

Introduction to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada: Immigrant Outcomes



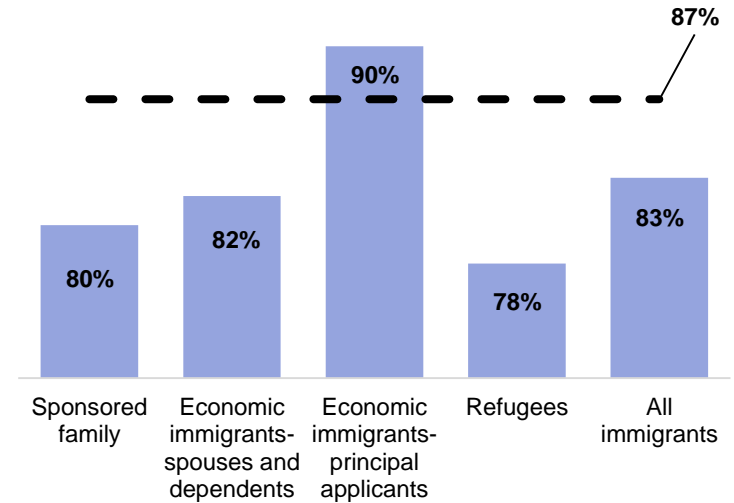
- This deck will provide an overview of the following themes:
 - **Economic outcomes** of immigrants, by immigration category:
 - Labour force indicators
 - Average entry employment earnings
 - Average employment earnings over time
 - Net direct fiscal contribution
 - **Social outcomes** of immigrants, by immigration category:
 - Civic engagement
 - Sense of belonging
 - Citizenship take-up rate
 - **Outcomes of the children of immigrants:**
 - University completion rates

“Canada admits the largest number of skilled labour migrants in the OECD. Additionally, Canada also has the most carefully designed and longest-standing skilled migration system in the OECD. It is widely perceived as a benchmark for other countries, and its success is evidenced by good integration outcomes.”- *OECD, Recruiting Immigrant Workers: Canada 2019 (2019)*

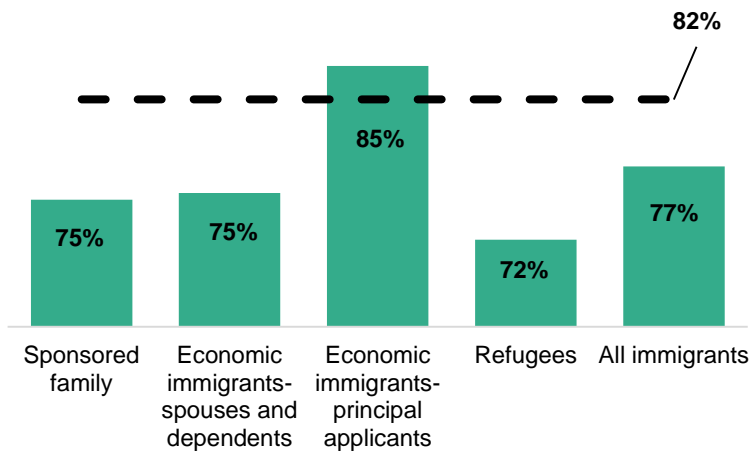
Immigrant Outcomes in the Canadian Labour Market

- Economic principal applicants participate in the labour market at a higher rate than the Canadian-born population, and also report higher employment rates.
- The unemployment rate for economic principal applicants is on par with the Canadian-born average.
- As permanent residents who are not selected for primarily economic reasons, refugees and sponsored family class immigrants report lower participation and employment rates.
- In 2018, the labour market performance of immigrants in Canada was stronger than the average reported for other OECD countries.

