

Retention and Economic Contributions of Immigrants to New Brunswick, 2005-
2012

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Executive Summary

New Brunswick invests heavily in its immigrants. From the provision of settlement services to the delivery of education, the province strives to give newcomers the amenities and services they need to flourish in their new home.

At the same time, New Brunswick is small, with a population that barely exceeds 750,000 people. As such, it must work hard to ensure that every dollar it allocates for immigrant recruitment, retention and economic establishment is usefully and responsibly spent.

This report provides detailed information on the recruitment, retention, and economic establishment of immigrants to New Brunswick from 2005-2012. It uses the Longitudinal Immigrant Database (IMDB), a unique administrative file containing landing and tax filing information on Canadian immigrants, to look closely at immigration in New Brunswick in recent history.

The report shows that roughly half of all immigrants can be confirmed as living in New Brunswick. The remaining half is either living in another province, or could not be identified in the file.

Of those that stay, there are strong earnings growth, low social assistance rates, and high long-term retention rates (measured as the proportion of 2005 landings that filed taxes in New Brunswick in 2012). By 2012, for example, principal applicants to the Federal Skilled Workers program (Principal Applicants only) were earning an average of \$45,000, receiving just \$161 in social assistance benefits, and paying an average \$3,900 in provincial income tax. Retention rates surpass 70% for all landing cohorts but 2009, with many cohorts surpassing 80% retention rates.

Of those that leave, many appear to do so shortly, if not immediately, after landing (Tables 2.1-2.8). Returning once again to Federal Skilled Workers Principal Applicants, 16.7% of those who picked New Brunswick as their intended destination in 2005 were filing taxes in another jurisdiction that same year. One year later, that number had increased to 27.8%. Although this is troubling in many respects, it also points to a large proportion of the immigrant population that chooses to stay in New Brunswick over the longer term. Furthermore, the population of Federal Skilled Workers who landed and actually filed taxes in 2005 actually *increased* slightly over time, to 104.8%, suggesting that the indicator used to measure retention matters greatly in terms of conclusions.

Although New Brunswick receives and welcomes all immigrants, it only impacts the composition of newcomers through the Provincial Nominee Principal Applicant program. Among this group, initial retention rates (measured as those who state New Brunswick as their intended destination and file taxes in New Brunswick in their landing year) hover at around 70% for most landing cohorts. Earnings are impressive as well, at \$37,000 in 2012 for 2005 landings. Social assistance receipt rates are once again low, and long-term retention rates remain high, at around 70%.

For most cohorts, Anglophone immigrants have higher retention rates than Francophones, though in most cases the differences are slight. More pronounced are the differences with those who speak both English and French and those who speak neither language. In the former case, retention rates are much higher; in the latter, much lower.

There are also significant differences across source countries, with some groups posting low tax filing rates, and others appearing almost immediately in other Canadian provinces.

The IMDB has many strengths, but there are also a few weaknesses. One such weakness is that it is only possible to track all individuals in a landing cohort. If an individual lands but never files, there will only be information on where they planned to go at time of landing. Otherwise, we only observe the roughly 70% of all individual immigrants that have tax files linked to their landing records. For the remaining 30%, we only have data at time of landing. Reasons for missing information could be that an individual has died, left the country, filed taxes late or not at all, or there is a data entry error (perhaps an identifier was entered incorrectly).

Introduction

New Brunswick has not traditionally been an immigrant-receiving province, but in recent years it has received roughly 2000 permanent residents annually. This report focuses on the contribution that these immigrants make to population growth and the provincial economy.

There are two main sections to this report. The first outlines the retention characteristics of recent arrivals, relying on tax-filing behavior (discussed more fully below) to identify if individuals are still living in New Brunswick. We follow immigrants who became Permanent Residents in 2005-2012, exploring whether those who intended to immigrate to New Brunswick actually did so, and how many individuals remained in the province until 2012. In first section, we answer the following questions:

- 1) What proportion of those who intend to settle in New Brunswick subsequently file taxes there?
- 2) Does retention differ between individuals in different admission categories? Citizenship groups?

The second section is a cost-benefit analysis of the economic contributions of immigrants in New Brunswick. Here, we answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the average after-tax income by landing cohort?
- 2) What are the average annual provincial tax and GST contributions?
- 3) What proportion of newcomers receive social assistance benefits?
- 4) How much does the province receive in federal transfer benefits, including the Canada Child Tax Benefit?

Methodology

This report was created using the SAS and Stata statistical packages, with data from the Longitudinal Immigrant Database (IMDB), managed by Statistics Canada. IMDB is a linkage of two administrative data files, the landing records and T1 tax files.

The sample includes immigrants who landed (became permanent residents) in the years 2005-2012. Since individuals can file taxes before they become Permanent Residents, data are also available on “pre-landed” immigrants, who are a combination of temporary foreign workers, students, live-in caregivers, and certain members

of the economic class. The ‘Other’ landing category includes the entrepreneurs, the self-employed, investment class, Canada Experience Class, Humanitarian and Compassionate cases, Live-in Caregivers, and other smaller landing categories.

Immigration to New Brunswick: An Overview

In New Brunswick, as with the rest of Canada, below replacement fertility rates mean that immigration is an increasingly important component of population growth and labour market supply. Furthermore, with higher than average out-migration rates, immigration becomes doubly important for preventing population decline.

That said, New Brunswick attracts a relatively small but growing share of Canadian immigrants (Table 1).

Glossary of frequently used acronyms in this report:

NB: New Brunswick

PNP: Provincial Nominee Program

FSW: Federal Skilled Worker

PA: Principal Applicant

SD: Spouse and Dependent

IMDB: the Longitudinal Immigrant Database

CIC: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

PGD: Population Growth Division of the New Brunswick Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training, and Labour

Table 1: Number of permanent resident arrivals to New Brunswick vs. Canada 2005-2012								
Landing Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NB	1,091	1,646	1,643	1,856	1,913	2,124	1,967	2,211
Canada	262,243	251,640	236,753	247,245	252,172	280,688	248,749	257,895
% NB Immigrants	0.42	0.65	0.69	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.86
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada 2014								

Over the 2005-2012 observation period, the proportion of Canada's immigrants heading to New Brunswick more than doubled, increasing from 0.42% of the national total to 0.86% in 2012.

Permanent residents declare their province of destination upon landing, and with the IMDB we are able to track how many of the expected permanent residents subsequently file taxes in New Brunswick. The following tables demonstrate the extent to which the number of expected landed immigrants matches the numbers of individuals filing in New Brunswick at year of landing, and one year after.

Table 2.1: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2005 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	245	125	51.0%	25	10.2%	135	55.1%	45	18.4%
FSW P.A.	90	65	72.2%	15	16.7%	60	66.7%	25	27.8%
FSW S.D.	110	40	36.4%	5	4.5%	45	40.9%	15	13.6%
PNP P.A.	150	100	66.7%	25	16.7%	105	70.0%	40	26.7%
PNP S.D.	290	80	27.6%	30	10.3%	100	34.5%	45	15.5%
Refugee	180	75	41.7%	20	11.1%	60	33.3%	45	25.0%
Other	25	15	60.0%	0	0.0%	15	60.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1090	500	45.9%	120	11.0%	520	47.7%	215	19.7%
Average			50.8%		9.9%		51.5%		18.1%
Source: IMDB									

Table 2.2: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2006 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	250	190	76.0%	15	6.0%	175	70.0%	35	14.0%
FSW P.A.	95	75	78.9%	10	10.5%	75	78.9%	35	36.8%
FSW S.D.	100	45	45.0%	5	5.0%	50	50.0%	15	15.0%
PNP P.A.	330	235	71.2%	35	10.6%	240	72.7%	55	16.7%
PNP S.D.	635	220	34.6%	40	6.3%	250	39.4%	75	11.8%
Refugee	180	90	50.0%	20	11.1%	60	33.3%	55	30.6%
Other	55	35	63.6%	0	0.0%	35	63.6%	5	9.1%
Total	1645	890	54.1%	125	7.6%	885	53.8%	275	16.7%
Average			59.2%		7.1%		57.7%		19.1%

Source: IMDB

Table 2.3: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2007 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	255	170	66.7%	10	3.9%	185	72.5%	25	9.8%
FSW P.A.	110	80	72.7%	20	18.2%	65	59.1%	40	36.4%
FSW S.D.	110	45	40.9%	5	4.5%	50	45.5%	15	13.6%
PNP P.A.	320	225	70.3%	45	14.1%	225	70.3%	70	21.9%
PNP S.D.	600	180	30.0%	55	9.2%	220	36.7%	70	11.7%
Refugee	175	90	51.4%	25	14.3%	80	45.7%	40	22.9%
Other	65	45	69.2%	5	7.7%	50	76.9%	5	7.7%
Total	1635	835	51.1%	165	10.1%	875	53.5%	265	16.2%
Average			57.3%		10.3%		58.1%		17.7%

Source: IMDB

Table 2.4: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category , 2008 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	290	195	67.2%	20	6.9%	210	72.4%	25	8.6%
FSW P.A.	130	105	80.8%	15	11.5%	110	84.6%	25	19.2%
FSW S.D.	165	60	36.4%	10	6.1%	70	42.4%	15	9.1%
PNP P.A.	350	250	71.4%	55	15.7%	240	68.6%	80	22.9%
PNP S.D.	685	225	32.8%	55	8.0%	255	37.2%	90	13.1%
Refugee	165	80	48.5%	20	12.1%	75	45.5%	30	18.2%
Other	65	40	61.5%	0	0.0%	40	61.5%	5	7.7%

Total	1850	955	51.6%	175	9.5%	1000	54.1%	270	14.6%
Average			56.3%		8.6%		58.3%		14.1%
Source: IMDB									

Table 2.5: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2009 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	250	160	64.0%	20	8.0%	160	64.0%	30	12.0%
FSW P.A.	130	75	57.7%	35	26.9%	90	69.2%	50	38.5%
FSW S.D.	160	50	31.3%	15	9.4%	75	46.9%	35	21.9%
PNP P.A.	395	285	72.2%	50	12.7%	270	68.4%	85	21.5%
PNP S.D.	765	255	33.3%	60	7.8%	270	35.3%	100	13.1%
Refugee	130	70	53.8%	10	7.7%	65	50.0%	15	11.5%
Other	70	50	71.4%	0	0.0%	50	71.4%	10	14.3%
Total	1900	945	49.7%	190	10.0%	980	51.6%	325	17.1%
Average			54.8%		10.4%		57.9%		19.0%
Source: IMDB									

Table 2.6: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2010 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	210	140	66.7%	20	9.5%	140	66.7%	35	16.7%
FSW P.A.	115	90	78.3%	25	21.7%	90	78.3%	35	30.4%
FSW S.D.	155	65	41.9%	10	6.5%	75	48.4%	20	12.9%
PNP P.A.	460	320	69.6%	75	16.3%	295	64.1%	125	27.2%
PNP S.D.	890	305	34.3%	90	10.1%	320	36.0%	160	18.0%
Refugee	155	65	41.9%	15	9.7%	65	41.9%	25	16.1%
Other	120	65	54.2%	0	0.0%	55	45.8%	25	20.8%
Total	2105	1050	49.9%	235	11.2%	1040	49.4%	425	20.2%
Average			54.6%		10.5%		53.8%		20.3%
Source: IMDB									

Table 2.7: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2011 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	280	190	67.9%	20	7.1%	195	69.6%	35	12.5%
FSW P.A.	75	60	80.0%	10	13.3%	65	86.7%	20	26.7%
FSW S.D.	100	40	40.0%	10	10.0%	40	40.0%	20	20.0%
PNP P.A.	420	280	66.7%	60	14.3%	275	65.5%	105	25.0%
PNP S.D.	805	245	30.4%	80	9.9%	270	33.5%	130	16.1%
Refugee	180	90	50.0%	15	8.3%	55	30.6%	45	25.0%
Other	95	65	68.4%	10	10.5%	60	63.2%	20	21.1%
Total	1955	970	49.6%	205	10.5%	960	49.1%	375	19.2%
Average			57.6%		10.5%		55.6%		20.9%
Source: IMDB									

Table 2.8: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Landing Category, 2012 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere in Canada	Percentage of Expected
Family Class	235	155	66.0%	20	8.5%	N/A			
FSW P.A.	55	45	81.8%	15	27.3%				
FSW S.D.	95	30	31.6%	10	10.5%				
PNP P.A.	540	390	72.2%	70	13.0%				
PNP S.D.	1035	315	30.4%	80	7.7%				
Refugee	155	55	35.5%	25	16.1%				
Other	90	65	72.2%	0	0.0%				
Total	2205	1055	47.8%	220	10.0%				
Average			54.7%		11.9%				
Source: IMDB									

In Tables 2.1-2.8, trends of attraction and retention are seen for each individual cohort. A few trends are consistently present in all cohorts. First, the total number of tax filers does not match the number of individuals destined for New Brunswick. This is either because individuals did not file taxes in either the first or second year of landing for various reasons (they are too young to be in the labour

market or file taxes, they left Canada, passed away, etc.), or they cannot be linked to their landing records. With this limitation in mind, the IMDB can still be used to measure retention, and it is arguably the best data source for this purpose.

Furthermore, the IMDB can measure retention as either the proportion of people living in their intended destination (as stated in the Landing Records) or in the province where they first file taxes (as identified in the T1 Tax Records). As we argue below, the former is misleading, because it assumes that everyone who states that they plan to go to New Brunswick actually do. Using this definition paints a negative picture of retention, as the percentage of total individuals filing in New Brunswick is around 50% of total landings. There are large discrepancies by admission category, however, with 30% of PNP spouses and dependents subsequently filing taxes, compared to over 70% of Principal Applicants. A similar gap between Principal Applicants (PAs) and Spouses and Dependents (SDs) exists for Federal Skilled Workers, a discrepancy which likely stems from low tax-filing behaviour among spouses and dependents. The same low tax-filing rates may be evident among refugees, although with the IMDB there is no way to verify this.

The number of tax filers increases from the year of landing to the subsequent year. This is likely because individuals may not know how to declare taxes their year of arrival, or may not have been in the country a sufficient amount of time to have anything to declare. There are more individuals filing both in New Brunswick and outside the province, however the increase is larger amongst those filing taxes elsewhere in Canada.

The number of Federal Skilled Worker Principal Applicants exceeds the number expected one-year after landing in the 2006, 2010 and 2011 cohorts,

reflecting a number of individuals who claimed another province as their destination, but filed in New Brunswick. This landing category also has some of the highest proportions of individuals filing taxes outside of New Brunswick. Together, these trends suggest that FSW Principal Applicants have high rates of interprovincial mobility.

The same retention trends both in the year of landing and the year after are presented the most popular countries of citizenships of immigrants to New Brunswick from 2005-2012¹.

Table 3.1: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2005 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	195	80	41.0%	15	7.7%	80	41.0%	25	12.8%
USA	95	60	63.2%	0	0.0%	60	63.2%	0	0.0%
China	110	45	40.9%	10	9.1%	50	45.5%	20	18.2%
India	70	30	42.9%	10	14.3%	25	35.7%	20	28.6%
UK	40	20	50.0%	0	0.0%	25	62.5%	0	0.0%
Iran	50	20	40.0%	15	30.0%	35	70.0%	15	30.0%
Romania	10	5	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%
Philippines	15	10	66.7%	0	0.0%	10	66.7%	0	0.0%
Colombia	20	10	50.0%	0	0.0%	10	50.0%	0	0.0%
Belgium	10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	0	0.0%
Francophone Cluster	35	20	57.1%	0	0.0%	20	57.1%	5	14.3%
Total	650	300	46.15%	50	7.69%	320	49.23%	95	14.62%
Average			45.62%		5.55%		49.25%		18.54%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

¹ These tables are presented separately for Provincial Nominee Principal Applicants nominated by New Brunswick in the Appendix

Table 3.2: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2006 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	535	215	40.2%	45	8.4%	250	46.7%	60	11.2%
USA	120	75	62.5%	0	0.0%	75	62.5%	5	4.2%
China	155	75	48.4%	25	16.1%	65	41.9%	45	29.0%
India	65	40	61.5%	5	7.7%	25	38.5%	15	23.1%
UK	85	55	64.7%	0	0.0%	60	70.6%	5	5.9%
Iran	65	45	69.2%	10	15.4%	45	69.2%	20	30.8%
Romania	15	10	66.7%	0	0.0%	10	66.7%	0	0.0%
Philippines	25	20	80.0%	0	0.0%	25	100.0%	0	0.0%
Colombia	40	25	62.5%	0	0.0%	20	50.0%	10	25.0%
Belgium	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%
Francophone Cluster	35	30	85.7%	0	0.0%	35	100.0%	5	14.3%
Total	1145	590	51.53%	85	7.42%	615	53.71%	165	14.41%
Average			58.31%		4.33%		67.83%		13.04%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Table 3.3: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2007 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	385	150	39.0%	10	2.6%	180	46.8%	25	6.5%
USA	120	75	62.5%	5	4.2%	85	70.8%	5	4.2%
China	235	70	29.8%	75	31.9%	75	31.9%	95	40.4%
India	45	30	66.7%	0	0.0%	30	66.7%	15	33.3%
UK	125	80	64.0%	0	0.0%	90	72.0%	0	0.0%
Iran	45	30	66.7%	0	0.0%	25	55.6%	10	22.2%
Romania	60	30	50.0%	10	16.7%	25	41.7%	15	25.0%
Philippines	70	45	64.3%	0	0.0%	45	64.3%	0	0.0%
Colombia	35	30	85.7%	0	0.0%	30	85.7%	0	0.0%

Belgium	10	5	50.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	0	0.0%
Francophone Cluster	75	45	60.0%	5	6.7%	40	53.3%	10	13.3%
Total	1205	590	48.96%	105	8.71%	630	52.28%	175	14.52%
Average			58.06%		5.64%		58.08%		13.18%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Table 3.4: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2008 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	485	200	41.2%	20	4.1%	220	45.4%	30	6.2%
USA	130	95	73.1%	0	0.0%	90	69.2%	0	0.0%
China	300	110	36.7%	80	26.7%	110	36.7%	115	38.3%
India	50	30	60.0%	0	0.0%	30	60.0%	5	10.0%
UK	125	60	48.0%	0	0.0%	70	56.0%	5	4.0%
Iran	25	20	80.0%	0	0.0%	25	100.0%	0	0.0%
Romania	25	15	60.0%	5	20.0%	10	40.0%	10	40.0%
Philippines	45	30	66.7%	0	0.0%	35	77.8%	0	0.0%
Colombia	65	40	61.5%	0	0.0%	45	69.2%	0	0.0%
Belgium	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%
Francophone Cluster	85	55	64.7%	10	11.8%	55	64.7%	10	11.8%
Total	1340	660	49.25%	115	8.58%	695	51.87%	175	13.06%
Average			62.90%		5.69%		65.36%		10.02%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Table 3.5: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2009 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	370	160	43.2%	0	0.0%	180	48.6%	10	2.7%
USA	125	75	60.0%	0	0.0%	85	68.0%	0	0.0%
China	335	120	35.8%	90	26.9%	110	32.8%	130	38.8%
India	65	35	53.8%	0	0.0%	35	53.8%	10	15.4%
UK	95	50	52.6%	0	0.0%	65	68.4%	5	5.3%
Iran	55	30	54.5%	5	9.1%	35	63.6%	10	18.2%

