Demographic and economic profiles of immigrant taxfilers to Atlantic Canada

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With the introduction of the Atlantic Growth Strategy in 2017, and a special pilot stream of immigration stemming from it, it is important to examine the demographic trends and economic outcomes of immigrants to the region to set a benchmark of comparison to assess the success of the program in years to come. To this end, this report examines these issues, using the Longitudinal Immigration Database that captures immigrant taxfilers, across the four Atlantic provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Executive summary of findings:

Demographic profiles of immigrant taxfilers

- Principal applicants of the economic stream tend to be predominantly men, while immigrant taxfilers who come as spouses or partners are more likely to be women.
- Gendered trends are more accentuated among Atlantic Canadian provinces for the economic pathway, with more men landing as economic stream principal applicants and more women coming as economic spouses and partners than the national average.
- There is more gender balance in Atlantic Canada for family sponsored spouses and partners than the national average.
- Almost all economic principal applicants landing in Canada and the Atlantic provinces are of prime working age, between 20 and 54 years old. The same is true of their spouses and partners.
- A slightly smaller percentage of Family stream Spouses and Partners were of prime working age.
- Prince Edward Island generally had a smaller percentage of immigrants across landing categories in prime working age.
- Compared to the national average, Atlantic Canadian provinces, especially Prince Edward Island and to a lesser extent New Brunswick, attract a smaller percentage of immigrants with university level education, though a higher percentage of family sponsored spouses and partners have a university degree.

Employment and earnings of immigrant taxfilers

- Recent immigrants who come as *economic principal applicants*, those landing between 2010 and 2012, have a higher rate of employment in Atlantic Canada one year after landing compared to the Canadian average. The national average was 73% compared to 90% in Newfoundland and Labrador, 76% in Nova Scotia, and 74% in New Brunswick. PEI is the only Atlantic province falling below the national average at 41%.
- Recent *family sponsored spouses and partners*, landing between 2010 and 2012, to Atlantic Canada also fare better than the national average with respect to employment after one year. The Canadian average is 66%, the rates in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick are both 73%, in Prince Edward Island the rate is 69% and in Nova Scotia the rate is 67%. The same is not true for *economic spouses and partners* coming with *economic principal applicants*. In their case those landing in Atlantic Canada had slightly lower rates of employment after the first year compared to the national average.
- There were less consistent employment outcomes for earlier cohorts of immigrants to Atlantic Canada.

- Recent immigrants who come as *economic principal applicants*, those landing between 2010 and 2012, have an earnings advantage in all but one Atlantic Canada province one year after landing compared to the Canadian average. The national average was $36,000, for Newfoundland and Labrador it was $55,000, Nova Scotia's average was $43,000, and New Brunswick's was $42,000. The only Atlantic province to fall below the national average was PEI with an average of $26,000.
- *Family sponsored spouses and partners* landing between 2010 and 2012 do well in the Atlantic provinces. The national average was $22,000, for Newfoundland and Labrador it was $34,000, Nova Scotia's average was $26,000, and New Brunswick's was $23,000. The only Atlantic province to fall below the national average was PEI with an average of $21,000. The similar trends were observed for *economic sponsored spouses and partners* coming with *economic principal applicants* except PEI. This category of immigrants in PEI had earnings below the national average.
- There were less consistent earnings outcomes for earlier cohorts of immigrants to Atlantic Canada, however, earnings tended to generally increase over time and Newfoundland and Labrador tended to have the highest earnings and PEI the lowest.

Policy considerations

- Opportunities to crates more gender balance in attracting immigrants to Atlantic Canada, especially for *economic principal applicants* and their spouses and partners, replicating the balance found among *family sponsored spouses and partners*.
- Given the large number of universities in Atlantic Canada, more can be done to attract or transition immigrants with university degrees.
- The most recent cohort of *economic principal applicants* to Atlantic Canada outperforms the national average in terms of rates of employment and earnings, save Prince Edward Island. This should be promoted widely in attempt to attract immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- Trends of economic outcomes of immigrants to Prince Edward Island show it is an outlier. More analysis should be done to tailor immigration programs for that province –likely focusing on non-economic immigration pathways.

This report examines the differences and similarities in the demographic profiles of immigrants and their economic outcomes among Atlantic Provinces against the national average. The report breaks down analysis by landing category of immigrants to set a benchmark of comparison to gage the performance and outcomes of the recently introduced Atlantic Growth Strategy's immigration pilot program. The report begins with brief description of the methodology used in the analysis, followed by a presentation of demographic profiles and then an analysis of economic outcomes. The report concludes with a basic summary of main findings and policy considerations.

Methodology:

In order to assess the demographic profiles of immigrant taxfilers to Atlantic Canada and to examine their economic outcomes, the report analyses data from the he Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) 2012. It is a database that links the landing records of immigrants with their T1 tax files. The database contains information for all immigrants who landed from 1980 onward and who filed at least one tax return since 1982. Although newer versions of the database are available, we chose to use the 2012 database, covering immigrant taxfilers between 1982 and 2012. We did this to ensure the comparability to findings for Nova Scotia which are detailed in a 2015 report we did for the province.

To create demographic profiles of immigrant taxfilers to Atlantic Canadian provinces we examine three factors. First we analyze the *sex ratio* of immigrants, which is, the ratio of the number of female immigrants over male immigrants. When a ratio equals 1, it means that there is gender balance. If the value is greater than 1, there are more women than men, and, if it is lower, there are more men than women. We also examine *age* by looking at the proportion of immigrants who are between the ages of 20 and 54 years. We examine this age bracket because it is considered to be the prime age for generating income and paying taxes. Although the OECD considers the "prime working age" to be between 25 years and 54 years, to exclude those still potentially studying, we look at the 20 to 54 age bracket because according to Statistics Canada almost a half of full-time postsecondary students also have jobs and many adults are in the labour force without such additional training. Not all individuals in this age group are full time students. Last, we look at *education*, and here we consider the percent of immigrants with a Bachelor's degree or more education prior to arrival. For demographic measures, we examined three cohorts of immigrants landing during: 1990-1999, 2000-2009, and 2010-2012.

The analysis of economic outcomes concentrates on two measures: *employment*, based on whether or not people reported *earnings* on their T4 tax slips. For economic measures, we also look at three cohorts, but focus only on immigrants who landed between 2000 and 2012. This timeframe was divided into three periods: 2000-2004, 2005-2009, and 2010-2012 and we look at outcomes 1, 3 and 5 years after arrival, using corresponding taxfiling records. We use finer cohorts in this analysis to allow us to capture more subtle shifts in the economy.

In both the demographic and economic analysis of the report, we analyze three immigrant landing categories, including: *economic stream principal applicants, economic stream spouses and partners* and *family stream spouses and partners*. We also generated results for additional streams of immigrants, such as refugees and sponsored sons and daughters, however, because of small cell counts in Prince Edward Island (PEI) and Newfoundland and Labrador we do not have confidence in their generalizability. Nevertheless, we do report these in an appendix at the end of the report. We suggest readers interpret those tables with much caution. In the appendix we also produced results for

employment insurance and *family allowance.* Again, we did not report these in the body of the report because of the small number of cases and also urge caution in interpretation of these appendix tables.

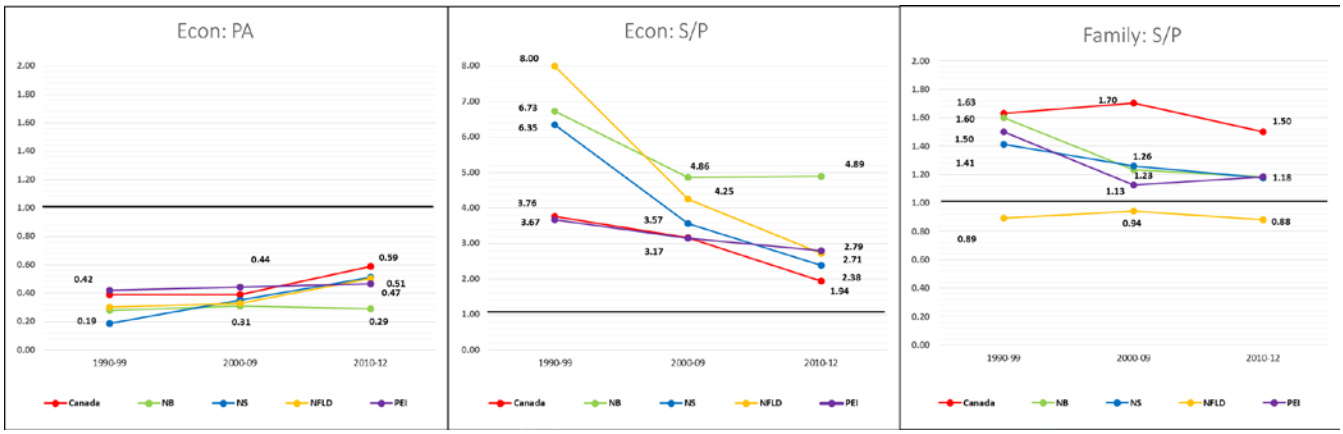
Demographic characteristics of immigrant taxfilers to Atlantic Canada

In this section, we report the socio-demographic profiles of immigrants across three landing categories by province and against the Canadian average.

