NORTHERN ONTARIO IMMIGRATION PROFILE

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INTRODUCTION

Newcomers to Canada represent a potential for growth, change and innovation. Tapping this potential, however, is the responsibility of the communities to which they are welcomed. Although Ontario is the province of choice of nearly half of Canada's immigrants each year, the vast majority are concentrated in Toronto, and, to a lesser extent, Ottawa-Gatineau.[1] Northern Ontario, in comparison, receives just a tiny portion of Canada's immigrants. To fully feel the benefits of immigration, the region needs to ensure that structures are in place to properly welcome and integrate these individuals into the community and workforce for the long-term.

The benefits of immigration are especially important at this point in time for Northern Ontario. A successful immigration strategy can be part of an enduring solution to local labour market shortages, population aging and youth outmigration faced by Northern Ontario communities. Developing such a strategy, however, requires a thorough assessment and understanding of current and potential future demographic conditions, in order to make evidence-based decisions that have the most impact.

This report focuses on the demographics and retention of immigrants to Northern Ontario using data from the Longitudinal Immigrant Database (IMDB).This data allows us to understand the composition of tax-filing immigrants to six separate Northern Ontario communities, follow their economic establishment, examine the contribution of secondary migration (and the extent of outmigration), and compare retention across the region. Understanding these trends will allow for a better targeting of settlement services, and specific tailoring of labour market integration practices to newcomers' needs.

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[1]http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2014/permanent/11.asp

Michael Haan

Dr. Michael Haan (PhD, University of Toronto, 2006) is an Associate Professor and Canada Research Chair in Migration and Ethnic Relations at the University of Western Ontario. He is also research associate at the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Labour at the University of Lethbridge, and at the McGill Centre for Population Dynamics. His research interests intersect the areas of demography, immigrant settlement, labour market integration, and data development. Dr. Haan is widely consulted by provincial and federal governments for policy advice in the areas of immigration, settlement services, the Canadian labour market, and population aging. Dr. Haan is currently investigator or co-investigator on over six million dollars of research focused on immigrant settlement, developing welcoming communities, and identifying the factors that predict successful retention of newcomers. Since receiving his PhD in 2006, he has already published over 50 articles and reports on these topics.

Elena Prokopenko, Research Assistant

Elena Prokopenko recently graduated with an M.A. in Sociology from the University of Toronto, and is working as Dr. Michael Haan's full time research assistant. Based at Statistics Canada, she is working closely with the Longitudinal Immigrant Database on various projects related to immigration and interprovincial migration.

DATA

Data for this project come from the Longitudinal Immigrant Database (IMDB), which links immigrant landing files that contain demographic data with subsequent T1 Tax Returns to obtain longitudinal information on mobility and earnings.[2] At this point in time, tax information is only available until 2012.

Six separate Northern Ontario communities were identified at the Census Division level to align with Local Planning Boards:[3] Timiskaming and Cochrane, Algoma, Parry Sound and Nipissing, Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin Island, Kenora and Rainy River, and

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[2] For more information, see: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5057
[3] To see a map of Ontario Census Divisions, consult: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/sites/default/files/map1on-eng.pdf

Thunder Bay. In addition, Northern Ontario was divided into two larger regions, Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario, based on the catchment areas of stakeholder organizations. Northeastern Ontario includes communities serviced by the Far Northeast Training Board, Labour Market Group, and Workforce Planning for Sudbury & Manitoulin; Northwestern Ontario includes regions serviced by Algoma Workforce Investment, North Superior Workforce Planning Board, and the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board.[4]

For the purpose of this project, immigrants recruited to each of the Northern Ontario communities are identified as individuals who both stated that community as their intended destination, and filed taxes for the first time in the community either at year of landing, or in the subsequent year. Three landing cohorts were created for analyses. Individuals landing in 2007 or 2008, 2009 or 2010, and 2011 or 2012 were aggregated to increase sample size.

Numbers in these tables should not be taken as official immigrant counts (official numbers come strictly from Citizenship and Immigration Canada) as there are a number of potential issues in identifying immigrants to Northern Ontario – some immigrants don't state an intended destination, or their place of residence cannot be determined, or their landing files could not be linked to subsequent T1 tax returns (the IMDB linkage rate is roughly 80%). Some immigrants may also be less likely to file taxes right away, such as accompanying spouses of principal applicants who may take longer to find employment, or younger immigrants, like children and students, who do not have a job. Moreover, counts are randomly rounded to the nearest 5, which may affect accuracy, especially in regions with fewer immigrants. As a result, not all percentage breakdowns will add up to 100. These estimates are nonetheless useful in seeing general trends and tendencies in the immigrant population.

For comparison purposes, recruitment, retention and economic establishment statistics for several other jurisdictions have been placed in the Appendix.

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[4] Each organization's catchment area, as described on their website, was mapped to corresponding census divisions and/or subdivisions

Table 1: Immigrants to Northern Ontario* as a Percentage of Canada's Immigrants		
2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
0.17%	0.13%	0.10%
*Includes only immigrants who first filed taxes within one year of landing		
Source: IMDB		

In Table 1, we see that the proportion of Canada's immigrants successfully recruited to any of the six Northern Ontario Local Planning Boards is quite low – less than a quarter of a percent, in each of the landing cohorts. This proportion gradually decreases over time, meaning that Northern Ontario is not keeping pace with Canada's growing intake of immigrants.

COHORT DESCRIPTIONS

TIMISKAMING AND COCHRANE

Table 2: Demographic Profile of Timiskaming & Cochrane Landing Cohorts*			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	63%	60%	55%
Male	53%	40%	45%
Age			
15-24	0%	10%	0%
25-34	38%	50%	45%
35-44	25%	20%	36%
45-54	13%	0%	9%
55+	0%	10%	0%
Marital Status			
Single	13%	20%	27%
Married/Common-law	75%	70%	73%
Divorced/Separated	0%	0%	0%
Presence of Children	38%	40%	27%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	1	2
Education			
High School or Less	38%	20%	55%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	25%	20%	0%
Bachelor's Degree	25%	40%	36%
Post-Graduate Degree	0%	10%	0%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	25%	20%	27%
Family Class	50%	40%	36%
Refugee	0%	0%	0%
Other admission class	13%	30%	27%
First official language spoken			
English	75%	80%	82%
French	0%	0%	0%
English and French	0%	0%	0%
Neither	13%	10%	9%
N	40	50	55
*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing			
Source: IMDB			

Table 2 provides a demographic breakdown of each landing cohort to Timiskaming and Cochrane based on information found in the immigrant-landing file. Recall these are individuals who both stated Timiskaming and Cochrane as their region of destination, and proceeded to file taxes in the region either in the same year as landing in Canada, or the subsequent year.

The region experienced a slight growth in immigrant attraction and recruitment between 2007 and 2012. While in 2007 and 2008, the region received 40 immigrants, this figure rose to 55 in the 2011/2012 landing cohort. The proportion of female immigrants dropped from 63% to 55%. The vast majority of immigrants are in the 25-44 age range, with few (10% at most) older immigrants aged 55 and over. In terms of family composition, there is a growing proportion of single, never married, individuals immigrating to the region. In all three cohorts, at least 70% of immigrants are married or in a common-law union, however only 38%, 40%, and 27% in the three respective cohorts have children at first tax filing. The average number of children amongst immigrants with children is 2 in the first and last cohort, and 1 in the 2009/2010 cohort.

Timiskaming and Cochrane Districts largely attracts immigrants with a High School Diploma (or less), or a Bachelor's Degree. Few immigrants hold Post-Graduate Degree and the proportion of immigrants with Professional or Trade Certifications decreases from 25% to 0% by the third cohort.

The region welcomes many immigrants through the Family Class – the largest share of immigrants in each cohort comes through this program, although this share becomes smaller with time. Economic class immigrants also make up a large proportion, although the share of immigrants coming through other programs (such as live-in caregivers, compassionate and humanitarian cases, and Canada experience class) increases with time. The region does not recruit refugees.

The vast majority of immigrants declare English as their first official language spoken, a category that increases in size over time. The proportion of individuals who speak neither English nor French is the second largest, after Anglophones, however it decreases in size between the cohorts.

Table 3: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Timiskaming & Cochrane, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Philippines	25%	Philippines	30%	Philippines	27%
United States	25%	United States	10%	United States	9%
South Africa	13%	India	10%	Other	64%
Other	38%	Other	50%		
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

According to Table 3, Filipino immigrants make up the largest single-country source of immigrants to Timiskaming and Cochrane, in the two latest cohorts. The United States is another major source of immigrants, although it declines in prominence over the three cohorts. The first two cohorts also feature a significant number of South African and Indian immigrants. The ethnic make-up of immigrants diversifies over time, as evidenced by the proportion of immigrants coming from Other countries – that is, while more than half (63%) of the region's immigrants in the 2007/2008 cohort came from the top 3 countries, in the 2011/2012 cohort, the top 3 countries accounted for only 36% of Timiskaming and Cochrane's immigrants.