Romania	50	35	70.0%	0	0.0%	25	50.0%	10	20.0%
Philippines	35	20	57.1%	0	0.0%	20	57.1%	0	0.0%
Colombia	40	20	50.0%	0	0.0%	20	50.0%	0	0.0%
Belgium	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Francophone Cluster	140	75	53.6%	25	17.9%	80	57.1%	40	28.6%
Total	1315	625	47.53%	120	9.13%	655	49.81%	215	16.35%
Average			57.32%		4.90%		49.95%		11.72%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Table 3.6: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2010 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	315	130	41.3%	10	3.2%	140	44.4%	15	4.8%
USA	80	45	56.3%	0	0.0%	55	68.8%	0	0.0%
China	495	175	35.4%	125	25.3%	160	32.3%	190	38.4%
India	50	35	70.0%	5	10.0%	35	70.0%	10	20.0%
UK	115	65	56.5%	5	4.3%	70	60.9%	5	4.3%
Iran	65	30	46.2%	10	15.4%	30	46.2%	30	46.2%
Romania	100	70	70.0%	5	5.0%	70	70.0%	10	10.0%
Philippines	70	55	78.6%	0	0.0%	55	78.6%	5	7.1%
Colombia	15	10	66.7%	0	0.0%	15	100.0%	0	0.0%
Belgium	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Francophone Cluster	85	40	47.1%	10	11.8%	35	41.2%	25	29.4%
Total	1390	655	47.12%	170	12.23%	665	47.84%	290	20.86%
Average			56.81%		7.50%		61.24%		16.02%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Table 3.7: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2011 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	275	115	41.8%	5	1.8%	130	47.3%	10	3.6%
USA	95	60	63.2%	5	5.3%	65	68.4%	5	5.3%
China	295	105	35.6%	80	27.1%	110	37.3%	110	37.3%

India	65	40	61.5%	0	0.0%	35	53.8%	20	30.8%
UK	90	55	61.1%	5	5.6%	65	72.2%	10	11.1%
Iran	105	40	38.1%	20	19.0%	30	28.6%	45	42.9%
Romania	70	40	57.1%	10	14.3%	40	57.1%	10	14.3%
Philippines	70	45	64.3%	0	0.0%	55	78.6%	5	7.1%
Colombia	15	10	66.7%	0	0.0%	10	66.7%	0	0.0%
Belgium	15	10	66.7%	0	0.0%	10	66.7%	0	0.0%
Francophone Cluster	145	85	58.6%	10	6.9%	90	62.1%	20	13.8%
Total	1240	605	48.79%	135	10.89%	640	51.61%	235	18.95%
Average			55.88%		7.27%		58.07%		15.11%
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Table 3.8: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship, 2012 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
South Korea	300	120	40.0%	10	3.3%	N/A			
USA	80	45	56.3%	0	0.0%				
China	330	150	45.5%	35	10.6%				
India	50	35	70.0%	5	10.0%				
UK	55	35	63.6%	0	0.0%				
Iran	265	115	43.4%	40	15.1%				
Romania	30	20	66.7%	0	0.0%				
Philippines	120	90	75.0%	0	0.0%				
Colombia	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%				
Belgium	0	10	N/A	0	0.0%				
Francophone Cluster	135	75	55.6%	10	13.5%				
Total	1370	700	51.09%	95	6.93%				
Average			61.61%		4.33%				
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia									
Source: IMDB									

Tables 3.1-3.8 examine the tax filing behaviour of immigrants from 10 of the most popular countries of citizenship at year of landing and the following year, as well as a Francophone Cluster of countries that includes France, Switzerland,

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. As with differences across Landing Category, we see that not all expected immigrants file taxes at year of landing, or even the year after. The total number of tax filers increases between the two years, more so amongst those who file taxes in another province. This suggests the number of individuals living outside of New Brunswick may have been higher at year of landing as well, although we cannot identify the location of non-filers.

Highest numbers of immigrants are expected from South Korea for the 2005-2009 cohorts, while Chinese citizens outnumber them in 2010-2012. On average, only 48.8% of the expected number of immigrants file taxes in New Brunswick, although by the year after landing, the average increases to 50.9%. However, the percentage of expected individuals actually filing in New Brunswick varies by country, cohort, and year of filing – with a low of 29.8% (China, 2007 cohort, year of landing)² and highs of 100% (Colombia, 2010 cohort; Iran, 2008 cohort; Belgium, the Francophone Cluster and Philippines, 2006 cohort, all at year after landing).

In terms of Country-specific trends, we consistently see low rates of New Brunswick tax-filing amongst South Korean and Chinese citizens. However, the proportion of South Koreans filing in New Brunswick increases in most years, while amongst Chinese citizens, it decreases in more than half the cohorts. The highest proportion of filing in a province other than New Brunswick, at year of landing, is usually amongst the Chinese, Iranian, and Romanian citizens. The proportion of the expected cohort filing elsewhere increases for all citizenship countries at second

² Belgium demonstrates the extreme low of 0% (2005, 2006, 2009 cohorts) due to low absolute numbers of immigrants, and the rounding guidelines of Statistics Canada. These numbers are not necessarily true zeroes.

year of landing, however the largest increases are consistently found amongst Iranian citizens (see 2006, 2010, and 2011 cohorts).

Finally, these patterns are examined with reference to the self-reported first official language spoken by permanent residents³.

Table 4.1: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2005 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	605	335	55.4%	70	11.6%	355	58.7%	125	20.7%
French	60	20	33.3%	10	16.7%	20	33.3%	10	16.7%
Both	140	75	53.6%	20	14.3%	75	53.6%	40	28.6%
Neither	285	65	22.8%	20	7.0%	75	26.3%	40	14.0%
Total	1090	495	45.4%	120	11.0%	525	48.2%	215	19.7%
Average			41.3%		12.4%		43.0%		20.0%
Source: IMDB									

Table 4.2: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2006 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	1010	620	61.4%	75	7.4%	635	62.9%	160	15.8%
French	60	30	50.0%	5	8.3%	30	50.0%	15	25.0%
Both	110	95	86.4%	10	9.1%	95	86.4%	25	22.7%
Neither	460	140	30.4%	45	9.8%	130	28.3%	75	16.3%
Total	1640	885	54.0%	135	8.2%	890	54.3%	275	16.8%
Average			57.0%		8.7%		56.9%		20.0%
Source: IMDB									

Table 4.3: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2007 Landing Cohort									
	Total	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			

³ These tables are presented separately for Provincial Nominee Principal Applicants nominated by New Brunswick in the Appendix

	Destined for New Brunswick	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	945	595	63.0%	70	7.4%	615	65.1%	135	14.3%
French	65	45	69.2%	0	0.0%	40	61.5%	0	0.0%
Both	130	80	61.5%	15	11.5%	85	65.4%	25	19.2%
Neither	500	115	23.0%	85	17.0%	135	27.0%	105	21.0%
Total	1640	835	50.9%	170	10.4%	875	53.4%	265	16.2%
Average			54.2%		9.0%		54.8%		13.6%
Source: IMDB									

Table 4.4: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2008 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	1090	670	61.5%	85	7.8%	715	65.6%	130	11.9%
French	90	50	55.6%	0	0.0%	55	61.1%	5	5.6%
Both	130	95	73.1%	15	11.5%	90	69.2%	25	19.2%
Neither	540	145	26.9%	75	13.9%	145	26.9%	120	22.2%
Total	1850	960	51.9%	175	9.5%	1005	54.3%	280	15.1%
Average			54.2%		8.3%		55.7%		14.7%
Source: IMDB									

Table 4.5: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2009 Landing Cohort

	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	1065	655	61.5%	60	5.6%	695	65.3%	130	12.2%
French	80	40	50.0%	10	12.5%	40	50.0%	15	18.8%
Both	200	130	65.0%	30	15.0%	135	67.5%	50	25.0%
Neither	565	120	21.2%	90	15.9%	115	20.4%	135	23.9%
Total	1910	945	49.5%	190	9.9%	985	51.6%	330	17.3%
Average			49.4%		12.3%		50.8%		20.0%
Source: IMDB									

Table 4.6: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2010 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	1160	730	62.9%	85	7.3%	715	61.6%	190	16.4%
French	65	25	38.5%	10	15.4%	25	38.5%	20	30.8%
Both	165	120	72.7%	20	12.1%	125	75.8%	30	18.2%
Neither	730	180	24.7%	125	17.1%	180	24.7%	185	25.3%
Total	2120	1055	49.8%	240	11.3%	1045	49.3%	425	20.0%
Average			49.7%		13.0%		50.1%		22.7%
Source: IMDB									

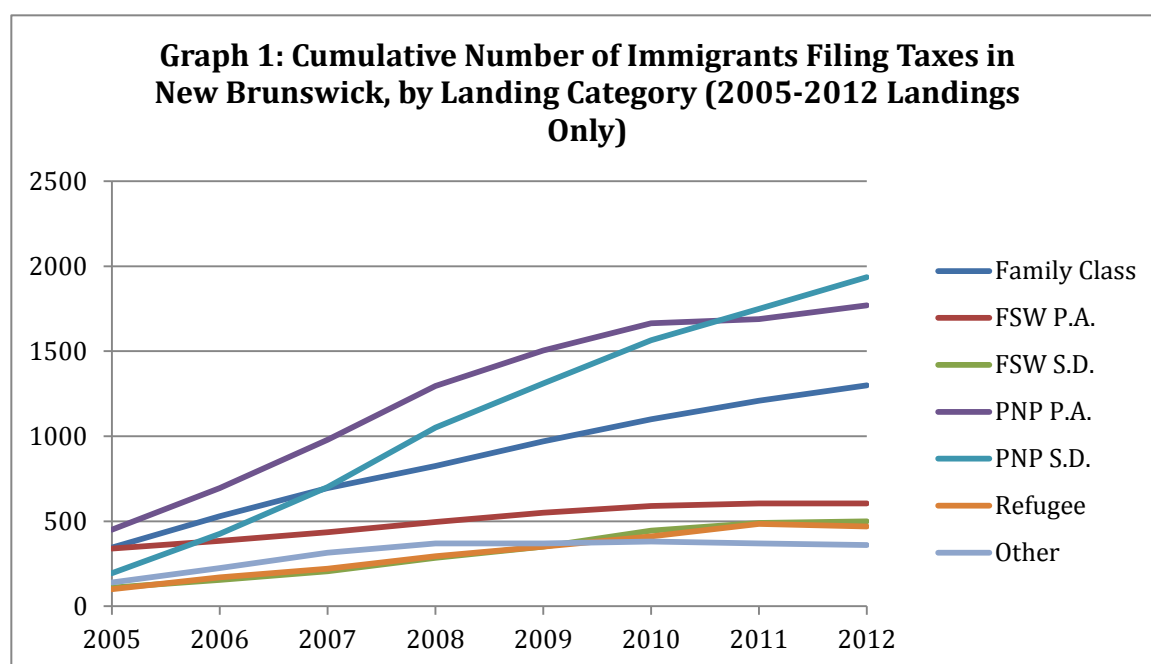
Table 4.7: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2011 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	1155	675	58.4%	100	8.7%	665	57.6%	215	18.6%
French	110	55	50.0%	10	9.1%	50	45.5%	25	22.7%
Both	175	115	65.7%	15	8.6%	125	71.4%	25	14.3%
Neither	525	120	22.9%	80	15.2%	120	22.9%	115	21.9%
Total	1965	965	49.1%	205	10.4%	960	48.9%	380	19.3%
Average			49.3%		10.4%		49.3%		19.4%
Source: IMDB									

Table 4.8: Retention of Immigrants Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2012 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	1385	755	54.5%	155	11.2%	N/A			
French	110	50	45.5%	10	9.1%				
Both	145	95	65.5%	15	10.3%				
Neither	565	155	27.4%	50	8.8%				

Total	2205	1055	47.8%	230	10.4%
Average			48.2%		9.9%
Source: IMDB					

As with the previous tables, Tables 4.1-4.8 indicate that the numbers of immigrants filing taxes is less than the number of admitted Permanent Residents. The total numbers retained in New Brunswick fluctuate around 50%, and are generally higher by the year after landing. In all but one cohort, both at-landing, and 1-year after retention is highest amongst bilingual Permanent Residents. Retention is highest in the 2006 cohort, where 86.4% of bilingual immigrants claiming New Brunswick as their destination filed taxes in the province at year of landing and the year after.

While the above tables represent New Brunswick's ability to attract and retain immigrants around time of landing, we now turn to longer-term retention trajectories of immigrants that do settle in New Brunswick.



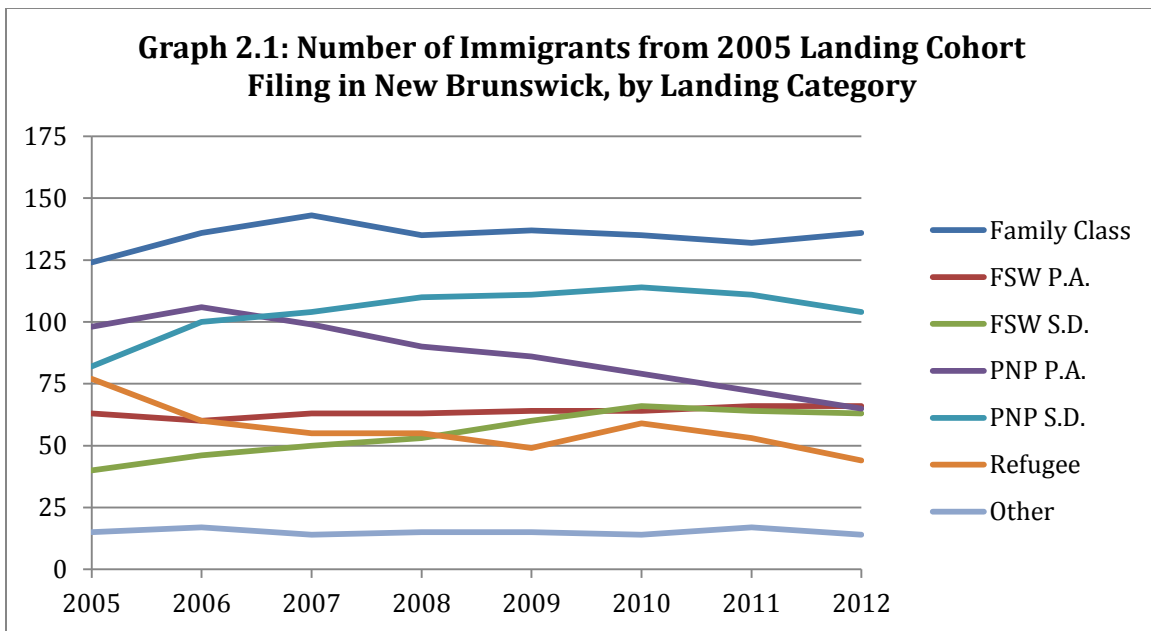
Source: IMDB

First, to demonstrate the cumulative nature of immigration, Graph 1 presents the number of immigrants who landed by 2005-2012 filing taxes in a given year by landing category. The numbers of Provincial Nominees, both Principal Applicants and their families, increase at the fastest rate, likely due to both increasing admittance rates and longer retention. After 2010, the number of PNP Spouses and Dependents surpasses that of Principal Applicants, signifying that Provincial Nominees immigrate with larger families, or that their families live in New Brunswick while they file taxes in another province or country. For every PNP PA, there is more than one person with them in their family.

Federal Skilled Workers, both PAs and SDs, do not enter New Brunswick at the same rate. Although the cumulative numbers of both FSW Principal Applicants and Spouses and Dependents increase, they do so more gradually, suggesting smaller increases in annual admittance, and shorter-term retention of FSW

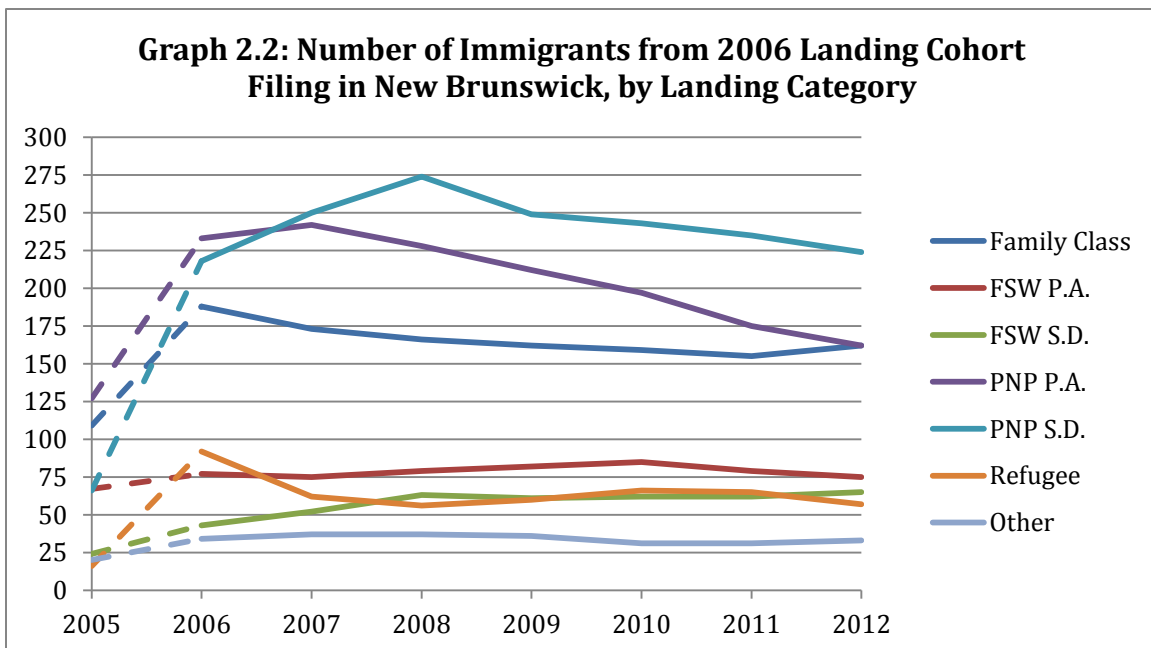
immigrants from previous cohorts. The cumulative number of FSW family members does not surpass that of the Principal Applicants, suggesting that FSWs filing taxes in New Brunswick are less likely to be living with family from abroad. The cumulative number of Family Class immigrants grows steadily, indicating strong retention and steady rates of admission. The number of Refugees filing taxes in New Brunswick also steadily increases until 2011, at which point they level off and decline. The same trend is seen amongst immigrants from Other classes, as their numbers have been slightly declining since 2008.

Looking at each cohort separately, we can more clearly see the retention trends by landing category. Graphs 2.1-2.8 show the count of immigrants from each landing cohort filing taxes in New Brunswick. All cohorts are tracked over the period from 2005-2012, which means for cohorts landing after 2005, we track numbers of individuals filing taxes before becoming Permanent Residents. The 'pre-landing' counts are marked on the graphs with a dashed line. These individuals may be international students, temporary foreign workers, certain members of the economic class, or those participating in the Live-in Caregiver program.



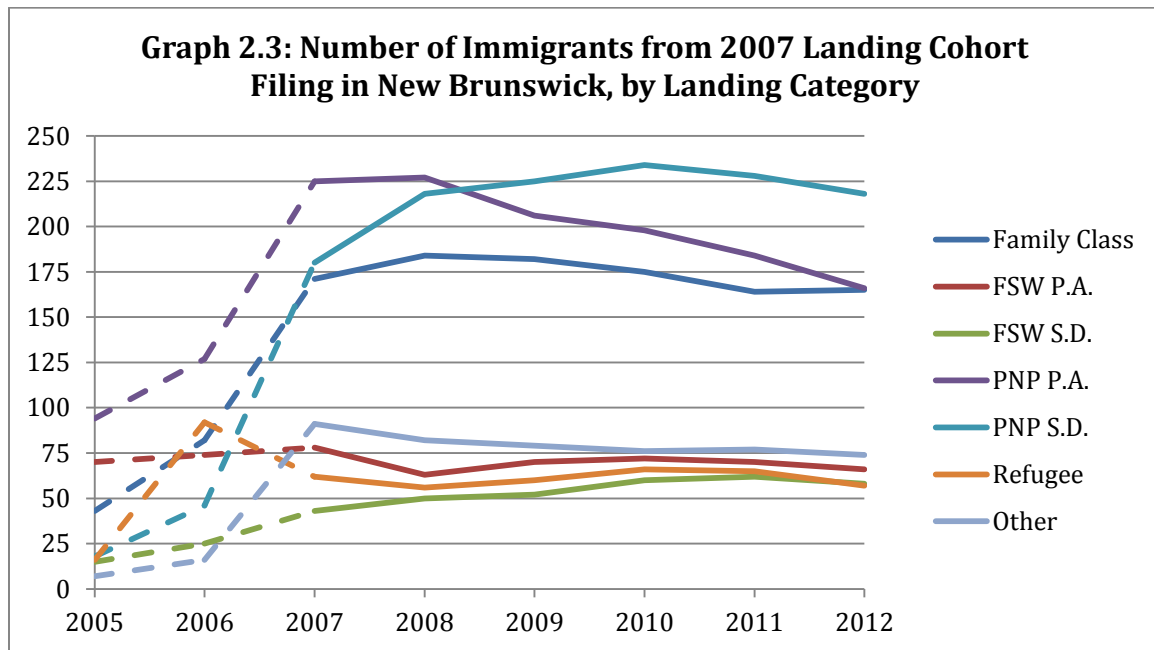
Source: IMDB

Since we only observe 2005-2012, there are no 'pre-lands', or those filing taxes before they land, in Graph 2.1. For most categories, there is an impressive retention rate. The only category with sustained losses are Refugees and Provincial Nominee Principal Applicants.



