

ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER  
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# Does province of residence influence access to settlement services? A view from Western Canada

By: Jill Bucklaschuk , Lori Wilkinson, Jack (Yi) Shen, Iqbal Ahmed Chowdhury and Tamara Edkins

*Canadian Research Data Centre Network  
Investing in our Futures Conference,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
31 October 2014*



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## Objectives of Research

- **PROJECT OBJECTIVES:** *to better understand the settlement experiences of immigrants living in the western region, with a special interest in use of settlement services*
- **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**
  - do service utilization rates vary by province of residence?
  - What are the characteristics of newcomers who don't access services?
  - What factors influence service use and settlement? Do these differ by province?

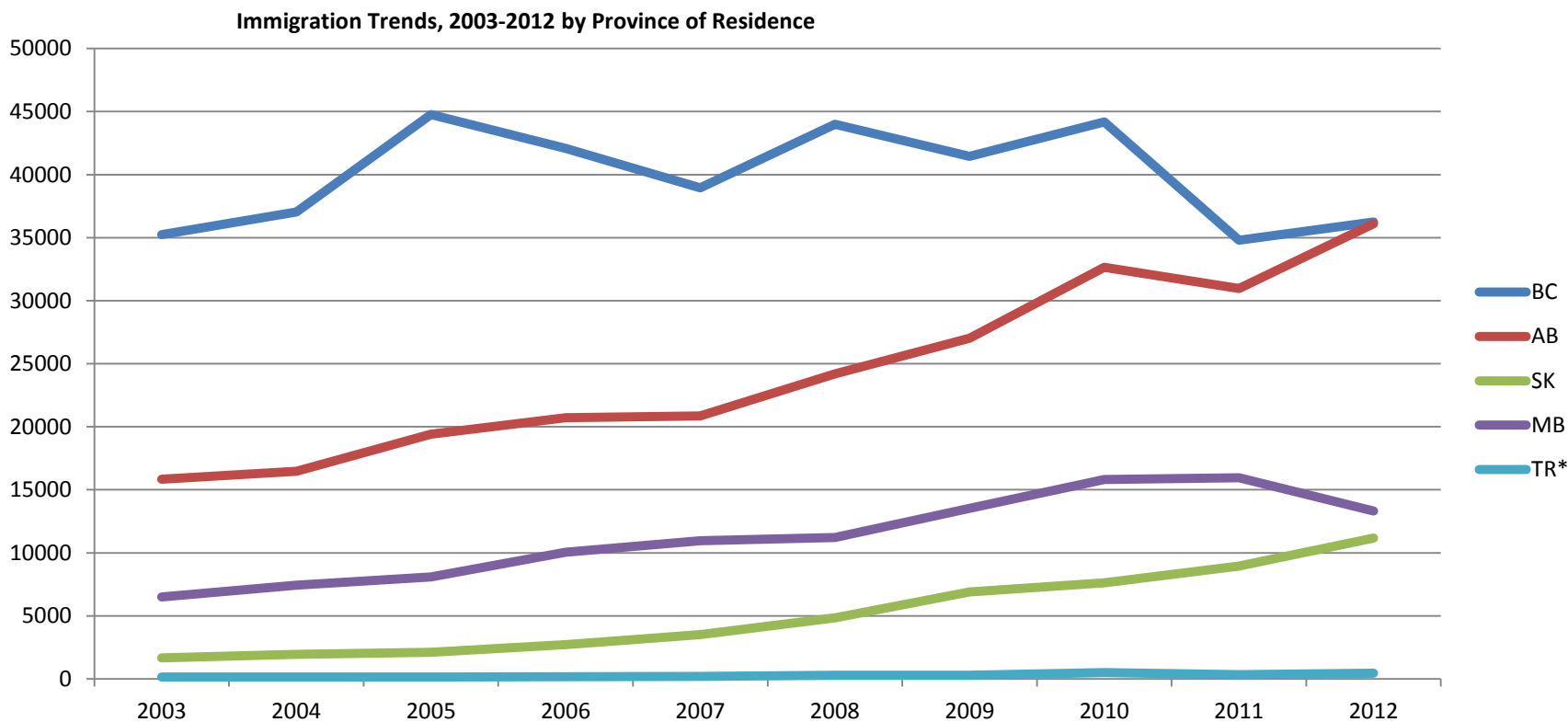
## Datasets used

- **Pan Canadian** (N=20,818), **Western Canadian** (N=3006) and **Alberta Settlement** (N=1006) Surveys
  - Random samples drawn from a CIC data file
  - Telephone survey conducted in late 2012/early 2013
- **IMDB**
  - Landings records (LIDS) combined with tax files for all immigrants and refugees landing between 1980 and 2012
  - Census of the population

