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PATHWAYS TO PROSPERITY

Promoting Welcoming Communities in Canada

bulletin

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Pathways to Prosperity Workshop at the Metropolis Conference

At the National Metropolis Conference, which was held in Ottawa from March 14–16, the Pathways to Prosperity Partnership conducted a workshop entitled “*Pathways to Prosperity: Charting the Course*”. The session was chaired by Paul Bramadat, University of Victoria/BC Node co-leader with support from organizer Julie Drolet, Thompson Rivers University/BC Node co-leader.

The purpose of the session was to provide an opportunity for conference participants to learn about the Partnership, and to hear from node leaders and partners about the challenges that the project intends to address in its first years at national and regional levels. The central theme of the session was on how to foster welcoming communities, with the seven presenters speaking on diverse issues. The presenters included:

- ◆ Paul Bramadat, University of Victoria, The View from the BC Node I
- ◆ Julie Drolet, Thompson Rivers University, The View from the BC Node II
- ◆ Bill Ashton, University of Brandon, The View from the Prairie Node
- ◆ Michele Vatz-Laaroussi, University of Sherbrooke, The View from the Quebec Node
- ◆ Chedly Belkhodja, University of Moncton, The View from the Atlantic Node
- ◆ Lynn Moran, AMSSA, A View from the Perspective of Settlement Services
- ◆ Meyer Burstein, P2P Secretariat, P2P-Government Relations

At the session, participants gained knowledge of the overall national goals of the Partnership, the objectives and activities of the five regional nodes, and how to get involved in the project.

Best Practices for the Integration of International Students in Atlantic Canada: Findings and Recommendations

A Study of the Policies and Practices Surrounding the Settlement of International Students in the Atlantic Provinces
By Sinziana Chira and Chedly Belkhodja

Examining the possibilities for international students and foreign graduates to settle in Atlantic Canada, this new study seeks to do three things: to better understand the strategic initiatives and practices that are implemented across the region with a view to attracting and integrating students and graduates; to address the challenges associated with labour market integration; and to highlight best practices, as well as shortcomings, in Atlantic Canada’s approach to international students and graduates. A detailed summary of this research project is available on the [P2P Atlantic website](#).

Location of Immigrant Arrivals in 2012

Highlights

- ◆ In 2012, the census division (CD) with the highest level of immigrant arrivals per capita was the CD of Montreal (1.9% of its total population).
- ◆ From 2007 to 2012, the highest rate of increase in immigrant arrivals was in Saskatchewan CD 13 (which includes Assiniboia), with an average increase of 54% per year over this period.

Why Location of Immigrant Arrivals?

The location of immigrant arrivals may be a general indicator of the need for settlement services, and the location of growth of immigrant arrivals indicates changing requirements for settlement assistance.

Hence, we show both: (a) the level of immigrant arrivals; and (b) the rate of growth in the level of immigrant arrivals.

Findings

Level of Immigrant Arrivals

In 2012, the census division (CD)¹ with the highest level of immigrant arrivals per 100 residents was the Montreal CD² (Table 1). Its 38,249 immigrant arrivals in 2012 represented 1.9% of its total population, which ranked #1 across all 288 CDs in Canada. We classify the Montreal CD as a metro CD because it is completely within a metro area (specifically, completely within a Census Metropolitan

Area or CMA³). A non-metro CD is completely outside a CMA, whereas a partially-non-metro CD has parts within the commuting zone of a CMA and parts outside the CMA.

In terms of the level of immigrant arrivals, the top partially-non-metro CD was

Saskatchewan CD 11, which includes Saskatoon (a CMA), with immigrant arrivals representing 1.8% of the population. The top non-metro CD was Queens County in PEI, which includes Charlottetown (not a CMA), where immigrant arrivals were 1.6% of the total population.

