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Immigrant Retention in New Brunswick: 2021 Arrival Cohorts

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Project Title

Immigrant retention in New Brunswick: 2021 arrival cohorts

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Abbreviations and Definitions

AIP Immigrants	Immigrants arriving through the Atlantic Immigration Pilot (AIP)
INB	Immigration New Brunswick
Intended Destination Municipality	Immigrants' intended landing municipality (CSD [Census Subdivision]/CMA [Census Metropolitan Area]) indicated in the landing records (Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John and others)
IRCC	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Job Offer	Individuals in the INB database who indicated having a job offer (in Canada) on their permanent resident application. The indicator is only available for immigrants in the AIP and PNP immigration streams.
Matched Immigrants	Individuals in IRCC landing records who are matched to New Brunswick Citizen Data
Official Languages Spoken	Official New Brunswick language (English, French, Both, None) as indicated by an immigrant in the Permanent Resident Landing File
PNP Immigrants	Immigrants arriving through the New Brunswick Provincial Nominee Program (PNP)
Retention Rate	Retention (of Matched Immigrants) is measured from the time of landing date as indicated in the IRCC landing records. An "Active" eligibility status in the Citizen Data implies that an immigrant is residing in the province. An individual is defined to have left the province if the individual's eligibility status is classified as "Left the Province" and "Left Country," as well as anyone whose status was terminated for other reasons and remained as such for at least six months.
Unmatched Immigrants	Individuals in IRCC landing records who are not matched to New Brunswick Citizen Data

Executive Summary

This report is the second in a series of annual updates on immigrant retention in New Brunswick (NB) that will be published by the New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data and Training (NB-IRDT) each year. These reports provide an overview of NB immigration retention patterns since the previous reporting period, and their updates on immigration trends can guide public policy concerned with strategies to attract immigrants and retain established immigrant populations. The current study, which includes data on immigrant cohorts that landed from January to December 2021, provides an update to the immigrant retention results released by NB-IRDT in 2022 (McDonald et al., 2022), which included data until 2020.

Highlights of Findings

Landing Counts

- In 2021, 2,605 primary applicant immigrants whose intended destination was NB are shown to have landed in the province. This is 65.8% higher than the 2020 landing counts (890 primary applicants) – a stark increase that is likely due in part to immigration backlogs initiated from 2020 at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- The PNP, AIP and Canadian Experience Class immigration streams have the highest numbers of landings in 2021. The number of immigrants under the Canadian Experience Class in 2021 surged five-fold compared to the 2020 cohort, possibly due to a combination of a higher number of applicants in this stream and a backlog in IRCC application approvals (in 2020).

- The source country with the largest number of immigrants settling in NB from the 2021 cohort is India (775 primary applicants), followed by the Philippines (280 primary applicants).

- Moncton continued to receive the highest number of immigrants in 2021, which is similar to results for the years 2018-2020.

- Southeast Regional Service Commission (RSC), encompassing the city of Moncton, recorded the highest number of immigrant arrivals among all RSCs, with 1,200 primary applicants arriving in 2021.

Matching Rates

The matching rate represents the proportion of individuals who indicated NB as their intended destination, moved to the province and enrolled in Medicare. An unmatched immigrant, on the other hand, expressed NB as their intended destination but likely settled in another province after landing. Thus, matching rates primarily (though not entirely) reflect whether individuals who intended to move to NB actually did so after legally landing in Canada.

- Matching rates for the 2021 cohort increased back to pre-2020 levels, at 84.4% – a higher rate than that of the 2020 cohort (71.2%). This rise in matching rates is likely due to the markedly lower matching rates for three immigration streams observed for the 2020 arrival cohort:

    - The PNP stream (69.0% in 2020 and 89.3% in 2021).
    - The Sponsored Family stream (65.9% in 2020 and 82.7% in 2021).
    - The Resettled Refugees stream (40.0% in 2020 and 80% in 2021).

- The AIP immigration stream has the highest matching rate for immigrants in 2021, at 89.4%, similar to results from 2019 and 2020. This indicates that AIP primary applicants are more likely to arrive and settle in NB than immigrants in other streams.

- Immigrants in the Canadian Experience class consistently exhibit matching rates over 80% between 2017-2021.

- Similar to previous years, immigrants in the Skilled Worker program have the lowest matching rates in 2021, at 50%. This indicates that half of these nominees did not move to NB, though they made up a small portion of total landings.

- In 2021, primary applicants with a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education exhibit the highest matching rates of all education level categories, reaching 88.4%.

- The number of matched primary applicants who speak English continued to be the highest among all official language categories in 2021.

Retention Rates

- The 1-year retention rate for the 2021 cohort (at the end of 2022) is 74.3%, which is a 6.1 percentage point decline from the 2020 cohort (80.4%). It should be noted that while the *proportion* of immigrants retained is lower, the actual *number* of immigrants retained is higher than in 2020 due to a higher number of initial arrivals in the 2021 cohort. The 2021 retention rate is lower than that of pre-pandemic cohorts.

- In 2021, the Resettled Refugees and Sponsored Family streams have the highest 1-year retention rates among all streams, with 90% and 87.2% of immigrants remaining in the province, respectively. In the PNP stream, 74.7% of immigrants were retained after 1 year, and in the AIP stream, 73.9% of immigrants were retained. All four streams show a decline compared to 2020 but an overall gain in numbers because of a larger number of initial arrivals.

- The 2021 cohort's 1-year retention rate is highest for individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher, with over 80% retained.

- The Philippines continues to have one of the highest 1-year retention rates of the source countries, reaching 92.3% in 2021.

- Retention rates over time suggest that among the official language categories, French-speaking immigrants are more inclined to stay in the province.

- Regions of NB that have urban centres, such as Southeast RSC (which includes Moncton), Capital RSC (which includes Fredericton) and Fundy RSC (which includes Saint John) attract substantial immigrant arrivals and exhibit higher 1-year retention rates (around 80%) compared to more rural RSCs. In comparison, Northwest and Western Valley RSCs exhibit the lowest 1-year retention rates, at 72.7% and 74.7%, respectively.[1]

- Over the long term, immigrants with job offers are more likely to remain in the province compared to those without a job offer. For instance, ten years after landing in NB, 65.3% of immigrants who had a job offer remain in the province, compared to 53.9% of those without a job offer (2012 cohort).

Key Takeaways

During the COVID-19 pandemic, a growing backlog of permanent residency applications contributed to a notable drop in the number of immigrants landing in New Brunswick in 2020.

In this report update, we see the impact of that backlog – with a sharp rise in the number of immigrants arriving in 2021. NB received more new arrivals in 2021 than it had even before the pandemic, and a growing proportion of these landed immigrants were able to be matched to the Citizen Data. This might reflect the loosening of pandemic restrictions, as more freedom of mobility may have contributed to more immigrants settling in NB after landing in Canada. However, greater mobility could impact immigrants' decisions to leave the province as well.

Although retention rates vary by immigration stream and across demographic groups, the overall 1-year retention rate for immigrants who landed in NB in 2021 (74.3%) is lower than for immigrants who landed in 2020 (80.4%). The key thing to note here is that while a larger *proportion* of the 2021 cohort left the province compared to the 2020 cohort, the actual *number* of immigrants who remained is larger for the 2021 cohort. The number of immigrants who arrived in 2021 is the largest of the entire study period – and in the end, the relatively lower retention rate did not prevent NB from experiencing a large population boost.

The next iteration of this report will provide some evidence about whether the results observed for the 2021 arrival cohort are primarily a reflection of the continuing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, or if they represent the beginning of a new trend for the province.

[1] A map of the 12 RSCs mentioned throughout this report is available in Figure 27 in the Appendix.

Introduction

By analyzing the attraction and retention of the immigrant population in New Brunswick (NB), this study aims to provide data-driven evidence that can be used to guide immigration policies in the province, including a broader picture of immigrant outcomes that can inform the labour market and economic policies and programs.

This report updates earlier work by the New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data and Training (NB-IRDT) on immigration dynamics in the province with newly available data, including landing records for immigrants who arrived in 2021.

Baseline reports by McDonald & Miah (2021) and McDonald et al. (2022) used matched federal data from the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) Landing File and New Brunswick Citizen Data to estimate the retention rates of all immigrants who intended to arrive in NB for the years 2005-2020. The current report also studies the retention rates of the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) and immigration streams within the PNP using data from Immigration New Brunswick (INB, previously known as BizNet).

This study updates the findings of McDonald et al. (2022), which examined immigrant cohorts using data available until 2020, by including one additional landing year of IRCC data – 2021 – and by extending the period of observation in the Citizen Data to the end of 2022.

Data and Methodology

Data

Consistent with the previous reports (McDonald & Miah, 2021; McDonald et al., 2022), this study uses a combination of immigrant landing records (IRCC) and Medicare data (Citizen Data) available through NB-IRDT.

The **Citizen Data** database provides information on the Medicare eligibility and status of residents in NB. The database indicates whether an individual (i.e., immigrant) still resides in the province or has left, as well as the duration of their stay in NB. For this study, we use Citizen Data records ranging from the beginning of 2005 until the end of 2022.

The **Permanent Resident Landing File (IRCC Landing Records)** is a federal database provided by IRCC. The database provides the immigration landing records of all immigrants approved for permanent residency (primary applicants and dependents), as well as information of landing dates, country of citizenship, education level, official language, and intended destination

municipality (CMA/CA[2]). The database ranges from 1985 to 2021. For this iteration of the report, the 2021 landing cohorts are included.

The **Immigration New Brunswick (INB)** database (previously known as **BizNet**) is used to provide supplementary information on NB Provincial Nominees (from the PNP). The database holds information on immigrants who applied for permanent residency in Canada through NB's Provincial Nominee Program (PNP). The database provides a breakdown of NB Provincial Nominees into other PNP immigration streams and also indicates whether an individual had a job offer. Neither the PNP breakdown nor the job offer indicator are available in the IRCC Landing Records.

Methodology

The analysis in this study is based on longitudinal administrative data and includes descriptive statistics on immigrant landings and retention in the province. New immigrants in the province are identified using variables in both data sets (IRCC and Citizen Data). The sample includes all valid NB Medicare numbers from 2005 to 2022 for primary applicants whose intended destination on their application is NB.

The NB Department of Health uses the name, sex and birthdate of individuals to match immigrants in the IRCC Landing Records to the Citizen Data. The data sets are stripped of any personal identifiers (including names and addresses), and these pseudonymized (i.e., de-identified) data sets are transferred to NB-IRDT for analysis. The overall sample is limited to immigrants whose intended destination at landing was NB because matching has only been done only for individuals who indicated NB as their destination.

There are mainly two probable factors that contribute to unmatched records across these two data sets:

1) If an immigrant never arrived in NB or left before they could establish Medicare eligibility, they may have a record in the IRCC but will not have a record in the Citizen Data.

2) If an immigrant's record in the IRCC or Citizen Data contains mismatched or incomplete information (e.g., a different spelling of a name), that individual's records will not be able to matched between the two data sets.

[2] The acronym CMA stands for Census Metropolitan Area, while CA stands for Census Agglomeration. Both refer to geographical divisions in NB. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which at least 50,000 or more live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000.

For the purposes of this study, any unmatched immigrant is assumed not to have landed in the province.[3] Thus, the matching rates presented in this study primarily (though not entirely) reflect whether individuals who intended to move to NB actually did so after landing.

To estimate retention rates, we follow the assumption that an immigrant's NB Medicare eligibility status reveals whether they remained in the province and, if so, how long they stayed.

The landing date of an immigrant in the IRCC Landing Records indicates the date of first legal entry into Canada as a permanent resident. An "Active" eligibility status in the Citizen Data implies that an immigrant is residing in the province. Departure of an immigrant is indicated with a "Left the Province" or "Left Country" status. An individual with a "Terminated" or "Inactive" status for no justifiable reason (i.e., death) is assumed to have left the province if their Medicare status is not reactivated within six months of termination.[4]

Because duration of retention in NB can only be estimated for matched individuals, retention rates are only measured for immigrants who are matched to the Citizen Data. Statistics on matching rates are provided in this report, and these can be used to provide an upper bound of the incidence at which immigrants who indicate NB as their intended destination do not settle in the province.

The examination of matching rates and retention rates is presented across a range of personal characteristics, including immigration stream, level of education and language.

Regarding an immigrant's intended CMA/CA, it is likely that immigrants could reside in a different location (Citizen Data) that initially indicated in their applications (IRCC Landing records). Therefor, their retention rates are estimated from the date of first address (CMA/CA) in NB and not from the IRCC landing date.

This report also estimates landings and retention rates by Regional Service Commission (RSC)[5] in NB. There are 12 RSCs in the province, and the study estimates annual landings from 2005 to 2021 for each one. However, due to small counts, landing cohorts for several RSCs are pooled together to estimate retention rates. Similar to retention by CMA/CA, retention rates are

[3] A report released by NB-IRDT in 2019 (Leonard et al.) on unmatched immigrants (NB Provincial Nominees – PNP) suggests that most unmatched records are likely attributed to PNP primary applicants not arriving in NB.

[4] This methodology is different from that used in the 2019 NB-IRDT study (Leonard et al., 2019) in which any "Terminated" or "Inactive" status was used to indicate departure from the province. This updated methodology considers an individual's transitory "Terminated" status (i.e., a delay in renewing expired Medicare). Thus, anyone reactivating their expired Medicare within six months is treated as not they did not leave NB.

[5] A Regional Service Commission (RSC) is an administrative entity in NB that is governed by communities encompassed within it and acts as a service delivery agent to ensure the communities receive the services they pay for. A map of the 12 RSCs mentioned throughout this report is available in Figure 27 in the Appendix.

estimated from the first address (RSC) in NB drawn from Medicare data and not from the official IRCC landing date.

Our retention analysis is limited to individuals who registered for Medicare within the same year they landed or before[6] and excludes anyone who landed in Canada but never registered for Medicare. Due to small counts for immigrant landings, numbers and rates are randomly rounded to the nearest 5 digits.

Similar to IRCC Landing Records, the INB database is also matched with the Citizen Data using the same methodology, and retention rates are estimated in a similar manner.[7] The purpose of using the INB database is to provide supplementary retention rates for the immigration streams within PNP and by job offer status for primary applicants in the PNP and AIP immigration streams.

Limitations

This study is limited to individuals who indicated NB as their intended province of residence. Therefore, it excludes any immigrant who indicated other provinces/territories in Canada as their intended destination and then subsequently moved to NB.

Further, since there is no job offer indicator available in the IRCC database, we obtain this information from the INB database. Therefore, the descriptive statistics and retention rates presented by job offer category are limited to primary applicants in the NB PNP streams.

[6] Note that for immigrants who initially arrived in NB as temporary residents and registered in Medicare prior to landing, we measure retention from the date of legal landing as a permanent resident.
[7] This methodology is different from that of the 2019 NB-IRDT study (Leonard et al., 2019), which estimated retentions rates for immigration streams within the PNP.

Results: Annual Landings, Matching Rates and Retention Rates

Primary Applicants

Annual Landings and Matching Rates

Table 1: Annual Landings and Matching Rates of Primary Applicants Only (2005-2021)

Year	Total Primary Applicants	Matched Primary Applicants	Matching Rate
2005	540	470	87.0%
2006	770	685	89.0%
2007	775	695	89.7%
2008	855	735	86.0%
2009	860	725	84.3%
2010	900	750	83.3%
2011	895	775	86.6%
2012	935	820	87.7%
2013	920	820	89.1%
2014	1,105	960	86.9%
2015	1,020	820	80.4%
2016	1,645	1,375	83.6%
2017	1,545	1,275	82.5%
2018	2,060	1,700	82.5%
2019	2,650	2,215	83.6%
2020	1,250	890	71.2%
2021	**3,085**	**2,605**	**84.4%**

Note: The matching rate refers to the proportion of permanent residents in the IRCC Landing Records able to be matched to NB-IRDT's Citizen Data holdings.

Table 1 shows the number of primary applicants who indicated NB as their intended destination at landing.

The number in 2021 (3085) increased from 2020 numbers (1250) by 69.2%. This sharp rise follows a steep decline of 52.8% between 2019 and 2020 numbers.

Although the 2021 cohort's matching rate of 84.4% is similar to rates from before 2020, the total number and matched number of primary applicants in 2021 are the highest seen over the entire study period.

Of those individuals in the landing records who indicated NB as their intended province of destination, 2,605 primary applicants were able to be matched to Medicare records – a 65.8% increase from 2020's landing counts (890).

The sharp increase in landings and higher matching rates for the 2021 cohort is likely due in part to pandemic-related backlogs in 2020.

At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the processing of applications and approvals for permanent residency slowed, with IRCC backlogs most likely playing a role in reduced entries (El-Assal & Thevenot, 2022), along with restrictions limiting entry into Canada. Strict lockdown

restrictions (e.g., limited in-person services) in Atlantic Canada also may have played a part in delaying registrations for Medicare, thus resulting in lower matching rates 2020.

The influx of landings in 2021could be a result of permanent residency approvals catching up on the backlog and may include a proportion of immigrants who were supposed to land in 2020. Similarly, the increase in matching rates may reflect increased registrations for Medicare due to backlogs catching up, as well as a loosening of lockdown restrictions.

Retention Rates

Table 2 shows the 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year retention rates for all matched primary applicants.

The 1-year retention rate for the 2021 cohort (74.3%) declined by 6.1 percentage points compared to the 2020 cohort (80.4%) but applies to a much larger arrival cohort.

The 2021 rate is also lower than pre-pandemic cohorts. It is possible that as travel restrictions eased in 2022, those who landed in 2021 were able to search for jobs in other parts of Canada.

However, it should be noted that 1 year after arriving in 2021, 1,935 immigrants were still in NB, surpassing the figures for 2020 (715 immigrants) as well as previous landing years.

In terms of absolute numbers, the number of immigrants retained from the 2021 cohort is still higher than from previous years – even though the retention rate declined compared to earlier cohorts.

Table 2: 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants (2005-2021)

Year	1-Year Retention	3-Year Retention	5-Year Retention	10-Year Retention
2005	79.8%	66.0%	59.6%	46.8%
2006	82.5%	67.9%	56.9%	45.3%
2007	84.2%	71.2%	61.2%	50.4%
2008	86.4%	70.1%	59.2%	47.6%
2009	84.1%	70.3%	58.6%	49.0%
2010	80.0%	68.7%	58.0%	45.3%
2011	81.9%	67.1%	58.1%	51.0%
2012	80.5%	66.5%	57.3%	47.0%
2013	81.1%	71.3%	61.6%	
2014	78.7%	63.5%	57.3%	
2015	78.7%	67.7%	61.2%	
2016	79.3%	68.7%	65.5%	
2017	77.7%	67.2%	63.5%	
2018	82.1%	68.8%		
2019	78.9%	64.3%		
2020	80.4%			
2021	74.3%			
Overall	**79.7%**	**67.6%**	**60.3%**	**47.9%**

The 3-year retention rate for the 2019 cohort (the most recent cohort for which 3-year data are available) is 64.3%, which is the lowest retention rate since the 2014 cohort.