ALGOMA

Table 4: Demographic Profile of Algoma Landing Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	50%	45%	47%
Male	50%	55%	53%
Age			
15-24	14%	9%	13%
25-34	43%	41%	33%
35-44	29%	23%	27%
45-54	0%	18%	13%
55+	7%	9%	13%
Marital Status			
Single	14%	18%	13%
Married/Common-law	86%	82%	87%
Divorced/Separated	0%	0%	0%
Presence of Children	36%	36%	33%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School or Less	29%	32%	40%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	29%	18%	20%
Bachelor's Degree	29%	27%	27%
Post-Graduate Degree	14%	18%	13%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	21%	32%	27%
Family Class	64%	41%	47%
Refugee	0%	0%	0%
Other admission class	14%	23%	27%
First official language spoken			
English	93%	86%	80%
French	0%	0%	0%
English and French	0%	0%	0%
Neither	0%	9%	13%
N	70	110	75

*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing

Source: IMDB

In Table 4, we see that the Algoma District receives slightly more immigrants than Timiskaming and Cochrane in the first and third cohort, and experienced a significant uptick in immigrants in the 2009-2010 landing years.

Although half of the region's immigrants are female in the first cohort, the proportion decreases slightly in the following two. Older immigrants who are 55 and older increase in proportion between these cohorts, while the proportion of immigrants 25-34 drops from 43% to 33%.

The vast majority of immigrants to Algoma are married or in a common-law union, a proportion that remains relatively steady between the cohorts. Just as we've seen in Timiskaming and Cochrane, however, about a third of the immigrants report having children. Those who do, have, on average, two children.

The distribution of educational qualifications is relatively even in the first cohort, whereas in the latest cohort, those with a High school diploma or less make up a significantly larger proportion (40%) than the other categories. This is accompanied by a drop in the proportion of individuals admitted with a trade certificate or a non-university degree from 29% to 20%.

More immigrants enter through the Family Class than any other single admission class in each cohort, however the over-time trend shows Family Class immigrants declining in prevalence, and Economic and Other classes increasing. No refugees are recruited to Algoma in this time period.

The linguistic profile of immigrants to Algoma shifts slightly to include fewer English-only speakers, and more individuals who speak neither official language.

Table 5: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Algoma, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United States	36%	United States	32%	United States	27%
British Citizen	7%	India	9%	India	20%
Other	57%	Mexico	9%	British Citizen	7%
		Argentina	9%	Other	47%
		Germany	9%		
		Other	32%		
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

Table 5 shows the most popular countries of citizenship of immigrants to Algoma in descending order of magnitude. The United States is found consistently at the top, surpassing the second most common country of citizenship by far in the first two cohorts. Given that the second cohort has the most immigrants, sample size allows to present more of the source countries than other cohorts.

PARRY SOUND AND NIPISSING

Table 6: Demographic Profile of Parry Sound and Nipissing Landing Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	54%	53%	64%
Male	46%	47%	36%
Age			
15-24	15%	16%	0%
25-34	38%	32%	64%
35-44	31%	26%	18%
45-54	8%	16%	9%
55+	8%	16%	0%
Marital Status			
Single	23%	21%	27%
Married/Common-law	85%	79%	73%
Divorced/Separated	0%	0%	0%
Presence of Children	38%	32%	36%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School or Less	38%	37%	45%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	31%	26%	18%
Bachelor's Degree	23%	26%	36%
Post-Graduate Degree	8%	11%	9%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	31%	32%	9%
Family Class	54%	53%	55%
Refugee	0%	0%	0%
Other admission class	15%	16%	36%
First official language spoken			
English	92%	84%	82%
French	0%	0%	0%
English and French	0%	0%	0%
Neither	8%	11%	0%
N	65	95	55

*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing

Source: IMDB

Table 6 shows that the Parry Sound and Nipissing districts received roughly the same number of immigrants as both Timiskaming and Cochrane and Algoma, with an uptick in the 2009-2010 landing years similar to Algoma.

Most of the region's immigrants are female, even more so in the third cohort than the first. While the majority is in the 25-44 age range, the proportion of 25-34 year olds nearly doubles in the third cohort compared to the first. Younger immigrants 15-24, however, decline to 0%.

As seen in other districts, the majority of immigrants are married or in a common-law union, however this proportion is declining between the cohorts in Parry Sound and Nipissing. Single, never-married, immigrants make up a larger proportion of the latest cohort than the earlier two. The proportion of immigrants with children hovers around 35%, with an average of 2 children in families that do have children.

The majority of immigrants to Parry Sound and Nipissing are Family Class immigrants, a proportion that stays steady between the cohorts. The proportion of Economic Class immigrants drops sharply in the third cohort, from 32% to 9%, while the proportion of Others increases. Once again, no refugees are recruited by the region. The proportion of Anglophones declines gradually over the three cohorts, and while the proportion of Neither official first language speakers increases from 2007/2008 to the 2009/2010 cohort, it drops to 0%[5] by 2011/2012.

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[5] Not a true 0, but numbers below 5 cannot be disclosed as a percentage.

Table 7: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Parry Sound and Nipissing, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United States	31%	United States	21%	United States	18%
British Citizen	15%	British Citizen	16%	Philippines	9%
China	8%	India	11%	Other	73%
Other	46%	Philippines	5%		
		Other	47%		
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

Table 7 demonstrates the most common citizenship of immigrants to Parry Sound and
Nipissing is, as with Algoma, the United States. U.S. immigrants significantly outnumber the
second most popular source country in all three cohorts. British Citizens come in second in the
first two cohorts, although they are not detected in the third. The proportion of immigrants
from a variety of Other countries increases between the three cohorts, demonstrating that the
make-up of immigrants is more diverse in each cohort.

Table 8: Demographic Profile of Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	55%	50%	48%
Male	45%	50%	52%
Age			
15-24	21%	13%	13%
25-34	41%	47%	45%
35-44	28%	23%	26%
45-54	7%	10%	10%
55+	7%	7%	6%
Marital Status			
Single	24%	27%	29%
Married/Common-law	69%	70%	65%
Divorced/Separated	3%	0%	3%
Presence of Children	38%	30%	32%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School or Less	38%	33%	48%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	17%	27%	16%
Bachelor's Degree	28%	27%	23%
Post-Graduate Degree	21%	13%	13%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	34%	33%	35%
Family Class	45%	37%	32%
Refugee	7%	3%	6%
Other admission class	10%	23%	23%
First official language spoken			
English	79%	70%	71%
French	3%	7%	10%
English and French	10%	13%	6%
Neither	7%	10%	10%
N	145	150	155
*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing			
Source: IMDB			

Table 8 presents demographic make-up of immigrants to Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin Districts. This region has, so far, seen the most immigrants in each of the landing cohorts, as well as steady (albeit small) growth in numbers between the three cohorts.

Although more than half of all immigrants were female in the first cohort, this proportion decreases with each cohort to 48% by 2011/2012. The age breakdown of the region's immigrants remains fairly constant between the cohorts, although there are fewer 15-24 year old immigrants in the second and third cohort than the first.

The proportion of married or common-law immigrants is the lowest of all 6 districts, dropping to 65% in the third cohort, compared to 69% and 70% in the first two. This is also the first region to have a sizeable number of divorced/separated immigrants. The proportion of immigrants with children is higher than in other regions in the first cohort, at 38%, but it dips to 30% and 32% in the following two cohorts. As with other districts, the average number of children in these families is 2.

More immigrants to Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin have only a High School education (or less) than any of the other educational categories. The proportion of individuals with the lowest qualifications increases to 48% by the third cohort, while the proportion of individuals with the highest educational credentials drops.

Family Class immigrants make up a sizeable proportion of the region's immigrants, however their proportion declines, and, in the third cohort, they are outnumbered by Economic Class immigrants. The proportion of Other class immigrants grows, as in the other regions, and the proportion of Refugees fluctuates between the three cohorts.

Likely due to the highest sample size of immigrants, all linguistic profiles are represented amongst Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin's immigrants. Although they are predominantly English-only speakers, bilingual and French-only speakers are present in small numbers as well. Bilingual immigrants make up a higher proportion of immigrants than Francophones in the first two cohorts, but it changes in the third. The proportion of Francophones increases over the three cohorts, as does the proportion of Neither official language speakers.

Table 9: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United States	31%	India	17%	India	13%
British Citizen	15%	United States	14%	Philippines	13%
China	8%	British Citizen	7%	United States	6%
Other	46%	Other	62%	Romania	6%
				China	6%
				Other	55%
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

In Table 9, top countries of citizenship countries are presented from Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin's immigrants. United States, the top country of citizenship in the first cohort, declines in prominence over the cohorts (first to 14%, then to 6%), as does British citizenship (from 15% to 7% in the first two cohorts, and to less than 6% in the third). India becomes the top source country in 2009/2010 cohort, and is joined by Philippines at the top spot in 2011/2012.

Table 10: Demographic Profile of Kenora and Rainy River Landing Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	50%	45%	50%
Male	50%	55%	50%
Age			
15-24	13%	9%	10%
25-34	25%	18%	30%
35-44	38%	36%	20%
45-54	19%	18%	30%
55+	6%	9%	10%
Marital Status			
Single	13%	18%	20%
Married/Common-law	88%	82%	80%
Divorced/Separated	0%	0%	0%
Presence of Children	38%	45%	50%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School or Less	44%	45%	40%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	31%	27%	20%
Bachelor's Degree	25%	18%	20%
Post-Graduate Degree	0%	0%	10%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	31%	27%	30%
Family Class	50%	45%	50%
Refugee	0%	0%	0%
Other admission class	19%	27%	30%
First official language spoken			
English	94%	91%	90%
French	0%	0%	0%
English and French	0%	0%	0%
Neither	0%	9%	0%
N	80	55	50
*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing			
Source: IMDB			

The demographic profile of immigrants to Kenora and Rainy River is displayed in Table 10. The number of immigrants recruited to these districts declines over time, from 80, to 50 immigrants in the 2011/2012 cohort. The proportion of female immigrants remains steady at 50% between the first and third cohort, dipping to 45% in the second. The age profile of immigrants to Kenora and Rainy River becomes slightly older by the third cohort, with more individuals in the 45-55+ age ranges, and fewer 15-24 year olds than the first two.

