A Manitoba Success Story? Understanding Immigration through Data and Evidence

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Manitoba Immigration Summit
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

Immigration Trends, 2003-2012 by Province of Residence

- BC
- AB
- SK
- MB
- TR*

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014
TFW, International Students, & Permanent Residents by Province

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

Number of Respondents

BC
AB
SK
MB

TFW
International Students
Permanent Residents

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014
Percent rural immigrants, by province

- BC - 5.5%
- AB - 12.7%
- SK - 16.3%
- MB - 8.2%
Labour Force Measurements
It is relatively easy for immigrants to find information related to finding a job in Manitoba

Source: Pan-Cdn

$X^2$ (Male) = 158.677 df= 18  P≤0.000;  $X^2$ (Female) = 172.974 df= 18  P≤0.000
Unemployment rate by immigration class and province

Source: WCSS, 2013

X² (SP)=12.672, df=6, p≤0.05; X² (PN) =23.897, df=6, p≤0.001; X² (R) =39.315, df=6, p≤0.00
Urban residents in Manitoba feel lack of Canadian experience makes it difficult for them to find work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province of Residence</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>SK</th>
<th>MB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>881 (56.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>692 (44.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>431 (100%)</td>
<td>365 (100%)</td>
<td>289 (100%)</td>
<td>488 (100%)</td>
<td>1573 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BC | AB | SK | MB |
| No | 57.8% | 44.2% | 46.7% | 59.2% |
| Yes | 42.2% | 55.8% | 53.3% | 40.8% |
| Total | 682 (100%) | 755 (100%) | 642 (100%) | 777 (100%) |

X² = 50.613, df=3, P≤0.01
Foreign Qualification Recognition
Trouble finding work that matches my qualifications by province and class

Respondents who indicated it has been difficult to find a job due to not a lot jobs available that match my qualifications by Immigration Class and Province of Residence

- **BC**:
  - Skilled Workers/Professionals: 26.0%
  - Family Class: 24.3%
  - Refugee: 11.4%
  - Other: 18.4%

- **AB**:
  - Skilled Workers/Professionals: 20.1%
  - Family Class: 27.9%
  - Refugee: 25.9%
  - Other: 11.4%

- **SK**:
  - Skilled Workers/Professionals: 47.6%
  - Family Class: 35.9%
  - Refugee: 50.0%
  - Other: 46.7%

- **MB**:
  - Skilled Workers/Professionals: 20.0%
  - Family Class: 18.1%
  - Refugee: 7.7%
  - Other: 22.1%
SK & MB more satisfied with pre-arrival FQR

PCSS, 2013

$X^2$ (Male) = 122.358  df = 18  P≤0.000; $X^2$ (Female) = 108.970 df = 18  P≤0.000
### Post-arrival job status, immigrants compared to Canadian-born

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

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.**

Statistics Canada ALF 2014; WCSS 2013; Uppall and Larochelle-Côte 2014
Change in post-arrival skill level by province

- MB: 23% Up, 27% Same, 51% Down
- SK: 20% Up, 28% Same, 52% Down
- AB: 23% Up, 27% Same, 51% Down
- BC: 23% Up, 25% Same, 53% Down
Job Status Decline by province REFUGEES

Source: WCSS
X²=35.927
P<0.01
Job Status Decline by province: PN

Source: WCSS
X² = 19.454
P < 0.01
Job status decline by province: Skilled/Prof Worker

Source: WCSS

$X^2=15.227$

$P<0.01$
Community Integration & Settlement Service Indicators
Immigrants in SK & AB have strongest sense of belonging, but MB not far behind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense of Belonging by Province of Residence</th>
<th>Province of Residence</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>BC 5.8%</td>
<td>AB 2.5%</td>
<td>SK 3.7%</td>
<td>MB 4.7%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WCSS, 2013

\( \chi^2 = 35.124, \text{ df}=6, P \leq 0.01 \)
Rural dwellers in Manitoba have highest belonging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>SK</th>
<th>MB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>SK</th>
<th>MB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>79.9%</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service use by urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbotsford-Mission</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelowna</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatoon</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service access by province and rural/urban

Source: WCSS, 2013

\[ \chi^2 \text{ (Rural)} = 8.595, \text{ df}=3, p \leq 0.035; \chi^2 \text{ (Urban)} = 11.945, \text{ df}=3, p \leq 0.01 \]
Satisfaction with services received by province

\( \chi^2 = 74.581, \text{ df} = 18, P \leq 0.01 \)
Reasons for not accessing services by province

- You do not need help to settle: BC 46.2%, AB 59.2%, SK 41.3%
- Lack of information or awareness of services: BC 18.2%, AB 32.2%, SK 22.8%
- Confusion about who to go for help: BC 9.8%, AB 20.5%, SK 12.6%
- Lack of services in local community: BC 7.6%, AB 11.7%, SK 14.9%
Services most needed after arrival by province

\( \chi^2 = 16.133, \text{df}=6, \text{P} \leq 0.013 \)
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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http://umanitoba.ca/about_RIW.html
Selected Data Sources

Acknowledgements

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