

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT EXPERIENCES OF IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA'S WEST?

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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, discrimination, official language knowledge*
- **TODAY'S OBJECTIVES**
 - Examine and compare various outcomes among immigrants in Manitoba and the rest of Canada with special attention to: **labour market inequalities faced by newcomers**

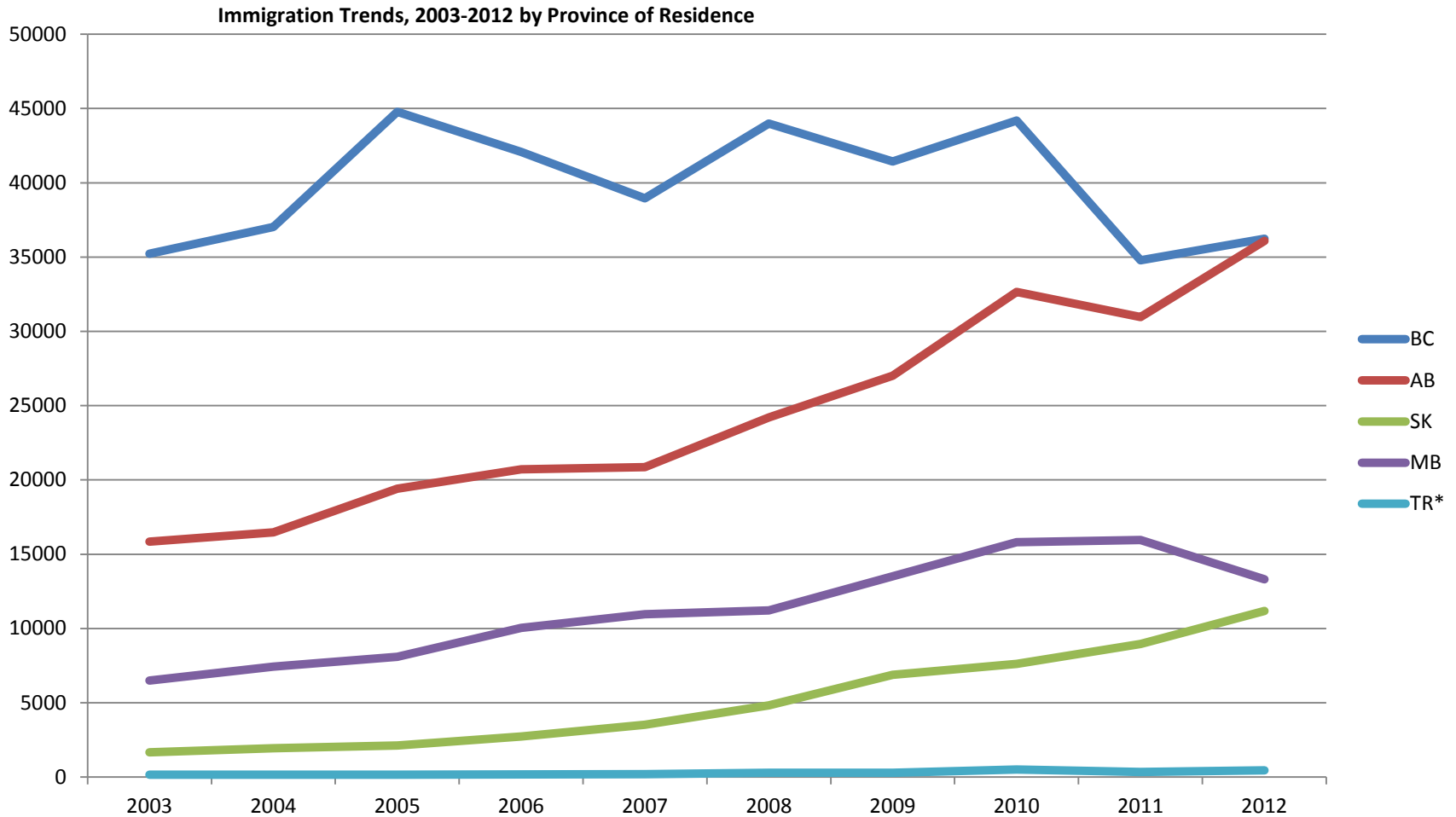
Datasets used

- **Pan Canadian Settlement Survey** (N=20,818) and **Western Canadian Settlement Survey** (N=3,006) Alberta Settlement Survey (N=1003)
- 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 immigrant population
- **Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada** (2006)
 - Followed 5,000 immigrants for their first two years in Canada (landing between 2002-2004)

