

Western Settlement Outcomes Survey

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with

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Table of Contents

Overview and Objectives.....	13
Methodology.....	14
Alberta	16
Characteristics of Respondents.....	16
Settlement Services.....	23
Information Needs and Use.....	29
Economic Integration and Outcomes.....	32
Social Integration and Well-Being.....	37
British Columbia	41
Characteristics of Respondents.....	41
Settlement Services.....	49
Information Needs and Use.....	56
Economic Integration and Outcomes.....	59
Social Integration and Well-Being.....	63
Manitoba	67
Characteristics of Respondents.....	67
Settlement Services.....	75
Information Needs and Use.....	82
Economic Integration and Outcomes.....	85
Social Integration and Well-Being.....	89
Saskatchewan	94
Characteristics of Respondents.....	94
Settlement Services.....	101

Information Needs and Use.....	108
Economic Integration and Outcomes.....	111
Social Integration and Well-Being.....	116
Recommendations for Further Analyses.....	120
Bibliography.....	121

List of Figures

Figure 1: Respondents' Gender (Alberta).....	16
Figure 2: Respondents' Age (Alberta).....	16
Figure 3: Length of Time in Alberta, in Months.....	17
Figure 4: Region of Birth (Alberta).....	18
Figure 5: Immigration Category (Alberta).....	18
Figure 6: Principal Applicants, by Category (Alberta).....	19
Figure 7: Dependent Applicants, by Category (Alberta).....	19
Figure 8: Principal and Dependent Applicants (Alberta).....	20
Figure 9: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (Alberta).....	20
Figure 10: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (Alberta).....	21
Figure 11: Language(s) Spoken at Home (Alberta).....	22
Figure 12: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (Alberta).....	22
Figure 13: Use of Settlement Services (Alberta).....	23
Figure 14: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (Alberta).....	24
Figure 15: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (Alberta).....	24
Figure 16: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (Alberta).....	25
Figure 17: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (Alberta).....	25
Figure 18: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (Alberta).....	26
Figure 19: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (Alberta).....	27
Figure 20: Settlement Service Most Required (Alberta).....	28
Figure 21: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (Alberta).....	28

Figure 22: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (Alberta).....	29
Figure 23: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (Alberta).....	30
Figure 24: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (Alberta).....	30
Figure 25: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (Alberta).....	31
Figure 26: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (Alberta).....	31
Figure 27: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (Alberta).....	32
Figure 28: Respondents' Current Employment Status (Alberta).....	33
Figure 29: Respondents' Job Status (Alberta).....	33
Figure 30: Distribution of Hourly Income (Alberta).....	34
Figure 31: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (Alberta).....	34
Figure 32: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (Alberta).....	35
Figure 33: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (Alberta).....	36
Figure 34: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (Alberta)...	37
Figure 35: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (Alberta).....	38
Figure 36: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (Alberta).....	39
Figure 37: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in Alberta.....	40
Figure 38: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (Alberta).....	40
Figure 39: Respondents' Gender (British Columbia).....	41
Figure 40: Respondents' Age (British Columbia).....	41
Figure 41: Length of Time in British Columbia, in Months.....	42
Figure 42: Region of Birth (British Columbia).....	43
Figure 43: Immigration Category (British Columbia).....	43

Figure 44: Principal Applicants, by Category (British Columbia).....	44
Figure 45: Dependent Applicants, by Category (British Columbia).....	44
Figure 46: Principal and Dependent Applicants (British Columbia).....	45
Figure 47: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (British Columbia).....	46
Figure 48: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (British Columbia).....	46
Figure 49: Language(s) Spoken at Home (British Columbia).....	47
Figure 50: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (British Columbia).....	48
Figure 51: Use of Settlement Services (British Columbia).....	49
Figure 52: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (British Columbia).....	50
Figure 53: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (British Columbia).....	51
Figure 54: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (British Columbia).....	51
Figure 55: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (British Columbia).....	52
Figure 56: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (British Columbia).....	53
Figure 57: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (British Columbia).....	54
Figure 58: Settlement Service Most Required (British Columbia).....	55
Figure 59: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (British Columbia).....	55
Figure 60: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (British Columbia).....	56
Figure 61: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (British Columbia).....	57
Figure 62: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (British Columbia).....	57
Figure 63: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (British Columbia).....	58
Figure 64: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (British Columbia).....	58

Figure 65: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (British Columbia).....	59
Figure 66: Respondents' Current Employment Status (British Columbia).....	60
Figure 67: Respondents' Job Status (British Columbia).....	60
Figure 68: Distribution of Hourly Income (British Columbia).....	61
Figure 69: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (British Columbia).....	61
Figure 70: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (British Columbia).....	62
Figure 71: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (British Columbia).....	62
Figure 72: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (British Columbia).....	63
Figure 73: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (British Columbia).....	64
Figure 74: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (British Columbia).....	64
Figure 75: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in British Columbia (British Columbia).....	65
Figure 76: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (British Columbia).....	66
Figure 77: Respondents' Gender (Manitoba).....	67
Figure 78: Respondents' Age (Manitoba).....	67
Figure 79: Length of Time in Manitoba, in Months.....	68
Figure 80: Region of Birth (Manitoba).....	69
Figure 81: Immigration Category (Manitoba).....	69
Figure 82: Principal Applicants, by Category (Manitoba).....	70
Figure 83: Dependent Applicants, by Category (Manitoba).....	70
Figure 84: Principal and Dependent Applicants (Manitoba).....	71
Figure 85: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (Manitoba).....	72
Figure 86: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (Manitoba).....	72

Figure 87: Language(s) Spoken at Home (Manitoba).....	73
Figure 88: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (Manitoba).....	74
Figure 89: Use of Settlement Services (Manitoba).....	75
Figure 90: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (Manitoba).....	76
Figure 91: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (Manitoba).....	77
Figure 92: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (Manitoba).....	77
Figure 93: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (Manitoba).....	78
Figure 94: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (Manitoba).....	79
Figure 95: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (Manitoba).....	80
Figure 96: Settlement Service Most Required (Manitoba).....	81
Figure 97: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (Manitoba).....	81
Figure 98: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (Manitoba).....	82
Figure 99: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (Manitoba).....	83
Figure 100: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (Manitoba).....	83
Figure 101: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (Manitoba).....	84
Figure 102: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (Manitoba).....	84
Figure 103: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (Manitoba).....	85
Figure 104: Respondents' Current Employment Status (Manitoba).....	86
Figure 105: Respondents' Job Status (Manitoba).....	86
Figure 106: Distribution of Hourly Income (Manitoba).....	87

Figure 107: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (Manitoba).....	88
Figure 108: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (Manitoba).....	88
Figure 109: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (Manitoba).....	89
Figure 110: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (Manitoba)...	90
Figure 111: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (Manitoba).....	91
Figure 112: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (Manitoba).....	91
Figure 113: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in Manitoba (Manitoba).....	92
Figure 114: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (Manitoba).....	93
Figure 115: Respondents' Gender (Saskatchewan).....	94
Figure 116: Respondents' Age (Saskatchewan).....	94
Figure 117: Length of Time in Saskatchewan, in Months.....	95
Figure 118: Region of Birth (Saskatchewan).....	96
Figure 119: Immigration Category (Saskatchewan).....	96
Figure 120: Principal Applicants, by Category (Saskatchewan).....	97
Figure 121: Dependent Applicants, by Category (Saskatchewan).....	97
Figure 122: Principal and Dependent Applicants (Saskatchewan).....	98
Figure 123: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (Saskatchewan).....	98
Figure 124: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (Saskatchewan).....	99
Figure 125: Language(s) Spoken at Home (Saskatchewan).....	100
Figure 126: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (Saskatchewan).....	100
Figure 127: Use of Settlement Services (Saskatchewan).....	101
Figure 128: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (Saskatchewan).....	102

Figure 129: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (Saskatchewan).....	102
Figure 130: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (Saskatchewan).....	103
Figure 131: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (Saskatchewan).....	104
Figure 132: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (Saskatchewan).....	105
Figure 133: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (Saskatchewan).....	106
Figure 134: Settlement Service Most Required (Saskatchewan).....	107
Figure 135: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (Saskatchewan).....	107
Figure 136: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (Saskatchewan).....	108
Figure 137: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (Saskatchewan).....	109
Figure 138: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (Saskatchewan).....	109
Figure 139: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (Saskatchewan).....	110
Figure 140: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (Saskatchewan).....	110
Figure 141: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (Saskatchewan).....	111
Figure 142: Respondents' Current Employment Status (Saskatchewan).....	112
Figure 143: Respondents' Job Status (Saskatchewan).....	112
Figure 144: Distribution of Hourly Income (Saskatchewan).....	113
Figure 145: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (Saskatchewan).....	114
Figure 146: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (Saskatchewan).....	114
Figure 147: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (Saskatchewan).....	115
Figure 148: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (Saskatchewan).....	116

Figure 149: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (Saskatchewan).....117

Figure 150: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (Saskatchewan).....118

Figure 151: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan).....119

Figure 152: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (Saskatchewan).....119

Overview and Objectives

This report describes the results of a telephone survey conducted in April-May 2013 of 2936 immigrants in the four western provinces of Canada regarding their settlement and integration experiences and outcomes, and predictors of these outcomes.⁷ The survey instrument used for the current survey constituted a subset of items taken directly or adapted from the Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey conducted in 2012 (Esses, Ravanera, Burstein, Hallman, & Medianu, 2012), shortened to reduce the length of time required to complete the survey. The current survey included sections assessing: experiences with settlement services in the province of residence, information needs, economic integration and outcomes, social integration and outcomes, and demographic information. Due to time constraints, the question addressing use of settlement services was a shortened version of the question used in the Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey. Because of the lack of detail provided, it is likely that respondents were unclear as to what constituted settlement services and, as a result, under-reported their use of these services. This is described in more detail in the method and results to follow.

In order to identify potential survey respondents and access their contact information, a datafile was obtained from Citizenship and Immigration Canada of all individuals 18 years of age and older who landed in Canada between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012 and who indicated that they intended to reside in the target provinces and territories. A random sample of these respondents for each province was then contacted for the survey.

The results of this survey provide an overview of the recent settlement outcomes of immigrants in the four provinces of the new Western CIC region. The results also provide a comparison of similarities and differences across provinces within the region, and some of the factors that may account for similarities and differences. In addition, the results provide information that may inform policies, programs, services, and resources to improve settlement outcomes of immigrants within Western Canada. It is important to note, however, that due to time limitations for completion of this project, the current report provides only a broad overview of the main frequencies of responses, and additional analyses will be required to provide definitive policy and program advice. These additional analyses may include cross-tabulations by demographic and other factors, and multivariate analyses. Statistical comparisons across provinces would also be illuminating.

⁷ Data were also collected from a small sample of immigrants in the three territories; the results for these 40 individuals are not reported here.

Methodology

The research involved the implementation and initial analysis of a survey of recent immigrants to the four Western Canadian provinces, focusing on their use and experiences of settlement services, information needs, and settlement outcomes. The sample included 2936 immigrants, 18 years of age and over, who had been living in one of the four western provinces for 3-60 months, had become permanent residents of Canada within the past five years, and had lived in Canada for a maximum of ten years. The sample included 744 respondents in British Columbia, 729 respondents in Alberta, 713 respondents in Saskatchewan, and 750 respondents in Manitoba.⁸ The individual sample sizes for each province provided a margin of error of +/- 4% and a confidence level of 95%.

Contact information for potential survey respondents was obtained from a datafile provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada of all landings between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012 of individuals 18 years of age or older who indicated that they planned to reside in one of the four western provinces at the time of landing. Random samples for each province were then contacted. This allowed the samples to be self-weighting.

Survey Samples

To be included in the survey, respondents must have become permanent residents of Canada between 3 and 60 months prior to the survey, be residing in one of the four western provinces, and be at least 18 years old at the time of the survey. In addition, potential respondents were excluded if they reported that they had completed an immigrant survey within the last month. To obtain the final samples for Manitoba and British Columbia, the Social Sciences Research Laboratories made 30,060 calls, and to obtain the final samples for Alberta, Saskatchewan and the territories, the Population Research Laboratory made 18,103 calls. Using the number of individuals who participated in the survey divided by the number selected in the eligible sample, the response rate for the SSRL was 27.1% and the response rate for the PRL was 38.0%.

Survey Instrument and Data Collection

The survey instrument included sections assessing use and experience of settlement services, information needs, economic outcomes, social outcomes, and demographic information. The survey utilized a subset of original or adapted questions from the Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey (Esses et al., 2012), with six new questions added. The Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey underwent extensive consultation and piloting, and had been edited to CLB5 for ease of

⁸ The data from 30 additional respondents were not included in the analyses because they indicated that they had lived in Canada for more than 10 years or were born in Canada.

comprehension, prior to being administered in 2012. The new questions added to the current survey were included based on suggestions from the project's provincial-federal government advisory committee who provided feedback on an earlier draft of the survey. The majority of questions used seven-point scaled responses, with some additional open-ended and forced choice responses.

It is important to note that in the current survey, respondents were asked about their use of settlement services in the province of residence, without elaborating on what these services are. As a result, it is likely that respondents were confused about what constituted settlement services and under-reported their use of these services.⁹

The survey was administered by the Social Sciences Research Laboratories (SSRL) at the University of Saskatchewan and the Population Research Laboratory (PRL) at the University of Alberta using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Potential respondents were given the choice of completing the survey in English, French, Mandarin, Punjabi, and Spanish. Data collection took place daily between April 4 and May 6, 2013. Prior to commencement, all procedures and survey questions were approved by the ethics board at the University of Saskatchewan. Before administering the survey to a potential respondent, a standardized introduction - including informed consent and screening questions - was administered. Upon completing the survey, respondents were directed to the SSRL website on which debriefing information was presented. Overall, the survey took on average 23 minutes to administer, with the majority of respondents participating in English. Unfortunately, due to an oversight, the number of surveys completed in each language was not recorded by the SSRL. For the surveys administered by the PRL, approximately 90% were completed in English.

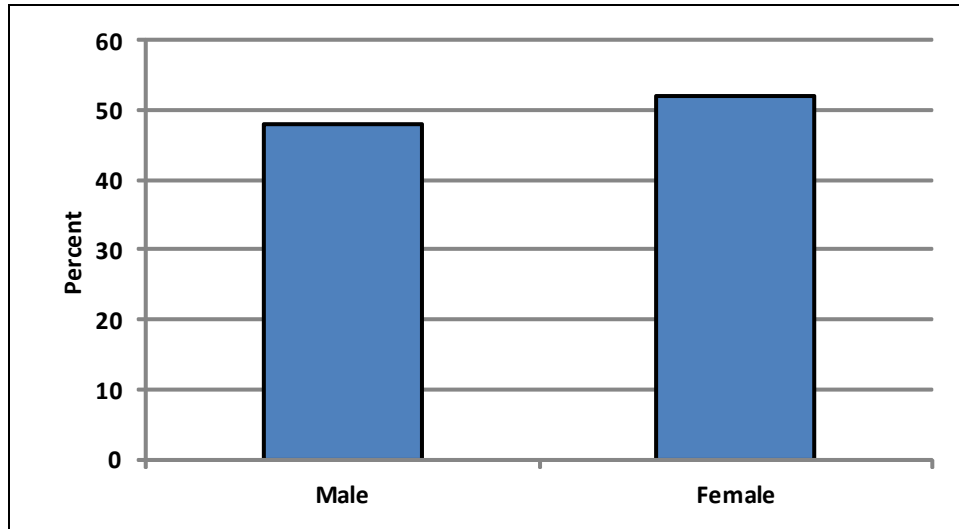
⁹ In contrast, in the original Alberta Settlement Outcomes Survey, respondents were presented with descriptions of the range of services available and were asked to indicate whether they had utilized each of the services. These responses were then used to determine the percentage of respondents who had used one or more settlement services overall. Similarly, in the Making Ontario Home Survey (OCASI, 2012), respondents were asked about use of a variety of services within employment and skills training, language training, and general settlement and integration services, and the percentage who had used one or more of these services was then determined.

Alberta

Characteristics of Respondents

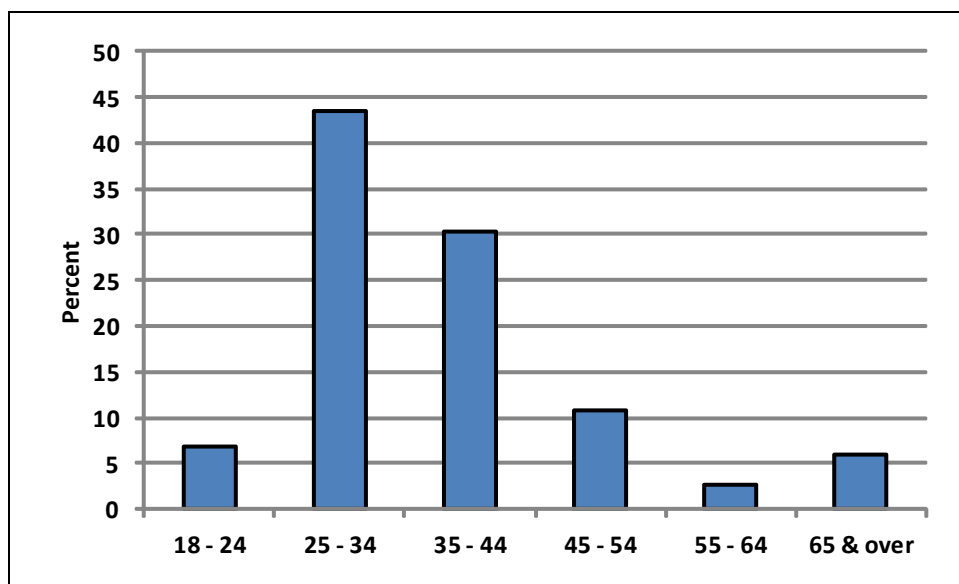
There are 728 respondents for the Province of Alberta. 52% of the respondents are female, and 48% are male (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Respondents' Gender (Alberta)



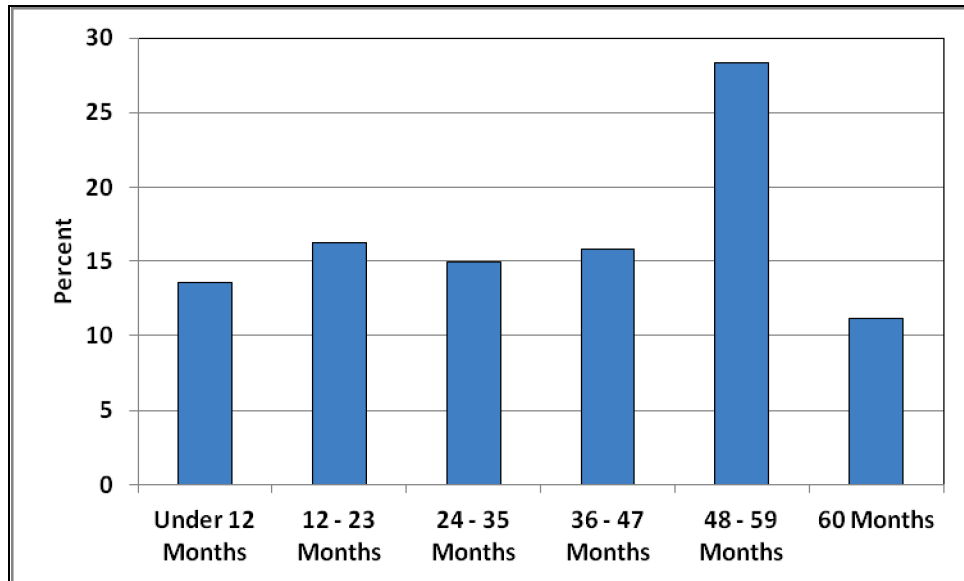
Respondents were asked to report the year in which they were born. The average age of the sample is 35.8 years, with a range of 19 to 81 years old (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Respondents' Age (Alberta)



Respondents reported the length of time that they have been in Alberta in months. The average length of time that respondents have been in Alberta is 35.5 months (2.9 years). The most frequently reported length of time is 48-59 months. There is considerable variability in length of time spent living in Alberta, ranging from 3 months to 5 years (see Figure 3).

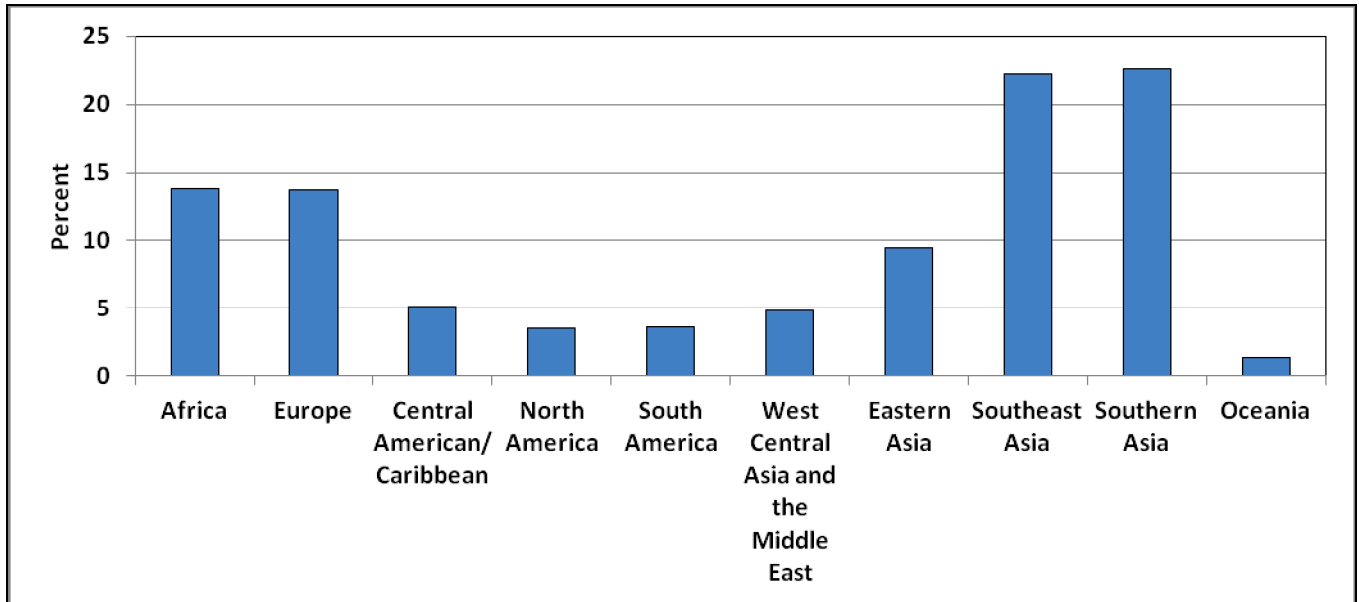
Figure 3: Length of Time in Alberta, in Months



The majority of immigrants responding to the survey in Alberta are from Asian countries (60%), with Africa (14%) and Europe (14%) the next most commonly reported regions of birth (see Figure 4).

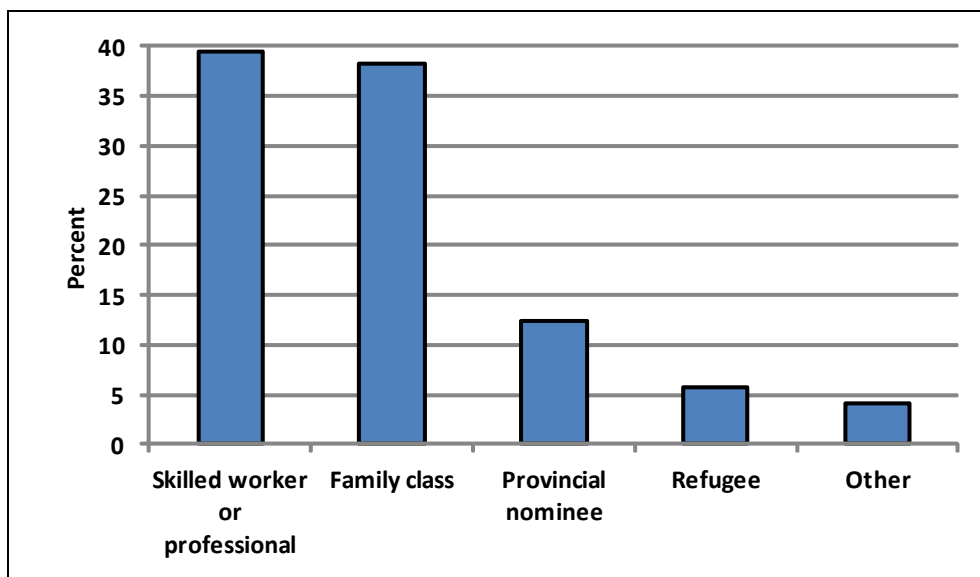
When asked their current country of citizenship, the vast majority of respondents reported a country other than Canada (94%).

Figure 4: Region of Birth (Alberta)



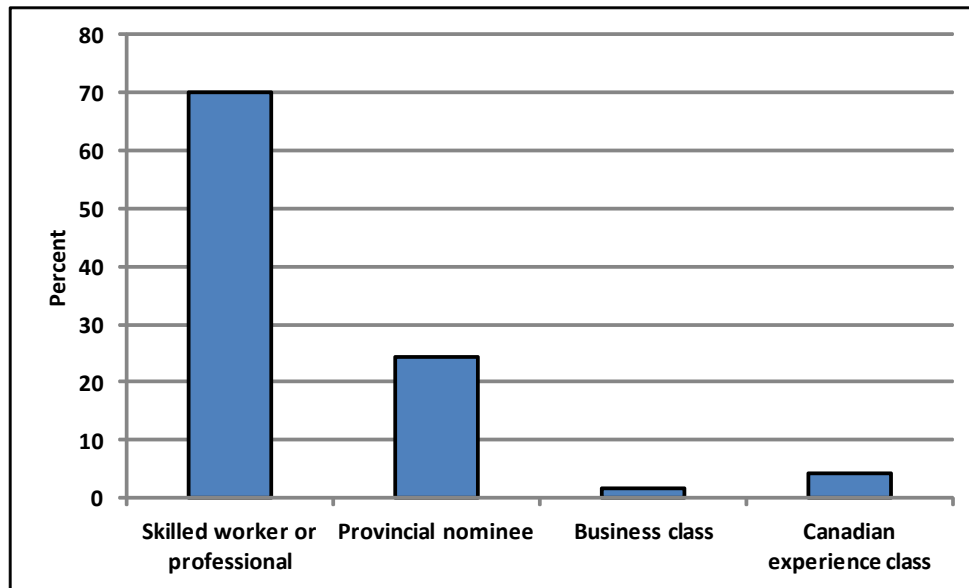
When asked under which immigration category respondents entered Canada or became permanent residents in Canada, the most common response is skilled worker or professional (39%) followed by family class (38%) and provincial nominee (12% ; see Figure 5). The graph does not separate out principal applicants from dependents, and the "other" category includes Canadian experience class (both principal applicant and dependent), business class, and live-in caregivers.

Figure 5: Immigration Category (Alberta)



When considering the principal applicants, most immigrants arrived through the skilled worker or professional category (70%) followed by the provincial nominee category (24%), as demonstrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Principal Applicants, by Category (Alberta)



Similarly, most dependents arrived through the skilled worker or professional category (78%), followed by the provincial nominee category (19%), as illustrated in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Dependent Applicants, by Category (Alberta)

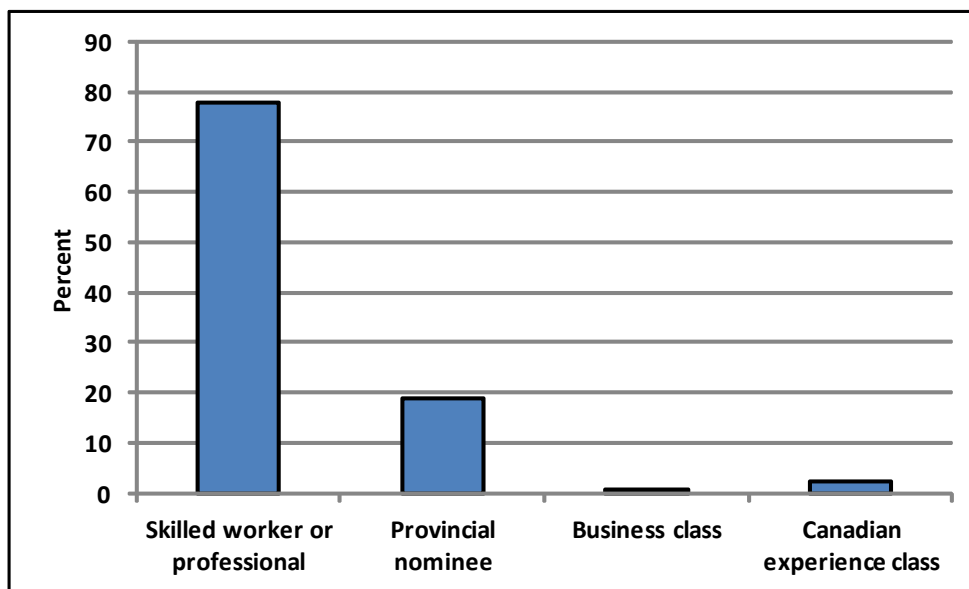
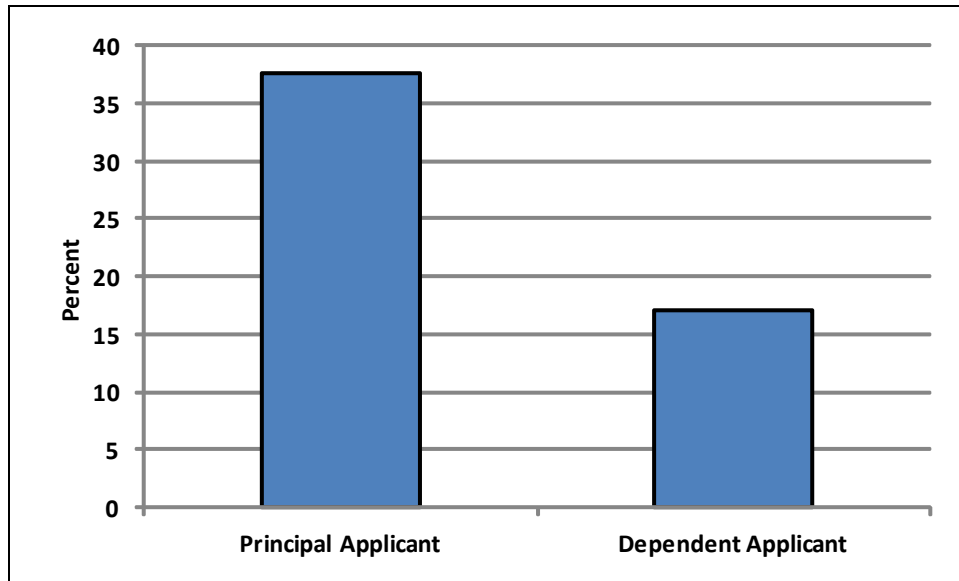


Figure 8 combines all principal applicant categories and compares those to all dependent categories. 38% of immigrants in Alberta arrived as some type of principal applicant (included in

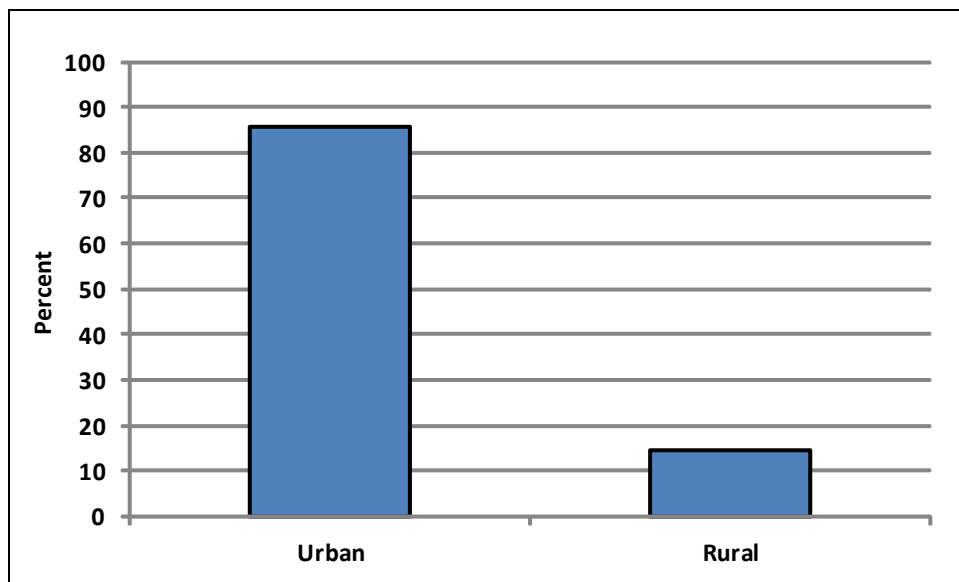
this category is skilled worker/professional category, provincial nominee, business class and Canadian experience class).

Figure 8: Principal and Dependent Applicants (Alberta)



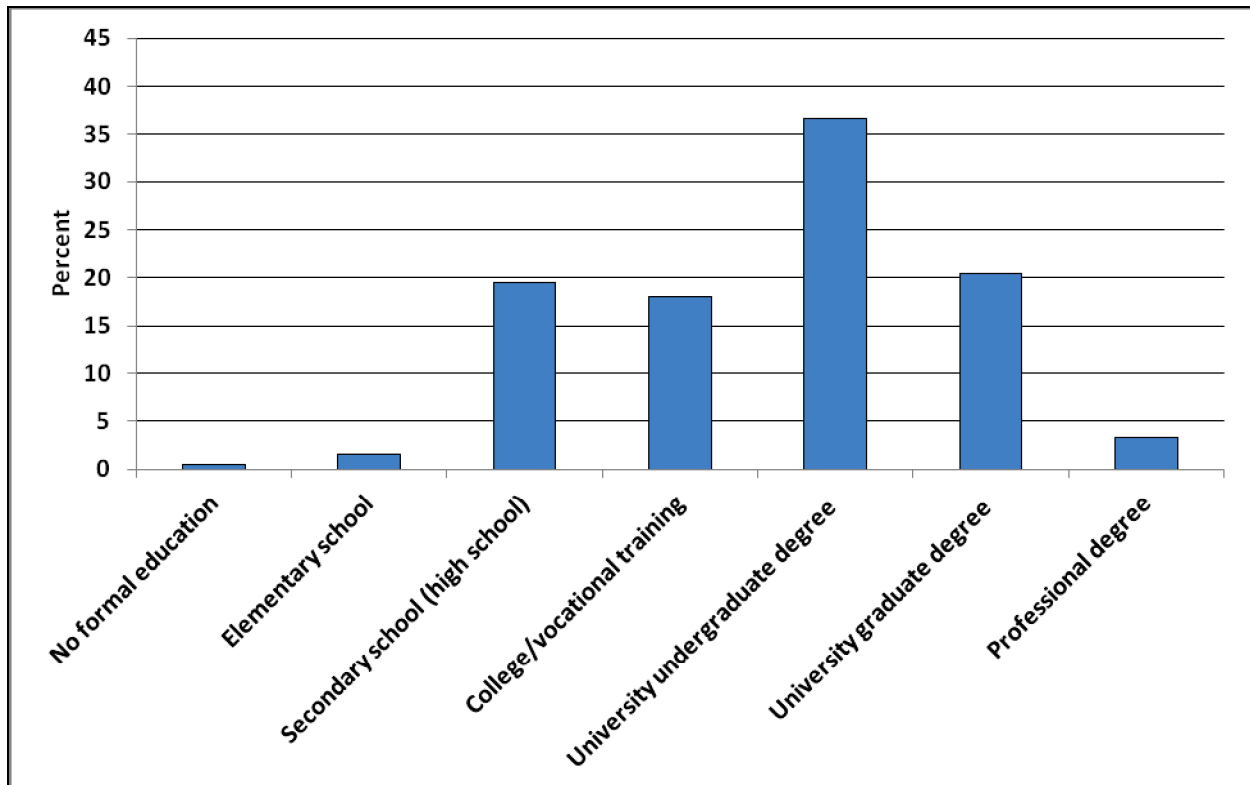
The majority of immigrants in Alberta live in urban settings (86%), with 78% of immigrants residing in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) of Calgary and Edmonton. Census agglomerations (CA) account for 8% of reported place of residence, and 15% of respondents reside in non-CMA/CA communities. Figure 9 shows all respondents who currently reside in urban areas (including CMA and CAs), compared to those who live in rural areas (non-CMA/CAs).

Figure 9: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (Alberta)



When asked about the highest level of education that they have completed outside of Canada, most immigrants have completed at least a university undergraduate degree (60%). 37% have completed a university undergraduate degree, 21% have completed a university graduate degree, and 3% have completed a professional degree (see Figure 10). The majority of immigrants completed their education in Asian countries (59%).

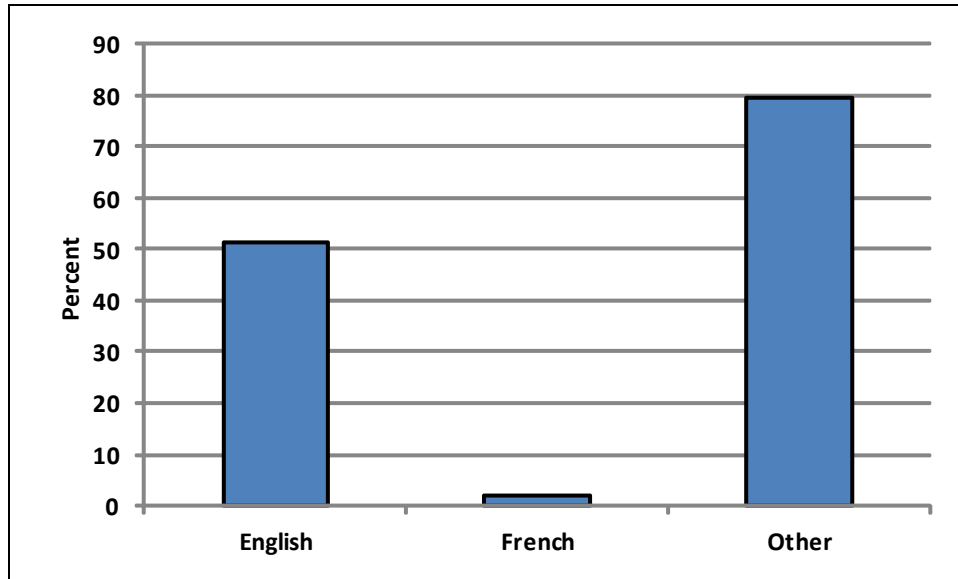
Figure 10: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (Alberta)



Respondents were also asked to indicate the highest level of education that they have completed in Canada, but very few have completed education in Canada. 79% of immigrants reported that they have not pursued formal education in Canada, while 8% stated that they have completed college or vocational training. 7% reported having completed a university undergraduate degree in Canada.

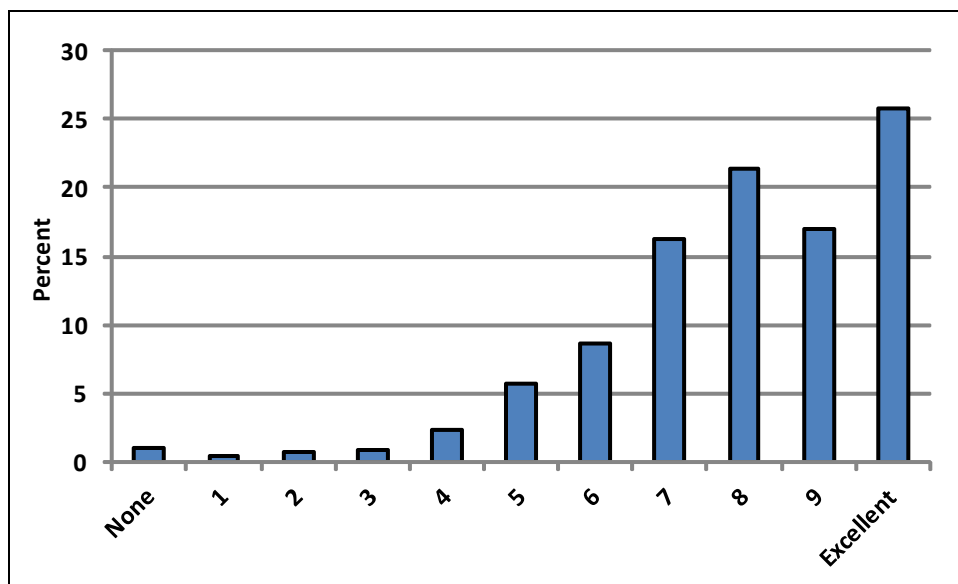
Respondents were asked to report what languages they speak at home. They could select multiple responses including English, French, and/or another language. 51% of respondents report speaking English at home and 2% report speaking French at home. The majority of respondents report speaking another language at home (80%; see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Language(s) Spoken at Home (Alberta)



Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 0 (none) to 10 (excellent) what they think their level of English is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing, and what they think their level of French is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing. When averaging across the 4 categories, the average level of English is 7.9 (see Figure 12) and French is 0.8.

