

ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER

REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER

# This is not what I thought Canada was about: A View of Integration from marginalized newcomers

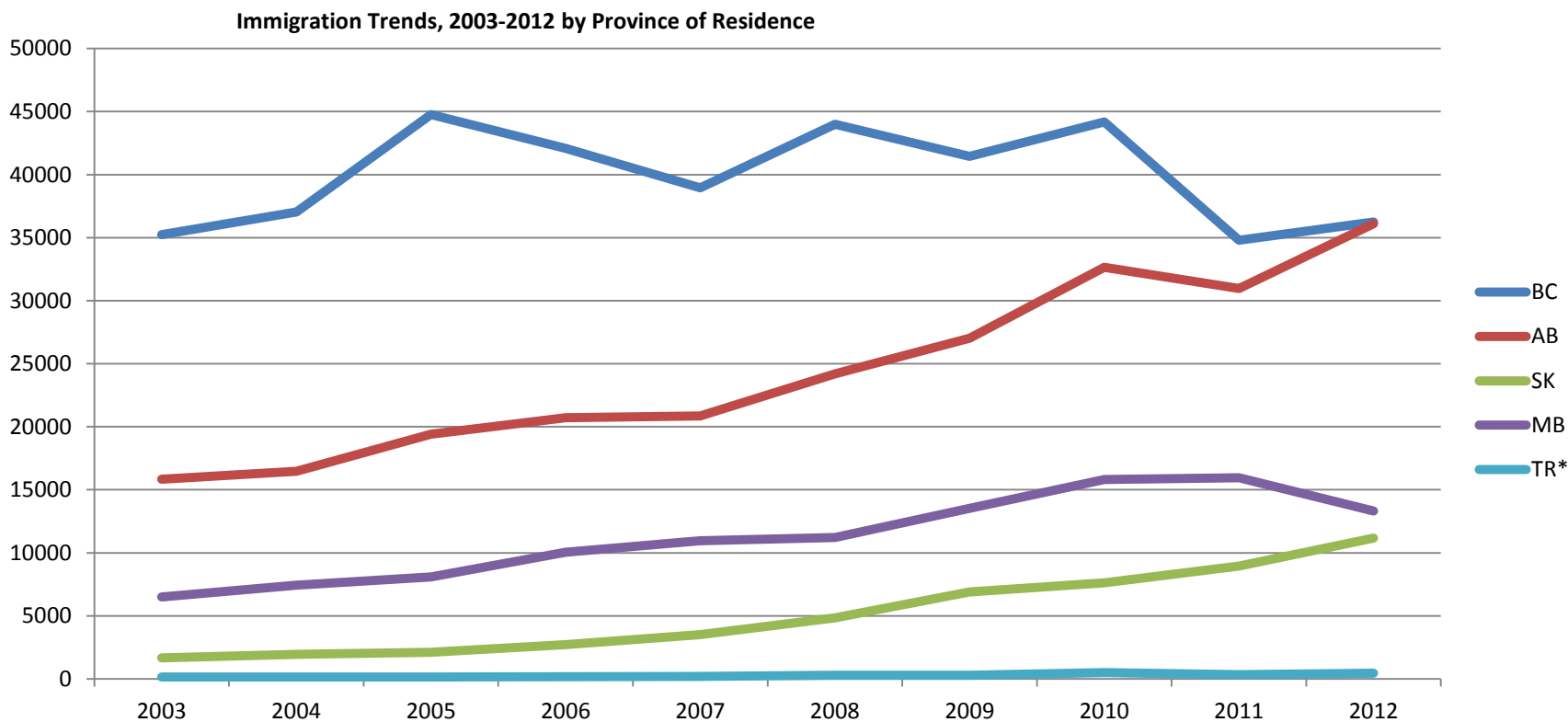
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# Arrivals of Newcomers by Province, 2003-12



# Typology of Racism

- Individual racism: personal attacks on others who are perceived as culturally/biologically inferior
- Subliminal racism: An attempt to “disguise a dislike of others through behaviour that outwardly is non-prejudicial in appearance”
- Institutional racism: Involves rules and procedures that directly and deliberately prevent minority groups from full and equal involvement in society
- Systemic racism: It is entrenched within the structure (rules), function (norms and goals) and process of all social institutions.
- New racism: The belief that “human nature is such that it is natural to form a bounded community, a nation, aware of its differences from other nations. They are not better or worse. But feelings of antagonism will be aroused if outsiders are admitted”