Table 1: Top Census Divisions (CDs) in Terms of Number of Immigrant Arrivals per 100 Residents

Census Division (CD) Name	Landed Immigrant Arrivals, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012			Annual Rate of Change in Number of Immigrant Arrivals		
	Number	Number per 100 Residents	Rank Among All CDs	From 1997 to 2012 (%)	From 2007 to 2012 (%)	Rank Among All CDs (for 2007 - 2012 Period)
Top Metro CD						
Montréal, Quebec	38,249	1.9	1	4.4	4.4	66
Top Partially-Non-Metro CD						
Sask. CD 11 (Incl. Saskatoon)	5,017	1.8	4	12.4	19.0	20
Top Non-Metro CD						
Queens (Incl. Charlottetown), PEI	1,335	1.6	6	23.1	7.3	55

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics Program.. CANSIM Table 051-0053.

¹ A census division is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purpose of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county or a municipalit  regionale de comt  or a regional district. In provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

² The Montreal CD is the Island of Montreal.

³ A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has an urban core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring census subdivisions (CSDs) (i.e., incorporated towns and municipalities) where more than 50% of the employed residents commute to the CMA. More details of this delineation are available from Statistics Canada (2007). **2006 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-566). (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm>)

Table 2: Top Census Divisions (CDs) in Terms of Rate of Change in Immigrant Arrivals

Census Division (CD) Name	Immigrant Arrivals, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012			Annual Rate of Change in Number of Immigrant Arrivals		
	Number	Number per 100 Residents	Rank Among All CDs	From 1997 to 2012 (%)	From 2007 to 2012 (%)	Rank Among All CDs (for 2007 - 2012 Period)
Top Metro CD						
Saint John, NB	642	0.8	18	10.6	20.0	18
Top Partially-Non-Metro CD						
Sask. CD 6 (Incl. Regina)	4,114	1.7	5	11.8	30.6	6
Top Non-Metro CD						
Sask. CD 3 (Incl. Assiniboia)	135	1.1	11	F	53.6	1

"F" denotes that fewer than 10 immigrants arrived during at least one year in this period.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics Program. CANSIM Table 051-0053.

Rate of Change in Immigrant Arrivals

The highest rate of growth of immigrant arrivals over the 2007 to 2012 period was in Saskatchewan CD No. 3 (which includes Assiniboia); this CD registered a growth rate of 54% per year (Table 2). In this CD, for each year from 2007 to 2012, on average, the number of immigrants increased by 54% per year. The absolute number of immigrant arrivals may appear small, with 135 immigrant arrivals in 2012, but this represented 1.1% of the total population. In other words, 1 person in every 100 residents in this CD arrived within the last year as a landed immigrant. And, the CD's rate of growth of

immigrant arrivals is the highest among all CDs in Canada.

Among partially-non-metro CDs, the highest growth in immigrant arrivals was a 31%

annual rate of growth in Saskatchewan CD 6, which includes Regina. Among metro CDs, Saint John County in New Brunswick recorded growth of 20% per year over this period, the highest rate for a metro CD.

If we refer back to Table 1, we see the rate of growth of landed immigrants for CDs with the highest level of immigrant arrivals. For Montreal, the growth rate was 4.4% per year during the 1997 to 2012 period and Montreal has maintained this pace during the most recent 5-year period, 2007 to 2012. This rate of growth ranks Montreal as #66 in growth rate among Canada's 288 CDs.

