# 2014 February



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

Since its inception, P2P has conducted extensive research and worked closely with Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs) and other place-based initiatives. We are thus very pleased to be working on a new project for CIC that will promote the activities of both the LIPs and the Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIFs).

This project focuses on two aspects of these place-based initiatives. First, the project undertakes an in-depth analysis of the scope, structure, mandate, and activities of the RIFs and LIPs, with the goal of providing advice on new avenues for harmonization and promotion of synergies. This builds on existing work in the area. Our advice will focus on how and where it would be useful to align LIP and RIF activities in order to optimize the performance of both networks and enhance their interface. Second, our analyses will assist in developing advice for specific performance measurement and monitoring tools for the LIPs and RIFs that take into account both the broad goals of CIC and the locally-driven mandates of the RIFs and LIPs (see also the report by Burstein & Tolley, 2011, on the effectiveness of place-based program evaluations).

The project takes a multi-method approach, including document analysis, interviews, and mapping of the geographic coverage and institutional participants in the RIFs and LIPs. It covers British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, where both RIFs and LIPs are already in existence or soon to be initiated. The report is expected to be ready by the end of March 2014.

The study team includes: Victoria Esses (University of Western Ontario), Caroline Andrew (University of Ottawa), Meyer Burstein (Pathways to Prosperity), Gerry Clement (Gerald L Clement Services), Julie Drolet (University of Calgary), Michael Haan (University of New Brunswick), Aurelie Lacassagne (Laurentian University), Cathy Holtman (University of New Brunswick), Johanne Jean-Pierre (McMaster University), Sasha McEachern Caputo (University of New Brunswick), and Melissa Sharpe-Harrigan (Trent University).

# P2P Uses Current Datasets to Examine the Integration of Official Language Minority Immigrants

In a project funded by the Research and Evaluation Branch of CIC, the P2P will be providing a detailed analysis of the economic and sociocultural integration of official language minority immigrants in communities across Canada. Based on analyses of data from the 2006 census and the 2007-2008 Canadian Community Health Survey, the project will provide a portrait of the outcomes of official language minority immigrants, including comparisons to other immigrants and non-immigrants. Official language minority immigrants will be identified using immigrant status and a combination of home language and knowledge of official language. The project will also examine factors that may drive successful integration, including demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, source country, recent versus established immigrants), and characteristics of the communities in which the immigrants settle. The latter will include the development of a welcome-ability index for communities across the country. The welcome-ability index is a newly developed measure of the capacity of communities to welcome and integrate newcomers. The final report from this project is expected to be ready by the end of May 2014. As an added benefit, the analyses conducted for this project will provide a baseline and set of procedures that can be applied to additional datasets, including the 2011 National Household Survey (for which Public Use Microdata Files will be available in June 2014) and the 2011-2012 Canadian Community Health Survey.

The research team consists of Zenaida Ravanera, University of Western Ontario, Victoria Esses, University of Western Ontario, Aurelie Lacassagne, Laurentian University, Carlo Lavoie, University of Prince Edward Island, and Leah Hamilton, Mount Royal University. They will be assisted by graduate students. The *Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada* (FCFA) was helpful during the project's development and is continuing to assist with advice.

# **New Video Series Examining LIP Promising Practices**

P2P has been asked by CIC's Integration Branch to produce five short pilot videos examining promising practices by LIPs in the following strategic areas:

- Promoting welcoming communities (fostering positive attitudes toward immigrants)
- Engaging employers and other labour market actors
- Coordinating services
- Leveraging additional resources

Each video will feature an interview with a LIP official focusing on a particular strategic area. The interviews will provide an overview of the LIP's activities in that area, followed by a discussion of the main factors that account for the activity's success.

The videos will also focus on the challenges that were encountered by the LIPs and how these were addressed. In addition, the videos will discuss the evidence that is available for describing the practices as promising and what it would take to transfer the practices to other geographic regions.

Thanks are due to the LIP coordinators and officials who have agreed to share their time and expertise. The videos will be available on the P2P website.

# P2P Studying Promising Integration Practices in Francophone Official Language Minority Communities

P2P will be examining promising practices that promote newcomer retention, cultural retention, and settlement assistance in Francophone minority communities. The study, funded by CIC's Research and Evaluation Branch, builds on the P2P's earlier work in this area and the Partnership's commitment to improving integration by tapping the expertise of the settlement sector. The research will focus on retention activities that: (i) help build relations with employers; (ii) promote newcomer engagement into Francophone cultural institutions; and (iii) improve the delivery of services, in French, to newcomers in remote and Northern communities. The study aims to answer such questions as whether there are promising reception and integration practices that can be adapted to a wider range of circumstances and whether some institutional arrangements are more effective than others in promoting a welcoming environment. The research will also shed light on the desirability of a larger exercise to identify more examples and to address a broader set of policy concerns. The report is expected to be ready by December 2014.

The study team consists of Meyer Burstein, from P2P's National Hub, and Gerry Clement and Sheila Petty, both from the Prairie Node. They will be assisted by graduate students from various universities across the country. The Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA) was helpful during the project's development and is continuing to assist with contacts and advice.

# P2P Partners with Career Edge to Examine Factors that Contribute to the Benefits of Internships for Internationally Qualified Professionals

Pathways to Prosperity is pleased to be partnering with Career Edge (a non-profit organization that arranges paid internships for internationally qualified professionals and Canadian individuals) in supporting the work of Rui Zhang, a postdoctoral fellow at York University and University of Western Ontario. Through a Mitacs internship, Rui is examining Career Edge internships for internationally qualified professionals and factors that improve the labour market integration of highly qualified immigrants. The project is utilizing an online survey and follow-up interviews to address questions such as: What are



**Rui Zhang** 

the factors that contribute to the success of Career Edge internships for internationally qualified professionals? What improvements can be made to optimize their utility? Do the factors that contribute to successful internships differ according to the characteristics of the intern (e.g., country of origin, skill type)? and What are the essential features of promising practices in the provision of internships for internationally qualified professionals? Members of the supervisory team include Richard Lalonde, York University, Victoria Esses, University of Western Ontario, and Naguib Gouda and Charmaine O'Connor of Career Edge.

# P2P Develops a Survey to Examine the Attraction, Retention, and Integration of Official Language Minority Immigrants

The P2P has extensive experience developing surveys to assess the settlement and integration of newcomers, including work on the Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey and the Western Settlement Outcomes Survey. In a new project funded by the Research and Evaluation Branch of CIC, P2P will be designing and validating a new survey instrument to better understand the settlement and integration experiences of official language minority immigrants and the factors that drive their attraction, retention, and integration into communities. In partnership with the Environics Research Group – a P2P partner – the research will include the design, implementation, and analysis of a pilot survey of recent official language minority immigrants across Canada. The goal is to develop a reliable and valid survey that can be used in individual communities of interest, as well as in provincial and national level surveys. The survey instrument will consist of blocks of questions that can be selected for use in specific surveys tailored to the requirements of particular clients or circumstances. It will include blocks assessing:

- attraction factors
- retention and mobility factors
- availability, access to, and satisfaction with Francophone/Anglophone institutions and activities in the community
- civic and political participation
- language practices
- social and cultural integration
- economic integration
- well-being

In addition, the survey will include questions on key demographic variables. The report on this survey development is expected to be available by the end of June 2014.