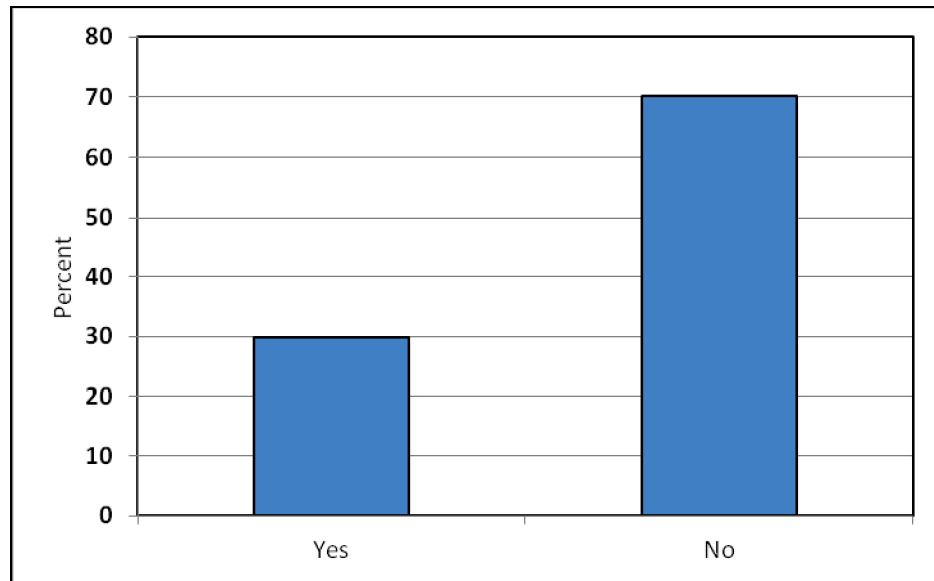
Figure 12: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (Alberta)



Settlement Services

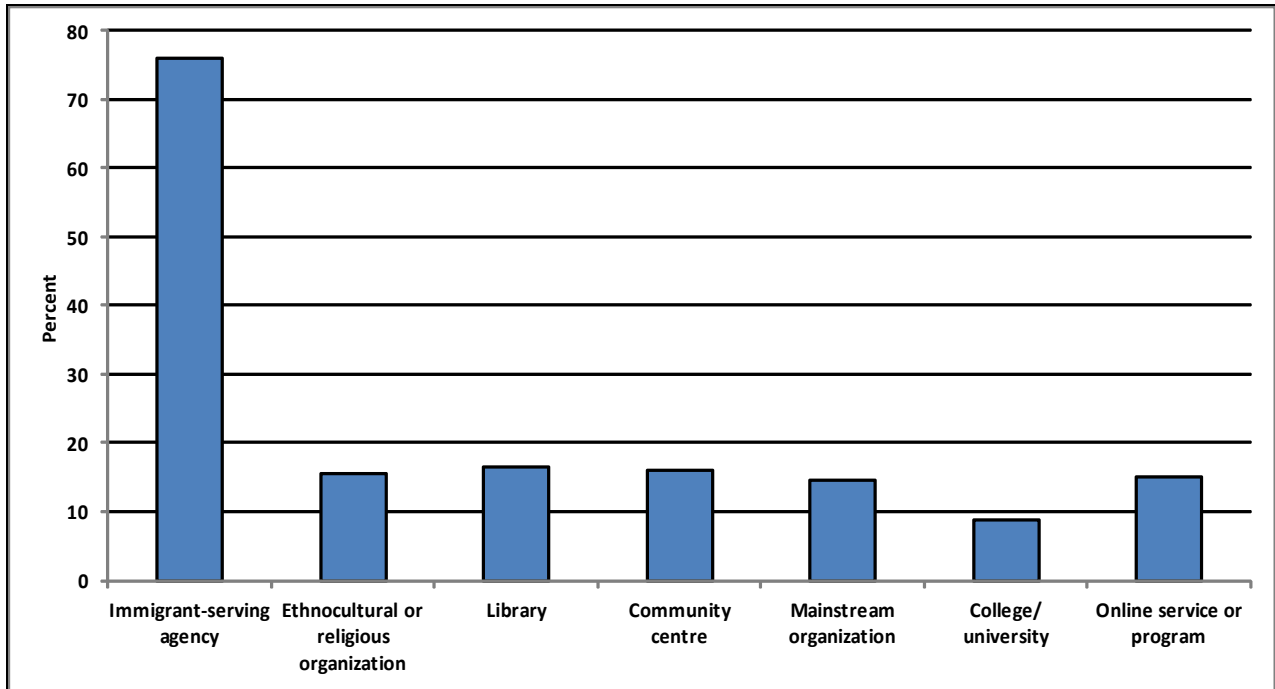
Of the respondents from Alberta in our sample, only 30% reported that they had used settlement services (see Figure 13). This is likely to be an under-reporting of use of services due to the question wording (see methodology section). Among those who reported that they had accessed such services, 79% had done so within the first three months of arrival.

Figure 13: Use of Settlement Services (Alberta)



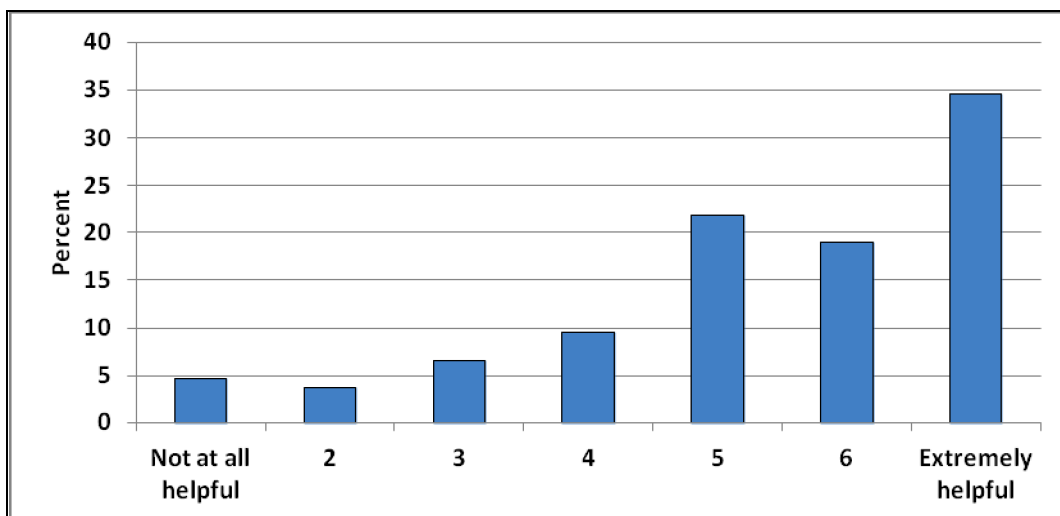
Respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked to identify the types of organizations from which they had received services in Alberta. Three-quarters had obtained services from immigrant-serving agencies. Other responses included ethnocultural or religious organizations (16%), libraries (16%), community centres (16%), mainstream organizations (15%) and online (15%; see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (Alberta)



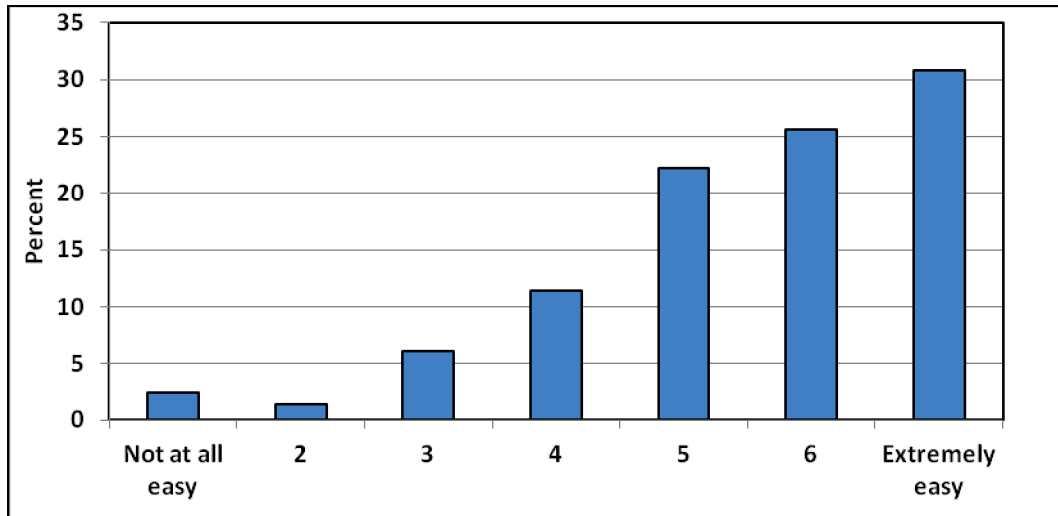
The newcomers who reported that they had used settlement services were asked to rate how helpful these services have been in assisting them to settle in Alberta. 35% felt that the services were extremely helpful. In contrast, only 5% felt the services were not at all helpful (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (Alberta)



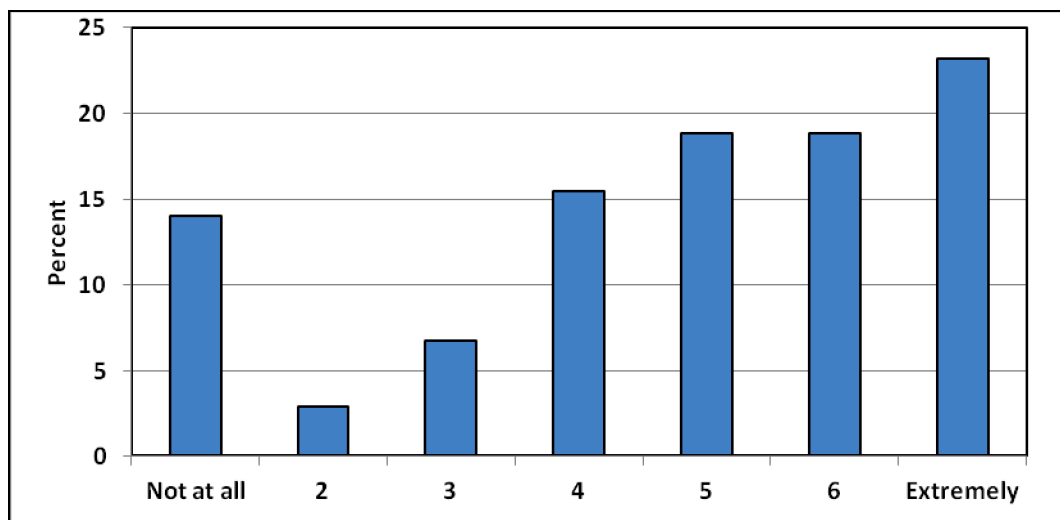
The respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked how easy it has been for them to access all the services they need to successfully settle in Alberta. Over 30% of newcomers said it was extremely easy to access the services they need. In contrast, only 2% indicated that it was not at all easy to access these services (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (Alberta)



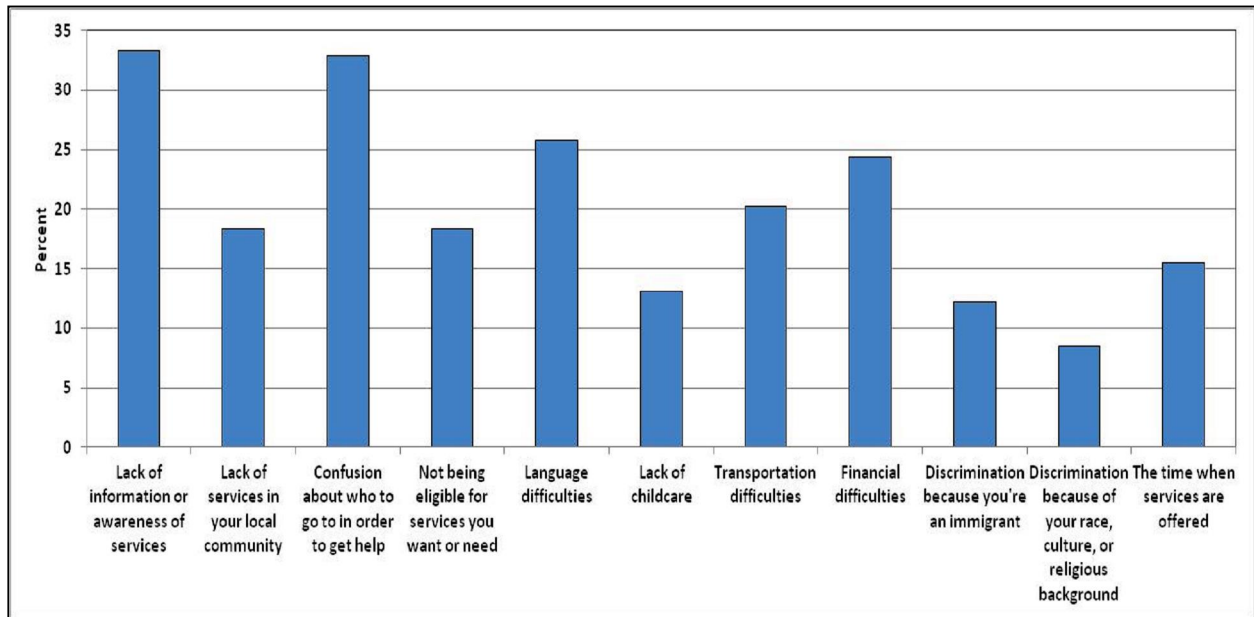
We asked respondents who had used settlement services to rate the extent to which the services they received played a role in the decision to stay in Alberta. 23% indicated that the services they used were extremely influential in their decision to stay in the province. 14% indicated that services played no role in their settlement decision (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (Alberta)

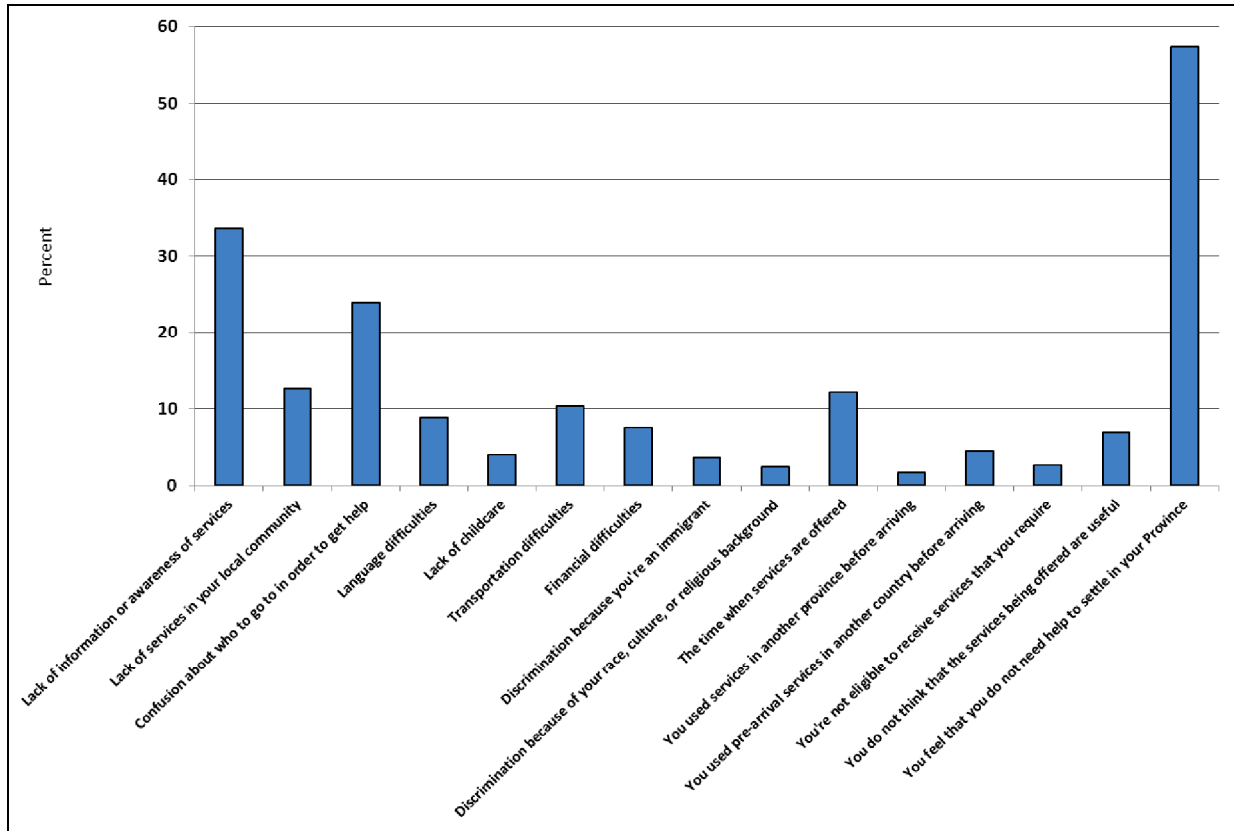


A list of potential difficulties in obtaining settlement assistance was read to respondents who indicated that they had used settlement services. For these individuals, the greatest barrier to obtaining settlement services was lack of information or awareness of services, a barrier cited by one-third of respondents. Nearly one-third (33%) were confused about where to go for assistance. One in four (26%) said that language difficulties were a barrier to access services. Nearly as many (24%) felt that financial difficulties prevented them from accessing the services they needed. One in five mentioned transportation difficulties (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (Alberta)

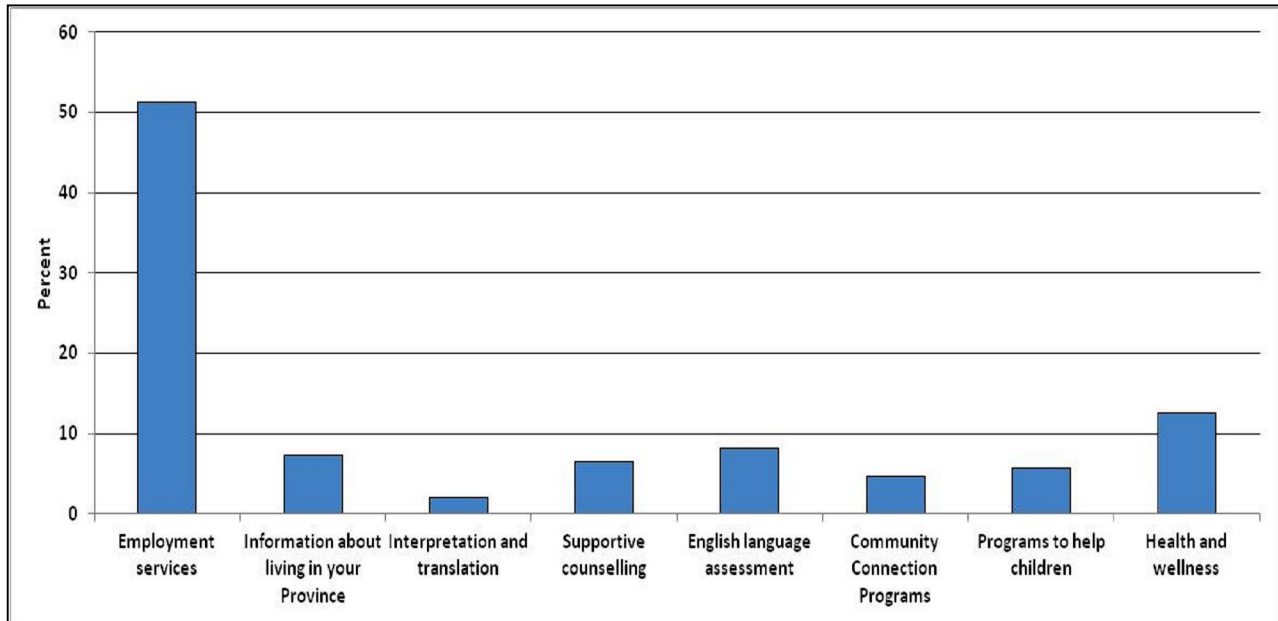


We then asked the newcomers who said they did not access settlement services why, providing a list of possible reasons similar to those read to respondents who had used services. Over half of these individuals (57%) indicated that they did not require assistance to settle in Alberta. One-third (34%) lacked information or did not realize that services were available. Nearly one in four (24%) were confused about where to obtain assistance (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (Alberta)

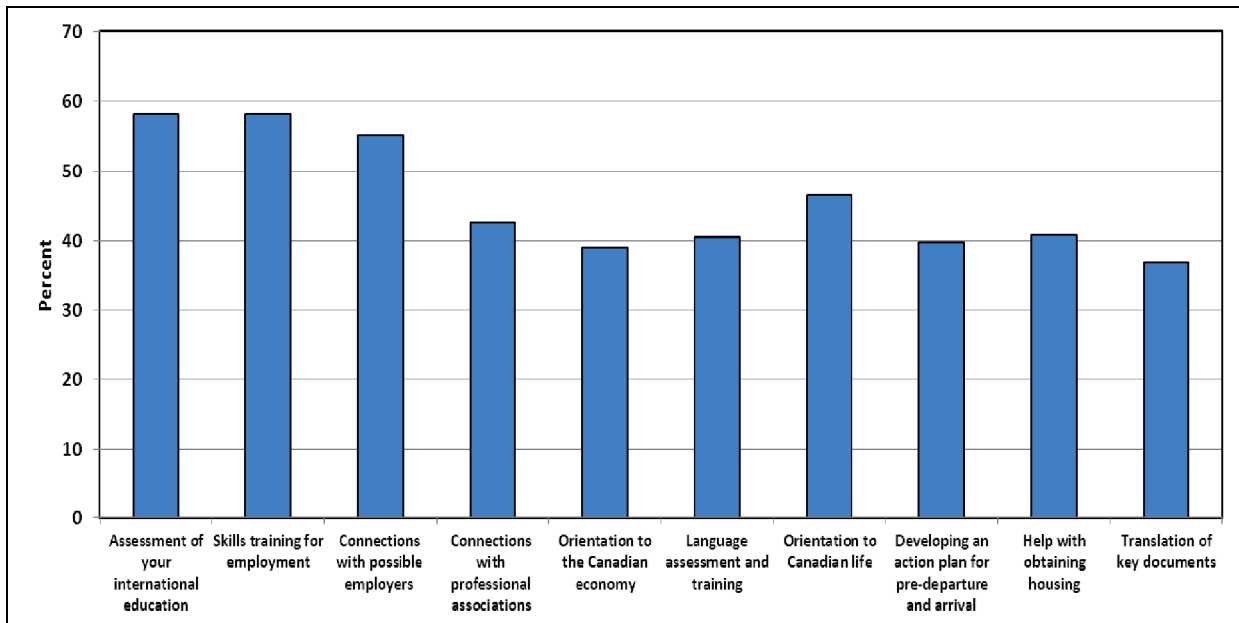
All respondents were asked to identify the one type of service they would need most if they were to use only one service in Alberta. Half of the newcomers to Alberta indicated that they would need employment services (51%). Health and wellness services (13%) were a distant second (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Settlement Service Most Required (Alberta)



Pre-arrival needs are important to address. Respondents were asked what services would have been helpful to have prior to their arrival in Canada. The most frequent services endorsed were assessment of international education and work experience (58%), skills training relevant to the Canadian labour market (58%), connections with employers (55%), and orientation to Canadian culture and way of life (46%; see Figure 21).

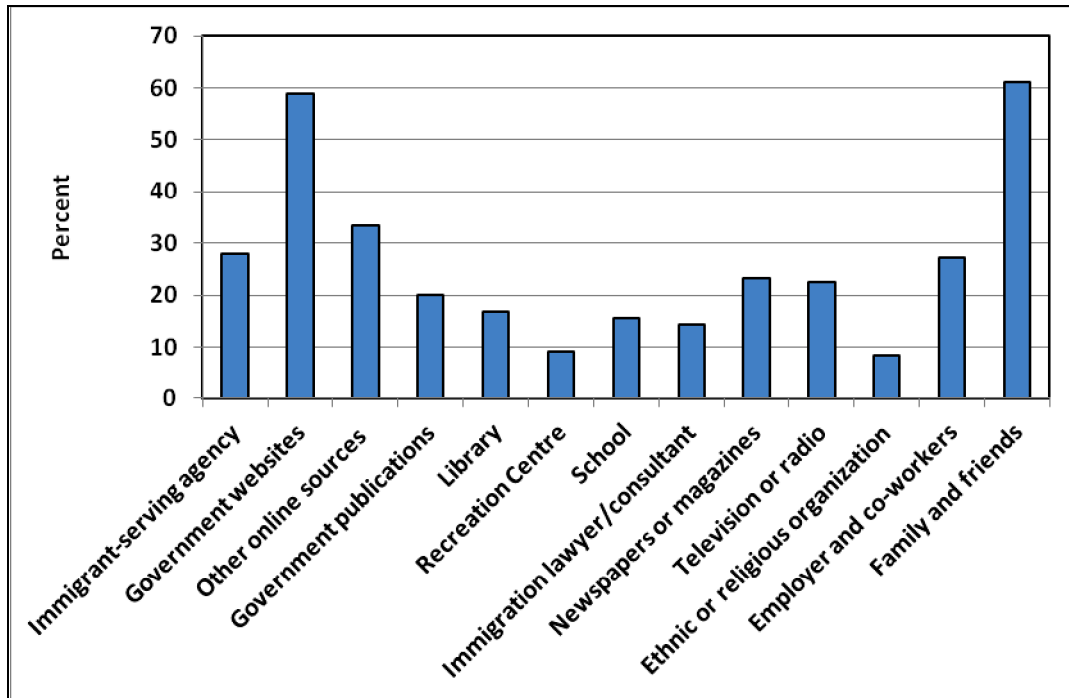
Figure 21: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (Alberta)



Information Needs and Use

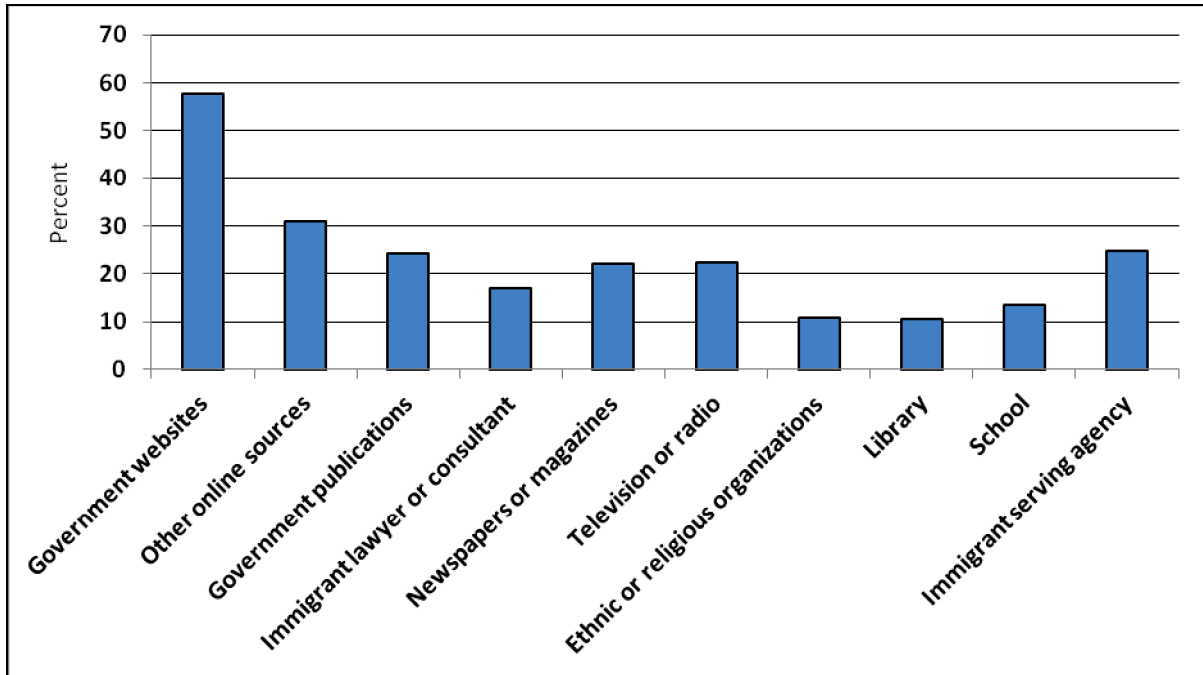
Respondents were asked where they found information on settling in Alberta up until now. A list of possible sources of information was provided. For those settling in Alberta, government websites (59%) and family and friends (61%) were the most common sources of settlement information (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (Alberta)



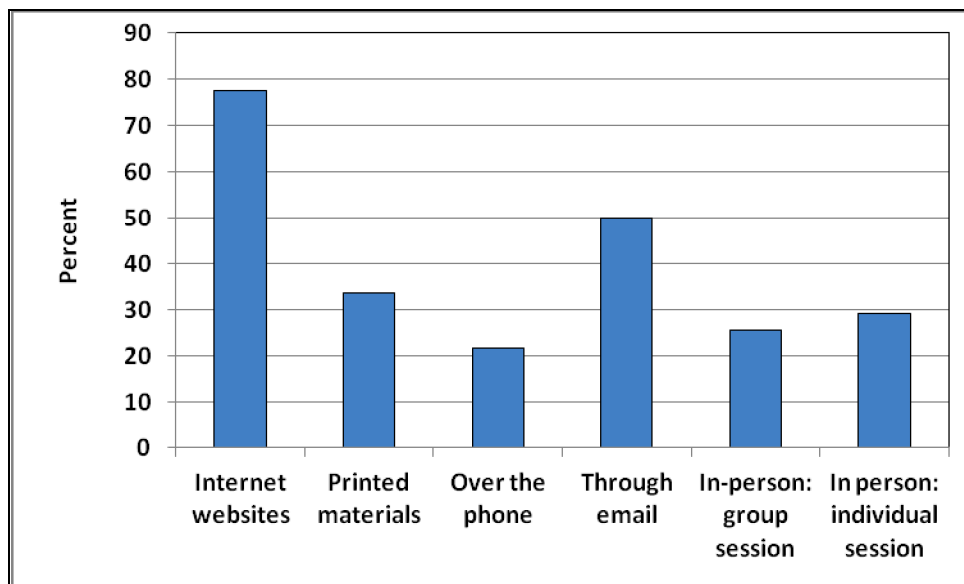
Because friends and family were expected to be the most common source of information, we also asked respondents where they thought their family and friends received settlement information. Over half reported that their family and friends received settlement information from government websites (58%). One-third of respondents reported that their family and friends used other online sources (32%; see Figure 23).

Figure 23: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (Alberta)



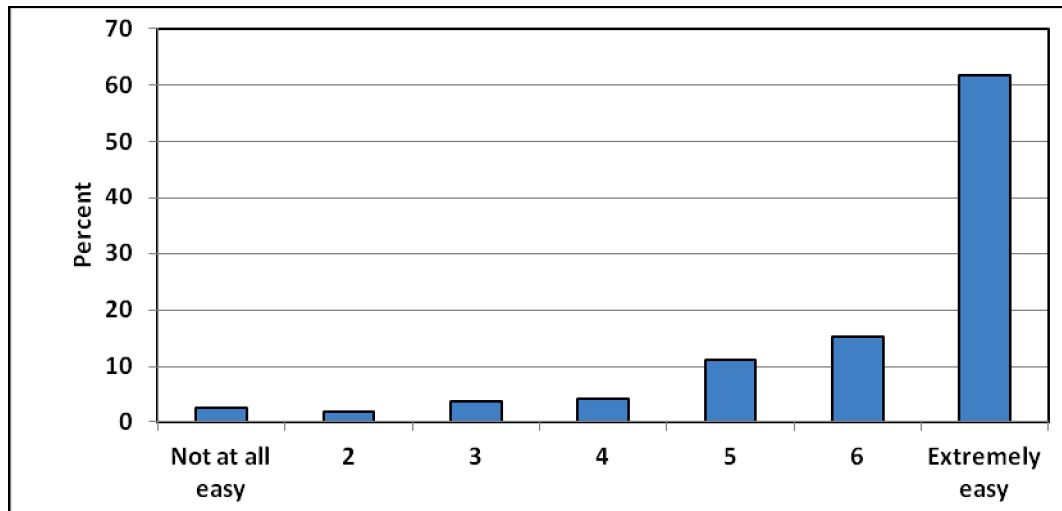
We then asked newcomers how they would prefer to receive information from the government about settling in Alberta. A majority (78%) indicated their preference would be to obtain such information from Internet websites. 50% wished to receive settlement information via email (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (Alberta)



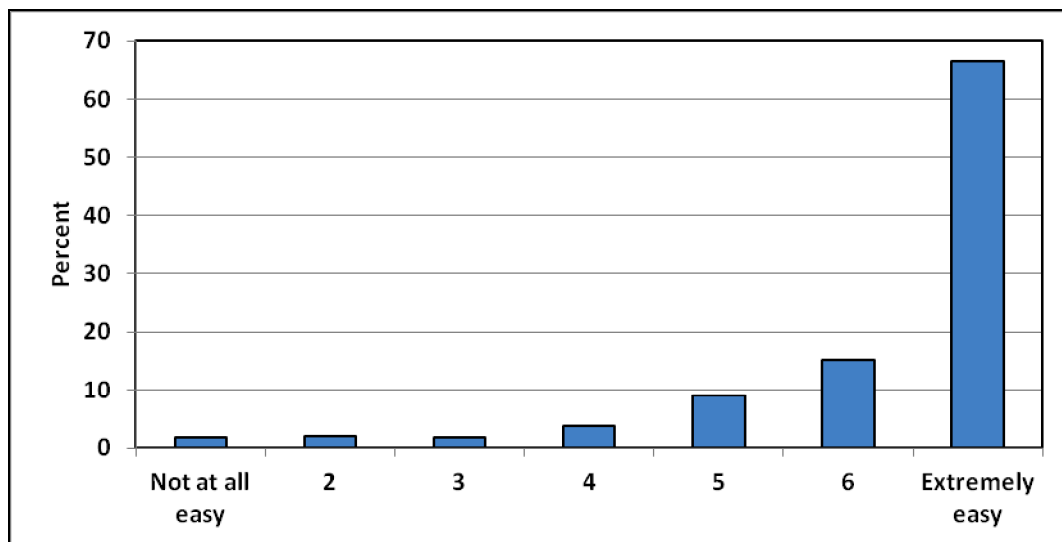
We asked respondents how easy it was to use the Internet prior to their arrival in Alberta. 62% indicated it was extremely easy to use the Internet. Only 2% found it 'not at all easy' to use the Internet prior to their arrival in Alberta (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (Alberta)



We then asked respondents how easy it was for them to use the Internet in their first six months after arrival in Alberta. Over 67% indicated that Internet use was extremely easy. Only a few (2%) found it not at all easy to use the Internet after their arrival in Alberta (see Figure 26).

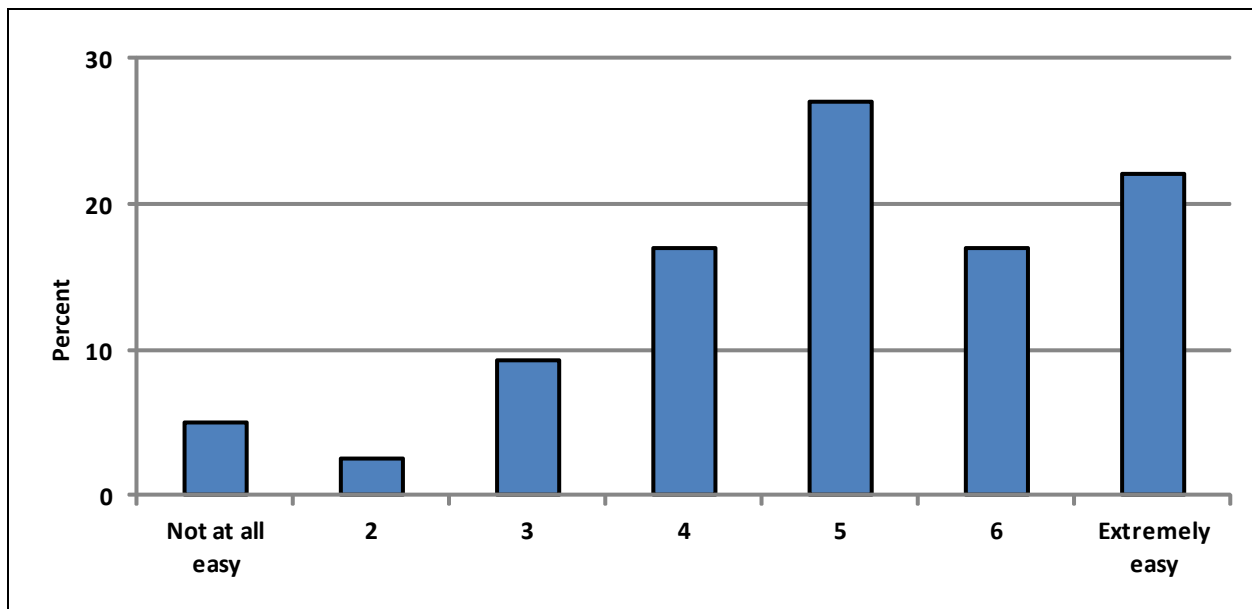
Figure 26: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (Alberta)



Economic Integration and Outcomes

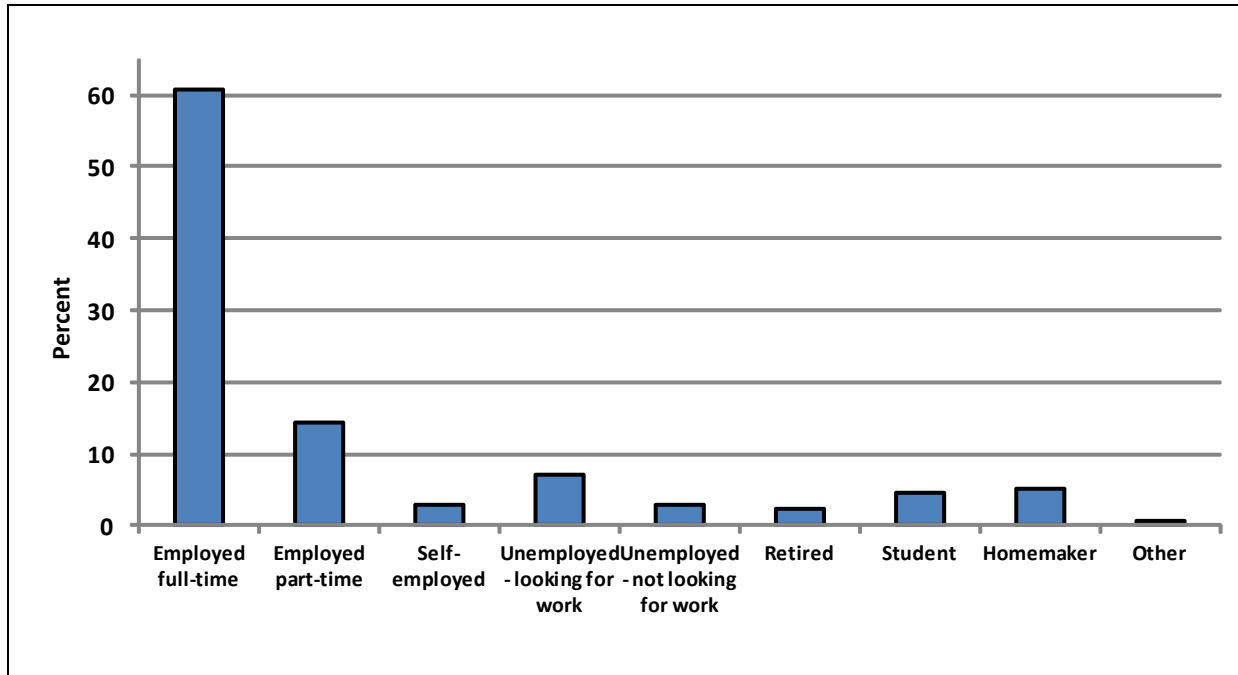
Respondents were asked to indicate how easy it has been in the past twelve months (or since they moved to Alberta) to pay for the things that they need. On average, immigrants in Alberta find it relatively easy to pay their expenses (average = 5.0), with two-thirds of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 27).

Figure 27: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (Alberta)



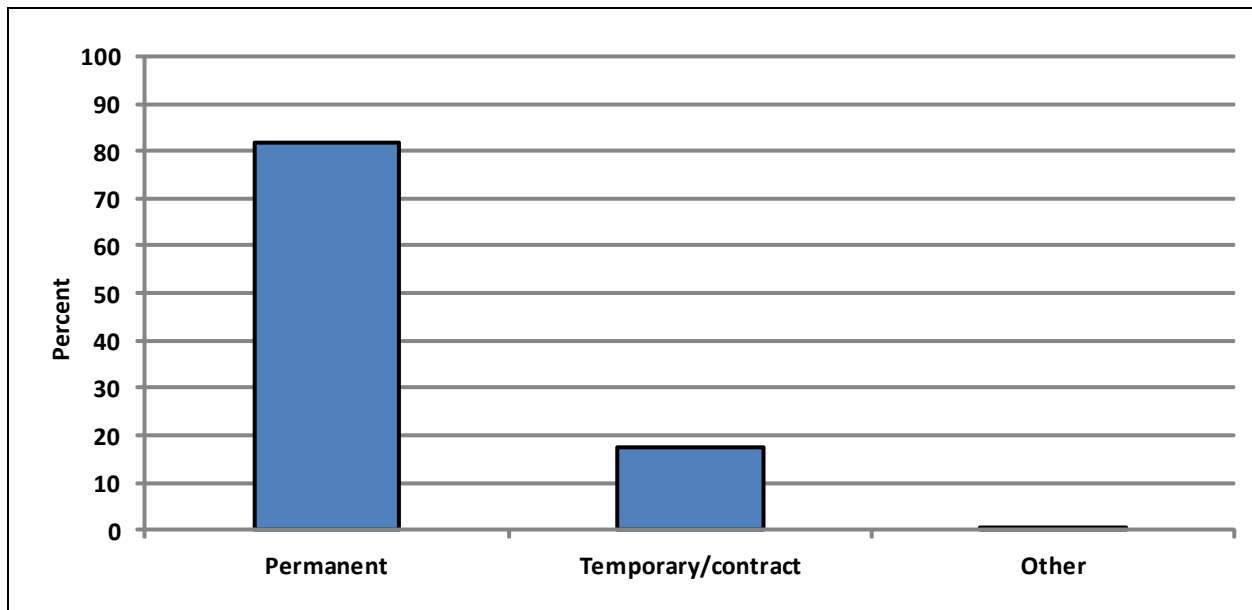
Respondents were asked to select one option that best describes their current employment status. In the current sample, approximately 60% of respondents are employed full-time, 14% are employed part-time, 3% are self-employed, and 10% are unemployed (of these unemployed individuals, 70% are currently looking for work; see Figure 28).

Figure 28: Respondents' Current Employment Status (Alberta)



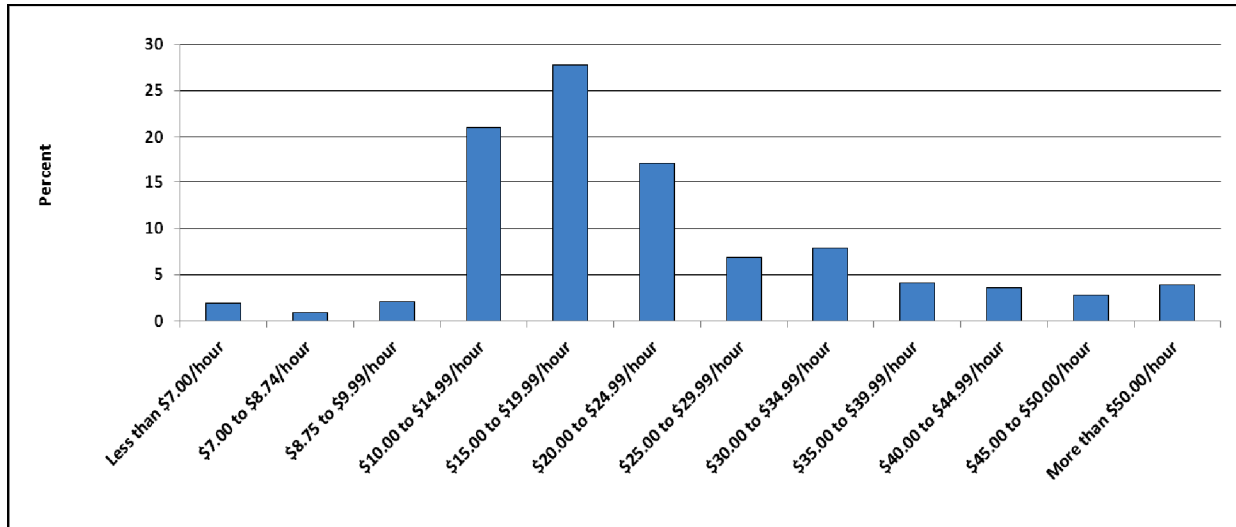
Of those who indicated that they are employed, 82% have a permanent job, while 17% have a temporary job and only 1% has an alternate arrangement (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Respondents' Job Status (Alberta)



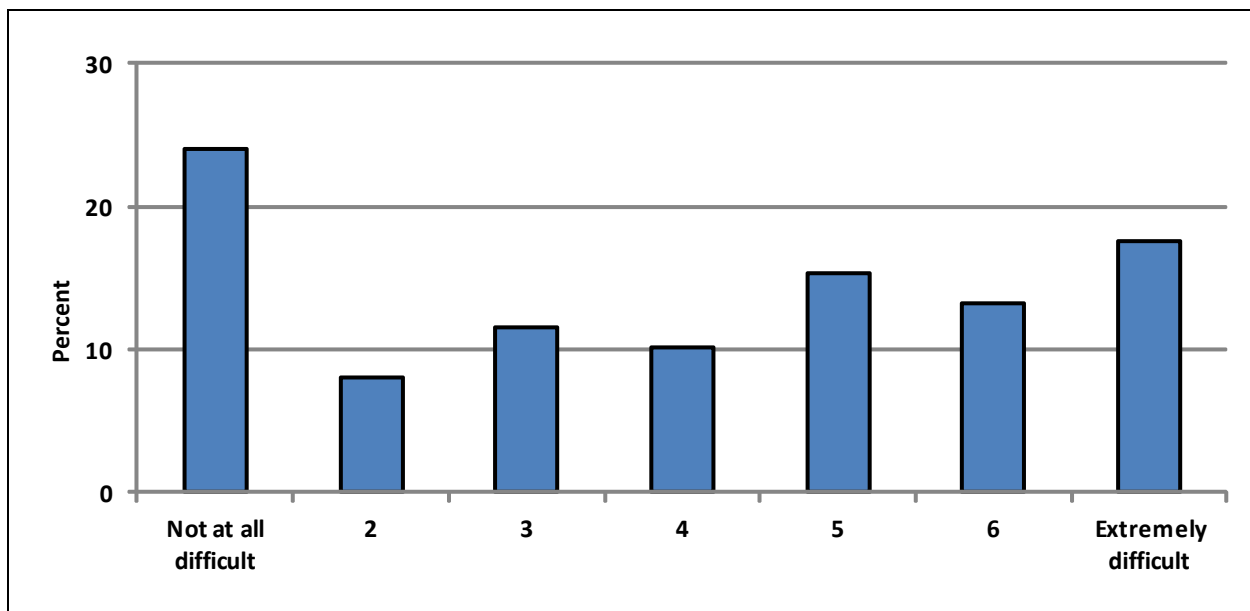
Nearly 50% of the employed respondents earn between \$10.00 and \$19.99 per hour, while 17% earn between \$20.00 and \$24.99 per hour, before taxes and deductions (see Figure 30).

