



Hamilton Immigration
Partnership Council



Migration and Mobility in Hamilton, 2007-2019

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Migration and Mobility in Hamilton, 2007-2019

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Acknowledgments

This report was a collaborative effort between HIPC and McMaster University Economics Department. Master's degree students Candace Milinkovic and Kyle Allen analyzed the data and wrote the first draft as part of a class project with McMaster University Economics Professor Arthur Sweetman. Final edits were completed by Ismail Aslam. HIPC staff members Sarah Wayland and Mohammad Araf are responsible for the direction and final edits.

About HIPC

The Hamilton Immigration Partnership Council is a community table whose members work together to create a positive settlement experience for newcomers. HIPC members represent settlement agencies, educational institutions, the private sector, municipal departments, persons with lived experiences of immigration and more. HIPC is funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and housed within the City of Hamilton's Economic Development Division.

Executive Summary

This report presents and analyzes the most recent data available from the Government of Canada's Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) and linked tax files for the period 2007 to 2019 in Hamilton, Ontario. This data allows us to paint a clear picture of the mobility, sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics of direct and secondary immigrants to (and from) Hamilton.

The examination of immigrant mobility includes world region of birth, whether an immigrant landed in Hamilton or lived elsewhere in Canada prior to moving to Hamilton, and where they moved in Canada if they left Hamilton. This report also includes data on immigration class, age, education level, and industry of employment.

Immigrants come and go from Hamilton every year, but the data suggests a net increase in immigrants over the period analyzed. More immigrants came to Hamilton than left Hamilton. Moreover, the proportion of immigrants arriving in the city of Hamilton is upward trending while the proportion of those leaving the city of Hamilton has been shrinking.

Direct Immigrants. The data presented in this report suggests that, from 2007 to 2019, most direct immigrants to Hamilton from overseas were between 20 and 44 years old at the time of landing. More than half of direct immigrants were categorized as either skilled workers or refugees, and most immigrated from Asia. The bulk of these immigrants often held jobs in accommodation and food services. Over the course of the years covered in this report, the proportion of direct immigrants to Hamilton holding a Bachelor's degree or above increased consistently while the proportion of immigrants with secondary education or less decreased.

Secondary Immigrants. This term encompasses those who immigrate to Canada and then relocate to another city, region or province within the country. The data indicates that the number of immigrants residing elsewhere in Canada in a given year who file taxes in Hamilton the subsequent year has increased sharply. From the period 2007 to 2014, Hamilton was a net loser of immigrants, but since 2015 Hamilton has been a net recipient.

Most secondary immigrants coming to Hamilton from elsewhere in Canada came from other Ontario municipalities (especially Toronto and Peel). Like direct immigrants, most had a secondary school education or less. The majority of secondary immigrants arriving in Hamilton from 2007 to 2019 were from the economic class (especially skilled workers, business class and provincial nominees). The most common industries for secondary immigrants coming into Hamilton from elsewhere in Canada during the study period were "other" services and manufacturing.

The IMDB data shows interesting trends in the class of immigrants that come to or leave the city of Hamilton. In the years covered by the data, the share of direct immigrants in the refugee and family class have been increasing while the share of economic class immigrants has been declining. In contrast, for secondary immigrants coming to Hamilton, the number of economic class and skilled worker immigrants has increased while the number of family class and "other economic class" immigrants has declined. In many cases, spikes and declines can be seen in the data around the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. These fluctuations correspond to the influx and efflux of Syrian refugees during that time.

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Introduction

This report presents and analyzes the most recent data available from the Federal Government's Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) and linked tax files for the period 2007 to 2019 in Hamilton, Ontario. This data allows us to paint a clear picture of the mobility, sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics of direct and secondary immigrants to (and from) Hamilton. The examination of immigrant mobility includes world region of birth, whether an immigrant landed in Hamilton or lived elsewhere in Canada prior to moving to Hamilton, and where they moved in Canada if they left Hamilton. This project was a collaboration between the Hamilton Immigration Partnership Council (HIPC) and several faculty and students of McMaster University's Economics Department.

Hamilton is a popular spot for immigrants to Canada. While immigrants come and go from the city every year, the data suggests a net increase in immigrants between 2007 and 2019. This makes Hamilton a net beneficiary of immigrants wherein more immigrants came to Hamilton than left Hamilton in the time period covered by the data. The proportion of immigrants arriving in the city of Hamilton is upward trending while the proportion of those leaving the city of Hamilton has been shrinking.

Research Methods and Definitions

The figures and tables in this report were produced using Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) and the analysis was conducted at McMaster University's Statistics Canada Research Data Centre using the statistical software package Stata 17. The data analysis was conducted by MA candidates Candace Milinkovic and Kyle Allen, supervised by Prof. Arthur Sweetman.

The IMDB combines tax data with administrative immigration data. The dataset includes all immigrants in Canada who became permanent residents in 1980 or after. It also contains data linkages to the T1 family files (T1FF) for all years since 1982. The use of T1FFs means that the IMDB also captures pre-filers (those who worked in Canada prior to becoming landed immigrants) and any family member claimed by the primary tax filer (such as spouses or dependents) even if that family member did not themselves file taxes.

For the purpose of this report, immigrants include those who filed taxes for themselves after becoming permanent residents and may include pre-filers or dependent family members claimed on someone else's tax records. Additionally, individuals do not always file taxes on a yearly basis. Therefore, the report is not representative of the entire immigrant population in Hamilton. The data presented here represent estimates, trends, and general conclusions.

When an observation in the data lacked a gender specifier or an age this data was imputed so as to maintain a complete dataset. Second, while most of the pre-filer immigrants were removed in the data cleaning process there is no guarantee given the complexity of the data that all pre-filers were removed. A pre-filer is an immigrant who filed taxes and/or worked in Canada (or in Hamilton) before they were a permanent resident. Third, we captured an immigrant's intended destination in Canada from where

they filed taxes instead of where they said they were going to settle when landing. Lastly, we also included spouses and dependents of principal applicants if they filed taxes after the initial landing year.

In this report “Hamilton” refers to the Hamilton census division which is congruent to the geographic boundary of the City of Hamilton. This includes but is not limited to the towns of Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Stoney Creek, and Waterdown. The immigration class tables are divided into principal applicants (the individual who filed for immigration) and their spouses/dependents.

To protect the confidentiality of individuals, Statistics Canada requires counts to be rounded and has minimum cell size reporting requirements. This may cause proportions to sum to less than or more than 100 per cent. In some cases, entire rows of data needed to be removed due to the small number of observations in that row. For this reason, many tables do not contain sub-totals and those that do may not perfectly reflect the data in the table.

Direct Migration

This report defines direct immigrants as those who immigrated directly to Hamilton from outside of Canada. These are immigrants for whom their first-year filing taxes in Canada was in the City of Hamilton. This definition includes immigrants who became permanent residents and may or may not have had temporary residence experience in Canada prior to being a permanent resident (pre-filers).