Although, at 88%, the proportion of married and common-law individuals is the highest of all the regions in the first cohort, it gradually declines to 80% in the third cohort. As we have seen in other district, the proportion of Single, never-married, immigrants increases. The region also has the highest proportion of immigrants with families, which grows to 50% in the 2011/2012 cohort. Like the other regions, these families have on average 2 children.

Kenora and Rainy River's immigrants largely have a High School Diploma or less, in each cohort, and the proportion of individuals with both Trade/Non-University Certificates and Bachelor Degrees decreases, while Post-Graduate Diploma holders increase from 0% to 10% by the third cohort.

Family Class immigrants make up half, or nearly half, of all the immigrants to the region in each cohort. Economic class immigrants are second, while the proportion of immigrants coming through Other admission classes increases. The proportion of refugees is negligibly low. Although nearly all immigrants (94%) are English-only speakers in the first cohort, the proportion drops slightly to 90% by the third cohort.

Table 11: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Kenora and Rainy River, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United States	56%	United States	45%	United States	30%
Philippines	19%	Philippines	18%	Philippines	20%
British Citizen	6%	Other	36%	Other	50%
Other	19%				
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

Table 11 demonstrates that the top source country of immigrants to Kenora and Rainy River is, in every cohort, the United States. This proportion, however, drops over the three cohorts, from 56% to 30%. Filipino immigrants come in second, and remain steady around 19% of all immigrants to the region. The proportion of immigrants from Other countries increases, signifying increased diversity.

THUNDER BAY

Table 12: Demographic Profile of Thunder Bay Landing Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	55%	54%	50%
Male	45%	46%	50%
Age			
15-24	21%	18%	13%
25-34	36%	32%	42%
35-44	24%	25%	25%
45-54	9%	14%	8%
55+	9%	11%	8%
Marital Status			
Single	27%	29%	25%
Married/Common-law	73%	64%	71%
Divorced/Separated	3%	7%	0%
Presence of Children	45%	39%	29%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School Or Less	45%	36%	50%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	18%	18%	13%
Bachelor's Degree	27%	32%	29%
Post-Graduate Degree	12%	14%	8%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	27%	32%	17%
Family Class	42%	29%	46%
Refugee	21%	21%	13%
Other admission class	12%	21%	21%
First official language spoken			
English	79%	79%	79%
French	0%	0%	0%
English and French	6%	0%	0%
Neither	15%	18%	17%
N	165	140	120
*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing			
Source: IMDB			

Table 12 presents demographics for Thunder Bay District, the last of the six Northern Ontario district. The second biggest district after Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin Island, Thunder Bay recruited 165 immigrants in 2007/2008, however the number decreased by 25 individuals in the second cohort, and by a further 20 in the third.

The proportion of female immigrants declines from an initial 55% to 50% by the third cohort. The proportion of 15-24 year olds also declines, while 25-34 year olds increase in proportion.

Although many of Thunder Bay district's immigrants are married or in a common-law union, this proportion declines somewhat by the third cohort, as does the proportion of divorced/separated immigrants. There are also fewer immigrants with children – compared to the first cohort; the third cohort has 36% fewer individuals with children. These families do have, on average, 2 children.

Although the majority of the district's immigrants hold educational qualifications higher than a High School Diploma in the first two cohorts, in the third cohort, there is a 50/50 split. This change is due to the declining proportions of individuals with Trade/Non-University Certificates as well as Post-Graduate Certification.

Immigrants largely enter through the Family Class, and there are relatively few Economic Class immigrants compared to other districts. Thunder Bay welcomes the highest proportion of Refugees amongst its immigrants than any of the other districts. Although Anglophones make up the largest share of immigrants, there is a substantial proportion of Neither official language speakers as well.

Table 13: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Thunder Bay, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Myanmar (Burma)	18%	Myanmar (Burma)	18%	Philippines	17%
United States	15%	United States	14%	United States	13%
Philippines	12%	Philippines	14%	India	13%
Australia	6%	India	7%	Myanmar (Burma)	4%
British Citizen	6%	British Citizen	4%	Other	54%
Other	42%	Other	43%		
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

In Table 13, we see the top countries of citizenship of immigrants to Thunder Bay in each of the three cohorts. Myanmar (Burma) features prominently as a source country in the two earlier cohorts, with the United States close behind. The proportion of Filipino immigrants increases slightly from 12% to 17% of the cohort, while proportion of immigrants holding British citizenship declines.

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

Table 14: Demographic Profile of Northeastern Ontario Landing Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	55%	52%	50%
Male	45%	46%	50%
Age			
15-24	19%	14%	10%
25-34	43%	43%	48%
35-44	26%	23%	28%
45-54	6%	11%	10%
55+	6%	9%	4%
Marital Status			
Single	26%	25%	28%
Married/Common-law	72%	73%	68%
Divorced/Separated	2%	2%	4%
Presence of Children	40%	34%	32%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School or Less	38%	34%	46%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	19%	23%	16%
Bachelor's Degree	26%	30%	28%
Post-Graduate Degree	17%	13%	12%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	34%	32%	30%
Family Class	47%	41%	36%
Refugee	6%	2%	4%
Other admission class	11%	23%	30%
First official language spoken			
English	83%	79%	76%
French	2%	4%	6%
English and French	9%	7%	6%
Neither	6%	11%	10%
N	235	280	250
*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing			
Source: IMDB			

Table 14 presents demographic characteristics of Northeastern Ontario. The region includes the districts of Greater Sudbury, Sudbury, Manitoulin, Cochrane, Timiskaming, Parry Sound and Nipissing. The region recruited 235 immigrants in the first cohort, a number which rose to 280 in the second, and decreased somewhat to 250 in 2011/2012.

The majority of these immigrants were female in the first two cohorts, however the gender ratio became even by 2011/2012. While the proportion of 15-24 year olds declines, there are more 25-34 and 45-54 year olds in the latter two cohorts.

The majority of immigrants are married or in a common law union, although this proportion decreases somewhat, while that of divorced/separated individuals increases to 4% in the third cohort. The proportion of immigrants with children declines somewhat with time, although the number of children remains, on average, 2.

In terms of educational attainment, those with a High School education or less outnumber any other single educational category in each cohort, and their proportion grows to 46% in the third cohort. The proportion of Post-Graduate Degree holders, on the other hand, decreases.

Family Class immigrants are most prominent in Northeastern Ontario, although there are nearly as many Economic Class immigrants in the third cohort. Proportions of immigrants in each class declines between the cohorts, except the Other class which increases from 11% to 30%.

The language profile shifts to some extent to include fewer English-only speakers, and more Francophones and Neither official language speakers. The share of bilinguals declines.

Table 15: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Northeastern Ontario, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United States	19%	United States	11%	Philippines	16%
India	13%	Philippines	11%	United States	10%
British Citizen	9%	British Citizen	11%	India	10%
Philippines	6%	India	7%	British Citizen	6%
China	4%	China	7%	China	6%
Other	49%	Other	54%	Other	52%
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

Table 15 showcases the top countries of citizenship of immigrants to Northeastern Ontario. The United States is the top source country in the first two cohorts, however while it declines in prominence, Filipino immigrants climb from 4th to 1st position by the third cohort. Indian immigrants make up a smaller portion of the third and second cohort than the first, while China shows modest growth from 4% of the first to 6% of the third cohort.

Table 16: Demographic Profile of Northwestern Ontario Landing Cohorts			
	2007/2008 Landings	2009/2010 Landings	2011/2012 Landings
Female	51%	51%	51%
Male	49%	49%	49%
Age			
15-24	17%	15%	12%
25-34	34%	33%	39%
35-44	28%	28%	24%
45-54	11%	15%	12%
55+	9%	10%	10%
Marital Status			
Single	22%	21%	18%
Married/Common-law	75%	74%	78%
Divorced/Separated	2%	5%	2%
Presence of Children	42%	41%	33%
Avg. Num of children, if any	2	2	2
Education			
High School or Less	40%	38%	47%
Trade Certificate/Non-University Diploma	23%	20%	16%
Bachelor's Degree	26%	30%	27%
Post-Graduate Degree	9%	15%	10%
Admission Class			
Economic Class	28%	31%	22%
Family Class	48%	36%	47%
Refugee	12%	10%	6%
Other admission class	14%	21%	22%
First official language spoken			
English	86%	85%	84%
French	0%	0%	0%
English and French	3%	2%	4%
Neither	9%	13%	12%
N	325	305	245
*Includes only immigrants recruited by the region, who first filed taxes within one year of landing			
Source: IMDB			

Table 16 illustrates the characteristics of three landing cohorts to Northwestern Ontario, which includes the districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Kenora and Rainy River. The region recruits slightly more immigrants than Northeastern Ontario in the first two cohorts, although these numbers decrease, and the region falls behind Northeastern Ontario in 2011/2012.

The proportion of females remains steady at 51%. The age profile becomes slightly older, with the youngest category decreasing in size, while the 25-34 and 55+ categories grow.

There are slightly more married and common-law immigrants entering Northwestern Ontario than Northeastern, and a higher proportion has children. Unlike in Northeastern Ontario, there are also more married and common-law immigrants in the latest cohort than the previous in Northwestern Ontario. The over-time trend in families with children, however, is the same, with this statistic decreasing with each cohort in both regions.