The overall 5-year retention rate for all matched primary applicants across the 2005 to 2017 arrival cohorts is around 60.3%. Among those who landed in NB in 2017 (the most recent year for which 5-year data are available), 63.5% were still in the province 5 years later.

The 10-year retention rate for the 2012 cohort (the most recent year for which 10-year data are available) is 47%. While this is 4 percentage points lower than the 2011 cohort, it is similar to retention rates from the previous years.

Immigration Stream

All the immigration programs considered in this section are federal, though the province of New Brunswick manages the selection of qualified applicants through the PNP and AIP programs.

In this section, we report on the Canadian Experience Class[8] as a separate category. In previous studies (McDonald & Miah, 2021; McDonald et al., 2022), this class had been included in the "Other" category. The section that follows, titled "Results from the Immigration NB (INB) Database," considers only the NB PNP stream.

Annual Landings and Matching Rates

Table 3: Landings and Matching Rates of Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2020-2021)

Immigration Stream	Total		Matched		Matching Ratio	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Provincial Nominee	500	795	345	710	69.0%	89.3%
Sponsored Family	205	375	135	310	65.9%	82.7%
Skilled Worker	65	10	30	5	46.2%	50.0%
Resettled Refugee	75	125	30	100	40.0%	80.0%
Other	20	45	10	40	50.0%	88.9%
AIP	295	900	265	805	89.8%	89.4%
Canadian Experience Class	95	495	80	400	84.2%	80.8%

Table 3 shows that, similar to the earlier 2005-2020 cohorts (presented in **Table 26** in the Appendix), immigrants who arrived through the AIP in 2021 exhibit the highest matching rates (89.4%). A significant portion of AIP applicants are international graduates (that is, they graduated from NB post-secondary institutions) who would already have provincial Medicare (prior to graduation), which may result in these higher matching rates.

[8] The Canadian Experience Class is for skilled workers who have at least 1 year of skilled work experience in Canada (or an equal amount of part-time work experience) as a Temporary Resident in the 3 years before applying for permanent residency.

The matching rate for Provincial Nominees (PNPs) in 2021 is second highest (89.3%) and is a notable increase compared to the 2020 rate (69.0%).

The notable increase in matching rates for immigrants under the AIP, PNP and Sponsored Family immigration streams most likely contributed to the sharp increase in matching rates in 2021 for all primary applicants, which rebounded to pre-pandemic levels.

Immigrants under the Canadian Experience Class consistently exhibit matching rates above 80%. Applicants in this category were temporary residents (either international students or on a work permit) at application and are likely to already be registered for provincial Medicare.

On the other hand, immigrants in the Skilled Worker program have the lowest matching rates across the years, including 2021 (50%), along with the lowest total number of primary applicants (matched and unmatched).

Table 4: Annual Landings of Matched Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2021)

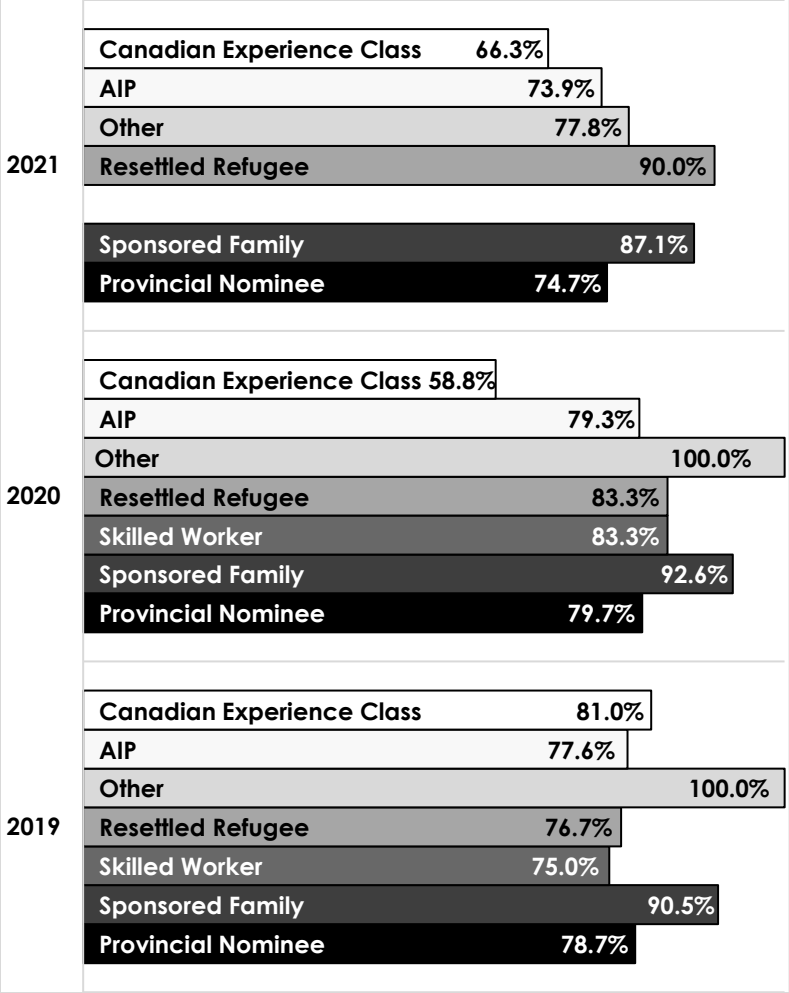
Year	PNP	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Syrian Refugee	AIP	Canadian Experience Class
2005	135	200	65	45	25	NA	NA	NA
2006	300	225	80	50	20	NA	NA	NA
2007	295	240	90	45	20	NA	NA	NA
2008	315	255	100	35	25	NA	NA	NA
2009	345	215	85	50	15	NA	NA	10
2010	385	185	100	35	20	NA	NA	25
2011	370	245	60	50	15	NA	NA	25
2012	490	190	40	45	20	NA	NA	30
2013	440	235	30	60	25	NA	NA	20
2014	595	175	30	60	35	NA	NA	60
2015	475	180	15	45	40	15	NA	40
2016	655	250	25	50	15	330	NA	45
2017	765	235	20	120	25	5	15	90
2018	800	305	25	105	40	NA	305	120
2019	870	315	35	150	15	NA	730	95
2020	345	135	30	30	10	NA	265	80
2021	710	310	5	100	40	NA	805	400
Overall	**8290**	**3895**	**835**	**1075**	**405**	**350**	**2120**	**1040**

Table 4 above shows the number of matched primary applicants for the period 2005-2021. The highest immigrant counts in 2021 come from the PNP, Canadian Experience Class, Sponsored Family and AIP streams, respectively.

Notably, the number of immigrants in the Canadian Experience Class in 2021 has increased 5-fold compared to the 2020 cohort, which could reflect a combination of increased applicants in this stream and a catching-up with the backlog of IRCC application approvals.

Retention Rates

Figure 1: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2019-2021)



As seen in **Figure 1**, the Resettled Refugees and Sponsored Family streams exhibit the highest 1-year retention rates among all streams in 2021, at 90% and 87.2%, respectively.

For applicants in the AIP stream, the retention rate for 2021 declined by 5.4 percentage points compared to 2020.

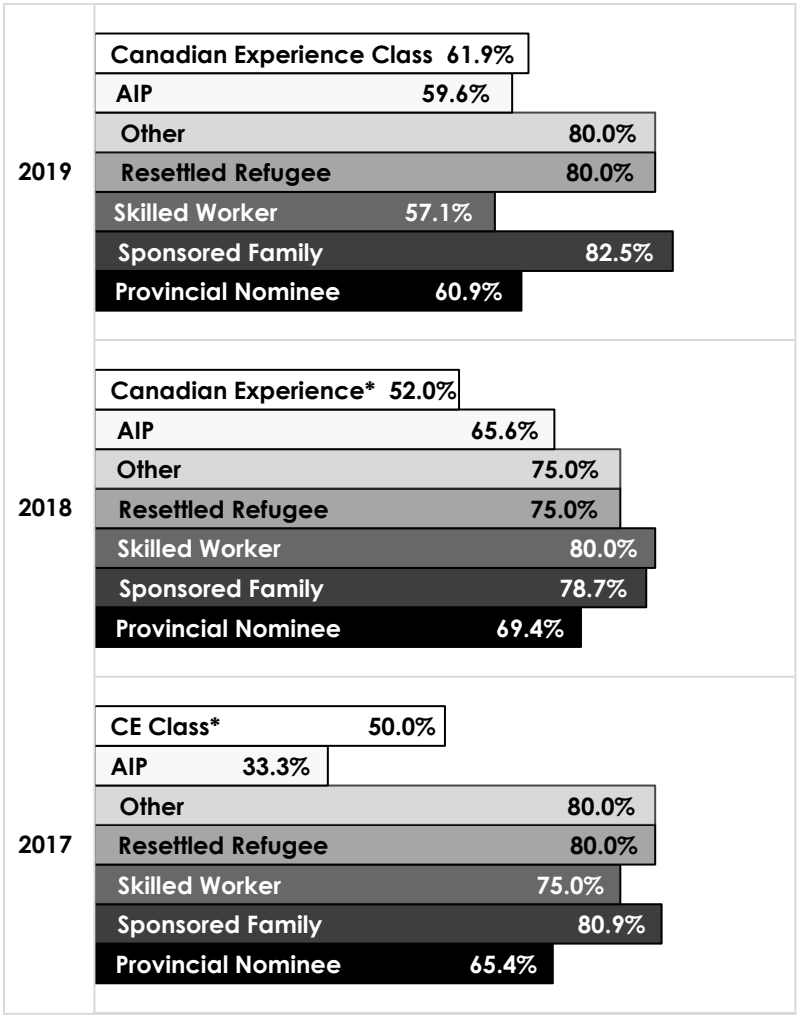
Although the retention rates for immigrants in the Canadian Experience Class fluctuate across the years, there is an increase of 7.5 percentage points in 2021 as opposed to 2020.

Out of a very small number of only 5 Skilled Workers who arrived in 2021, none were retained 1 year after arriving.

In general, the decline in 1-year retention rates in 2021 with respect to 2020 may reflect an easing of pandemic-related mobility restrictions in 2021 and 2022 (1 year after landing).

Table 27 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2021) for this figure.

Figure 2: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2017-2019)



** Canadian Experience Class*

As shown in **Figure 2**, the Sponsored Family stream exhibits the highest 3-year retention rate for the 2019 cohort, with a 3.8 percentage point increase compared to the 2018 cohort.

Nearly two-thirds of the 2019 Canadian Experience Class cohort were in the province after 3 years, which is almost 10 percentage points higher than for the previous year.

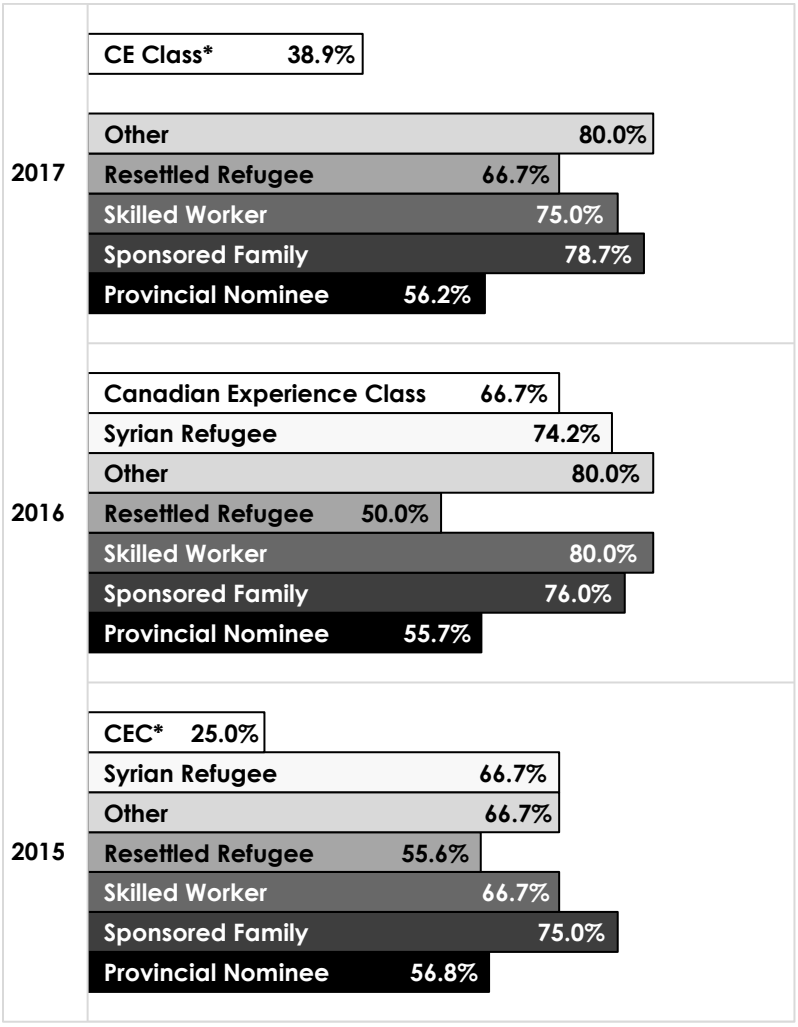
Around 60% of PNP and AIP primary applicants from 2019 were retained after 3 years.

The Skilled Worker stream has the lowest overall 3-year retention rate for the period 2005-2018 (see **Table 28**), though retention rates have increased for more recent arrival cohorts.

The largest decline among 2019 landing cohorts can be observed among Skilled Worker arrivals, with a nearly 23 percentage point drop relative to the 2018 cohort – but for a markedly smaller number of arrivals.

Table 28 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2019) for this figure.

Figure 3: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2015-2017)



** Canadian Experience Class*
Note: No retention rate is presented for the 2017 Syrian Refugee cohort due to small counts.

Figure 3 shows 5-year retention rates, with the Sponsored Family stream having the highest retained percentage of immigrants in NB 5 years after landing.

Around two-thirds of immigrants under the Resettled Refugee stream (2017 cohort) were in the province 5 years after landing, which is an increase of around 17 percentage points compared to the 2016 cohort.

The stream with the largest number of arrivals in 2017 (the Provincial Nominee Program) shows around 56.2% of the cohort remaining in NB 5 years after landing.

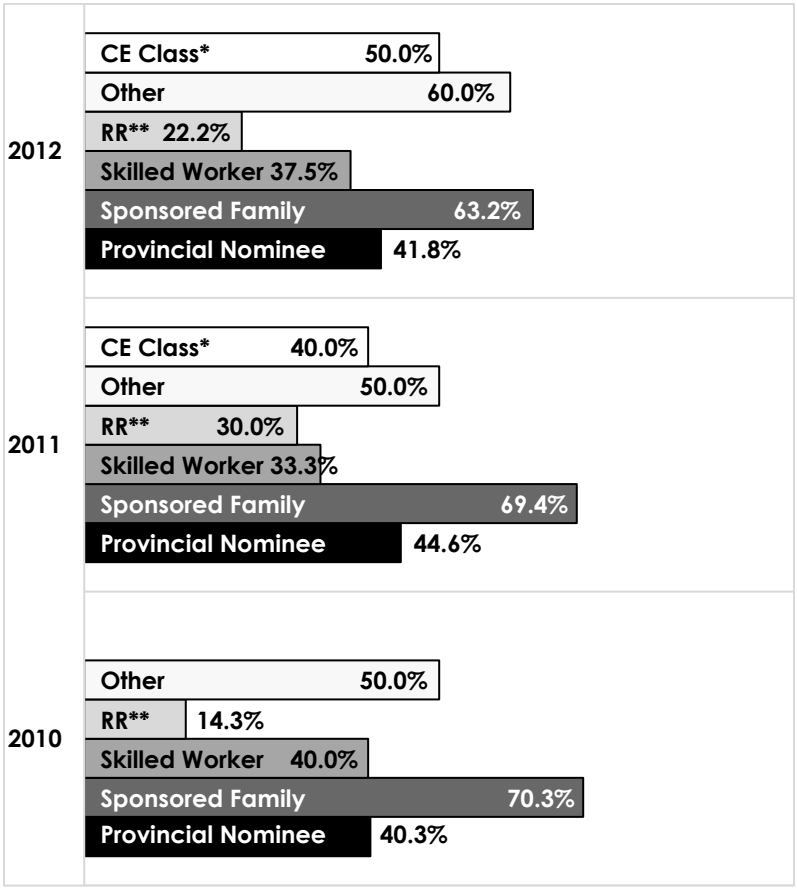
Table 29 in the Appendix shows the historical data (2005-2019) for this figure.

Figure 4: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2010-2012)

Figure 4 shows that after 10 years since their arrival, 63.2% of immigrants in the Sponsored Family stream (from the 2012 arrival cohort) are retained in NB.

Although this cohort's 10-year retention rate is around 6 percentage points lower than the 2011 cohort, and 7 percentage points lower than the 2010 cohort, the Sponsored Family stream still has the highest 10-year retention rate among all the arrival streams.

Table 30 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2005-2012) for this figure.



** Canadian Experience Class, ** Resettled Refugee*
Note: Observations for the Canadian Experience Class begin with the 2011 cohort

Education Level

Annual Landings and Matching Rates

Table 5: Landings and Matching Rates of Primary Applicants by Education Level (2020-2021)

Education Level	Total		Matched		Matching Rate	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Bachelor's	320	690	275	610	85.9%	88.4%
Master's / PhD	195	300	155	260	79.5%	86.7%
Secondary or Less	120	305	105	265	87.5%	86.9%
Diploma	135	610	120	505	88.9%	82.8%
Not Stated / None	470	1185	370	980	78.7%	82.7%

Table 5 above shows that primary applicants with a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education have the highest matching rate in 2021, at 88.4%. Applicants with a master's degree or a PhD, as well as arrivals with a secondary education or less, exhibit the next highest matching rates at 86.7% and 86.9%, respectively.

Applicants whose education level is Not Stated/None have the highest number of total landings (1185 in 2021) and matched landings (980 in 2021), which are about 2.5 times greater than this group's counts in 2020. It should be noted that the majority of primary applicants in the Neither/Not Stated language category (presented in the Language section of results) belong to the Sponsored Family and Resettled Refugee streams – and education level is not a requirement for those visa categories. The next-highest counts are for those with a bachelor's degree (610 applicants in 2021).

Table 31 and **Table 32** in the Appendix show the corresponding data for all primary applicants and matched primary applicants by education category, from 2005-2021.

