

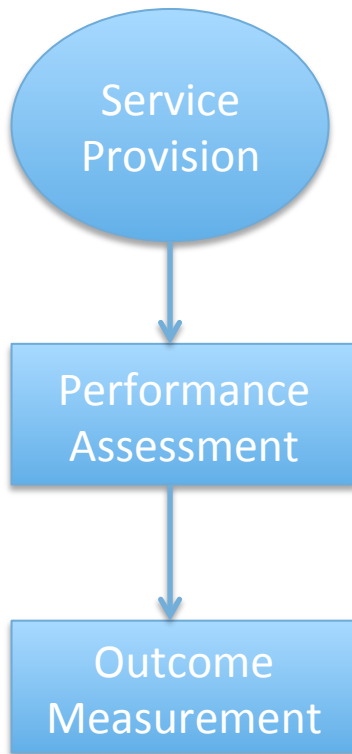
Research on Measures of Community and Immigrant Outcomes: What We Have Done and What We Can Do

Zenaida Ravanera
Pathways to Prosperity Partnership

Workshop: Measurement Strategies for Settlement Agencies, Local Immigration Partnerships, and Réseaux en immigration francophone
Toronto, November 29, 2015



Outcomes: Community and Immigrant

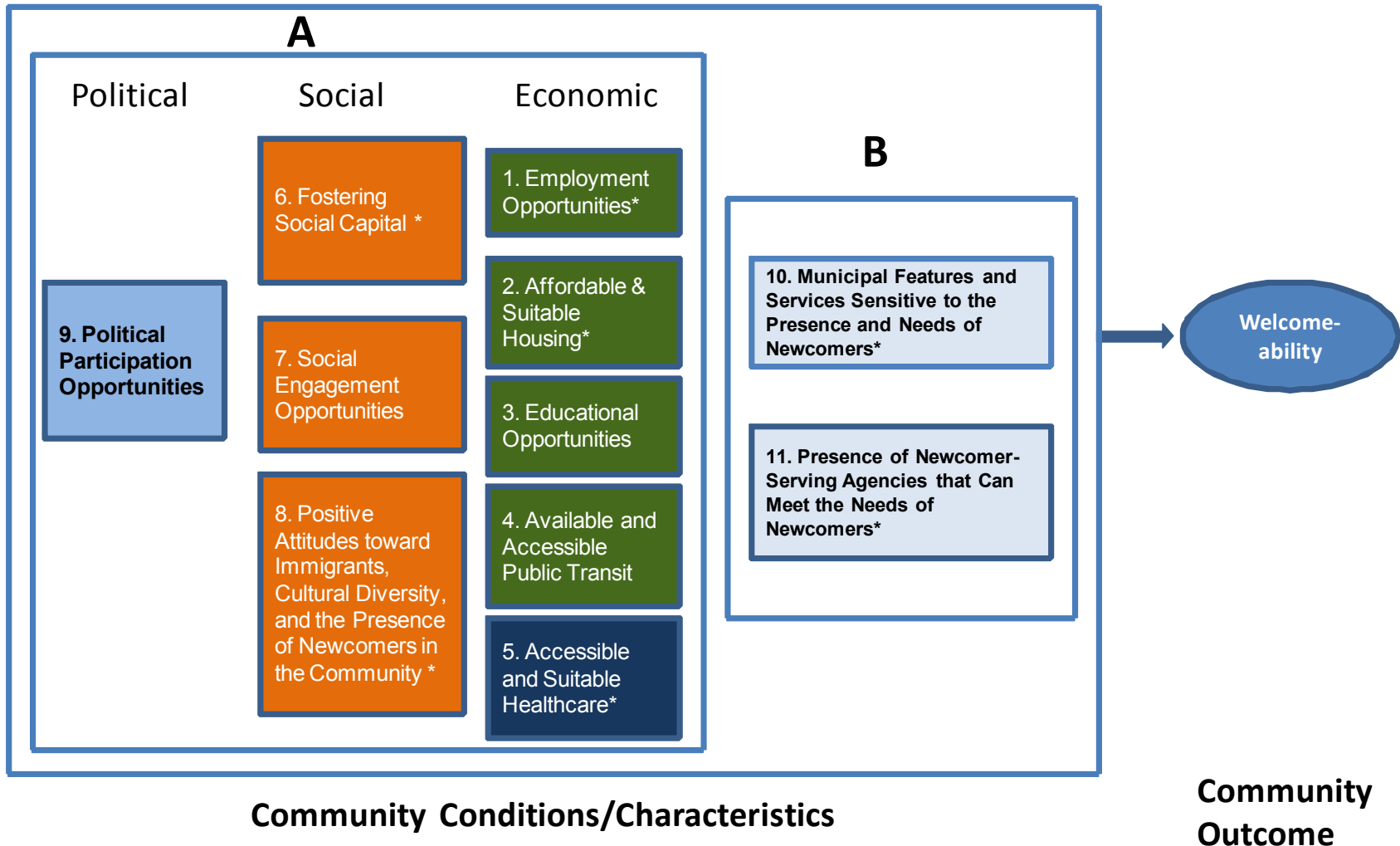


- Service Provision – Reports
- Assessment and Evaluation
 - Internal assessment
 - External evaluation
- Outcome Measures
 - Community – **Welcome-ability Index**
 - Immigrant – **Integration Index**