Sex Ratio

Immigration processes are known to be gendered and there are noticeable differences in gendered immigration across provinces and between the Atlantic Provinces and the national trend as seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Sex ratio by provinces and landing category



The sex ratios of the *Economic Principal Applicants* ranged between 0.19 and 0.51 across all provinces and cohorts in the figure. A sex-ratio of 0.19 means that there is only one woman for every five men compared to a sex-ratio of 0.51, which means that there is one women for every two men. Generally *Economic Principal Applicants* are male dominated. The Atlantic Provinces tend to have greater degree of men as *Economic Principal Applicants* than the Canadian average. For the latest cohort in this analysis (2010-12), the sex ratio for Canada is 0.59, indicating that there are 6 women per 10 men, while it is about 5 women per 10 men for Nova Scotia, PEI, and Newfoundland and Labrador and about 3 women per 10 men in New Brunswick.

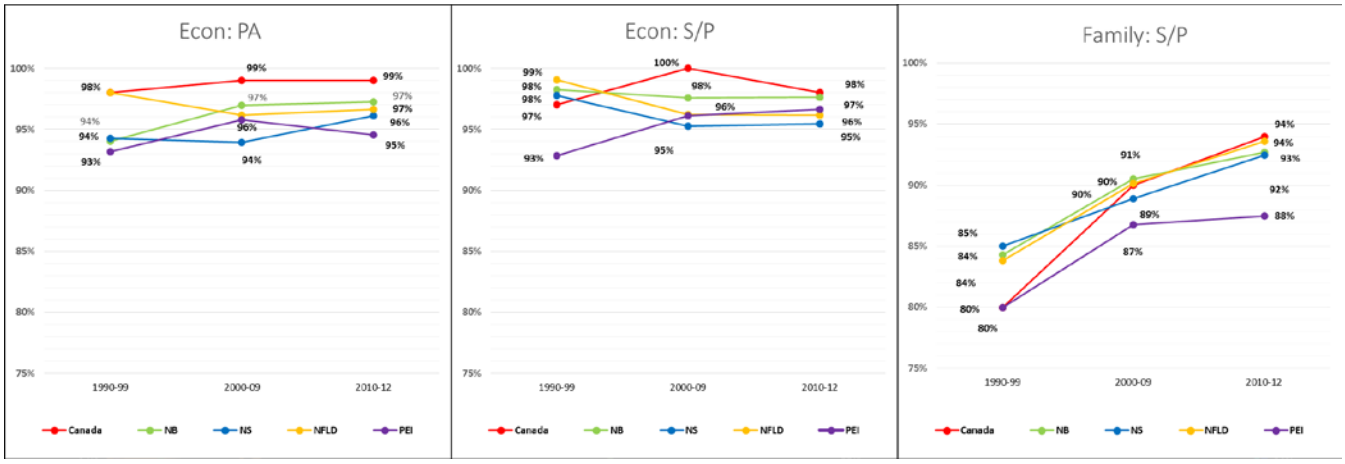
Spouses/Partners within the Economic stream, by contrast, are predominantly women. The sex ratios for this category of immigrants ranged between 2.38 and 8.00 across all provinces and cohorts. The predominance of women among the *Economic Spouse and Partner* category is more accentuated in Atlantic Canada compared to the national average. Looking at the latest cohort (2010-12), the sex-ratio for Canada was 1.94 or two women for every man. For New Brunswick, the ratio is 4.89 or about 5 women to 1 man. For Nova Scotia, PEI, and Newfoundland and Labrador, the sex-ratio was about 2 to 3 women to every man. These are all higher than the national average.

Family stream spouses and partners have a more balanced sex-ratio than those of the economic stream. The sex ratios for this category of immigrants ranged between 0.88 and 1.60 across all provinces and cohorts. There is more gender balance among men and women landing through this pathway in Atlantic provinces than the national average. Looking at the latest cohort (2010-12), the sex-ratio for Canada was 1.50 or 1.5 women for one man. For the Maritime Provinces, the sex ratios show that there are more women than men (ranging 1.13 to 1.60), yet the gender imbalance is not as large as the Canadian average (ranging 1.50 to 1.70). In Newfoundland and Labrador the sex-ratio is below 1, for all cohorts, which is very unique pattern, indicating that there are in fact more men than women in landing in this category. This means that in Newfoundland and Labrador, immigration in this cohort is male dominated.

Age

Age is a key admission criterion for *economic stream principal applicants* and for this reason we examine it by looking at the percentage of immigrants who are in prime working age across all provinces and cohorts in Figure 2. We also look at how age correlates with spouses and partners in both the economic and family streams.

Figure 2: Proportion of immigrants aged between 20 and 54 years old by provinces and landing category



Generally, the vast majority of *economic stream principal applicants* are between the ages of 20 to 54. Between 93% and 99% of immigrants who come as the *economic principal applicants* are in this age group. Looking at the latest cohort (2010-12) we can see nationally that 99% of immigrants in this pathway fall into this age range. In Atlantic Canada the differences are marginal, between 2 and 4 percentage points. PEI has the lowest percentage of immigrants coming in this age range at 95%.

Interestingly, a similar percentage of *Spouses/Partners within the Economic stream* are of prime working age, with between 93% and 100% falling in this range. Looking at the latest cohort (2010-12) we again see that Atlantic Canadian provinces have marginally lower percentages of immigrants landing in this category in this age range. Nova Scotia has the lowest percentage of immigrants coming in this age range at 95%.

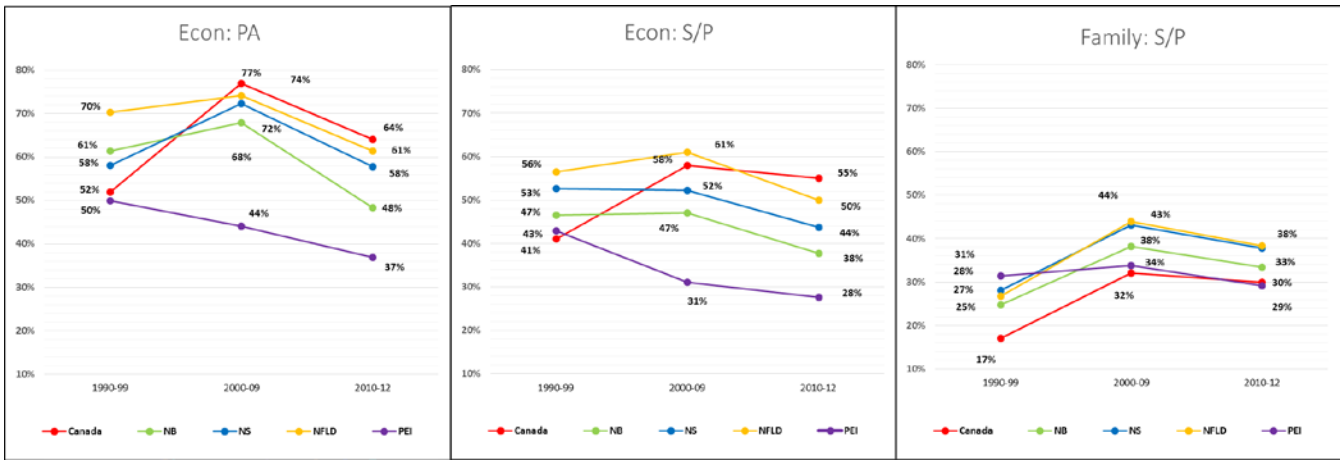
In contrast, the percentage of immigrants in the prime working age among *Family stream Spouses and Partners* was slightly lower than those under economic stream. Over cohorts a greater percentage of immigrants in this stream were of prime working age, however, for latest cohort (2010-12) 94% of immigrants, nationally, in this stream were between the ages of 20 and 54 and in Atlantic Canada there were between 88% and 94% of immigrants in this category in prime working age. PEI has the lowest percentage of immigrants coming in this age range at 88%.

