

UNAMA'KI - CAPE BRETON Immigrant Survey 2026





Contents

About the Survey	5	Challenges and Solutions	19
Basic Information	6	Settlement experience	19
Immigration category	6	Challenges	20
Length of time living in Canada	6	Positive impact on well-being	21
Municipality of residence	7	Likelihood of staying	22
Time in the community	7	Community Contributions	23
Why Unama'ki – Cape Breton	8	Calls to Action for Community Leaders	24
First language	8	Demographics	25
English ability	8	Age	25
Education, Employment, and Income	9	Race	26
Education	9	Gender	26
Employment	10	2SLGBTQI+ community	27
Housing	11	Disability	27
Income sufficiency	11	Faith	27
Job commensurate with experience	11	Accessing Information	28
Use of Community Services	12	Survey Awareness	30
Belonging	14	Disaggregated Analysis	31
Overall wellbeing	14	Temporary Residents (n=153) vs Permanent Immigrants (n=131)	33
Welcoming	14	International Students (n=58) vs Permanent Immigrants (n=131)	34
Sense of belonging	15	Fairly isolated (n=88) vs not very isolated (n=148)	36
Isolation	15	Experienced discrimination (n=114) vs no discrimination (n=159)	38
Safety	16	CBRM residents (n=156) vs other municipality residents (n=130)	40
Learning about Mi'kmaw history and culture	16	Recent immigrant respondents that used settlement services (n=126) vs recent immigrant respondents that DID NOT use settlement services (n=79)	42
Discrimination	17	Appreciation	43
Reasons for discrimination	18		



About the Survey

Every two to three years, the *Cape Breton Local Immigration Partnership (CBLIP)* conducts a survey of people living in Unama'ki – Cape Breton who were born outside of Canada. The survey covers a range of topics related to the experiences of immigrants as they settle in to life on the island. In 2026, the Unama'ki – Cape Breton Immigrant Survey was conducted from March 4th to March 25th, with 291 individuals participating. The survey was in English and was conducted online, with participants being advised that support would be made available to complete the survey in other languages or in a different format.

When compared to the population of Unama'ki – Cape Breton, the sample size of the survey is reasonably robust. However, care should be taken when interpreting the data – particularly with any smaller numbers. Findings for groups of less than 5 individuals have been suppressed for privacy reasons. Throughout the report, numbers may differ from the sum of percentages, due to rounding. The data presented here represents what we heard from all survey participants and is not disaggregated in any way unless specifically indicated.

Additional survey information, a visual summary of survey highlights, and past and future survey reports can be found at: welcometocapebreton.ca/immigrant-survey

Basic Information

¹“n” for each question is the total number of individuals who responded to the question.

■ Immigration category

Which of the following best describes you? (n=286)¹

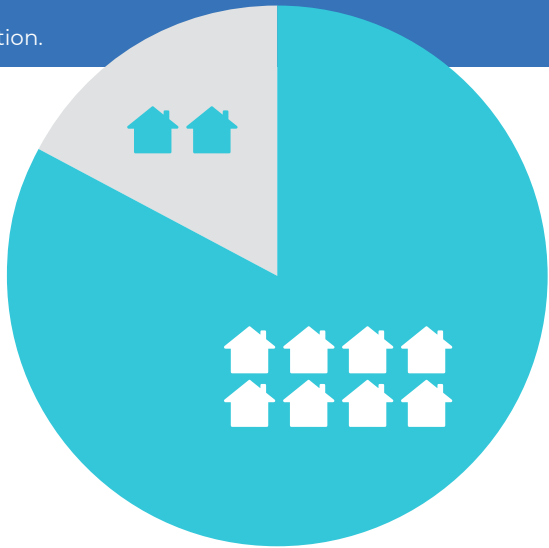
Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
I immigrated to Canada as an economic-category immigrant (e.g. Federal Skilled Worker Program, Provincial Nominee Program, Canadian Experience Class, and dependents of economic applicants)	77	27%
I immigrated to Canada as a family-category immigrant (sponsored spouse, sponsored parent or grandparent, or other immigrant sponsored by family)	40	14%
I am currently in Canada as an international student	58	20%
I am currently in Canada on a temporary work visa	89	31%
Other	10	3%

In 2026, there were 30 percentage points fewer international student survey respondents compared to 2023 (**20% vs 50%**) and 19 percentage points more temporary work permit holders (**31% vs 12%**). Of those respondents who were currently on a temporary work permit, 50% came to Unama’ki – Cape Breton for post-secondary institutions, 38% came for a job, and the remainder for other reasons.

■ Time in the community

How many years have you been in this community? (n=262)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Less than a year	30	11%
1-2 years	93	35%
3-5 years	95	36%
6-10 years	29	11%
More than 10 years	15	6%



83%
had been in the
community for
five years or less

■ Length of time living in Canada

How long have you been living in Canada? (n=290)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Less than 1 year	20	7%
1 to 5 years	206	71%
6 to 10 years	42	14%
10+ years	22	8%

226 (78%) were recent immigrants who had arrived in Canada within the previous 5 years. In 2023, **80%** of respondents were recent immigrants.

■ Municipality of residence

Where do you live? (n=288)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Cape Breton Regional Municipality	152	53%
Town of Port Hawkesbury	51	18%
Victoria County	33	11%
Richmond County	25	9%
Inverness County	21	7%
Other	6	2%

In 2026, there were 27 percentage points fewer respondents (**53% vs 80%**) from the Cape Breton Regional Municipality, with greater proportions of respondents from the other Island municipalities.

■ Why Unama’ki – Cape Breton

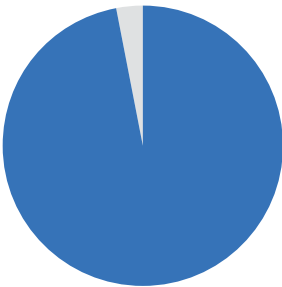
Why did you come to Unama’ki – Cape Breton? (Choose your top 3 reasons) (n=257)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Post-secondary institutions	85	33%
For a job	85	33%
I had family or friends living here	72	28%
It was more affordable than other communities	55	21%
A healthy local economy	21	8%
I didn't choose Unama'ki - Cape Breton - the community was chosen for me	20	8%
Cultural, faith, or language groups in this community	18	7%
Other (please specify)	18	7%
Community services and supports in this community	17	7%

■ First language

What is your first language? (Your first language is the language you first learned at home.) (n=290) **Participants had 31 different first languages. The most common languages included:**

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	65	22%
Mandarin	41	14%
Spanish	32	11%
English	27	9%
Malayalam	22	8%
Hindi	12	4%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	12	4%
Arabic	10	3%
Vietnamese	10	3%
German	8	3%



97%
of respondents spoke and understood English fairly well, well, or very well.