Arrival of Temporary Foreign Workers

The arrival of temporary foreign workers (TFWs) and students may also generate a

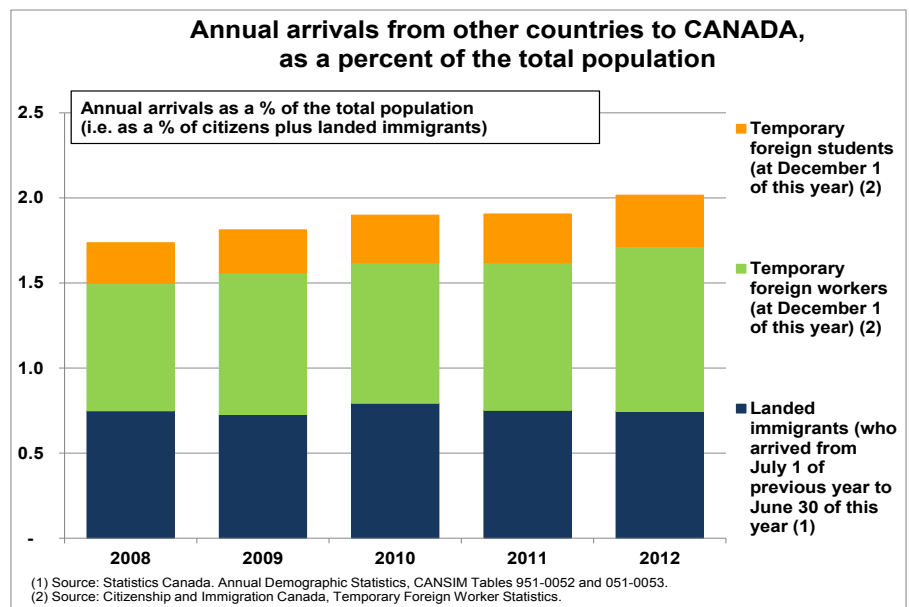


Table 3: Number of Individuals who Arrived in Canada in 2012 as a % of Total Population

Type of Census Division (CD)	Name of CD	As Percent of the Total Population:			
		Landed Immigrants (who Arrived from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) ⁽¹⁾	Temporary Foreign Workers (at Dec. 1, 2012) ^{(2) (4)}	Temporary Foreign Students (at Dec. 1, 2012) ^{(2) (4)}	Total 2012 Arrivals from Outside Canada
Top CDs from Table 1 in Terms of Immigrant Arrivals per 100 Residents in 2012					
Top Metro CD	Montreal, Quebec	1.9	1.7	1.5	5.1
Top Partially-Non-Metro CD	Sask. CD 11 (Incl. Saskatoon)	1.7	0.8	0.9	3.5
Top Non-Metro CD	Queens (Incl. Charlottetown), PEI	1.6	0.5	0.9	3.0
Top CDs from Table 2 in Terms of Rate of Growth of Immigrant Arrivals, 2007 to 2012					
Top Metro CD	Saint John, NB	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6
Top Partially-Non-Metro CD	Sask. CD 6 (Incl. Regina)	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.4
Top Non-Metro CD	Sask. Outside CD 6 (Regina) & CD 11 (Saskatoon) ⁽³⁾	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.4
(1) Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 951-0052 and 051-0053.					
(2) Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Temporary Foreign Worker Statistics.					
(3) Saskatchewan data on temporary foreign workers and temporary foreign students are published only for Saskatoon, Regina and the rest of Saskatchewan. Here the pattern in the rest of Saskatchewan is used to proxy the pattern in Sask. CD 3 (includes Assiniboia)					
(4) Data for temporary foreign workers and temporary foreign students are published for urban areas, not for CDs. In CDs where the urban area is surrounded by the CD (such as Regina, Saskatoon & Charlottetown), we are assuming that the counts by urban area cover the vast majority of all workers in the CD. However, in the case of Montreal and Saint John, which include urban areas outside their respective CD boundaries, the number of workers is likely an overcount for the CD as compared with our population and landed immigrant data which refer only to residents of the central urban area.					

demand for services⁴. At the national level, in 2012, total arrivals of individuals from other countries (i.e., landed

immigrants, TFWs and temporary students) represented 2% of all Canadian residents (Figure 1). In other words,

1 in 50 individuals in Canada at the end of 2012 had arrived during that year⁵.

For each of our "top" CDs (from Tables 1 and 2), we show in Table 3 the data for landed immigrants, temporary foreign students, and temporary foreign workers in 2012, as was shown in Figure 1 for Canada as a whole. In 2012, in Montreal, up to 5% of the population (i.e., 1 in 20 persons) had arrived as a landed immigrant, TFW, or student. In Saskatoon and Regina, over 3% of residents (i.e., 1 in 33 residents) had arrived as landed immigrants in 2012 or as TFWs or students.

