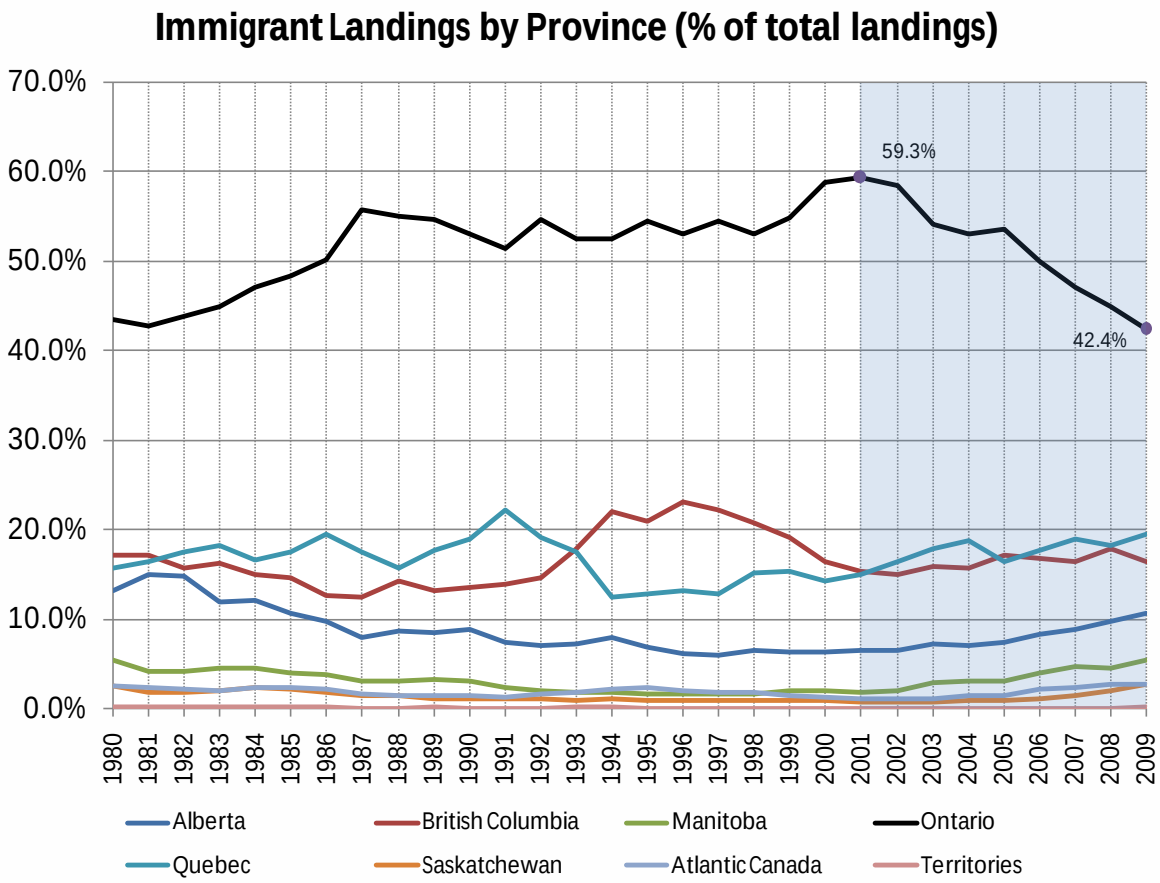
…meanwhile, back in Ontario

Metropolis Conference

Vancouver 2011

Ted Richmond,
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration
Information, Research and Evaluation Unit