Retention Rates

Figure 5: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2019-2021)

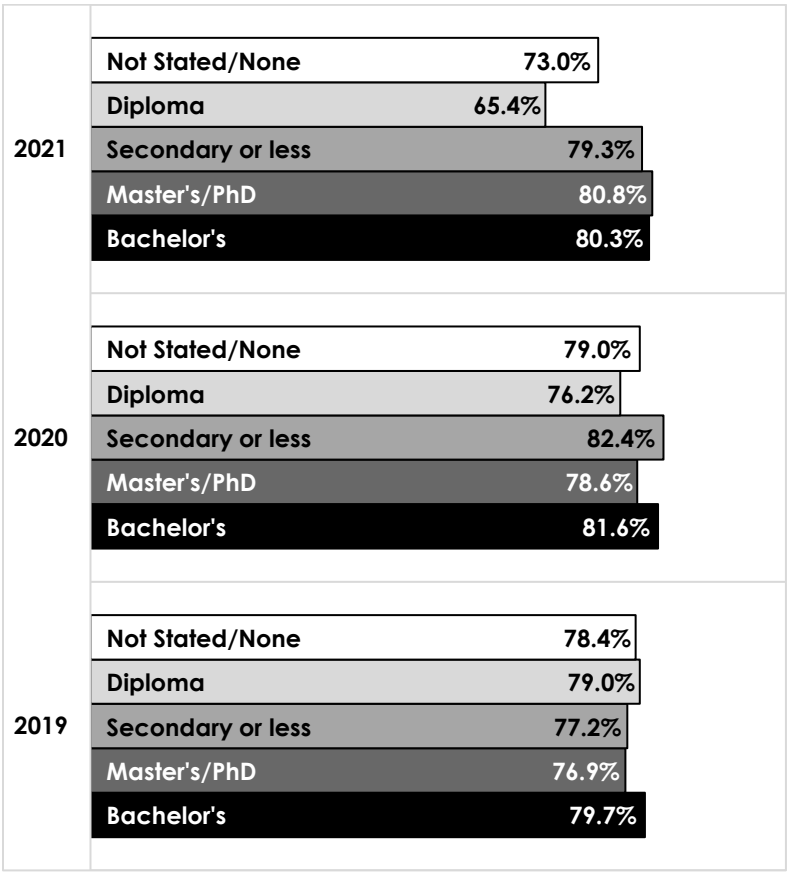


Figure 5 shows that, unlike previous arrival cohorts, the highest 1-year retention rate for the 2021 cohort is among individuals holding a bachelor's degree (80.3%) or higher (master's/PhD: 80.8%).

While the retention rate for immigrants with a bachelor's degree decreased slightly compared to the 2020 cohort, the retention rate for the master's/PhD category increased by 2.2 percentage points.

The lowest 1-year retention rate in the 2021 cohort is among diploma holders (65.4%) and is nearly 11 percentage points lower compared to the 2020 cohort.

That being said, immigrants in the diploma category had the largest percentage increase in the number of arrivals in 2021 compared to 2020, and therefore the number of diploma holders retained is still higher than in earlier years, despite the lower retention rate.

Table 33 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2021) for **Figure 5**.

Figure 6 shows that two-thirds of matched primary applicants from the 2019 cohort with a secondary education or less were retained 3 years after landing.

Although this is the highest retention rate among the 2019 cohort, it is still lower than the 3-year retention rate for all education levels in the 2018 cohort, with the exception of the master's/PhD category.

Primary applicants with a master's or PhD have the lowest 3-year retention rate over the 2017-2019 cohort periods.

The 3-year retention rate for applicants with a diploma declined by 9.9 percentage Points in 2021 compared to the cohort – the largest decline between these two cohorts among all education levels.

Figure 6: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2017-2019)

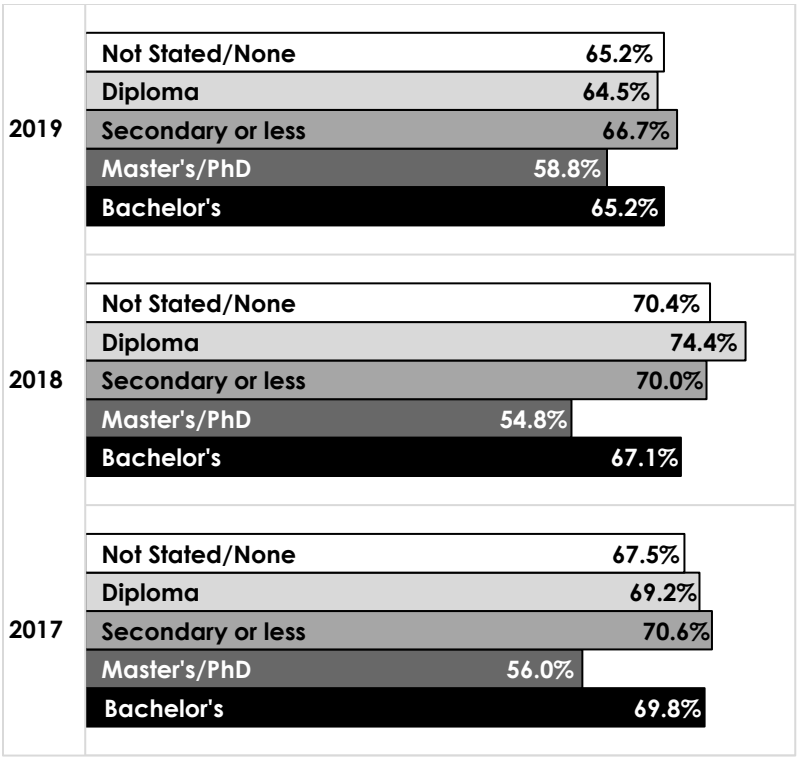


Table 34 in the Appendix contains the full corresponding data (2005-2019) for **Figure 6**.

Figure 7: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2015-2017)

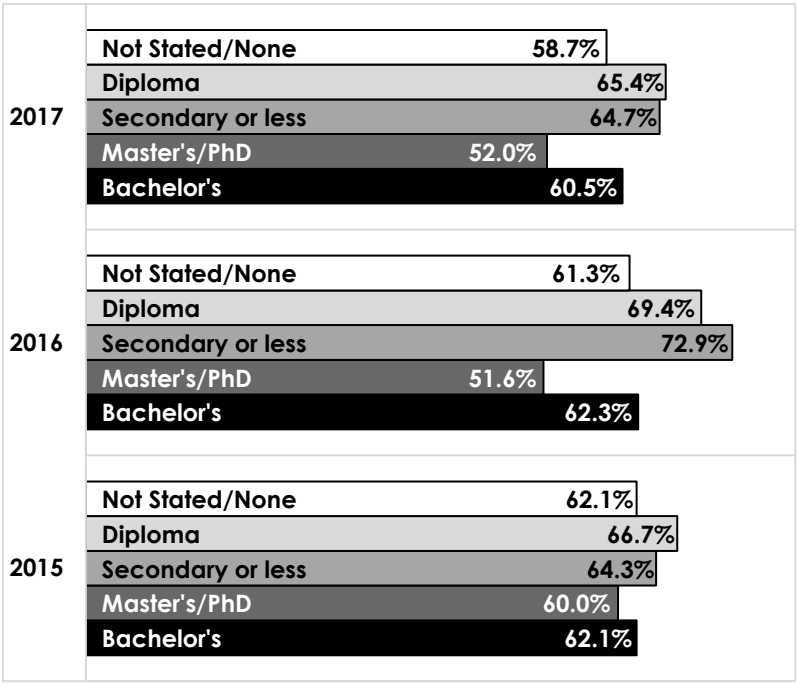


Figure 7 shows that for the 2017 cohort, matched primary applicants with a diploma have the highest 5-year retention rate (65.4%).

Immigrants with secondary education or less exhibit the second highest rate, though retention for the 2017 cohort is 8.2 percentage points lower than for the 2016 cohort – the largest decline observed.

Primary applicants with a master's or PhD (2017 cohort) have the lowest retention rate 5 years after landing (52.0%).

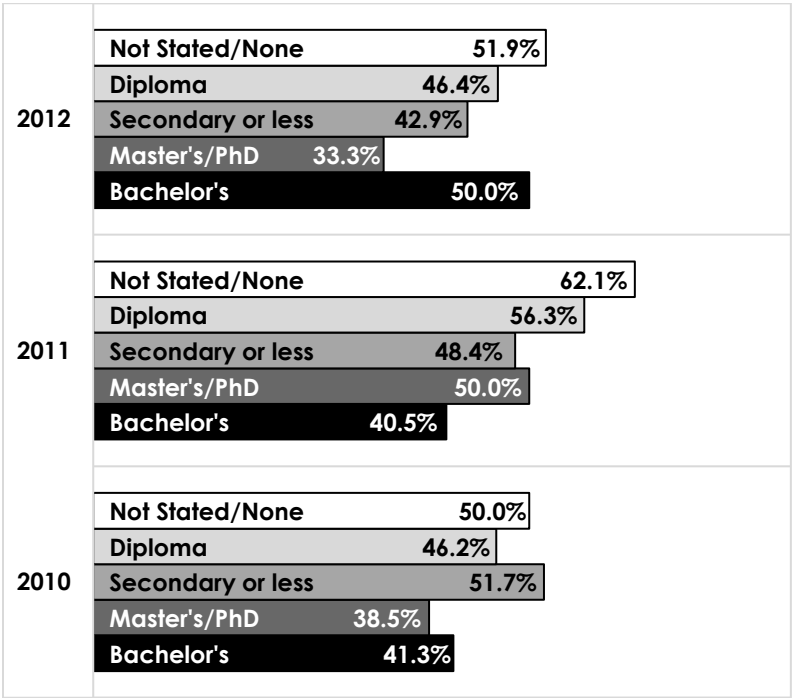
Table 35 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2017) for this figure.

In **Figure 8**, the highest 10-year retention rate for the 2012 cohort (the most recent cohort for which 10-year data are available) is among the Not Stated/None education category (51.9%). This is similar to the retention rates observed in previous cohorts as well.

Only one-third of applicants with a master's degree or PhD (2012 cohort) are retained 10 years after landing in NB – the lowest retention rate for the cohort.

Table 36 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2012) for **Figure 8**.

Figure 8: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2010-2012)



Country of Citizenship

Annual Landings

Table 6: Annual Landings of Matched Primary Applicants by Country of Citizenship (2019-2021)[9]

Country	2019	2020	2021
China	155	75	80
France	45	25	30
India	235	110	775
Iran	25	25	35
Korea	45	10	45
Philippines	375	100	280
Syria	45	20	40
UK	30	10	80
Ukraine	65	30	20
USA	70	30	55

Table 6 shows that India is the source country with the highest overall number of immigrants who landed in NB in 2021, followed by the Philippines.

While this matches the trend for the 2020 landing year, we see that in the previous year (2019), the source country with the highest number of immigrants landing is the Philippines, followed by India.

The number of landed immigrants from India in 2021 is 7 times greater than in 2020, which can be attributed to a marked increase in the number of arrivals from the AIP and Canadian Experience Class immigration streams (shown in **Table 3**).

This likely reflects a shift in international student composition by country for those enrolled in post-secondary institutions in NB, as applicants in the AIP and CEC streams are most likely to be international graduates.

Table 37 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2008-2021) for primary applicants (matched) by country of citizenship.

Increasing Francophone immigration in the province is a priority for the Government of New Brunswick. Therefore, in addition to the landings presented in **Table 6**, we have also estimated landings and retention rates[10] for immigrants from French-speaking countries not covered in earlier reports (McDonald et al., 2022; McDonald & Miah, 2021) (see **Tables 7**, **9** and **11**).

It should be noted that although France is a French-speaking country, results for immigrants from France have not been repeated in these tables and remain available in **Tables 6, 8** and **10** alongside results from other countries covered previously by McDonald et al. (2022) and McDonald & Miah (2021).

[9] Countries with cumulative counts of at least 500 primary applicants between the years 2005 and 2021 are included. Table 32 in the Appendix presents counts from 2008 due to low counts between 2005-2007.
[10] Due to small counts, earlier landing cohorts of French-speaking immigrants are pooled together. Small counts also limited retention rate estimates to 1- and 3-year retention rates.,

Table 7:Annual Landings (Matched) of Primary Applicants from French-Speaking Countries

Country	2008-2012	2013-2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Algeria	30	25	20	45	35	20
Cameroon	20	15	20	30	15	70
Côte d'Ivoire	0	20	15	15	10	25
Morocco	85	55	55	80	60	90
Senegal	10	10	10	20	5	20
Tunisia	40	35	20	30	15	25

In 2021, Morocco had the highest number of landings among the French-speaking countries presented in **Table 7**. Meanwhile, the number of immigrants arriving from Cameroon increased significantly. In 2021, arrivals from Cameroon were approximately 4.5 times higher than in 2020 and more than double those of 2019.

Retention Rates

Table 8: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Country of Citizenship (2008-2021)

Year	China	France	India	Iran	Korea	Philippines	Syria	Ukraine	UK	US
2008	76.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	80.0%	N/A	100.0%	100.0%	94.1%
2009	70.8%	75.0%	75.0%	100.0%	94.7%	100.0%	N/A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010	66.7%	100.0%	80.0%	75.0%	81.3%	83.3%	N/A	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%
2011	85.0%	83.3%	75.0%	33.3%	80.0%	100.0%	N/A	50.0%	100.0%	92.3%
2012	87.0%	80.0%	75.0%	73.3%	85.7%	100.0%	N/A	100.0%	83.3%	100.0%
2013	83.9%	60.0%	83.3%	66.7%	77.8%	93.8%	N/A	50.0%	87.5%	100.0%
2014	80.9%	75.0%	75.0%	66.7%	71.4%	95.7%	N/A	66.7%	100.0%	88.9%
2015	76.0%	80.0%	57.1%	66.7%	66.7%	92.9%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%
2016	67.4%	87.5%	70.0%	75.0%	80.0%	96.3%	86.6%	75.0%	83.3%	84.6%
2017	75.9%	75.0%	54.6%	80.0%	50.0%	90.7%	88.9%	64.7%	83.3%	91.7%
2018	73.3%	87.5%	74.3%	71.4%	71.4%	90.7%	92.3%	71.4%	71.4%	92.9%
2019	77.4%	77.8%	78.7%	80.0%	77.8%	90.7%	88.9%	69.2%	83.3%	92.9%
2020	80.0%	80.0%	68.2%	80.0%	50.0%	90.0%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	83.3%
2021	76.5%	83.3%	54.6%	71.4%	66.7%	93.0%	100.0%	68.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Overall	**76.6%**	**80.8%**	**64.3%**	**71.2%**	**80.9%**	**92.3%**	**89.5%**	**70.5%**	**90.0%**	**94.5%**

Table 8 above shows that immigrants from the US and the Philippines consistently exhibit the highest 1-year retention rates, with overall rates of 94.5% and 92.3%, respectively, from 2008-2021. Immigrants from both countries also exhibit the highest 1-year retention rate in 2021 (100% for immigrants from the US and 93% for immigrants from the Philippines).

Despite representing the largest number of arrivals in 2021, immigrants from India exhibit the lowest 1-year retention rate in 2021 (54.6%) as well the largest decline in retention rates compared to 2020 (13.6 percentage points).

Table 9: 1-Year Retention Rates of (Matched) Primary Applicants from French-Speaking Countries

Country	2008-2012	2013-2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Overall
Algeria	83%	80%	75%	33%	57%	75%	**63%**
Cameroon	75%	100%	75%	83%	67%	79%	**79%**
Côte d'Ivoire	N/A	50%	67%	100%	50%	60%	**65%**
Morocco	82%	55%	82%	56%	58%	83%	**71%**
Senegal	0%	50%	100%	75%	100%	75%	**67%**
Tunisia	88%	86%	75%	67%	33%	80%	**76%**

Of the 2021 landing cohorts presented in **Table 9**, immigrants from Morocco have the highest 1-year retention rate, at 83%. Meanwhile, Cameroon exhibits the highest overall 1-year rate, at 79%. The rates for each country fluctuate (especially in earlier years) due to small counts.

Table 10: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Country of Citizenship (2008-2019

Year	China	France	India	Iran	Korea	Philippines	Syria	Ukraine	UK	US
2008	48.0%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%	70.8%	80.0%	N/A	100.0%	87.5%	88.2%
2009	54.2%	75.0%	50.0%	100.0%	84.2%	75.0%	N/A	0.0%	88.9%	92.9%
2010	51.9%	50.0%	60.0%	50.0%	75.0%	83.3%	N/A	0.0%	80.0%	100.0%
2011	70.0%	66.7%	75.0%	16.7%	66.7%	83.3%	N/A	50.0%	77.8%	84.6%
2012	69.6%	80.0%	25.0%	40.0%	71.4%	76.9%	N/A	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%
2013	74.2%	60.0%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	87.5%	N/A	50.0%	87.5%	85.7%
2014	53.2%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	71.4%	91.3%	N/A	33.3%	100.0%	88.9%
2015	56.0%	80.0%	57.1%	50.0%	66.7%	85.7%	75.0%	100.0%	75.0%	87.5%
2016	46.5%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	80.0%	92.6%	76.1%	62.5%	83.3%	84.6%
2017	51.7%	75.0%	40.9%	60.0%	50.0%	83.7%	66.7%	58.8%	83.3%	91.7%
2018	46.7%	62.5%	51.4%	57.1%	57.1%	83.3%	84.6%	57.1%	71.4%	92.9%
2019	51.6%	77.8%	51.1%	40.0%	55.6%	84.0%	88.9%	53.9%	100.0%	85.7%
Overall	**55.6%**	**71.6%**	**51.0%**	**47.1%**	**70.8%**	**85.0%**	**77.5%**	**59.1%**	**83.3%**	**89.9%**

Similar to the 1-year retention rates presented above, **Table 10** shows that landed primary applicants from the US and the Philippines continue to have the highest 3-year retention rates over the 2008-2019 study period, with overall rates of 89.9% and 85.0%, respectively.

Immigrants from Iran, India and China have the lowest 3-year retention rates, at 47.1%, 51.0% and 55.6%, respectively.

Table 11: 3-Year Retention Rates of (Matched) Primary Applicants from French-speaking Countries

Country	2008-2012	2013-2017	2018	2019	Overall
Algeria	50%	40%	50%	33%	**42%**
Cameroon	75%	100%	50%	67%	**71%**
Côte d'Ivoire	N/A	50%	67%	33%	**60%**
Morocco	76%	45%	64%	44%	**58%**
Senegal	0%	50%	50%	75%	**70%**
Tunisia	63%	57%	50%	50%	**56%**

Table 11 shows that, 3 years after landing, 71% of primary applicants from Cameroon still reside in NB.

About 42% of immigrants from Algeria are retained in NB 3 years after landing, the lowest among the French-speaking countries presented.

Table 12: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Country of Citizenship (2008-2017)

Year	China	France	India	Iran	Korea	Philippines	Syria	Ukraine	UK	US
2008	36.0%	66.7%	80.0%	0.0%	50.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	87.5%	82.4%
2009	41.7%	75.0%	25.0%	66.7%	63.2%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	85.7%
2010	40.7%	50.0%	60.0%	50.0%	56.3%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	90.0%
2011	55.0%	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	46.7%	83.3%	0.0%	50.0%	66.7%	84.6%
2012	52.2%	80.0%	25.0%	33.3%	57.1%	76.9%	0.0%	50.0%	66.7%	90.0%
2013	58.1%	60.0%	50.0%	33.3%	55.6%	81.3%	0.0%	50.0%	62.5%	78.6%
2014	46.8%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	57.1%	87.0%	0.0%	33.3%	80.0%	77.8%
2015	48.0%	80.0%	42.9%	50.0%	66.7%	82.1%	75.0%	66.7%	75.0%	87.5%
2016	44.2%	62.5%	50.0%	50.0%	80.0%	85.2%	76.1%	62.5%	66.7%	84.6%
2017	36.7%	62.5%	43.5%	50.0%	50.0%	76.7%	70.0%	50.0%	66.7%	84.6%
Overall	**45.8%**	**64.0%**	**47.4%**	**38.4%**	**56.1%**	**81.3%**	**75.4%**	**52.6%**	**73.2%**	**84.3%**

Table 12 estimates over the 2008-2017 period show that 5 years after landing, 84.3% of immigrants from the US and 81.3% of immigrants from the Philippines remained in the province.

