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A Manitoba Success Story? Understanding Immigration through Data and Evidence

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Manitoba Immigrant and Refugee Settlement Service
Agencies (MIRSSA)
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Objectives of Today's Presentation

- **PROJECT OBJECTIVES:** *to better understand the settlement experiences of immigrants in western Canada and how they may compare to immigrants in other western provinces*
 - *Labour market, service use, social integration, language*
- **TODAY'S OBJECTIVES**
 - Examine and compare various outcomes among immigrants in Manitoba and the rest of Canada with special attention to: **labour market, service use and sense of belonging**

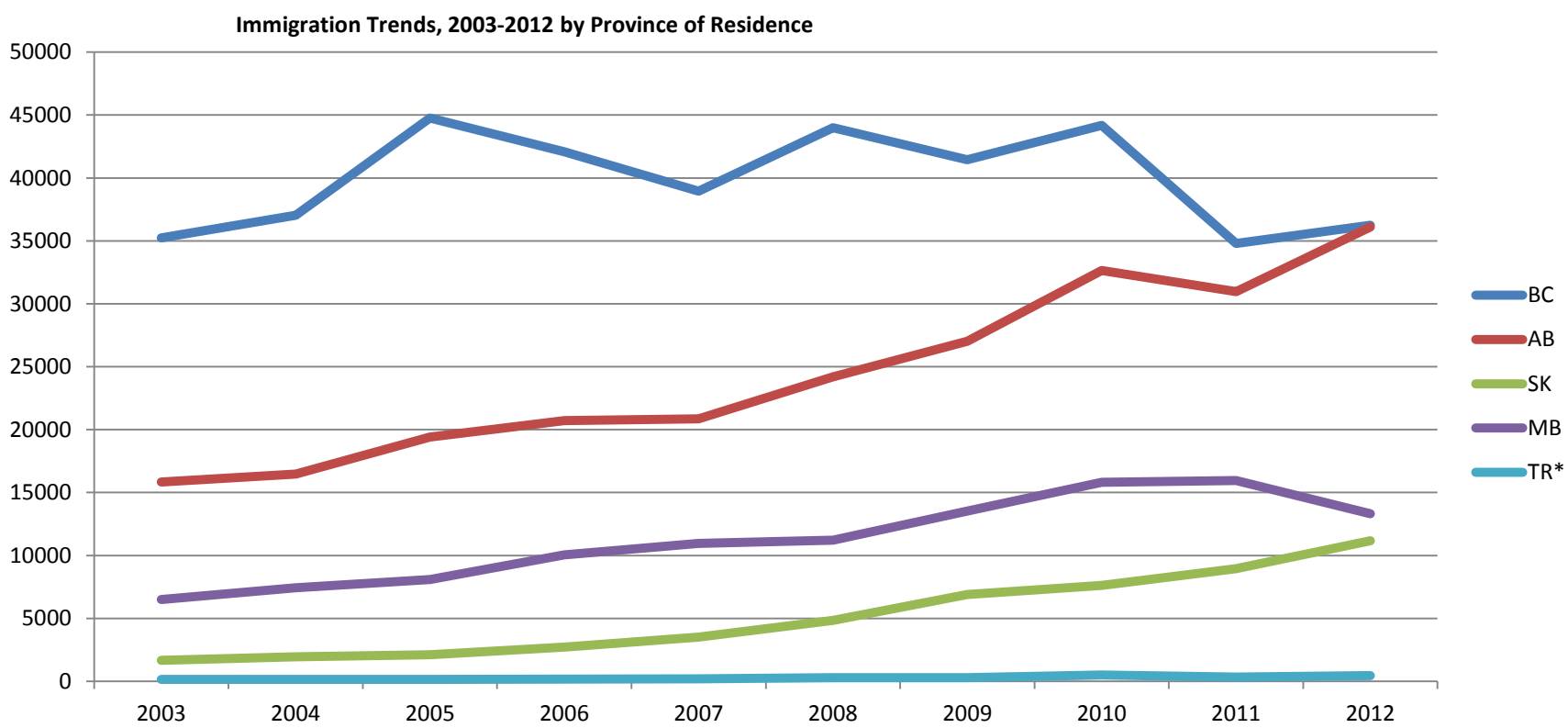
Datasets used

- **Pan Canadian Settlement Survey** (N=20,818) and **Western Canadian Settlement Survey** (N=3,006)
- Random samples drawn from a CIC data file
 - Telephone survey conducted in late 2012-early 2013
 - Response rates: between 24.6% and 38.0%
- **IMDB**
 - Landings records (LIDS) combined with tax files for all immigrants and refugees landing between 1980 and 2012
 - Census of the population
- **Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (2004)**
 - Followed 5,000 immigrants for their first two years in Canada (landing between 2002-2004)

How representative are the surveys?

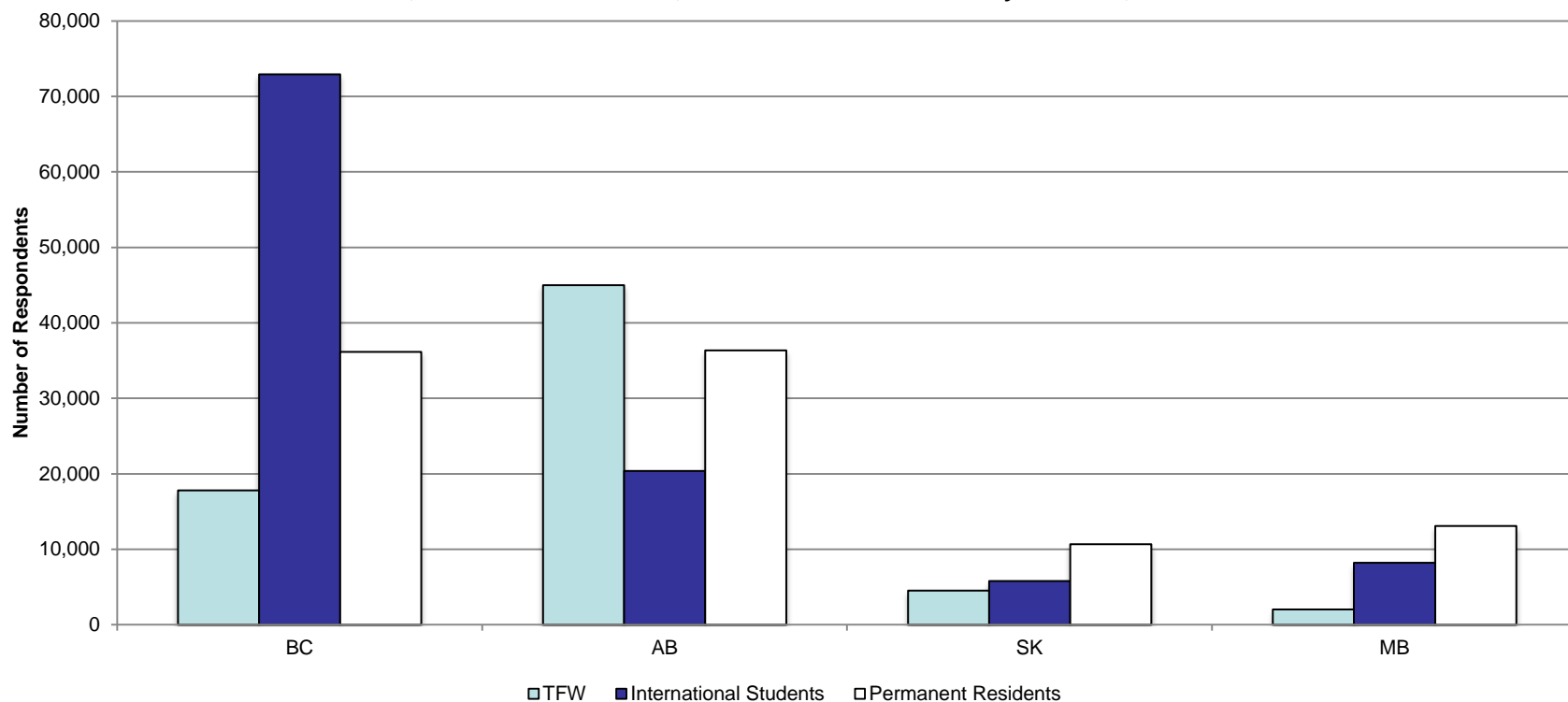
- Surprisingly good match between IMDB (Census of immigrants) and the other surveys
- Western Canada Settlement Survey
 - Under-represented female economic class dependents
 - Over-represented female economic class principal applicants
 - Under-represented male and female refugees
- Pan Canadian Settlement Survey
 - Under-represented men from BC
 - Over-represented women from SK and MB
 - Over-represented men from SK and MB