Education

Education, as it is the case with age, is another key criterion of for economic immigrant's selection. For the skilled worker programs, or Express entry, Canadian immigration policy over the last decades valued high levels of education. Also, given that people tend to select partners who are from similar educational background, spouses and partners who follow economic stream principal applicants are also expected to hold high education. In contrast, immigrants under family stream are not subject to the same selection process. To reflect these structural differences, one would expect that those under the economic stream would hold higher levels of education than those who come under family stream.

Figure 3 presents the percentage of immigrants who hold a bachelor's degree or higher at the time of arrival to Canada.

Figure 3: Proportion of immigrants with Bachelor's degree or above by provinces and landing category



The results support those general expectations. *Economic principal applicants* have highest proportion of immigrants with a university degree, ranging between 37% to 77%, which followed by the s*pouses and partners of the economic stream* who have a range of between 28% to 61%, while the f*amily sponsored spouses and partners* had the lower percentage of immigrants with university degrees, ranging from about 17% to 44%, depending on the province and cohort.

When we examine the patterns across Atlantic Provinces in relation to the Canadian average, we see that a lower percentage of *economic principal applicants* who landed after 2000 hold university degrees compared to the Canadian average. For two cohorts of immigrants 2000-9 and 2010-12, the national rates of university degree holders were 77% and 64%, respectively. For Newfoundland and Labrador they were 74% and 61%, followed by Nova Scotia with 72% and 58%, then New Brunswick with 68%

and 48, and last, PEI had the lowest rates at 44% and 37%. Given the high number of universities in the region, attracting immigrants with these credentials is an opportunity to pursue for Atlantic provinces.

Immigrants coming as *family sponsored spouses and partners* to Atlantic Provinces are better educated than the immigrants of the same category in Canada overall. For the latest cohort (2010-12), for example, 38% immigrants of this category to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland came with Bachelor's or higher degree and 33% of those in New Brunswick compared to 30% for the national average. Only PEI fell below the national average at 29%.

Economic outcomes of immigrant taxfilers to Atlantic Canada

In this section, the economic outcomes of immigrant taxfilers to the Atlantic provinces are presented. Specifically, we look at rate of employment and average earnings for three landing cohorts and three periods, where possible. We can only examine outcomes 1 year after landing for the latest cohort (2010-12), however, examine 3 and 5 years after landing for the 2000-04 and 2005-09 cohorts.

Employment

Employment is measured based on earnings reported on T4 slips of tax file for a given year. That is, if an individual reported employment income, that person is considered as "employed". Figure 4 shows rates of employment for the latest cohort of immigrants (2010-12). The provincial rates of employment (coloured bars) are compared to the Canadian average (red line).

Figure 4: Percent working after 1 year by immigration category and provinces (2010-12 cohort)

Among *economic principal applicants* rates of employment after one year were higher in all but one Atlantic province compared to the Canadian average (73%). While Nova Scotia (76%) and New Brunswick (74%) had slightly higher rate of employment than the Canadian average, the rate for Newfoundland and Labrador was much higher (90%). In contrast, economic principal applicants in PEI had a lower rate of employment than the national average (41%).

The story is different for the s*pouses or partners of economic principal applicants*. Immigrants in this category to the Atlantic Provinces fall below the national average with respect to employment after one year. Nova Scotia (56%) and Newfoundland (55%) had very similar level to the Canada as a whole (57%), while PEI had a much lower rate (33%).

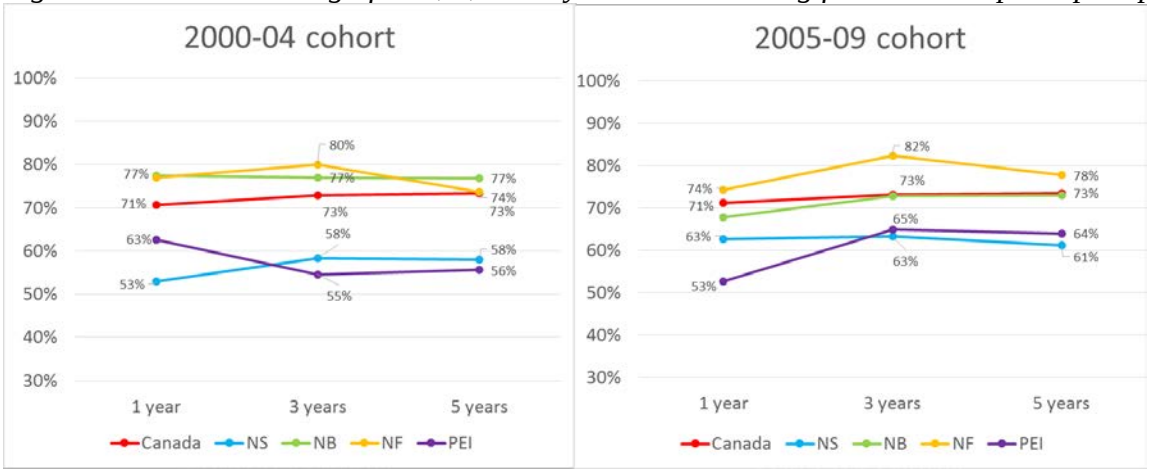
By contrast, *family sponsored spouses and partners* arriving in Atlantic Canada have higher rates of employment after one year than Canadian average of immigrants in the same category. The rates for

New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador are 73%, exceeding the Canadian average of 66% by seven percent points. The rates in PEI and Nova Scotia were 69% and 67% respectively.

These results generally show that immigrant taxfilers to Atlantic Canada generally fare better than the Canadian average for immigrant taxfilers in the same landing category, though immigrants to PEI under economic streams tend to have lower rate of employment. While these data are a promising sign of economic performance of immigrants to the region, they only show a short term outcome, 1 year after landing. For this reason we also look at older cohorts of immigrants to the region looking at rates of employment 3 and 5 years after landing.

The employment outcomes of economic principal applicants for two earlier cohorts of immigrants are reported in Figure 5. As one can see, *economic principal applicants'* rate of employment increased slightly over time. For the 2000-04 cohort, the Canadian average employment (red line) increase from 71% at 1 year since landing to 74% in year 5. A very similar increase is observed among the next cohort of immigrants from 71% to 73%.

Figure 5: Percent working after 1, 3, and 5 years since landing for economic principal applicants



For earlier landing cohorts of *economic principal applicants* to Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick, for the 2000-4 cohort, they had higher rates of the employment than the Canadian average of immigrants in this landing category. Those to landing in Nova Scotia and PEI had lower rate of employment than the national average.

Over time there is inconsistent change in rates of employment among the Atlantic provinces. For the 2000-04 an increase in the rate of employment is only seen in Nova Scotia, with 53% employed 1 year after landing compared to 58% 5 years after landing. For the next cohort of *economic principal applicants*, those landing in 2005-09, all the Atlantic Provinces except Nova Scotia increased rates of employment over time.

While older cohorts of *economic principal applicants* to some the Atlantic Provinces tend to fare well to the Canadian average, *economic spouses and partners* who follow them have not been fared well in Atlantic Canada. Figure 6 shows that for both cohorts of *economic spouses and partners* landing during the 2000's, employment rates of immigrants to Atlantic Canada are lower than the Canadian average for immigrant in the same landing category. Interestingly, however, *economic stream spouses and partners*

to PEI had increased rates of employment rate over the first five years. A similar trend is seen for those who arrived in New Brunswick between 2005-09.

