

Newsletter for Communities

May 2013



The National Household Survey ... From Coast to Coast to Coast

Canada is home to people of many different ethnicities, cultures and languages. We all know that we live in a very diverse country.

But did you know that in 2011, one in five Canadians was foreign born, the highest proportion among the G8 countries? Or that between 2006 and 2011, the largest number of immigrants came from Asia?

During the same period, Canada's Aboriginal population increased by around 20%, compared to 5% for the non-Aboriginal population.

Roughly 20% of Canadians identified themselves as members of a visible minority, and the vast majority of this group, about seven out of ten, lived in Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver metropolitan areas.

How do we know all this?

On May 8, 2013, Statistics Canada released the first set of results from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), which included data on immigration, citizenship, place of birth, language, ethnic origin, visible minorities, religion and Aboriginal Peoples.

So, where can you get this information for your province or territory? Read on!

Provincial and Territorial Highlights



Here are some selected provincial and territorial highlights taken from the first results of the 2011 NHS. Please follow the links for detailed information.

In Atlantic Canada

In [Newfoundland and Labrador](#), 9,165 persons (1.8% of the population) were foreign-born (immigrants), 496,405 (97.9%) were Canadian-born (non-immigrants) and 1,705 (0.3%) were [non-permanent residents](#).

The most frequently reported religious affiliation in [Prince Edward Island](#) was Roman Catholic, reported by 58,875 persons (42.9% of the population). Other frequently reported religions included United Church (15.4%) and Presbyterian (6.4%).

The 2011 NHS estimated that 47,270 persons in [Nova Scotia](#) belonged to a visible minority group, accounting for 5.2% of its total population.



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In [New Brunswick](#), 22,620 persons (3.1% of the population) had an Aboriginal identity. Of those, 71.3% (16,120) reported a First Nations identity only, 21.4% (4,850) reported a Métis identity only and 2.1% (485) reported an Inuit identity only. An additional 1,020, or 4.5%, reported other Aboriginal identities and 150, or 0.7%, reported more than one Aboriginal identity.

In [Quebec](#)

974,895 (12.6%) of the population of Quebec were foreign-born (immigrants), 6,690,535 (86.5%) were Canadian-born (non-immigrants) and 67,095 (0.9%) were non-permanent residents. In comparison, the proportion of the population of Canada who were immigrants was 20.6%, 78.3% were non-immigrants, and 1.1% were non-permanent residents.

In [Ontario](#)



Of the immigrants living in Ontario in 2011, 501,060 came to Canada between 2006 and 2011. These recent immigrants made up 13.9% of the immigrants in the province. The three most common countries of birth of immigrants living in Ontario were India (accounting for 8.6% of the immigrant population in Ontario), the United Kingdom (8.1%) and China (7.4%).

In [Manitoba](#)

The three most common countries of birth of immigrants living in Manitoba were the Philippines (accounting for 24.5% of the immigrant population in Manitoba), the United Kingdom (7.2%) and India (6.6%). In comparison, the top three countries of birth of immigrants living in Canada were India (accounting for 8.1% of the immigrant population in Canada), China (8.1%) and the United Kingdom (7.9%).

In [Saskatchewan](#)

In Saskatchewan, 38,380 Aboriginal people, or 24.3% of the population who had an Aboriginal identity, responded that they were able to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language. In 2011, the Aboriginal languages most frequently reported by Aboriginal people were Cree languages (27,470), Dene (8,845) and Ojibway (1,485).

In [Alberta](#)

The most frequently reported religious affiliation in Alberta was Roman Catholic, reported by 850,360 (23.8%) of the population. Other frequently reported religions included United Church (7.5%) and Christian, n.i.e. (7.2%). In comparison, the most frequently reported religions in Canada were Roman Catholic (reported by 38.7% of the population of Canada), United Church (6.1%) and Anglican (5.0%).

In [British Columbia](#)

In British Columbia, 1,180,870 individuals belonged to a visible minority group, accounting for 27.3% of its total population. In comparison, visible minorities comprised 19.1% of Canada's population. The largest visible minority groups living in British Columbia were Chinese, South Asian and Filipino. In Canada, the three largest visible minority groups were South Asian, Chinese and Black.



In the Territories



Yukon: 23.1% of the population had an Aboriginal identity. Of those, 85.5% reported a First Nations identity only.

Northwest Territories: 51.9% of the population had an Aboriginal identity. Of those, 63.1% reported a First Nations identity only, 15.3% reported a Métis identity only and 20.5% reported an Inuit identity only.

Nunavut: 86.3% of the population of Nunavut had an Aboriginal identity. Of those, 98.9% reported an Inuit identity only.

NHS Profile

For 2011 NHS data for your city or town, look no further than the [NHS Profile, 2011](#).

[NHS videos](#)

In these videos, Statistics Canada experts provide a brief overview of the data on various NHS topics. You can view them in FLV, MOV or WMV format. Transcripts are also available.

- Annie Turner, Analyst at Statistics Canada, on [Aboriginal Peoples](#) in Canada
- Tina Chui, Sociologist at Statistics Canada, on [Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity](#) in Canada

You can also watch these videos on our [YouTube channel](#).

