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Understanding immigration in Saskatchewan-Results from recent research

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Objectives of Today's Presentation

- ***PROJECT OBJECTIVES****: to better understand the settlement experiences of immigrants in Saskatchewan and how they may compare to immigrants in other western provinces*
- ***TODAY'S OBJECTIVES***
  - To examine the social connections, employment conditions & FQR of newly arrived immigrants
  - To understand how these outcomes may differ by immigration class, sex, province, urban/rural, language knowledge, place of birth, time of arrival, etc.
  - To provide some evidence of key issues related to successful labour market and linguistic integration

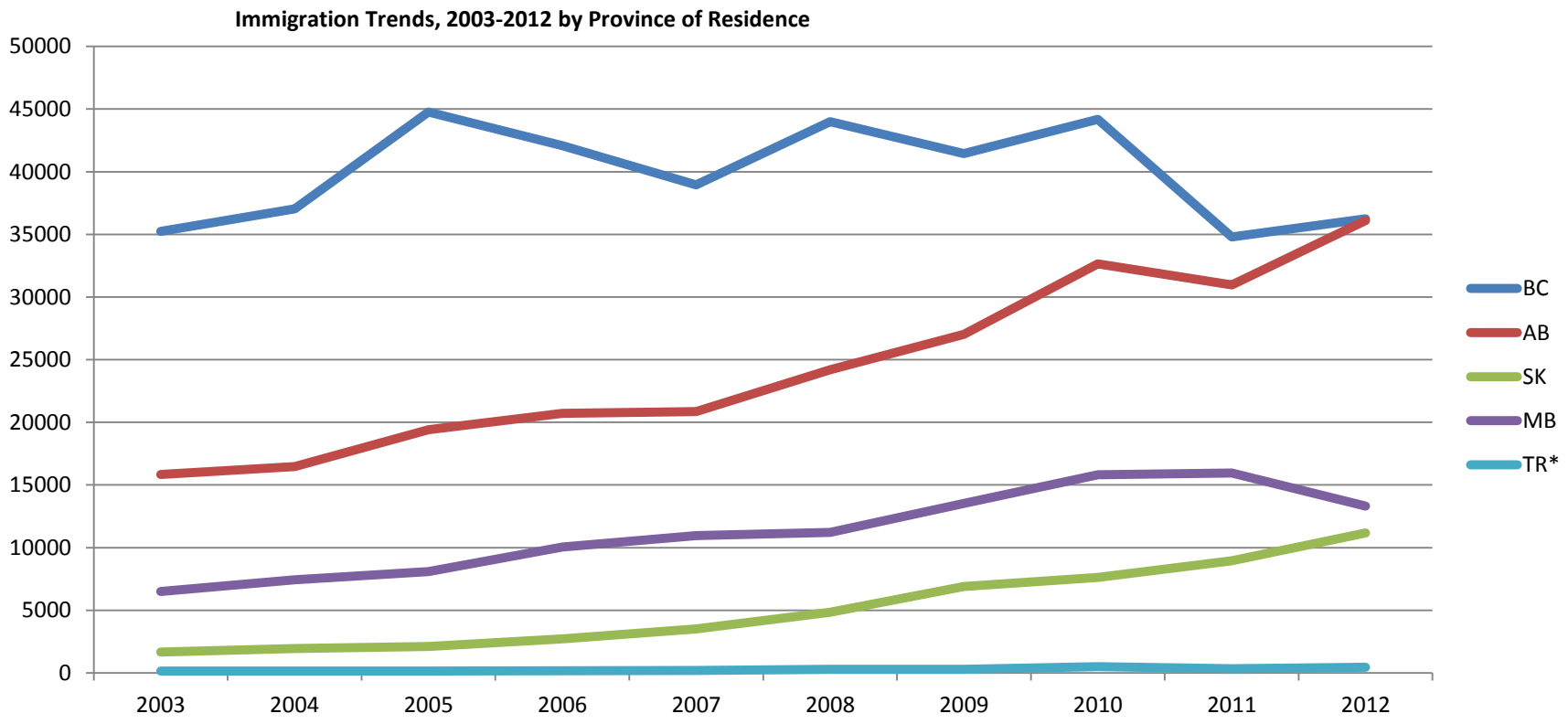
Datasets used

- 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
  - 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?

