

Community Report Card



Niagara Local
Immigration
Partnership

Partenariat local en
matière d'immigration
de Niagara.

Live Niagara!

Funded by:

Financé par :



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada



Acknowledgement

This community report card was made possible through the contributions of many community partners who; through continued dialogue, were able to work towards strengthening existing resources in creating a stronger welcoming community for Newcomers. Thank you to Citizenship and Immigration Canada for providing funding, and to the Niagara Region, Community Services for providing support and guidance.

Community partners who participated in the development of this report were representative of a diverse group of organizations. Special thanks to the working group who provided consultation in the development of this report card:

- Lori Watson, Niagara Region, Community Services
- Corinna Carson, Niagara Immigrant Employment Council
- Deanna D'Elia , YMCA of Niagara
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- Jeff Burch, Niagara Folk Arts Council
- Martha Mason, Fort Erie Multicultural Centre
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- David Atherton, Niagara College
- Stan Droblich, Employment Help Centre
- Terri Bruce, Information Niagara, Niagara 211 Central South
- Bob Barkman, Canadian Mental Health, Niagara Branch

Background and Context

This community report card was created as a result of funding received from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) in strengthening existing services for Newcomers. In 2009, a foundational group was created called the LIPS Working Group whose goal was to set the parameters of the initial project in ensuring logical steps were in place for implementation. Steering Committee members provided guidance and support in this process. Community partners and individuals from a diverse group of organizations including non-profit, government agencies, multicultural and employment support agencies, church groups, educational institutions and Newcomers were able to provide feedback as to the experiences and needs of Newcomers. This information was then used in the creation of a work plan focusing on key recommendations.



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Key recommendations included:

- analyzing service delivery accessibility of primary service providers
- improving collaboration and integration of said services
- expanding and strengthening the Niagara enticement and retention strategy
- investing in the LIPS Partnership Council
- developing a common brand for settlement services in Niagara
- fostering innovation leading to new product or service development

Working groups were established and tasks created emphasizing key recommendations. As a result, a community report card was developed emphasizing key pillars of a welcoming community which included economic growth and prosperity, infrastructure, community and inclusivity, health and safety, and education and development. Data was collected using a wide source of information including Statistics Canada 2011 and 2006 census reports, depending on data availability, as well as various other reports and pieces of literature. Sources have been included in the form of electronic links for easy access. The goal of this community report card was to accurately portray the Niagara region and its residents and lead the way into better understanding the experiences of Newcomers, exemplified by the collaborative effort of this report.



Community Report Card

Community Profile of Niagara and Ontario: 2006 Census

	Niagara Region	Ontario
People age 25-64 who have not completed high school	14.0%	13.6%
Knowledge of neither English or French	0.6%	2.2%
Population who immigrated to Canada in the last 5 years	10.4%	17.1%
Aboriginal identity	1.6%	2.0%
Visible minority status	6.3%	22.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006.
<http://www.otf.ca/en/knowledgeSharingCentre/resources/NiagaraCommunityProfile.pdf>

Top Ten Non-Official Mother Tongue Languages - Niagara

Rank	Language	Numbers
1	Italian	11,695
2	German	6,965
3	Dutch	4,650
4	Spanish	4,185
5	Polish	4,015
6	Arabic	2,020
7	Ukrainian	2,005
8	Hungarian	1,980
9	Chinese	1,735
10	Serbian	1,510

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

Physical

The Niagara region is comprised of 1,854.25 km² of land located within southern Ontario, compressed between Lake Ontario to the north, Lake Erie to the south and the United States border to the right. It consists of 12 municipalities with a total population of 431,346 residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

Human Dimension

Between 2006 and 2011, Niagara's population grew 0.9 per cent compared with the Ontario average of 5.7 per cent.

	Population Density per sq. k.m	Population 2006	Population 2011	Population Change
Niagara Region	232.6	427,421	431,346	0.9 per cent
Ontario	14.1	12,160,282	12,851,821	5.7 per cent

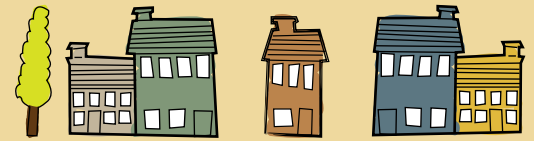
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

13.8% per cent of the population is able to speak another language. Over 14,495 people in Niagara are French speaking.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

As of 2011, 13.8% of Niagara residents reported having a mother tongue that was neither English nor French. This is considerably less than Ontario overall (26.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011



Niagara Region, Family Characteristics 2011

	Niagara	%	Ontario	%
Total Number of census families in private households	124,560	-	3,612,205	-
Total Couples	103,055	82.7%	3,007,560	83.3%
• Married with children	45,080	36.2%	1,522,150	42.1%
• Married without children	43,835	35.2%	1,090,740	30.2%
• Common law with children	5,840	4.7%	158,660	4.4%
• Common law without children	8,300	6.7%	236,010	6.5%
Lone parents	21,500	17.3%	604,645	16.7%
• Male parent	4,300	3.5%	118,175	3.3%
• Female parent	17,200	13.8%	486,470	13.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

St. Catharines was the second oldest CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) in Ontario according to the 2006 Census of population community profile data with a median age of 42.1 compared to Ontario of 39 and Canada at 39.5.