Figure 6: Percent working after 1, 3, and 5 years since landing for economic spouses/partners

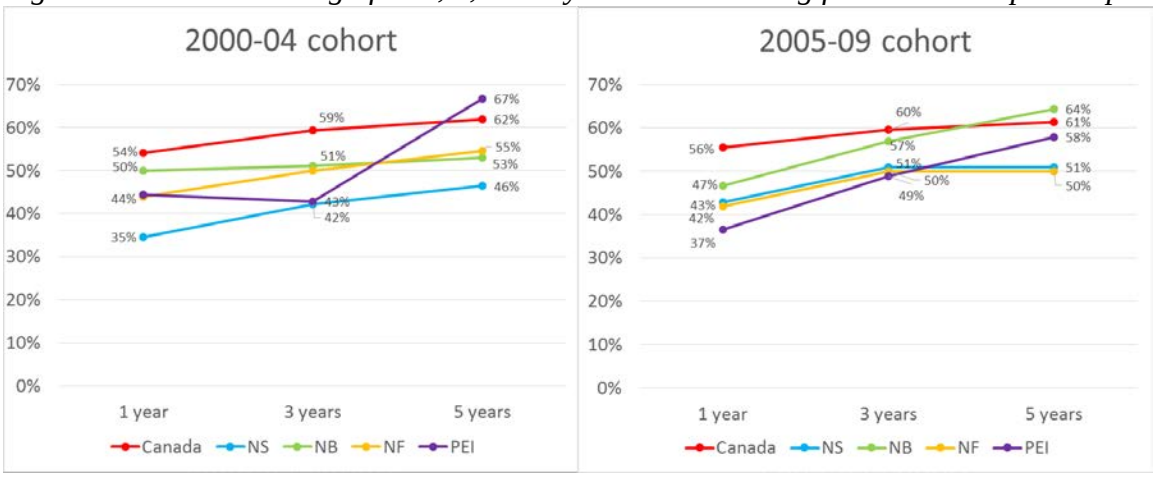
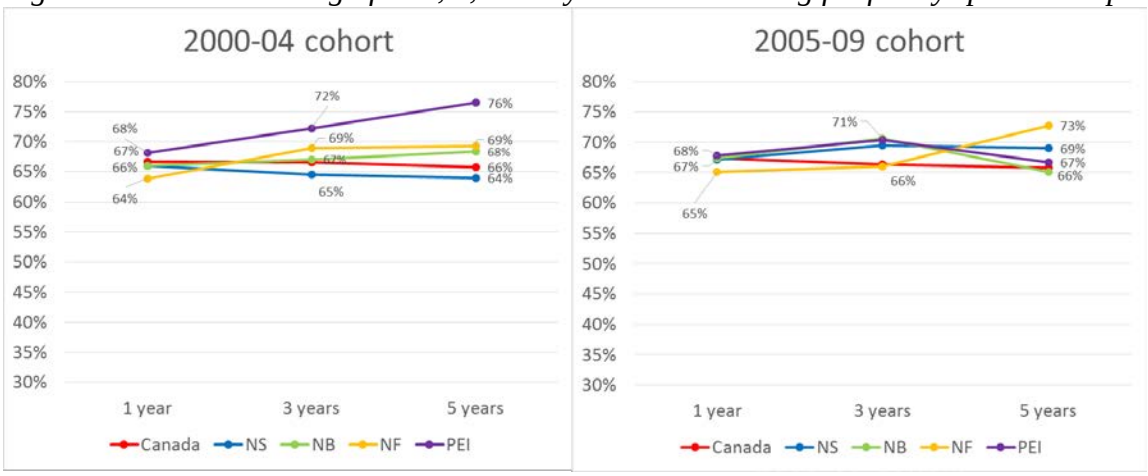


Figure 7 shows rates of employment rates for immigrants who arrive as *family sponsored spouses and partners* in in the 2000-04 and 2005-09 cohorts. When we focus on the Canadian average (the red line), the results show that this group of immigrants tends to have steady level of employment overtime. That is, over the first five years of landing, their rate of employment was more or less constant at around 66%.

Figure 7: Percent working after 1, 3, and 5 years since landing for family sponsored spouses/partners



Similar to the Canadian average, those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick maintain a steady rate of employment over time over time. However, earlier cohorts of these immigrants to PEI (2000-04) had an increased rate of employment from 68% 1 year after landing to 76% after 5 years after landing. Likewise, the immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador had increase rates of employment from 64% to 69% among the 2000-04 cohort, and from 65% to 73% for the 2005-09 cohort. Thus, in some provinces, *family sponsored spouses and partners* immigrants had increased rates of employment over time.

Thus, when we examine the employment rates of older cohorts of immigrants to Atlantic Canada, the trends substantially fluctuates by landing categories and province.

Earnings

Although examining rates of employment is important, immigrants may be employed in low wage jobs and rates of employment alone may be misleading. For this reason we also examine earnings of immigrants to Atlantic Canadian provinces by landing category.

In Figure 8 we assess average earnings of immigrants landing between 2010 and 2012, 1 year after landing. When this is done we find a general earnings advantage for immigrants to Atlantic Canadian provinces, relative to national average, among *economic principal applicants*. The national average of this category was $36,000. In Newfoundland and Labrador immigrant in this category had an average income of $55,000, Nova Scotia's average was $43,000, and New Brunswick's was $42,000. The only Atlantic province to fall below the national average was PEI with an average of $21,000.

We next examine *economic spouses and partners* landing with *economic principal applicants*. As Figure 8 illustrates, they also fare well compared to the Canadian average of $22,000 for immigrants of this landing category. While the average earnings for these immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador ($27,000) was slightly higher than the Canadian average ($22,000), those for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were about the national average, while PEI had had lower earnings ($12,500) than the national average.

Figure 8: Average earnings after 1 year by immigration category and provinces (2010-12 cohort)

Family sponsored spouses and partners also do well in the Atlantic provinces. Their average earnings are more or less on par with the national average or exceeding it. The average earnings of this category of immigrants in Canada was $22,000, shown by the red line. The average earning for *family sponsored spouses and partners* was $34,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, much higher than the Canadian average for immigrants in this category, in Nova Scotia it was $26,000 and in New Brunswick it was $23,000. Only PEI had a slightly lower average of $21,000.

To explore whether these patterns are prevalent in the past and whether the earning advantages or gaps relative to the national average change over time, we explore the earnings for earlier cohorts of immigrants. Figure 9 shows that earnings of *economic principal applicants* increase over time. Those landing in the Atlantic provinces generally maintain earning levels similar to or higher than the national average. The lone exceptions are Newfoundland and Labrador with much higher earnings and increases in them and PEI, which consistently has lower levels of average income than the Canadian average.

Figure 9: Average earnings after 1, 3, and 5 years since landing for economic principal applicants

The earning levels of *economic spouses and partners* who follow *economic principal applicants* to Atlantic Provinces are inconsistent across cohorts. Although earnings for this category of immigrant increased across time both nationally and in all the Atlantic provinces the older cohort in the 2000s did better than the more recent one. Figure 10 shows that the 2000-04 cohort in all Atlantic province performed above the national average but save for Newfoundland and Labrador *economic spouses and partners* fared below the national average for the 2005-09 cohort.

Figure 10: Average earnings after 1, 3, and 5 years since landing for economic spouses and partners

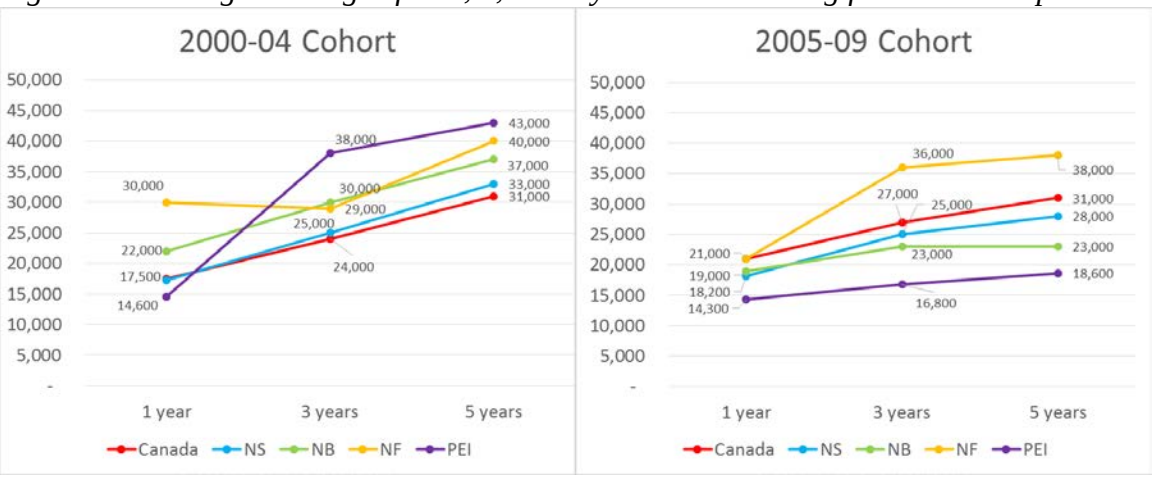
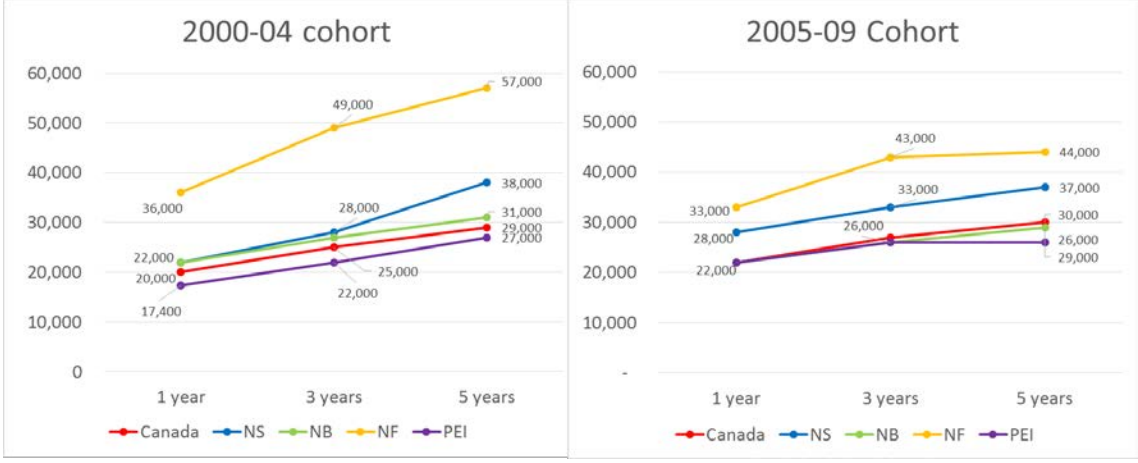


