlement of new arrivals.

Three cities (Census Metropolitan Areas, CMA), including Halifax (total population: 372,858), Saint John's (total population: 100,646), and Charlottetown (total population: 32,174); two counties (Census Divisions, CD), including Colchester (total population: 50,023) and Carleton (total population: 26,632); and one village (Census Sub Division, CSD), Florenceville (total population: 876), are identified as comprising vibrant communities for immigrant attraction and retention. Their identification as vibrant communities was based on the presence of several economic and non-economic factors outlined above. Opinions on the selection of vibrant communities were also sought from officials at each of the four provincial immigration departments, community organizations and immigrant settlement agencies.

The identified vibrant communities also each have in common that 1) they are less well known outside of Canada and 2) their community organizations and local governments are actively engaged in promoting them as welcoming communities to attract and retain newcomers from abroad. Community leaders recognize the

importance of immigration in helping mitigate the effects of declining and aging population. The information they provide on the regional web sites contains separate sections on economic and cultural attractions that could interest a new immigrant planning to settle in Canada. Several programs are also held overseas by the community organizations that provide information to potential immigrants about their respective community. As reflected in the increasing numbers of immigrant inflows in these communities, such promotional activities have begun to show results.

Methodology and sources of data

The analysis presented in this report is based primarily on descriptive tools. A distinction is made between immigrants destined for a residential community in Atlantic Canada and those who actually stayed there. Among those who stayed, separate data are also analyzed for more recent immigrants, i.e., those who arrived within five years before a population census was conducted. To facilitate comparison with the overall community population, some parts of the analysis also use data on total population (which comprises of all permanent residents including non-immigrants and immigrants), whose averages represent original residents or non-immigrants because of the small proportion of immigrants in each community's total population.

Immigrant inflow data are analyzed for the period 1991-2006 to assess any long-term trends. These data are based on special tabulations performed at CIC based on *Facts and Charts*. However, these data are only available for the three cities, i.e., Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown. Detailed immigrant inflow data for the other three communities are not available due to insufficient observations.

Analyses of resident immigrant data are based on 2001 and 2006 censuses and were purchased from Statistics Canada; these data are considered separately for overall and recent immigrants. For the village of Florenceville, separate immigrant data based on the 2001 census could not be obtained because of insufficient observations. Their numbers are also small (55 in total) in the 2006 census, but their data were obtained from Statistics Canada and are interpreted with caution. The analysis of Statistics Canada data on Florenceville is combined with information gathered through consultations with officials at the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and public presentations made by the Multicultural Association of Carleton County (MACC). In the case of Colchester County also, some information was gathered from the web site of the Colchester Regional Development Association (CORDA) and some through consultations. Following previous literature, the term "immigrant" is used in this study to refer to all foreign-born individuals who are permanent residents of Canada (temporary residents, such as temporary foreign workers, international students, or foreign diplomats, are not included in this definition). Those who arrived within the past five years of a census year are viewed as "recent immigrants" at the time of that census. Finally, data on total population resident in a community were obtained from the web site of Statistics Canada.

The report is divided into two sections and subsections. The next section, Section 2, presents some general trends of immigrant inflows in the region and in the cities of Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown. Some data on inflow of international students in these cities are also analyzed since international students are viewed as potential skilled immigrants in recent policy initiatives to expand the region's immigrant population. Detailed analyses of demographic and socioeconomic profiles of resident immigrant and total populations in all six communities are provided in Section 3.

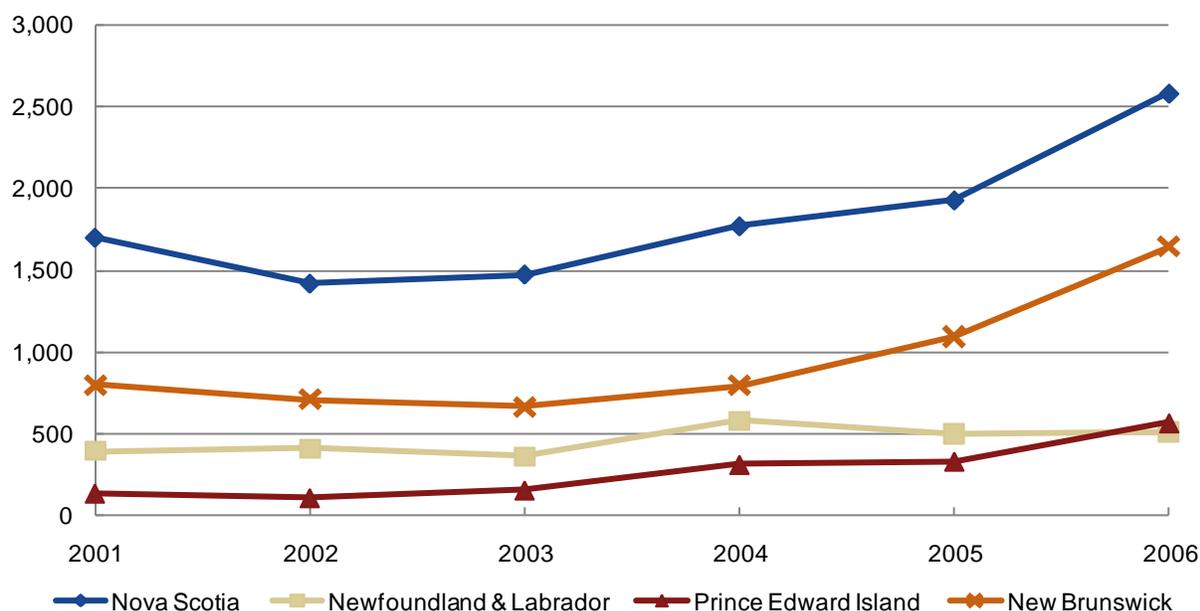
Some general trends of immigrant inflows and of international students in Atlantic Canada

In this section, immigrant inflow data are analyzed for Atlantic Canada in general and for three Atlantic cities (Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown) in particular. Data on the inflow of international students and on their resident population (stock) are also analyzed for the three cities.

Immigrant inflows in Atlantic Canada (2001-2006)

Phase I of this project analyzed data on immigrant inflows from 1981 until 2001. It was found that immigrant inflows into the region had declined in the late 1990s. More recent data, as shown in Chart 1 for the period 2001-2006, indicate that more immigrants now come to Atlantic Canada. Between 2001 and 2006, the annual immigrant inflow into the region increased by about 75 percent. The largest increase was in Prince Edward Island, where the annual inflow increased by more than four times (from 134 to 565), followed by New Brunswick, where the annual inflow more than doubled (from 798 to 1,646), Nova Scotia, where the inflow rose by about 1.52 times (from 1,700 to 2,585), and Newfoundland and Labrador, where the inflow rose by about 1.3 times (from 393 to 511). Given that the annual national inflows remained at about 250,000 during this period, larger immigrant inflows in Atlantic Canada reflect greater participation of the four provinces in the national immigration program, as was discussed in the introductory section above.

Chart 1: Immigrant inflows in Atlantic Canada by province, 2001-2006



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Immigrants' contribution to population growth in Atlantic Canada

Immigrant inflows in Atlantic Canada have helped slow population decline, and this contribution has increased in recent years. As shown in Table 1, had there been no immigration during 1996-2001, the region's population decline would have been 16.5 percent higher than the actual decline. During 2001-2006, this decline would have been 93.4 percent higher without immigration.

Table 1: Atlantic population net growth rate and contribution of recent immigrants to the growth of the provincial population, 1996-2006

Period	1996-2001	2001-2006
End of period population	2,285,729*	2,284,779
Population growth	- 23,881	- 950
Growth without immigration (1)	- 60,800	- 14,440
Recent immigrants (2) ¹	9,940	13,490
Contribution of immigration to population growth $[(2/1) \times 100]$ (%)	16.3	93.4

*Based on revised census 2001 data published by Statistics Canada.

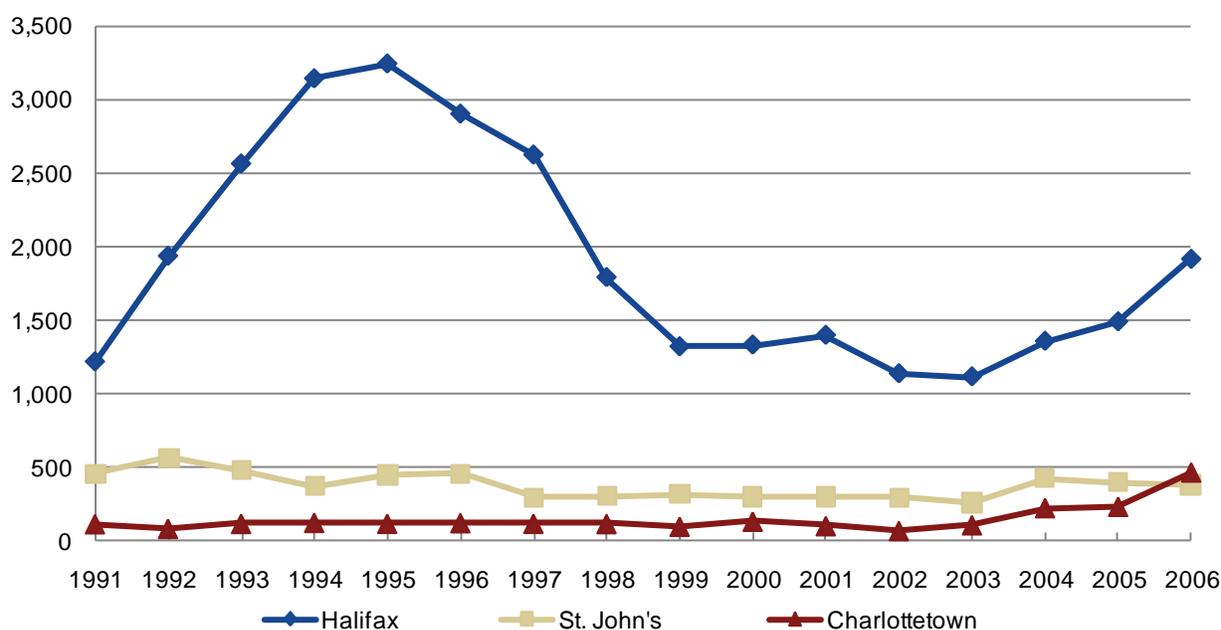
Source: Statistics Canada population censuses 2001 and 2006.

General immigration trends: Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown

Chart 2 shows that most immigrants destined to the three selected Atlantic cities go to Halifax. Halifax experienced a sudden rise in its immigrant inflows in the mid-1990s in the aftermath of the first Gulf War and also due to aggressive immigrant consultants' activities aimed at recruiting immigrants from the Middle East. However, by 1999, immigrant inflows fell back to their traditional level of about 1,200-1,500 per year. The inflows have picked up since 2003 due to deliberate attempts by provincial and city governments, community organizations and immigrant settlement agencies to attract immigrants to the province of Nova Scotia.

In Charlottetown, which received the fewest immigrants among all three cities during most of the period, inflows have risen since 2003, and in 2006, this city received more immigrants than did Saint John's. The relatively stagnant immigrant inflow in Saint John's during the last three years, despite its expanding economic activity, could be explained in part by two reasons: First, the city launched its immigration strategy only in 2006, so the effect of this strategy is not reflected in our data. Second, the city has a small population of immigrants, which is also less diverse than is found in other major cities of Canada. One would expect that the recent rise in immigrant inflows from non-European countries will have a long-term effect of further increasing inflows from those countries.

Chart 2: Immigrants (principal applicants and dependents) destined to Atlantic Canada: Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown, 1991-2006

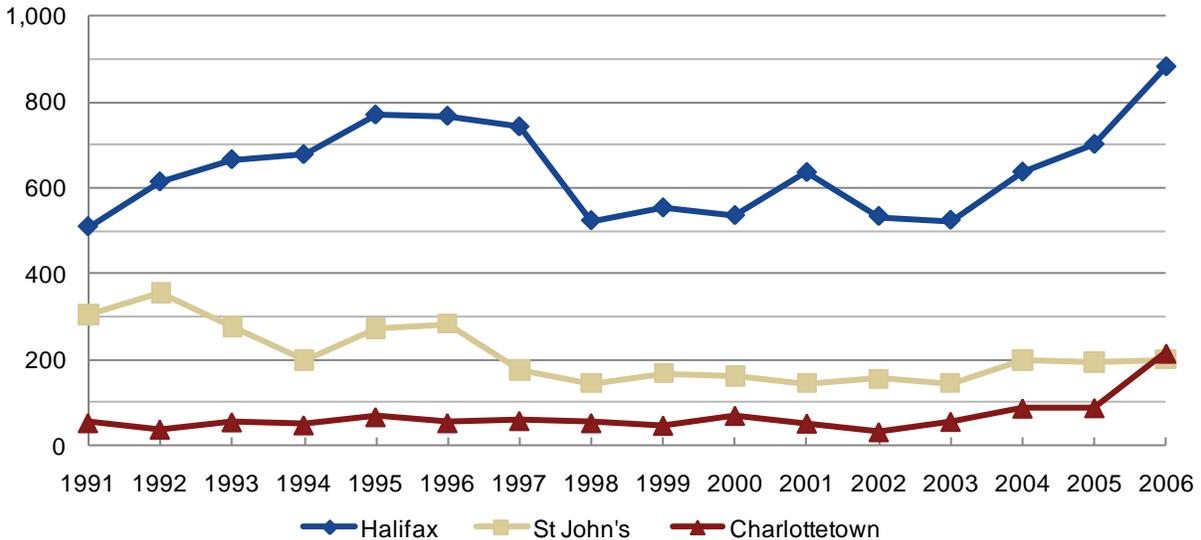


Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Immigrants destined to the labour force: Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown

Chart 3 shows that immigrants destined to the labour force follow the same trend as do all immigrants (whose trend was shown in Chart 1). This result indicates that immigration can be used as a major source of labour force growth, which has been adversely affected due to the decline in population growth in Atlantic Canada. A comparative analysis of labour force participation of immigrants and the total resident population will be provided in a later section of this report.

Chart 3: Immigrants destined to the labour force: Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown, 1991-2006



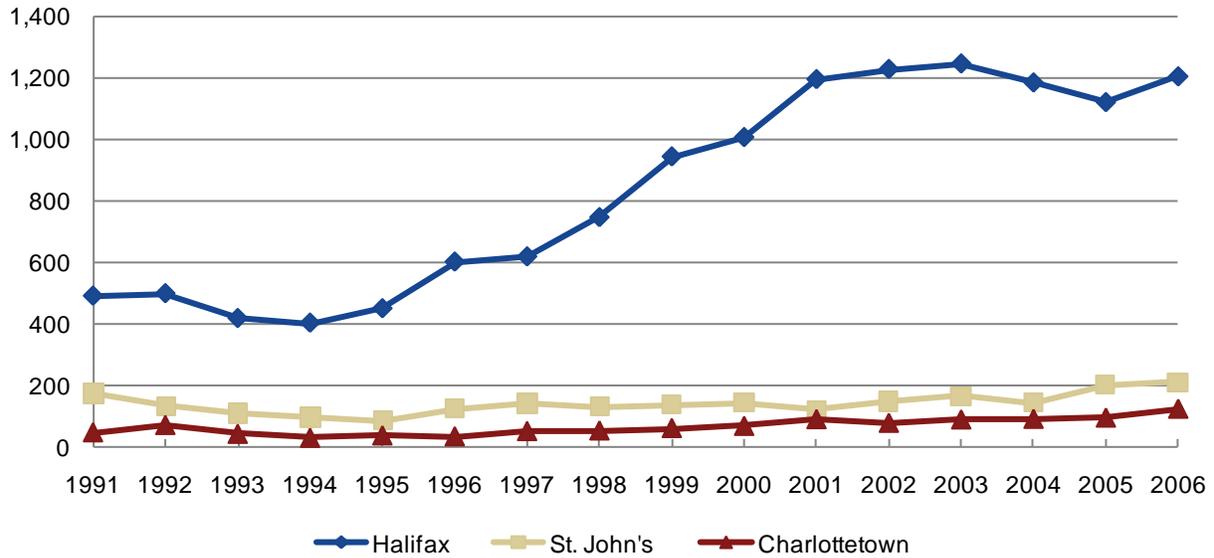
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

International Students: Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown

International students form a potential pool of highly skilled immigrants. Attracting international students and retaining them upon graduation is one of the goals of immigration strategies adopted by provincial governments in Atlantic Canada. For example, in 2007, the province of Nova Scotia added the component of “International Graduate Stream” to its Provincial Nominee Program that fast tracks the landing process for those international students who wish to stay in the province after finishing their studies. The immigration strategy launched by the province of Newfoundland and Labrador supports the efforts of post-secondary institutions and K-12 schools in attracting an increasing number of international students. Memorial University of Newfoundland is a key partner in that strategy. The province of New Brunswick has also signed an agreement with the federal government that makes it easier for foreign graduates in New Brunswick to gain an additional year of work experience in their field of study. This change is expected to help graduates who wish to apply for permanent residence status as skilled workers by providing them with additional points on the selection grid in their area of expertise. Most international students are university students.

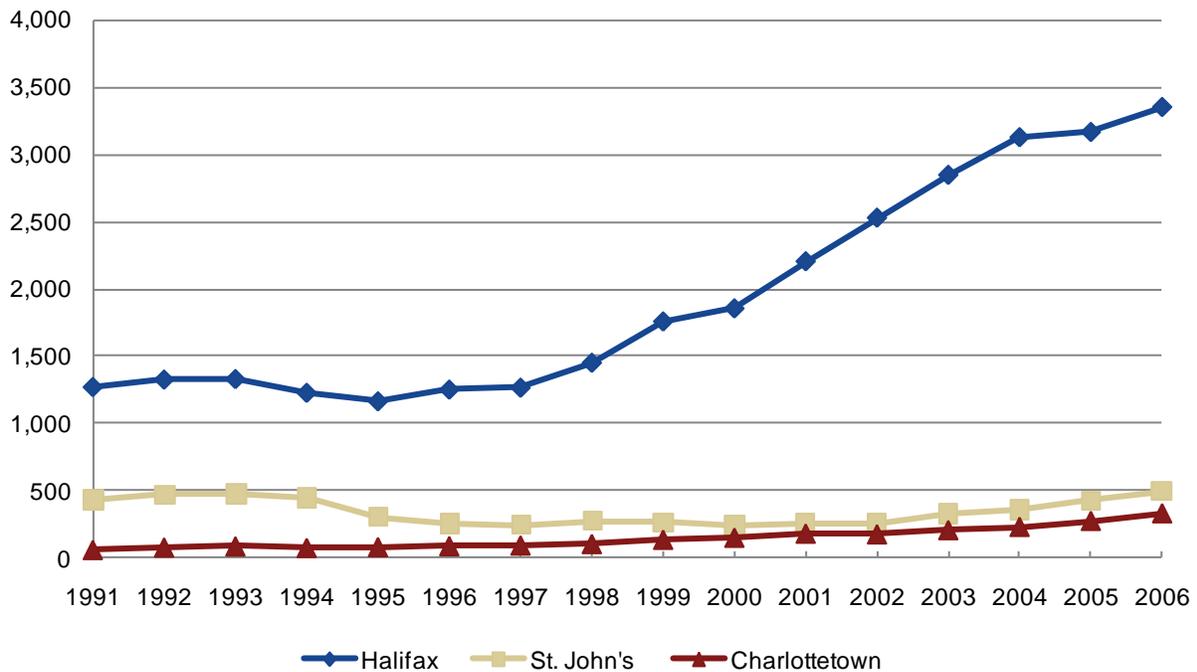
Chart 4 shows that Halifax experienced a significant growth in its annual inflow of international students during 1991-2006, while Saint John's and Charlottetown maintained their inflows at below 200 over the same period. The resident student population (stock as shown in Chart 5) has followed the same trend. One reason for the larger population of international students in Halifax is that three universities in the city actively recruit international students.

