

Temporary Residents to Nova Scotia 2008-2012

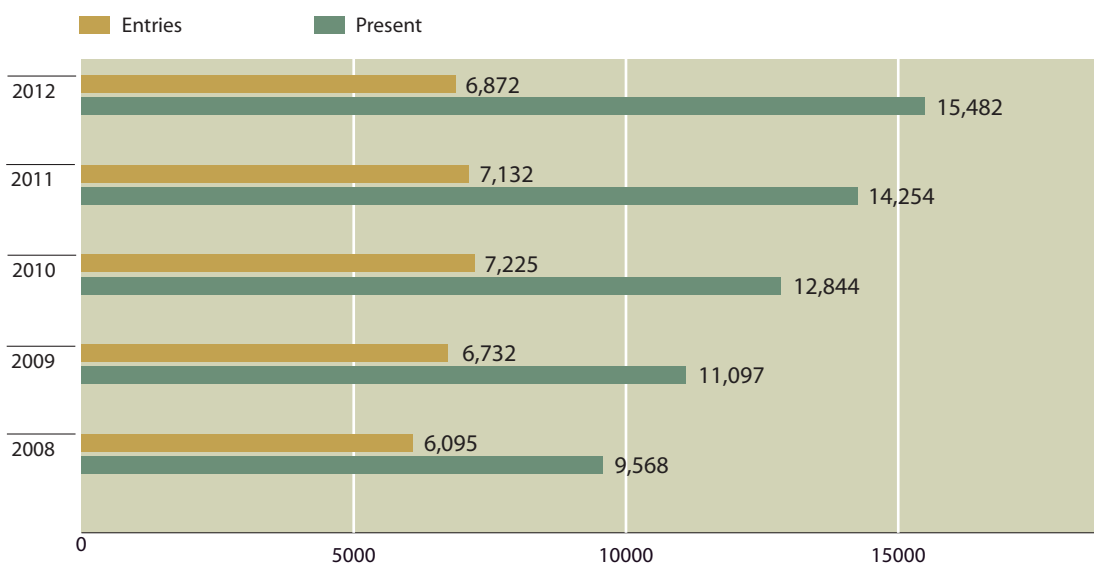


Temporary residents in Canada are comprised of foreign workers, international students, refugee claimants, visitors and other temporary visa holders. This document focuses on foreign workers, international students and refugee claimants only.

There are two different measures used to count the number of temporary residents in Canada. The **entries** number is the number of temporary residents identified as entering the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) administrative system within a given period of time, usually a year. The **present** number is the number of temporary residents present in Canada as of December 1st of each year.

Since 2008, there has been an increase in the number of temporary residents present in Nova Scotia, corresponding with national trends in increased employer use of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) and an increasing international student population.

Chart 1: **Temporary Residents in Nova Scotia 2008-2012**



Office of Immigration
1741 Brunswick Street,
Unit 110A, PO Box 1535
Halifax, NS B3J 2Y3
E: nsnp@gov.ns.ca
T: (902) 424-5230
F: (902) 424-7936

The majority of temporary residents entering and present in Nova Scotia are international students, followed by workers entering through the federal Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP).

Table 1: **Annual Entries of Temporary Residents to Nova Scotia 2008-2012**

Yearly Status	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
International students	2,522	2,601	3,353	2,900	3,169
Foreign workers	2,128	2,797	2,478	2,844	2,324
Humanitarian	54	54	60	52	71
Other	1,391	1,280	1,334	1,327	1,308
Total	6,095	6,732	7,225	7,123	6,872

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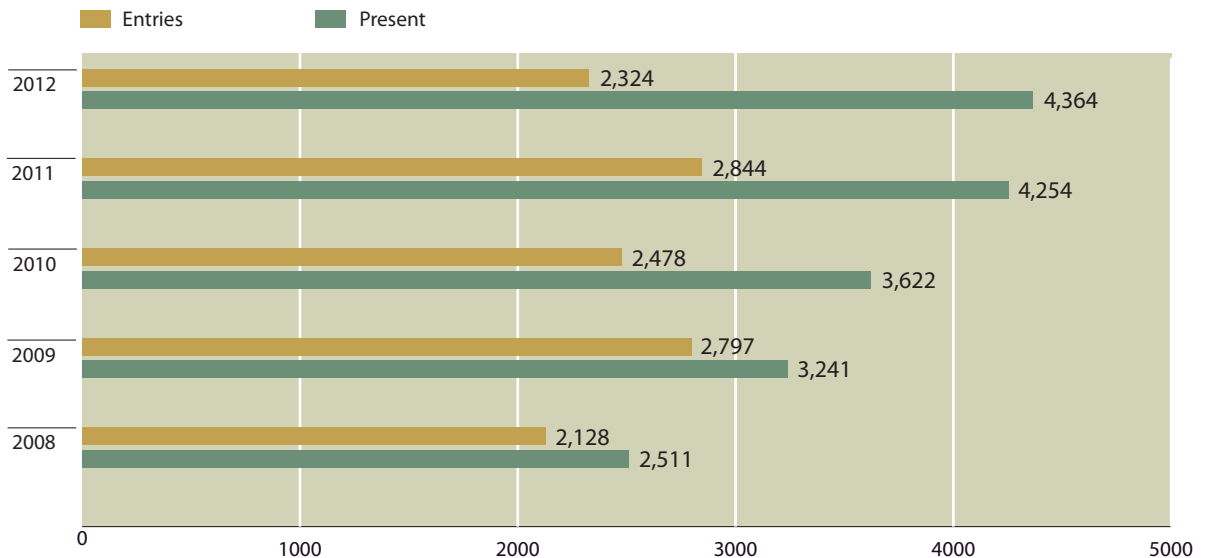
Table 2: **Temporary Residents Present in Nova Scotia 2008-2012**