Immigration Class

In general, there are four main classes of immigrants in Canada: economic class, family class, refugees, and other immigrants. Due to sample size and in consultation with HIPC, we have divided the economic class into three smaller sub-categories: skilled workers, business class and provincial nominees, and other economic class. “Other economic class” includes the Canadian experience class and skilled trades program.

Table 1 below shows the number of immigrants who move directly to Hamilton upon migrating between 2007 and 2019 and categorizes them by the immigration classes defined above.

As shown, in 2007, over 60% of Hamilton’s direct immigrants were categorized as either skilled workers (31%) or family class (30%). By 2019, these proportions decreased (by 14% for skilled workers and 4% for family class) as Hamilton welcomed more business class and other types of economic class immigrants (such as those in the Canadian experience class). By 2019, over half of all direct immigrants to Hamilton were either refugees (29%) or family class immigrants (26%). Of the family class immigrants in 2019, over 86 % were principal applicants, and the remaining 14% were spouses and dependents of family class immigrants.

The high proportion of refugees in 2017 reflects the influx of Syrian refugees to Canada and Hamilton in the period between 2016 and 2019. Table 1 shows the number of refugees spiked by 86% in 2017 from the year prior, and was 58% higher than the following year.

Table 1 (A): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Immigration Class – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Class - Skilled Workers													
Principal Applicants	300	300	290	240	275	190	180	180	135	195	160	105	210
Spouses and Dependents	550	510	530	435	465	445	465	450	385	430	400	350	400
Total	850	810	820	675	740	635	645	630	520	620	560	455	610
Economic Class - Business Class & Provincial Nominees													
Principal Applicants	15	15	25	30	30	35	40	40	35	90	80	120	175
Spouses and Dependents	75	50	70	75	55	70	70	65	60	100	105	105	145
Total	90	65	95	100	85	105	110	105	95	190	185	225	320
Economic Class - Other (e.g. Canadian Experience)													
Principal Applicants	70	55	95	110	155	115	105	140	245	225	180	355	355
Spouses and Dependents	20	20	10	20	35	40	65	40	75	150	160	230	215
Total	95	80	105	135	190	155	170	180	320	375	340	585	570
Economic Class Total	1035	955	1020	910	1015	895	925	915	935	1185	1085	1265	1500
Family Class													
Principal Applicants	620	655	665	620	615	525	540	605	625	620	760	740	800
Spouses and Dependents	200	140	155	135	90	120	135	165	165	140	135	125	125
Total	820	800	820	755	705	645	675	775	795	760	895	865	920
Refugees													
Principal Applicants	320	240	270	340	400	350	270	275	330	320	665	415	505
Spouses and Dependents	465	405	395	385	415	385	360	385	390	410	700	445	510
Total	785	645	665	730	815	735	630	660	720	730	1365	860	1015
Other													
Principal Applicants	80	60	70	45	45	35	30	25	40	40	30	45	35
Spouses and Dependents	40	45	60	35	40	30	35	25	25	50	35	40	35
Total	120	105	130	80	85	65	60	50	65	90	65	80	70
Overall Total	2760	2505	2635	2475	2620	2340	2290	2400	2515	2765	3410	3070	3505

Table 2 (B): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Immigration Class – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Economic Class - Skilled Workers														
Principal Applicants	10.9	12.0	11.0	9.7	10.5	8.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	7.1	4.7	3.4	6.0	7.8
Spouses and Dependents	19.9	20.4	20.1	17.6	17.7	19.0	20.3	18.8	15.3	15.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	16.5
Total	30.8	32.3	31.1	27.3	28.2	27.1	28.2	26.3	20.7	22.4	16.4	14.8	17.4	24.3
Economic Class - Business Class & Provincial Nominees														
Principal Applicants	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	3.3	2.3	3.9	5.0	2.1
Spouses and Dependents	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.0
Total	3.3	2.6	3.6	4.0	3.2	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.8	6.9	5.4	7.3	9.1	5.0
Economic Class - Other (e.g. Canadian Experience)														
Principal Applicants	2.5	2.2	3.6	4.4	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.8	9.7	8.1	5.3	11.6	10.1	6.2
Spouses and Dependents	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.7	3.0	5.4	4.7	7.5	6.1	3.1
Total	3.4	3.2	4.0	5.5	7.3	6.6	7.4	7.5	12.7	13.6	10.0	19.1	16.3	9.4
Economic Class Total	37.5	38.1	38.7	36.8	38.7	38.2	40.4	38.1	37.2	42.9	31.8	41.2	42.8	38.7
Family Class														
Principal Applicants	22.5	26.1	25.2	25.1	23.5	22.4	23.6	25.2	24.9	22.4	22.3	24.1	22.8	23.8
Spouses and Dependents	7.2	5.6	5.9	5.5	3.4	5.1	5.9	6.9	6.6	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	5.2
Total	29.7	31.9	31.1	30.5	26.9	27.6	29.5	32.3	31.6	27.5	26.2	28.2	26.2	29.0
Refugees														
Principal Applicants	11.6	9.6	10.2	13.7	15.3	15.0	11.8	11.5	13.1	11.6	19.5	13.5	14.4	13.3
Spouses and Dependents	16.8	16.2	15.0	15.6	15.8	16.5	15.7	16.0	15.5	14.8	20.5	14.5	14.6	16.0
Total	28.4	25.7	25.2	29.5	31.1	31.4	27.5	27.5	28.6	26.4	40.0	28.0	29.0	29.3
Other														
Principal Applicants	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6
Spouses and Dependents	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4
Total	4.3	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.6	2.0	3.0
Overall Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Region of Origin

Throughout the period between 2007 and 2019 (except for 2017), the largest region of origin for direct immigrants to Hamilton is Asia and Oceania. Individuals from Asia and Oceania accounted for 39% of all direct immigrants during that 13-year period. In 2017, there was a 76% influx of immigrants from Africa and the Middle East, with some of this influx attributed to the increase in Syrian refugees during that year. During the same 13-year period the proportion of direct immigrants coming from Europe and Latin America decreased by nine and two percentage points respectively. At the same time, the number of direct immigrants coming from the US remained steady at around 3% of all direct immigrants. Overall, almost 70% of all direct immigrants to Hamilton in the last 13 years arrived from Asia, Africa, or the Middle East.