Chart 4: Annual inflow of international students: Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown, 1991-2006



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Chart 5: Stock of international students (as of 01 December): Halifax, Saint John's and Charlottetown, 1991-2006



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

As shown in Table 2, Chinese students comprise the bulk of international student inflows in the three cities, although in more recent years, the inflow of students from India and Bangladesh has increased, mostly in Saint John's. The United States has been among the top five source countries of international students in all three cities. As shown in Table 3, the international student population in Halifax, which receives the most, is also the most diverse of all three cities.

Table 2: Top five source countries of international student inflows in three Atlantic Canadian cities, 1991-2006

Cities	Rank	Periods					
		1991-1995		1996-2000		2001-2006	
		Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count
Halifax	1	U.S.A	221	Korea	330	China	1249
	2	China	164	U.S.A	296	Korea	869
	3	Hong Kong	137	Japan	262	U.S.A	421
	4	Bermuda	128	Mexico	211	Japan	383
	5	Japan	109	Brazil	118	Germany	298
St. John's	1	China	111	China	109	China	331
	2	Malaysia	56	U.S.A	91	U.S.A	71
	3	U.S.A	54	U.K.	64	India	60
	4	U.K	54	India	35	Bangladesh	58
	5	Hong Kong	33	Germany	21	Zimbabwe	13
Charlottetown	1	U.S.A	89	U.S.A	98	U.S.A	159
	2	Malaysia	36	Japan	31	Korea	57
	3	*		Korea	10	China	36
	4	*		Mexico	6	Japan	18
	5	*		France	5	Australia	11

**Data suppressed due to privacy considerations.*

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Immigrant profiles: Halifax, Saint John’s, Charlottetown, Colchester, Carleton and Florenceville

In this section, socioeconomic and demographic profiles of immigrants resident in the six Atlantic communities are presented. Factors that make them vibrant communities for immigrant attraction are discussed first. Immigrant profiles are based on 2001 and 2006 censuses. Separate profiles of the overall immigrant population and of recent immigrants, defined as those arriving within five years of a census, are provided. These profiles are also compared with the profiles of the total population of each community resident at the time of each census.

Immigrants in Halifax, Nova Scotia

Halifax is home to the largest immigrant population in the Atlantic provinces— 27,400— according to the Canadian population census of 2006. Immigrants in Halifax represent six in ten of all Nova Scotians who were born outside of Canada and include diverse ethnic communities. More than half (51.4 percent) come from Asia and the Middle East. During the period of 2001-2006, Halifax became home to 5,060 new immigrants. Most of them are employed in the service industries. Agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry and natural gas extraction are major resource industries found in the rural areas of the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM), which also offer opportunities for both unskilled and skilled immigrant workers. The majority of agriculture and forestry activity in the Halifax Regional Municipality is in the Musquodoboit Valley.

Source countries of immigrants: Halifax

While listing the top five source countries of immigrants destined for Halifax during 1991-2006, Table 3 also shows that the source country mix of immigrants in Halifax changed over the period. As noted during Phase I of the project, the change in source country mix of immigrants in Canada began in 1970s, a major reason being the 1967 abolishment of the “preferred country” clause of 1910 *Immigration Act*, that gave preference to immigrants originating in Europe (a more detailed discussion was provided in the report on Atlantic Canada written in Phase I of this project).ⁱⁱ Atlantic Canada began to experience this change only since early 1990s when there was a sudden rise in inflows destined to the province of Nova Scotia (as discussed earlier in the context of Halifax). Most immigrants in Halifax now come from China, which is also the source of most immigrants to Canada nationally.

Table 3: Top five source countries of immigrants destined for Halifax, by year, 1991-2006

Rank	1991-1995		1996-2000		2001-2006	
	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count
1	Egypt	1512	Kuwait	1469	China	682
2	Kuwait	1218	Jordan	784	Kuwait	493
3	Saudi Arabia	820	Korea	698	Saudi Arabia	374
4	Hong Kong	595	Saudi Arabia	481	U.A.E	292
5	Jordan	527	Pakistan	281	U.K	210

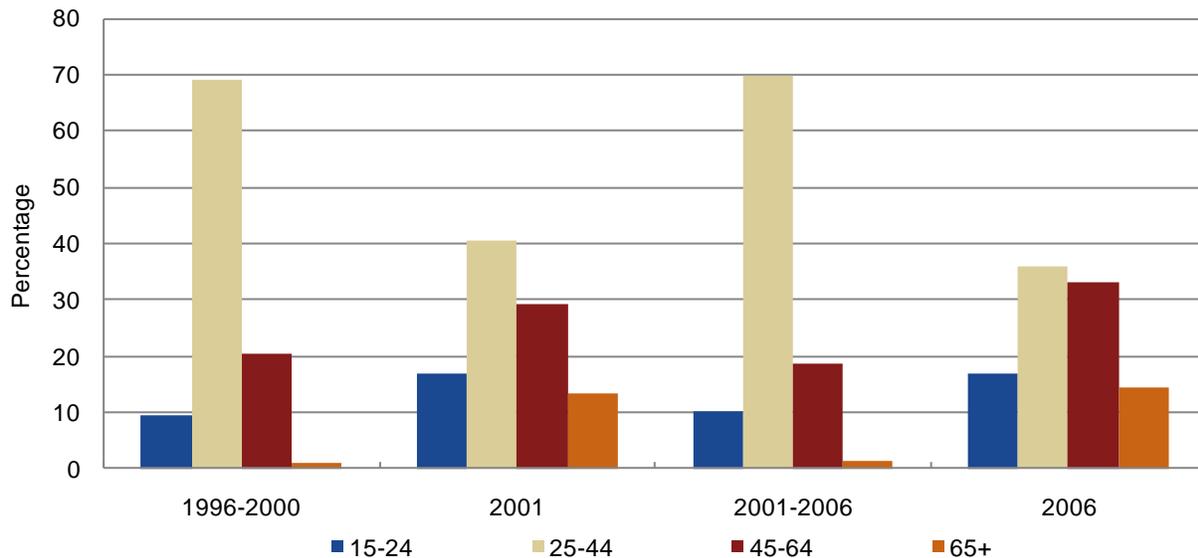
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Age distribution among new immigrants: Halifax

Most immigrants come to Canada during their prime working age (25-44). Halifax experienced a slight increase in the percentage of immigrants in this age group who arrived during 2001-2006, while the percentage of total population in this age group declined during this period (Chart 6). About 15 percent of the city’s total population was aged 65 and older in 2006, which was higher than in 2001. Chart 5 clearly shows 1) an aging trend in the total population of Halifax, 2) that immigrants are generally younger than the

total population at the time of arrival, and 3) that immigrants who arrived during 2001-2006 were generally younger than those who had arrived during the previous five-year period. That immigrants are younger than the resident population at the time of arrival is consistent with predictions of immigration economists, who view migration as a human capital investment and argue that it is the young who gain the most from migration decisions over their lifetime.

Chart 6: Age distribution among recent immigrants and the total resident population of Halifax, 2001 and 2006

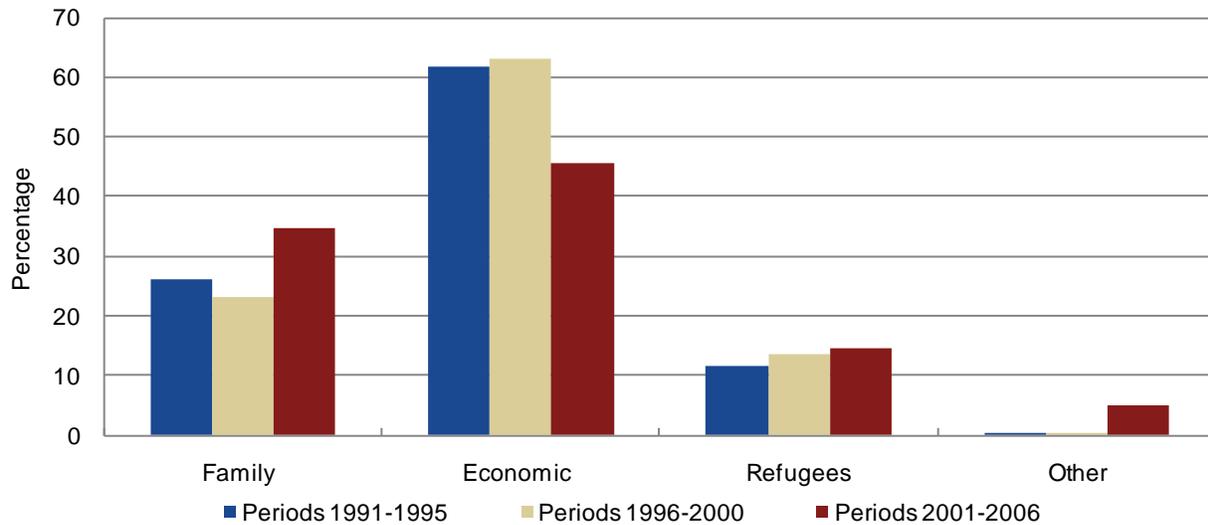


Source: Immigrant arrivals data are from: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Total population data are from the Canadian population censuses of 2001 and 2006 and are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. Recent immigrants are those who arrived within the past five years of a census year.

Immigrants by category: Halifax

Most immigrants come to Halifax as economic class immigrants. However, during 2001-2006, their percentage arriving in economic class fell, but increased in family class (Chart 7). While deliberate attempts to attract and retain immigrants aim at attracting economic class immigrants, the increased inflow of family class immigrants is a natural outcome of the presence of an immigrant community whose members arrived in the past. The city is also receiving increasing numbers of refugees, but their percentage in total inflows has remained low. We do not have data on source countries of refugees, but anecdotal evidence suggests that most recent refugees are arriving from Afghanistan, where economic and political environments are in a state of flux.

Chart 7: Immigrants destined to Halifax by category, 1991-2006

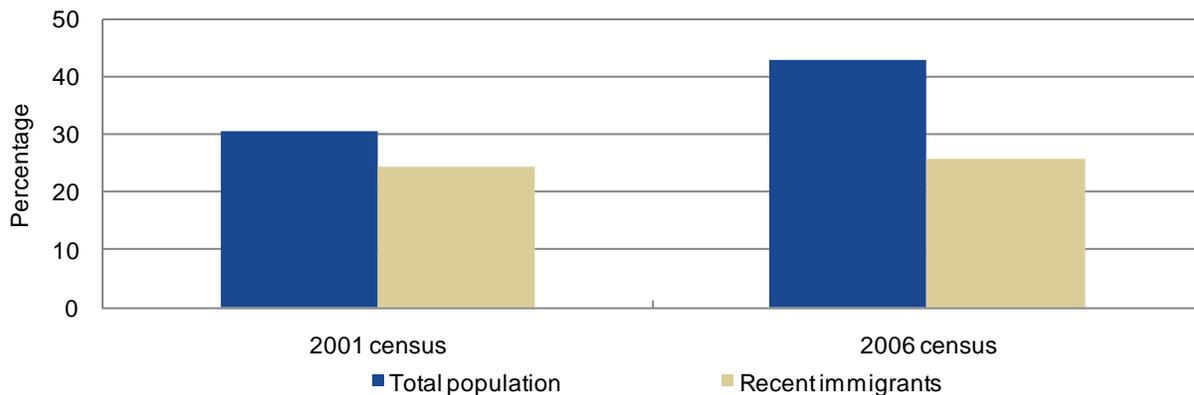


Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Education distribution among new arrivals: Halifax

As Chart 8 shows, the percentage of immigrants who arrived in Halifax during 2001-2006 with only high school or less education was lower (25.9 percent) than that for the total population resident at that time (42.9 percent). However, both populations had higher percentages in this education category than they had during the previous period (24.5 and 30.7 percent, respectively).

Chart 8: Immigrants destined to, and total population in, Halifax with high school or less education, 2001 and 2006



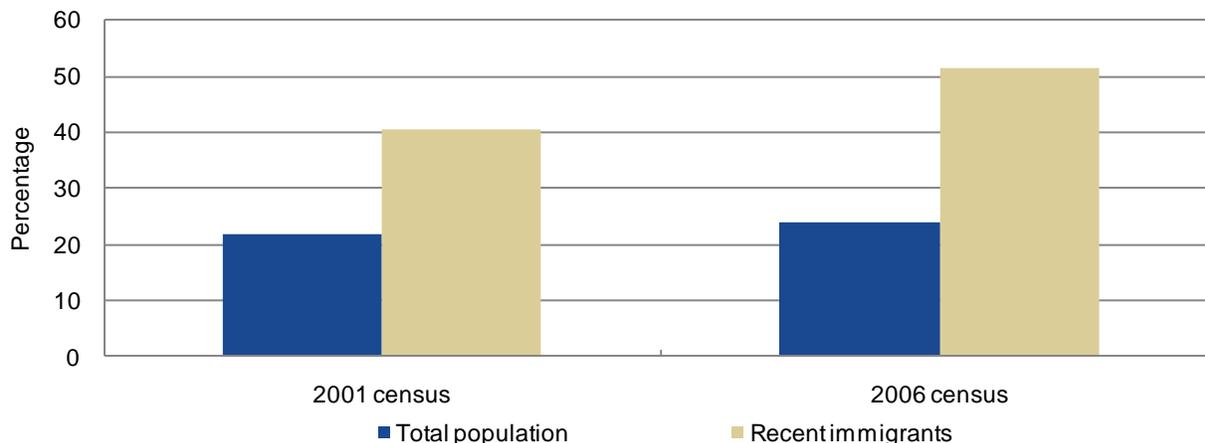
Source: Recent immigrant data are from: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Total population data are from: Canadian population censuses of 2001 and 2006 and are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

Chart 9 shows that a greater percentage of immigrants arrived in Halifax with a university degree during 2001-2006 than did during the previous five-year period. Their percentage was also higher (more than 51.5 percent) than that among the total population of Halifax (23.5 percent) at the time of arrival.

In sum, immigrants arrive in Halifax with higher educational levels than those of Canadian-born population at the time of their arrival. Education is one of predictors of economic performance. Therefore, based on the

above results, one may predict that immigrants are likely to perform better in the labour market than the total population. In the next section, we analyze labour market performance of immigrants resident in Halifax to see whether this prediction is true.

Chart 9: Immigrants destined to, and total population in, Halifax with a university degree, 2001 and 2006



Source: Recent immigrant data are from: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Total population data are from: Canadian population censuses of 2001 and 2006 and are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

Immigrants in the labour force: Halifax

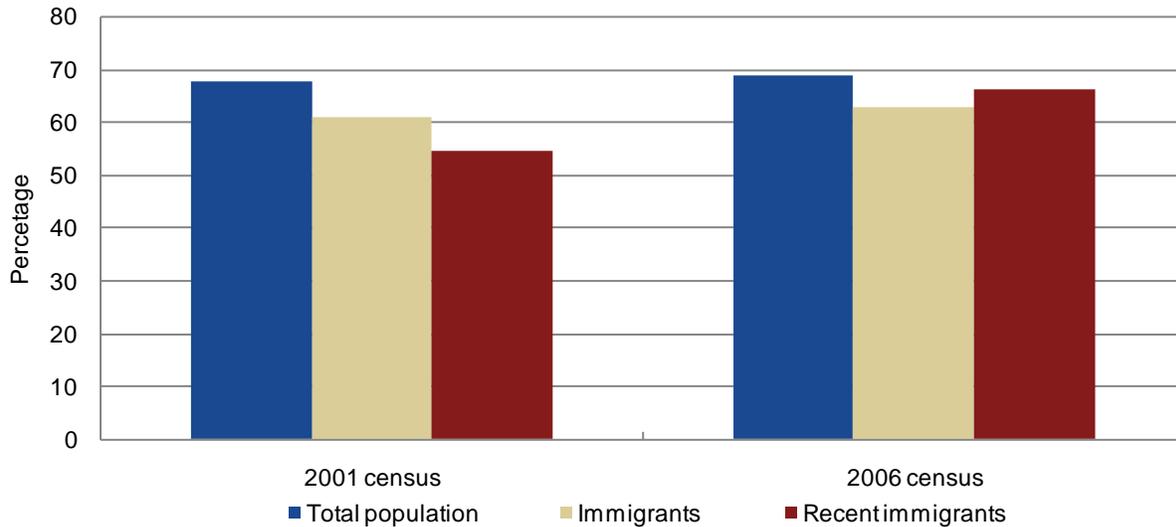
Chart 3 showed a steep rise in the flow of immigrants destined to the labour force of Halifax since 2003. We now discuss labour market characteristics and performance both of immigrants and of the total population resident in Halifax.

Labour force participation rates

The labour force participation rate provides, for each demographic group, the percentage of the total population, aged 15 and above, which is either working or seeking work. It is an indicator of the economically active component of the population.

Chart 10 shows the labour force participation rates among all immigrants and recent immigrants and compares them with the total population of Halifax in 2001 and 2006. It is observed that the labour force participation rates 1) were the highest for total population in both years, 2) rose for all three groups between the two years, and 3) rose the most for recent immigrants between the two years (from 54.6 to 66.2 percent).

