

# **Immigration Trends Update: Greater Moncton**

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## Summary of Key findings:

- Relative to population size, Greater Moncton attracted more people (migrants from elsewhere in Canada and immigrants combined) than Halifax, Calgary, Vancouver and more than 90% of Canada's 130+ urban centres (CMAs/CAs). The inward migration rate of 196 per 10,000 population was triple the rate in Fredericton and Saint John.
- The Moncton CMA population increased by 3,194 in 2021 – similar to the levels in 2020 (3,337) and 2019 (3,331).
- The City of Moncton added 7,600 to its population between the Censuses of 2016 and 2021 – a record level. The growth rate was 10.5%. The under 40 population in the city was among the fastest growing compared to all mid- and large cities in Canada.
- Dieppe was one of the fastest growing municipalities in N.B. between the Censuses (+10.8%) and Riverview's population grew by a strong 4.7%.
- The number of people in the Moncton CMA labour market expanded by 10,200 between March 2017 and March 2022. This represented a 13% increase in the size of the labour market the fourth best growth rate among the 35 CMAs across Canada.
- 2021 was a record year with 2,290 PRs admitted to the Moncton CMA. This was 43% of all PRs admitted to New Brunswick up from 40% in 2020 and 32% in 2019. Fredericton and Saint John did not return in 2021 to pre-pandemic levels of PR admissions.
- In the Moncton CMA, 60% of new permanent residents in 2021 were under the age of 30.
- The community is attracting more from India, Nigeria, Brazil, and Morocco than in the past and fewer from China.
- Sixty-seven percent or two out of every three French speakers arriving in New Brunswick in 2021 were destined for the Moncton CMA. However, as a share of the total PR admissions into the Moncton CMA, this represented only 29%.
- Customer service, restaurant-related, finance/insurance and IT were the top occupations represented in the 2021 PR admissions.
- Study permits issued hit a record 2,315 in 2021 – driven by nearly 500 issued for Crandall University (mostly master's level).
- The Moncton CMA still has a much larger number of international students in college than either Fredericton or Saint John.
- Study and work permits are becoming the primary pathway for immigrants to the Moncton CMA. For example, as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,120 International Mobility Program post-graduate employment work permit holders.
- After a below-target year in 2020, the community achieved well-above the target in 2021 with 2,290 permanent resident admissions (target in 2021 was 2,070).

## Summary of Key findings (cont.)

- While the percentage share of PR admissions who speak French was slightly off track in 2021 (29%), over the three-year period 2019-2021, the community is still on track with 34% French speaking PR admissions.
- The international student target is 3,000 per year by 2024. There were a record 2,315 study permit holders in 2021 in the Greater Moncton region. This was 40% higher than the previous peak in 2019.
- In 2021 the Moncton CMA had positive interprovincial migration of +1,068 persons (meaning 1,068 more moved to the Moncton CMA from other provinces than moved out). If a lot of immigrants were leaving it is likely that number would be negative.
- Taxfiler data shows that 76.1% of immigrants who settled in 2019 were still in the community a year later.

# 1. Recent population attraction and workforce growth

One of the main drivers of economic growth and prosperity in Greater Moncton<sup>1</sup> in recent decades has been the high-quality workforce. Local, national, and international firms invested here in a diverse group of industries including manufacturing, business services, finance and insurance, transportation and information technologies (IT) to take advantage of this talent pool. Historically, this talent pool came from two main sources: natural population growth and inward migration from other areas of New Brunswick. Just 10 years ago, 75% of net population growth came from these two sources. In 2021, less than 10% of the increase came from natural population growth and migration from elsewhere in New Brunswick.

Immigration is, by far, the top source of population growth in Greater Moncton. In 2020 and 2021, net interprovincial migration also increased and some of those migrants were immigrants who initially settled in Toronto and other parts of Canada.

This matters because in the new reality of aging populations and tightening labour markets, the jurisdictions that can show an ability to attract and retain talent from around the world will be the best poised to attract investment and to grow.

## The rise of inward migration

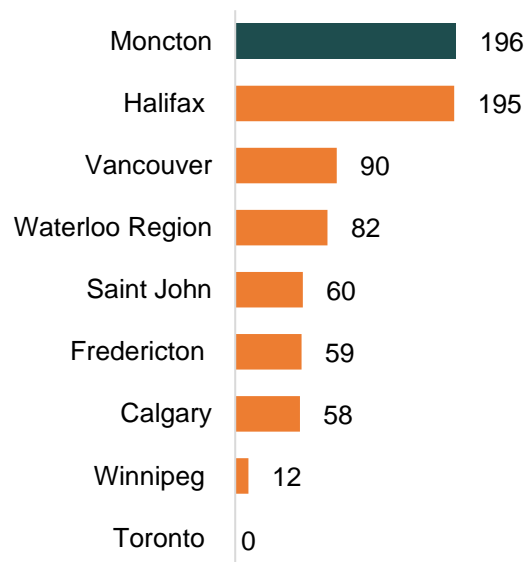
In 2021, the Moncton CMA migration rate (per 10,000) population rose to 4<sup>th</sup> best among the 40+ urban centres with at least 100,000 population.

Combining immigration and net inter- and intra-provincial migration, the *total inward migration rate* in 2021 from these four sources combined was 196 per 10,000 population (or 1.9% of the population). As shown in Figure 1, the Moncton CMA has among the highest inward migration rates among urban centres in Canada.

**To put this another way, in 2021 the Moncton CMA attracted talent from outside its borders at a higher rate than Toronto, Calgary, Montréal, Vancouver and 120 other urban centres across Canada.**

This inward migration led to continued strong population growth in 2021. According to Statistics Canada, the Moncton CMA added 3,194 to its population in 2021<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2).