The research team consists of Leah Hamilton, Mount Royal University, Victoria Esses, University of Western Ontario, Aurelie Lacassagne, Laurentian University, Carlo Lavoie, University of Prince Edward Island, and Zenaida Ravanera, University of Western Ontario. They will be assisted by graduate students. The Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA) was helpful during the project's development and is continuing to assist with advice.

# November 2013 P2P Conference Videos Now Available Online

In November 2013, Pathways to Prosperity Partnership held its first, annual pan-Canadian conference in Ottawa. The conference was divided in four major themes:

- Measuring Progress: Local Immigration Partnerships, Réseaux, and Other Place-Based Initiatives
- Downstream Responses to Changing Selection Processes
- Results of Settlement Outcomes Surveys
- Agency of the Future

Links to all presentations and links to video recordings from the conference are now available on the P2P website at <u>http://p2pcanada.ca/library/pathways-to-prosperity-2013-annual-conference/</u>.

# Individual and Community Level Determinants of the Retention of Francophone Immigrants across Canada

The primary aim of this project, which is supported by CIC, is to document the ethnic, lingual, and human capital factors, at both the individual and community level, that affect retention of francophone immigrants, especially those outside of Quebec. The project will use the IMDB, a sophisticated, longitudinal immigrant database that consists of immigrant landing records linked to tax return data, and the 1981-2006 harmonized census files.

The research questions that the project seeks to answer include:

1. Where are the Francophone communities outside of Quebec?

 Where do Francophone immigrant tax-filers settle? How does this differ from where they land? Do retention rates differ by province of residence? Country of citizenship? By education?
What are the individual and community characteristics that determine retention? How likely is it that a Francophone immigrant will stay in a predominantly Anglophone versus Francophone environment?

To address the third question, the project will use a multivariate model in which an individual's migratory status (whether they have moved but stayed in the province, moved to another province, or left Canada altogether) is estimated using both personal and community characteristics. The personal characteristics include knowledge of English or French, province of residence, marital status, IMDB tax year, age, admission category, and size of the immigrating family unit. The community characteristics include the lingual concentration of the community (percent speaking English, French or another language), human capital (percent with a university degree), percent who are immigrants, and the community's median income.

The report from this project is expected to be submitted to CIC by March 31, 2014, to be made publicly available according to CIC regulations. The lead researcher is Michael Haan, University of New Brunswick and co-investigator on the P2P.

# Update on LIPs Now Available on the P2P Website

The Local Immigration Partnerships and Place-based Initiatives section of the Pathways to Prosperity website has recently been up-dated with current information for all LIPs, including their contact details, website address, and key documents, such as Strategic and Action Plans, Annual Progress and Achievement Reports, Terms of Reference, and Research Publications. The section also includes information on two new LIPs – the Oxford Local Immigration Partnership and the Halifax Local Immigration Partnership. Information on the Toronto Neighbourhood LIPs, which have been reconfigured into four Toronto quadrant LIPs, has been retained under the Archive link.

We expect to be providing information on other place-based initiatives in the near future, including details of the Réseaux en immigration francophone.

### P2P & CIHS Launch Second Video Collaboration

### By Gerry Maffre, CIHS

Last year, P2P and the Canadian Immigration Historical Society (CIHS) produced a first series of video interviews with former immigration officials on Canadian refugee policy and programs, spanning a period of three decades: see <u>http://p2p-cihs.com</u>. The partners are now planning a second series. This series will explore past policies and measures aimed at attracting newcomers to, and encouraging them to settle in, destinations other than Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

According to Meyer Burstein, the P2P's Director of Policy and Planning, "Providing insights into successful migration and settlement in small- and mid-sized communities forms an important part of our work. So it is logical that we would want to look back and learn from former federal and provincial government officials about their experiences and the factors that influenced their decisions at crucial moments."

"As with the first series of interviews, this exercise will add to the oral history of immigration, related by insiders who were involved in the political and policy decisions of the day, as well as their implementation" said Michael Molloy, President of the CIHS. "And it is consistent with the CIHS' work with the Centre for Refugee Studies at York University on the Indochinese 'boat people', including presentations by officials who played important roles in the Indochinese movement – as well as some of the migrants themselves. The presentations are available at <a href="http://indochinese.apps01.yorku.ca/conference">http://indochinese.apps01.yorku.ca/conference</a>."

This new P2P/CIHS project is at an early stage of development and interviewees are now being recruited. The partners look to a fall completion date, following which the interviews will be available for viewing.

### P2P to Partner with New Canadian Media

The national conversation on immigration and diversity has recently been enriched by the appearance of New Canadian Media (NCM) – a website dedicated to news and views about immigrants: <u>http://www.newcanadianmedia.ca/</u>

P2P has agreed to partner with NCM, providing ideas for articles along with contacts for P2P experts who can be interviewed for these articles. P2P student members will also contribute original articles about their research to be published on the NCM website. For its part, NCM has also agreed to post information about on-line surveys conducted by P2P members in order to encourage readers to participate in these studies. George Abraham, the NCM's founder and director had this to say about the arrangement: "New Canadian Media taps into a rich vein of research that has - so far - found scant resonance in the media. We hope to change that, in partnership with P2P, by dealing head-on with the issues of the day in a dispassionate, objective way – respectful of both journalistic first principles and academic freedom. I believe P2P offers us an entrée into an expanding network."

Those wishing to offer feedback on NCM can do so here: Survey@NewCdnMedia

# Agency of the Future

Since the P2P's National Conference in November 2013, the Agency of the Future project has made modest, but steady, progress. This will change in March, as time frees up and the P2P focuses its attention on the project. By that time, we are anticipating that the three working committees set up last fall will have advanced their agendas. So far, they have accomplished the following:

- The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Committee, chaired by Adnan Qayyum, has met several times to share ideas and experiences concerning the use of information and communication technologies. Adnan has undertaken to develop a concept paper discussing the potential contribution of ICT for service delivery and for establishing new business models. The committee has endorsed the idea of a sector-wide survey of current and intended technology uses by settlement agencies.
- The Innovation Cycle and Coordination with Partners Committee (ICCP), chaired by Vicki Esses, has met and is currently gathering input and ideas from its members.
- The Business Lines and Strategic Planning Committee, chaired by Carl Nicholson, will get underway mid-February.



Agency of the Future Panel at the 2013 P2P Annual Conference

In addition to these developments, the P2P is hoping to initiate a Winter Institute in the 2014-15 fiscal year. The Institute will offer settlement organizations training in promising practices and business development, as well as a range of other courses. The training will likely be delivered in concert with settlement agencies and with the MaRS organization which has expertise in business planning and development.

