

Demand for Temporary Foreign Workers (TFW) in the Tourism Sector¹

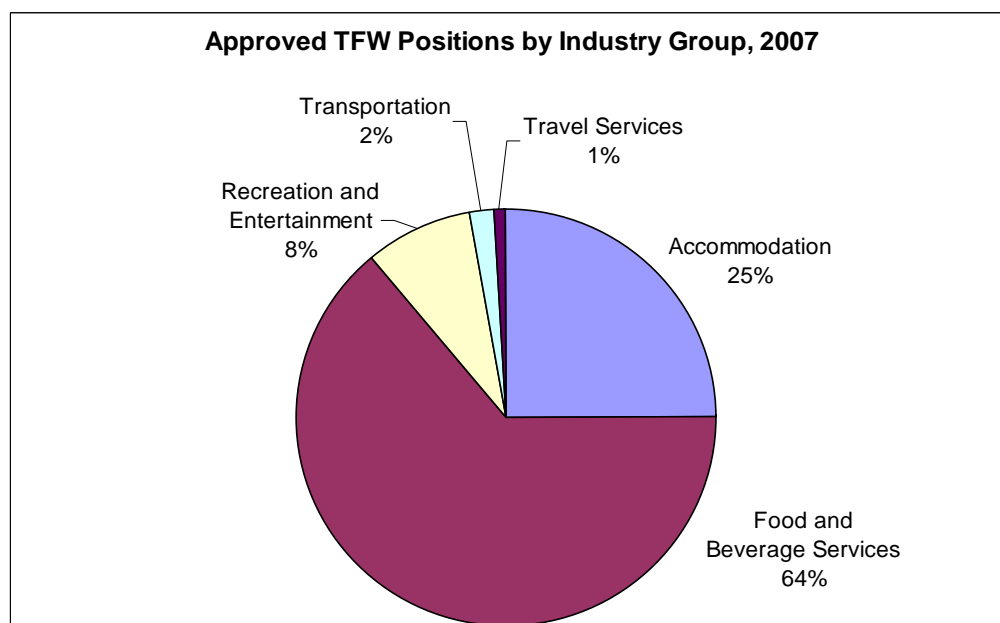
Tourism employers received permission from Service Canada to fill over 19,000 TFW positions between January 1, 2008 and June 30, 2008

In 2007, tourism employers received permission from Service Canada to fill approximately 18,500 TFW positions. By the end of the first half of 2008, the number of approved positions had already surpassed the total number of TFWs approved for tourism in 2007.²

It is important to note that the number of TFW positions approved by Service Canada is not equal to the actual number of TFWs hired by Canadian employers.³ At this time, the CTHRC does not have official data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) on the number of work permits issued for the tourism sector. Therefore, it is not possible to accurately determine the actual numbers of TFWs that were employed in tourism from January 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.⁴

Food and beverage services received over 60% of approved TFW positions

In 2007, businesses in food and beverage services received the largest share of Labour Market Opinion (LMO) approvals from Service Canada (64%). This was followed by operators in accommodation (25%), recreation and entertainment (8%), transportation (2%), and travel services (1%).



¹ Statistical data was obtained from Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) on the number of confirmed Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) positions, broken down by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes and National Occupation Classification (NOC) codes for 2007, and for January 1 to June 30, 2008. The data is based on the total number of TFW positions requested for the 37 key tourism occupations and on Labour Market Opinion (LMO) applications received within the specified period and for which Service Canada issued a positive or neutral opinion (confirmed).

It is important to note that not all TFWs require an LMO to obtain a work permit. A number of exemptions exist, including workers in higher-skilled positions who are covered by international agreements (e.g. GATS, NAFTA, Canada-Chile Agreement), as well as participants of International Youth Programs (e.g. Working Holiday, Student Work Abroad Program, etc).

² The time necessary to process an LMO application received from an employer may result in an application being decided in a different calendar year than that in which it was received.