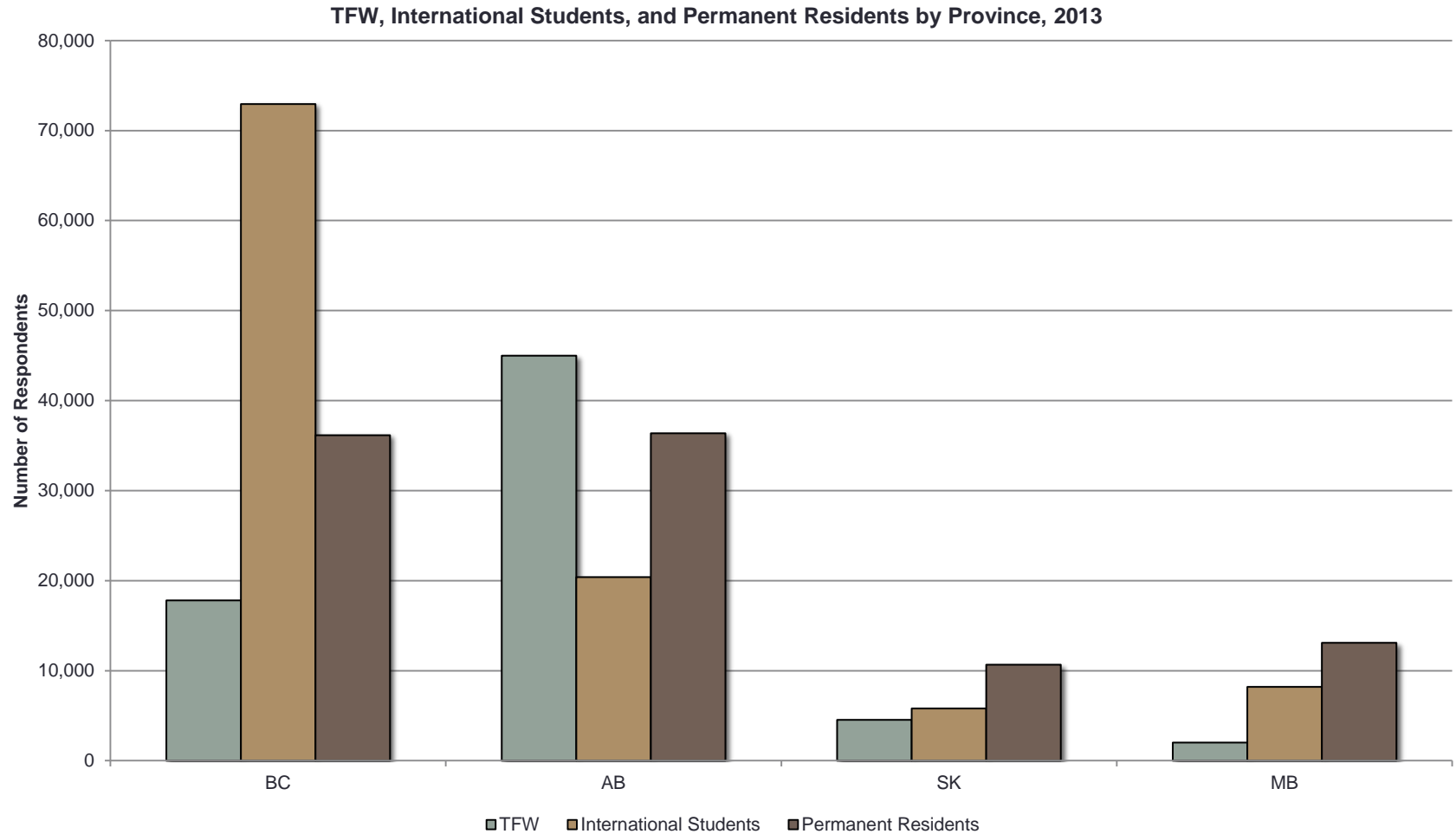
How representative are the surveys?