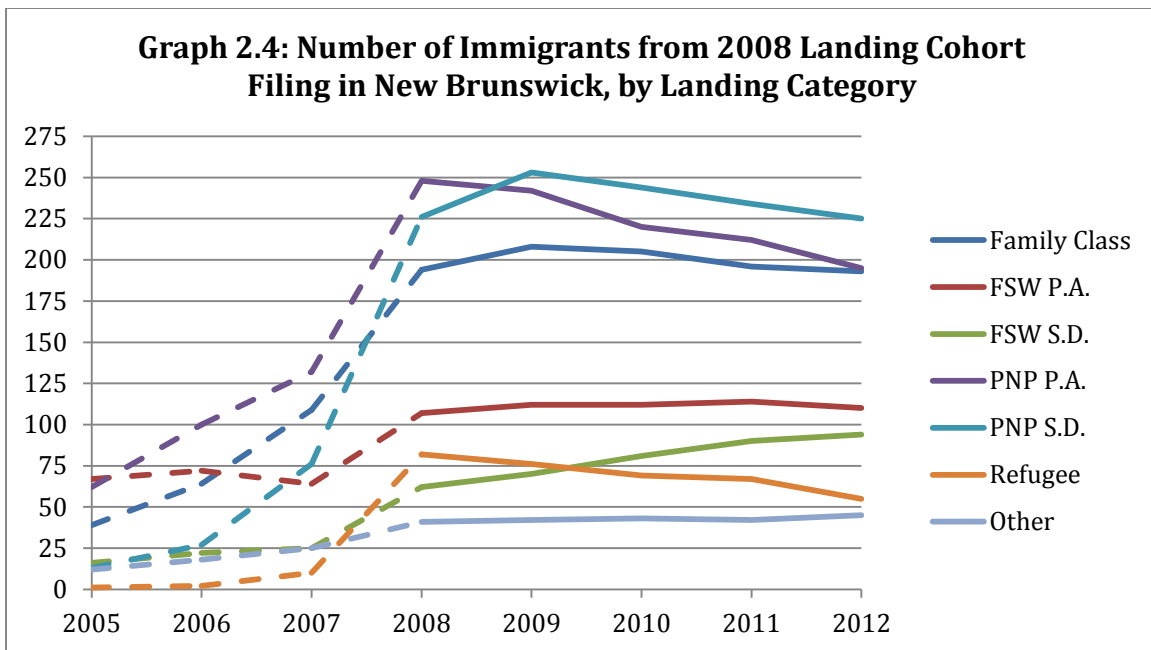
Source: IMDB

In Graph 2.2, we begin to see pre-landings. Although the numbers are much lower than landing rates, there is considerable number of pre-lands transitioning to the Provincial Nominee Program (both PA and SD). There is also evidence of PNP out-migration among this cohort.



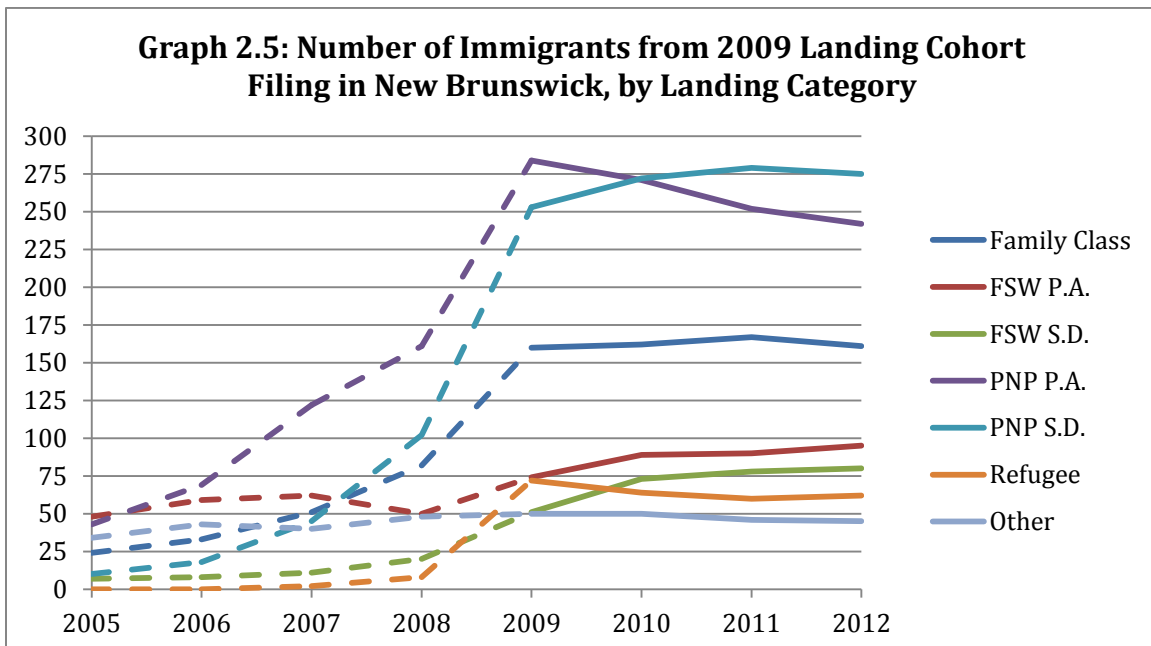
Source: IMDB

Similarly, in Graph 2.3 we once again see out-migration of PNP PAs for 2007 landings. Most other categories have very high retention rates.



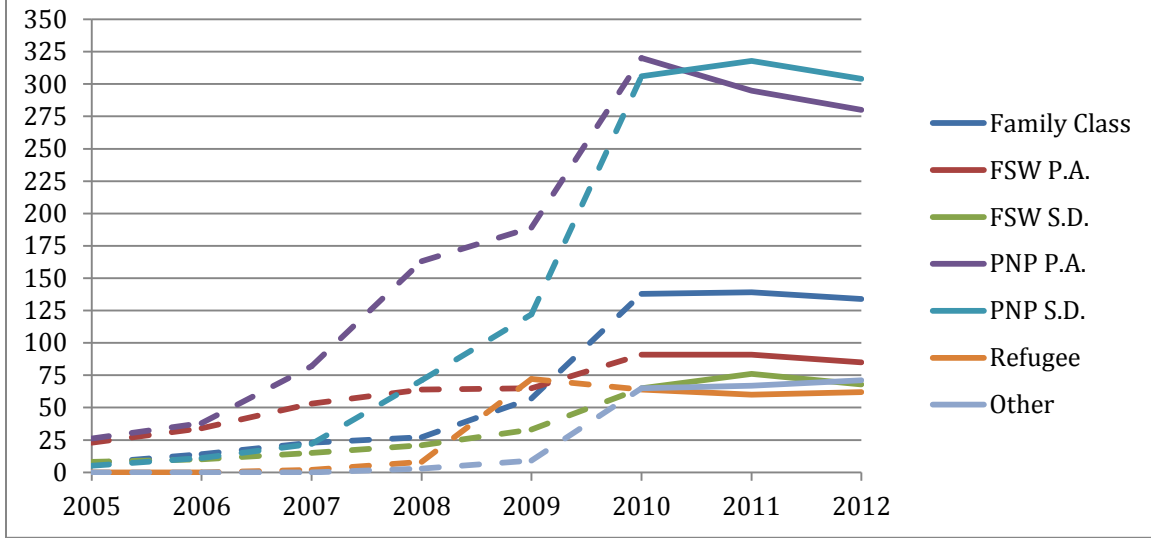
Source: IMDB

In Graphs 2.4-2.6, out-migration is once again high among PNP PAs, with little change among other categories.



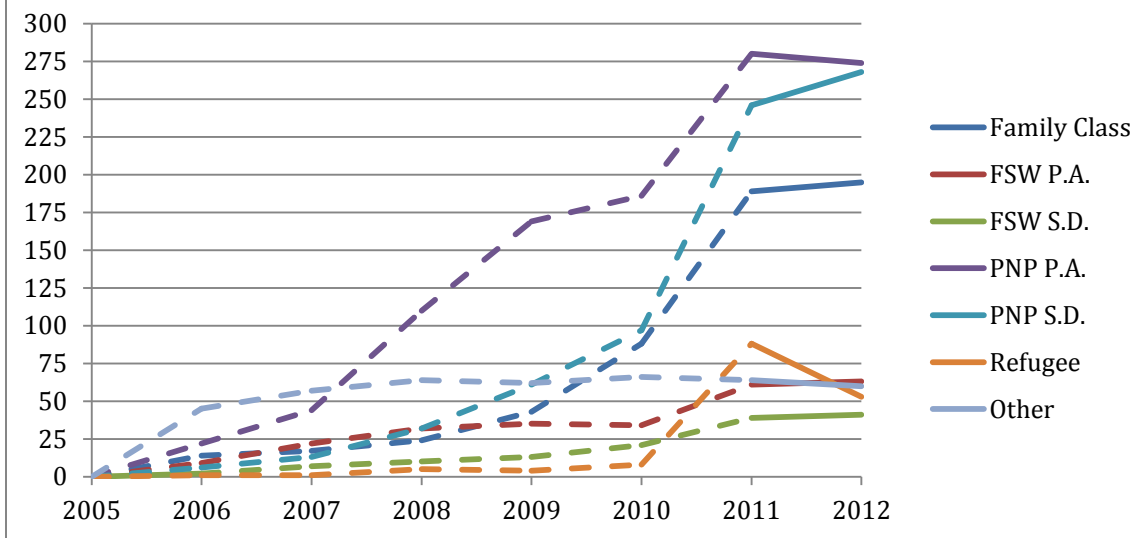
Source: IMDB

Graph 2.6: Number of Immigrants from 2010 Landing Cohort Filing in New Brunswick, by Landing Category



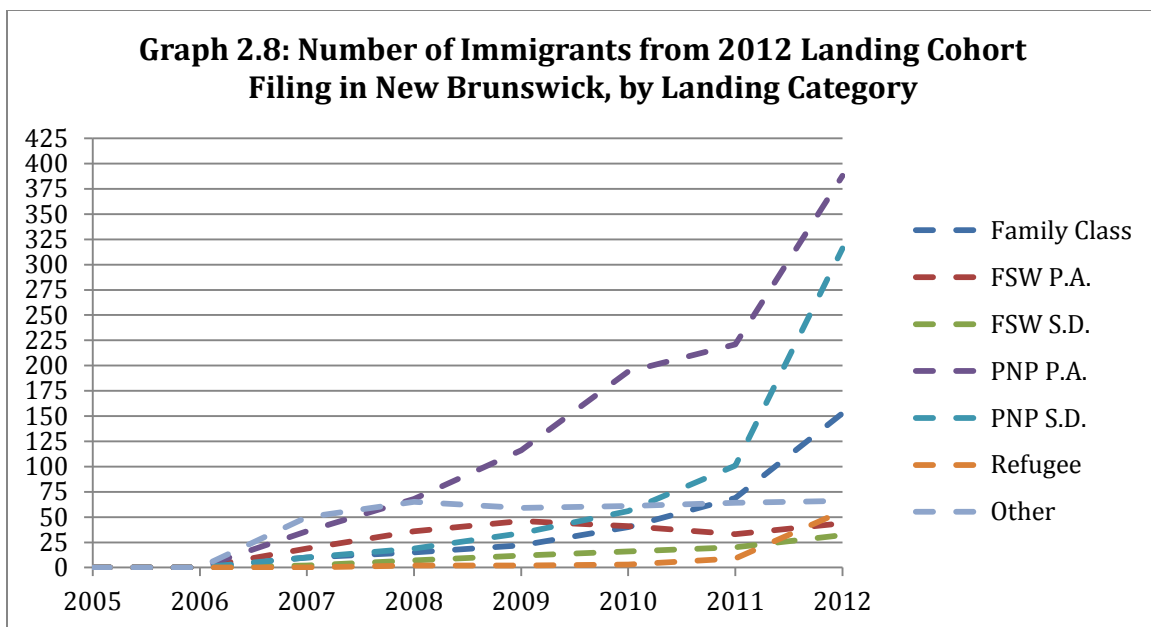
Source: IMDB

Graph 2.7: Number of Immigrants from 2011 Landing Cohort Filing in New Brunswick, by Landing Category



Source: IMDB

In Graph 2.7, retention rates appear to improve among PNP PAs. Also, there is a considerable loss of refugees.



Source: IMDB

Graphs 2.1-2.8 depict the presence of immigrants in New Brunswick from eight immigrant landing cohorts, by landing category; Graphs 4.1-4.8 demonstrate the trends of retention among citizens of the top 10 countries of citizenship for New Brunswick's immigrants. Numbers of immigrants fluctuate between the years due to interprovincial migration, sporadic tax filing behaviour, and outmigration from Canada, so it is difficult to give a clear explanation as to the reason behind these trends.

Numbers of non-Permanent Residents are noticeably lower than those of Permanent Residents, with no immigrants from these countries in the 2012 cohort filing taxes in 2005 amongst non-Permanent Residents, individuals who eventually immigrate as Provincial Nominee P.A.s are present in greater numbers than any other category. This suggests the Provincial Nominee Program is the path to citizenship by which those living and working in New Brunswick non-permanently. While the number of non-Permanent PNPs increases sharply until the landing year,

the numbers of individuals from other landing categories are fairly constant, showing steep increases only the year before landing. This may mean there is a balanced turnover of these individuals in New Brunswick that does not result in long-term retention, or greater annual attraction.

After landing, the numbers of PNP Principal Applicants are again the standout category. Their numbers drop after obtaining Permanent Residence, more so than any other landing category, and most noticeable in the 2005-2007 cohorts. Interestingly, the number of their family members stays constant and increases, even outnumbering the Principal Applicants in the 2006-2010 cohorts.

Although these graphs show us over-time trends, it is also useful to quantify the total net change in the number of tax filers in New Brunswick, and see in detail the smaller changes in numbers seen amongst most landing categories in the above graphs.⁴

Table 5: 2012 Net Retention of Landing Cohort in New Brunswick, by Landing Category							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Family Class	109.7%	86.2%	96.5%	99.5%	100.6%	97.1%	103.2%
FSW P.A.	104.8%	97.4%	84.6%	102.8%	128.4%	93.4%	103.3%
FSW S.D.	157.5%	151.2%	134.9%	151.6%	156.9%	104.6%	105.1%
PNP P.A.	66.3%	69.5%	73.8%	78.6%	85.2%	87.5%	97.9%
PNP S.D.	126.8%	102.8%	121.1%	99.6%	108.7%	99.3%	108.9%
Refugee	57.1%	62.0%	91.9%	67.1%	86.1%	96.9%	60.2%
Other	93.3%	97.1%	81.3%	109.8%	90.0%	109.2%	93.8%
Source: IMDB							

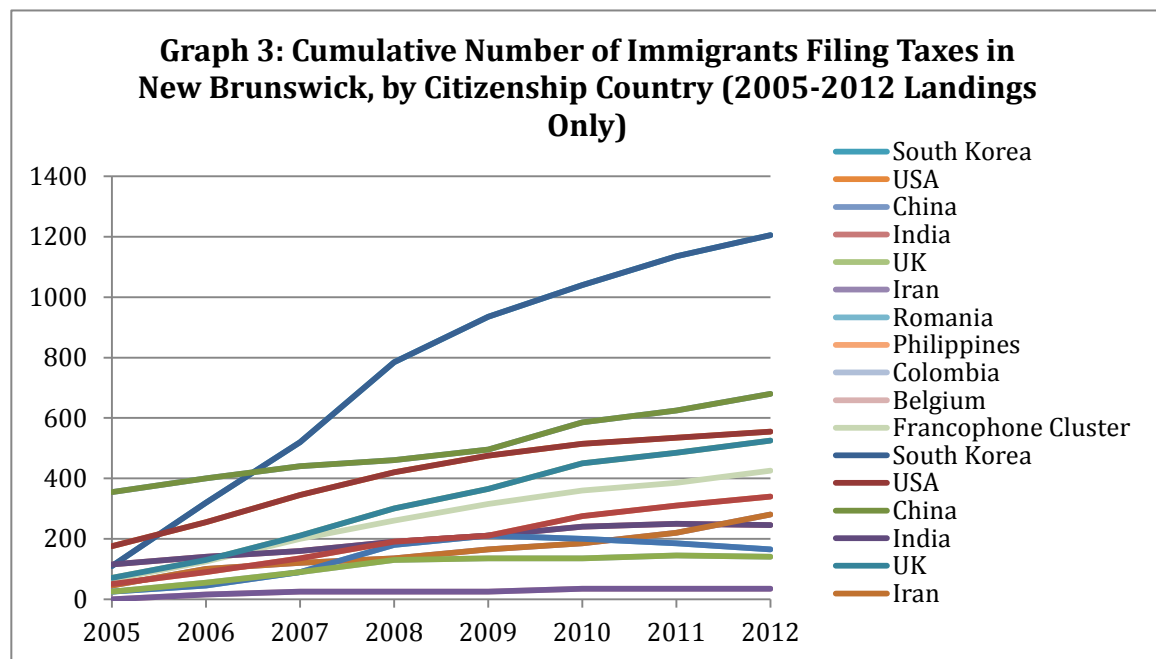
This table shows the number of individuals filing taxes in New Brunswick in 2012 as a percentage of the original landing cohort size (measured as those who filed in the year indicated above in New Brunswick). As such, the 2005 cohort shows

⁴ This table is presented separately for Provincial Nominee Principal Applicants nominated by New Brunswick in the Appendix

7-year net retention, while the 2011 cohort is indicative only of one-year retention. These numbers may not be completely accurate of the initial outmigration rate, as we have seen many individuals destined for New Brunswick go on to file taxes for the first time elsewhere in Canada. Cells highlighted in green indicate greater than 100% retention, and signal a combination of increased tax filing tendency, and attraction of immigrants originally landing in other provinces to New Brunswick. One clear trend is the net outmigration of PNP Principal Applicants, with the second lowest rate (behind Refugees) of retention seen 7 years after the landing of the 2005 cohort (66.3%). Interestingly, numbers of Spouses and Dependents of the provincial nominees remain steady, or increase, over time, which has a few different potential explanations. First, it is likely that spouses of PNs do not earn income immediately, so they may not file taxes until they become active in the labour market. This may also reflect in part a number of individuals 'aging into' their prime tax-filing years (someone who is admitted as a Spouse-Dependent in 2005 at 15 years old filing taxes in 2012). Although it is possible, it is unlikely that droves of PNP PAs are leaving their families in New Brunswick.