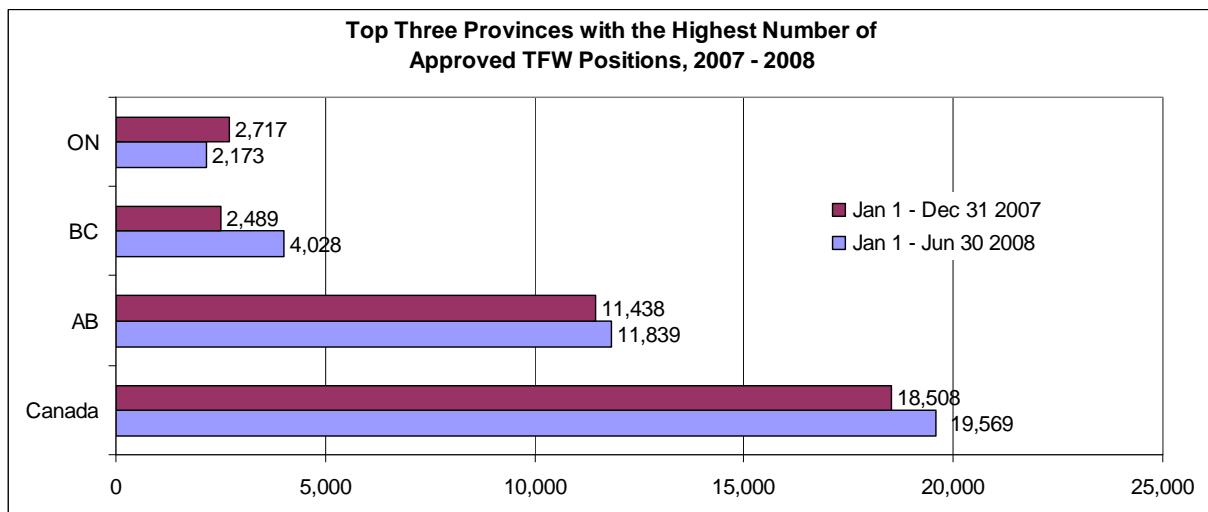
³ While Service Canada issues a positive or neutral LMO, the decision to issue a work permit rests with Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). A work permit may be issued for all TFW positions requested on LMO applications given a positive or neutral opinion. In addition, there may be a delay between the date of confirmation and the date at which the TFW obtains a work permit and/or enters the country. A recent study by the Construction Sector Council for example, entitled *Temporary Foreign Workers in the Canadian Construction Industry: An Analysis of Programs and Mechanisms*, reports that TFW positions approved by Service Canada in 2004 and 2005 got filled 37-88% of the time.

⁴ The CTHRC is currently working on obtaining this data

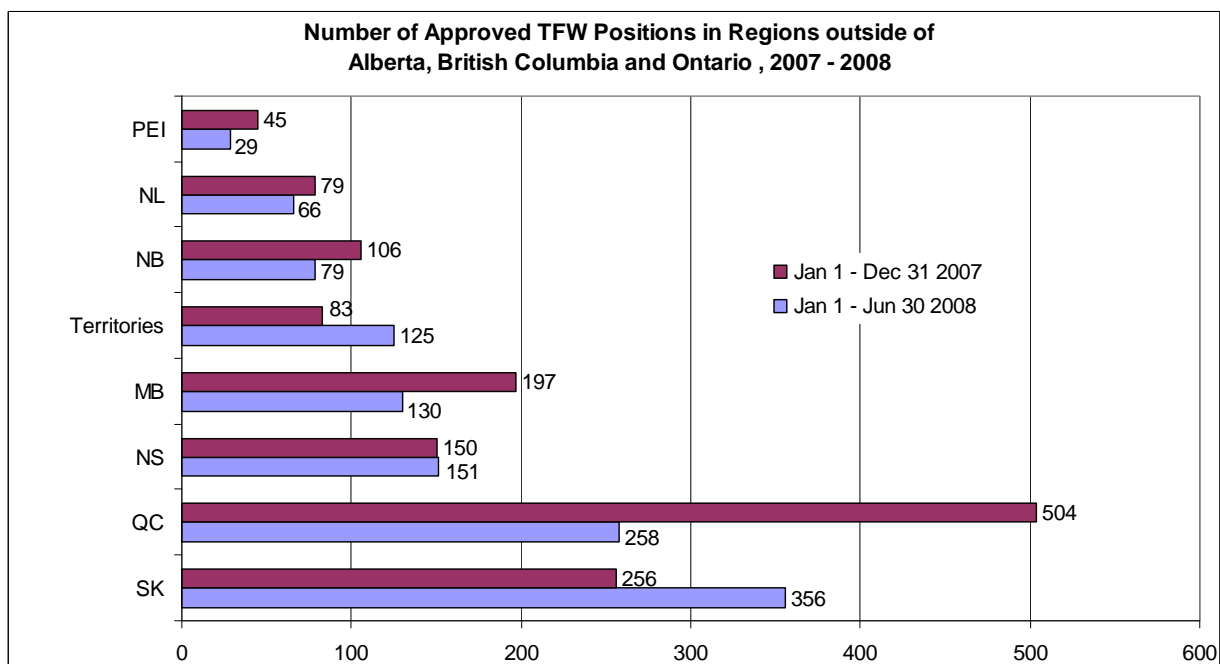


Service Canada issued the majority of LMO approvals to employers in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario

In 2007, and during the first half of 2008, Service Canada issued the highest number of approved TFW positions to tourism employers in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. Tourism operators in Alberta received over 60% of all approved LMOs during both time periods.