On the other hand, only 38.4% of immigrants from Iran, 47.4% from India and 45.8% from China stayed in NB during the same period.

Table 13: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Country of Citizenship (2008-2012)

Year	China	France	India	Iran	Korea	Philippines	Ukraine	UK	US
2008	24.0%	66.7%	40.0%	0.0%	25.0%	60.0%	0.0%	62.5%	76.5%
2009	29.2%	75.0%	25.0%	33.3%	47.4%	75.0%	0.0%	77.8%	78.6%
2010	29.6%	50.0%	40.0%	25.0%	31.3%	66.7%	N/A	60.0%	80.0%
2011	45.0%	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	40.0%	83.3%	50.0%	66.7%	84.6%
2012	39.1%	60.0%	40.0%	25.0%	50.0%	71.4%	100.0%	66.7%	76.9%
Overall	**32.8%**	**60.0%**	**39.1%**	**23.3%**	**37.5%**	**71.4%**	**50.0%**	**66.7%**	**79.2%**

Similar to the retention rates presented over shorter durations of time, the 10-year retention rates in **Table 13** are highest for immigrants from the US and the Philippines for the period 2008-2012.

Immigrants from Iran and China have the lowest 10-year retention rates for the same reporting period.

Language

Annual Landings and Matching Rates

Table 14: Landings and Matching Rates of Primary Applicants by Language (2020-2021)

Language	Total		Matched		Matching Rate	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Both	270	480	200	425	74.1%	88.5%
English	810	2,340	690	1,965	85.2%	84.0%
French	90	140	70	110	77.8%	78.6%
Neither/Not Stated	80	120	60	100	75.0%	83.3%

For the 2021 cohort, 88.5% of immigrants who speak both English and French could be matched to provincial Medicare records. This is the highest matching rate among the language groups in 2021 and is 14 percentage points higher than for the 2020 cohort. Immigrants who speak only French have the lowest matching rate (79.0%) in 2021 (**Table 14**).

The number of primary applicants, total and matched, who speak only English continues to be the highest among all examined language groups.

In 2021, English-speaking landings in NB are almost 18-fold higher than those of French-speaking primary applicants. There is also a considerable rise in the annual landings of English speakers in the province in 2021 (1,965 landings), which were nearly 65% higher compared to 2020 (690 landings). This may be a result of pandemic-related application backlogs in 2020, which likely reduced the number of landings in all categories.

Similarly, there are also approximately 53% and 36% increases in the number of immigrants who speak both English and French and those who speak French, respectively, in 2021 compared to 2020.

Table 38 and **Table 39** in the Appendix show related historical trends (2005-2021) for all primary applicants and matched primary applicants by language.

Retention Rates

Figure 9: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2019-2021)

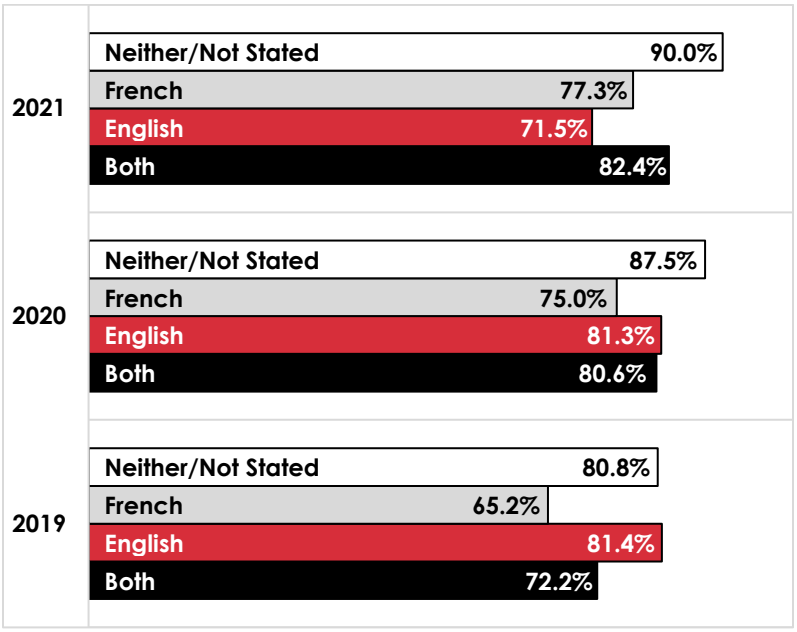


Figure 9 shows that the 1-year retention rate for immigrants who speak English (2021 cohort) is 71.5% – a decline of almost 10 percentage points compared to 2020 (81.3%).

A cross-tabulation of language and country of citizenship (not released due to small counts) indicates that a notable portion of English speakers are from India. Thus, a decline in 2021 for English-speaking immigrants could be attributed to variations by country of citizenship.

Table 40 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2021) for **Figure 9**.

Figure 10: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2017-2019)

Figure 10 shows that immigrants in the Neither/Not Stated language category have the highest 1-year retention rate (73.1%) for the 2021 cohort, followed by immigrants who speak English (65.8%).

However, **Table 41** in the Appendix, which has the full corresponding data for this figure, does not show much difference in overall 3-year retention rates between language groups for the period 2005-2019.

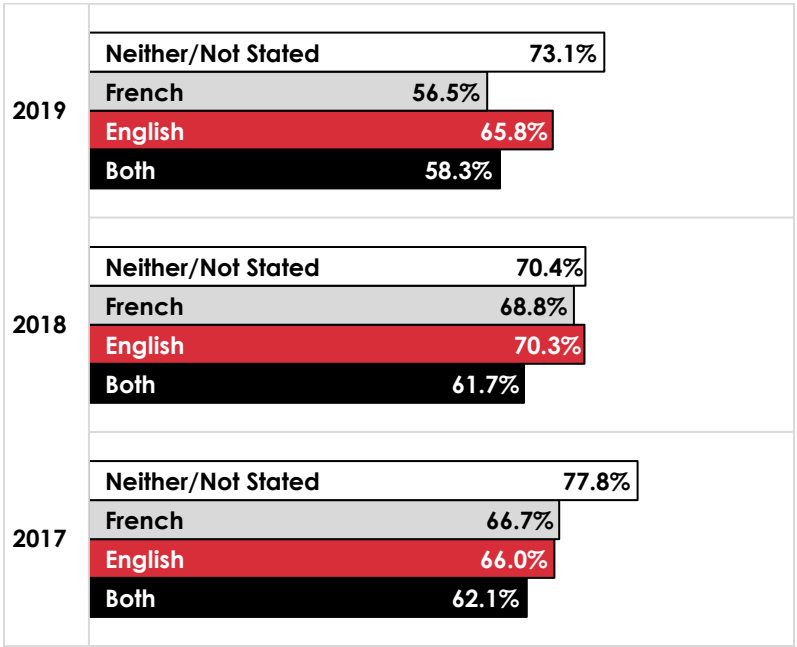


Figure 11: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2015-2017)

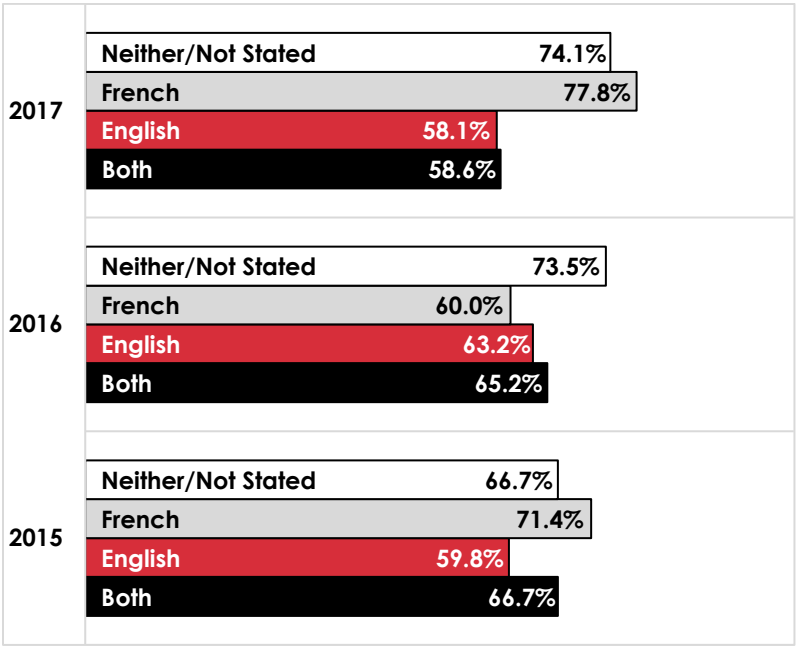


Figure 11 shows that 5 years after landing, 77.8% of French-speaking immigrants from the 2017 cohort still reside in NB.

The second highest 5-year retention rate is for immigrants in the Neither/Not Stated group, at 74.1%. Immigrants who speak both English and French exhibit a 5-year retention rate of just over 58%.

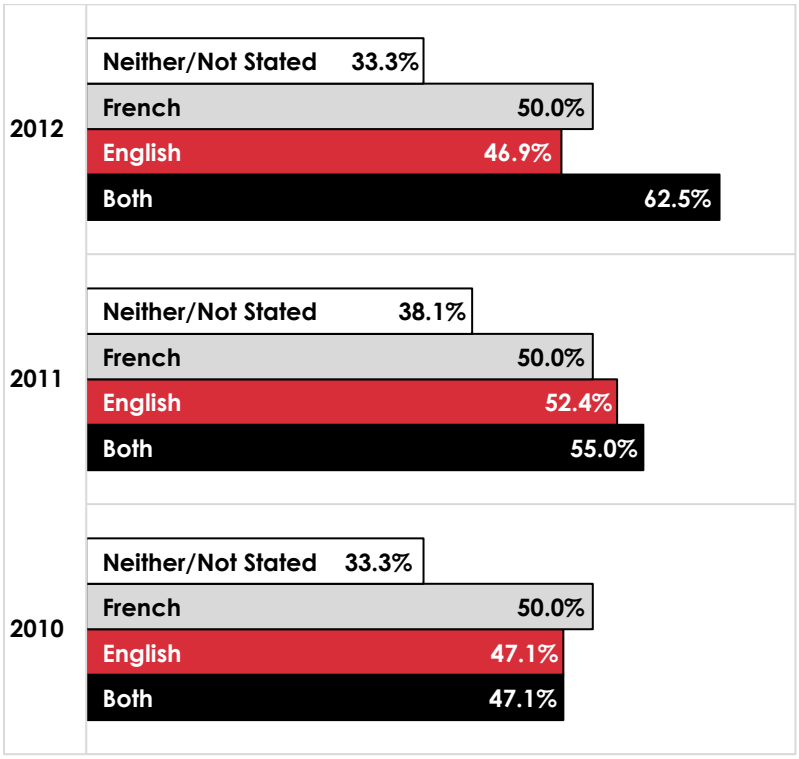
Table 42 in the Appendix shows the corresponding data (2005-2017) for **Figure 11**, with overall retention rates indicating that in the longer term, French-speaking immigrants are more likely to remain in the province.

Figure 12: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2010-2012)

Figure 12 shows that 10 years after landing, 62.5% of immigrants who spoke both English and French at landing still reside in NB (2012 cohort), followed by those who spoke only French at landing (50.0%).

Only one-third of immigrants in the Neither/Not Stated group reside in NB after 10 years.

Table 43 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2012) for this figure and also indicates that over the longer period, higher proportions of French-speaking immigrants are retained in NB.



Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA)

Annual Landings

Figure 13: Annual Landings of Matched Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2019-2021)

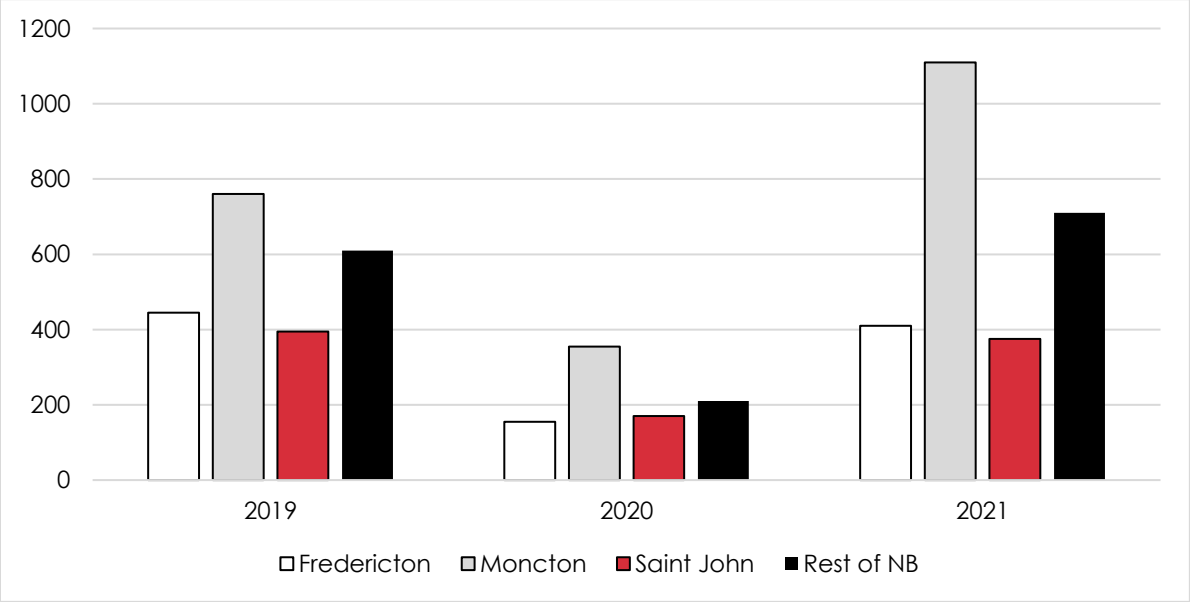


Figure 13 indicates that Moncton continued to receive the highest number of immigrants compared to the other CMAs/CAs in 2021; this was also the case in 2019 and 2020. Of note is the pronounced increase in arrivals in the "Rest of NB"[11] category in 2021 compared to 2020.

Table 44 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2021) for this figure.

Retention Rates

It should be noted that immigrants intending to settle in a particular CMA/CA may actually reside in a location different from the one they initially indicated in their application forms (IRCC Landing records) based on their area of residence in the Citizen Data. Consequently, this study presents their retention rates as calculated from the date of their first residential address (CMA/CA) in NB rather than the address reported as of the IRCC landing date.

These retention rates refer to those who are retained on the provincial level (i.e., they are still living in NB but might have relocated to a different CMA/CA).

[11] This report divides New Brunswick into the following geographies: Moncton (CMA), Saint John (CMA), Fredericton (CMA) and Rest of NB. The Rest of NB category includes all regions outside Moncton, Saint John and Fredericton.

Figure 14: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2019-2021)

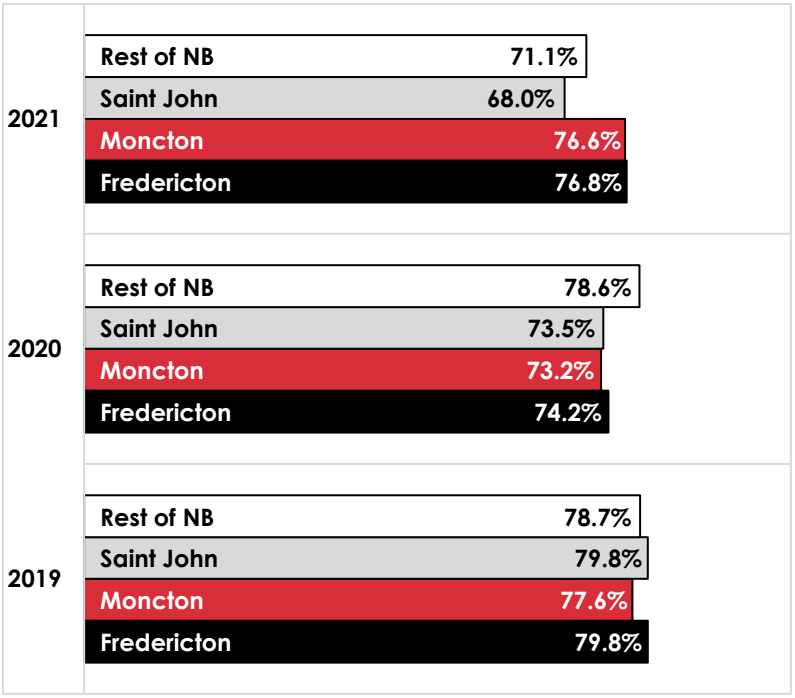


Figure 14 shows that after 1 year since landing, those who initially settled in Fredericton and Moncton in 2021 exhibit the highest retention rates:[1] 76.8% and 76.6%, respectively.

Arrivals to the Rest of NB in 2021 exhibit a lower 1-year retention rate compared to earlier cohorts. Immigrants settling in Saint John after arrival exhibit the lowest 1-year retention rate (68.0%).

Table 45 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2005-2021) for this figure.

Figure 15: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2017-2019)

Figure 15 shows that immigrants who reside in the Rest of NB (2019 cohort) have the highest 3-year retention rate (68.0%) among all regions.

The lowest 3-year retention rate of the 2019 cohort is among immigrants who reside in Moncton (60.5%). This is due to a notable drop of 11 percentage points compared to the retention rate of the 2018 cohort.

Table 46 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2019) for this figure.