Figure 30: Distribution of Hourly Income (Alberta)



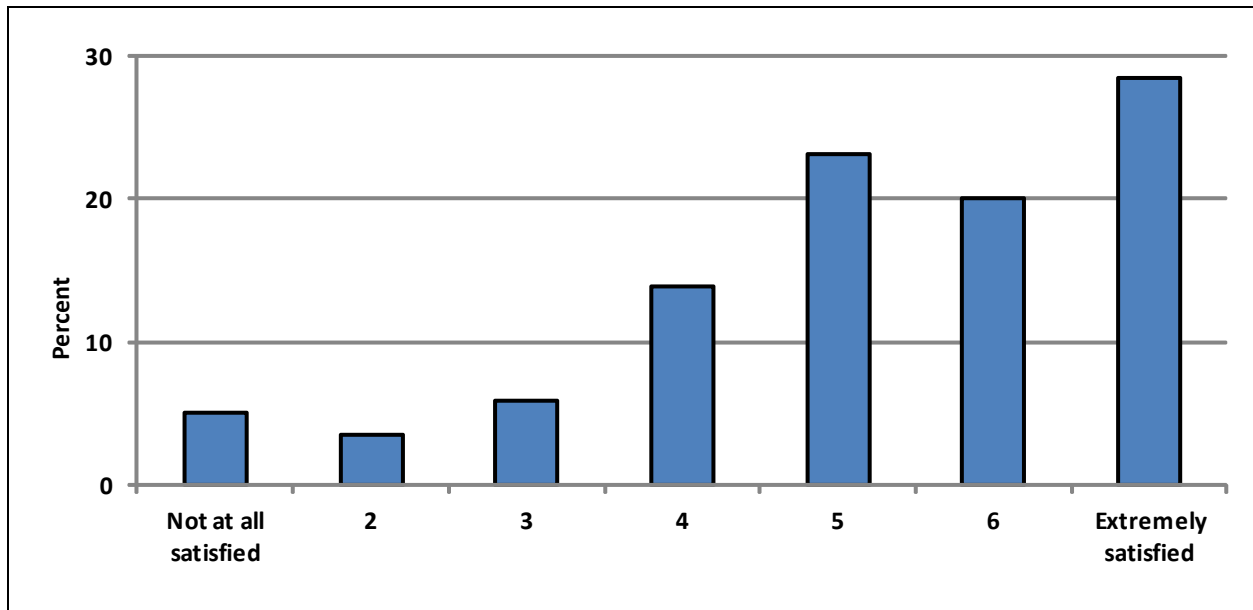
Respondents were asked how difficult it has been to find a job in Alberta that makes use of their qualifications. Immigrants in Alberta find it moderately difficult to find a job that makes use of their qualifications (average = 4.0), with 46% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and nearly one-fifth indicating that it has been extremely difficult (see Figure 31).

Figure 31: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (Alberta)



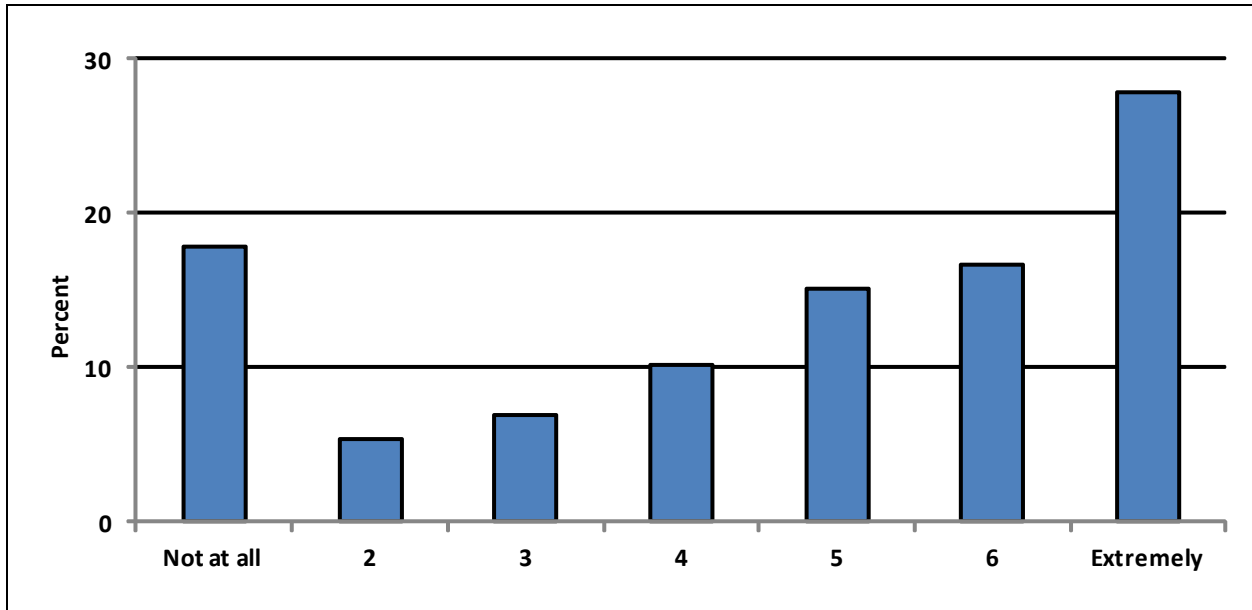
Employed respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they are with their current job. Immigrants in Alberta are fairly satisfied with their job (average = 5.2), with approximately 70% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and nearly 30% indicating that they are extremely satisfied (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (Alberta)



Employed respondents were asked to indicate how much their job lets them use the skills they have from their education and training. Although nearly one-fifth of immigrants in Alberta feel their job doesn't use their skills at all, the majority (60%) of respondents provided ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (average = 4.6; see Figure 33).

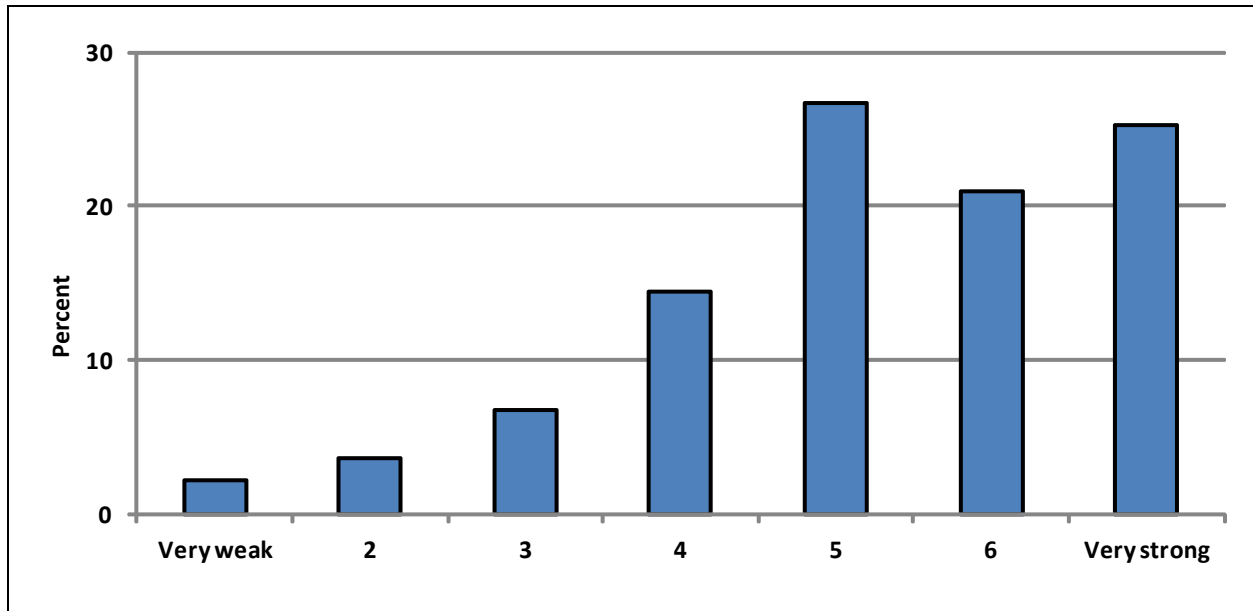
Figure 33: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (Alberta)



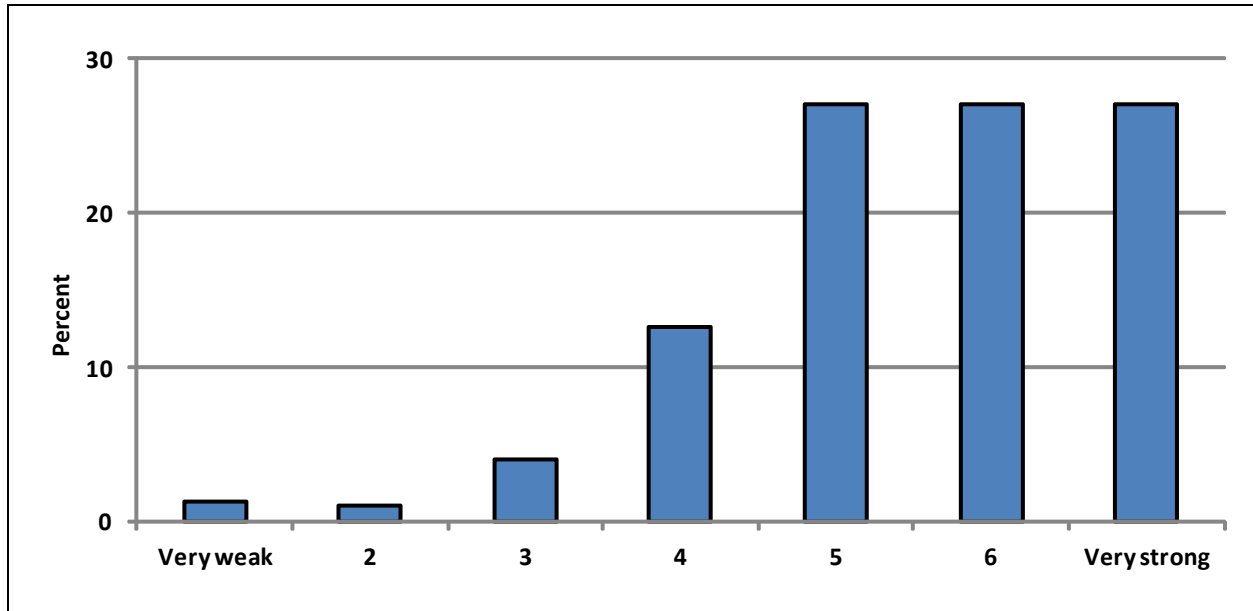
Social Integration and Well-Being

Respondents were asked to rate their sense of belonging to their local community (the city, town, or neighbourhood where they live). Immigrants in Alberta have a fairly strong sense of belonging to their local community (average = 5.2), with nearly three-quarters of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 34).

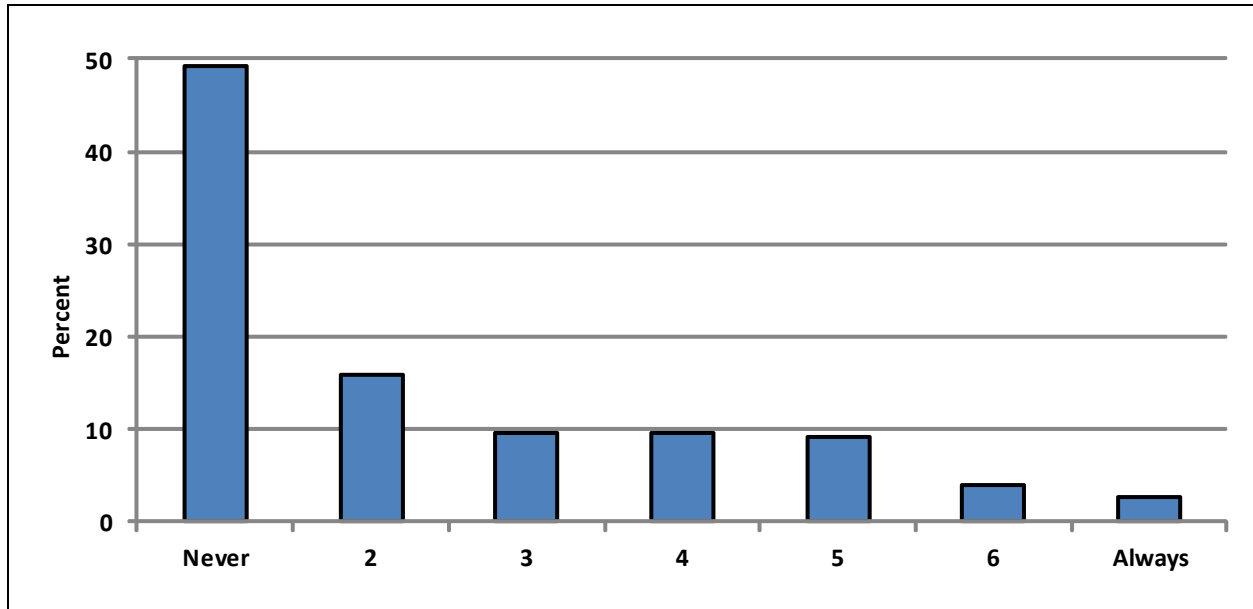
Figure 34: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (Alberta)



Respondents were also asked to rate their sense of belonging to Canada. Immigrants in Alberta have a fairly strong sense of belonging to Canada (average = 5.5), with approximately 80% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 35).

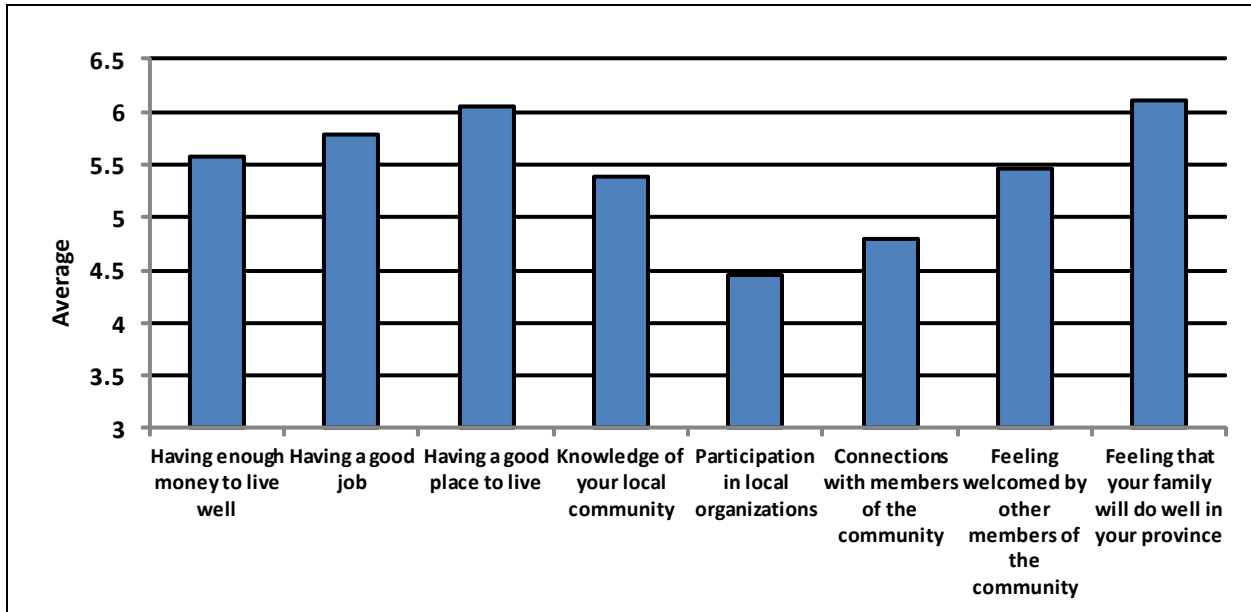
Figure 35: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (Alberta)

Respondents were asked how often they, or another member of their family who lives with them, have experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others because they are immigrants. Most immigrants in Alberta indicate they have not experienced discrimination (average = 2.4), with approximately three-quarters of respondents providing ratings below the scale midpoint of 4, and 50% of respondents indicating that they have never experienced discrimination (see Figure 36).

Figure 36: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (Alberta)

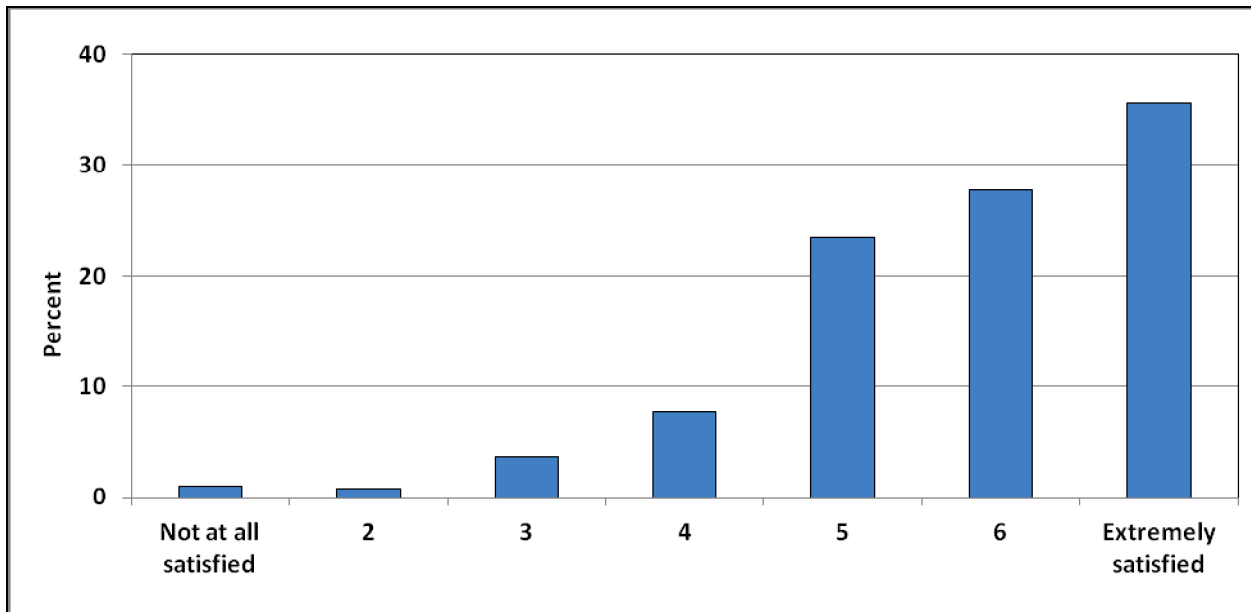
Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which a variety of factors would make them feel settled in Alberta. Respondents were most likely to say that having a good place to live, and feeling that their family will do well in Alberta would make them feel settled in Alberta. They were least likely to say that participation in local organizations would make them feel settled. Figure 37 displays the average rating that respondents gave to each of the factors on the 7-point scale (1 = not at all to 7 = extremely).

Figure 37: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in Alberta



Respondents were asked how satisfied they are with their life in Canada these days. Immigrants in Alberta are very satisfied with their life in Canada (average = 5.8), with 87% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 38).

Figure 38: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (Alberta)

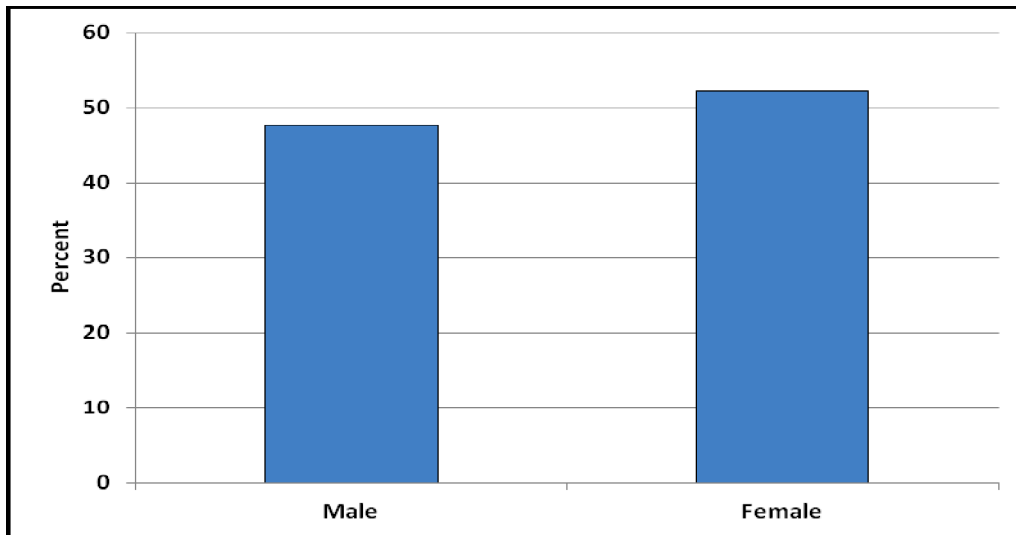


British Columbia

Characteristics of Respondents

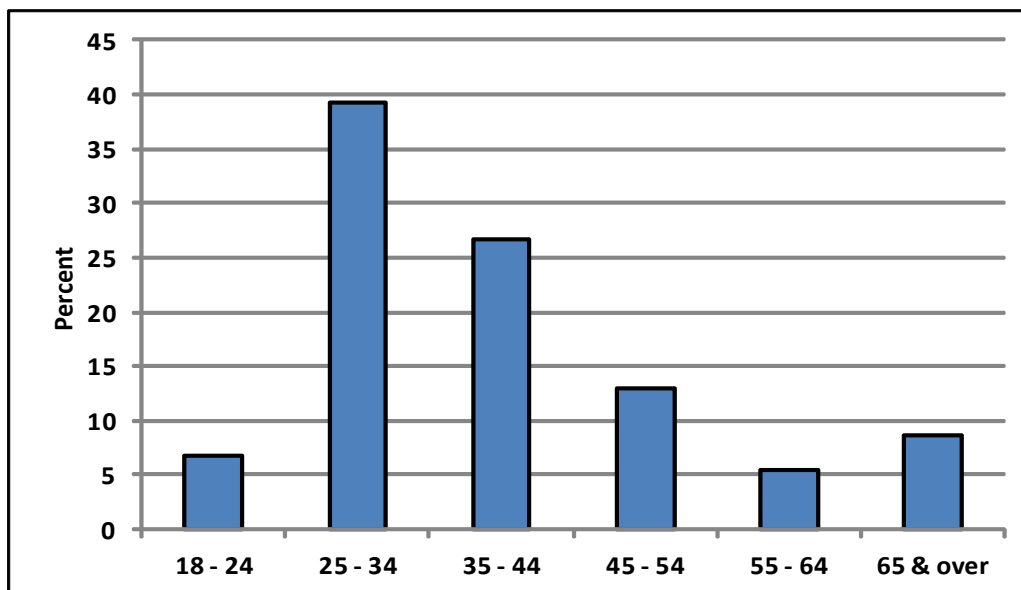
There are 744 respondents for the Province of British Columbia. 52% of the respondents are female, and 48% are male (see Figure 39).

Figure 39: Respondents' Gender (British Columbia)



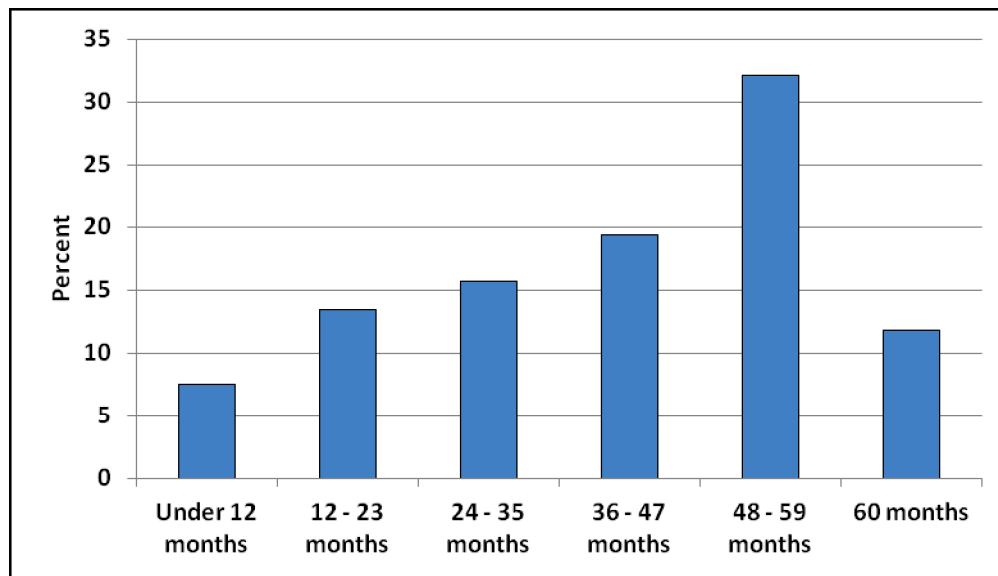
Respondents were asked to report the year in which they were born. The average age of the sample is 37.4 years, with a range of 18 to 84 years old (see Figure 40).

Figure 40: Respondents' Age (British Columbia)



Respondents reported the length of time that they have been in British Columbia in months. The average length of time that respondents have been in British Columbia is 38.3 months (3.2 years). The most frequently reported length of time is 48-59 months. There is considerable variability in length of time spent living in British Columbia, ranging from 3 months to 5 years (see Figure 41).

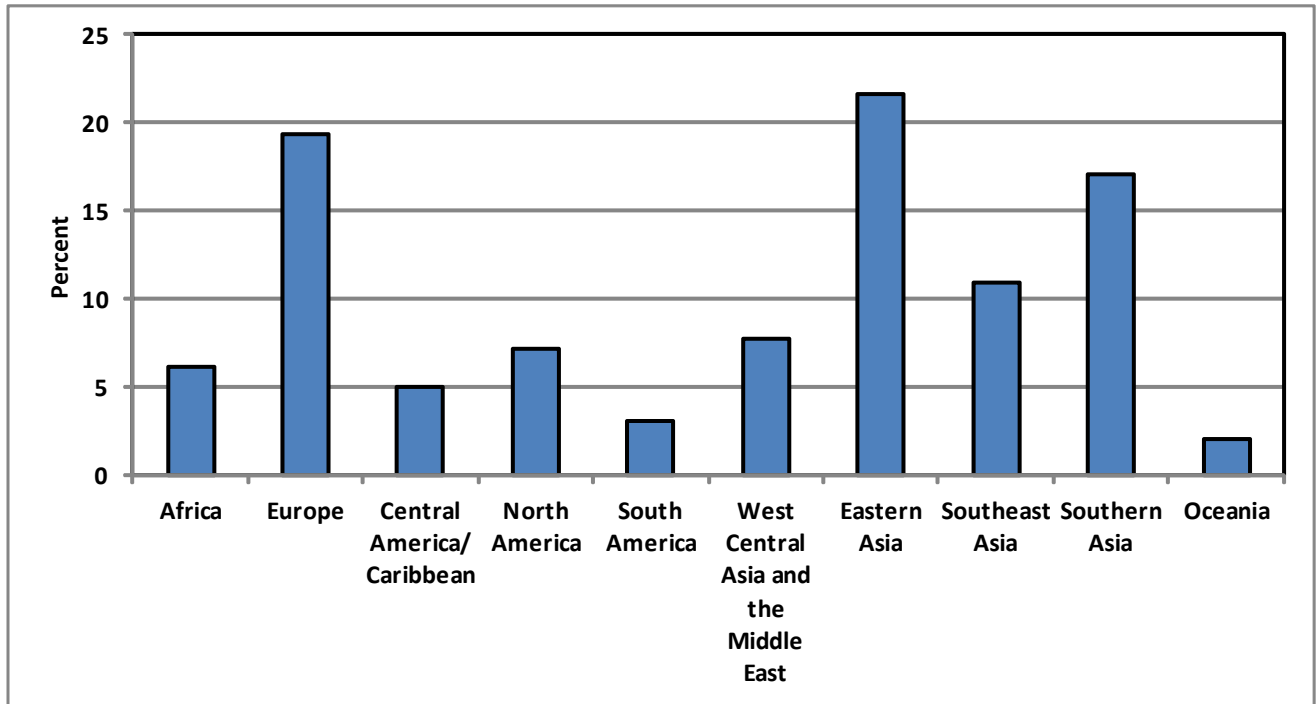
Figure 41: Length of Time in British Columbia, in Months



The majority of immigrants responding to the survey in British Columbia are from Asian countries (59%), with Europe (19%) the second most commonly reported region of birth (see Figure 42).

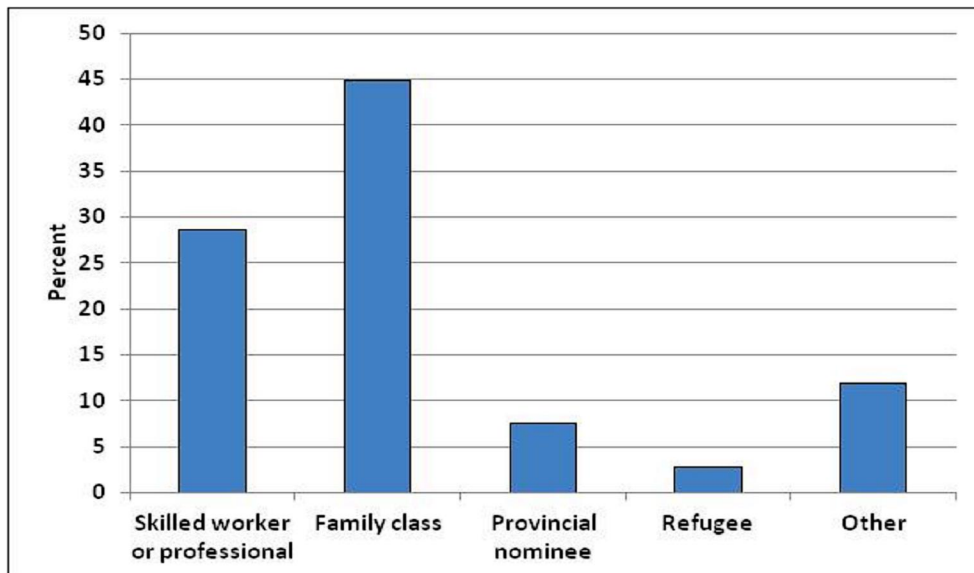
When asked their current country of citizenship, the vast majority of respondents reported a country other than Canada (90%).

Figure 42: Region of Birth (British Columbia)



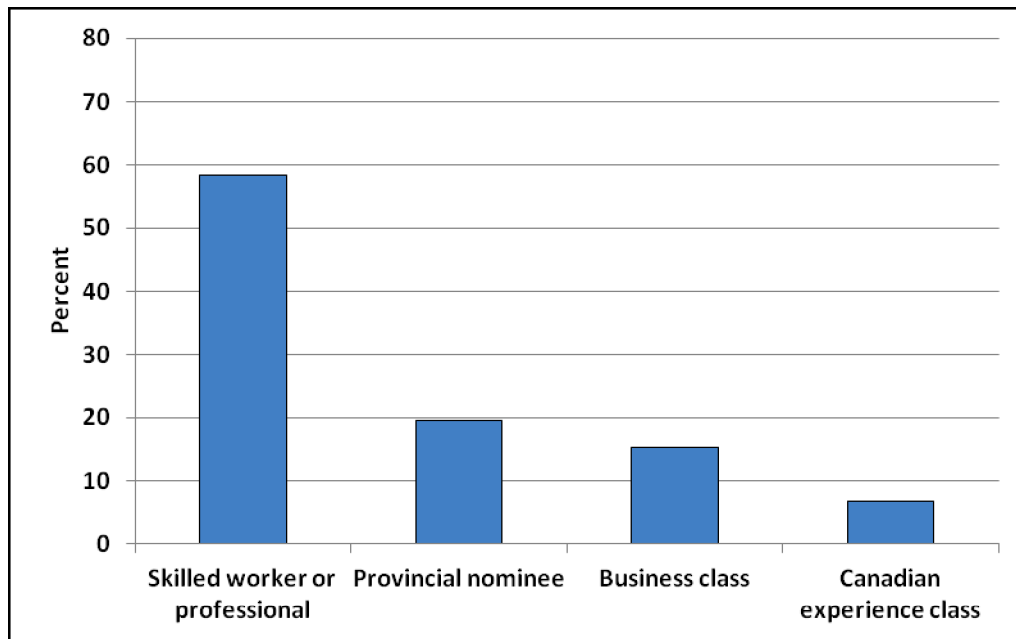
When asked under which immigration category respondents entered Canada or became permanent residents in Canada, the most common response is family class (45%) followed by skilled worker or professional (29%; see Figure 43). The graph does not separate out principal applicant from dependents and the "other" category includes Canadian experience class (both principal applicant and dependent), business class, and live-in caregivers.

Figure 43: Immigration Category (British Columbia)



When considering the principal applicants, most immigrants arrived through the skilled worker or professional category (58%), distantly followed by the British Columbia provincial nominee category (20%) and business class (15%), as demonstrated in Figure 44.

Figure 44: Principal Applicants, by Category (British Columbia)



Similarly, most dependents arrived through the skilled worker or professional category (78%), followed by the business class (11%), as illustrated in Figure 45.

Figure 45: Dependent Applicants, by Category (British Columbia)

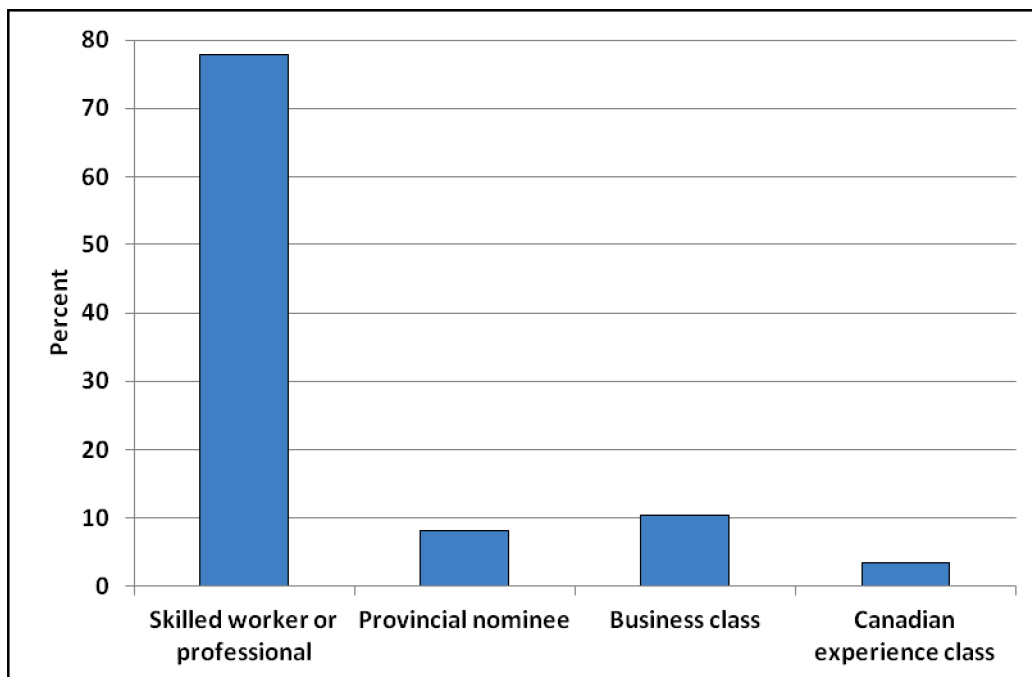
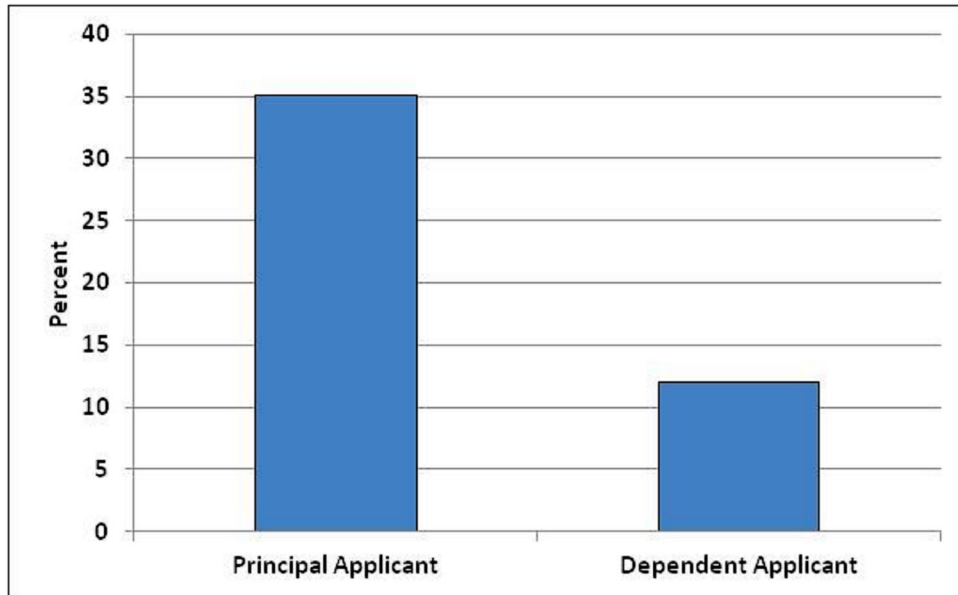


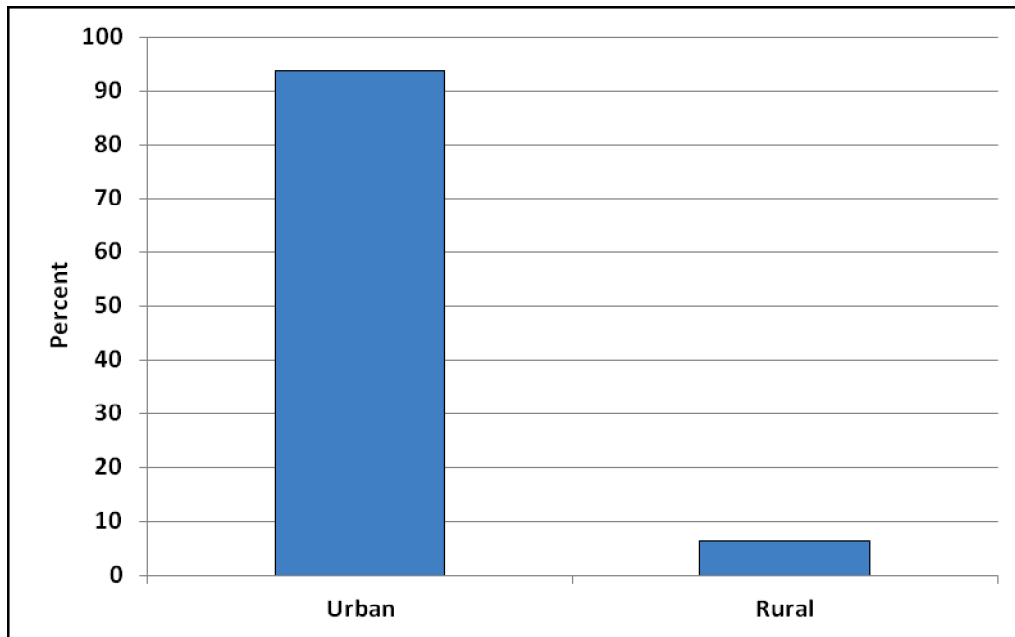
Figure 46 combines all principal applicant categories and compares those to all dependent categories. Just over one-third (35%) of immigrants in British Columbia arrived as some type of principal applicant (included in this category is skilled worker/professional category, provincial nominee, business class and Canadian experience class).