Table 3: Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Area of Origin – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Africa & Middle East	715	605	785	825	820	770	655	685	800	855	1,510	1,025	1,265
Asia & Oceania	1,135	1,010	995	925	930	795	880	990	975	1,150	1,145	1,255	1,430
Europe (except UK)	470	460	415	335	335	300	295	300	290	330	305	305	280
Latin America & Carib	330	295	315	255	405	360	315	290	290	305	300	310	360
United Kingdom	45	70	55	60	60	55	60	60	70	55	70	60	65
United States	60	65	70	75	70	65	85	75	85	70	75	115	115
Total	2755	2505	2635	2475	2620	2345	2290	2400	2510	2765	3405	3070	3515

Table 2 (B): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Area of Origin – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Africa & Middle East	26.0	24.2	29.8	33.3	31.3	32.8	28.6	28.5	31.9	30.9	44.3	33.4	36.0	32.1
Asia & Oceania	41.2	40.3	37.8	37.4	35.5	33.9	38.4	41.3	38.8	41.6	33.6	40.9	40.7	38.6
Europe (except UK)	17.1	18.4	15.7	13.5	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.5	11.6	11.9	9.0	9.9	8.0	12.5
Latin America & Carib	12.0	11.8	12.0	10.3	15.5	15.4	13.8	12.1	11.6	11.0	8.8	10.1	10.2	11.7
United Kingdom	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2
United States	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.2	3.7	3.3	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Industry of Employment

The industry for which a direct immigrant is employed is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Because not all immigrants that come to Hamilton are employed, the numbers displayed in Table 3 are less than the total number of immigrants contained in the previous two tables. Over the 13-year period between 2007 and 2019, 45% of all direct immigrants who were employed held jobs in one of the following three industries: accommodation & food services, administrative support and retail trade. These three sectors, as defined by NAICS, are broad and include many sub-categories like retail stores, gas stations, hotels, bars, and office administration. Due to Hamilton's vast industrial sector, it comes as no surprise that a large proportion (14%) of direct immigrants to the city are employed in manufacturing industries as well as automotive and household repair services. In the 13 years captured by this analysis, the least populated industry in terms of direct immigrants to Hamilton has been wholesale trade services such as food & beverage and farm product wholesale. Over the same period, around 16% of Hamilton's direct immigrants have continued to occupy jobs in the education and healthcare sectors of the economy.

Table 4 (A): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Industry of Employment – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accommodation and Food Services	230	200	225	210	200	220	220	205	240	250	295	285	345
Administrative Support	280	210	165	200	270	175	185	200	240	280	280	275	290
Construction	45	40	55	40	65	50	50	55	60	65	80	75	75
Education Services	130	125	130	110	120	105	105	90	125	110	130	125	140
Healthcare and Social Assistance	125	130	130	110	155	135	175	125	155	145	155	195	180
Manufacturing	285	260	170	145	130	160	160	160	210	245	280	315	380
Professional & Scientific Services	60	55	45	35	70	45	45	50	60	75	80	100	155
Retail Trade	260	210	245	195	185	205	195	200	225	260	265	280	330
Wholesale Trade	75	40	45	35	50	50	35	25	40	50	70	65	70
Other Services	220	225	210	190	200	180	185	210	185	205	250	265	365
Total	1710	1495	1420	1270	1445	1325	1355	1320	1540	1685	1885	1980	2330

Table 5 (B): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Industry of Employment – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Accommodation and Food Services	13.5	13.4	15.8	16.5	13.8	16.6	16.2	15.5	15.6	14.8	15.6	14.4	14.8	15.1
Administrative Support	16.4	14.0	11.6	15.7	18.7	13.2	13.7	15.2	15.6	16.6	14.9	13.9	12.4	14.7
Construction	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.6
Education Services	7.6	8.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.7	6.8	8.1	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.0	7.4
Healthcare and Social Assistance	7.3	8.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	10.2	12.9	9.5	10.1	8.6	8.2	9.8	7.7	9.2
Manufacturing	16.7	17.4	12.0	11.4	9.0	12.1	11.8	12.1	13.6	14.5	14.9	15.9	16.3	14.0
Professional & Scientific Services	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.8	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	5.1	6.7	4.2
Retail Trade	15.2	14.0	17.3	15.4	12.8	15.5	14.4	15.2	14.6	15.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.7
Wholesale Trade	4.4	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.1
Other Services	12.9	15.1	14.8	15.0	13.8	13.6	13.7	15.9	12.0	12.2	13.3	13.4	15.7	13.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Age at Immigration

In the 13-year period between 2007-2019, over 60% of all direct immigrants to Hamilton were between the ages of 20 and 44 years old at the time of landing. This should come as no surprise as most immigrants settle in the middle period of their lives. Among the 20 to 44 age group, over 65% of direct immigrants were principal applicants while the rest were their spouses and dependents. In between 2007 and 2019, the proportion of direct immigrants to Hamilton in the 45 to 64 age group decreased by three percentage points while the proportion of direct immigrants 64 and older increased by one percentage point. The proportion of core-aged immigrants (20-to-44-years old) increased as the proportion of immigrants under 20 declined. Among the direct immigrants who were under 20 at the time of landing, only 7% were principal applicants; the rest were the spouses and dependents of principal applicants. This is understandable as most immigrants under 20 are not principal applicants and are instead dependents of principal applicants in higher age groups, in particular the core age group that is 20-to-44-years old. Between 2016 and 2018, the share of direct immigrants in the core age group increased by almost 28% and then declined by 14%. This is likely due to the influx in Syrian refugees to Hamilton in 2017.

Table 6 (A): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Age Group – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Under 20													
Principal Applicants	45	35	45	20	40	30	30	35	40	35	45	45	50
Spouses and Dependents	595	525	530	455	410	525	525	515	480	535	555	560	625
Total	640	560	575	480	450	555	555	555	525	570	600	610	670
20 to 44													
Principal Applicants	1,055	995	1,015	1,020	1,100	915	835	870	1,010	1,100	1,390	1,330	1,675
Spouses and Dependents	620	530	545	500	555	460	485	490	490	615	805	585	680
Total	1,670	1,525	1,560	1,520	1,650	1,375	1,320	1,365	1,500	1,715	2,195	1,915	2,355
45 to 64													
Principal Applicants	255	250	290	270	310	240	230	260	275	280	345	315	260
Spouses and Dependents	115	90	120	105	115	85	95	90	105	110	135	115	100
Total	370	340	410	380	425	330	325	350	380	390	480	425	360
Over 64													
Principal Applicants	60	55	70	75	75	60	65	100	80	75	100	95	95
Spouses and Dependents	15	25	25	25	20	20	25	35	30	20	40	30	30
Total	75	75	95	100	95	80	90	135	110	95	140	120	125
Total	2,755	2,500	2,640	2,480	2,620	2,340	2,290	2,405	2,515	2,770	3,415	3,070	3,510

Table 7 (B): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Age Group – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Under 20														
Principal Applicants	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Spouses and Dependents	21.6	21.0	20.1	18.3	15.6	22.4	22.9	21.4	19.1	19.3	16.3	18.2	17.8	19.4
Total	23.2	22.4	21.8	19.4	17.2	23.7	24.2	23.1	20.9	20.6	17.6	19.9	19.1	20.8
20 to 44														
Principal Applicants	38.3	39.8	38.4	41.1	42.0	39.1	36.5	36.2	40.2	39.7	40.7	43.3	47.7	40.5
Spouses and Dependents	22.5	21.2	20.6	20.2	21.2	19.7	21.2	20.4	19.5	22.2	23.6	19.1	19.4	20.8
Total	60.6	61.0	59.1	61.3	63.0	58.8	57.6	56.8	59.6	61.9	64.3	62.4	67.1	61.4
45 to 64														
Principal Applicants	9.3	10.0	11.0	10.9	11.8	10.3	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.1	10.1	10.3	7.4	10.1
Spouses and Dependents	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	2.8	3.9
Total	13.4	13.6	15.5	15.3	16.2	14.1	14.2	14.6	15.1	14.1	14.1	13.8	10.3	14.1
Over 64														
Principal Applicants	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8
Spouses and Dependents	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.9	5.6	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8
Overall Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Education Level