Immigrant Arrivals by Province, 2003-12



TFW, International Students, & Permanent Residents by Province

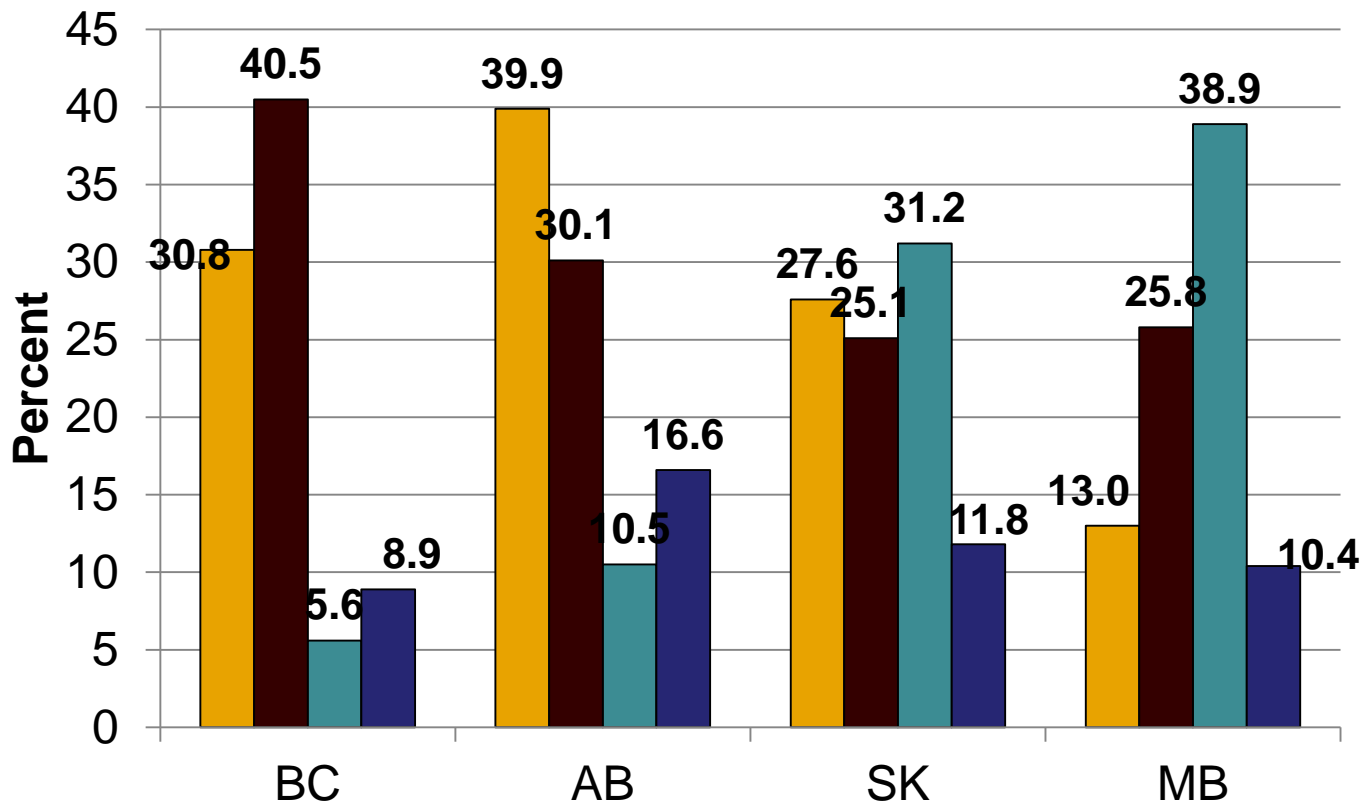
TFW, International Students, and Permanent Residents by Province, 2013



Select demographics from Western Canada Survey

Percent rural immigrants, by province

- BC - 5.5%
- AB - 12.7%
- SK - 16.3%
- MB - 8.2%



■ Skilled Worker/ Professional
■ Provincial Nominee

■ Family Class
■ Refugee



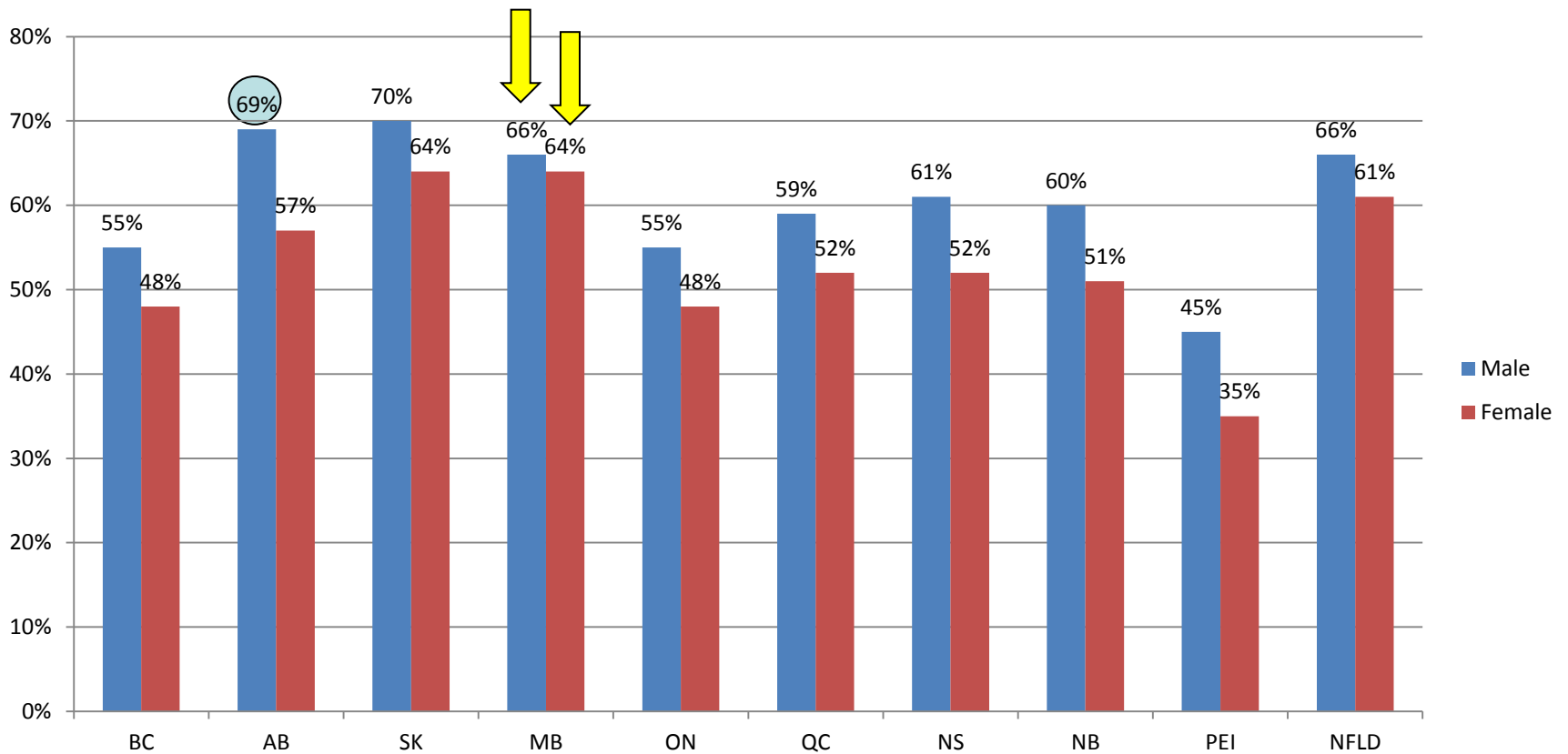
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Labour Force Measurements



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It is relatively easy for immigrants to find information related to finding a job in Manitoba