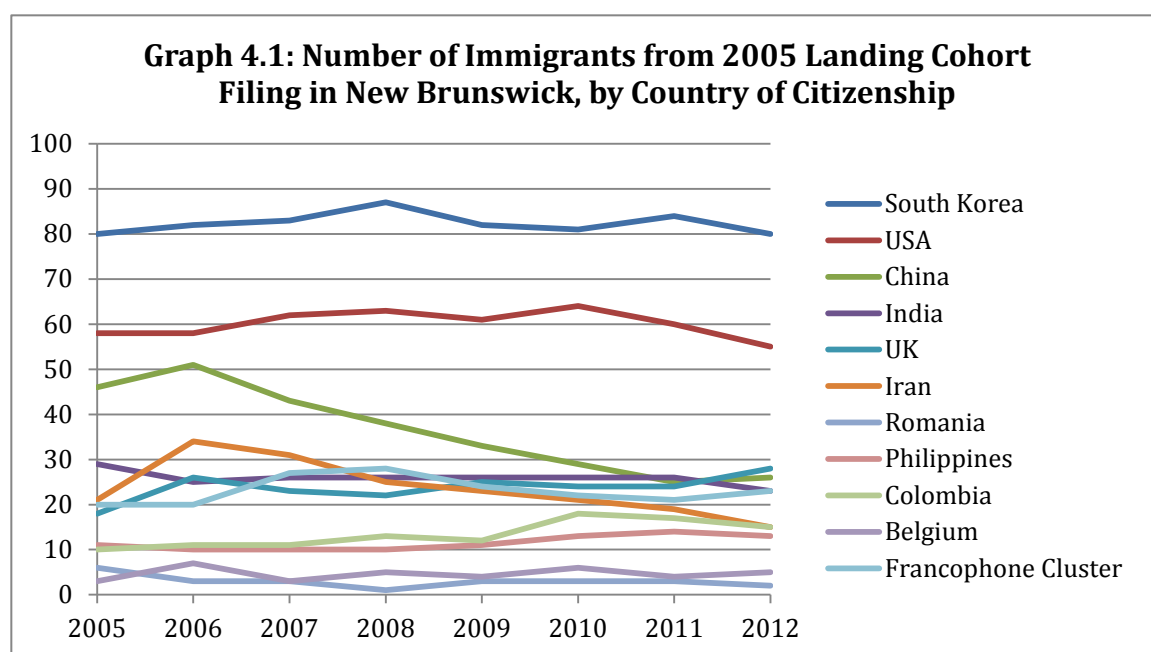
Refugees show the lowest in-province retention rates amongst all but two cohorts, with only 57.1% of the original 2005 cohort size filing taxes in 2012. Family Class immigrants also have high retention rates, surpassing the size of the original landing cohort in three of the eight cohorts. Those immigrating through Other landing categories generally show high retention, with a net increase of immigrants in the 2008 and 2010 cohorts from the original number of tax filers.

We examine the same trends as above, by country of citizenship.



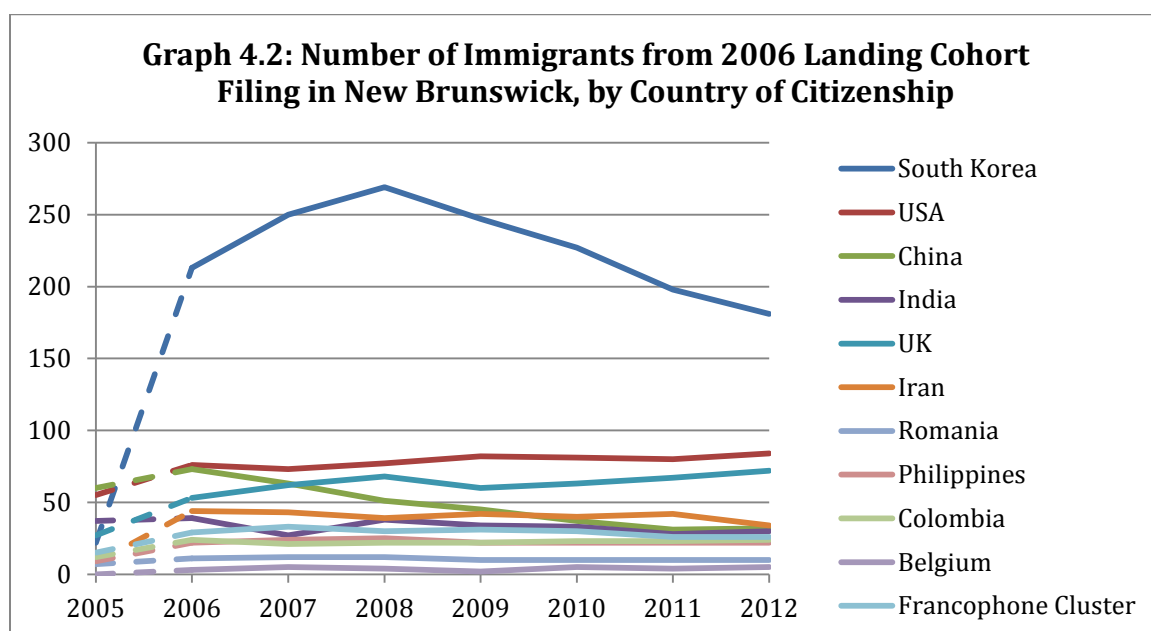
Source: IMDB

This graph shows the cumulative number of tax filers in New Brunswick, by country of citizenship, between the years 2005-2012. The standout country from Graph 3 is South Korea, with immigrants from this country numbering under 200 in 2005, and quadrupling by 2008. By 2012, there are almost twice as many South Korean immigrants filing taxes in New Brunswick as there are Chinese immigrants, the next highest category. Immigration from South Korea is rapid for the first three years, slowing down from 2008-2012. Increases in numbers are not as dramatic for the rest of the countries; the general trend seems to be a steady, gradual increase. Romania is a notable exception to this pattern, as numbers of Romanian immigrants peak in 2009, and then decrease since.



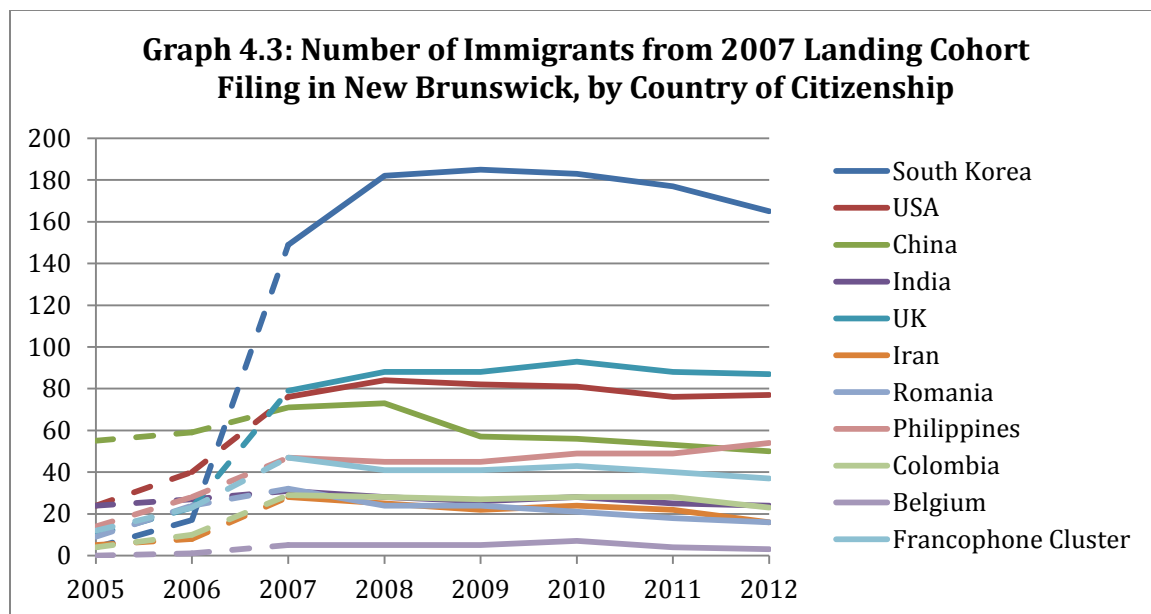
Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



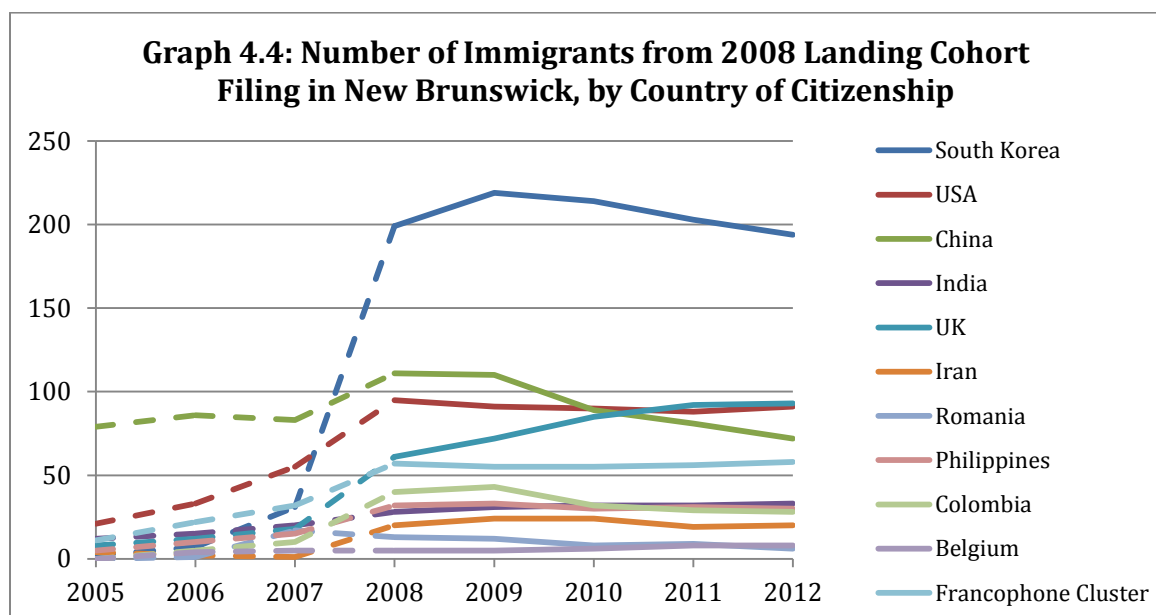
Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



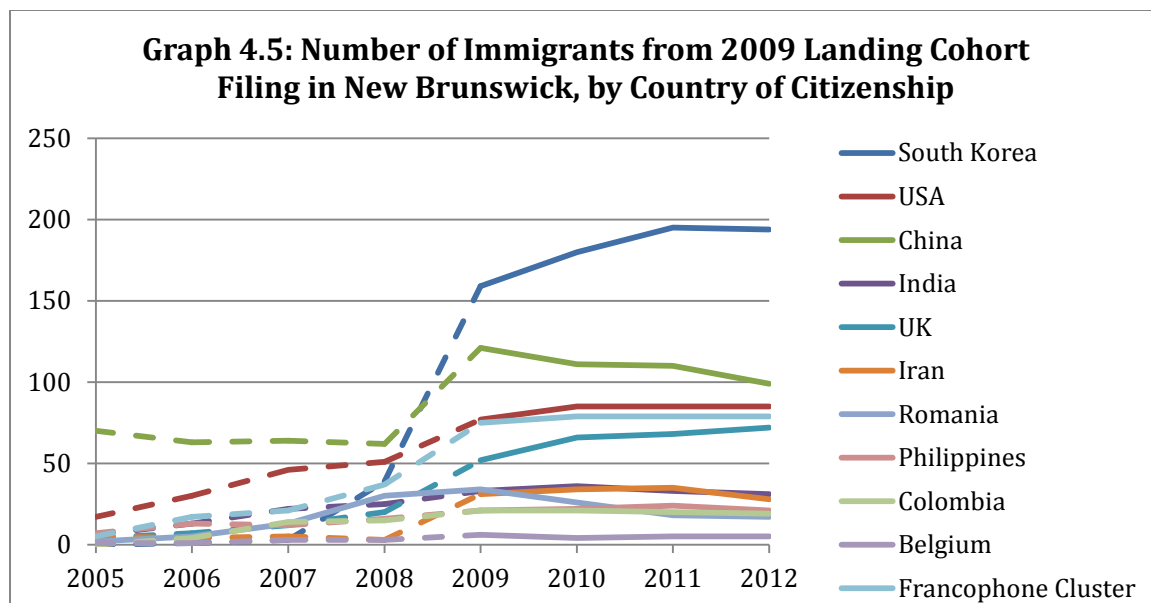
Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



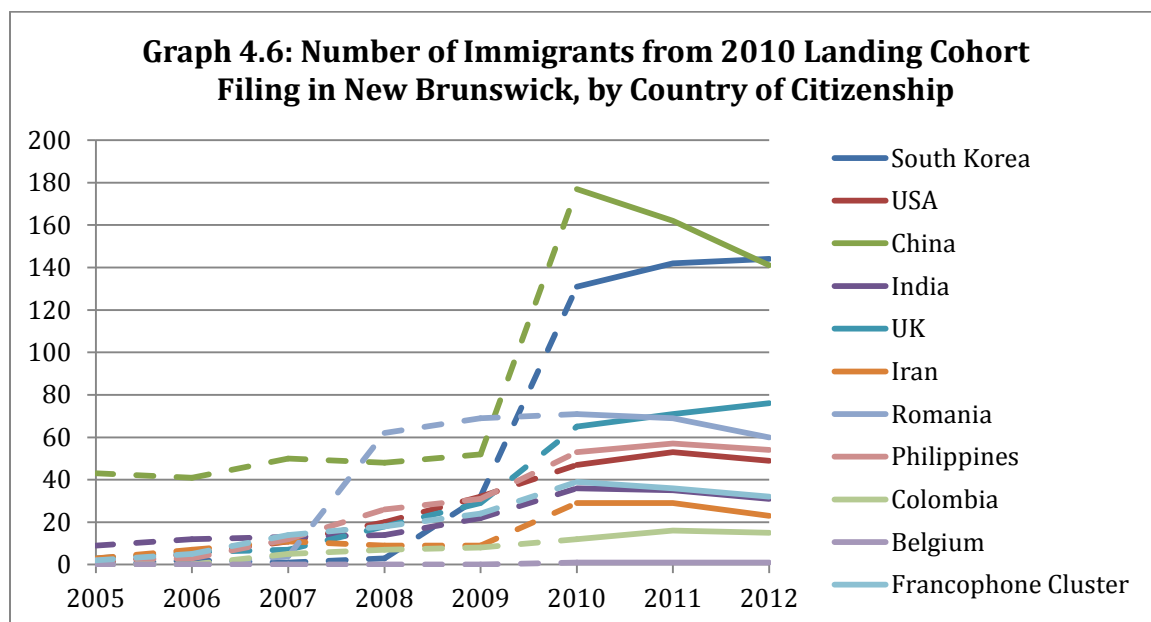
Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



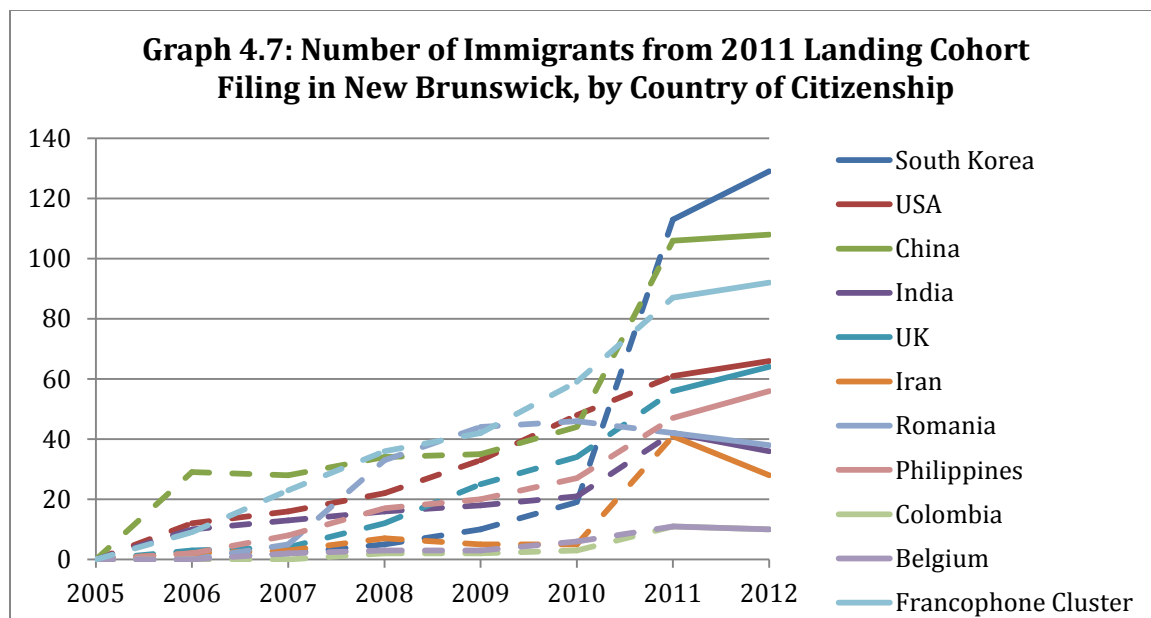
Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



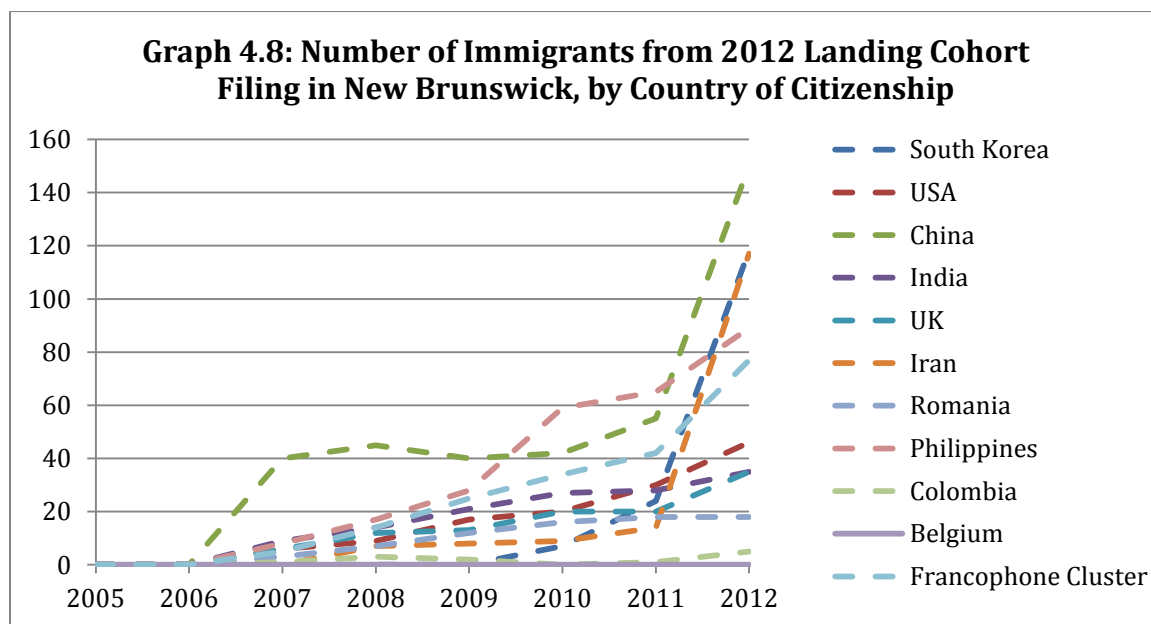
Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



Source: IMDB

NB: The Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Graphs 4.1-4.8 show the numbers of immigrant tax filers from the top 10 countries of citizenship, and a cluster of Francophone countries, by cohort. One evident pattern is the increase in tax filers from the landing year to the year after, due to the

number of individuals filing taxes for the first time only the year after landing. There are vast differences between the numbers of permanent residents and non-permanent residents. Notably, although South Koreans constitute a large portion of each cohort as Permanent Residents, they are present in very low numbers before their landing year. Contrary to this, Chinese citizens make up the highest proportion of non-Permanent citizens in most cohorts, for most years. Visually, the majority of countries do not exhibit drastic changes in numbers after landing, and their numbers either decline, or in some cases rise, gradually, over the period of observation. The exceptions to this trend are the rapidly declining numbers of Iranian citizens in the 2005 cohort, South Korean citizens in the 2006 cohort, and Chinese citizens, in every cohort except 2006 and 2011. The small changes can be better assessed as a percentage change in numbers.