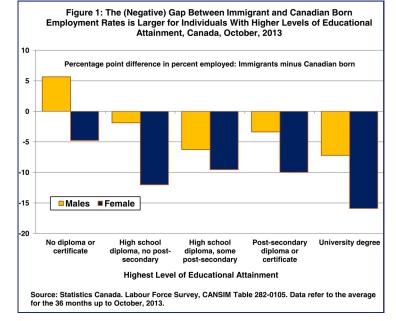
Attendees at the recent National Settlement Council meeting in Ottawa – comprising settlement umbrella organizations and CIC – were debriefed on the progress of the Agency of the Future project. Interest remains high. A presentation on the project was also delivered to the Toronto South LIP by Mario Calla, the Executive Director of COSTI.

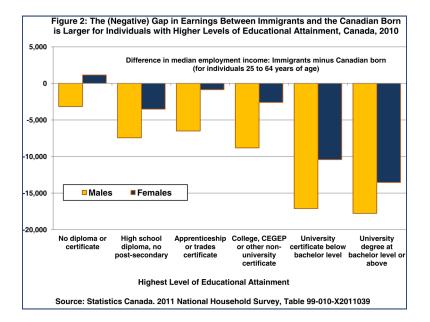
# **Immigrants – Earnings by Level of Education**

# Employment rates as a function of education level

Canada favours immigrants with higher levels of education. As a result, immigrants now represent 34% of Canadian residents with a university degree – much higher than the immigrant share in other groups of educational attainment<sup>1</sup>.

Immigrants with a university education are more likely to be employed than immigrants with lower levels of educational attainment<sup>1</sup>. However, compared to the Canadian born, the employment gap is larger (i.e. more negative) for immigrants with higher levels of education (Figure 1), because the employment rates of similarly educated Canadian born are even higher.





We turn now to an examination of the earnings of employed immigrants, comparing them with the Canadian born.

# Earnings as a function of education level

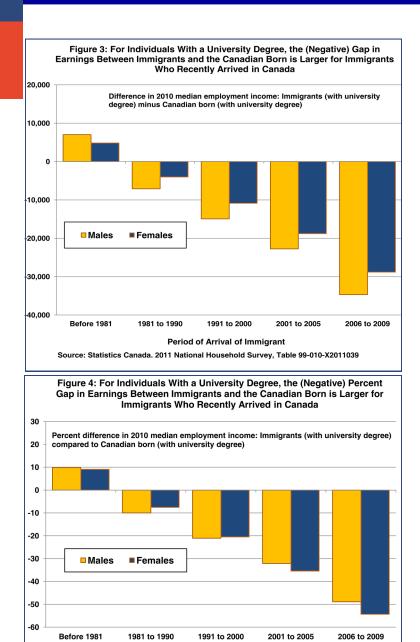
In 2010, male immigrants earned \$7,040 less than did Canadian born men (Table 1). Female immigrants earned, on average, \$3,905 less than Canadian born women<sup>2</sup>. This difference was larger for individuals with higher levels of educational attainment (Figure 2). Among individuals with university degrees, male immigrants earned \$17,759

less than Canadian born males. Female immigrants with a university degree earned \$13,659 less than their Canadian born counterparts.

<sup>1.</sup> See "Immigrants: Employment Rates by Level of Education" in the December, 2013 P2P eBulletin

<sup>2.</sup> Our data on earnings refer to individuals 25 to 64 years of age with some earnings (i.e. with some employment income) in 2010.

FACTSHEET



Given the policy interest in attracting immigrants with university degrees, we focus the analysis on this group for successive periods of arrival in Canada (Table 1 and Figure 3). Employed immigrants with a university degree who arrived before 1981 were earning more than the Canadian born in 2010<sup>3</sup>. However, employed immigrants with a university degree who arrived after 1981 were earning less than the Canadian born in 2010<sup>4</sup>. Immigrants with a university degree who arrived in the most recent period (2006 to 2010), had earnings that were about \$30,000 below those of Canadian born individuals with university degrees (\$34,243 less for males and \$28,838 less for females).

This represents a 50% gap – an immigrant with a university degree who arrived in the 2006 to 2009 period earns about one-half what a Canadian born individual with a university degree earns.

#### Summary

• Immigrants with a university degree are less likely to be employed than Canadian-born individuals with a university degree.

• Among employed immigrants, the

earnings gap is larger for individuals with a university degree.

Period of Arrival of Immigrant

Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey, Table 99-010-X2011039

- For immigrants with a university degree who are employed, the earnings gap is larger for recent arrivals.
- For both males and females with a university degree, the earnings gap of immigrants, compared to the Canadian born, is over 30% for those who arrived after 2001.

4. Recent immigrants would, most likely, have considerably less workforce experience in Canada than comparable Canadian born workers.

<sup>3.</sup> Note that those who arrived before 1981 would have been in Canada for at least 30 years at the time of the 2011 National Household Survey. Thus, many would have considerably more workforce experience than the average Canadian born individual who is 25 to 64 years of age.