Summary

Both the level of immigrant arrivals and the rate of change of immigrant arrivals vary widely across Canada. The patterns also vary over time. A few years ago, locations in Manitoba ranked at the top for both measures. Now, locations in Saskatchewan (and Charlottetown) rank at the top.

The major metro centres of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver always rank high and, in 2012, Montreal ranked at the top of census divisions in Canada in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita.

⁴ We acknowledge that TFWs and temporary students are not eligible for most settlement services.

⁵ The data in Figure 1 and Table 3 accurately represent the number of landed immigrants who arrived during the year plus the number of TFWs and temporary students who are residing in Canada. Note that a TFW or student is counted in Figure 1 in each year the individual is in Canada. Thus, using the height of the bar in Figure 1 as an indicator of the demand for immigrant services is an over-estimate, to the extent that individuals reside in Canada for multiple years. (Also, see Footnote #4.)

By
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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.

- ◆ **Globe and Mail — April 30, 2013 — [Employers Fume as Ottawa Tightens Foreign Worker Rules](#)**: The federal government has reversed course on its temporary foreign worker program, upsetting business groups – and Alberta – with measures to make it tougher, and less economically attractive, to import short-term labour.
- ◆ **Winnipeg Free Press — April 25, 2013 — [Kenney Aiming for Shortened Wait Times for Citizenship Applications](#)**: Canada's immigration minister says he wants to see citizenship applications processed in 12 months or less. Jason Kenney told a Commons committee today that he is concerned about the backlog of citizenship applications in the system.
- ◆ **Les Affaires — 23 avril 2013 — [Mark Carney: les travailleurs étrangers, pas pour faire baisser les salaires](#)** : Le gouverneur de la Banque du Canada, Mark Carney, a estimé mardi que le Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires (PTET) ne devrait pas être utilisé dans le but de faire baisser les salaires ou de combler des postes au sein des professions peu spécialisées.
- ◆ **CBC News — April 12, 2013 — [PNP 'Fundamentally Transformed' P.E.I. Immigration](#)**: A government-commissioned review of the Provincial Nominee Program says the program "fundamentally transformed" immigration on P.E.I. ... The program accounted for 94 per cent of all [recent] immigration to P.E.I. ... numbers could have been much higher but the retention rate of the immigrants ... continues to be low.
- ◆ **Radio-Canada — 7 avril 2013 — [La Banque Royale remplace des employés canadiens par des étrangers](#)** : Des douzaines d'employés de la Banque Royale du Canada (RBC) seront remplacés fin avril par des travailleurs temporaires venus d'Inde, selon une enquête du réseau anglais de Radio-Canada ... D'après une porte-parole de la Banque Royale ... [le] service dont ils s'occupent sera ensuite transféré dans un autre pays...
- ◆ **Globe and Mail — April 2, 2013 — [New Visa Aims to Lure Top Foreign Entrepreneurs](#)**: A new federal program kicks off Monday aimed at luring foreign entrepreneurs to set up shop in Canada ... The Startup Visa Program is designed to fast-track permanent residency for immigrant entrepreneurs who are able to secure funding from designated Canadian investors ...
- ◆ **Citizenship and Immigration Canada News Release — April 2, 2013 — [Minister Kenney Unveils Revamped Welcome to Canada Guide and New Living in Canada Online Tool](#)**: A new, more comprehensive guide and a new web tool to help newcomers settle and integrate in Canada were unveiled today ... *Welcome to Canada*, is intended to be the official handbook to assist immigrants in preparing to come to Canada and to help them navigate their way during their first months in Canada.
- ◆ **Ottawa Citizen — March 30, 2013 — [Canada to Spend \\$100M to Woo Foreign Students](#)**: The Canadian government is hoping to corner the market on foreign students by making a significant investment into Canada's education brand. The recently tabled federal budget directs \$10 million over the next two years to the effort ...
- ◆ **Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada — Communiqué — 28 février 2013 — [Le Canada accueille un nombre record d'immigrants par l'intermédiaire de la catégorie de l'expérience canadienne](#)** : ... Jason Kenney a annoncé ... un nombre record de 9 353 nouveaux arrivants en 2012. « ...Ces personnes ont déjà démontré leur capacité à s'intégrer sur le marché du travail et dans la société au Canada, a déclaré le ministre Kenney. » Le nombre d'admissions au titre de la CEC [catégorie de l'expérience canadienne] ... a augmenté de 55,2 % par rapport à 2011 ...