Yearly Status	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
International students	5,789	6,605	7,910	8,552	9,649
Foreign workers	2,511	3,241	3,622	4,254	4,364
Humanitarian	168	151	147	177	179
Other	1,100	1,100	1,165	1,271	1,290
Total	9,568	11,097	12,844	14,254	15,482

FOREIGN WORKERS

The total number of foreign workers present in the province has increased by 73.8 per cent, from 2,511 in 2008 to 4,364 in 2012.

Chart 2: **Temporary Foreign Workers Entering and Present in Nova Scotia 2008-2012**



SOURCE COUNTRY

Country of Citizenship is used as Source Country.

Since 2011, the Philippines has overtaken the USA as the largest source country for temporary foreign workers present in Nova Scotia. Workers from China have been increasing steadily, overtaking the UK in 2010. Temporary workers from India and Korea have also increased during this period.

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Table 3: **Top 10 Source Countries – All Temporary Foreign Workers Present 2008-2012**

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
USA	510	USA	562	USA	610	Philippines	669	Philippines	773
UK	403	UK	472	Philippines	510	USA	612	USA	592
Philippines	216	Philippines	379	China	404	China	516	China	575
China	200	China	289	UK	403	UK	476	UK	346
Germany	125	India	160	Mexico	188	India	223	India	346
Mexico	112	Germany	147	India	183	Germany	163	Germany	149
India	86	Mexico	117	Germany	151	France	113	Korea	118
France	74	France	91	Korea	96	Korea	107	Thailand	97
Australia	73	Australia	82	Australia	86	Netherlands	103	Jamaica	92
Korea	50	Netherlands	64	France	77	Mexico	82	Australia	86

SKILL LEVEL

When thinking about temporary workers, people often first think of seasonal agricultural workers; however, in Nova Scotia, a large number of workers are highly skilled in managerial, professional, and technical professions.

In 2012, 43 per cent of temporary workers were in higher-skilled occupations (NOC 0, A, or B). These people would be filling an occupational need of an employer who has been unable to find a Canadian or Permanent Resident to do the job. In many cases, these jobs are specific and time-bound, and the worker would move on to another position after completion.

Table 4: **National Occupation Classification (NOC) Skill Level – Temporary Foreign Workers Present 2008-2012**

NOC Skill Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0 - Managerial	145	161	201	222	215
A - Professionals	681	762	801	817	755
B - Skilled and Technical	630	809	804	1,041	905
C - Intermediate and Clerical	256	283	332	414	431
D - Elemental and Labourers	74	128	184	235	245
Other*	719	1,078	1,295	1,504	1,779
Skill level not stated	6	20	5	21	34
Total	2,511	3,241	3,622	4,254	4,364

*Other refers to CIC Synthetic Codes for open employment authorization or unconventional employment

