



# Nova Scotia Immigration Trends 2008-2012

## CANADA AT A GLANCE

Canada welcomed **257,515** new immigrants in 2012. Immigration to Canada over the five-year period from 2008 to 2012 is detailed in the chart and table below.

Chart 1: **Total Immigrants to Canada 2008–2012**

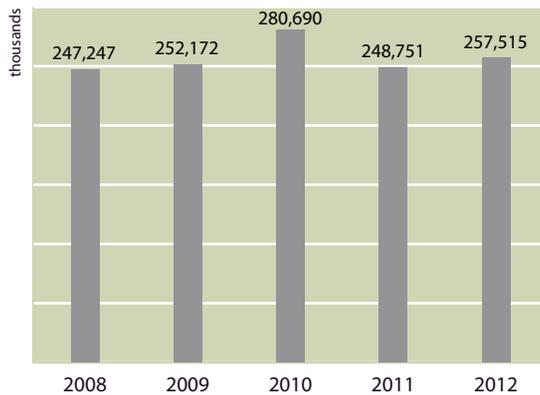


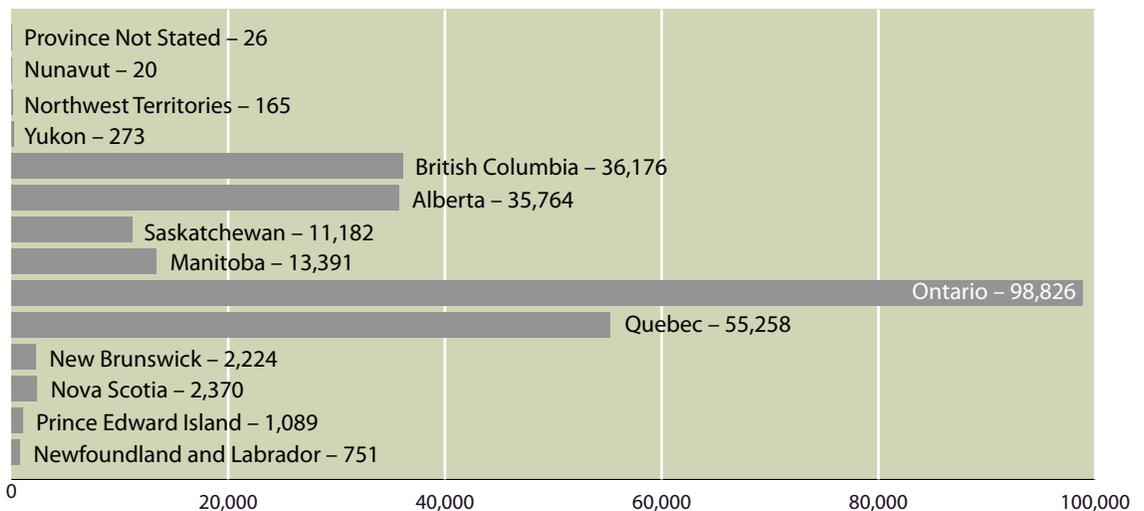
Table 1: **Immigration to Canada in 2012 by Class**

Immigration Class	Number
Family Class	64,901
Economic Class	160,617
Refugee Class	23,056
Other Class	8,936
Not Stated	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,515</b>

## PROVINCE/TERRITORY OF DESTINATION

Ontario continues to receive the greatest number of immigrants in Canada, though its share of the Canadian total has been steadily declining, dropping from 45 per cent in 2008 to 38 per cent in 2012. Quebec receives the second largest share of immigrants to Canada, with its total increasing from 45,218 in 2008 to 55,258 in 2012. While BC remains the third largest recipient of immigrants, immigration has declined from 43,993 in 2008 to 36,176 in 2012, a 7.8 per cent decrease, while during the same period, Alberta's rate of immigration increased 48 per cent. Nova Scotia receives the highest number of immigrants to the Atlantic region.