Between 2007 and 2019, the highest proportion (41%) of direct immigrants to Hamilton held only a secondary school diploma or less, while a third (33%) held a bachelor's degree or higher. The remaining proportion of direct immigrants either had some college or trades (11%) or had no education at all (15%). The overall picture shows that more than half of direct immigrants to Hamilton were educated at or below a high school level when they arrived. However, comparing 2007 to 2019, the proportion of immigrants holding a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 10 percentage points, while the proportion of immigrants with secondary or less decreased by 11 percentage points. As we have seen in all previous tables there was a spike in numbers in the year 2017. This is reflected by a 55% increase in the proportion of immigrants with less than secondary school education, followed by a decrease in the same group by 51% the following year. Overall, the proportion of direct immigrants to Hamilton holding a Bachelor's degree or above has been consistently increasing in the 13 years captured by this data.

Table 8 (A): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Education Level – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bachelor's or higher	815	695	820	740	830	705	680	760	820	985	1,080	1,120	1,270
College, trades, or some university	315	315	335	320	375	305	295	250	285	255	295	295	295
Secondary or less	1,315	1,110	1,130	1,085	1,040	955	950	945	995	970	1,505	1,000	1,165
None	310	380	350	330	370	375	365	450	415	555	425	395	405
Total	2755	2500	2635	2475	2615	2340	2290	2405	2515	2765	3305	2810	3135

Table 9 (B): Direct Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Education Level – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Bachelor's or higher	29.6	27.8	31.1	29.9	31.7	30.1	29.7	31.6	32.6	35.6	32.7	39.9	40.5	32.8
College, trades, or some university	11.4	12.6	12.7	12.9	14.3	13.0	12.9	10.4	11.3	9.2	8.9	10.5	9.4	11.4
Secondary or less	47.7	44.4	42.9	43.8	39.8	40.8	41.5	39.3	39.6	35.1	45.5	35.6	37.2	41.0
None	11.3	15.2	13.3	13.3	14.1	16.0	15.9	18.7	16.5	20.1	12.9	14.1	12.9	14.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Secondary Migration

This report defines secondary immigrants as those who immigrated to Canada and filed taxes outside of Hamilton, later moving to and filing taxes in Hamilton. In the remaining tables in this report, we distinguish between secondary immigrants into and out of Hamilton. Secondary immigrants into Hamilton are characterized by those who filed taxes outside of Hamilton (but in Canada) in the year prior but filed taxes in Hamilton the following year while secondary immigrants out of Hamilton are those who filed taxes in Hamilton the year prior but then filed taxes elsewhere in Canada the year following.

Table 6 below presents the number of immigrants filing taxes by year and residence as well as the net change. The number of immigrants filing taxes in Hamilton in the last 13 years has increased by about 46% on average while at the same time the number of immigrants filing taxes out of Hamilton (or leaving Hamilton) has decreased by about 10% on average. In certain years between 2007 and 2019, Hamilton saw significant influxes of immigrants – like for example in 2016 – while it also saw significant effluxes of immigrants as well for example in 2007. The influx of Syrian refugees between 2016 and 2018 is also captured in the in and out data wherein 2016 to 2017 reflected significant increases in immigration. As a result of rounding, the net change over the past 13 years is positive, implying that more immigrants came to Hamilton than left Hamilton. This makes the city of Hamilton a net beneficiary of secondary immigrants.

Table 10: Secondary Migration (Immigrants Filing Taxes by Year and Residence)

	To Hamilton	Out of Hamilton	Net Change
2007	3,555	4,610	-1,055
2008	3,115	4,230	-1,115
2009	3,305	4,025	-720
2010	3,200	3,965	-765
2011	3,565	4,125	-560
2012	3,690	3,930	-240
2013	3,855	4,055	-200
2014	3,975	4,080	-105
2015	4,570	3,995	575
2016	5,575	3,940	1,635
2017	5,470	3,875	1,595
2018	3,340	2,760	580
2019	5,550	3,485	2,065

By City or Region (Census Division)

This section includes data on secondary migration to and from cities or regions, as defined by census divisions.

Table 7 below shows the number of secondary immigrants to Hamilton between 2007 and 2019. The greatest proportion (66%) of secondary immigrants to Hamilton in this 13-year period came from the three municipalities closest to the City of Hamilton geographically, each of which is also a large population centre with robust immigrant populations: Toronto, Peel Region, and Halton Region. Toronto alone accounted for 42% of all secondary immigrants to Hamilton in that period. Research has shown that secondary immigrants moving into smaller tier municipalities or regions often start in one of Canada's three major cities of Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. The proportion of secondary immigrants to Hamilton follows the same trend, as approximately 6% of secondary immigrants to Hamilton come from Montreal, and about 4% come from the greater Vancouver area. Among the top two arrival destinations for secondary immigrants, the proportion of those hailing from Toronto decreased by about two percentage points, while the proportion of those coming in from Peel region increased by about eight percentage points. In the 13 years captured by the data, over 82% of all secondary immigrants to Hamilton came from other locations in Ontario, while only about 7% of secondary immigrants come from Alberta, Manitoba or Saskatchewan combined. Note that the row representing Simcoe County in Ontario was removed due to low cell counts.

Table 11 (A): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Census Division of Origin – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Brant	20	15	25	15	15	20	20	35	35	20	20	10	20
Edmonton	25	35	25	30	40	30	45	50	60	60	65	30	75
Winnipeg	45	45	35	45	50	35	45	50	75	90	75	70	125
Saskatoon	10	10	5	10	15	10	15	5	30	30	40	20	45
Calgary	30	40	40	50	45	55	35	25	75	75	75	55	115
Regina	15	10	10	15	15	10	15	10	15	30	25	20	60
Durham	15	15	20	10	25	25	25	30	30	45	40	25	40
Essex	45	30	45	25	45	25	50	30	40	45	45	40	40
Greater Vancouver	70	55	90	105	95	110	115	100	110	165	145	75	160
Haldimand-Norfolk	15	10	15	10	15	10	10	10	10	20	20	5	20
Halton	140	120	170	155	185	210	220	230	275	335	400	170	325
Middlesex	55	45	50	45	60	65	50	50	50	80	50	40	55
Montreal	150	145	170	140	140	140	140	150	200	190	225	155	260
Niagara	85	80	75	70	75	90	80	80	95	85	70	60	95
Ottawa	35	50	55	45	60	45	45	55	75	80	85	40	90
Peel	215	240	290	270	385	400	420	455	500	695	765	415	865
Toronto	830	805	840	830	1055	1080	1150	1170	1290	1620	1755	1055	1825
Waterloo	65	65	50	70	65	75	70	70	80	170	95	30	85
Wellington	15	35	25	15	15	20	15	25	20	85	45	10	30
York	40	40	65	75	65	95	100	95	105	115	120	60	120
Total	1920	1890	2100	2030	2465	2550	2665	2725	3170	4035	4160	2385	4450