- 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

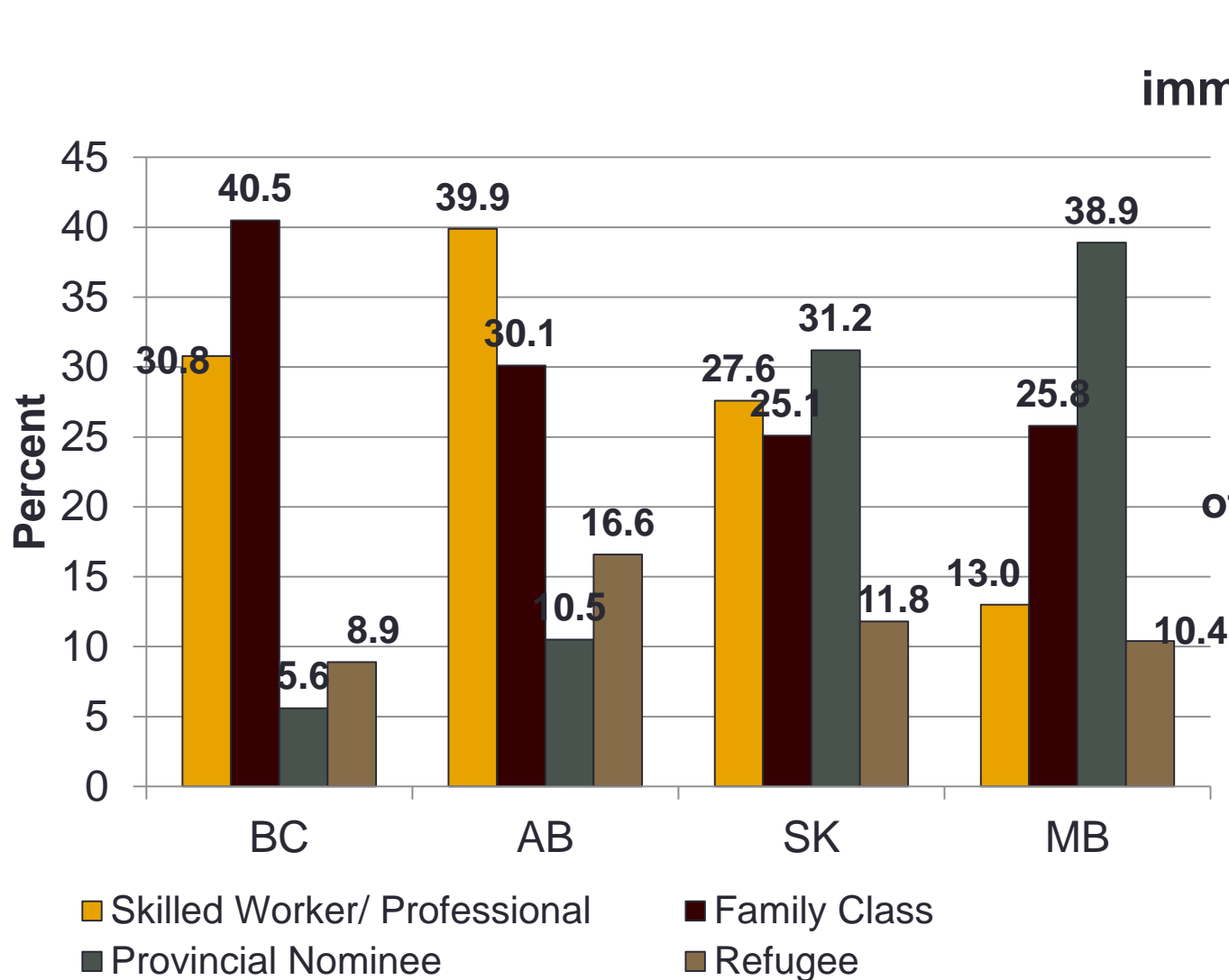
Immigrant Arrivals by Province, 2003-12



TFW, International Students, & Permanent Residents by Province



Select demographics



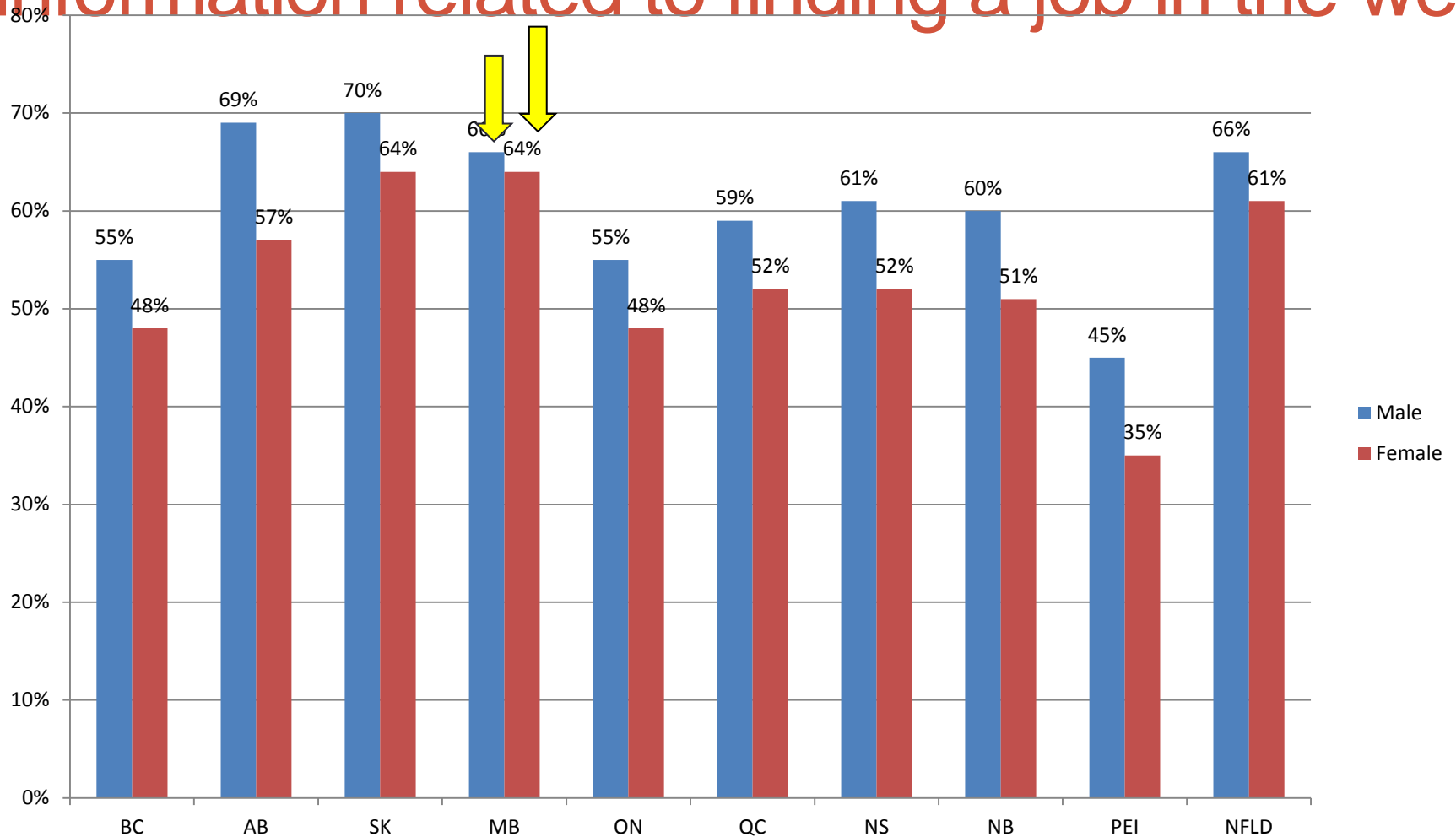
Percent rural immigrants, by province

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

Immigrants as % of provincial population

- BC - 27.5%
- AB - 16.2%
- SK - 5.1%
- MB - 13.3%

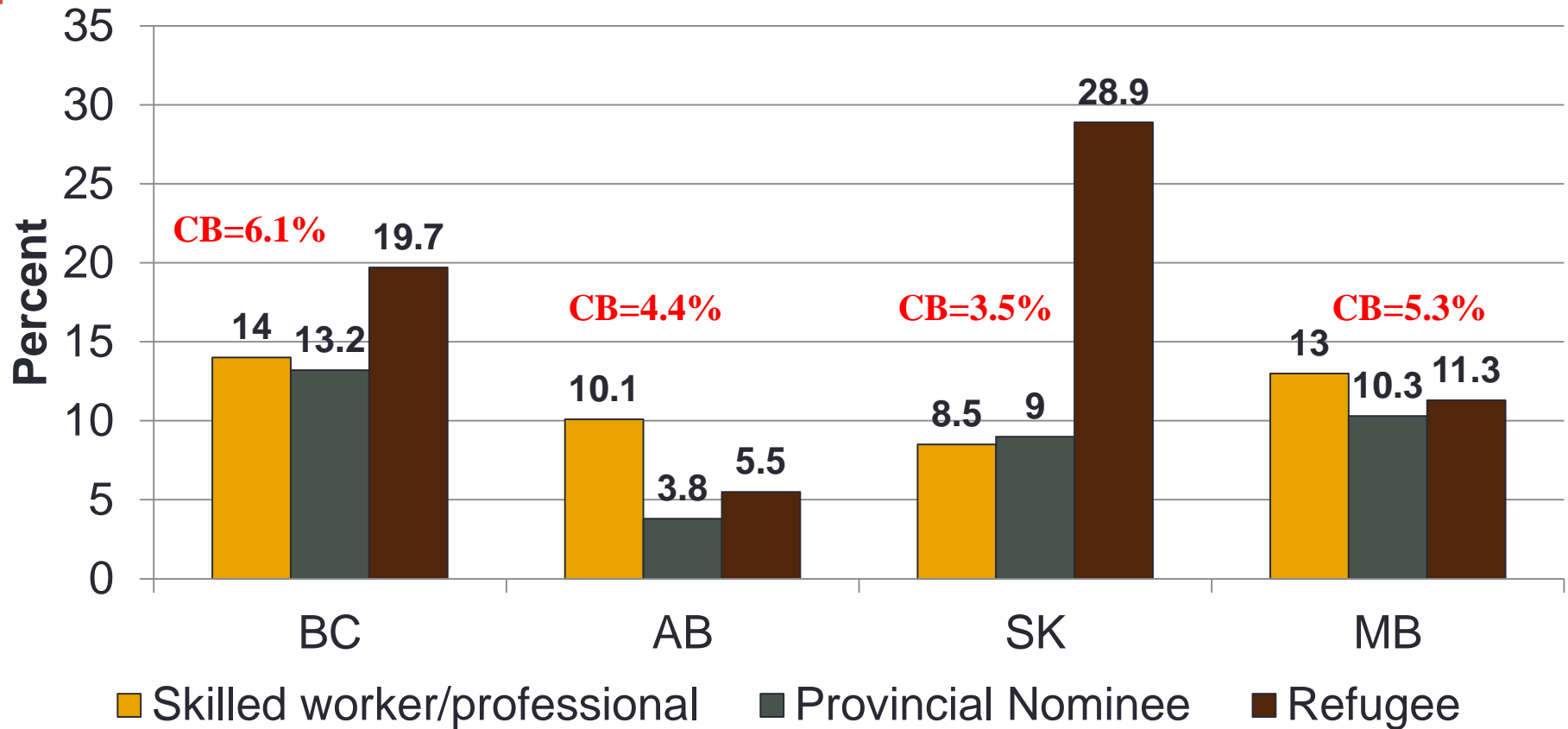
It is relatively easy for immigrants to find information related to finding a job in the west



Source: Pan-Cdn

X^2 (Male) = 158.677 df= 18 $P \leq 0.000$; X^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, $p \leq 0.00$

Rates for Canadian born taken from Annual Labour Force Survey

Factors influencing employment

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba
Sex	3.12**	2.12**	2.19**	2.18**
Education in Canada	1.52*	0.48*	.34**	0.61*
English ability	1.74*	2.61**	1.66*	1.39*
Months in Canada	1.06	1.19*	1.33**	1.10
Economic class	3.5**	0.54*	2.85**	1.21
Racialized minority	1.43	1.31	0.57*	0.81

Urban residents in MB and BC 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.