**Figure 1: Inward migration rate per 10,000 population (2021), by urban centre\***

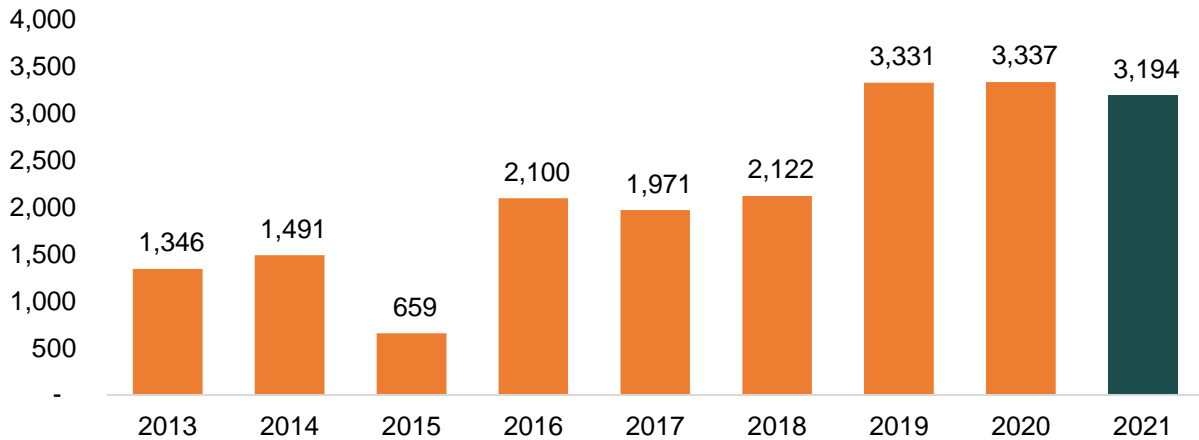


\*Includes immigration, net interprovincial and intraprovincial migration and net non-permanent residents. For the year 2020/2021.  
Source: Statistics Canada Tables 17-10-0136-01 and 17-10-0135-01.

<sup>1</sup> The Moncton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

<sup>2</sup> In July 2021 compared to July 2020.

**Figure 2: Net increase to the population by year, Moncton CMA**



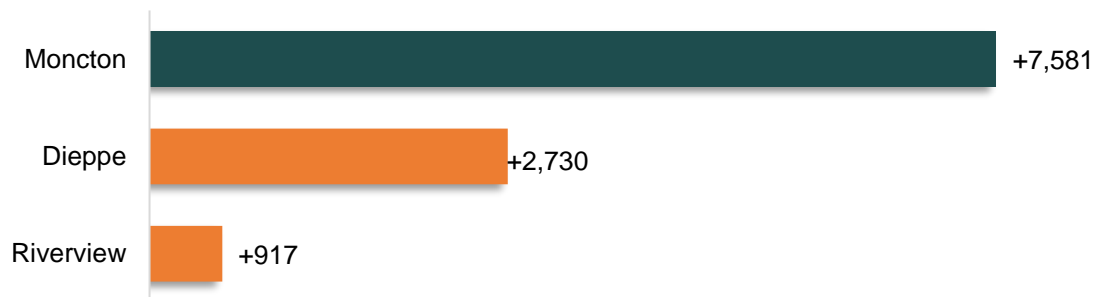
Source: Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0135-01.

**Population growth: 2021 Census**

New Census data shows how population attraction has impacted the region’s demographic profile. While the specific immigration-related data from the Census will only be published later in 2022, population growth by age group infer a significant majority of immigrants are staying in the region.

Overall, between 2016-2021, the CMA’s population increased by 12,900. The City of Moncton added 7,600 to its population – a record level. The growth rate was 10.5%. Dieppe was one of the fastest growing municipalities in the province with a growth rate of 10.8%. The Town of Riverview’s population grew by a strong 4.7%.

**Figure 3: Population growth by municipality (within the Moncton CMA) – 2016 to 2021**



Source: Statistics Canada Census.

**Under 40 population growing strongly, particularly in the City of Moncton**

One of the reasons it is likely many immigrants are staying in the region is the rapid growth in the population in younger age cohorts, specifically in the City of Moncton. The under 40 population in the city increased by nearly 12 percent between 2016 and 2021. This was the fastest growth rate in this age group east of the Montreal area.

Table 1 shows the breakdown for the three communities in the Moncton region.

**Table 1: Population growth by municipality and age group, 2016 to 2021**

	<u>Moncton</u>	<u>Dieppe</u>	<u>Riverview</u>	<u>Moncton CMA</u>
Population growth rate	10.5%	10.8%	4.7%	8.9%
Population growth	7,581	2,730	917	12,907
Population (2021)	79,470	28,114	20,584	157,717

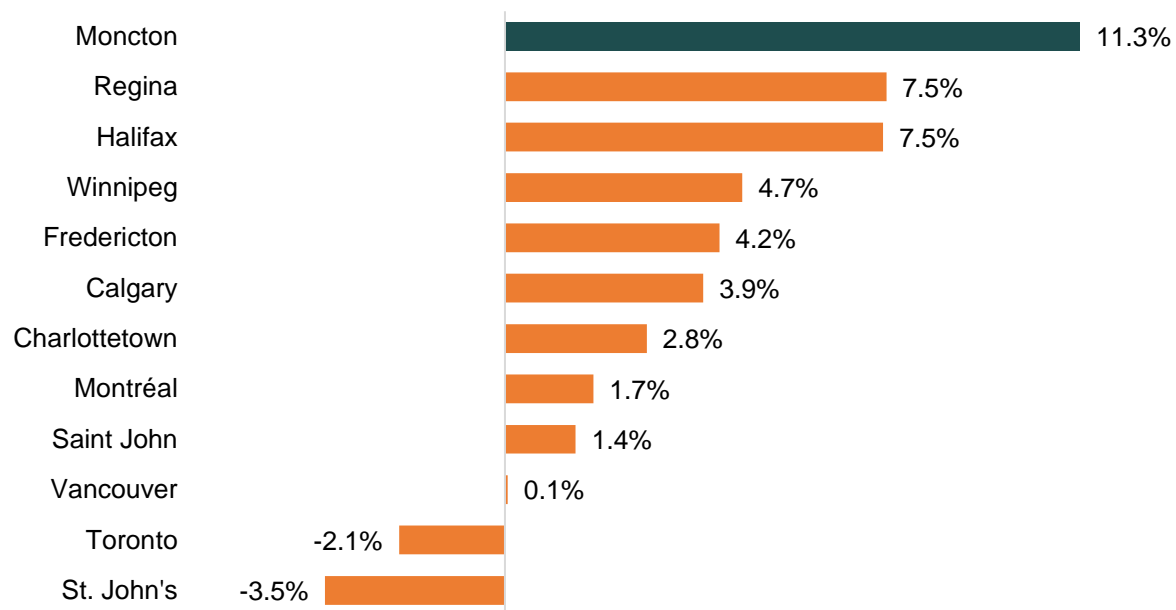
  

Growth by age group:	<u>Moncton</u>	<u>Dieppe</u>	<u>Riverview</u>
0 to 14 years	11.3%	2.1%	-0.6%
15-24	11.0%	9.0%	-4.1%
25-39	12.5%	5.9%	5.1%
40-64	4.1%	9.8%	2.4%
65 years and over	19.7%	33.5%	17.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census.