Table 12 (B): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Census Division of Origin – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Brant	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Edmonton	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6
Winnipeg	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.1
Saskatoon	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Calgary	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.0
Regina	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7
Durham	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Essex	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.4
Greater Vancouver	3.6	2.9	4.3	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.8
Haldimand-Norfolk	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Halton	7.3	6.3	8.1	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	9.6	7.1	7.3	8.0
Middlesex	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.9
Montreal	7.8	7.7	8.1	6.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	4.7	5.4	6.5	5.8	6.0
Niagara	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.8
Ottawa	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1
Peel	11.2	12.7	13.8	13.3	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.7	15.8	17.2	18.4	17.4	19.4	16.2
Toronto	43.2	42.6	40.0	40.9	42.8	42.4	43.2	42.9	40.7	40.1	42.2	44.2	41.0	41.9
Waterloo	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.2	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.7
Wellington	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
York	2.1	2.1	3.1	3.7	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The trends among immigrants leaving Hamilton in Table 8 below mirror the trends for those arriving in Hamilton in the same period. In the 13 years between 2007 and 2019 the greatest proportion of secondary immigrants who left Hamilton left for Toronto, Peel and Halton in that order. Of all the people who left Hamilton in that timeframe, 41% went to Toronto, 15% went to Peel and 7% went to Halton. Among the remaining big Canadian cities only about 6% of secondary immigrants moved to Montreal from Hamilton and only 4% went to Vancouver. Like the secondary immigrants who came to Hamilton, the same proportion of immigrants who left Hamilton stayed within the province of Ontario. 82% of all immigrants who left Hamilton went somewhere else in Ontario. Of those that left Hamilton,

only 7.4% moved to Alberta, Manitoba, or Saskatchewan. Between 2007 and 2019, the proportion of secondary immigrants who left Hamilton for Toronto declined by about 4 percentage points.

Table 13 (A): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Census Division of Destination – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Brant	20	20	25	25	20	25	25	25	25	20	15	15	25
Edmonton	35	50	60	40	40	55	85	55	50	60	40	35	40
Winnipeg	60	65	55	60	50	70	75	65	65	55	55	30	45
Saskatoon	10	15	15	15	30	25	15	30	15	20	25	10	20
Calgary	70	75	45	45	60	70	80	80	70	65	80	40	60
Regina	10	10	10	15	35	40	25	20	30	20	20	10	25
Durham	30	25	30	30	30	15	20	25	20	25	20	10	15
Essex	45	30	45	30	40	40	35	30	25	40	35	25	35
Greater Vancouver	110	120	100	95	130	100	115	115	115	90	90	65	90
Haldimand-Norfolk	10	15	15	10	20	15	10	5	10	10	10	10	15
Halton	235	210	180	170	195	190	215	195	205	165	195	130	165
Middlesex	70	85	50	45	65	50	45	55	55	55	45	25	40
Montreal	200	175	170	155	170	170	190	175	160	145	140	90	140
Niagara	115	95	65	75	90	60	70	65	60	55	80	40	60
Ottawa	65	55	70	70	70	60	65	65	60	75	50	45	55
Peel	440	370	385	400	385	400	400	400	350	400	375	240	285
Simcoe	10	20	15	20	5	10	5	10	10	5	10	5	5
Toronto	1395	1175	1085	1100	1070	1005	985	995	1110	995	1020	760	860
Waterloo	90	100	70	85	80	60	70	70	65	60	70	140	50
Wellington	30	20	25	25	25	25	20	25	25	20	25	85	10
York	100	100	85	80	95	105	100	55	95	120	70	50	45
Total	3150	2830	2600	2590	2705	2590	2650	2560	2620	2500	2470	1860	2085

Table 14 (B): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Census Division of Destination – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Brant	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9
Edmonton	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Winnipeg	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.3
Saskatoon	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
Calgary	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.5
Regina	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8
Durham	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
Essex	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
Greater Vancouver	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.0
Haldimand-Norfolk	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Halton	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.8	6.6	7.9	7.0	7.9	7.4
Middlesex	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.1
Montreal	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.7	4.8	6.7	6.3
Niagara	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
Ottawa	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.4
Peel	14.0	13.1	14.8	15.4	14.2	15.4	15.1	15.6	13.4	16.0	15.2	12.9	13.7	14.5
Simcoe	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Toronto	44.3	41.5	41.7	42.5	39.6	38.8	37.2	38.9	42.4	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.2	40.8
Waterloo	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	7.5	2.4	3.0
Wellington	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.6	0.5	1.1
York	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.6	4.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

By Province

Between 2007 and 2019 over 80% of all secondary immigrants to Hamilton came from elsewhere in Ontario while only 6% came From Quebec and 3% arrived from each BC and Alberta. From 2007 to 2019, the proportion of secondary immigrants to Hamilton coming from elsewhere in Ontario decreased by about seven percentage points, while the proportion of those from BC increased by about two percentage points. In 2018, Hamilton saw a decline in the number of secondary immigrants coming from Quebec, BC, and Alberta - an average decrease of 37% from 2017. The proportion of immigrants coming to Hamilton from the Maritime provinces were fairly steady over the last 13 years captured by this data. Note the row of data representing PEI was removed due to low cell counts.

Table 15 (A): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Province of Origin – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
NL	5	5	10	10	10	10	15	10	15	20	30	15	20
NS	25	30	25	20	20	35	25	35	30	35	50	35	65
NB	15	10	20	20	10	25	25	35	40	40	40	25	40
QC	205	180	215	180	180	205	195	250	315	295	295	220	330
ON	3,070	2,645	2,775	2,660	3,020	3,085	3,265	3,320	3,705	4,605	4,500	2,690	4,350
MB	50	50	40	50	60	40	55	65	90	105	90	80	145
SK	40	30	25	35	35	30	35	30	60	80	85	60	125
AB	70	85	80	90	105	95	90	90	160	160	165	105	215
BC	85	65	105	130	120	135	135	115	140	205	175	90	220
Total	3565	3100	3295	3195	3560	3660	3840	3950	4555	5545	5430	3320	5510

Table 16 (B): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Province of Origin – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
NL	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
NS	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
NB	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
QC	5.8	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.1	6.3	6.9	5.3	5.4	6.6	6.0	5.8
ON	86.1	85.3	84.2	83.3	84.8	84.3	85.0	84.1	81.3	83.0	82.9	81.0	78.9	83.2
MB	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.6	1.8
SK	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.3
AB	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.9	2.9
BC	2.4	2.1	3.2	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Like the previous tables, it is clear that most secondary immigrants to and from Hamilton have remained within Ontario. Table 10 presents secondary migration out of Hamilton by Province. Between 2007 and 2019, the average proportion of secondary immigrants out of Hamilton residing within Ontario was 82%. This figure is far greater than the rest of the provinces, wherein only 6% of immigrants out of Hamilton ventured to Quebec and an even smaller 3% moved to BC. Between 2007 and 2019, the share of secondary immigrants moving from Hamilton to other cities in Ontario declined by about two percentage points while the proportion moving Saskatchewan increased by about one percentage point. The portion of immigrants moving out of Hamilton into the maritime provinces remained steady over the 13 years captured by the data.

