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PATHWAYS TO PROSPERITY

Promoting Welcoming Communities in Canada

ebulletin

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Hold the Date

Pathways to Prosperity 2014 National Conference

The P2P will be holding its Second Annual Conference at the Delta Hotel in downtown Montreal on November 24-25, 2014, with Board and Standing Committee meetings on November 26. Conference details and registration information will be announced in the coming weeks. The conference immediately precedes the Fall Consultation Conference of the Canadian Council for Refugees in Gatineau, Quebec for those who may be interested in attending both meetings.

P2P Boosting Research Focus

Following consultations with the regional nodes, the P2P has launched several new research initiatives to boost our research activity.

First, the P2P will be launching co-investigator led projects across the country this fall. These projects will focus on established or emerging national themes that are identified with our partners. More details will be provided as these projects develop.

In addition, a national call for proposals for initial projects focusing on our national themes took place in June, with the successful applications described on page 4 of this eBulletin. This CFP process will become a regular feature of the P2P. Finally, one major contribution that the P2P can make to our collaborators and partners is to provide major avenues for dissemination. To this end, if you are a P2P collaborator or partner preparing a research proposal, and would like a description of our dissemination opportunities to include in your proposal, please contact Sonali at communications@p2pcanada.ca. We look forward to seeing the results of our renewed research activity in the coming year.

Francophone Immigration Networks: Supporting Francophone Minority Communities Across Canada

In our last eBulletin, we interviewed Caroline Duvieusart-Dery of Citizenship and Immigration Canada about Local Immigration Partnerships. In this issue, we discuss the Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIFs) with Marjie Brown of the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada. Marjie has worked at the FCFA since May 2013, taking on the role of Manager, Immigration in April 2014. In this capacity, she oversees the planning, application and assessment of all FCFA Francophone immigration initiatives. She also supervises the agent responsible for coordinating RIFs at the national level.

Victoria Esses: Thank you for taking time to speak with us today, Marjie. To start, can you give us an overview of why the RIFs were created?

Marjie Brown: Of course. The *Réseaux en immigration francophone* (RIFs) form part of a national strategy to foster immigration to Francophone minority communities (FMC). This strategy came into being in the early 2000s with the recognition of immigration as a development priority for Francophone and Acadian communities, the creation of a CIC-FMC steering committee, and the 2006 publication of the *Strategic Framework to Foster Immigration to Francophone Minority Communities*. In order to meet the communities' needs when it comes to recruiting, welcoming, integrating and retaining French-speaking immigrants, the first RIFs were set up in 2003-2004 in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The newest RIFs date from 2011.



Marjie Brown

In this sense, the RIFs represent mechanisms adapted to the reality of the Francophone and Acadian communities, to ensure, among other things, that there is consensus among the different stakeholders and that French language services in each province and territory are coordinated. They also do an enormous work raising awareness and identifying the needs of both the welcoming community and the new Francophone arrivals. The RIFs are financed by Citizenship and Immigration Canada and coordinated by the FCFA at the national level. Some RIFs also receive occasional support from provincial and territorial governments.

Victoria: How many RIFs are there and where are they located?

Marjie: There are currently 13 RIFs in nine provinces and two territories. Only Quebec and Nunavut don't have a RIF. In the vast majority of cases, RIFs operate on a provincial or territorial level. It is only in Ontario that three RIFs are structured on a regional basis: East, Centre/South/West and North.

Victoria: My understanding is that one of the RIFs' main focuses is employer engagement.

Can you tell us more about this? In addition, how do RIFs collaborate with Destination Canada and how effective has this been?

Marjie: The RIFs' mandate touches the entire immigration spectrum. However, more recently, and in line with CIC's emphasis on economic migration, RIFs have indeed undertaken more activities relating to employer engagement. For example, since 2013, the FCFA and the RIFs have coordinated liaison tours and forums for mobilizing and recruiting Francophone immigrants. In collaboration with Canadian embassies overseas and numerous partners on the ground, RIFs organise information sessions for Francophone and Anglophone employers about recruiting a qualified, French-speaking workforce. In part, these sessions aim to improve employer involvement in Destination Canada. With provincial and territorial government support, some RIF members are also able to become involved in Destination Canada.

I think it's still too early to determine the overall effect of these liaison tours on Destination Canada. However, the success of these collective efforts can already be seen in the number of employers who are mobilised and attend these information sessions, and their interest in pursuing recruitment through Destination Canada. Furthermore, the RIFs and their partners are in the process of expanding their networks and are gaining expertise when it comes to employer engagement.