■ English ability

How well can you speak and understand English? (n=263)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Very well	126	48%
Well	91	35%
Fairly well	39	15%
Poorly	7	3%
Not at all	0	0%

Education, Employment, and Income

■ Education

What is the highest level of education you have completed? (n=237, not including “prefer not to answer”)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
No formal education	**	**%
Elementary school	**	**%
High school or equivalent	21	9%
Trade/technical school	8	3%
College diploma	36	15%
Bachelor's degree	102	43%
Master's degree	62	26%
PhD	5	2%



71%
of respondents had a Bachelor's degree or above, compared to 81% in 2023.

***Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy*

(For current international student respondents only)

For which degree(s), diploma(s), or certificate(s) are you currently studying at your Canadian post-secondary institution? (n=59)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
College diploma or certificate	22	37%
Bachelor's degree	5	8%
Master's degree	26	44%
PhD	**	**%
Other (please specify)	6	10%

■ Employment

What is your employment status? (n=225, not including “prefer not to answer”)

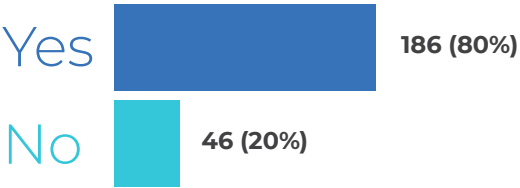
Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
I am working full time	129	57%
I am working part time or casual	48	21%
I am unemployed but looking for work	17	8%
I am self-employed	12	5%
I am not in the paid workforce (retired, caring for children, not seeking work, etc.)	15	7%
Other (please specify)	**	**%

**Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

84%
were employed
(full time, part time,
or self-employed)

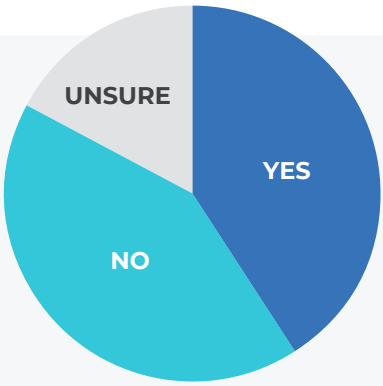
■ Housing

Does your housing suit your needs? (Are there enough bedrooms and is it in good repair?) (n=232)



Is your housing affordable?
(Housing may be considered “affordable” if it costs less than 30% of a household’s before-tax income.) (n=227, not including “prefer not to answer”)

Yes: 92 (41%)
No: 96 (42%)
Unsure: 39 (17%)



If you have housing challenges, do you know where to find help?

(Challenges could be things like finding housing, fixing something that is broken, or problems with neighbours or your landlord.) (n=218, not including “prefer not to answer”)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	95	44%
No	72	33%
Unsure	51	23%

Have you obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada? (n=235, not including “prefer not to answer”)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	154	66%
No	81	34%

If you have obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada, have you experienced any of the following barriers in having your foreign credentials recognized in Canada? (Check all that apply) (n=130)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
I am required to have Canadian work experience	51	39%
My credentials are not recognized in Canada	44	34%
There are financial constraints or entry barriers to joining a professional association	29	22%
Employers do not accept my qualifications and experience	27	21%
I do not know the process for having my credentials recognized	20	15%
Other (please specify)	18	14%
I am not proficient in English or French	10	8%
No credentialing barriers (derived from "Other" comments)	9	7%

■ Income sufficiency

Is your household income enough for the needs of you and your family? (n=214, not including “prefer not to answer”)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Our income is enough for our needs	77	36%
Our income is not quite enough for our needs	92	43%
Our income is definitely not enough for our needs	31	14%
Unsure	14	7%

57%
said their income
was not sufficient
for their needs.

■ Job commensurate with experience

Are you in a job that is at the same level as your skills and experience? (n=227, not including “prefer not to answer”)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	97	43%
No	99	44%
I'm not currently employed	31	14%

Among those that
responded and
were employed,
49%
indicated that
they were in a
job that was at
the same level as
their skills and
experience.

Use of Community Services

Have you accessed immigrant settlement services (like from CBICI, YREACH, or IFNÉ) since you arrived?

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	160	55%
No	103	36%
Not sure/don't know	26	9%

Please check the circle that best describes how much you agree with each of these statements.
("n" is included for each individual statement below)

Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	AGREE generally	DISAGREE generally
I am satisfied with my transportation options (n=277)	9%	37%	20%	22%	11%	47%	34%
I have access to child-care that meets my family's needs (n=162)	18%	36%	23%	16%	7%	54%	23%
I would feel comfortable reaching out to the police for help, if I needed to (n=280)	27%	53%	11%	5%	4%	80%	9%
I know which emergency services to reach out to if I need help (n=284)	24%	53%	11%	8%	4%	77%	12%
The recreation and cultural facilities in my community offer diverse programs that are culturally relevant to me (n=280)	15%	40%	26%	13%	6%	55%	19%
My local government responds to community needs (n=273)	9%	36%	36%	15%	4%	45%	19%
I am satisfied with the health care options available to me (n=283)	5%	29%	20%	25%	20%	34%	45%



Sometimes people do not participate in recreational activities, for a number of reasons.
Please check the circle that best describes how much you agree with each of these statements. (n=286)

Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	AGREE generally	DISAGREE generally
I do not have the money to participate	4%	27%	24%	31%	14%	31%	45%
I do not have anyone to participate with	3%	21%	22%	39%	15%	24%	53%
I can't easily get to recreational facilities	6%	26%	20%	35%	13%	32%	47%
I am not interested in the activities offered at recreational facilities in my community.	1%	12%	22%	44%	21%	13%	65%

Do you have a regular health care provider (like a doctor or nurse) for when you need health care? (n=288)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	106	37%
No	167	58%
Not sure/don't know	15	5%

Belonging

Overall wellbeing

How do you feel about your life as a whole right now?

Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means “very dissatisfied” and 10 means “very satisfied” (n=281)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Quite satisfied (rated 8 to 10)	110	39%
Somewhat satisfied (rated 5 to 7)	145	52%
Not satisfied (rated 0 to 4)	26	9%

Welcoming

How welcoming is your community toward immigrants?

Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means “not at all welcoming” and 10 means “very welcoming” (n=282)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Quite welcoming (rated 8 to 10)	156	55%
Somewhat welcoming (rated 5 to 7)	103	37%
Not welcoming (rated 0 to 4)	23	8%



Sense of belonging

How do you describe your sense of belonging in Unama’ki – Cape Breton?

(Sense of belonging is when you feel accepted and valued by others around you. It is when you feel like Unama’ki – Cape Breton is truly your home.) (n=257)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Very strong	60	23%
Somewhat strong	124	48%
Somewhat weak	55	21%
Very weak	18	7%

72% of respondents feel a strong sense of belonging in Unama’ki – Cape Breton.

How long did it take you to feel at home in this community? (n=260)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
When I arrived	29	11%
Less than a year	83	32%
1-2 years	71	27%
3-5 years	31	12%
6-10 years	5	2%
More than 10 years	**	**%
I still don't feel at home in this community	40	15%

**Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

82% felt at home within five years.

15% still don't feel at home.

Isolation

How much have you felt isolated or alone over the last 12 months in Unama’ki – Cape Breton?

(n=281)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
A great deal	21	7%
Quite a bit	67	24%
Somewhat	45	16%
A little bit	82	29%
Not at all	66	23%

31% of respondents felt relatively isolated (a great deal or quite a bit) in the past year.



Safety

How safe do you feel in Unama’ki – Cape Breton? (n=282)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Extremely	64	23%
Very	139	49%
Moderately	73	26%
Slightly	**	**%
Not at all	**	**%

***Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy*

Learning about Mi’kmaw history and culture

How would you describe your learning about Mi’kmaw history and culture? (n=282)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
I don’t know what that is, or I have not learned anything yet	51	18%
I’m just beginning to learn	100	36%
I’ve learned some	111	40%
I’ve learned a lot	18	6%



54%
of respondents had little or no learning about Mi’kmaw history and culture.

Discrimination

In the last 12 months, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in your community because of: (n=291)

39% shared that they had experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in their community in the past year for at least one reason listed.

39% shared that they did not experience any discrimination and had not been treated unfairly.

And the remaining **22%** either shared that they didn’t experience specific types of discrimination listed below, it did not apply, or they skipped the question.

Category (n=279)	# of Participants	% of Participants
Your race or colour	69	25%
Your ethnicity or culture	68	24%
Your language (including your language, language ability, or accent)	66	24%
Your immigration status	56	20%
Your physical appearance	34	12%
Your income	26	9%
Your sex	19	7%
Your age	18	6%
Your religion	16	6%
Your gender identity	15	5%
Your sexual orientation	6	2%
A disability you have	**	**%
Another reason (please specify)	**	**%

***Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy*

In 2023, 6 percentage points fewer respondents reported having experienced discrimination in the past year (33%) compared to 2026 (39%).



Challenges and Solutions

Reasons for discrimination

If you did experience discrimination in the past year, in what types of situations did you experience that?
(Choose all that apply) (n=271)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
I did not experience discrimination in the past year	148	55%
At my job or when applying for a job	56	21%
In a store, bank, or restaurant	45	17%
While in public areas such as parks, sidewalks, or community events	39	14%
When looking for housing	29	11%
While using buses or taxis	21	8%
When interacting with my neighbours or friends	16	6%
When seeing a doctor or in other health care settings	15	6%
At school/university/college	12	4%
When accessing other community services	11	4%
Other (please specify)	5	2%
When crossing the border into Canada	**	**%
When interacting with the police or justice system	**	**%
While using libraries, community/recreational centres, or arenas	**	**%

**Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

Settlement experience

How would you describe your experience of settling in Unama'ki – Cape Breton?
(Settling includes your whole experience of moving to, settling and feeling included in Unama'ki – Cape Breton) (n=263)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Excellent	49	19%
Good	141	54%
Neutral	58	22%
Not very good	15	6%



72%
had a positive
settlement
experience



■ Challenges

What are the biggest challenges you or your family have experienced in the last year in Unama'ki – Cape Breton?
(Choose all that apply) (n=260)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Finding health care	143	55%
Cost of living or money problems	135	52%
Transportation	107	41%
Finding affordable housing	103	40%
Finding work	99	38%
Making friends	63	24%
Finding relevant programming in local community centres, arts and culture spaces, libraries, etc.	41	16%
Learning where and how to do things	37	14%
My education or academic challenges	30	12%
Receiving public or social services (e.g. settlement services, government services, etc.)	29	11%
Starting a new business	28	11%
Finding mental health care	27	10%
Finding childcare	26	10%
Discrimination/racism	24	9%
Learning English	19	7%
Making sure your children are safe and happy at school and in the community	15	6%
Other (please specify)	15	6%
Getting information in a language you understand	11	4%

In 2023, the top challenges mentioned were:

The same top 5 as in 2026 but in a slightly different order.



61% finding work
59% finding healthcare
54% finding affordable housing
48% cost of living or money problems
41% transporation



■ Positive impact on well-being

Thinking about the past year, what things do you think had the biggest positive impact on your well-being?
In this open-ended question, responses often covered multiple themes related to participant well-being. The most common themes are listed in the table below. (n=153)

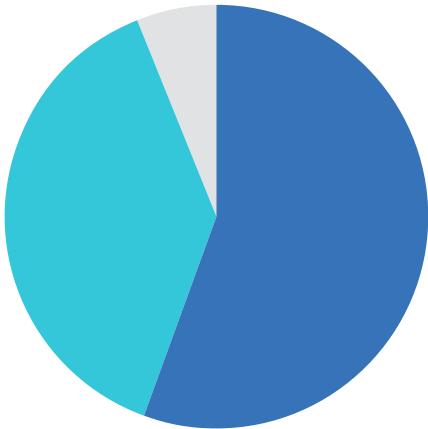
Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Other	35	23%
Work/Job	28	18%
People (other people)	27	18%
Friends	22	14%
Family	21	14%
Health/physical activity	15	10%
Belonging	13	8%
Nature	10	7%
Travel	9	6%
Services	8	5%
Faith	8	5%
Immigrating	8	5%
None	6	4%
Volunteering	**	**%
Safety	**	**%
Education	**	**%
N/A	**	**%

**Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

■ Likelihood of staying

How likely are you to stay permanently in Unama’ki – Cape Breton? (n=252)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
I plan on staying permanently	139	55%
I’m not sure	97	38%
I don’t plan on staying	16	6%



45%
were not sure or do not plan on staying permanently in Unama’ki – Cape Breton.