## How representative are the surveys?

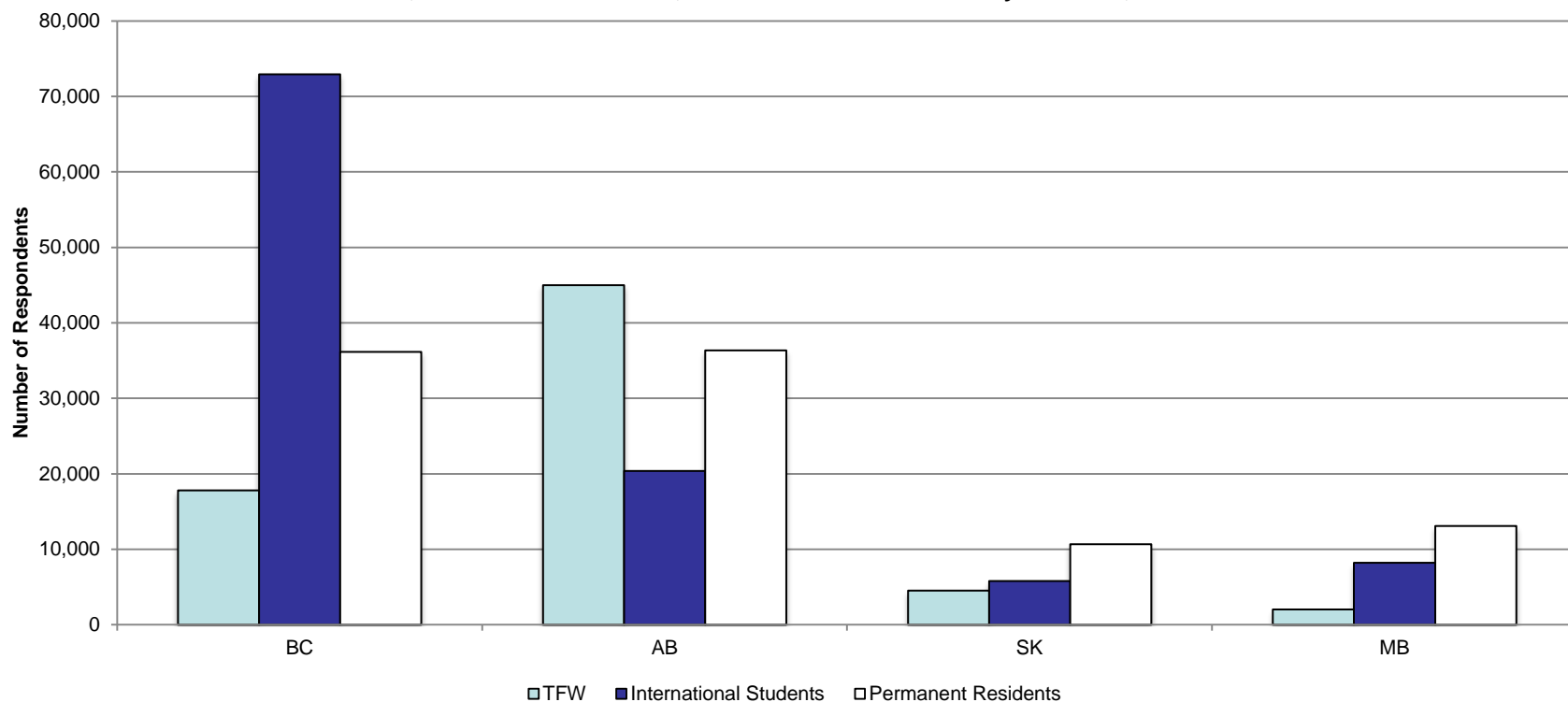
- Surprisingly good match between IMDB (Census of immigrants) and the other surveys
- Western Canada Settlement Survey
  - Slightly under-represented female economic class dependents
  - Slightly over-represented female economic class principal applicants
  - Under-represented male and female refugees
- 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



## Demographics slide

- % living rural areas by province
- % entrance class by province



# Percentage of Newcomers using settlement services on arrival

	Accessed Services	Have not used services
Alberta Settlement Survey	47.1%	52.9%
Western Canada Settlement Survey	33.3%	66.7%
Pan Canadian Survey	NA	NA

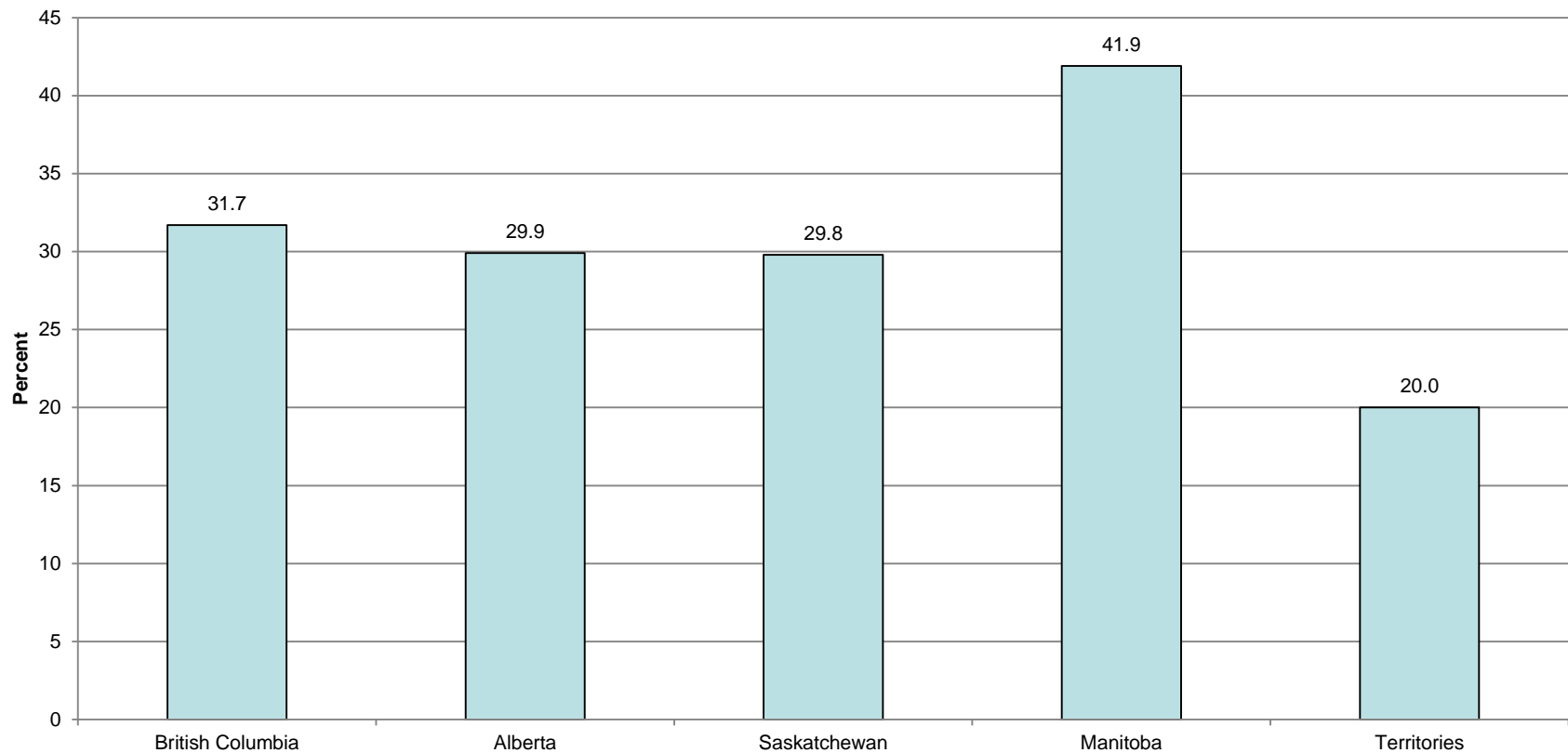
Significant provincial differences:

- Manitoba highest at 41.9%
- Saskatchewan/Alberta at 29.9%





## % of immigrants accessing service by province



Source Source: WCSS, 2013

$\chi^2=16.978, df=3, p \leq 0.01$

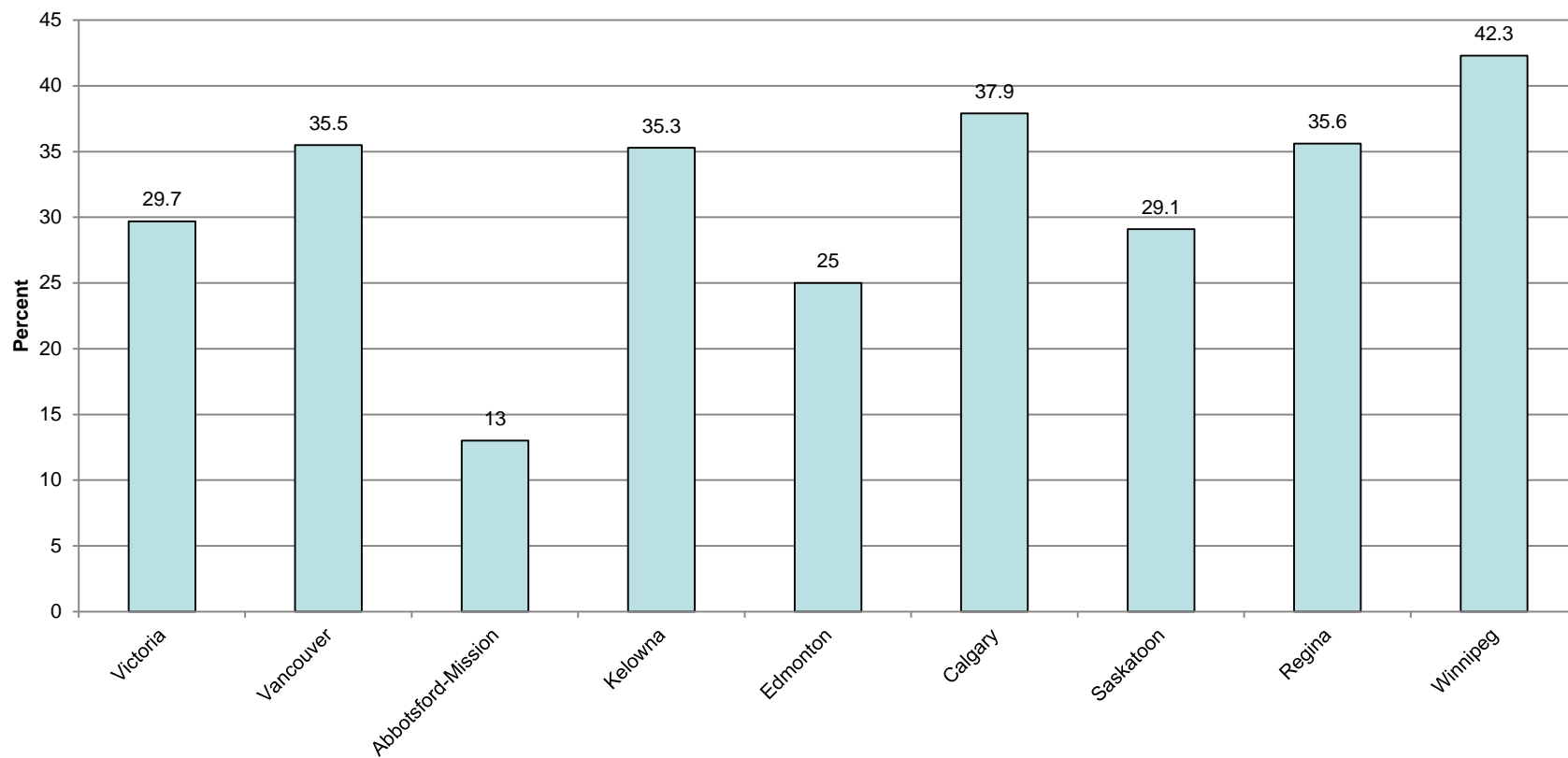


## Who accesses services?

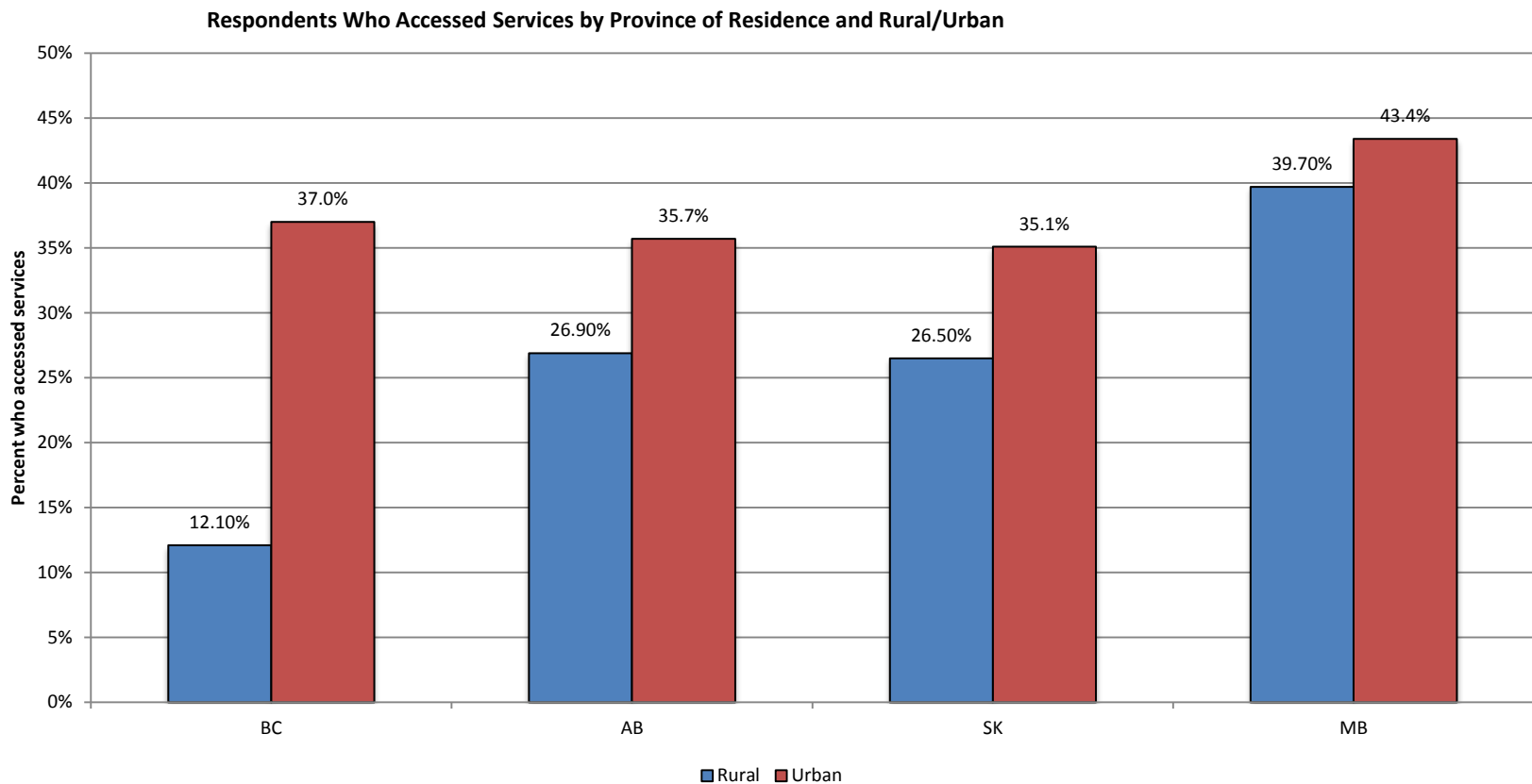
	Accessed services	Did not access services
<b>Gender</b>	Males: 49.3%; Females: 50.7%	Males: 49.6%; Females: 50.4%
<b>Age</b>	25-34 (42.1%)	25-34 (46.5%)
<b>Highest level of education prior to arrival</b>	'University undergraduate degree' (40.7%)	'University undergraduate degree' (37.8%)
<b>Income</b>	\$10.00-\$14.00/hour (31.9%)	\$10.00-\$14.99/hour (29%)
<b>Total</b>	N=953	N=1904