Victoria: Are there other RIF successes you'd like to talk about?

Marjie: Although many are still very new, the RIFs have already demonstrated innovative practices in respect of welcoming and settling immigrants, raising awareness and mobilising support, and developing strategic plans. A recent example of this can be seen in the statement by the Mayor of Hay River after taking part in a strategic planning session mounted by the Northwest Territories RIF: "If it's the Francophones who are acting to promote immigration, then I will work with them." The fact that RIFs can stimulate involvement in Francophone immigration by members of the majority community is certainly a big leap forward.

You'll also, no doubt, be aware of the successful *Semaine nationale de l'immigration francophone*. Inspired by the *Semaine atlantique en immigration francophone*, the FCFA and RIFs launched this event to raise awareness and celebrate Francophone immigration in November 2013, with more than 100 activities taking place across the country. We're already planning a second edition from November 2-8, 2014.

Victoria: What challenges and opportunities are there for the RIFs in the years ahead?

Marjie: With their knowledge of the realities and specific needs of each province and territory when it comes to Francophone immigration, the RIFs will certainly have an important role to play in identifying future priorities for the Settlement Program and at the CIC and settlement sector summits planned for the fall of 2014.

Even if the question of creating new RIFs does not come up at this time, reinforcing their capacity to rise to emerging challenges and to seize the opportunities that lie ahead is more important than ever. The FCFA and CIC have already planned a series of measures and the CIC-FMC committee has recently committed to strengthening the role of RIFs as mechanisms for planning and coordination.

Victoria: Thank you very much, Marjie.

Many private sector firms and employment organizations in Quebec and Sherbrooke employ innovative programs to retain newcomers. Unfortunately, few studies exist assessing promising retention practices in regions characterized by low immigration. The research study will use a literature review and a small number of employer interviews, conducted in Quebec City and Sherbrooke, to establish a typology of promising practices and to assess their potential impact and possible pitfalls. The analysis will contribute to the

development of an evaluative instrument for assessing the value of promising practices on newcomer retention by SMEs in cities such as Quebec and Sherbrooke. A further goal of the project is to develop an analytic platform for the transfer of successful practices between SMEs and larger businesses.

4. Orienting Live-in Caregivers – submitted by Denise L. Spitzer, University of Ottawa; Sara Torres, University of Montreal; and Aimee Beboso, Filipino Community, Ottawa

The research will employ focus groups in the Philippines and in Ottawa-Gatineau to examine the perceived pre-arrival needs of current and former Live-In Caregiver Program workers over the course of their trajectory from temporary to permanent status. Workers will be asked what they learned pre-departure, what would currently be useful to them, and what preferences they have for program delivery and content. Comparisons will be made between perceived needs and the content of pre-departure orientation programs. Recommendations for policy and orientation services will draw on analysis and suggestions by focus group participants.

5. Role of Employers and the Private Sector in Supporting the Integration of Immigrants in Canada – submitted by Cathy Woodbeck, Thunder Bay Multicultural Association; Aaron MacMillan, Thunder Bay Multicultural Association; and Brent Kelso, Research Associate.

The study will examine the hiring and integration of newcomers in the Thunder Bay region. Surveys and focus groups will be used to explore the perceptions and behaviours of employers and human resource departments in regard to the hiring of immigrants and foreign trained workers. The study will also investigate how employers envision integrating newcomers into their workforce, what barriers interfere with newcomer hiring, and what workplace training and integration supports are available. In a follow-up phase, employers who have employed newcomers will be asked to assess the social and economic impact this has had on their organization and the community at large.

Upon completion, final reports for all five projects will be posted on the P2P website, along with articles that will appear in the P2P eBulletin.

Chedly Belkhodja Appointed Co-Lead of the P2P Quebec Node



Chedly Belkhodja

We are pleased to announce that Chedly Belkhodja, who is Principal and Professor at the School of Community and Public Affairs, Concordia University, will be taking on the role of co-lead of the Quebec node with Michèle Vatz Laaroussi. As listed elsewhere in this eBulletin, Bill Reimer recently led a successful SSHRC Partnership Grant proposal to examine rural policy through international comparative analysis. Given that Bill is likely to be extremely busy with this new grant in the next few years, he is stepping down as the P2P Quebec node co-lead.