<http://www.niagaracanada.com/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=9J5DTR825g8%3D&tabid=210>

Seniors are the fastest growing population in the region, with 17 per cent older than 65 years of age, in contrast to the provincial average of 12.9 per cent over 65.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/community-services/pdf/humanservicesplan-2.pdf>

While Niagara accounts for 3.5% of Ontario's total population, it accounts for less than 1% of the province's visible minorities (26,405 people). As of 2006, almost half of all visible minorities in Niagara lived in St. Catharines and almost one quarter lived in Niagara Falls.

<http://www.otf.ca/en/knowledgeSharingCentre/resources/NiagaraCommunityProfile.pdf>

Niagara is home to a wide mix of cultures and ethnic backgrounds. Between 2001 and 2006, Niagara experienced a 52.1 per cent rise in the number of visible minorities living in the region, with an increase from 17,000 to over 26,000 people; in comparison, Ontario saw a rise of only 27.5 per cent in visible minorities.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/community-services/pdf/humanservicesplan-2.pdf>

Visible Minority Population

Rank	Visible Minority	Niagara
1	Black	5,205
2	Latin America	4,255
3	South Asian	3,810
4	Chinese	3,760
5	Southeast Asian	2,160
6	Filipino	2,145
7	Arab	1,495
8	Korean	1,025
9	Multiple Visible Minority Group	850
10	Japanese	785
11	West Asian	620
12	Visible Minority, not included elsewhere (n.i.e.)	285

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

<http://www.otf.ca/en/knowledgeSharingCentre/resources/NiagaraCommunityProfile.pdf>



Economic Growth and Prosperity

Employment by Industry

	2011(000's)
All Industries	197.2
Goods Producing Sector	40.5
Agriculture	4.5
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	0
Utilities	0
Construction	13.4
Manufacturing	21.2
Services Producing Sector	156.7
Trade	31.9
Transportation and Warehousing	9.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	9.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7.1
Business, Building and Other Support Services	9
Information, Culture and Recreation	10.3
Accommodation and Food Services	19.4
Other Services	9.8

According to the report titled *Niagara Community Human Services Plan*, the economy of the Niagara region is evolving. Niagara's employment has traditionally been provided by a small number of large manufacturers such as the auto industry. Downsizing of these industries has resulted in a replacement by mid-size or small enterprises some being innovative in nature. Some of these industries include "bio-product manufacturing, digital media, green technology and services, and health and wellness". Growth is also occurring within the service sector in areas such as health, social service, and the food and hospitality industry. "Nearly 40 per cent of jobs in 2009 in Niagara were in retail and wholesale, health care and social assistance and the manufacturing sectors".

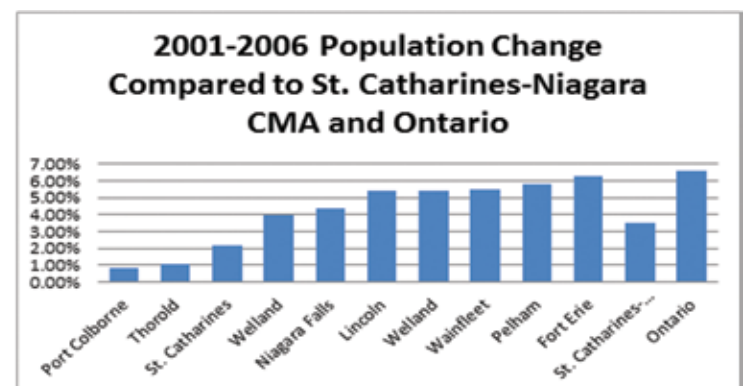
<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/community-services/pdf/humanservicesplan-2.pdf>

The maintenance and protection of Niagara's natural heritage system is an important part of planning for the future. The natural environment including the Falls, the Niagara Escarpment, the Great Lakes, and recreation areas are an important part of the quality of life and tourist draw to Niagara and the protection of such resources is critical to the overall environmental and economic sustainability of the region.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/initiatives/2031/pdf/Understanding%20Niagara.pdf>

According to Stats Canada (2006) the Niagara region has a growth rate of 3.5% compared to 5.4% of Canada overall and 6.6% for Ontario.