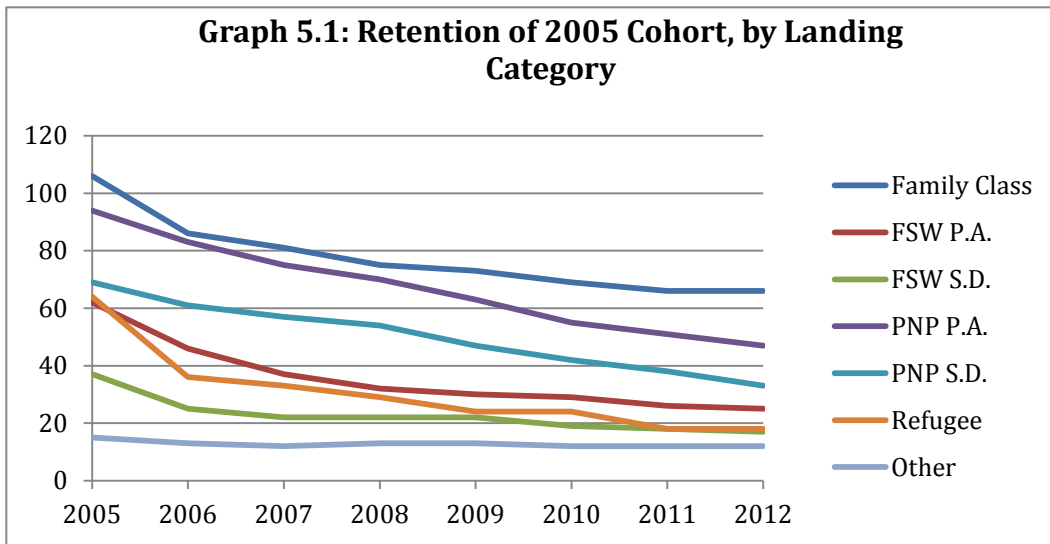
Table 6: Net Retention of Landing Cohort in New Brunswick, by Country of Citizenship							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
South Korea	100.00%	84.98%	110.74%	97.49%	122.01%	109.92%	114.16%
USA	94.83%	110.53%	101.32%	95.79%	110.39%	104.26%	108.20%
China	56.52%	43.84%	70.42%	64.86%	81.82%	79.66%	101.89%
India	79.31%	76.92%	77.42%	117.86%	93.94%	86.11%	85.71%
UK	155.56%	135.85%	110.13%	152.46%	138.46%	116.92%	114.29%
Iran	71.43%	77.27%	57.14%	100.00%	90.32%	79.31%	68.29%
Romania	33.33%	90.91%	50.00%	46.15%	50.00%	84.51%	90.48%
Philippines	118.18%	100.00%	114.89%	93.75%	100.00%	101.89%	119.15%
Colombia	150.00%	100.00%	79.31%	70.00%	90.48%	125.00%	90.91%
Belgium	166.7%	166.7%	60.0%	160.0%	83.3%	100.0%	90.90%
Francophone Cluster	115.0%	89.7%	78.7%	101.8%	105.3%	82.1%	105.70%
Source: IMDB							
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia							

This table illustrates net gains and losses of tax filers in New Brunswick between 2012 and the year of landing. Clear standouts are the UK and the Philippines, which gain or maintain a constant number of citizens filing in NB in all, or all but one, cohort. The highest net growth occurs amongst Belgian citizens, who gained permanent residence in 2005 and 2006 - their numbers in 2012 are 1.5 times those at landing year. These net gains may represent either higher tax filing propensity, or in-migration from other provinces. Romania, China, India, and Iran have the lowest rates of retention, overall. The largest net decrease in NB residence is seen amongst Romanian citizens, whose size in 2012 is only 33.3% of the 2005 filing cohort. Although the drop in percentage may be greatest, Graph 4.1 illustrates that the initial number of Romanian immigrants was less than 25, so the absolute loss of immigrants is small.

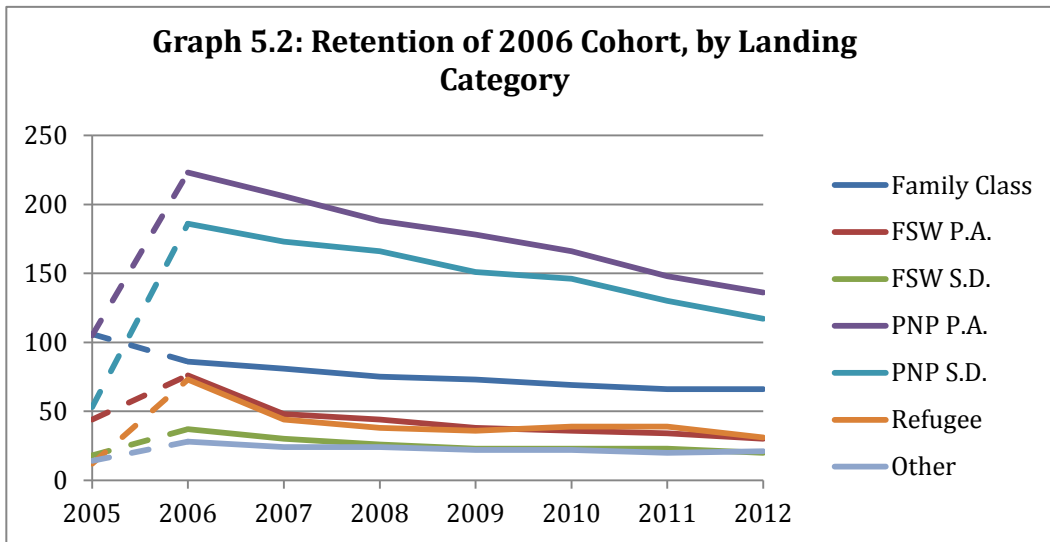
Cohort-Specific Retention

The above graphs and tables look at the net number of tax filers in New Brunswick, thus taking into account net internal migration from other provinces, and accounting for sporadic tax filing behaviour. The following set of graphs follow a single landing cohort, that is individuals who filed taxes in New Brunswick at year of landing, over the period of 2005-2012.

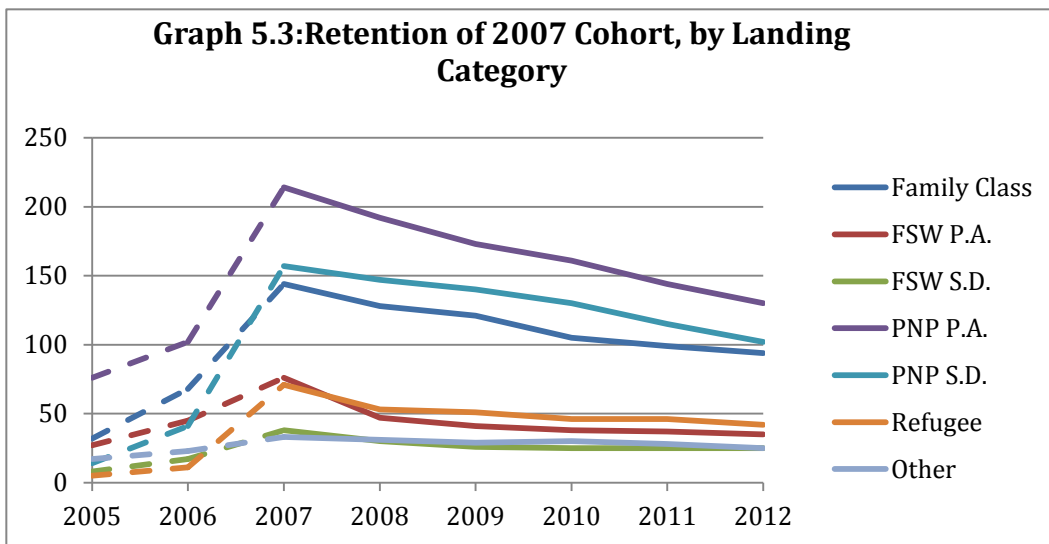
First, we follow each cohort by landing category.



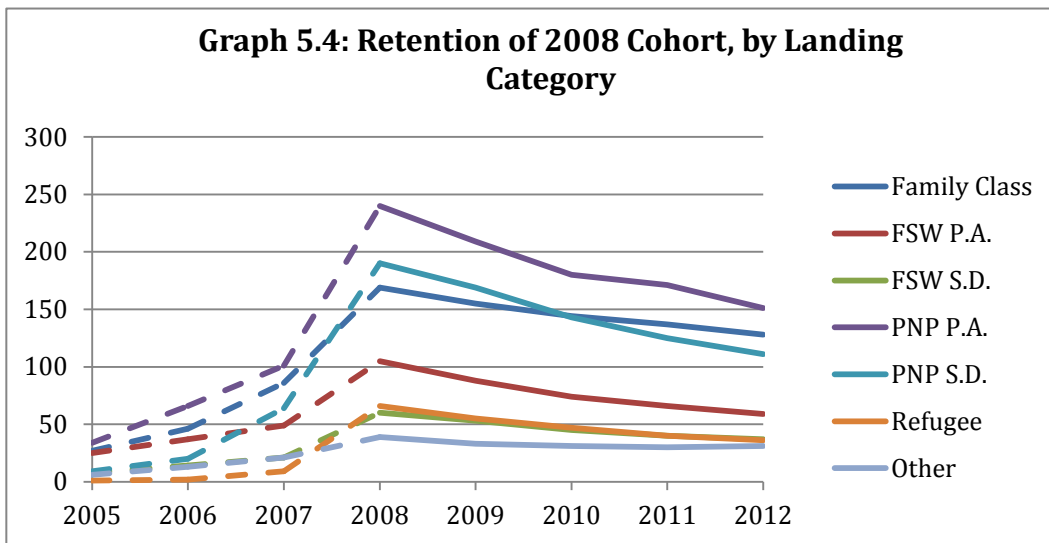
Source: IMDB



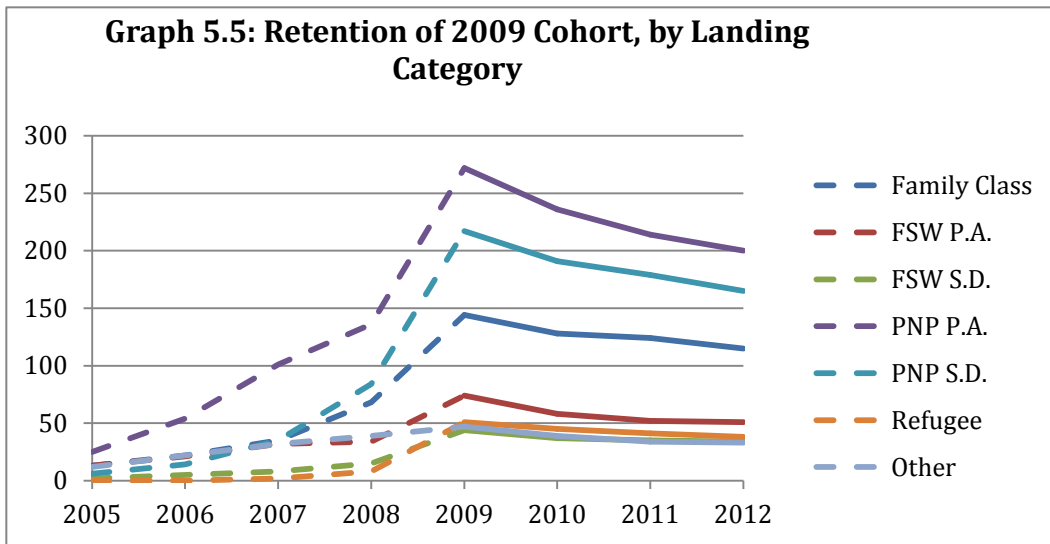
Source: IMDB



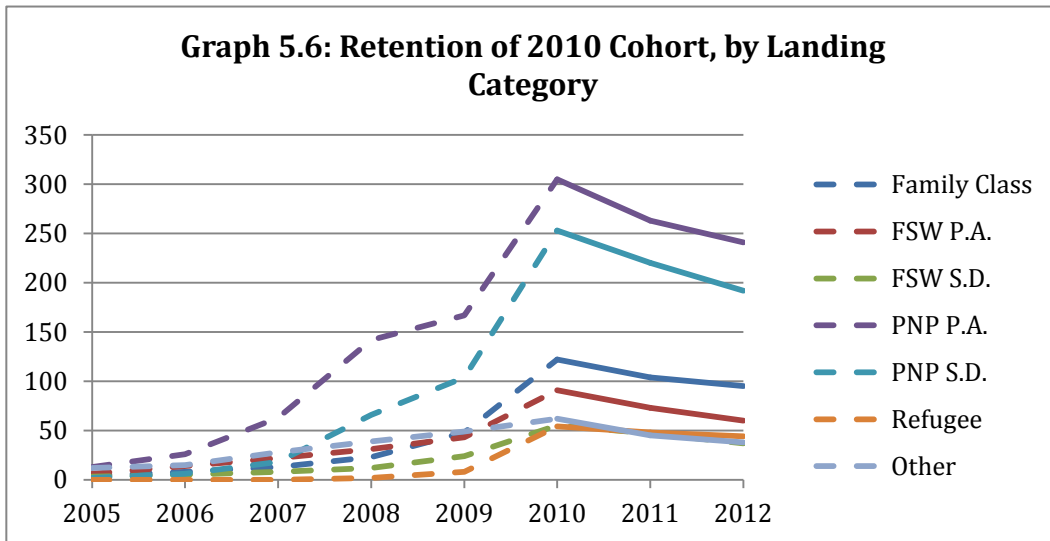
Source: IMDB



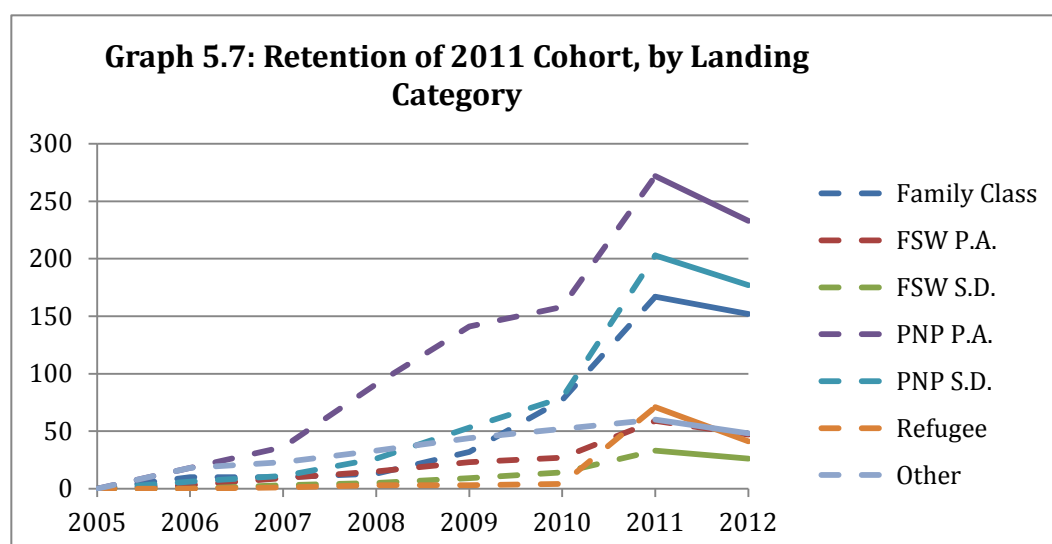
Source: IMDB



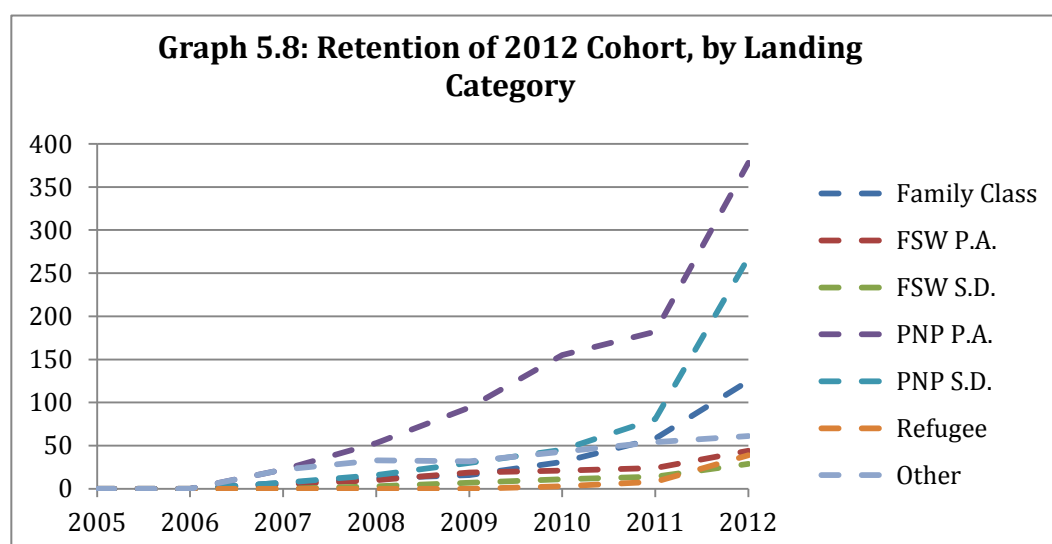
Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB

Graphs 5.1-5.8 portray the retention of each landing cohort from 2005-2012, with dashed lines indicating 'pre-landing' years. Again, we see that PNP Principal Applicants are present in highest numbers before landing, while refugees are consistently the least represented landing category amongst non-Permanent Residents in New Brunswick. The sharpest decline occurs in the first year after landing, with a more gradual decrease or a flattening out displayed over time.

Provincial Nominee and Federal Skilled Worker PAs show similar rates of outmigration, although PNP's have a appear to have a faster rate of decrease in the 2005-2007 cohorts. Family Class, Refugee and Other immigrant categories show the flattest slopes, indicating the slowest rate of outmigration, especially in the 2006 cohort.