Table 17 (A): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Province of Destination – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
NL	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	10	15	10	10
PE	10	15	10	15	10	20	20	25	30	25	20	15	20
NS	30	35	30	35	30	25	35	45	35	30	35	20	30
NB	15	15	15	35	20	20	30	25	30	30	30	15	30
QC	255	245	260	240	260	220	265	235	220	205	195	165	220
ON	3,910	3,515	3,360	3,305	3,365	3,205	3,220	3,265	3,245	3,235	3,195	2,290	2,845
MB	75	75	55	65	60	80	80	75	75	65	65	40	55
SK	30	40	30	35	90	80	50	65	55	55	55	30	55
AB	130	140	125	105	125	145	190	160	145	140	135	95	115
BC	130	145	120	120	155	125	155	160	145	140	130	85	110
Total	4605	4235	4015	3965	4125	3930	4055	4070	3995	3935	3875	2765	3490

Table 18 (B): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Province of Destination – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
NL	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
PE	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
NS	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
NB	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6
QC	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	6.0	6.3	5.8
ON	84.9	83.0	83.7	83.4	81.6	81.6	79.4	80.2	81.2	82.2	82.5	82.8	81.5	82.2
MB	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7
SK	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3
AB	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
BC	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

By Immigration Class

Table 11 below shows the number of secondary migrants to Hamilton broken down by immigration class. Between 2007 and 2019, the greatest proportion of secondary immigrants belonged to the economic class (68%), a category defined by skilled workers, business class immigrants and provincial nominees, and immigrants in the Canadian experience class. Business class immigrants and provincial nominees accounted for 38% of all secondary immigrants into Hamilton between 2007 and 2019. The second largest proportion of secondary immigrants were skilled workers (28%) and other (22%). Between 2007 and 2019, the proportion of secondary immigrants to Hamilton from the Economic Class grew by about two percentage points, while the proportion classified as other declined by about seven percentage points. The proportion of secondary immigrants in the family class fell by about one percentage point from 2007 to 2019, while the proportion of refugees increased by about five percentage points in this period. The proportion of secondary immigrants from the refugee class saw their biggest increase through 2016 and 2017, followed by a sharp decline in 2018. Between 2015 and 2016, the number of secondary immigrants from the refugee class increased by 36%, and after a two year high the number decreased by 75% into 2018. This timeline corresponds to the influx of Syrian refugees in 2016 and 2017.

Table 19 (A): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Immigration Class – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Economic Class - Skilled Workers														
Principal Applicants	735	665	685	715	825	835	840	835	975	1,120	1,120	715	1,115	11,180
Spouses and Dependents	240	255	255	220	280	245	280	290	295	350	380	205	335	3,630
Total	975	920	935	940	1,100	1,080	1,120	1,125	1,275	1,470	1,505	920	1,450	14,815
Economic Class - Business Class & Provincial Nominees														
Principal Applicants	545	480	515	515	565	640	615	625	695	885	840	480	885	8,285
Spouses and Dependents	720	590	685	675	755	815	890	870	1,015	1,290	1,255	775	1,375	11,710
Total	1,265	1,070	1,195	1,190	1,320	1,455	1,505	1,495	1,710	2,180	2,105	1,260	2,260	20,010
Economic Class - Other (e.g. Canadian Experience)														
Principal Applicants	65	35	45	30	30	35	45	35	35	40	35	15	35	480
Spouses and Dependents	25	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	35	35	30	30	45	360
Total	95	55	65	50	55	60	70	60	70	75	65	45	80	845
Economic Class Total	2,335	2,045	2,195	2,180	2,475	2,595	2,695	2,680	3,055	3,725	3,675	2,225	3,790	35,670
Family Class														
Principal Applicants	25	30	30	20	20	30	25	20	20	45	35	15	20	335
Spouses and Dependents	80	100	85	75	70	90	85	80	80	130	115	65	105	1,160
Total	105	130	110	95	90	120	110	95	105	175	150	80	130	1,495
Refugees														
Principal Applicants	150	140	180	170	200	205	255	285	270	365	375	200	380	3,175
Spouses and Dependents	25	20	15	20	20	45	40	50	75	105	115	80	150	760
Total	175	160	195	190	220	250	300	335	345	470	490	280	530	3,940
Other														
Principal Applicants	470	395	415	375	400	350	350	430	490	585	560	370	500	5,690
Spouses and Dependents	470	385	380	350	380	375	410	435	585	620	600	385	605	5,980
Total	940	780	795	730	780	725	755	865	1,075	1,210	1,160	760	1,105	11,680
Annual Total	3,555	3,115	3,295	3,195	3,565	3,690	3,860	3,975	4,580	5,580	5,475	3,345	5,555	52,785

Table 20 (B): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Immigration Class – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Economic Class - Skilled Workers														
Principal Applicants	20.7	21.3	20.8	22.4	23.1	22.6	21.8	21.0	21.3	20.1	20.5	21.4	20.1	21.2
Spouses and Dependents	6.8	8.2	7.7	6.9	7.9	6.6	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.9
Total	27.4	29.5	28.4	29.4	30.9	29.3	29.0	28.3	27.8	26.3	27.5	27.5	26.1	28.1
Economic Class - Business Class & Provincial Nominees														
Principal Applicants	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.1	15.8	17.3	15.9	15.7	15.2	15.9	15.3	14.3	15.9	15.7
Spouses and Dependents	20.3	18.9	20.8	21.1	21.2	22.1	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.1	22.9	23.2	24.8	22.2
Total	35.6	34.3	36.3	37.2	37.0	39.4	39.0	37.6	37.3	39.1	38.4	37.7	40.7	37.9
Economic Class - Other (e.g. Canadian Experience)														
Principal Applicants	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9
Spouses and Dependents	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Total	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Economic Class Total	65.7	65.7	66.6	68.2	69.4	70.3	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	66.5	68.2	67.6
Family Class														
Principal Applicants	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
Spouses and Dependents	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2
Total	3.0	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.8
Refugees														
Principal Applicants	4.2	4.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.6	7.2	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.8	6.0
Spouses and Dependents	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.4
Total	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.8	7.8	8.4	7.5	8.4	8.9	8.4	9.5	7.5
Other														
Principal Applicants	13.2	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.2	9.5	9.1	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.2	11.1	9.0	10.8
Spouses and Dependents	13.2	12.4	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.9	12.8	11.1	11.0	11.5	10.9	11.3
Total	26.4	25.0	24.1	22.8	21.9	19.6	19.6	21.8	23.5	21.7	21.2	22.7	19.9	22.1
Overall Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the period between 2007 and 2019, 67% of the secondary migrants leaving Hamilton to settle elsewhere were from the economic class. Among that proportion, only 26% were skilled workers while 40% were from the business class. Overall, family class and refugees only accounted for 12% of all the immigrants leaving Hamilton between 2007 and 2019. During the same period the proportion of refugees leaving Hamilton increased by about 3 percentage points, while the proportion of those leaving that were family class decreased by about 2 percentage points. This story follows closely to what was presented in Table 11 regarding the number of secondary migrants entering Hamilton.