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Table 1: Difference in Level of Employment Income for Immigrants by Period of Arrival, Canada, 2010									
	All individuals, Period of arrival of immigrant								
Highest level of educational attainment	25 to 64 years	Canadian born	All	Before	1981 to	1991 to	2001 to 2009		
			immigrants	1981	1990	2000	2001 to 2009 (subtotal)	2001 to 2005	2006 to 2009
Male median employment income in 2010 (for males, 25 to 64 years of age, with some employment income)									
All males with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age	47,293	49,086	42,046	52,597	44,354	40,984	35,943	39,687	31,654
No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent	33,701 40,308	34,362 42,098	31,196 34,662	37,723 44,369	33,532 36,191	28,401 31,623	25,326 28,005	25,980 29.265	24,783 26.627
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal)	53,511	55,858	47,167	60,107	51,447	47,271	39,138	43,553	33,843
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	45,674 50,393	46,673 52,306	40,168 43,493	48,664 54,556	42,001 45,295	37,279 40,274	32,026 33,964	33,920 36,408	30,044 30,911
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal)	50,084 64,852	57,540 <b>70,937</b>	40,435 53,178	56,930	48,186 63,846	40,168 <b>56,003</b>	33,553 <b>42,877</b>	37,156 <b>48,169</b>	29,435 <b>36,243</b>
Bachelor's degree	61,595	67,486	49,090	<b>77,961</b> 71,565	58,925	49,877	39,981	44,429	34,120
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	70,793	79,522	59,965	87,412	72,693	65,777	47,111	53,075	39,516
All males with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age			-7,040	Earnings 3,511	difference, -4,732	compared -8,102	to male Canad -13,143	dian born -9,399	-17,432
No certificate, diploma or degree			-3,166	3,361	-4,732	-5,961	-9,036	-8,382	-9,579
High school diploma or equivalent			-7,436	2,271	-5,907	-10,475	-14,093	-12,833	-15,471
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma			-8,691 -6,505	4,249 1,991	<b>-4,411</b> -4,672	-8,587 -9,394	-16,720 -14,647	-12,305 -12,753	-22,015 -16,629
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma			-8,813	2,250	-4,672	-9,394	-14,647	-12,753	-21,395
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level			-17,105	-610	-9,354	-17,372	-23,987	-20,384	-28,105
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal)			-17,759	7,024	-7,091	-14,934 -17,609	-28,060	-22,768	-34,694
Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level			-18,396 -19,557	4,079 7,890	-8,561 -6,829	-17,609	-27,505 -32,411	-23,057 -26,447	-33,366 -40,006
				,	,		to male Canad	,	
All males with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age			-14	7	-10 -2	-17	-27	-19	-36
No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent			-9 -18	10 5	-2 -14	-17 -25	-26 -33	-24 -30	-28 -37
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal)			-16	8	-8	-15	-30	-22	-39
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma			-14	4	-10	-20	-31	-27	-36
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate or diploma below bachelor level			-17 -30	4 -1	-13 -16	-23 -30	-35 -42	-30 -35	-41 -49
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal)			-25	10	-10	-21	-40	-32	-49
Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level			-27 -25	6 10	-13 -9	-26 -17	-41 -41	-34 -33	-49 -50
Female median employment income in 2010 (for females, 25 to 64 years of age, with some employment income)									
All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age	34,040	35,028	31,123	38,411	34,894	31,208	24,240	27,283	20,875
No certificate, diploma or degree	20,644	20.329							14,456
High school diploma or equivalent	28 332		21,483 25,668	25,037 32 997	23,524 28,318	20,879	15,977 18 979	16,975 19 992	
High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal)	28,332 38,088	29,194 39,439	21,483 25,668 34,943	25,037 32,997 43,874	23,524 28,318 39,829	20,879 23,689 35,855	15,977 18,979 26,708	16,975 19,992 30,183	17,665 22,311
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	38,088 25,776	29,194 <b>39,439</b> 25,948	25,668 34,943 25,084	32,997 <b>43,874</b> 29,130	28,318 39,829 27,882	23,689 <b>35,855</b> 25,048	18,979 <b>26,708</b> 19,947	19,992 <b>30,183</b> 21,587	17,665 22,311 18,068
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	38,088 25,776 34,946	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	38,088 25,776	29,194 <b>39,439</b> 25,948	25,668 34,943 25,084	32,997 <b>43,874</b> 29,130	28,318 39,829 27,882	23,689 <b>35,855</b> 25,048	18,979 <b>26,708</b> 19,947	19,992 <b>30,183</b> 21,587	17,665 22,311 18,068
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate or diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 <b>34,228</b> 32,223	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate or diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal)	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b>	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b>	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 <b>34,228</b> 32,223 36,774	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b>
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate or diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 <b>34,228</b> 32,223 36,774	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 Earnings c 3,383 4,708	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 <b>ilifference,</b> -134 3,195	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 <b>34,228</b> 32,223 36,774 dian born -7,745 -3,354	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154 -3,526	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 57,869 53,524 65,754 Earnings d 3,383 4,708 3,803	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 48,993 46,206 54,827 iifference, -134 3,195 -876	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 42,138 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550 -5,505	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352 -10,215	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 <b>34,228</b> 32,223 36,774 dian born -7,745 -3,354 -9,202	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 Earnings c 3,383 4,708	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 <b>ilifference,</b> -134 3,195	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 <b>34,228</b> 32,223 36,774 dian born -7,745 -3,354	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma below bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154 -3,526 -4,496 -864 -2,613	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 <b>Earnings c</b> 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,182 4,476	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 48,993 46,206 54,827 lifference, -134 3,195 -876 3900 1,934 634	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 5500 -5,505 -3,584 -900 -4,273	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 26,756 34,228 32,223 36,774 dian born -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,256 -4,361 -10,467	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,880 -15,439
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree level	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154 -3,526 -4,496 -864 -2,613 -10,429 <b>-13,549</b>	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 <b>Earnings c</b> 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,182 4,476 1,7719 <b>4,842</b>	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 <b>iifference,</b> -134 3,195 -876 390 1,934 634 -2,810 <b>-4,034</b>	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 -5,505 -3,584 -900 -4,273 -8,689 <b>-10,889</b>	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821 -18,604 <b>-23,110</b>	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 34,228 32,223 36,774 ddian born -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,256 -4,367 -10,467 -15,813 <b>-18,799</b>	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,889 -15,439 -21,593 -28,838
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, or diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 57,869 53,524 65,754 Earnings C 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,182 4,476 1,719	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 <b>iliference,</b> -134 3,195 -876 390 1,934 (634 -2,810	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 -5,505 -3,584 -900 -4,273 -8,689	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821 -18,604	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 34,228 32,223 36,774 dian born -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,256 -4,361 -10,467 -15,813	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 24,189 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,880 -15,439 -21,593
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 1,154 -3,526 -4,496 -864 -2,613 -10,429 <b>-13,549</b> -12,451 -18,002	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 <b>Earnings C</b> 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,182 4,476 1,719 4,842 3,5027 <b>Percent d</b>	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 iifference, -134 3,195 -876 390 1,934 -634 -2,810 -4,034 -3,775 -5,900 iifference, c	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550 -3,584 -900 -4,273 -8,689 -10,028 -13,095 compared	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Canas -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821 -18,604 <b>-23,110</b> -21,559 -28,551 to female Canas	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 34,228 32,223 36,774 idian borm -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,256 -4,361 -10,467 -15,813 -18,799 -17,758 -23,953 dian born	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,880 -15,439 -21,593 -28,838 -26,957 -34,973
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level An trades certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154 -3,526 -4,496 -864 -2,613 -10,429 <b>-13,549</b> -12,451 -18,002	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 <b>65,754</b> <b>Earnings c</b> 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,803 4,435 3,803 4,476 1,719 <b>4,842</b> 3,543 5,027 <b>Percent d</b> 10	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 <b>iifference,</b> -134 3,195 -876 390 1,934 634 -2,810 -4,034 -3,775 5,900 <b>ifference,</b> 0	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550 -5,505 -3,584 -900 -4,273 -8,689 -10,028 -10,028 -13,095 sompared 1-11	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821 -18,604 -23,110 -21,559 -28,551 to female Cana -31	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 34,228 32,223 36,774 ddian born -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,226 -9,256 -4,361 -10,467 -15,813 -18,799 -17,758 -23,953 dian born -22	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 24,189 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,880 -15,439 -21,593 -28,838 -26,957 -34,973
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 1,154 -3,526 -4,496 -864 -2,613 -10,429 <b>-13,549</b> -12,451 -18,002	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 <b>Earnings C</b> 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,182 4,476 1,719 4,842 3,5027 <b>Percent d</b>	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 iifference, -134 3,195 -876 390 1,934 -634 -2,810 -4,034 -3,775 -5,900 iifference, c	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550 -3,584 -900 -4,273 -8,689 -10,028 -13,095 compared	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Cana -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821 -18,604 -23,110 -21,559 -28,551 to female Cana -31	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 34,228 32,223 36,774 ddian borm -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,256 -4,361 -10,467 -15,813 -18,799 -17,758 -23,953 ddian born	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,880 -15,439 -21,593 -28,638 -26,957 -34,973
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (subtotal) Bachelor's degree University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level All females with employment income, 25 to 64 years of age No certificate, diploma or degree High school diploma or degree High school diploma or degree High school diploma or equivalent Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (subtotal)	38,088 25,776 34,946 38,506 <b>48,557</b> 46,072	29,194 39,439 25,948 35,433 42,569 <b>53,027</b> 49,981	25,668 34,943 25,084 32,820 32,140 <b>39,478</b> 37,530 42,725 -3,905 1,154 -3,526 -4,496 -864 -2,613 -10,429 -13,549 -12,451 -18,002 -111 -6 -12 -12 -11	32,997 43,874 29,130 39,909 44,288 <b>57,869</b> 53,524 65,754 <b>Earnings C</b> 3,383 4,708 3,803 4,435 3,182 4,476 1,719 <b>4,842</b> 3,543 5,027 <b>Percent di</b> 10 23 13 11	28,318 39,829 27,882 36,067 39,759 <b>48,993</b> 46,206 54,827 ifference, -134 3,195 -876 390 1,934 -634 -2,810 -4,034 -3,775 -5,900 ifference, c 0 16 -3 3 1	23,689 35,855 25,048 31,160 33,880 <b>42,138</b> 39,953 47,632 compared -3,820 550 -3,584 -900 -4,273 -8,689 -10,028 -10,028 -13,095 compared 1-11 3 3 -19 9 -90 -90 -11 -11 -11 -11 -90 -90 -19 -90 -19 -19 -90 -90 -19 -90 -90 -19 -90 -90 -90 -19 -90 -90 -90 -90 -90 -90 -90 -90 -90 -9	18,979 26,708 19,947 22,612 23,965 <b>29,917</b> 28,422 32,176 to female Canas -10,788 -4,352 -10,215 -12,731 -6,001 -12,821 -18,604 -23,110 -21,559 -28,551 to female Canas -31 -31 -35 -32	19,992 30,183 21,587 24,966 32,223 32,223 36,774 16,365 -7,745 -3,354 -9,202 -9,256 -9,256 -9,256 -10,467 -15,813 -10,467 -15,813 -18,799 -17,758 -23,953 dian born -22 -16 -32 -32 -23	17,665 22,311 18,068 19,994 20,976 <b>24,189</b> 23,024 25,754 -14,153 -5,873 -11,529 -17,128 -7,880 -15,439 -21,593 -21,593 -21,593 -26,957 -34,973 -34,973 -34,973
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By Ray D. Bollman (RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net)