Chart 2: **2012 Immigrant Landings by Province/Territory**



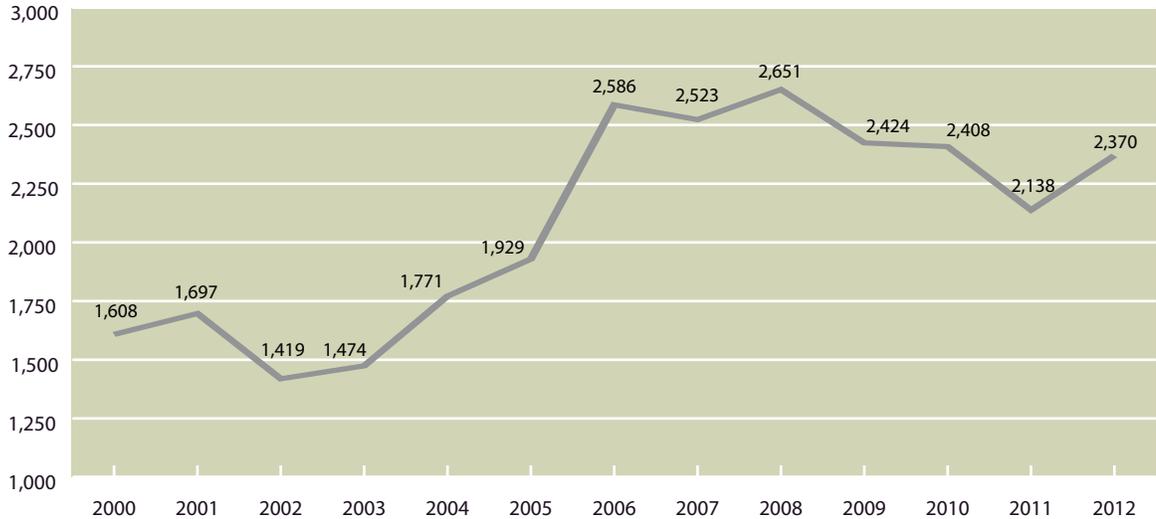
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# Nova Scotia Immigration Trends

## NOVA SCOTIA AT A GLANCE

Nova Scotia welcomed 2,370 new immigrants in 2012, an 11 per cent increase from the previous year.

Chart 3: Total Nova Scotia Landings by Year



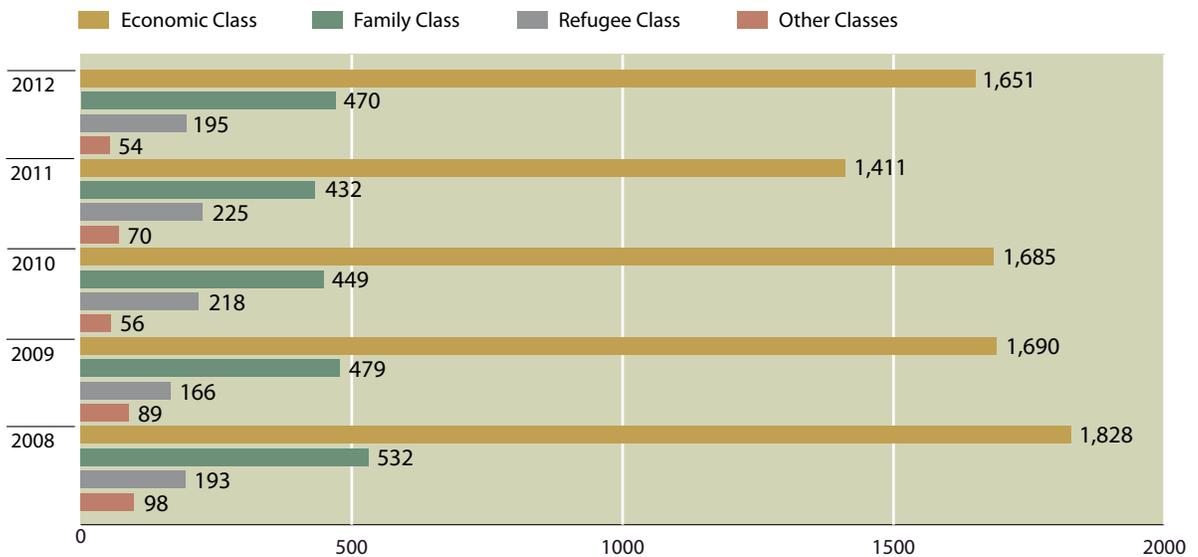
Prior to the introduction of the Nova Scotia Nominee Program (NSNP) in 2003, immigration landings to Nova Scotia hit their lowest, reaching 1,419 in 2002. Since the NSNP was introduced, annual immigration to Nova Scotia has increased as much as 86.8 per cent in 2008. The subsequent decline was due to the closure of one of the NSNP streams in 2006. There is usually a two-to-three year gap between the nomination of an individual and their arrival in the province.