Two New Reports on Local Immigration Partnerships and the Réseaux en immigration francophone

Local Immigration Partnerships and the Réseaux en immigration francophone: Strategies for Increasing Alignment and Collaboration and for Developing Performance Measurement Tools

Citizenship and Immigration Canada supports two distinct networks relating to immigration: the Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIFs) and the Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs). While the RIFs are generally provincial networks, with the exception of three RIFs in Ontario, the LIPs tend to be more locally-based, though a few span large regions. Both networks involve collaborative governance arrangements among multiple stakeholders, including service providers and mainstream organizations. Broadly speaking, their goals are to improve coordination among the players working with immigrants to ensure that the benefits of immigration for communities are realized. This includes the promotion of welcoming communities and strategies to facilitate the full integration of immigrants into communities. In the case of the RIFs, the communities are Francophone minority communities, with an emphasis on attracting and retaining Francophone newcomers and strengthening Francophone institutions.

In this context, this project, funded by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, undertook an in-depth analysis of the scope, structure, mandate, activities, and performance measurement strategies of the RIFs and LIPs with two goals in mind. The first goal was to provide advice on new avenues for alignment and promotion of synergies between the RIFs and LIPs. The second goal was to offer recommendations for a coordinated performance measurement and monitoring strategy that takes into account both the broad objectives of Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the more community-driven mandates of the RIFs and LIPs. The RIFs and LIPs generally work at a high level, promoting collaboration, coordination, engagement, and awareness; setting strategic priorities for the province, region, or community, and supporting activities that target these priorities; and building capacity to serve and welcome newcomers. We propose a strategy to measure these outcomes and to appropriately attribute change to the work of the RIFs and LIPs. The full report will be posted on the P2P website shortly.

Local Immigration Partnerships: Outcomes 2008-2013

Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs) have come a long way since they first received funding by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) in 2008 in Ontario. Building on local structures and activities, they have shown tremendous capacity to innovate and optimize local approaches to engagement, planning and coordination in the field of newcomer settlement and integration. They are creating and maintaining a momentum for action in local communities, and making way for new and more efficient practices and partnerships.

This document presents the key findings collected from the LIPs' annual reports. It shares examples of successful activities and innovative practices undertaken by the LIPs since their inception and highlights examples of results achieved. It demonstrates the value of the process of change initiated by the LIPs since 2008 and paves the way for continued collaborative work to foster more welcoming and inclusive communities. To access the full report, [click here](#).

Introducing the Pathways to Prosperity Graduate Student Exchange Program

Would you like to take courses at another university? Are you interested in supplementing your coursework with an applied component? Would you like to do research in another part of Canada? If the answer to any of these questions is 'yes', then the soon-to-be-launched Pathways to Prosperity Graduate Student Exchange Program might be the opportunity you're looking for.

We are still finalizing the details of the program, but we plan to provide travel funding of up to \$2500 to four students in the inaugural competition. A wide variety of exchange options exist, but could include:

- ◆ Taking a course at another university where a Pathways to Prosperity co-investigator or collaborator works.
- ◆ Collecting or analyzing data at another university for research that you already have underway.
- ◆ Participating in new research at a host university.
- ◆ Spending a semester (full-time or part-time) conducting research in a settlement agency. This arrangement might be eligible for additional funding through the MITACS Accelerate program (www.mitacs.ca/accelerate) for which the Pathways to Prosperity has pre-approval.

If you are interested in learning more, or would like to discuss the program, please contact Fariborz Birjandian (fbirjandian@ccis-calgary.ab.ca), Michael Haan (mhaan@unb.ca), Melissa Sharpe-Harrigan (harrigan.melissa@gmail.com), or Ariadna Sachdeva (Ariadna.Sachdeva@uregina.ca).

Academic Work Featured in *New Canadian Media*

New Canadian Media (www.newcanadianmedia.ca) has recently published a feature on *Filipinos in Canada: Behind the Numbers* that discusses the estimated increase of Filipino immigrants to Canada, their experiences as newcomers, and the trend of reverse migration.

Two researchers from the P2P network – Denise L. Spitzer (University of Ottawa) and Glenda Lynna Anne Tibe Bonifacio (University of Lethbridge) – who are studying various aspects of immigration from the Philippines, were interviewed by the media outlet to understand Filipino migration and what it means for Canada.

"One of NCM's priority areas of focus is research carried out at Canadian universities, especially around the themes of immigration, demographics and multiculturalism," says George Abraham, Publisher, New Canadian Media. The online portal plans to introduce a regular feature to share information and knowledge created through academic papers, but written in plain, easily-understandable language. Please write to George Abraham at publisher@newcanadianmedia.ca if you'd like your work featured in their new column.