# **Immigration in the News** – Top Stories of the Past Months

Below are links to top stories that the P2P is following. These stories and other material can be accessed through the <u>Media Corner</u> 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.

- Metro News February 19, 2014 <u>Ontario Seeks Quebec-Style Control</u>: Ontario wants almost four times more economic immigrants — for a total of 5,000, up from 1,300 now under the provincial nominee program in which employers can fill skilled positions left vacant when suitable workers can't be found in Canada.
- Le Soleil 15 février 2014 <u>Le gouvernement du Québec désire choisir les immigrants selon</u> <u>leurs compétences</u> : Le gouvernement Marois veut instaurer un tout nouveau système d'immigration au Québec. Il prendrait appui sur une «déclaration d'intérêt» que devraient faire parvenir tous les candidats à l'immigration – où qu'ils soient dans le monde.
- Canada.com February 11, 2014 <u>Federal Budget: Government dumps immigrant investor,</u> <u>entrepreneur programs</u>: The federal government is eliminating once-and-for-all the muchmaligned immigrant investor and entrepreneur streams, refunding applications for 66,000 individuals ... The government is working on a pair of pilot projects, including a new Immigrant Investor Venture Capital Fund and business skills program to replace the streams.
- Reuters February 9, 2014 <u>Swiss Voters Back Quotas on Immigration From EU</u>: Swiss voters on Sunday narrowly backed proposals to reintroduce immigration quotas with the European Union ... a result that calls into question bilateral accords with the EU and could irk multinational companies.
- Toronto Star February 6, 2014 <u>Canadian Citizenship: 5 Key Ways the Rules are</u> <u>Changing</u>: Five important changes are featured in the proposed overhaul. Among the changes are longer residency before being eligible to apply for citizenship, fewer exemptions from language testing, bars for all persons with criminal convictions.
- Montreal Gazette February 3, 2014 <u>Parent, Grandparent Immigration Stream Closed for</u> <u>2014 Season</u>: Just 33 days after the federal government began accepting new applications .... [to the]... parent and grandparent immigration stream following a two-year moratorium, officials say they've reached their annual quota. ... The program is now closed to new applicants until next year, although parents and grandparents can still apply for a 10-year, multiple-entry supervise ...
- Globe and Mail January 27, 2014 *Five Key Facets of Canada's Shakeup in Immigration Policy*: Canada is overhauling its immigration program, cutting backlogs, tweaking existing programs and introducing new ones... [A new system] set to kick in next year ... will allow would-be immigrants to be matched with jobs that need to be filled and then processed within six months ...
- Globe and Mail January 27, 2014 <u>Ottawa to Revise Foreign-Worker Rules as Employers</u> <u>Complain of Delays</u>: The Conservative government is preparing a second round of changes to the Temporary Foreign Worker Program, as Canadian employers warn an overhaul last year has interfered with their ability to recruit top talent... The federal government overhauled the program last April [but] ... since then, the time needed for an approval...has ballooned and now takes months.
- Radio Canada International 17 janvier 2014 <u>La charte des valeurs québécoises fustigée</u> <u>par la Commission des droits de la personne</u>: La Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse du Québec considère qu'un grand nombre de dispositions contenues dans le projet de loi 60, sur la charte des valeurs québécoises, « sont un recul » des droits et libertés et ne doivent pas être adoptées.

### **CISSA-ACSEI Co-Chairs Pathways to Prosperity**

Established in 2005, the Canadian Immigrant Settlement Sector Alliance - Alliance canadienne du secteur de l'établissement des immigrants (CISSA-ACSEI) is an alliance of provincial and national organizations, which represents 450 immigrant and refugee settlement agencies from across Canada. CISSA-ACSEI connects the expertise of the immigrant settlement sector, and is the sector's national voice to help build a Canadian society in which all newcomers are able to participate fully. CISSA-ACSEI's mission is to advance public policies and programs which facilitate the settlement and integration of newcomers to Canada.

CISSA-ACSEI recognizes the important role that research focused on immigrants and their experiences in their adopted country plays in ensuring that



Jean McRae

together we improve our system of services and create more welcoming and inclusive communities toward the full participation and engagement of immigrants in Canada. CISSA-ACSEI is pleased to have Jean McRae representing us as the first co-chair of the Board of Directors and Management Committee of Pathways to Prosperity. This research project has the potential to inform and augment the work of our members across the country. Research can help us make the case for certain targeted services, for shifts in policy and programming that might improve the situation of newcomers, and help us engage more effectively with communities and employers.

Jean, as a British Columbia representative, will serve in the role of co-chair for one year and then the role will be rotated to representatives from other regions of the country.

Jean McRae, B.A., C.P.Ed, M.B.A., has been Executive Director of the Inter-Cultural Association of Greater Victoria (ICA) for seventeen years and has worked in the field of immigrant and refugee services since 1982, in BC and Central America. Prior to taking on her current role, she has been an English language teacher, employment counselor, settlement worker and manager of various services including multicultural arts and education.