# Service use by Urban Area



# Service Access by Province and Rural/Urban



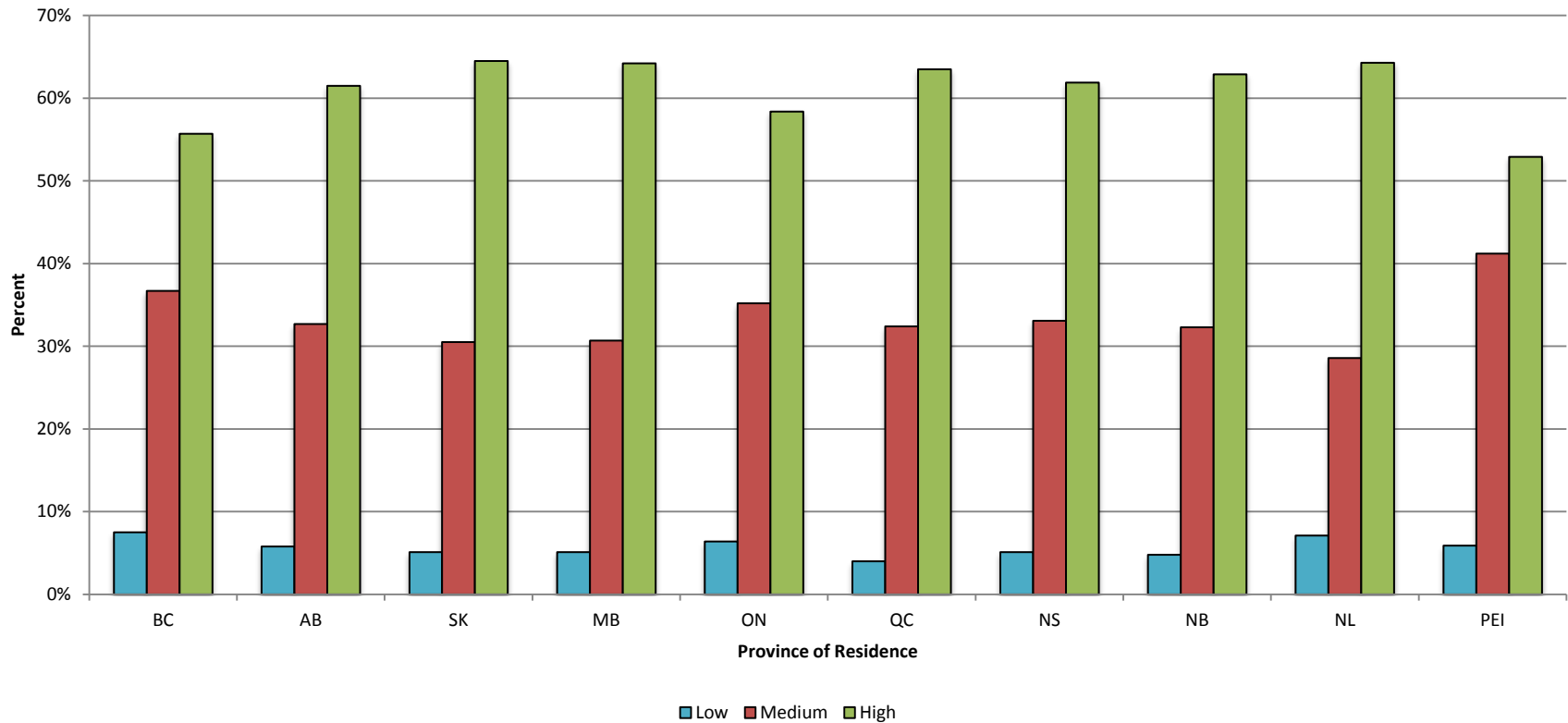
Source: WCSS, 2013

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



# Satisfaction with Services Received by Province

Service Satisfaction by Province of Residence



Source: PCSS, 2012.  
 $\chi^2=74.581, df=18, P\leq 0.01$



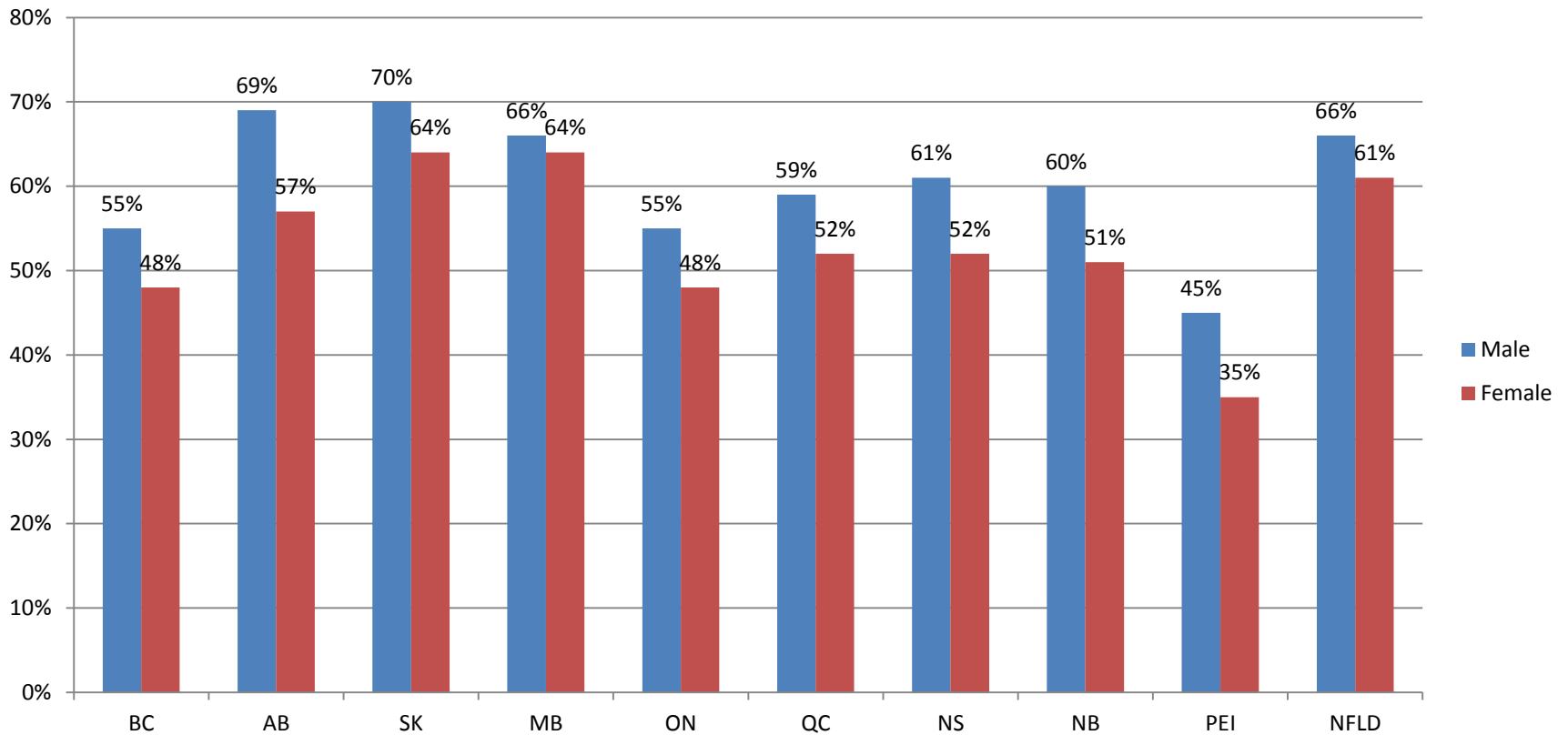
# Service use by language and province of residence

Service use by English language ability & Province of Residence					
		English Language Ability			Total
		<u>None</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	
<b>BC</b>	Accessed services	51.2%	42.6%	34.2%	232 (36.2%)
	Did not use services	48.8%	57.4%	65.8%	409 (63.8%)
<b>AB</b>	Accessed services	60.0%	51.5%	32.0%	258 (34.6%)
	Did not use services	40.0%	48.5%	68.0%	487 (65.4%)
<b>SK</b>	Accessed services	54.1%	43.9%	31.3%	211 (33.8%)
	Did not use services	45.9%	56.1%	68.7%	414 (66.2%)

Source: WCSS  
 $\chi^2$  (BC) = 6.141, df=2,  $P \leq 0.05$ ;  $\chi^2$  (Alberta) = 17.484, df=2,  $P \leq 0.01$ ;  
 $\chi^2$  (Saskatchewan) = 10.896, df=2,  $P \leq 0.01$