Mitacs Globalink Research Award: An International Collaboration for Student Research

Hailing from Beijing, Laura Qiu Zhimeng, a third year undergraduate student from Tsinghua University, is joining a research team headed by Dr. Julie Drolet, Pathways to Prosperity (P2P) Co-investigator and Associate Professor of the Faculty of Social Work's Central and Northern Alberta Region at the University of Calgary. For the last year, Dr. Drolet has been leading a knowledge synthesis project on "Skills development for future needs of the Canadian labour market," funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). A recipient of the Mitacs Globalink Research Award, Dr. Drolet is hosting Laura, who successfully attained an internship for 12 weeks through the Globalink Internship Program.

Majoring in Economics, Laura's learning interests are in international social work and economic policy. She is also interested in developing a better understanding of the relation between Canada's economic performance and the integration of immigrants in the labour market. The objective of the project that Laura is building on was to describe the state of knowledge about the supply and demand of skills for the future labour market by conducting a knowledge synthesis of the role of employers and employer organizations in bridging newcomers' absorption and integration.

The knowledge synthesis project aimed to summarize research findings and policy implications in order to better understand and identify specific labour market needs, challenges, and good practices from the perspectives of employers. By applying a specific methodology known as a systematic scoping review of the literature, a range of sources (peer-reviewed and grey literature) and methodologies (qualitative and quantitative) were captured. The results of the synthesis found a lack of evidence of employer engagement in the provision of settlement services, notwithstanding the substantial employer stake in hiring and optimizing immigrant workers.

Building on this project, Laura will be involved in research projects that aim to better understand labour market integration for immigrants and newcomers in Alberta.

Working with Dr. Drolet, Laura will participate as a member of the research team assisting with the analysis of relevant literature; writing of preliminary reports; drafting public presentations; supporting the development of a research funding proposal; acting as a liaison with stakeholder groups; and engaging in knowledge exchange activities that share the results of the knowledge synthesis. From her internship experience, Laura looks forward to developing both academically and personally by increasing her independence, confidence, and global perspective.



Laura Qiu Zhimeng

[Click here](#) for more information on the Knowledge Synthesis Project.

Immigrant Employment Rate Gap by Province

By Ray D. Bollman (RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net)

Highlights

- ◆ At the national level, immigrants in the core working-age group of 25 to 54 years of age are 6.6% less likely to be employed than the Canadian born in this age group.
- ◆ This employment rate gap for immigrants varies widely across provinces (comparing provincial immigrants to provincial native-born residents) – from a high of 11.8 percentage points in Quebec to less than 2 percentage points in New Brunswick and in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- ◆ The gap within Montreal is 13.6 percentage points, more than double the gap at the Canada-level.
- ◆ The employment rate gap is higher for the metro areas of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver than it is for their corresponding provincial averages.

Why: Immigrant employment rate gap by province?

Most immigrants to Canada expect to be able to find a job when and where they settle in Canada.

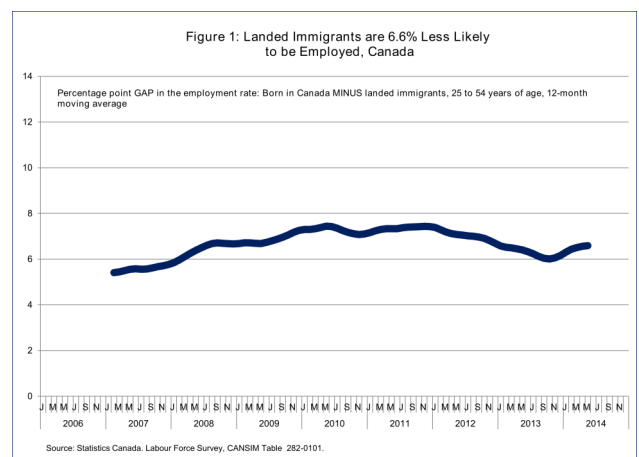
An earlier FactSheet¹ noted that the employment rate of immigrants (i.e. the percent of immigrants who are employed) in December, 2012 was 6.8 percentage points lower than for the Canadian born (for individuals in the core working-age population: 25 to 54 years of age). Thus, there was a gap in the percent of immigrants with jobs, compared to the Canadian-born population.

The objectives of the current FactSheet are:

- ◆ to update the report on the employment experience of core working-age immigrants
- ◆ to show how this differs across the provinces; and
- ◆ to show how the employment experience differs for immigrants residing in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver from the experience of immigrants in these provinces living outside these centres.