Figure 46: Principal and Dependent Applicants (British Columbia)



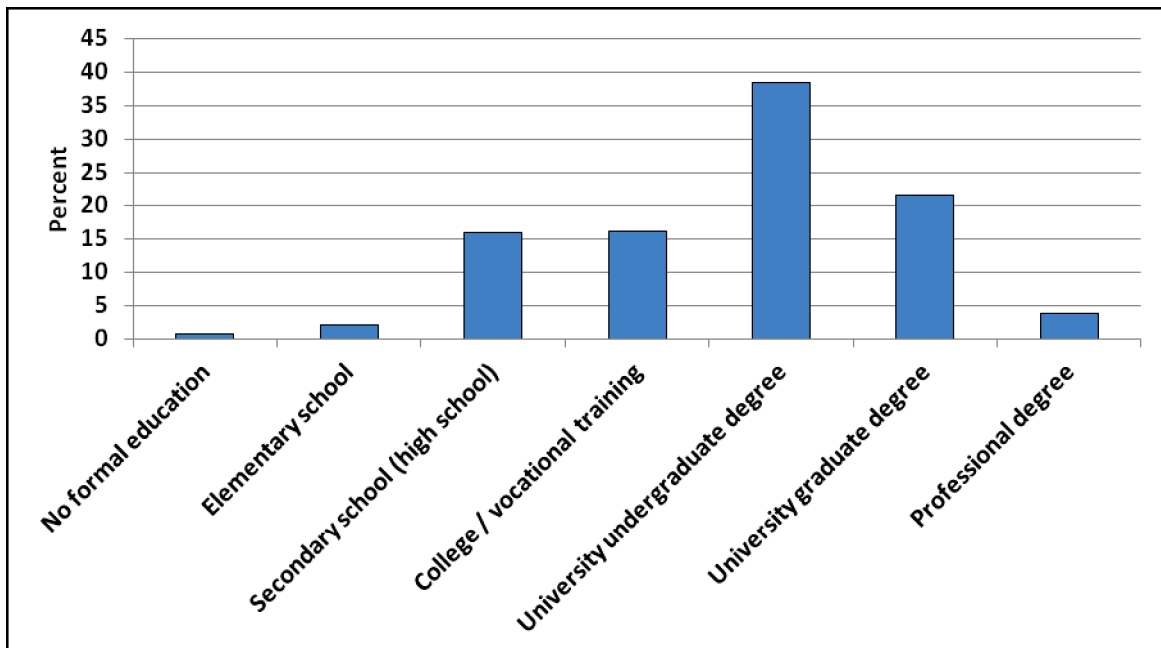
The majority of immigrants in British Columbia live in urban settings (94%), with 87% of immigrants residing in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) of Vancouver, Victoria, Abbotsford-Mission, and Kelowna. In fact, 74% of all respondents state that they live in Vancouver. Census agglomerations (CA) account for 7% of reported place of residence, and 6% of respondents reside in non-CMA/CA communities. Figure 47 shows all respondents who currently reside in urban areas (including CMA and CAs), compared to those who live in rural areas (non-CMA/CAs).

Figure 47: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (British Columbia)



When asked about the highest level of education that they have completed outside of Canada, most immigrants have completed at least a university undergraduate degree (63%). 38% have completed a university undergraduate degree, 21% have completed a university graduate degree, and 4% have completed a professional degree(see Figure 48). The majority of immigrants completed their education in Asian countries (56%).

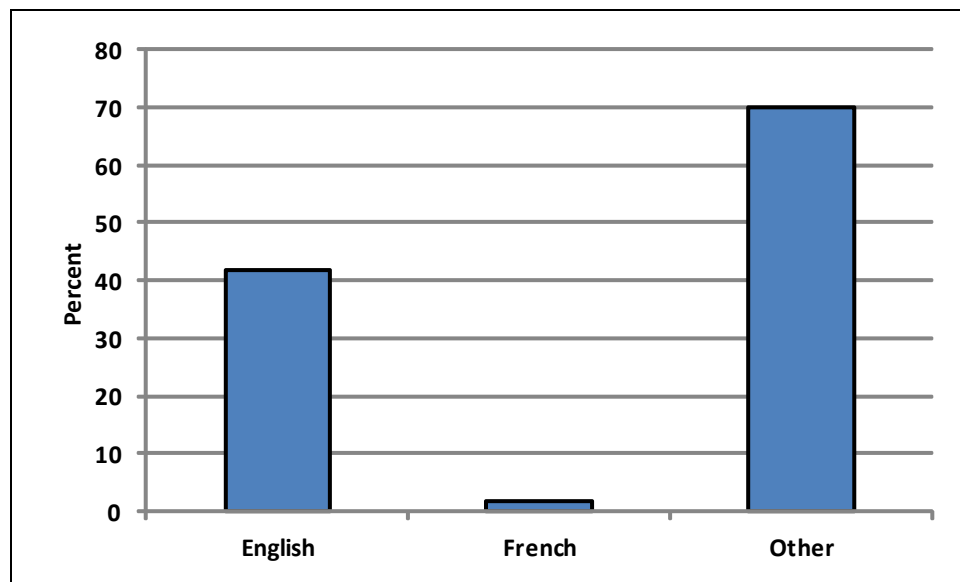
Figure 48: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (British Columbia)



Respondents were also asked to indicate the highest level of education that they have completed in Canada, but very few have completed education in Canada. 69% of immigrants reported that they have not pursued formal education in Canada, while 10% stated that they have completed a university degree at the undergraduate level or higher (Masters, Ph.D. or professional degree) and 12% have completed college or vocational training.

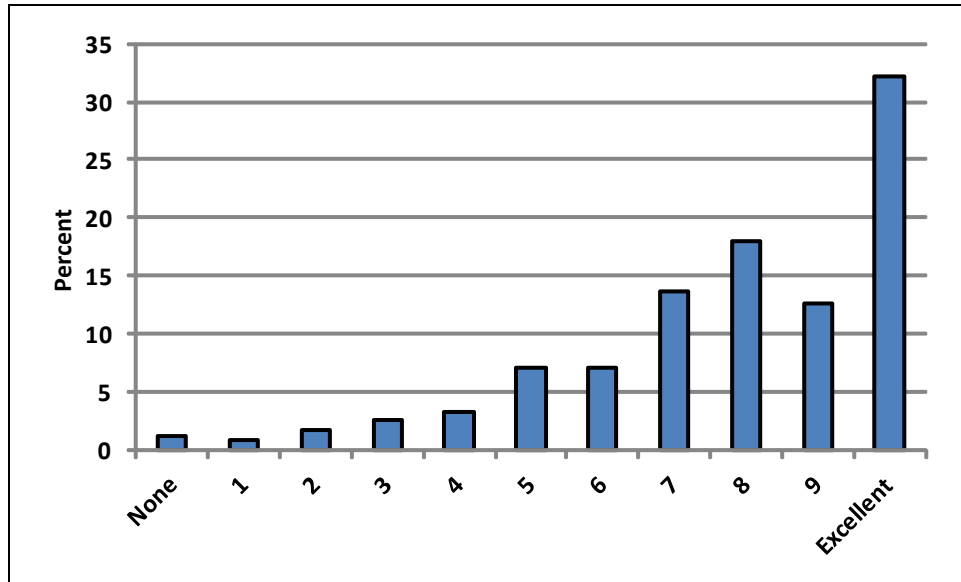
Respondents were asked to report what languages they speak at home. They could select multiple responses including English, French, and/or another language. 42% of respondents report speaking English at home and 2% report speaking French at home. The majority of respondents report speaking another language at home (70%; see Figure 49).

Figure 49: Language(s) Spoken at Home (British Columbia)



Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 0 (none) to 10 (excellent) what they think their level of English is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing, and what they think their level of French is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing. When averaging across the 4 categories, the average level of English is 7.8 (see Figure 50) and French is 0.9.

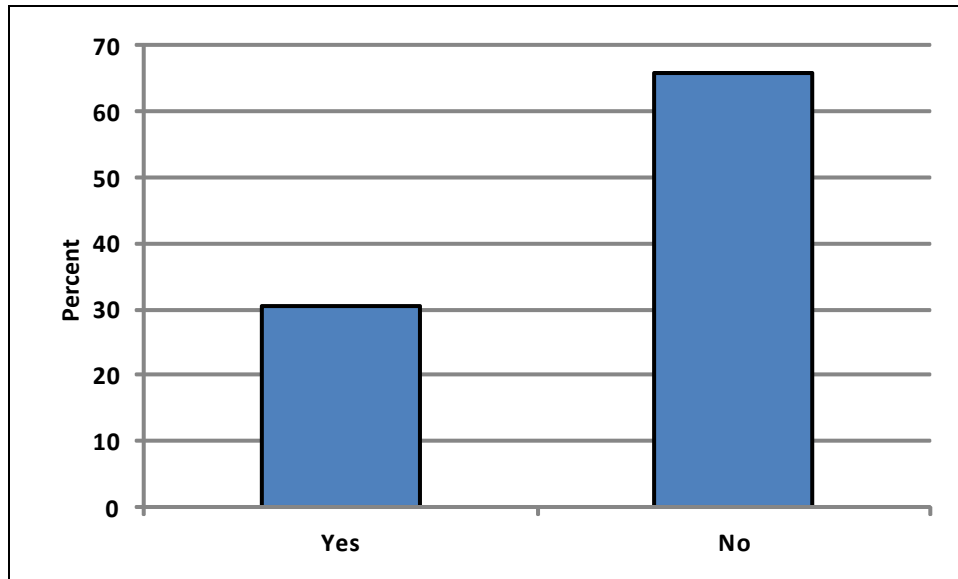
Figure 50: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (British Columbia)



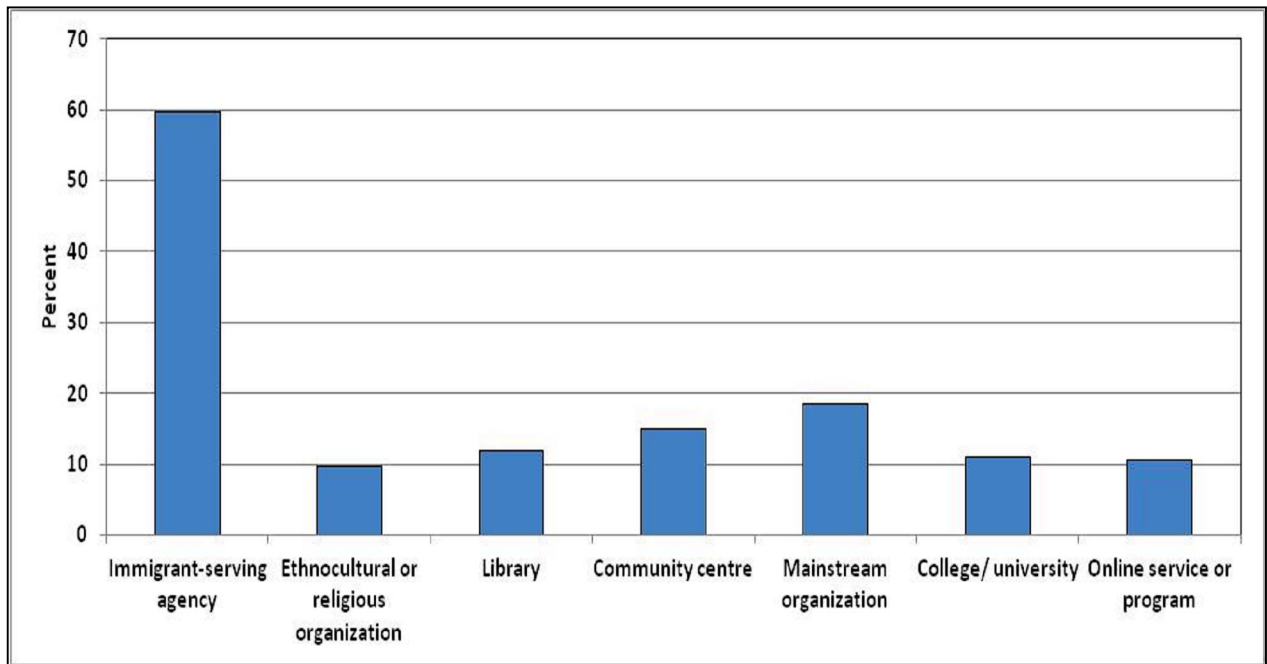
Settlement Services

Of the respondents from British Columbia in our sample, only 30% reported that they had used settlement services (see Figure 51). This is likely to be an under-reporting of use of services due to the question wording (see methodology section). Among those who reported that they had accessed such services, over half had done so within their first three months of arrival.

Figure 51: Use of Settlement Services (British Columbia)

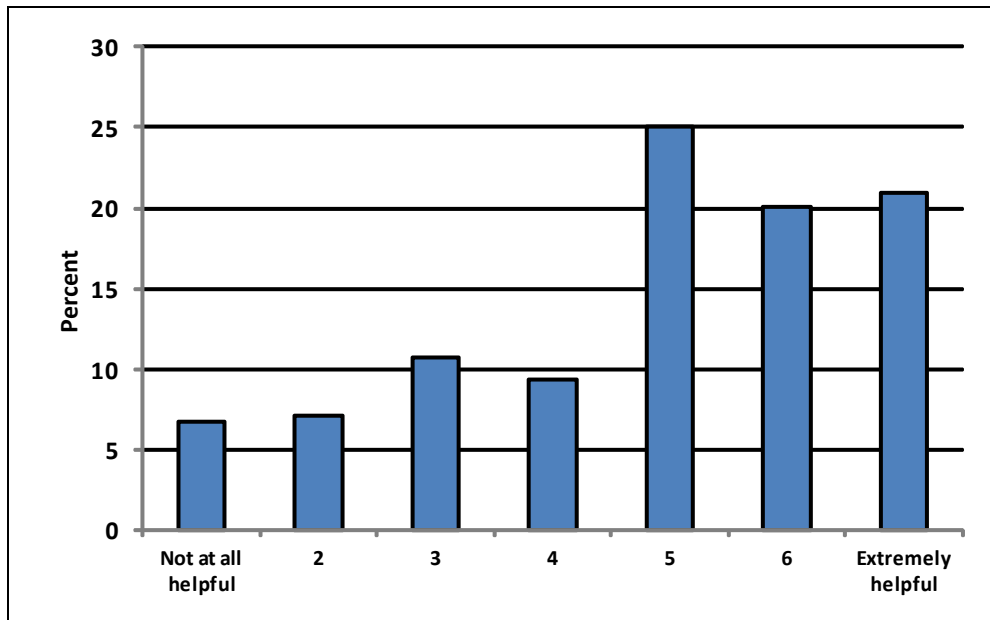


Respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked to identify the types of organizations from which they had received services in British Columbia. The majority (60%) indicated they had obtained services from immigrant serving agencies. Other common responses included mainstream organizations (19%), community centres (15%), and libraries (12%; see Figure 52).

Figure 52: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (British Columbia)

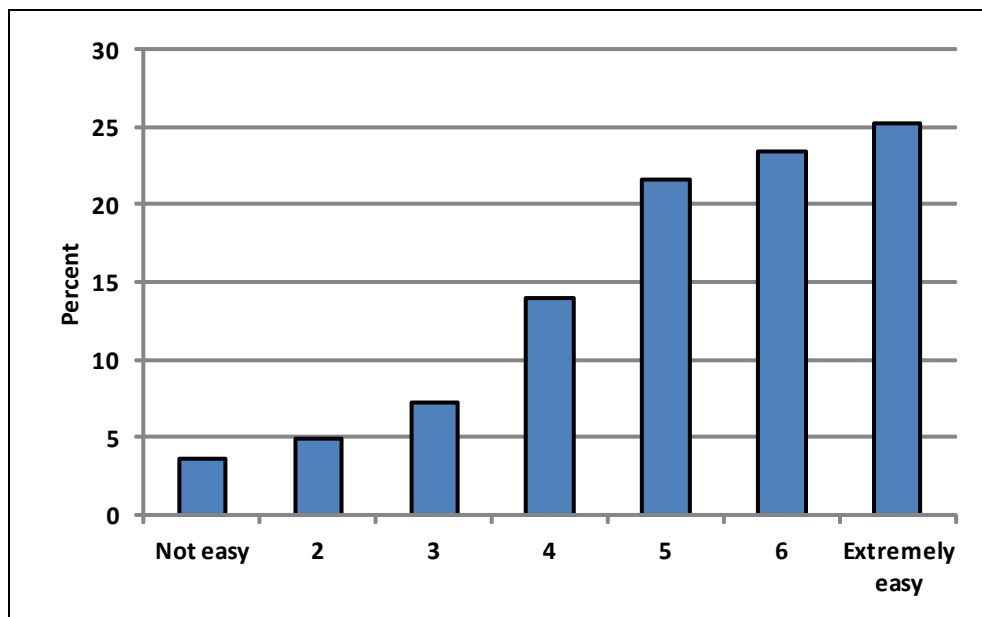
The newcomers who reported that they had used settlement services were asked to rate how helpful these services have been in assisting them to settle in British Columbia. One-fifth (21%) felt that the services were extremely helpful. In contrast, only 7% felt the services were not at all helpful (see Figure 53).

Figure 53: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (British Columbia)



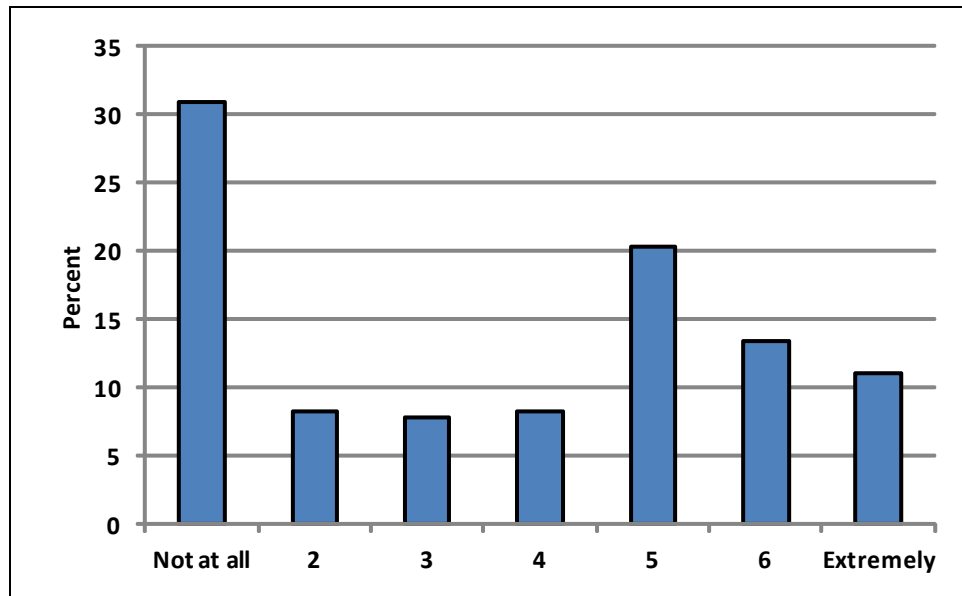
The respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked how easy it has been for them to access all the services they need to successfully settle in British Columbia. One-quarter (25%) said it was extremely easy to access the services they need. In contrast, only 4% indicated that it was not at all easy to access these services (see Figure 54).

Figure 54: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (British Columbia)

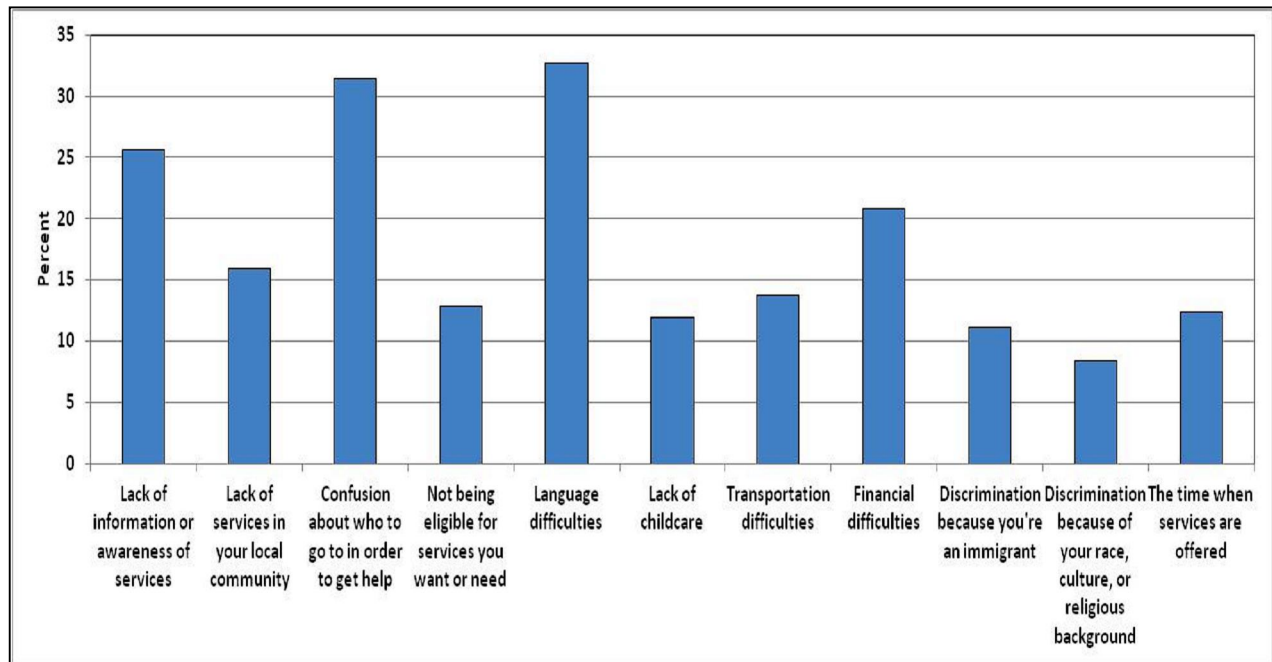


We asked respondents who had used settlement services to rate the extent to which the services they received played a role in the decision to stay in British Columbia. 11% of respondents indicated that the services they used were extremely influential in their decision to stay in the province. 31% indicated that services played no role in their settlement decision (see Figure 55).

Figure 55: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (British Columbia)

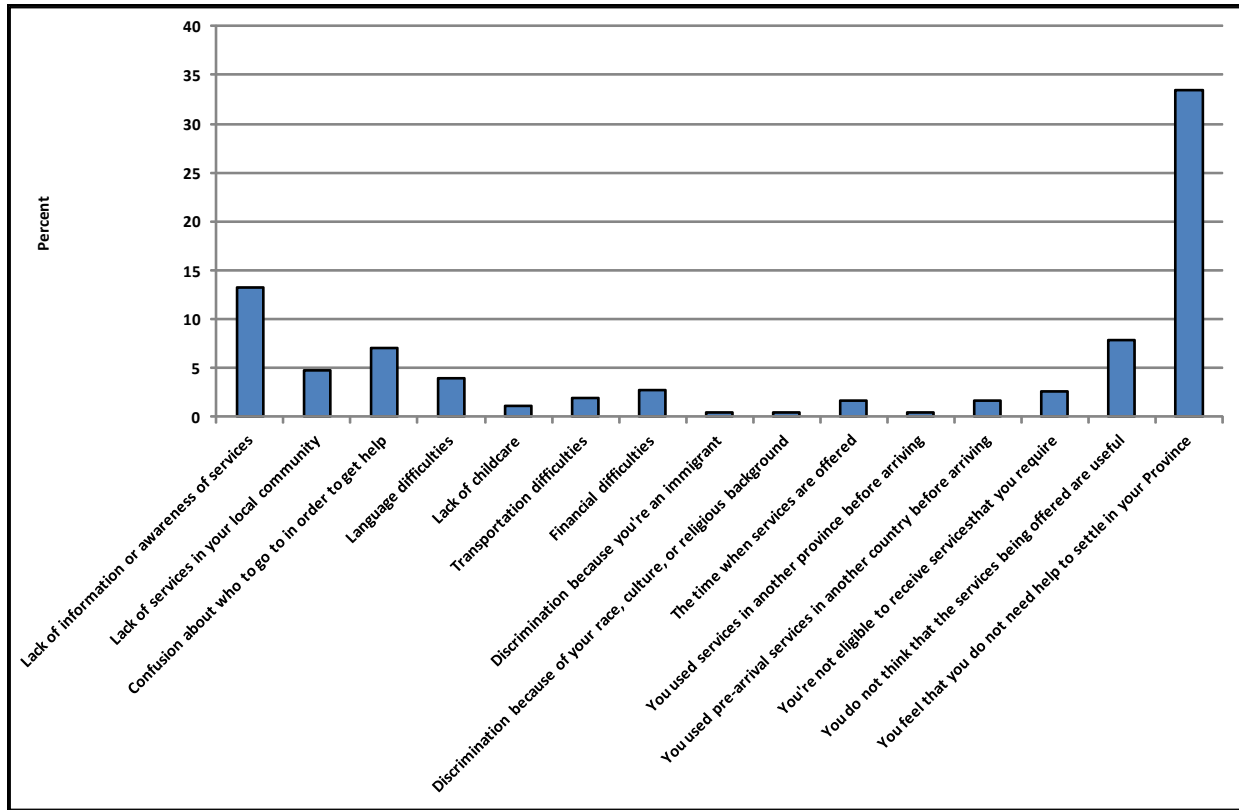


A list of potential difficulties in obtaining settlement assistance was read to respondents who indicated that they had used settlement services. For these individuals, the greatest barrier to obtaining settlement services was language barriers, cited by one-third of respondents. Almost as many (31%) were confused about where to go for assistance. One-quarter reported lack of information or awareness of services as a barrier. One-fifth (21%) felt that financial difficulties prevented them from accessing the services they needed (see Figure 56).

Figure 56: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (British Columbia)

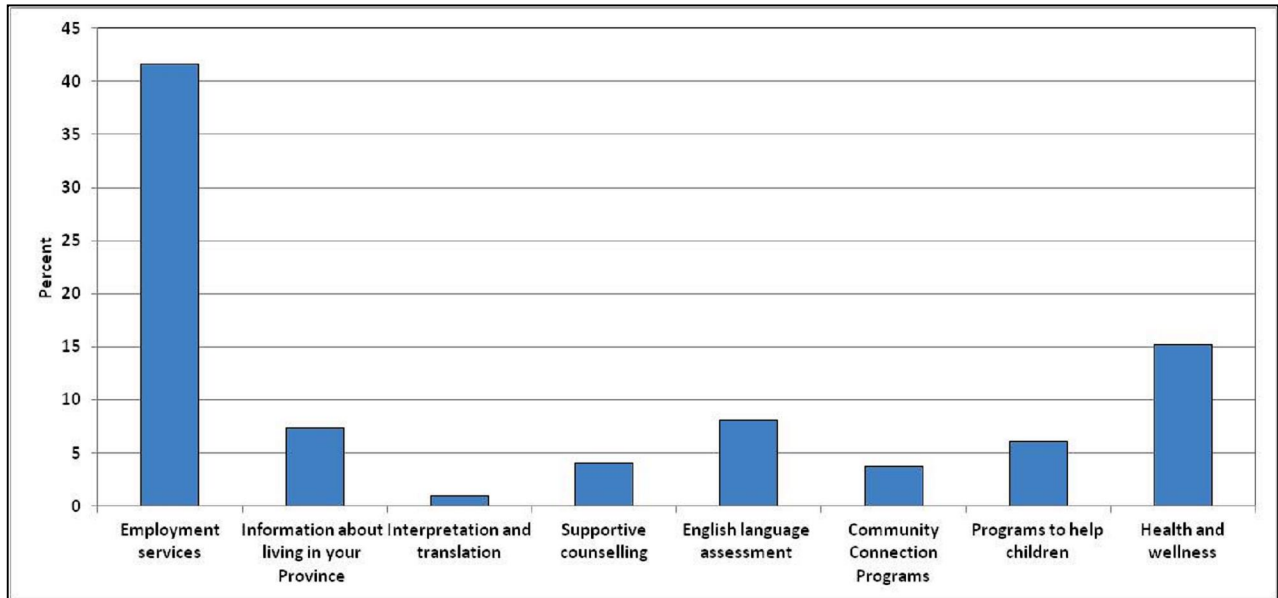
We then asked the newcomers who said they did not access settlement services why, providing a list of possible reasons similar to those read to respondents who had used services. One-third of these individuals (34%) indicated that they did not require assistance to settle in British Columbia. 13% lacked information or did not realize that services were available (see Figure 57).

Figure 57: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (British Columbia)



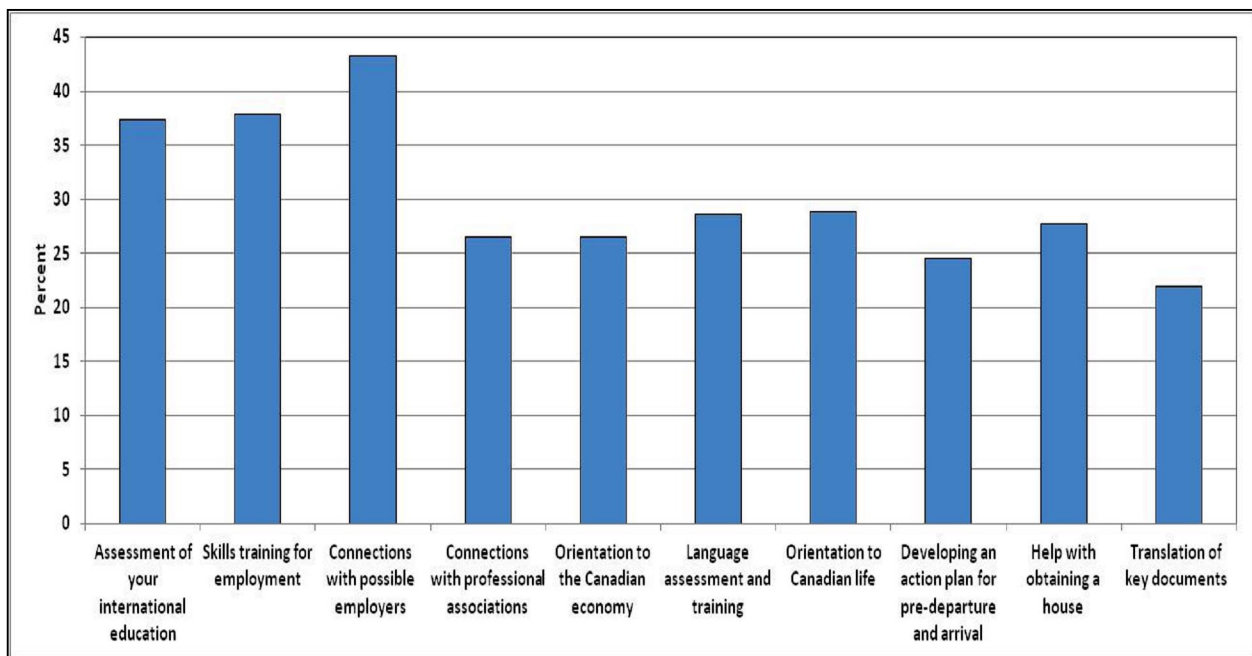
All respondents were asked to identify the one type of service they would need most if they were to use only one service in British Columbia. 42% of the newcomers to British Columbia indicated that they would need employment services. Health and wellness services (15%) were a distant second (see Figure 58).

Figure 58: Settlement Service Most Required (British Columbia)



Pre-arrival needs are important to address. Respondents were asked what services would have been helpful to have prior to their arrival in Canada. The most frequent services endorsed were connections with employers (43%), assessment of international education and work experience (37%), and skills training relevant to the Canadian labour market (38%; see Figure 59).

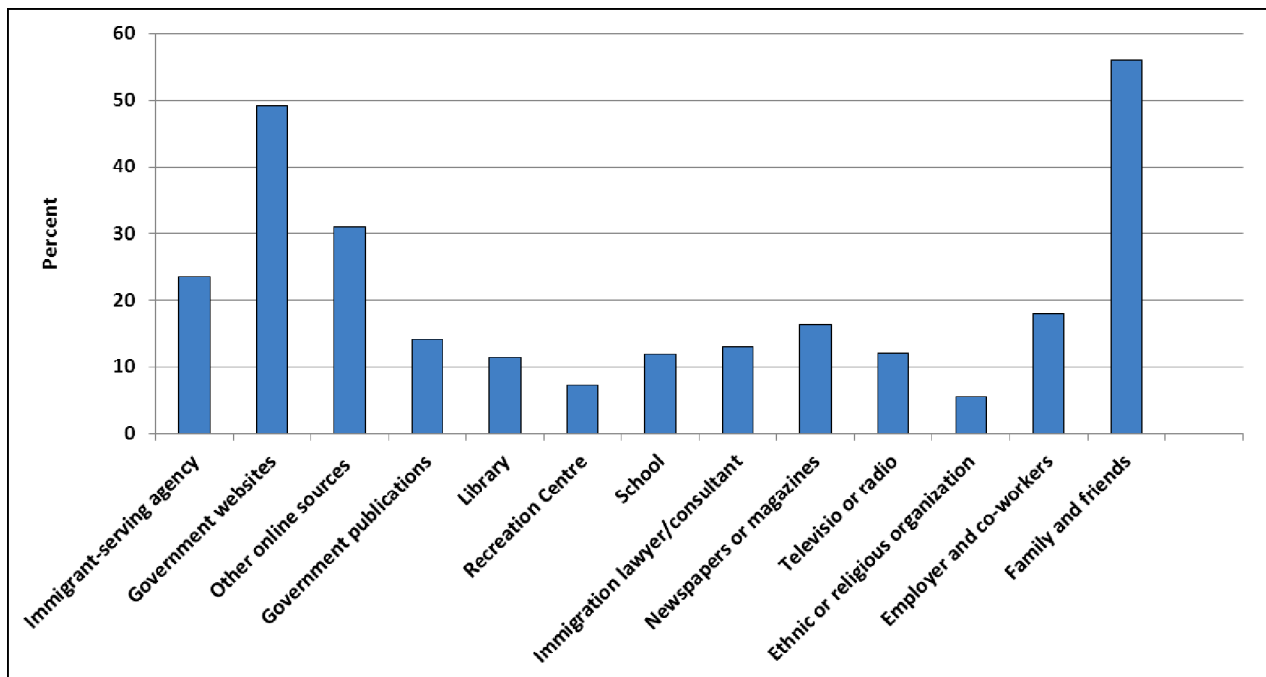
Figure 59: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (British Columbia)



Information Needs and Use

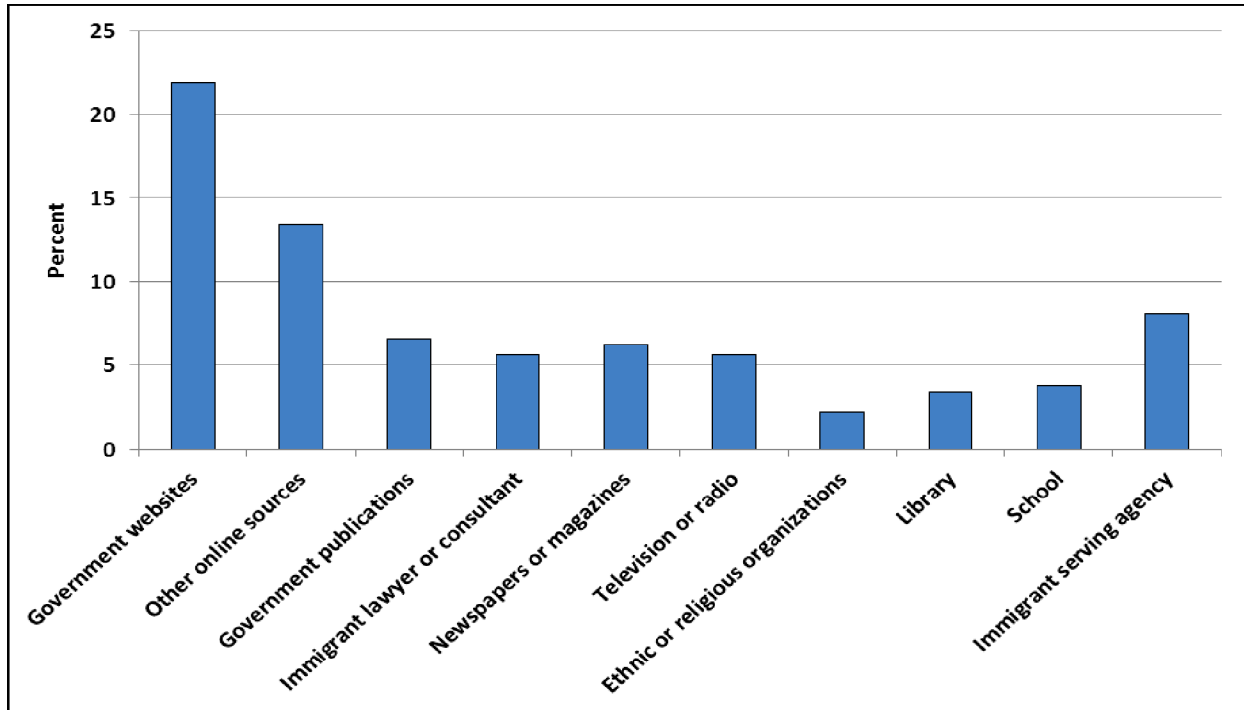
Respondents were asked where they found information on settling in British Columbia up until now. A list of possible sources of information was provided. For those settling in British Columbia, government websites (49%) and family and friends (56%) were the most common sources of settlement information (see Figure 60).

Figure 60: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (British Columbia)



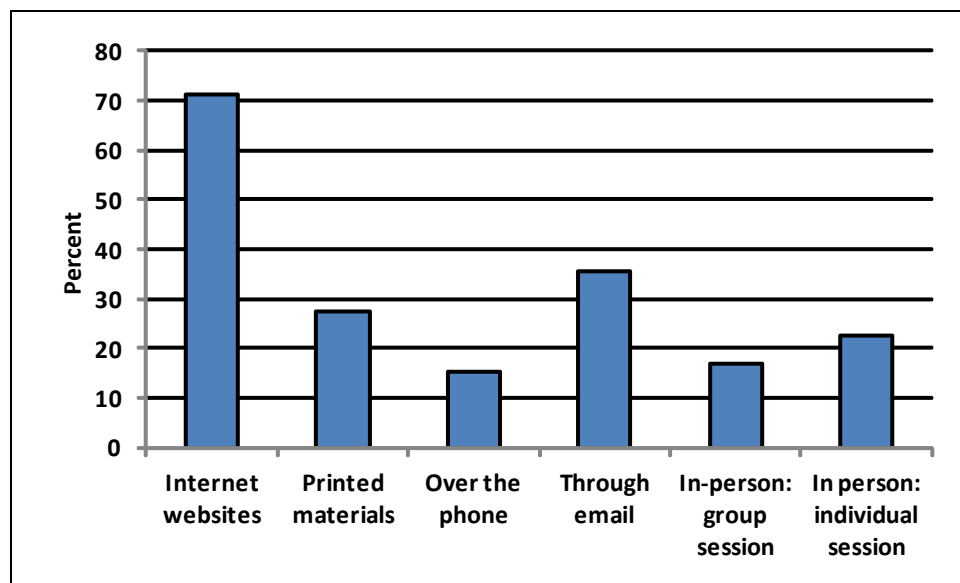
Because friends and family were expected to be the most common source of information, we also asked respondents where they thought their family and friends received settlement information. Approximately one-fifth (22%) of respondents reported that their family and friends received settlement information from government websites. 13% of respondents reported that their family and friends used other online sources (see Figure 61).

Figure 61: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (British Columbia)



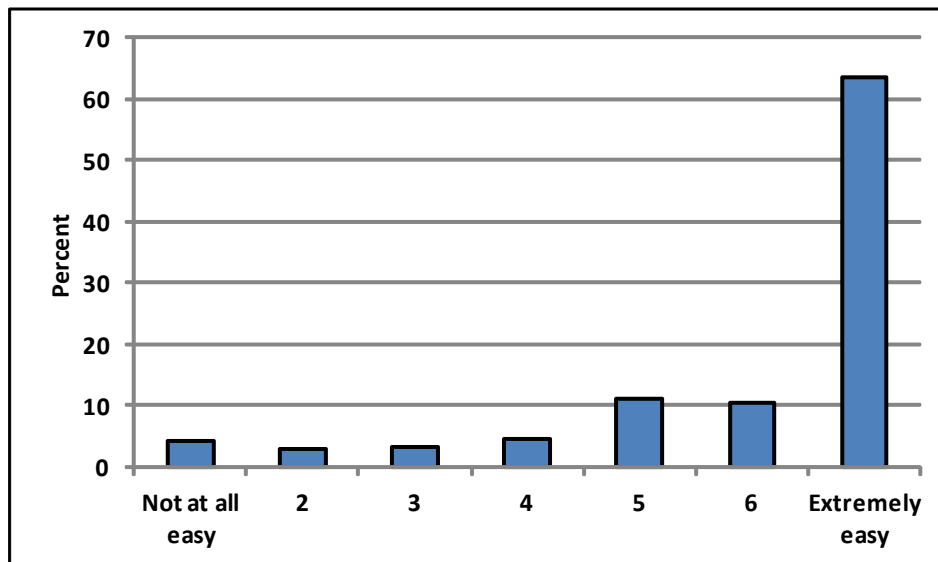
We then asked newcomers how they would prefer to receive information from the government about settling in British Columbia. A majority (71%) indicated their preference would be to obtain such information from Internet websites. 36% wished to receive settlement information via email (see Figure 62).

Figure 62: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (British Columbia)



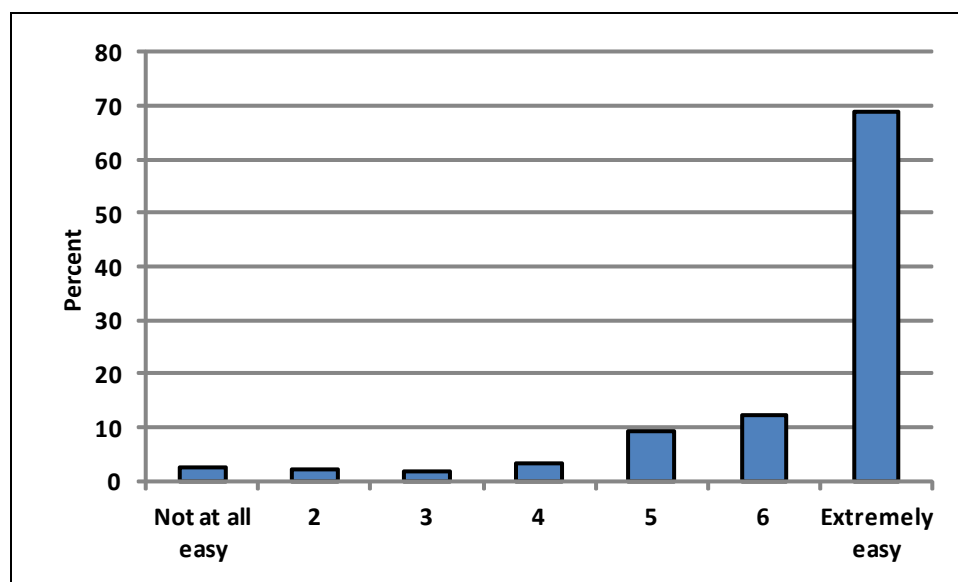
We asked respondents how easy it was to use the Internet prior to their arrival in British Columbia. 64% indicated it was extremely easy to use the Internet. Only 4% found it 'not at all easy' to use the Internet prior to their arrival in British Columbia (see Figure 63).

Figure 63: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (British Columbia)



We then asked respondents how easy it was for them to use the Internet in their first six months after arrival in British Columbia. 69% indicated that Internet use was extremely easy. Only a few (3%) found it not at all easy to use the Internet after their arrival in British Columbia (see Figure 64).