Chart 10: Labour force participation rates among immigrants and the total population of Halifax, 2001 and 2006 censuses



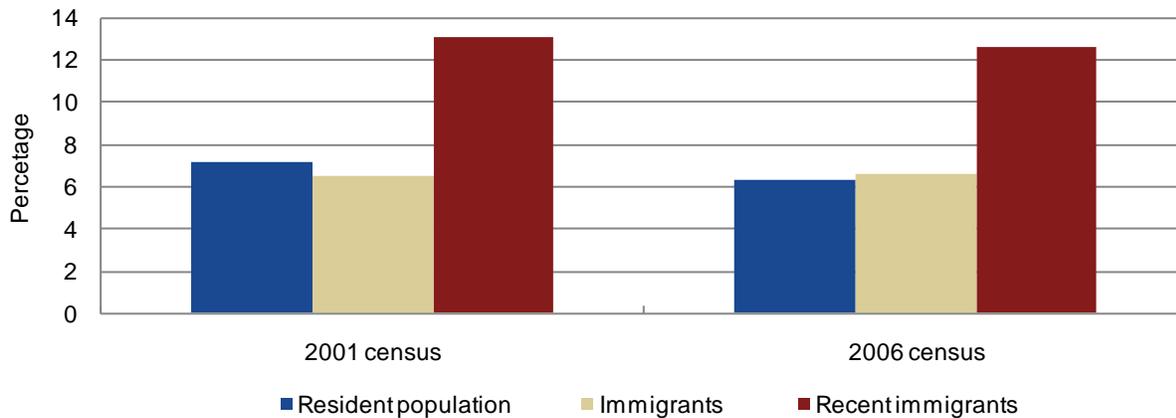
Source: Census of Canada 2001 and 2006. Total population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada’s web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Unemployment rates

The unemployment rate measures what percentage of the labour force in a group was without employment but was seeking it.

Chart 11 shows that in Halifax, the unemployment rate among the total population fell during 2001-2006 but rose among the two immigrant groups. Recent immigrants had higher unemployment rates in both censuses, possibly because 1) many of them had been in the country for a short time (some less than a year), 2) of a lack of recognition of their credentials in the local labour market, and 3) a mismatch of their field of specialization and labour market requirements which may specially be true in case of family class immigrants who are not selected on the basis of potential labour market performance. A detailed investigation of these possibilities can be undertaken in a future research.

Chart 11: Unemployment rates among immigrants and the total resident population of Halifax, 2001 and 2006 censuses



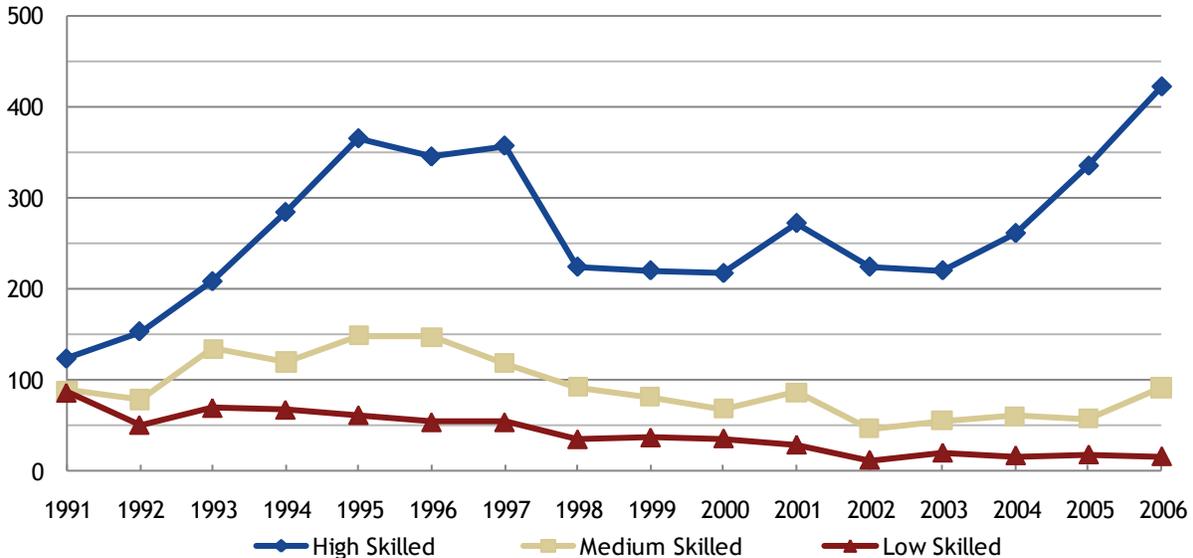
Source: Census of Canada 2001 and 2006. Total population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada’s web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Skill classifications of new immigrants in the labour force

Chart 12 shows trends in skill classifications of immigrants destined to the labour force in Halifax over the period 1991-2006. These immigrants are selected on the basis of the National Occupational Classifications (NOC) as used by Human Resources and Social Development Canada.ⁱⁱⁱ

Throughout the period, most immigrants came as highly skilled workers (professionals and managers), and their numbers have risen significantly since 2003, probably reflecting the attempts of provincial and city governments to use immigration as a tool for meeting skill shortages in the province.

Chart 12: Immigrants destined to the labour force of Halifax by skill classification, 1991-2006



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. National Occupational Classifications (NOC) were further classified as highly skilled = "O" and "A"; medium skilled = "B"; low skilled = "C" and "D". Detailed definitions of NOC are provided in Akbari, A, S. Lynch, T. McDonald and W. Rankaduwa (2007) Socioeconomic and Demographic Profiles of Immigrants in Atlantic Canada (Table A20).

The above trends are captured in Table 4, which provides an occupational distribution of resident immigrants and the total population. The percentage representation of immigrants in management and other professional occupations such as sciences, health, and education, is higher than it is for the total resident population of Halifax. Sales and service occupations are the most common among all groups, employing about one-quarter of the total resident population and over one-fifth of all and recent immigrants.

Table 4: Occupational distribution of the total population, immigrants and recent immigrants, in the labour force of Halifax, 2006 (%)

Occupation	Total population	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
A Management occupations	10.86	12.59	7.98
B Business; finance and administration occupations	19.94	15.74	15.76
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	7.01	11.38	14.59
D Health occupations	6.98	9.21	7.00
E Occupations in social science; education; government service & religion	9.44	14.47	14.40
F Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport	3.61	4.30	4.09
G Sales and service occupations	26.80	20.22	21.79
H Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	11.83	7.11	6.03
I Occupations unique to primary industry	1.42	0.74	0.58
J Occupations unique to processing; manufacturing and utilities	2.10	1.98	2.14
Total	100.00	97.74	94.36

Source: Census of Canada 2006. Total population data are based on Statistics Canada Community Profiles, 2006, available on the agency's web site. Immigrant and recent immigrant data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Table 5 reports data on the industry of employment of Halifax residents. These data are available only for about half of the population in each group and, therefore, could vary if data on entire populations were available. For this segment of the population in each group, it is observed that the distribution of employment across major industry groups is about the same. The service industry has the highest concentration of workers, employing more than 40 percent of each population in the labour force. Within the service industry, however, most immigrants tend to be concentrated in the educational, health care and social services sectors. While employment in health care and social services is also common among the total population, a larger percentage of them is also found in the retail trade, finance and real estate. Immigrant employment in educational services stands out the most when compared with employment among the total population.

Table 5: Industrial distribution of the total population, immigrants and recent immigrants, in the labour force of Halifax, 2006 (%)

Industry	Total population	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	1.66	0.98	0.62
Construction industries	5.52	3.48	4.55
Manufacturing industries	5.24	5.41	4.96
Wholesale trade	4.11	3.17	1.86
Retail trade	11.92	8.80	9.09
Finance and real estate	6.44	4.94	4.75
Health care and social services	11.65	13.17	10.54
Educational services	7.78	13.43	15.50
All other	45.68	46.61	48.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

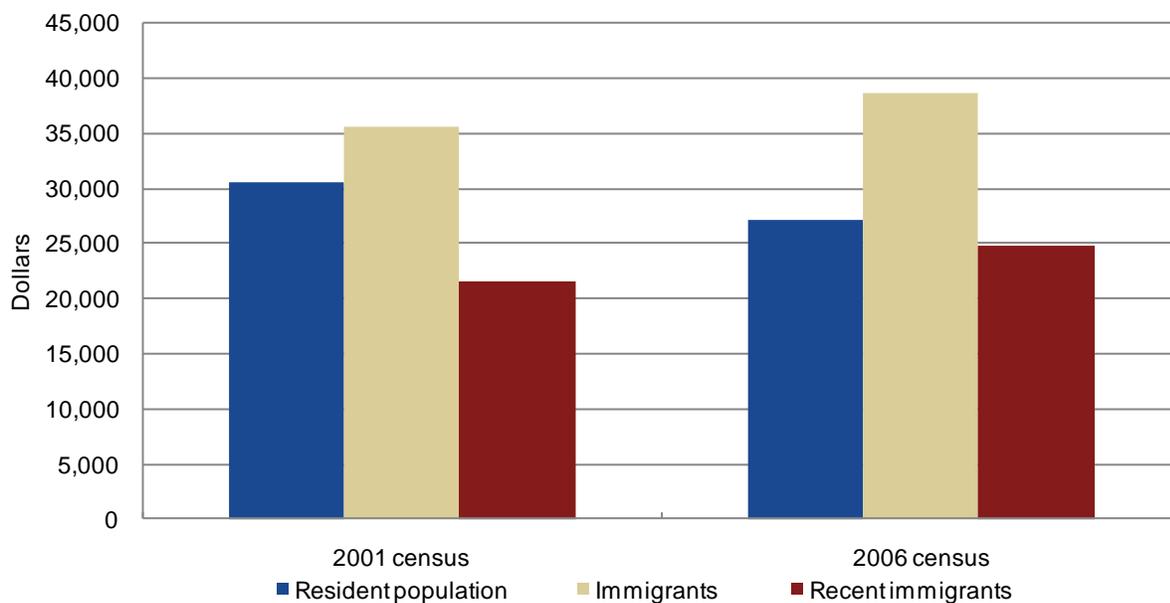
Source: Census of Canada, 2006. Total population data are based on Statistics Canada Community Profiles, 2006, available on the agency's web site. Immigrant data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Labour market earnings

Chart 13 shows that labour market earnings of Halifax immigrants are higher than those of the total population resident there. The earnings advantage of immigrants over that of the total population increased during 2001-2006. In 2001, an average immigrant earned 16.4 percent more than did an average resident of

Halifax. In 2006, this earnings advantage rose to about 42 percent. An average recent immigrant earns a lower income, perhaps because of lack of Canadian experience. However, the gap between his / her earnings and those of an average resident of Halifax narrowed in 2006 (from 29 percent in 2001 to 9 percent in 2006). This narrowing of the earnings gap can be attributed partially to the higher educational attainment of recent immigrant cohorts and also to the decline in average income among resident population. However, a systematic research should also analyze the effects of other possible factors, such as greater acceptance of immigrants in the labour force and faster settlement, which may have helped to narrow this gap.

Chart 13: Average employment income of immigrants and the total resident population of Halifax, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Total population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants in Saint John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

The early settlers in Saint John's came from the southeast of Ireland, primarily Waterford, Wexford and Kilkenny. These origins can still be detected in similarities between accents from that part of Ireland and the traditional Saint John's' accent. More recently, however, there has been an increase in the cultural diversity of the city's population. A substantial portion of recent Canadian immigrants who settled in Saint John's came from Asia and the Middle East (33 percent) and Africa (22 percent). During the period from 2001- 2006, Saint John's became home to 1,025 new Canadian immigrants. In recent years, expanding offshore oil and gas explorations have given a boost to the city's economy, which, in turn, has attracted many workers from the rest of Canada, as well as from abroad. Saint John's has been identified as having one of the highest proportions of scientists and engineers per capita of any city with a population under one million in North America. Economic forecasts suggest that the city will continue its strong economic growth in the coming years not only in offshore oil and gas industries but also in tourism and new home construction as population continues to grow. This growing economy therefore offers many opportunities for business class and skilled worker class immigrants.

Source countries of immigrants: Saint John's

Table 6 lists the top five source countries of immigrants who arrived in Saint John's over the three periods. The list has changed significantly over time, but China Chartd prominently in all three periods. During the

last two, China accounted for about half of all immigrants in the top five source countries list and remained the top source country of immigrants for Saint John's. None of the other countries on the list for the first period remained on the list for the last period. Two western countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, which were not on list for the first period, appeared among the top five source countries in the last period.

Table 6: Top five source countries of immigrants destined for Saint John's by year, 1991-2006

Rank	1991-1995		1996-2000		2001-2006	
	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count
1	Bulgaria	238	China	383	China	384
2	China	227	Bosnia	200	Colombia	123
3	Cuba	187	U.K	85	Sudan	113
4	USSR	159	India	69	U.S.A	72
5	Bosnia	93	Russia	38	U.K	59

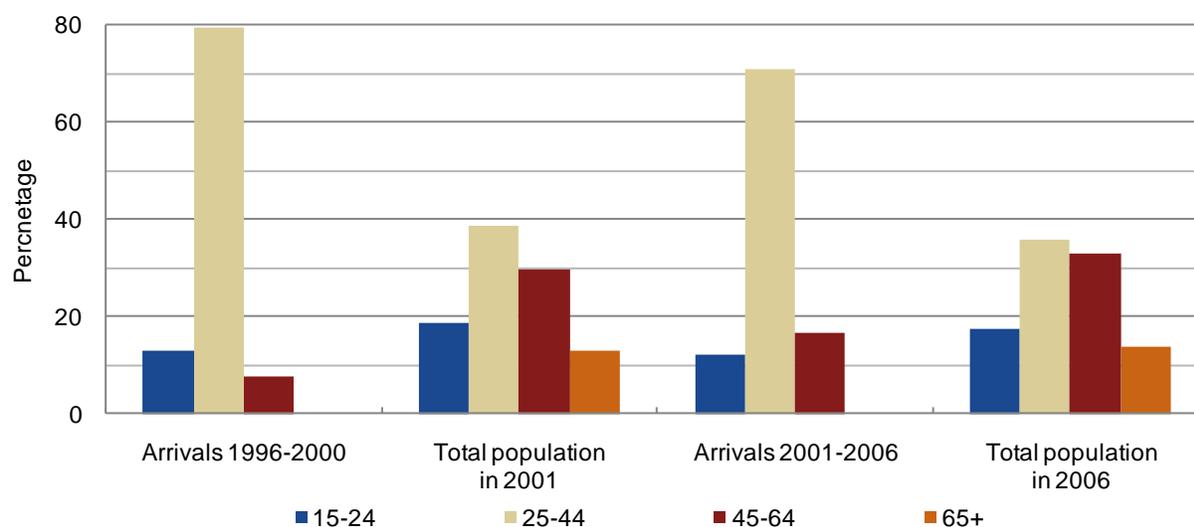
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Age distribution among new immigrants: Saint John's

Most new immigrants who arrived in Saint John's during the periods 1996-2000 and 2001-2006 were aged 25-44. However, the percentage belonging to this age group declined from 80 percent to 70 percent between the two periods.

Further, the proportion of immigrants belonging to the age group 45-64 years more than doubled, from 8 percent to 17 percent, between the same two periods. Broadly, these changes are similar to those observed in the age distribution of the total resident population in the city during 2001- 2006. The proportion of total residents in the 25-44 age group decreased from 39 percent to 36 percent, while their share in the 45-64 age group increased from 30 percent to 33 percent. The proportion in the oldest age category (65+) remained about the same. Chart 14 plots all these details.

Chart 14: Age distribution among recent immigrants and the total resident population in Saint John's, 2001 and 2006 censuses

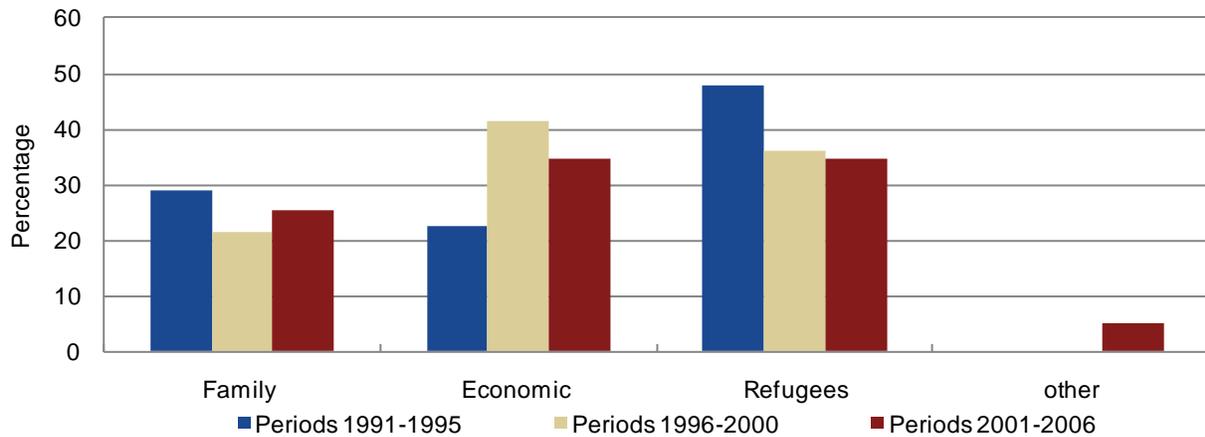


Source: Immigrant arrival data are from Facts and Figures, 2006, special tabulations (CIC). Resident population data are from the Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006, and are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants by category: Saint John's

As shown in Chart 15, nearly half of immigrants who arrived in Saint John's during 1991-1995 came as refugees. The share of immigrants in economic class was the lowest in that period. During 1996-2006, their percentage decreased (from 49 percent to 35 percent) while that of economic immigrants increased (from 22 percent to 35 percent). The percentage of immigrants in family class also decreased (from 29 percent to 24 percent). Immigration in economic and refugee classes was about the same during 2001-2006 and was higher than in family class.

Chart 15: Immigrants destined to Saint John's by category, 1991-2006

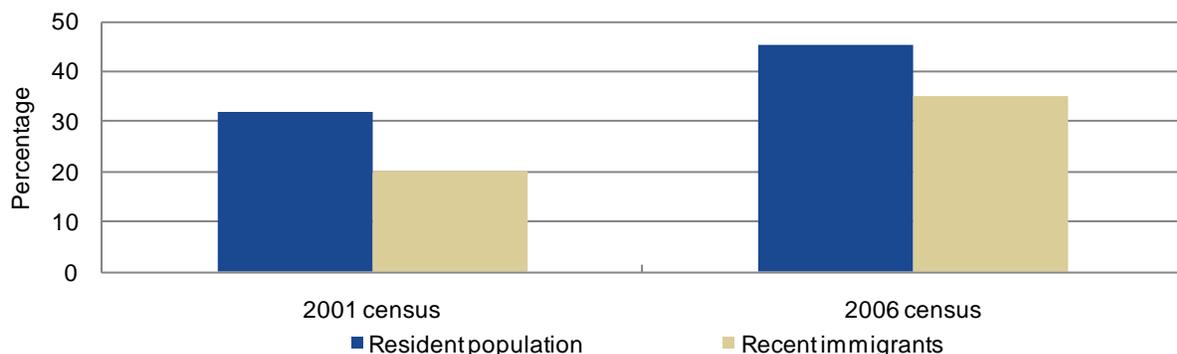


Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Education distribution among new arrivals: Saint John's

Chart 16 shows that the proportion of immigrants who arrived with only high school or less education increased from 20 percent to 35 percent between 2001 and 2006. However, these percentages were lower than those among the total population (32 percent in 2001 and 45 percent in 2006).