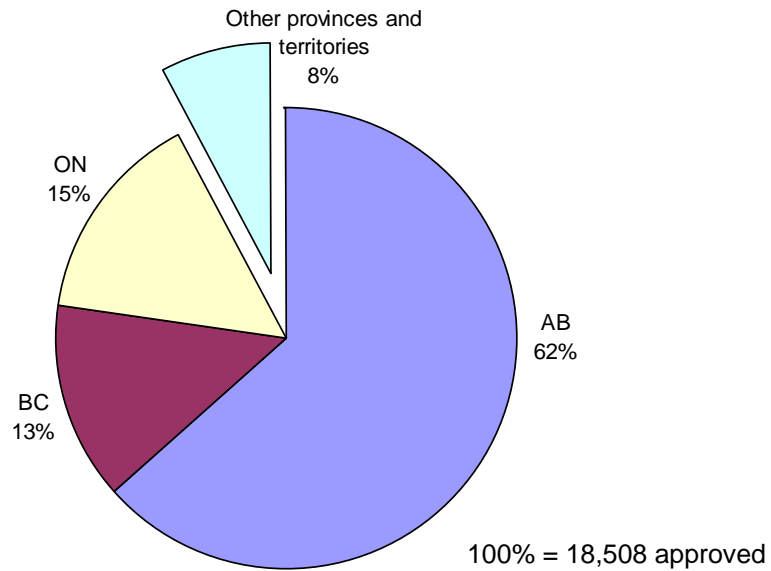


The number of TFW positions approved during the first six months of 2008 was greater than the total number of TFWs approved for tourism in 2007 in five regions: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and the three territories.

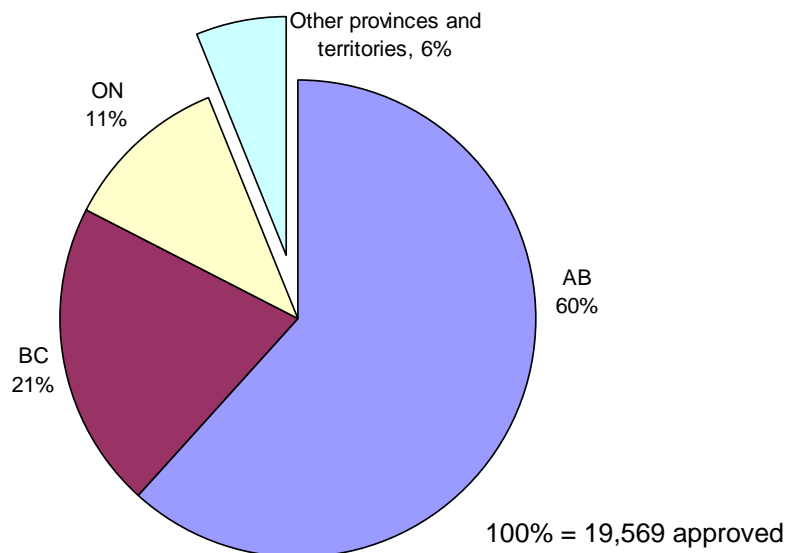


Employers in regions outside of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario received fewer than 10% of all TFW positions approved for the Canadian tourism sector in 2007 and during the first half of 2008.