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

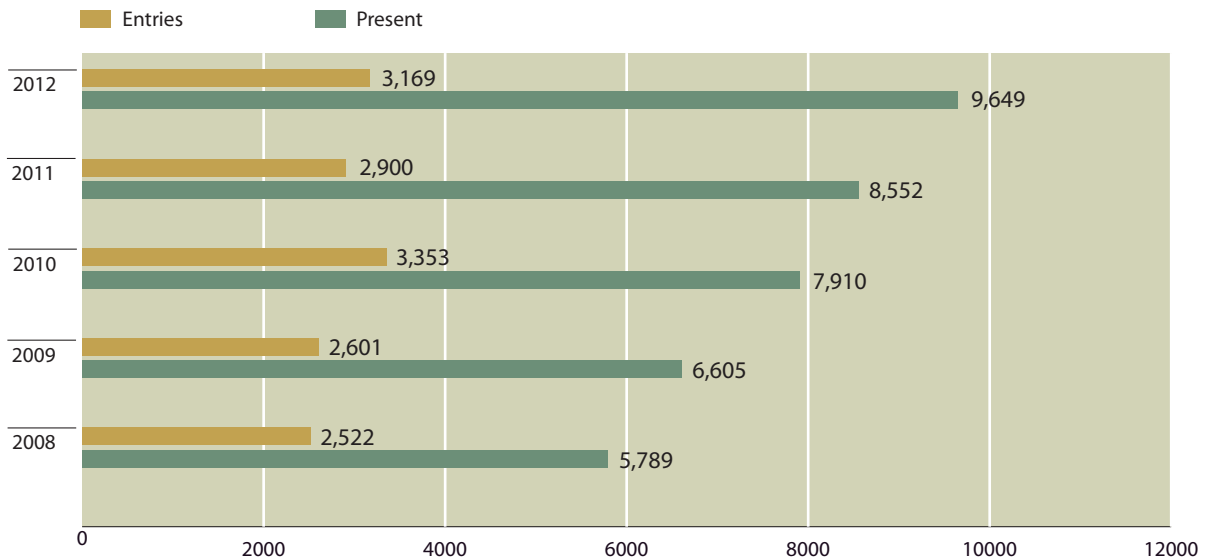
International students include people coming to study at Nova Scotia public schools, post-secondary institutions, language schools and private career colleges.

The number of international students present in Nova Scotia has increased by 66.7 per cent between 2008 and 2012.

Temporary Residents to Nova Scotia

The number of entries has increased by 25.7 per cent over the same period, from 2,522 in 2008 to 3,169 in 2012.

Chart 3: **International Students Entering and Present in Nova Scotia 2008-2012**



The top source countries of international students to Nova Scotia vary slightly from the top source countries of permanent residents. The number of Saudi Arabian students present in Nova Scotia has increased considerably, from 368 in 2008 to 1,859 in 2012. There are also a larger number of Korean, Japanese and Bahamian students present compared to permanent residents from these countries.

Table 5: **Top 10 Source Countries – All International Students Present 2008-2012**

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
China 1,710	China 2,183	China 2,666	China 3,012	China 3,507
USA 512	Saudi Arabia 575	Saudi Arabia 1,148	Saudi Arabia 1,550	Saudi Arabia 1,859
Korea 396	USA 486	USA 509	USA 496	India 522
Saudi Arabia 368	Korea 391	Korea 391	India 403	USA 451
UK 364	UK 362	India 330	Korea 288	Korea 291
Bahamas 240	India 225	UK 285	UK 247	UK 222
Germany 215	Bahamas 216	Bahamas 201	Bahamas 178	Japan 189
India 189	Germany 196	Germany 178	Japan 162	Bahamas 176
Japan 147	Japan 162	Japan 155	Mexico 151	Mexico 163
Mexico 128	Mexico 143	Mexico 145	Germany 119	Nigeria 131

International students come to Nova Scotia to attend different kinds of educational programs. The vast majority of international students were studying at the university or other post-secondary level, increasing from 80.3 per cent of international students in 2008 to 85.5 per cent in 2012. In 2012, the proportion of students studying a trade was 2.7 per cent, while those studying at the level of secondary or less accounted for 9.9 per cent of students.

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Table 6: Level of Study – All International Students Present 2008-2012

Level of Study	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Secondary or lower	936	968	1,041	926	954
Trade	141	155	252	251	260
University	4,515	5,205	6,089	6,655	7,416
Other post-secondary	135	206	379	508	838
Other	60	70	149	212	181
Level of study not stated	2	1	0	0	0
Total	5,789	6,605	7,910	8,552	9,649

GENDER AND AGE

The proportion of male international students in Nova Scotia has increased relative to the proportion of female students. In 2008, 57.3 per cent of international students were male, increasing to 61.5 per cent in 2012.

Table 7: Gender – All International Students Present 2008-2012

Gender	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	3,316	3,896	4,779	5,301	5,936
Female	2,473	2,709	3,131	3,251	3,713
Total	5,789	6,605	7,910	8,552	9,649

The majority of international students were 15 to 24 years old, corresponding with the larger number attending post-secondary school. The proportion of students aged 0 to 14 years has declined, from 5.2 per cent in 2008 to 2.6 per cent in 2012. Many of these children are likely attending school through the International Student program of the Department of Education.