The City of Moncton had one of the fastest growth rates among the 0-14 age group among mid and large cities across Canada. As shown in Figure 4, Moncton outpaced Halifax, Charlottetown and many other urban centres.

**Figure 4: Population growth rate 2016-2021, 0-14 age group**



Source: Statistics Canada Census.

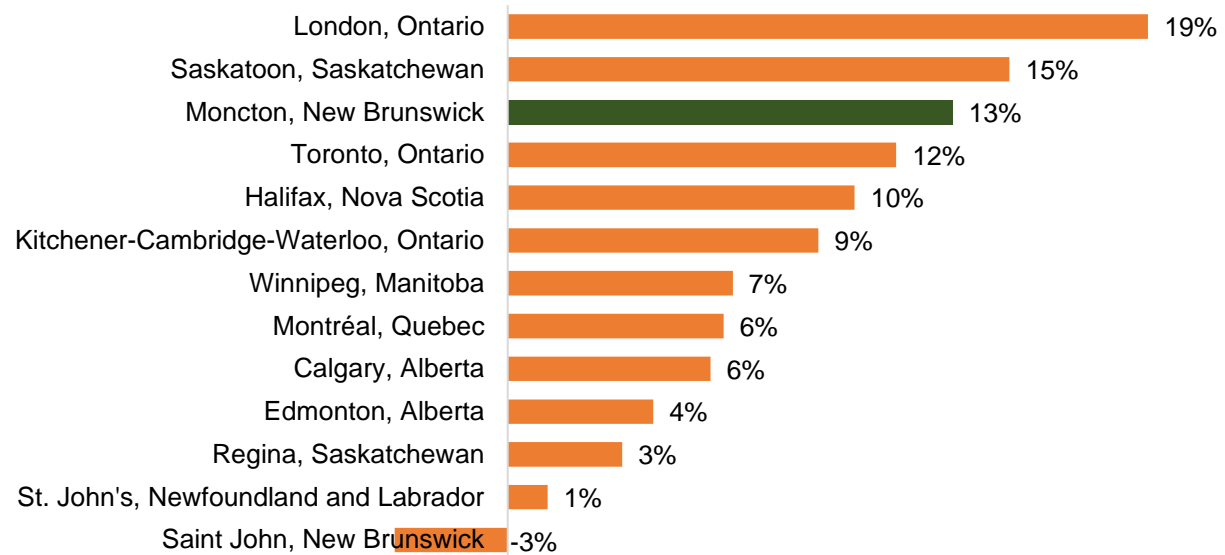
The age distribution of permanent resident admissions would indicate much of the population growth in the younger age groups is due to immigration, but more precise data will be available later this year.

### Workforce growth continues

The regional workforce also expanded significantly in recent years and fully rebounded from the COVID-19 pandemic. As shown in Figure 5, the number of people in the Moncton CMA labour market expanded by 13% between 2017 and 2022. The number of people in the Moncton CMA labour market expanded by 10,200 between March 2017 and March 2022. The 13% increase in the size of the labour market the fourth best growth rate among the 35 CMAs across Canada.

The labour market has mostly recovered from the pandemic. Total employment is up 2% and the unemployment rate is lower compared to the pre-pandemic level.

**Figure 5: Workforce growth, March 2017 to March 2022 (% change)**



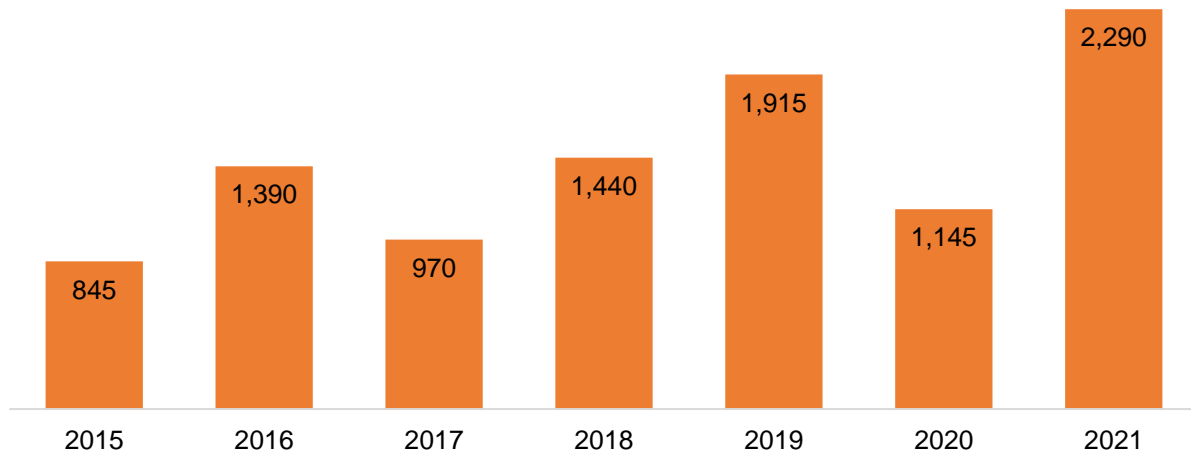
Source: Statistics Canada Table: 14-10-0385-01.



## 2. Recent immigration trends, Greater Moncton

In 2021, a record 2,290 permanent residents were admitted to Canada with the Moncton CMA as their intended destination. This was double the amount in 2020 – a year where the intake was lower as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Figure 6 shows the trend over the past six years. Males are an increasing share of the total. In 2021, 55 percent of new PR admissions were male, and 45 percent were female.

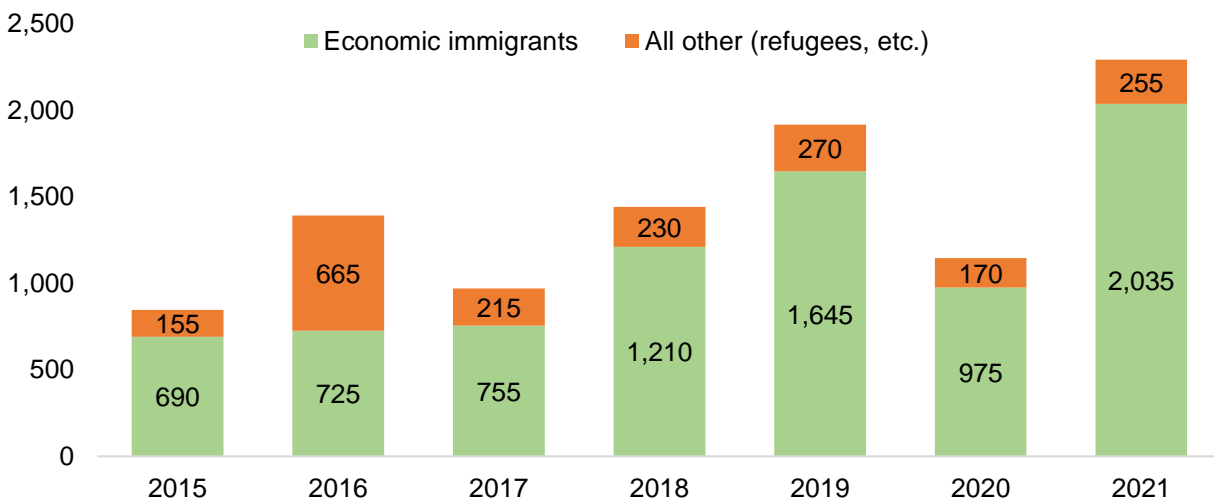
**Figure 6: Permanent residents with the Moncton CMA as intended destination, by year**