Table 21 (A): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Immigration Class – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Class - Skilled Workers													
Principal Applicants	995	840	810	775	745	780	805	805	785	760	705	600	685
Spouses and Dependents	330	285	295	255	245	235	265	235	245	215	215	200	235
Total	1,325	1,130	1,110	1,030	995	1,010	1,070	1,040	1,030	975	920	800	920
Economic Class - Business Class & Provincial Nominees													
Principal Applicants	835	755	710	695	735	705	750	740	730	705	685	445	505
Spouses and Dependents	1,025	935	865	895	955	890	890	910	855	835	810	600	780
Total	1,860	1,695	1,580	1,590	1,690	1,595	1,640	1,650	1,590	1,540	1,495	1,045	1,290
Economic Class - Other (e.g. Canadian Experience)													
Principal Applicants	40	55	35	35	40	40	35	35	25	40	25	20	25
Spouses and Dependents	20	25	20	20	25	25	15	20	20	25	25	15	20
Total	60	80	55	55	65	65	50	55	45	65	45	40	45
Economic Class Total	3,245	2,905	2,745	2,675	2,750	2,670	2,760	2,745	2,665	2,580	2,460	1,885	2,255
Family Class													
Principal Applicants	30	35	35	35	40	35	15	30	20	15	20	30	10
Spouses and Dependents	130	110	115	120	105	115	90	100	80	80	75	80	70
Total	160	145	150	155	145	150	105	130	105	100	95	105	80
Refugees													
Principal Applicants	240	250	250	275	310	305	315	350	400	365	375	165	250
Spouses and Dependents	25	20	30	25	60	50	65	60	65	80	90	40	60
Total	260	270	280	300	365	355	380	410	470	440	465	205	310
Other													
Principal Applicants	495	490	440	440	460	385	390	390	350	405	425	270	365
Spouses and Dependents	440	425	415	395	410	370	420	405	410	415	430	295	480
Total	940	915	855	835	870	755	810	800	760	820	855	570	845
Overall Total	4,605	4,235	4,030	3,965	4,130	3,930	4,055	4,085	4,000	3,940	3,875	2,765	3,490

Table 22 (B): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Immigration Class – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Economic Class - Skilled Workers														
Principal Applicants	21.6	19.8	20.1	19.5	18.0	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.3	18.2	21.7	19.6	19.7
Spouses and Dependents	7.2	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.5	7.2	6.7	6.4
Total	28.8	26.7	27.5	26.0	24.1	25.7	26.4	25.5	25.8	24.7	23.7	28.9	26.4	26.1
Economic Class - Business Class & Provincial Nominees														
Principal Applicants	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.5	18.1	18.3	17.9	17.7	16.1	14.5	17.6
Spouses and Dependents	22.3	22.1	21.5	22.6	23.1	22.6	21.9	22.3	21.4	21.2	20.9	21.7	22.3	22.0
Total	40.4	40.0	39.2	40.1	40.9	40.6	40.4	40.4	39.8	39.1	38.6	37.8	37.0	39.6
Economic Class - Other (e.g. Canadian Experience)														
Principal Applicants	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Spouses and Dependents	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Economic Class Total	70.5	68.6	68.1	67.5	66.6	67.9	68.1	67.2	66.6	65.5	63.5	68.2	64.6	67.2
Family Class														
Principal Applicants	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.7
Spouses and Dependents	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.5
Total	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.2
Refugees														
Principal Applicants	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.6	10.0	9.3	9.7	6.0	7.2	7.5
Spouses and Dependents	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.3
Total	5.6	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.8	9.0	9.4	10.0	11.8	11.2	12.0	7.4	8.9	8.8
Other														
Principal Applicants	10.7	11.6	10.9	11.1	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.8	10.3	11.0	9.8	10.5	10.4
Spouses and Dependents	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.4	10.4	9.9	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.7	13.8	10.4
Total	20.4	21.6	21.2	21.1	21.1	19.2	20.0	19.6	19.0	20.8	22.1	20.6	24.2	20.8
Overall Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

By Industry of Employment

For secondary immigrants coming into Hamilton, the highest proportion (over 50%) worked in either manufacturing, healthcare, retail trade or other services. Among that set of industries, most secondary immigrants (19%) worked in other services like repair and maintenance, personal & laundry services, and religious services. The second highest proportion (14%) of secondary immigrants to Hamilton found jobs in manufacturing, as was the case with primary immigrants. Between 2007 and 2019, the share of secondary immigrants to Hamilton holding jobs in the manufacturing sector decreased by 6 percentage points, while the proportion of those working in education services decreased by 3 percentage points. The proportion of secondary immigrants to Hamilton in most industries declined in 2018 after a spike in 2016 and 2017.

Table 23 (A): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Industry of Employment – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accommodation and Food Services	185	160	205	150	180	220	225	240	290	310	290	205	310
Administrative Support	260	195	210	220	240	220	220	235	335	370	360	235	310
Construction	85	65	70	65	75	90	90	115	120	160	160	85	170
Education Services	185	150	175	160	165	180	180	175	175	230	200	130	185
Healthcare and Social Assistance	195	145	175	140	185	255	240	285	315	345	370	180	460
Manufacturing	375	285	210	210	285	260	300	305	325	405	400	280	415
Professional & Scientific Services	120	105	110	115	125	135	155	150	185	260	270	155	355
Retail Trade	250	200	175	185	200	240	260	260	290	365	370	235	385
Wholesale Trade	100	85	80	75	80	110	120	125	130	140	185	85	200
Other Services	360	315	340	320	390	415	405	480	585	680	745	450	830
Total	2115	1705	1750	1640	1925	2125	2195	2370	2750	3265	3350	2040	3620

Table 24 (B): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Industry of Employment – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Accommodation and Food Services	8.7	9.4	11.7	9.1	9.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.5	9.5	8.7	10.0	8.6	9.6
Administrative Support	12.3	11.4	12.0	13.4	12.5	10.4	10.0	9.9	12.2	11.3	10.7	11.5	8.6	11.1
Construction	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.4
Education Services	8.7	8.8	10.0	9.8	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.4	6.4	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.1	7.4
Healthcare and Social Assistance	9.2	8.5	10.0	8.5	9.6	12.0	10.9	12.0	11.5	10.6	11.0	8.8	12.7	10.7
Manufacturing	17.7	16.7	12.0	12.8	14.8	12.2	13.7	12.9	11.8	12.4	11.9	13.7	11.5	13.1
Professional & Scientific Services	5.7	6.2	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.7	8.0	8.1	7.6	9.8	7.3
Retail Trade	11.8	11.7	10.0	11.3	10.4	11.3	11.8	11.0	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.5	10.6	11.1
Wholesale Trade	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.3	5.5	4.2	5.5	4.9
Other Services	17.0	18.5	19.4	19.5	20.3	19.5	18.5	20.3	21.3	20.8	22.2	22.1	22.9	20.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 14 presents secondary immigrants out of Hamilton and their industry of employment. In the 13-year period between 2007 and 2019, the secondary immigrants who left Hamilton held jobs in similar industries as those that came in (Table 13). The highest proportion of those leaving Hamilton held jobs in either other services, manufacturing, administrative support services or retail trade. Between 2007 and 2019, the proportion of secondary immigrants leaving Hamilton holding jobs in manufacturing decreased by about four percentage points. The proportion of those holding jobs in healthcare increased by four percentage points. The smallest percentage of secondary immigrants out of Hamilton held jobs in Construction and wholesale trade.