# How easy is it for me to locate information about finding a job in Canada?

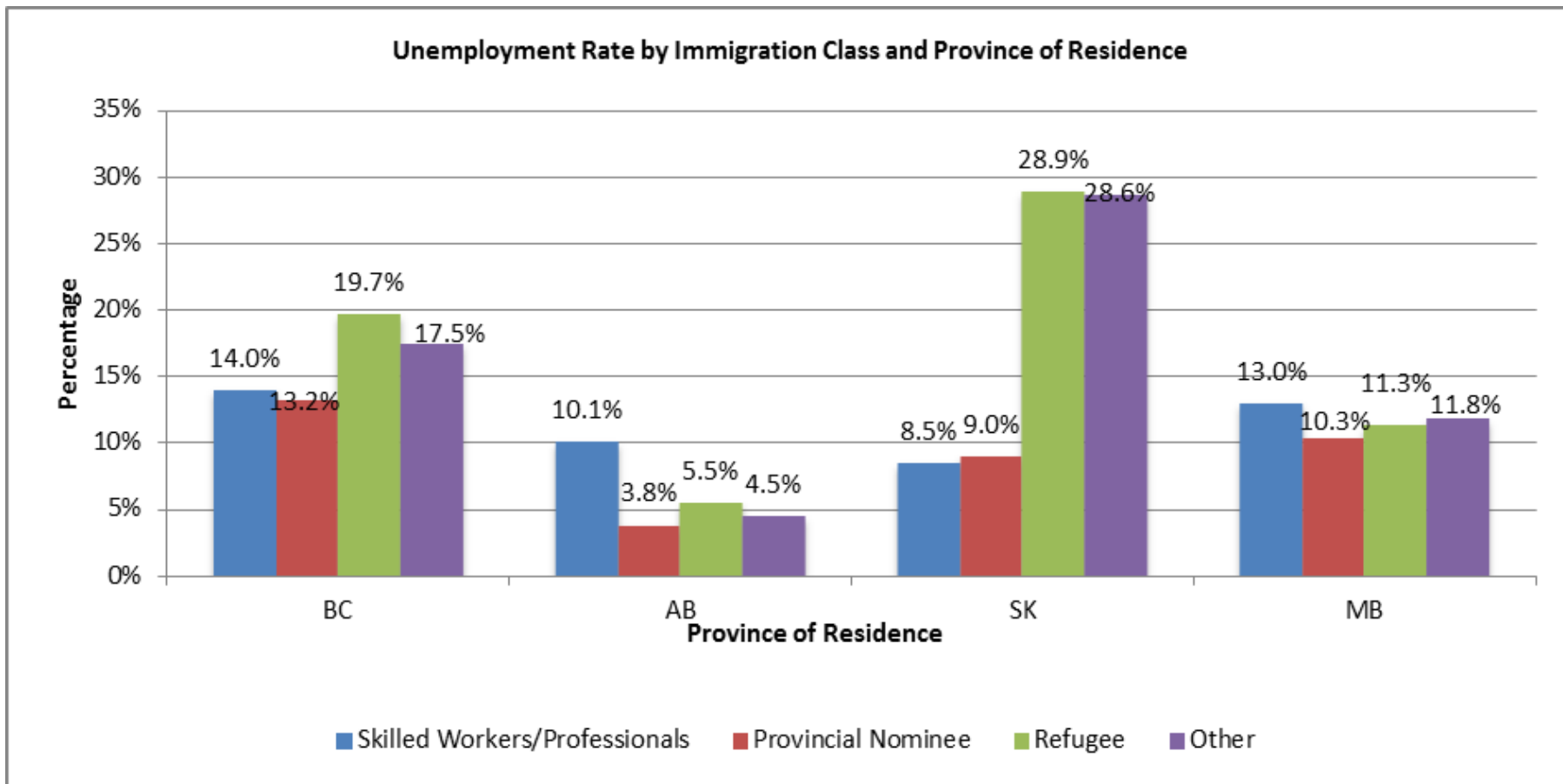


Source: Pan-Cdn

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

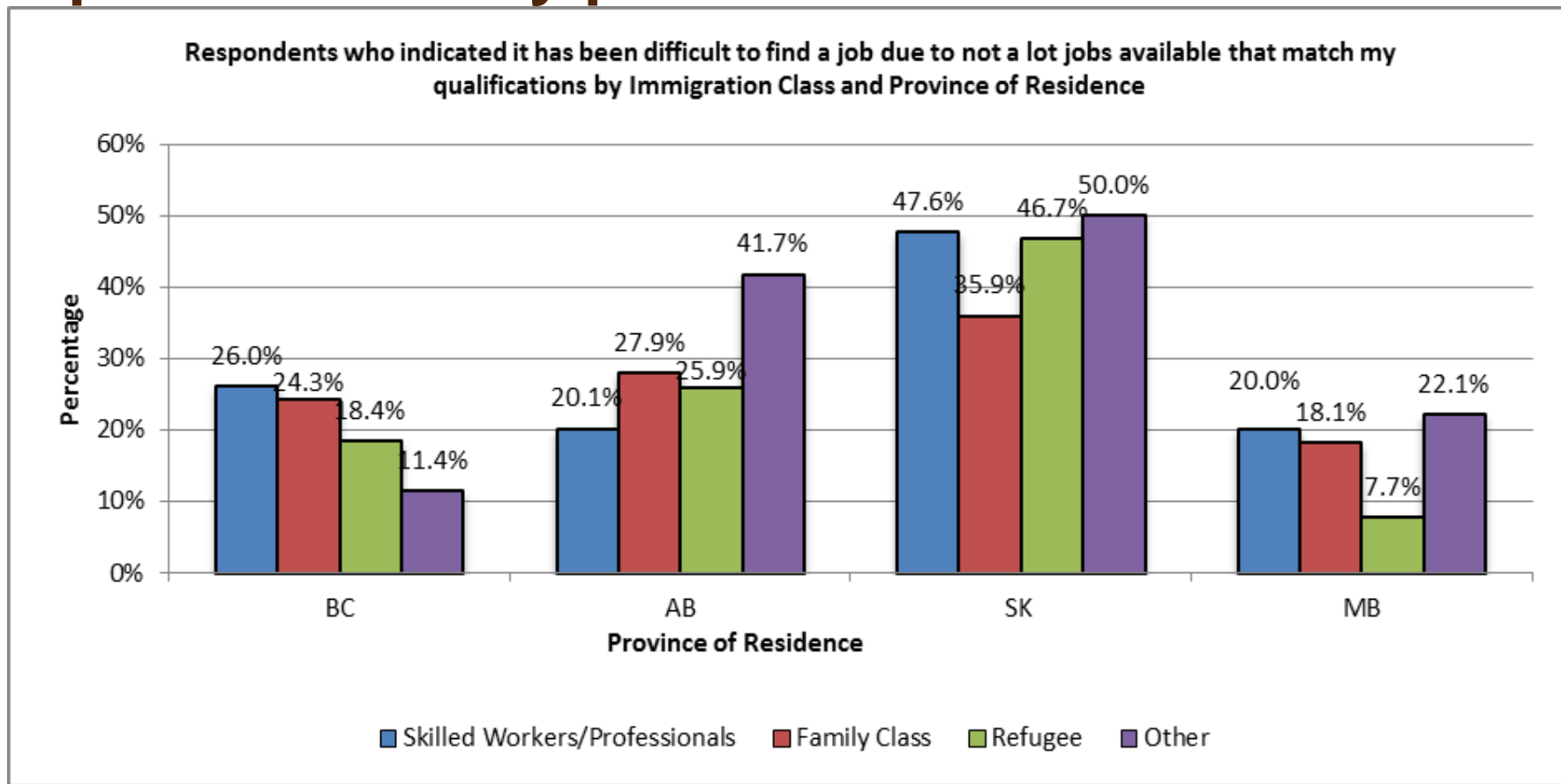


# Unemployment Rate by Entrance Class & Province





# Trouble finding work that matches my qualifications by province and class

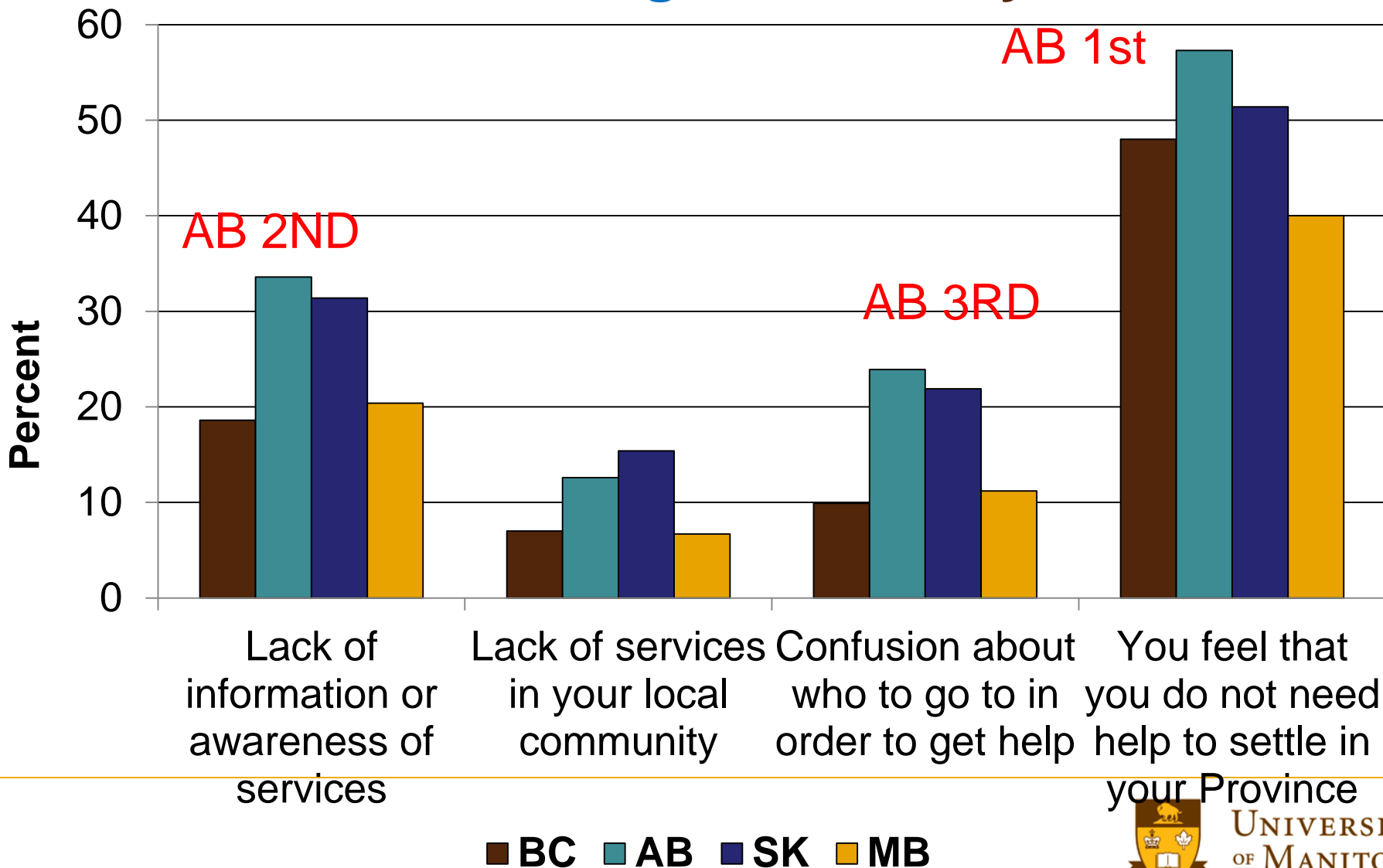


## Characteristics of those who do not use services

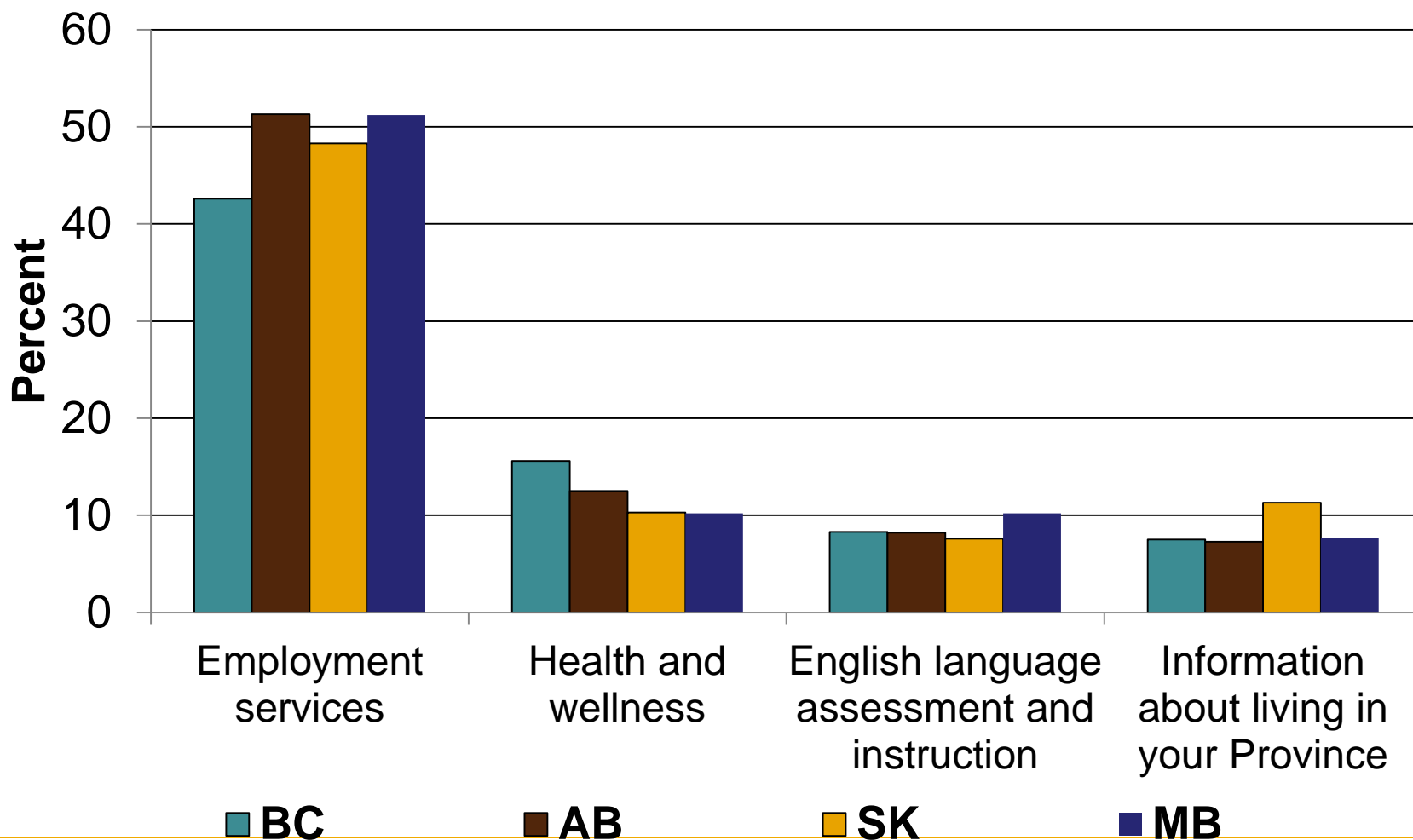
<b>Gender</b>	Males: 49.7% / Females: 50.3%
<b>Age</b>	25-34 (46.5%)
<b>Highest level of education prior to arrival</b>	University undergraduate degree (37.6%)
<b>Birth country</b>	Asia (63.5%)
<b>Citizenship</b>	Other (93.4%)
<b>Entrance class</b>	Family class (40.7%)
<b>Languages spoken at home</b>	Other (49.2%)
<b>Employment status</b>	Employed, full-time (57%)
<b>Income</b>	\$10.00-\$14.00/hour (29%)