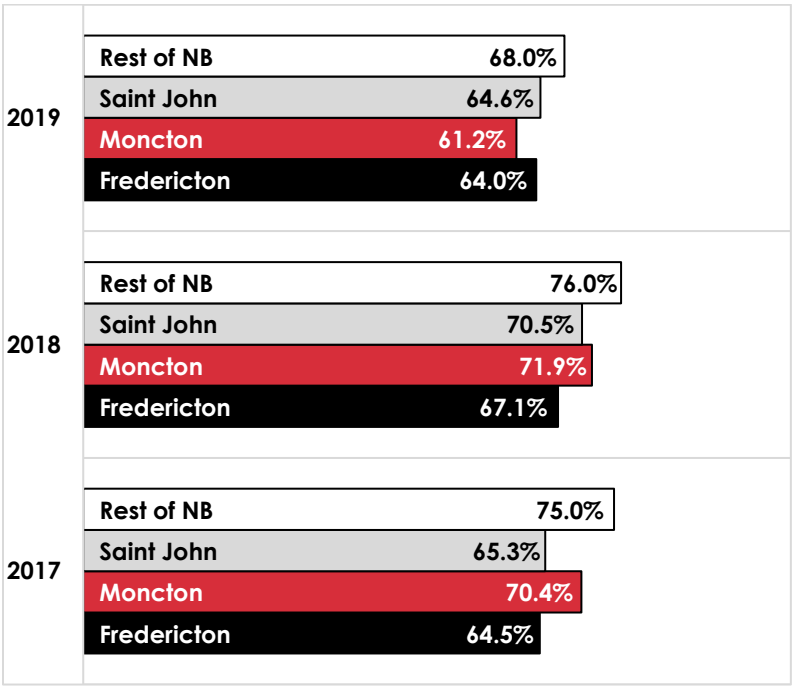


Figure 16: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2015-2017)

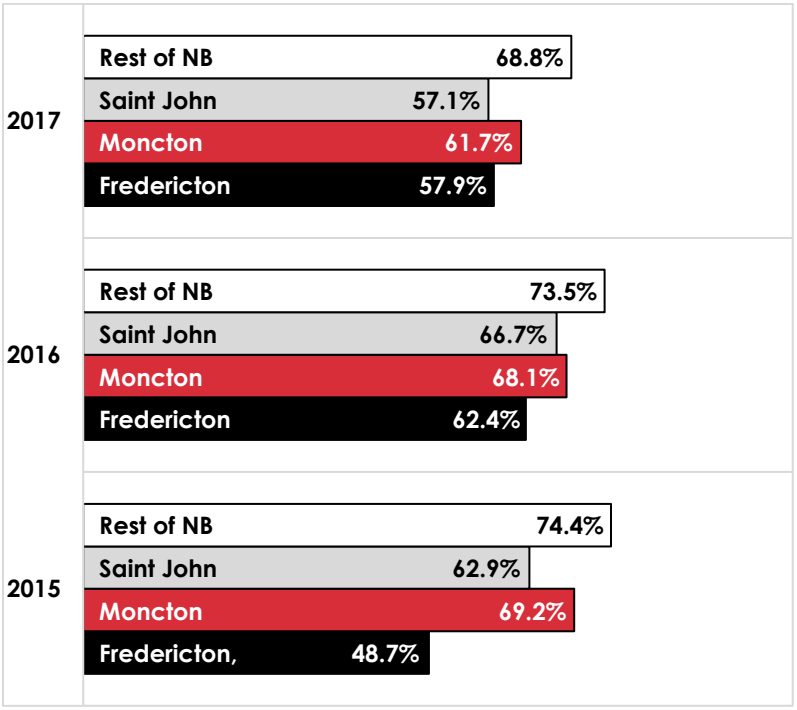


Figure 16 shows that 5 years after landing, immigrants who initially arrived in the Rest of NB and Moncton in 2017 have retention rates of 68.8% and 61.7%, respectively – the highest among the CMA/CAs.

The 5-year retention rate of immigrants who initially resided in Saint John decreased in 2017 by approximately 10 percentage points compared to 2016.

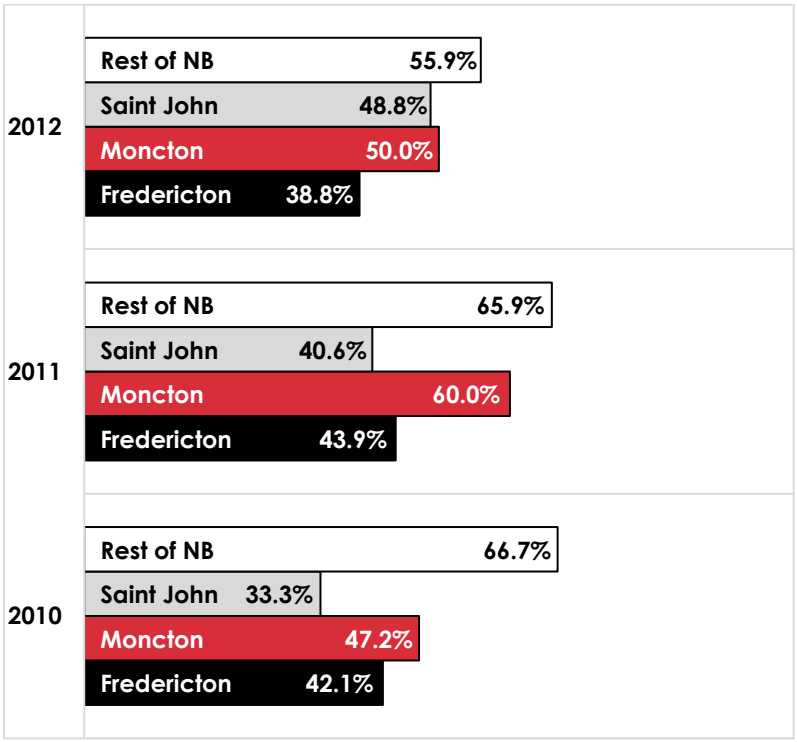
Table 47 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2005-2017) for this figure.

Figure 17: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2010-2012)

Figure 17 shows that 10 years after landing, immigrants from the 2012 arrival cohort who initially resided in the Rest of NB and Moncton have retention rates of 55.9% and 50.0%, respectively.

Both of these rates are higher than those in the other CMAs/CAs despite a 10 percentage point drop relative to the 2011 cohorts.

Table 48 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2012) for this figure.



Regional Service Commission (RSC)

Annual Landings

This study covers 12 Regional Service Commissions (RSCs) in NB,[12] estimating annual landings from 2005-2021. Due to small counts, landing cohorts for some RSCs are pooled together (as "Other RSC"[13]) to calculate retention. Small counts also contribute to fluctuations in annual retention rates. **Table 49** in the Appendix disaggregates arrivals for regions under "Other RSC."

As is the case for CMAs/CAs, retention rates of all durations (1, 3, 5 and 10 years) are determined based on an immigrant's first address (RSC) in NB, not the official IRCC landing date. It should be emphasized that these retention rates apply to individuals retained at the provincial level, signifying that they are still residing in NB but may have relocated to a different RSC.[14]

Table 15: Annual Landings of Matched Primary Applicants by RSC (2005-2021)

Year	Fundy	Capital	Western Valley	Southeast	Other RSC
2005	115	130	20	100	70
2006	185	185	35	130	105
2007	180	150	45	175	105
2008	170	185	40	180	105
2009	190	175	35	200	100
2010	175	175	50	190	130
2011	145	215	55	205	105
2012	175	245	35	205	105
2013	160	230	40	220	135
2014	205	255	40	285	105
2015	165	175	55	285	85
2016	320	430	60	385	150
2017	240	375	60	430	140
2018	310	405	90	715	230
2019	400	475	115	905	335
2020	185	180	35	450	135
2021	370	420	140	1200	415

Table 15 shows that since 2014, the number of arrivals has been highest in Southeast RSC, which includes the city of Moncton.

As with the Moncton CMA, there is a notable spike in number of immigrant arrivals in 2021.

In general, Capital RSC, which includes the city of Fredericton, has the second highest number of immigrant arrivals between 2005 and 2021.

[12] A map of the 12 RSCs is available in Figure 27 in the Appendix.
[13] The "Other RSC" category includes the following RSCs: Acadian Peninsula, Chaleur, Greater Miramichi, Kent, Northwest, Kings, Restigouche and Southwest.
[14] Intra-RSC retention rates could be the subject of future work.

Retention Rates

Table 16 and **Table 17** show that the overall 1-year retention rates for all RSCs are generally closer to 80%, except for Western Valley RSC (74.2%).

Southwest and Other RSC exhibit the highest overall retention rates at 85.6% and 82.1%, respectively. Due to small counts, rates in both regions fluctuate over time.

Regions with larger numbers of immigrant arrivals (i.e., Southeast and Fundy, which includes Saint John), exhibit 1-year retention rates around 80%.

Northwest exhibits the lowest overall retention rate at 72.7% (**Table 17**), followed by Western Valley at 74.7% (**Table 16**).

Table 16: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by RSC (2005-2021)

Year	Fundy	Capital	Western Valley	Southeast
2005	78.3%	80.8%	75.0%	85.0%
2006	81.1%	89.2%	85.7%	84.6%
2007	86.1%	83.3%	77.8%	91.4%
2008	85.3%	83.8%	75.0%	86.1%
2009	78.9%	85.7%	85.7%	90.0%
2010	77.1%	80.0%	90.0%	78.9%
2011	75.9%	76.7%	81.8%	87.8%
2012	80.0%	79.6%	85.7%	87.8%
2013	84.4%	80.4%	87.5%	86.4%
2014	75.6%	74.5%	75.0%	84.2%
2015	81.8%	74.3%	72.7%	86.0%
2016	78.1%	77.9%	91.7%	84.4%
2017	77.1%	77.3%	66.7%	82.6%
2018	83.9%	77.8%	77.8%	82.5%
2019	78.8%	82.1%	65.2%	81.2%
2020	81.1%	77.8%	71.4%	75.6%
2021	68.9%	78.6%	53.6%	77.5%
Overall	**79.0%**	**79.6%**	**74.7%**	**82.3%**

Table 17: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Other RSC (Pooled Years)

RSC	2005-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021	Overall
Acadian Peninsula	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	75.0%	92.6%
Chaleur	92.9%	93.3%	78.3%	80.0%	85.5%
Greater Miramichi	100.0%	100.0%	85.2%	75.0%	88.1%
Kent	100.0%	92.3%	100.0%	87.5%	96.8%
Northwest	86.4%	68.8%	70.7%	65.0%	72.7%
Kings	90.0%	88.9%	73.7%	57.1%	77.8%
Restigouche	88.9%	83.3%	88.9%	62.5%	81.3%
Southwest	96.9%	88.9%	81.4%	64.3%	85.6%

Table 18: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by RSC (2005-2019)

Year	Fundy	Capital	Western Valley	Southeast
2005	60.9%	61.5%	50.0%	70.0%
2006	64.9%	67.6%	85.7%	73.1%
2007	69.4%	70.0%	77.8%	80.0%
2008	61.8%	67.6%	62.5%	75.0%
2009	63.2%	71.4%	85.7%	75.0%
2010	57.1%	68.6%	70.0%	73.7%
2011	58.6%	65.1%	72.7%	75.6%
2012	62.9%	65.3%	71.4%	73.2%
2013	65.6%	69.6%	87.5%	77.3%
2014	61.0%	56.9%	62.5%	71.9%
2015	69.7%	57.1%	63.6%	77.2%
2016	70.3%	65.1%	83.3%	72.7%
2017	66.7%	65.3%	58.3%	72.1%
2018	69.4%	66.7%	66.7%	71.3%
2019	66.3%	68.4%	56.5%	67.4%
Overall	**65.2%**	**65.8%**	**69.0%**	**72.5%**

Three years after landing, approximately 65-69% of individuals who initially resided in larger RSCs, (i.e., Southeast, Capital and Fundy), are still living in NB (**Table 18**).

Table 19 below shows that among regions with relatively small immigrant landings (i.e., Other RSC), both Northwest and Restigouche exhibit the lowest overall 3-year retention rates, at 69.6%.

Table 19: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Other RSC (Pooled Years)

RSC	2005-2010	2011-2015	2016-2019	Overall
Acadian Peninsula	100.0%	75.0%	88.9%	90.5%
Chaleur	64.3%	80.0%	71.4%	72.0%
Greater Miramichi	100.0%	100.0%	76.0%	86.7%
Kent	100.0%	84.6%	87.0%	90.4%
Northwest	77.3%	68.8%	64.5%	69.6%
Kings	90.0%	88.9%	66.7%	79.4%
Restigouche	66.7%	66.7%	75.0%	69.6%
Southwest	87.5%	80.6%	76.9%	81.3%

Table 20 shows that about one-third of immigrants are retained in the province within 5 years of landing in Southeast RSC. The 5-year retention rates for the immigrants who initially reside within the other two larger regions (Fundy RSC and Capital RSC) are 55.7% and 56.2%, respectively.

Table 20: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by RSC (2005-2017)

Year	Fundy	Capital	Western Valley	Southeast
2005	52.2%	57.7%	50.0%	65.0%
2006	51.4%	64.9%	71.4%	61.5%
2007	61.1%	53.3%	66.7%	68.6%
2008	52.9%	56.8%	62.5%	61.1%
2009	50.0%	57.1%	57.1%	70.0%
2010	45.7%	54.3%	70.0%	63.2%
2011	48.3%	55.8%	63.6%	68.3%
2012	54.3%	53.1%	57.1%	65.9%
2013	56.3%	56.5%	75.0%	68.2%
2014	51.2%	51.0%	50.0%	63.2%
2015	63.6%	45.7%	54.5%	70.2%
2016	65.6%	61.6%	75.0%	67.5%
2017	60.4%	57.3%	58.3%	65.1%
Overall	**55.7%**	**56.2%**	**63.2%**	**66.2%**

Table 21 shows that Greater Miramichi RSC has the highest overall 5-year retention rate in the "Other RSC" category; however, the underlying counts for many of these regions are small.

Table 21: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Other RSC (Pooled Years)

RSC	2005-2010	2011-2015	2016-2017	Overall
Acadian Peninsula	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	85.7%
Chaleur	57.1%	80.0%	75.0%	70.3%
Greater Miramichi	100.0%	100.0%	62.5%	89.3%
Kent	75.0%	84.6%	85.7%	80.6%
Northwest	63.6%	56.3%	75.0%	63.0%
Kings	80.0%	88.9%	83.3%	84.0%
Restigouche	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	52.9%
Southwest	78.1%	77.8%	88.2%	80.0%

More than 55% of immigrants who arrived in Southeast RSC between the period 2005-2012 are retained 10 years after landing, as seen in **Table 22**. For Fundy RSC and Capital RSC, the 10-year retention rates are 39.0% and 41.8%, respectively.

Table 22: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by RSC (2005-2012)

Year	Fundy	Capital	Western Valley	Southeast
2005	39.1%	38.5%	50.0%	55.0%
2006	35.1%	45.9%	57.1%	57.7%
2007	47.2%	43.3%	55.6%	54.3%
2008	32.4%	43.2%	50.0%	52.8%
2009	42.1%	42.9%	57.1%	60.0%
2010	28.6%	40.0%	60.0%	50.0%
2011	37.9%	44.2%	54.5%	58.5%
2012	48.6%	36.7%	57.1%	53.7%
Overall	**39.0%**	**41.8%**	**55.6%**	**55.2%**

Among smaller regions (pooled as "Other RSC") presented in **Table 23**, Greater Miramichi RSC has the highest overall 10-year retention rate, at 87.5%, while Restigouche RSC exhibits the lowest rate, at 20%. All of these regions have relatively small underlying counts.

Table 23: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by Other RSC (Pooled Years)

RSC	2005-2010	2011-2012	Overall
Acadian Peninsula	75.0%	66.7%	**72.7%**
Chaleur	57.1%	66.7%	**60.0%**
Greater Miramichi	83.3%	100.0%	**87.5%**
Kent	68.8%	100.0%	**73.7%**
Northwest	59.1%	33.3%	**53.6%**
Kings	60.0%	66.7%	**61.5%**
Restigouche	22.2%	0.0%	**20.0%**
Southwest	62.5%	68.8%	**64.6%**

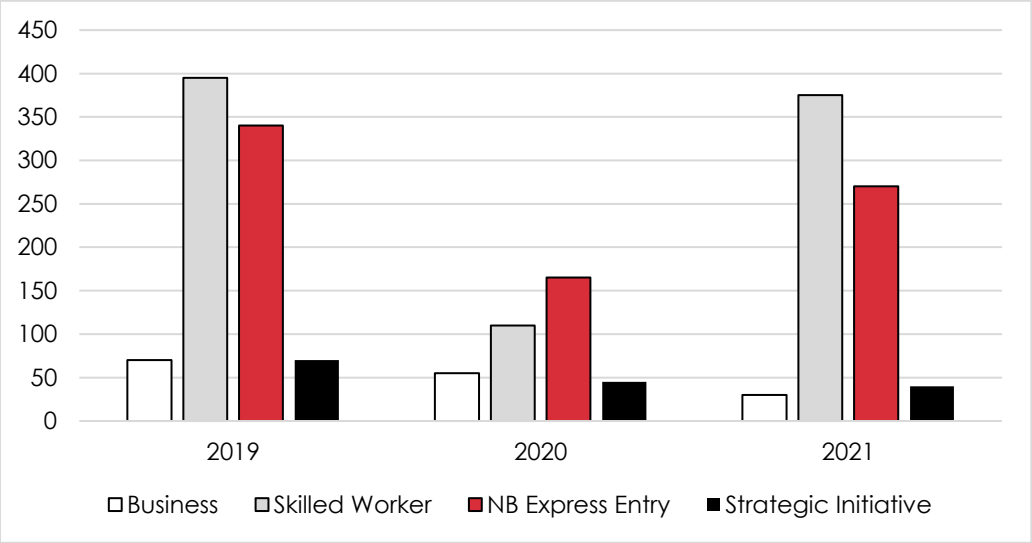
Results from the Immigration NB (INB) Database

This section only presents results from the NB Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) using data from the Immigration New Brunswick (INB) database. The prior section reports on all federal immigration streams, as well as the PNP and AIP programs.

Immigration Streams of PNP Immigrants

Figure 18 breaks down PNP arrivals into different PNP immigration streams using additional data from the INB database that are not available in the IRCC landing records. These streams include Business,[15] Skilled Worker,[16] Strategic Initiative[17] and NB Express Entry categories.[18]

Figure 18: Matched Landed PNP Primary Applicants by PNP Stream (2019-2021)



Among the 2021 landing cohorts, the Skilled Worker and NB Express Entry categories within the PNP stream have the highest number of matched primary applicant arrivals, similar to previous years. Compared to 2020, the numbers of immigrants in 2021 for both the Skilled Worker and NB Express Entry categories increased by around 71% and 39%, respectively. Landings in the Business category declined to fewer than 50 arrivals in 2021.

Table 50 in the Appendix shows counts for matched primary applicants by PNP stream.

[15] The Business category includes primary applicants in the Business Plan – Deposit and Business – Escrow streams.
[16] The Skilled Worker category consists of Skilled Worker – Employer, Skilled Worker – Family and Skilled Worker – Community streams.
[17] The Strategic Initiative stream is targeted towards French-speaking workers who intend to live in the province.
[18] The NB Express Entry category includes primary applicants who are in the Federal Express Entry system for Canadian permanent residence and nominated by NB.