## IMMIGRATION CLASS

Immigrants arriving in different immigration classes include principal applicants and their dependents (spouses and children).

New immigrants to Nova Scotia between 2008 and 2012 arrived in the following major categories:

Chart 4: Immigrants to Nova Scotia by Immigration Class 2008–2012



## Nova Scotia Immigration Trends

Economic class immigrants comprised 68.9 per cent of all immigrants to Nova Scotia during the period from 2008-2012. As shown in Table 2, the Nova Scotia Nominee Program (NSNP) has surpassed the Federal Skilled Worker (FSW) immigration stream as the largest contributor of new immigrants to Nova Scotia. The NSNP landings decrease in 2010 was expected due to the closure of one stream. Over the five-year period, NSNP accounted for 49.2 per cent of all immigrant landings to Nova Scotia.

Table 2: **Economic Class Immigrants 2008-2012**

Economic Stream	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Federal Skilled Worker	885	729	877	500	549	<b>3,540</b>
Canadian Experience	0	18	24	44	78	<b>164</b>
Provincial Nominee	866	833	638	779	954	<b>4,070</b>
Business Immigrants	63	87	107	60	50	<b>367</b>
Live-in Caregiver	14	23	39	28	20	<b>124</b>
<b>Total Economic Immigrants</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>8,265</b>

### COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

*Country of Citizenship is used as Source Country.*

The UK is consistently the largest source of immigrants to Nova Scotia. The USA and China are also major sources. The number of immigrants from the Philippines has substantially increased, appearing in the top 3 for the past three years. Immigration from Iran has experienced a substantial decline during the period from 2008 to 2012. The sudden immigration increase in 2010 from Bhutan is due to the Canadian government's 2007 commitment to resettle 5,000 Bhutanese refugees. This number increased to 6,500 in March 2013.

Table 3: **Top 10 Source Countries 2008-2012**

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
<b>1</b>	UK 323	UK 376	UK 441	UK 307	UK 318				
<b>2</b>	USA 290	China 245	Egypt 192	Philippines 209	China 254				
<b>3</b>	Iran 260	Iran 234	Philippines 162	Bhutan 170	Philippines 232				
<b>4</b>	China 210	USA 210	USA 152	China 169	USA 182				
<b>5</b>	Egypt 113	Israel 110	China 142	USA 131	India 155				
<b>6</b>	India 112	Germany 104	Iran 118	Egypt 111	Egypt 116				
<b>7</b>	Philippines 107	India 104	India 115	India 106	Israel 107				
<b>8</b>	Germany 86	Philippines 70	Bhutan 84	Iran 102	Bhutan 82				
<b>9</b>	Jordan 84	Egypt 68	Iraq 71	Israel 75	Iran 78				
<b>10</b>	Lebanon 72	Jordan 64	Germany 69	Germany 69	Germany 49				

Table 4: Immigrants to Nova Scotia by World Source Region 2008-2012

Source Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Africa and the Middle East	848	790	709	572	622
Asia and Pacific	762	633	706	833	921
Europe and the UK	595	662	695	518	538
United States	290	210	152	131	182
South and Central America	146	113	127	82	101
Source not stated	10	16	19	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>2,370</b>

**AGE**

The average age of immigrants coming to Nova Scotia between 2008 and 2012 was 29.9 years. In 2012, 65.8 per cent of immigrants were between the ages 25-64.

Table 5: Immigrants to Nova Scotia by Age Grouping 2008-2012

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0 to 14 years of age	535	533	506	413	488
15 to 24 years of age	397	340	337	309	293
25 to 44 years of age	1,180	1,122	1,104	1,027	1,204
45 to 64 years of age	481	389	418	333	317
65 years of age or more	58	40	43	56	68

During the period from 2008 to 2012, 2,475 children aged 0-14 arrived in Nova Scotia, accounting for 20.6 per cent of total immigrant landings. Of these, 78.5 per cent arrived as dependents of economic immigrants, 9.3 per cent came under the family class, 11.3 per cent came in the refugee class and 0.9 per cent came from other categories.