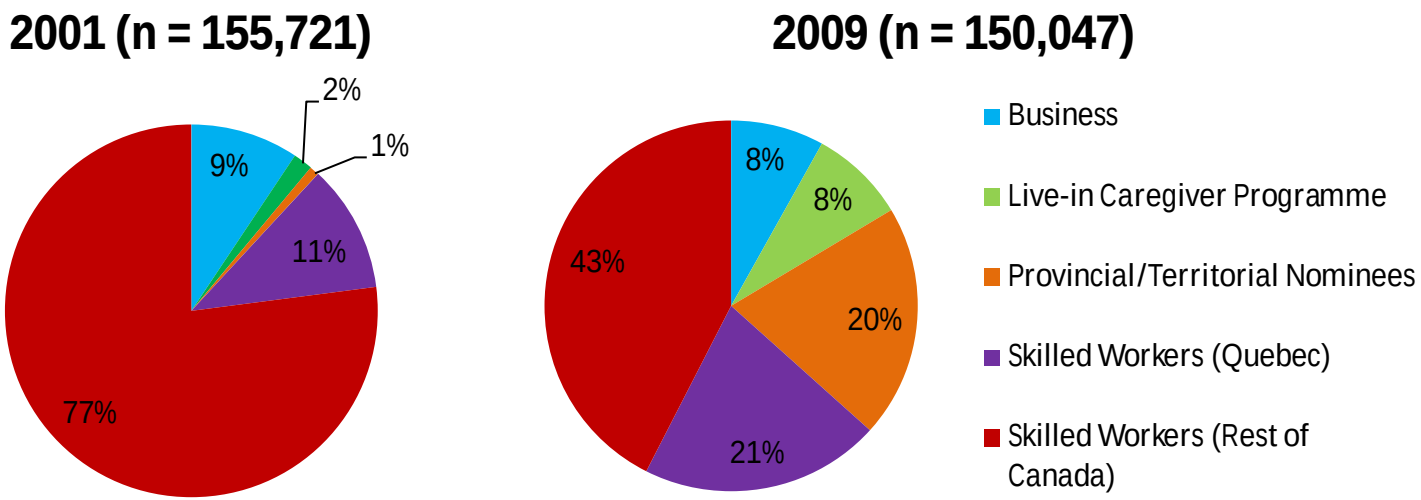
Permanent Resident Landings to Ontario



- Ontario remains the top provincial destination for immigrants to Canada.
- Between 1980 and 2001 Ontario's share of immigrants to Canada rose to a high of 59.3% (148,641) in 2001.
- Since then, Ontario's share has declined to a 30-year low of 42.4% (106,867) in 2009.