Approved TFW positions by Region, Jan 1 - Dec 31 2007

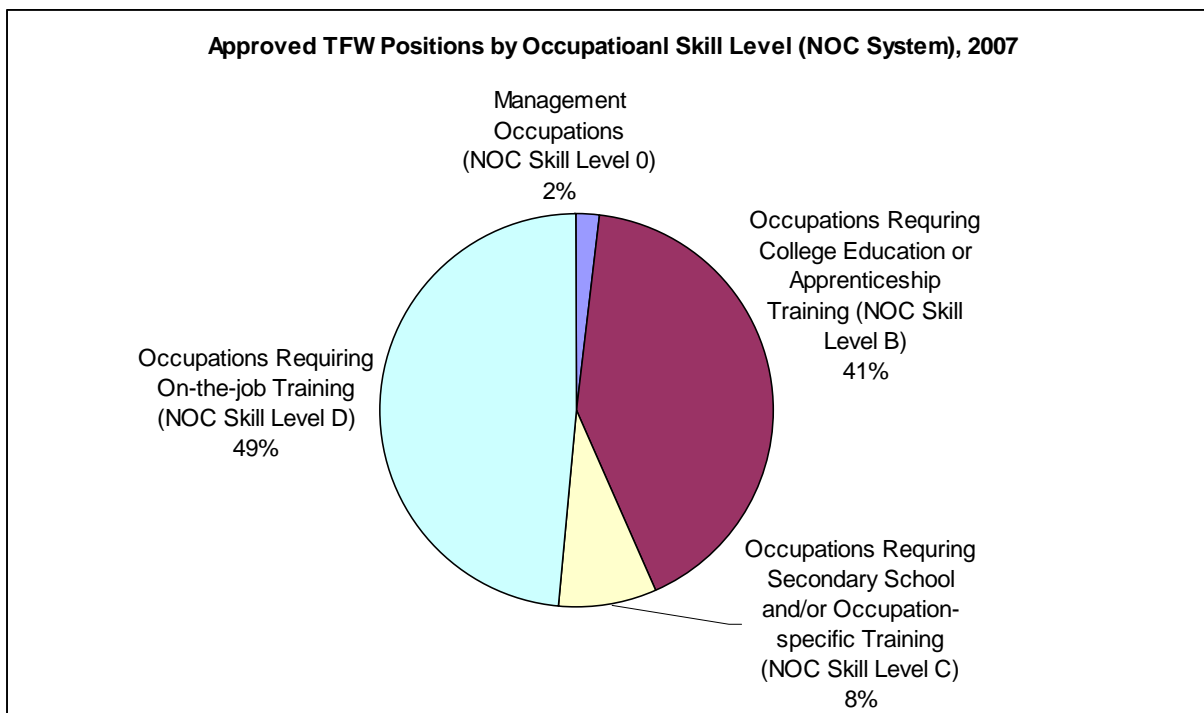


Approved TFW positions by Region, Jan 1 - Jun 30 2008



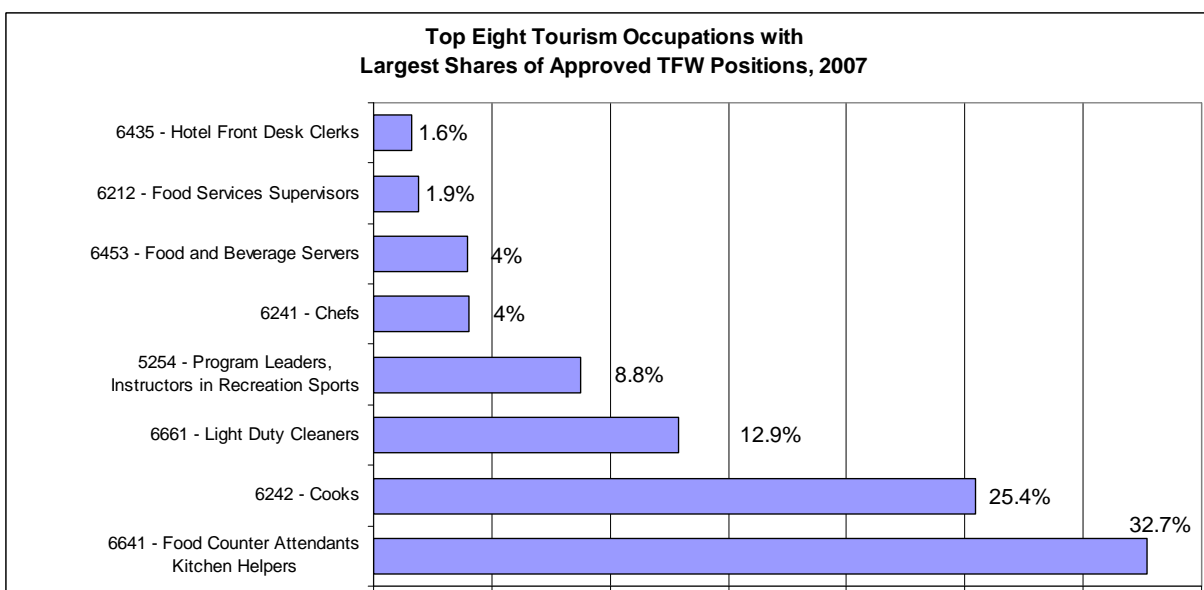
Service Canada issued nearly half of all LMO approvals to tourism employers in need of TFWs in occupations requiring on-the-job training

In 2007, Service Canada issued around 50% of all LMO approvals to tourism operators seeking to fill jobs in occupations requiring on-the-job training and designated as skill level D under the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system.