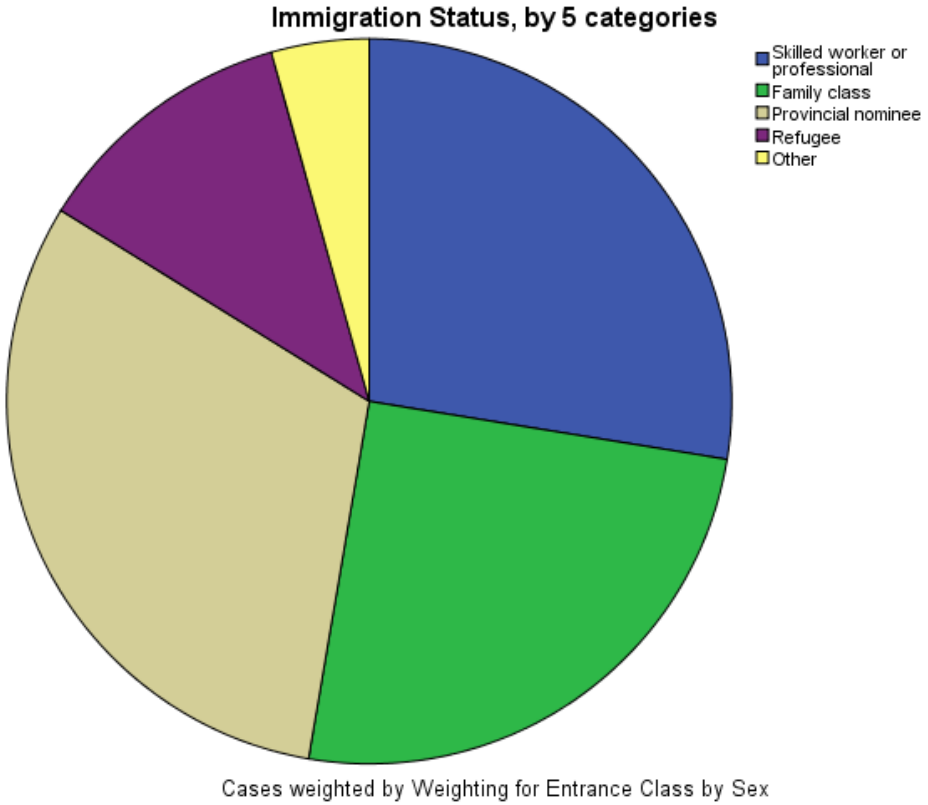
- Surprisingly good match between IMDB (Census of immigrants) and the other surveys
- Western Canada Settlement Survey
  - Under-represented female economic class dependents
  - Over-represented female economic class principal applicants
  - Under-represented male and female refugees
- Pan Canadian Settlement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

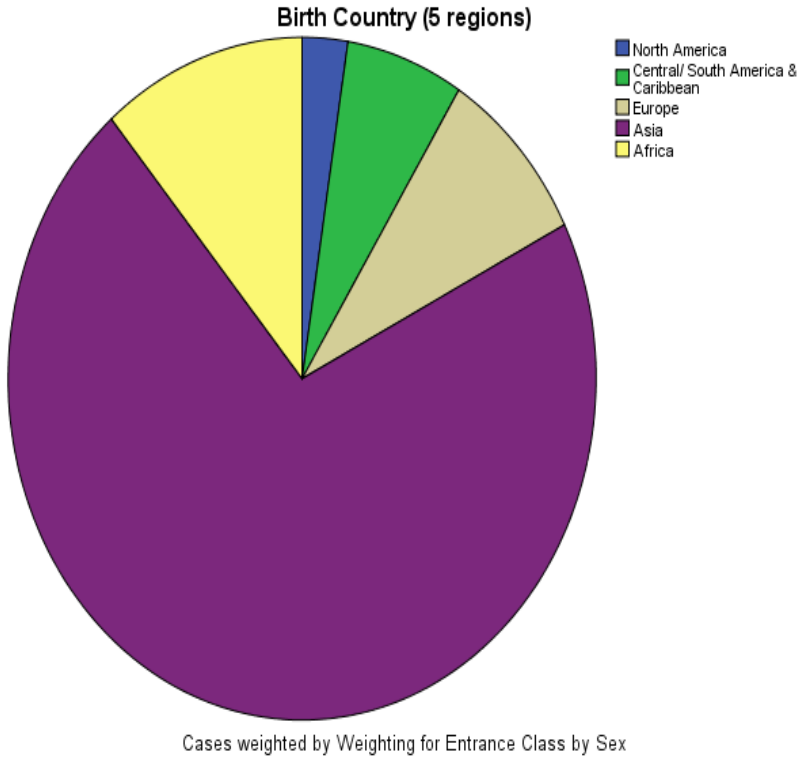
Immigrant Arrivals by Province, 2003-12



Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2014

Selected demographics of Immigrants in SK





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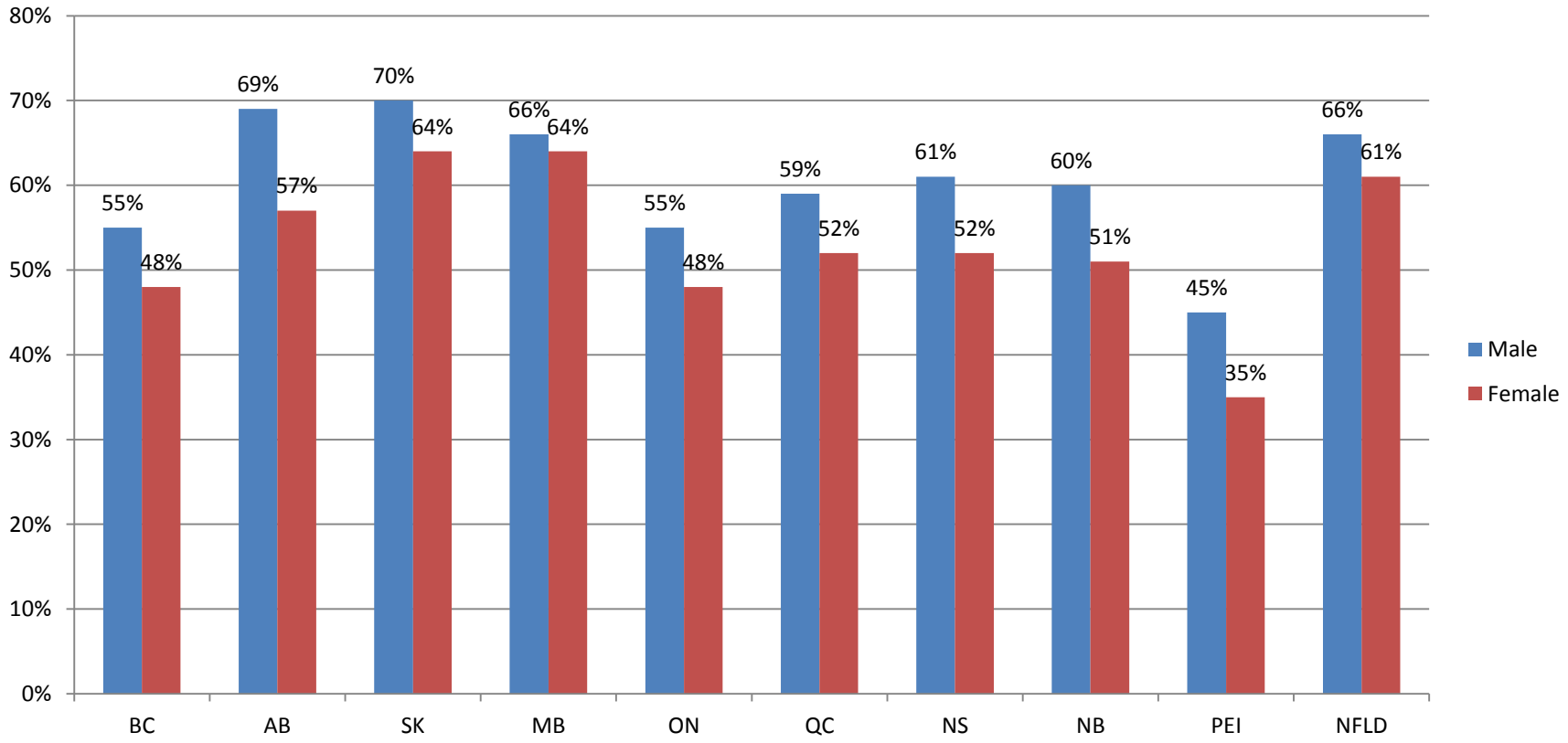
Labour Force Measurements