Figure 11 examines the earnings of f*amily sponsored spouses and partners*. The earnings of this group, nationally, increases over time. Among the 2000-04 cohort, average earnings increased from $20,000 1 year after landing to $29,000 5 years after landing. The same was the case for earnings of these immigrant in the Atlantic provinces and their average earnings were generally similar to or even higher than the Canadian average, except for PEI where immigrant had lower earnings compared to the national average.

Figure 11: Average earnings after 1, 3, and 5 years since landing for family sponsored spouses/partners



Policy considerations

Overall our report shows that immigration to Atlantic Canada is different than the national average. Policy considerations should reflect the region's uniqueness, both in terms of attracting new immigrants and in terms of evaluating program outcomes.

Generally our results show that immigrant taxfilers to the region are more male than the national average showing a gender bias in attracting newcomers. With respect to *economic principal applicants* this means that more immigrants in this pathway are male and their spouses and partners are more female. In terms of *family sponsored spouses and partners* they are more male than the national average showing an almost gender parity. In terms of age, our results show that the region largely attracts immigrants of prime working age, though at a marginally lower rate than the national average. With respect to education we find that Atlantic Canadian provinces attract fewer immigrant taxfilers with a university level of education compared to the national average, save for sponsored spouses and partners. The region has some unique demographic patterns. At the same time, among the most recent cohort of immigrants the region out performs the national average in terms of employment and earnings, when comparisons are made within the same landing streams. Patterns are less clear with older cohorts, but do indicate that recent cohorts will continue to succeed in the region.

Based on these findings, we believe Atlantic Canadian provinces and Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) should pursue opportunities to create more gender balance in attracting immigrants to Atlantic Canada. This is especially the case for *economic principal applicants* and their spouses and partners which tend to be more male and more female, respectively, compared to the national average.

We also believe that given the large number of universities in Atlantic Canada, more can be done to attract or transition immigrants with university degrees. We recognize this is an area where provinces have tweaked their nominee programs, but believe this is an area where more can be done.

The report also shows that immigration works differently across the Atlantic provinces and changes from cohort to cohort. One consistent trend was that Prince Edward Island is an outlier across all trends. More analysis should be done to tailor immigration programs for that province –likely focusing on non-

economic immigration pathways. It appears the province does not have the economic outcomes to support economic immigration and should consider other attraction and retention features.

The most striking finding of the report is that recent cohorts of *economic principal applicants* who file taxes in Atlantic Canada outperform the national average in terms of rates of employment and earnings. This should be promoted widely in attempt to attract immigrants to the region and to break out of stereotypes of the region as unwelcoming to immigrants compared to bigger and more traditional immigration centres.

Appendix

Taxfilers Demographic Profiles Counts

	Canada					
	1990-99		2000-09		2010-12	
Fam: S/P	329,210	19.1%	371,605	21.4%	95,945	19.0%
Fam: D/S	67,920	3.9%	21,970	1.3%	2,760	0.5%
Fam: P/GP	254,950	14.8%	159,765	9.2%	40,980	8.1%
Econ: PA	342,790	19.9%	491,755	28.3%	151,085	30.0%
Econ: S/P	157,490	9.1%	281,655	16.2%	86,965	17.2%
Other	573,525	33.2%	411,475	23.7%	126,695	25.1%
Total	1,725,885		1,738,225	100.0%	504,430	

	NFLD					
	1990-99		2000-09		2010-12	
Fam: S/P	710	16.0%	660	19.0%	235	15.9%
Fam: D/S	65	1.5%	20	0.6%	-	0.0%
Fam: P/GP	270	6.1%	90	2.6%	20	1.4%
Econ: PA	1,010	22.7%	910	26.3%	595	40.3%
Econ: S/P	540	12.1%	525	15.2%	260	17.6%
Other	1,855	41.7%	1,260	36.4%	365	24.7%
Total	4,450		3,465		1,475	

	PEI					
	1990-99		2000-09		2010-12	
Fam: S/P	175	14.1%	340	9.6%	120	4.2%
Fam: D/S	25	2.0%	5	0.1%	-	0.0%
Fam: P/GP	55	4.4%	20	0.6%	10	0.4%
Econ: PA	220	17.7%	1,430	40.6%	1,380	48.5%
Econ: S/P	70	5.6%	1,160	32.9%	1,195	42.0%
Other	695	56.0%	570	16.2%	140	4.9%
Total	1,240		3,525		2,845	

	NS					
	1990-99		2000-09		2010-12	
Fam: S/P	2,170	11.2%	3,015	22.8%	860	20.4%
Fam: D/S	195	1.0%	90	0.7%	10	0.2%
Fam: P/GP	655	3.4%	335	2.5%	85	2.0%
Econ: PA	5,000	25.9%	4,200	31.8%	1,525	36.2%
Econ: S/P	1,360	7.0%	2,395	18.1%	880	20.9%
Other	9,925	51.4%	3,180	24.1%	855	20.3%
Total	19,305		13,215		4,215	

	NB					
	1990-99		2000-09		2010-12	
Fam: S/P	1,275	23.6%	1,530	19.6%	480	13.5%
Fam: D/S	120	2.2%	60	0.8%	10	0.3%
Fam: P/GP	285	5.3%	115	1.5%	40	1.1%
Econ: PA	1,255	23.2%	2,645	33.9%	1,470	41.5%
Econ: S/P	580	10.7%	1,670	21.4%	1,060	29.9%
Other	1,885	34.9%	1,790	22.9%	485	13.7%
Total	5,400		7,810		3,545	

Note: The cells with small counts (<30) are highlighted in gray.

Taxfiler Demographic Profiles Full Tables

Canada	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M
Fam: S/P	1.63	1.70	1.50
Fam: D/S	0.89	0.89	0.82
Fam: P/GP	1.22	1.33	1.27
Econ: PA	0.39	0.39	0.59
Econ: S/P	3.76	3.17	1.94
Other	1.04	1.17	1.22

Canada	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)
Fam: S/P	80%	90%	94%
Fam: D/S	33%	24%	49%
Fam: P/GP	46%	35%	26%
Econ: PA	98%	99%	99%
Econ: S/P	97%	100%	98%
Other	64%	73%	86%

Canada	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)
Fam: S/P	17%	32%	30%
Fam: D/S	4%	2%	3%
Fam: P/GP	8%	18%	20%
Econ: PA	52%	77%	64%
Econ: S/P	41%	58%	55%
Other	8%	17%	28%

NFLD	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M
Fam: S/P	0.89	0.94	0.88
Fam: D/S	0.63	0.33	*
Fam: P/GP	1.45	1.57	1.00
Econ: PA	0.30	0.33	0.51
Econ: S/P	8.00	4.25	2.71
Other	0.73	0.88	0.92

NFLD	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)
Fam: S/P	84%	90%	94%
Fam: D/S	8%	0%	N/A
Fam: P/GP	35%	17%	N/A
Econ: PA	98%	96%	97%
Econ: S/P	99%	96%	96%
Other	70%	69%	86%

NFLD	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)
Fam: S/P	27%	44%	38%
Fam: D/S	0%	0%	N/A
Fam: P/GP	20%	33%	50%
Econ: PA	70%	74%	61%
Econ: S/P	56%	61%	50%
Other	18%	11%	12%