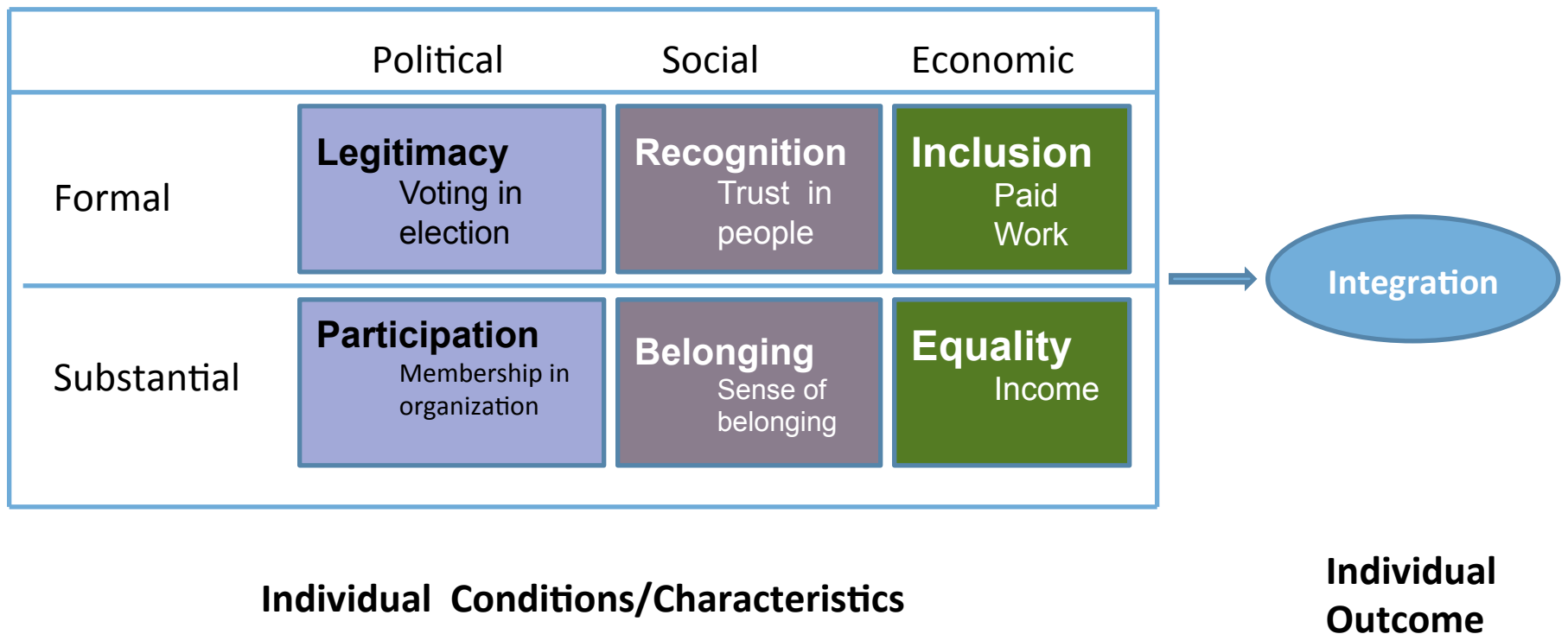


Some research that we have done

Framework for Analysis of Communities

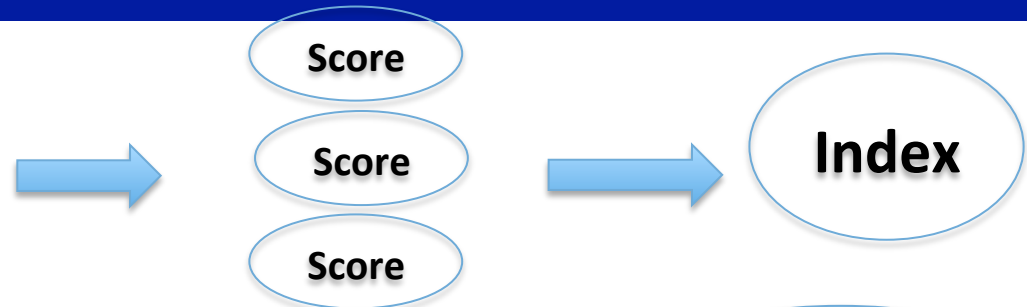


Framework for Analysis of Individuals



Measuring Multi-Dimensional Concepts

- ❖ Multiple dimensions
 - ❑ Multiple indicators
 - Varied measurements



Challenge	What we did/ or considered
Determining dimensions	Esses et al, Welcoming Communities Characteristics Bernard, Dimensions of Social Cohesion / Integration
Selecting indicators & Deriving scores	Structural Equations Models Data availability / Expert opinion
Deriving common metric	Transform scores Use the same measure for each indicator in each dimension / Rank
Assigning weights to dimensions	Expert opinion Theoretical framework



Welcome-ability: Canadian CMAs and Non-CMAs 2006 Census

AREA	Social	Economic	Welcome Ability	Rank of Social	Rank of Economic	Rank of Welcome
Vancouver	2.8049	1.8404	2.23	2	2	1
Toronto	2.8130	1.5935	2.08	1	3	2
Montréal	0.9811	1.9085	1.54	5	1	3
Calgary	1.5512	1.0181	1.23	3	6	4
Ottawa - Gatineau	0.8842	1.2549	1.11	6	5	5
Edmonton	1.0721	0.6447	0.82	4	11	6
Victoria	0.1709	0.9877	0.66	13	8	7
Québec	-0.7264	1.3835	0.54	23	4	8
Halifax	-0.1608	0.8712	0.46	15	10	9
Winnipeg	0.7221	0.2508	0.44	7	13	10