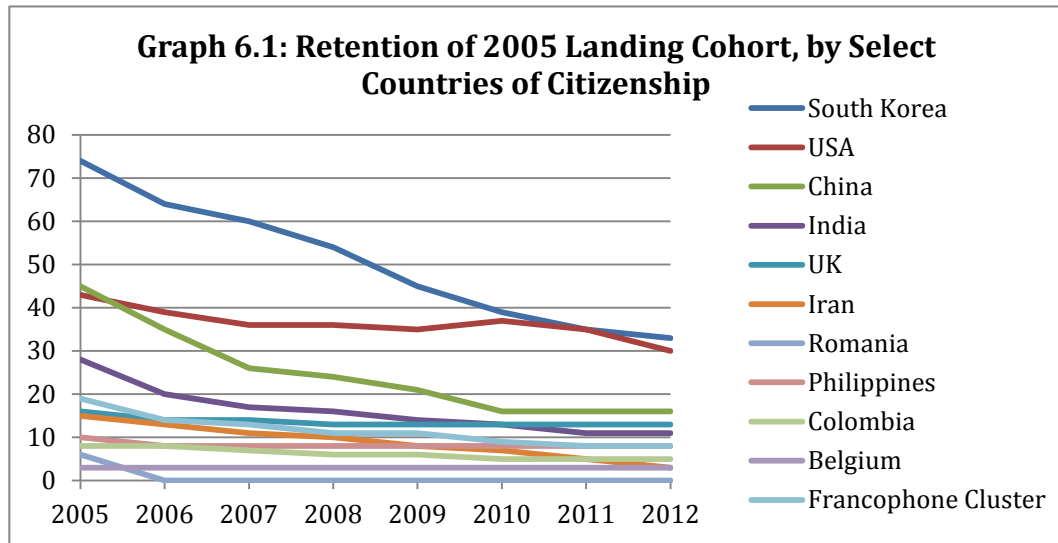
Absolute retention is better compared between landing categories as net-retention. Table 7 presents the percentage of the initial cohort that is retained by 2012, by landing category. Cells highlighted in green represent above-average retention for that cohort:

Table 7: Net 2012 Retention of Immigrants, by Cohort and Landing Category							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Family Class	62.3%	76.7%	65.3%	75.7%	79.9%	77.9%	91.0%
FSW P.A.	40.3%	39.5%	46.1%	56.2%	68.9%	65.9%	79.7%
FSW S.D.	45.9%	54.1%	65.8%	61.7%	77.3%	67.3%	78.8%
PNP P.A.	50.0%	61.0%	60.7%	62.9%	73.5%	79.0%	85.7%
PNP S.D.	47.8%	62.9%	65.0%	58.4%	76.0%	75.9%	87.2%
Refugee	28.1%	42.5%	59.2%	54.5%	74.5%	81.5%	57.7%
Other	80.0%	75.0%	75.8%	79.5%	70.2%	61.3%	80.0%
Average	50.6%	58.8%	62.5%	64.1%	74.3%	72.7%	80.0%
Source: IMDB							

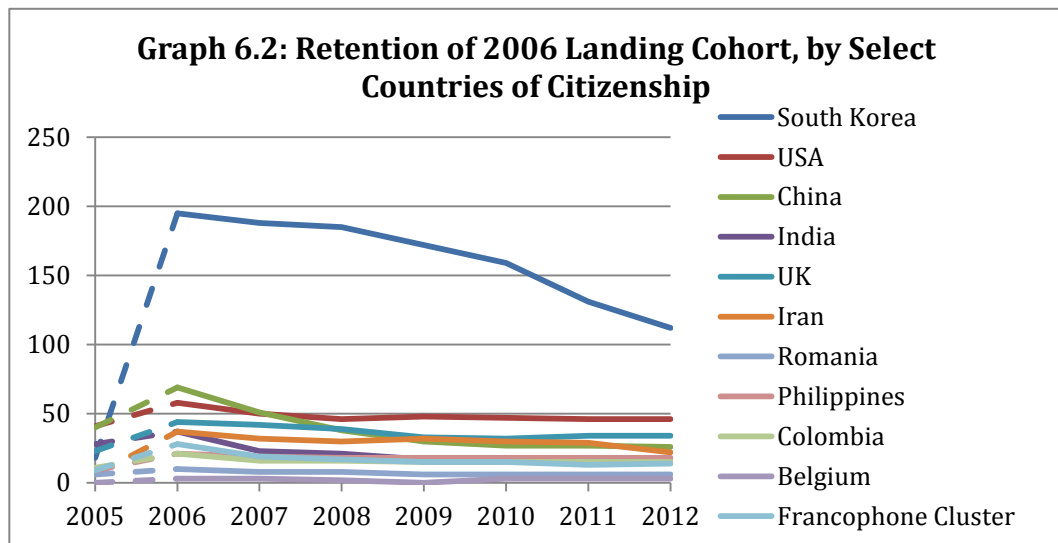
On average, retention is better amongst more recent cohorts, while by the 7 year mark, only 50.6% of the landing cohort filing in New Brunswick in 2005 is still in the province. The best retention rates are seen amongst Family Class immigrants, who show consistently above-average cohort retention. In terms of long-term retention, those immigrating through the Other category show high retention rates, with 80% of the 2005 cohort still filing taxes in New Brunswick by 2012. Provincial Nominees have above average retention in three out for seven cohorts, while their families fare better than average in five. Federal Skilled Workers exhibit below

average retention in every cohort, although the lowest absolute proportion of cohort retention is seen amongst Refugees in 2005 (28.1%).

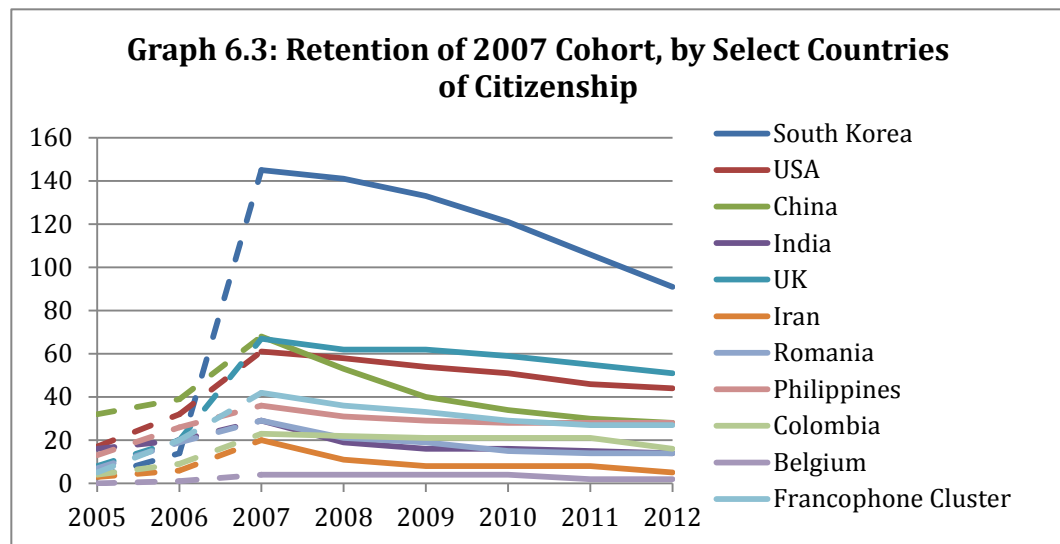
These trends are also examined by country of citizenship in the following graphs:



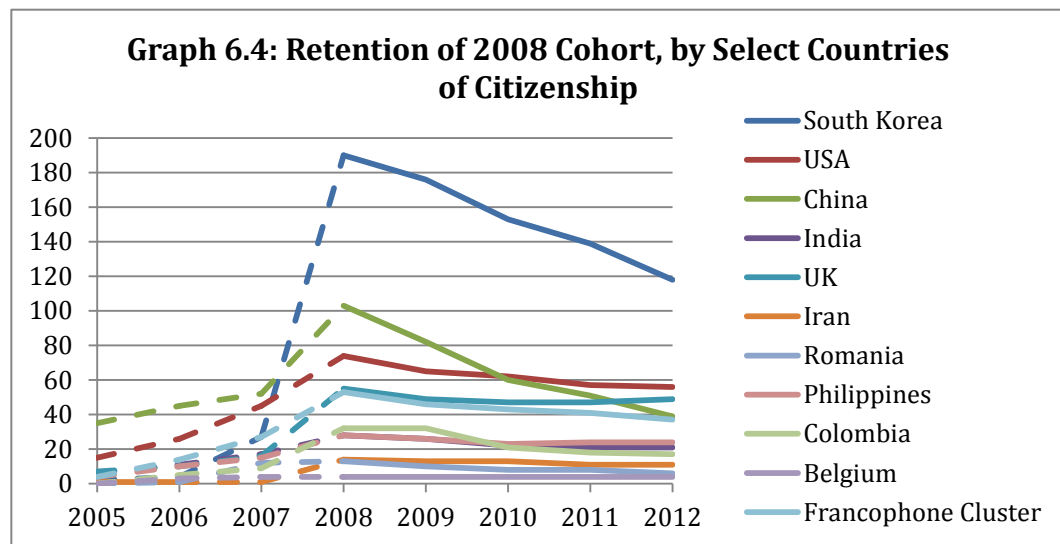
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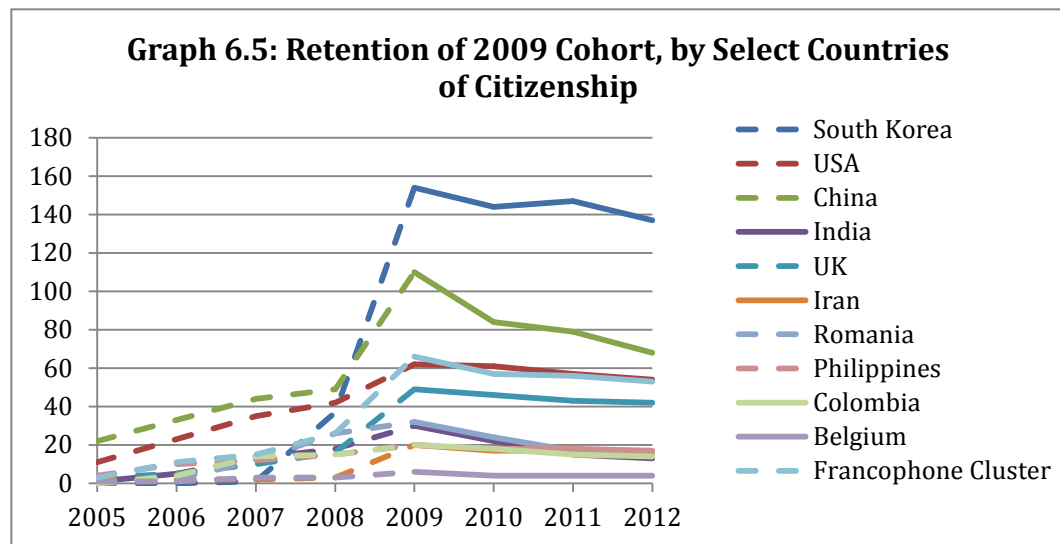
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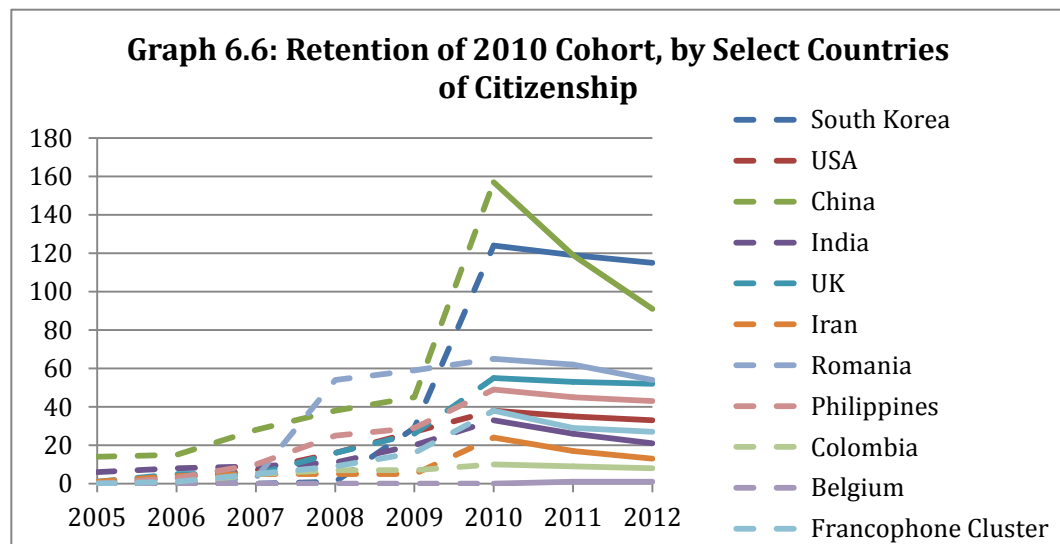
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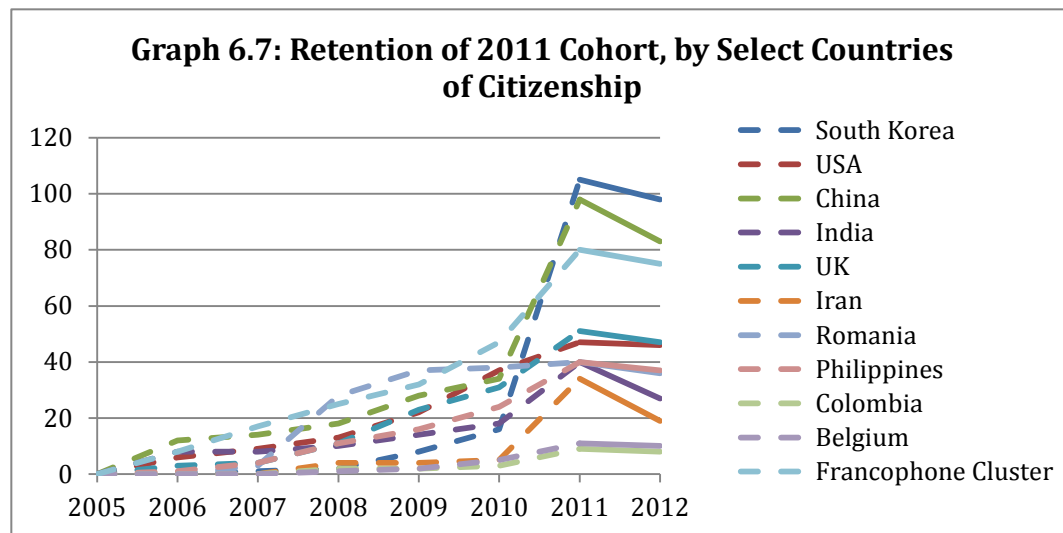
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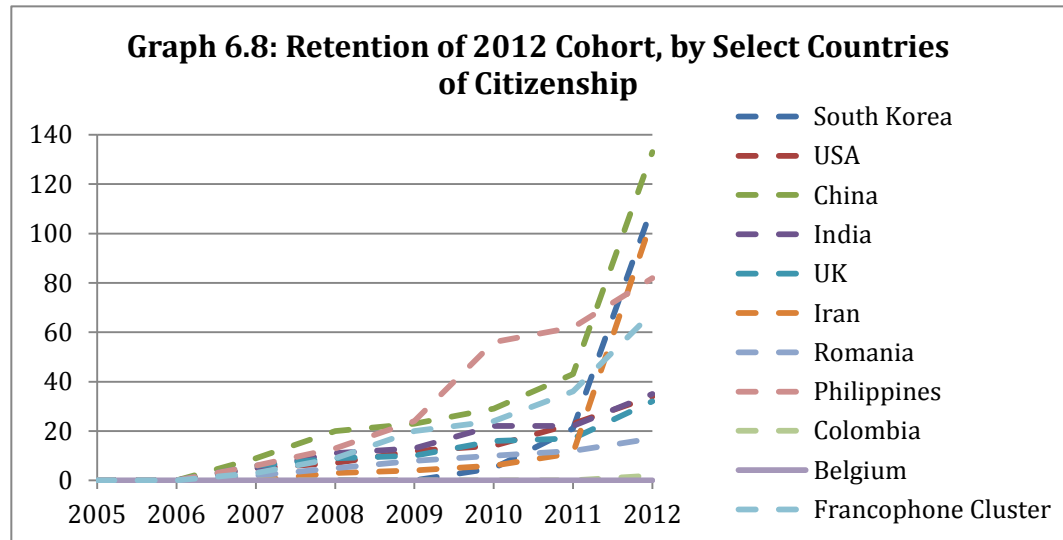
Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB

Graphs 6.1-6.8 present the number of individuals from the original landing cohort filing taxes in New Brunswick, by year. In the pre-landing years, marked with a dashed line, Chinese citizens are present in greatest amounts in most cohorts, for most years. However, after landing, their numbers decline the most rapidly (see 2010 cohort), along with the South Korean cohort. The outmigration rate of

permanent residents from most countries is quite gradual, although, as seen in graphs 5.1-5.8, most outmigration occurs in the first year after landing.

To compare the smaller changes in outmigration rates, we present tables of net cohort retention, by countries of citizenship. Note that green cells represent above average retention rates within each cohort:

Table 8: Net 2012 Retention of Landing Cohort, by Year and Select Countries of Citizenship							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
South Korea	44.6%	57.4%	62.8%	62.1%	89.0%	92.7%	93.3%
USA	69.8%	79.3%	72.1%	75.7%	87.1%	86.8%	97.9%
China	35.6%	37.7%	41.2%	37.9%	61.8%	58.0%	84.7%
India	39.3%	40.5%	48.3%	75.0%	43.3%	63.6%	67.5%
UK	81.3%	77.3%	76.1%	89.1%	85.7%	94.5%	92.2%
Iran	20.0%	59.5%	25.0%	78.6%	70.0%	54.2%	55.9%
Romania	0.0%	60.0%	48.3%	46.2%	50.0%	83.1%	90.0%
Philippines	80.0%	85.7%	77.8%	85.7%	85.0%	87.8%	92.5%
Colombia	62.5%	71.4%	69.6%	53.1%	70.0%	80.0%	88.9%
Belgium	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	66.7%	N/A	90.9%
Francophone Cluster	42.1%	50.0%	64.3%	69.8%	80.3%	71.1%	93.8%
Average	52.3%	65.3%	57.8%	70.3%	71.7%	77.2%	86.1%
Source: IMDB							
Note: Francophone Cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia							

Table 8 makes clear that U.S., U.K. and Filipino citizens have some of the highest cohort retention rates in all cohorts. Belgium has the highest percentages of net retention (100%, seen in 2005, 2006, and 2008 cohorts), however absolute numbers of Belgian immigrants are low. Chinese citizens demonstrate below average retention rates in all cohorts, however the all-time lowest cohort retention is amongst Romanian and Iranian citizens in the 2005 cohort, with 0% and 20% respective.

Looking specifically at Provincial Nominee Principal Applicants, we see similar trends:

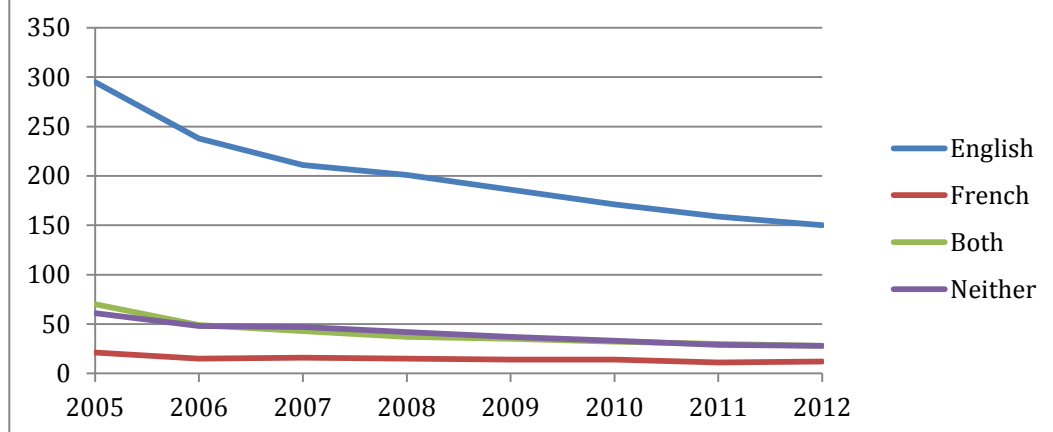
Net Retention of Provincial Nominee Principal Applicants, by Cohort and Country of Citizenship							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
South Korea	44%	58%	62%	64%	89%	97%	89%
USA	75%	86%	67%	83%	100%	100%	100%
China	29%	36%	38%	34%	64%	58%	84%
India	25%	45%	50%	57%	27%	67%	86%
UK	50%	93%	76%	100%	82%	83%	100%
Iran	29%	60%	50%	100%	75%	43%	54%
Romania	0%	50%	50%	43%	44%	86%	93%
Philippines	N/A	100%	86%	100%	100%	93%	100%
Colombia	N/A	100%	33%	60%	67%	100%	100%
Belgium	100%	100%	50%	100%	75%	100%	86%
Francophone Cluster	100%	67%	86%	88%	92%	75%	100%
Average	50%	72%	59%	75%	74%	82%	90%
Note: The Francophone cluster includes France, Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia							
Source: IMDB							

The clear standouts are once again American, British, and Filipino citizens, who exhibit above average retention in all, or all but one, cohort. Among Filipino Provincial Nominees, all individuals who landed and filed taxes in New Brunswick in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2011 are still filing taxes in the province in 2012. Provincial Nominees from Belgium and the select Francophone countries also fare well, achieving above average cohort retention in all but two cohorts.