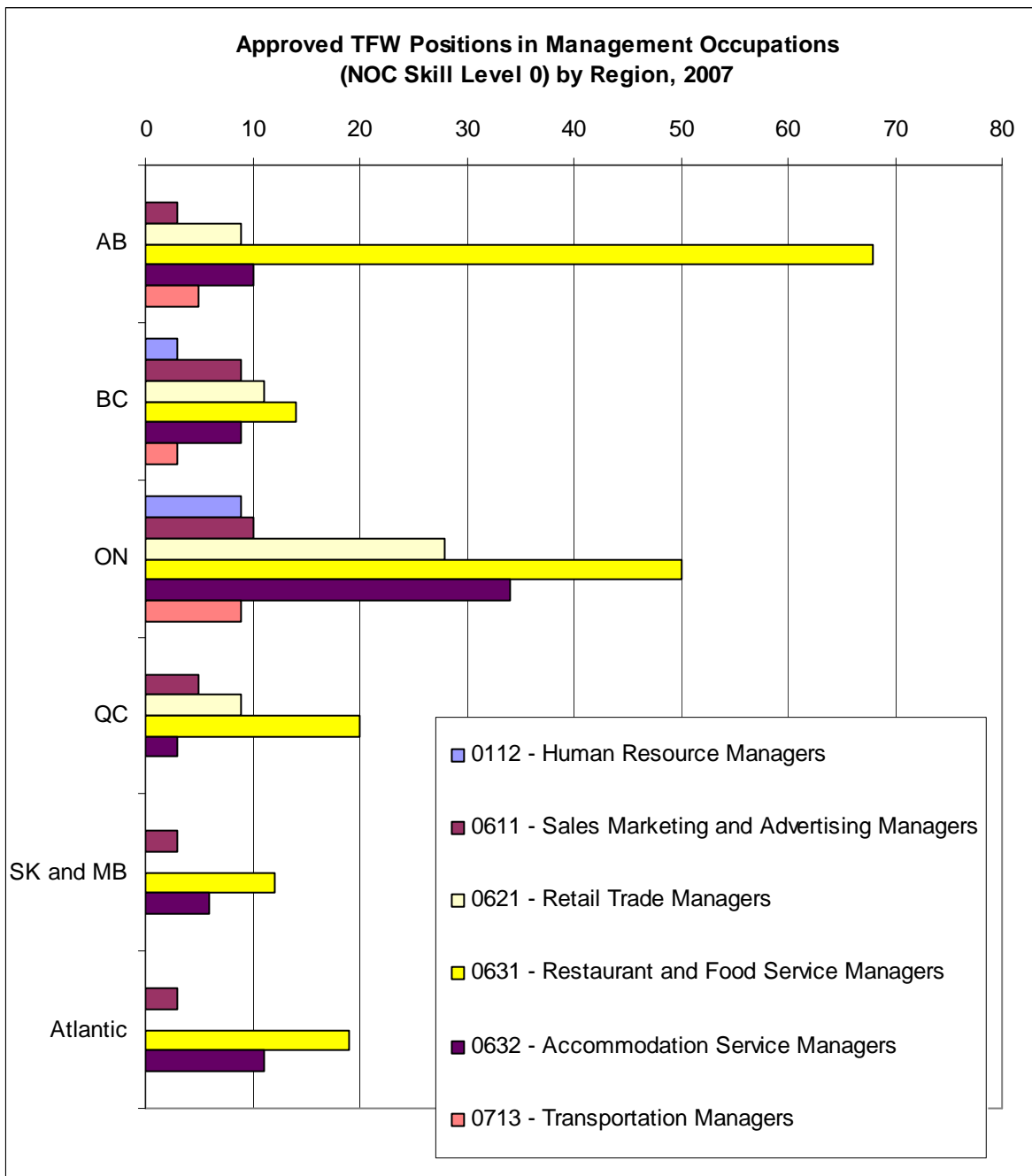
Service Canada issued the largest share of LMO approvals to address tourism's need for food counter attendants and kitchen helpers

In 2007, Service Canada issued the majority of approved TFW positions to tourism employers seeking to hire food counter attendants and kitchen helpers (33%). This was followed by tourism businesses in need of cooks (25%) and cleaning staff (13%).