Table 8: Age – All International Students Present 2008-2012

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0 to 14 years of age	299	288	319	254	253
15 to 24 years of age	4,288	5,003	6,018	6,518	7,170
25 to 44 years of age	1,164	1,281	1,529	1,746	2,187
45 years of age or more	38	33	44	34	39
Total	5,789	6,605	7,910	8,552	9,649

REFUGEE CLAIMANTS

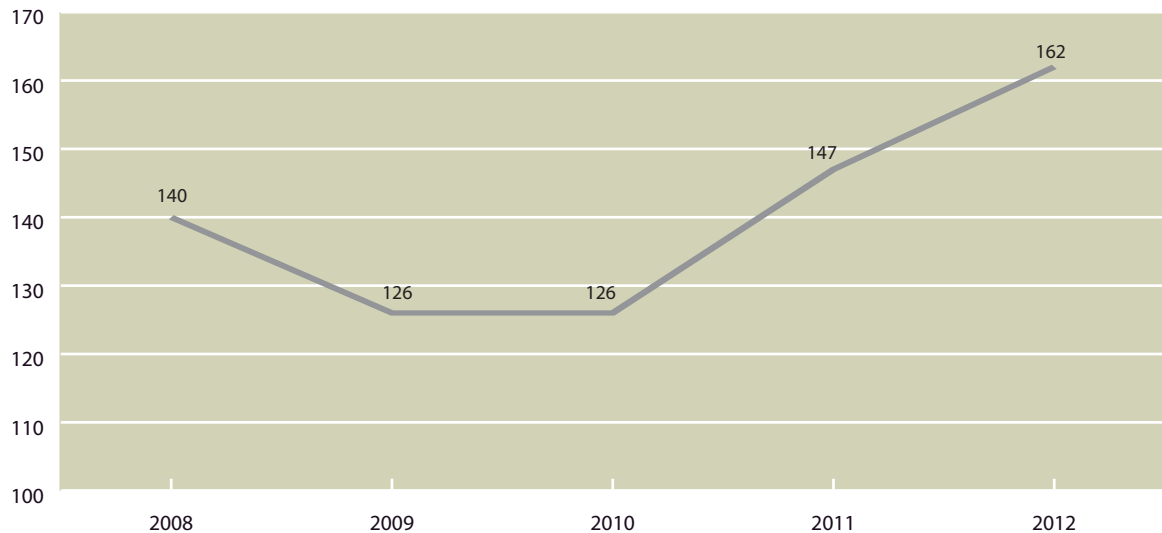
Refugee claimants are not permanent residents of Canada and are different from immigrants in the refugee class. They are temporary residents who seek refugee protection upon or after arrival in Canada. A refugee claimant whose claim is accepted may apply for permanent residence.

The annual number of refugee claimants to Nova Scotia decreased substantially from a peak of 312 in 2003 to a trough of 126 in 2009, a 59.6 per cent drop. By comparison, the total number of refugee claimants in Canada increased 6 per cent during the same period.

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The number of refugee claimants in Nova Scotia has started to rise, increasing to 162 in 2012.

Chart 4: **Refugee Claimants Present in Nova Scotia 2008-2012**



SOURCE COUNTRY

Country of Citizenship is used as Source Country.

While asylum seekers come to Nova Scotia in small numbers from many different countries, refugee claimants from Mexico, Cuba and China are the most common.

Table 9: **Top 5 Source Countries of Refugee Claimants 2008-2012**

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Mexico	18	Cuba	15	Mexico	15	Cuba	14	Cuba	13
Cuba	11	Mexico	14	Cuba	13	Mexico	12	Mexico	12
China	7	China	8	China	11	Ethiopia	11	Iran	11
Romania	7	Pakistan	5	Iraq	7	Iraq	9	Ethiopia	10
Ethiopia	6	Ethiopia	4	Pakistan	7	Libya	6	Libya	8

GENDER

The majority of refugee claimants are male, averaging 69.6 per cent of all claims from 2008 to 2012. By comparison, males accounted for 57.6 per cent of all Canadian refugee claims in 2012.

Table 10: **Gender – All Refugee Claimants 2008-2012**

Gender	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Male	93	93	95	99	108	488
Female	47	33	31	48	54	213
Total	140	126	126	147	162	701

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AGE

57.6 per cent of refugee claimants from 2008 to 2012 were between the ages 25 and 44. Only 7.1 per cent of refugees were children aged 0 to 14 years.

Table 11: **Age – All Refugee Claimants 2008-2012**

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
0 to 14 years of age	12	2	2	12	22	50
15 to 24 years of age	22	27	27	24	22	122
25 to 44 years of age	79	79	76	88	82	404
45+ years of age	27	18	21	23	36	125
Total	140	126	126	147	162	701

Source for all data: Citizenship and Immigration Canada