Jean serves on various national, provincial and local boards and committees concerned with issues of immigrant integration. She co-chaired the national Working Group on the Attraction and Retention of Immigrants to Smaller Centres. She is president of the Affiliation of Multicultural Societies and Service Agencies of BC (AMSSA) and represents AMSSA on the National Settlement Council and the NSC Professional Development Working Group. She is on the Executive of the Canadian Immigrant Settlement Sector Alliance and the Canadian Council for Refugees. Locally, in Victoria, Jean is a member of the University of Victoria's Institute for Community University Engagement Council and is a member of the Advisory Committee for Royal Roads University's School of Communication and Culture.

# Two New Co-Investigators for the P2P: Yoko Yoshida in the Atlantic and Carlos Teixeira in British Columbia

**Yoko Yoshida** joins Michael Haan and Carlo Lavoie as co-lead of the Pathways to Prosperity Atlantic node. Yoko Yoshida is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Dalhousie University. She is also the Co-Academic Director of the Atlantic Research Data Centre located in Halifax. She holds a PhD in Sociology from McGill University. Her research interests span applied social statistics in the areas of socio-economic inequality, inequality in health, and integration processes of immigrants. Her recent publications include "Summarizing Social Disparities in Health" in the Milbank Quarterly and "Destination Rural Canada: A Basic Overview of Recent Immigrants to Rural Small Towns" in J. Parkins and M. Reed (Eds.) Social Transformation in Rural Canada. Among her current projects is a SSHRC funded project



Yoko Yoshida

entitled: "'How Well Do Immigrants Integrate into Canada?' exploring a new approach to describing patterns of integration".



**Carlos Teixeira** 

**Carlos Teixeira**, an Associate Professor of Geography at the University of British Columbia – Okanagan (UBCO), joins Herbert Schuetze as co-lead of the Pathways to Prosperity B.C. node. Carlos' research interests, which initially focused on Portuguese settlement in Canada, have evolved to a broader interest in the settlement experiences of different immigrant groups, especially their challenge in finding adequate housing and their participation in ethnic entrepreneurship. His current work focuses on the changing social geography of Canadian cities, particularly Toronto and Vancouver; ethnic entrepreneurship, using comparative case studies; and the housing experiences and

coping strategies of new immigrants and refugees. Since moving to Kelowna in 2005, Carlos has found a new setting for research on immigrant settlement, housing experiences, and immigrant entrepreneurship in the Okanagan Valley. As well, with a group of colleagues from UBCO and the Prairies, he has recently embarked on a comparative study of housing and the determinants of immigrant health and wellbeing.

From 2007 to 2012, Carlos enriched and broadened his experience as a scholar and researcher by serving as the national co-ordinator for the Housing and Neighbourhoods research domain of the Metropolis Project. During this time, he was also the Housing and Neighbourhoods domain leader for Metropolis British Columbia. His most recent book with Wei Li and Audrey Kobayashi (2012) (Editors) is entitled Immigrant Geographies of North American Cities. (Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press.)

### FCFA Co-Chairs the Standing Committee on Francophone Immigration

Since November 2013, the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada has been acting as co-chair of the Pathways to Prosperity's Standing Committee on Francophone Immigration. In this capacity, the FCFA ensures that community perspectives are well represented in discussions; ensures that Francophone immigration issues are integrated into research initiatives; and promotes the dissemination of research.

Active since 1975, the FCFA is the chief voice of Francophones living in nine provinces and three territories, stretching from ocean to ocean. For the last 13 years, the FCFA has, on a national basis, overseen the efforts of Francophone minorities to



**Marije Brown** 

attract, recruit, welcome and integrate French-speaking immigrants. The organization participated in the creation of 13 Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIF) throughout the country and continues to support these networks in their work. The FCFA also collaborates closely with Citizenship and Immigration Canada to achieve the objectives set for immigration to Francophone minority communities (FMC) and it coordinates consultations between community practitioners, and federal, provincial and territorial decision-makers. In support of these roles, last November, the FCFA organized the first *Semaine nationale de l'immigration francophone* (National Francophone Immigration Week).

The FCFA has also played a lead role in generating and disseminating research. In the past several years, the organization has commissioned studies focusing, among other topics, on the integration of young refugees in Francophone minority schools; on youth integration into the labour market and the Canadian economy; as well as on economic integration services for Francophone immigrants in FMCs. Moreover, the FCFA has been a key partner in the organization of events that convene researchers, communities and governments. These include the Research Symposium on Official Languages and the Day of Reflection on Francophone Immigration, an upcoming Metropolis, pre-congress event.

The Federation will be represented on the P2P's Standing Committee on Francophone Immigration by Marije Brown. With multidisciplinary training in Francophone studies, Marjie has worked for the FCFA since May 2013 as the Coordinator of Immigration, responsible for analysis and consultation. Since joining, Marjie has contributed to the development and implementation of a new governance system for Francophone immigration, including the creation of a national consultative community roundtable on Francophone immigration and a new CIC-FMC Steering Committee. She is also charged with maintaining a watch on issues pertaining to the immigration continuum; helping to develop a comprehensive inventory of issues related to Francophone immigration; and initiating research and evaluation projects that enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the FCFA's interventions.

# Gerry Clement Co-Chairs the Standing Committee on Francophone Immigration



Gerald (Gerry) Clement

The P2P is pleased to announce that Gerald (Gerry) Clement, a prominent former official in the Manitoba Government with a long history of involvement in Francophone immigration and cultural retention, has agreed to serve as co-chair of the P2P's Standing

Committee on Francophone Immigration. (See the related article on the FCFA.) During his time in government, Gerry served as Assistant Deputy Minister of the Immigration and Multiculturalism Division of the Manitoba Department of Labour and Immigration. His Division was responsible for immigration promotion and recruitment, language training, settlement and labour market services, credential assessment, citizenship support services, as well as multiculturalism (through the Multiculturalism Secretariat).

Gerry left the public service in 2007 having served over 30 years with the federal and provincial governments. Since then, he has been active on numerous national and local Boards, including stints as Co-chair of the National Implementation Committee of the CIC/FCFA. The committee was responsible for implementing the original 2006 strategic plan to increase francophone immigration to Canada. He is currently President of the Board of Directors of Abri Marguerite Inc. - a St. Boniface based temporary housing initiative for refugees and immigrants - and is President of the Board of Directors of the Centre culturel franco-manitobain. Gerry has been involved in the P2P initiative since its inception. He has served as an advisor on numerous P2P research projects, and was keynote speaker at a major June 2013 conference mounted by the Ottawa Local Immigration Partnership. The conference sought to identify how Ottawa might attract and retain a greater share of skilled newcomers.

### **Upcoming Events**

New Country/New Life: Promising Strategies to Promote Newcomer Health Date: February 28, 2014 City: Toronto Click for more information

The Immigration Connection: Creating Collective Impact Date: March 4, 2014 City: Guelph Click for more information

### 16<sup>th</sup> National Metropolis Conference

Date: March 12-15, 2014 City: Gatineau, Quebec Click for more information

### People on the Move

In October 2013, **Dr. Barbara Osswald** was appointed as the Research Co-ordinator for the Ethnicity & Health Collaborative Research Program run by Dr. Gina Higginbottom. Prior to this appointment, she was a Senior Medical Adviser in a large Medical Insurance Firm.