Findings

First, let us update the earlier findings. Based on a 12-month moving average, the percentage point difference in the employment rate² in May, 2014 between immigrants and the Canadian-born stood at 6.6 percentage points (Figure 1). After December, 2012, the gap closed somewhat to 6.0 percentage points in September / October, 2013 and then widened again to 6.6 percentage points. Thus, an immigrant, 25 to 54 years of age is presently 6.6% less likely to have a job than a Canadian-born person in this age group.

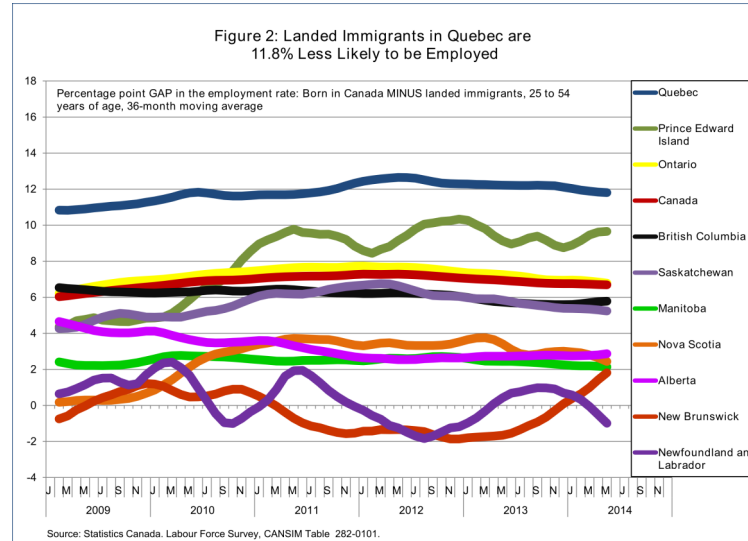


1. See "Employment Rate of Immigrants by Sex, Canada, 2006-2012" in the March, 2013 issue of the P2P eBulletin.

2. The employment rate is the percent of the population in a given age group that is employed.

The 12-month moving average calculation for each province shows wide year-to-year fluctuations. More importantly, for purposes of this analysis, a 36-month moving average shows systematic differences among the provinces.

In May, 2014, the employment rate gap was highest in the province of Quebec – immigrants in Quebec, 25 to 54 years of age, were 11.8% less likely to be employed than Canadian-born Quebec residents in the same age group (Figure 2). Compared to the Canadian average, the 'gap' in Quebec has been consistently 4 to 5 percentage points higher than the gap for Canada as a whole since 2009.



The province with the 2nd largest gap in May, 2014 was Prince Edward Island – immigrants in PEI were 9.7% less likely to be employed. Note that the PEI gap surpassed the Canada-level gap in late 2010.

The Ontario gap and the Canada gap have followed a similar pattern since 2009. Ontario's gap was 6.8 percentage points in May, 2014.

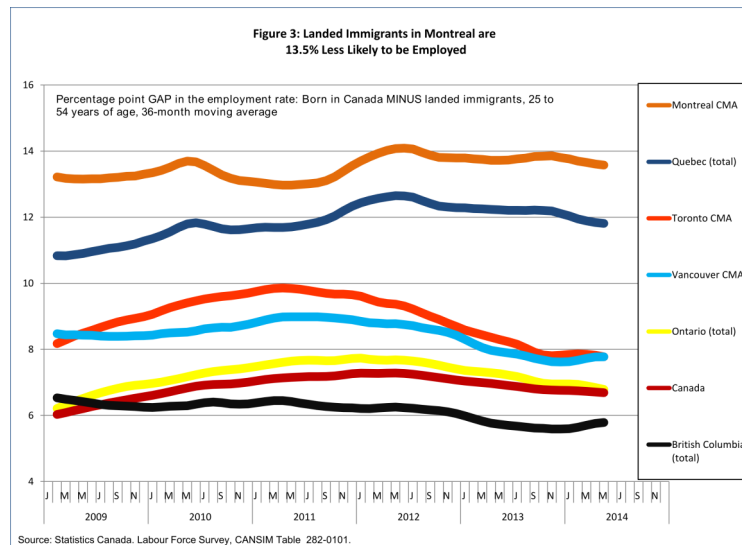
In all other provinces the gap has been at or below the Canada-level gap since 2009.