LMO approvals for management occupations in tourism

In 2007, Service Canada issued the majority of LMO approvals for management occupations (NOC skill level 0) to tourism employers in need of **restaurant and food service managers**. In terms of regional distribution, tourism operators in **Ontario** received the largest share of all confirmed TFW positions (37%) issued for all tourism management occupations during that same year.

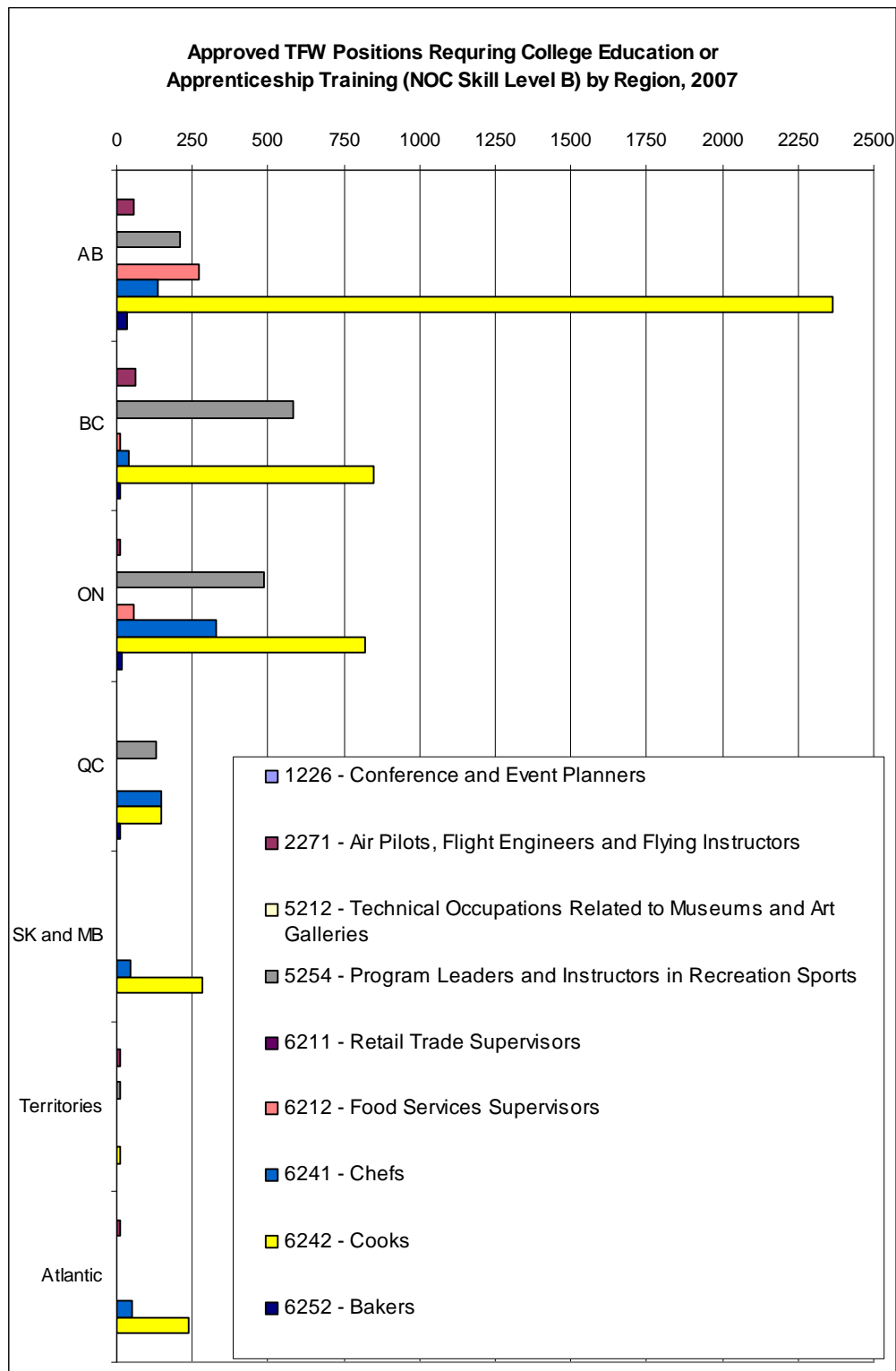


Total # of LMO approvals for tourism management occupations in Canada = 375

Note: This graph and the ones in the following pages do not include provinces and territories where Service Canada confirmed less than 10 TFW positions for a particular occupation. Also, some jurisdictions with relatively few LMO approvals were combined into a single region.