# Example of New Racism

- Pamphlets distributed by member of parliament to all citizens of Saskatoon
- Racist remarks about Aboriginal peoples are legitimated by criticizing government legislation **not the people themselves**
- MP claims he is criticizing laws not people
- Federal Court of Canada agrees, but Canadian Human Rights Commission disagrees



Pamphlets distributed in Saskatoon (2002-04)

## Methodology

- Western Canada Settlement Survey
- N=3006
- Random samples drawn from the Landed Immigrant Data Base file from Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Telephone survey conducted in spring 2013
- Sponsored by Immigration Research West, Pathways to Prosperity and Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Translated into 7 languages PLUS English and French versions
- Response rate: 38.0%

## Discrimination is a problem in Canada

- Although 79% of Canadians said they would be comfortable both employing or working for someone of a different ethnic background.....
  - 30% of Canadians agree that "immigrants take jobs from Canadians."
  - 55% agree that immigrants are "very important to building a stable Canadian economic future."
- 75% of Winnipeggers report that the city has a major racial divide
- 22% believe racism has increased

## Racism against Aboriginal Peoples

- 40% of Aboriginal peoples have been called a racial slur
- 52% of prairie region believes the economic problems of Aboriginal peoples are their own fault





# Males in MB report the highest levels of discrimination

Experience of Discrimination by Province of Residence and Sex						
Sex	Experience of Discrimination	Province of Residence				Total
		BC	AB	SK	MB	
Male	Sometimes	5.6%	10.4%	8.4%	7.2%	111 (8.0%)
	Always	14.2%	19.5%	16.1%	20.0%	245 (17.6%)
	Total	324	374	335	360	1393
Female	Sometimes	5.2%	11.8%	6.6%	5.9%	105 (7.4%)
	Always	13.2%	19.6%	19.1%	15.4%	237 (16.7%)
	Total	349	372	304	390	1415

Source: WCSS, 2013

$\chi^2$  (Male)= 12.654, df=6, P<0.049;  $\chi^2$  (Female)= 24.248, df=6, P<0.01





# Refugees and those living in AB & Sk report the highest rates of discrimination

Entrance Class	Experience of Discrimination	Province of Residence			
		BC	AB	SK	MB
Economic Immigrant	Never	78.4%	67.7%	72.7%	76.4%
	Sometimes	5.3%	10.0%	6.5%	6.5%
	Always	16.3%	22.3%	20.8%	17.1%
Refugee	Never	77.0%	55.7%	77.6%	71.6%
	Sometimes		21.3%	9.2%	2.7%
	Always	23.0%	23.0%	13.2%	25.7%

$\chi^2$  (EI)= 14.752, df=6, P≤0.022;  $\chi^2$  (Refugee)= 32.227, df=6, P≤0.01



# In 2 provinces, rural dwellers less likely to report discrimination

Rural or Urban	Experience of Discrimination	Province of Residence			
		BC	AB	SK	MB
Rural	Never	91.9%	63.2%	79.6%	74.2%
	Sometimes		14.7%	5.8%	3.2%
	Always	8.1%	22.1%	14.6%	22.6%
Urban	Never	80.4%	70.3%	74.2%	75.8%
	Sometimes	5.6%	10.5%	7.7%	6.9%
	Always	14.0%	19.2%	18.0%	17.3%

Source: WCSS, 2013

$\chi^2$  (Rural)= 19.265, df=6,  $P \leq 0.004$ ;  $\chi^2$  (Urban)= 20.530, df=6,  $P \leq 0.002$



## Immigrants in BC have weakest sense of belonging, AB and SK highest

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  
 $\chi^2=35.124$ ,  $df=6$ ,  $P \leq 0.01$



# Females in BC have the weakest sense of belonging

Sense of Belonging by Province of Residence, Females					
	Province of Residence				Total
	BC	AB	SK	MB	
Weak	6.9%	2.1%	3.6%	4.5%	61 (4.3%)
Moderate	26.9%	17.0%	17.3%	22.9%	303 (21.1%)
Strong	66.3%	80.9%	79.1%	72.6%	1069 (74.6%)
Total	350 (100%)	376 (100%)	306 (100%)	401 (100%)	1433 (100%)

Source: WCSS, 2013  
 $\chi^2(\text{Female})= 27.344, df=6, P\leq 0.01$



# Rural dwellers in AB & MB have highest belonging

		BC	AB	SK	MB	Total
<b>Rural</b>	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%
<b>Urban</b>	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%

Source: WCSS, 2013  
 $\chi^2(\text{Urban}) = 32.754, df=6, P \leq 0.01$



# Refugees in MB have weakest sense of belonging

Sense of belonging by Province of Residence and Entrance Class

Entrance Class	Sense of Belonging	Province of Residence				Total
		BC	AB	SK	MB	
Economic Immigrant	Strong	71.5%	80.6%	80.9%	77.0%	1196 (77.9%)
Family Class	Strong	67.2%	79.7%	81.5%	71.4%	639 (74.1%)
Refugee	Strong	72.6%	83.2%	72.0%	64.2%	255 (74.3%)



- Recent immigrants in the **Family and Other** classes tended to report the highest levels of agreement. Whereas, those in the **Business and Skilled** classes typically reported the lowest levels of agreement.