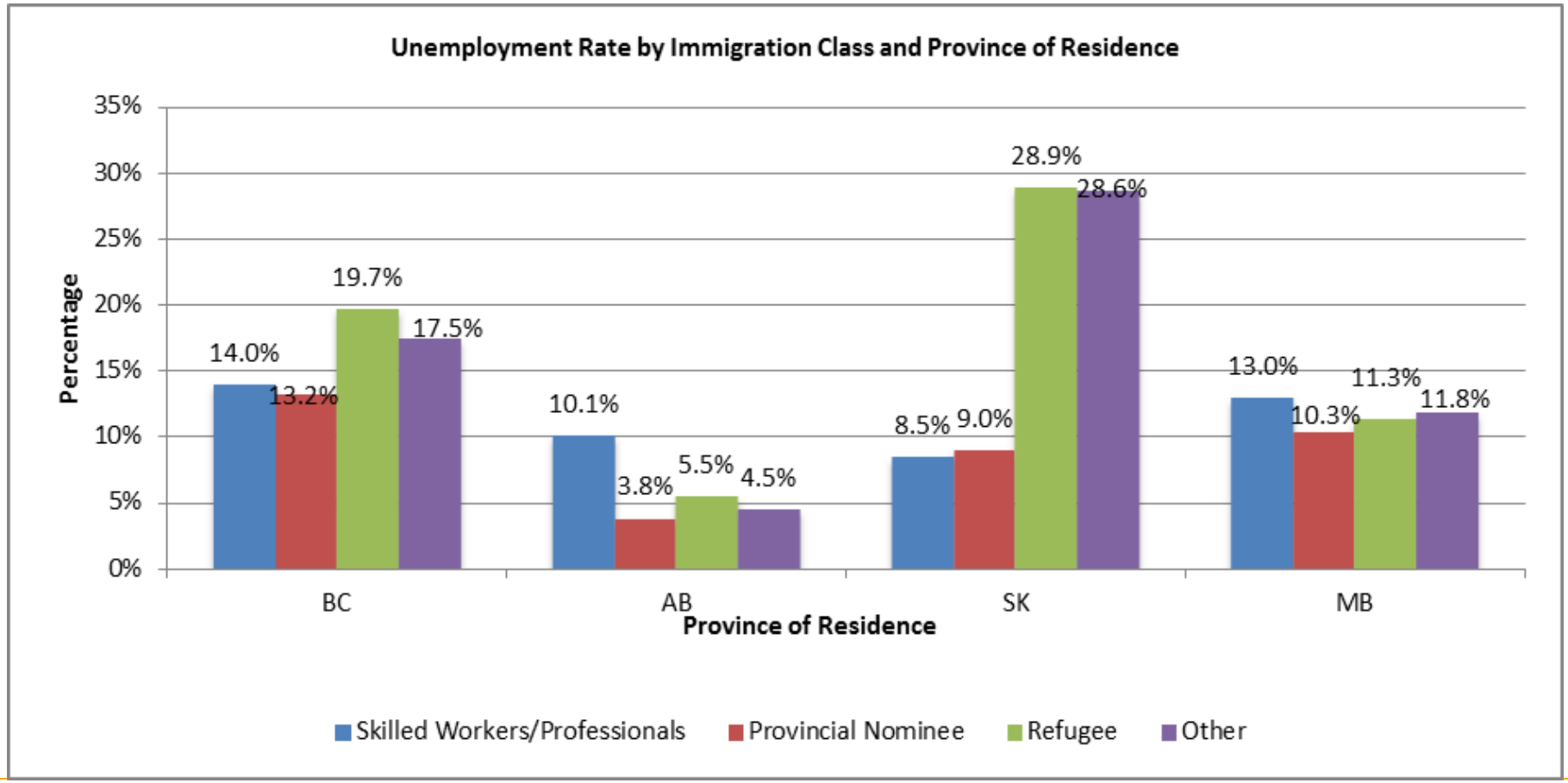
In SK, it is easy for me to find job information