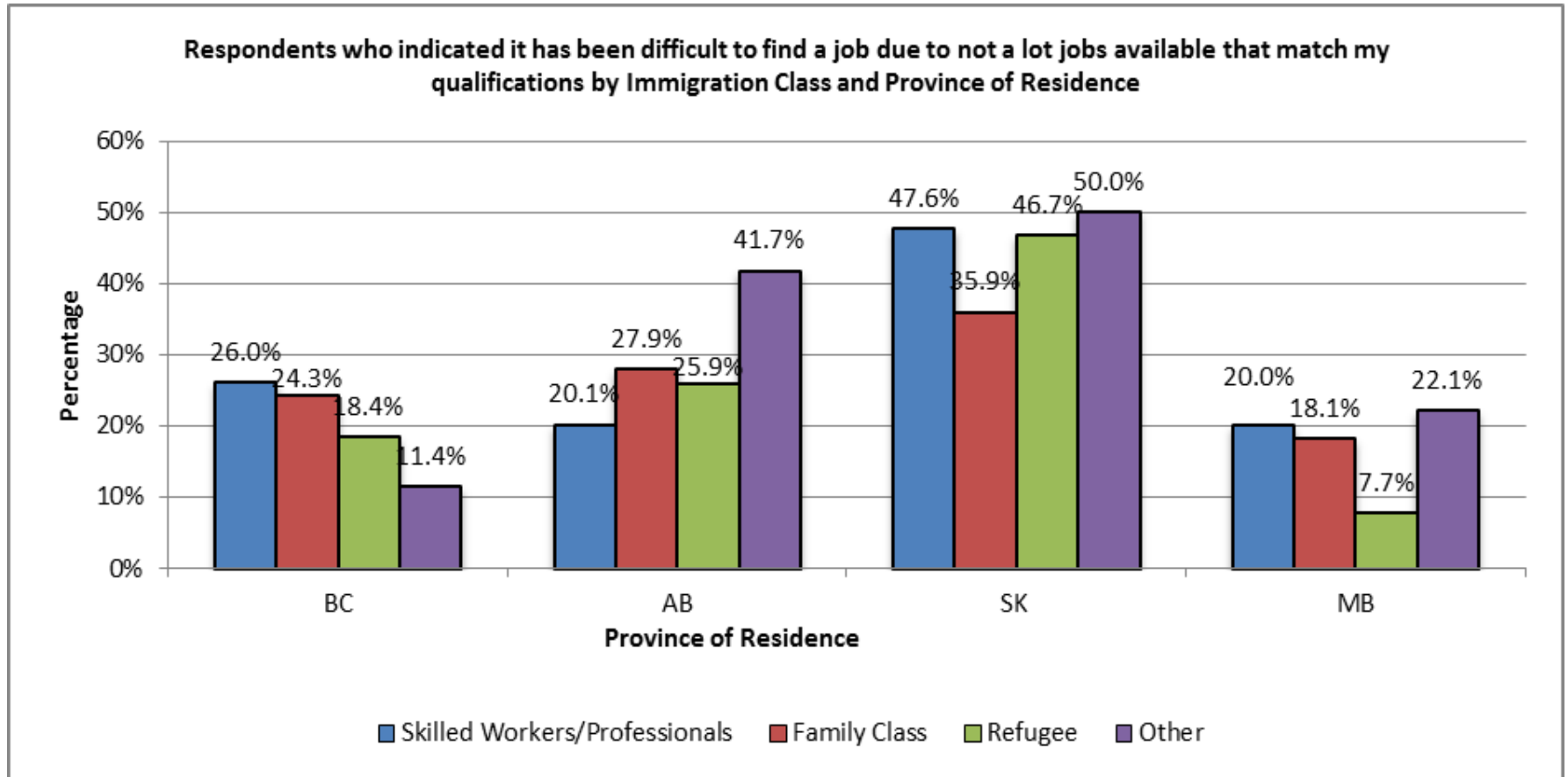
$X^2 = 50.613$, $df=3$, $P \leq 0.01$

Immigrants to the prairies are highly educated and have good jobs prior to arrival

Pre-arrival NOC level by place of birth

	Place of Birth					Total
	North America	Central/South America & Caribbean	Europe	Asia	Africa	
A	44.4%	43.0%	46.7 %	47.6%	49.3%	47.3%
B	41.4%	39.1%	35.1%	30.0%	26.5%	31.3%
C	14.1%	17.9%	18.1%	22.4%	24.2%	21.4%