Retention Rates

Figure 19: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by PNP Stream (2019-2021)

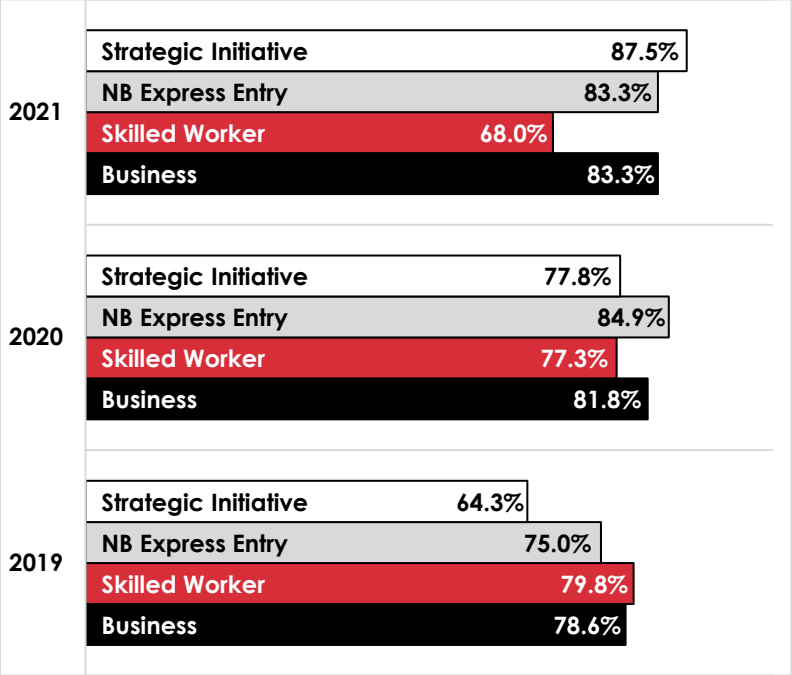


Figure 19 shows that 1-year retention rates for primary applicants who arrived in NB in 2021 are highest among the Strategic Initiative stream, at 87.5%.

For the PNP categories with relatively high counts (i.e., Skilled Worker and NB Express Entry), the 1-year retention rates are 68.0% and 83.3%, respectively.

Table 51 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2005-2021) for this figure.

Figure 20: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by PNP Stream (2017-2019)

Figure 20 shows that 64.6% of immigrants who arrived through the Skilled Worker stream (2019 cohort) are retained 3 years after landing. This is the highest retention rate among 2019 PNP arrivals.

Apart from the Skilled Worker stream (which saw only a small decline), 3-year retention rates among the other categories declined markedly for the 2019 cohort compared to 2018 arrivals.

Table 52 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2005-2019) for this figure.

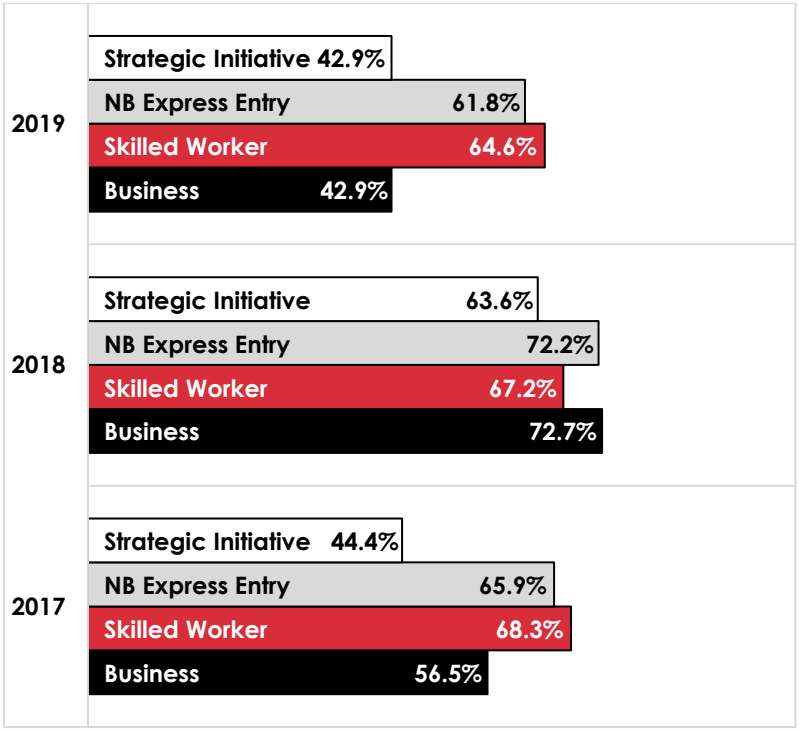
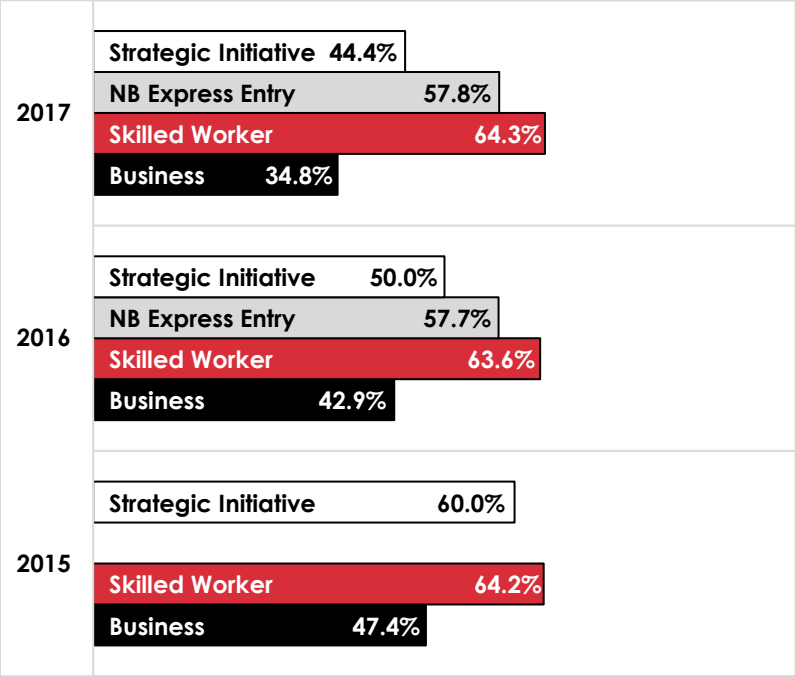


Figure 21: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by PNP Stream (2015-2017)



Note: Observations for the NB Express Entry stream begin with the 2016 cohort.

Of the PNP categories presented in **Figure 21**, the Skilled Worker stream has the highest 5-year retention rate, at 64.3%, for the 2017 arrival cohort.

The NB Express Entry stream has the second-highest 5-year retention rate, at 57.8%, for the same cohort, which is similar to that of the 2016 cohort as well.

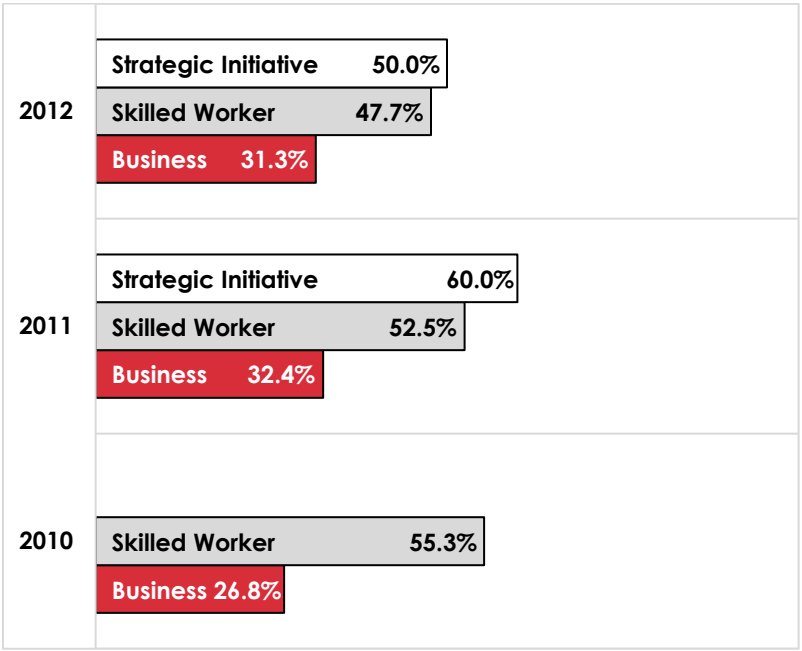
Table 53 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2017) for this figure.

Figure 22: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by PNP Stream (2010-2012)

Figure 22 shows that 47.7% of PNP primary applicants who arrived under the Skilled Worker category (2012 cohort) still reside in the province 10 years after landing.

Although the Strategic Initiative category exhibits the highest 10-year retention rate for the 2012 cohort (50%), it should be noted that a small underlying sample size in this category leads to variability in estimated retention rates.

Table 54 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2005-2012) for this figure.



Note: Observations for the Strategic Initiative stream begin with the 2011 cohort.

Job Offer Status

The analysis by job offer status presented below is limited to PNP primary applicants because all AIP applicants have a job offer at landing in NB in the Immigration New Brunswick (INB) data set.

Table 24: Landings and Matching Rates of PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2020-2021)

Job Offer Status	Total		Matched		Matching Ratio	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Without Job Offer	350	345	225	295	64.3%	85.5%
With Job Offer	155	440	145	415	93.5%	94.3%

Table 21 shows that a higher proportion of new arrivals with a job offer are matched to provincial Medicare data compared to those without an offer. This suggests that primary applicants with a job offer are more likely to actually settle in the province than those without a job offer.

For the 2021 arrival cohort, the proportion of matched PNP primary applicants still in the province after 1 year is 86.0%. This is about 21 percentage points higher than the 1-year retention rate for the 2020 cohort and closely resembles the matching rate of immigrants with a job offer.

The matching rates and annual landings of matched NB PNP primary applicants by job offer status from 2010-2021 are presented in **Table 55** and **Table 56** in the Appendix, respectively.

Retention Rates

Table 57 in the Appendix shows the overall 1-year retention rates for the two groups of PNP immigrants with and without a job offer for the period 2010-2021. In this table, we see that there is little difference between the two groups' overall retention rates.

Over the study period, around 77.9% of those without a job offer and 77.3% of primary applicants with a job offer still reside in NB 1 year after landing.

When we look at only the more recent years, however, we see more variation in retention (presented below).

Figure 23: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2019-2021)

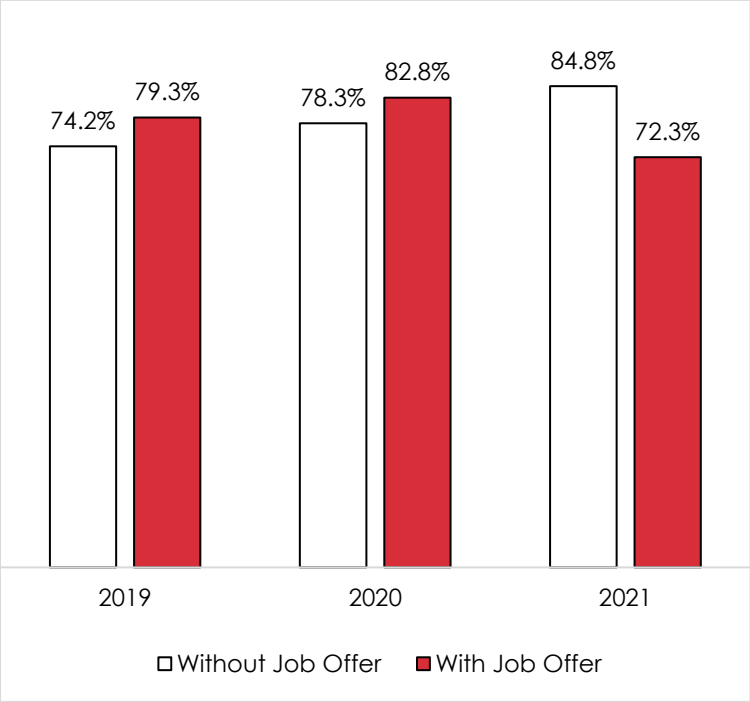


Figure 23 shows that primary applicants without a job offer (2021 cohort) have the highest 1-year retention rate, at 84.8%. This is 6.5 percentage points higher than for the 2020 cohort.

Meanwhile, the retention of those with job offers declined by 10.5 percentage points in 2021 compared to the 2020 cohort. These results for the 2021 cohort are unexpected, as they are contrary to the retention rates of earlier cohorts.

Table 57 in the Appendix shows the full corresponding data (2010-2021) for this figure.

Figure 24: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2017-2019)

Figure 24 shows the 3-year retention rates for matched PNP primary applicants with and without job offers.

The 3-year retention rate for the 2019 cohort of applicants with a job offer is higher (65.9%) than for those without a job offer (57.0%).

However, it is worth noting that in the 2018 cohort, the group without a job offer exhibits the highest retention rate (72.4%).

Table 58 in the Appendix has the full and corresponding data (2010-2019) for this figure.

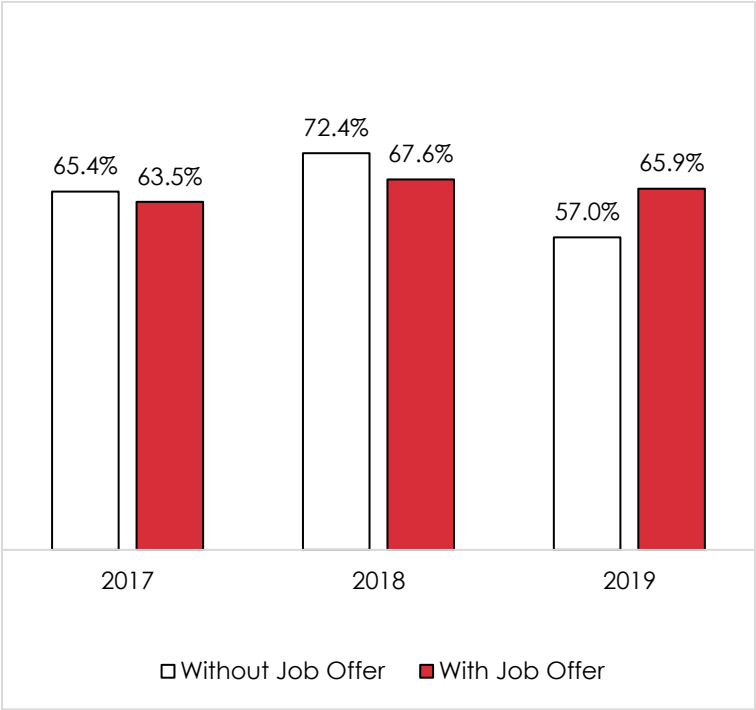


Figure 25: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2015-2017)

Figure 25 shows that 5 years after the 2017 cohort landed, 59.6% of primary applicants with a job offer were still residing in the province compared to a smaller proportion (55.1%) of those without a job offer.

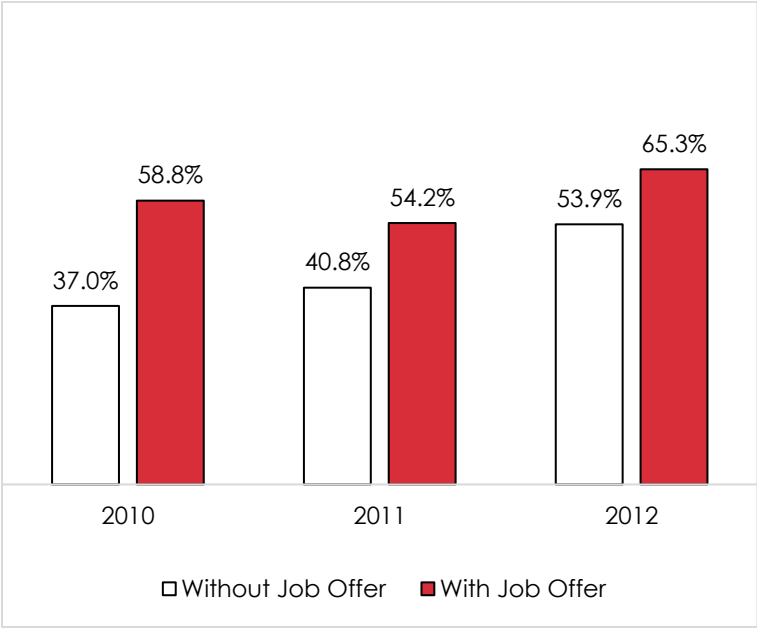
Table 59 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2010-2017) for this figure.

Figure 26: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2010-2012)

In **Figure 26** we see that 10 years after the 2012 cohort landed in NB, 65.3% of primary applicants with a job offer still resided in the province compared to 53.9% of immigrants without a job offer.

Table 60 in the Appendix has the full corresponding data (2010-2012) for this figure.

These findings indicate that, over the long term, immigrants with job offers are more likely to remain in the province as opposed to those without a job. offer.



Conclusion

The results presented in this report exhibit the impact of pandemic-related backlogs regarding approval of permanent residency applications, including how these backlogs likely affected the 2021 arrival cohort.

After a notable drop in immigrant arrivals at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, we see a sharp rise in immigrant arrivals in 2021 – with even higher numbers than those observed in the pre-pandemic period. This could be in part a result of the backlog of permanent residency application approvals being processed, though the trend to strong population inflows to NB has continued in 2023 (Statistics Canada [StatCan], 2024).[19]

Similarly, a much higher proportion of primary applicants could be matched to the Citizen Data for the 2021 cohort (84.4%) compared to 2020 (71.2%). This indicates an increase in the number of immigrants intending and able to settle in NB after legally landing in Canada – likely due to fewer pandemic-related mobility restrictions in 2021.

The effects related to IRCC backlog and relaxed mobility restrictions due to the pandemic are also observed for the 2022 arrival cohort according to the latest IRCC Landing Records update, with a total of 3,085 primary applicants legally landing in NB that year.[20] Matching rates for this cohort, when they become available, will primarily (though not entirely) reflect whether individuals who intended to move to NB actually did so after landing.

Arrivals

We observe increases in immigrant arrivals in 2021 and higher matching rates across various categories. These results include the following:

Immigration Stream	Similar to the 2005-2020 cohorts, AIP immigrants who landed in 2021 have the highest matching rate (89.4%). Canadian Experience Class immigrants show matching rates above 80%, as they likely include temporary residents already enrolled in provincial Medicare.

[19] Statistics Canada's quarterly international migration estimates (StatCan, 2024) show that over 2,400 immigrants landed in NB each quarter in 2024 – with a total estimate of over 11,400 for the year. It should be noted that these counts represent all immigrant arrivals in 2024, not just those of primary applicants with NB as their intended destination.

[20] Current Citizen Data records are available until February 2023. Therefore, estimating retention rates for the full 2022 cohort is not possible in this report, but results will be available in the next iteration.

Education	In the 2021 cohort, applicants with a bachelor's degree have the highest matching rate (88.4%) among the education categories.
Country of Citizenship	India is the source country with the largest number of immigrants who settled in NB in 2021. Arrivals from India increased 7-fold in 2021 compared to 2020 arrivals from the same country.
Language	Matched primary applicants who speak English continue to have matching rates close to 85% among the official language categories in both 2020 and 2021 – though, differences across groups are not large.
CMA/CA	Similar to results from 2019 and 2020, Moncton CMA was the destination for the highest number of immigrants in 2021.
RSC	Of the 12 RSCs in NB, Southeast RSC (which includes the City of Moncton) experienced the highest number of immigrant arrivals in 2021. This number is three times larger than the second highest (Capital RSC).