PEI	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M
Fam: S/P	1.50	1.13	1.18
Fam: D/S	0.67	*	*
Fam: P/GP	1.20	3.00	1.00
Econ: PA	0.42	0.44	0.47
Econ: S/P	3.67	3.14	2.79
Other	0.93	0.90	1.00

PEI	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)
Fam: S/P	80%	87%	88%
Fam: D/S	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fam: P/GP	9%	N/A	N/A
Econ: PA	93%	96%	95%
Econ: S/P	93%	96%	97%
Other	56%	65%	75%

PEI	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)
Fam: S/P	31%	34%	29%
Fam: D/S	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fam: P/GP	0%	N/A	N/A
Econ: PA	50%	44%	37%
Econ: S/P	43%	31%	28%
Other	8%	9%	11%

NS	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M
Fam: S/P	1.41	1.26	1.18
Fam: D/S	0.86	0.80	*
Fam: P/GP	1.30	1.39	1.43
Econ: PA	0.19	0.35	0.51
Econ: S/P	6.35	3.57	2.38
Other	1.21	1.06	1.01

NS	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)
Fam: S/P	85%	89%	92%
Fam: D/S	31%	22%	N/A
Fam: P/GP	37%	19%	N/A
Econ: PA	94%	94%	96%
Econ: S/P	98%	95%	95%
Other	47%	69%	83%

NS	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)
Fam: S/P	28%	43%	38%
Fam: D/S	5%	0%	N/A
Fam: P/GP	15%	25%	12%
Econ: PA	58%	72%	58%
Econ: S/P	53%	52%	44%
Other	10%	16%	25%

NB	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M	Sex Ratio W/M
Fam: S/P	1.60	1.23	1.18
Fam: D/S	0.71	1.00	1.00
Fam: P/GP	1.48	1.56	1.67
Econ: PA	0.28	0.31	0.29
Econ: S/P	6.73	4.86	4.89
Other	0.97	1.09	0.94

NB	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)	% (20-54yrs)
Fam: S/P	84%	91%	93%
Fam: D/S	25%	8%	N/A
Fam: P/GP	32%	17%	13%
Econ: PA	94%	97%	97%
Econ: S/P	98%	98%	98%
Other	60%	70%	87%

NB	1990-99	2000-09	2010-12
	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)	% (Bach.+)
Fam: S/P	25%	38%	33%
Fam: D/S	4%	0%	N/A
Fam: P/GP	7%	30%	N/A
Econ: PA	61%	68%	48%
Econ: S/P	47%	47%	38%
Other	10%	13%	30%

Taxfiler Economic Profiles Counts

		Landing category	Number of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	154,695	155,845	155,505
		Fam: D/S	6,235	8,050	9,305
		Fam: P/GP	75,240	75,740	74,145
		Econ: PA	231,225	232,500	224,170
		Econ: S/P	134,955	136,955	134,210
		Refugees	92,415	96,870	100,610
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	183,080	184,695	111,630
		Fam: D/S	5,370	6,755	4,700
		Fam: P/GP	66,745	67,260	38,825
		Econ: PA	215,475	222,270	127,145
		Econ: S/P	128,610	133,040	78,325
		Refugees	93,080	97,805	69,590
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	64,250		
		Fam: D/S	1,850		
		Fam: P/GP	23,160		
		Econ: PA	99,455		
		Econ: S/P	58,795		
		Refugees	34,225		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NS	Fam: S/P	1,045	875	805
		Fam: D/S	30	25	20
		Fam: P/GP	130	105	90
		Econ: PA	1,245	985	775
		Econ: S/P	635	510	420
		Refugees	500	410	325
Landed during 2005-2009	NS	Fam: S/P	1,415	1,230	645
		Fam: D/S	20	10	-
		Fam: P/GP	105	95	50
		Econ: PA	1,970	1,595	735
		Econ: S/P	1,305	1,080	510
		Refugees	430	365	190
Landed during 20010-20012	NS	Fam: S/P	530		
		Fam: D/S	5		
		Fam: P/GP	40		
		Econ: PA	850		
		Econ: S/P	515		
		Refugees	300		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NB	Fam: S/P	515	440	395
		Fam: D/S	10	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	50	45	40
		Econ: PA	510	370	280
		Econ: S/P	290	215	170
		Refugees	345	250	180
Landed during 2005-2009	NB	Fam: S/P	750	645	330
		Fam: D/S	15	15	5
		Fam: P/GP	40	30	20
		Econ: PA	1,385	1,140	500
		Econ: S/P	985	825	365
		Refugees	325	265	145
Landed during 20010-20012	NB	Fam: S/P	295		
		Fam: D/S	5		
		Fam: P/GP	15		
		Econ: PA	720		
		Econ: S/P	80		
		Refugees	120		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NF	Fam: S/P	180	145	130
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	20	15	10
		Econ: PA	195	125	95
		Econ: S/P	125	70	55
		Refugees	165	110	85
Landed during 2005-2009	NF	Fam: S/P	315	250	110
		Fam: D/S	5	5	-
		Fam: P/GP	20	15	-
		Econ: PA	390	255	90
		Econ: S/P	215	140	50
		Refugees	260	210	125
Landed during 20010-20012	NF	Fam: S/P	110		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	5		
		Econ: PA	265		
		Econ: S/P	80		
		Refugees	65		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	PEI	Fam: S/P	110	90	85
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	5	-	-
		Econ: PA	80	55	45
		Econ: S/P	45	35	30
		Refugees	135	85	55
Landed during 2005-2009	PEI	Fam: S/P	155	135	60
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
		Econ: PA	475	285	125
		Econ: S/P	355	215	95
		Refugees	125	85	35
Landed during 20010-20012	PEI	Fam: S/P	65		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	-		
		Econ: PA	405		
		Econ: S/P	335		
		Refugees	65		

Economic Profiles Full Tables

		% of working: Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	67%	67%	66%
		Fam: D/S	81%	83%	83%
		Fam: P/GP	43%	43%	43%
		Econ: PA	71%	73%	73%
		Econ: S/P	54%	59%	62%
		Refugees	57%	63%	64%
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	67%	66%	66%
		Fam: D/S	79%	80%	79%
		Fam: P/GP	45%	43%	45%
		Econ: PA	71%	73%	73%
		Econ: S/P	56%	60%	61%
		Refugees	58%	62%	63%
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	66%		
		Fam: D/S	75%		
		Fam: P/GP	36%		
		Econ: PA	73%		
		Econ: S/P	57%		
		Refugees	54%		

		% of working: Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NS	Fam: S/P	66%	65%	64%
		Fam: D/S	83%	80%	75%
		Fam: P/GP	27%	24%	22%
		Econ: PA	53%	58%	58%
		Econ: S/P	35%	42%	46%
		Refugees	64%	66%	65%
Landed during 2005-2009	NS	Fam: S/P	67%	70%	69%
		Fam: D/S	75%	100%	-
		Fam: P/GP	29%	32%	30%
		Econ: PA	63%	63%	61%
		Econ: S/P	43%	51%	51%
		Refugees	58%	60%	58%
Landed during 20010-20012	NS	Fam: S/P	67%		
		Fam: D/S	100%		
		Fam: P/GP	13%		
		Econ: PA	76%		
		Econ: S/P	56%		
		Refugees	38%		

		% of working: Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NB	Fam: S/P	66%	67%	68%
		Fam: D/S	100%	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	30%	33%	25%
		Econ: PA	77%	77%	77%
		Econ: S/P	50%	51%	53%
		Refugees	78%	82%	81%
Landed during 2005-2009	NB	Fam: S/P	67%	71%	65%
		Fam: D/S	67%	67%	100%
		Fam: P/GP	38%	33%	25%
		Econ: PA	68%	73%	73%
		Econ: S/P	47%	57%	64%
		Refugees	75%	79%	83%
Landed during 20010-20012	NB	Fam: S/P	73%		
		Fam: D/S	100%		
		Fam: P/GP	67%		
		Econ: PA	74%		
		Econ: S/P	52%		
		Refugees	58%		

		% of working: Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NF	Fam: S/P	64%	69%	69%
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	25%	0%	0%
		Econ: PA	77%	80%	74%
		Econ: S/P	44%	50%	55%
		Refugees	42%	64%	59%
Landed during 2005-2009	NF	Fam: S/P	65%	66%	73%
		Fam: D/S	100%	100%	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	-
		Econ: PA	74%	82%	78%
		Econ: S/P	42%	50%	50%
		Refugees	52%	55%	52%
Landed during 20010-20012	NF	Fam: S/P	73%		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	50%		
		Econ: PA	90%		
		Econ: S/P	55%		
		Refugees	57%		

		% of working: Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	PEI	Fam: S/P	68%	72%	76%
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	-	-
		Econ: PA	63%	55%	56%
		Econ: S/P	44%	43%	67%
		Refugees	70%	76%	73%
Landed during 2005-2009	PEI	Fam: S/P	68%	70%	67%
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
		Econ: PA	53%	65%	64%
		Econ: S/P	37%	49%	58%
		Refugees	56%	76%	86%
Landed during 20010-20012	PEI	Fam: S/P	69%		
		Fam: D/S	0%		
		Fam: P/GP	0%		
		Econ: PA	41%		
		Econ: S/P	33%		
		Refugees	69%		

Notes: Gray cells indicate small cell counts (the denominators <30) and the proportions are not stable.