Non-CMA - Northern Canada	-0.5731	0.9489	0.34	21	9	11
Sherbrooke - Trois-Rivières	-0.7596	1.0071	0.30	24	7	12
London	0.1779	0.3272	0.27	12	12	13
Hamilton	0.4395	0.1250	0.25	11	14	14
Kitchener	0.5926	-0.0467	0.21	8	17	15
Windsor	0.5814	-0.2313	0.09	9	18	16
Kelowna - Abbotsford	0.4965	-0.2803	0.03	10	19	17
Regina - Saskatoon	-0.2228	0.0206	-0.08	17	16	18
Kingston - Peterborough	-0.5375	0.0666	-0.18	20	15	19
Oshawa	0.0452	-0.6681	-0.38	14	26	20
Brantford - Guelph - Barrie	-0.2095	-0.5149	-0.39	16	22	21
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury - Thunder Bay	-0.8106	-0.3103	-0.51	28	20	22
St. Catharines - Niagara	-0.3121	-0.6566	-0.52	18	24	23
Non-CMA - British Columbia	-0.5127	-0.6455	-0.59	19	23	24
Moncton - Saint John	-0.7820	-0.4996	-0.61	27	21	25
Non-CMA - Quebec	-0.9322	-0.6622	-0.77	32	25	26
Non-CMA - Alberta	-0.6139	-0.9202	-0.80	22	27	27
Non-CMA - Nova Scotia	-0.7803	-1.0645	-0.95	26	29	28
Non-CMA - Prince Edward Island	-0.9523	-0.9630	-0.96	34	28	29
Non-CMA - Ontario	-0.7658	-1.1841	-1.02	25	30	30
Non-CMA Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.9023	-1.2907	-1.14	29	31	31
Non-CMA - Saskatchewan	-0.9424	-1.3983	-1.22	33	32	32
Non-CMA - Manitoba	-0.9182	-1.4372	-1.23	31	33	33
Non-CMA - New Brunswick	-0.9180	-1.4753	-1.25	30	34	34