Chart 16: Immigrants destined to, and the total resident population in, Saint John's with high school or less education, 2001 and 2006 censuses

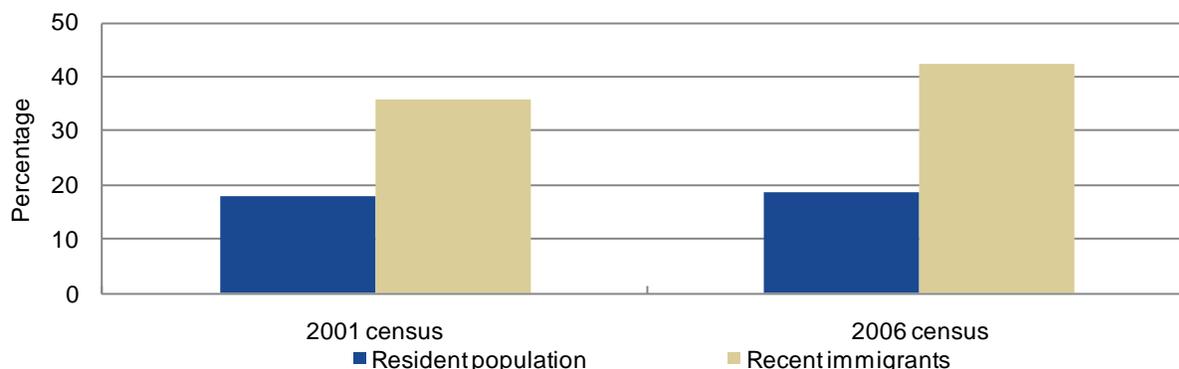


Source: Recent immigrant data are from: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Resident population data are from the Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006, and are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

Chart 17 shows that the percentage of immigrants who arrived in Saint John's with a university degree increased from 36 to 43 percent between 2001 and 2006. These percentages are significantly higher than those observed among total residents (18 and 19 percent in the two years).

As an average immigrant has a relatively higher level of education than an average original resident, one might expect him / her to perform better in labour markets than the average resident. The next section examines the labour market performance of immigrants.

Chart 17: Immigrants destined to, and the total resident population in, Saint John's with a university degree, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Recent immigrant data are from: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Resident population data are from the Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006, and are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

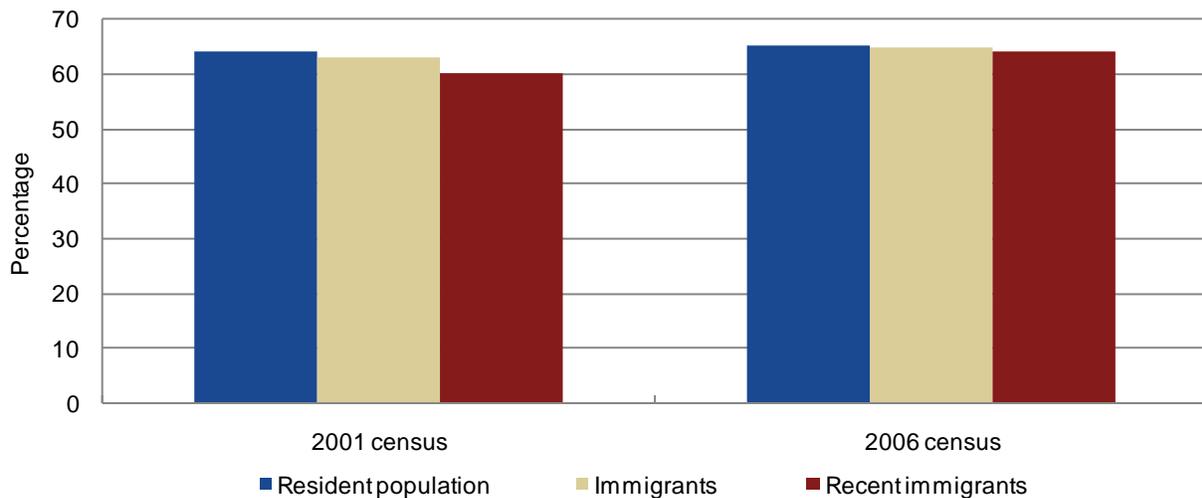
Immigrants in the labour force: Saint John's

Chart 3, presented in Section 2 of this report, showed that the numbers of immigrants destined to the labour force in Saint John's rose slowly at the start of the present century but have remained stagnant since 2004. This trend is expected to change as a result of the launching of a new immigration strategy in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. In this section, labour market characteristics and performance of present immigrants and the total population resident in Saint John's are discussed.

Labour force participation rates

Chart 18 displays the labour force participation rates for all immigrants, recent immigrants and the total resident population in Saint John's in 2001 and 2006. The labour force participation rate of the total resident population was always higher than the rates for recent immigrants and all immigrants. Between the two years, participation rates of all the three groups (recent immigrants, all immigrants and resident population) increased: from 64 percent to 65 percent for the total population, from 63 percent to 65 percent for all immigrants, and from 60 percent to 64 percent for recent immigrants.

Chart 18: Labour force participation rates among immigrants and the total resident population in Saint John's, 2001 and 2006 censuses



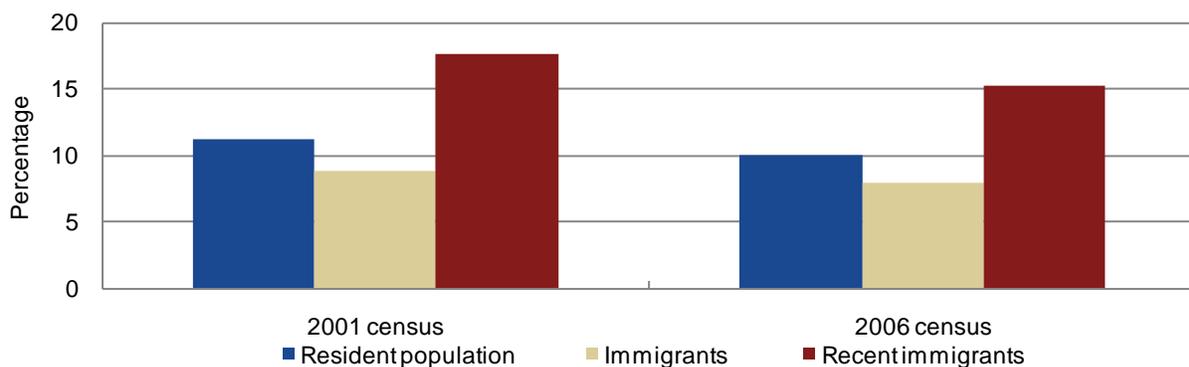
Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Unemployment rates

The unemployment rate is an indicator of labour market performance and of the economic well-being of a population. As indicated in Chart 19, the unemployment rate was the highest among recent immigrants and the lowest among all immigrants in both census years. Unemployment rates among all three groups decreased between the two years: from 11 percent to 10 percent for the total population, from 9 percent to 8 percent for all immigrants, and from 18 percent to 15 percent for recent immigrants.

That recent immigrants have higher unemployment rates may partly be explained by factors such as the shortness of the time they have lived in the city (less than a year) and lack of recognition of their credentials in the local labour market.

Chart 19: Unemployment rates among immigrants and the total resident population in Saint John's, 1996 and 2001 censuses



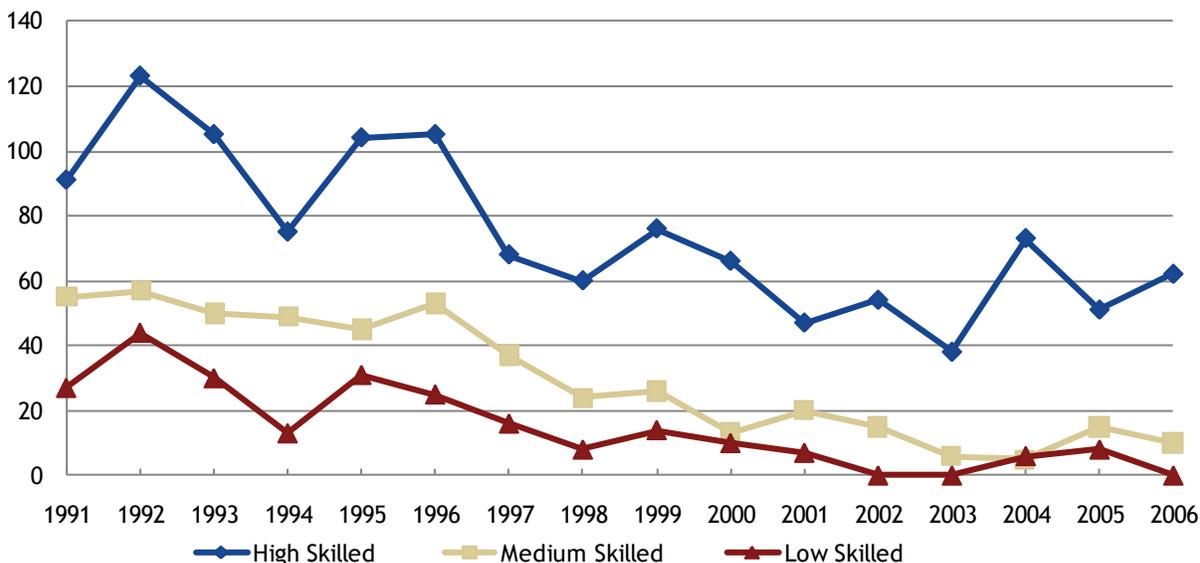
Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Total resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Skill classifications of new immigrants in the labour force

Chart 20 shows the number of immigrants who arrived annually in Saint John's by their skill classifications during the period 1991-2006, and all three show downward trends. Since 2003, there has been a slight

reversal of the long-term trend in the case of highly skilled immigrants (professionals and managers). During the entire period, most incoming immigrants destined to the labour force were highly skilled. In fact, the share of highly skilled immigrants exceeded the joint share of immigrants in the low- and medium-skilled categories throughout this period.

Chart 20: Immigrants destined to the labour force in Saint John's by skill classification, 1991-2006



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. National Occupational Classifications (NOC) were further classified as Highly skilled = "O" and "A"; medium skilled = "B"; low skilled = "C" and "D". Detailed definitions of NOC are provided in Akbari, A, S. Lynch, T. McDonald and W. Rankaduwa 2007. Socioeconomic and demographic profiles of immigrants in Atlantic Canada (Table A20).

Occupational distributions of both immigrants and the total population resident in Saint John's are summarized in Table 7, which shows clear differences between total residents and immigrants. The highest percentage of the total population that participates in the labour force is in sales and service occupations (25 percent), followed by business, finance and administration occupations (21 percent) and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (12 percent). On the other hand, occupations in social science, education, government service and religion are the most common among total immigrants (22 percent of the total immigrant labour force participants are represented in these occupations). This is followed by occupations in management and in the category of sales and service, each of which accounts for about 15 percent of all immigrants participating in the labour force. "Health occupations" is the third ranking category of occupations for all immigrants. Among recent immigrants, however, a different distribution is observed. The top ranking two occupational categories among recent immigrants, in order of importance, are sales and service occupations (21 percent) and business finance and administration occupations (17 percent). More research is needed to investigate reasons for this new occupational distribution pattern among recent immigrants.

Table 7: Occupational distribution of the total resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Saint John's, 2006 (%)

Occupation	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
A Management occupations	9.76	15.14	8.08
B Business; finance and administration occupations	20.51	11.36	17.17
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	8.00	11.51	16.16
D Health occupations	7.58	12.93	10.10
E Occupations in social science; education; government service & religion	9.98	21.77	16.16
F Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport	2.91	3.94	3.03
G Sales and service occupations	25.31	14.51	21.21
H Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	12.02	4.57	3.03
I Occupations unique to primary industry	1.86	1.26	0.00
J Occupations unique to processing; manufacturing and utilities	2.06	0.63	0.00
Total	99.99	97.63	94.95

Source: Census of Canada, 2006. Resident population data are based on Statistics Canada Community Profiles, 2006, available on the agency's web site. Immigrant and recent immigrant data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada

Industrial composition of employment

Table 8 summarizes the data on the industrial distribution of employment among total and immigrant populations in Saint John's in 2006.

Table 8: Industrial distribution of the total resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Saint John's, 2006 (%)

Industry	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	4.43	4.21	4.17
Construction industries	5.50	2.76	2.08
Manufacturing industries	4.55	2.27	2.08
Wholesale trade	3.40	1.62	2.08
Retail trade	12.77	8.10	7.29
Finance and real estate	4.43	2.92	2.08
Health care and social services	13.50	20.26	13.54
Educational services	8.12	20.75	16.67
All other services	43.29	37.12	50.00
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of Canada 2006. Resident population data are based on Statistics Canada Community Profiles, 2006, available on the agency's web site. Immigrant and recent immigrant data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Service industries, which include health care and social services, educational services and all other services as reported in the table, account for the highest proportions of employment among both resident and immigrant populations. The proportions of employment in the service industries are 65 percent, 78 percent and 80 percent for the total population, all immigrants and recent immigrants, respectively. All other services, which include a variety of services other than health care services, social services, and educational services, account for the highest proportion of immigrants and resident populations employed in all service industries. Educational services, health care and social services, and retail trade are the next three high ranking industries for both resident and immigrant populations. However, the order of their ranking for the total population is different from the ranking for immigrants. Health care and social services rank first among total population, while educational services rank third. For both immigrant groups, educational services rank first, while retail

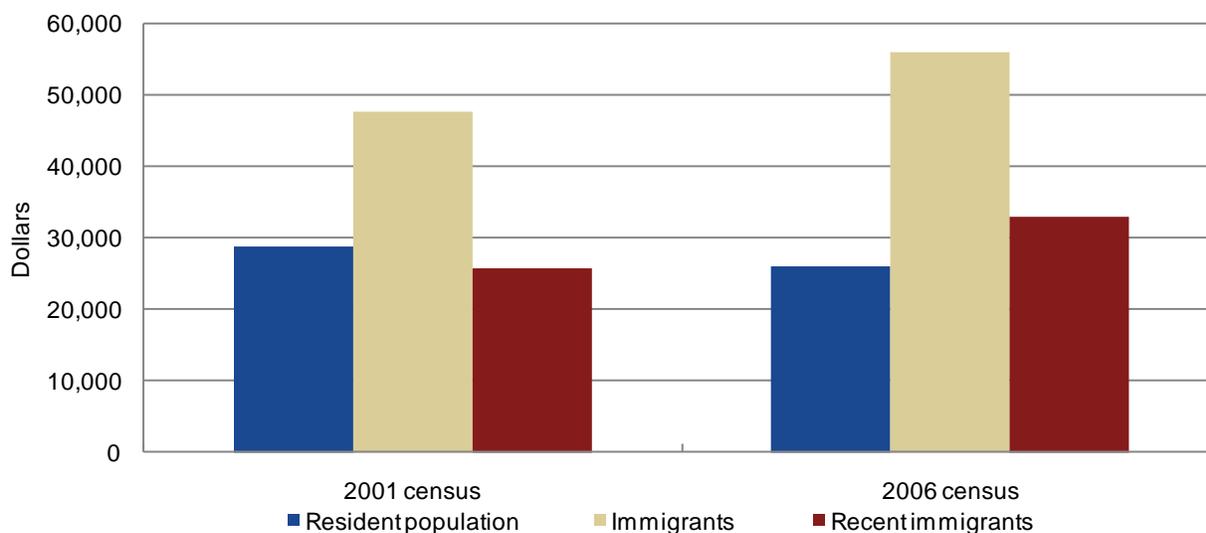
trade ranks third. The share of employment in agriculture and other-resource based industries is almost identical for total residents and immigrants.

Labour market earnings

At the time of the 2001 census, immigrants in general received an average employment income higher than that of total residents and recent immigrants in Saint John's. Recent immigrants earned the lowest average employment income in that year. At the time of the 2006 census, the average employment income of both immigrant groups had increased, while the average employment income of total residents had declined by about 10 percent compared to that in 2001. Recent immigrants reported the highest rate of increase (28 percent) compared to all immigrants, who reported an increase of 17 percent. As a result, recent immigrants, who earned only about 90 percent of the average employment income of residents in 2001, were able to make 127 percent of residents' average employment income in 2006. The average employment income of all immigrants, who received 166 percent of residents' incomes in 2001, had increased to 216 percent of the average employment income of residents in 2006. Thus, the employment income gap between each of the immigrant populations and the total resident population widened between 2001 and 2006. These facts are also revealed in Chart 21.

Given the decline of highly skilled immigrants in total inflows, the above result appears puzzling. More insights can be obtained by investigating the distribution of income within each group.

Chart 21: Average employment income of immigrants and total resident population in Saint John's, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Total resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

During the period 2001-2006, Charlottetown became home to 510 new immigrants. About 41 percent of them came from Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The city's economy is dominated by the public sector, where many skilled immigrant workers find employment. In addition, technology companies, including a large number of call centres looking for more employees, have also been increasing their share of the city's workforce in the past decade. Other significant economic activities include light manufacturing, such as chemicals, biotechnology, and machining.

Source countries of immigrants: Charlottetown

Table 9 lists the top five source countries of immigrants who arrived in Charlottetown during the three sub-periods: 1991-1995, 1996-2000, and 2001-2006. The list completely changed between the first and third periods. During the first two periods, the numbers reflect an increase in refugees and displaced persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina, due to the civil war in the region which ended in 1995. In the third period, when immigration levels were the highest of all periods, China became the largest source country of immigrants accounting for about 42 percent of immigrants originating in the top five listed countries, followed by Korea which accounted for 37 percent. As will be shown in Chart 23, about a quarter of immigrants who arrived in Charlottetown during 2001-2006, came as refugees, probably accounting for the appearance of Afghanistan on the list of top five source countries. Finally, the United Kingdom, which occupied fifth place among the top five source countries, was the only non-Asian country that appeared on the list for this period.