We invite you to send your listings for People on the Move to <u>communica-</u>

<u>tions@p2pcanada.ca</u>. Please list the new job title, name of the organization or university, starting date, and details of your previous position.





# Updates from P2P Nodes – Atlantic Node

The Atlantic node welcomes Yoko Yoshida from Nova Scotia (see bio on page 12) to the Atlantic team. She is currently familiarizing herself with the node's priorities and activities.

In other news, Carlo Lavoie has been active as a member of the organizing committee of the *Semaine Action Immigration francophone de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard*, which will be held in PEI in May 2014. He has also helped to organize the *Dragon's Den* for young, French-speaking, newcomer entrepreneurs in PEI and has been helping to organize *Versions of Canada*, the 2014 Annual Conference of the Canadian Studies Network (Charlottetown, September 2014). On the research front, Carlos is a member of the P2P project "The Integration of Immigrants in Official Language Minority Communities: Analyses of the 2006 Census and the 2007-2008 Canadian Community Health Survey". Carlos is also a member of the team for the "Design and Validation of a Survey to Assess Attraction, Retention, and Integration in Official Language Minority Communities".

Michael Haan has been equally engaged and is working on several research projects. First, he is a co-investigator on "Local Immigration Partnerships and the Réseaux en immigration francophone: Strategies for Increasing Harmonization and Developing Performance Measurement Tools", a P2P project funded by CIC. He is also principal investigator on "The Individual- and Community-Level Determinants of Retention of Francophone Immigrants Across Canada", another P2P project supported by CIC.

Since the last Atlantic update, Michael has had three immigration-related publications accepted. The first is a chapter (co-authored with Zhou Yu, Department of Family and Consumer Studies at the University of Utah) entitled, "Cohort Progress toward Household Formation and Homeownership: A Comparison of Immigrant Racialized Minority Groups in Canada and the United States." This will appear in *The Housing and Economic Experiences of Immigrants in North American Cities* (Carlos Teixeira and Wei Li (Eds.) published by the University of Toronto Press. The second, entitled "The Geographical Migration Decisions of Canadian Immigrants: an Empirical Study Using the Immigrant Longitudinal Databank" is a study jointly commissioned by the Government of British Columbia and the Canadian Labour Market and Skills Researcher Network. It is co-authored with Wen Ci (Social Analysis Division, Statistics Canada) and Marcel Voia (Department of Economics, Carleton University). The third, entitled "Report on Population Dynamics in New Brunswick and the Implications for the Province's Labour Market", is supported by New Brunswick's Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training, and Labour. The report is co-authored with John Calhoun, Ashley Calhoun and Cathy Holtmann of the New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data, and Training.





### Updates from P2P Nodes-Quebec Node

The Quebec node has started two projects that reflect the interests of researchers and partners. The first project focuses on the analysis of practices employed by organizations involved in the regionalization of immigration: modeling and transfer. The second project analyses the role and representations of regional actors with respect to temporary foreign workers.

For the first project, the research-action-training team includes: Michèle Vatz-Laaroussi, University of Sherbrooke, Pascale Chanoux (TCRI, RORIQ), Lauran Anson (RIFE), Éric Quimper (PROMIS) and Carline Duteau (Masters student in social work, University of Sherbrooke).

The goals of the project include:

- Conducting the first stage of research-action-training focusing on the practices of organizations dealing with the regionalization of immigration in Quebec.
- Identifying and modeling, with practitioners, the practices of organizations upstream and downstream of the regionalization process.
- Introducing and initiating knowledge transfer in various reception and integration environments, relying on the RORIQ and TCRI.

This working project will be implemented in five stages starting with an analysis of the organizational grey literature and a review of the extant literature on the topic, up to the submission of the grant application to the MELS (Ministry of Education, Leisure and Sports).

The research team for the second project includes: Michèle Vatz-Laaroussi, University of Sherbrooke; Danièle Bélanger, Laval University; Caroline Jacob, Solidarité Rurale Québec (SRQ); Linamar Campos-Flores, PhD candidate at the University of Montréal and Guillermo Candiz, PhD candidate at Laval University.

The goals of this project include:

- Developing the first step of the research-action project aimed at promoting welcoming communities for temporary foreign workers.
- Identifying two regions in Quebec which receive temporary foreign workers and then describing these territories in order to better understand the dynamics that may be established between the local population and the temporary foreign workers.
- Producing an analytic monograph that could be used for a deeper research project and could be compiled and contrasted with other similar projects elsewhere in Canada.

This project will be conducted in four stages starting with documentary research of past and current initiatives and extending to the analysis of results and formulation of recommendations on potential project orientations.

Both projects are being undertaken with a view to fostering partnerships by the Quebec node and to establish a baseline for comparisons and discussions with other P2P nodes. We would like to receive feedback from the other nodes about their interest in these issues and possible comparative projects.



Citizenship and Immigration Canada Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada



#### UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON EDMUNDSTON MONCTON SHIPPAGAN



# The Canadian Francophonie and Immigrant Diversity: Challenges for a Successful Convergence Journée de réflexion sur l'immigration francophone

The 8th Journée de réflexion sur l'immigration francophone will take place on March 12, 2014, in conjunction with the National Metropolis Conference being held from March 12 to 15, at the Hilton Lac-Leamy Hotel in Gatineau, Quebec.

In exploring the theme "The Canadian Francophonie and Immigrant Diversity: Challenges for a Successful Meeting," participants will examine and discuss the successes and challenges of an immigration project within Francophone minority communities (FMCs) from the perspective of both the immigrant and the host society. This convergence entails a process of integration and inclusion and raises policy issues and concerns regarding institutional capacity, as well as questions about immigrant trajectories.

The 2014 Journée de réflexion sur l'immigration francophone is organized by the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne (FCFA) du Canada, the Université de Moncton and Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The organizers would also like to thank the many researchers from the Pathways to Prosperity partnership who are participating in this event.





### **Recent Publications**

Boyd, M. (2013, Fall). Managing migration and changing the course. Diplomat and International Canada, 41 & 43.

Fisher, S., Greggain, W., & Shepard, B.(2014). Community capacity building as a model for career development planning. In B. C. Shepard & P. S. Mani. (Eds.), Career Development Practice in Canada: Perspectives, Principles, and Professionalism. Ottawa, ON: CERIC.

Guo, S. (2014). Immigrants as active citizens: Exploring the volunteering experience of Chinese immigrants in Vancouver. Globalisation, Societies and Education, 12(1), 51-70.

Hébert, Y. (2014). Cosmopolitanism and Canadian multicultural policy: Intersection, relevance and critique. Major paper, introducing the most recent issue of an annual trilingual monograph series, Encounters in Education/ Rencontres en éducation/.

Higginbottom, GMA., Mamede, F., Barolia, R., Vallianatos, H., & Chambers, T. (In press). Aboriginal and immigrant women's food choices and practices in pregnancy: A scoping review. Canadian Journal of Midwifery Research and Practice.