Table 6: Immigrant Children (aged 0-14 on arrival) to Nova Scotia 2008-2012

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
535	533	506	413	488	<b>2,475</b>

Only 2.1 per cent of immigrants in 2012 were over the age of 65, a 1.2 per cent increase from 2008. Of the 265 seniors who came to Nova Scotia between 2008 and 2012, 61.5 per cent came under the family class, 12.8 per cent applied through economic categories, and 9.8 per cent were refugees. The remaining 15.8 per cent came under other categories.

Table 7: Immigrants Aged 65+ by Landing Category 2008-2012

Landing Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Family class	34	27	22	30	50	163
Economic immigrants	10	4	7	8	5	34
Refugees	0	4	7	8	7	26
Other immigrants	14	5	7	10	6	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>265</b>

### GENDER

Immigrants to Nova Scotia from 2008-2012 were evenly split in terms of gender, with 50.3 per cent being male and 49.7 per cent being female.

Table 8: Immigrants to Nova Scotia by Gender 2008-2012

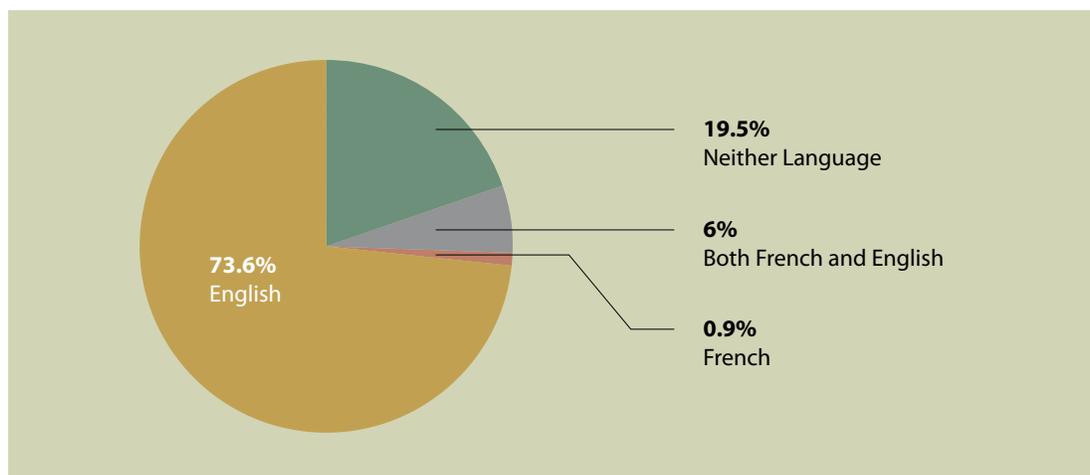
Gender	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Male	1,324	1,214	1,202	1,104	1,192	6,036
Female	1,327	1,210	1,206	1,034	1,178	5,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>11,991</b>

### OFFICIAL-LANGUAGE ABILITY

The ability to speak either English or French is referred to as official-language ability.

73.6 per cent of immigrants to Nova Scotia arriving in 2012 reported some ability to communicate in English. The number of French-only speaking immigrants to Nova Scotia experienced a decline from 24 in 2011 to 13 in 2012. During the same period, the number of immigrants speaking both English and French dropped from 132 to 116.

Chart 5: Nova Scotia Immigrant Official-Language Ability 2008-2012



## Nova Scotia Immigration Trends

English was the most common first language spoken by immigrants to Nova Scotia, followed by Arabic. The majority of Russian speaking immigrants hold Israeli citizenship. Trends in immigrant first language mirror trends in immigrant source region.

Table 9: **Immigrants to Nova Scotia by Native Language 2008-2012**

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
1	English	724	English	705	English	724	English	515	English	677
2	Arabic	406	Arabic	328	Arabic	441	Arabic	301	Arabic	277
3	Farsi	217	Farsi	178	Tagalog	142	Tagalog	192	Tagalog	209
4	Mandarin	151	Mandarin	157	Farsi	92	Nepali	171	Chinese	139
5	German	98	Russian	145	Mandarin	86	Mandarin	101	Mandarin	106
6	Chinese	95	German	114	Nepali	85	German	81	Russian	95
7	Tagalog	95	Chinese	93	German	73	Russian	79	Nepali	91
8	Spanish	87	Spanish	73	Spanish	73	Chinese	74	Spanish	63
9	Russian	69	Tagalog	65	Chinese	71	Farsi	72	Farsi	55
10	Persian	58	Persian	58	Russian	61	Spanish	55	German	50

### EDUCATION AND SKILLS

*Education and skill level are reported in this document for immigrants aged 25 to 64. Declining numbers from 2008 to 2012 reflect an increase in immigrant landings for which no data on education level is available.*

Of the immigrants aged 25 to 64 who reported having at least 10 to 12 years of schooling, 61.6 per cent reported having a university level degree in 2012.