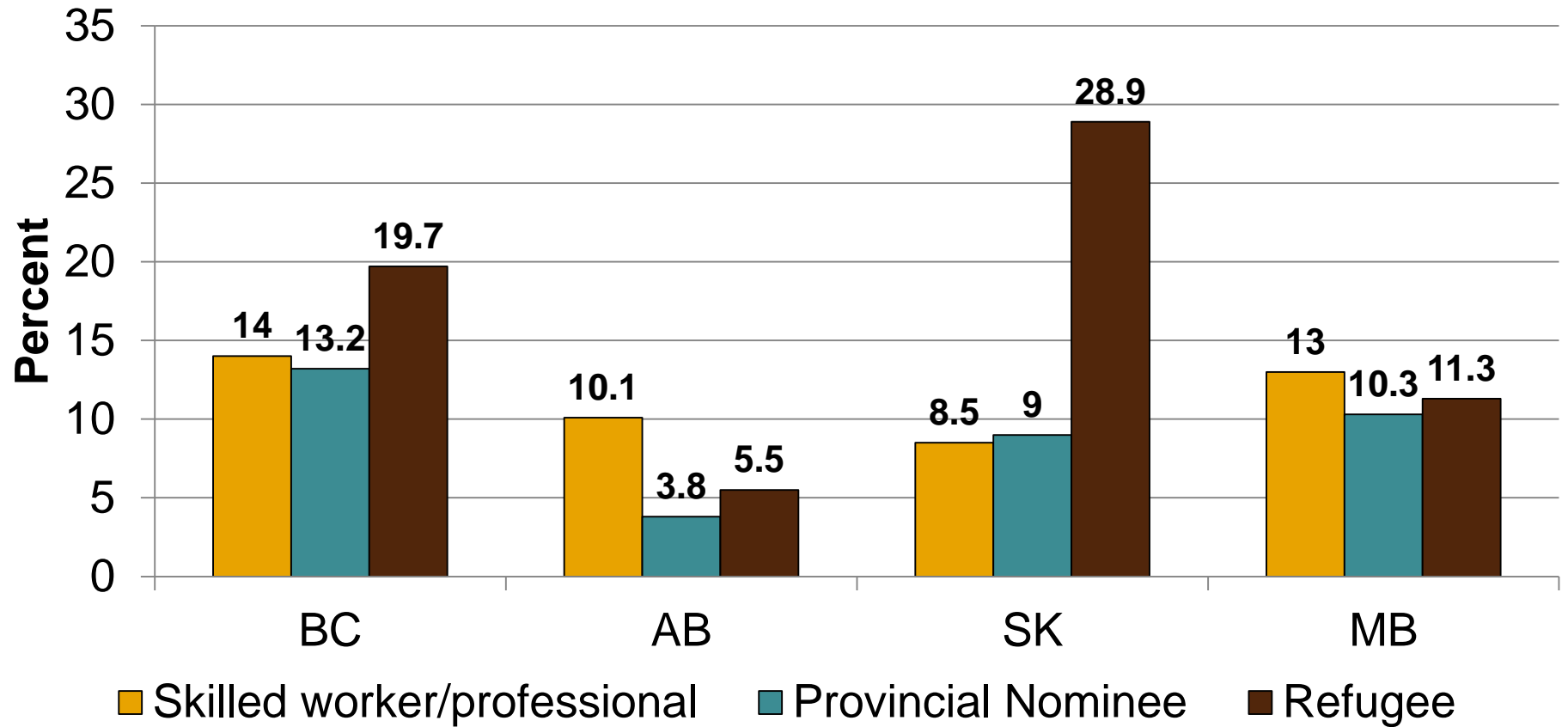


Source: Pan-Cdn

χ^2 (Male) = 158.677 df= 18 $P \leq 0.000$; χ^2 (Female) = 172.974 df= 18 $P \leq 0.000$



Unemployment rate by immigration class and province



Source: WCSS, 2013

X^2 (SP)=12.672, df= 6, $p \leq 0.05$; X^2 (PN) =23.897, df=6, $p \leq 0.001$; X^2 (R) =39.315, df=6, $p \leq 0.00$



Urban residents in Manitoba feel lack of Canadian experience makes it difficult for them to find work

Difficulty finding a job due to lack of Canadian experience by Urban Residence and Province of Residence

	Province of Residence				Total
	BC	AB	SK	MB	
Urban	63.3%	41.4%	45.7%	66.6%	881 (56.0%)
Rural	36.7%	58.6%	54.3%	33.4%	692 (44.0%)
Total	431 (100%)	365 (100%)	289 (100%)	488 (100%)	1573 (100%)



Some newcomers would like more connections with employers

Connections with possible employers as being helpful prior to arrival by province of residence					
	Province of Residence				Total
	<u>BC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>MB</u>	
No	57.8%	44.2%	46.7%	59.2%	1488 (52.1%)
Yes	42.2%	55.8%	53.3%	40.8%	1368 (47.9%)
Total	682 (100%)	755 (100%)	642 (100%)	777 (100%)	2856 (100%)

Source: WCSS, 2013.
 $X^2 = 50.613$, $df=3$, $P \leq 0.01$



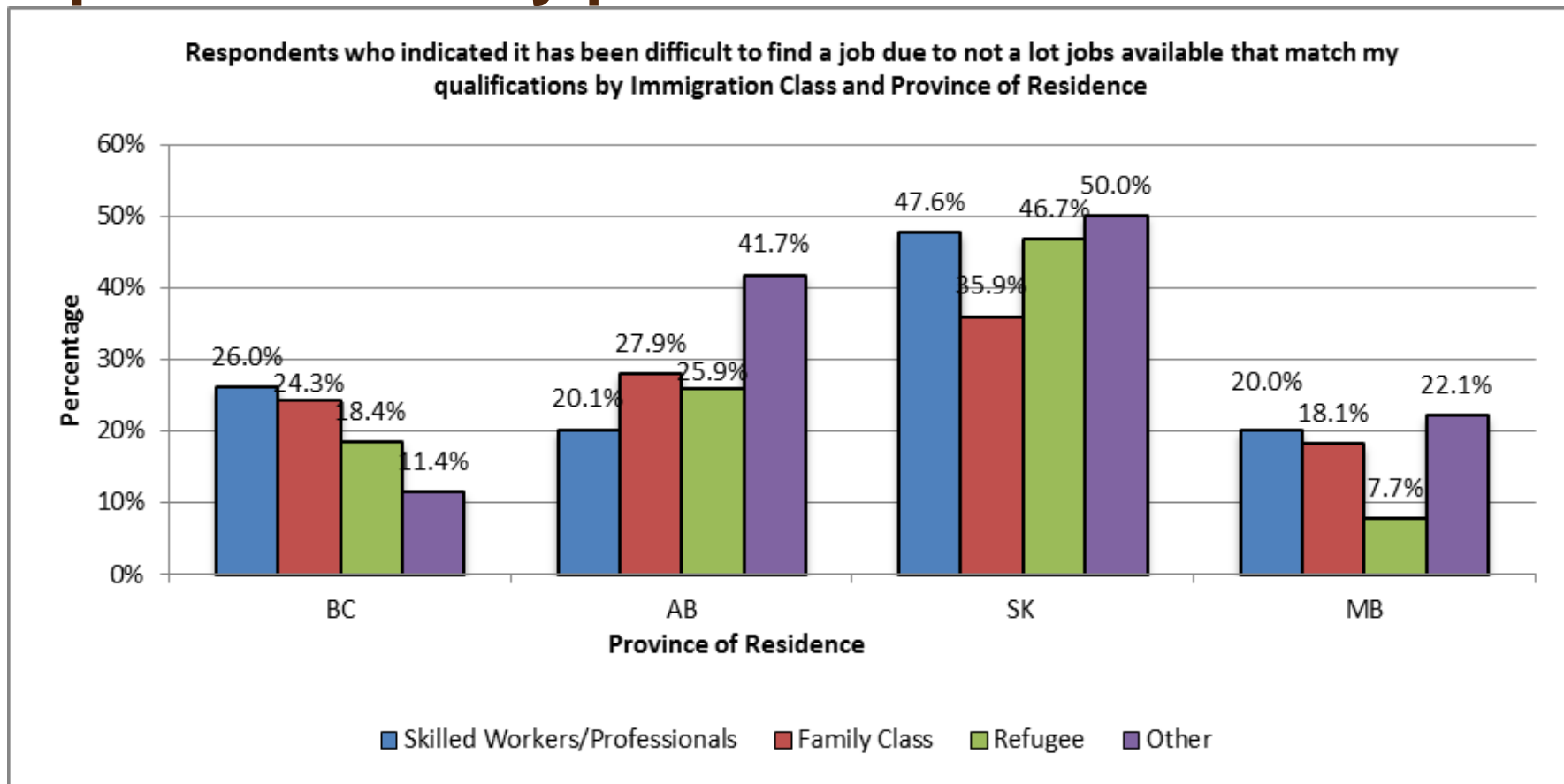
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Foreign Qualification Recognition