The gap in Newfoundland and Labrador and in New Brunswick³ has varied between -2 and +2 percentage points from 2009 to May, 2014. The gap of -1 percentage point in Newfoundland and Labrador in May, 2014 meant that immigrants were more likely to be employed than the Canadian-born.

When we turn our attention to the situation in the metro centres of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, we see that the employment gap for immigrants is highest in Montreal — a gap of

3 In a note entitled "The Economic Outcomes of Immigrants in New Brunswick" published in the May 2014 Pathways to Prosperity eBulletin, Professor Michael Haan notes the earnings of immigrants to New Brunswick appear to converge to the earnings of the average taxfiler in New Brunswick. Our calculation here indicates that the immigrants' employment rate gap for New Brunswick fluctuates around zero (i.e. immigrants are as likely as the Canadian-born in New Brunswick to have attained employment). Thus, the economic outcomes of immigrants to New Brunswick (in terms of attaining employment) compare well with the outcomes of the Canadian-born residing in New Brunswick. An alternative or supporting explanation might be that immigrants will only move to New Brunswick if they have a job offer.

13.6 percentage points in May, 2014 (Figure 3). This may be compared to Quebec as a whole with a gap of 11.8 percentage points in May, 2014, indicating that the Montreal gap is 1.8 percentage points higher than the gap for the province as a whole.



In May, 2014, the immigrant employment rate gap in each of Toronto and Vancouver was 7.8 percentage points, indicating that 25 to 54 year old immigrants in those cities were 7.8% less likely to be employed than their Canadian-born counterparts in these metro areas.

In May, 2014, the Toronto gap was 1 percentage point higher than the Ontario average gap and the Vancouver gap was 2 percentage points higher than the British Columbia average gap.

One plausible explanation for the observation that the MTV (Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver) gap exceeds the corresponding provincial gap is that immigrants living outside MTV are more mobile than native-born Canadians. When they lose their jobs, they are more likely to move to the larger cities, thus decreasing the observed non-MTV employment gap while, simultaneously, increasing the gap in the three largest metro areas. Another plausible explanation is that new arrivals without jobs disproportionately (that is, different from the existing distribution within the province) choose to live in MTV as opposed to other destinations. Another way to think of this is that immigrants with jobs and without jobs exhibit different propensities for where they want to live.

Summary

Immigrants in the core working-age group (25 to 54 years of age) were 6.6% less likely to be employed than the Canadian-born in this age group in May, 2014.

This employment rate gap for immigrants varies widely across the provinces – from a high of 11.8 percentage points in Quebec to less than 2 percentage points in New Brunswick and in Newfoundland and Labrador. Thus, in Quebec, immigrants are 11.8% less likely to be employed than the Canadian-born residents of Quebec.

The employment rate gap is higher in each of the metro areas of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver compared to the average for each of the provinces where these metro areas are situated.

Expanding the Vision: Why Nova Scotia Should Look Beyond Econocentric Immigration Policy



A new report – *Expanding the Vision: Why Nova Scotia Should Look Beyond Econocentric Immigration Policy* – discusses the limitations of Nova Scotia’s current approach to immigration, which the authors say seeks only to maximize economic returns. The report reviews the Nova Scotia Provincial Nominee Program (NSNP), immigration data, and the province’s current immigration practices to determine what has worked and what can be done to produce policies that are more innovative and socially just.

“The current approach is narrow, instrumental and epitomizes short-term thinking. It aims to maximize the economic contributions of immigrants to the province and minimizes the costs associated with attracting them. Nova Scotia needs to think beyond the economic, and start shaping policies with additional dimensions to create a more balanced approach to immigration,” the report highlights.

The authors, Alexandra Dobrowolsky (Saint Mary’s University) and Howard Ramos (Dalhousie University), call for greater investment in immigration, including allocating more resources for the Nova Scotia Office of Immigration and to settlement services provided by non-profit organizations and other public services that assist with integration.

Some other recommendations include: increasing investment in data collection and information, improving support for international students, redressing gender imbalances in immigration, facilitating the immigration of extended families, and broadening the focus of source countries of immigrants.

The report can be downloaded at www.policyalternatives.ca or from [P2P’s website](http://P2P's website).

Findings and Recommendations Regarding Immigration Action and Policy in Saskatchewan



The Centre canadien de recherche sur les francophonies en milieu minoritaire (CRFM), the Centre for Research on Minority Francophone Communities of the Institut français at the University of Regina, organized two events in 2013-2014 as part of its contribution to the Pathways to Prosperity Partnership, funded by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council in collaboration with the Réseau en immigration francophone de la Saskatchewan (RIF-SK), the Saskatchewan network on Francophone immigration.