Latent Scores and Ranks:

- Social
- Economic
- Welcome-ability

[Ravanera, Z. and V. Esses. 2014. The Integration of Immigrants of Differing Official Language Ability and Use in Canada: Analysis of the 2006 Census and the 2007–2008 Canadian Community Health Survey](#)

Top Ten Welcoming Communities in Canada



Average Integration Scores: Immigrants in Ontario, Aged 30-64

2008 General Social Survey

Independent Variables	N	Economic		Socio-Cultural		Political		Integration Index
		Work at Paid Job	Personal Income	Can Trust People	Strong Sense of Belonging	Voted in Election	Participant in Org.	
Gender								
Male	713	0.89	0.89	0.49	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.76
Female	704	0.63	0.69	0.44	0.66	0.73	0.56	0.64
Ethnicity								
Visible Minority	788	0.75	0.76	0.44	0.68	0.67	0.56	0.68
Non-Visible Minority	589	0.77	0.82	0.51	0.66	0.74	0.67	0.72
Urban/Rural								
Larger Urban Centres	1364	0.76	0.80	0.46	0.66	0.71	0.60	0.70
Rural and Small Towns	53	0.75	0.66	0.62	0.74	0.70	0.74	0.70
Total	1417	0.76	0.79	0.47	0.67	0.70	0.60	0.70

[Ravanera, Z. V. Esses, and F. Rajulton. 2013. Integration and “Welcome-ability” Indexes: Measures of Community Capacity to Integrate Immigrants](#)

Effects of Service Provision on Social Integration

Table 1: Odds Ratios of Feeling Strong Sense of Belonging to the Local Community

	Odds Ratio	Sig.
Received at Least One Type of Service		
Did not receive any service	1.00	
Received Services from Alberta	1.31	*
Constant	1.61	
Number of Cases / Nagelkerke R²		970 10.3%
Significance levels: * p<.10, ** p<.05, *** p<.01		

Ravanera, Z., V. Esses, M. Burstein, and Stelian Medianu. 2013. *Multivariate Analyses of Integration: Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey*



Research that we can do

Data for Analysis of Outcomes and Services

Community Outcomes

Available data that can be analyzed:

- 2006 Census
- 2007/08 Canadian Community Health Surveys
- 2011 National Household Survey
- 2011/12 Canadian Community Health Surveys

Data that may be collected and analyzed :

- 2016 Census
- 2016/17 Canadian Community Health Surveys

Immigrant Outcomes

- 2008 General Social Survey on Social Networks
- 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity
- 2018 General Social Survey

Service Provision

- iCare Reports
- Other Administrative Data
- Survey
- Focus Groups

To bring results together: Synthesis of several studies

Comprehensive Research

- Common Concepts
- Common Measures
- Common Geographic Units

Community
Conditions/
Characteristics

Census/ NHS
CCHS

1

Community
Outcomes –
Welcome-ability

Areas of
LIPs &
RIFs

- CD
- CSD

Regions:

- Eastern
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Western

Comparison
over 2 or 3
5-year
periods

*Service
Provision*
iCARE &
Other data

4

3

Immigrant
Conditions/
Characteristics

GSS

2

Immigrant
Outcomes –
Integration

- Youth
- Elderly
- Women
- Refugees
- Language
Groups



Thank you!

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