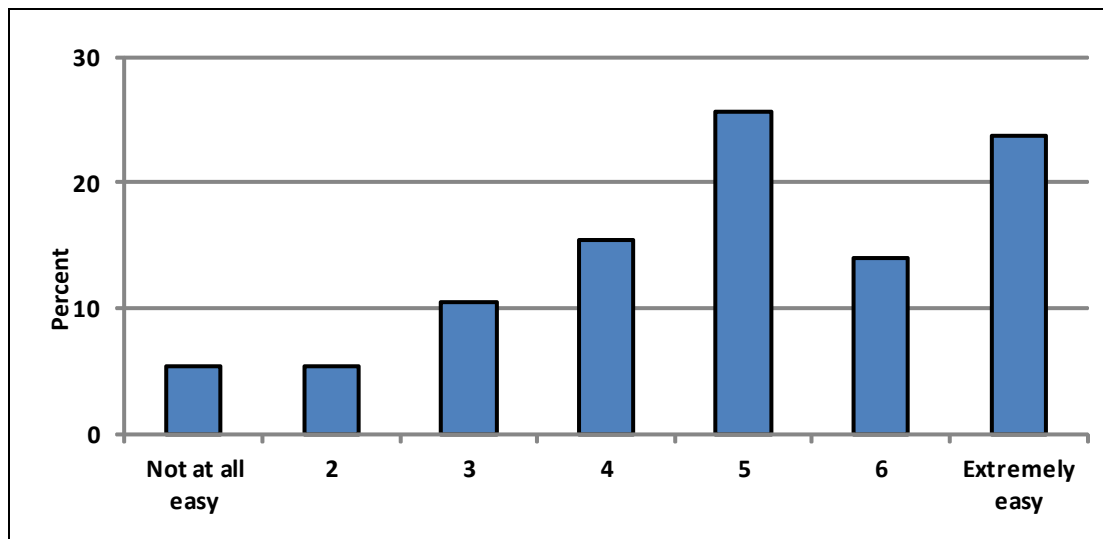
Figure 64: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (British Columbia)



Economic Integration and Outcomes

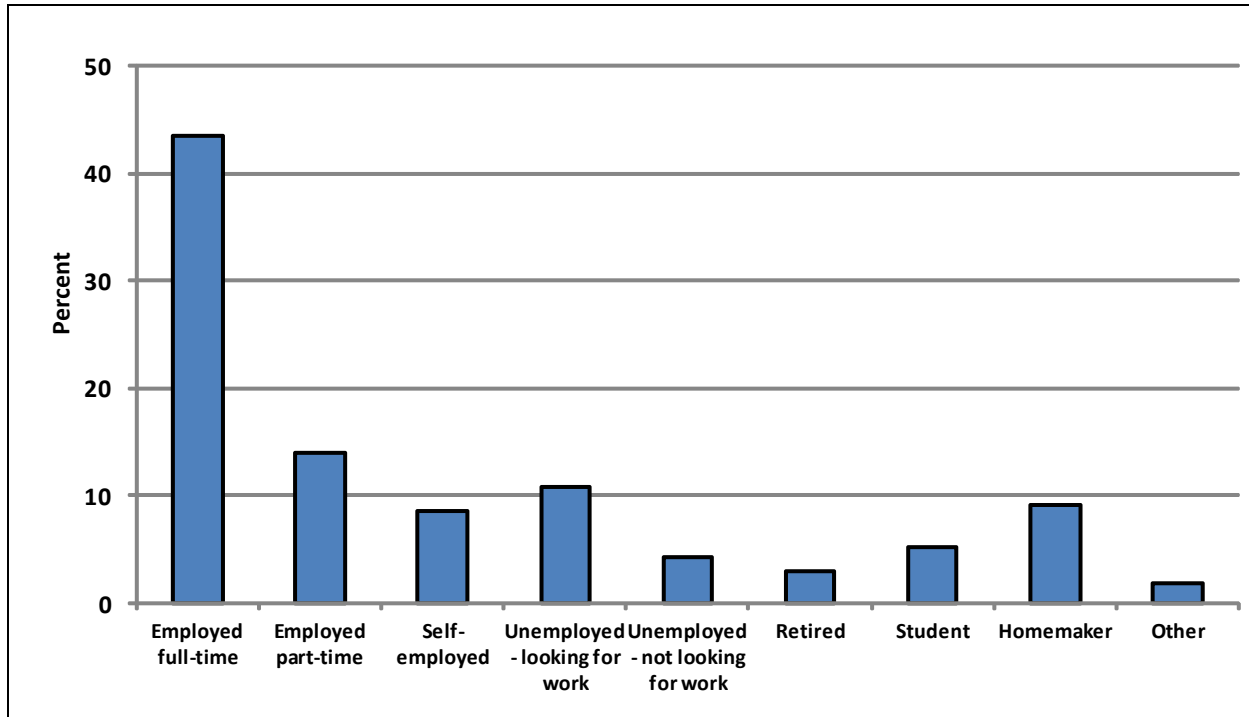
Respondents were asked to indicate how easy it has been in the past twelve months (or since they moved to British Columbia) to pay for the things that they need. On average, immigrants in British Columbia find it relatively easy to pay their expenses (average = 4.9), with nearly two-thirds of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 65).

Figure 65: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (British Columbia)



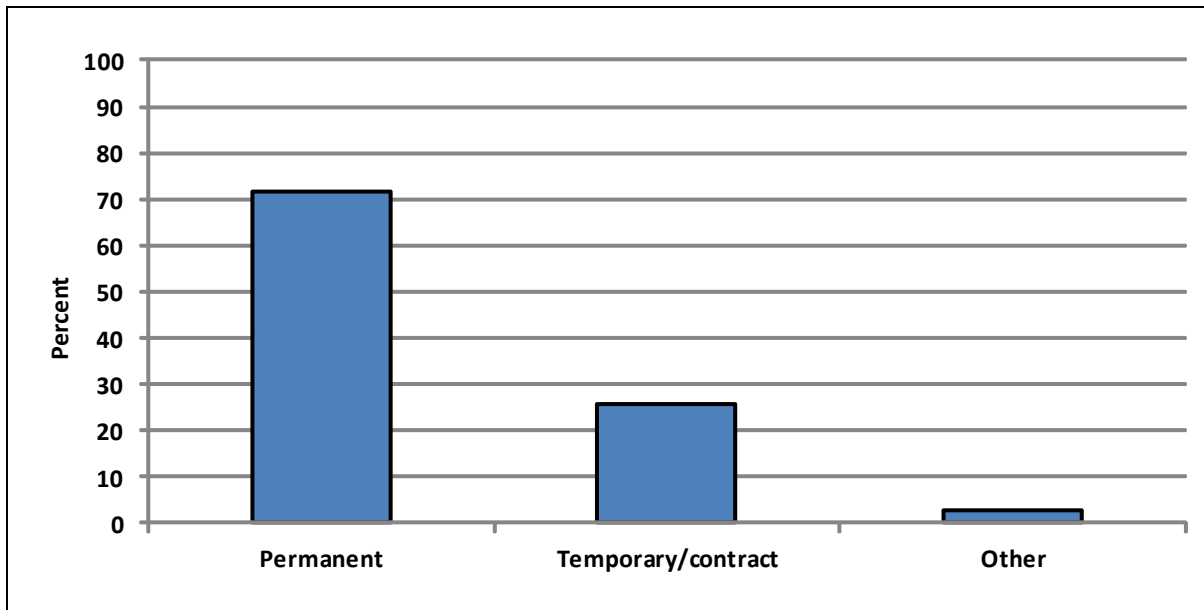
Respondents were asked to select one option that best describes their current employment status. In the current sample, approximately 44% of respondents are employed full-time, 14% are employed part-time, 9% are self-employed and 15% are unemployed (of these unemployed individuals, 72% are currently looking for work; see Figure 66).

Figure 66: Respondents' Current Employment Status (British Columbia)



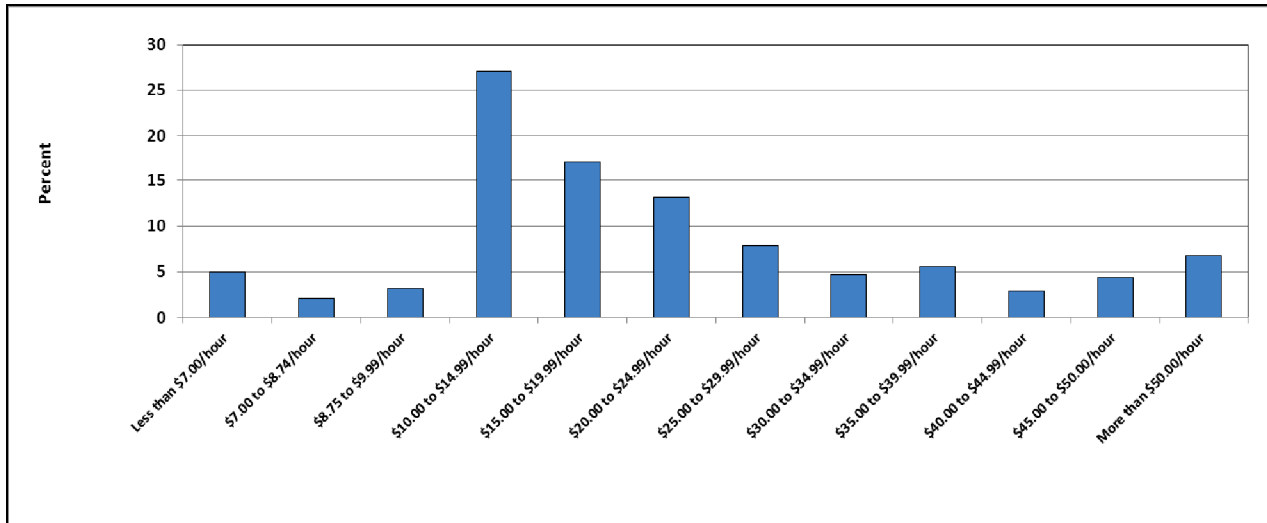
Of those who indicated that they are employed, 72% have a permanent job, while 25% have a temporary job and 3% have an alternate arrangement (see Figure 67).

Figure 67: Respondents' Job Status (British Columbia)



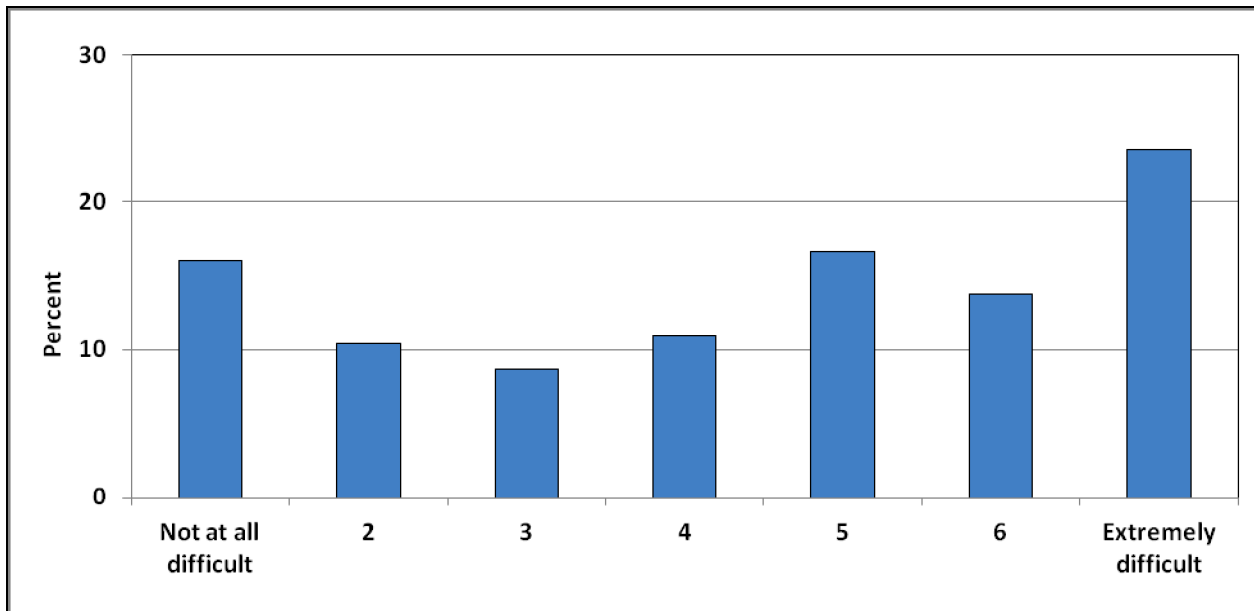
Approximately 44% of the employed respondents earn between \$10.00 and \$19.99 per hour before taxes and deductions (see Figure 68).

Figure 68: Distribution of Hourly Income (British Columbia)



Respondents were asked how difficult it has been to find a job in British Columbia that makes use of their qualifications. Immigrants in British Columbia find it moderately difficult to find a job that makes use of their qualifications (average = 4.4), with approximately half of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and one-quarter indicating that it has been extremely difficult (see Figure 69).

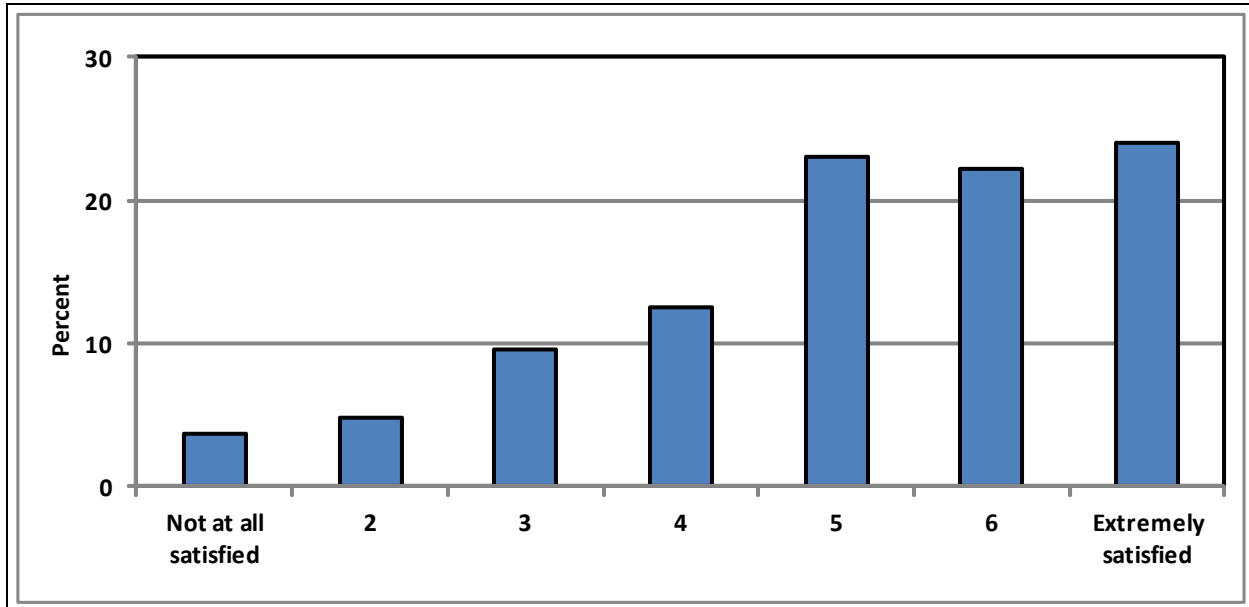
Figure 69: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (British Columbia)



Employed respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they are with their current job. Immigrants in British Columbia are fairly satisfied with their job (average = 5.1), with

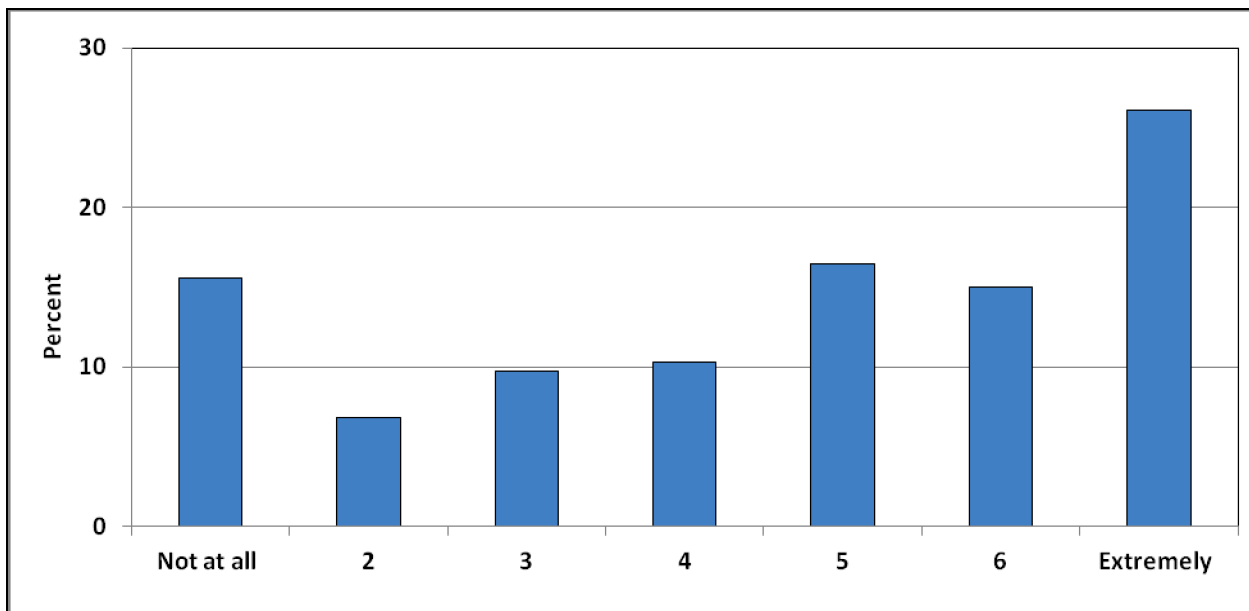
approximately 70% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and one-quarter indicating that they are extremely satisfied (see Figure 70).

Figure 70: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (British Columbia)



Employed respondents were asked to indicate how much their job lets them use the skills they have from their education and training. Immigrants in British Columbia varied on the extent to which they believe their job uses their skills. Although 16% of immigrants in British Columbia feel their job doesn't use their skills at all, the majority (58%) of respondents provided ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (average = 4.6; see Figure 71).

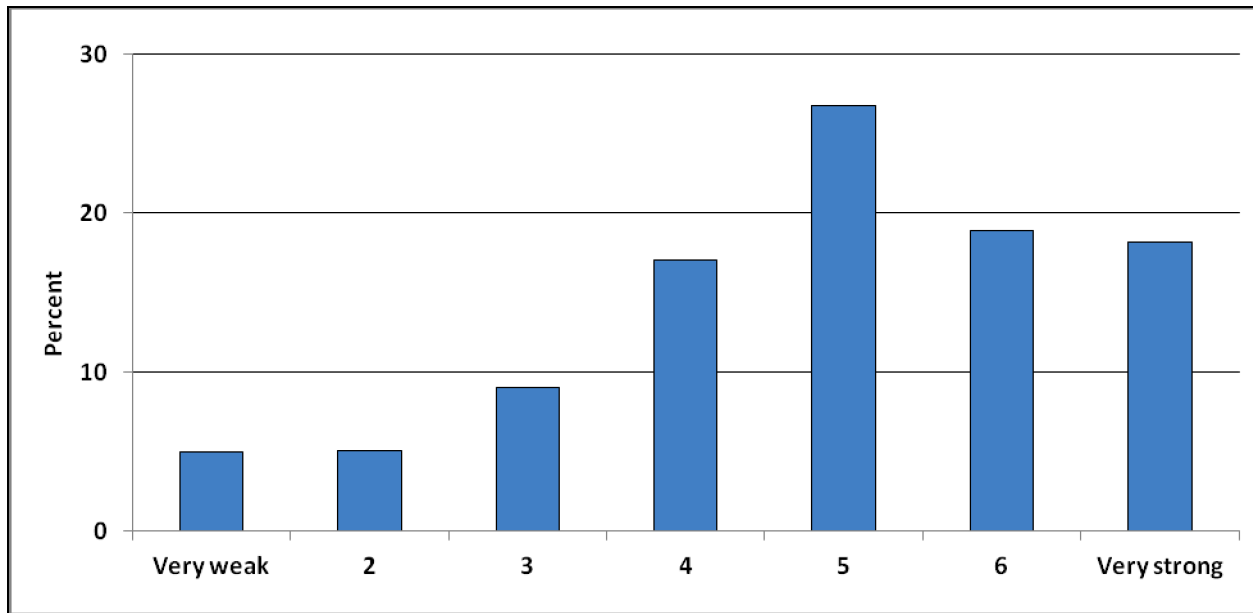
Figure 71: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (British Columbia)



Social Integration and Well-Being

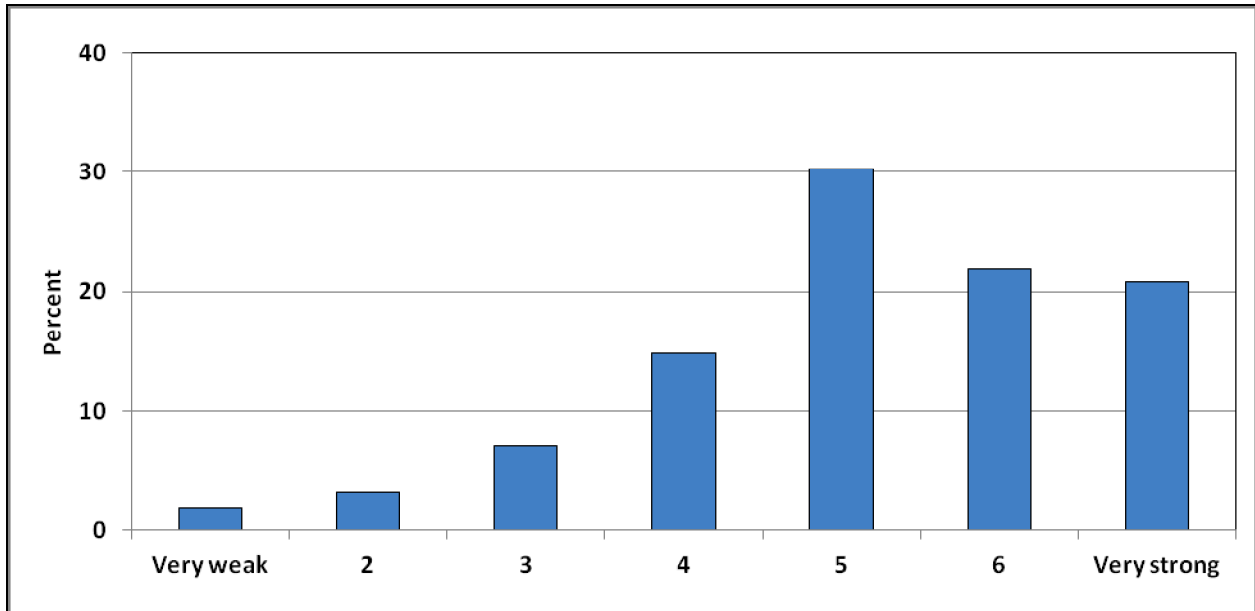
Respondents were asked to rate their sense of belonging to their local community (the city, town, or neighbourhood where they live). Immigrants in British Columbia have a fairly strong sense of belonging to their local community (average = 4.8), with approximately two-thirds of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 72).

Figure 72: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (British Columbia)



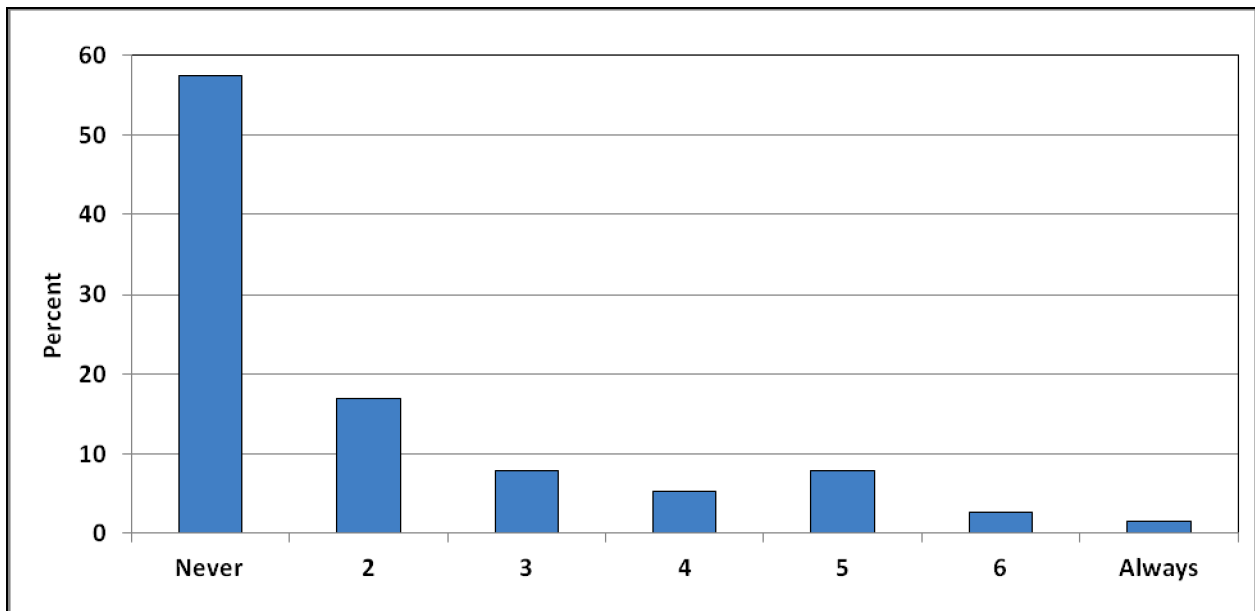
Respondents were also asked to rate their sense of belonging to Canada. Immigrants in British Columbia have a fairly strong sense of belonging to Canada (average = 5.2), with nearly three-quarters of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 73).

Figure 73: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (British Columbia)



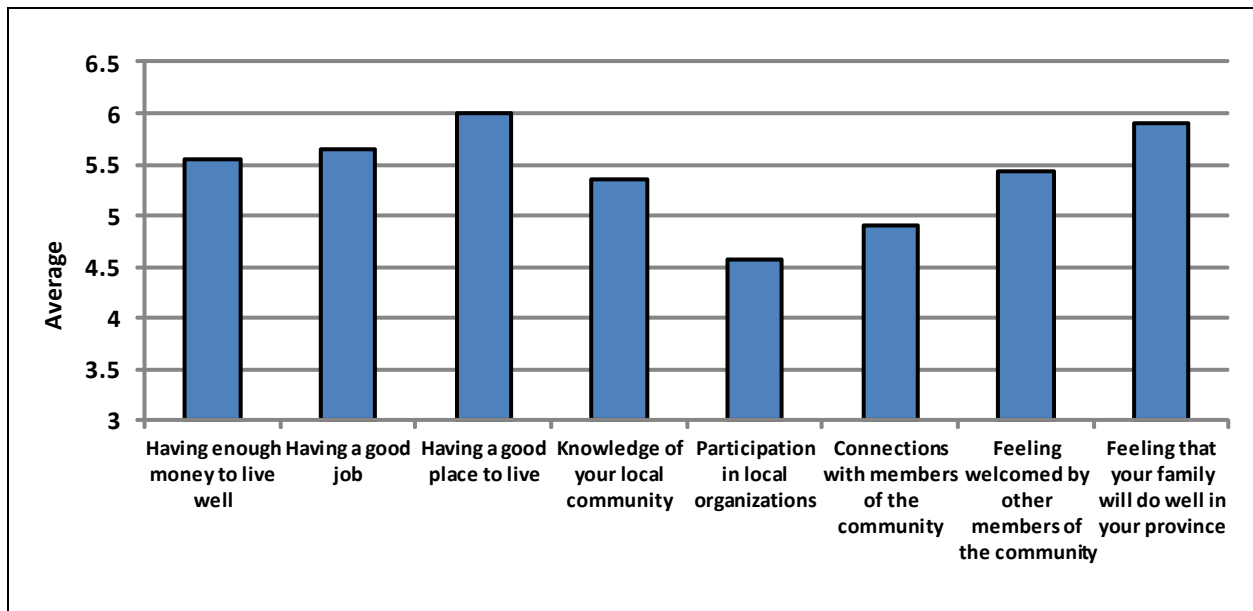
Respondents were asked how often they, or another member of their family who lives with them, have experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others because they are immigrants. Most immigrants in British Columbia indicate they have not experienced discrimination (average = 2.0), with 82% of respondents providing ratings below the scale midpoint of 4, and 58% of respondents indicating that they have never experienced discrimination (see Figure 74).

Figure 74: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (British Columbia)



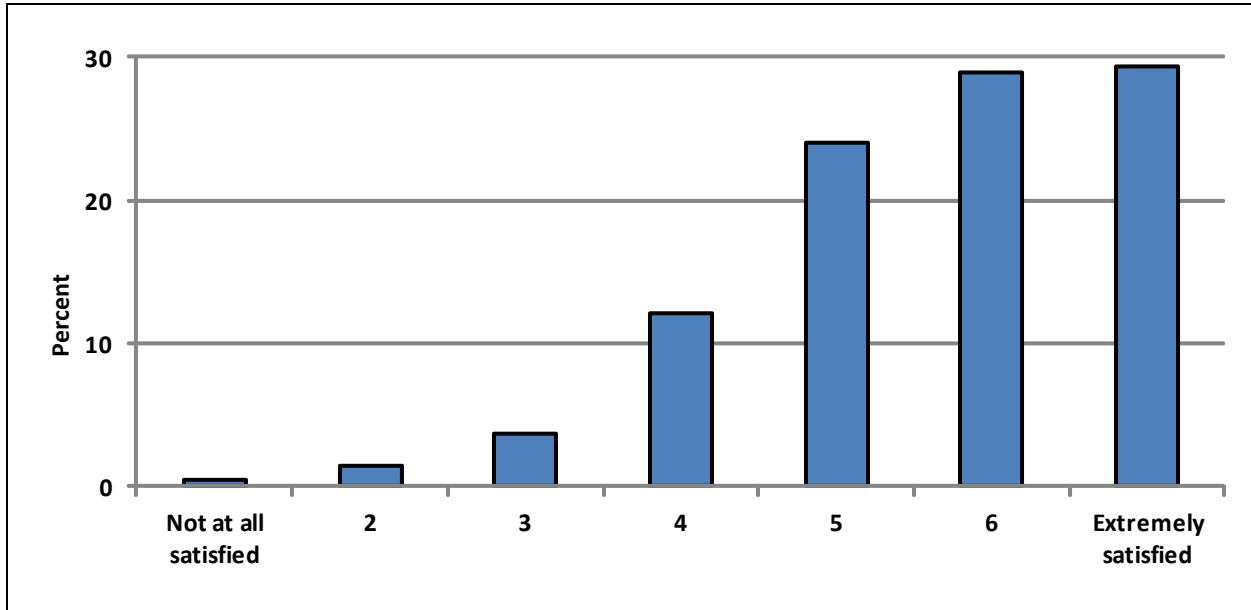
Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which a variety of factors would make them feel settled in British Columbia. Respondents were most likely to say that having a good place to live, and feeling that their family will do well in British Columbia would make them feel settled in British Columbia. They were least likely to say that participation in local organizations would make them feel settled. Figure 75 displays the average rating that respondents gave to each of the factors on the 7-point scale (1 = not at all to 7 = extremely).

Figure 75: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in British Columbia



Respondents were asked how satisfied they are with their life in Canada these days. Immigrants in British Columbia are very satisfied with their life in Canada (average = 5.6), with over 80% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 76).

Figure 76: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (British Columbia)

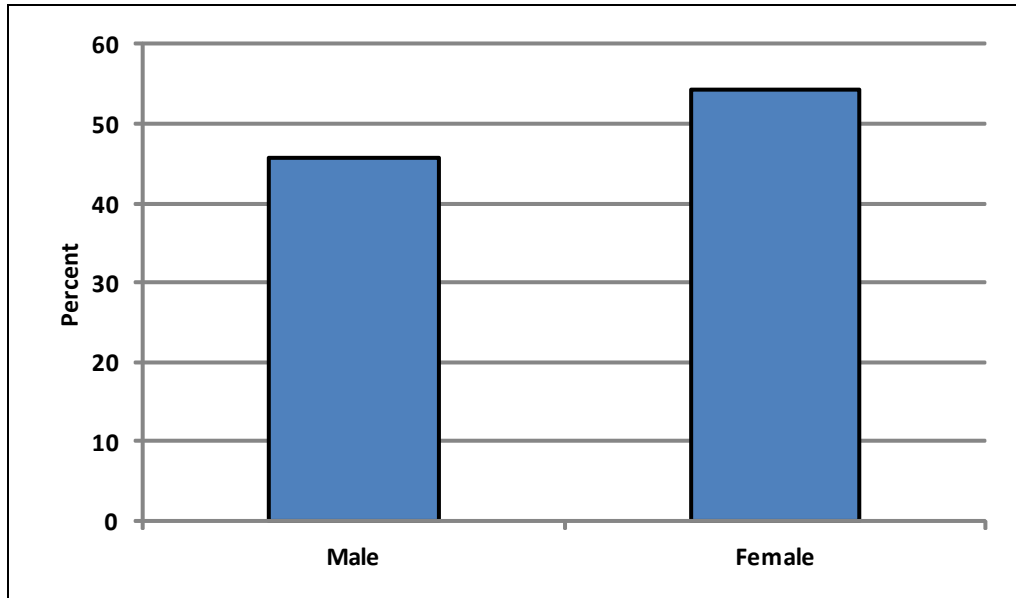


Manitoba

Characteristics of Respondents

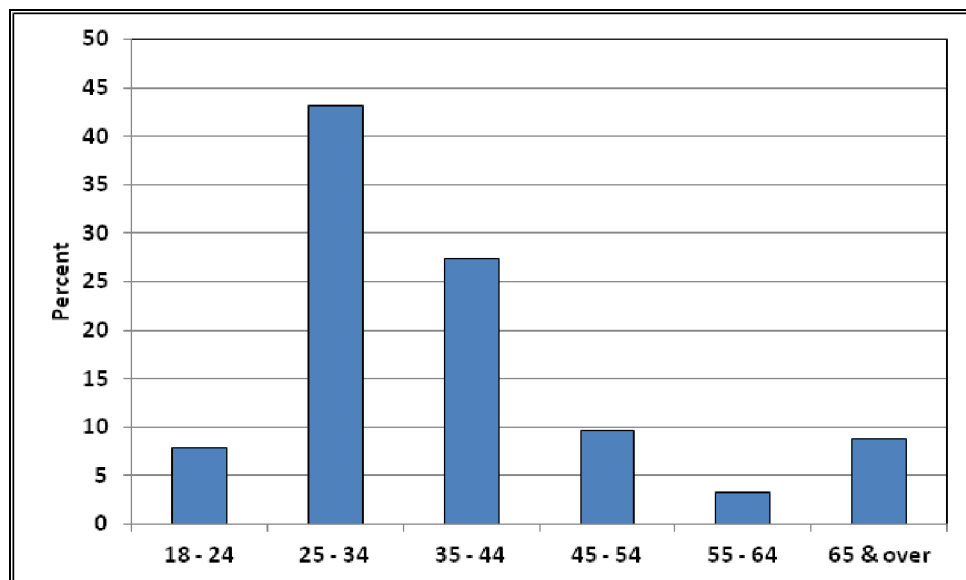
There are 750 respondents for the Province of Manitoba. 54% of the respondents are female, and 46% are male (see Figure 77).

Figure 77: Respondents' Gender (Manitoba)



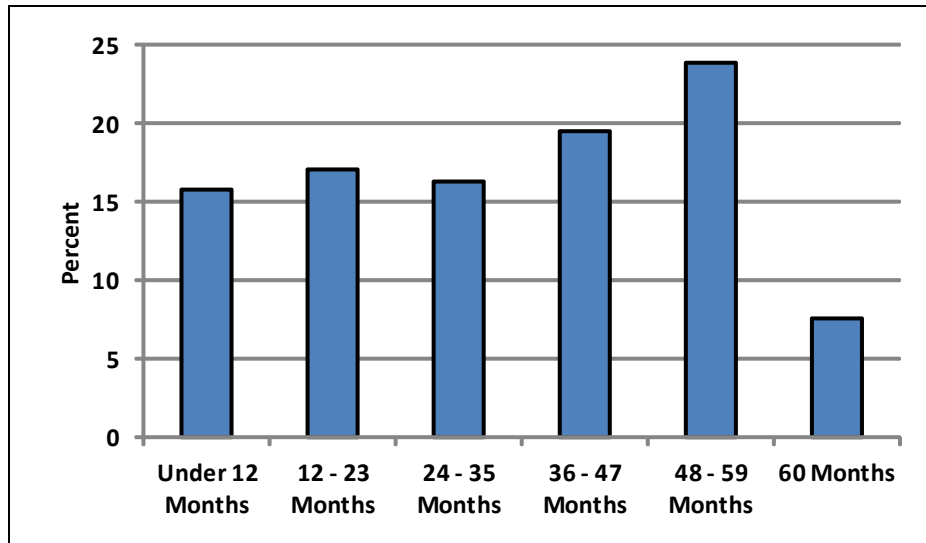
Respondents were asked to report the year in which they were born. The average age of the sample is 35.3 years, with a range of 18 to 77 years old (see Figure 78).

Figure 78: Respondents' Age (Manitoba)



Respondents reported the length of time that they have been in Manitoba in months. The average length of time that respondents have been in Manitoba is 32 months (2.6 years). The most frequently reported length of time is 48-59 months. There is considerable variability in length of time spent living in Manitoba, ranging from 3 months to 5 years (see Figure 79).

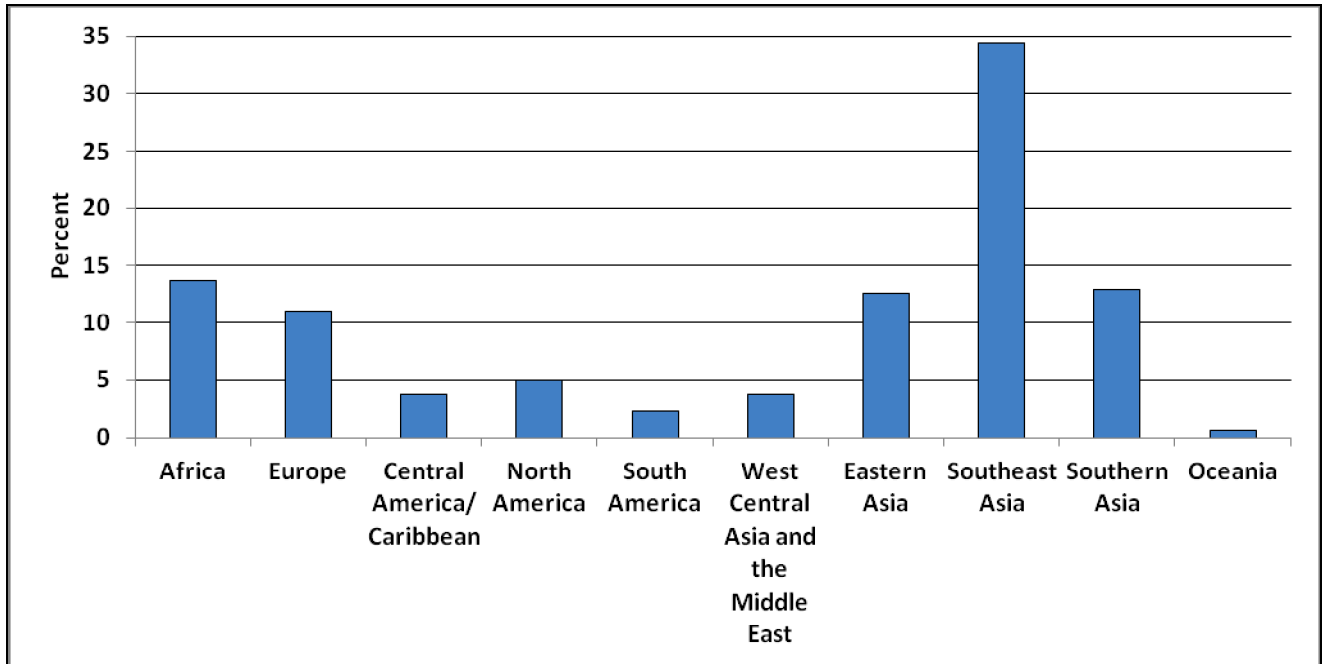
Figure 79: Length of Time in Manitoba, in Months



The majority of immigrants responding to the survey in Manitoba are from Asian countries (65%), with Africa (14%) the second most commonly reported region of birth (see Figure 80).

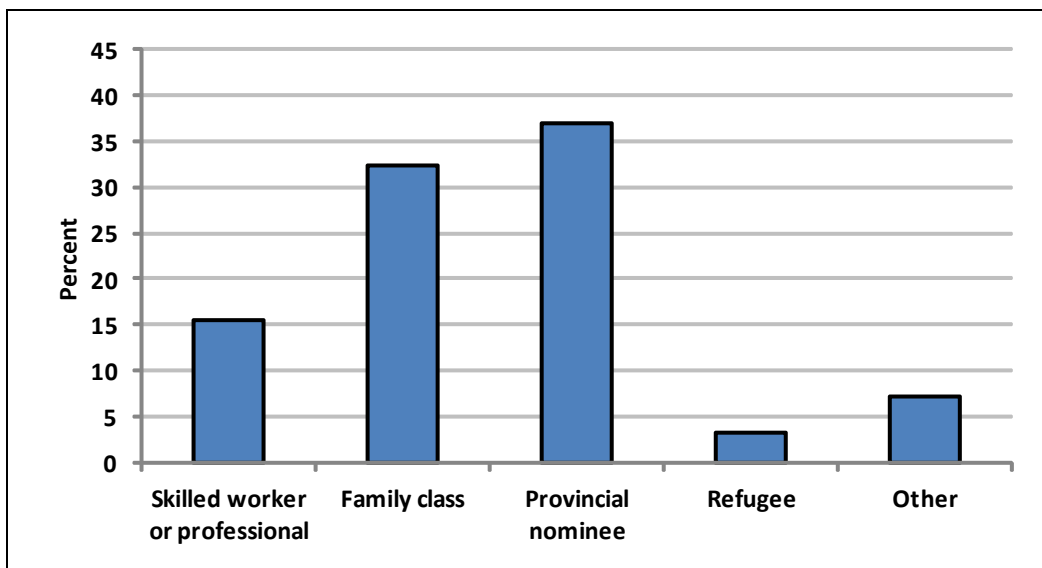
When asked their current country of citizenship, the vast majority of respondents reported a country other than Canada (91%).