Trouble finding work that matches my qualifications by province and class

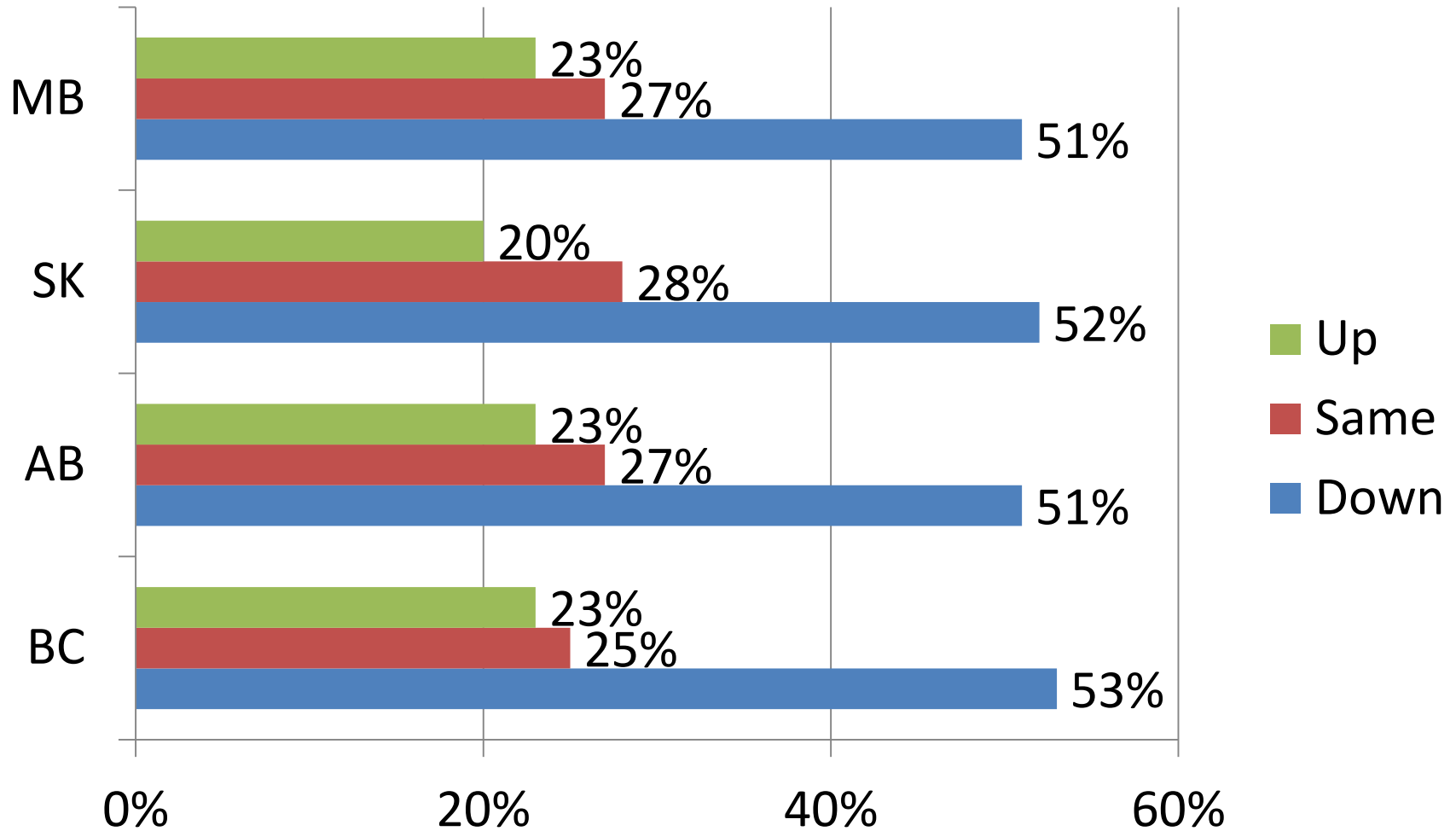


Post-arrival job status, immigrants compared to Canadian-born

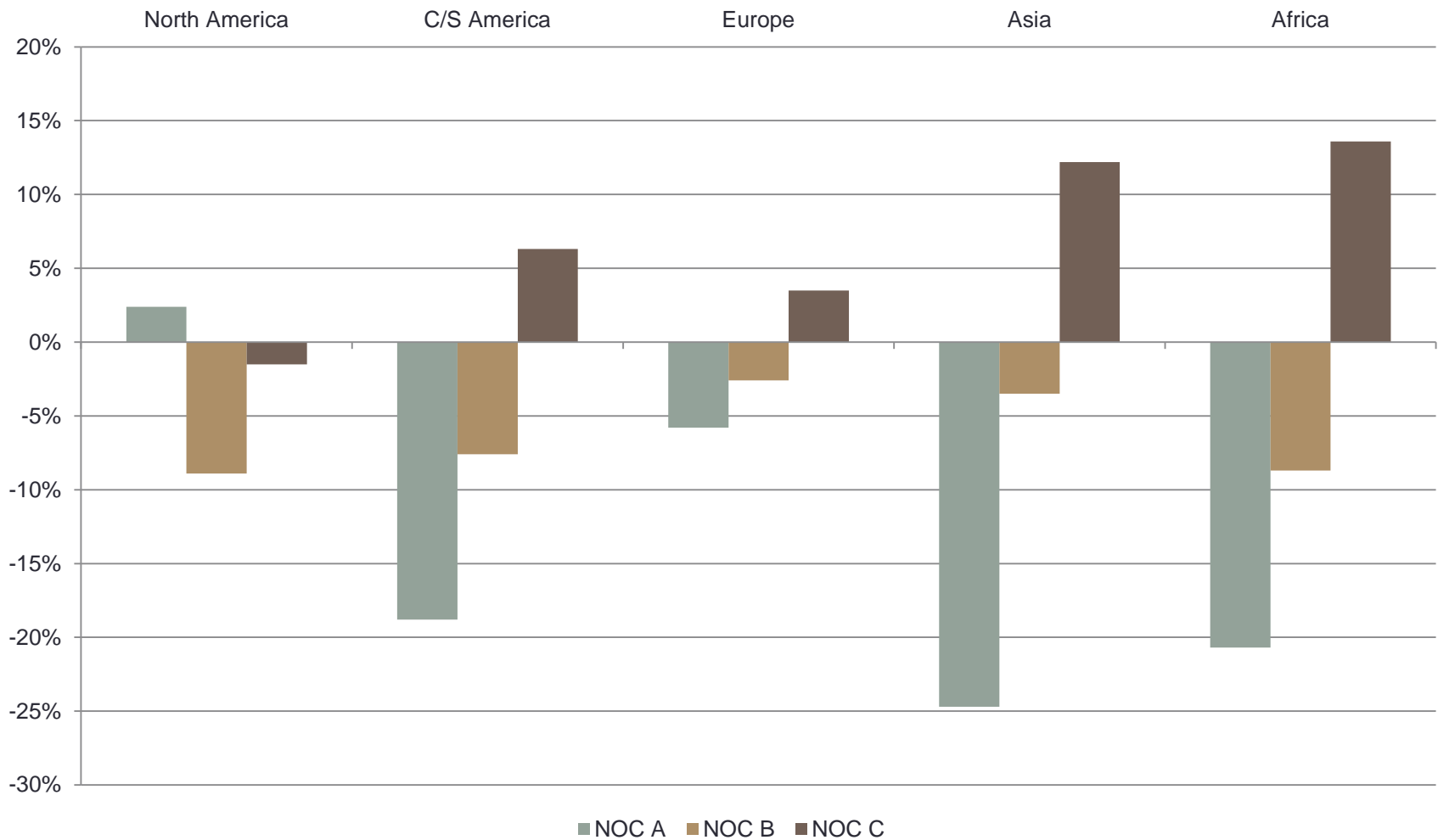
	<u>Immigrant</u>		<u>Born in Canada</u>
	<u>Pre-arrival</u>	<u>Post-arrival</u>	
NOC A	47%	28%	37%
NOC B	30%	27%	26%
NOC C	21%	31%	28%
NOC D	2%	14%	9%