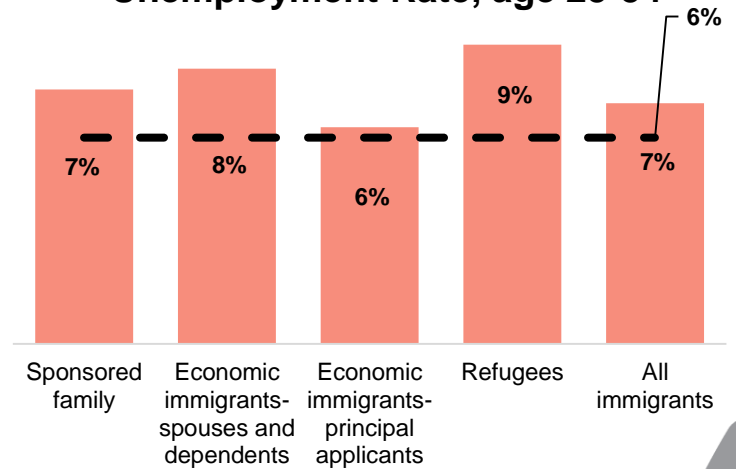
Participation Rate, age 25-54



Employment Rate, age 25-54



Unemployment Rate, age 25-54



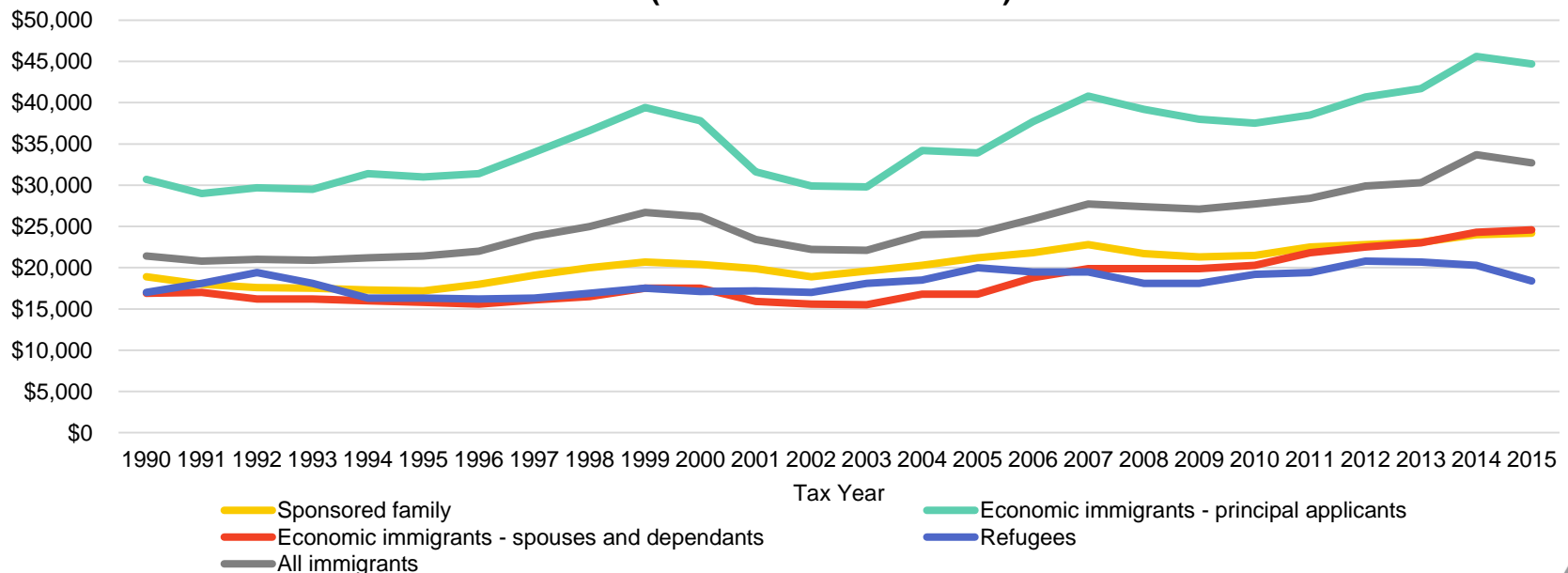
Source: 2016 Census

— — Canadian-born

How Much do Immigrants Earn Initially?

- Immigrants (except refugees) who landed in 2014 and 2015 reported the highest entry employment earnings of any landing cohort since 1990.
 - Economic principal applicants' entry earnings have grown rapidly (\$31,000 in 1990 compared to \$45,000 in 2015).
 - Entry earnings in certain immigration categories (i.e., sponsored family, refugees) have been relatively stable since 1990.