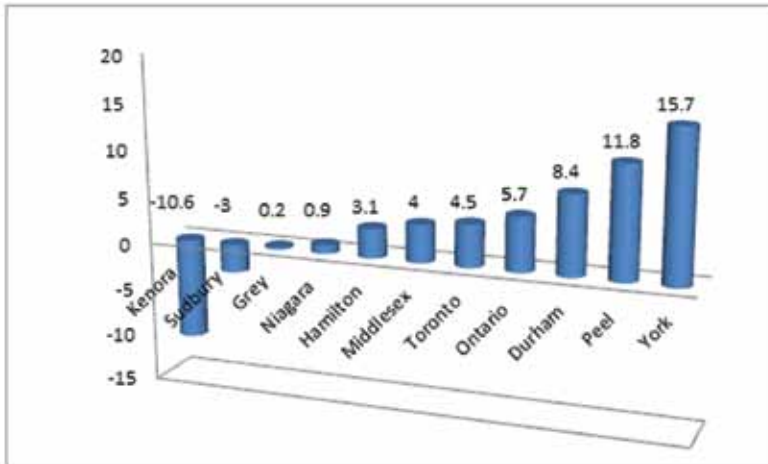
<http://www.niagararegion.ca/about-niagara/pdf/2006-stats-canada-niagara-region.pdf>



U/k (2006). Tracking Trends in St. Catharines & Niagara. Statistics Canada: 2006 Census. Retrieved from: <http://www.niagararegion.ca/about-niagara/pdf/2006-stats-canada-niagara-region.pdf>

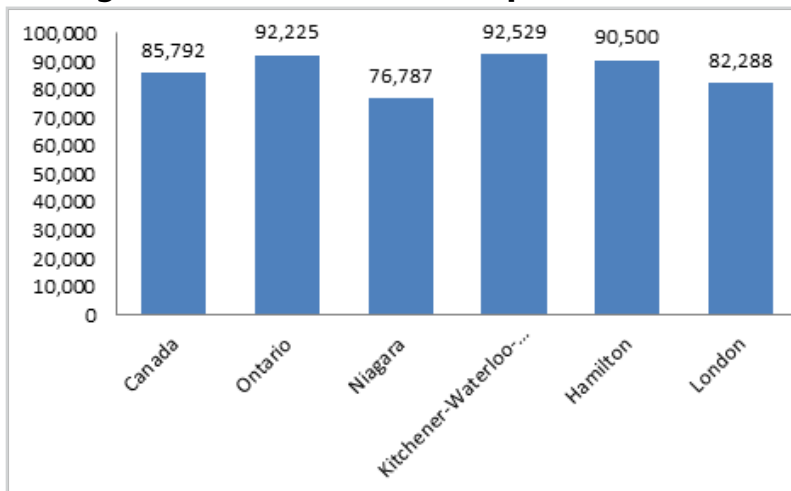


Census Population Growth Rates, 2006-2011



<http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/census/cenhi11-1.html>

Average Household Income Comparison 2012



Setting the Foundation: Route to Prosperity & Jobs. Committee of the Whole, September 6, 2012 Source: Conference Board of Canada

Based on Statistics Canada labour force survey data, researchers found the unemployment rates for Canadian-born and established immigrants (in Canada for over five years) were at around 5 per cent at the onset of the recession in November 2008. The jobless rate for newcomers, those in Canada for less than five years, was at 10 per cent. By March 2011, a gap had emerged with the established immigrants' unemployment rate 2 to 2.5 per cent above their Canadian-born counterparts. The jobless rate for recent newcomers shot up to almost 15 per cent. The gap was more pronounced in Greater Toronto, where Canadian-born workers had a 5 per cent unemployment rate in March 2011—almost 4 per cent lower than the rate for established immigrants and 10 per cent below the level for recent newcomers.

http://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2011/07/15/immigrants_hardest_hit_by_recent_recession_study_says.html

Ontario Unemployment Rate - Third Quarter

	2012	2011
Ontario	8.30%	7.90%
Ottawa	6.90%	6.30%
Kingston- Pembroke	7.90%	7.60%
Muskoka- Kawarthas	6.80%	7.90%
Toronto	9.40%	8.60%
Kitchener-Waterloo- Barrie	6.90%	7.10%
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	7.60%	7.40%
London	8.30%	9.10%
Windsor-Sarnia	8.20%	8.90%
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	5%	4.70%
Northeast	7.50%	8.40%
Northwest	7%	6.50%

http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/workplaceskills/labour_market_information/bulletins/on/on-lmb-2012fall.shtml