LMO approvals for occupations requiring college education or apprenticeship training

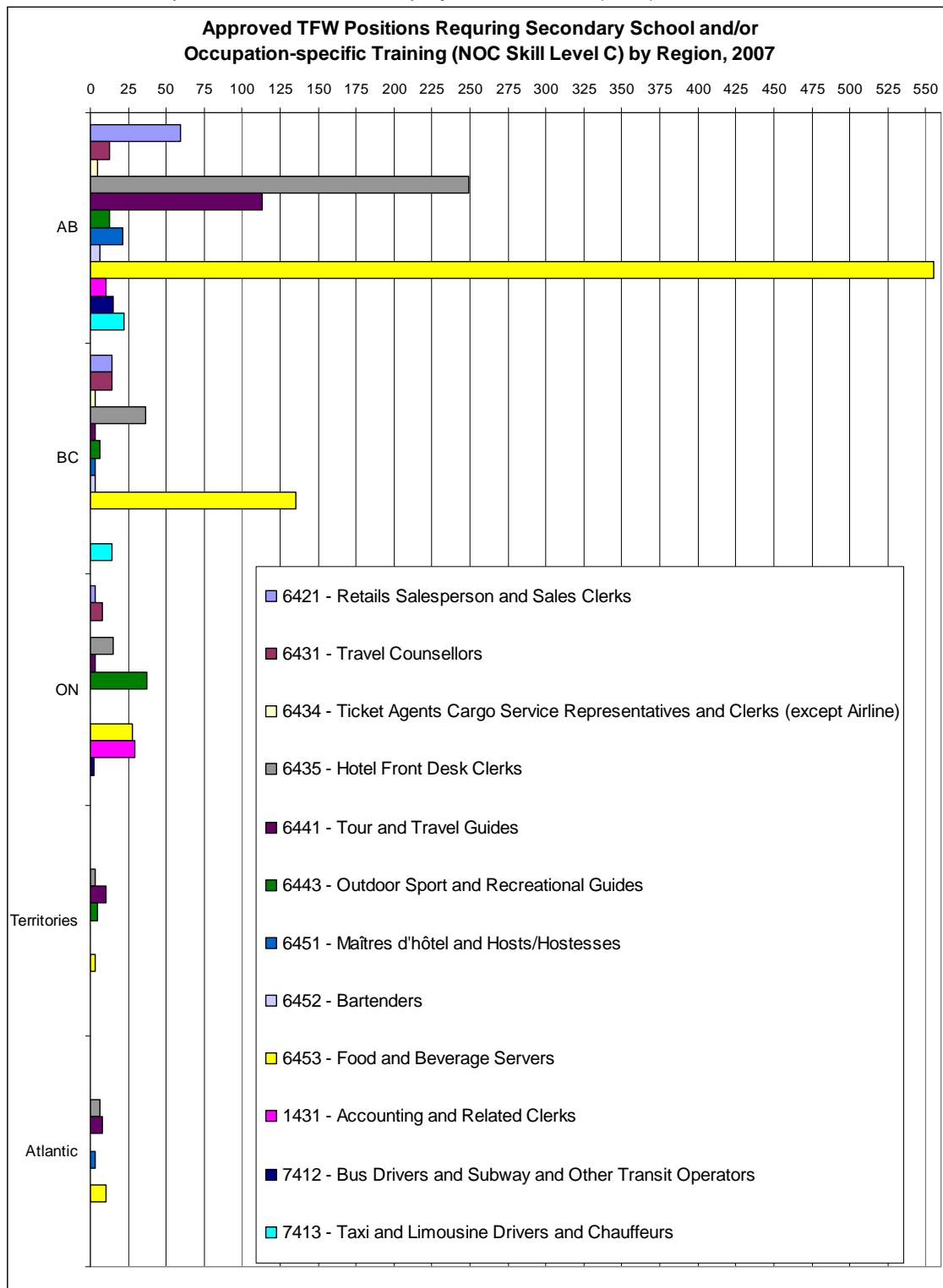
For occupations that require college education or apprenticeship training (NOC skill level B), Service Canada issued the majority of LMO approvals in 2007 to employers in need of **cooks** and **program leaders/instructors in recreation sports**. For the same year, **Alberta** received the majority of all LMO approvals (41%) issued for all positions at this occupational skill level.