In terms of educational qualifications, once again immigrants with a High School education or less make up the largest share of all other categories, and their proportion increases from the first to the third cohort. However, as does the proportion of immigrants holding Post-Graduate Degree. There is a smaller proportion of individuals holding a Trade or a Non-University Certificate in each subsequent cohort.

Almost half of the immigrants recruited by Northwestern Ontario enter through the Family Class, although this proportion dips considerably in the 2009/2010 cohort. Economic Class immigrants make up a smaller share of each subsequent cohort, while immigrants coming through Other classes increase. The proportion of refugees recruited by this region also declines between the cohorts.

While the region receives largely Anglophone immigrants, their numbers decline somewhat, while the proportion of Neither official language speakers increases. Although Francophone immigrants are largely absent, the share of bilingual immigrants amongst Northwestern Ontario's immigrants grows to 4% by the third cohort.

Table 17: Top Countries of Citizenship of Immigrants to Northwestern Ontario, by Landing Cohort					
2007/2008 Landings		2009/2010 Landings		2011/2012 Landings	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
United States	31%	United States	26%	United States	20%
Philippines	11%	Philippines	11%	Philippines	14%
Myanmar (Burma)	9%	Myanmar (Burma)	8%	China	8%
British Citizen	6%	China	7%	India	6%
Mexico	3%	British Citizen	5%	Myanmar (Burma)	2%
Other	40%	Other	43%	Other	49%
*Countries with counts of immigrants rounded down to 0 cannot be presented separately					
Source: IMDB					

Table 17 illustrates that the United States is the most prominent source country of immigrants to Northwestern Ontario, although it declines in prevalence between the first and last cohort. The Philippines are second in popularity in each cohort, while proportions of Burmese refugees decline from 9% to 2%. China is an emerging source country, as Chinese immigrants make up a larger share of immigrants in the third cohort than the first two.

RETENTION

Graphs 1.1-1.8 present the over-time retention of initial landing cohorts to each of the studied regions. The below graphs present each district's retention of the original landing cohort separately for the two earliest cohorts to allow for comparison between the two. The over-time decline in numbers may be the result of outmigration to other regions, or out of Canada entirely.

Graph 1.1: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Temiskaming and Cochrane Districts

Legend:
- 2007+2008 Landings
- 2009+2010 Landings
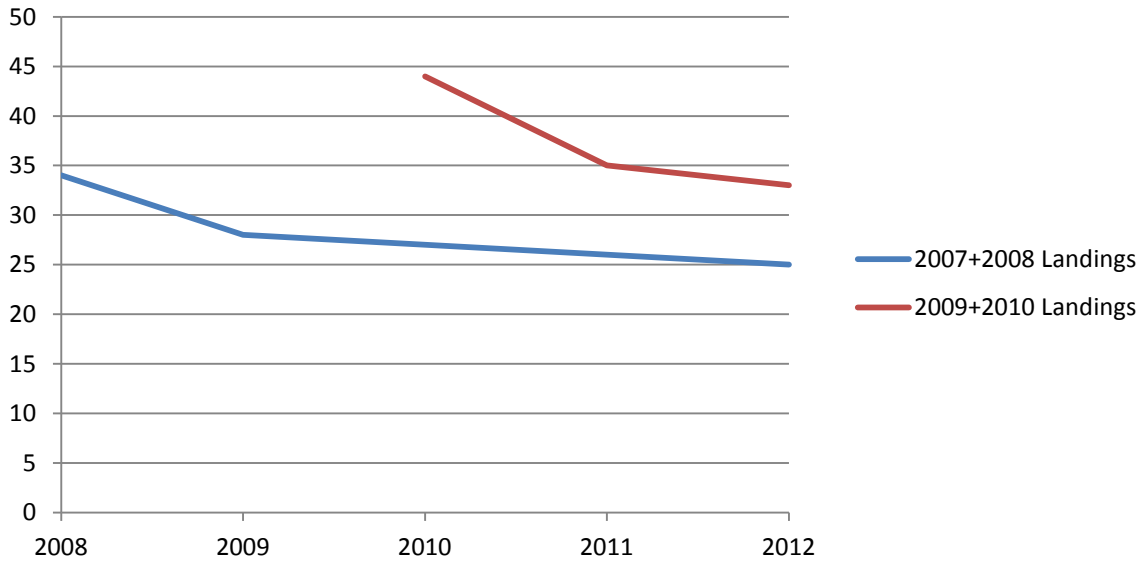
Graph 1.2: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Algoma District