Economic Growth and Prosperity

Labour Force Participation Rate

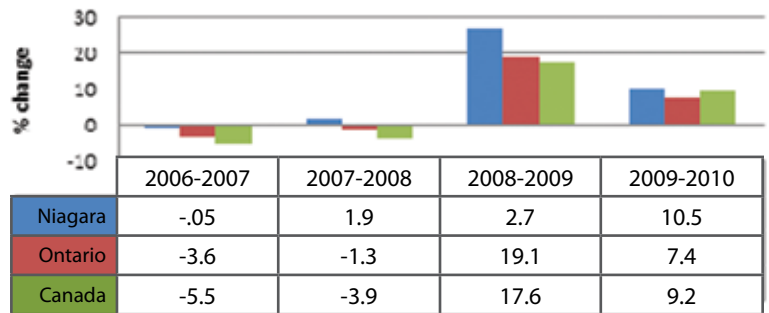
	1996		2011		Growth in Labour Force
	Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	
CMA					
Victoria	156.2	62	193.8	64.5	24.2
Halifax	182.6	67.3	238.3	70.3	30.5
St. Catharines - Niagara	186	61.8	214.9	63.4	15.5
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	215.6	70.7	296.2	72.5	37.4
Windsor	152.4	65.4	164	61.4	7.6
Canada	14,848.50	64.7	18,699.40	66.8	25.9

Economic Snapshot, Niagara Region Economic Growth Strategy Development Roundtable Discussions Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

In Niagara, the percentage of households living in poverty decreased slightly from 12.7 per cent in 2001 to 12 per cent in 2006, but varied greatly across the region and across family composition.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/social-services/pdf/prosperity-legacy.pdf>

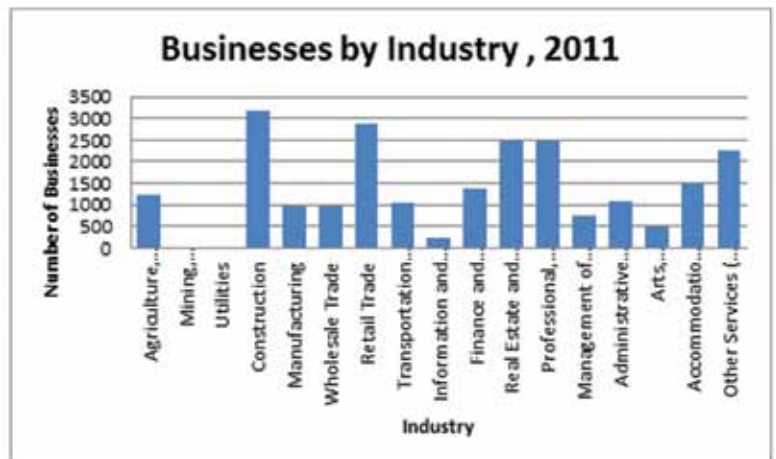
Changes in number of separate individuals assisted by Food Banks (2006 - 2010)



<http://www.livinginniagarareport.com/09-economic-development-poverty-prosperity-2011/food-bank-use-in-niagara-and-the-hunger-count-survey-in-niagara/>

The number of Canadian children who were poor for at least one year from 2002 to 2007 was 1.4 million, or 23 percent of all children.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/social-services/pdf/prosperity-legacy.pdf>



Economic Snapshot, Niagara Region Economic Growth Strategy Development Roundtable Discussions

Education and Development



Educational Attainment

	Niagara	Niagara %	Ontario	Ontario %
Population 25+ years	313,840		9,350,096	
No certificate, diploma or degree	64,365	20.50%	1,699,669	18.20%
High School certificate or equivalent	88,462	28.20%	2,272,823	24.30%
Apprenticeships or trades certificate or diploma	34,914	11.10%	834,421	8.90%
College, CEGEP or non-university certificate or diploma	70,200	22.40%	1,881,478	20.10%
University certificate, diploma or degree	55,899	17.80%	2,661,705	28.50%

Economic Snapshots, Niagara Region Economic Growth Strategy Development Roundtable Discussions

Source: FP Markets Canadian Demographics 2012

*Niagara Region #s were determined by adding raw data for the CMA, Grimsby and West Lincoln.

Educational Attainment by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for Immigrants aged 25 - 54 for St. Catharines/ Niagara CMA

Educational Characteristics	Total	Before 1991	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2006
Total population 15 years and over by highest certificate, diploma or degree ⁴⁰	24,665	14,445	3,060	3,130	4,035
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,565	1,720	320	255	265
Certificate, diploma or degree	22,105	12,730	2,735	2,870	3,765
High school certificate or equivalent ⁴¹	6,495	4,135	810	720	815
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	2,435	1,720	245	220	250
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁴²	5,910	3,800	755	640	705
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level ⁴³	1,325	535	205	230	360
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above ⁴⁴	5,945	2,540	720	1,050	1,640
Bachelor's degree	3,180	1,525	410	485	760
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	680	265	80	145	195
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	320	125	40	45	105
Master's degree	1,490	510	175	325	480
Earned doctorate	285	110	15	55	105

Statistics Canada 2006 Census Data: Immigrant Status and Place of Birth (38), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (8A), Age Groups (8), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (277), for the Total Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations

Health and Safety



Physical Activity

	Niagara	Ontario
Youth ages 12-19 that are moderately active or active ^a	79.1% *	68.6%
Adults ages 20+ that are moderately active or active ^{1,b}	59.1% *	49.0%

1 Age-Standardized rate (Canada 1991)

* Significantly different from Ontario.