Source: IRCC

In the last four years, the community has witnessed a significant increase in economic immigration. Between 2015 and 2017, the Moncton CMA averaged 725 PR admissions in an economic stream. By 2021, the number was up to 2,035 – nearly triple the early amounts.

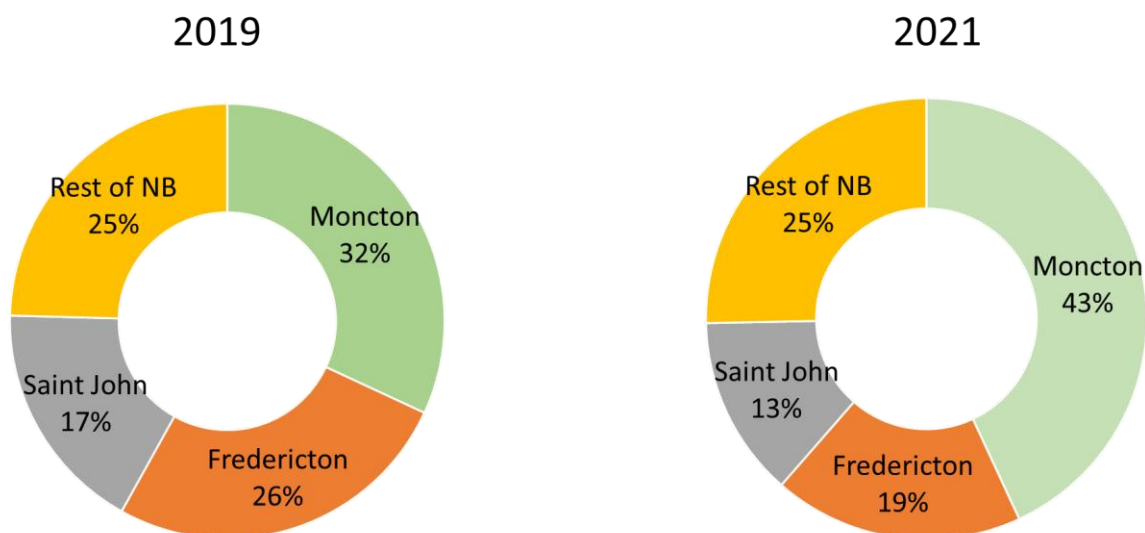
**Figure 7: Permanent residents with the Moncton CMA as intended destination, by year**



Source: IRCC

Table 2 shows the total permanent residents admitted to New Brunswick by year and the breakdown by urban centre. Until 2019, the Fredericton region attracted the most permanent residents of any urban centre in the province. In 2019, the Moncton CMA attracted the most – 32% of the total. In 2021, the Moncton CMA attracted 43% of the total, more than Saint John and Fredericton combined.

**Figure 8: Immigration (permanent residents) by year and urban centre, % of total, New Brunswick**



Source IRCC.

#### Immigration by category

The top category for immigrants to the Moncton CMA is the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) accounting for 36% of all new permanent residents in 2021. The number using PNP has declined from the 2018-2019 period. It is important to note the PNP program includes entrepreneurs, skilled and semi-skilled workers but the IRCC data does not break out PNP by different streams. The Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program was the second most significant stream with 700 admissions in 2021. A newly categorized stream, Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway accounted for 225 in 2021.

The Moncton CMA attracts relatively few immigrants through other categories. In Ontario, 28% of the total come as sponsored family compared to only 6% in Moncton. Ontario attracted far more through the various skilled trade, skilled worker and Canadian experience categories, whereas Moncton attracted relatively few although the Atlantic Immigration Pilot is a regional stream similar to these other. Only 5% of the permanent residents came as refugees and protected persons.

Table 2 shows the number of permanent residents arriving in the Moncton CMA in 2021 by major category and year.

**Table 2: Permanent residents by immigrant category and year of arrival, Moncton CMA**

<b>Economic streams</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Atlantic Immigration Pilot Programs	20	160	420	185	700
Canadian Experience	20	40	55	45	275
Caregiver	10	5	0	0	0
Skilled Trade	0	5	--	0	0
Skilled Worker	20	80	95	95	--
Self-Employed	0	0	5	--	--
Provincial Nominee Program	680	920	1,070	650	830
Temporary Resident to PR Pathway	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>225</u>
<b>Economic Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>2,035</b>
<b>Other streams</b>					
Sponsored Children	--	5	10	--	15
Sponsored Extended Family Member	--	--	0	--	0
Sponsored Parent or Grandparent	10	5	10	5	--
Sponsored Spouse or Partner	65	85	95	85	125
Blended Sponsorship Refugee	5	10	5	0	0
Government-Assisted Refugee	115	95	135	65	80
Privately Sponsored Refugee	5	10	5	--	10
Dependant of protected person	--	--	--	--	0
Protected Person	--	--	--	--	10
Humanitarian & Compassionate	--	--	--	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>All Other Immigration Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Moncton CMA Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>2,290</b>

Source: IRCC

### Immigration by age group

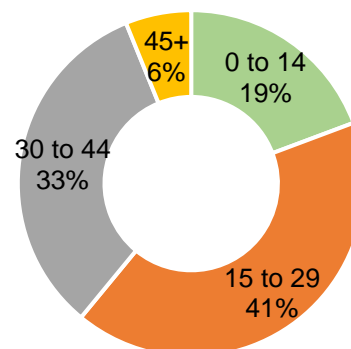
Until 2021, one of the distinct attributes of the newcomer population attracted to the Moncton CMA (and across the province) was the large share under the age of fifteen. These children arrive with their parents, and most are attending school and in the near term will be able to join the workforce providing a second generation benefit to the economy. Between 2015 and 2020, PR admissions under the age of twenty accounted for 30% of the total. In 2021, the number dipped to 19%.