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

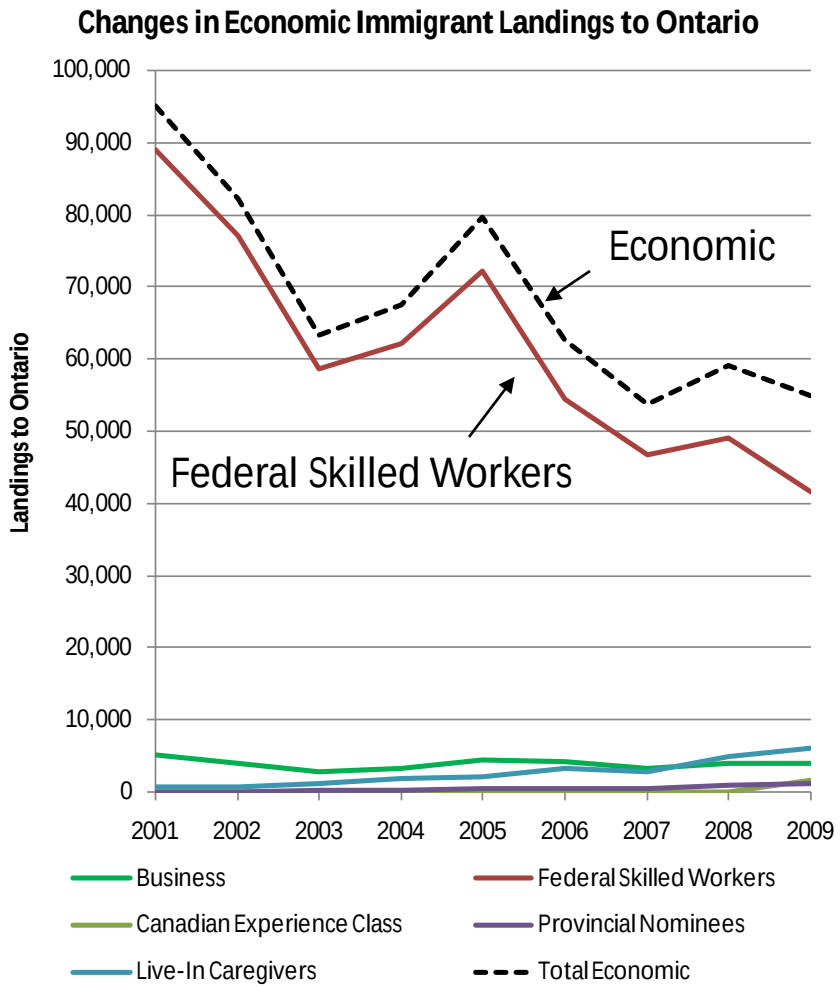
Economic Immigration - National Level



- Nationally, the overall level of economic immigrants to Canada remained roughly consistent between 2001 and 2009.
- Increases in provincial nominees, skilled workers in Quebec and live-in caregivers at the sub-category level have resulted in the reduction of federal skilled workers for the rest of Canada <u>and notably, Ontario</u>.