Legend:
- 2007+2008 Landings
- 2009+2010 Landings
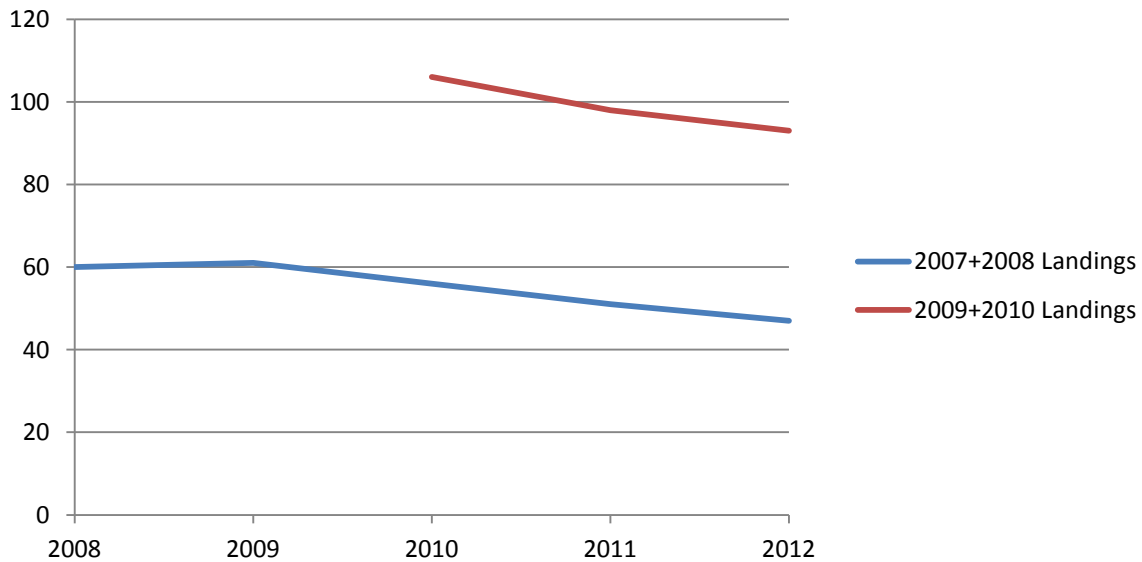
Graph 1.3: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts
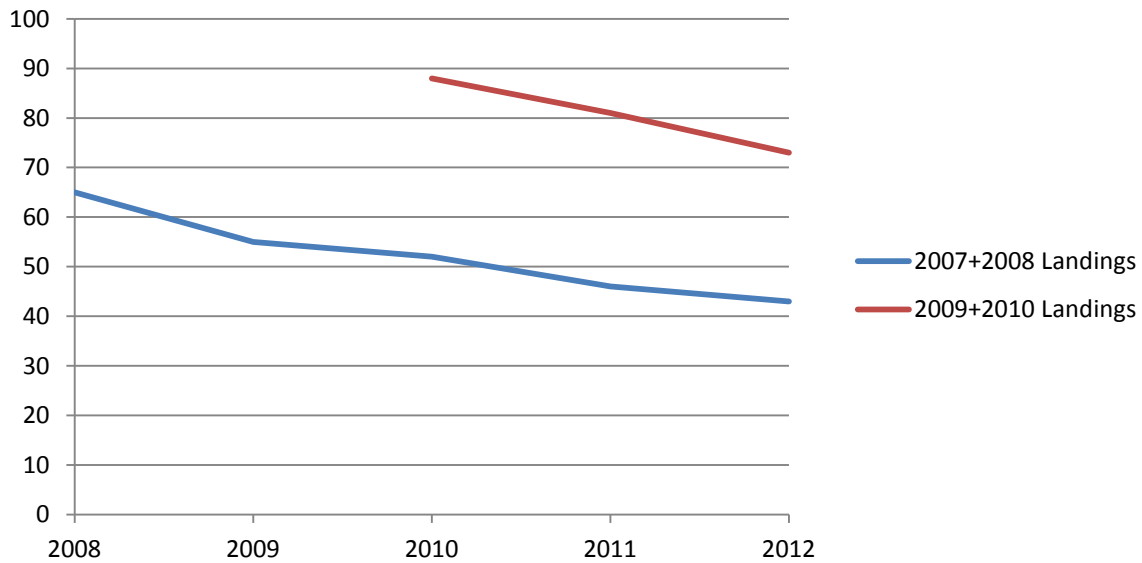
Graph 1.4: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin Districts
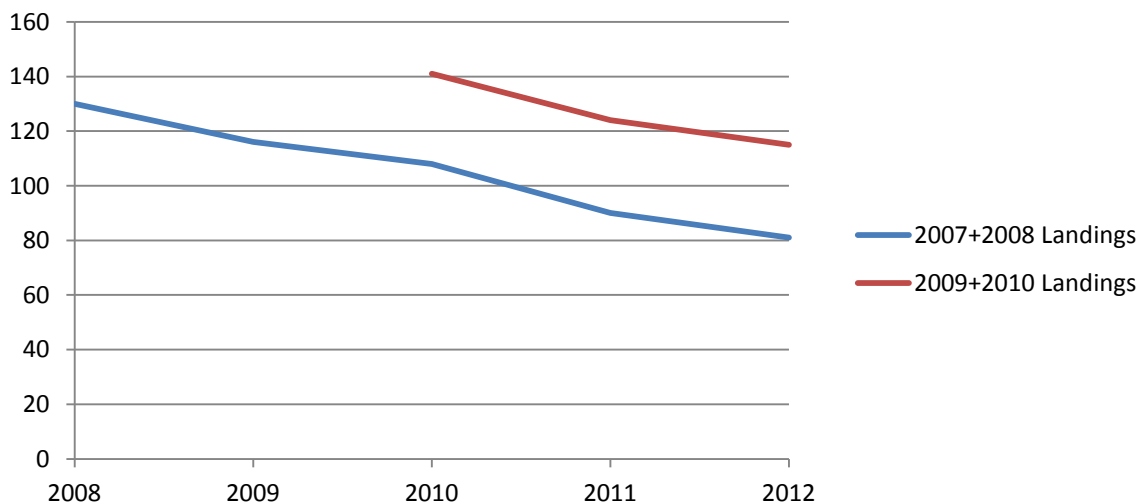
Graph 1.5: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Kenora and Rainy River Districts
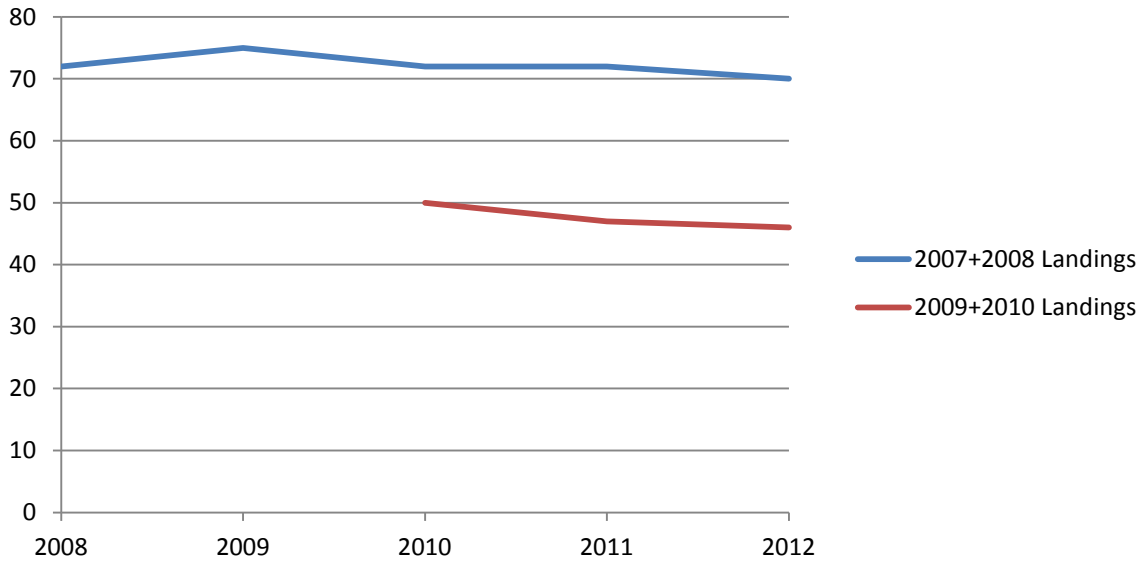
Graph 1.6: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Thunder Bay Districts
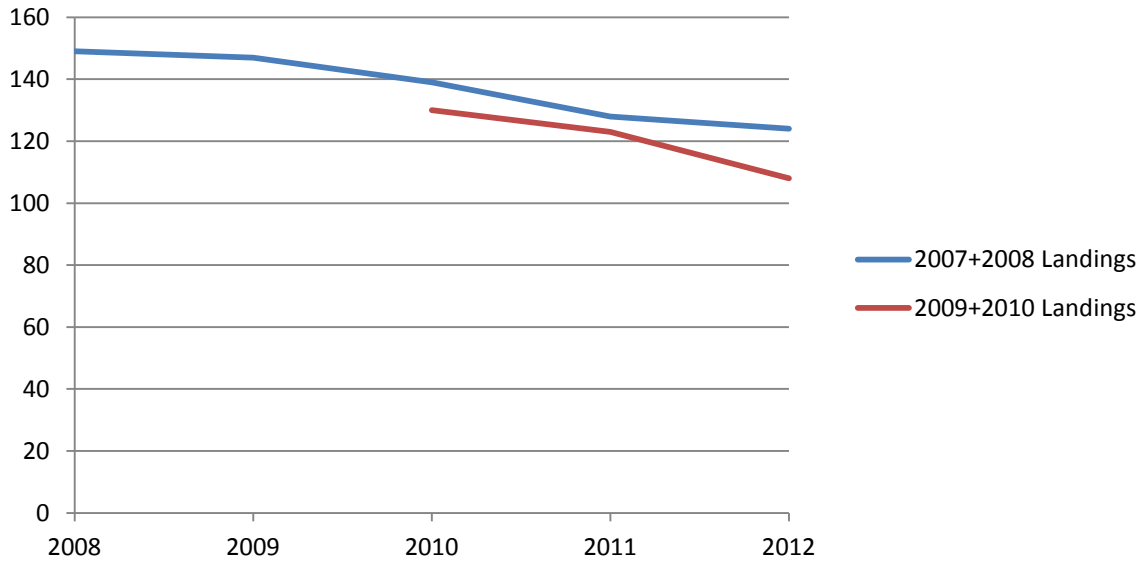
Graph 1.7: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Northeastern Ontario Region
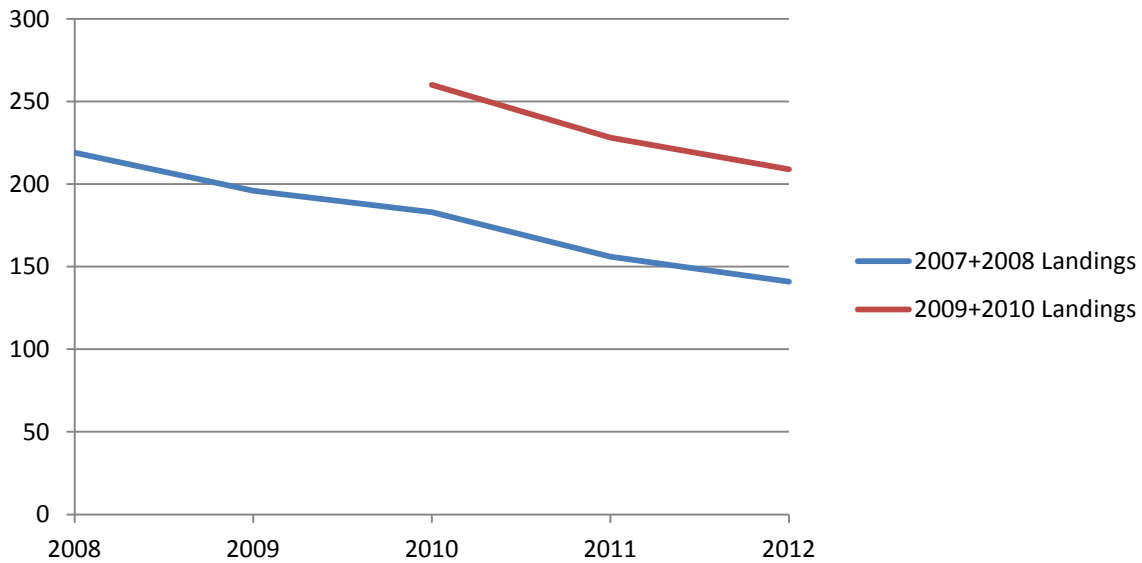
Graph 1.8: Retention of Original Landing Cohort to Northwestern Ontario Region
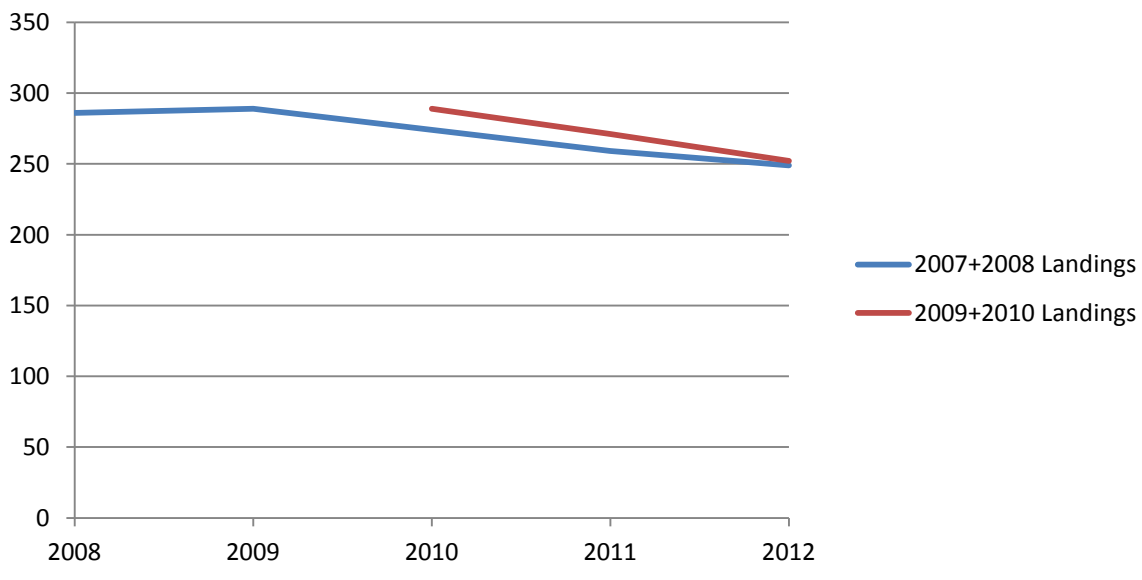
Although most districts experience growth in the size of the initial cohort between 2007/2008 and 2009/2010, Graphs 1.5 (Kenora and Rainy River) and 1.6 (Thunder Bay) illustrate a decrease in the size of the recruited cohort to the city. The difference between the

first and second cohort is also the smallest in Graph 1.8 (Northwestern Ontario), and by 2012, the number of immigrants landing in 2009/2010 is almost equal to the number who landed in 2007/2008.