Source:

a: Canadian Community Health Survey 4.1, 2007-2008, Statistics Canada, Share File, Ontario MOHLTC.

b: Canadian Community Health Survey 2009, Statistics Canada, Share File, Ontario MOHLTC.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/news/publications/Health-Story-Chronic-Diseases-and-Healthy-Behaviour.aspx#r>

According to Niagara Community Human Services Plan (2011), Niagara residents indicate that they generally feel safe. The Niagara Regional Police since 2005 has reported a decrease in the number of calls for service. The resident to police ratio is 165:1.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/community-services/pdf/humanservicesplan-2.pdf>

For physical activity, Niagara has a higher percentage of active adults than that of Ontario. 59.1% of Niagara residents over the age of 20 are moderately or very active compared to 49.0% in Ontario. Interestingly, for both Niagara and Ontario, the percentage of active adults is much lower than the percentage of active youth, indicating that physical activity decreases as age increases.

<http://www.livinginniagarareport.com/07-health-wellness-2011/health-promotion-and-healthy-lifestyles/>





Live Niagara!



Infrastructure

Housing costs in Niagara are very affordable compared to other locations within southern Ontario and the GTA market.

<http://www.niagaracanada.com/QUALITY-OF-LIFE/Live-in-Niagara/Real-Estate/>

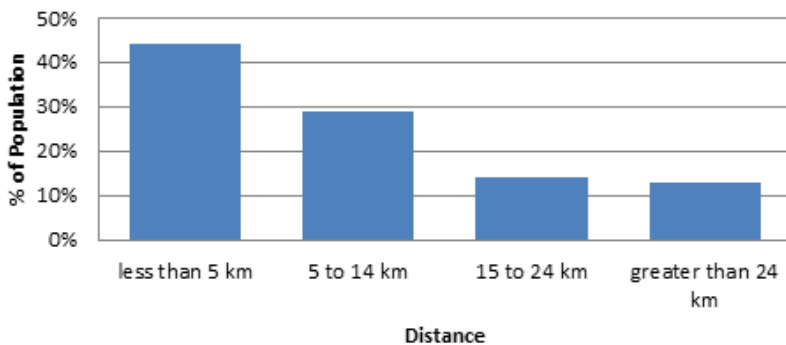
Average commuting time was longest (30 minutes) in the six largest census metropolitan areas (areas with at least 1 million residents: Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Ottawa–Gatineau, Calgary and Edmonton). In the 10 census metropolitan areas (CMA)¹ with between 250,000 and fewer than 1 million residents in 2006, average commuting time was shorter (25 minutes).

Smaller census metropolitan areas with fewer than 250,000 residents had the shortest commuting times, averaging 19 minutes. In general, these smaller CMAs have many places of work that are not difficult to get to, in part because traffic congestion occurs less frequently. Average commuting times were the same in census agglomerations (areas with between 10,000 and 100,000 residents).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-008-x/2011002/article/11531-eng.htm#n1>

Average commuting distance to work (2006)

Average Commuting Distance to Work



Data Source: Statistics Canada, the General Social Survey, 2006
Document Source: Living in Niagara, 2008: Critical indicators for reflecting on life in Niagara (2008), Niagara Community Research and Action Council
<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/planning/sustainability/pdf/SustainableNiagaraReport.pdf>

House Type	Sq. Ft	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Garages	Price Range
Town-house	1,000	3	1	1	\$99,000 - \$131,000
Detached Bungalow	1,200	3	1	1	\$155,000 - \$170,000
Detached 2-Storey	2,000	4	2	2	\$230,000 - \$251,000
Detached 2-Storey	3,000	5	3	2	\$325,000 - \$355,000

<http://www.niagaraimmigration.ca/BeforeYouArrive/Pages/CostofLiving.aspx>

Infrastructure



There were 8,985 licensed child care spaces for children from birth to age 12 in Niagara. There were licensed centre-based childcare spaces for 21.6 per cent of our children from birth to age 5 (5,448 total spaces in 2010).