Average entry* employment earnings, by immigration category
(in 2016 constant dollars)



Source: Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB), 2016

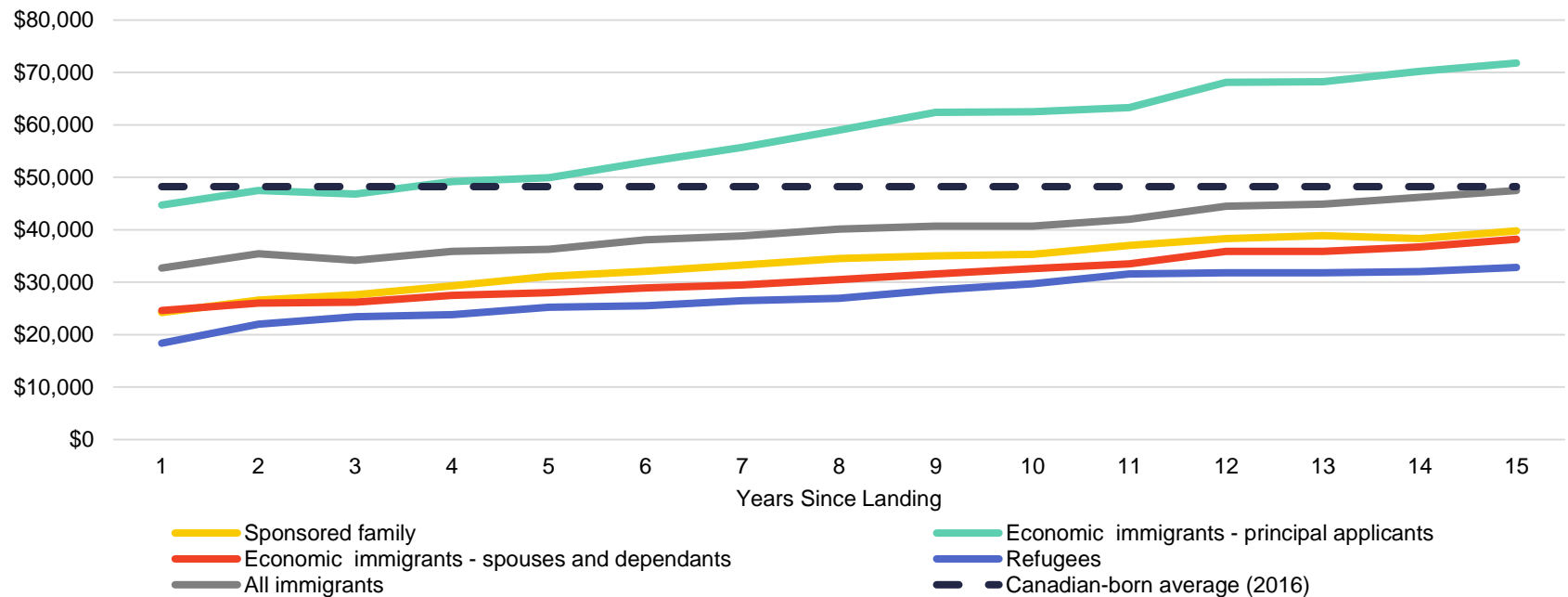
* Entry employment earnings refer to the first full year since landing.

Note: IMDB analysis includes immigrant tax filers who are 15 and over.

Employment Earnings over Time

- Economic principal applicants' employment earnings are well above the average for all immigrants, and surpass the Canadian-born average shortly after landing.
- Among refugees, employment earnings were consistently lower than the average for all immigrants, and remained below the Canadian average 15 years after landing.

Average employment earnings, by immigration category and years since landing (tax year 2016)



Demographic

- Immigration is essential for increasing Canada's working age population (aged 15 to 64 years old). Without it, Canada's population is projected to decrease by 4% in the next 20 years as the population ages. Nonetheless, immigration is not a long-term solution to population aging in Canada.