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

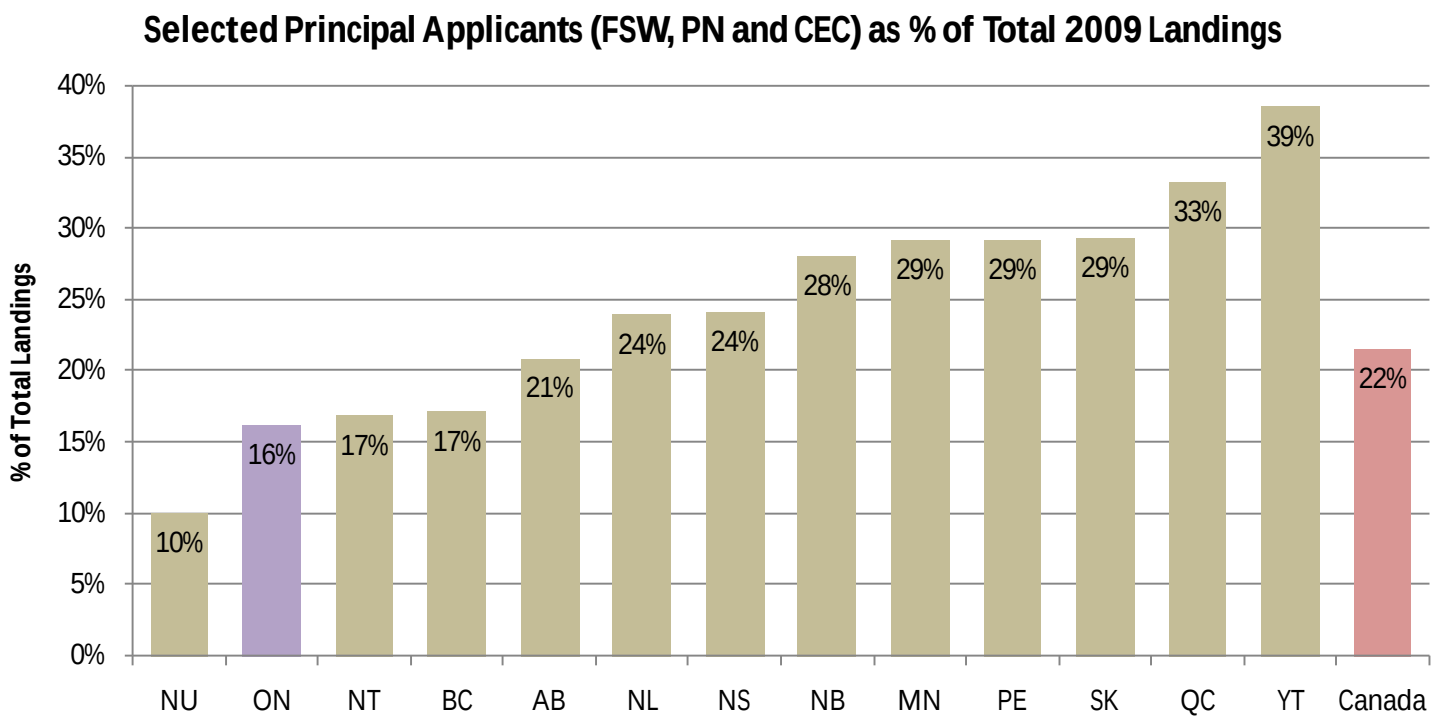
Shift Due to Declining Skilled Workers



Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

- The decline in economic immigration to Ontario is due primarily to the decline in federal skilled workers (FSWs).
- Between 2001 and 2009, the number of FSWs landing in Ontario fell 53%, from 89,079 in 2009 to 41,640.
- Among FSW principal applicants, the decline was from 35,654 to 15,605 (57%) during the same time frame.

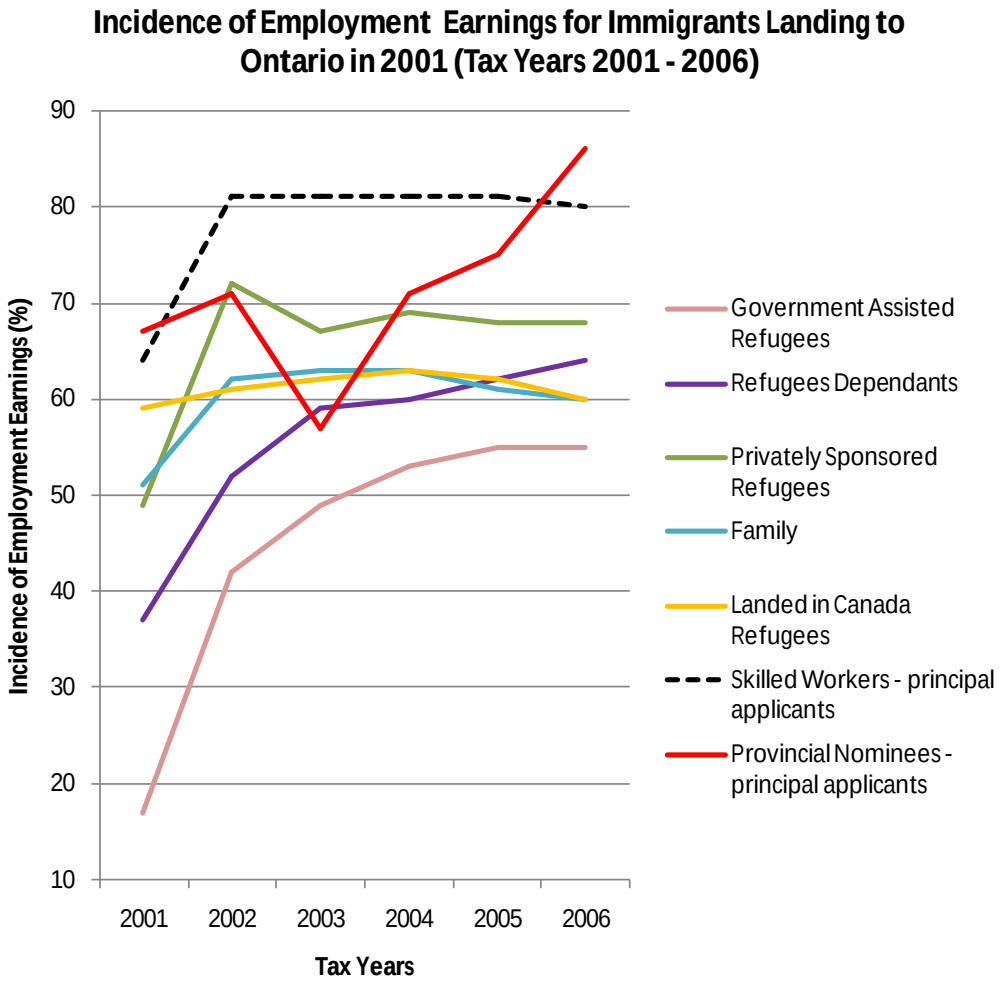
Selected Workers - FSW, PN & CEC (Pas)2009



- In 2009, 16% of immigrants landing to Ontario were selected principal applicants through either the FSW, PN or CEC programs – the second lowest in the country.