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	20,000	25,000	29,000
		Fam: D/S	11,900	14,800	17,700
		Fam: P/GP	15,000	17,900	20,000
		Econ: PA	32,000	42,000	51,000
		Econ: S/P	17,500	24,000	31,000
		Refugees	16,900	19,900	22,000
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	22,000	27,000	30,000
		Fam: D/S	12,500	15,600	18,500
		Fam: P/GP	16,000	17,900	19,800
		Econ: PA	38,000	46,000	51,000
		Econ: S/P	21,000	27,000	31,000
		Refugees	18,400	21,000	24,000
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	22,000		
		Fam: D/S	12,200		
		Fam: P/GP	14,900		
		Econ: PA	36,000		
		Econ: S/P	22,000		
		Refugees	18,400		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NS	Fam: S/P	22,000	28,000	38,000
		Fam: D/S	5,000	12,000	13,200
		Fam: P/GP	11,100	16,900	16,700
		Econ: PA	37,000	46,000	54,000
		Econ: S/P	17,300	25,000	33,000
		Refugees	11,000	18,200	23,000
Landed during 2005-2009	NS	Fam: S/P	28,000	33,000	37,000
		Fam: D/S	12,100	10,800	-
		Fam: P/GP	9,600	16,600	15,200
		Econ: PA	40,000	47,000	52,000
		Econ: S/P	18,200	25,000	28,000
		Refugees	11,800	18,600	23,000
Landed during 20010-20012	NS	Fam: S/P	26,000		
		Fam: D/S	6,800		
		Fam: P/GP	9,300		
		Econ: PA	43,000		
		Econ: S/P	22,000		
		Refugees	11,100		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NB	Fam: S/P	22,000	27,000	31,000
		Fam: D/S	7,700	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	13,900	18,500	15,000
		Econ: PA	53,000	63,000	72,000
		Econ: S/P	22,000	30,000	37,000
		Refugees	10,900	16,400	19,300
Landed during 2005-2009	NB	Fam: S/P	22,000	26,000	29,000
		Fam: D/S	8,200	13,900	11,800
		Fam: P/GP	13,300	10,400	15,400
		Econ: PA	40,000	46,000	51,000
		Econ: S/P	19,000	23,000	23,000
		Refugees	12,400	16,900	21,000
Landed during 20010-20012	NB	Fam: S/P	23,000		
		Fam: D/S	14,200		
		Fam: P/GP	14,300		
		Econ: PA	42,000		
		Econ: S/P	23,000		
		Refugees	13,200		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NF	Fam: S/P	36,000	49,000	57,000
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	6,200	-	-
		Econ: PA	93,000	110,000	110,000
		Econ: S/P	30,000	29,000	40,000
		Refugees	6,700	14,400	21,000
Landed during 2005-2009	NF	Fam: S/P	33,000	43,000	44,000
		Fam: D/S	21,000	54,000	-
		Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
		Econ: PA	86,000	90,000	124,000
		Econ: S/P	21,000	36,000	38,000
		Refugees	12,100	17,400	25,000
Landed during 20010-20012	NF	Fam: S/P	34,000		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	7,500		
		Econ: PA	55,000		
		Econ: S/P	27,000		
		Refugees	9,300		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	PEI	Fam: S/P	17,400	22,000	27,000
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
		Econ: PA	57,000	75,000	73,000
		Econ: S/P	14,600	38,000	43,000
		Refugees	12,600	19,200	23,000
Landed during 2005-2009	PEI	Fam: S/P	22,000	26,000	26,000
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
		Econ: PA	28,000	36,000	37,000
		Econ: S/P	14,300	16,800	18,600
		Refugees	8,100	12,600	17,900
Landed during 20010-20012	PEI	Fam: S/P	21,000		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	-		
		Econ: PA	26,000		
		Econ: S/P	12,500		
		Refugees	21,000		

Notes: Gray cells indicate small cell counts (the denominators <30) and the means are not stable.

		% of receiving EI: Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	11%	17%	17%
		Fam: D/S	4%	8%	11%
		Fam: P/GP	8%	11%	11%
		Econ: PA	7%	12%	13%
		Econ: S/P	6%	14%	14%
		Refugees	8%	12%	13%
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	10%	17%	17%
		Fam: D/S	3%	8%	11%
		Fam: P/GP	8%	13%	14%
		Econ: PA	7%	13%	14%
		Econ: S/P	7%	13%	13%
		Refugees	7%	12%	13%
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	9%		
		Fam: D/S	2%		
		Fam: P/GP	7%		
		Econ: PA	7%		
		Econ: S/P	6%		
		Refugees	7%		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NS	Fam: S/P	10%	17%	14%
		Fam: D/S	0%	0%	0%
		Fam: P/GP	0%	5%	6%
		Econ: PA	3%	5%	5%
		Econ: S/P	3%	7%	6%
		Refugees	5%	15%	12%
Landed during 2005-2009	NS	Fam: S/P	7%	15%	12%
		Fam: D/S	0%	0%	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
		Econ: PA	6%	8%	7%
		Econ: S/P	4%	9%	9%
		Refugees	3%	7%	11%
Landed during 20010-20012	NS	Fam: S/P	8%		
		Fam: D/S	0%		
		Fam: P/GP	0%		
		Econ: PA	7%		
		Econ: S/P	6%		
		Refugees	0%		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NB	Fam: S/P	14%	17%	18%
		Fam: D/S	0%	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	13%
		Econ: PA	7%	11%	9%
		Econ: S/P	7%	12%	9%
		Refugees	9%	18%	19%
Landed during 2005-2009	NB	Fam: S/P	11%	19%	18%
		Fam: D/S	0%	0%	0%
		Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
		Econ: PA	5%	8%	8%
		Econ: S/P	4%	10%	11%
		Refugees	6%	17%	24%
Landed during 20010-20012	NB	Fam: S/P	17%		
		Fam: D/S	0%		
		Fam: P/GP	0%		
		Econ: PA	6%		
		Econ: S/P	7%		
		Refugees	4%		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	NF	Fam: S/P	8%	17%	19%
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
		Econ: PA	5%	8%	11%
		Econ: S/P	4%	14%	9%
		Refugees	3%	14%	12%
Landed during 2005-2009	NF	Fam: S/P	11%	16%	18%
		Fam: D/S	0%	0%	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	-
		Econ: PA	5%	6%	11%
		Econ: S/P	5%	4%	0%
		Refugees	0%	5%	12%
Landed during 20010-20012	NF	Fam: S/P	10%		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	0%		
		Econ: PA	8%		
		Econ: S/P	7%		
		Refugees	0%		

		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	PEI	Fam: S/P	23%	39%	35%
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	0%	-	-
		Econ: PA	13%	18%	22%
		Econ: S/P	0%	0%	0%
		Refugees	11%	24%	27%
Landed during 2005-2009	PEI	Fam: S/P	19%	26%	33%
		Fam: D/S	-	-	-
		Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
		Econ: PA	7%	19%	24%
		Econ: S/P	6%	12%	21%
		Refugees	0%	6%	14%
Landed during 20010-20012	PEI	Fam: S/P	15%		
		Fam: D/S	-		
		Fam: P/GP	-		
		Econ: PA	5%		
		Econ: S/P	3%		
		Refugees	0%		

Notes: Gray cells indicate small cell counts (the denominators <30) and the proportions are not stable.