Projects that Received Seed Funding from the WCI (now the Ontario Node of the P2P)

Healthy Welcoming Communities Created by Newcomer Youth

Jason Brown, Western University, (jbrow97@uwo.ca)

Mohamed Al-Adeimi, Coordinator, Newcomer Settlement Services South London Neighborhood Resource Centre, (maladeimi@bellnet.ca)

Paul Tarc, Western University, (ptarc2@uwo.ca)

Project Goals

The aims of this project were:

1. to develop relationships with local newcomer youth and include them as partners in the research
2. to evaluate the appropriateness and outcomes, with this population, of a data analysis procedure called concept mapping, and
3. to collect pilot data on the characteristics and experience of a healthy welcoming community from the perspective of local youth in South London neighborhoods

Project Activities

A Youth Advisory Group was formed and helped develop research questions and data collection instruments. It was decided that focus would be on the experiences of youth in South London in relation to school, home and community, and that both positive and negative experiences would be sought. The experiences of parents of newcomer youth were also obtained. Separate focus groups were held with youth and parents in June 2012 and, in November 2012, youth and parents met together to identify priorities for action.

Preliminary Findings

Youth and parents placed equal importance on issues at school, home and in the community. Youth identified the need for more cultural awareness by teachers and for opportunities to interact within and across cultures in school. At home, they wanted more opportunities to converse with parents about how they were doing in school and the community. They also wanted to learn more about how to promote harmonious relationships between youth and parents within newcomer families. In the community, the most important issues were the need for more organized sports teams for youth, more opportunities for education, and more support for parenting newcomer youth.

Implications for Policy and Practice

Newcomer youth and parents are looking to find a good fit within their home and host cultures. Youth feel tension between the values and traditions of home, where they feel secure and comfortable, and those of peers at school and in the community who have different family values and traditions. Parents want their youth to have the best of both their home culture and the new culture they are experiencing, as well as to be happy and successful. Experiences with discrimination and prejudice are challenges for youth and parents both within and outside their home cultures.

Follow-up Work

Next steps for the researchers and Advisory Group are to: 1) decide what action should be taken based on results and how to move that forward; and 2) develop the study further with additional research funding and partnerships among university and community stakeholders.

Underserved Immigrants: Young Immigrants With No or Little English Working in Low-skilled Occupations in Smaller Cities in Ontario

Ann Chen, Queen's University, (ann.shihyi.chen@queensu.ca)

Ontario has been receiving sizeable numbers of immigrants with limited English language skills who end up working long hours in menial jobs to support themselves and their families. While the majority locate in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), many newcomers also settle in small cities throughout Ontario. These cities are less ethnically diverse than the GTA, so immigrants may not receive much support from established immigrant networks with similar sociolinguistic backgrounds. Long working hours and a paucity of support networks make it more likely that these immigrants will feel socially and culturally isolated. In these circumstances, the ability to speak English would seem paramount for successful integration. Nevertheless, government-supported language programs are often inaccessible to them.

The recently completed study explored the experiences and challenges facing these immigrants. Specifically, it asked:

- ◆ What strategies do low-skilled immigrant workers with limited English in small cities employ to cope with everyday tasks both at work and at large?
- ◆ What characteristics should a language program have in order to best serve the needs of this underserved immigrant population?