A small bump in numbers is seen in 2009 and 2011 (most notably in graph 1.5, Kenora and Rainy River) likely because individuals who landed in 2008 but did not first file taxes until 2009 (or 2010 landings in 2011). Outmigration may also appear to be slower in the first year, as it is balanced out by those first filing for the first time. No stark differences in outmigration rates between the two cohorts appear in any of the above graphs. Districts with gradual outmigration in the first cohort exhibit a similar pace of outmigration in the following.

Graph 2 compares the outmigration rates of the earliest cohort in each of the districts, on the same axis, for comparison.

Graph 2: Retention of Original 2007-2008 Landing Cohort, by Districts
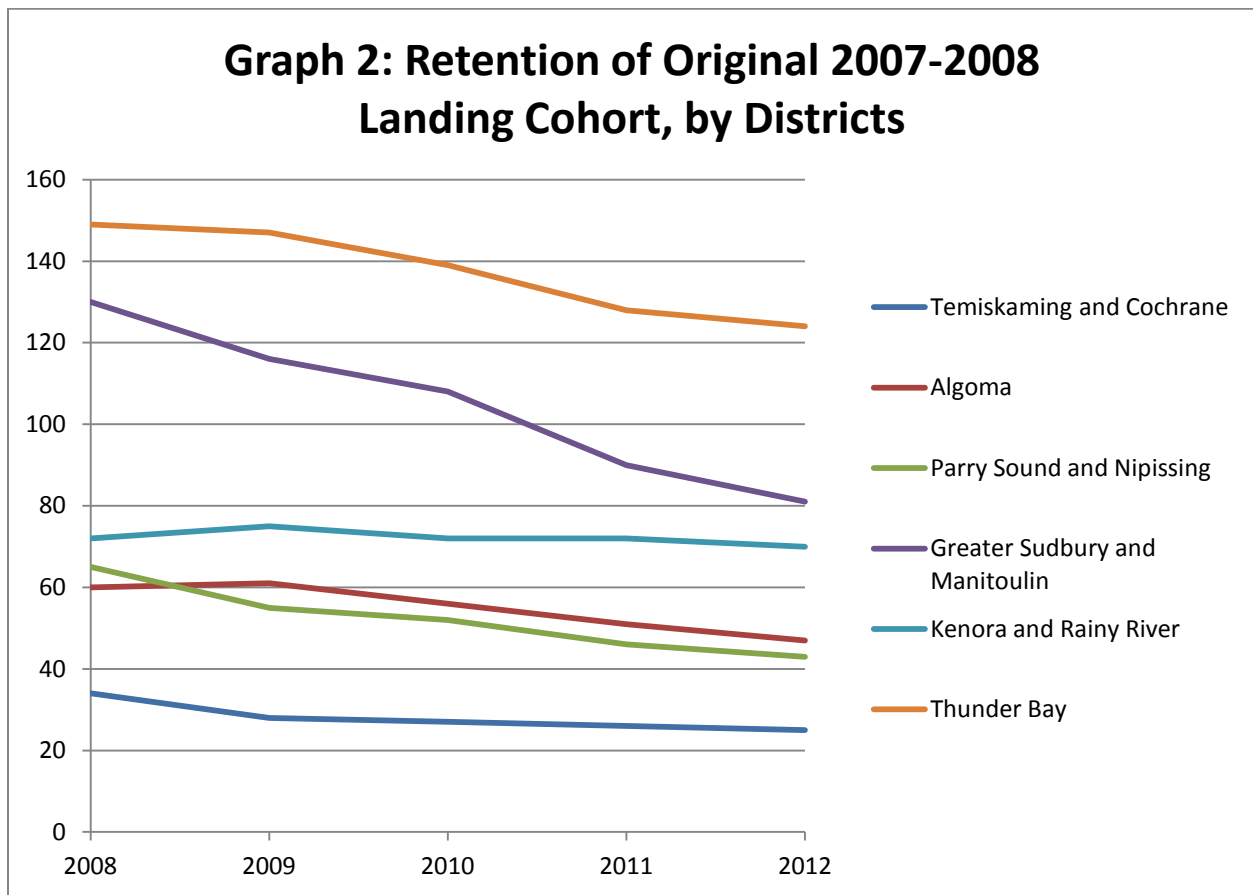
In Graph 2, all districts are placed on the same axis to compare the rate of retention of their original landing cohorts. The flattest curves, such as that of Kenora and Rainy River and Timiskaming and Cochrane, signify the best retention. After an initial downtick, the two stay relatively steady. The steepest curve is in the Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin District, which loses 38% of its landing cohort by 2012.

Graph 3: Retention of Original 2009-2010 Landing Cohort, by Districts

Legend: Temiskaming and Cochrane; Algoma; Parry Sound and Nipissing; Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin; Kenora and Rainy River; Thunder Bay
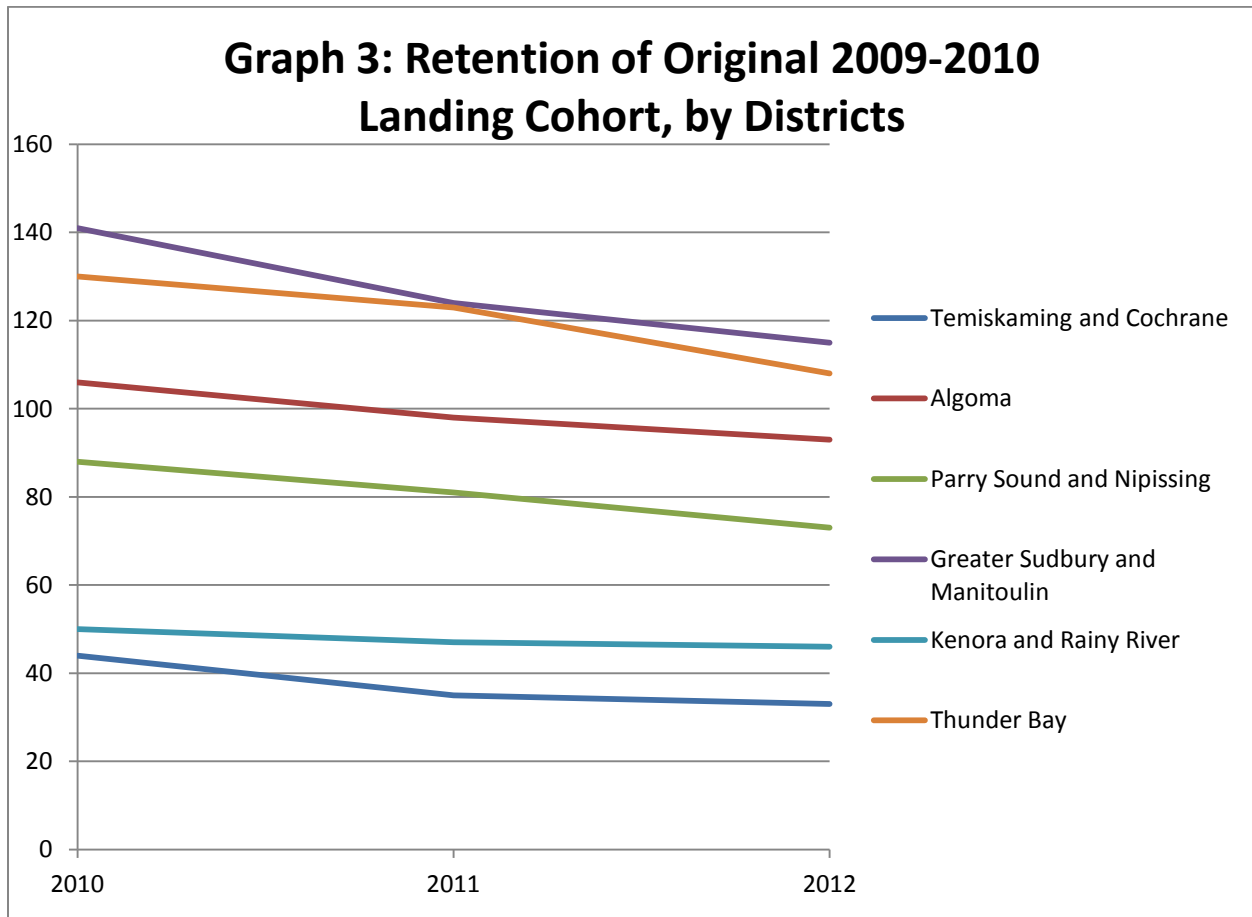
Graph 3 compares the retention of the 2009/2010 cohort across all regions. Similarly, Kenora and Rainy River and Timiskaming and Cochrane districts experience little decline, however both Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin and Thunder Bay exhibit steep slopes. Because there are fewer years of follow-up for this cohort, the trends are harder to establish with just three data points.