The biggest difference in 2021 was the increase in the number of PR admissions between the ages of 15-29. Historically this age group accounted for between 20-25% of the total. In 2021, it was up to 41%.

### Immigration by education level

Twenty-five percent of the adult new permanent residents to the Moncton CMA in 2021 had a bachelor's degree and 39% were graduates of university. Another 22% were graduates of trades or college programs. Fredericton and Saint John had a much higher share of PR admissions with high school or less education (47% in Fredericton compared to 29% in Moncton).

**Figure 9: Permanent residents by age group (arrived in 2021)**



Source: IRCC

**Table 3: Permanent residents by education level (arrived in 2021)\***

	<u>Moncton</u>	<u>Fredericton</u>	<u>Saint John</u>
None	8%	10%	12%
Secondary or Less	21%	37%	26%
Diploma/Certificate (Trade)	7%	2%	6%
Diploma/Certificate (Non-Uni)	15%	5%	11%
Post-Secondary – No Degree	9%	8%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	25%	20%	23%
Post Graduate – No Degree	3%	2%	5%
Master's Degree	11%	14%	7%
Doctorate - Ph D	0%	2%	0%

Among the adult population.

Source: IRCC

### Immigration: Spouses/dependents

New permanent residents arrive as either the principal applicant or a spouse or dependant. In 2021, there were 1,360 principal applicants and 925 spouses or dependents settling in the Moncton CMA. Forty percent of all permanent residents destined for the Moncton CMA were spouses or dependents. This share was lower than Fredericton where 48% were admitted as spouses or dependants.

### Immigrants by country of origin

The Moncton CMA attracted immigrants from 54 different countries in 2021. There were 28 countries of origin with at least 20 immigrants settling in the region. This compares to 18 countries with 20 or more settling in Fredericton and only 10 in Saint John. As shown in Table 4, the top five countries of origin (India, Nigeria, Brazil, Morocco and the Philippines) accounted for 48% of total permanent residents settling in the Moncton CMA. The top five in Fredericton accounted for 49% and in Saint John 60%.

Moncton attracts far more people from French-speaking countries but India and the Philippines are important sources for newcomers in all three large urban areas in New Brunswick. In 2021, Chinese immigration was a much larger factor in Fredericton and Saint John than in the Moncton CMA.

**Table 4: Permanent residents by country of origin (arrived in 2021)\***

<u>Moncton</u>		<u>Fredericton</u>		<u>Saint John</u>	
<b>Top five countries</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>Top five countries</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>Top five countries</b>	<b>60%</b>
India	570	India	195	India	220
Nigeria	150	Syria	115	Nigeria	60
Brazil	145	Philippines	60	China	45
Morocco	135	Nigeria	55	Philippines	40
Philippines	105	China	50	Syria	35
Vietnam	90	Iran	40	Brazil	30
Algeria	80	Israel	40	Ukraine	25
Korea, Republic of	65	Ukraine	30	Somalia	20
Ukraine	65	USA	30	Vietnam	20
Cameroon	50	Brazil	25	Morocco	15

Source: IRCC

Table 5 shows the top countries for immigration to the Moncton CMA by increase or decrease between 2017 and 2021. In the past three years, the region has witnessed a big increase in the number arriving from India, Nigeria, Brazil and Morocco and a big decrease in the number from China.

**Table 5: Change in the number of permanent residents by country of origin between 2017 and 2021, Moncton CMA**

Source country:	2017	2021	% change
India	45	570	1167%
Nigeria	30	150	400%
Brazil	20	145	625%
Morocco	55	135	145%
Philippines	130	105	-19%
Vietnam	40	90	125%
Algeria	15	80	433%
Korea, Republic of	15	65	333%
Ukraine	70	65	-7%
Cameroon	--	50	n/a
France	65	50	-23%
Jamaica	--	45	n/a
Guinea	10	40	300%
Tunisia	10	40	300%
Iran	25	35	40%
Ivory Coast	10	35	250%
Mali, Republic of	10	35	250%
Congo	20	30	50%
Russia	15	30	100%
China	75	25	-67%
Senegal	--	25	n/a
Syria	50	25	-50%

Source: IRCC

### Immigrants by official language

Of those arriving in 2019, 655 new permanent residents speak French or 29% of all newcomers arriving during the year. This compares to only 7% in Saint John and 6% in Fredericton. Two out of every three French speakers arriving in New Brunswick in 2021 were destined for the Moncton CMA.

**Table 6: Permanent resident admissions who speak French (arrived in 2021)\***

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
French speaking PR admissions	160	160	225	450	675	495	655
% of total PRs	19%	12%	23%	31%	35%	43%	29%
Share of provincial total	57%	46%	54%	65%	66%	67%	67%

Source: IRCC

**Immigrants by occupation**

Among the permanent residents with an identified occupation, the top category was customer service-related occupations with over 300+ admissions. Other occupational groups with a large share of admissions included:

- Food services/restaurants (175)
- Other financial and insurance occupations (100)
- Information technology-related (105)
- Health care, including home support workers (90)
- Retail trade (50)
- Truck drivers (45)

### 3. International students

IRCC also publishes data on the number of persons around the world that received a study permit to attend school in Canada.

Figure 10 shows the trend in the number of study permit holders with the Moncton CMA as the intended destination. The number had been rising steadily but dipped during the pandemic year. Then in 2021 the region saw a record number of study permits issued for schools in the Greater Moncton region.

Overall, there are more international students in the Moncton CMA than the other two large urban areas in New Brunswick. In 2021 there were 2,315 with study permits in the Moncton CMA compared to 1,625 in Fredericton and 880 in Saint John.

Figure 11 shows how this compares adjusted for population size. It shows the number of study permit holders per 10,000 population for 2014 and again for 2021. There has been a significant increase in all three urban centres.

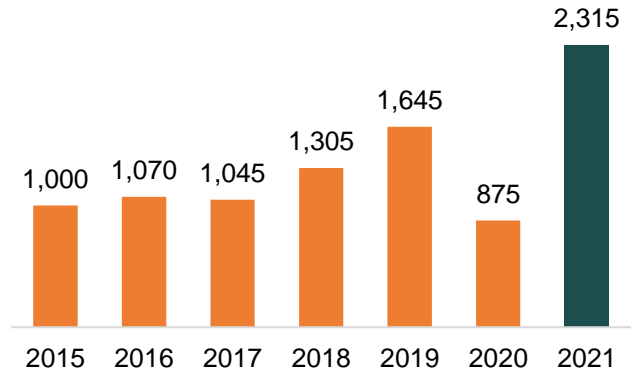
Most international students studying in French across New Brunswick are attending post-secondary education in the Moncton CMA. In 2021 there were 880 international students who speak French studying in the Moncton region.