The study took place in Kingston and Peterborough, two cities similar in size and demographics. Participants aged 27-55 were drawn from two linguistic groups (Mandarin Chinese and Spanish) working in low-skilled occupations. Local Immigration Partnerships in both cities helped the research team identify community research assistants (CRAs) to conduct interviews in the participants' native language.

While the challenges facing the study population are not unique to immigrant workers in small cities, they appear to be exacerbated by the small city context. For example, several participants indicated that had given up on studying English because available classes conflicted with their work schedules. They expressed a preference for greater flexibility in the hours of and methods of delivering language programs.

Since many immigrant workers rely heavily on people with similar sociolinguistic backgrounds, ethnocultural organizations could serve as intermediaries and help establish connections between newcomers and service providers. Consideration might also be given to using new technologies to deliver content. For example, most immigrant workers own mobile devices to stay connected with their friends and relatives. Lessons could be made into podcasts available online for download.

The research team plans to use results from this study to develop a full-scale survey addressed to immigrant workers in low-skilled occupations. The team also hopes to obtain support to confer with language program providers in other small cities in order to develop programs better tailored to the needs of low-skilled immigrant workers.

A Message from the Calgary Local Immigration Partnership

The Calgary Local Immigration Partnership (CLIP) is a recent addition to the Local Immigration Partnerships initiated by Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the first one outside Ontario. Started just a year ago, CLIP is still in the beginning stages. We want to share with you some of the aspects that are unique to CLIP.

CLIP Partners

The CLIP organization is a partnership between three organizations: the Immigrant Sector Council of Calgary, the City of Calgary, and the United Way of Calgary and Area. The partners bring their individual strengths and connections to the partnership and contribute to the reach of CLIP.

CLIP Approach

CLIP is a collective impact initiative that gathers committed and influential partners around the table to improve settlement and integration outcomes for newcomers to Canada. In order for Calgary to continue to develop as a vibrant city offering an excellent quality of life, we need to benefit from all of our communities and their assets. This includes newcomers to Canada who are choosing Calgary as their home.



Unfortunately, many of these newcomers do not have good access to the full range of opportunities that Calgary affords. CLIP will address this situation, developing strategies that will help newcomer communities plug in to the City's opportunities with relative ease. This will allow newcomers to succeed and to participate fully, making meaningful contributions to Calgary and contributing to the City's prosperity.

CLIP Council

The CLIP Council had its first meeting at the start of 2013. The members of the Council include traditional partners, such as the settlement sector, the three levels of government, and representatives from education and healthcare; but Council also includes new partners such as the Calgary Stampede, Deloitte, the Petroleum HR Council, Safeway, CBC, Calgary Herald and the Blackfoot Nation. Council members will serve as Champions for CLIP in the community, promoting awareness and helping to create a cohesive voice in Calgary. A description of the CLIP Governance structure can be found on the [Pathways to Prosperity website](#).

What is Next?

Over the next months, CLIP will engage the local community through 'community conversations'. With the help of local experts, these conversations, combined with research, will permit the CLIP to define priorities for Calgary. These priorities will form the basis of a Strategic Plan aimed at improving the settlement and integration outcomes of newcomers arriving in Calgary.

Student Spotlight: Soon Young Jang

This month's spotlight shines on Soon Young Jang, a Master's student in the School of Education at Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops, British Columbia. Her research and thesis focus on "Immigrant Perspectives and Experiences of Korean Mothers in Early Childhood Education Programs in Vancouver, British Columbia." The study includes the voices of Korean mothers to better understand their perspectives on bilingualism and parental involvement, effective practices in early childhood education programs (ECEPs), and the challenges faced by immigrant parents in working with educational programs. In Canada, Korean immigrants are a growing visible minority, and Korea is one of the top three source countries of new immigrant child arrivals in British Columbia (from 2005 to 2009). Despite this growing immigrant community, there are few studies dealing with the Korean population, especially with respect to their experiences in early childhood education. There is a need to better understand the early experiences of immigrant children and their parents in light of linguistic and cultural differences.