Of those who do not plan on staying or were unsure, the most common reasons given were related to: **job/career (38%)**, **immigration/permit (9%)**, and **family (5%)**. When asked where they would move if/when they left, the most common answers were: **Halifax (23%)**, **Halifax or (another city) (20%)**, or **another province (15%)**.



Community Contributions

What are some of the ways you help create a thriving and prosperous community for everyone?
Feel free to share a story about your community contributions that you are particularly proud of: (n=136)

Charity work - volunteering/donating
(53 comments)

Caring for others and being respectful
(18 comments)

I help newcomers to Canada make their home in our community
(14 comments)

Support inter-cultural exchange and connections
(14 comments)

Involvement in a local faith or cultural community, or community of interest
(12 comments)

I contribute to improving the natural environment
(9 comments)

Economic contributions
(5 comments)

I continue to settle, integrate, build my skills and strengthen the ways I can contribute to this community
(3 comments)

Other
(17 comments)

Not applicable, “not yet” or “none”
(17 comments)

How much time do you normally volunteer (such as for a charity or cause)?
___ hours per week (n=206)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Zero hrs/wk	77	37%
1-4 hrs/wk	76	37%
5-9 hrs/wk	25	12%
10 or more hrs/wk	17	8%
Variable or unsure	11	5%



20%
of respondents volunteer
5 or more hours each week.

Calls to Action for Community Leaders

■ Calls to Action for Community Leaders

What changes would help immigrants to reach their full potential in Unama’ki – Cape Breton?
(Choose your top 3) ‘Immigrants’ include people born outside of Canada who are now living, working, or studying in this community (permanent residents, Canadian citizens, refugees, temporary residents, refugee claimants, and international students) (n=263)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
More affordable housing	157	60%
Improvements to health care services	148	56%
Improvements to public transportation	128	49%
Better services to help immigrants to find work	117	44%
Support for employers to hire, retain, and promote immigrant employees	100	38%
One place to get all settlement, immigration, and other services	61	23%
Actions to improve the social connections of immigrants	56	21%
More effort by community services to better serve immigrants	50	19%
Actions to reduce racism and discrimination towards immigrants	50	19%
Greater voice or involvement of immigrants in community leadership and planning	45	17%
Actions to increase welcoming and acceptance of immigrants	41	16%
Community service agencies working together more	35	13%
Other (please specify)	8	3%

- Do you have any comments or suggestions on how to improve well-being for immigrants in our community?**
Note: This was an open-ended question on the survey. The most common themes addressed by participants are included here: (n=141)

Employment (26 comments)

Multicultural events and places to connect (24 comments)

Community services and immigrant programming (23 comments)

Health and health services (17 comments)

Transportation (14 comments)

Immigration (11 comments)

Housing (7 comments)

Inclusion, discrimination, etc. (6 comments)

Listen to newcomers (4 comments)

Language learning and supports (4 comments)

Cost of living and money problems (3 comments)

Civic participation and leadership development (1 comment)

Other (13 comments)

Not at this time - on the right track (9 comments)

Not applicable or none (18 comments)

Demographics

■ Age

What is your age (n=238)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
16-19 years	**	**%
20-24	15	6%
25-34	65	27%
35-44	105	44%
45-54	38	16%
55-64	5	2%
65 or older	6	3%

***Note some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy*



Race

Which would best describe you? (Choose all that apply) (n=231)

Category***	# of Participants	% of Participants*
Filipino	49	21%
South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)	48	21%
Chinese	34	15%
Latin American	34	15%
White	26	11%
Black	15	6%
Arab	10	4%
Other (please specify)	9	4%
Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai)	8	3%
Prefer not to answer	6	0%
Japanese	**	**%
Korean	**	**%
West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan)	**	**%

*Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% as participants were able to select more than one option.

**Note: Some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

***Note: Response categories were drawn from Statistic Canada's 2021 Census of Population questions on visible minority and population group.

Gender

How would you describe your gender identity? (n=232, not including "prefer not to answer")

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Man	99	43%
Non-binary	**	**%
Woman	131	56%
Prefer to self-describe (please specify)	**	**%

**Note some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

2SLGBTQI+ Community

Do you identify as a member of the 2SLGBTQI+ community? (two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and other sexual and gender diverse communities) (n=221, not including "prefer not to answer")

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	9	4%
No	212	96%

4% of respondents identified as a member of the 2SLGBTQI+ community.

Disability

Are you living with a disability (physical or mental) or a chronic illness that limits your activity? (n=233, not including "prefer not to answer")

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Yes	7	3%
No	226	97%

3% indicated they were living with a disability or a chronic illness that limits their activity.

Faith

If you are a member of a faith community, please share which one (n=220, not including "prefer not to answer")

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Christian (incl Catholic)	111	50%
I am not a member of a faith community	56	25%
Hindu	22	10%
Muslim	10	5%
Buddhist	9	4%
Sikh	9	4%
Jewish	**	**%
Other (please specify)	**	**%

**Note some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy



Accessing Information

Before you arrived, where did you find the most useful information about living in Unama'ki - Cape Breton?
(Choose your top 3) (n=226)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Word of mouth	93	41%
Facebook	89	39%
Community organization websites	46	20%
Other (please specify)	39	17%
Settlement worker or other community organization staff	32	14%
welcometocapebreton.ca	26	12%
Messaging apps (e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, WeChat, etc.)	26	12%
Information sessions	21	9%
Instagram	20	9%
Local media (newspaper, radio)	14	6%
AD-General internet/Google (derived from "Other" comments)	12	5%
AD-Family/friends (derived from "Other" comments)	8	4%
Emails	7	3%
LinkedIn	**	**%