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

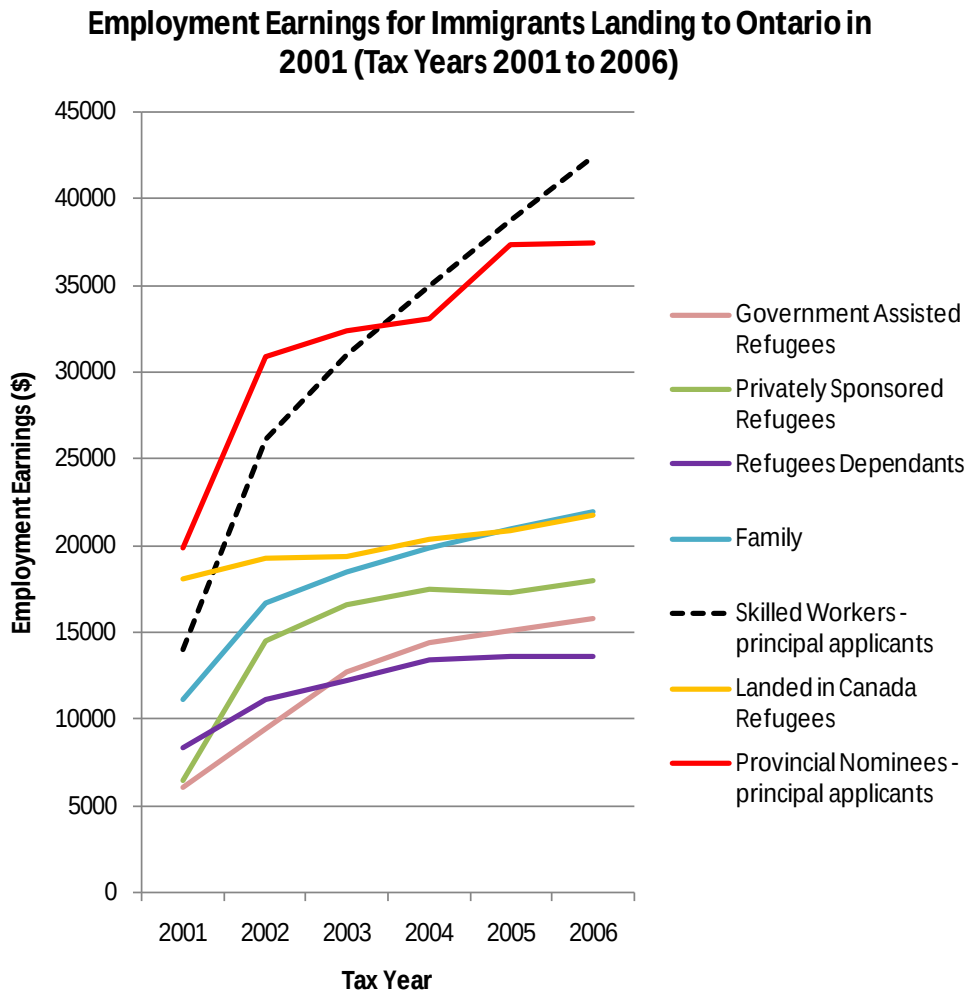
Incidence of Employment



Data Source: Longitudinal Immigration Database

- According to the most recent available longitudinal immigrant data (IMDB):
  - Selected immigrants (FSWs and PNs) have the highest incidence of reported employment earnings.
  - Government assisted refugees have the lowest incidence of reported employment earnings even after five years.
- *Note: nominees are those who migrated to Ontario from another province.*