Soon Young Jang

According to Julie Drolet, Associate Professor of Social Work and thesis supervisor, "It is important to consider immigrant mothers' perspectives grounded in their children's educational experiences in order to better support the settlement and integration of immigrant families." Qualitative research methods allowed Soon Young to explore the participants' views and perspectives using individual interviews and focus group interviews.

The findings of the study reveal that due to the lack of ECEPs' adaptation to the linguistic and cultural needs of immigrant parents, Korean mothers experience multiple challenges. It is found that there is a discrepancy in language ideologies and beliefs about child rearing and behaviour norms between the Korean mothers and educators. As a result of the linguistic and cultural gaps, the Korean mothers' involvement in, and their understanding of, early childhood education program practices are found to be minimal, resulting in conflict and frustration. This study suggests a range of ways to reduce the linguistic gap to develop better mutual understanding and cross-cultural sensitivity, which is vital in a linguistically and culturally diverse society such as Canada. Recommendations for early childhood education educators, policy makers, and administrators are provided regarding language preference, educational values, and child rearing styles, in order to serve Korean immigrant children and their families in a more effective manner.

Soon Young Jang can be reached at sjang@tru.ca

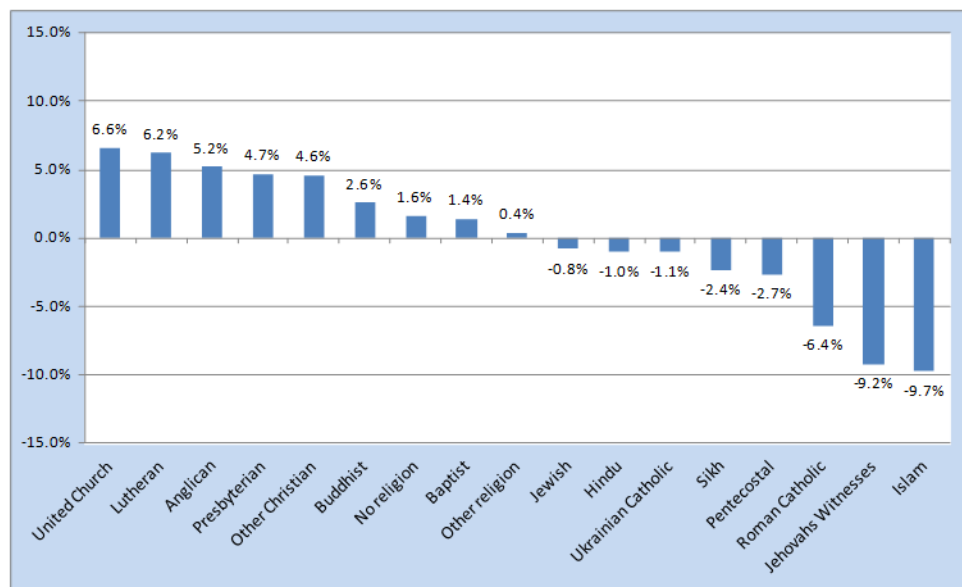
Religious Affiliations and the Trust in Persons and Institutions of Canada

By Fernando Mata, School of Public and International Affairs, University of Ottawa

Creating trust in persons and institutions is a central goal of welcoming communities across Canada. It is particularly relevant in the case of new Christian and non-Christian religious minorities who may experience discrimination and impediments to their religious practices. A recent report produced by Fernando Mata used a pooled sample of approximately forty-four thousand Canadian adults drawn from Statistics Canada's General Social Surveys (GSS) of 2003 and 2008 to look at variations in interpersonal and institutional trust among individuals of different religious affiliations. Personal and institutional trust attitudinal items were examined and their constructs were isolated from other social capital constructs.