**Note some data was suppressed due to small numbers to protect privacy

Where do you currently find the most useful information about community and settlement services in Unama'ki - Cape Breton? (Choose your top 3) (n=224)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
Facebook	145	65%
Word of mouth	86	38%
Community organization websites	60	27%
Settlement worker or other community organization staff	48	21%
welcometocapebreton.ca	38	17%
Instagram	29	13%
Local media (newspaper, radio)	29	13%
Information sessions	26	12%
Messaging apps (e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, WeChat, etc.)	26	12%
Other (please specify)	22	10%
YMCA (derived from "Other" comments)	13	6%
Emails	12	5%
LinkedIn	5	2%

Survey Awareness

How did you find out about this survey? (n=228)

Category	# of Participants	% of Participants
A friend or personal connection	139	61%
A community organization	46	20%
Other (please specify)	36	16%
Social media	34	15%
At work	11	5%
A university or college institution	9	4%
Poster	6	3%



Disaggregated Analysis

Aggregate data combines all responses into one group and explores insights into this group. Up to this point in the report, we have shared aggregate data from all immigrant survey respondents. However, it is often valuable to explore how experiences are different for different subgroups. This “disaggregated data” looks at the differences between groups - often differentiated by their demographic identity or sometimes by their experiences or perceptions. When possible and given the limits of our survey sample, we disaggregate data to paint a more reflective picture of the experiences and needs of the diverse individuals in Unama’ki – Cape Breton. This helps to reveal trends or patterns that might be hidden when focusing only on the total numbers.

In this section, we compare the frequency of responses for different groups of survey respondents in the following way:

“Much more likely” (or “much less likely”) refers to a difference of at least 20 percentage points;

“More likely” (or “less likely”) refers to a difference of at least 10 and less than 20 percentage points;

In some cases, there may also be reference to “slightly more likely” which refers to a difference of at least 5 percentage points and less than 10 percentage points;

“Similarly likely” refers to comparisons where the difference is less than 5 percentage points between the two groups.

Only the most relevant differences were included as some differences do not yield any useful insight (e.g. temporary residents are much more likely to be international students and temporary workers). We also do not mention differences based on fewer than 5 individuals.

This section does not indicate which numbers are based on fewer than 25 individuals and should be interpreted with caution as there were many questions for which this was the case. It is advisable that all insights from this section be interpreted with caution because of smaller numbers of respondents when results are disaggregated.





Temporary Residents (n=153) **vs** Permanent Immigrants (n=131)

Temporary resident respondents:

includes international students and individuals on temporary work permits.

Permanent immigrants:

includes permanent residents as well as immigrants that have since received Canadian citizenship.

This analysis does not include those respondents who did not answer the question.

Demographically, temporary resident respondents were (compared to permanent immigrants):

More likely to be racialized (95% vs 78%)

Less likely to be part of a Christian faith community (44% vs 58%)

Much more likely to have completed a Bachelor's degree or higher (84% vs 59%)

Temporary resident respondents were (compared to permanent immigrants):

Much more likely to live in CBRM (71% vs 32%)

Less likely to have access to childcare that meets their family's needs (45% vs 63%)

Less likely to know which emergency services to reach out to if they need help (71% vs 85%)

Less likely to believe their local government responds to community needs (39% vs 54%)

Much less likely to be satisfied with the health care options available to them (25% vs 46%)

Much less likely to have a regular health care provider (24% vs 53%)

Much less likely to feel quite satisfied with their life (31% vs 50%)

Less likely to have a strong sense of belonging (67% vs 78%)

More likely to have experienced discrimination (47% vs 31%) particularly due to race/colour, or language, and in a bank/store/restaurant

Much less likely to have social support networks with family members in Unama'ki - Cape Breton (20% vs 42%) and less likely with friends born in Canada (27% vs 38%) - but more likely to have social support networks with friends from their culture/linguistic community (64% vs 54%) and much more likely with other recent immigrants/students/etc. (54% vs 30%)

Much more likely to say finding health care was a top challenge (68% vs 42%), more likely to say finding work was a challenge (43% vs 32%), and less likely to say that cost of living was a top challenge (46% vs 58%)

Much more likely to suggest community solutions of better services to help immigrants to find work (55% vs 31%), support for employers to hire/retain/promote immigrants (48% vs 26%), and more likely to suggest more efforts by community services to better serve immigrants (24% vs 14%), and improvements to health care services (62% vs 49%)

Much less likely to have come to Unama'ki - Cape Breton because they had family/friends here (14% vs 43%) and less likely to have come for a job (27% vs 39%), and much more likely to have come for post-secondary institutions (53% vs 12%)

Less likely to be in a job that is at the same level as their skills/experience (41% vs 58% - of those employed)

(Among those that obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada...) Less likely to say their credentials weren't recognized in Canada (26% vs 43%), much more likely to say they are required to have Canadian work experience (51% vs 23%)

Less likely to be in housing that is affordable (32% vs 49%)

Much less likely to know where to find help if they were having housing challenges (33% vs 57%)

Much less likely to say their income is sufficient for their needs (26% vs 47%)

More likely to have gotten information from messaging apps (17% vs 7%) and less likely from a settlement worker or community organization (6% vs 22%) before they arrived. Currently, they are more likely to get information from Facebook (72% vs 58%), Instagram (19% vs 7%), and messaging apps (16% vs 7%), and less likely from a settlement worker/community organization (14% vs 30%)

International Students (n=58) **vs** Permanent Immigrants (n=131)

International student respondents:
includes those that indicated they were currently in Canada as an international student.

Permanent immigrants:
includes permanent residents as well as immigrants that have since received Canadian citizenship.

This analysis does not include those respondents who did not answer the question.