		Mean EI amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	5,200	6,200	6,800
		Fam: D/S	3,600	4,700	5,600
		Fam: P/GP	4,100	4,600	5,100
		Econ: PA	5,400	6,900	7,300
		Econ: S/P	4,800	6,400	6,900
		Refugees	5,500	5,800	6,500
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	5,700	6,600	7,000
		Fam: D/S	5,100	5,500	6,100
		Fam: P/GP	3,800	5,200	5,300
		Econ: PA	6,000	7,200	7,300
		Econ: S/P	5,800	6,800	6,900
		Refugees	6,100	6,700	6,700
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	5,700		
		Fam: D/S	3,900		
		Fam: P/GP	3,900		
		Econ: PA	5,700		
		Econ: S/P	5,800		
		Refugees	6,000		

		Mean EI amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NS	Fam: S/P	6,300	6,900	6,900
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	2,300	4,200
	Econ: PA	7,400	7,400	8,600
	Econ: S/P	4,800	6,700	6,800
	Refugees	4,700	5,600	5,700
NS	Fam: S/P	5,700	6,700	7,400
	Fam: D/S	-	-	
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	
	Econ: PA	6,200	7,200	8,800
	Econ: S/P	5,900	5,900	6,900
	Refugees	3,700	6,700	6,500
NS	Fam: S/P	5,600		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	6,900		
	Econ: S/P	5,400		
	Refugees	-		

		Mean EI amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NB	Fam: S/P	4,600	7,000	6,900
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	3,100
	Econ: PA	5,200	7,200	5,700
	Econ: S/P	4,200	8,400	6,600
	Refugees	5,300	6,400	6,800
NB	Fam: S/P	5,200	7,200	7,500
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	5,200	6,700	5,800
	Econ: S/P	4,900	5,400	7,600
	Refugees	6,400	6,800	6,800
NB	Fam: S/P	5,800		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	6,700		
	Econ: S/P	4,200		
	Refugees	4,400		

		Mean EI amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NF	Fam: S/P	6,600	7,000	7,700
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	10,900	7,700	11,900
	Econ: S/P	2,700	3,600	6,600
	Refugees	6,700	7,400	6,300
NF	Fam: S/P	6,900	10,100	7,100
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	10,000	8,700	8,700
	Econ: S/P	3,700	3,800	-
	Refugees	-	3,700	7,300
NF	Fam: S/P	6,600		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	5,400		
	Econ: S/P	4,600		
	Refugees	-		

		Mean EI amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
PEI	Fam: S/P	4,600	7,700	8,000
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	6,500	10,000	6,500
	Econ: S/P	-	-	-
	Refugees	3,600	7,300	4,400
PEI	Fam: S/P	6,900	8,500	8,500
	Fam: D/S	-		-
	Fam: P/GP	-		-
	Econ: PA	6,100	8,600	6,900
	Econ: S/P	6,900	6,600	8,100
	Refugees	-	3,800	6,300
PEI	Fam: S/P	8,600		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	6,000		
	Econ: S/P	4,600		
	Refugees	-		

Notes: Gray cells indicate small cell counts (the denominators <30) and the means are not stable.

		% of receiving Family Allowance (FA)		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	8%	12%	17%
		Fam: D/S	1%	3%	6%
		Fam: P/GP	1%	1%	1%
		Econ: PA	4%	4%	5%
		Econ: S/P	17%	16%	17%
		Refugees	10%	11%	14%
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	10%	16%	19%
		Fam: D/S	2%	4%	7%
		Fam: P/GP	1%	1%	2%
		Econ: PA	7%	7%	7%
		Econ: S/P	23%	23%	22%
		Refugees	16%	18%	18%
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	11%		
		Fam: D/S	2%		
		Fam: P/GP	1%		
		Econ: PA	10%		
		Econ: S/P	24%		
		Refugees	19%		

		% of receiving Family Allowance (FA)		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NS	Fam: S/P	9%	7%	7%
	Fam: D/S	0%	0%	0%
	Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: PA	2%	2%	2%
	Econ: S/P	21%	22%	21%
	Refugees	22%	20%	15%
NS	Fam: S/P	4%	6%	6%
	Fam: D/S	0%	0%	-
	Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: PA	3%	2%	2%
	Econ: S/P	16%	16%	16%
	Refugees	24%	22%	16%
NS	Fam: S/P	5%		
	Fam: D/S	0%		
	Fam: P/GP	0%		
	Econ: PA	2%		
	Econ: S/P	11%		
	Refugees	18%		

		% of receiving Family Allowance (FA)		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NB	Fam: S/P	11%	11%	11%
	Fam: D/S	0%	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: PA	5%	3%	5%
	Econ: S/P	26%	14%	6%
	Refugees	26%	24%	17%
NB	Fam: S/P	7%	5%	9%
	Fam: D/S	0%	0%	0%
	Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: PA	5%	5%	4%
	Econ: S/P	36%	30%	23%
	Refugees	28%	25%	17%
NB	Fam: S/P	2%		
	Fam: D/S	0%		
	Fam: P/GP	0%		
	Econ: PA	5%		
	Econ: S/P	28%		
	Refugees	25%		

		% of receiving Family Allowance (FA)		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NF	Fam: S/P	6%	7%	0%
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: PA	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: S/P	12%	14%	0%
	Refugees	33%	27%	24%
NF	Fam: S/P	2%	8%	9%
	Fam: D/S	0%	0%	-
	Fam: P/GP	0%	0%	-
	Econ: PA	3%	4%	0%
	Econ: S/P	12%	14%	0%
	Refugees	25%	24%	20%
NF	Fam: S/P	7%		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	0%		
	Econ: PA	5%		
	Econ: S/P	21%		
	Refugees	22%		

		% of receiving Family Allowance (FA)		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
PEI	Fam: S/P	0%	0%	0%
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	0%	-	-
	Econ: PA	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: S/P	0%	0%	0%
	Refugees	0%	0%	0%
PEI	Fam: S/P	0%	0%	0%
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	0%	0%	0%
	Econ: S/P	0%	0%	0%
	Refugees	0%	0%	0%
PEI	Fam: S/P	0%		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	0%		
	Econ: S/P	0%		
	Refugees	0%		

Notes: Gray cells indicate small cell counts (the denominators <30) and the proportions are not stable.

		Mean FA amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
Landed during 2000-2004	Canada	Fam: S/P	950	1,390	1,890
		Fam: D/S	1,380	1,350	1,480
		Fam: P/GP	690	690	1,020
		Econ: PA	1,140	1,600	2,000
		Econ: S/P	1,050	1,440	1,850
		Refugees	1,770	1,830	2,100
Landed during 2005-2009	Canada	Fam: S/P	1,670	1,840	2,000
		Fam: D/S	1,430	1,600	1,730
		Fam: P/GP	810	1,070	1,150
		Econ: PA	2,000	2,100	2,100
		Econ: S/P	1,850	2,000	2,000
		Refugees	1,970	2,100	2,200
Landed during 20010-20012	Canada	Fam: S/P	1,750		
		Fam: D/S	1,640		
		Fam: P/GP	1,580		
		Econ: PA	2,100		
		Econ: S/P	1,960		
		Refugees	2,300		

		Mean FA amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NS	Fam: S/P	700	860	930
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	760	800	1,000
	Econ: S/P	1,330	1,420	1,280
	Refugees	1,420	1,520	1,190
NS	Fam: S/P	800	900	1,030
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	950	800	840
	Econ: S/P	1,040	950	1,030
	Refugees	1,120	1,560	1,450
NS	Fam: S/P	980		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	1,010		
	Econ: S/P	1,150		
	Refugees	1,310		

		Mean FA amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NB	Fam: S/P	560	530	520
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	540	530	500
	Econ: S/P	590	430	500
	Refugees	880	780	780
NB	Fam: S/P	500	510	440
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	500	520	430
	Econ: S/P	540	530	530
	Refugees	580	590	630
NB	Fam: S/P	430		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	430		
	Econ: S/P	550		
	Refugees	690		

		Mean FA amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
NF	Fam: S/P	380	910	-
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	-	-	-
	Econ: S/P	470	590	-
	Refugees	800	680	890
NF	Fam: S/P	660	810	1,230
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	1,020	860	-
	Econ: S/P	740	1,020	-
	Refugees	1,060	1,310	1,310
NF	Fam: S/P	1,530		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	910		
	Econ: S/P	1,210		
	Refugees	1,140		

		Mean FA amount		
		Landing category	# of years since landing 1 year	3 years	5 years
PEI	Fam: S/P	-	-	-
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	-	-	
	Econ: S/P	-	-	-
	Refugees	-	-	-
PEI	Fam: S/P	-	-	-
	Fam: D/S	-	-	-
	Fam: P/GP	-	-	-
	Econ: PA	-	-	-
	Econ: S/P	-	-	-
	Refugees	-	-	-
PEI	Fam: S/P	-		
	Fam: D/S	-		
	Fam: P/GP	-		
	Econ: PA	-		
	Econ: S/P	-		
	Refugees	-		

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