While the above graphs present a visual of each district's retention, more accurate comparisons can be made by looking at the percentage of each original cohort retained 2 years after landing.

Table 18: Percentage of Original Cohort Retained 2 Years After Landing, by Region						
	Timiskaming and Cochrane	Algoma	Parry Sound and Nipissing	Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin	Kenora and Rainy River	Thunder Bay
2007/2008 Cohort	74%	80%	82%	78%	89%	87%
2009/2010 Cohort	71%	84%	78%	81%	85%	84%
Source: IMDB						

Table 18 illustrates two year retention, defined as the size of the cohort of individuals who are still in the region two years after arriving, for the two earliest cohorts for which such data is available. As expected from the above graphs, Kenora and Rainy River has the highest retention rate of both cohorts, with Thunder Bay showing second best retention in the 2007/2008 cohort, along with Algoma in 2009/2010. Timiskaming and Cochrane, however, does not fare well in comparison, with the lowest 2-year retention rate in both cohorts. Looking at Graph 1.1, Timiskaming and Cochrane does show a significant initial drop, however longer-term retention appears to be steadier. Two year retention in Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin is also low, but, in contrast to Timiskaming and Cochrane, we see sustained levels of outmigration over subsequent years from Graphs 1.4, and 2.

Between the two cohorts, Algoma and Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin show an improvement in 2-year retention, while other regions demonstrate poorer retention.

Comparison retention rates are presented for other nearby and similar cities:

Table 19: Percentage of Original Cohort Retained 2 Years After Landing, by Region				
	Ottawa	Toronto	Montreal	Edmonton
2007/2008 Cohort	86%	91%	90%	89%
2009/2010 Cohort	86%	90%	90%	90%
Source: IMDB				

Table 19 presents two year retention of the original landing cohort in four comparison cities. Although some Northern Ontario regions (Kenora and Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma) have similar retention to Ottawa cohort, no region reaches the 90%+ mark of Toronto, Montreal and Edmonton.

While the above tables and graphs presented information about primary migrants to Northern Ontario, the picture is incomplete, as immigrants circulate and move within Canada after initial settlement. How many immigrants does Northern Ontario receive from other Canadian cities?

Table 20: Previous Census Agglomeration/Census Metropolitan Area of Migrants to Northeastern Ontario					
2007-2008 Cohort		2009-2010 Cohort		2011-2012 Cohort	
Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants
Toronto	115	Toronto	95	Toronto	15
Montreal	20	Montreal	10	Montreal	5
Ottawa-Gatineau	15	Ottawa-Gatineau	10	Other	5
Ontario, Non-CA	15	Vancouver	10		
Hamilton	15	Ontario, Non-CA	10		
London	10	Other	55		
Windsor	10				
Other	65				
Source: IMDB					

Table 20 looks at the initial landing cities of individuals who initially landed elsewhere, and subsequently filed taxes in Northeastern Ontario. Note that although these immigrants landed in the specified years, they may have moved to the region at any point between landing and 2012. For this reason, the number of secondary migrants declines with each cohort.

As expected, original landing locations of most secondary migrants correspond with Canada's biggest immigrant-receiving cities. The vast majority of secondary migrants' first land in Toronto, Montreal features second in all cohorts, and Ottawa-Gatineau third in the two earliest cohorts. Most of the other source-cities of secondary migrants are found in Ontario, likely due to proximity to Northern Ontario.

Table 21: Previous Census Agglomeration/Census Metropolitan Area of Migrants to Northwestern Ontario					
2007-2008 Cohort		2009-2010 Cohort		2011-2012 Cohort	
Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants
Toronto	65	Toronto	45	Toronto	5
Vancouver	10	Ottawa-Gatineau	10	Other	10
Hamilton	10	Edmonton	5		
Kitchener	10	Other	40		
Other	85				
Source: IMDB					

In Table 21, the same statistics are presented for Northwestern Ontario. First, the absolute number of secondary immigrants to Northwestern Ontario is smaller than to Northeastern Ontario. Similarly, however, most tend to come from Toronto, or nearby cities. Interestingly, Montreal is not featured amongst the top source-cities, unlike in Table 20.

In addition to receiving secondary migrants, Northern Ontario experiences a loss in its original landing cohort to other Canadian municipalities.

Table 22: Top CA/ CMA Destinations of Individuals Who Leave Northeastern Ontario and Corresponding Number of Migrants, 2004-2012					
Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants
Toronto	15	Toronto	15	Toronto	5
Ottawa-Gatineau	10	Ottawa-Gatineau	5	Other	5
Ontario, Non-CA	5	Ontario, Non-CA	5		
Hamilton	5	Other	30		
Vancouver	5				
Other	35				
Source: IMDB					

Table 22 presents the destinations of people who leave Northeastern Ontario in each cohort. All three cohorts show smaller numbers of secondary migrants than immigrants, demonstrating that the region has a net gain in secondary migrants. These destinations are similar to those from which Northeastern Ontario receives secondary migrants, with Toronto featured at the top, as well as Vancouver and other Ontario locations.

Table 23: Top CA/ CMA Destinations of Individuals Who Leave Northwestern Ontario and Corresponding Number of Migrants, 2004-2012						
Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants	Location	# of migrants
Toronto	10	Toronto	10	Various	5
Calgary	5	Edmonton	5		
Vancouver	5	Other	20		
Other	30				
Source: IMDB						

Table 23 presents a looks at the destination of secondary migrants out of Northwestern Ontario. Again, the number of individuals leaving Northwestern Ontario is smaller than the number entering from other Canadian regions. Interestingly, Toronto is the only destination for secondary migrants located in Ontario.

ECONOMIC ESTABLISHMENT

The following tables utilize information from immigrants' T1 tax returns to follow their economic trajectories through time. It should be noted that the first two years do not include the landing cohort in its entirety (i.e. the 2007 row in the 2007-2008 Cohort column does not include those who landed in 2008).

Tables 24-29 present median after-tax income of permanent residents recruited to and filing taxes in the regions under study over time, in constant 2012 dollars.

Table 24: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Timiskaming and Cochrane Districts, by Year and Cohort			
	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$7,800		
2008	$13,300		
2009	$19,700	$11,200	
2010	$22,000	$15,000	
2011	$22,000	$30,000	$5,500
2012	$24,000	$33,000	$17,600
Constant 2012 dollars			
Source: IMDB			

Table 25: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Algoma District, by Year and Cohort			
	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$18,500		
2008	$15,200		
2009	$18,100	$9,500	
2010	$21,000	$12,900	
2011	$19,900	$22,000	$23,000
2012	$21,000	$25,000	$18,100
Constant 2012 dollars			
Source: IMDB			

Table 26: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts, by Year and Cohort

	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$13,700		
2008	$13,100		
2009	$16,600	$9,600	
2010	$21,000	$14,100	
2011	$23,000	$18,000	$10,900
2012	$23,000	$22,000	$15,900

Constant 2012 dollars

Source: IMDB

Table 27: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin Districts, by Year and Cohort

	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$7,300		
2008	$18,900		
2009	$18,400	$10,400	
2010	$22,000	$21,000	
2011	$22,000	$23,000	$13,800
2012	$24,000	$25,000	$20,000

Constant 2012 dollars

Source: IMDB

Table 28: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Kenora and Rainy River Districts, by Year and Cohort

	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$17,700		
2008	$24,000		
2009	$26,000	$13,700	
2010	$29,000	$20,000	
2011	$27,000	$25,000	$14,300
2012	$30,000	$24,000	$25,000

Constant 2012 dollars

Source: IMDB

Table 29: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Thunder Bay District, by Year and Cohort

	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$7,900		
2008	$13,600		
2009	$19,100	$8,700	
2010	$21,000	$16,900	
2011	$23,000	$23,000	$13,500
2012	$24,000	$24,000	$15,400

Constant 2012 dollars

Source: IMDB

Table 30: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Northeastern Ontario, by Year and Cohort

	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$5,300		
2008	$17,200		
2009	$20,000	$6,700	
2010	$23,000	$15,000	
2011	$23,000	$30,000	$7,800
2012	$24,000	$33,000	$19,100

Constant 2012 dollars

Source: IMDB

Table 31: Median After-Tax Income of Permanent Residents Recruited to Northwestern Ontario, by Year and Cohort

	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	$18,500		
2008	$15,200		
2009	$18,100	$9,300	
2010	$21,000	$12,900	
2011	$19,700	$22,000	$23,000
2012	$21,000	$25,000	$18,100

Constant 2012 dollars

Source: IMDB

In general, immigrants from all cohorts in each region see an increase in the median after-tax earnings over time. This may either be due to better establishment in the labour market, combined with an attrition of those who are not successful in finding employment. It is often, but not always, the case that the cohort that has been in Canada the longest has the highest median income. For example, immigrants who landed in 2007/2008 in Nipissing and Parry Sound (Table 26) have a higher median income in every year than immigrants who landed in the 2009-2010 or 2011-2012 cohort, while the 2009-2010 cohort has higher earnings than the 2011-2012. However, while immigrants who landed in 2009-2010 in Sudbury, Greater Sudbury and Manitoulin (Table 27) have lower earnings than the more established 2007-2008 cohort in the first two years, their median earnings in 2011 and 2012 are higher than of immigrants that have been in the region longer.