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/community-services/pdf/humanservicesplan-2.pdf>

In Niagara, the portion of workers using public transit to commute to work has increased from 1.9 per cent in 2001 to 2.4 per cent in 2006

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/social-services/pdf/prosperity-legacy.pdf>

Niagara Region's Transportation Strategy, which recommends an increased emphasis on making public transit a viable alternative to the automobile within the region. This will be accomplished by planning a system of transit nodes that will act as a hub for integrated municipal, inter-municipal, and inter-regional transit. Likewise, encouraging the extension of GO Transit services to the region will require that inter-regional stops are adequately serviced by municipal and inter-municipal transit

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/initiatives/2031/pdf/Understanding%20Niagara.pdf>

Niagara Region is home to many unique cultural and recreational resources, including natural heritage sites, cultural facilities, festivals and events. Enjoy:

- Natural wonders like Niagara Falls and the Niagara Escarpment
- The Niagara Wine Route
- Heritage districts, historical sites and museums
- Visual and performing arts
- Over 200 scenic trails and historical walks
- Attractions like casinos, waterparks and the Butterfly Conservatory
- Festivals and events
- Fine dining, bed and breakfasts, farmer's markets, local crafts, distinctive shopping
- Golf courses and boating

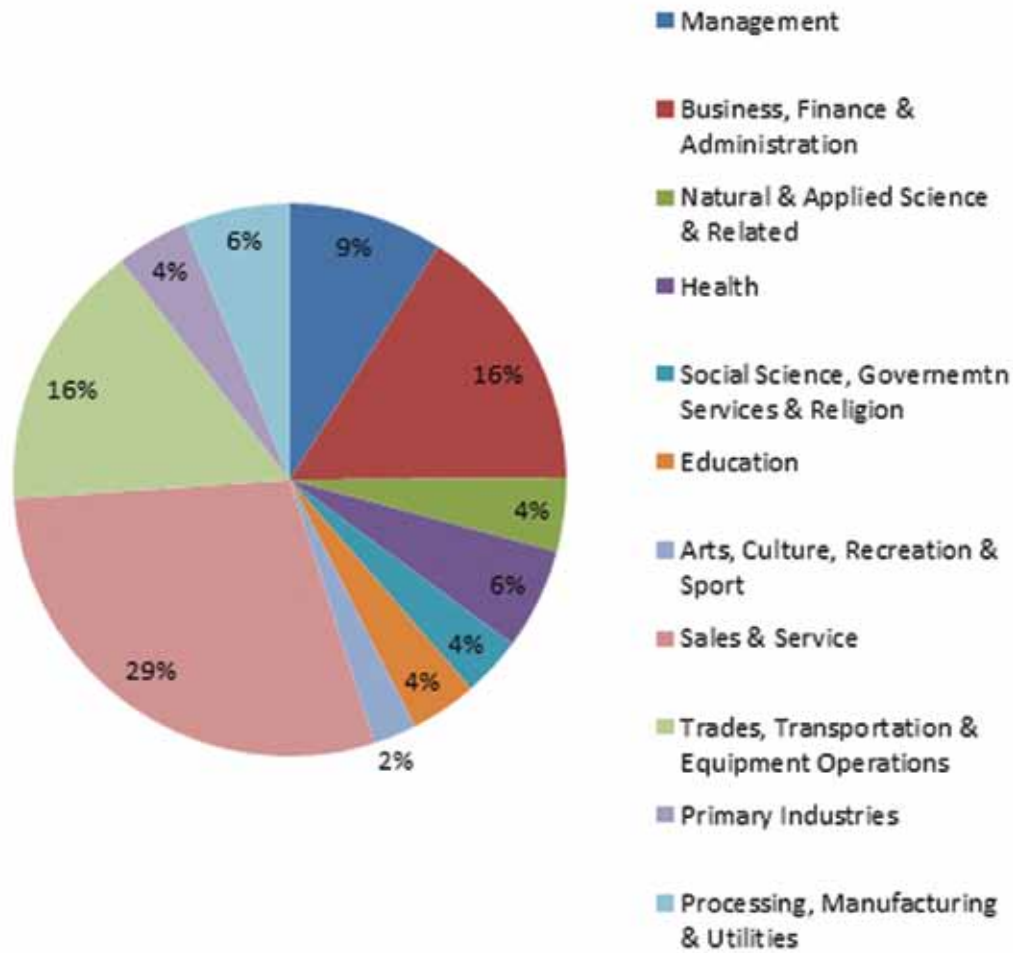
<http://www.niagararegion.ca/exploring/niagara.aspx>



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Occupations - 2012 Estimates





Community and Inclusivity

In Niagara voter participation increased by 1.9 percent between 2000 and 2006.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/social-services/pdf/prosperity-legacy.pdf>

Civic engagement and an effective sense of agency can be seen in pro-social activities like voting and volunteerism. Mechanisms that facilitate pro-social behavior include media and transportation.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/social-services/pdf/prosperity-legacy.pdf>