Retention

In terms of retention, the 1-year retention rate for matched primary applicants in the 2021 arrival cohorts is 74.3%. This is a decline of 6.1 percentage points compared to the 2020 cohort (80.4%) but covers a much larger number of arrivals.

From the different categories examined, we observe the following:

Immigration Stream	Resettled Refugees and Sponsored Family streams exhibit the highest 1-year retention rates among all streams in 2021, at 90% and 87.2%, respectively.
Education	Of the different education categories in the 2021 cohort, 1-year retention rates are highest for individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher (i.e., a master's/PhD), with over 80% retained.

Country of Citizenship	The Philippines continues to exhibit one of the highest 1-year retention rates among source countries with considerable numbers of migrants to NB, with 92.3% of 2021 arrivals remaining in the province 1 year later.
Language	The 1-year retention rate for English-speaking immigrants who landed in 2021 (71.5%) decreased by nearly 10 percentage points compared to the 2020 cohort (81.3%). Findings indicate that, in the longer term, French-speaking immigrants are more inclined to stay in the province.
Job Offer Status	Long-term trends indicate that immigrants with job offers are more likely to stay in the province compared to those without a job offer.

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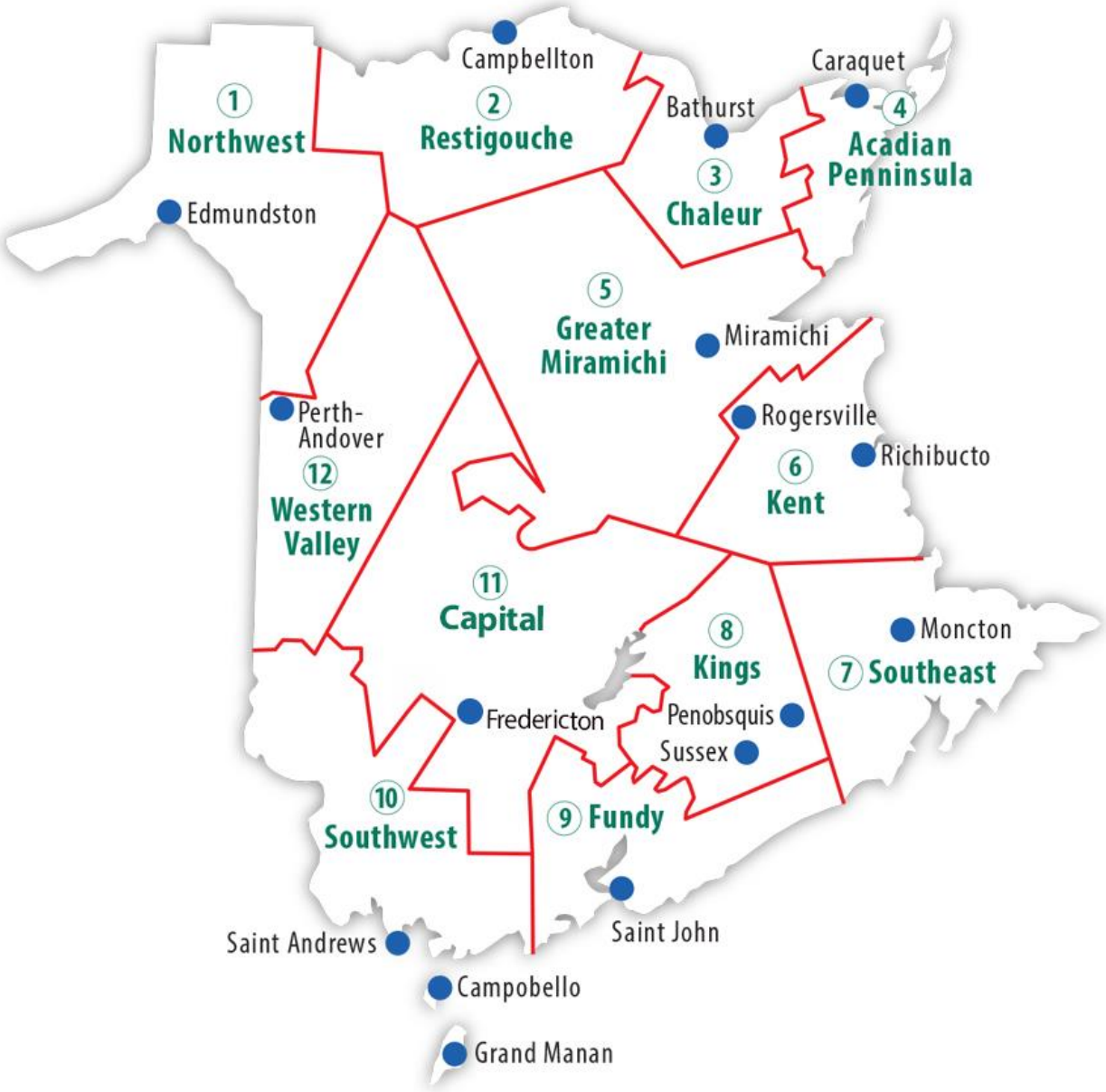
Appendix

Figure 27: Regional Service Commissions (RSC) Map



Source: RecyleNB (2024)
Note: This map was slightly altered from the original to reflect the current title of RSC 11 (Capital RSC).

Table 25: Annual Landings of All Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2021)

Year	PNP	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Syrian Refugee	AIP	Canadian Experience Class
2005	145	225	90	50	30	NA	NA	NA
2006	330	250	95	65	30	NA	NA	NA
2007	320	260	110	60	25	NA	NA	NA
2008	350	295	130	50	25	NA	NA	NA
2009	395	255	130	55	20	NA	NA	10
2010	455	215	115	55	30	NA	NA	25
2011	425	290	80	60	15	NA	NA	30
2012	540	225	55	60	20	NA	NA	30
2013	480	275	50	65	30	NA	NA	20
2014	685	210	40	65	40	NA	NA	65
2015	590	220	45	60	45	15	NA	45
2016	825	295	45	55	30	350	NA	45
2017	945	290	30	135	25	5	20	100
2018	1005	355	65	115	40	NA	335	140
2019	1060	370	80	185	30	NA	815	115
2020	500	205	65	75	20	NA	295	95
2021	795	375	10	125	45	NA	900	495
Overall	**9845**	**4610**	**1235**	**1335**	**500**	**370**	**2365**	**1215**

Table 26: Matching Rates of Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2021)

Year	PNP	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Syrian Refugee	AIP	Canadian Experience Class
2005	93.1%	88.9%	72.2%	90.0%	83.3%	NA	NA	NA
2006	90.9%	90.0%	84.2%	76.9%	66.7%	NA	NA	NA
2007	92.2%	92.3%	81.8%	75.0%	80.0%	NA	NA	NA
2008	90.0%	86.4%	76.9%	70.0%	100.0%	NA	NA	NA
2009	87.3%	84.3%	65.4%	90.9%	75.0%	NA	NA	100.0%
2010	84.6%	86.0%	87.0%	63.6%	66.7%	NA	NA	100.0%
2011	87.1%	84.5%	75.0%	83.3%	100.0%	NA	NA	83.3%
2012	90.7%	84.4%	72.7%	75.0%	100.0%	NA	NA	100.0%
2013	91.7%	85.5%	60.0%	92.3%	83.3%	NA	NA	100.0%
2014	86.9%	83.3%	75.0%	92.3%	87.5%	NA	NA	92.3%
2015	80.5%	81.8%	33.3%	75.0%	88.9%	100.0%	NA	88.9%
2016	79.4%	84.7%	55.6%	90.9%	50.0%	94.3%	NA	100.0%
2017	81.0%	81.0%	66.7%	88.9%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	90.0%
2018	79.6%	85.9%	38.5%	91.3%	100.0%	NA	91.0%	85.7%
2019	82.1%	85.1%	43.8%	81.1%	50.0%	NA	89.6%	82.6%
2020	69.0%	65.9%	46.2%	40.0%	50.0%	NA	89.8%	84.2%
2021	89.3%	82.7%	50.0%	80.0%	88.9%	NA	89.4%	80.8%
Overall	84.2%	84.5%	67.6%	80.5%	81.0%	94.6%	89.6%	85.6%

Table 27: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2021)

Year	PNP	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Syrian Refugee	AIP	Canadian Experience Class
2005	74.1%	85.0%	76.9%	55.6%	80.0%	NA	NA	NA
2006	83.3%	91.1%	68.8%	50.0%	100.0%	NA	NA	NA
2007	83.1%	89.6%	66.7%	77.8%	75.0%	NA	NA	NA
2008	82.5%	92.2%	80.0%	85.7%	80.0%	NA	NA	NA
2009	82.6%	90.7%	70.6%	80.0%	75.0%	NA	NA	50.0%
2010	79.2%	89.2%	70.0%	85.7%	83.3%	NA	NA	25.0%
2011	75.7%	89.8%	75.0%	90.0%	75.0%	NA	NA	80.0%
2012	75.5%	92.1%	75.0%	66.7%	100.0%	NA	NA	100.0%
2013	79.6%	87.2%	83.3%	75.0%	80.0%	NA	NA	75.0%
2014	79.0%	85.7%	83.3%	58.3%	100.0%	NA	NA	75.0%
2015	75.8%	88.9%	66.7%	66.7%	77.8%	100.0%	NA	62.5%
2016	73.3%	88.0%	80.0%	70.0%	100.0%	84.9%	NA	77.8%
2017	75.2%	87.2%	75.0%	87.5%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%
2018	83.1%	88.5%	80.0%	81.0%	75.0%	NA	82.0%	64.0%
2019	78.7%	90.5%	75.0%	76.7%	100.0%	NA	77.6%	81.0%
2020	79.7%	92.6%	83.3%	83.3%	100.0%	NA	79.3%	58.8%
2021	74.7%	87.1%	0.0%	90.0%	77.8%	NA	73.9%	66.3%
Overall	**78.2%**	**89.1%**	**73.8%**	**76.7%**	**84.3%**	**84.3%**	**77.2%**	**68.0%**

Table 28: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2019)

Year	Provincial Nominee	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Syrian Refugee	AIP	Canadian Experience Class
2005	63.0%	75.0%	53.9%	44.4%	60.0%	NA	NA	NA
2006	70.0%	75.6%	56.3%	30.0%	75.0%	NA	NA	NA
2007	69.5%	81.3%	55.6%	55.6%	75.0%	NA	NA	NA
2008	65.1%	80.4%	55.0%	57.1%	80.0%	NA	NA	NA
2009	68.1%	79.1%	58.8%	70.0%	75.0%	NA	NA	50.0%
2010	64.9%	83.8%	55.0%	85.7%	66.7%	NA	NA	25.0%
2011	63.5%	79.6%	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%	NA	NA	80.0%
2012	62.2%	79.0%	50.0%	55.6%	80.0%	NA	NA	83.3%
2013	65.9%	78.7%	66.7%	66.7%	60.0%	NA	NA	75.0%
2014	61.3%	74.3%	66.7%	41.7%	87.5%	NA	NA	58.3%
2015	62.1%	80.6%	66.7%	55.6%	77.8%	66.7%	NA	50.0%
2016	59.5%	80.0%	60.0%	70.0%	80.0%	75.8%	NA	66.7%
2017	65.4%	80.9%	75.0%	66.7%	80.0%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%
2018	69.4%	78.7%	80.0%	76.2%	75.0%	NA	65.6%	52.0%
2019	60.9%	82.5%	57.1%	73.3%	80.0%	NA	59.6%	61.9%
Overall	**64.3%**	**79.4%**	**57.5%**	**62.4%**	**75.4%**	**75.8%**	**61.9%**	**57.6%**

Table 29: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2017)

Year	Provincial Nominee	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Syrian Refugee	Canadian Class Experience
2005	55.6%	72.5%	46.2%	33.3%	60.0%	0.0%	NA
2006	56.7%	71.1%	43.8%	30.0%	50.0%	0.0%	NA
2007	55.9%	70.8%	50.0%	55.6%	75.0%	0.0%	NA
2008	49.2%	76.5%	50.0%	42.9%	60.0%	0.0%	NA
2009	53.6%	72.1%	47.1%	60.0%	75.0%	0.0%	50.0%
2010	55.8%	75.7%	45.0%	57.1%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
2011	51.4%	73.5%	50.0%	40.0%	50.0%	0.0%	40.0%
2012	51.0%	73.7%	50.0%	44.4%	80.0%	0.0%	66.7%
2013	55.7%	72.3%	66.7%	58.3%	60.0%	0.0%	75.0%
2014	54.6%	68.6%	50.0%	41.7%	87.5%	0.0%	58.3%
2015	56.8%	75.0%	66.7%	55.6%	66.7%	66.7%	25.0%
2016	55.7%	76.0%	80.0%	50.0%	80.0%	74.2%	66.7%
2017	56.2%	78.7%	75.0%	66.7%	80.0%		38.9%
Overall	**54.6%**	**73.7%**	**50.7%**	**50.7%**	**69.1%**	**73.9%**	**46.4%**

Table 30: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Immigration Stream (2005-2012)

Year	Provincial Nominee	Sponsored Family	Skilled Worker	Resettled Refugee	Other	Canadian Experience Class
2005	40.7%	60.0%	30.8%	22.2%	40.0%	NA
2006	40.0%	60.0%	31.3%	0.0%	50.0%	NA
2007	44.1%	64.6%	38.9%	33.3%	75.0%	NA
2008	33.3%	68.6%	40.0%	28.6%	60.0%	NA
2009	42.0%	62.8%	47.1%	40.0%	40.0%	50.0%
2010	40.3%	70.3%	40.0%	14.3%	33.3%	0.0%
2011	44.6%	69.4%	33.3%	30.0%	50.0%	40.0%
2012	41.8%	63.2%	37.5%	22.2%	60.0%	50.0%
Overall	**41.0%**	**65.0%**	**37.9%**	**23.9%**	**56.7%**	**33.3%**

Table 31: All Primary Applicants – Landing by Education (2005-2021)

Year	Bachelor's	Master's / PhD	Secondary or Less	Diploma	Not Stated / None
2005	170	75	115	105	85
2006	260	130	155	150	75
2007	265	115	170	140	75
2008	305	130	145	195	80
2009	300	135	140	210	70
2010	270	150	170	240	65
2011	250	120	185	175	160
2012	255	110	130	155	290
2013	250	130	135	145	255
2014	365	200	130	165	240
2015	365	165	160	140	185
2016	380	235	460	205	365
2017	285	165	195	145	745
2018	500	210	225	220	905
2019	805	330	325	340	855
2020	320	195	120	135	470
2021	690	300	305	610	1185
Total	**6035**	**2895**	**3265**	**3475**	**6105**

Table 32: Matched Primary Applicants – Landing by Education (2005-2021)

Year	Bachelor's	Master's / PhD	Secondary or Less	Diploma	Not Stated / None
2005	145	60	100	95	80
2006	235	110	135	135	65
2007	235	105	150	125	70
2008	260	115	130	175	55
2009	260	110	120	170	60
2010	230	130	145	195	50
2011	210	100	155	160	145
2012	230	90	105	140	260
2013	220	110	120	135	230
2014	325	155	115	145	215
2015	290	125	140	120	145
2016	305	155	425	180	310
2017	215	125	170	130	630
2018	440	155	200	195	710
2019	690	255	285	310	675
2020	275	155	105	120	370
2021	610	260	265	505	610
Total	**5175**	**2315**	**2865**	**3035**	**5050**

Table 33: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2005-2021)

Year	Bachelor's	Master's / PhD	Secondary or Less	Diploma	Not Stated / None
2005	79.3%	66.7%	85.0%	73.7%	87.5%
2006	78.7%	86.4%	81.5%	88.9%	84.6%
2007	83.0%	85.7%	90.0%	76.0%	78.6%
2008	86.5%	82.6%	88.5%	85.7%	81.8%
2009	86.5%	81.8%	83.3%	79.4%	91.7%
2010	78.3%	80.8%	86.2%	79.5%	90.0%
2011	78.6%	75.0%	83.9%	81.3%	86.2%
2012	82.6%	72.2%	76.2%	78.6%	80.8%
2013	81.8%	81.8%	83.3%	85.2%	80.4%
2014	78.5%	83.9%	65.2%	79.3%	81.4%
2015	77.6%	84.0%	78.6%	79.2%	79.3%
2016	75.4%	74.2%	83.5%	80.6%	80.7%
2017	79.1%	68.0%	82.4%	76.9%	77.0%
2018	79.6%	74.2%	80.0%	87.2%	85.2%
2019	79.7%	76.9%	77.2%	79.0%	78.4%
2020	81.6%	78.6%	82.4%	76.2%	79.0%
2021	80.3%	80.8%	79.3%	65.4%	73.0%
Overall	**80.3%**	**78.7%**	**81.6%**	**78.1%**	**79.4%**

Table 34: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2005-2019)

Year	Bachelor's	Master's / PhD	Secondary or Less	Diploma	Not Stated / None
2005	69.0%	58.3%	75.0%	63.2%	68.8%
2006	66.0%	63.6%	70.4%	70.4%	69.2%
2007	70.2%	66.7%	80.0%	68.0%	64.3%
2008	67.3%	69.6%	76.9%	71.4%	72.7%
2009	75.0%	68.2%	70.8%	64.7%	75.0%
2010	65.2%	61.5%	75.9%	69.2%	90.0%
2011	61.9%	60.0%	64.5%	71.9%	75.9%
2012	71.7%	55.6%	66.7%	64.3%	65.4%
2013	70.5%	72.7%	45.8%	70.4%	71.7%
2014	63.1%	64.5%	56.5%	62.1%	67.4%
2015	65.5%	64.0%	71.4%	70.8%	69.0%
2016	63.9%	61.3%	75.3%	72.2%	67.7%
2017	69.8%	56.0%	70.6%	69.2%	67.5%
2018	67.1%	54.8%	70.0%	74.4%	70.4%
2019	65.2%	58.8%	66.7%	64.5%	65.2%
Overall	**67.0%**	**62.1%**	**69.9%**	**68.5%**	**68.7%**

Table 35: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2005-2017)

Year	Bachelor's	Master's / PhD	Secondary or Less	Diploma	Not Stated / None
2005	58.6%	50.0%	70.0%	57.9%	62.5%
2006	53.2%	54.6%	63.0%	59.3%	53.9%
2007	57.5%	57.1%	70.0%	56.0%	57.1%
2008	53.9%	52.2%	65.4%	65.7%	72.7%
2009	59.6%	59.1%	62.5%	50.0%	66.7%
2010	52.2%	53.9%	65.5%	59.0%	80.0%
2011	50.0%	50.0%	58.1%	62.5%	65.5%
2012	58.7%	50.0%	57.1%	53.6%	59.6%
2013	61.4%	54.6%	62.5%	63.0%	63.0%
2014	55.4%	51.6%	52.2%	58.6%	62.8%
2015	62.1%	60.0%	64.3%	66.7%	62.1%
2016	62.3%	51.6%	72.9%	69.4%	61.3%
2017	60.5%	52.0%	64.7%	65.4%	58.7%
Overall	**57.4%**	**53.7%**	**65.2%**	**60.6%**	**61.6%**