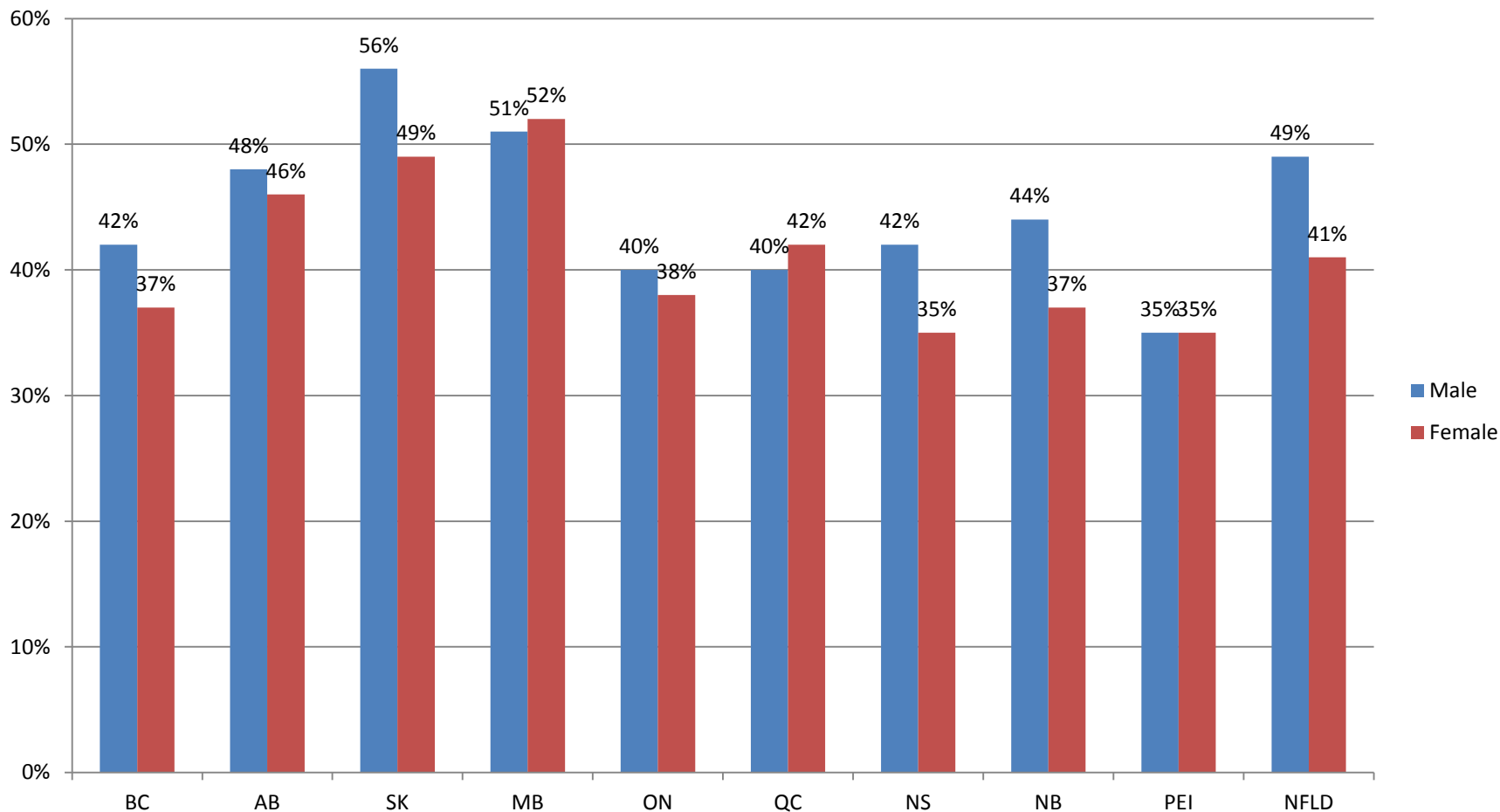


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Trouble finding work that matches my qualifications by province and class



SK & MB more satisfied with pre-arrival FQR



PCSS, 2013

X^2 (Male) = 122.358 df= 18 $P \leq 0.000$; X^2 (Female) = 108.970 df= 18 $P \leq 0.000$



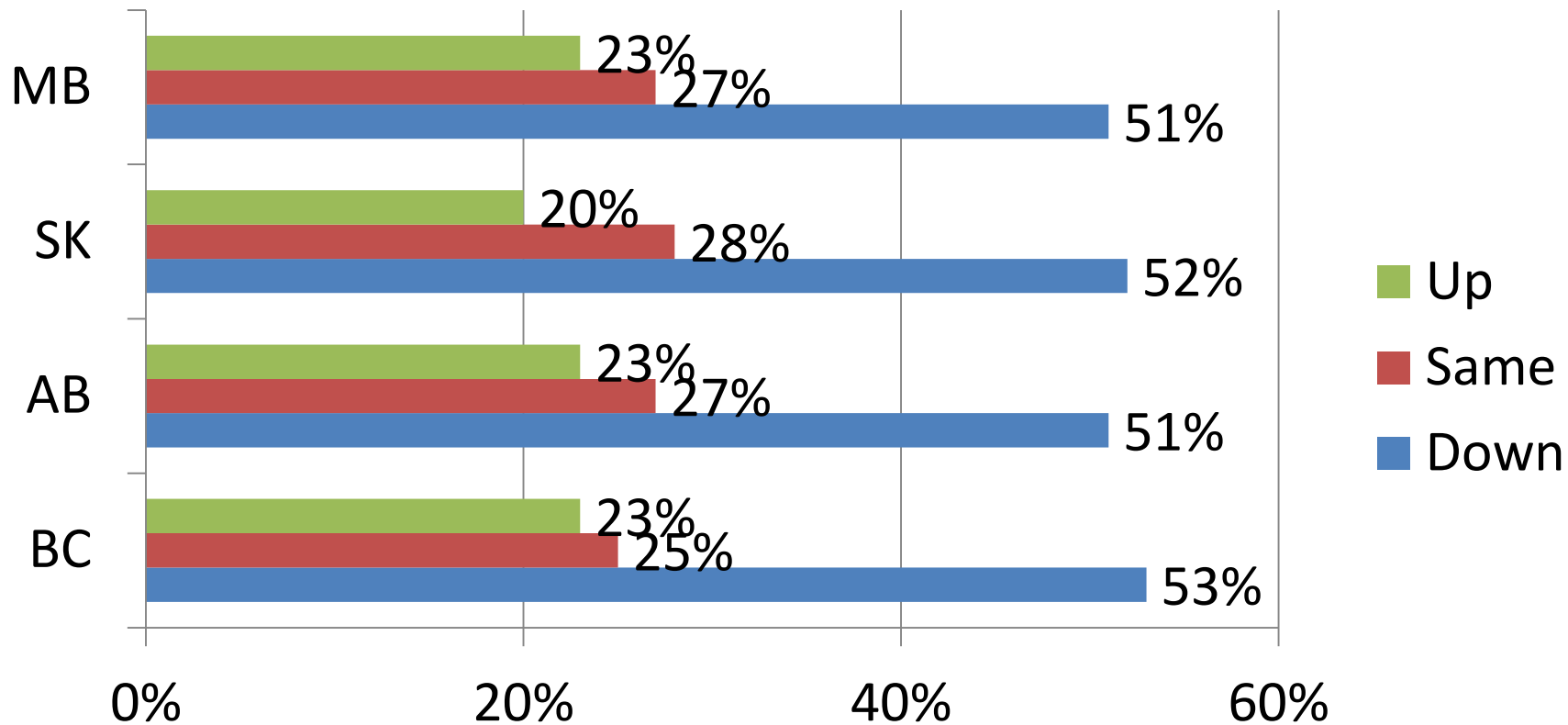
Post-arrival job status, immigrants compared to Canadian-born

	<u>Immigrant</u>		<u>Born in Canada</u>
	<u>Pre-arrival</u>	<u>Post-arrival</u>	
NOC A	47%	28%	37%
NOC B	30%	27%	26%
NOC C	21%	31%	28%
NOC D	2%	14%	9%

