

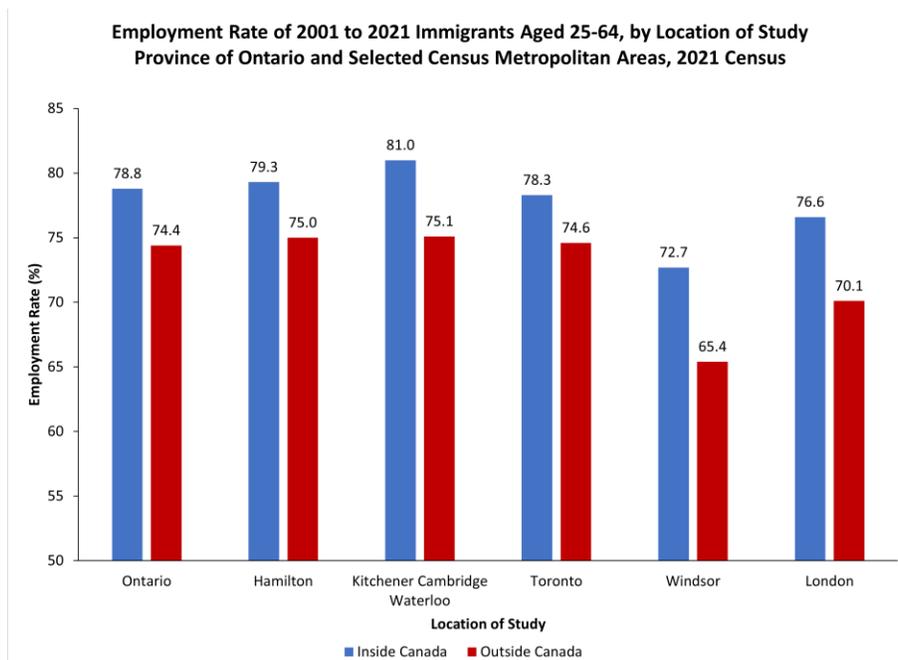
Did you know?

Immigrants with degrees from abroad are less likely to be employed

Matter of Facts Series - Part 25

Prepared by the London & Middlesex Local Immigration Partnership Fact Sharing Work Group

Of the 27,330 immigrants to London in 2001 to 2021, aged 25-64, 67% or 18,245 obtained their post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree outside of Canada. These immigrants are less likely to be employed compared to immigrants who got their post-secondary education inside Canada. This is true for the province and for other cities in Ontario.



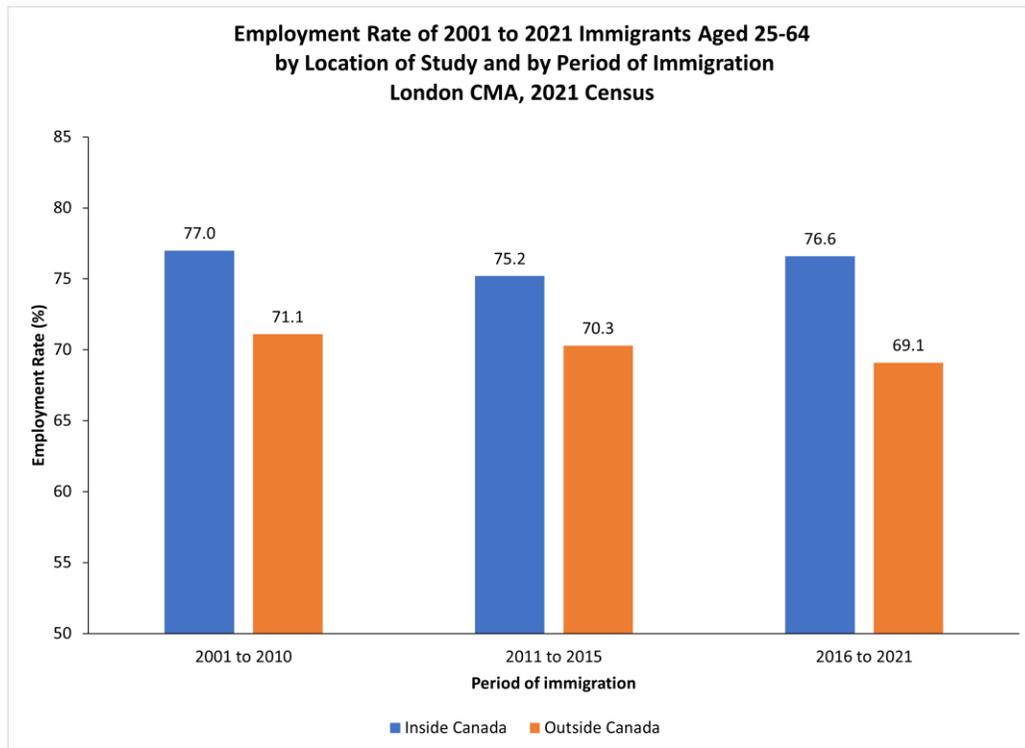
Source: Statistics Canada. [Table 98-10-0441-01 Labour force status by period of immigration, admission category, highest level of education and location of study, for immigrants since 1980: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts](#)

The average employment rate for Ontario is 79% for immigrants who obtained their post-secondary education inside Canada, which is about 4% higher than those who studied outside:

- London's employment rate is 77% for those who studied inside and 70% outside
- The rates for immigrants in Toronto, Hamilton, and Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo are higher than London's for both locations of study
- Of the 5 cities, Windsor has the lowest employment rates and the widest gap (7%) between the study locations

The employment rates of immigrants also vary by period when they were granted immigrant status, referred to here as “Period of Immigration”, over the last 20 years.

In all three periods - 2001 to 2010, 2011 to 2015, and 2016 to 2021 – London immigrants who obtained their post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree outside of Canada are less likely to be employed than those who obtained their degree inside Canada.



Source: Statistics Canada. [Table 98-10-0441-01 Labour force status by period of immigration, admission category, highest level of education and location of study, for immigrants since 1980: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts](#)

The differences in employment rates by periods of immigration within each location of study are small. For those who studied inside Canada, for example, the rates vary by just about 1% to 2%: 77% for 2001 to 2010, 75% for 2011 to 2015, and 77% for 2016-2021.

However, the differences by location of studies in each of the three periods are large, ranging from about 5% to 8%.

- The most recent immigrants have the lowest employment rate at 69% for those whose study location is outside Canada, which is about 8% lower than those who studied inside
- The gaps between locations of study are somewhat lower for earlier immigrants: 5% for the 2011-2016 immigrants, and 6% for the 2001-2010 immigrants