Demographically, international student respondents were (compared to permanent immigrants):
More likely to be racialized (98% vs 78%)

Much more likely to have completed a Bachelor’s degree or higher (84% vs 59%)

Much more likely to be a woman (76% vs 53%)

Much less likely to be part of a Christian faith community (33% vs 58%) and more likely to not be part of a faith community (39% vs 20%)

International student respondents were (compared to permanent immigrants):
Much more likely to have arrived in Canada in the past 5 years (95% vs 58%)

Much more likely to live in CBRM (83% vs 32%)

Less likely to have access to childcare that meets their family’s needs (49% vs 63%)

Less likely to feel comfortable reaching out to the police for help (71% vs 82%)

Much less likely to know which emergency services to reach out to if they need help (64% vs 85%)

Less likely to believe their local government responds to community needs (38% vs 54%)

Much less likely to be satisfied with the health care options available to them (25% vs 46%)

Much less likely to have a regular health care provider (26% vs 53%)

If they do not participate in recreational activities, they are more likely to say it is because they can’t easily get to the facilities (41% vs 29%)

Much less likely to feel quite satisfied with their life (30% vs 50%)

Much less likely to say their community is quite welcoming toward immigrants (38% vs 58%)

Much less likely to have a strong sense of belonging (58% vs 78%)

More likely to say they have a solid learning about Mi’kmaw history and culture (57% vs 45%)

Much more likely to have experienced discrimination (55% vs 31%) particularly due to race/colour, or language, physical appearance, age, or culture/ethnicity, and more likely to have experienced discrimination in a bank/store/restaurant

Much less likely to have social support networks with family members in Unama’ki - Cape Breton (16% vs 42%) and less likely with friends born in Canada (27% vs 38%) - but more likely to have social support networks with friends from their culture/linguistic community (64% vs 54%) and much more likely with other recent immigrants/students/etc. (66% vs 30%)

Less likely to have had an overall positive settlement experience (63% vs 75%)

Less likely to have felt at home in this community within the first five years (71% vs 85%) or within the first year (34% vs 45%) and more likely to still not feel at home (27% vs 13%)

Much more likely to say top challenges included finding health care (66% vs 42%) or finding work (57% vs 32%), and more likely to mention the challenges of receiving public/social services (20% vs 7%), learning where/how to do things (23% vs 13%), making friends (32% vs 22%), finding mental health care (18% vs 8%), and starting a new business (20% vs 9%)

Much more likely to suggest community solutions of better services to help immigrants to find work (63% vs 31%), support for employers to hire/retain/promote immigrants (46% vs 26%), and more likely to suggest improvements to health care services (63% vs 49%)



Much less likely to have come to Unama’ki - Cape Breton for a job (9% vs 39%), and much more likely to have come for post-secondary institutions (63% vs 12%)

Much less likely to plan to stay permanently in Unama’ki – Cape Breton (40% vs 59%)

Less likely to be in a job that is at the same level as their skills/experience (27% vs 58% - of those employed)

(Among those that obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada...) Less likely to say their credentials weren’t recognized in Canada (30% vs 43%), and more likely to say that employers do not accept their qualifications and experience (27% vs 16%) - and much more likely to say they are required to have Canadian work experience (58% vs 23%)

Less likely to be in housing that is suitable (73% vs 83%) and much less likely to be in housing that is affordable (25% vs 49%)

Much less likely to know where to find help if they were having housing challenges (36% vs 57%)

Much less likely to say their income is sufficient for their needs (24% vs 47%)

More likely to have gotten information from Instagram (15% vs 6%) and much less likely from a settlement worker or community organization (0% vs 22%) before they arrived. Currently, they are more likely to get information from Facebook (78% vs 58%) and messaging apps (20% vs 7%), and less likely from a settlement worker/ community organization (10% vs 30%)

Fairly isolated (n=88) **vs** not very isolated (n=148)

Fairly isolated respondents:
includes those that indicated they felt isolated or alone quite a bit or a great deal over the past 12 months.

Not very isolated respondents:
includes those that indicated they felt isolated or alone only a little bit or not at all.

This analysis does not include those respondents who did not answer the question or who indicated a medium level of feeling isolated or alone (i.e. “somewhat”).

Demographically, fairly isolated respondents were (compared to not very isolated respondents):
Less likely to have immigrated as family category immigrants (9% vs 20%) and more likely to be temporary residents (60% vs 45%)

Less likely to be Filipino (13% vs 29%)

More likely to have a minority faith community (30% vs 19%) and less likely to have a Christian faith community (42% vs 58%)

Fairly isolated respondents were (compared to not very isolated respondents):
More likely to have recently come to Canada (85% vs 70%)

Much more likely to live in CBRM (67% vs 45%)

Much less likely to be satisfied with transportation options (32% vs 54%)

Much less likely to have access to adequate childcare options (38% vs 64%)

Less likely to feel comfortable reaching out to the police (72% vs 84%)

Less likely to know which emergency services to reach out to (69% vs 85%)

Less likely to say recreation/culture facilities offer diverse and relevant options (46% vs 60%)

Less likely to say local government is responsive (37% vs 50%)

Less likely to be satisfied with available health care options (25% vs 42%)

Much more likely to note recreation barriers of not having sufficient money (44% vs 23%), not having anyone to participate with (38% vs 14%), not being able to get to facilities (42% vs 22%), and more likely to note that they are not interested in what is offered (18% vs 8%)

Much less likely to be quite satisfied with their life right now (24% vs 53%)

Much less likely to see their community as welcoming toward immigrants (36% vs 68%)

Much less likely to have a strong sense of belonging (55% vs 85%)

Less likely to feel quite safe in Unama'ki – Cape Breton (64% vs 78%)

Much more likely to have experienced discrimination (56% vs 28%) (particularly due to language, culture/ethnicity, race/colour, immigration status, physical appearance, income or sex) and particularly at their job or applying for a job, while using buses/taxis, in a store/bank/restaurant, public areas or at school or looking for housing.

Much less likely to have social support networks with friends who were born in Canada (18% vs 44%), and less likely from their faith community (9% vs 26%), and family/friends in NS but outside their community (15% vs 30%)

Much less likely to have had a positive settling experience (51% vs 82%)

More likely to have only been in the community for 5 or fewer years (89% vs 77%), and much less likely to have felt at home immediately or in less than a year (22% vs 60%) and within 5 years (64% vs 93%) and much more likely to still not feel at home (32% vs 6%)

Much more likely to note top challenges of making friends (44% vs 13%), and finding work (53% vs 27%), and more likely to note the challenges of knowing where/how to do things (27% vs 8%), receiving public services (20% vs 7%), transportation (48% vs 36%), finding relevant programming (25% vs 10%), starting a new business (19% vs 9%) and education/academic challenges (20% vs 9%)



More likely to suggest community solutions of better services to help immigrants to find work (56% vs 36%), one place to get all settlement and other information (35% vs 15%), reducing racism/discrimination (30% vs 12%), support for employers to hire/retain/promote immigrants (42% vs 30%), actions to increasing welcoming/acceptance (25% vs 11%), improving social connections (28% vs 17%), and greater voice/involvement of immigrants (23% vs 13%)