Figure 16 shows the number of international students by study level in 2021 compared to previous years.

In the Moncton CMA, 745 international students had study permits for college-level training compared to only 135 in Fredericton and 245 in Saint John.

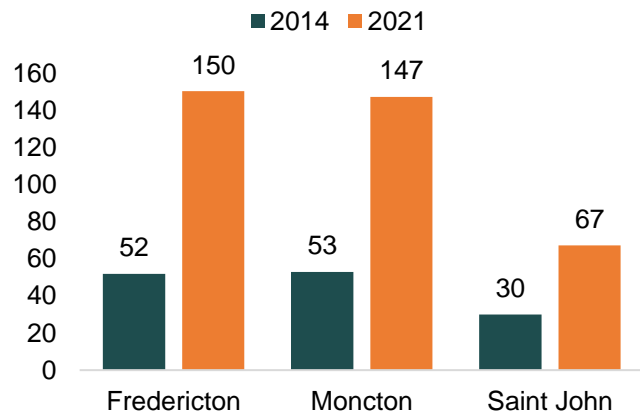
The biggest change in 2021 compared to previous years was the number studying at the master's level – mostly at Crandall University.

**Figure 10: Study permit holders by year, Moncton CMA (2021)\***



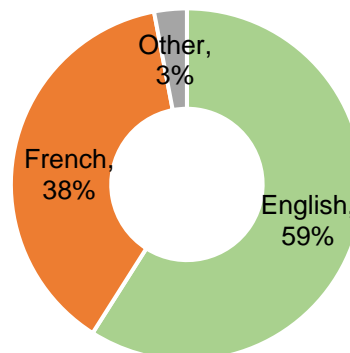
Source: IRCC

**Figure 11: Study permit holders per 10,000 population\***



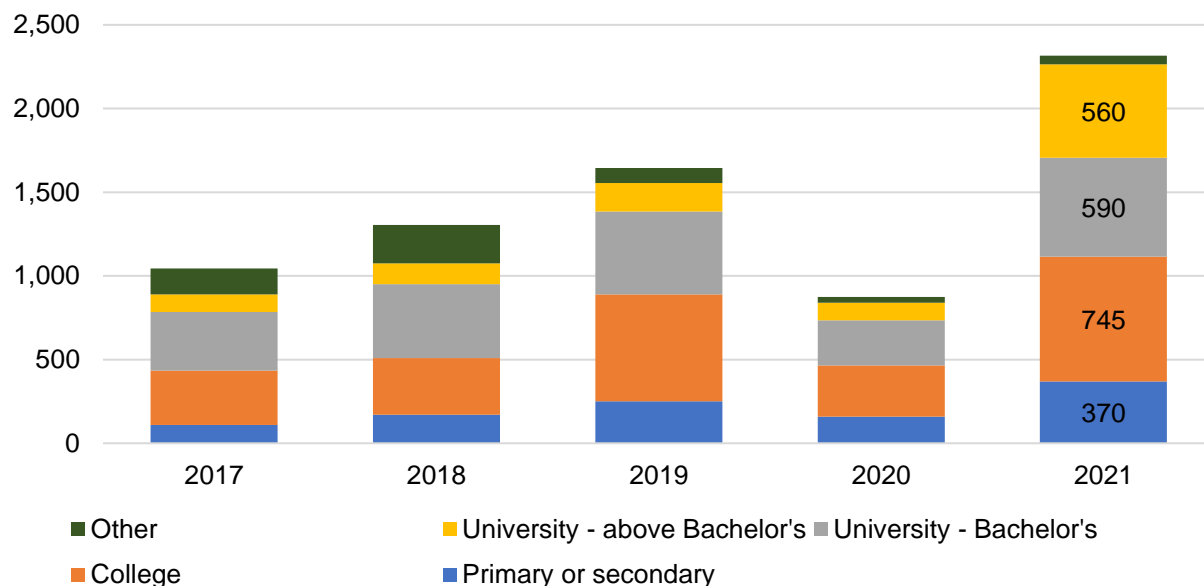
Source: IRCC

**Figure 12: Study permit holders by language, Moncton CMA (2021)\***



Source: IRCC

**Figure 13: Study permit holders by study level (2021)\***



Source: IRCC

**International students by source country**

India was the top source country for international students followed by the Philippines, Brazil and Morocco. There were multiple French-speaking countries with students in the Moncton CMA.

**Table 7: Study permit holders by country of origin, Moncton CMA (2021)\***

India	490	Madagascar	50
Philippines	215	Vietnam	50
Brazil	150	Cameroon, Federal Republic of	45
Morocco	130	Senegal	45
Algeria	90	Korea, Republic of	35
China, People's Republic of	90	Burkina-Faso	30
Ivory Coast, Republic of	80	France	30
Mali, Republic of	80	Peru	30
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	70	Jamaica	25
Colombia	65	Mexico	25
Guinea, Republic of	60	Tunisia	25
Nigeria	60	Haiti	20

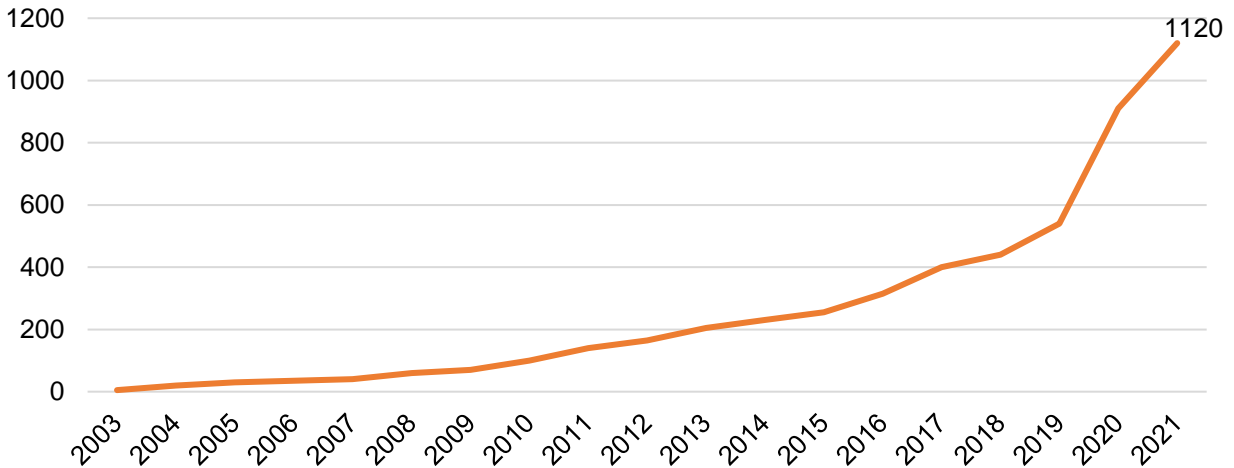
Source: IRCC



**Study and work permits are becoming the primary pathway for immigrants to the Moncton CMA**

Another important trend has been the rise of education and then work as the main pathway to the Moncton CMA. One example is the post-graduate work permit. As shown in Figure 14, the number issued for the Moncton CMA rose from only a couple of hundred a few years ago to more than 1,100 in 2021.