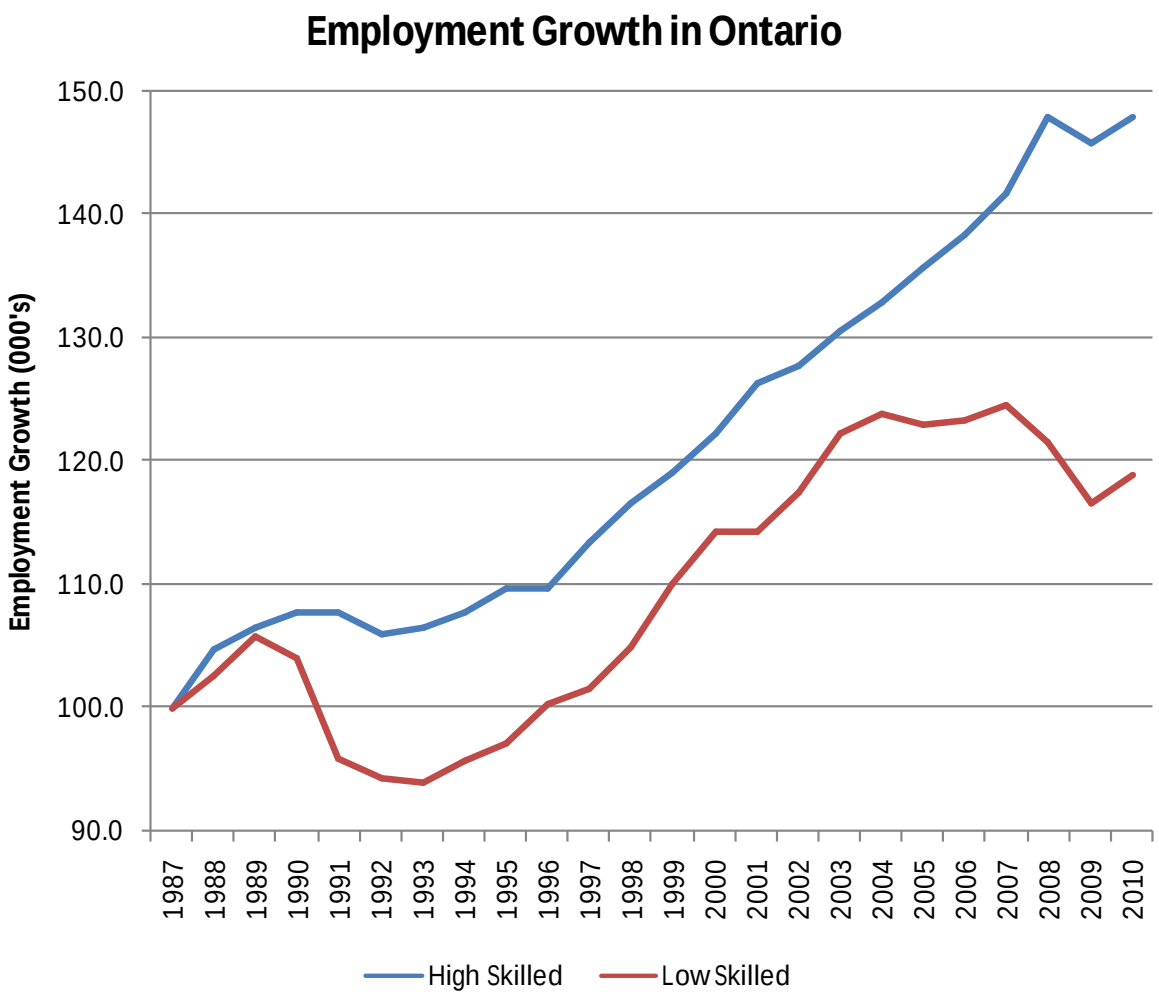
Employment Earnings



Data Source: Longitudinal Immigration Database

- Over five years, selected workers (FSWs and PNs) demonstrate the highest earnings and earnings growth.
- After five years, FSWs higher earnings than PNs and much higher earnings than the other categories.
- *Note: nominees are those who migrated to Ontario from another province.*