More likely to have come to Unama'ki - Cape Breton because of post-secondary institutions (41% vs 30%) and less likely for a job (28% vs 38%)

Less likely to plan to stay permanently (45% vs 62%)

Much less likely to volunteer (44% vs 69%) and less likely to volunteer at least 5 hours a week (13% vs 25%)

Much less likely to be in a job that is at the same level as their skills/experience (33% vs 59% - of those employed)

(Among those that obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada...) More likely to mention barriers of financial constraints/barriers of joining an association, employers not recognizing credentials, credentials not being recognized, and more likely to mention they are required to have Canadian work experience

Less likely to be in housing that is suitable (72% vs 86%)

Much less likely to know where to find help if they were having housing challenges (31% vs 51%)

Less likely to say their income is sufficient for their needs (25% vs 43%)

Less likely to have gotten information from community organization websites (9% vs 28%) before they arrived. Currently, they are more likely to get information from Instagram (18% vs 6%), and much less likely from a settlement worker or community organization (8% vs 33%) and less likely from a community organization website (17% vs 30%). They were also less likely to have found out about this survey from a community organization (11% vs 21%)

Experienced discrimination (n=114) **vs** no discrimination (n=159)

Experienced discrimination respondents:
includes those that indicated they experienced at least one type of discrimination (or being treated unfairly by others) in their community, from the list provided in the survey, in the past year.

No discrimination respondents:
includes those that did not indicate any type of discrimination from the list provided in the past year.

This analysis does not include those respondents who did not answer the question.

Demographically, respondents that experienced discrimination in the past year were (compared to respondents that did not experience discrimination):
More likely to be temporary residents (64% vs 47%)

Much more likely to be South Asian (32% vs 12%) and much less likely to be Filipino (8% vs 30%)

Much more likely to have a Bachelor’s degree or above (84% vs 64%)

Respondents that experienced discrimination in the past year were (compared to not respondents that did not experience discrimination):
More likely to have recently come to Canada (84% vs 74%)

Much less likely to be satisfied with transportation options (32% vs 57%)

Much less likely to have access to adequate childcare options (29% vs 70%)

Much less likely to feel comfortable reaching out to the police (68% vs 89%)

Less likely to know which emergency services to reach out to (69% vs 84%)

Less likely to say recreation/culture facilities offer diverse and relevant options (45% vs 61%)

Much less likely to say local government is responsive (33% vs 52%)

Much less likely to be satisfied with available health care options (18% vs 45%)

More likely to note recreation barriers of not having sufficient money (39% vs 24%) and not being able to get to facilities (39% vs 27%)

Less likely to be quite satisfied with their life right now (32% vs 45%)

Much less likely to see their community as welcoming toward immigrants (39% vs 67%)

Much less likely to have a strong sense of belonging (55% vs 84%)

Much more likely to feel relatively isolated (43% vs 23%)

Less likely to feel quite safe in Unama’ki – Cape Breton (61% vs 81%)

Less likely to have social support networks with friends that were born in Canada (26% vs 36%), and family/friends in NS but outside their community (15% vs 31%)

Much less likely to have had a positive settling experience (59% vs 82%)

More likely to have only been in the community for 5 or fewer years (91% vs 78%), much less likely to have felt at home immediately or less than a year (27% vs 56%) and less likely within 5 years (74% vs 88%). More likely to still not feel at home (22% vs 11%)

Much more likely to note top challenges of finding work (54% vs 27%), finding health care (71% vs 45%) and transportation (53% vs 33%). They were more likely to note challenges of making friends (35% vs 17%), cost of living (63% vs 46%), receiving public services (21% vs 5%)

Much more likely to suggest actions to reduce racism/ discrimination (38% vs 6%), or to increase welcoming and acceptance of immigrants (28% vs 7%), and more likely to suggest greater voice/involvement of immigrants (29% vs 9%), improvements to health care (66% vs 51%), better services to help immigrants to find work (54% vs 39%), one place to get all settlement and other information (31% vs 18%), and more effort by community services to better serve immigrants (26% vs 15%)

More likely to have come to Unama’ki - Cape Breton because of post-secondary institutions (43% vs 27%) and less likely for a job (25% vs 40%) or because of family or friends living here (20% vs 32%)



Less likely to plan to stay permanently (45% vs 63%)

Less likely to volunteer (54% vs 67%)

Less likely to be in a job that is at the same level as their skills/experience (33% vs 59% - of those employed)

More likely to have received credentials outside of Canada (74% vs 59%). Among those that obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada... they were much more likely to mention barriers of their credentials not being recognized, and more likely to mention financial constraints/barriers of joining an association, employers not recognizing credentials, credentials not being recognized, and that they are required to have Canadian work experience

Less likely to know where to find help if they were having housing challenges (35% vs 50%)

Less likely to say their income is sufficient for their needs (26% vs 42%)

Less likely to have gotten information from a settlement worker/organization (9% vs 19%) before they arrived. Currently, they are much less likely to get information from a settlement worker or community organization (9% vs 31%). They were also less likely to have found out about this survey from a community organization (13% vs 26%)

CBRM residents (n=156) **vs** other municipality residents (n=130)

CBRM resident respondents:
includes those that indicated they lived in the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM). A small number of respondents indicated “Other” and specified a community with the CBRM and were also coded as CBRM residents.

Other municipality resident respondents:
includes those that lived in Unama’ki - Cape Breton but did not live in the CBRM (including Inverness County, Richmond County, Victoria County, Town of Port Hawkesbury).

This analysis does not include those respondents who did not answer the question.