**Figure 14: International Mobility Program (IMP) work permit holders under post-graduate employment on December 31st, 2021 in the Moncton CMA\***



\*intended destination. Source: IRCC

### 3. Greater Moncton Immigration Strategy: Hitting the targets

The Greater Moncton Immigration Strategy 2019-2024 set four broad targets:

- Annual immigrants settling in Greater Moncton: 1,450 in 2018 (actual); minimum 1,900 by 2020; and 2,700 by 2024 - with a stretch goal of 2,300 by 2020 and 3,500 by 2024.
- Francophone immigration: 33 percent of the total.
- International students: Double enrolment in Greater Moncton post-secondary education institutions by 2024 (from baseline of 1,500). This includes public and private universities and colleges.
- Immigrant retention: One-year retention rate of 85 percent. Five-year retention: 75 percent.

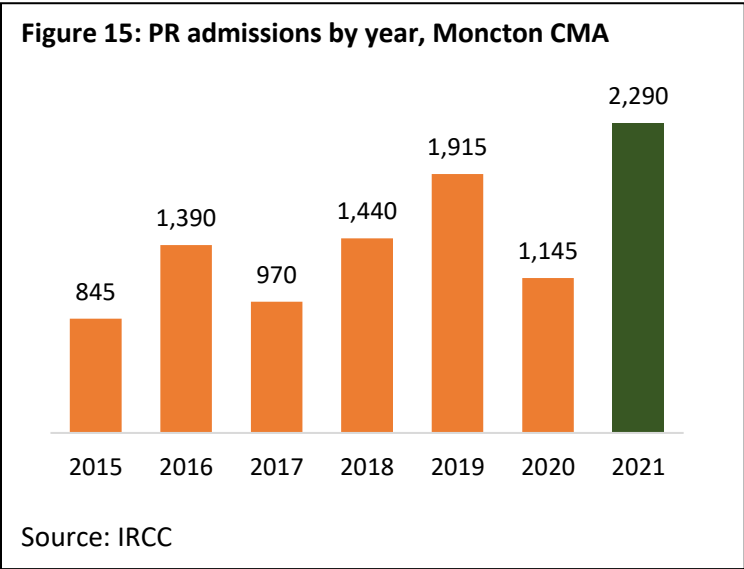
In addition, performance indicators have been developed for various actions to help measure progress. Table 8 provides a summary of the targets and outcomes as of the end of 2021-2022.

#### Target #1: Annual PR admissions

The 2021 permanent resident (PR) admission numbers were well ahead of the target of 2,070 but below the stretch goal of 2,550. In 2021, the Moncton CMA broke a new record with 20 more PR admissions than the previous high in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic. The other two large urban centres in New Brunswick were well below their 2019 PR levels in 2021.

The community already beat next year's 2022-2023 target of 2,260. However, to hit the stretch goal for 2022-2023, there will need to be a 23 percent increase in PR admissions in the coming year.

Table 8 shows the trends in PR admissions by year and the targets.



**Table 8: Greater Moncton Immigration Targets and Results**

	<u>Baseline</u> <u>2018-19</u>	<u>Baseline</u> <u>2019-20</u>	<u>Year 1</u> <u>2021-22</u>	<u>Year 2</u> <u>2021-22</u>	<u>Year 3</u> <u>2022-23</u>	<u>Year 4</u> <u>2023-24</u>	<u>Year 5</u> <u>2024-25</u>	<b>Status:</b>
<b>Annual PR admissions<sup>1</sup></b>								
Target			1,900	2,070	2,260	2,460	2,700	
Stretch Target			2,300	2,550	2,830	3,150	3,500	
<b>Actual<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>2,290</b>				Exceeds target
<b>French-speaking PR admissions<sup>1</sup></b>								
Target		33%	33%	33%				
Actual <sup>2</sup>	31%	35%	43%	29%				Off-track
<b>International students<sup>3</sup></b>								
Target		1,500	1,725	1,980	2,300	2,620	3,000	
Actual <sup>4</sup>	1,305	1,635	875	2,315				Exceeds target
<b>Immigrant retention<sup>5</sup></b>								
Proxy: Net interprovincial migration	+182	+552	+352	+1,068				On-track

Sources:

1. Targets in the plan were identified for 2020 (1,900) and 2024 (2,700). The intervening year targets are based on the growth rate required to reach the 2024 target. The same applies for the stretch targets.
2. IRCC annual permanent resident (PR) admissions.
3. The target in the plan was set for 2024 (3,000) and the baseline was 1,500 for 2019. The intervening year targets are based on the growth rate required to reach the 2024 target.
4. IRCC annual study permits issued.
5. Net interprovincial migration for the Moncton CMA. Source: Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0136-01.

**Target #2: French-speaking PR admissions**

The share of permanent resident admissions who speak French declined to 29% in 2021 – below the target of 33%. In absolute numbers, the 655 admitted in 2021 was only slightly less than the previous high in 2019 but as a share of the total, it declined to 29%. The Moncton CMA attracted 67% of all French-speaking PR admissions to New Brunswick in 2021 – consistent with the level of the past four years. Over the three years combined – 2019-2021 – the community is still on track with 34% French-speaking PR admissions.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
French speaking PR admissions	160	160	225	450	675	495	655
% of total PRs	19%	12%	23%	31%	35%	43%	29%
Share of provincial total	57%	46%	54%	65%	66%	67%	67%

Source: IRCC

### Target #3: International students

The international student target is 3,000 per year by 2024. There were a record 2,315 study permit holders in 2021 in the Greater Moncton region. This was 40% higher than the previous peak in 2019. This represented nearly 40% of all international students across New Brunswick. It is important to point out this number is based on study permits issued and includes enrolments in middle and high school. The community already exceeded the 2022-2023 target in 2021-2022 and is well on track to hit the 2024-2025 target of 3,000.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Study permit holders	1,000	1,070	1,045	1,305	1,645	875	2,315
Share of provincial total	43%	41%	36%	35%	38%	39%	39%

Source: IRCC

Based on information provide by the post-secondary education institutions, there were 2,400 enrolled in CCNB, NBCC, UdeM, Mount Allison University and Crandall University combined in 2021-2022.