In the 2006 federal election, 66 per cent of eligible Niagara residents voted compared with 67 per cent in Ontario and 65 per cent nationally. Low voter turnout implies that the democratic system may not be reflecting the interests of all citizens. Voter turnout tends to be lowest among youth, those with lower educational attainment, and those in lower income brackets. The federal voter participation data for Niagara region, Ontario, and Canada in 1997, 2000, 2004 and 2006 are as follows:

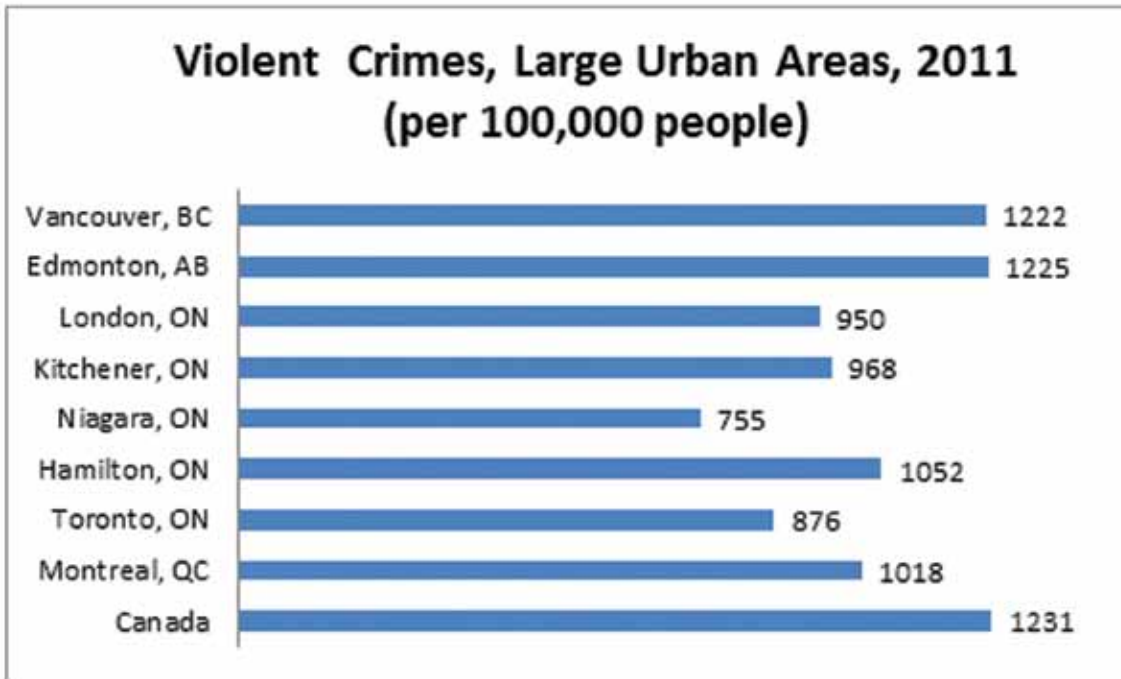
Year	Niagara Region	Ontario	Canada
1997	64.4%	65.6%	67.0%
2000	64.0%	58.0%	61.2%
2004	59.9%	61.8%	60.9%
2006	65.9%	66.6%	64.7%

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/social-services/pdf/prosperity-legacy.pdf>

In 2011, the rates of violent crime were generally below the national average of 1,231 incidents per 100,000 people in the large urban areas of Ontario and Quebec and above the average in the large urban areas of western Canada. St-Catharines-Niagara had the lowest rate (755) among all of Canada's urban areas having over 200,000 residents.



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Source: Statistics Canada. Incident-based crime statistics, by violations, annual (CANSIM Table 252-0051). Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2012.

<http://www4.hrsdc.gc.ca/.3ndic.1t.4r@-eng.jsp?iid=57>

Our region has over 100kms of trails and paths to walk, jog, bike and blade on.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/exploring/default.aspx?topnav=1>

Local municipalities continue to be responsible for recreational facilities and services that are largely intended to serve neighborhood and community needs. Parks, playing fields, arenas, pools and winter and summer programs are among the recreational services offered. They have played critical roles in the development of coordinated and connected regional recreational systems and work with agencies, such as the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, to manage recreational facilities.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/initiatives/2031/pdf/Understanding%20Niagara.pdf>



Newcomers

Canada's fertility rate has not contributed to population replacement since the early 1970's. With a replacement rate of 2.12 and an actual rate of 1.54 as of 2006, Canada relies on immigration to make up the rest.

Source: 91-520-XIE/0010591-520-XIE & Table A-2.2 Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada: 2005 and 2006, Catalogue number: 91-209-XIE (Statistics Canada 2006)
<http://www.niagaracanada.com/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=9J5DTR825g8%3D&tabid=210>

As of 2006, 18.0% of Niagara residents were foreign-born, which is considerably less than Ontario overall (28.3%). Within Niagara, Wainfleet had the lowest proportion of the population that were foreign-born, with one in eleven, while Niagara-on-the-Lake had the highest proportion with more than one in four.