Figure 80: Region of Birth (Manitoba)



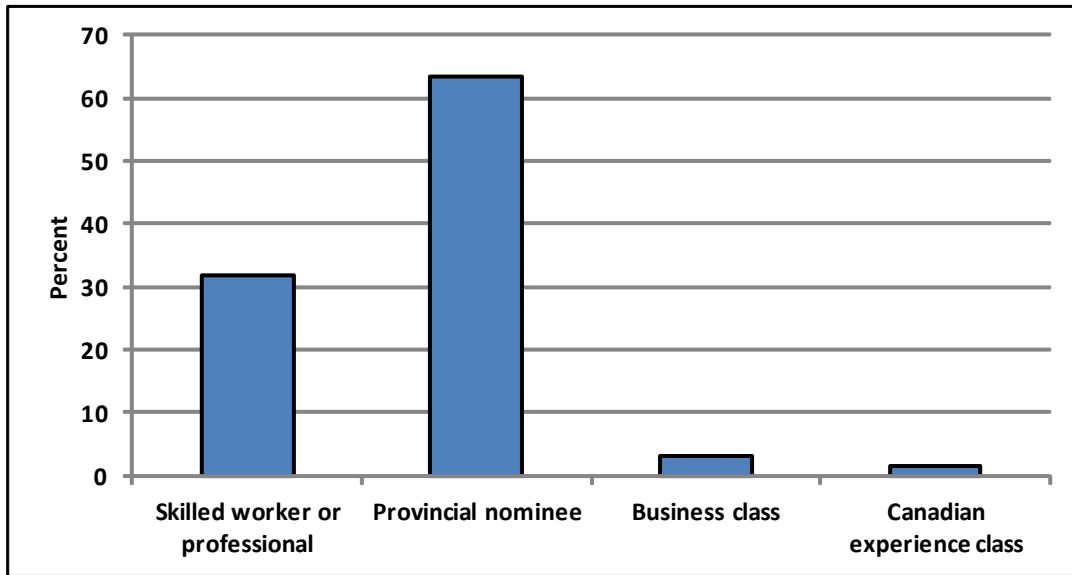
When asked under which immigration category respondents entered Canada or became permanent residents in Canada, the most common response is provincial nominee (37%) followed by family class (32%) and skilled worker or professional (16%; see Figure 81). The graph does not separate out principal applicants from dependents, and the "other" category includes Canadian experience class (both principal applicant and dependent), business class, and live-in caregivers.

Figure 81: Immigration Category (Manitoba)



When considering the principal applicants, most immigrants arrived through the provincial nominee category (63%), followed by the skilled worker or professional category (32%), as demonstrated in Figure 82.

Figure 82: Principal Applicants, by Category (Manitoba)



Similarly, most dependents arrived through the provincial nominee category (76%), followed by the skilled worker or professional category (20%), as illustrated in Figure 83.

Figure 83: Dependent Applicants, by Category (Manitoba)

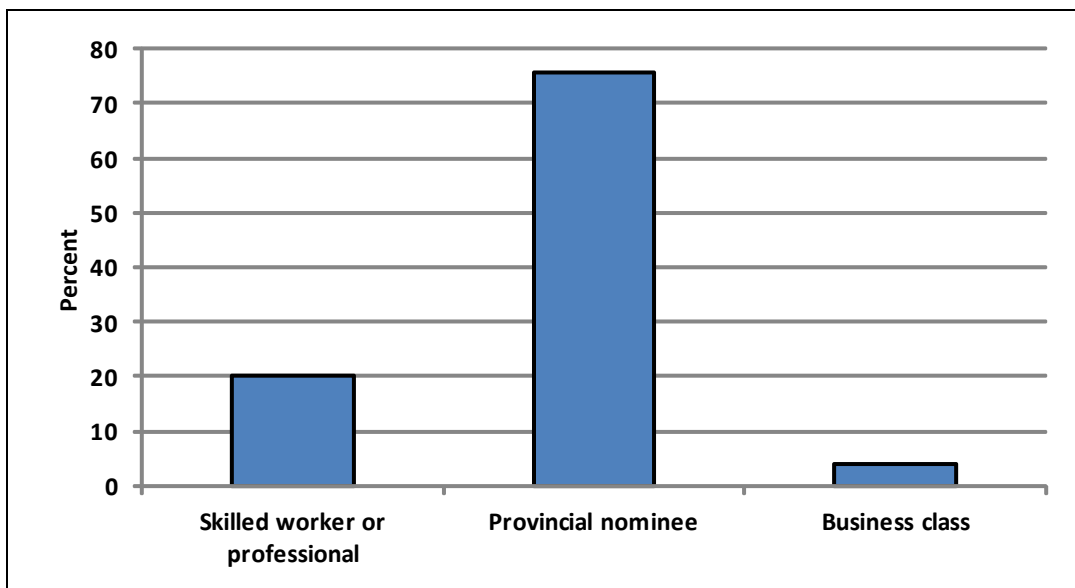
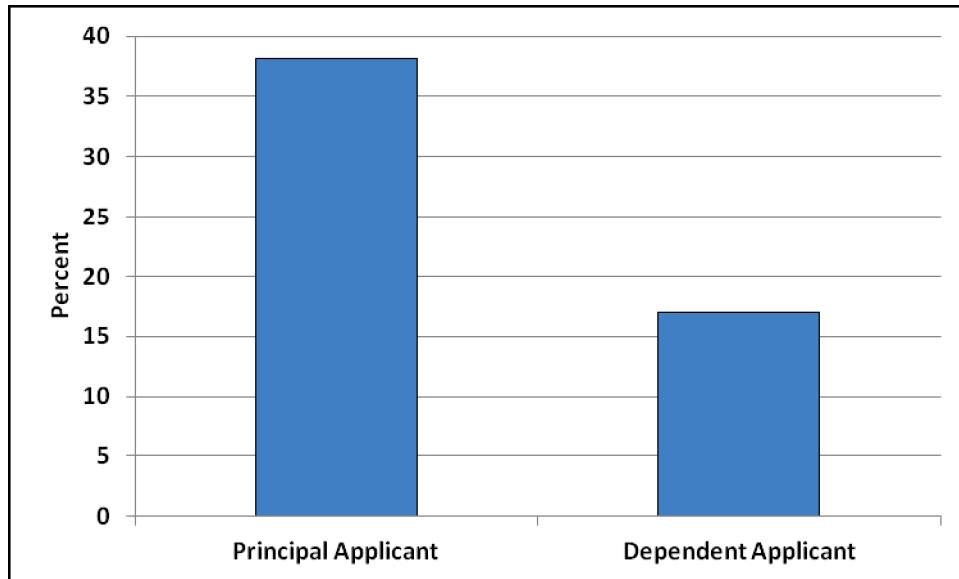


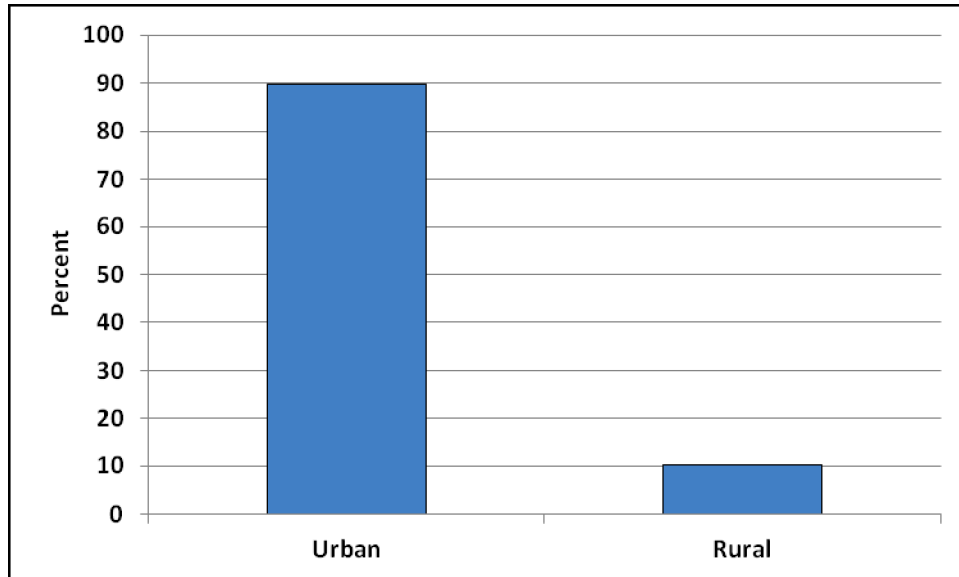
Figure 84 combines all principal applicant categories and compares those to all dependent categories. 38% of immigrants in Manitoba arrived as some type of principal applicant (included in this category is skilled worker/professional category, provincial nominee, business class and Canadian experience class).

Figure 84: Principal and Dependent Applicants (Manitoba)



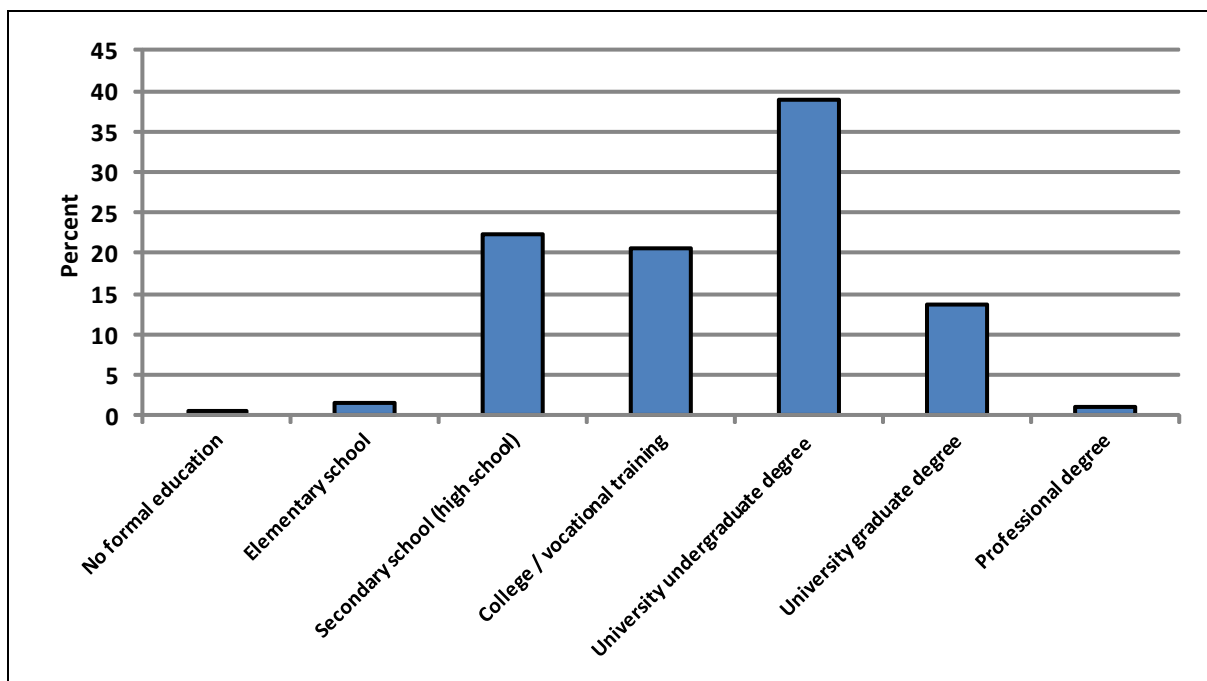
The majority of immigrants in Manitoba live in urban settings (90%), with 79% of immigrants residing in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Winnipeg. Census agglomerations (CA) account for 11% of reported place of residence, and 10% of respondents reside in non-CMA/CA communities. Figure 85 shows all respondents who currently reside in urban areas (including CMA and CAs), compared to those who live in rural areas (non-CMA/CAs).

Figure 85: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (Manitoba)



When asked about the highest level of education that they have completed outside of Canada, more than half of the respondents have completed at least a university undergraduate degree (54%). 39% have completed a university undergraduate degree, 14% have completed a university graduate degree, and 1% have completed a professional degree (see Figure 86). The majority of immigrants completed their education in Asian countries (64%).

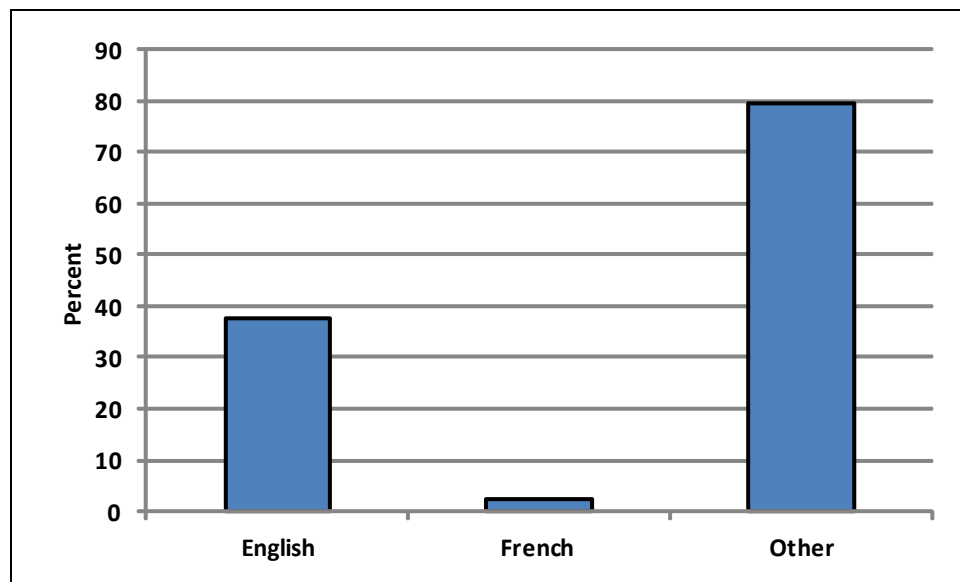
Figure 86: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (Manitoba)



Respondents were also asked to indicate the highest level of education that they have completed in Canada, but very few have completed education in Canada. Two thirds (69%) of immigrants reported that they have not pursued formal education in Canada, while 12% stated that they have completed college or vocational training. 9% reported having completed a university degree at the undergraduate level or higher (Masters, Ph.D. or Professional degree).

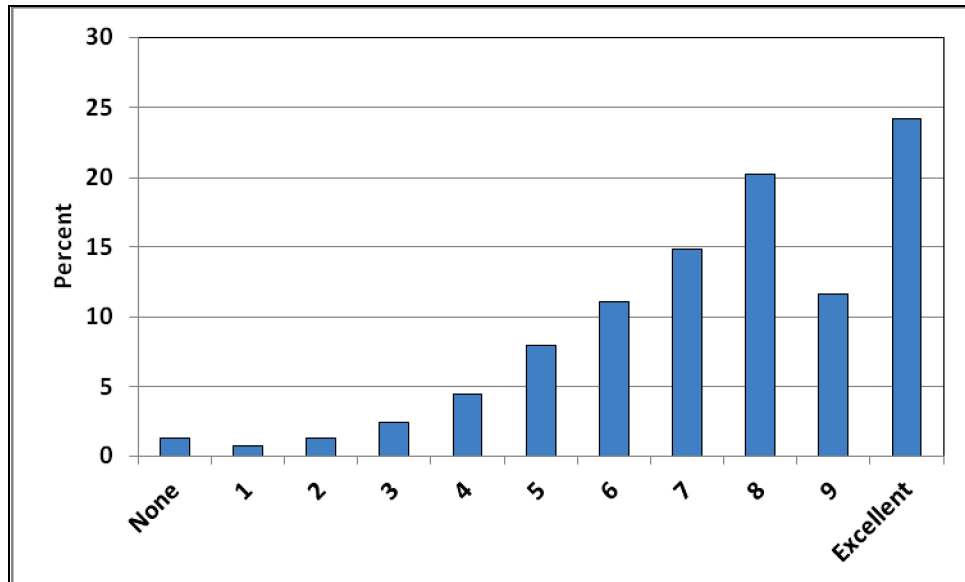
Respondents were asked to report what languages they speak at home. They could select multiple responses including English, French, and/or another language. 38% of respondents report speaking English at home and 2% report speaking French at home. The majority of respondents report speaking another language at home (80%; see Figure 87).

Figure 87: Language(s) Spoken at Home (Manitoba)



Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 0 (none) to 10 (excellent) what they think their level of English is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing, and what they think their level of French is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing. When averaging across the 4 categories, the average level of English is 7.4 (see Figure 88) and French is 0.7.

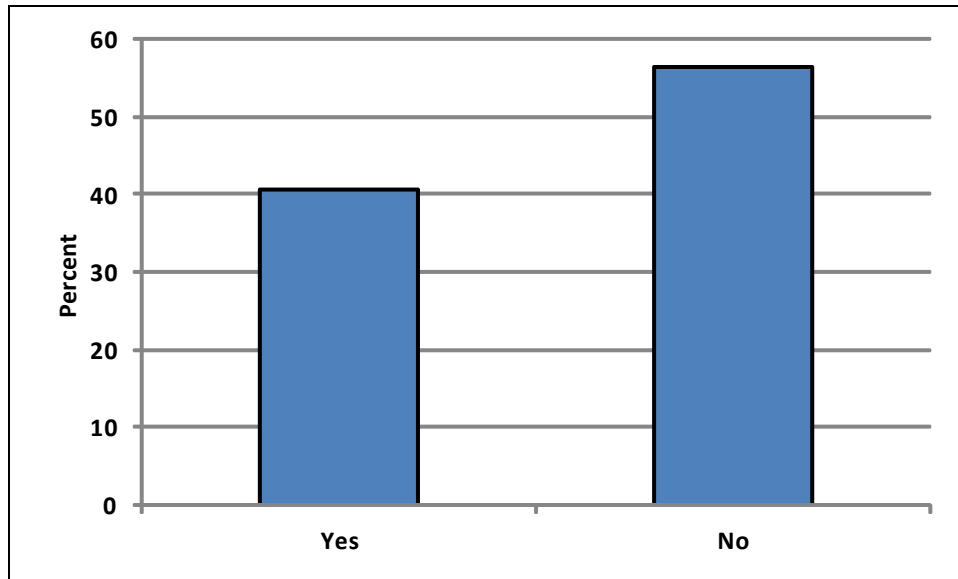
Figure 88: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (Manitoba)



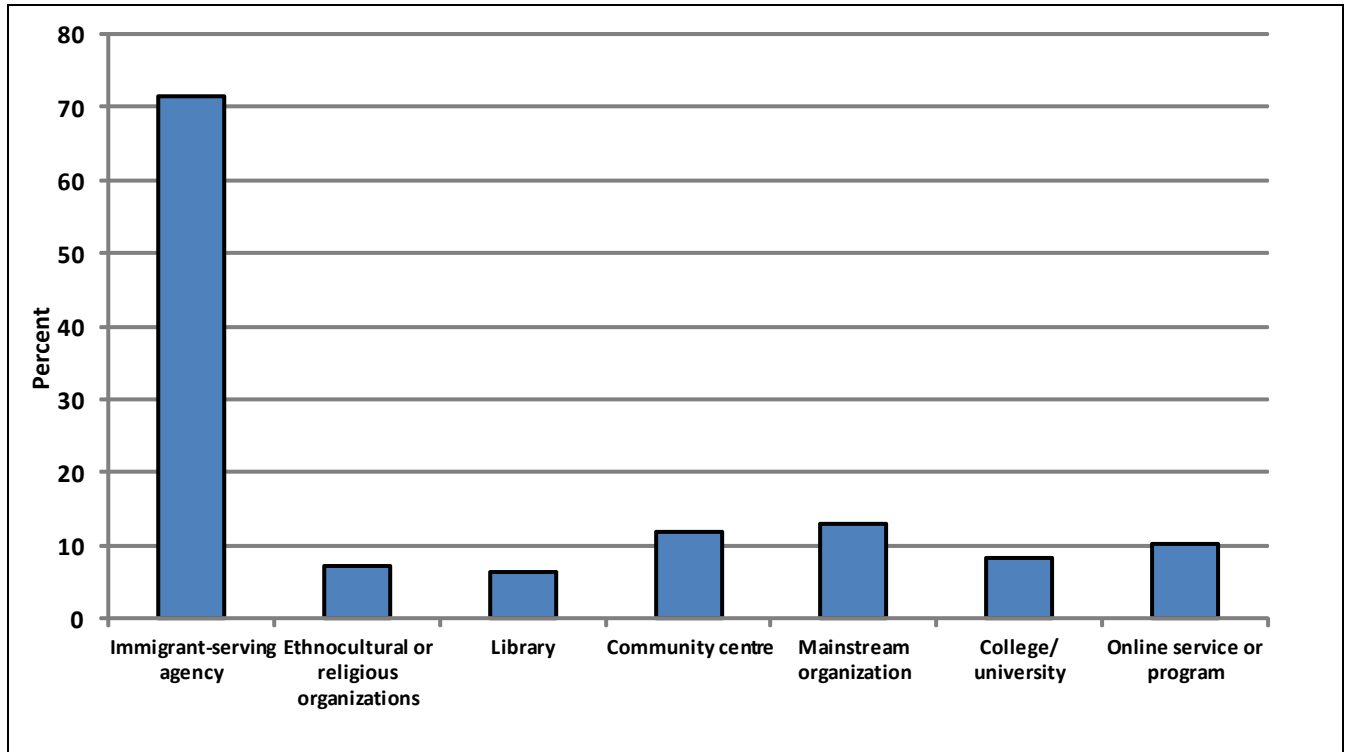
Settlement Services

Of the respondents from Manitoba in our sample, only 41% reported that they had used settlement services (see Figure 89). This is likely to be an under-reporting of use of services due to the question wording (see methodology section). Among those who reported that they had accessed such services, 64% had done so within the first three months of arrival.

Figure 89: Use of Settlement Services (Manitoba)

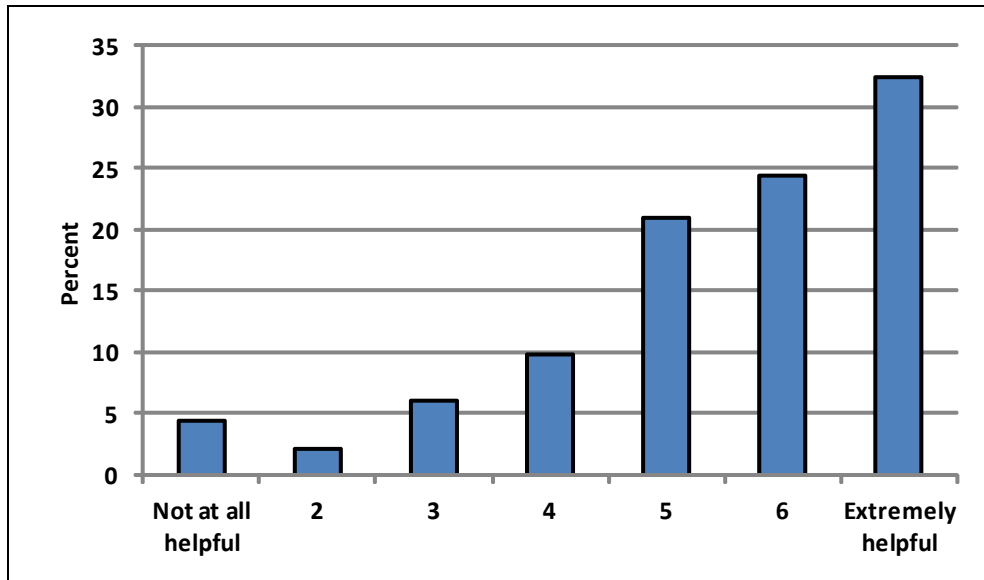


Respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked to identify the types of organizations from which they had received services in Manitoba. Nearly three-quarters (71%) had obtained services from immigrant-serving agencies. Other responses included mainstream organizations (13%), community centres (12%), or online (10%; see Figure 90).

Figure 90: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (Manitoba)

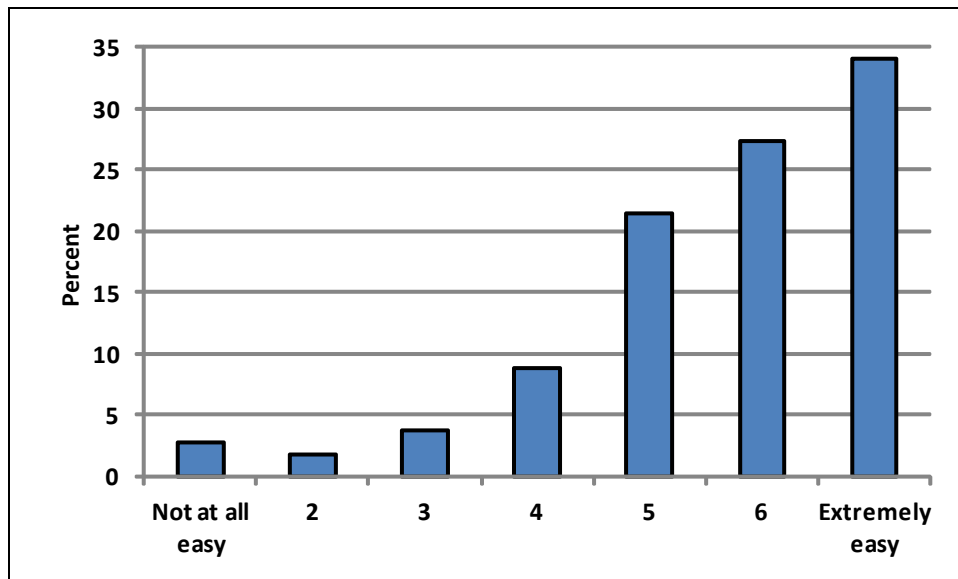
The newcomers who reported that they had used settlement services were asked to rate how helpful these services have been in assisting them to settle in Manitoba. 32% felt that the services were extremely helpful. In contrast, only 4% felt the services were not at all helpful (see Figure 15).

Figure 91: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (Manitoba)



The respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked how easy it has been for them to access all the services they needed to successfully settle in Manitoba. One-third of newcomers said it was extremely easy to access the services they need. In contrast, only 3% indicated that it was not at all easy to access these services (see Figure 92).

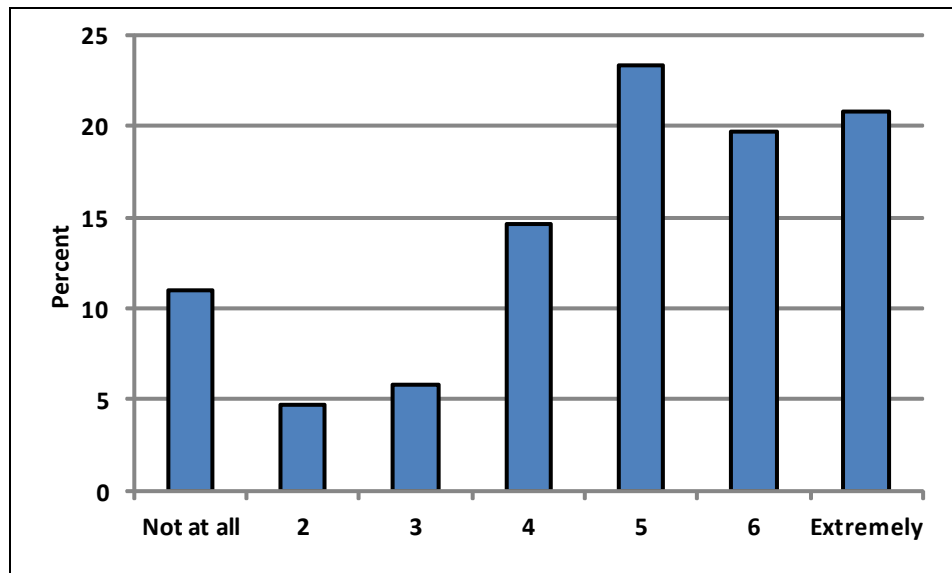
Figure 92: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services (Manitoba)



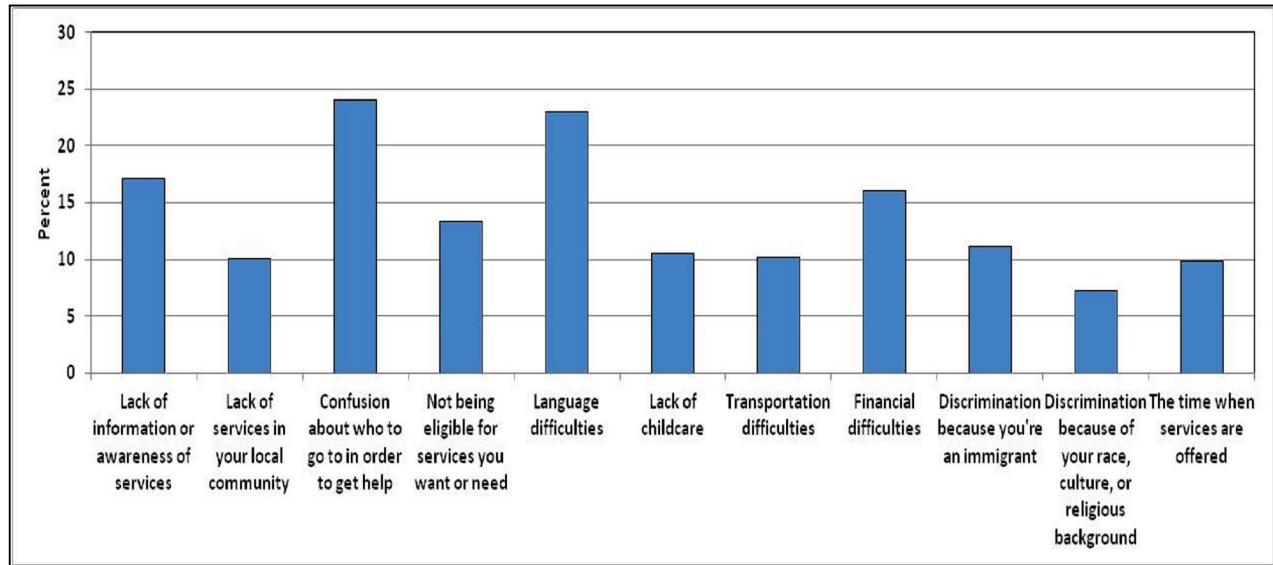
We asked respondents who had used settlement services to rate the extent to which the services they received played a role in the decision to stay in Manitoba. 21% indicated that the

services they used were extremely influential in their decision to stay in the province. 11% indicated that services played no role in their settlement decision (see Figure 93).

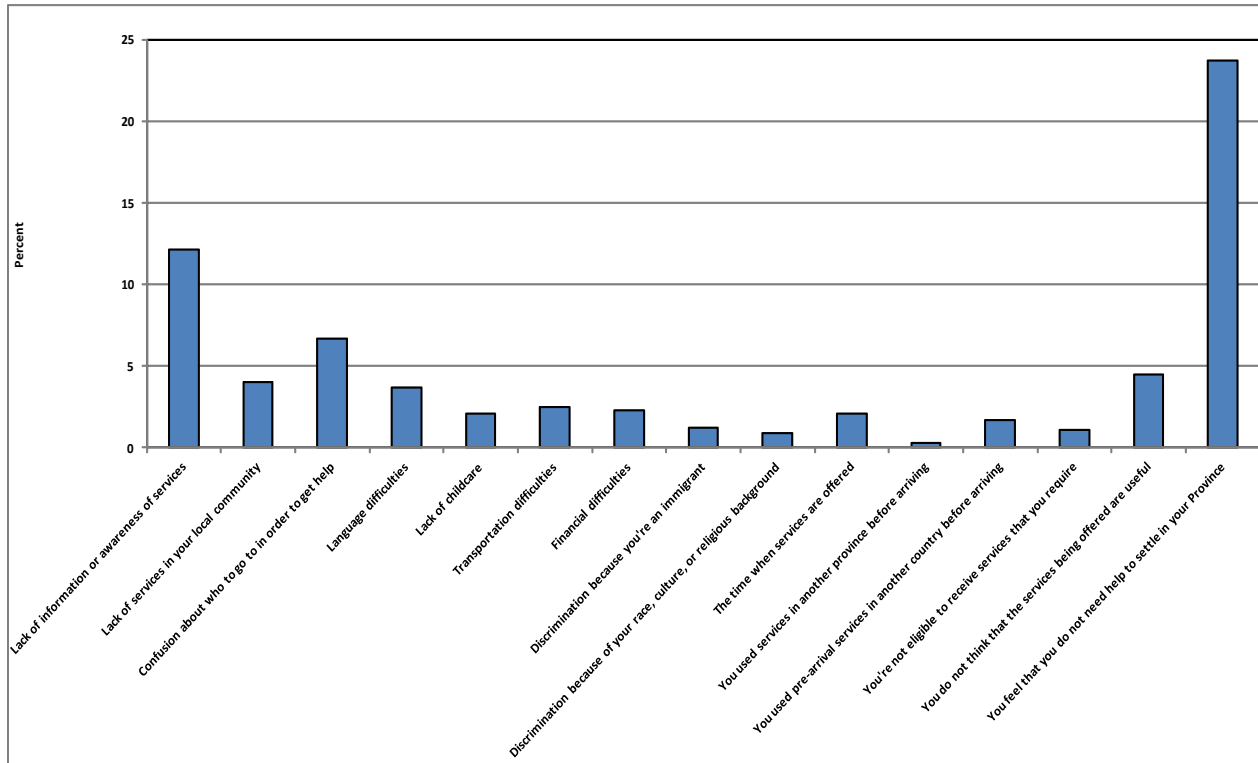
Figure 93: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (Manitoba)



A list of potential difficulties in obtaining settlement assistance was read to respondents who indicated that they had used settlement services. For these individuals, the greatest barrier to obtaining settlement services was confusion about who to go to in order to get help, a barrier cited by one-quarter of respondents. Nearly as many (23%) said that language difficulties were a barrier to access services while 17% cited lack of information or awareness of services (see Figure 94).

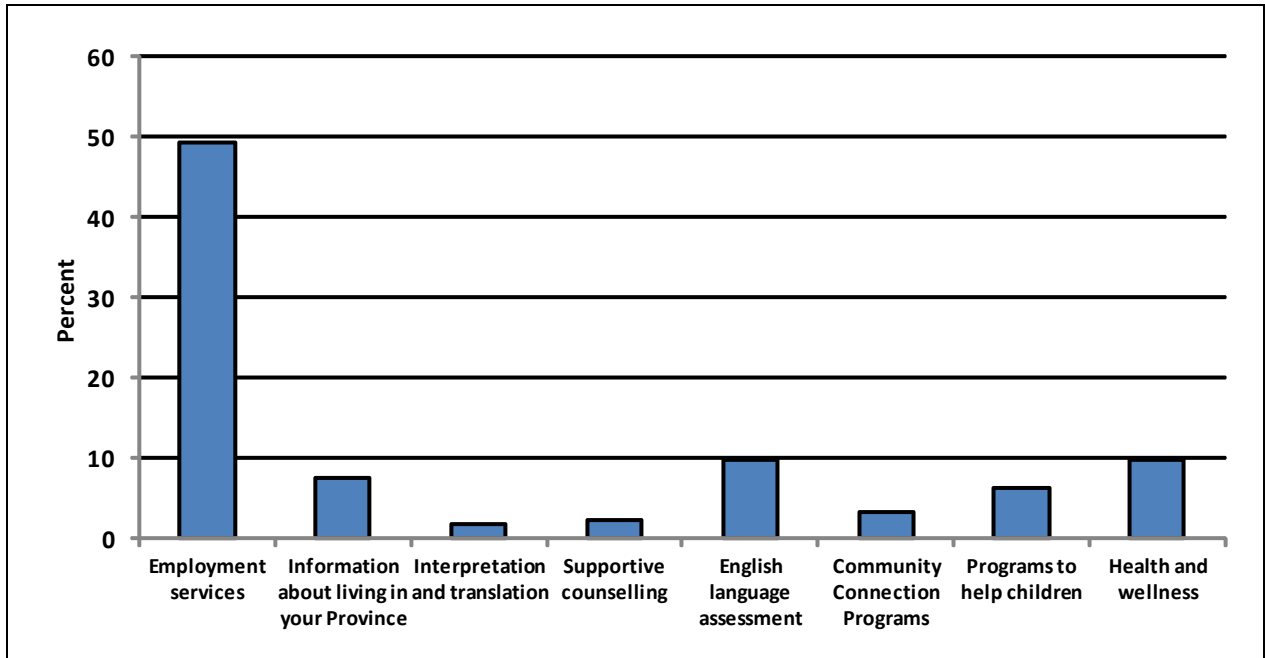
Figure 94: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (Manitoba)

We then asked the newcomers who said they did not access settlement services why, providing a list of possible reasons similar to those read to respondents who had used services. One-quarter of these individuals indicated that they did not require assistance to settle in Manitoba. 12% lacked information or did not realize that services were available (see Figure 95).

Figure 95: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (Manitoba)

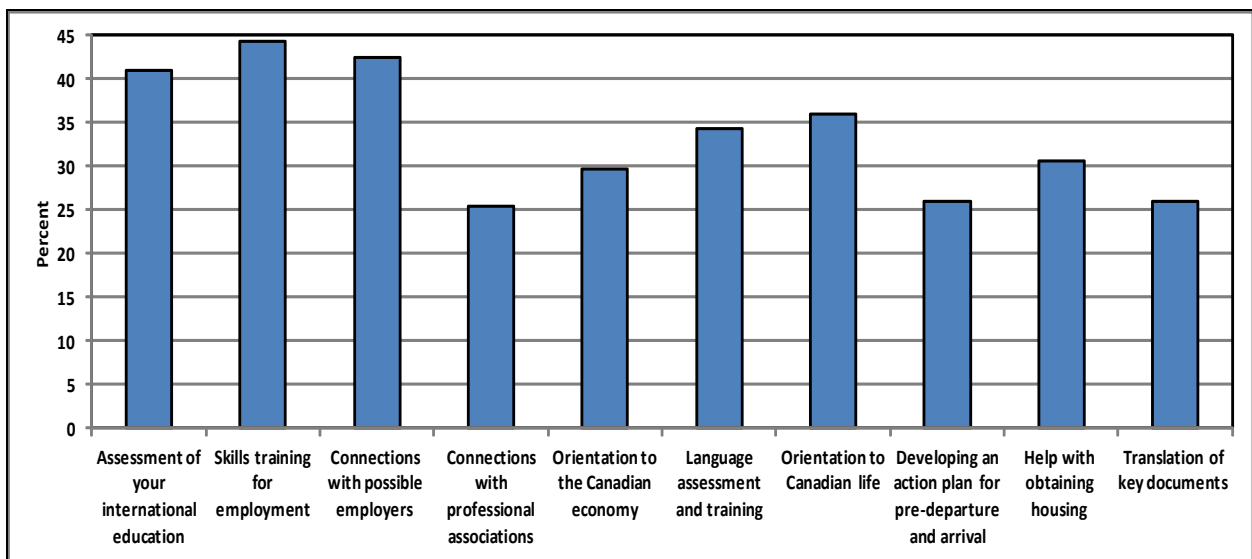
All respondents were asked to identify the one type of service they would need most if they were to use only one service in Manitoba. Half of the newcomers to Manitoba indicated that they would need employment services (49%). Health and wellness services (10%) and English language assessment (10%) were also mentioned on occasion (see Figure 96).

Figure 96: Settlement Service Most Required (Manitoba)



Pre-arrival needs are important to address. Respondents were asked what services would have been helpful to have prior to their arrival in Canada. The most frequent services endorsed were skills training relevant to the Canadian labour market (44%), connections with employers (42%), assessment of international education and work experience (41%), and orientation to Canadian culture and way of life (36%; see Figure 97).

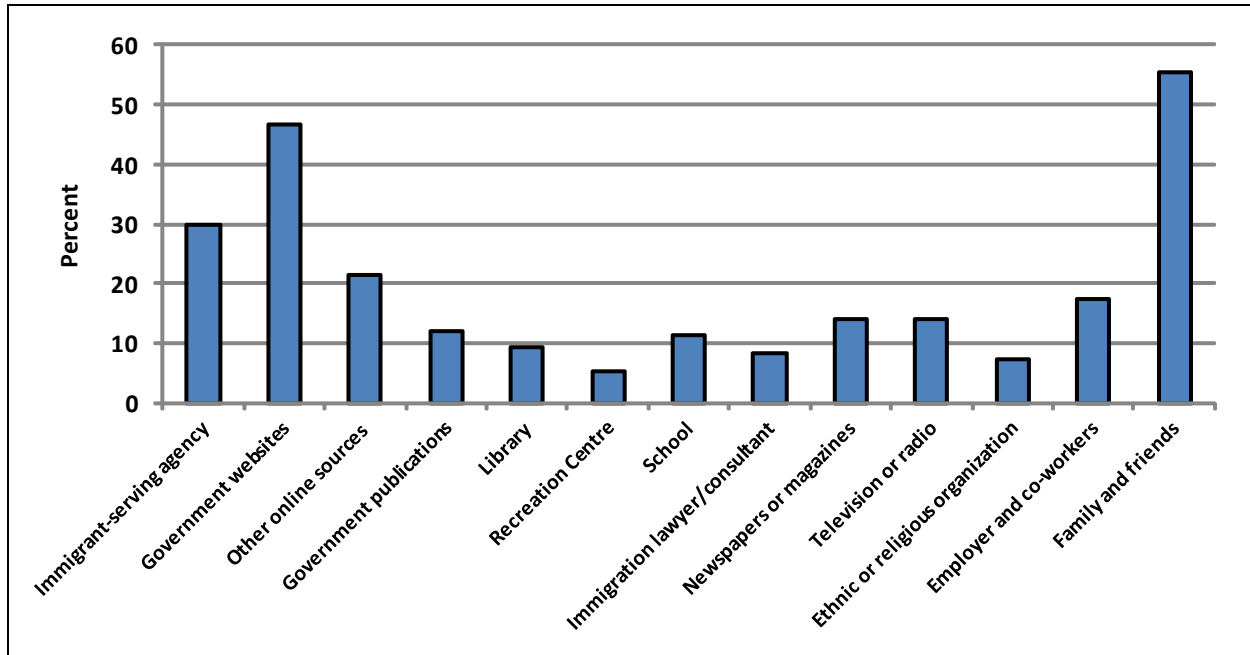
Figure 97: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (Manitoba)



Information Needs and Use

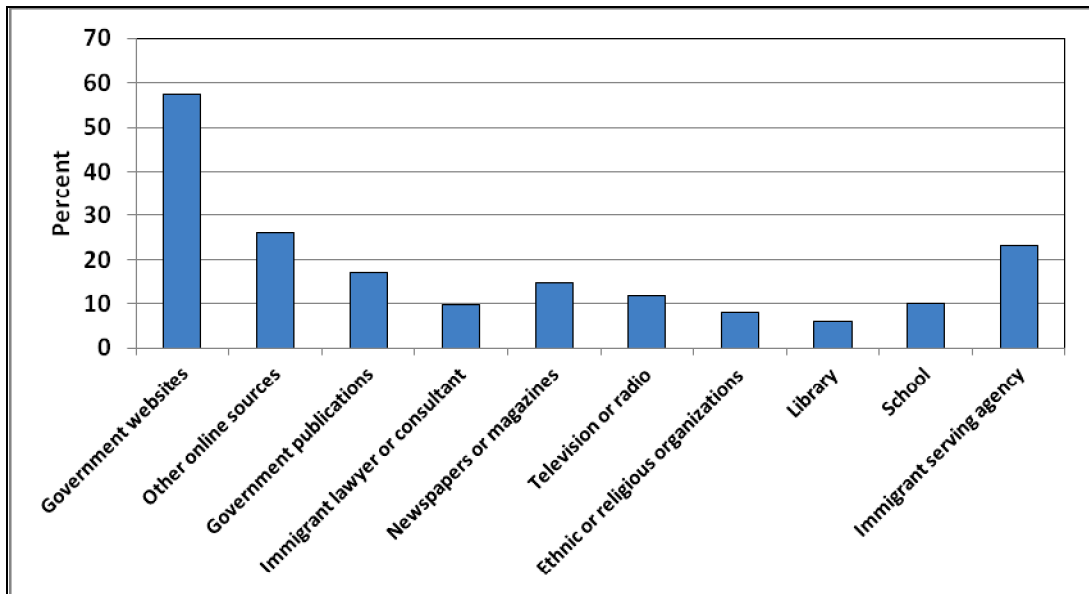
Respondents were asked where they found information on settling in Manitoba up until now. A list of possible sources of information was provided. For those settling in Manitoba, family and friends (56%) and government websites (47%) were the most common sources of settlement information (see Figure 98).