Levels of personal trust were relatively higher among members of Protestant denominations and Buddhists, and lower among Muslims, Jehovah's Witness adherents, Catholics, Pentecostals, Sikhs, Hindus, and Jews. Institutional trust levels, on the other hand, were more evenly matched across religious denominations. Though age, education, province of residence, and residence in Canada were strong predictors of trust, multivariate analysis using both individual and place covariates revealed that, for certain groups, the effects of religious affiliation did not disappear after these (other) variables were introduced into the regression equations. Overall, results demonstrated the importance of religion and other socio-demographic variables in understanding processes of social capital formation in religious groups in Canada. See complete report [here](#).

Chart 1: Weighted Average Scores of General Trust: Percentage Differences from Overall Mean* by Religious Affiliation Groups, Pooled GSS Sample 2003 and 2008



* Overall mean = 3.80 points. Question: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you cannot be too careful in dealing with people? (1 = Cannot be too careful in dealing with people... 5 = Most people can be trusted).

Fernando Mata can be contacted at fmata@uottawa.ca

Recent and Upcoming Conference Presentations

Anderson, W.J. (2013, March). *You're not from here: Differentiating communicative approaches and their effect in immigrant adaptation in rural Newfoundland*. Paper presented at Interculturalism, Meaning, and Identity, Lisbon, Portugal.

Belkhdja, C. (2013, mars). *L'instrumentalisation des étudiants internationaux dans les politiques d'immigration: discours, pratiques et réalités*. Conférence d'ouverture Colloque: Diversité, Ethnicité, Identités : Plus ça change, moins c'est pareil, Centre des études ethniques des universités montréalaises, Montréal, QC, Canada.

Belkhdja, C., (2013, mars). *Transformations du système d'immigration et impact sur le dossier de l'immigration francophone*. Colloque sur l'immigration francophone, Coopérative sur l'immigration francophone, Charlottetown, IPE, Canada.

Bollman, R.D. (2012, November). *Manitoba rural demography in the Canadian context: An update*. Webinar presented to the Rural Development Institute, Brandon University, Brandon, MB, Canada.

Bollman, R.D. (2013, March). *Overview of Canada's agricultural workforce*. Paper presented to the Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council Forum on Creating Greater Success in Your Agricultural Business: A Focus on People Makes \$en\$, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Dodson, B. (2013, April). *Portable protection? Regionalizing social protection in the Southern African development community*. Invited paper presented at the Conference on the Global Social Protection Floor, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Waterloo, ON, Canada.

Dodson, B. (2013, January). *Migration governance and migrant rights in the Southern African development community: Attempts at harmonization in a disharmonious region*. Invited paper presented at the Conference on Regional Governance of Migration and Socio-Political Rights: Institutions, Actors and Processes, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.

Ferrer, A.M. (2013, March). *Canadian immigration policy and labour shortages*. Paper presented at "Income, Health, and Social Programs in an Aging Population", Population Change and Life-course Strategic Knowledge Cluster Conference, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Ferrer, A.M. (2013, April). *Labour market decision of immigrant households*. Guest Speaker at Prentice Institute Seminar Series, Lethbridge, AB, Canada.

Ferrer, A.M. (2013, April). *Labour market decision of immigrant households*. Paper presented at Migration, Global Development and New Frontiers, CREAM conference, London, England.

Guo, Y. & Zhang, Y. (2013, March). *Exploring the contributions of immigrant parent epistemology to teacher education*. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the American Association for Applied Linguistics (AAAL), Dallas, TX, USA.

Guo, Y., & Hébert, Y. (2013, March). *Policy ineffectiveness and consequences for ESL learners and society and promising initiatives*. Paper presented at the 15th National Metropolis Conference, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Guo, Y., & Hébert, Y., (2013, March). *Policy ineffectiveness and consequences for ESL Learners in Calgary, Alberta: Promising initiatives seen from social-justice lens*. Paper presented at the Inaugural Conference of the Western Consortium on Integration, Citizenship and Cohesion, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Newbold B. (2013, March). *The health of new Canadians: A primer*. Paper Presented at the 15th Metropolis Conference, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

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