Demographically, respondents in CBRM were (compared to respondents that lived in other Unama’ki – Cape Breton municipalities):

- Much more likely to be temporary residents (73% vs 31%) and much less likely to have immigrated as economic immigrants (16% vs 39%) and less likely to have immigrated as family category immigrants (8% vs 22%)
- More likely to be racialized (93% vs 78%).
- Much more likely to have a Bachelor’s degree or above (86% vs 54%)
- Less likely to identify as male (38% vs 49%)
- More likely to be part of a minority faith community (i.e. other than Christian) (29% vs 19%) or not be part of a faith community (31% vs 18%)

Respondents in CBRM were (compared to respondents that lived in other municipalities):

- Much more likely to have recently come to Canada (88% vs 64%)
- Less likely to be satisfied with transportation options (40% vs 54%)
- Less likely to have access to adequate childcare options (46% vs 62%)
- Less likely to feel comfortable reaching out to the police (72% vs 90%)
- Less likely to know which emergency services to reach out to (69% vs 87%)
- Less likely to say local government is responsive (37% vs 54%)
- Much less likely to be satisfied with available health care options (15% vs 56%)
- Much less likely to have a regular health care provider (20% vs 55%)

- Much less likely to be quite satisfied with their life right now (29% vs 52%)
- Much less likely to see their community as welcoming toward immigrants (44% vs 69%)
- Much less likely to have a strong sense of belonging (59% vs 86%)
- More likely to feel relatively isolated (39% vs 22%)
- Much less likely to feel quite safe in Unama’ki – Cape Breton (62% vs 85%)
- More likely to have a solid learning about Mi’kmaw history and culture (51% vs 39%)
- Much more likely to have experienced discrimination (54% vs 21%), particularly more likely due to race/colour, language, ethnicity/culture, immigration status, or physical appearance ...and particularly more likely in public areas, and in a store/bank/restaurant or when looking for housing or at their job or applying for a job.
- Much more likely to have social support networks that include other recent immigrants/international students/ etc. (55% vs 28%), and much less likely with other family/ friends in NS but outside their community (15% vs 36%) and less likely with friends born in Canada (24% vs 41%)
- Much less likely to have had a positive settling experience (63% vs 83%)
- More likely to have only been in the community for 5 or fewer years (94% vs 70%). Much less likely to have felt at home immediately or less than a year (31% vs 59%) and less likely within 5 years (77% vs 89%). More likely to still not feel at home (21% vs 8%)
- Much more likely to note finding health care (77% vs 30%) or finding work (53% vs 19%) as one of their top challenges



- Much more likely to suggest actions to improve health care services (71% vs 40%) or services to help immigrants find work (58% vs 28%), and more likely to suggest actions to reduce racism/discrimination (24% vs 12%), increase welcoming/belonging (20% vs 10%), greater voice for immigrants (22% vs 11%), more effort by community services to better serve immigrants (24% vs 14%) or support for employers to hire/retain/promote immigrants (43% vs 33%). They were less likely to suggest more affordable housing (52% vs 69%).
- More likely to have come to Unama’ki - Cape Breton because of post-secondary institutions (53% vs 9%) and less likely for a job (22% vs 48%) or because of family or friends living here (16% vs 42%)
- Much less likely to plan to stay permanently (41% vs 73%)
- Less likely to be in a job that is at the same level as their skills/experience (42% vs 59% - of those employed)

- More likely to have received credentials outside of Canada (74% vs 56%). Among those that obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada, they were much more likely to mention barriers of being required to have Canadian work experience, and more likely to mention financial constraints/barriers of joining an association, employers not recognizing credentials, but less likely to mention that their credentials were not recognized in Canada generally
- Less likely to know where to find help if they were having housing challenges (37% vs 52%)
- Less likely to say their income is sufficient for their needs (27% vs 45%)
- Less likely to have gotten information from a settlement worker/organization (5% vs 26%) or a community organization (15% vs 28%) before they arrived. Currently, they are much less likely to get information from a settlement worker or community organization (9% vs 39%). They were more likely to now get information from Facebook, Messaging apps, or Instagram

Recent immigrant respondents that used settlement services (n=126) **vs** recent immigrant respondents that DID NOT use settlement services (n=79)

Recent immigrant respondents that used settlement services:
includes those that indicated they had accessed immigrant settlement services (like from CBICI, YREACH, or IFNÉ) since they arrived - whenever that was.

Recent immigrant respondents that DID NOT use settlement services:
includes those that indicated they had HAD NOT accessed immigrant settlement services (like from CBICI, YREACH, or IFNÉ) since they arrived - whenever that was.

This analysis does not include those respondents who did not answer the question.

Demographically, recent immigrant respondents that used settlement services were (compared to those that did not use them):
More likely to be part of a Christian faith community (59% vs 41%) and much less likely to not be part of a faith community (19% vs 41%)

Recent immigrant respondents that used settlement services were (compared to those that didn't use them):
More likely to be satisfied with transportation options (51% vs 39%)

More likely to feel that the recreation and cultural facilities in their community offer diverse and culturally relevant programs (61% vs 49%)

More likely to say they sometimes do not participate in recreational activities because they don't have the money to participate (38% vs 25%) or that they can't easily get to the facilities (35% vs 23%) but less likely to say it is because they don't have anyone to participate with (19% vs 29%)

Much more likely to see their community as welcoming toward immigrants (63% vs 43%)

More likely to feel quite safe in Unama'ki – Cape Breton (77% vs 64%)

More likely to have social support networks that include other recent immigrants/international students/etc. (54% vs 41%), their faith community (23% vs 12%), or friends from their culture or linguistic community (66% vs 57%)

More likely to have had a positive settling experience (76% vs 59%)

More likely to have felt at home within 5 years (88% vs 74%) and less likely to still not feel at home (12% vs 23%)

Less likely to note making friends (21% vs 33%) or finding affordable housing (37% vs 48%) as one of their top challenges

Less likely to suggest actions to improve health care services (54% vs 66%)

Among those that obtained post-secondary credentials outside of Canada... they were more likely to mention barriers of being required to have Canadian work experience

More likely to know where to find help if they were having housing challenges (45% vs 32%)

More likely to have gotten information from community organization websites (24% vs 13%) before they arrived.

More likely to have found out about this survey from a community organization (24% vs 8%)

Appreciation

The CBLIP wishes to acknowledge:

- Funding support from Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada
- Administrative support from the Cape Breton Partnership
- Advisory support from members of the CBLIP Council, Immigrant Advisory Table, and working group members
- Planning and implementation support from members of the CBLIP Survey Sub-Committee
- Survey promotion support by the 2026 Unama'ki – Cape Breton Survey Ambassadors
- Thoughtful guidance and dedicated, professional service from our survey consultant, Dan Vandebelt
- The time and contributions of every survey participant

For making the learnings from this survey possible and meaningful – thank you.



To learn more about the
Cape Breton Local Immigration Partnership:
capebretonpartnership.com/cblip

For more Information on the
Unama'ki - Cape Breton Immigrant Survey:
welcometocapebreton.ca/immigrant-survey



Funded by:

Financé par :



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