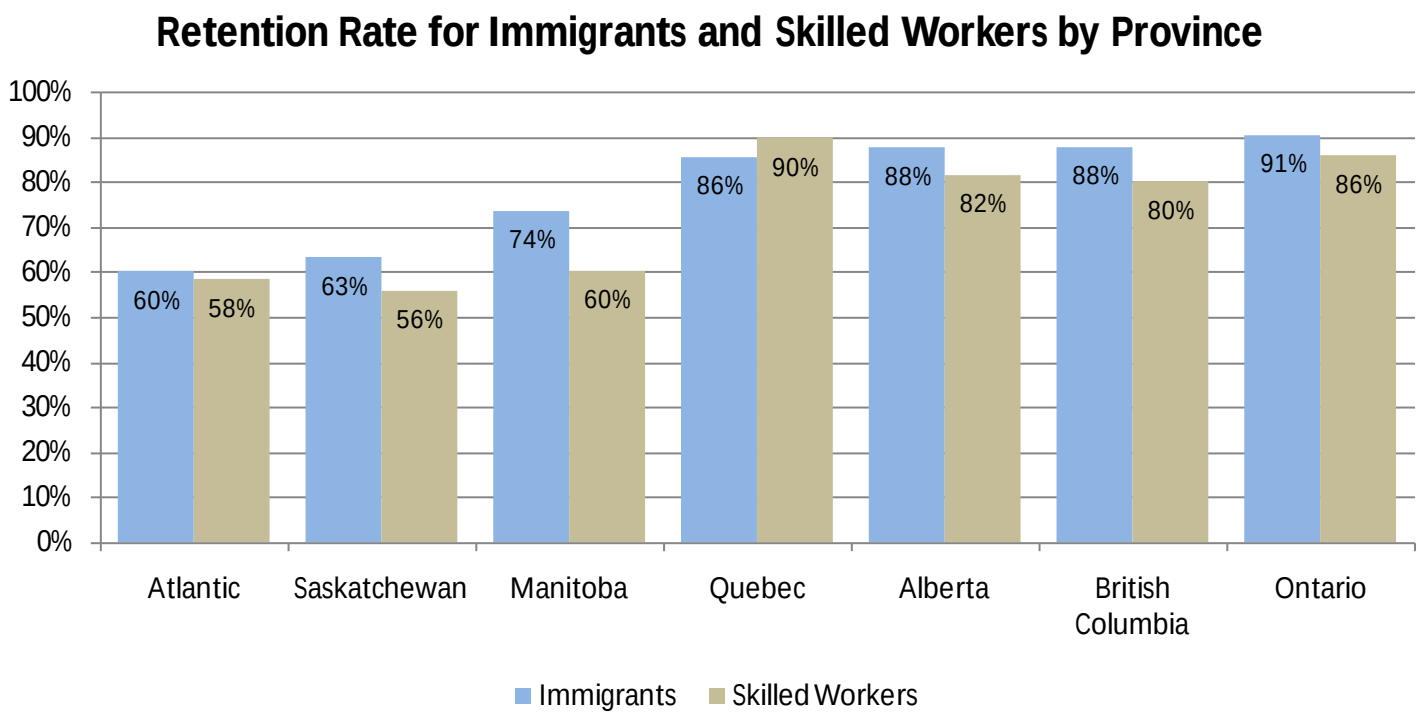
Ontario's High Skilled Economy



- Employment growth in high-skilled jobs is stronger in Ontario.
- This has been especially the case during economic downturns