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 Entrance Class & Province



Rural residents in AB & SK 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%)

AB & SK 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	Total
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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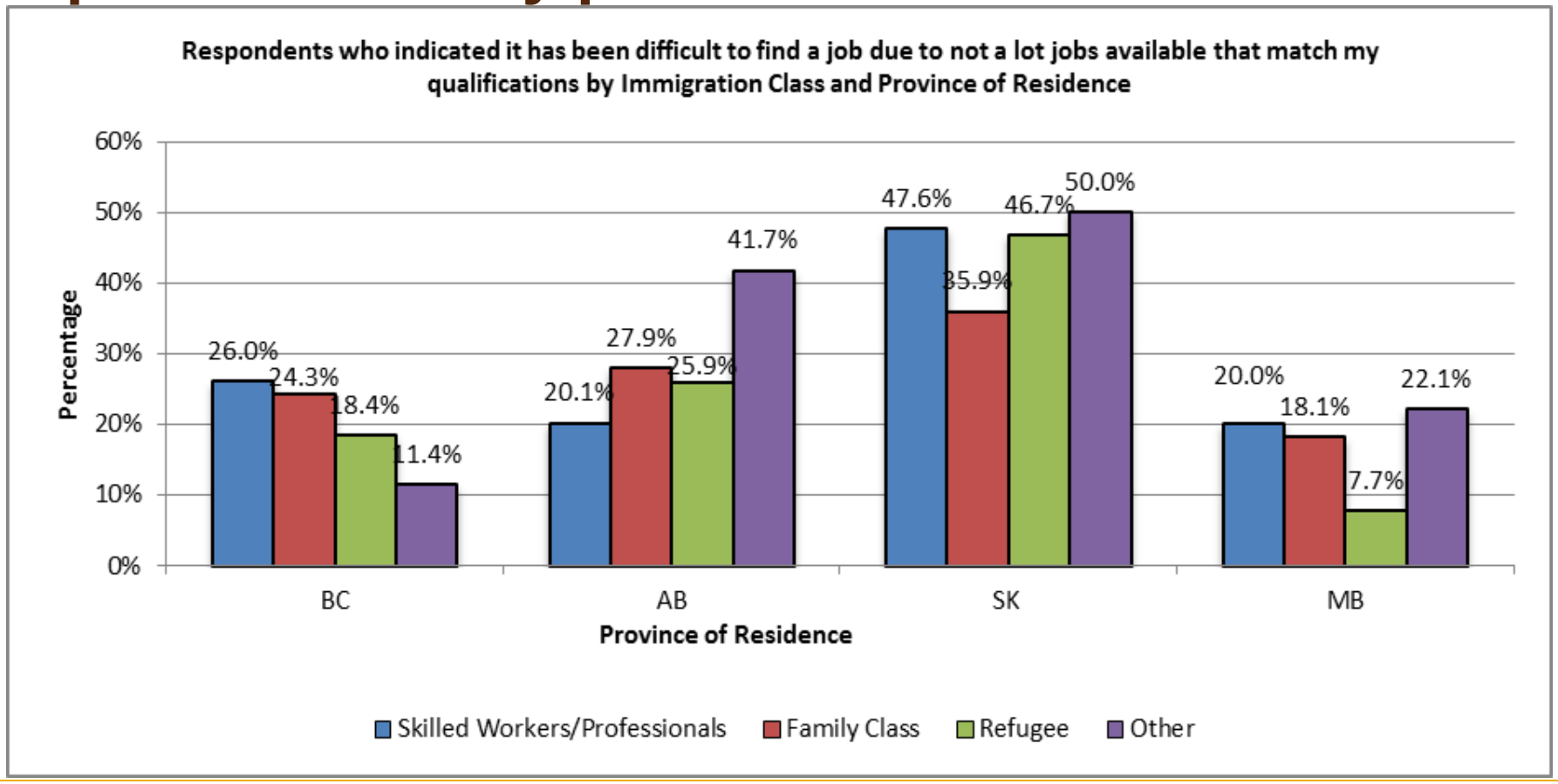
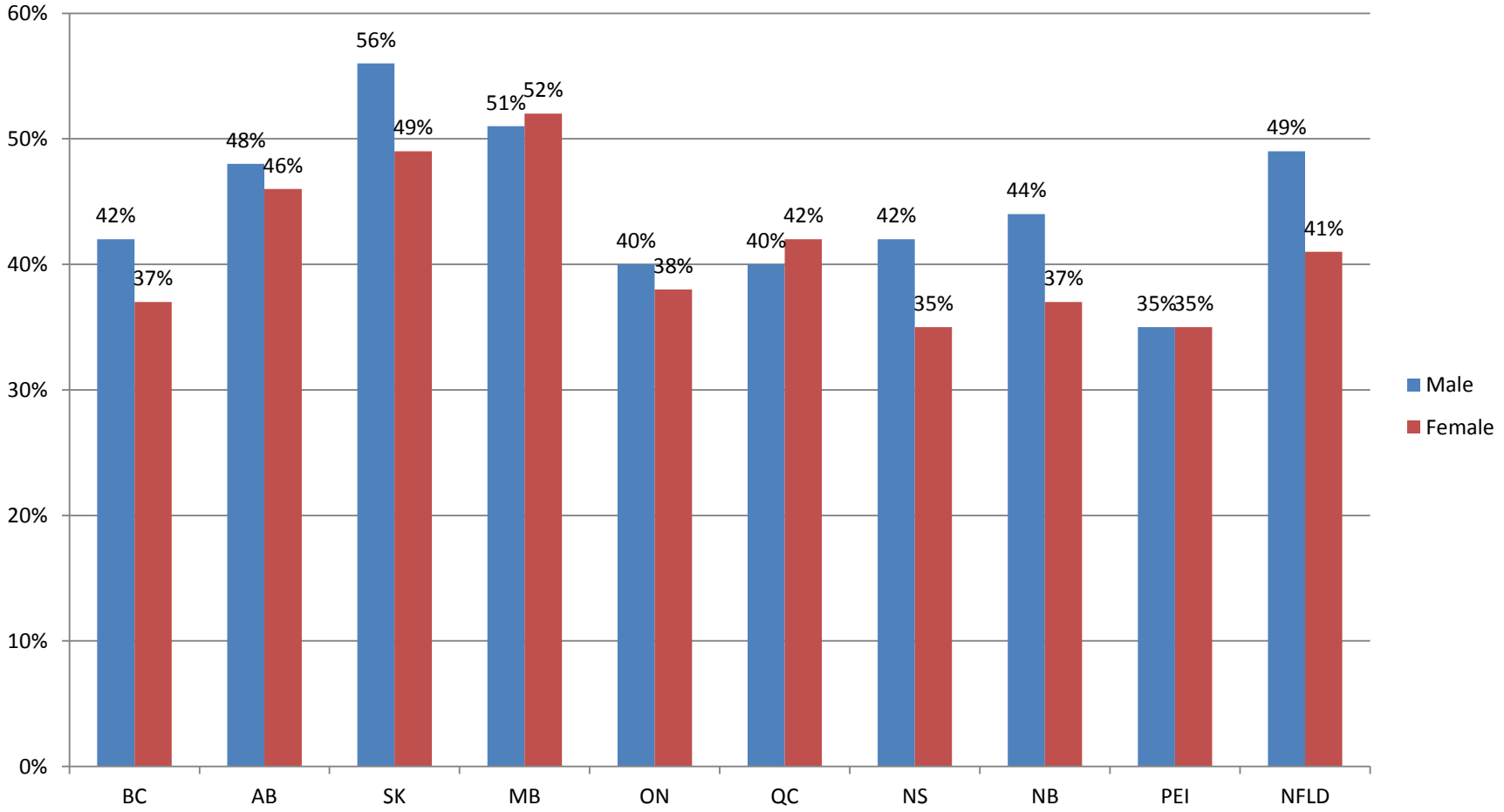
Trouble finding work that matches my qualifications by province and class