[The document](#) is intended to present the findings and recommendations that emerged from the roundtables that followed lectures by Chedly Belkhodja, Ph.D., on November 7, 2013 and by Amal Madibbo, Ph.D., on February 13, 2014. These two researchers are also members of the CRFM and have received grants in the past through the institute’s annual research grant competition.

Immigration in the News — Top Stories of the Past Month

Below are links to top stories that the P2P is following. These stories and other material can be accessed through the [Media Corner](#) of the P2P's website. The Corner provides links to articles appearing in the national and local media, including newspapers, magazines, and newsletters. Some international content is also included. Articles are refreshed regularly and archived.

- ♦ **Toronto Star – July 18, 2014** – [*Foreign Credential Requirements to be Eased for 10 Additional Occupations*](#): A small group of immigrant professionals will have their foreign credentials assessed faster under a policy change announced by the federal government on Friday.
- ♦ **Radio-Canada – 18 juillet 2014** – [*Travailleurs étrangers : le ministre rassure l'industrie du film et de la télé*](#) : Des représentants de l'industrie du cinéma et de la télévision qui s'inquiètent des nouvelles règles du Programme de travailleurs étrangers temporaires affirment avoir reçu des commentaires encourageants de la part du ministre fédéral de l'Immigration.
- ♦ **L'Express Ottawa – 17 juillet 2014** – [*Élections à Ottawa: les minorités ethnoculturelles s'organisent*](#) : Trouver des représentants des minorités ethnoculturelles francophones désireux de se lancer dans le grand bain politique. À trois mois des élections municipales à Ottawa, c'est en tout cas l'objectif des associations d'immigrants francophones: Détecter des candidats potentiels, et ainsi les sensibiliser:
- ♦ **Globe and Mail – July 16, 2014** – [*Tightening of Foreign Worker Rules Affecting Supply of Doctors*](#): Ottawa's bid to crack down on abuse of the temporary foreign worker program is stymieing efforts to bring in a class of highly skilled labourers Canada badly needs: doctors. Physician recruiters say the new rules are problematic, especially in rural communities where doctor shortages are common.
- ♦ **Calgary Herald – July 11, 2014** – [*Employment Minister Jason Kenney Considers Local Exemptions to Temporary Foreign Worker Program*](#): Employment Minister Jason Kenney has indicated that he is willing to consider "local exemptions" to allow employers to bring in temporary foreign workers in specific areas with very low levels of unemployment, located in regions with higher employment levels.
- ♦ **Radio Canada International – 9 juillet 2014** – [*Canada : Quand le sport facilite l'intégration*](#) : 69 % des nouveaux arrivants qui ont fait du sport au cours des trois premières années suivant leur arrivée au pays ont trouvé que cela les avait aidés à connaître la culture canadienne. Voilà la conclusion émise par l'Institut pour la citoyenneté canadienne (ICC), à la suite d'un sondage national effectué en ligne et auprès de groupes de discussion.
- ♦ **Georgia Straight – July 6, 2014** – [*Government-Assisted B.C. Refugees Most Often Live in Surrey and Coquitlam*](#): Three Lower Mainland Cities - Surrey, Coquitlam, and Burnaby — received two-thirds of all government-assisted refugees to B.C. between 2010 and 2013. According to the study by the Immigrant Services Society of B.C., during this period, only 10 percent of government-assisted refugees ended up living in Vancouver.
- ♦ **CBC – July 4, 2014** – [*Federal Government to Appeal Ruling Reversing "Cruel" Cuts to Refugee Health*](#): The federal government intends to appeal a court decision overturning its cuts to refugee health-care funding. The decision in question, by the Federal Court, gave the government four months to change federal cuts to refugee health care after finding that there is "no persuasive evidence to show that the changes to the eligibility and coverage provisions of the IFHP have served to deter unmeritorious claims, thereby reducing the cost of the program."

Recent Grants

The following is a list of research grants that members of our network have recently received of relevance to P2P work on immigration and diversity:

Dupeyron, B. (2013-2014). **The regulation of mobility and security in the context of globalization: a comparative analysis of Canada-US and US-Mexico borderlands.** Fullbright Canada.

Esses, V.M., Hamilton, L.K., & Pyati, A.K. (2014-2019). **Optimizing the provision of information to facilitate the settlement and integration of immigrants in Canada.** SSHRC Insight Grant.