Figure 98: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (Manitoba)



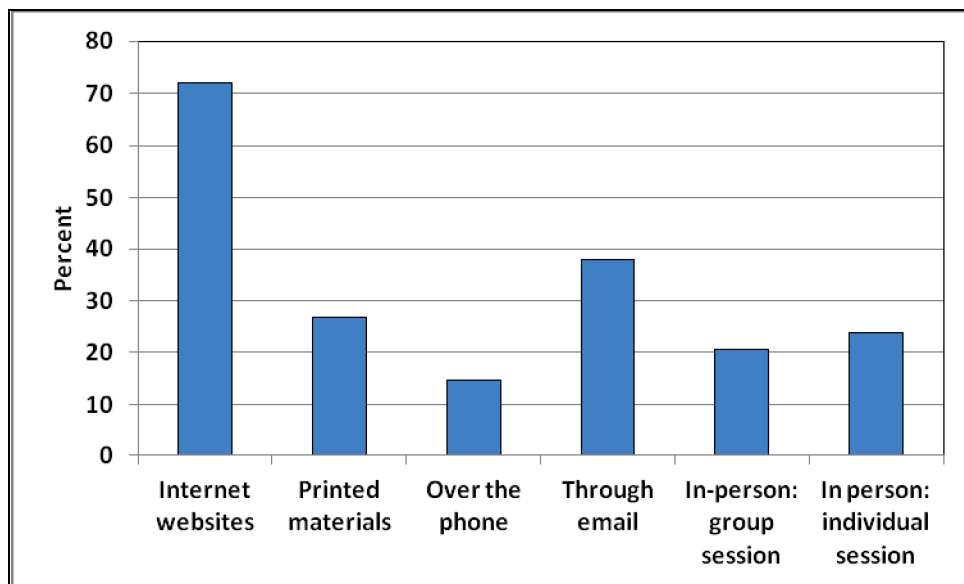
Because friends and family were expected to be the most common source of information, we also asked respondents where they thought their family and friends received settlement information. Over half reported that their family and friends received settlement information from government websites (57%). One-quarter of respondents reported that their family and friends used other online sources (26%; see Figure 99).

Figure 99: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (Manitoba)

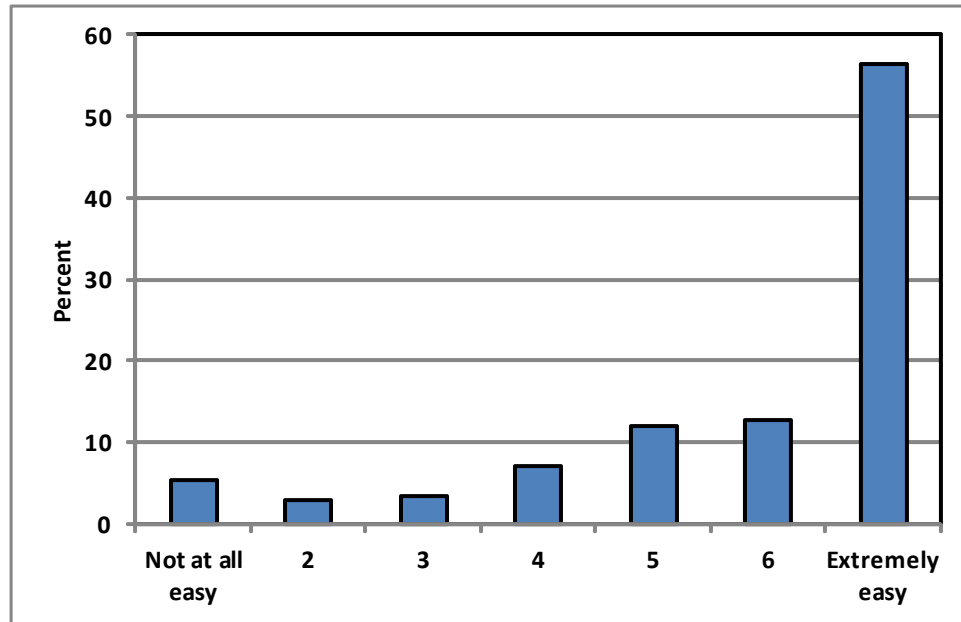


We then asked newcomers how they would prefer to receive information from the government about settling in Manitoba. A majority (72%) indicated their preference would be to obtain such information from Internet websites. 38% wished to receive settlement information via email (see Figure 100).

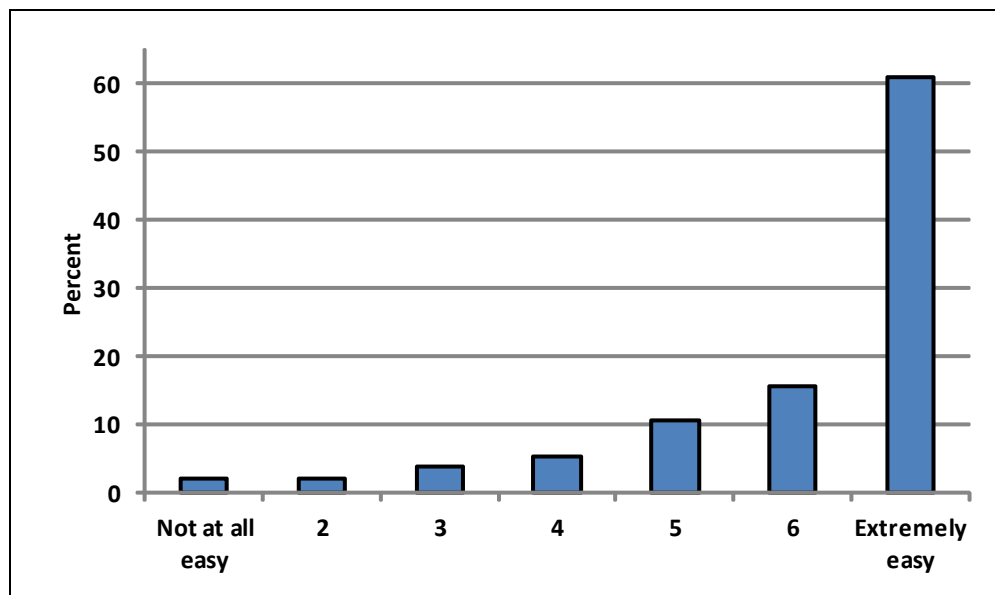
Figure 100: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (Manitoba)



We asked respondents how easy it was to use the Internet prior to their arrival in Manitoba. Over half (57%) indicated it was extremely easy to use the Internet. Only 5% found it ‘not at all easy’ to use the Internet prior to their arrival in Manitoba (see Figure 101).

Figure 101: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (Manitoba)

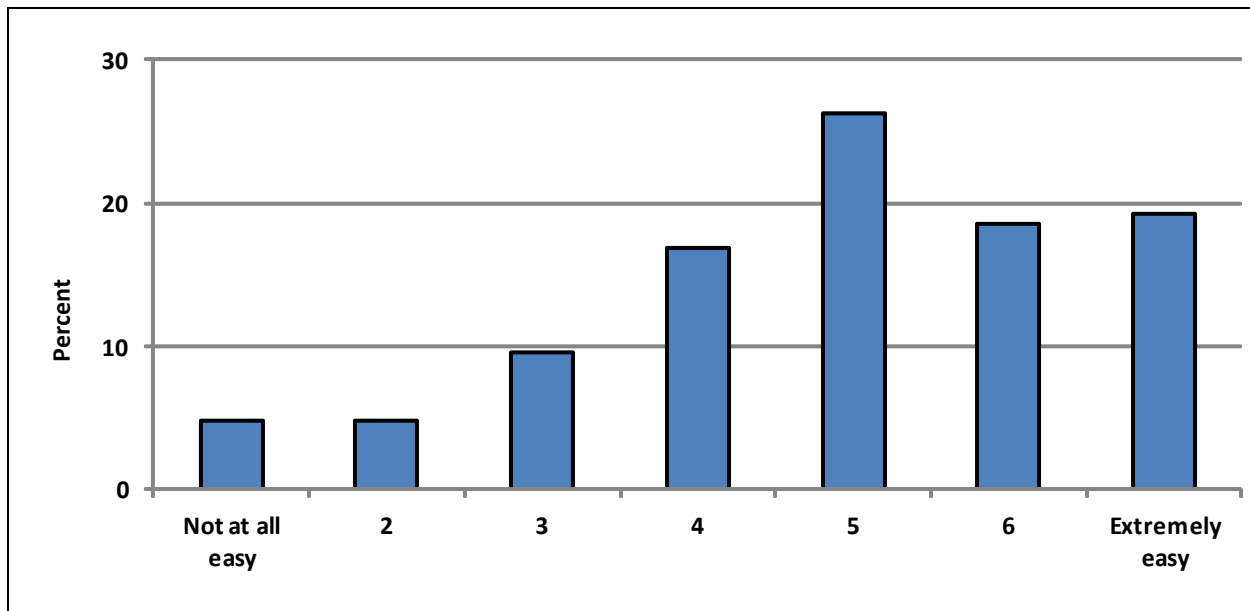
We then asked respondents how easy it was for them to use the Internet in their first six months after arrival in Manitoba. Over 60% indicated that Internet use was extremely easy. Only a few (2%) found it not at all easy to use the Internet after their arrival in Manitoba (see Figure 102).

Figure 102: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (Manitoba)

Economic Integration and Outcomes

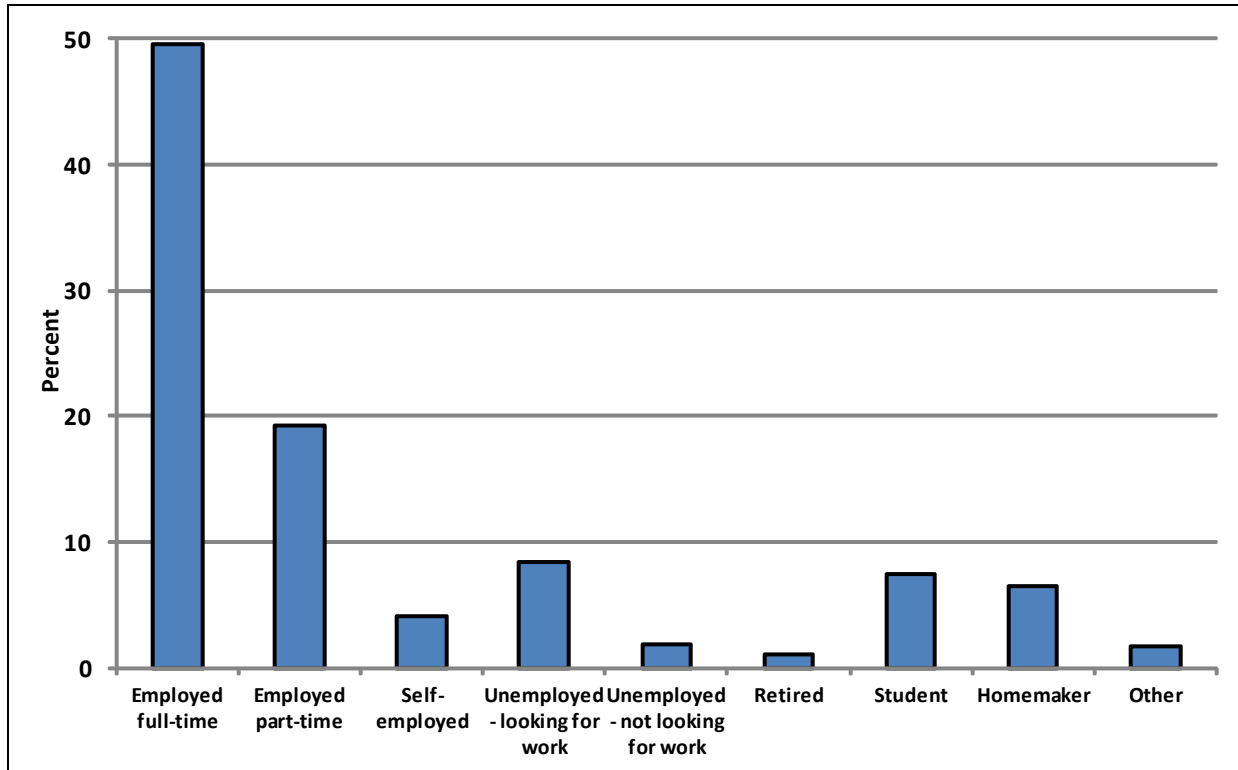
Respondents were asked to indicate how easy it has been in the past twelve months (or since they moved to Manitoba) to pay for the things that they need. On average, immigrants in Manitoba find it relatively easy to pay their expenses (average = 4.9), with approximately two-thirds of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 103).

Figure 103: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (Manitoba)



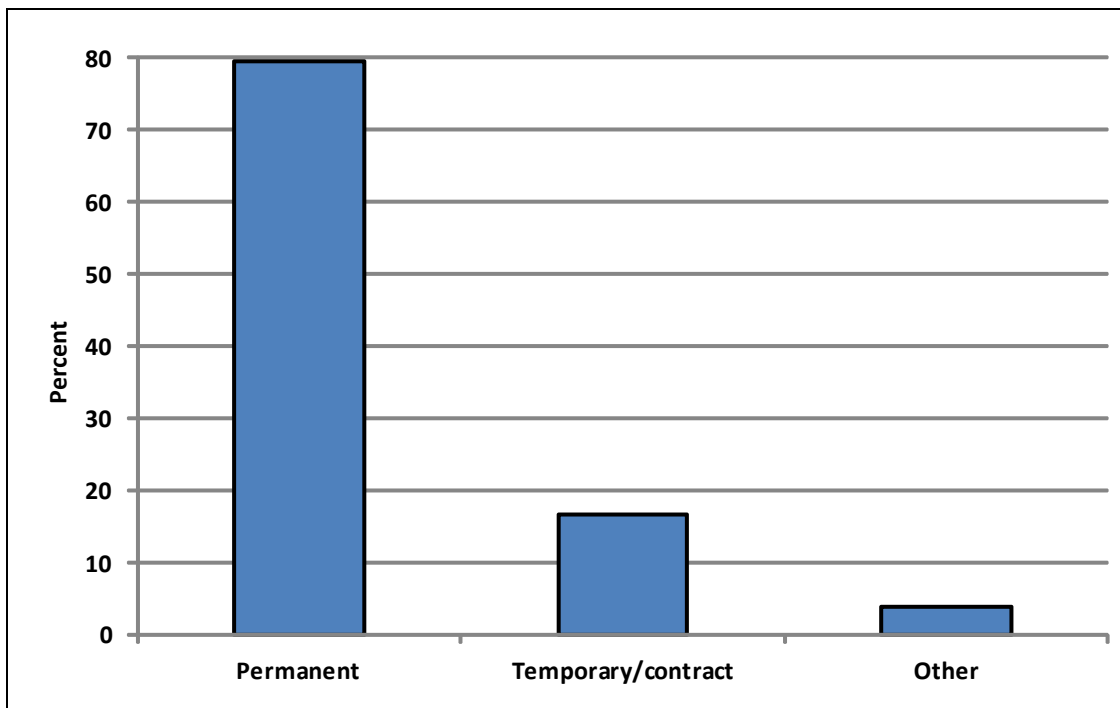
Respondents were asked to select one option that best describes their current employment status. In the current sample, approximately 50% of respondents are employed full-time, 20% are employed part-time, 4% are self-employed, and 10% are unemployed (of these unemployed individuals, 80% are currently looking for work; see Figure 104).

Figure 104: Respondents' Current Employment Status (Manitoba)



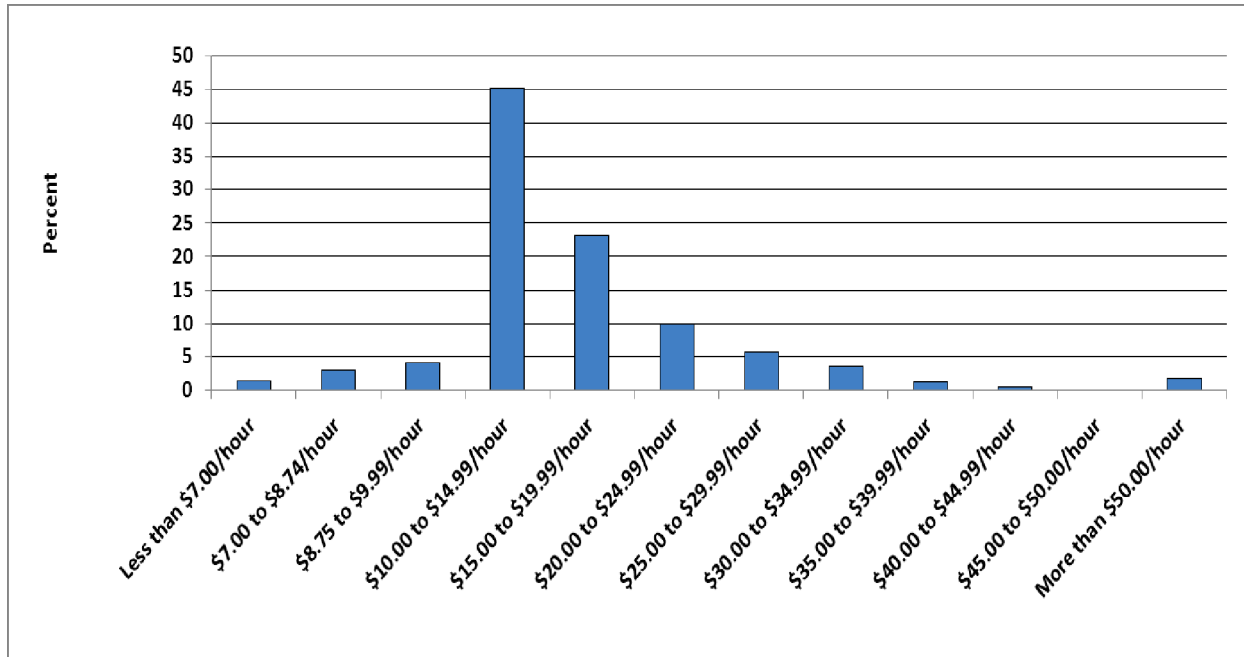
Of those who indicated that they are employed, approximately 80% have a permanent job, while 16% have a temporary job and 4% have an alternate arrangement (see Figure 105).

Figure 105: Respondents' Job Status (Manitoba)



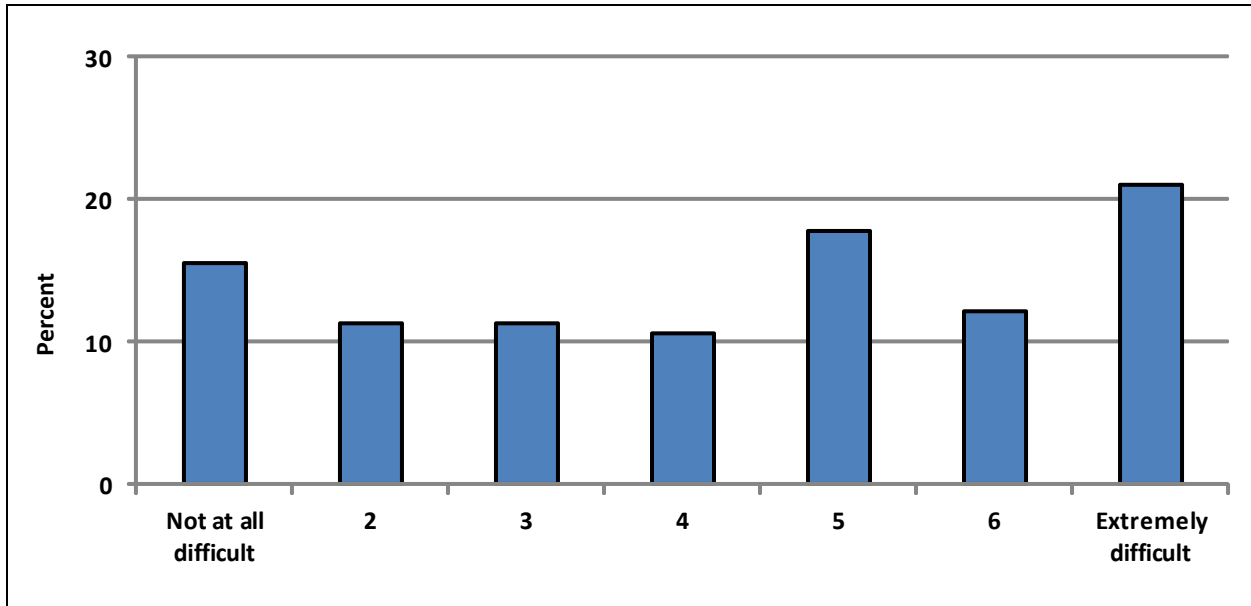
Nearly 70% of the employed respondents earn between \$10.00 and \$19.99 per hour, before taxes and deductions (see Figure 106).

Figure 106: Distribution of Hourly Income (Manitoba)



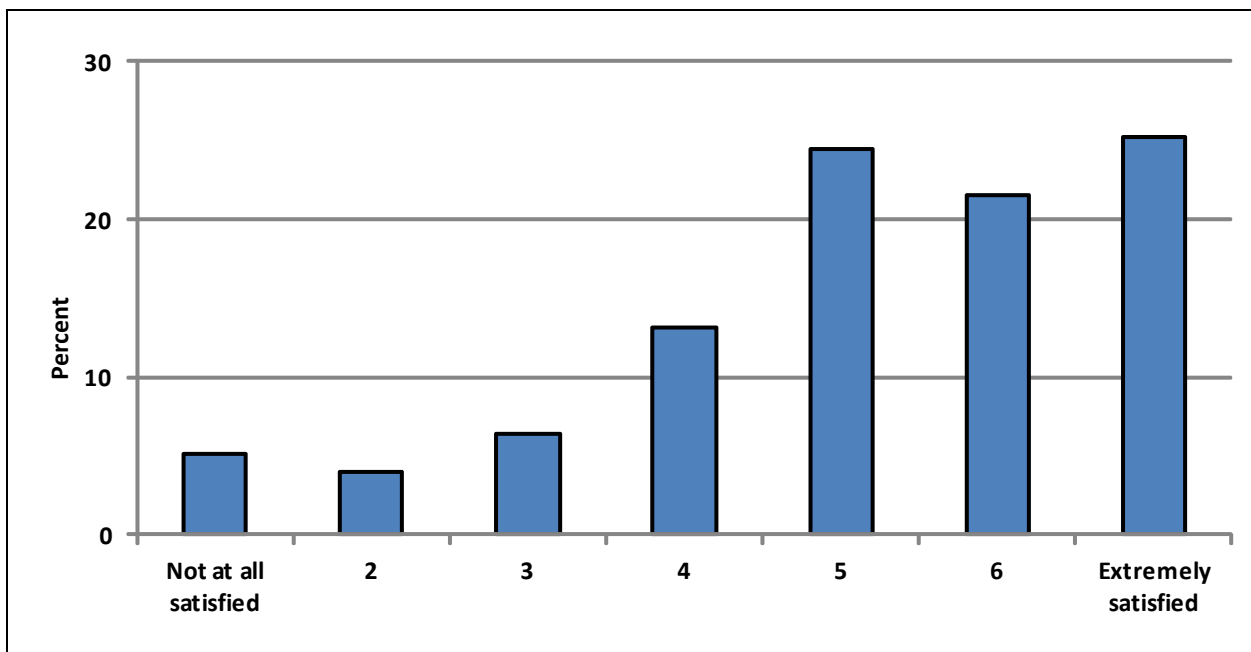
Respondents were asked how difficult it has been to find a job in Manitoba that makes use of their qualifications. Immigrants in Manitoba find it moderately difficult to find a job that makes use of their qualifications (average = 4.3), with approximately half of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and one-fifth indicating it has been extremely difficult (see Figure 107).

Figure 107: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (Manitoba)



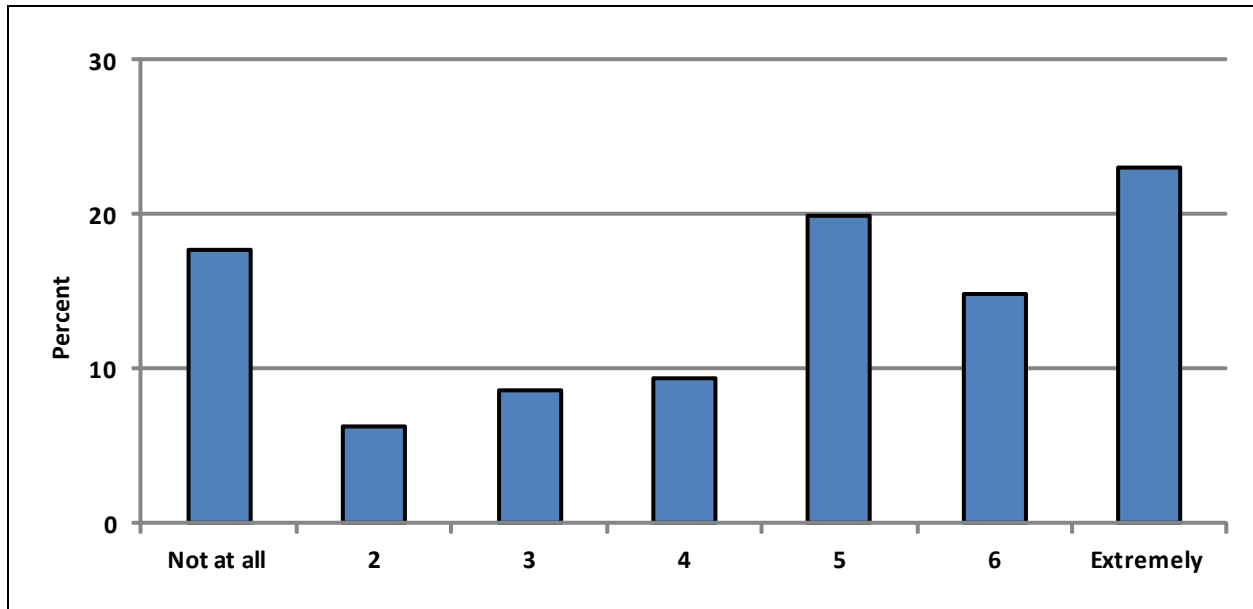
Employed respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they are with their current job. Immigrants in Manitoba are fairly satisfied with their job (average = 5.1), with approximately 70% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and one-quarter indicating that they are extremely satisfied (see Figure 108).

Figure 108: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (Manitoba)



Employed respondents were asked to indicate how much their job lets them use the skills they have from their education and training. Although nearly one-fifth of immigrants in Manitoba feel their job doesn't use their skills at all, the majority (58%) of respondents provided ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (average = 4.5; see Figure 109).

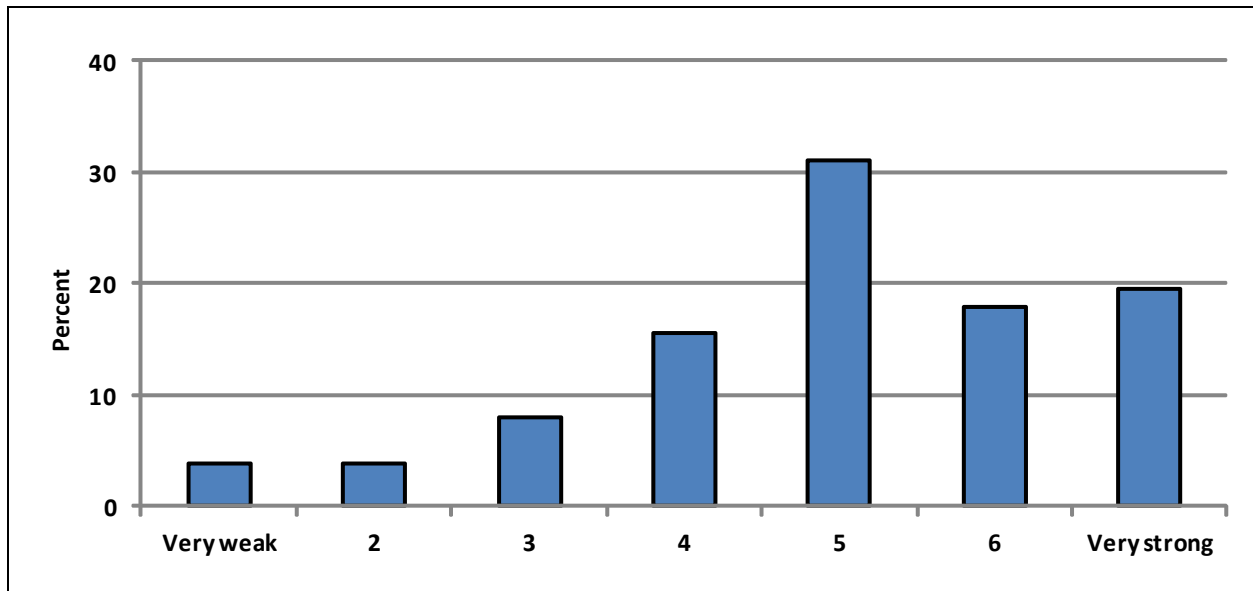
Figure 109: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (Manitoba)



Social Integration and Well-Being

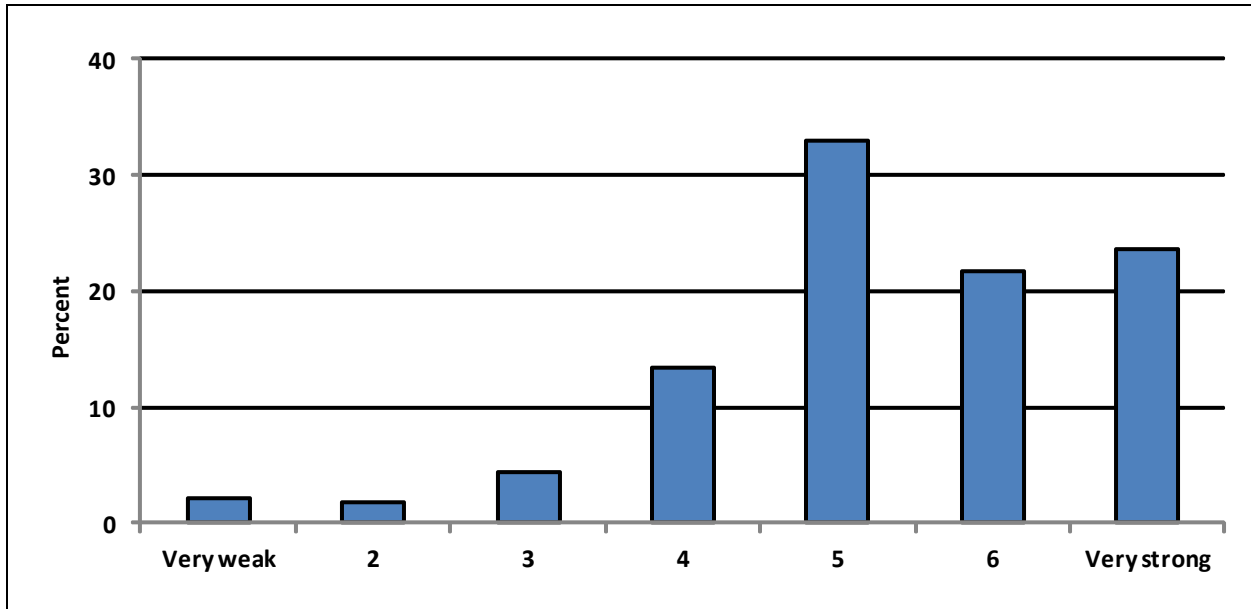
Respondents were asked to rate their sense of belonging to their local community (the city, town, or neighbourhood where they live). Immigrants in Manitoba have a fairly strong sense of belonging to their local community (average = 5.0), with over two-thirds of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 110).

Figure 110: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (Manitoba)



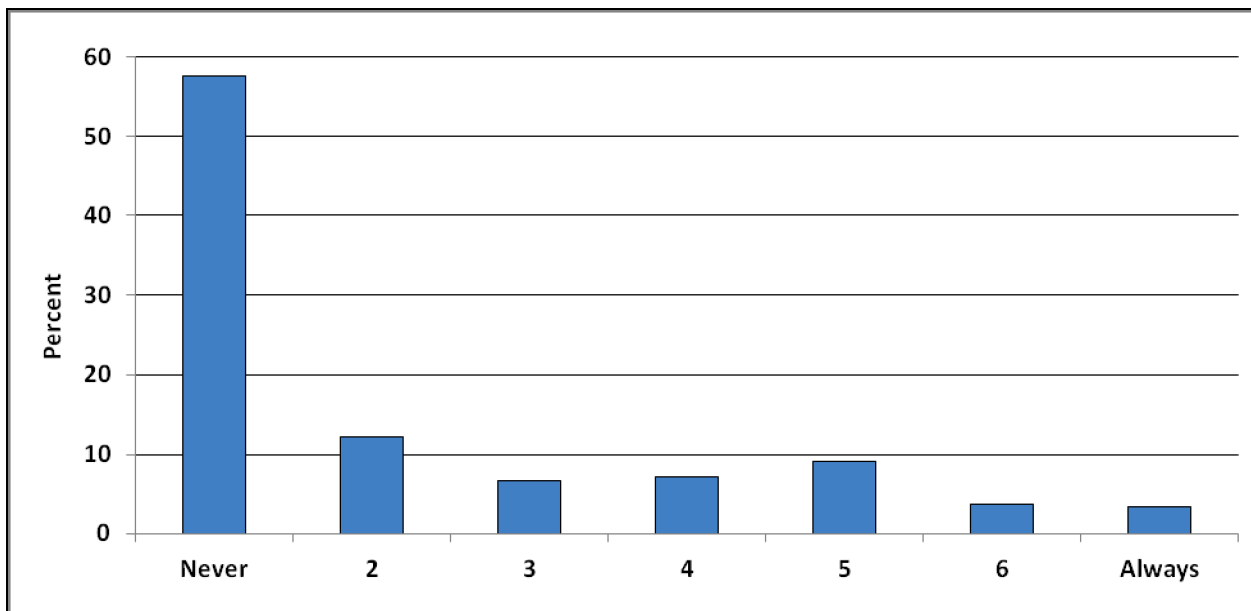
Respondents were also asked to rate their sense of belonging to Canada. Immigrants in Manitoba have a fairly strong sense of belonging to Canada (average = 5.3), with nearly 80% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 111).

Figure 111: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (Manitoba)



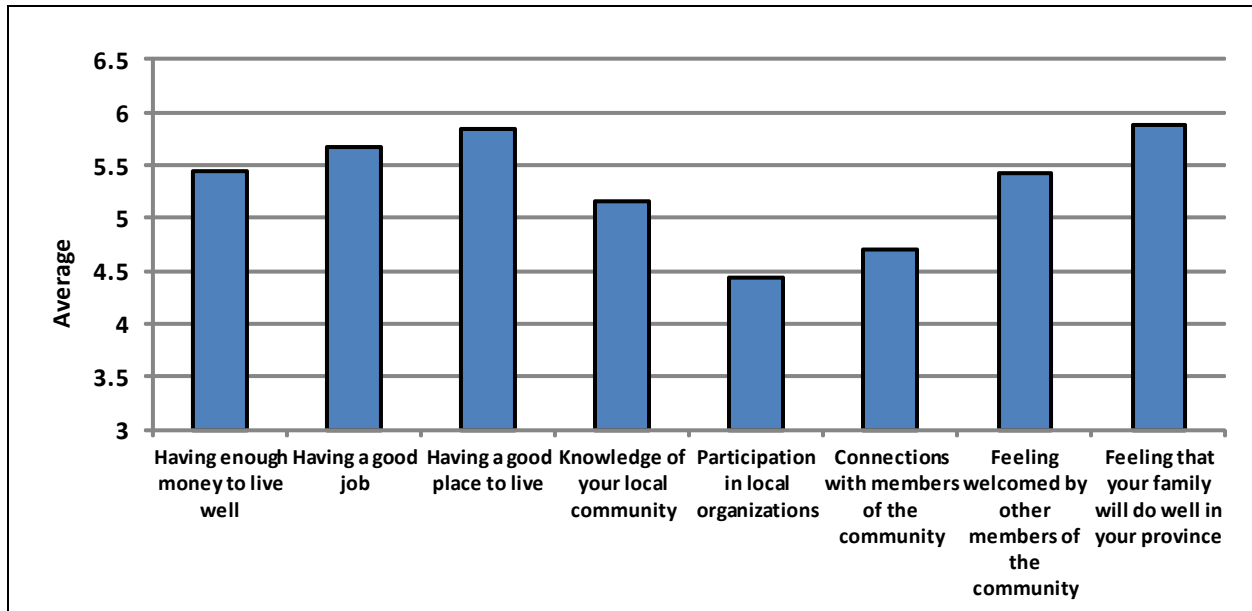
Respondents were asked how often they, or another member of their family who lives with them, have experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others because they are immigrants. Most immigrants in Manitoba indicate they have not experienced discrimination (average = 2.2), with three-quarters of respondents providing ratings below the scale midpoint of 4, and 58% of respondents indicating that they have never experienced discrimination (see Figure 112).

Figure 112: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (Manitoba)



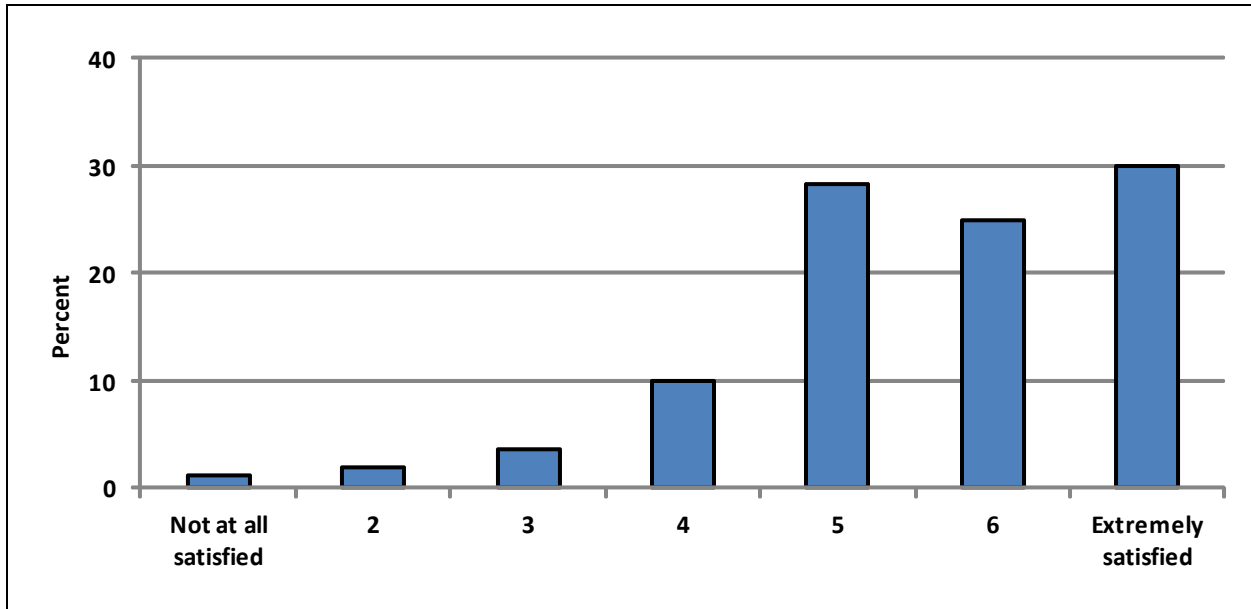
Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which a variety of factors would make them feel settled in Manitoba. Respondents were most likely to say that having a good place to live, and feeling that their family will do well in Manitoba would make them feel settled in Manitoba. They were least likely to say that participation in local organizations would make them feel settled. Figure 113 displays the average rating that respondents gave to each of the factors on the 7-point scale (1 = not at all to 7 = extremely).

Figure 113: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in Manitoba



Respondents were asked how satisfied they are with their life in Canada these days. Immigrants in Manitoba are very satisfied with their life in Canada (average = 5.6), with over 80% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 114).