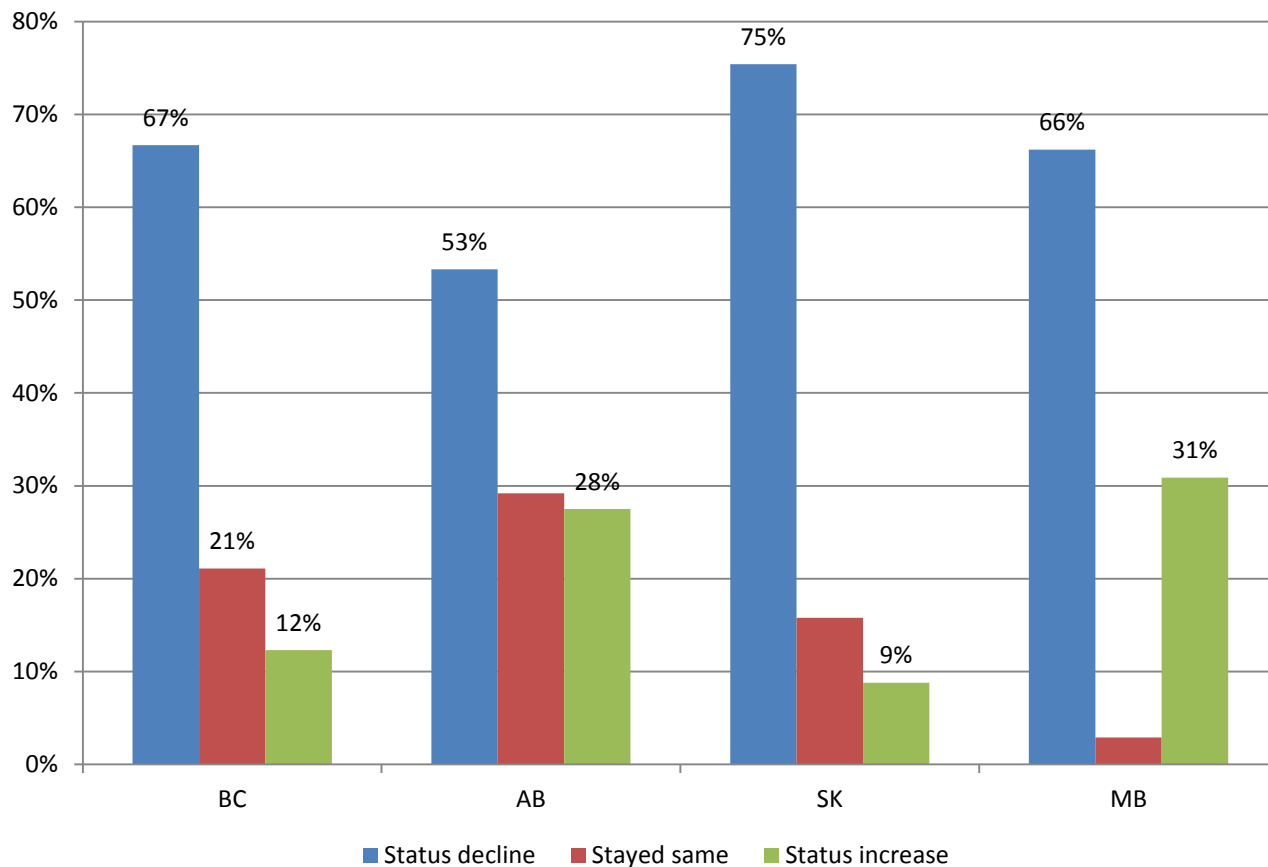
Among university-educated immigrants, 43% of females and 35% of males worked in occupations requiring a high school education or less. **In comparison, only 15% of university-educated Canadian-born worked in occupations requiring high school education or less.**