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey 2010 Annual Averages

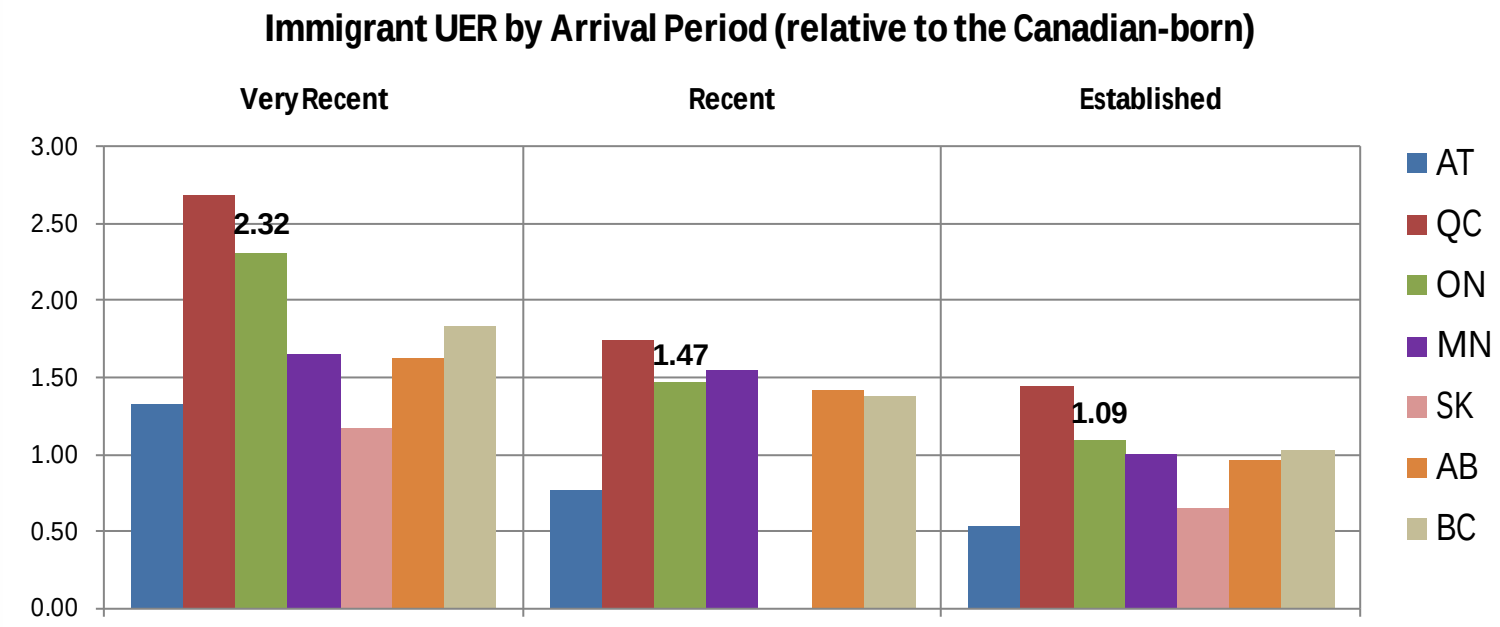
Retention Rates



- Ontario's overall immigrant retention rate (91%) is highest in the country.
- Ontario's Federal Skilled Worker retention rate (86%) is second only to Quebec (90%).

Data Source: Longitudinal Immigration Database, landings years 2001 to 2005, tax year 2006

Immigrant UER Compared to Canadian-born



- Average unemployment rate (2010) for very-recent immigrants in Ontario were 2.3 times that of the Canadian-born.
- The recent and established immigrants are faring better and are more in line with those in other provinces.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey 2010 Annual Averages

Summary

- Ontario remains the number one destination for immigrants to Canada and continues to be the primary destination for those arriving through the Federal Skilled Worker (FSW) Program.
- Changes in immigrant selection policies have resulted in halving of Ontario's FSWs.
- In 2009, Ontario had the lowest proportion of selected workers among it's entrants - compared to other major immigrant receiving provinces.
- FSWs have greater success integrating into the labour market in Ontario than other immigrant categories.
- Ontario's retention rate for immigrants and specifically economic immigrants is among the highest in the country.
- Ontario's economy is a high skilled one and growth in high-skilled occupations is outpacing growth in the lower skilled occupations.
- Ontario is collaborating with it's federal, provincial and territorial partners to find solutions in a multi-year levels plan that addresses the immigration needs of all jurisdictions.