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 area of birth

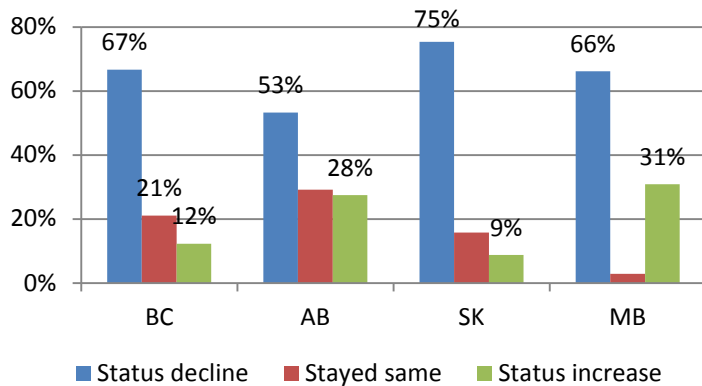


Source: WCSS, 2013

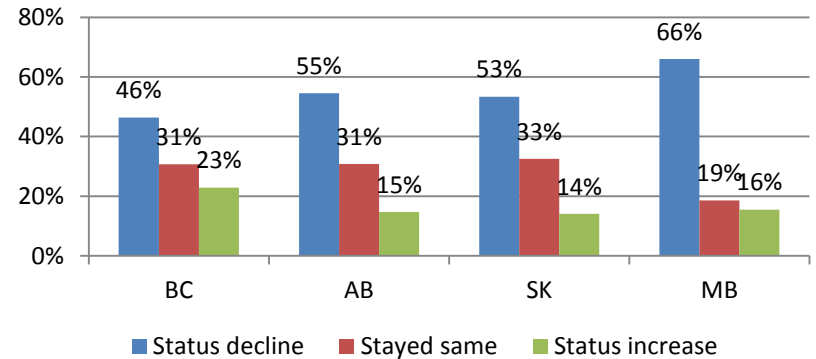
$\chi^2=87.387$, $df = 15$, $P \leq 0.00$; $\Gamma = -.180$, $P \leq .00$