Change in post-arrival skill level by province



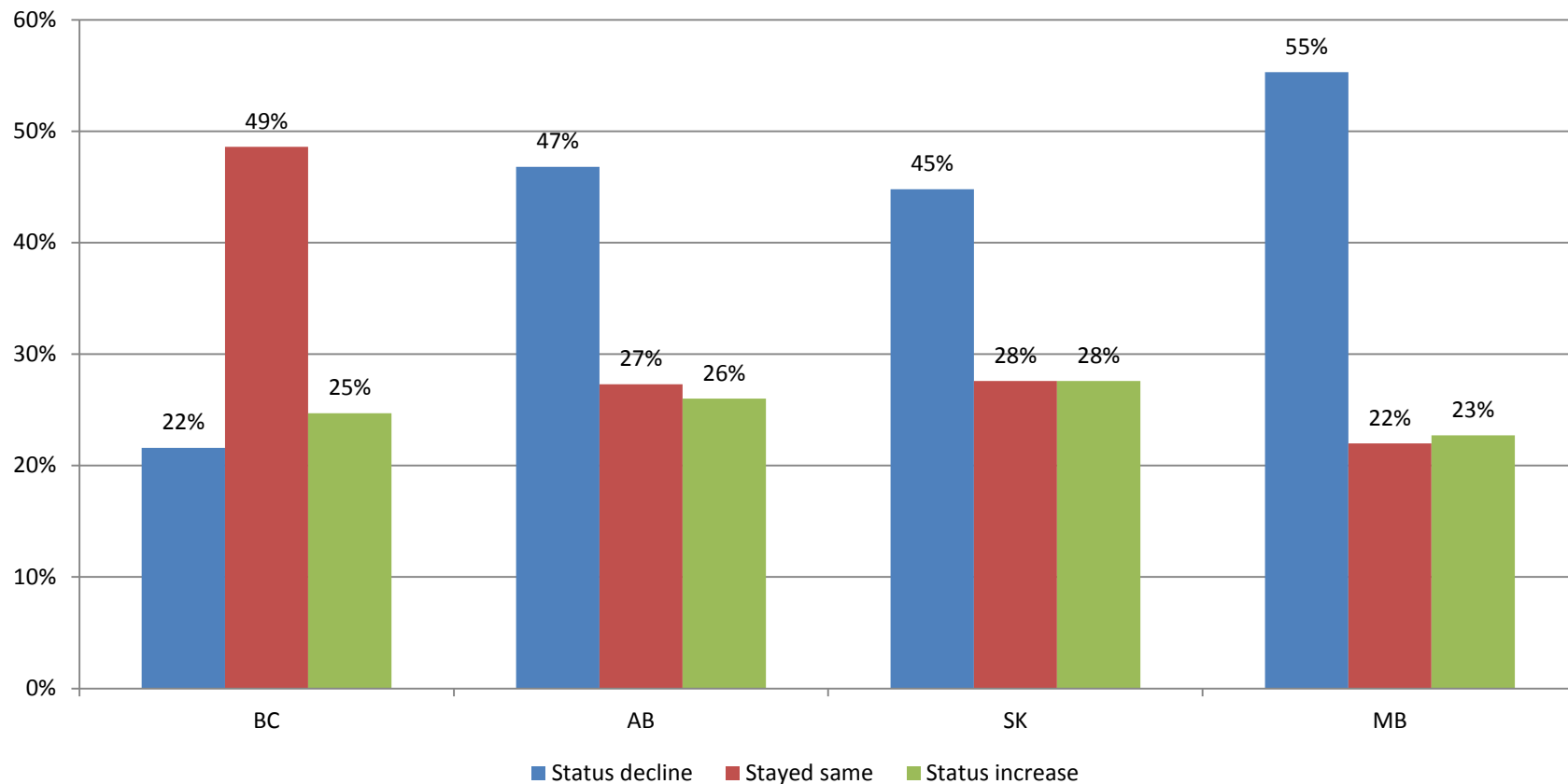
Job Status Decline by province REFUGEES



Source:WCSS
 $X^2=35.927$
 $P<0.01$



Job Status Decline by province: PN

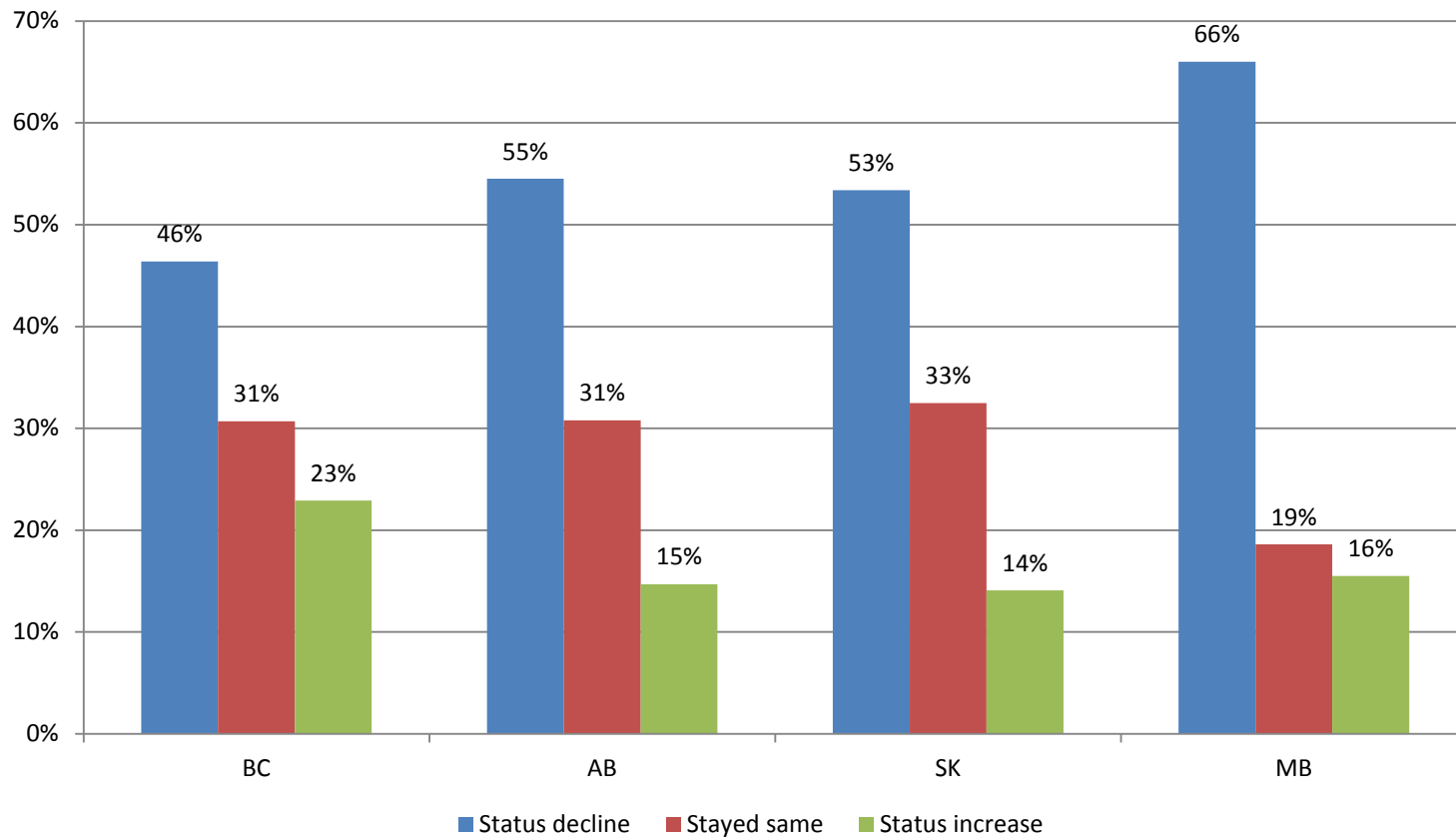


Source:WCSS
 $X^2=19.454$
 $P<0.01$



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Job status decline by province: Skilled/Prof Worker



Source:WCSS
 $X^2=15.227$
 $P<0.01$



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Community Integration & Settlement Service Indicators



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Immigrants in SK & AB have strongest sense of belonging, but MB not far behind

Sense of Belonging by Province of Residence

	<u>Province of Residence</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>BC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>MB</u>	
Weak	5.8%	2.5%	3.7%	4.7%	4.1%
Moderate	24.6%	16.7%	16.2%	22.0%	19.9%
Strong	69.6%	80.8%	80.0%	73.4%	75.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: WCSS, 2013
 $\chi^2=35.124$, $df=6$, $P\leq 0.01$