Economic

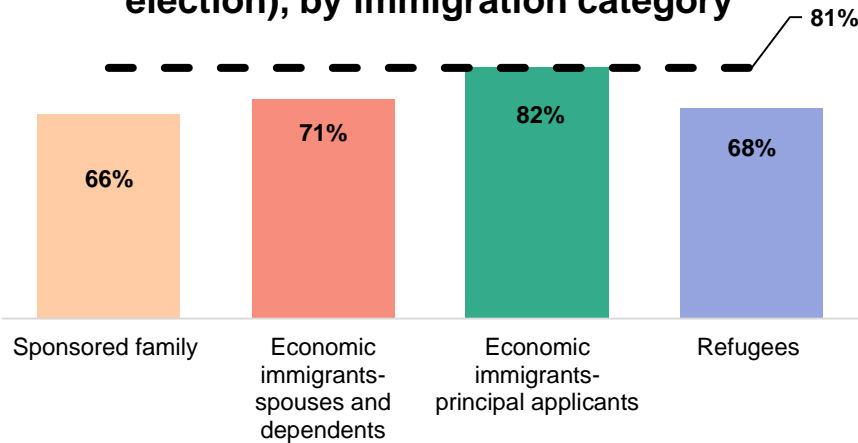
- Immigrants contribute disproportionately to the supply of highly-skilled workers in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM), promoting productivity and innovation in Canada. Although immigrants account for 20% of the Canadian population, approximately 50% of all STEM degree holders in Canada are immigrants.
- Immigration has fueled entrepreneurship and job creation in Canada - immigrants are more likely to be business owners than the Canadian-born population.



Fiscal

- Immigrants have positive net direct fiscal contributions. Economic principal applicants make higher net contributions than other immigrants and Canadians.
- Although refugees and family class immigrants have net direct fiscal contributions that are consistently below the Canadian average, their contribution grows over time.

Self-declared voting rates (federal election), by immigration category



Are immigrants civically engaged?

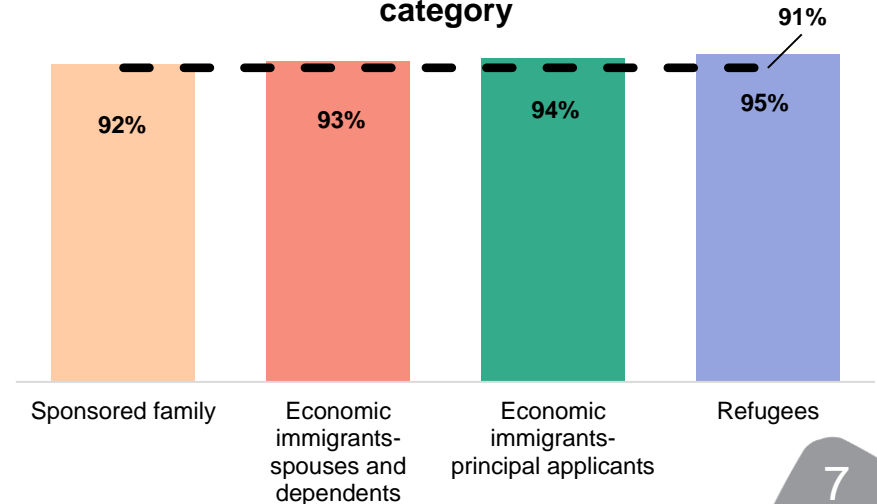
- The share of economic principal applicants who voted* in the 2011 federal election was on par with the Canadian-born average.

*self-declared in the GSS

Do immigrants feel a strong sense of belonging to Canada?

- Refugees report the strongest sense of belonging to Canada (95%), compared to 91% for the Canadian-born population.

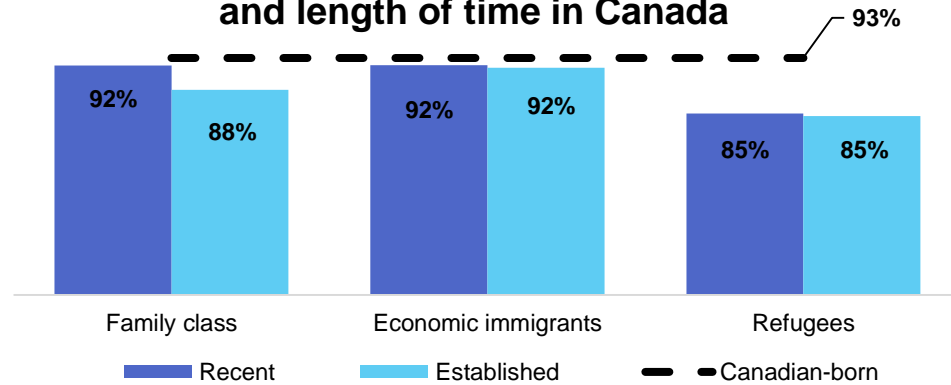
Sense of belonging to Canada, by immigration category



Are immigrants satisfied with life?