In 2012, the highest earnings are exhibited by immigrants who land in Timiskaming and Cochrane (a median of $33,000 by the 2009-2010 cohort), as well as Kenora and Rainy River ($30,000 by the 2007-2008 cohort); 2012 earnings are the lowest in Parry Sound and Nipissing, with all three cohorts earnings less in that region than in most others. Immigrants to Algoma report the highest median initial earnings – for instance, among immigrants who landed and filed taxes in Algoma in 2007, the median income was $18,500.

Looking at the bigger regions of Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario, earnings are generally more commensurate with time lived in Canada in Northwestern Ontario. By contrast, the median earnings of immigrants landing in 2009-2010 in Northeastern Ontario are higher than those of the 2007-2008 cohort in 2011 and 2012 by $7,000 and $9,000 respective. Although initially, landing-year earnings are higher in Northwestern Ontario, by 2012, all cohorts in Northeastern Ontario have higher median after-tax income.

Table 32: Proportion of Landing Cohort Declaring Self-Employment* Earnings in Northeastern Ontario, by Cohort and Year			
	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	0.0%		
2008	4.5%		
2009	5.1%	0.0%	
2010	5.4%	0.0%	
2011	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%
2012	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
*Greater than $10,000			
Source: IMDB			

Table 33: Proportion of Landing Cohort Declaring Self-Employment Earnings* in Northwestern Ontario, by Cohort and Year			
	2007-2008 Cohort	2009-2010 Cohort	2011-2012 Cohort
2007	0.0%		
2008	0.0%		
2009	1.7%	0.0%	
2010	3.6%	1.7%	
2011	3.8%	1.9%	0.0%
2012	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%
*Greater than $10,000			
Source: IMDB			

Tables 32 and 33 compare Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario in terms of self-employment (with earnings greater than $10,000). In the 2007-2008 cohort, both regions illustrate that more individuals declare self-employment income with longer length of time in Canada (although the proportion drops to 0% in 2012 for Northeastern Ontario). The increase in proportion is more gradual in Northwestern Ontario, and reaches a peak of 6% in 2012. Northeastern Ontario's 2007-2008 landing cohort, on the other hand, exhibits a quick increase to 4.5% by 2008, and increases slowly to 6.5% before dropping off to 0%. In Northwestern Ontario, the 2009-2010 cohort experiences a similar gradual growth, peaking at 2%, whereas no, or very few, individuals report self-employment income at all in Northeastern Ontario. In the final cohort, 2.1% of immigrants recruited to Northeastern Ontario report $10,000 or more in self-employment income, whereas none of the individuals in Northwestern Ontario do the same.

CONCLUSION

This report provided a comprehensive overview of immigration to Northern Ontario, their recruitment, demographic characteristics, retention, and economic establishment in each region.

Overall, we see a decline in the proportion of immigrants recruited to the region. The region overall welcomes a progressively small share of Canada's immigrants (Table 1), and immigrant cohorts to specific regions, such as Kenora and Rainy River and Thunder Bay, have been shrinking in size. This problem is best addressed through better outreach and marketing of the region to potential immigrants. Northern Ontario stands to benefit from such international promotion campaigns as seen in other jurisdictions (e.g. New Brunswick).

The demographic profile of immigrants is similar across regions. In terms of age composition, most immigrants are within the 25-44 age range, although there are fewer youths (15-24 year olds) entering in the later cohorts. The vast majority of permanent residents are married or in a common-law union, although, at landing, a much smaller proportion has children. This suggests that there are still many married or common-law couples who intend to start their family in Canada.

Most immigrants enter through the Family Class, especially in Algoma and Parry Sound and Nipissing districts. Across the board, however, fewer immigrants enter through the Family Class in each cohort, while more enter through Other admission classes. This is likely due to the establishment of the Canada Experience Class.

Although America continues to be an important source country, the proportion of permanent residents holding a U.S. citizenship becomes smaller in recent years. More immigrants in the later cohorts come from the Philippines, India and, to a lesser extent, China. Almost half of the immigrants in each of the regions hold only a High school diploma, at most, and fewer immigrants come in with trade or non-university certificates.

As for retention, each of the regions demonstrates varying rates of outmigration. This suggests that some regions, namely Kenora and Rainy River and Timiskaming and Cochrane,

provide better infrastructure for long-term immigrant integration. It may also be the case that immigrants to these smaller communities may themselves intend to settle for longer. Addressing issues with retention in certain communities may mean looking to others for guidance and experience-sharing.

Two-year cohort retention is worse in Northern Ontario communities than in larger Canadian cities, although longer-term retention graphs suggest retention slows after the initial drop for most communities.

Northeastern Ontario receives more secondary migrants than Northwestern, although the latter receives, in general, more primary migrants from abroad. Secondary migrants come to Northern Ontario largely from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa-Gatineau, and other smaller Ontario cities. Outmigration to other Canadian cities is smaller, in absolute numbers, representing a net gain in secondary migrants for the region.

In terms of economic establishment, median after-tax income generally increases over time in all examined communities, for all cohorts. This is due to a combination of better establishment in the labour market, combined with an attrition of those who are not successful in finding employment. Earnings of immigrants in Northwestern Ontario are generally a bit lower than of immigrants in Northeastern Ontario. Northwestern Ontario exhibits a more gradual increase in individuals with self-employment income over time, although more follow-up years are needed to see whether the trend continues. It is not clear why Northeastern Ontario does not exhibit similar trends, and in fact experiences an initial spike, and a sudden decline, in self-employed individuals.

The tables throughout this report provide insights on the composition and retention of immigrant cohorts to Northern Ontario communities, and we provide suggestions and possible explanations of the present trends. It is our hope that these data can be used to tailor programs and services to the specific circumstances of each region, ensuring a better fit between community and newcomer, and, in turn, long-term establishment.

APPENDIX – THE PICTURE ACROSS CANADA

Table 34: Percentage of Canada's Immigrants* Recruited to Various Comparison Destinations							
	Edmonton	Calgary	Winnipeg	Ontario	Toronto	Montreal	Vancouver
2004-2006	2%	4%	2%	50%	38%	14%	13%
2007-2009	3%	5%	3%	42%	32%	15%	13%
2010-2012	4%	6%	4%	38%	29%	15%	11%
NB: Not official numbers, includes only individuals in the IMDB with known place of residence and stated city of destination who filed taxes within one year of landing.							
*Filing for the first time within first year of landing.							
Source: IMDB							

Table 35: Two-year Retention of Landing Cohorts, by City		
	2004-2006	2007-2009
Ontario	91%	91%
Ottawa	84%	86%
Edmonton	90%	89%
Calgary	91%	90%
Winnipeg	88%	90%
Toronto	90%	90%
Montreal	89%	90%
Vancouver	92%	91%
Source: IMDB		

Table 36: Median After Tax Income of Immigrants Landing in Various Locations in 2004-2006, by Year							
	Ottawa	Ontario	Toronto	Montreal	Vancouver	Edmonton	Winnipeg
2004	$5,100	$4,900	$4,800	$5,000	$4,300	$6,600	$5,700
2005	$8,900	$8,900	$8,600	$8,700	$7,800	$11,800	$11,000
2006	$11,600	$11,800	$11,600	$11,300	$11,800	$16,700	$14,100
2007	$16,200	$16,700	$16,600	$16,500	$17,500	$24,000	$22,000
2008	$18,200	$18,300	$18,200	$19,200	$19,300	$28,000	$24,000
2009	$20,000	$19,100	$18,900	$21,000	$19,200	$28,000	$25,000
2010	$22,000	$21,000	$21,000	$22,000	$19,400	$29,000	$26,000
2011	$23,000	$22,000	$21,000	$24,000	$20,000	$31,000	$27,000
2012	$24,000	$22,000	$22,000	$26,000	$21,000	$33,000	$29,000
Constant 2012 dollars							
Source: IMDB							

Table 37: Median After Tax Income of Immigrants Landing in Various Locations in 2007-2009, by Year							
	Ottawa	Ontario	Toronto	Montreal	Vancouver	Edmonton	Winnipeg
2007	$6,400	$6,000	$5,700	$5,700	$6,300	$9,600	$7,500
2008	$10,900	$9,800	$9,500	$9,600	$11,000	$16,700	$14,200
2009	$13,200	$11,500	$11,200	$11,200	$12,900	$19,100	$15,800
2010	$17,700	$16,200	$16,000	$16,700	$16,800	$24,000	$22,000
2011	$19,200	$17,900	$17,700	$19,100	$18,300	$27,000	$24,000
2012	$20,000	$19,000	$18,600	$22,000	$19,500	$29,000	$25,000
Constant 2012 dollars							
Source: IMDB							

Table 38: Median After Tax Income of Immigrants Landing in Various Locations in 2010-2012, by Year							
	Ottawa	Ontario	Toronto	Montreal	Vancouver	Edmonton	Winnipeg
2010	$7,900	$6,300	$6,000	$4,900	$5,600	$12,500	$5,300
2011	$11,900	$10,600	$10,400	$9,300	$11,600	$19,100	$11,200
2012	$13,300	$12,400	$12,100	$12,700	$14,100	$23,000	$16,500
Constant 2012 dollars							
Source: IMDB							

NORTHERN ONTARIO IMMIGRATION PROFILE

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