SK residents 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

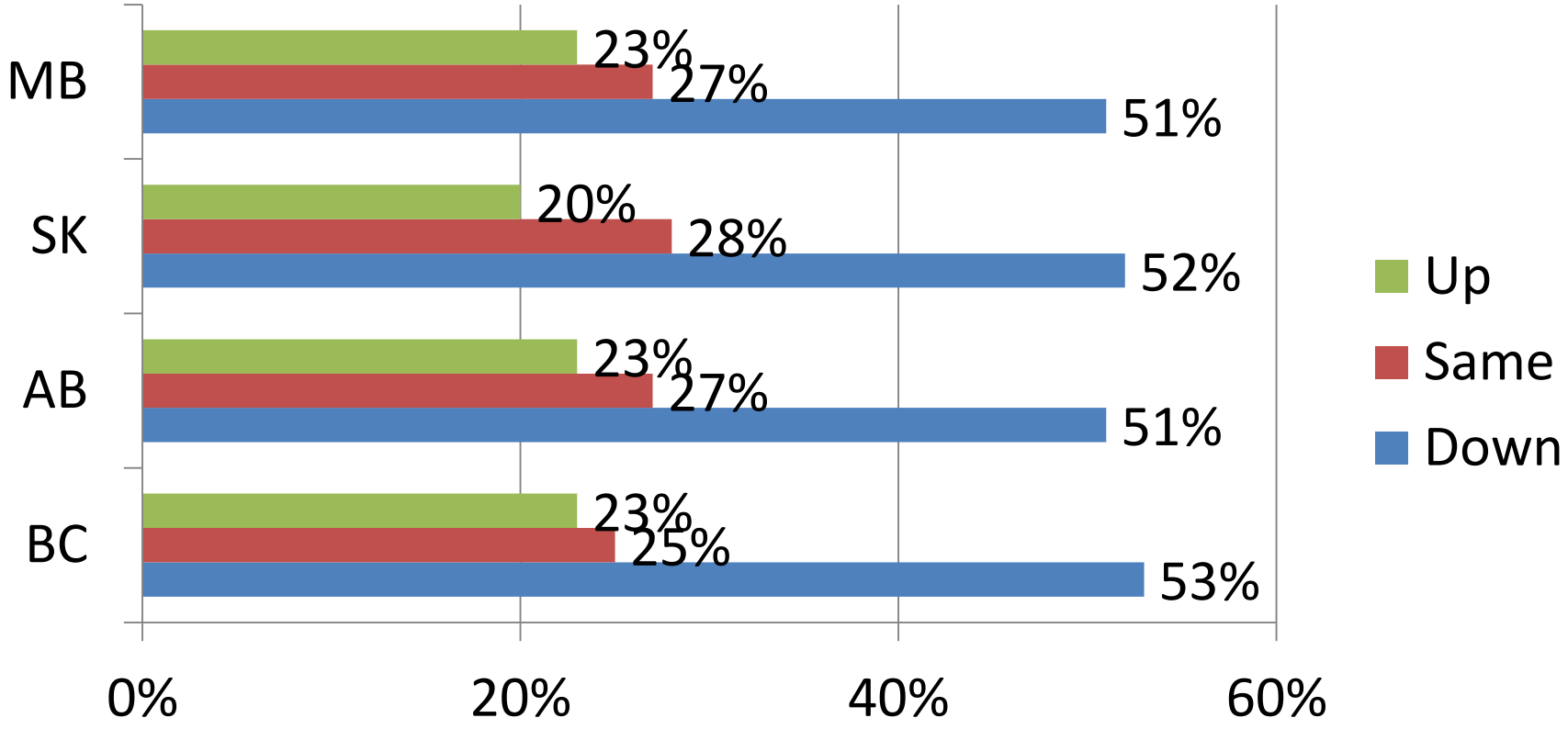
Post-arrival job status, immigrants compared to Canadian-born