## Reasons for Not Using Services, by Province



## Services most needed after arrival by Province



## Why does province of residence matter?

- Demographics are changing
  - More immigrants moving to Canada's west than ever before
  - Saskatchewan is receiving significantly more newcomers, particularly under the provincial nominee program
  - 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
- Changes to the funding and structure of settlement services (moving from a provincially-run to centralized control)



## Selected Data Sources

- Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Evidence from the Pan-Canadian Settlement Outcomes Survey, 2012*. Ottawa: CIC, January 2013.
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada **IMDB Microdata File**. Ottawa: CIC, 2013.
- V. Esses, M. Burstein, Z. Ravanera, S. Hallman and S. Medianu, *Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey*. Edmonton: Alberta Human Services, March 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.

## Acknowledgements



- Immigration Research West
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Western Region
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada, National Headquarters
- Western Settlement Survey University of Saskatchewan: Martin Gaal, Joe Garcea and SSRL
- Population Research Laboratory, University of Alberta
- Western Settlement Survey researchers: Victoria Esses (Western University), Leah Hamilton (Mount Royal University) and Li Zong (University of Saskatchewan)
- Research assistants: Janine Bramadat, Palak Dhiman, Kaitlyn Fraser, University of Manitoba

## Contact Information

Dr. Lori Wilkinson  
Immigration Research West  
92 Dysart Road  
University of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, MB Canada R3T 3M5  
Email: [Lori.Wilkinson@umanitoba.ca](mailto:Lori.Wilkinson@umanitoba.ca)  
[irw@umanitoba.ca](mailto:irw@umanitoba.ca)

[http://umanitoba.ca/about\\_RIW.html](http://umanitoba.ca/about_RIW.html)





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