Between 2001 and 2006, 580,740 immigrants came to Ontario. These newcomers (recent immigrants) make up 17.1% of the total foreign-born population and 4.8% of Ontario's total population. The number of recent immigrants to Niagara during the same period was 7,890, accounting for 10.4% of the foreign-born population and 1.9% of the total population. Almost 45% of all newcomers to Niagara settled in St. Catharines.

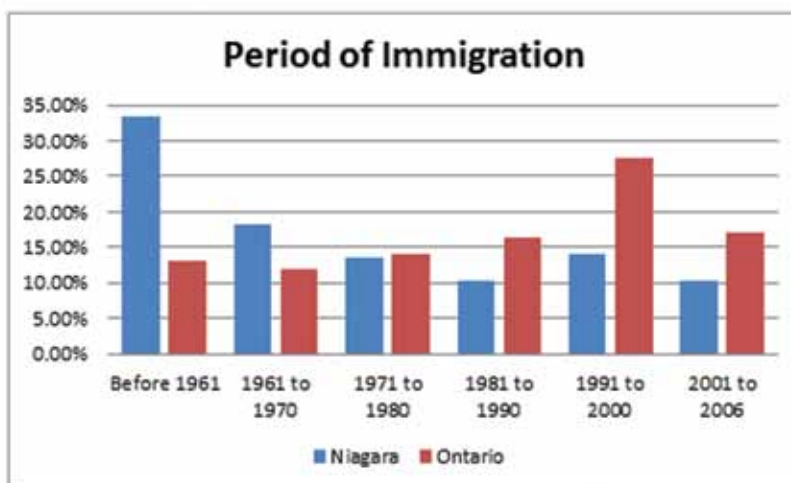
Excluding the most recent period shown in the chart, the ten year period from 1991 to 2000 accounted for the highest proportion of all immigrants in Ontario. This was not the case for Niagara. More than half of all Niagara's immigrants (51.5%) came to Canada prior to 1971.

<http://www.otf.ca/en/knowledgeSharingCentre/resources/NiagaraCommunityProfile.pdf>

Approximately 18-20% of Niagara's population is made up of immigrants. Statistics Canada projects that by the year 2031 almost half of Canada's population over the age of 15 will be foreign-born or have at least one foreign-born parent.

Source: Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, March, 2010. <http://statcan.gc.ca>

<http://www.livinginniagarareport.com/11-getting-started-2011/net-migration-for-niagara/>

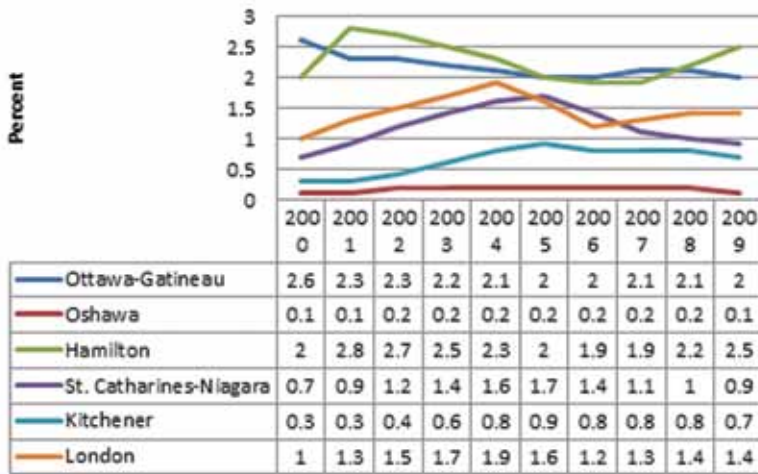


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

<http://www.otf.ca/en/knowledgeSharingCentre/resources/NiagaraCommunityProfile.pdf>



Percent of Residents for Refugee Claims (Dec 2009)



<http://www.livinginniagarareport.com/11-getting-started-2011/starting-out-as-a-refugee-or-immigrant-in-niagara/>

Niagara's strong and consistent history of welcoming and integrating newcomers is evidenced by the many community and cultural organizations in the Niagara region where by Newcomers receive settlement assistance, counseling, interpretation and English classes, housing, health and employment assistance.

<http://www.niagararegion.ca/government/community-services/pdf/humanservicesplan-2.pdf>

Newcomers by Major Place of Birth

RANK	PLACE OF BIRTH	NIAGARA
1	Asia and the Middle East	2,575
2	Europe	1,535
3	South America	1,275
4	Africa	900
5	United States of America	830
6	Central America	320
7	Caribbean and Bermuda	260
8	Oceania and other	85

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

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If you would like to become a participating member of the
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