Table 25 (A): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Industry of Employment – Counts

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accommodation and Food Services	900	260	240	235	185	235	270	250	255	240	270	230	120	145
Administrative Support	1,090	340	310	260	255	295	260	305	295	305	270	270	145	200
Construction	345	95	95	65	85	85	95	105	110	100	110	110	90	110
Education Services	565	230	205	220	205	265	205	200	190	195	185	190	100	150
Healthcare and Social Assistance	685	220	180	185	215	195	185	235	255	240	245	240	185	290
Manufacturing	1,765	430	355	270	235	275	265	270	295	255	310	325	235	305
Professional & Scientific Services	615	215	175	160	155	170	165	170	165	175	170	170	165	235
Retail Trade	1,180	315	270	265	220	225	245	265	305	265	260	230	155	185
Wholesale Trade	590	125	100	85	85	105	95	100	125	100	105	95	80	110
Other Services	1,865	530	480	430	390	385	400	440	455	475	430	490	335	485
Total	9600	2760	2410	2175	2030	2235	2185	2340	2450	2350	2355	2350	1610	2215

Table 26 (B): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year of Arrival and Industry of Employment – Percentages

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Accommodation and Food Services	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.8	9.1	10.5	12.4	10.7	10.4	10.2	11.5	9.8	7.5	6.5	9.8
Administrative Support	11.4	12.3	12.9	12.0	12.6	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.0	13.0	11.5	11.5	9.0	9.0	11.8
Construction	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.0	4.1
Education Services	5.9	8.3	8.5	10.1	10.1	11.9	9.4	8.5	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.1	6.2	6.8	7.9
Healthcare and Social Assistance	7.1	8.0	7.5	8.5	10.6	8.7	8.5	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.2	11.5	13.1	9.1
Manufacturing	18.4	15.6	14.7	12.4	11.6	12.3	12.1	11.5	12.0	10.9	13.2	13.8	14.6	13.8	14.3
Professional & Scientific Services	6.4	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	10.2	10.6	7.4
Retail Trade	12.3	11.4	11.2	12.2	10.8	10.1	11.2	11.3	12.4	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.6	8.4	11.2
Wholesale Trade	6.1	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Other Services	19.4	19.2	19.9	19.8	19.2	17.2	18.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	18.3	20.9	20.8	21.9	19.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

By Education Level

Among secondary immigrants coming to Hamilton between 2007 and 2019, the largest proportion (almost 42%) held secondary schooling or less while about a third (32%) held a bachelor's degree or higher, and about 12% held some college or trade education. Over the 13-year period covered by the data, 30-34% of secondary migrants consistently had bachelor's degrees or higher. Those with secondary or less ranged between 38 and 45%, and the share of secondary immigrants with no education or not stated appeared to be on the rise.

Table 27 (A): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year and Education – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
None	350	290	305	300	380	350	410	470	545	640	640	415	715
Secondary or less	1,620	1,380	1,495	1,380	1,485	1,585	1,595	1,590	1,935	2,225	2,160	1,385	2,115
College, trades, or some university	430	435	430	385	475	480	475	480	520	630	640	305	500
Bachelor's or higher	1,150	1000	1,055	1,115	1,195	1,225	1,285	1,335	1,370	1,840	1,730	985	1,705
Not Stated	5	5	20	20	30	50	85	105	205	245	300	255	510
Total	3,555	3,110	3,305	3,200	3,565	3,690	3,850	3,980	4,575	5,580	5,470	3,345	5,545

Table 28 (B): Secondary Migration to Hamilton by Year and Education – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
None	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.7	9.5	10.6	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.7	12.4	12.9	11.0
Secondary or less	45.6	44.4	45.2	43.1	41.7	43.0	41.4	39.9	42.3	39.9	39.5	41.4	38.1	41.6
College, trades, or some university	12.1	14.0	13.0	12.0	13.3	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.7	9.1	9.0	11.7
Bachelor's or higher	32.3	32.2	31.9	34.8	33.5	33.2	33.4	33.5	29.9	33.0	31.6	29.4	30.7	32.2
Not Stated	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.2	2.6	4.5	4.4	5.5	7.6	9.2	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the 13-year data range, the vast proportion of secondary immigrants leaving Hamilton either held secondary education or less (40%) or held a bachelor's degree or above (35%). A much smaller portion of secondary immigrants leaving Hamilton had a college/trade diploma or no education at all. Over the 13-year period, the proportion of those leaving Hamilton holding a secondary education or less and the proportion holding a bachelor's degree or above both declined.

Table 29 (A): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year and Education – Counts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
None	380	405	380	360	390	390	445	405	410	395	410	305	425
Secondary or less	1,990	1,735	1,705	1,585	1,615	1,520	1,555	1,520	1,415	1,455	1,405	1,105	1,400
College, trades, or some university	590	540	505	485	515	445	470	480	410	410	395	315	340
Bachelor's or higher	1,635	1,530	1,400	1,510	1,565	1,495	1,490	1,505	1,480	1,310	1,110	745	990
Not Stated	20	20	30	25	40	75	95	170	285	370	555	290	330
Total	4,615	4,230	4,020	3,965	4,125	3,925	4,055	4,080	4,000	3,940	3,875	2,760	3,485

Table 30 (B): Secondary Migration out of Hamilton by Year and Education – Percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
None	8.2	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.0	9.9	10.3	10.0	10.6	11.1	12.2	10.0
Secondary or less	43.1	41.0	42.4	40.0	39.2	38.7	38.3	37.3	35.4	36.9	36.3	40.0	40.2	39.2
College, trades, or some university	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.5	11.3	11.6	11.8	10.3	10.4	10.2	11.4	9.8	11.6
Bachelor's or higher	35.4	36.2	34.8	38.1	37.9	38.1	36.7	36.9	37.0	33.2	28.6	27.0	28.4	34.8
Not Stated	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.3	4.2	7.1	9.4	14.3	10.5	9.5	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Conclusion

The rich data in this report provides new insights into Hamilton's immigration while also raising questions about motivations for secondary migration, whether these trends will hold, and how the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic affected primary and secondary migration flows to Hamilton. It is hoped that this analysis can be replicated every few years, and that the next iteration will have scope to include more variables as well as to engage in a gender-based analysis.



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