Higginbottom, GMA., Storey, R., & River, K. (2014). Health and social care needs of Somali refugees with visual impairment (VIP) living in the United Kingdom: A focused ethnography with Somali people with VIP, their caregivers, service providers, and members of the Horn of Africa Blind Society. Journal of Transcultural Nursing,

Higginbottom, G., O'Brien, B., Mumtaz, Z., Yohani, S., Chiu, Y., Okeke-Ihejirika, P., Paton, P., & Safipour, J. (2013). Optimizing hospital and community-based maternity care for immigrant and minority women in Alberta. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 12, 707-708.

Higginbottom, G., Morgan, M., Dassanayake, J., Chiu, Y., Alexandre, M., & Kocay, D. (2013). Immigrant women's experiences of maternity care services in Canada: A narrative synthesis. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 12, 733-734.

Higginbottom, G., Mumtaz, Z., Yohani, S., Chiu, Y., Okeke-Ihejirika, P., Paton, P., & Hadziabdic E. (2013). Immigrant women's experiences of maternity services in Canada: A meta-ethnography. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 12, 732.

Higginbottom, G., Safipour, J., O'Brien, B., Mumtaz, Z., Yohani, S., Okeke-Ihejirika, P., Paton, P., & Chiu, Y. (2013). "I have to do what I believe": Sudanese women's beliefs and resistance to hegemonic practices at home and during experiences of maternity care in Canada. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 12, 860-861.

Higginbottom, G., Morgan, M., O'Mahoney, J., Chiu, Y., Kocay, D., Forgeron, J., Alexandre, M., & Young, M. (2013). Immigrant women's experience of postpartum depression in Canada: A narrative synthesis systematic review. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 12, 861-862.

Little, D., & Taylor, S. K. (Eds.). (2013). Implementing the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages and the European Language Portfolio: Lessons for future research / Tirer des leçons des recherches empiriques sur la mise en œuvre du Cadre européen commun de référence pour les langues et du Portfolio européen des langues pour les recherches futures. Special issue of the Canadian Modern Language Review/Revue canadienne des langues modernes, 69(4), Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press.

Little, D., & Taylor, S. K. (2013). Introduction: Implementing the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages and the European Language Portfolio: Lessons for future research / Introduction: Tirer des leçons des recherches empiriques sur la mise en œuvre du Cadre européen commun de référence pour les langues et du Portfolio européen des langues pour les recherches futures: Canadian Modern Language Review/La Revue canadienne des langues vivantes, 69(4), 1-16.

Mumtaz, Z., O'Brien, B., & Higginbottom, GMA. (2014). Navigating maternity health care: A survey of the Canadian prairie newcomer experience. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 14(4).

Ramos, H. (2014). How new models can rejuvenate established insights: Reaction and critique of Elke Winter's Us, Them, and Others. Journal of International Migration and Integration,

Taylor, S.K. (2013). From 'monolingual' multilingual classrooms to 'multilingual' multilingual classrooms: Managing cultural and linguistic diversity in the Nepali educational system. In D. Little, C. Leung & P. Van Avermaet (Eds.), Managing diversity in education: key issues and some responses (pp. 259-274). Clevedon, UK: Multilingual Matters.

Taylor, S. K. (2013). Immersion. In J. Ainsworth (Ed.), Sociology of education: An A-to-Z guide. Vol. I (pp. 374-376). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Taylor, S. K., & Snoddon, K. (Eds.). (2013). Plurilingualism in TESOL. Special issue of TESOL Quarterly, 47(3). Alexandria, VA: TESOL Publications.

Taylor, S. K., & Snoddon, K. (2013). Plurilingualism in TESOL: Promising controversies. TESOL Quarterly, 47(3), 439-445.

Taylor, S. K. (2013). Kanada'da cokdilliliğe karşı kast sistemi yaklaşımı: Fransızca cokdillileştirme programında dilsel ve kulturel azınlık cocukları [The caste system approach to multilingual education in Canada: Linguistic and cultural minority children in French immersion]. In T. Skutnabb -Kangas, R. Phillipson, A. K. Mohanty & M. Panda (Editörler [Eds.]). Çokdilli eğitim yoluyla toplumsal adalet [Social justice through multilingual education] (pp. 249-275). Ankara, Turkey. Tarafından Türkçe tercüme Prof. Dr. Fatma Gök & M. Şerif Derince. Eğitim Sen Yayınları. [Translated into Turkish by Prof. Dr. Fatma Gök & M. Şerif Derince. Eğitim Sen Publications].

Teixeira C. (2013). Living on the 'edge of the suburbs' of Vancouver: A case study of the housing experiences and coping strategies of recent immigrants in Surrey and Richmond. The Canadian Geographer, 57(4), 1-20.

Veronis, L. & Ray, B. (2013). Parcours de vie et mobilité: stratégies spatiales parmi des familles immigrantes dans la région transfrontalière de Gatineau-Ottawa. In S. Gaudet, N. Burlone, & M. Lévesque (Eds.), Repenser les familles et ses transitions. Repenser les politiques publiques. (pp. 119-147). Québec, QC: Les Presses de l'Université Laval.

Veronis, L. 2013. The border and immigrants in Ottawa-Gatineau: Governance practices and the (re)production of a dual Canadian citizenship. Journal of Borderland Studies 28(2): 257-271.

Veronis, L. 2013. The role of nonprofit sector networks as mechanisms for immigrant political participation. Studies in Social Justice 7(1), pp. 27-46.

# **Recent and Upcoming Conference Presentations**

Boyd, M., Jeong, J., Tian, S. (2013). 'Asian Tigers' abroad: Educational achievements and labour market success of the 1.5 and second generation. Presented in the "Immigrant Families, Networks and Second Generation" session at the 27th Congress of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), August 26-August 31, Busan, South Korea.

Boyd, M. (2013). Chair and Discussant at the "Marriage migration, transnational couples and their families" session at the 27th International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), August 26-August 31, Busan, South Korea.

Cruz, E. (2014). The Transitioning of Internationally Educated Nurses (IENS) into the Alberta Health Care System. Transformative Learning for Health Equity. Prince Mahidol Award Conference, January 27-January 31, Bangkok, Thailand. (Presented on behalf of G. Higginbottom).

Higginbottom, G., O'Brien, B., Mumtaz, Z., Yohani, S., Okeke, P., Paton, P., & Chiu, Y. (2013). "I have to do what I believe": Sudanese women's beliefs and resistance to hegemonic practices at home and during experiences of maternity care in Canada. Poster presentation at the 19th Qualitative Health Research Conference, October 27, Halifax, NS.

Higginbottom, G., Morgan, M., O'Mahoney, J., Chiu, Y., Kocay, D., Forgeron, J., Alexandre, M., & Young, M. (2013). Immigrant women's experience of postpartum depression in Canada: A narrative synthesis systematic review. Poster presentation at the 19th Qualitative Health Research Conference, October 27, Halifax, NS.

Leite, J., & Higginbottom, GMA. (2013). Doulas in Canada: A scoping review of research evidence. Poster presented at the VIII COBEON - Brazilian Congress of Obstetric and Neonatal Nursing, October 31, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Waugh, E., Abe, Y., & Louw, K. (2014). Free online resources for teaching pragmatics. Paper presented at the Realize conference, January, Winnipeg, MB.

# Thank You

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