Occupational “mobility” by province & class

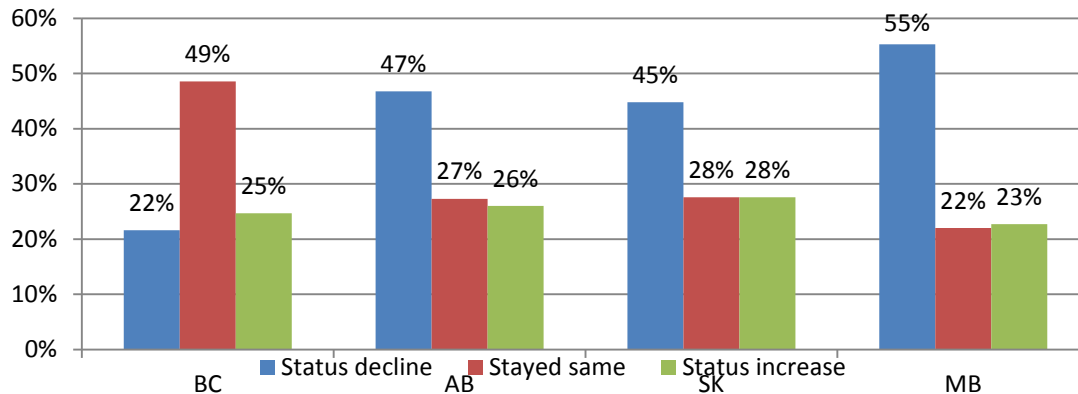
Refugees



Skilled Worker & Professional

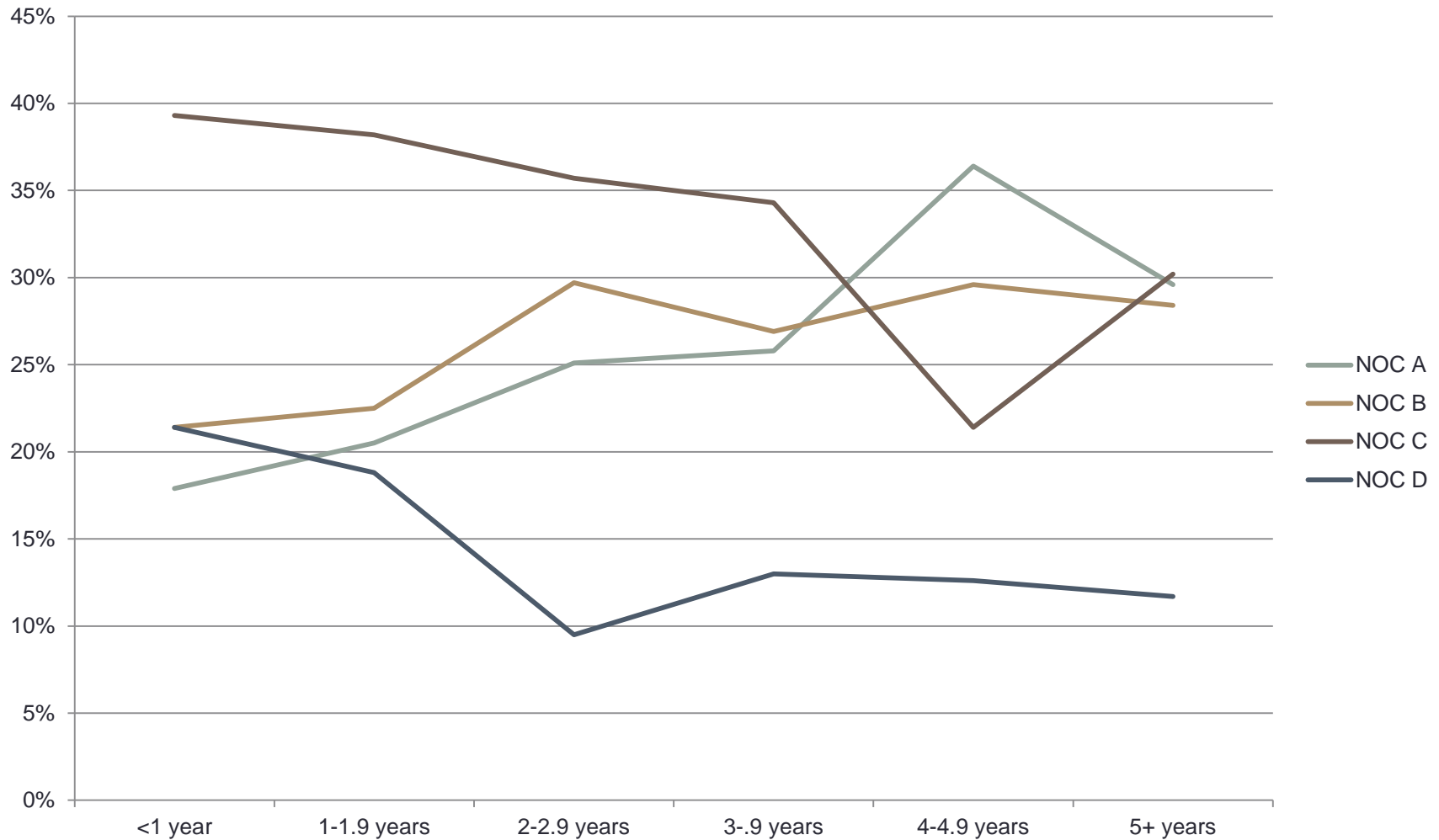


Provincial Nominees



Family class: no statistically significant differences.

Job status generally increases with time



Why don't labour market outcomes rebound?

- There is “less than perfect” international transferability of skills and work experience
 - Those with higher skills experience the largest declines
- Some immigrant characteristics put them at risk of low returns
 - **Low or no language skills, “lower” quality education, lack of good job networks**
 - **Some evidence of labour market discrimination**
- There tends to be an assumption that migration is a rational decision based solely on labour market return
 - Fails to take into account the non-economic reasons for migration
 - Assumes that immigrants have full knowledge of the labour markets in which they are entering

A Second Look at Lower Quality Education

- If there is a labour market penalty for being educated outside of Canada, then we might hypothesize the following:
 - That those with some Canadian education would have better labour market outcomes than those without any 'Canadian attained' education
 - Quantity matters: the more exposure to Canadian education, the greater the economic returns
- Researchers have revealed that holding immigration characteristics constant (e.g., language, type of education, sex, minority status etc). There remains a labour market penalty for being educated outside of Canada, **BUT ONLY FOR THOSE WHO ARE RACIALIZED MINORITIES.**
 - 2nd generation still pay a labour market penalty, sometimes as high as 17% for not being white.

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

Additional Findings, Reports and Information

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