Total # of LMO approvals for tourism occupations at NOC skill level B in Canada = 7,550

LMO approvals for occupations requiring secondary school /occupation-specific training

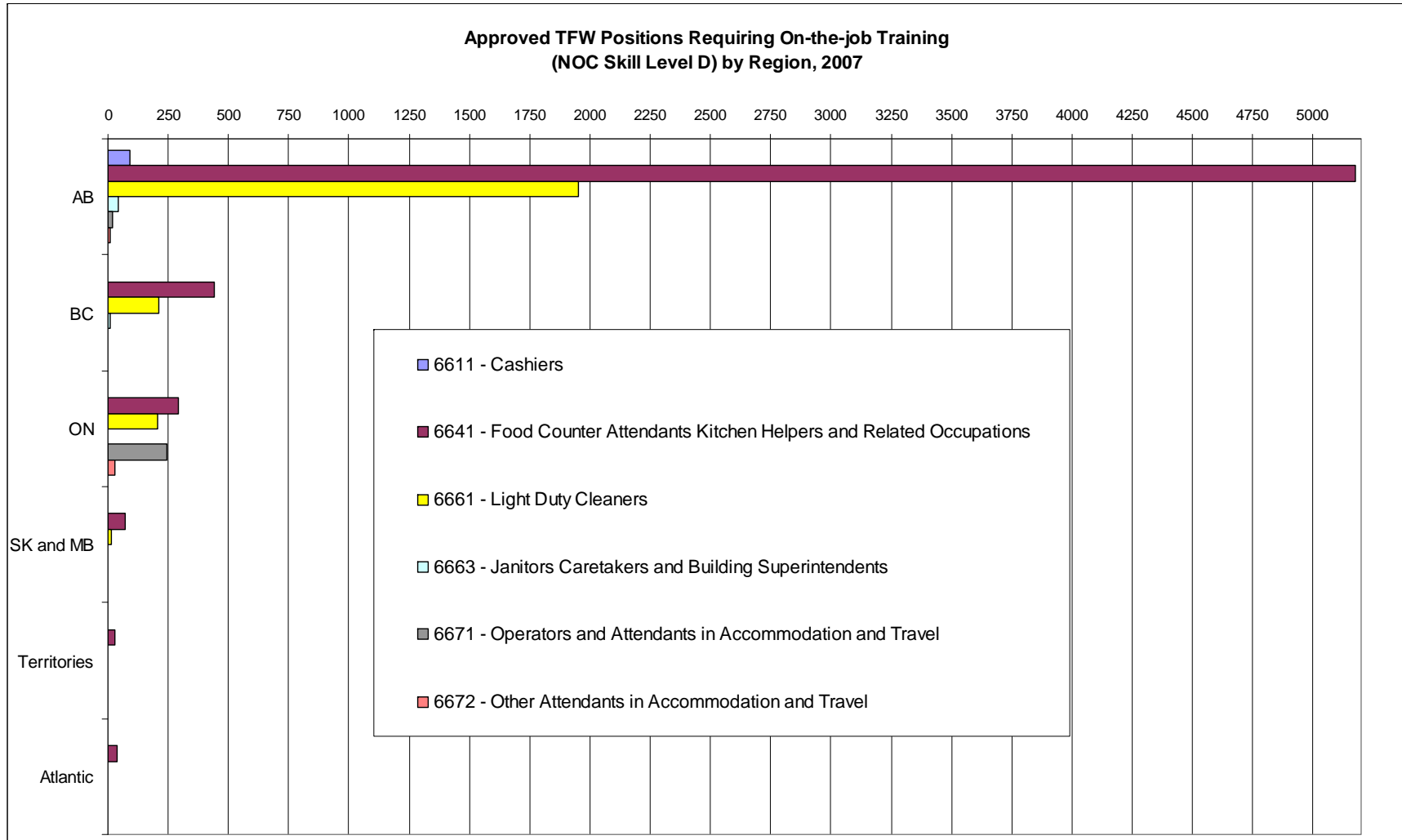
For occupations requiring high school education and/or occupation-specific training (NOC skill level C), Service Canada issued the majority of LMO approvals to employers searching for **food and beverage servers** in 2007. In terms of region, Service Canada issued the vast majority of all confirmed TFW positions at this occupational skill level to employers in **Alberta** (73%).



Total # of LMO approvals for tourism occupations at NOC skill level C in Canada = 1,486

LMO approvals for occupations requiring on-the-job training

Service Canada issued the majority of approved LMOs for positions requiring on-the-job training (NOC skill level D) to tourism operators in need of **food counter attendants and kitchen helpers**. This was followed by employers searching for **cleaning staff**. In terms of regional distribution, employers in **Alberta** received the largest share (82%) of all LMO approvals issued for all tourism occupations at this occupational skill level.



Total # of LMO approvals for tourism occupations at NOC skill level D in Canada = 8,899