[Chat with an expert](#)

Two days following the release of the first results of the 2011 NHS, Statistics Canada organized a "Chat with an expert" session. Participants who had signed up prior to the session were able to ask Statistics Canada experts questions in real time. If you have missed the session, don't worry, the transcript will be available soon.

Stay tuned! The chat session on labour, education, place of work, commuting to work, language of work, mobility and migration will be on Friday June 28, 2013.

Other NHS data will be released on the following dates:

- June 26, 2013 – Labour, education, place of work, commuting to work, language of work, mobility and migration.
- August 14, 2013 – Income, earnings, housing, shelter costs.

In the news



[Health Reports, April 2013](#)

The April 2013 edition of *Health Reports*, available online, contains two timely articles. The first article, "[Dietary habits of Aboriginal children](#)," is based on the results of Statistics Canada's 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey.



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This article presents an overview of how often First Nations children living off reserve, Métis children and Inuit children aged 2 to 5 consume various types of food, including foods considered traditional or country among Aboriginal people.

The second article, "[Prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and herpes simplex virus type 2: Results from the 2009 to 2011 Canadian Health Measures Survey](#)," show results that an estimated 13.6% of Canadians (2.9 million) tested positive for HSV-2, and another 0.7% (158,000), for chlamydia. HSV-2 affects higher percentages of women than men, and individuals aged 35 to 59 versus 15 to 34. No significant differences in HSV-2 prevalence were detected by marital status, household income, education, or racial background. Nearly all individuals with laboratory-confirmed chlamydia or HSV-2 were unaware that they were infected.

[Recent releases from *The Daily*](#)

The Daily is Statistics Canada's official release bulletin. [Subscribe](#) and get the latest information from Statistics Canada on the [subjects](#) of your choice, delivered right to your desktop immediately upon release. Using your preferred news reader software, stay up to date on all the latest news, from Canada's national statistical agency.

[Mother's Day...by the numbers](#)

May 12 was Mother's Day! Facts on mothers in Canada are posted online.

[Video: Tutorial for communities – Finding local census data](#)

You've told us that it isn't always easy to find data on our website. We listened! We are pleased to launch the first of a series of tutorials that will help you find the information you need on the website. We hope you will enjoy this brief tutorial about finding local census data.

Need more information?

We are happy to offer you webinars (online learning sessions) on finding community level census data.

There is no cost for participating, however, registration is required. To sign up, click on one the following links:

Webinar: Census Data for Communities (4)

[Tuesday, June 4, 2013, 10:00 a.m., Pacific time.](#)

Webinar: Census Data for Communities (6)

[Thursday, June 6, 2013, 1:00 p.m., Pacific time.](#)



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[StatCan Video Challenge](#)

Do you know anyone between the ages of 15 and 21?

2013 is the International Year of Statistics! Statistics Canada is joining other Canadian and international statistical organizations to mark the contribution that statistics make to the success and progress of our societies.

One of the activities we have planned is the StatCan Video Challenge open to Canadian residents between the ages of 15 and 21 years.

If you know anyone in this age group, help us pass this message:

"Use your creativity to develop an original video that shows how you have used Statistics Canada data at school, at work, or in your day-to-day life; and why you think statistics are important. The video can be up to 4 minutes long. You can submit your video from **April 12, 2013 to July 5, 2013 at 11:59 p.m., local time.**"

More information at [StatCan Video Challenge](#).

[Consulting Canadians](#)

Last April, we launched "Consulting with Canadians", an interactive tool to help us improve our products and services. Users are invited to vote, discuss, engage and give feedback by responding to the "question of the month".

More ways to stay connected



Questions or comments?

Please contact our communications staff in your region:

- Atlantic provinces: Sarah Cassidy, sarah.cassidy@statcan.gc.ca
- Quebec: Mandoline Royer, mandoline.royer@statcan.gc.ca
- Ontario: André Langdon, andre.langdon@statcan.gc.ca
- Prairie provinces, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut: Ashok Mathur, ashok.mathur@statcan.gc.ca



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About the Newsletter for Communities

Municipalities and community organizations have specific information needs. Statistics Canada's Community Outreach Program is dedicated to serving you with this free newsletter, as well as with ongoing learning and sharing activities.

Benefits of subscribing

- Stay informed about the latest Statistics Canada releases that are relevant to municipalities and community organizations. The releases explain how to access related information.
- Learn about upcoming events and activities that will help you get the most from Statistics Canada data.

Subscribing is easy and free

To subscribe, go to [Newsletter for Communities](#) and follow the instructions.

An automatic alert will be emailed to you when new issues of the newsletter are available.

Help us spread the word

If you know an organization that may benefit from what this newsletter has to offer, please pass it on or put them in contact with us.

Statistics Canada surveys

Statistics Canada is able to provide accurate and timely statistical information, thanks to the ongoing co-operation of the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and institutions. If your organization has been asked to participate in a Statistics Canada survey, please see our website for more [information for survey participants](#).

We hope that we can count on your support.

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