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

NOC A: requires university level education
NOC B: requires college, vocational training and/or apprenticeship
NOC C: requires high school and/or on-the-job training
NOC D: no formal schooling required

Statistics Canada ALF 2014; WCICC 2013

Change in post-arrival skill level by province



SK residents most likely to indicate job/skills mismatch

There are not a lot of jobs available that match my qualifications by Province of Residence					
	Province of Residence				Total
	BC	AB	SK	MB	
No (there are jobs)	77.7%	76.1%	60.7%	79.3%	1287 (74.6%)
Yes (hard to find job)	22.3%	23.9%	39.3%	20.7%	439 (26.4%)
Total	458 (100%)	410 (100%)	331 (100%)	527 (100%)	1726 (100%)

Source: WCSS
X^2=42.630 df= 4
P≤0.000

Newcomers in SK & AB are more likely to cite lack of Canadian experience

Difficulty finding work because I do not have Canadian experience by Province of Residence					
	Province of Residence				Total
	BC	AB	SK	MB	
No	64.0%	42.2%	48.9%	66.4%	978 (56.7%)
Yes	36.0%	57.8%	51.1%	33.6%	748 (43.3%)
Total	458 (100%)	410 (100%)	331 (100%)	527 (100%)	1726 (100%)

Source: WCSS
$X^2 = 73.356$ df= 4 $P \leq 0.000$
Note: Territories were removed from this since there were only 15 cases

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Community Integration Indicators

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Immigrants in SK & AB have strongest sense of belonging

Sense of Belonging by Province of Residence

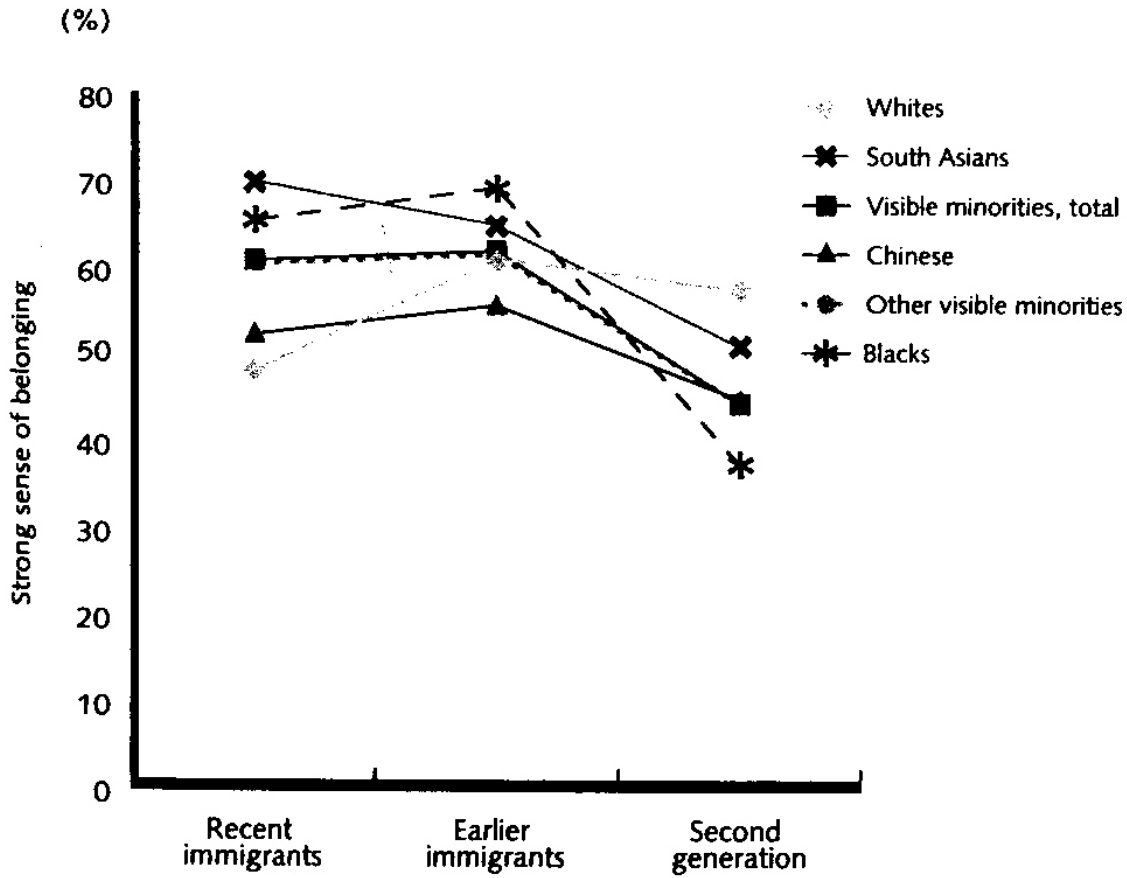
	Province of Residence				Total
	BC	AB	SK	MB	
Weak	5.8%	2.5%	3.7%	4.7%	118 (4.1%)
Moderate	24.6%	16.7%	16.2%	22.0%	566 (19.9%)
Strong	69.6%	80.8%	80.0%	73.4%	2160 (75.9%)
Total	675 (100%)	754 (100%)	641 (100%)	774 (100%)	2844 (100%)