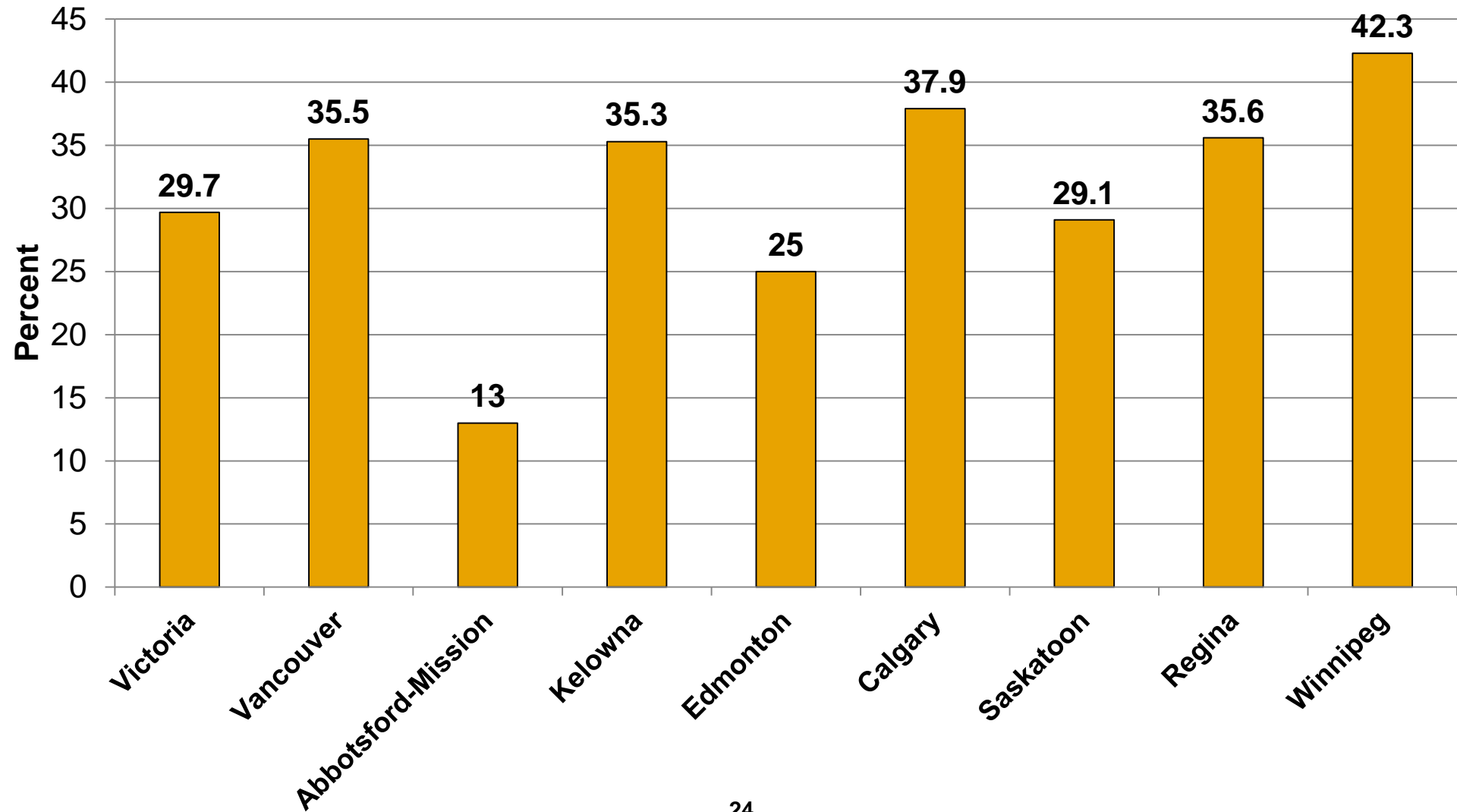


Rural dwellers in Manitoba have highest belonging

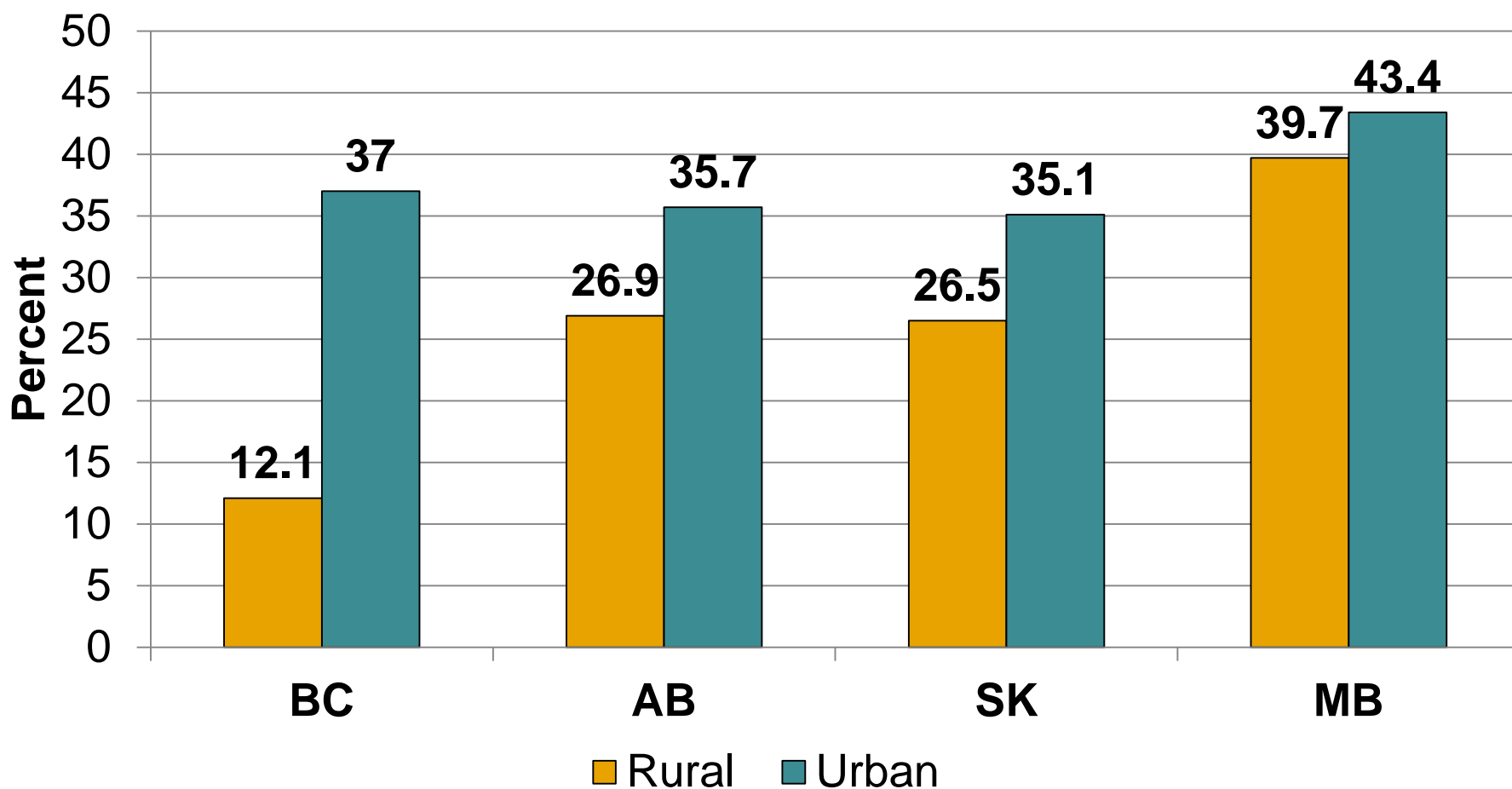
		<u>BC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>MB</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rural	Weak	2.7%	1.1%	1.0%	3.1%	1.7%
	Moderate	16.2%	11.6%	20.2%	9.4%	14.7%
	Strong	81.1%	87.4%	78.8%	87.5%	83.7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Weak	6.1%	2.8%	4.3%	4.9%	4.5%
	Moderate	24.9%	17.6%	15.8%	23.3%	20.6%
	Strong	69.0%	79.7%	79.9%	71.8%	74.9%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Service use by urban area



Service access by province and rural/urban

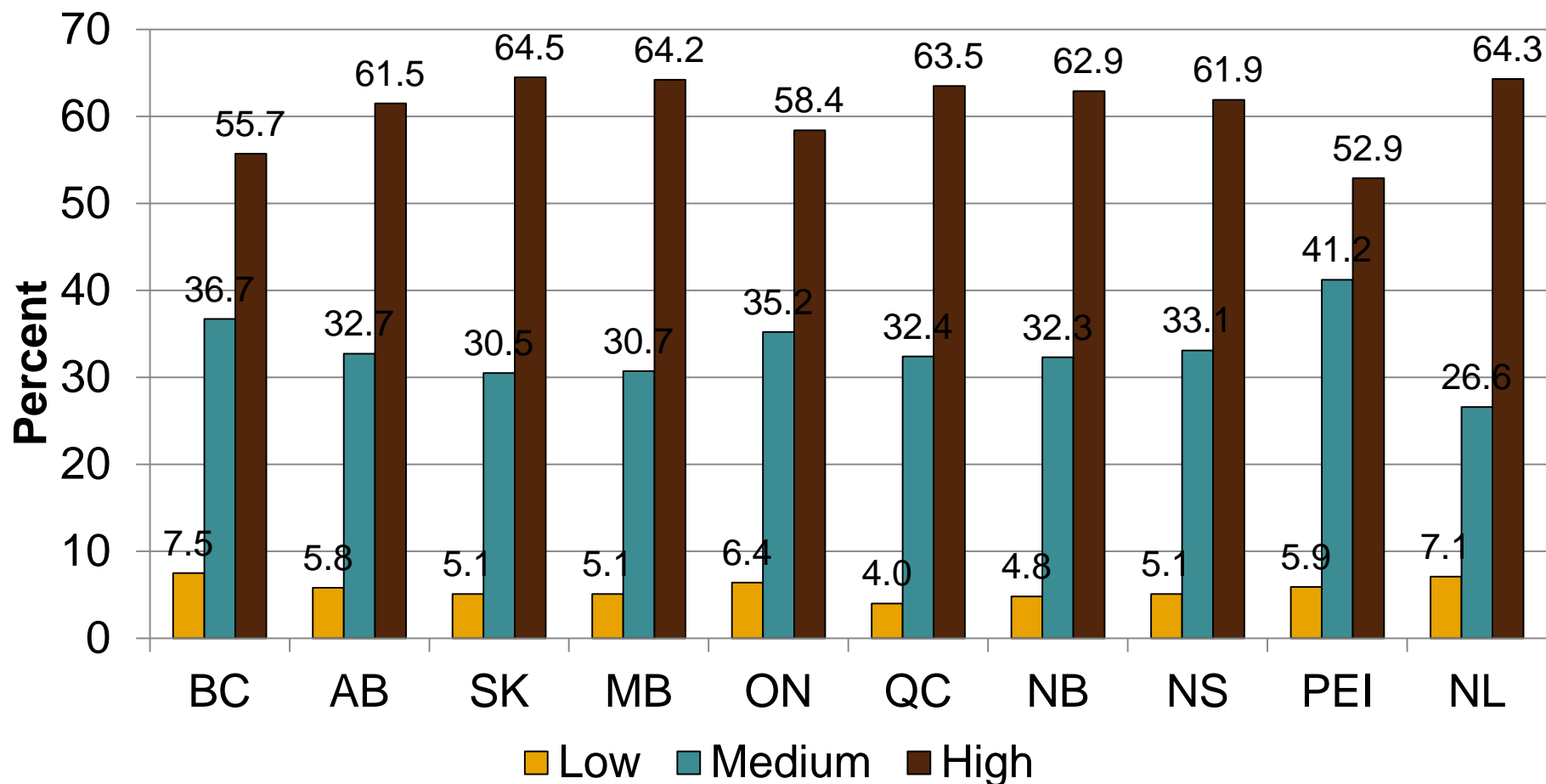


Source: WCSS, 2013

χ^2 (Rural) = 8.595, df=3, $p \leq 0.035$; χ^2 (Urban) = 11.945, df=3, $p \leq 0.01$