Table 10: **Level of Education: Immigrants Aged 25–64 2008–2012**

Level of Education	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
10 to 12 years of schooling	160	169	168	129	94
13 or more years of schooling	103	88	71	61	77
Trade certificate	100	113	86	82	59
Non-university diploma	229	238	216	167	147
Bachelor's degree	560	465	553	453	395
Master's degree	295	246	217	155	157
Doctorate	79	63	58	52	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>982</b>

The following table presents the skill levels of working age immigrants (25-64) to Nova Scotia based on their intended occupation. Some immigrants do not indicate a skill level because they do not have a declared occupation. They may be homemakers, students, or not intending to work. Skill level is based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system.

Table 11: NOC Skill Level 2008–2012

Occupational Skill	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
0–Managerial	229	186	170	124	131	<b>840</b>
A–Professionals	362	258	297	266	327	<b>1,510</b>
B–Skilled and Technical	189	201	195	205	237	<b>1,027</b>
C–Intermediate & Clerical	33	41	62	62	84	<b>282</b>
D–Elemental & Labourers	4	5	4	9	15	<b>37</b>
Other*	842	816	794	694	727	<b>3,873</b>
Skill level not stated	2	4	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>7,575</b>

\*Other refers to immigrants who fall outside of NOC classification, including homemakers, students, dependents, retirees, new workers and workers with open work permits

44.6 per cent of all immigrants to Nova Scotia from 2008 to 2012 are considered skilled workers with NOC skill level 0, A or B. NOC level C and D immigrants, considered semi-skilled and low-skilled respectively according to NOC guidelines, comprised only 4.2 per cent during the five-year period.

### DESTINATION

The majority of immigrants to Nova Scotia settle in the Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford area.

Table 12: Top Destinations for Immigrants to Nova Scotia from 2008-2012

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Halifax	1,464	Halifax	1,363	Halifax	1,309	Halifax	1,140	Halifax	1,396
Dartmouth	208	Dartmouth	182	Dartmouth	163	Dartmouth	174	Dartmouth	186
Bedford	169	Bedford	95	Bedford	115	Bedford	98	Truro	67
Fall River	45	Fall River	38	Sydney	102	Truro	77	Bedford	59
Sydney	43	Wolfville	36	Truro	62	Sydney	64	Wolfville	41
Lower Sackville	29	Hampton	36	Fall River	60	Hammonds Plains	30	Sydney	40
Hammonds Plains	29	Sydney	35	Lower Sackville	30	Fall River	26	Bridgewater	31
Lunenburg	25	Antigonish	30	Wolfville	27	Bridgewater	25	Antigonish	30
Antigonish	22	Hammonds Plains	27	Hammonds Plains	24	Lower Sackville	23	Lower Sackville	29
Wolfville	19	Bridgewater	27	Antigonish	20	Antigonish	21	Fall River	28

Table 13: Destination County of Immigrants to Nova Scotia from 2008-2012

County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annapolis	34	49	38	24	9
Antigonish	22	32	20	22	30
Cape Breton	82	46	118	86	66
Colchester	46	89	75	106	88
Cumberland	20	20	17	21	16
Digby	19	25	15	20	15
Guysborough	3	7	2	3	4
Halifax	2,057	1,792	1,803	1,576	1,772
Hants	27	32	29	44	30
Inverness	25	14	18	18	15
Kings	56	79	67	43	89
Lunenburg	61	76	56	68	87
Pictou	50	29	20	27	33
Queens	13	2	4	6	3
Richmond	17	7	6	6	4
Shelburne	20	14	25	13	19
Victoria	13	10	8	11	0
Yarmouth	29	20	26	35	23

Source for all data: Citizenship and Immigration Canada