Table 9: Top five source countries of immigrants destined for Atlantic Canada, Charlottetown by year, 1991-2006

Rank	1991-1995		1996-2000		2001-2006	
	Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count
1	Bosnia	75	Bosnia	99	China	244
2	U.S.A	74	Taiwan	33	Korea	215
3	Hong Kong	51	U.S.A	26	Taiwan	45
4	El Salvador	44	China	24	Afghanistan	42
5	Iraq	34	Croatia	23	U.K	38

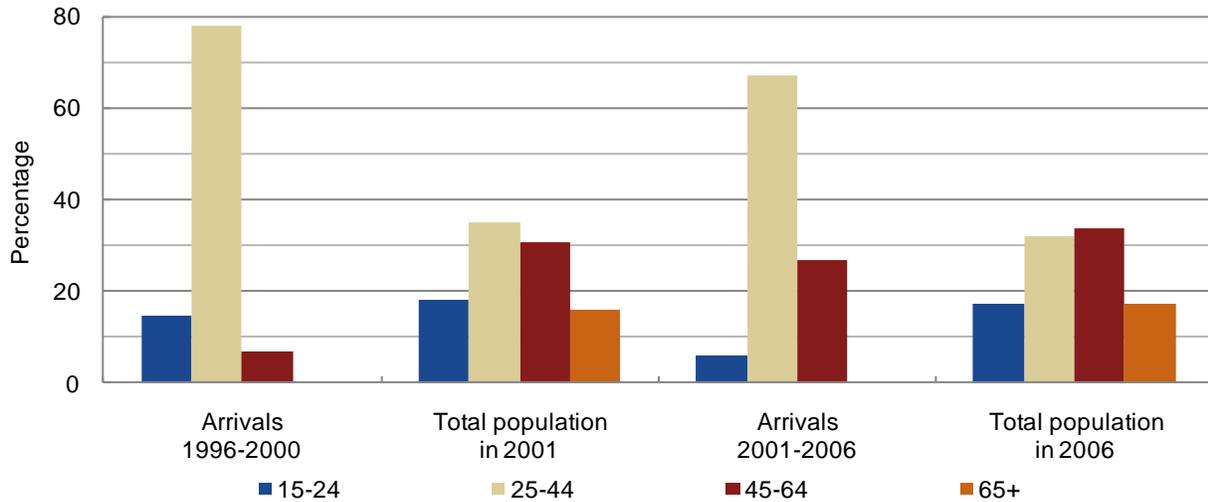
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Age distribution among new immigrants: Charlottetown

The majority of new immigrants who arrived in Charlottetown during the periods 1996-2000 and 2001-2006 belonged to the 25- 44 age group (Chart 22). Noticeable changes in the age structure of immigrants occurred between these two periods. The proportion of immigrants belonging to this age group decreased from 78 percent to 67 percent, while the proportion belonging to the 45-64 age group increased from 7 percent to 27 percent. The proportion of immigrants in the younger age group, 15-24, also decreased, from 15 percent to 6 percent, between the same two periods. Changes observed in the age structure of the resident population are not as pronounced as the changes observed in the age structure of immigrants. The proportion of total residents in the age group 25-44 decreased from 35 percent to 32 percent, while that in the age group 45-64 increased from 31 percent to 34 percent between the 2001 and 2006 census years. The proportion in the oldest age category (65+) remained almost the same: 16 percent in 2001 and 17 percent in 2006.

The larger flow of recent immigrants in the 45-64 age group may be explained by their rising numbers in economic class, and many may have come after obtaining a job offer in the city, which currently faces labour shortages. The rise among the 65 and over age group could be due to an inflow of refugees, whose migration decision is not based on economic reasons. We review arrivals by immigrant class in the next section.

Chart 22: Age distribution among new immigrants and the total population in Charlottetown, 2001 and 2006 censuses



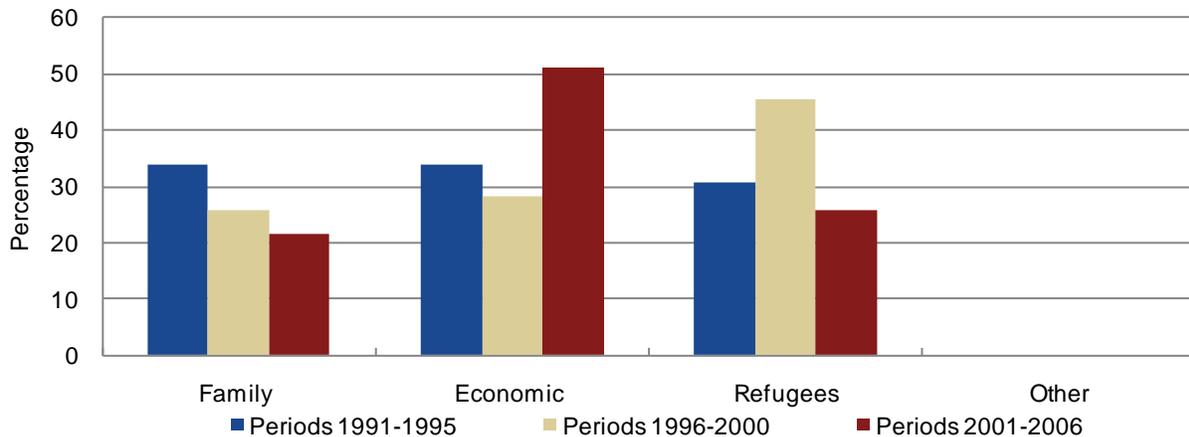
Source: Immigrant arrival data are from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Resident population data are from Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006, based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants by category: Charlottetown

During 1991-1996, an equal percentage (34 percent) of immigrants arrived in family and economic classes. Refugee class immigrants accounted for about 31 percent of arrivals during the same period. Over the three periods considered in Chart 23, the inflow of immigrants who arrived in family class decreased continuously from 34 percent during 1991-1996 to 21 percent during 2001-2006. The inflow of refugees increased to 46 percent during the second period, when the percentages of economic and family class immigrants both decreased. However, economic class immigrants rose to 51 percent, while the percentage of refugee immigrants decreased to 26 percent in the last five-year period. To sum up, economic class has become the dominant class of immigrants in Charlottetown in recent years. The inflow of refugees remains high compared to that in Halifax but below that in Saint John's.

That more immigrants arrived in the 45-64 age group and that the percentage of those arriving in the 25-64 age group has declined (see previous section) could mean that those coming in economic class are being selected to meet shortages in specific jobs.

Chart 23: Immigrants destined to Charlottetown by category, 1991-2006

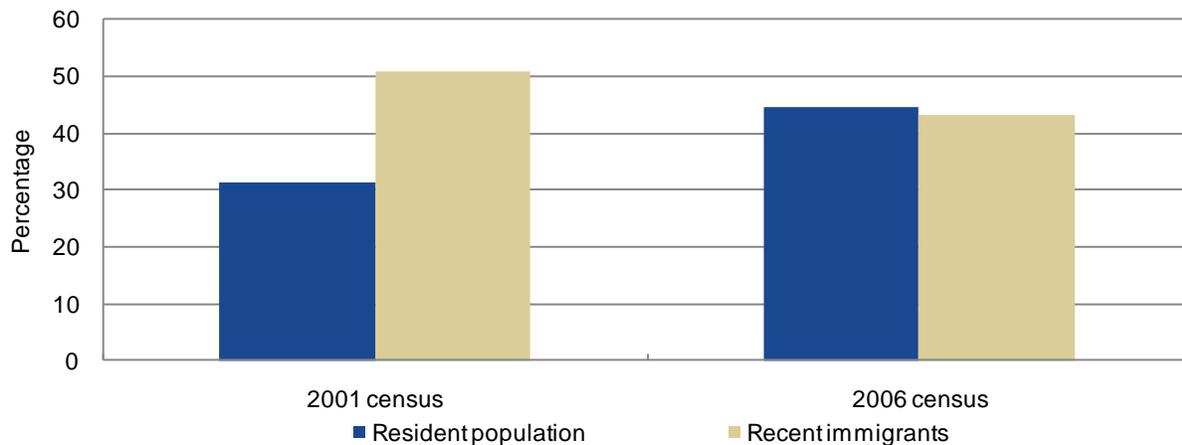


Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations.

Education distribution among recent arrivals: Charlottetown

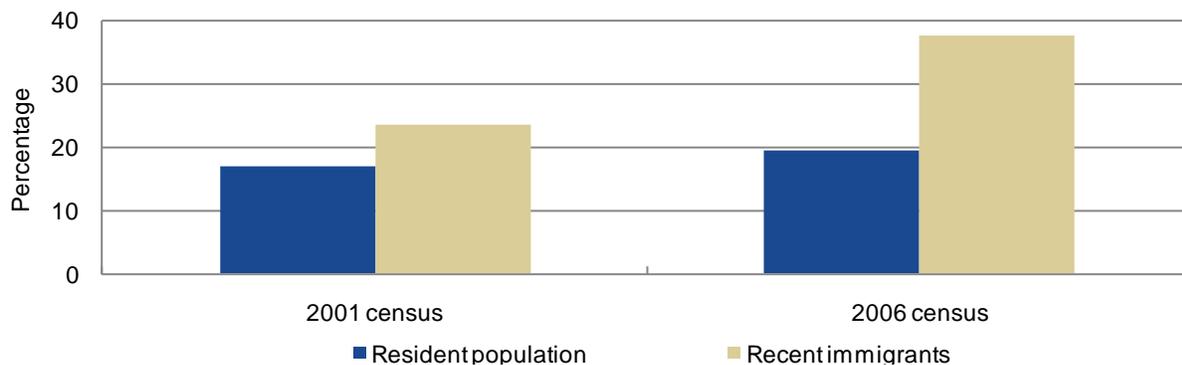
Compared to the resident population, a higher percentage of recent immigrants (51 percent as opposed to 31 percent for resident population) had only a high school or lower education at the time of the 2001 census (Chart 24). At the time of the 2006 census, however, this percentage for total residents had increased (to 45 percent) while decreased for recent immigrants (to 43 percent). The decrease in the share of recent immigrants who had this lower level of education is associated with a clear increase in the percentage of those who arrived with a university degree, as shown in Chart 25 (next page). This change appears to be consistent with the rising inflow of economic class immigrants, who also appear to be arriving with job offers as their larger percentage representation in the 45-64 age group showed in Chart 22.

Chart 24: Immigrants destined to and total population in, Charlottetown with high school or less education, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Resident population data are from Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006, based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

Chart 25: Immigrants destined to, and total population in, Charlottetown with a university degree, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. Resident population data are from Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006, based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

The percentage of immigrants who arrived in Charlottetown with a university degree has been higher than that of the resident population in both census years. As shown in Chart 25, the percentage of immigrants who arrived in Charlottetown with a university degree increased from 24 to 39 percent between 2001 and 2006,

which was a significantly higher increase than that among total residents, whose percentages rose from 17 to 20 percent between the two years. These data suggest that on average, an immigrant arriving in the city had a relatively higher level of education than a non-immigrant resident in recent years.

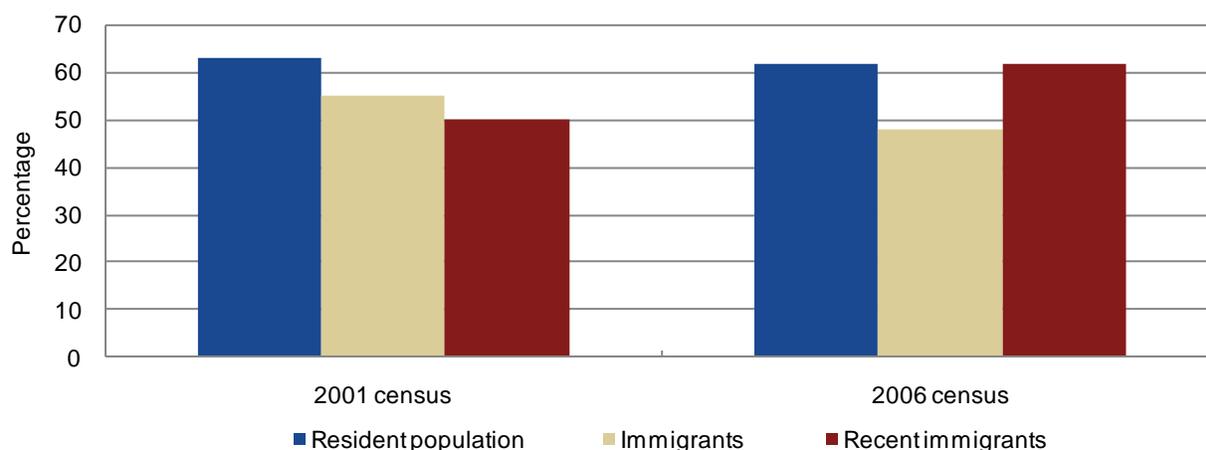
Immigrants in the labour force: Charlottetown

In this section, immigrants' labour market performance is analyzed in comparison to total residents of Charlottetown with a view to determine whether the higher education levels of immigrants meant better labour market outcomes.

Labour force participation rates

Labour force participation rates based on census data for all immigrants, recent immigrants and the resident population in Charlottetown in 2001 and 2006 are shown in Chart 26. These data indicate that labour force participation rates of all immigrants and recent immigrants were always higher than the rates among the total population resident in Charlottetown. Although the participation rates for the two immigrant populations changed significantly, the rate for the resident population did not change much between the two years. The rate for all immigrants declined from 55 percent to 48 percent, while for recent immigrants, it increased from 50 to 62 percent between 2001 and 2006. Corresponding rates for total residents were 63 and 62 percent, respectively, in the same two years. It is worth noting that in 2006, labour force participation rates were the same for recent immigrants and total residents.

Chart 26: Labour force participation rates among immigrants and the total resident population in Charlottetown, 2001 and 2006 censuses

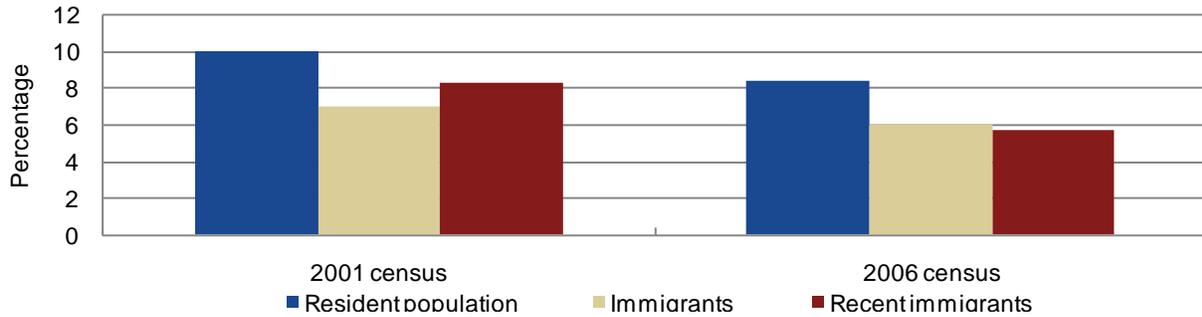


Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Unemployment rates

In Charlottetown, the unemployment rate of resident population was found to be the highest among compared population groups (all residents, all immigrants and recent immigrants) in both census years (Chart 27). Recent immigrants had the lowest unemployment rate among all groups in 2001, but all groups actually experienced a decline in unemployment rates between the two censuses. The declines were from 10 to 8 percent for the resident population, from 7 to 6 percent for all immigrants, and from 8 to 6 percent for recent immigrants.

Chart 27: Unemployment rates among immigrants and the total resident population in Charlottetown, 2001 and 2006 censuses

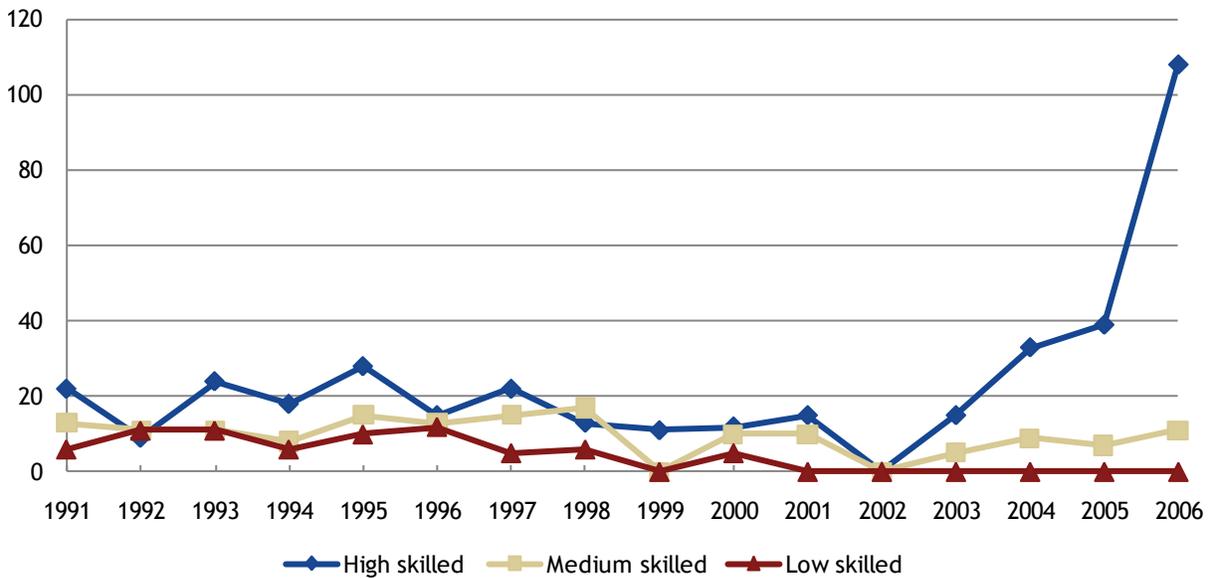


Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Skill classifications of new immigrants in the labour force

Chart 28 shows the annual inflow of immigrants during the period 1991-2006 in the three categories of skill classification: high skilled, medium skilled, and low skilled. Until 2002, none of the immigrant categories displayed a clear long-term trend, either upward or downward. Since then, however, the inflow of high-skilled immigrants has increased sharply, while there is a lack of clear trend in immigrant inflows in other skill categories. In general, the number of immigrants in the high skilled category exceeded the number in each of the other two categories during the entire period. In fact, the dominance of high-skilled immigrants since 2002 has been unprecedented. In 2006, this category accounted for over 90 percent of the immigrants classified in the three categories.

Chart 28: Immigrants destined to labour force in Charlottetown by skill classification, 1991-2006



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2006 database, special tabulations. National Occupational Classifications (NOC) were further classified as highly skilled = "O" and "A"; medium skilled = "B"; low skilled = "C" and "D". Detailed definitions of NOC are provided in Akbari, A, S. Lynch, T. McDonald and W. Rankaduwa 2007. Socioeconomic and Demographic Profiles of Immigrants in Atlantic Canada (Table A20).

Data on occupations practiced by all residents and immigrants in Charlottetown are summarized in Table 10, which shows some differences in the occupational distributions by population groups. Sales and service occupations accounted for the highest percentage (over 20 percent) in each of the resident groups

participating in the labour force. This is followed, for the total resident population, by the category of business, finance and administration occupations (19 percent) and the category of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (13 percent). After sales and services, the next highest ranking occupational category for all immigrants is that of occupations in the social sciences, education, government service and religion (16 percent), followed by the category of business, finance and administration occupations. The top ranking occupational categories for recent immigrants in order of importance are as follows: sales and service occupations (20 percent); management occupations (17 percent); and natural and applied sciences and related occupations (14 percent).