- Economic immigrants and refugees' satisfaction with life remains consistent over time. Family class immigrants are less likely to be satisfied with life as they spend more time in Canada.

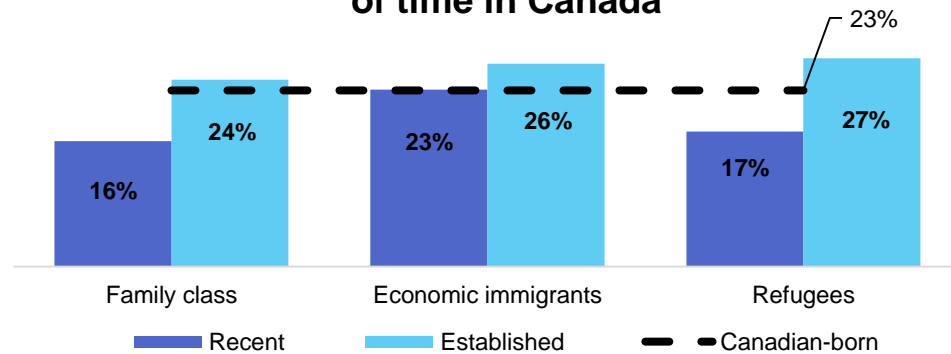
Percentage of the population who are "satisfied with life," by immigration class and length of time in Canada



Are immigrants stressed?

- Immigrants, especially refugees and family class immigrants, are more likely to report feeling stressed as they spend more time in Canada.

Percentage of the population that reported life stress to be "quite a bit/extremely stressful," by immigration class and length of time in Canada

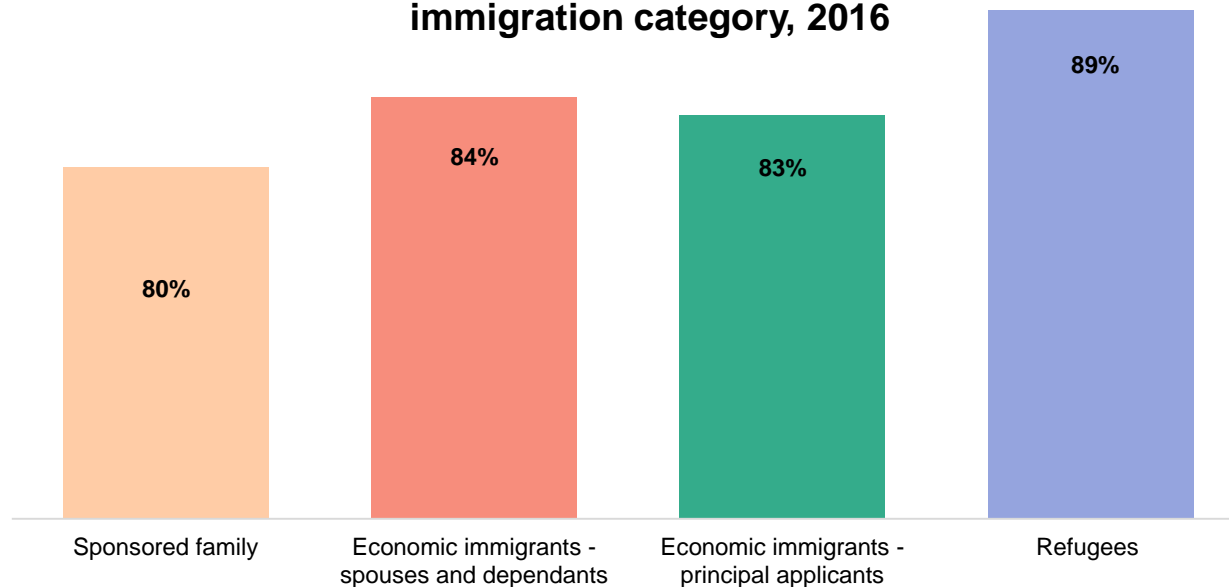


Source: CCHS-IMDB linkage produced in 2017, the chart uses CCHS variables in the 2013/2014 cycle.