Satisfaction with services received by province

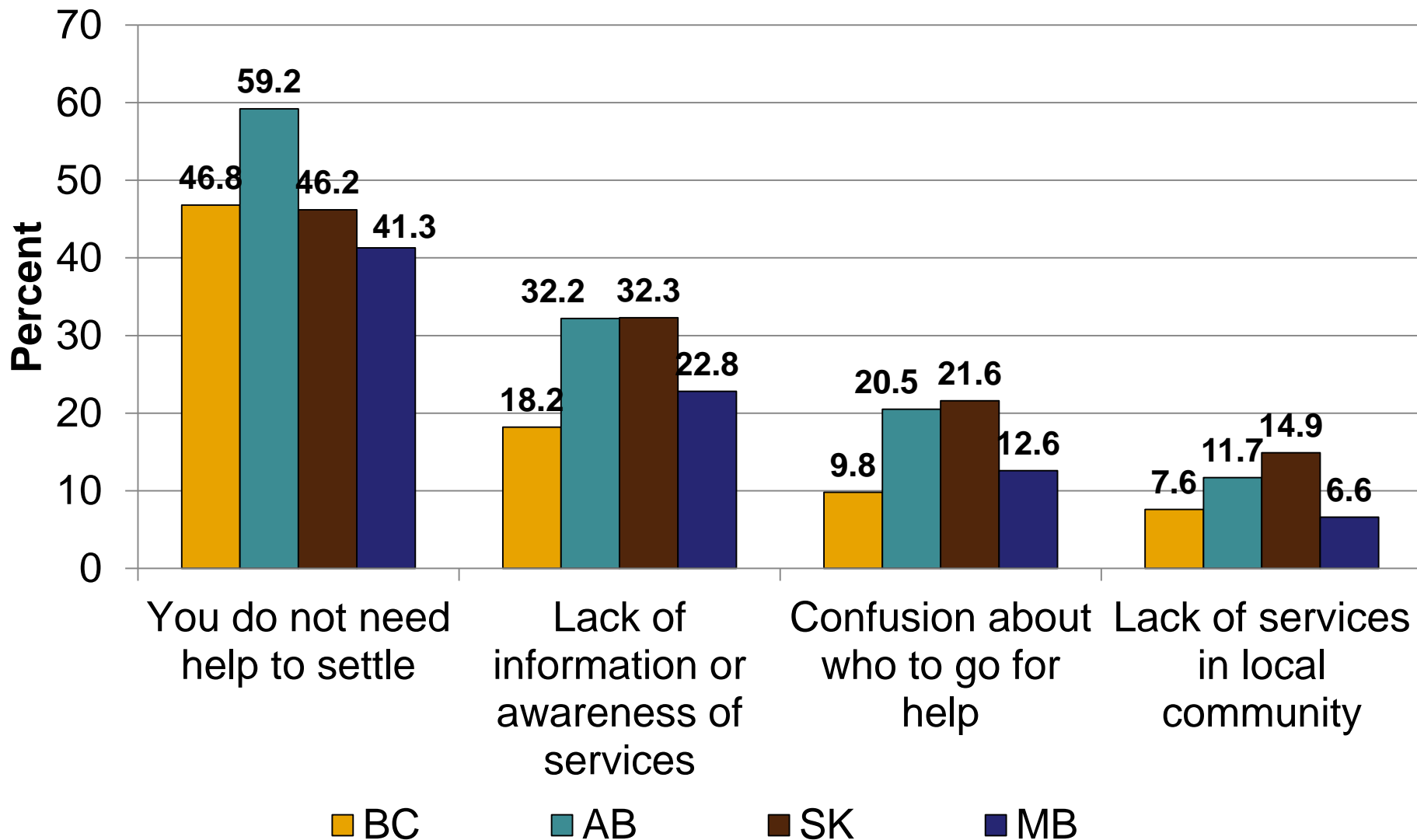


Source: Pan-Canadian Settlement Survey, 2012.

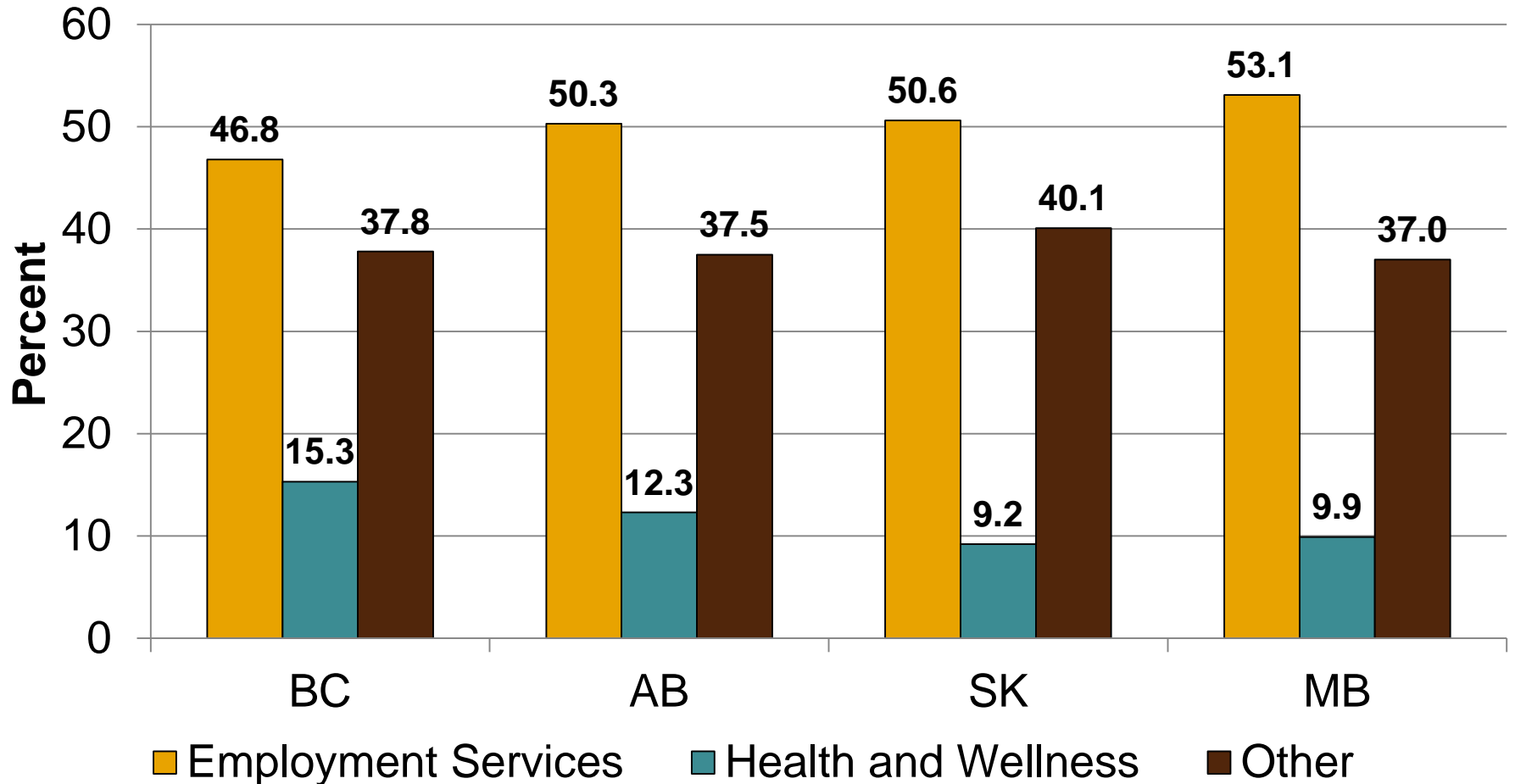
$\chi^2=74.581$, $df=18$, $P\leq 0.01$



Reasons for not accessing services by province



Services most needed after arrival by province



Source: WCSS, 2013.
 $\chi^2 = 16.133$, $df=6$, $P \leq 0.013$



Why does province of residence matter?

- Structure of immigration policy and settlement funding
 - Changes to the funding and structure of settlement services (moving from a provincially-run to centralized control)
- Demographics are changing
 - More immigrants moving to Canada's west than ever before
 - More immigrants living outside of Canada's largest CMAs
- Labour markets are different
 - Alberta has been relying on TFWs for much longer than other provinces (TFWs cannot access services)
 - Strong mismatch between skills and job, especially among those living in rural areas

Additional Findings, Reports and Information

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Email: Lori.Wilkinson@umanitoba.ca
irw@umanitoba.ca



http://umanitoba.ca/about_RIW.html

Selected Data Sources

- Alberta Labour. *Immigrants in the Labour Force*. Edmonton: Government of Alberta, 2014
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Evidence from the Pan-Canadian Settlement Outcomes Survey, 2012*. Ottawa: CIC, January 2013.
- Citizenship & Immigration Canada *IMDB Microdata File*. Ottawa: CIC 2013.
- V. Esses, L. Hamilton, L. Wilkinson, L. Zong, J. Bucklaschuk and J. Bramadat. *Western Canada Settlement Outcomes Survey*. Calgary: CIC Western Region Office, June 2013.
- Statistics Canada *Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2007.
- Statistics Canada *Annual Labour Force Survey*, Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2014
- Statistics Canada *National Household Survey*, Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2014

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- Research assistants: Janine Bramadat, Palak Dhiman, Kaitlyn Fraser, University of Manitoba

EXPLORER INNOVATOR ADV

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INNOVATOR CHALLENGER REBEL VISIONARY

REBEL PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER INNOVATOR

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