Table 10: Occupational distribution of the total resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Charlottetown, 2006 (%)

Occupation	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
A Management occupations	9.24	9.89	17.14
B Business; finance and administration occupations	18.20	11.41	11.43
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	6.74	8.75	14.29
D Health occupations	7.17	7.22	8.57
E Occupations in social science; education; government service & religion	9.88	16.35	8.57
F Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport	2.96	4.94	0.00
G Sales and service occupations	25.41	20.91	20.00
H Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	12.86	9.13	8.57
I Occupations unique to primary industry	5.19	7.98	11.43
J Occupations unique to processing; manufacturing and utilities	2.35	2.28	0.00
Total	100.00	98.86	100.00

Source: Census of Canada, 2006. Resident population data are based on Statistics Canada Community Profiles, 2006, available on the agency's web site. Immigrant and recent immigrant data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Industrial Composition of Employment

Table 11 summarizes data on the industrial distribution of employment among total resident and immigrant populations in Charlottetown in 2006. Service industries (including health care and social services, educational services and all other services together) account for the highest proportion of employment among total and immigrant populations. The employment proportions in service industries are 64 percent, 70 percent and 76 percent for the total residents, all immigrants and recent immigrants, respectively. All other services, which include a variety of services other than health care services, social services, and educational services, account for the highest percentage of employment in services among immigrants and total residents. Educational services, health care and social services, and retail trade are the next three high ranking industries for the total residents and all immigrants. However, the orders of their ranking for the total population and immigrants are different. For the total residents, retail trade ranks first, while educational services rank third. For the all immigrant group, educational services rank first, while the retail trade ranks third. The proportions of employment in agriculture and other resource-based industries are almost the same for all residents and all immigrants. It is interesting to note that the percentage of recent immigrants employed in agriculture and other resource-based industries (12 percent) is much higher than that of all residents (5 percent) and all immigrants (5 percent) and is identical to that in health care and other social services.

Table 11: Industrial distribution of the total resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Charlottetown, 2006 (%)

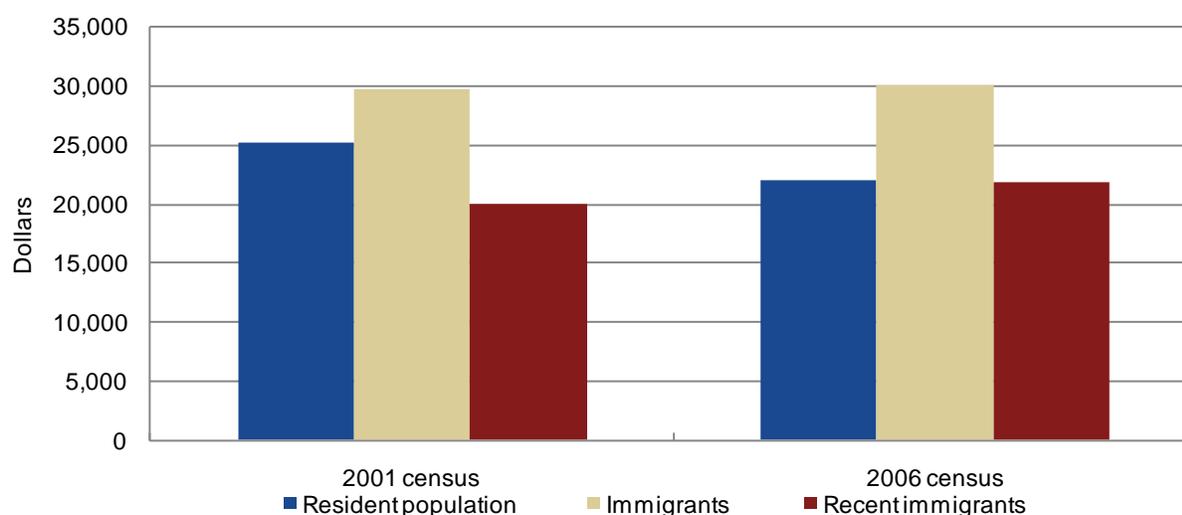
Industry	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	5.13	5.38	12.12
Construction industries	6.35	3.46	6.06
Manufacturing industries	4.91	8.08	6.06
Wholesale trade	2.49	0.77	0.00
Retail trade	12.65	8.46	0.00
Finance and real estate	4.47	4.23	0.00
Health care and social services	10.80	10.00	12.12
Educational services	7.58	13.08	9.09
All other services	45.66	46.54	54.55
Total	100.03	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of Canada, 2006. Total resident population data are based on Statistics Canada Community Profiles, 2006, available on the agency's web site. Immigrant and recent immigrant data are based on data obtained from Statistics Canada through special request.

Labour market earnings

In both census years, overall immigrants earned a higher average employment income than did either of the other groups (Chart 29). Recent immigrants earned the lowest average employment income. At the time of the 2006 census, the average employment income of both immigrant populations was higher than in 2001, but total population experienced a decline of about 10 percent between the two census years. Recent immigrants reported the highest rate of increase (10 percent) compared to all immigrants, who reported an increase of 1 percent only. While they earned only about 79 percent of the average employment income earned by the resident population in 2001, they earned almost the same as did total residents in 2006. For all immigrants, the average employment income was 18 percent higher than that of the resident population in 2001. In 2006, this percentage difference increased to 37 percent. In summary, the income advantage of immigrants, all and recent, over the total population increased between 2001 and 2006.

Chart 29: Average employment income of immigrants and the total resident population in Charlottetown, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants in Colchester, Nova Scotia

Colchester is home to about 1,915 immigrants, out of which 195 (about 10 percent) settled in the county during 2001-2006. About 75 percent of these recent immigrants were evenly divided among three main sources of origin, namely, the United States, Europe, and China. Although South Asians form the largest visible minority group, the 2006 census reported no new immigrants arriving from that region. The Chinese are the second largest visible minority group in Colchester.

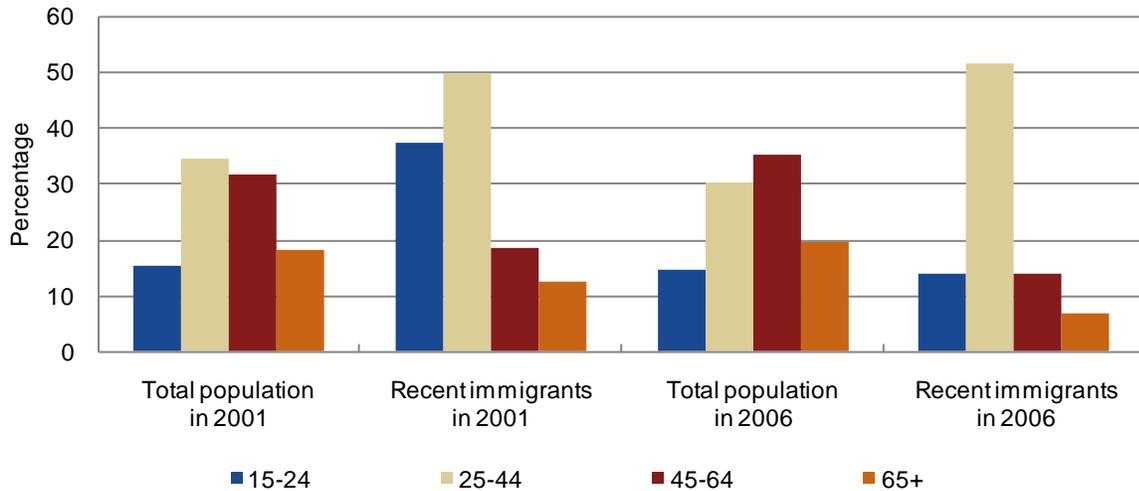
The manufacturing sector is the largest employer of county residents, followed by business, the retail trade, and health and social welfare industries. Together, these industries employ about half the county's labour force. According to the Colchester Regional Development Agency (CORDA), business is expanding in Colchester, which experienced an increase of registered or incorporated companies from 326 in 2002 to 348 in 2006. In 2007, about 251 companies that had registered in 2004 were still in business. Only about 6 percent of employment is found in farming, forestry and fishing. The county has a world-renowned agricultural college, a community college, a hospital, and an international airport, all of which are also major sources of employment in the county. Truro's Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Truro General Hospital attract international students and medical graduates from abroad. During 2001-2006, Colchester's population grew by 1.5 percent, faster than the growth in the provincial population, which stood at 0.6 percent.

As mentioned earlier in the report, detailed immigrant inflow data are not available for Colchester County, so all immigrant data reported in this section are based on the population censuses of 2001 and 2006 and represent only those who were resident in the county at the time of each census.

Age distribution among new immigrants: Colchester

About half of the new immigrants who arrived in Colchester during 1996-2000 and 2001-2006 and stayed there at the time of the census, belonged to the 25-44 age group (Chart 30). Since these individuals are in their prime working age, their arrival may reflect deliberate attempts to attract immigrants to the county. There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of immigrants who belonged to the 15-24 age group: from 38 percent to 14 percent between the two periods. Noticeable changes in the percentages arriving in the 45-64 and 65 and above (65+) groups are also noted. The proportion of immigrants who belonged to the age group 45-64 decreased from 19 percent to 14 percent, while the proportion belonging to the 65+ age group decreased from 13 percent to 7 percent. Changes observed in the age structure of the total population are not as pronounced as those observed in the age structure of immigrants, but they too are worth noting. The percentage of total residents in the age group 15-24 decreased from 16 percent to 15 percent, while that in the 45-64 age group increased from 32 percent to 35 percent between 2001 and 2006 census years. The proportion in the oldest age category (65+) also increased, from 18 percent in 2001 to 20 percent in 2006. It is clear from these data that Colchester's population is aging. The increased inflow of immigrants in the younger age groups, such as 25-44, may help overcome some of the problems associated with an aging population, as noted earlier.

Chart 30: Age distribution among resident immigrants and the total resident population in Colchester, 2001 and 2006 censuses



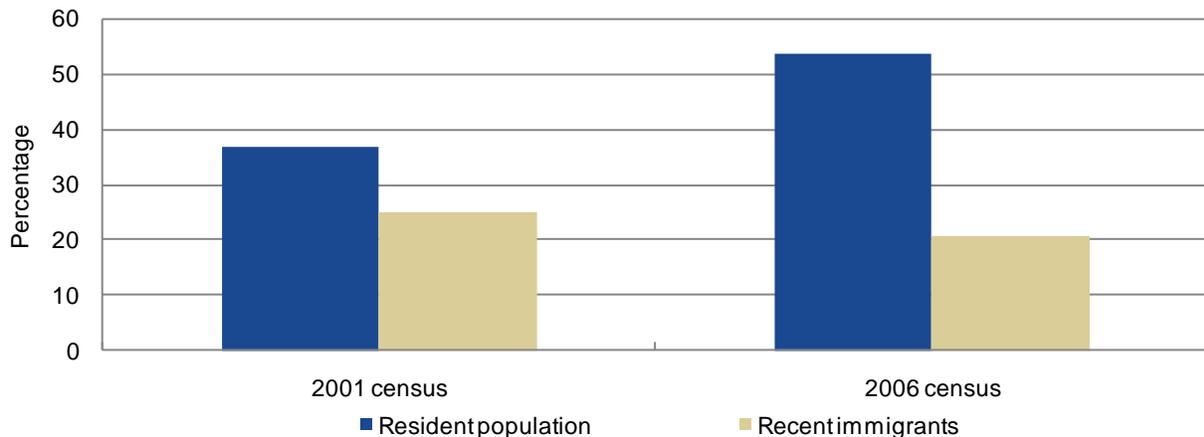
Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Immigrant data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Education distribution among new arrivals: Colchester

Chart 31 shows the percentages of immigrants and residents with a high school level of education or less in 2001 and 2006. As immigrant data are for those who were resident in the county at the time of the census, they may represent education acquired after arrival.

In general, a greater percentage of recent immigrants in Colchester had a higher level of education than the total population in 2001 and 2006. Individuals with high school or less education represented 25 percent and 37 percent of recent immigrants and total residents, respectively, in 2001. At the time of the 2006 census, this percentage for residents had increased to 54 percent while for recent immigrants had decreased to 21 percent. The decrease in the percentage of recent immigrants is consistent with a clear increase in the percentage of immigrants holding a university degree, as depicted in Chart 32.

Chart 31: Recent immigrants and total resident population of Colchester county with high school or less education, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

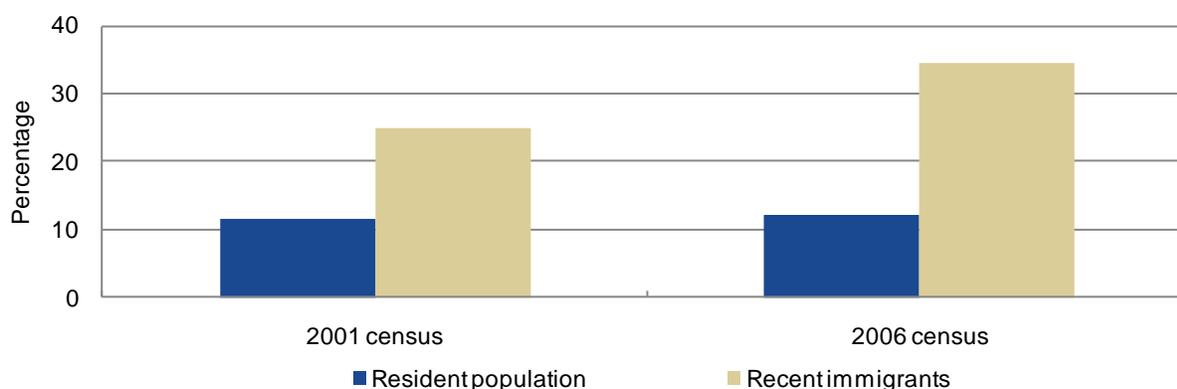


Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

The percentage of recent immigrants living in Colchester who held a university degree was higher than that of the resident population in both census years (Chart 32) and increased from 25 percent to 35 percent between the two censuses. This increase was significantly higher than that experienced by total residents, in which case the increase was only from 12 percent to 13 percent.

The above data indicate that an average recent immigrant living in the county has a higher level of education than does a non-immigrant resident.

Chart 32: Recent immigrants and the total residents of Colchester County with a university degree, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

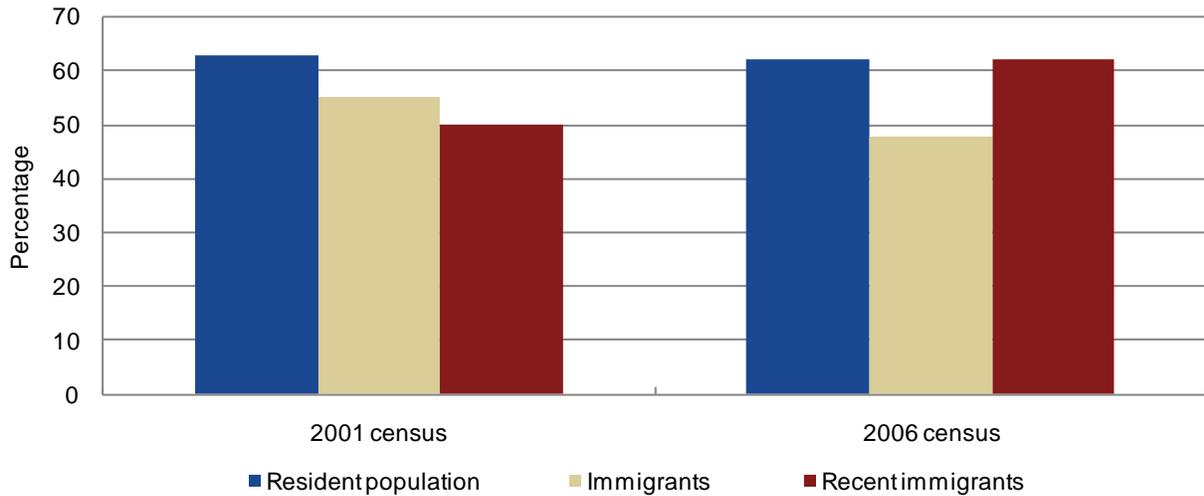
Immigrants in the labour force: Colchester

In this section, immigrants' labour market performance is analyzed in comparison to the total resident population in Colchester. The analysis will also help determine whether the higher education levels of immigrants as observed above are associated with better labour market outcomes than of the resident population.

Labour force participation rates

Labour force participation rates based on census data for all immigrants, recent immigrants, and the resident population in Colchester are provided in Chart 33. These data indicate that the labour force participation rates for the resident population, all immigrants and recent immigrants were 63 percent, 55 percent and 50 percent, respectively, in 2001. Between the two census years, participation rates for the two immigrant populations have changed significantly, declining from 55 percent to 48 percent in the case of all immigrants while increasing from 50 percent to 62 percent in the case of recent immigrants. The labour force participation rates for the total population were 63 percent and 62 percent, respectively, in the two census years. It is interesting to note that in 2006 the participation rates are the same for recent immigrants and total residents.

Chart 33: Labour force participation rates among immigrants and the total resident population of Colchester County, 2001 and 2006

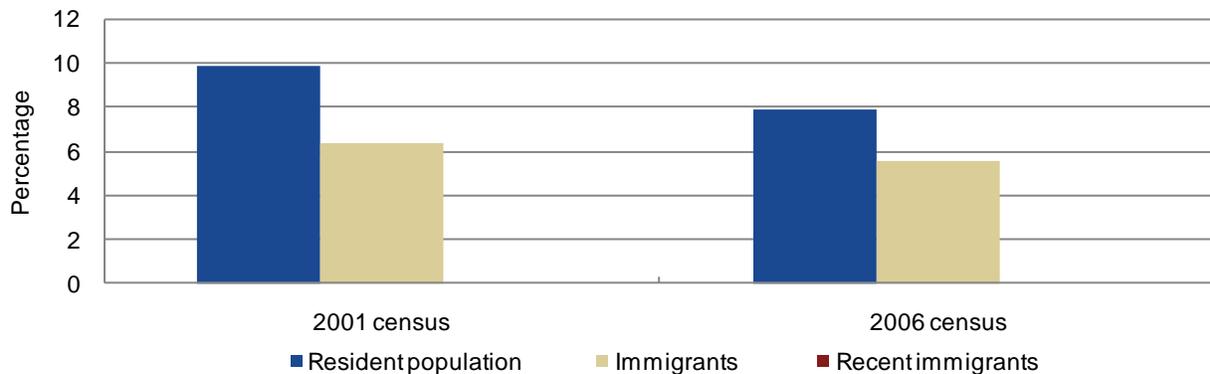


Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Unemployment rates

Chart 34 provides data on unemployment rates for all residents and all immigrants who were resident in Colchester in 2001 and 2006. Data on the unemployment rate for recent immigrants were not available for Colchester. (Statistics Canada data showed a zero unemployment rate for these immigrants, which could be a result of suppression of data due to their small numbers.) The unemployment rate for the resident population was higher than for the total immigrant population. The rate for total residents in the county decreased from 10 percent to 8 percent between the two years, while it remained constant at 6 percent for immigrants.