Table 36: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Education Level (2005-2012)

Year	Bachelor's	Master's / PhD	Secondary or Less	Diploma	Not Stated / None
2005	41.4%	41.7%	55.0%	52.6%	56.3%
2006	38.3%	40.9%	51.9%	48.2%	38.5%
2007	46.8%	42.9%	60.0%	48.0%	50.0%
2008	40.4%	39.1%	57.7%	51.4%	63.6%
2009	46.2%	54.6%	50.0%	44.1%	58.3%
2010	41.3%	38.5%	51.7%	46.2%	50.0%
2011	40.5%	50.0%	48.4%	56.3%	62.1%
2012	50.0%	33.3%	42.9%	46.4%	51.9%
Overall	**43.2%**	**42.7%**	**52.4%**	**49.0%**	**54.1%**

Table 37: Matched Primary Applicants – Landing by Country of Citizenship (2008-2021)

Country	China	France	India	Iran	Korea	Philippines	Syria	Ukraine	UK	US
2008	125	15	25	5	120	25	0	5	40	85
2009	120	20	20	15	95	20	0	5	45	70
2010	135	10	25	20	80	30	0	0	50	50
2011	100	30	20	30	75	30	0	10	45	65
2012	115	25	20	75	70	65	0	10	30	50
2013	155	25	30	30	45	80	0	10	40	70
2014	235	20	40	30	35	115	0	15	25	45
2015	125	25	35	30	15	140	20	15	20	40
2016	215	40	50	20	25	135	335	40	30	65
2017	145	40	110	25	10	215	45	85	30	60
2018	75	40	175	35	35	270	65	70	35	70
2019	155	45	235	25	45	375	45	65	30	70
2020	75	25	110	25	10	100	20	30	10	30
2021	80	30	775	35	45	280	40	80	20	55
Overall	**1855**	**390**	**1670**	**400**	**705**	**1880**	**570**	**440**	**450**	**825**

Table 38: All Primary Applicants by Language (2005-2021)

Year	Both	English	French	Neither / Not Stated
2005	65	360	40	80
2006	70	560	40	100
2007	70	545	40	120
2008	75	595	50	130
2009	115	565	55	125
2010	100	580	35	175
2011	115	595	45	140
2012	90	715	45	80
2013	80	710	45	80
2014	95	880	30	95
2015	105	800	40	75
2016	135	1085	50	370
2017	165	1165	50	165
2018	285	1525	100	150
2019	435	1920	145	155
2020	270	810	90	80
2021	480	2,340	140	120
Total	**2750**	**15750**	**900**	**2120**

Table 39: Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2005-2021)

Year	Both	English	French	Neither / Not Stated
2005	55	320	30	70
2006	60	495	35	85
2007	60	490	40	100
2008	65	525	45	105
2009	95	495	45	95
2010	85	510	30	120
2011	100	525	40	105
2012	80	640	40	60
2013	80	630	40	70
2014	80	765	25	90
2015	90	635	35	60
2016	115	870	50	340
2017	145	955	45	135
2018	235	1245	80	135
2019	360	1610	115	130
2020	180	615	60	40
2021	425	1965	110	100
Total	**2330**	**13365**	**765**	**1760**

Table 40: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2005-2021)

Year	Both	English	French	Neither / Not Stated
2005	54.6%	82.8%	83.3%	85.7%
2006	83.3%	84.9%	71.4%	70.6%
2007	83.3%	86.7%	87.5%	75.0%
2008	84.6%	86.7%	88.9%	81.0%
2009	84.2%	88.9%	88.9%	68.4%
2010	82.4%	82.4%	66.7%	75.0%
2011	85.0%	81.9%	62.5%	81.0%
2012	81.3%	79.7%	87.5%	83.3%
2013	75.0%	82.5%	75.0%	78.6%
2014	75.0%	80.4%	80.0%	61.1%
2015	77.8%	78.7%	85.7%	91.7%
2016	73.9%	78.2%	70.0%	83.8%
2017	72.4%	76.4%	88.9%	88.9%
2018	78.7%	82.7%	81.3%	85.2%
2019	72.2%	81.4%	65.2%	80.8%
2020	80.6%	81.3%	75.0%	87.5%
2021	82.4%	71.5%	77.3%	90.0%
Overall	**78.2%**	**80.2%**	**77.4%**	**80.8%**

Table 41: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2005-2019)

Year	Both	English	French	Neither/Not Stated
2005	54.6%	67.2%	66.7%	71.4%
2006	75.0%	70.7%	57.1%	47.1%
2007	58.3%	75.5%	75.0%	55.0%
2008	69.2%	72.4%	77.8%	61.9%
2009	73.7%	74.8%	66.7%	47.4%
2010	70.6%	70.6%	66.7%	62.5%
2011	75.0%	66.7%	50.0%	61.9%
2012	75.0%	64.1%	75.0%	66.7%
2013	62.5%	72.2%	62.5%	71.4%
2014	75.0%	64.7%	80.0%	50.0%
2015	66.7%	66.1%	71.4%	75.0%
2016	65.2%	66.7%	60.0%	75.0%
2017	62.1%	66.0%	66.7%	77.8%
2018	61.7%	70.3%	68.8%	70.4%
2019	58.3%	65.8%	56.5%	73.1%
Overall	**65.1%**	**68.3%**	**65.5%**	**66.2%**

Table 42: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2005-2017)

Year	Both	English	French	Neither/Not Stated
2005	45.5%	60.9%	66.7%	64.3%
2006	58.3%	61.6%	42.9%	41.2%
2007	58.3%	64.3%	75.0%	50.0%
2008	53.9%	61.0%	66.7%	47.6%
2009	63.2%	61.6%	66.7%	42.1%
2010	58.8%	59.8%	50.0%	50.0%
2011	60.0%	61.0%	50.0%	52.4%
2012	62.5%	55.5%	75.0%	58.3%
2013	56.3%	62.7%	62.5%	64.3%
2014	56.3%	58.8%	60.0%	44.4%
2015	66.7%	59.8%	71.4%	66.7%
2016	65.2%	63.2%	60.0%	73.5%
2017	58.6%	58.1%	77.8%	74.1%
Overall	**59.5%**	**60.5%**	**64.0%**	**58.9%**

Table 43: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by Language (2005-2012)

Year	Both	English	French	Neither/Not Stated
2005	36.4%	48.4%	50.0%	57.1%
2006	50.0%	46.5%	42.9%	29.4%
2007	41.7%	53.1%	75.0%	40.0%
2008	46.2%	48.6%	77.8%	38.1%
2009	57.9%	51.5%	44.4%	31.6%
2010	47.1%	47.1%	50.0%	33.3%
2011	55.0%	52.4%	50.0%	38.1%
2012	62.5%	46.9%	50.0%	33.3%
Overall	**50.9%**	**49.3%**	**55.7%**	**37.2%**

Table 44: Annual Landings of Matched Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2005-2021)

Year	Fredericton	Moncton	Saint John	Rest of NB
2005	125	95	120	125
2006	195	130	195	155
2007	145	165	190	190
2008	190	165	190	190
2009	170	200	190	160
2010	190	180	180	195
2011	205	200	160	205
2012	245	200	205	170
2013	230	220	165	205
2014	280	285	220	170
2015	185	260	175	195
2016	425	360	345	245
2017	380	405	245	240
2018	365	640	305	375
2019	445	760	395	610
2020	155	355	170	210
2021	410	1,110	375	710

Table 45: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2005-2021)

CMA/CA	Fredericton	Moncton	Saint John	Rest of NB
2005	72.0%	79.0%	70.8%	84.0%
2006	76.9%	84.6%	71.8%	77.4%
2007	82.8%	84.9%	79.0%	86.8%
2008	76.3%	84.9%	79.0%	89.5%
2009	82.4%	82.5%	68.4%	87.5%
2010	79.0%	80.6%	69.4%	87.2%
2011	75.6%	82.5%	71.9%	87.8%
2012	73.5%	87.5%	78.1%	85.3%
2013	76.1%	81.8%	78.8%	85.4%
2014	75.0%	82.5%	75.0%	88.2%
2015	70.3%	86.5%	77.1%	84.6%
2016	81.2%	86.1%	78.3%	85.7%
2017	76.3%	80.3%	79.6%	83.3%
2018	78.1%	82.0%	83.6%	84.0%
2019	79.8%	77.6%	79.8%	78.7%
2020	80.7%	81.7%	79.4%	78.6%
2021	76.8%	76.6%	68.0%	71.1%
Overall	**77.2%**	**80.5%**	**75.8%**	**81.8%**

Table 46: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2005-2019)

CMA/CA	Fredericton	Moncton	Saint John	Rest of NB
2005	52.0%	57.9%	50.0%	76.0%
2006	61.5%	69.2%	53.9%	61.3%
2007	58.6%	69.7%	60.5%	71.1%
2008	60.5%	63.6%	60.5%	79.0%
2009	67.7%	70.0%	52.6%	71.9%
2010	63.2%	69.4%	52.8%	76.9%
2011	58.5%	67.5%	50.0%	75.6%
2012	59.2%	65.0%	58.5%	73.5%
2013	60.9%	65.9%	63.6%	78.1%
2014	55.4%	66.7%	54.6%	73.5%
2015	51.4%	75.0%	65.7%	79.5%
2016	64.7%	69.4%	69.6%	75.5%
2017	64.5%	70.4%	65.3%	75.0%
2018	67.1%	71.9%	70.5%	76.0%
2019	64.0%	61.2%	64.6%	68.0%
Overall	**61.6%**	**67.6%**	**61.0%**	**73.6%**

Table 47: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants By CMA/CA (2005-2017)

CMA/CA	Fredericton	Moncton	Saint John	Rest of NB
2005	48.0%	52.6%	41.7%	72.0%
2006	56.4%	61.5%	48.7%	77.4%
2007	48.3%	60.6%	60.5%	55.3%
2008	52.6%	57.6%	50.0%	73.7%
2009	55.9%	62.5%	44.7%	59.4%
2010	50.0%	58.3%	41.7%	71.8%
2011	48.8%	62.5%	43.8%	68.3%
2012	46.9%	60.0%	53.7%	64.7%
2013	54.4%	59.1%	57.6%	75.6%
2014	51.8%	61.4%	50.0%	76.5%
2015	48.7%	69.2%	62.9%	74.4%
2016	62.4%	68.1%	66.7%	73.5%
2017	57.9%	61.7%	57.1%	68.8%
Overall	**53.6%**	**62.1%**	**55.2%**	**70.2%**

Table 48: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched Landed Primary Applicants by CMA/CA (2005-2012)

CMA/CA	Fredericton	Moncton	Saint John	Rest of NB
2005	40.0%	47.4%	33.3%	68.0%
2006	46.2%	53.9%	30.8%	51.6%
2007	41.4%	48.5%	44.7%	57.9%
2008	39.5%	51.5%	34.2%	65.8%
2009	41.2%	55.0%	39.5%	59.4%
2010	42.1%	47.2%	33.3%	66.7%
2011	43.9%	60.0%	40.6%	65.9%
2012	38.8%	50.0%	48.8%	55.9%
Overall	**41.7%**	**52.1%**	**38.5%**	**61.5%**

Table 49: Annual Landings of Matched Primary Applicants by Other RSC (2005-2021)

RSC	Acadian Peninsula	Chaleur	Greater Miramichi	Kent	Northwest	Kings	Restigouche	Southwest
2005	5	5	10	10	15	5	10	10
2006	5	20	10	10	15	10	10	25
2007	5	15	10	15	30	10	5	15
2008	10	15	5	15	20	10	5	25
2009	5	5	10	20	20	5	10	25
2010	10	10	15	10	10	10	5	60
2011	5	20	10	10	15	5	5	35
2012	10	10	10	5	15	10	0	45
2013	0	20	10	20	20	10	10	45
2014	5	10	5	15	10	15	10	35
2015	0	15	5	15	20	5	5	20
2016	0	20	25	20	25	15	5	40
2017	10	20	15	15	15	15	5	45
2018	20	30	35	35	30	15	15	50
2019	15	35	50	45	85	30	15	60
2020	10	10	10	10	50	20	5	20
2021	20	50	60	40	100	35	40	70

Table 50: Matched Primary Applicants – Landing by PNP Stream (2005-2021)

Year	Business	Skilled Worker	NB Express Entry	Strategic Initiative
2005	85	60	N/A	N/A
2006	190	120	N/A	N/A
2007	165	140	N/A	N/A
2008	200	125	N/A	N/A
2009	195	155	N/A	N/A
2010	215	190	N/A	N/A
2011	175	190	N/A	20
2012	250	205	N/A	40
2013	180	240	N/A	25
2014	325	230	N/A	40
2015	190	265	N/A	25
2016	210	275	130	40
2017	115	205	410	45
2018	55	305	395	55
2019	70	395	340	70
2020	55	110	165	45
2021	30	375	270	40

Table 51: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched Primary Applicants by PNP Streams (2005-2021)

Year	Business	Skilled Worker	NB Express Entry	Strategic Initiative
2005	82.4%	75.0%	N/A	N/A
2006	81.6%	87.5%	N/A	N/A
2007	87.9%	82.1%	N/A	N/A
2008	85.0%	76.0%	N/A	N/A
2009	84.6%	83.9%	N/A	N/A
2010	76.7%	86.8%	N/A	N/A
2011	65.7%	81.6%	N/A	75.0%
2012	80.0%	70.7%	N/A	75.0%
2013	77.8%	79.2%	N/A	60.0%
2014	83.1%	78.3%	N/A	75.0%
2015	76.3%	77.4%	N/A	80.0%
2016	69.1%	73.2%	76.9%	75.0%
2017	69.6%	70.7%	79.3%	55.6%
2018	81.8%	77.1%	89.9%	81.8%
2019	78.6%	79.8%	75.0%	64.3%
2020	81.8%	77.3%	84.9%	77.8%
2021	83.3%	68.0%	83.3%	87.5%
Overall	**78.9%**	**77.2%**	**81.9%**	**73.0%**

Table 52: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by PNP Streams (2005-2019)

Year	Business	Skilled Worker	NB Express Entry	Strategic Initiative
2005	64.7%	66.7%	N/A	N/A
2006	73.7%	70.8%	N/A	N/A
2007	75.8%	67.9%	N/A	N/A
2008	70.0%	60.0%	N/A	N/A
2009	69.2%	67.7%	N/A	N/A
2010	62.8%	73.7%	N/A	N/A
2011	54.3%	71.1%	N/A	75.0%
2012	64.0%	58.5%	N/A	75.0%
2013	63.9%	68.8%	N/A	60.0%
2014	58.5%	69.6%	N/A	75.0%
2015	57.9%	69.8%	N/A	60.0%
2016	47.6%	67.3%	61.5%	62.5%
2017	56.5%	68.3%	65.9%	44.4%
2018	72.7%	67.2%	72.2%	63.6%
2019	42.9%	64.6%	61.8%	42.9%
Overall	**62.4%**	**67.4%**	**66.3%**	**59.7%**

Table 53: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by PNP Streams (2005-2017)

Year	Business	Skilled Worker	NB Express Entry	Strategic Initiative
2005	58.8%	58.3%	N/A	N/A
2006	57.9%	62.5%	N/A	N/A
2007	60.6%	53.6%	N/A	N/A
2008	50.0%	52.0%	N/A	N/A
2009	53.9%	54.8%	N/A	N/A
2010	48.8%	65.8%	N/A	N/A
2011	40.0%	60.5%	N/A	75.0%
2012	48.0%	53.7%	N/A	62.5%
2013	47.2%	62.5%	N/A	40.0%
2014	47.2%	63.8%	N/A	62.5%
2015	47.4%	64.2%	N/A	60.0%
2016	42.9%	63.6%	57.7%	50.0%
2017	34.8%	64.3%	57.8%	44.4%
Overall	**48.8%**	**60.8%**	**57.8%**	**55.3%**

Table 54: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by PNP Streams (2005-2012)

Year	Business	Skilled Worker	Strategic Initiative
2005	41.2%	41.7%	N/A
2006	36.1%	45.8%	N/A
2007	46.9%	40.7%	N/A
2008	30.8%	36.0%	N/A
2009	36.1%	45.5%	N/A
2010	26.8%	55.3%	N/A
2011	32.4%	52.5%	60.0%
2012	31.3%	47.7%	50.0%
Overall	**34.3%**	**46.8%**	**53.3%**

Table 55: Matching Rates of PNP Primary Applicants – by Job Offer Status (2010-2021)

Year	Without Job Offer	With Job Offer
2010	78.0%	94.4%
2011	87.5%	96.0%
2012	90.1%	94.2%
2013	88.7%	97.8%
2014	86.6%	95.2%
2015	70.3%	93.6%
2016	75.7%	98.1%
2017	80.5%	98.1%
2018	75.0%	96.1%
2019	73.2%	94.3%
2020	64.3%	93.5%
2021	85.5%	94.3%
Overall	**79.2%**	**95.5%**

Table 56: Matched PNP Primary Applicants – Landing by Job Offer Status (2010-2021)

Year	Without Job Offer	With Job Offer
2010	230	85
2011	245	120
2012	455	245
2013	235	220
2014	420	200
2015	260	220
2016	420	265
2017	535	260
2018	435	370
2019	465	410
2020	225	145
2021	295	415

Table 57: 1-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2010-2021)

Year	With Job Offer	Without Job Offer
2010	78.3%	82.4%
2011	71.4%	83.4%
2012	75.8%	79.6%
2013	78.7%	81.8%
2014	79.8%	77.5%
2015	78.9%	75.0%
2016	71.4%	77.4%
2017	78.5%	73.1%
2018	85.1%	75.7%
2019	74.2%	79.3%
2020	78.3%	82.8%
2021	84.8%	72.3%
Overall	**77.9%**	**77.3%**

Table 58: 3-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2010-2019)

Year	Without Job Offer	With Job Offer
2010	63.0%	70.6%
2011	59.2%	70.8%
2012	60.4%	67.4%
2013	63.8%	70.5%
2014	59.5%	70.0%
2015	57.7%	70.5%
2016	53.6%	69.8%
2017	65.4%	63.5%
2018	72.4%	67.6%
2019	57.0%	65.9%
Overall	**61.3%**	**68.1%**

Table 59: 5-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2010-2017)

Year	Without Job Offer	With Job Offer
2010	52.2%	70.6%
2011	53.1%	58.3%
2012	50.6%	61.2%
2013	48.9%	63.6%
2014	50.0%	65.0%
2015	48.1%	63.6%
2016	47.6%	66.0%
2017	55.1%	59.6%
Overall	**50.9%**	**63.1%**

Table 60: 10-Year Retention Rates of Matched PNP Primary Applicants by Job Offer Status (2010-2012)

Year	Without Job Offer	With Job Offer
2010	37.0%	58.8%
2011	40.8%	54.2%
2012	53.9%	65.3%
Overall	**46.3%**	**61.1%**