Hamilton, L.K., & Esses, V.M. (2014-2017). **Using attributional retraining to improve skilled immigrants' labour market outcomes.** SSHRC Insight Development Grant.

Heinonen, T., & Pomrenke, M. (2014-2015). **Learning about international adoption from adoptive parents in Winnipeg.** Faculty of Social Work Endowment Fund, University of Manitoba.

Lund, D., & Klimes, S. (2014-2015). **Community-engaged learning: A UCalgary baseline assessment.** Experiential Learning Practice Grant, Taylor Institute for Teaching and Learning, University of Calgary.

Lund, D. (2014-2016). **Werklund Innovation in Teaching Grant.** Werklund School of Education

Lund, D. (2014-2018). **Eyes High Doctoral Recruitment Fellowship.** Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Calgary.

O'Donnell, L. with 20 Co-investigators and 3 Partners (2014). **Immigration and Quebec's English-speaking communities: Building knowledge about immigrants and community reception within an official language minority context.** Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Reimer, B. with 47 Co-investigators, 13 Collaborators, and 30 Institutional Partners. (2014-2021). **Rural policy learning commons: Building rural policy through international comparative analysis.** SSHRC Partnership Grant.

Spitzer, D. L., & Mohamed, S. with Ogaden Welfare Development Association. (2014-2017). **The Ottawa-Ogaden Region Research Partnership.** SSHRC Partnership Development Grant.

Spitzer, D. L., Grassman, J., Webber, G., Somrongthong, R., Kounnavongsa, S., Sek, S., & Kaoaiem, H. (2014-2018). **Intersections of gender, work, and health: Migrant beer sellers in Southeast Asia.** CIHR Grant.

Wu, Z., Penning, M., Chappell, N., & Hou, F. (2014-2017). **Cohabitation among Canadians in mid and later life: a national portrait, 1981-2011.** SSHRC Insight Grant.

Recent and Upcoming Conference Presentations

Ilieva, R. (2014, March). Internationalization of education and language issues: Examining the perspectives of content area faculty in a Canadian University. Presentation at the AAAL Annual Conference, Portland, OR, USA.

Lee, L., Shergill, S., Latremouille, J., & Lund, D. E. (2014, May). Pedagogy for justice: An intersectional dialogue on transformative relationships. Paper presented at "Ideas: Rising to the Challenge," an Annual Conference of the Galileo Educational Network, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, May). Standing up to hate and discrimination. Invited keynote organized by the Human Rights Advisory Committee of Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, May). Writing academic publications that get published: Arts and Social Sciences. Invited panel presentation at a graduate event hosted by Writing Support Services, Student Success Centre, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, May). Engaging diversity in Edmonton schools: Opening an uncomfortable conversation on social justice. Invited talk for the Edmonton Public Teachers, Edmonton, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, July). Education and social justice: At the heart and soul of public education. Invited keynote presentation at the National President's Forum of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, Winnipeg, MB, Canada.

O'Donnell, L., Cooper, C., & Pocock, J. (2014, May) La diversité chez les aînés d'expression anglaise au Québec. Présentation à la conférence Diversité et communautés d'expression anglaise du Québec : négociation de l'inclusion et mobilisation des ressources, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Teixeira, C. (2014, May). The housing experiences and coping strategies of recent immigrants in the suburbs of Vancouver. Paper presented at the Canadian Association of Geographers, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Tolley, E. & Goodyear-Grant, E. (2014, May). Experimental evidence on race and gender affinity effects in candidate choice. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Tolley, E. (2014, May). Racially mediated reporting: Journalists' role in the coverage of diversity in politics. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Recent Publications

Guo, Y., & Hébert, Y. (2014). Educational integration of immigrant children and youth: Policy ineffectiveness and its consequences for learners and society. In K. Kirbride (Ed.), *Future immigration policies: Addressing challenges and opportunities during integration into Canada*. Canada Scholar Press Inc.

Ilieva, R. (2014). Examining constructions of culture(s) in two adult ESL classrooms in Canada. In D. Yankova (Ed.), *Cross-linguistic interaction* (pp. 609-623). Sofia, Bulgaria: St. Kliment Ohridski University Press.

Lund, D. E. (2014). Invited review of the book, *Educating activist allies: Social justice pedagogy with the suburban and urban elite*, by Katy M. Swalwell. Teachers College Record.

Stanger-Ross, J. (2014). Telling a difficult past: Kishizo Kimura's memoir of entanglement in racist policy. *BC Studies*, 181 (Spring), 39-62.

Thank You

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