Chart 34: Unemployment rates among immigrants and the total resident population of Colchester County, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Data on occupational distributions of total residents and immigrants in Colchester are summarized in Table 12. There are some differences between the occupational distributions of the total population and immigrants. Sales and service occupations account for the highest percentage in each demographic group. For total residents, this is followed by the category of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (19 percent) and the category of business, finance and administration occupations (15 percent). The next highest ranking occupational category for all immigrants is that of management occupations (17

percent). The categories of business, finance and administration occupations and of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations each rank third for all immigrants (14 percent). The top ranking occupational categories for recent immigrants in order of importance are as follows: sales and service occupations (21 percent) and business, finance and administration occupations (21percent).

Table 12: Occupational distribution of the total resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Colchester, 2006 (%)

Occupation	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
A Management occupations	8.01	16.95	10.53
B Business; finance and administration occupations	15.24	13.56	21.05
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3.52	3.39	10.53
D Health occupations	5.41	8.47	0.00
E Occupations in social science; education; government service & religion	7.95	10.17	10.53
F Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport	1.61	3.39	10.53
G Sales and service occupations	25.93	18.08	21.05
H Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	19.22	13.56	10.53
I Occupations unique to primary industry	5.25	6.21	0.00
J Occupations unique to processing; manufacturing and utilities	7.85	3.39	10.53
Total	99.98	97.18	105.26

Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Industrial composition of employment

Table 13 summarizes the data on the industrial distribution of employment among resident and immigrant populations in Charlottetown in 2006. The highest proportions of the resident population and immigrants were found in the service industries, with the proportions of employment being 51 percent, 63 percent and 57 percent for the resident population, all immigrants and recent immigrants, respectively. According to the table, all other services, which include a variety of services other than health care services, social services, and educational services, account for the highest proportion of employment in services among both immigrants and the resident population. Manufacturing industries (14 percent), retail trade (13 percent), and health care and social services (9 percent) are the next three high ranking industries for the resident population. For all immigrants, the next high ranking industries of employment were health care and social services (14 percent), educational services (10 percent) and the retail trade (10 percent). About 7 percent of all immigrants are employed in each of manufacturing and agriculture and other resource-based industries. The shares of employment in agriculture and other resource-based industries, wholesale trade, and retail trade are equal (14 percent) among recent immigrants.

Table 13: Industrial distribution of the resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Colchester, 2006 (%)

Industry	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	5.80	7.74	14.29
Construction industries	6.70	6.55	0.00
Manufacturing industries	14.21	7.14	0.00
Wholesale trade	5.84	2.98	14.29
Retail trade	13.06	9.52	14.29
Finance and real estate	2.94	2.98	0.00
Health care and social services	9.40	13.69	0.00
Educational services	7.45	10.12	0.00
All other services	34.56	39.29	57.14
Total	99.96	100.00	100.00

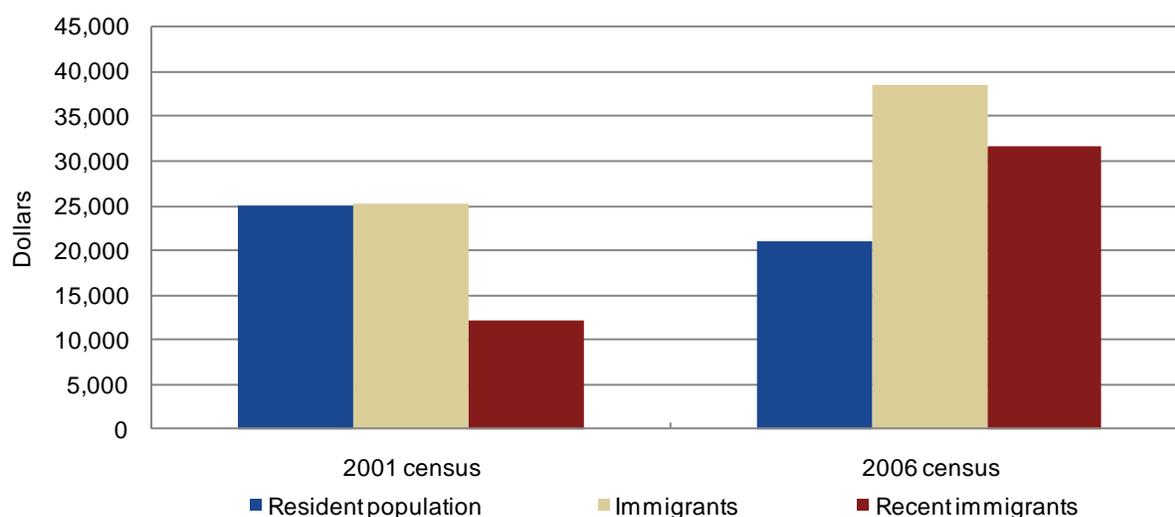
Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Labour market earnings

In both census years, the average employment income of all immigrants was higher than that of all residents and recent immigrants (Chart 35). Recent immigrants earned the lowest average employment income in 2001. At the time of the 2006 census, the average employment income of both immigrant populations had increased, while the average employment income of the total resident population had declined by about 16 percent. Recent immigrants reported the highest rate of increase (162 percent) compared to all immigrants, who reported an increase of 52 percent. The increase in average employment income of recent immigrants represented an increase from 48 percent to 152 percent of the average employment income of the resident population between 2001 and 2006. All immigrants earned almost the same average employment income as did the resident population in 2001. In 2006, however, the average employment income for all immigrants had increased to 183 percent of that of residents.

In summary, both overall and recent immigrants had an earnings advantage over the resident population in 2006, while recent immigrants did not have this advantage in 2001.

Chart 35: Average employment income of immigrants and the total resident population of Colchester County, 2001 and 2006 Censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants in Carleton, New Brunswick

Carleton County lost population by 2 percent (from 27,184 to 26,632) during 2001-2006. However, 185 new immigrants settled in the county during this period, comprising about 19 percent of its total immigrant population. About 110 of these immigrants came from the United States and Europe and 45 came from Asia and the Middle East - 35 of whom came from India alone. McCain Foods is the major employer and also owns some of county's transportation and manufacturing industries. In 2006, the county's unemployment rate was 6.8 percent in 2006, as opposed to 10 percent for the province of New Brunswick. According to information obtained from the Multicultural Association of Carleton County (MACC), most immigrants in the county are employed as researchers, information technologists, engineers, truck drivers, farmers and medical professionals. There is a high demand for skilled as well as unskilled workers in Carleton County.

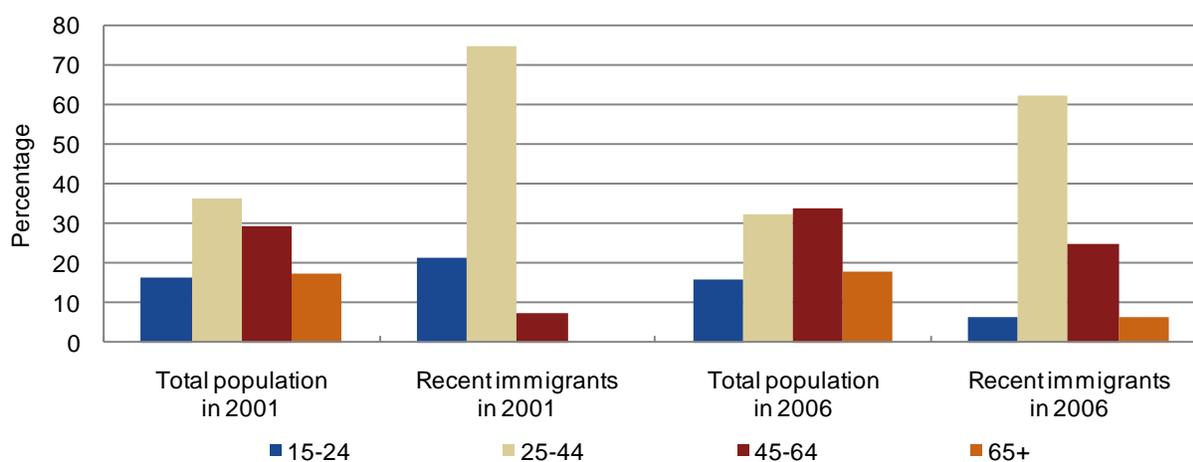
The following analyses are based on census data only as detailed data on inflows are not available.

Age distribution among new immigrants: Carleton

Most of the new immigrants who arrived in Carleton during the periods of 1996 -2000 and 2001-2006 belonged to the 25-44 age group, accounting for 75 percent and 63 percent of new immigrants in the two periods, respectively (Chart 36). There has been a noticeable decrease in the percentage of immigrants who belonged to the 15-24 age group, from 21 percent to 6 percent between the two periods. There have also been noticeable changes in other age groups of immigrants. The percentage of immigrants in the 45-64 age group increased from 7 percent to 25 percent and that of the 65+ group also increased, from zero in 2001 to 6 percent in 2006. Among total residents, percentages in the age groups of 15-24 and 65+ remained almost the same in the two census years: 16 percent for 15-24 and 17 percent for 65+. The percentage of all residents aged 25-44 decreased from 37 percent to 32 percent, while their percentage in the 45-64 age group increased from 30 percent to 34 percent between 2001 and 2006.

In sum, 1) while most recent immigrants are in the working age group (25-64), in the 2006 census, a larger percentage of them is found in the 45-64 age group, perhaps indicating that the county is attracting more experienced immigrants to fill in vacant jobs, and 2) the age distributions of the resident population in the two censuses do not show an aging trend, which is a different finding from what is true for the province of New Brunswick in general.

Chart 36: Age distribution among recent immigrants and the total resident population of Carleton County, 2001 and 2006 censuses

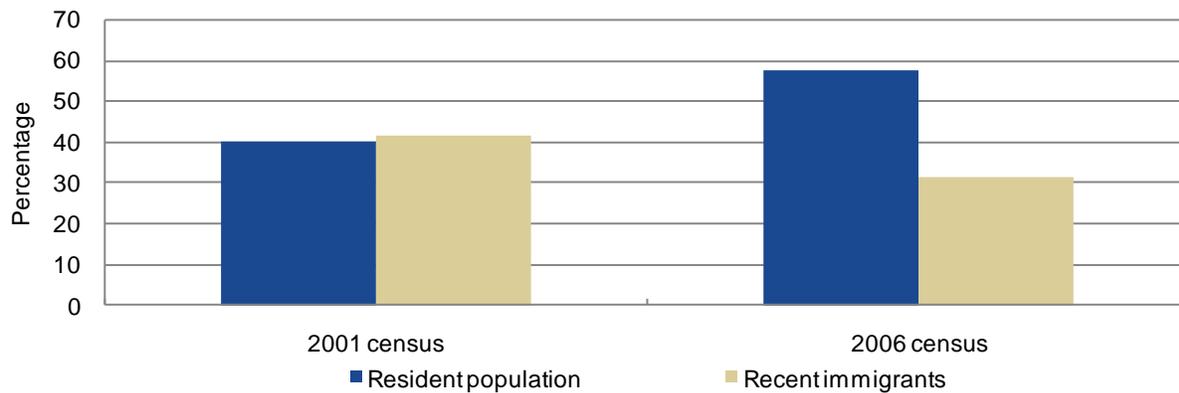


Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Total (resident) population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Education distribution among new arrivals: Carleton

Chart 37 shows the percentages of immigrant and resident populations with a high school level of education or less in 2001 and 2006. In general, a greater percentage of immigrants resident in Carleton County had a higher level of education than did the resident population in 2001 and 2006. The percentage of individuals with high school or less education was 40 percent for total residents and 41 percent for recent immigrants in 2001. At the time of the 2006 census, this percentage for all residents had increased to 57 percent, while the same for recent immigrants declined to 31 percent. The decrease in the percentage of recent immigrants is associated with a clear increase in the percentage of immigrants holding a university degree, as shown in Chart 38.

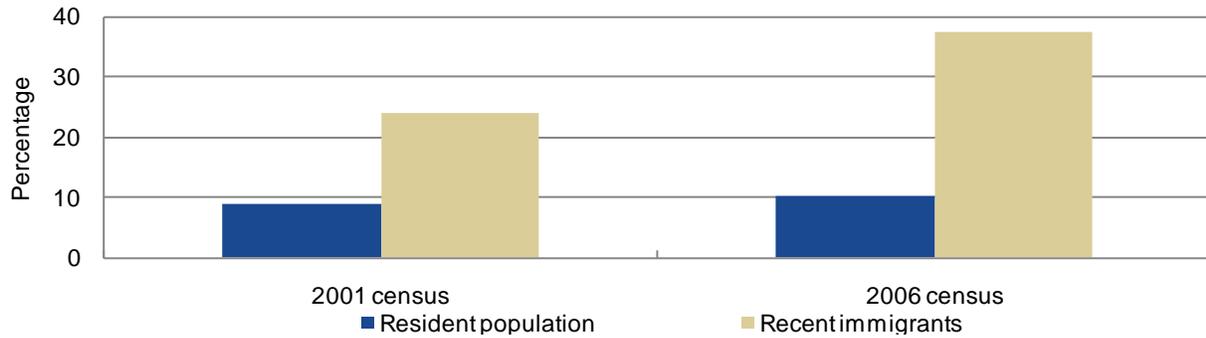
Chart 37: Immigrants and the total resident population of Carleton County with high school or less education, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. These data are for immigrants who were resident in Carleton at the time of the census (and not for their inflows), some of whom may have acquired their education in Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

In Carleton, the percentage of immigrants who held a university degree was higher than that of the resident population in both censuses. As shown in Chart 38, the percentage of immigrants who held a university degree increased from 24 percent to 38 percent between 2001 and 2006. This increase is significantly higher than the increase in the percentage of corresponding total residents, among whom the percentage holding a university degree was almost unchanged (an increase from 9 percent to 10 percent between the two years). These data indicate that on average, a recent immigrant living in the county had a relatively higher level of education than did a resident.

Chart 38: Immigrants and the total resident population of Carleton County with a university degree, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada. These data are for immigrants who were resident in Carleton at the time of the census (and not for their inflows), some of whom may have acquired their education in Canada. While all immigrant data are for those aged 15 and above at the time of arrival, resident population data are for those aged 20 and above in 2001 and 15 and above in 2006.

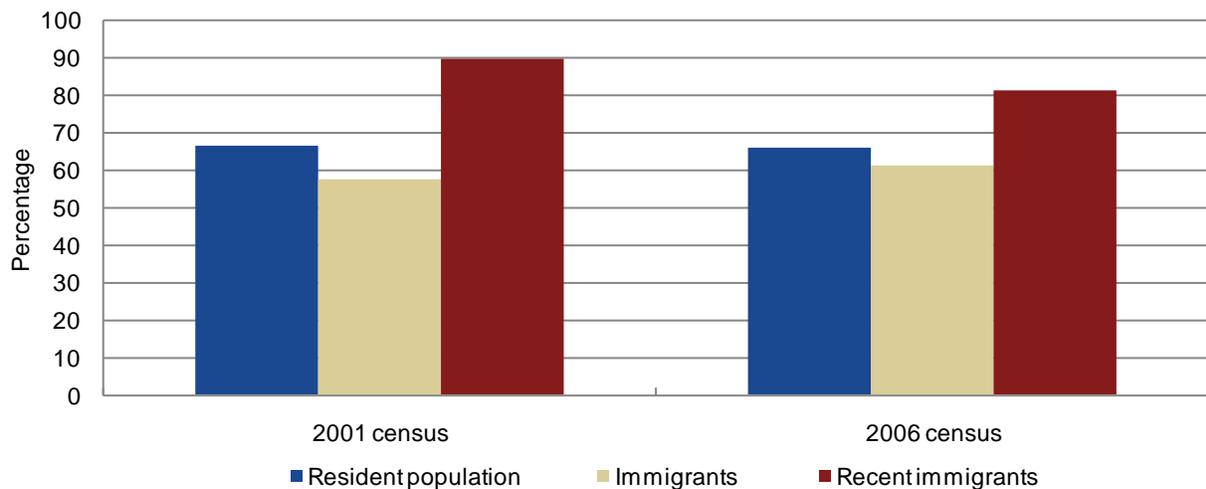
Immigrants in the labour force: Carleton

In this section, immigrants' labour market performance is analyzed in comparison to that of the resident population in Carleton.

Labour force participation rates

The labour force participation rates based on census data for all immigrants, recent immigrants, and the total population in Carleton are provided in Chart 39, which shows that the respective labour force participation rates were 66 percent, 58 percent and 90 percent in 2001. The rates for recent immigrants were the highest of all in both census years, although they declined from 90 percent in 2001 to 81 percent in 2006. Between the two census years, participation rates for the two immigrant populations changed but not for total residents, whose participation in the labour force was 60 percent.

Chart 39: Labour force participation rates among immigrants and the total resident population of Carleton County, 2001 and 2006 censuses

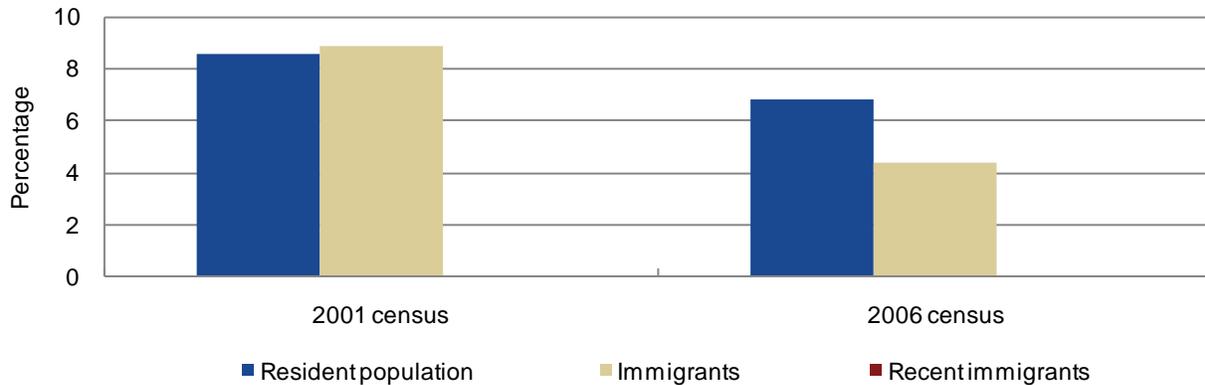


Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Unemployment rates

Chart 40 presents data on unemployment rates experienced by the total population and all immigrants in Carleton in 2001 and 2006. Data on the unemployment rate for recent immigrants were not available in the Statistics Canada data. (An unemployment rate of zero percent was reported due to small numbers.) In 2001, immigrants resident in the county experienced a higher unemployment rate (about 9 percent) than did the total population (8.6 percent). However, in 2006, immigrants experienced a lower unemployment rate (4.4 percent) than did all residents (6.8 percent).