Note: "Recent" is defined as less than 10 years in Canada, and "established" is defined as greater than or equal to 10 years.

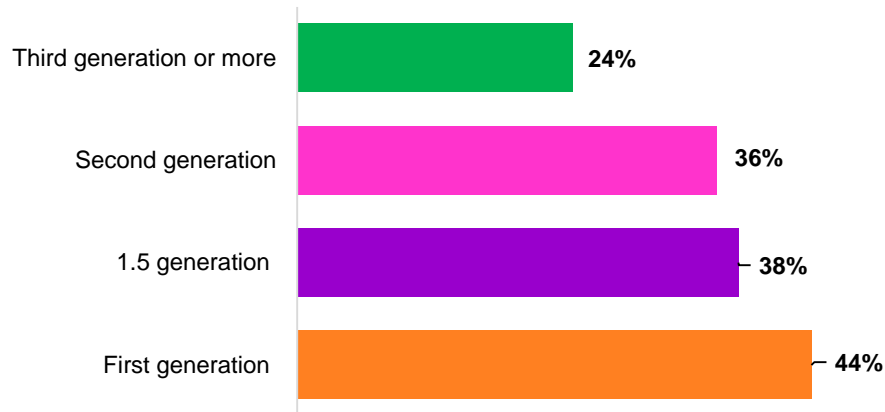
- Refugees report the highest citizenship take-up rate of all immigrants, at 89%.
- In recent years, the citizenship take-up rate has declined among certain immigrants (e.g., those with lower official language skills, less education, and lower income).
 - Recent policy changes such as an increase in citizenship fees may have contributed to this decline.

Citizenship take-up rate for immigrants who landed in Canada after 1980 with 4+ years since landing, by immigration category, 2016

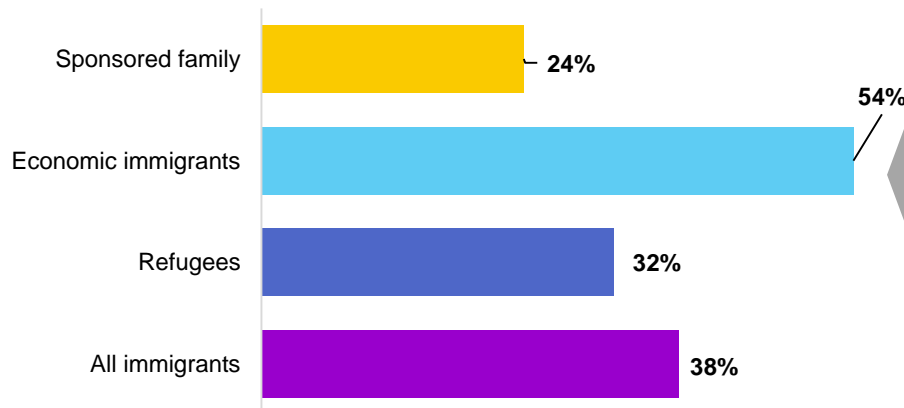


Source: 2016 Census

University completion rate (age 25-54), by generation status



University completion rate (age 25-54), childhood immigrants (1.5 generation)



- The children of immigrants (1.5 generation* and 2nd generation) complete university at a higher rate than their peers with Canadian-born parents.
- 2nd generation children earn more on average than children with Canadian-born parents, while 1.5 generation children earn less.
- The earnings of the children of immigrants vary by visible minority status.

*1.5 generation refers to immigrants who arrive in Canada under the age of 15

- Childhood immigrants whose parents were in the economic class are significantly more likely to complete university than children who arrived as refugees, or as a sponsored family immigrant.

- Immigrants, particularly economic principal applicants, have strong, positive economic outcomes.
- Despite being admitted to Canada on a humanitarian basis, refugees become increasingly self-sufficient with more time spent in Canada.
- Though immigrants and refugees appear to integrate well based on voting rates, sense of belonging, and citizenship take-up, they are more likely to report feeling stressed as they spend more time in Canada.
- Children of immigrants and refugees outperform their peers with Canadian-born parents in terms of educational attainment.
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada monitors demographic trends in a variety of areas and will continue to report on the social and economic outcomes of immigrants.