	Agreement (% Agree and Strongly Agree)				
	Recent Immigrants				
	Family class n= 670	Refugee class* n= 49	Skilled worker n= 515	Business class n= 243	Other* n= 82
<b>BELONGING &amp; CHOOSING TO STAY</b>	78%	78%	67%	71%	81%
I feel a strong sense of belonging to my community.	81%	86%	70%	71%	88%
I would rather stay in my community than move elsewhere.	76%	70%	64%	71%	73%
<b>Welcoming Community</b>	83%	80%	78%	71%	77%
I feel welcomed in my community.	83%	80%	78%	71%	77%
<b>Employment Equity</b>	47%	43%	35%	34%	48%
I am able to find employment opportunities that use my education, skills and abilities.	42%	42%	28%	26%	46%
I am treated fairly when applying for new employment opportunities.	52%	43%	42%	43%	50%
<b>Mutual Trust &amp; Nondiscrimination</b>	71%	63%	71%	69%	69%
I trust people in my community.	75%	71%	76%	76%	77%
People in my community trust me.	82%	70%	77%	72%	73%
Discrimination is a problem in my community. (% Disagree)	54%	47%	61%	60%	56%
<b>Intercultural Relationships</b>	75%	80%	72%	48%	87%
I am able to effectively communicate with people of ethnic backgrounds different from my own.	70%	72%	67%	42%	82%
I would be very comfortable working for someone with an ethnic background different from my own.	80%	87%	76%	55%	92%
<b>Welcoming Spaces</b>	81%	75%	83%	79%	86%
I am very comfortable visiting local business establishments	79%	71%	78%	75%	85%
I am very comfortable using services or programs from libraries, seniors centres or cultural centres.	83%	79%	89%	84%	87%
<b>Equal Access to Services</b>	87%	85%	82%	82%	83%
I have access to the same number of educational opportunities as everyone else in my community.	84%	81%	80%	*Sample Size 22	82%
I have access to the same quality of healthcare services as everyone else in my community.	90%	89%	84%	77%	84%

Source: Welcome BC (2013) Pan Canadian Settlement Survey.





## Sense of Belonging and Discrimination

- Most newcomers have a good sense of belonging
  - Females have weakest sense of belonging for all provinces
  - Rural dwellers have highest sense of belonging-especially for Manitoba and Alberta
  - Refugees (and to a certain extent) family class immigrants in Manitoba have the lowest sense of belonging
- There are patterns to discrimination
  - Males, those living in Manitoba and BC, refugees and rural dwellers are the most likely to report discrimination



# Persistence of racism

- Racism is deeply embedded in the Canadian psyche
- Although institutional racism has declined, structural racism persists due to Canada's colonial past
- The 'new' racism is experienced in:
  - **Politics**: ignores them or references them when expedient
  - **Media**: sensationalizes/focuses only on failures or perceived threats
  - **Education system**: does little to dispel myths
  - **Other Canadians**: care little to know about the complicated legal and social history of newcomers, focused on stereotypes and myths
  - **Law**: are second-class citizens in many cases
    - *e.g., even naturalized citizens can be deported for committing serious crimes*

# The long shadow of racism prevents advancement for many marginalized people

- There are **economic 'benefits'** to marginalization of minority groups
- There are **political 'benefits'** to the current arrangement
- There are **structural conditions** that prevent change
  - Labour market shortages in key areas
  - It's 'economic' to maintain a system of low skilled international labour (or allowing other countries to train highly skilled labour)
  - Demographic imperative
- Significant **lack of will** on the part of other Canadians to **reject the ongoing discrimination and marginalization** faced by marginalized groups

## Additional Findings, Reports and Information

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[http://umanitoba.ca/about\\_IRW.html](http://umanitoba.ca/about_IRW.html)

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

EXPLORER INNOVATOR ADV

REBEL ADVENTURER TRAILBLAZER

INNOVATOR CHALLENGER REBEL VISIONARY

REBEL PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER INNOVATOR

ADVENTURER EXPLORER ADVENTURER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER REBEL PIONEER

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