Chart 40: Unemployment rates among immigrants and the total resident population of Carleton County, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Table 14 presents data on the occupational distributions of all residents and immigrants in Carleton County. Sales and service occupations account for the highest percentage of employment among each population group participating in the labour force. For the resident population, this participation is followed by the category of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (20 percent) and the category of business, finance and administration occupations (15 percent). The next highest ranking occupational category for all immigrants is that of business, finance and administration occupations (18 percent). The category of trades transport and equipment operators and related occupations (13 percent) ranks in third place for all immigrants, followed by management occupations. The top ranking occupational category for recent immigrants (sales and service occupations) accounts for 38 percent of their population.

Table 14: Occupational distribution of the resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Carleton, 2006 (%)

Occupation	Resident population	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
A Management occupations	7.20	10.53	0.00
B Business; finance and administration occupations	14.73	18.42	7.69
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3.57	3.51	7.69
D Health occupations	5.24	7.02	0.00
E Occupations in social science; education; government service & religion	7.28	7.89	11.54
F Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport	1.39	3.51	0.00
G Sales and service occupations	21.54	21.93	38.46
H Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations	20.04	13.16	11.54
I Occupations unique to primary industry	9.74	7.89	7.69
J Occupations unique to processing; manufacturing and utilities	9.27	5.26	0.00
Total	100.00	99.12	84.62

Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Industrial composition of employment

Table 15 summarizes data on the industrial distribution of employment among the resident and immigrant populations in Carleton in 2006. Service industries, which include health care and social services, educational services and all other services, account for the highest proportions of employment among all demographic groups. The employment shares are 46 percent for the resident population, 58 percent for all immigrants and 76 percent for recent immigrants. All other services, which include a variety of services other than health care services, social services, and educational services, account for the highest proportion of employment in services. The percentages of immigrants employed in all other services are noticeably higher than is the percentage of total residents employed in these services. Manufacturing industries, agriculture and other resource-based industries, and retail trade are the next high ranking industries for total population in terms of their employment shares: 20 percent, 11 percent, and 10 percent, respectively. For all immigrants, on the other hand, the next high ranking industries of employment in order are manufacturing (22 percent), health care and social services (11 percent), and agriculture and other resource-based industries (8 percent).

Table 15: Industrial distribution of the resident population, immigrants and recent immigrants in the labour force of Carleton, 2006 (%)

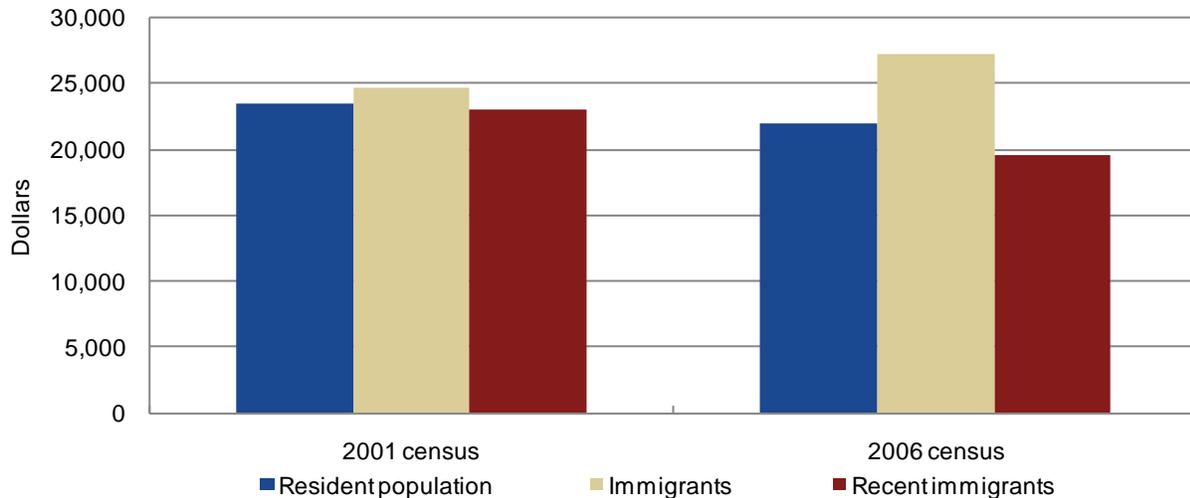
Industry	Total residents	Immigrants	Recent immigrants
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	11.06	8.26	8.00
Construction industries	5.99	5.50	0.00
Manufacturing industries	20.29	22.02	8.00
Wholesale trade	4.03	0.00	0.00
Retail trade	9.91	6.42	8.00
Finance and real estate	2.67	0.00	0.00
Health care and social services	9.20	11.01	8.00
Educational services	5.81	3.67	0.00
All other services	31.03	43.12	68.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Labour market earnings

In both census years, average employment earnings of all immigrants in Carleton were higher than those of the total population and also of recent immigrants (Chart 41). In 2001, the average employment earnings of all immigrants were only 5 percent higher than those of the total population. In 2006, their earnings advantage over the total population increased to 24 percent. On the other hand, recent immigrants earned the lowest average employment income in both census years, and the gap between their income and that of the total population widened in 2006, from 98 percent in 2001 to 89 percent in 2006.

Chart 41: Average employment income of immigrants and the total resident population of Carleton County, 2001 and 2006 censuses



Source: Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Immigrants in Florenceville, New Brunswick

Carleton County comprises six municipalities, including the towns of Woodstock and Hartland and villages of Florenceville, Bristol, Bath and Centreville. While the county as a whole lost population between 2001 and 2006 (by about 2 percent), the population in the Florenceville village rose by about 6.4 percent during this period. Its total population was 860 in 2006. In that year, 55 immigrants were living in this village, 35 of whom had arrived during 2001-2006. McCain Foods has its world headquarters in this village and is a major employer that has also attracted immigrant workers from many countries. In 2006, the village had an unemployment rate of only 5.3 percent, as opposed to 10 percent for the province, and the census family median income in this village was about \$79,000, as opposed to the provincial average of \$53,000. Although its present immigrant population is small, Florenceville's booming economy is a major attraction for new immigrants, thereby making it a vibrant community.

Due to Florenceville's small population, immigrant inflow data and also immigrant data based on the 2001 census are not available for the village. The only data available on immigrants resident in Florenceville are for the 55 immigrants reported in the 2006 census, and these data are discussed below; however, some caution is needed in their interpretation because of small numbers, which can lead to rounding errors. The discussion is based on Statistics Canada data based on the 2006 census and information collected from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Multicultural Association of Carleton County. As noted earlier, 35 of Florenceville's immigrants arrived during 2001-2006.

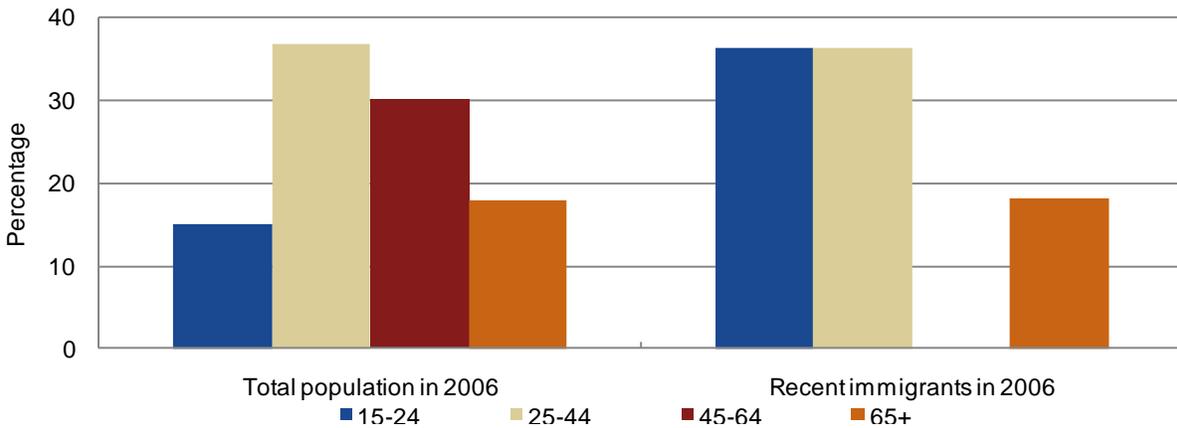
Most of Florenceville's population is young, with about 52 percent in the 15-44 age group (Chart 42). Among immigrants, this percentage is even higher: about 73 percent. The village's booming economy and higher per capita income appear to be the major reasons why the young people stay there. However, the presence of a

large percentage of youth (aged 15-24) in the village is also interesting, and the reasons for their stay can be investigated in a separate research study.

Most immigrants living in Florenceville have come from India (25 out of 55). Source countries and regions of others are equally divided among the United States (10), the Caribbean and Bermuda (10), and Europe (10).

Labour force participation rates among immigrants and total residents are 72.7 percent and 70.7 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate is almost zero among immigrants aged 25 and over, probably because they all moved to the village with *a priori* job offers. Among the total population, the rate of unemployment was 5.3 percent. Immigrants find employment as managers, scientists and agriculture workers, and the industrial distribution of their employment is even among the groups of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and of manufacturing. As discussed earlier, McCain Foods is the main employer in the village, and therefore most immigrants profiled in these data appear to be engaged in agricultural processing. A large percentage of Spanish speakers from the Caribbean are also found in the village's small immigrant population (15 out of 55). These workers are employed as food processors by McCain Foods. Immigrants from India (35) are employed in technical occupations, also at McCain Foods.

Chart 42: Age distribution among immigrants and the total resident population of Florenceville, 2006 census



Source: Census of Canada, 2006. Resident population data are based on community profiles published on Statistics Canada's web site. Immigrant profile data are based on data purchased from Statistics Canada.

Comparative summary and concluding remarks

Table 16 provides a comparative summary of the findings of this study. The following points are worth noting:

1. Immigrant inflows in smaller centres in Atlantic Canada (outside of Halifax) are as diverse as in larger centres. Immigrants in smaller areas also come from countries where English is not the official language.
2. Immigrants are generally young at the time of their arrival, and young immigrants also go to smaller centres in Atlantic Canada.
3. Economic class dominates among all immigrant categories of admission, but refugees also constitute a large percentage in annual inflows outside of Halifax, where immigrant inflows are smaller.
4. Despite a large percentage of arrivals outside of Halifax in refugee class, whose immigration is based solely on humanitarian grounds, educational attainment is higher among recent immigrants at the time of their arrival than that of the resident population. Immigrants arriving during 2001-2006 had higher educational attainments than those who arrived during the previous five-year period. Those with higher education may also settle in smaller areas.
5. In Halifax, the labour force participation rate among recent immigrants is lower than that of the total population, but outside of Halifax, it is comparable to or higher than that of the total population. The unemployment rate is higher among immigrants than among the total population in Halifax but more comparable to or lower than the total population outside of Halifax. This finding suggests that immigration in smaller centres is more job-oriented. Compared to 2001, the unemployment rate in 2006 was generally lower among recent arrivals.
6. Sales and service occupations are the most represented among all groups and in all places. Professional immigrants (managers and scientists) are also found to settle in smaller centres. Health care, social services and educational occupations also are more represented among immigrants than among the total population in all places. Outside of Halifax, immigrants also find work in agriculture and resource-based industries, as well as in government services.
7. Average employment earnings are higher among overall immigrants when compared with resident population. In case of recent immigrants, the average employment earnings are higher than resident population in some places, but lower in others.

It may be concluded on the basis of these findings that in the post-2000 years, immigration in smaller areas of Atlantic Canada (i.e., outside of Halifax) is more job-oriented, as the share of economic immigrants among total immigrants, and of skilled immigrants in those destined to labour force, is the highest among all other categories of arrivals. The percentage of younger immigrants (in the age group 25-54) is also higher than among those who arrived in years prior to 2000. Higher percentage of refugees who arrived in the region is probably due to the humanitarian efforts of community and religious organizations to bring refugees from politically and economically depressed regions of the world. Hence, factors that determine a refugee's choice of a destination area are different from those which determine this choice by an immigrant who arrives in a non-refugee class.

Since 1990s, Chinese immigrants have formed the highest percentage of annual immigrant inflows in Atlantic Canada. These immigrants, as well as immigrants from some other non-English speaking countries declare not only Halifax but other smaller cities also as their intended destinations at the time of arrival. Chinese and other non-English speaking communities are either non-existent or are much smaller in Atlantic Canadian cities than in major cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver and it is expected that many who come to Atlantic Canada may move to those cities. However, at the time of 2006 census there were 540 recent Chinese immigrants (those who arrived during 2001-2006) resident in Halifax, about 80 percent of all recent Chinese immigrants who had arrived in that city. One may thus conclude that the presence of the same ethnic or immigrant community is not always a major factor in the destination choice of new immigrants.

The findings that skilled, as well as younger immigrants, also settle in smaller areas suggest that immigration can be used as an effective tool to avert population aging and also to meet skill shortages in those areas.

Florenceville's case suggests the importance of private sector involvement in a community's attempt to attract immigrants to meet labour force shortages. It is also relatively easy for employers in smaller communities to help in the settlement of newcomers since all employees live close to each other. McCain Food's active involvement in helping newcomers settle in Florenceville is a case in point.

The economic integration of immigrants who arrived during 2001-2006 appears to be happening faster than it did for those arriving during 1996-2001 in Halifax, Charlottetown, and Colchester. This is reflected in the narrower income gap between post-2000 immigrants and non-immigrants, and also in their lower unemployment rates than among those who arrived during 1996-2001. Future research should investigate the role of community organizations, governments and immigrant settlement agencies in achieving this result. The impact of Provincial Nominee Program should also be assessed. It will also be interesting to compare the results of this study with other regions of Canada, such as the Prairie provinces, where immigration is also used to meet similar economic and demographic challenges as in Atlantic Canada.

Table 16: A comparative summary of socioeconomic and demographic profiles of immigrants living in vibrant communities of Atlantic Canada

Location	Top five sources (2001-2006 entry cohort)	Age distribution (2001-2006 entry cohort)	Immigrant category (2001-2006 entry cohort)	Educational Attainment (2001-2006 entry cohort)	Labor Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Occupational Distribution	Industrial Distribution	Employment Income
Halifax	China, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, UK	Younger than total population, greater percentage of 45-64 during 2001-06	Economic class dominates, followed by family class	More arrive with degree than with lower education and greater %age of degree holders than in total population	In 2006: total population 69%, all immigrants 67%, recent immigrants 68%. All higher than in 2001	In 2006: total population 7% (lower than in 2001), all immigrants 6.4% (slightly higher than in 2001) recent immigrants 12.4% (lower than in 2001)	Most come as highly skilled and work as managers, scientists and sales and service professionals and have rising trend. Distribution for total population is more concentrated	Greater concentration in health care and social services and in educational services. Total population is more evenly distributed.	Overall immigrants earn more, recent immigrants earn less than total population in both censuses
Saint John's	China, Colombia, Sudan, USA, UK	Same as above	Economic and refugee classes dominate equally	Same as above, but higher %age arrive with lower education than in Halifax	In 2006: total population 65.1%, all immigrants 64.9%, recent immigrants 64.8%. All higher than in 2001	In 2006: total population 10%, all immigrants 7.9%, recent immigrants 15%. All lower than in 2001	Most come as highly skilled, no clear trend in inflow since 2001. Large percentage in social sciences, education, government service and religion. Total population and recent immigrants are concentrated in sales and services	All and recent immigrants concentrate in health, education and social services. Total population in health care and social services and in retail trade.	All and recent immigrants earned more in 2006 than total population. In 2001, recent immigrants earned less.
Charlottetown	China, Korea, Taiwan, Afghanistan, UK	Same as above	Economic class dominates followed by refugees	Same as for Saint John's	In 2006: total population and recent immigrants 62%, all immigrants 49%. Lower for all immigrants, higher for recent immigrants than in 2001	In 2006: total population 8%, all immigrants 6 % and recent immigrants 5.9%. All lower than in 2001.	Steep rise of highly skilled immigrant inflows since 2002. Sales and services most popular among all. Recent immigrants in 2006 have larger % of managers & scientists than in total population.	Agriculture & resource based industries, health care & social service major employers of recent immigrants in 2006. Overall, more immigrants in health care, social services & education.	All immigrants earned more than total population in both censuses; recent immigrants earned less in 2001, but the same as total population in 2006.
Colchester	China, US, Europe	Same as above	NA	Same as above, % with lower education is less than half of total population	In 2006: Total population and recent immigrants: 62%. All immigrants 48 percent. Higher rate for recent immigrants and lower for all immigrants in 2006 than in 2001	In 2006: Total population 8 % , all immigrants 6 %. No data on recent immigrants. Sales and services most popular among all groups.	Sales & services most popular. 35 % of total population in trades, transport & equipment operating and in business finance & administration. Immigrants in business, finance & administrative; social sciences, education, govt. & religion; trades, transport & equipment operating. Recent immigrants more evenly distributed.	Total residents: manufacturing, retail trade & other service industries. All immigrants: health care & ed. services. Recent immigrants: in 2006 were divided evenly between agriculture & other resource based; wholesale & retail trades; other services.	All and recent immigrants earned more than total population in 2006. Recent immigrants earned lower than total population in 2001.

Carleton	US, Europe, Asia, Middle East	Same as above, but greater percentage of 25-44 than in other places	NA	Same as above, % differences are much higher than in other places	In 2006: Total population 65% (unchanged since 2001), all immigrants 60 % (59% in 2001), recent immigrants 80 percent (90 % in 2001).	In 2006: Total population 6.8%, immigrants 4.4%. No data for recent immigrants	Sales and service most popular. Total population also in business, finance and administrative and trades, transport and equipment operating. Also true for immigrants who are also more than 10% in management occupations. Recent immigrants also prominent in social sciences, education, government and religion; and in trades, transport and equipment operating.	Total residents are more prominent in agriculture and resource based industries and in manufacturing industries. Immigrants in manufacturing industries and in health care and social services. Recent immigrants are evenly distributed across most industries on whom data are available.	All immigrants earn more and recent immigrants earn less than total population (both censuses)
Florenceville	India, US, Caribbean, Bermuda	Youngest immigrants and total residents.	NA	NA	Total population 70.7%, total immigrants 72.7%. No data for recent immigrants.	Total population 5.3%, total immigrants aged 25+, zero.	Immigrants work as managers, scientists and as agriculture workers. No data on recent immigrants.	Immigrants in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and manufacturing. Mostly hired by McCain Foods	Total population's average income exceeds provincial average.

Endnotes

ⁱ A detailed discussion can be found in Akbari, A., S. Lynch, T. McDonald and W. Rankaduwa. 2007. Socioeconomic and Demographic Profiles of Immigrants in Atlantic Canada (available on www.atlantic.metropolis.net).

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ A detailed list can be found in Table A20 of Akbari, et al (2007), noted above.