Source: WCSS, 2013
χ^2=35.124, df=6, P≤0.01

Urban dwellers in SK happiest but rural dwellers have lower sense of belonging

		BC	AB	SK	MB	Total
Rural	Weak	2.7%	1.1%	1.0%	3.1%	5 (1.7%)
	Moderate	16.2%	11.6%	20.2%	9.4%	44 (14.7%)
	Strong	81.1%	87.4%	78.8%	87.5%	251 (83.7%)
	Total	37 (100%)	95 (100%)	104 (100%)	64 (100%)	300 (100%)
Urban	Weak	6.1%	2.8%	4.3%	4.9%	113 (4.5%)
	Moderate	24.9%	17.6%	15.8%	23.3%	517 (20.6%)
	Strong	69.0%	79.7%	79.9%	71.8%	1879 (74.9%)
	Total	623 (100%)	654 (100%)	533 (100%)	699 (100%)	2509 (100%)

Sense of belonging declines by second generation



Reitz & Bannerji 2007

Labour Market Outcomes for Immigrants in SK

- Labour market outcomes for many immigrants in SK are strong
  - It's the easiest place to locate information about finding a job
  - Refugees have high unemployment rates
  - More likely to identify a strong mismatch between skills and job, especially among those living in rural areas
  - Lack of Canadian experience makes it difficult for them to find work
  - Would like more pre-arrival connections with employers
- Job status decline is a real problem and is linked to belonging and happiness
- Perceptions of discrimination do influence outlook on fitting in and happiness of individuals and families

Immigrants in Saskatchewan have a strong sense of belonging to their community

- Sense of belonging and connection to the community among newcomers in Saskatchewan is among the strongest in the country but weak in rural areas
- Does sense of belonging remain strong among their children?
  - Older data suggests ‘no’. The sense of anomie increases
  - Why is this? Is it because they don’t feel like they belong? Is it because they watch their parents struggle?

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, L. Hamilton, L. Wilkinson, L. Zong, J. Bucklaschuk and J. Bramadat. *Western Canada Settlement Outcomes Survey*. Calgary: CIC Western Region Office, June 2013.
- J. Reitz and R. Bannerji (2007) Sense of Belonging among Immigrant Youth.
- Statistics Canada Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2007.
- Statistics Canada Annual Labour Force Survey, Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2014

Acknowledgements

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- 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