The worst retention of Provincial Nominees is seen amongst the Chinese and Indian citizens, who achieve below-average retention in every cohort. Iran and Romania also show poor retention outcomes, with Romania showing 0% retention in 2005.

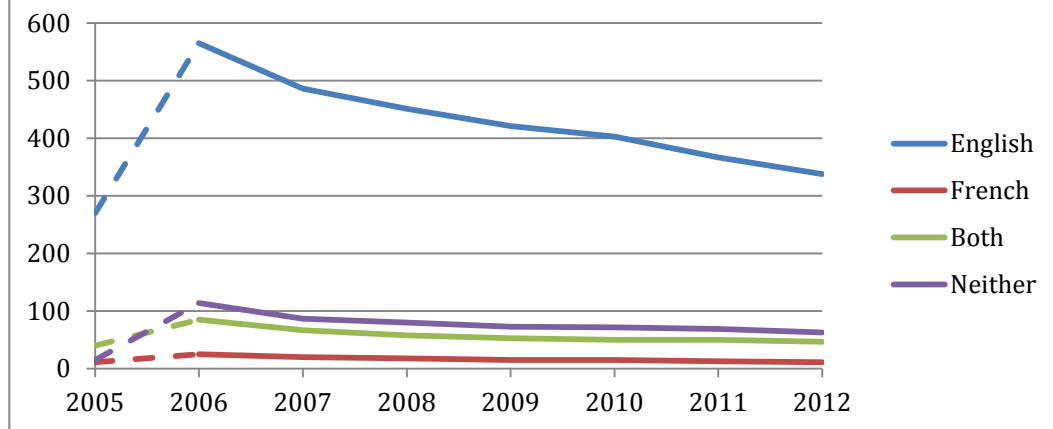
Finally, cohort retention is presented by language group.

Table 7.1: Retention of 2005 Cohort, by First Official Language Spoken

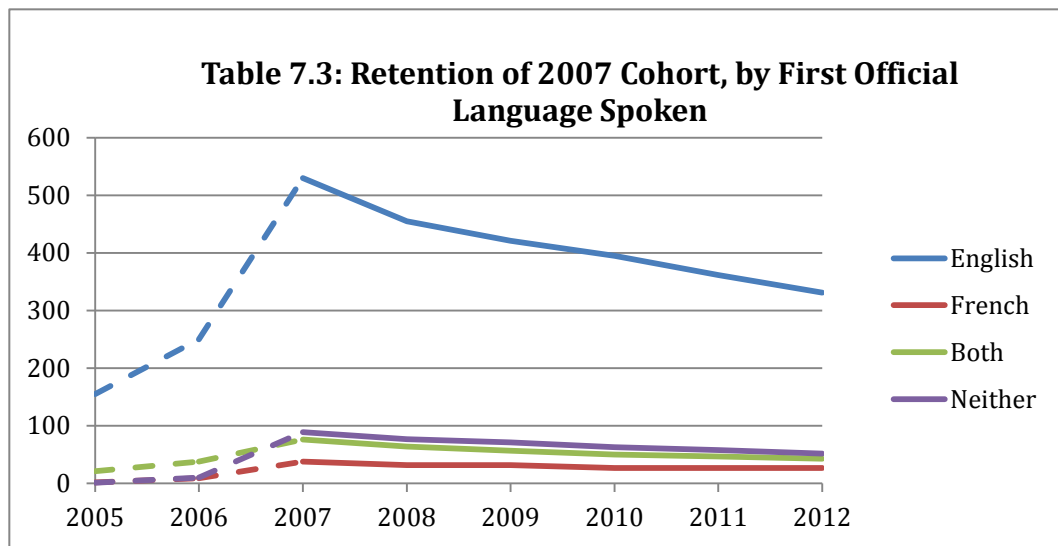


Source: IMDB

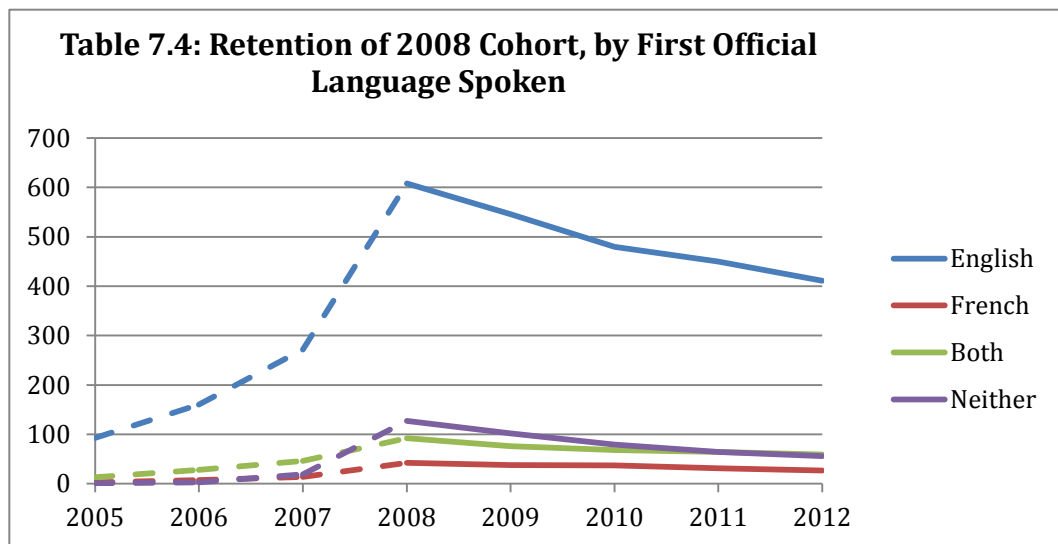
Table 7.2: Retention of 2006 Cohort, by First Official Language Spoken



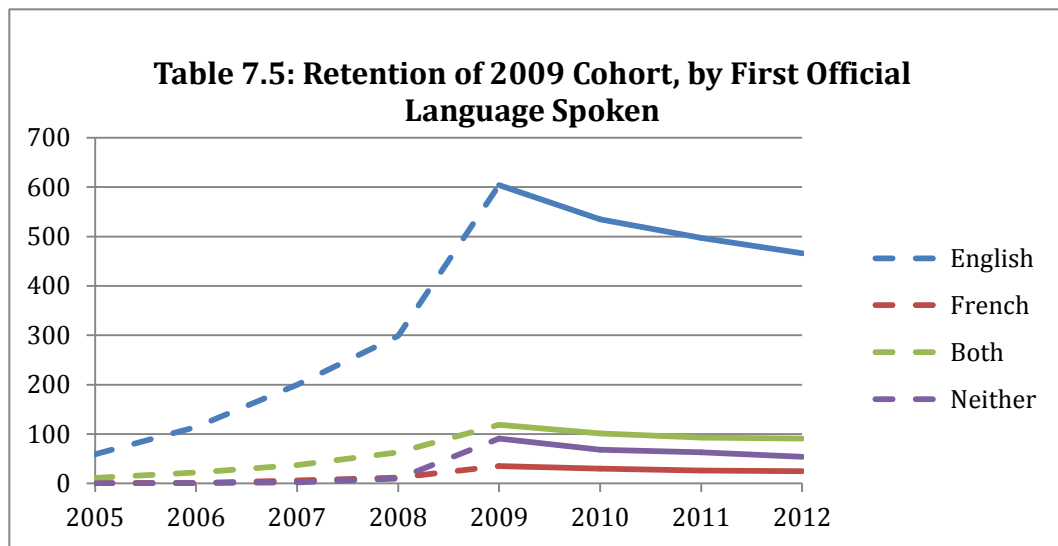
Source: IMDB



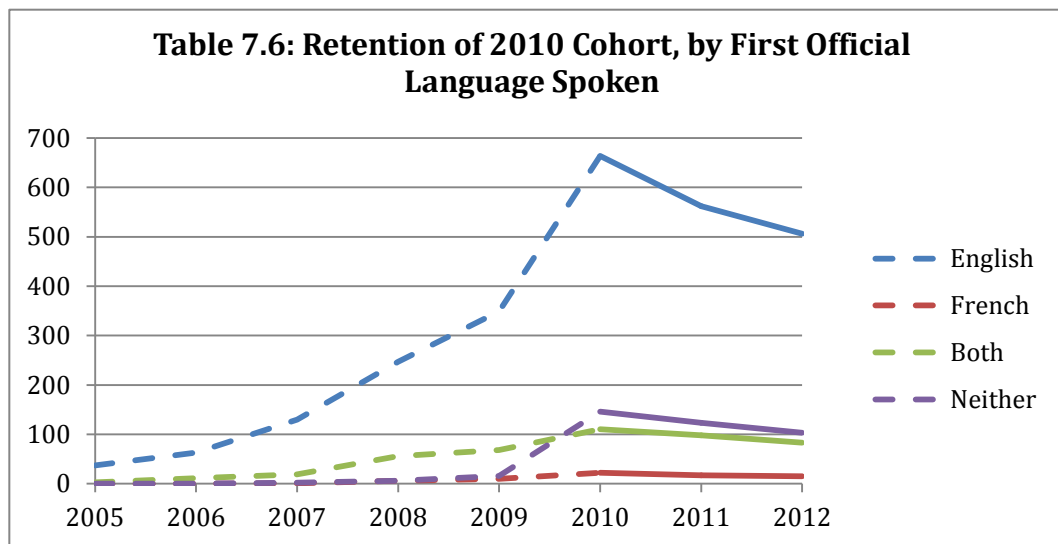
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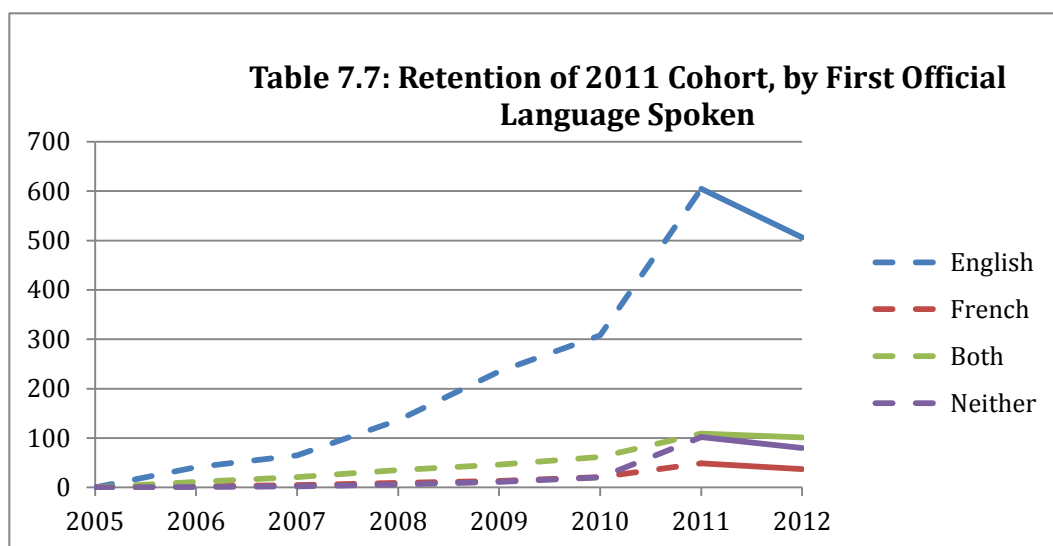
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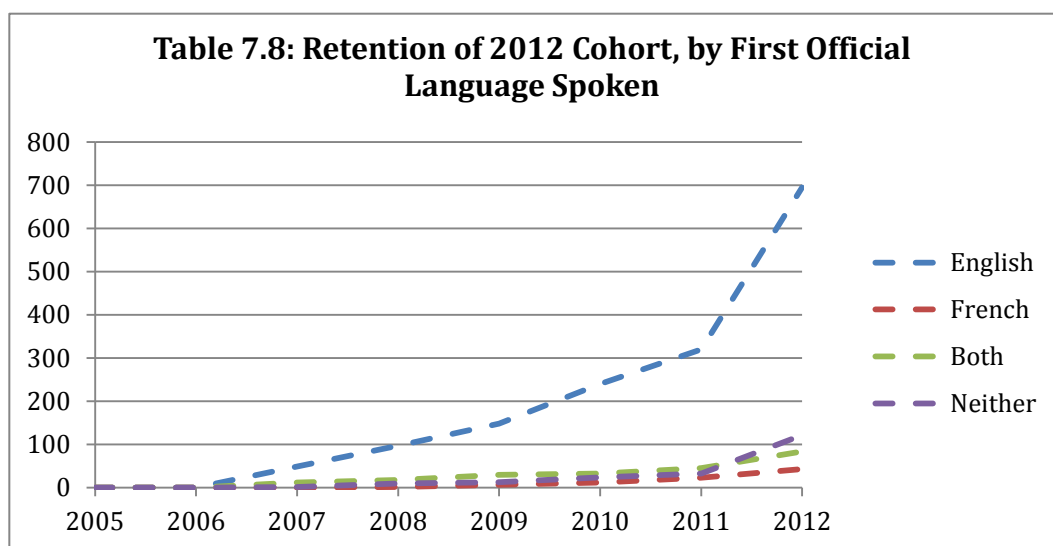
Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB



Source: IMDB

The outmigration patterns of the 2005-2012 cohorts are examined by their first official language spoken in graphs 7.1-7.8. Anglophones make up by far the largest share of immigrants to New Brunswick, while there are fewer Francophones than any other linguistic group in every cohort. The proportion of bilingual and speakers of neither official language fluctuates between cohorts, but their numbers are more similar to those of Francophones.

Over time, Anglophone speakers of each cohort leave New Brunswick at the quickest rate. Among the other linguistic groups, after the first year since landing, outmigration is much more gradual. Francophones exhibit the flattest slopes, signifying the slowest rate of outmigration. Table 9 illustrates the magnitude of these changes:

Table 9: Net 2012 Retention of Immigrants, by Cohort and Select Countries of Citizenship							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
English	50.8%	59.8%	62.5%	67.6%	77.2%	76.2%	83.6%
French	57.1%	44.0%	71.1%	64.3%	71.4%	68.2%	75.5%
Both	40.0%	55.3%	56.6%	64.1%	76.5%	75.5%	92.7%
Neither	45.9%	55.3%	58.4%	44.1%	59.3%	70.5%	78.4%
Average	48.5%	53.6%	62.1%	60.0%	71.1%	72.6%	82.6%
Source: IMDB							

Although visually, it is obvious that most immigrants who leave the province are Anglophone, Table 9 shows that they have better net-retention, in terms of percentage of cohort, than all other linguistic groups, in every cohort. Francophone immigrants also exhibit above-average retention⁵. In most cohorts, those who speak neither official language remain in New Brunswick in smallest proportions by 2012.

Section 2: The Economic Contributions of Immigrants to New Brunswick

While the above section focused on the numbers of immigrants present in New Brunswick, the rest of the report is devoted to calculating their economic contributions. We present data for 2011 and 2012 separately.

⁵ This is because numbers of Anglophones are initially high. An outmigration of, for example, 100 individuals, may be visually more drastic in graphs 7.1-7.8, however they do not reflect a large percentage of the cohort. Amongst other linguistic groups, even small decreases in numbers that appear flat on the above graphs, drastically affect the retention percentage.

2011 Taxes:

Table 10: Average After Tax Income of Immigrants to New Brunswick in 2011, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$24,000	\$46,000	\$13,300	\$37,000	\$12,400	\$21,000	\$24,000
2006	\$22,000	\$50,000	\$23,000	\$36,000	\$13,300	\$15,300	\$21,000
2007	\$19,700	\$47,000	\$17,000	\$31,000	\$10,100	\$12,600	\$19,600
2008	\$22,000	\$45,000	\$23,000	\$28,000	\$11,100	\$8,300	\$22,000
2009	\$19,900	\$39,000	\$16,200	\$32,000	\$10,300	\$10,500	\$25,000
2010	\$16,200	\$35,000	\$11,800	\$30,000	\$10,500	\$3,400	\$21,000
2011	\$10,600	\$27,000	\$13,900	\$24,000	\$7,500	-\$530	\$32,000
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 10 presents average after tax income (excluding social assistance and child tax benefit transfers) of immigrants in New Brunswick who became permanent residents in 2005-2011, by landing category. In general, 2011 average incomes are higher amongst cohorts who have resided in Canada longer, suggesting over-time economic establishment. In general, FSW Principal Applicants have the highest average income. Refugees have the lowest incomes amongst the more recently landed cohorts, however average income surpasses that of PNP Spouses and Dependents in the 2005-2007 landing cohorts. The average income of FSW and PNP Principal Applicants is higher than that of their families; family class immigrants generally earn more than Spouses and Dependents of FSW and PNP Principal Applicants. The incomes of Other landing categories are generally comparable to those of Family Class immigrants.

Table 11: Average Amount of Provincial Tax Paid by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$1,680	\$4,000	\$620	\$3,200	\$380	\$770	\$1,270
2006	\$1,190	\$4,800	\$1,610	\$3,200	\$670	\$340	\$690
2007	\$960	\$3,400	\$970	\$2,200	\$370	\$340	\$1,320
2008	\$1,340	\$4,100	\$2,100	\$1,990	\$410	\$240	\$960
2009	\$900	\$3,500	\$1,010	\$2,700	\$360	\$390	\$1,960
2010	\$910	\$3,100	\$500	\$2,300	\$450	\$121	\$1,290
2011	\$530	\$2,300	\$1,110	\$1,560	\$340	\$24	\$3,600
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 11 illustrates the amounts of provincial tax paid by immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011, by landing year and category. Unlike the average after tax income, the trend of increasing average payments with longer stay in Canada is not as clear. Nonetheless, the amount of provincial tax paid by 2005 landings is higher than the amount paid by 2011 landings in 5 of the 7 landing categories. FSW and PNP Provincial Applicants pay the highest average amount of provincial tax. Refugees pay the lowest average tax, although it does increase substantially as immigrants live in Canada longer.

Table 12: Average Amount of GST Paid by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$2,000	\$3,700	\$1,190	\$3,000	\$1,060	\$1,770	\$2,100
2006	\$1,850	\$4,100	\$1,930	\$2,900	\$1,150	\$1,430	\$1,800
2007	\$1,640	\$3,800	\$1,490	\$2,500	\$960	\$1,330	\$1,660
2008	\$1,800	\$3,700	\$1,940	\$2,300	\$1,040	\$1,090	\$1,820
2009	\$1,640	\$3,200	\$1,370	\$2,600	\$970	\$1,290	\$2,100
2010	\$1,330	\$2,800	\$1,080	\$2,400	\$980	\$1,070	\$1,740
2011	\$860	\$2,200	\$1,150	\$1,920	\$640	\$420	\$2,600
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 12 presents the average amount of GST paid by immigrants, calculated based on the assumption that immigrants spend all of their after tax income (including social assistance and child tax benefits) in New Brunswick. Thus, these trends generally reflect those seen in Table 6. The highest average GST expenditures are found amongst the FSW Principal Applicants, while Provincial Nominee Spouses and Dependents have the lowest. Refugees have a notable higher GST contribution than PNP Spouses and Dependents, as more Refugees are, as we will see soon, beneficiaries of social assistance.

Table 13: Average Age of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	39	42	35	49	34	33	45
2006	40	43	36	46	35	36	42
2007	39	40	35	45	35	36	39
2008	38	39	35	44	35	33	38
2009	37	38	36	42	36	37	38
2010	34	38	34	43	36	35	40
2011	35	35	35	39	35	34	34
Source: IMDB							

The average age of immigrants in 2011 is generally higher amongst those who came in earlier cohorts. On average, Provincial Nominee PAs are the oldest in their cohorts, and refugees are generally the youngest.

Table 14: Rounded Sample Size of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	130	65	65	70	110	55	15
2006	155	80	60	175	235	65	30
2007	165	70	60	185	230	75	50
2008	195	115	90	210	235	65	40

2009	165	90	80	250	280	60	45
2010	140	90	75	295	320	65	55
2011	190	60	40	280	245	90	65
Source: IMDB							

The sample size of immigrants is presented in Table 14. Although these trends have already been discussed in the retention section, the sample sizes above give an idea of the total economic contributions of immigrants. Although PNPs generally have lower average amounts of after tax income, provincial tax, and GST payments – their numbers are at least twice those of Federal Skilled Workers, thus their total contribution will be greater.