#### International enrolments by institution:

- Université de Moncton – Moncton campus: 786 international students enrolled during the 2021-2022 academic year up from 762 last year.
- CCNB – Dieppe: 220 enrolled in the 2021-2022 academic year down slightly from 250 in 2020-2021.
- NBCC – Moncton: 623 enrolled in the 2021-2022 academic year.
- Mount Allison University: 272 enrolled in the 2021-2022 academic year.
- Crandall University: 499 enrolled in the 2021-2022 academic year.

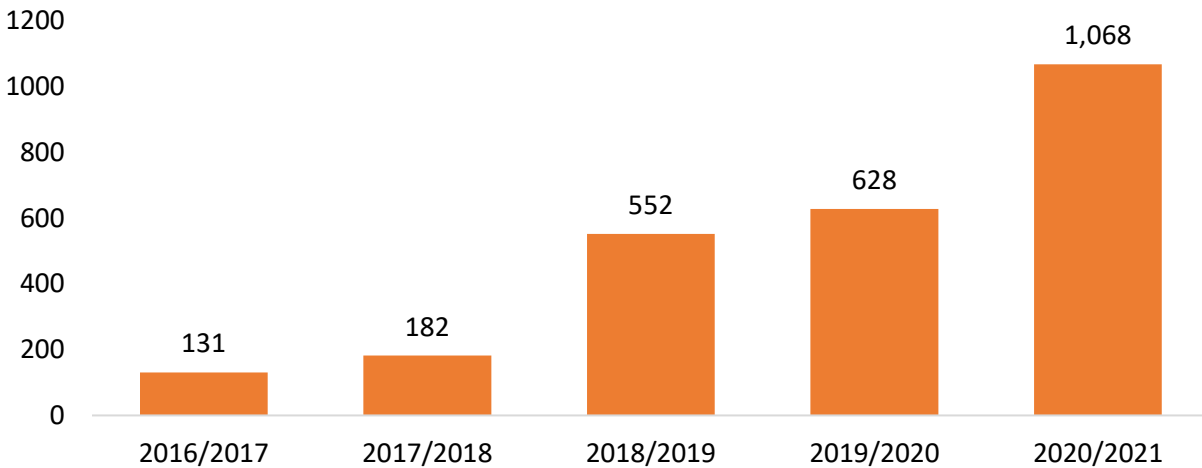
Five institution total: 2,400

### Target #4: Immigrant retention

The provincial government is developing statistics on immigrant retention using Medicare card issuance by province. This will be a more timely approach to assessing immigrant retention in the community. In the interim, as a proxy the net interprovincial migration rate is a good data point to determine if the Moncton CMA is losing a lot of population to other provinces. In fact, since the immigration numbers have risen in the Moncton CMA so has the *positive* net interprovincial migration.

In 2018, there were 182 more moving into the Moncton CMA than moving out (to other provinces). In 2019, the number had risen to 552 and by 2020 the number was 628. As the community hit a record PR admission level in 2021, net interprovincial migration increased to 1,068 (Figure 16). It is important to note these numbers are for the year ending June 30<sup>th</sup> during the year.

**Figure 16: Net interprovincial migration, Moncton CMA**



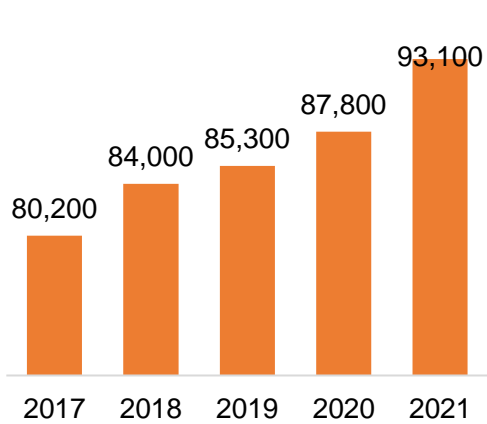
Source: Statistics Canada Table: 17-10-0136-01

Statistics Canada does track immigrant migration within Canada using tax filing data. Among the immigrants who landed in the Moncton-Richibucto region in 2019, when they filed their tax forms in the following year, 76.1% of them were still in the region. This was the highest retention rate among the five economic regions in New Brunswick (Source: Statistics Canada Table 43-10-0024-01). Among those landing in 2018, 71.8% were still in the community and among those who landed in 2017, 57.1% were still living here.

**Are we meeting workforce demand?**

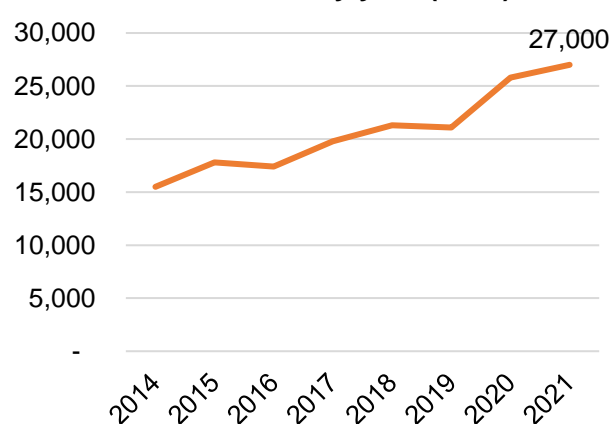
Since the launch of the Greater Moncton Immigration Strategy, the Moncton CMA ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> out of 35 CMAs across Canada for growth in the number of people in the workforce (+9,100). While we do not know how much of that increase is due to the newcomer population, across the province the number of immigrants in the workforce has grown by 5,700 (or +27%) even with the pandemic. It is likely a large share of the net workforce growth in the Moncton CMA is due to immigration and international students. The 2021 Census data on immigrant participation in the workforce will be released later in 2022 and 3+ Corporation will be providing a full report on the immigrant workforce in Greater Moncton.

**Figure 17: Growth in the workforce by year, Moncton CMA**



Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0385-01.

**Figure 18: Landed immigrants in the New Brunswick workforce, by year (000s)**



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0083-01.