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EXPLORER INNOVATOR ADV

REBEL ADVENTURER TRAILBLAZER

INNOVATOR CHALLENGER REBEL VISIONARY

REBEL PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER INNOVATOR

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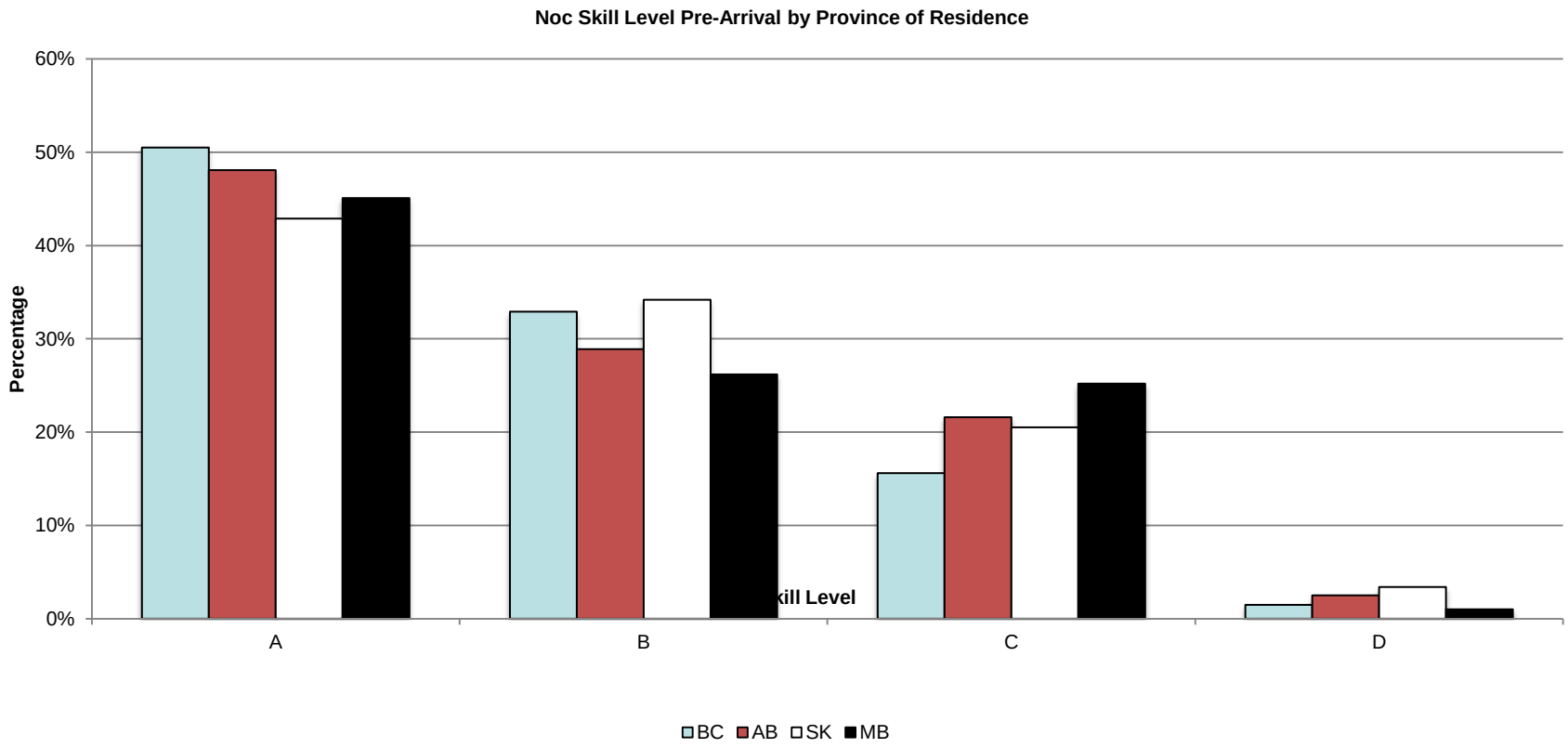
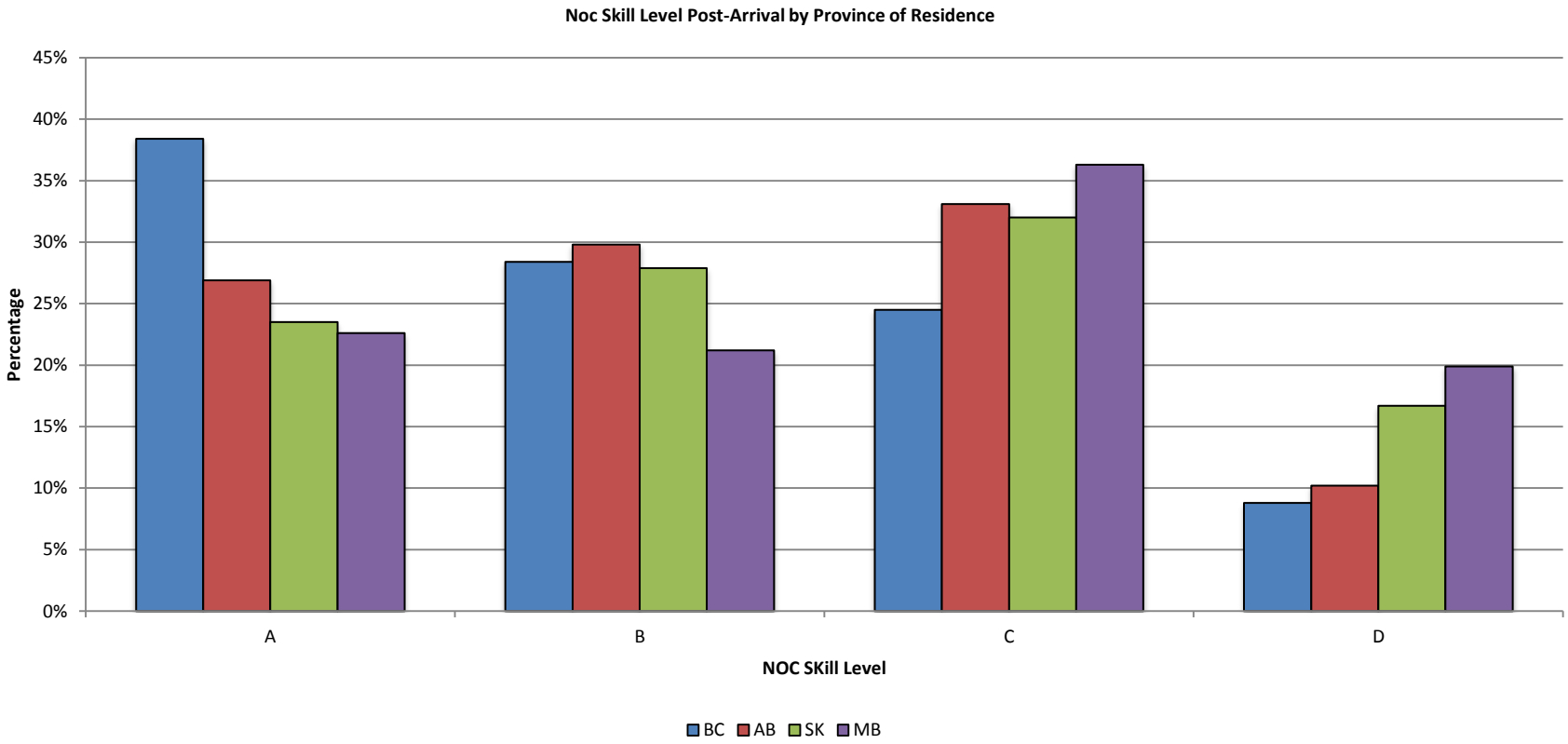
Pre-arrival job skill by province of residence



Post-arrival skill level by province of residence



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Language Acquisition

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Service use by language and province of residence

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

Source: WCSS

χ^2 (BC) = 6.141, df=2, P≤0.05; χ^2 (Alberta) = 17.484, df=2, P≤0.01;
χ^2 (Saskatchewan) = 10.896, df=2, P≤0.01