2012 Taxes:

Table 15: Average After Tax Income of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$24,000	\$45,000	\$16,400	\$37,000	\$13,000	\$24,000	\$30,000
2006	\$22,000	\$52,000	\$22,000	\$35,000	\$13,700	\$13,200	\$21,000
2007	\$20,000	\$45,000	\$18,100	\$33,000	\$11,500	\$14,500	\$22,000
2008	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$26,000	\$37,000	\$11,300	\$11,700	\$23,000
2009	\$23,000	\$41,000	\$17,700	\$31,000	\$10,900	\$11,500	\$26,000
2010	\$17,400	\$41,000	\$12,600	\$31,000	\$11,400	\$7,900	\$24,000
2011	\$17,400	\$34,000	\$17,800	\$27,000	\$10,800	\$6,000	\$33,000
2012	\$11,800	\$25,000	\$8,900	\$19,400	\$5,900	-\$380	\$24,000
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 15 presents the 2012 average after tax income of immigrants to New Brunswick, by landing category. Average income is lowest filing in the year of landing, and, although not uniformly true, immigrants who have been in Canada longer generally have higher incomes. Federal Skilled Worker Principal Applicants have the highest average after tax income in all cohorts, with Provincial Nominee

PAs coming in second. The trend is paralleled among their spouses and dependents, although at a smaller scale. Those coming through the Other landing categories usually have higher average incomes than Family Class. Refugees, although showing negative income in the year of landing, have progressively higher incomes as their stay in Canada increases. The average after tax income of Refugees who landed in 2005 is equal to that of someone coming through the Family Class.

Table 16: Average Amount of Provincial Tax Paid by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$1,600	\$3,900	\$930	\$3,100	\$430	\$830	\$2,100
2006	\$1,200	\$5,100	\$1,790	\$3,200	\$650	\$330	\$950
2007	\$970	\$3,800	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$390	\$490	\$1,570
2008	\$1,190	\$4,700	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$490	\$350	\$1,020
2009	\$1,220	\$3,900	\$1,090	\$2,600	\$400	\$400	\$1,920
2010	\$950	\$3,500	\$620	\$2,500	\$500	\$183	\$1,690
2011	\$820	\$2,700	\$1,300	\$1,930	\$440	\$188	\$3,400
2012	\$650	\$2,000	\$320	\$1,120	\$260	\$52	\$1,630
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 16 illustrates the average provincial tax payment of immigrants in New Brunswick, by landing category and year of landing. Unlike the pattern of increased earnings over time, there is only a weak pattern of higher average provincial tax payments with longer permanent residence in Canada. FSW and PNP Principal Applicants have the two highest average provincial tax payouts, while PNP Spouses and Dependents and Refugees have the lowest.

Table 17: Average Amount of GST Paid by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other

2005	\$1,990	\$3,700	\$1,410	\$3,000	\$1,090	\$2,000	\$2,600
2006	\$1,840	\$4,200	\$1,880	\$2,800	\$1,180	\$1,280	\$1,830
2007	\$1,720	\$3,600	\$1,550	\$2,700	\$1,020	\$1,470	\$1,840
2008	\$1,720	\$4,100	\$2,200	\$3,000	\$1,030	\$1,330	\$1,910
2009	\$1,890	\$3,300	\$1,480	\$2,600	\$1,010	\$1,270	\$2,200
2010	\$1,430	\$3,400	\$1,150	\$2,500	\$1,050	\$1,100	\$1,970
2011	\$1,420	\$2,700	\$1,530	\$2,200	\$1,010	\$1,240	\$2,700
2012	\$970	\$2,000	\$800	\$1,570	\$530	\$380	\$1,930
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

The amounts in Table 17 are consistent with findings presented in previous tables. The highest GST paid is by Principal Applicants through the FSW immigration stream. On average, assuming individuals spend all of their after tax income in the province, a Federal Skilled Worker who became a permanent resident in 2006 spent \$4,200 in GST payments in 2012. The lowest GST paid is amongst the 2012 cohort, among the refugees. Interestingly, PNP Spouses and dependents generally have lower GST expenditures than Refugees. This is likely because the percentage GST spent is calculated as 8% of the total after tax income, including social assistance and Child Benefit Tax transfers.

Table 18: Average Age of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	39	43	36	50	33	35	43
2006	42	44	36	47	35	35	43
2007	40	41	37	46	35	36	39
2008	39	40	35	45	35	35	38
2009	38	39	36	44	37	36	39
2010	36	39	35	44	36	36	41
2011	36	36	35	41	34	34	35
2012	39	35	35	40	37	31	33
Source: IMDB							

The average age trends resemble those seen in the 2011 tax filings. The average age of immigrants in 2012 is generally higher amongst those who came in earlier cohorts. On average, Provincial Nominee PAs are the oldest in their cohorts, and refugees are generally the youngest.

Table 19: Rounded Sample Size of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	135	65	65	65	105	45	15
2006	160	75	65	160	225	55	35
2007	165	65	60	165	220	75	45
2008	195	110	95	195	225	55	45
2009	160	95	80	240	275	60	45
2010	135	85	70	280	305	70	50
2011	195	65	40	275	270	55	60
2012	155	45	30	390	315	55	65
Source: IMDB							

The rounded sample size reflects the trends explored in the retention section, however are useful for estimating the total economic contributions of immigrants, based on known averages.

2011 Filings: Social Assistance and Child Tax Benefits

The following tables use data from the 2011 tax returns to illustrate the costs of immigrants on the provincial government.

Table 20: Average Amount of Social Benefits Received by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$400	\$200	\$175	\$81	\$53	\$270	\$690
2006	\$43	\$90	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,310	\$330
2007	\$184	\$39	\$320	\$2	\$12	\$2,700	\$210
2008	\$84	\$89	N/A	\$4	\$48	\$3,300	\$171
2009	\$67	\$13	\$156	\$8	\$11	\$3,700	N/A

2010	\$28	\$117	\$140	\$22	\$29	\$7,900	\$300
2011	\$15	\$34	N/A	\$29	N/A	\$5,300	N/A
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 20 illustrates average social assistance transfers per family, to immigrants in New Brunswick, by cohort and landing category. Refugees receive the highest average benefits, although the amount decreases somewhat as they reside in Canada longer. Those in the Other category also receive high average social assistance payments. On average, FSW Principal Applicants and their spouses and dependents receive higher social assistance transfers than Provincial Nominees. Interestingly, PNP category immigrants receive lowest average social benefit transfers, despite having lower after tax income than Federal Skilled Workers.

Table 21: Average Amount of Child Tax Benefit Received by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$950	\$199	\$1,340	\$138	\$840	\$1,030	\$1,090
2006	\$730	\$250	\$1,360	\$350	\$1,110	\$1,260	\$1,120
2007	\$640	\$114	\$1,300	\$250	\$1,800	\$1,320	\$1,000
2008	\$610	\$610	\$1,370	\$420	\$1,900	\$2,000	\$800
2009	\$480	\$250	\$860	\$600	\$1,910	\$1,870	\$1,150
2010	\$370	\$540	\$1,560	\$380	\$1,730	\$2,100	\$570
2011	\$147	\$91	\$480	\$143	\$570	\$490	\$159
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 21 presents the average amount of Child Tax Benefit received by individuals in the 2005-2011 landing cohorts, by landing category. The average amount of Child Tax Benefit is understandably highest amongst the Spouses and Dependents of FSWs and PNPs. Refugees also receive a high average amount of benefits, at times higher than that received by FSW or PNP families. Those in the

Other landing category receive a slightly lower average benefit than refugees, but the average annual amount still surpasses \$1000 among 4 of the landing cohorts. Family Class immigrants receive smaller benefits, suggesting these family members do not have children. The Principal Applicants in the FSW and PNP classes receive the lowest average benefit. There are no clear over-time trends for this benefit.

Table 22: Rounded Number of Social Benefit Recipients, of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2011							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	5	0	0	0	0	10	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
2007	5	0	0	0	0	30	0
2008	5	0	0	0	0	30	0
2009	5	0	5	0	0	25	0
2010	0	5	5	0	5	55	0
2011	5	0	0	0	0	55	0
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 22, presenting the rounded number of social benefit recipients, largely consists of 0s and 5s due to random rounding requirements of data released through Statistics Canada. Because average social assistance payments could be calculated for most landing groups in most cohorts, we know most of the numbers are not true zeroes, but are nonetheless negligible. The highest numbers of social benefits recipients are found in the Refugee class, although the number of recipients decreases with longer residence in Canada.

2012 Filings: Social Assistance and Child Tax Benefits

Table 23: Average Amount of Social Benefits Received by Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$129	\$161	\$85	N/A	\$25	\$57	\$830
2006	\$66	\$9	\$10	N/A	\$50	\$1,330	\$320
2007	\$156	N/A	\$47	N/A	\$13	\$2,300	\$182
2008	\$69	\$280	\$220	\$1	\$69	\$2,900	\$146
2009	\$125	N/A	\$105	\$26	\$35	\$2,700	\$390
2010	\$19	\$81	\$6	\$1	\$1	\$4,200	\$320
2011	\$30	\$12	\$14	\$29	\$2	\$7,100	N/A
2012	\$200	\$5	\$7	\$11	\$10	\$4,800	\$113
Source: IMDB							
Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars							

Table 23 illustrates average social assistance transfers per family, to immigrants in New Brunswick, by cohort and landing category. The highest average benefits are received by those in the Refugee category, although the amount decreases somewhat as they reside in Canada longer. Those in the Other category also receive high average social assistance payments. The lowest average social assistance payments are received by Provincial Nominee PAs, the category in which nobody is receiving social assistance payments from the 2005-2007 landing cohorts.

Table 24: Average Amount of Child Tax Benefit of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012, by Cohort and Landing Category							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	\$1,020	\$146	\$1,090	\$130	\$640	\$1,090	\$1,280
2006	\$820	\$200	\$1,170	\$360	\$990	\$1,530	\$1,270
2007	\$790	\$104	\$1,230	\$194	\$1,260	\$1,550	\$560
2008	\$690	\$610	\$1,140	\$430	\$1,520	\$1,960	\$1,130
2009	\$440	\$390	\$700	\$460	\$1,770	\$1,670	\$660
2010	\$470	\$780	\$1,840	\$370	\$1,760	\$1,650	\$480
2011	\$370	\$530	\$1,260	\$380	\$1,780	\$2,400	\$420
2012	\$101	\$159	\$1,020	\$230	\$760	\$390	\$220
Source: IMDB							

Dollar amounts in constant 2010 dollars

The average amount of Child Tax Benefit is highest amongst Refugees, and Spouses and Dependents of FSWs and PNPs. Family Class immigrants receive even smaller benefits, while Principal Applicants in the FSW and PNP classes receive the lowest average benefit.

Table 25: Number of Social Benefits Recipients, of Immigrants in New Brunswick in 2012							
Landing Year	Family Class	FSW PA	FSW SD	Provincial Nominee PA	Provincial Nominee SD	Refugee	Other
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
2008	5	0	0	0	0	20	0
2009	5	0	0	0	0	25	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
2012	5	0	0	0	0	35	0
Source: IMDB							

As we saw with the 2011 filings, the highest number of social benefits recipients is found in the Refugee class, and the number of recipients decreases with longer residence in Canada. In 2012, there are even fewer FSW and PNP social benefit recipients than in 2011.

Immigrant Contributions as Federal Transfers to New Brunswick

Every year, the Federal government provides financial support to New Brunswick through equalization payments. Table 21 provides information on the portion of these transfers that has been calculated based on the numbers of Permanent Residents who have arrived to New Brunswick in a given year.

Table 26: Share of Immigrant Federal Transfers to New Brunswick, by Cohort			
Fiscal Year	Number of Permanent Resident Arrivals to New Brunswick	Per-Capita Total Federal Transfer Payment	Total Federal Transfer Payments in Landing Year
2005-2006	1091	\$2,752	\$3,002,432
2006-2007	1646	\$2,892	\$4,760,232
2007-2008	1643	\$2,958	\$4,859,994
2008-2009	1856	\$3,144	\$5,835,264
2009-2010	1913	\$3,319	\$6,349,247
2010-2011	2124	\$3,308	\$7,026,192
2011-2012	1967	\$3,301	\$6,493,067
2012-2013	2211	\$3,299	\$7,294,089
Sources: Department of Finance, http://www.fin.gc.ca/fedprov/mtp-eng.asp ; Citizenship and Immigration Canada 2014			

This table uses data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada to estimate the amount of federal transfer payments received by the province for the incoming number of immigrants. Because the number of permanent residents is based on immigration files that state the immigrant's intended destination, whether or not they reside in the province, or file taxes at all, they are a generous overestimate of the actual share of total federal transfer payments. However, knowing from Table 2 that, on average, half of the expected permanent residents actually file taxes in New Brunswick, it is safe to say the immigrant share of total federal transfer payments is at least half of the presented amounts.

Conclusion

This report studies the retention and economic contribution rates of immigrants to New Brunswick. We use the Longitudinal Immigrant Databank (IMDB), and identify the longer-term migration trends among 2005-2012 arrivals.

Several findings emerge in this report. First, widely divergent conclusions about immigrant retention in New Brunswick can be drawn, depending on how retention is measured. If retention is defined as the gap between those who list New Brunswick as their intended destination and subsequently file taxes there, then success rates are rather mixed, and suggest a retention rate of roughly 50% (similar to what Okonny-Myers found for Atlantic Canada in a 2010 report).

These values are significant because they are useful for identifying the extent to which the province reaches its quotas allotted to them under programs like the provincial nominee program. The province currently receives 625 nominations, and intended destination statistics identify the extent to which these slots are filled. The downside to using intended destination to measure immigration in New Brunswick is that it does not accurately represent the hard work that occurs within the province to attract and retain newcomers to Canada. Individuals that either do not enter New Brunswick or leave it almost immediately did not give the region a chance. More research is needed on those that list New Brunswick as their intended destination, but do not appear to ever land there.

When measuring retention as the proportion of people that actually land in New Brunswick (as assessed by tax filing behaviour), the prognosis is much better. The overwhelming majority of newcomers who come to New Brunswick stay there, contributing significantly to the tax base, and helping the province overcome its struggles with population decline. All in all, these figures point to a very successful overall immigration strategy.

That said, there is still work to be done. One potential cause for concern is the fairly high rate of out-migration of provincial nominees shortly after landing.

Provincial nominees have retention rates that are among the lowest of any admission category, and given how closely the program is tied to labour market needs, it is important to learn more about the secondary migration patterns of provincial nominees. Another area for further inquiry is the differences in retention by country of citizenship.

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Appendix A: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken

Table 28.1: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2005 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	115	75	65.2%	20	17.4%	80	69.6%	30	26.1%
French	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Both	15	10	66.7%	0	0.0%	15	100.0%	5	0.0%
Neither	10	5	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	140	90	64.3%	20	14.3%	95	67.9%	35	25.0%
Average			60.6%		5.8%		56.5%		8.7%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.2: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2006 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	270	195	72.2%	30	11.1%	200	74.1%	45	16.7%
French	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Both	25	20	80.0%	0	0.0%	20	80.0%	5	20.0%
Neither	25	10	40.0%	0	0.0%	10	40.0%	5	20.0%
Total	320	225	70.3%	30	9.4%	230	71.9%	55	17.2%
Average			64.1%		3.7%		64.7%		18.9%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.3: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2007 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	225	175	77.8%	15	6.7%	175	77.8%	30	13.3%

French	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Both	40	30	75.0%	0	0.0%	30	75.0%	0	0.0%
Neither	50	10	20.0%	30	60.0%	10	20.0%	35	70.0%
Total	315	215	68.3%	45	14.3%	215	68.3%	65	20.6%
Average			57.6%		22.2%		57.6%		27.8%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.4: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2008 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	255	195	76.5%	30	11.8%	190	74.5%	40	15.7%
French	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Both	25	25	100.0%	0	0.0%	25	100.0%	0	0.0%
Neither	60	20	33.3%	25	41.7%	20	33.3%	35	58.3%
Total	340	240	70.6%	55	16.2%	235	69.1%	75	22.1%
Average			69.9%		17.8%		69.3%		24.7%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.5: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2009 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	270	220	81.5%	10	3.7%	215	79.6%	25	9.3%
French	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Both	40	35	87.5%	5	12.5%	30	75.0%	10	25.0%
Neither	75	20	26.7%	30	40.0%	15	20.0%	45	60.0%
Total	385	275	71.4%	45	11.7%	260	67.5%	80	20.8%
Average			65.2%		18.7%		58.2%		31.4%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.6: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2010 Landing Cohort			
	Total	Year <i>of</i> Landing	Year <i>After</i> Landing

	Destined for New Brunswick	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	295	235	79.7%	25	8.5%	210	71.2%	55	18.6%
French	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Both	40	35	87.5%	0	0.0%	35	87.5%	0	0.0%
Neither	115	40	34.8%	45	39.1%	40	34.8%	60	52.2%
Total	455	315	69.2%	70	15.4%	285	62.6%	115	25.3%
Average			75.5%		11.9%		48.4%		17.7%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.7: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2011 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	285	205	71.9%	30	10.5%	190	66.7%	65	22.8%
French	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Both	70	50	71.4%	5	7.1%	55	78.6%	10	14.3%
Neither	55	20	36.4%	20	36.4%	20	36.4%	25	45.5%
Total	415	275	66.3%	55	13.3%	265	63.9%	100	24.1%
Average			44.9%		13.5%		45.4%		20.6%
Source: IMDB									

Table 28.8: Retention of PNP PAs Nominated by New Brunswick, Destined for New Brunswick, by Official Language Spoken, 2012 Landing Cohort									
	Total Destined for New Brunswick	Year <i>of</i> Landing				Year <i>After</i> Landing			
		Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected	Filing in NB	Percentage of Expected	Filing Elsewhere	Percentage of Expected
English	430	300	69.8%	55	12.8%	N/A			
French	10	10	100.0%	0	0.0%				
Both	50	40	80.0%	5	10.0%				
Neither	45	30	66.7%	5	11.1%				
Total	535	380	71.0%	65	12.1%				
Average			79.1%		8.5%				
Source: IMDB									

Tables 28.1-28.8 examine retention trends of PNP PAs nominated by New Brunswick, by official language spoken. There are no Francophone provincial nominees until the 2010 cohort, thus, although Francophones have the best retention rates when they are present in the cohort, their numbers are substantially lower than the next highest language group. Those who speak neither official language have the lowest retention rates, and are the most likely to file taxes in another province in both the year of landing, and even more so the year after.

Table 29: Net Retention of Landing Cohort, by Landing Category							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Family Class	109.7%	86.2%	96.5%	99.5%	100.6%	97.1%	103.2%
FSW P.A.	104.8%	97.4%	84.6%	102.8%	128.4%	93.4%	103.3%
FSW S.D.	157.5%	151.2%	134.9%	151.6%	156.9%	104.6%	105.1%
PNP P.A.	63.9%	68.0%	69.7%	74.9%	82.4%	108.7%	96.8%
PNP S.D.	126.8%	102.8%	121.1%	99.6%	108.7%	99.3%	108.9%
Refugee	57.1%	62.0%	91.9%	67.1%	86.1%	96.9%	60.2%
Other	93.3%	97.1%	81.3%	109.8%	90.0%	109.2%	93.8%
Source: IMDB							

Table 29 replicates Table 5, restricting the PNP P.A. sample to only those nominated by New Brunswick, and filing in their landing year and in 2012 (so, 63.9% of those who filed taxes in New Brunswick in 2005 also did so in 2012). This table shows that even 7-year retention is high for all groups, with refugees posting the lowest retention rate (57.1% of the 2005 landing cohort was filing taxes in NB in 2012). For many groups, retention exceeds 100%. This happens for a variety of reasons, but is likely a combination of growth in tax filing rates, people moving in to tax filing age range and movement from other provinces.