Figure 114: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (Manitoba)

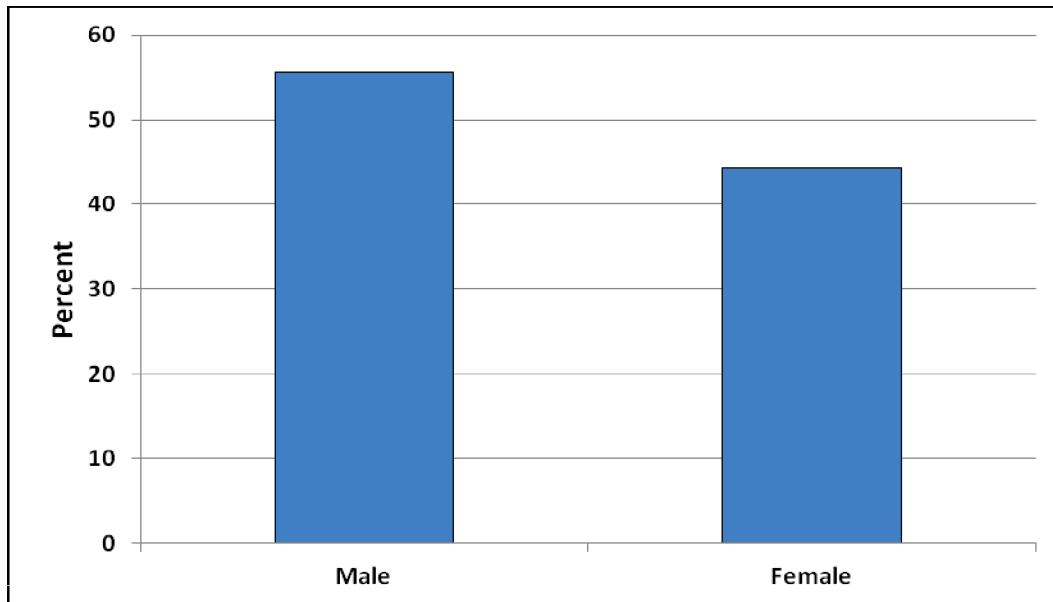


Saskatchewan

Characteristics of Respondents

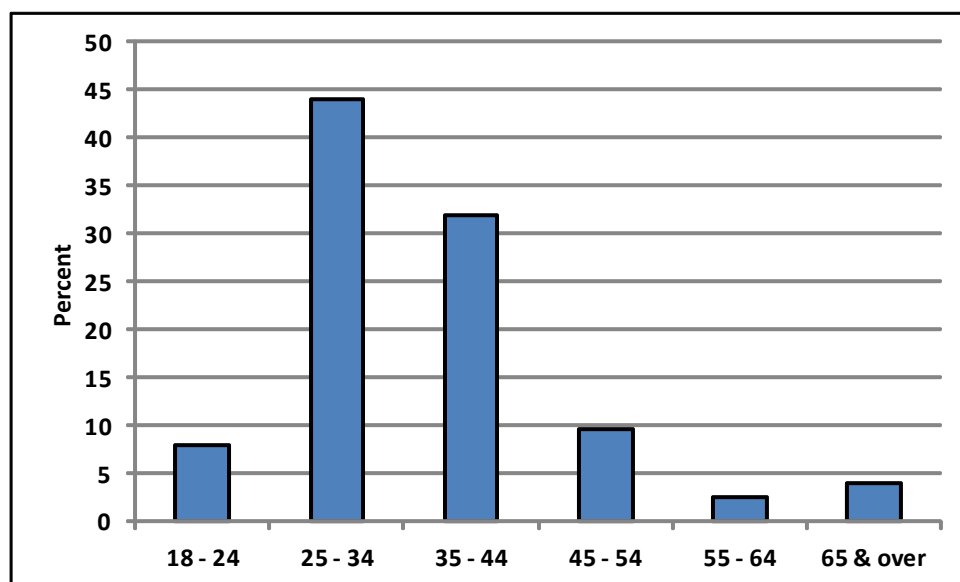
There are 715 respondents for the Province of Saskatchewan. 56% of the respondents are male, and 44% are female (see Figure 115)

Figure 115: Respondents' Gender (Saskatchewan)



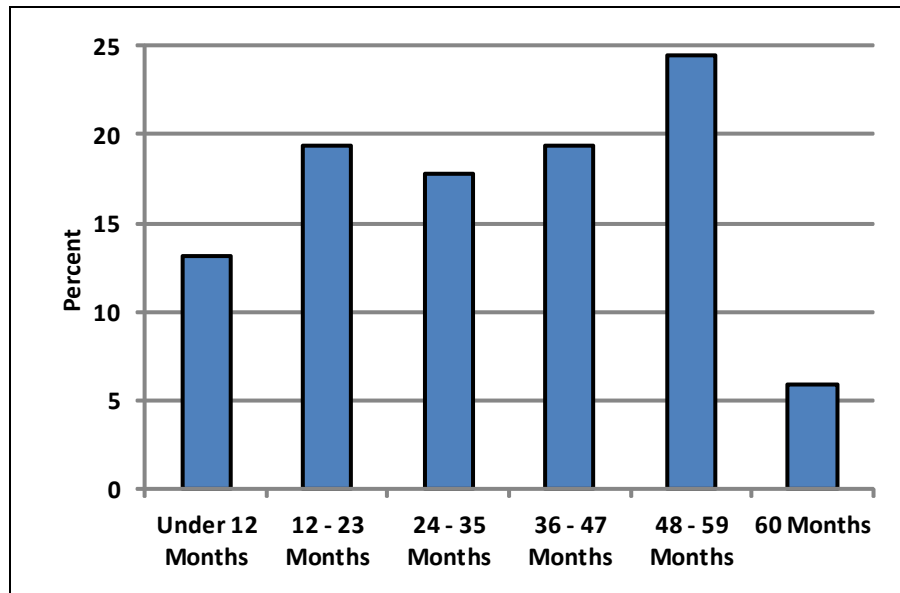
Respondents were asked to report the year in which they were born. The average age of the sample is 35.2 years, with a range of 18 to 84 years old (see Figure 116).

Figure 116: Respondents' Age (Saskatchewan)



Respondents reported the length of time that they have been in Saskatchewan in months. The average length of time that respondents have been in Saskatchewan is 32.9 months (2.7 years). The most frequently reported length of time is 48-59 months. There is considerable variability in length of time spent living in Saskatchewan, ranging from 3 months to 5 years (see Figure 117).

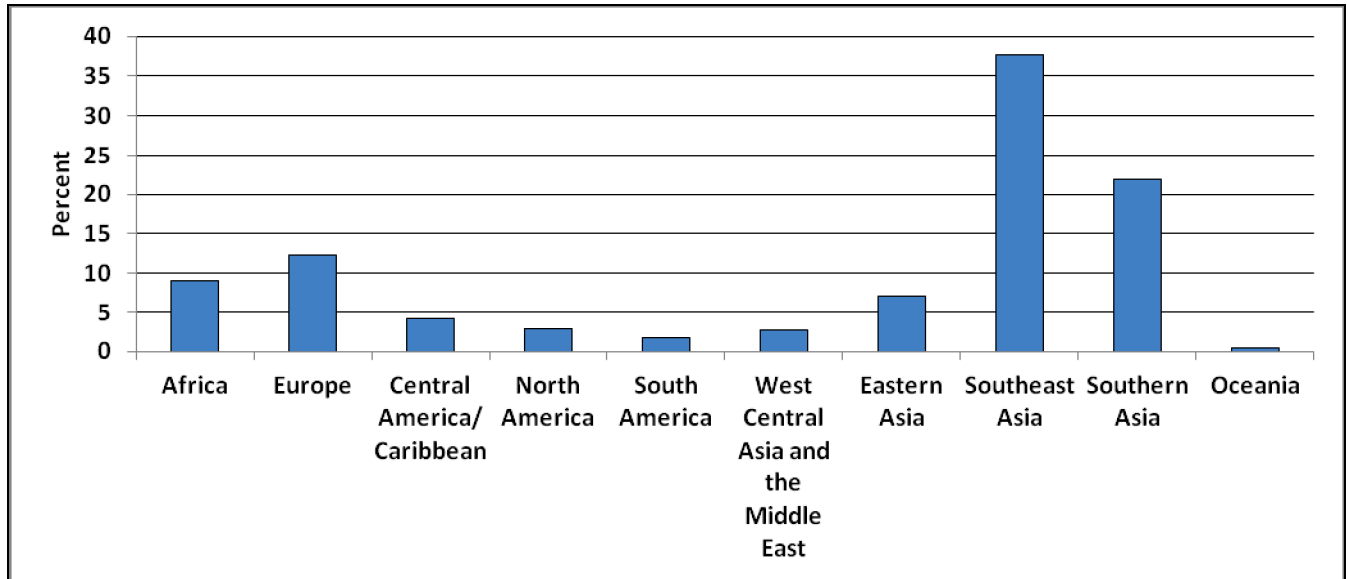
Figure 117: Length of Time in Saskatchewan, in Months



The majority of immigrants responding to the survey in Saskatchewan are from Asian countries (70%), with Europe (12%) the next most commonly reported region of birth (see Figure 118).

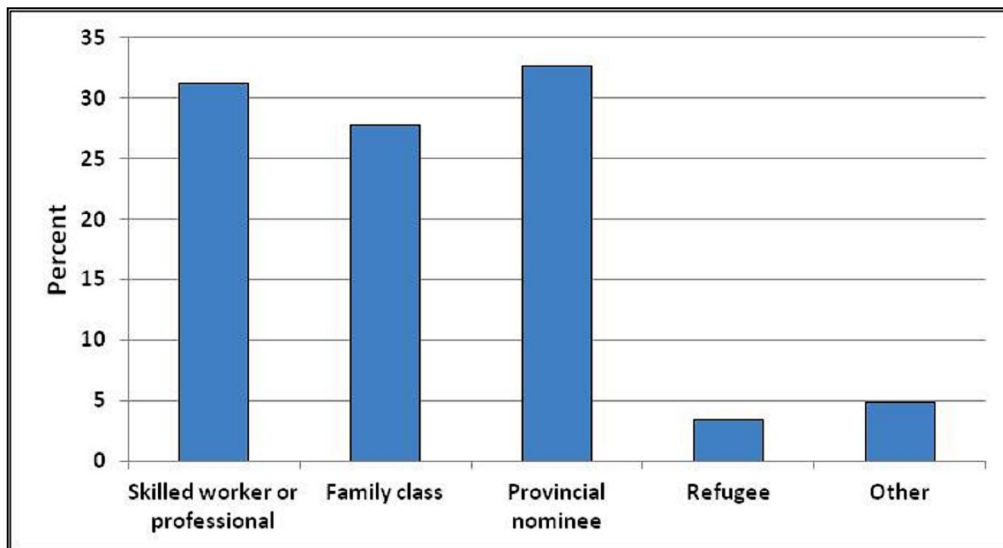
When asked their current country of citizenship, the vast majority of respondents reported a country other than Canada (96%).

Figure 118: Region of Birth (Saskatchewan)



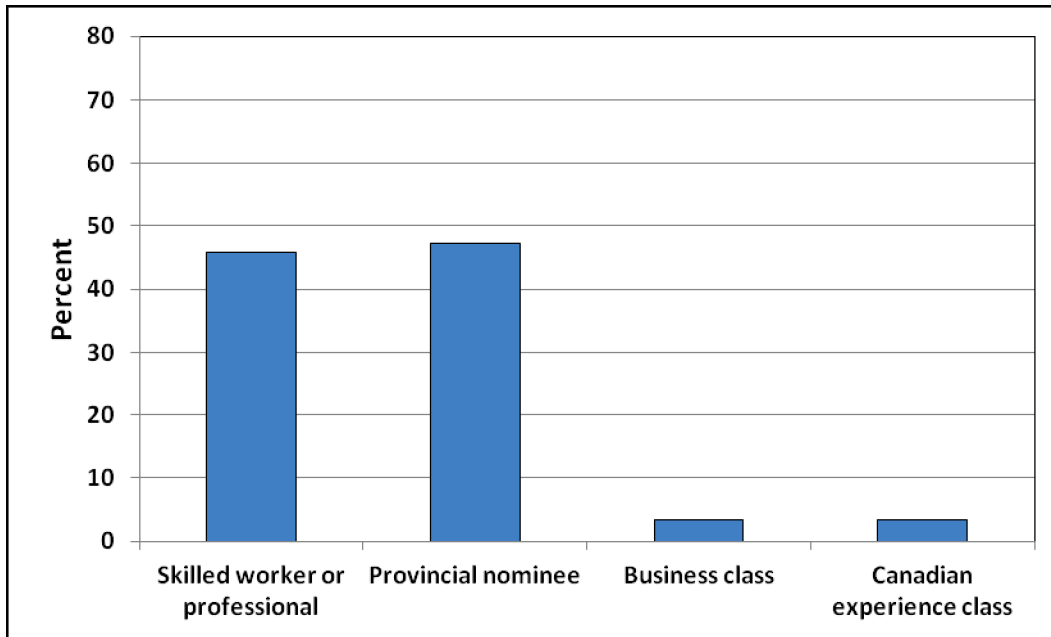
When asked under which immigration category respondents entered Canada or became permanent residents in Canada, the most common response is provincial nominee (33%), followed by skilled worker or professional (31%) and family class (27%; see Figure 119). The graph does not separate out principal applicants from dependents, and the "other" category includes Canadian experience class (both principal applicant and dependent), business class, and live-in caregivers.

Figure 119: Immigration Category (Saskatchewan)



When considering the principal applicants, most immigrants arrived through the provincial nominee category (47%), closely followed by the skilled worker or professional category (46%), as demonstrated in Figure 120.

Figure 120: Principal Applicants, by Category (Saskatchewan)



Similarly, most dependents arrived through the provincial nominee category (49%), followed closely by the skilled worker or professional category (45%), as illustrated in Figure 121.

Figure 121: Dependent Applicants, by Category (Saskatchewan)

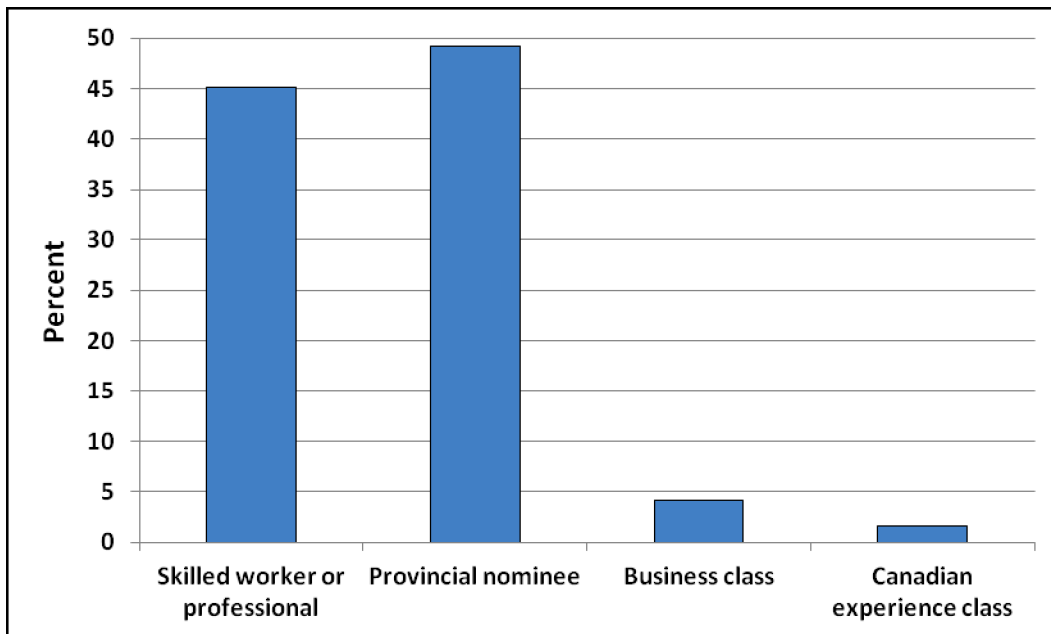
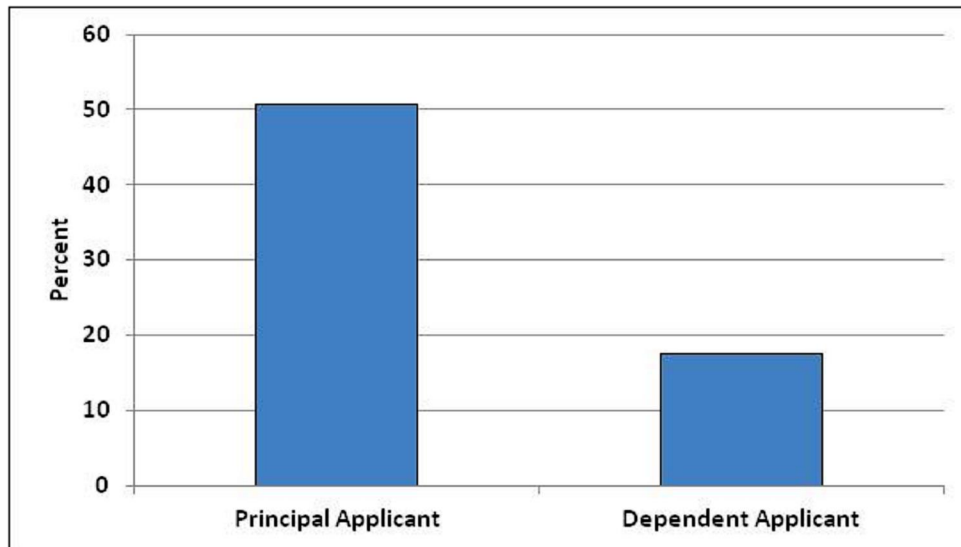


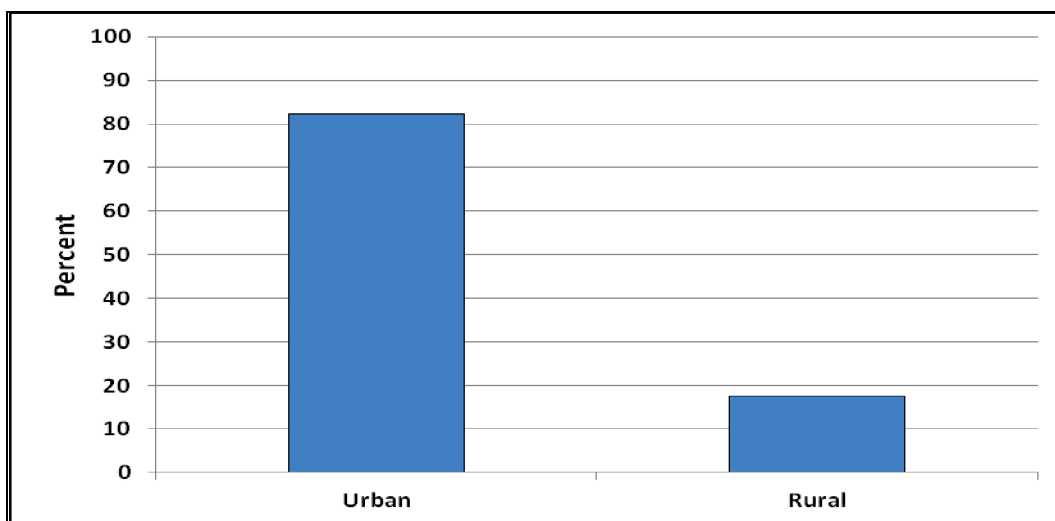
Figure 122 combines all principal applicant categories and compares those to all dependent categories. Approximately half of all immigrants in Saskatchewan arrived as some type of principal applicant (included in this category is skilled worker/professional category, provincial nominee, business class and Canadian experience class).

Figure 122: Principal and Dependent Applicants (Saskatchewan)



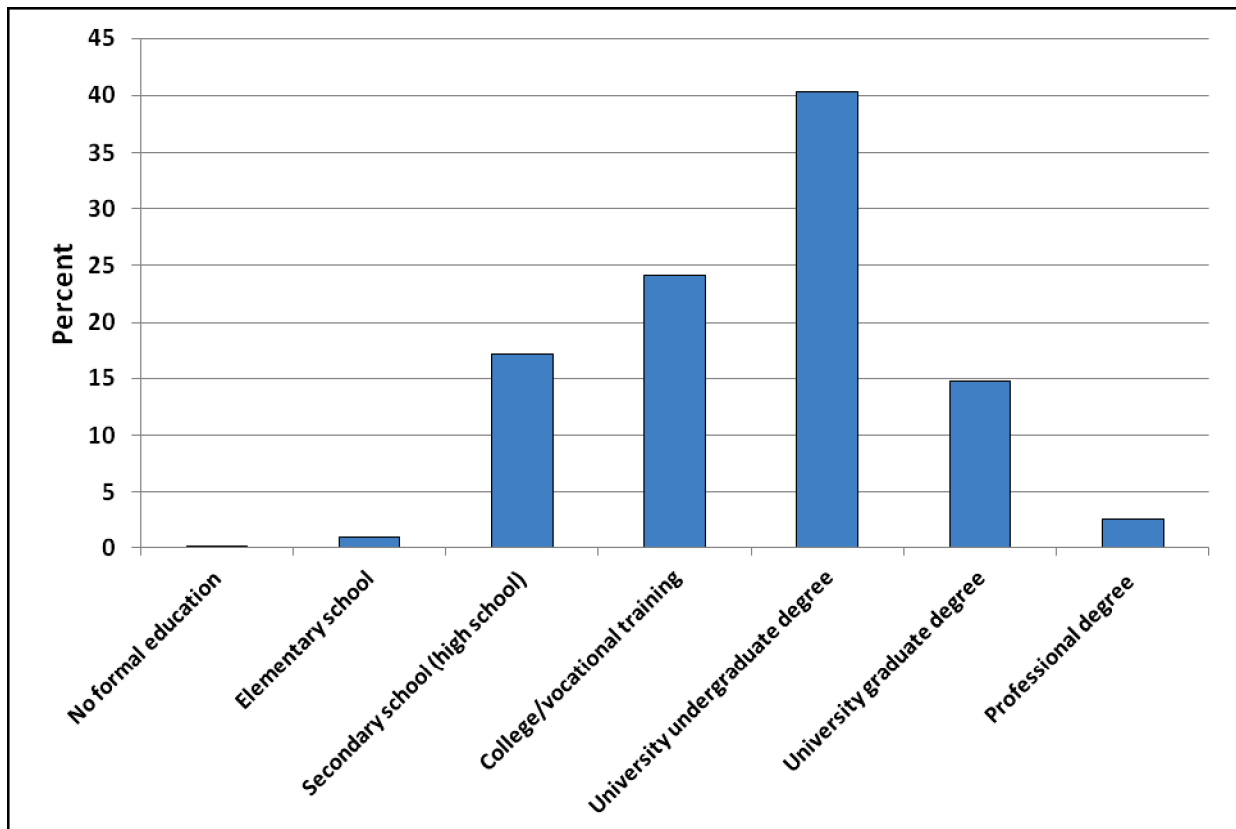
The majority of immigrants in Saskatchewan live in urban settings (82%), with 70% of immigrants residing in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) of Saskatoon or Regina. Census agglomerations (CA) account for 13% of reported place of residence, and 18% of respondents reside in non-CMA/CA communities. Figure 123 shows all respondents who currently reside in urban areas (including CMA and CAs), compared to those who live in rural areas (non-CMA/CAs).

Figure 123: Urban versus Rural Regions of Residence (Saskatchewan)



When asked about the highest level of education that they have completed outside of Canada, most immigrants have completed at least a university undergraduate degree (58%). 40% have completed a university undergraduate degree, 15% have completed a university graduate degree, and 3% have completed a professional degree (see Figure 124). The majority of immigrants completed their education in Asian countries (69%).

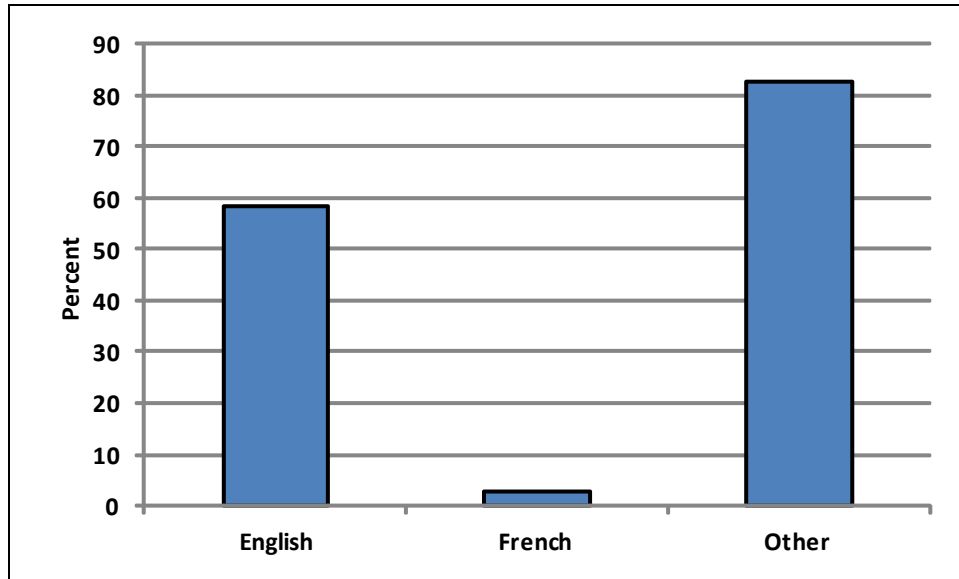
Figure 124: Highest Level of Education Completed Outside Canada (Saskatchewan)



Respondents were also asked to indicate the highest level of education that they have completed in Canada, but very few have completed education in Canada. 78% of immigrants reported that they have not pursued formal education in Canada, while 7% stated they have completed a university degree at the undergraduate level or higher.

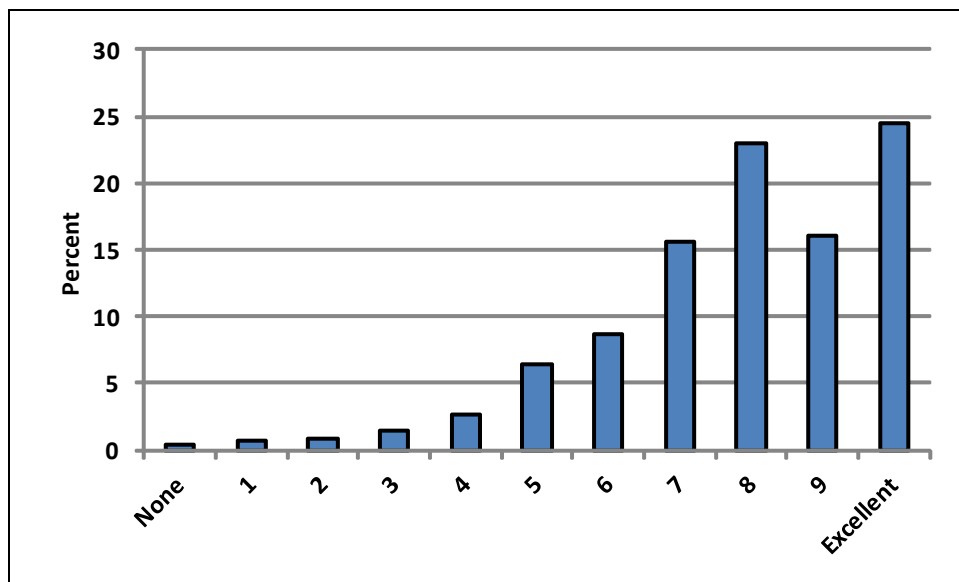
Respondents were asked to report what languages they speak at home. They could select multiple responses including English, French, and/or another language. 58% of respondents report speaking English at home and 3% report speaking French at home. The majority of respondents report speaking another language at home (83%; see Figure 125).

Figure 125: Language(s) Spoken at Home (Saskatchewan)



Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 0 (none) to 10 (excellent) what they think their level of English is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing, and what they think their level of French is in speaking, understanding, reading, and writing. When averaging across the 4 categories, the average level of English is 7.8 (see Figure 126) and French is 0.5.

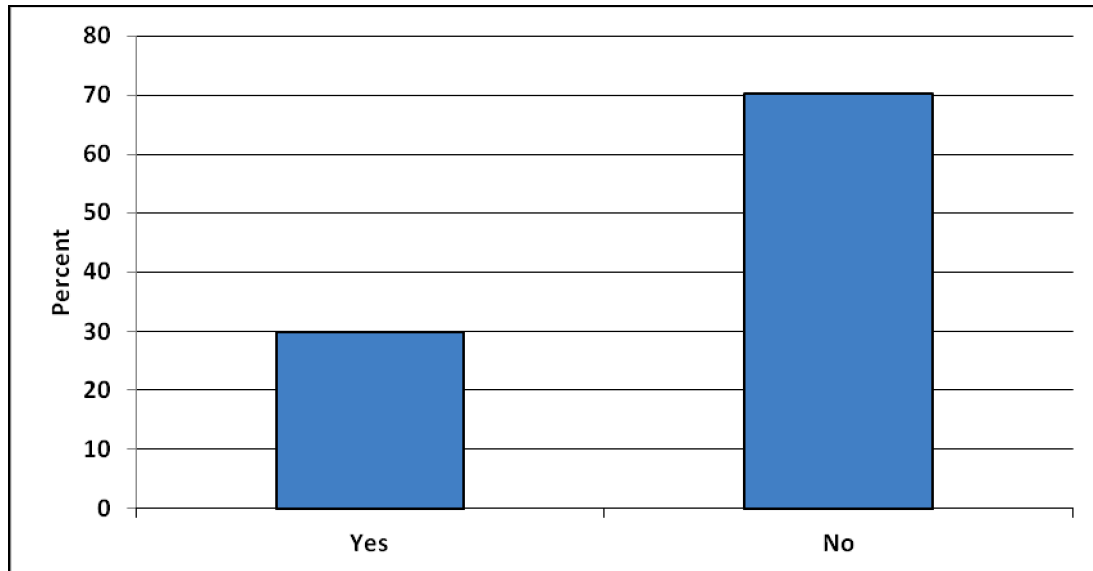
Figure 126: Distribution of Responses to English Language Proficiency, Averaged Across Categories (Saskatchewan)



Settlement Services

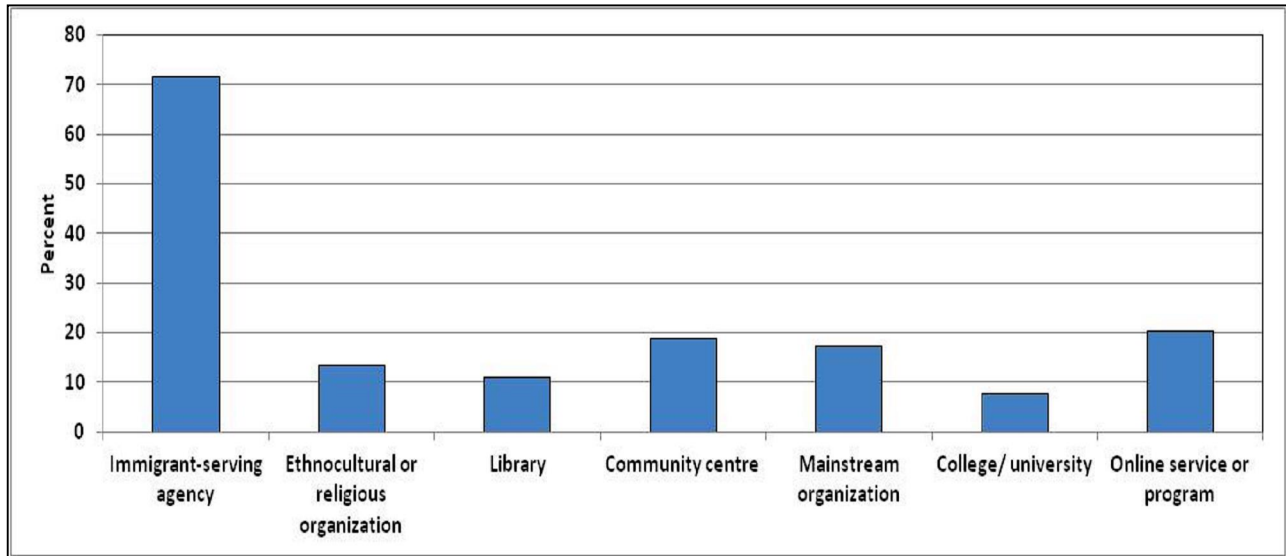
Of the respondents from Saskatchewan in our sample, only 30% reported that they had used settlement services (see Figure 127). This is likely to be an under-reporting of use of services due to the question wording (see methodology section). Among those who reported that they had accessed such services, 61% had done so within the first three months of arrival.

Figure 127: Use of Settlement Services (Saskatchewan)



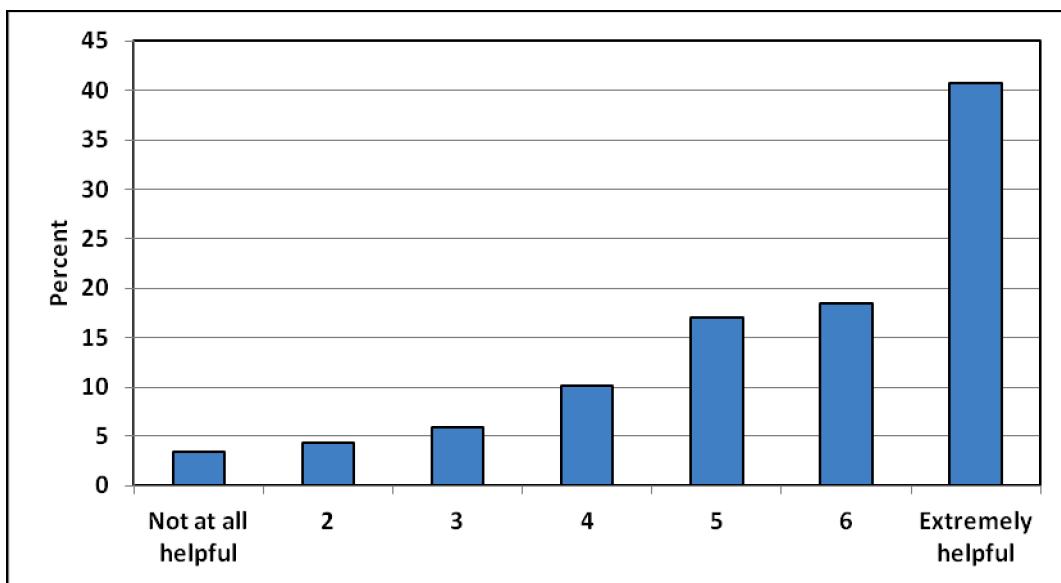
Respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked to identify the types of organizations from which they had received services in Saskatchewan. Nearly three-quarters (72%) had obtained services from immigrant-serving agencies. Other responses included online services (20%), community centres (19%), and mainstream organizations (17%; see Figure 128).

Figure 128: Organizations from Which Settlement Services are Received (Saskatchewan)



The newcomers who reported that they had used settlement services were asked to rate how helpful these services have been in assisting them to settle in Saskatchewan. 41% felt that the services were extremely helpful. In contrast, only 3% felt the services were not at all helpful (see Figure 129).

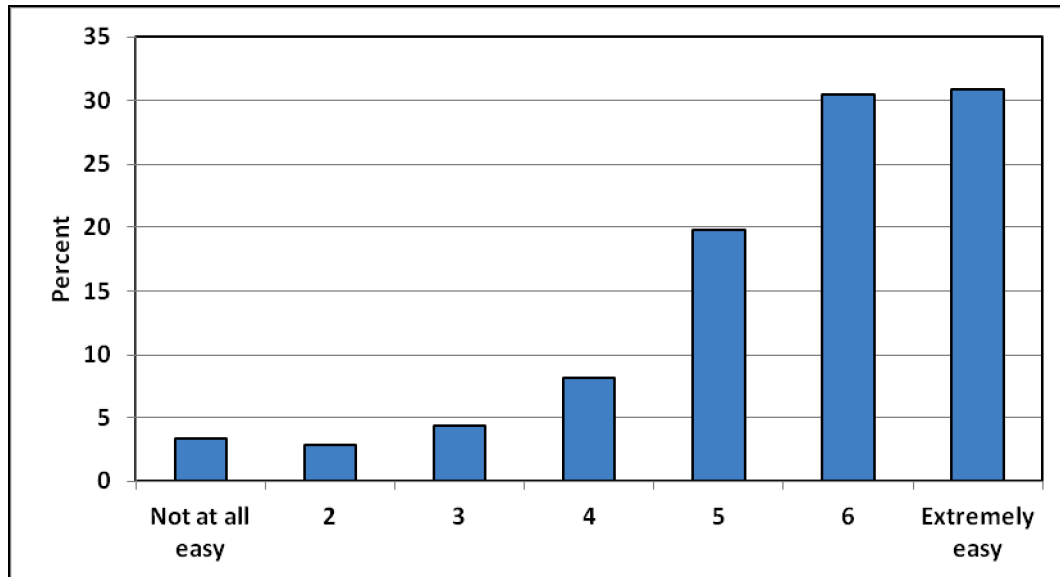
Figure 129: Distribution of Responses to Usefulness of Settlement Services in Helping Respondents Settle in Province (Saskatchewan)



The respondents who reported that they had used settlement services were then asked how easy it has been for them to access all the services they need to successfully settle in

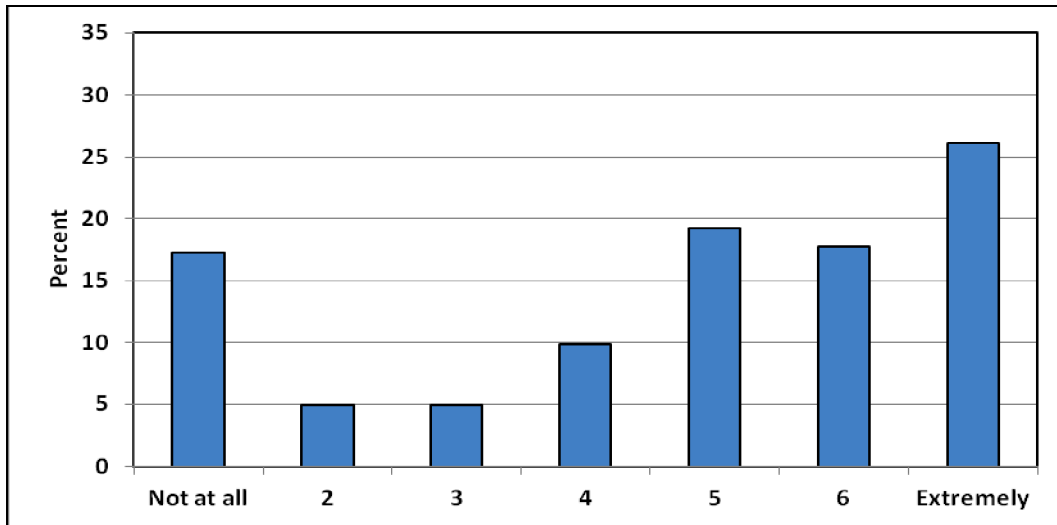
Saskatchewan. Over 30% of newcomers said it was extremely easy to access the services they need. In contrast, only 3% indicated that it was not at all easy to access these services (see Figure 130).

**Figure 130: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Access to Settlement Services
(Saskatchewan)**

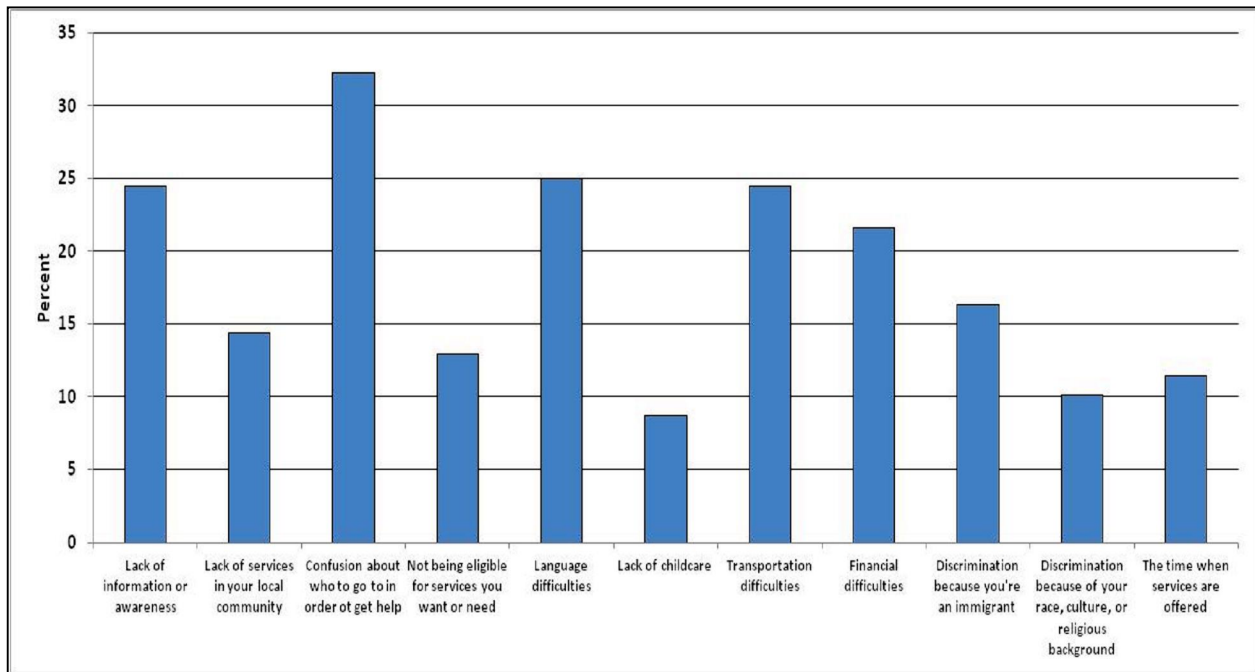


We asked respondents who had used settlement services to rate the extent to which the services they received played a role in the decision to stay in Saskatchewan. One-quarter indicated that the services they used were extremely influential in their decision to stay in the province. 17% indicated that services played no role in their settlement decision (see Figure 131).

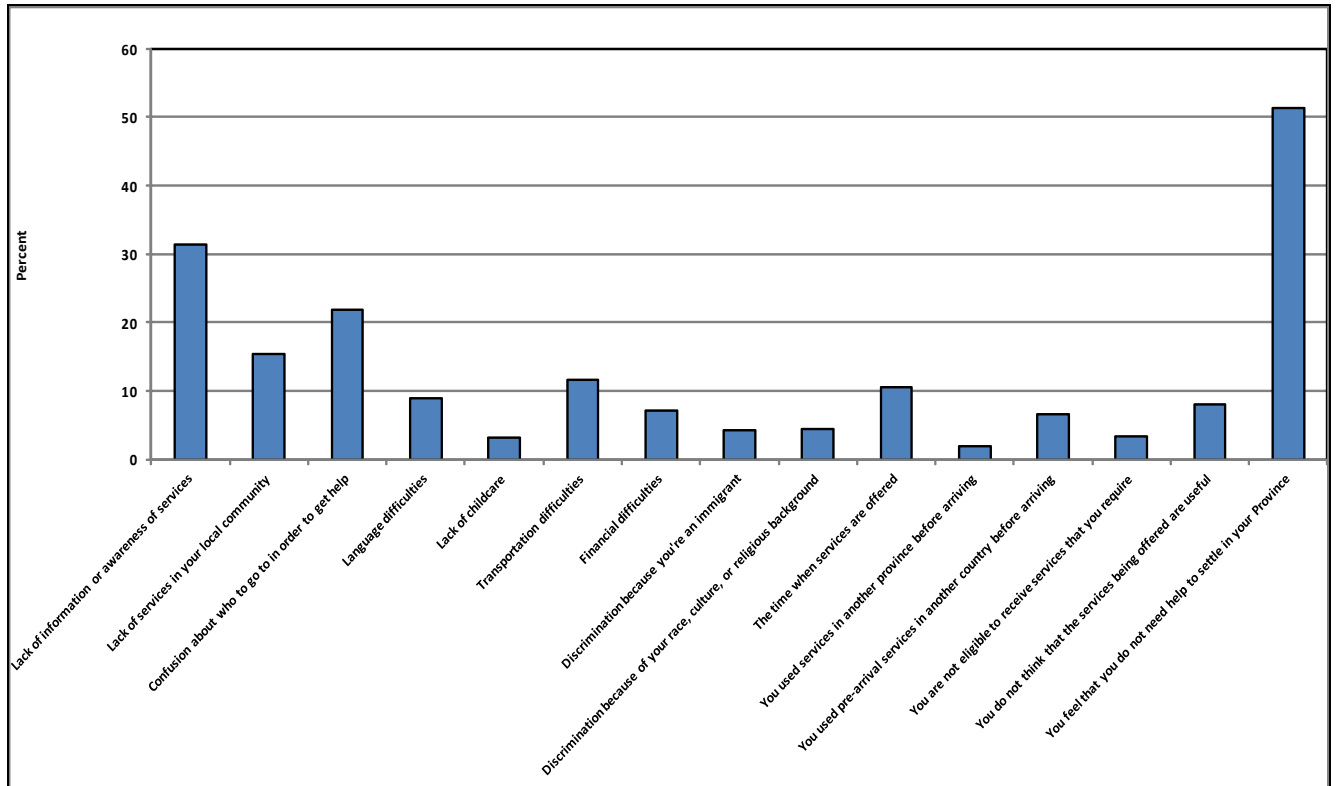
Figure 131: Distribution of Responses to Role of Settlement Services in Respondents' Decision to Remain in Province (Saskatchewan)



A list of potential difficulties in obtaining settlement assistance was read to respondents who indicated that they had used settlement services. For these individuals, the greatest barrier to obtaining settlement services was confusion about where to go for assistance, a barrier cited by one-third of respondents. Frequently cited barriers also included language difficulties (25%), lack of information or awareness of services (24%) and transportation difficulties (24%; see Figure 132).

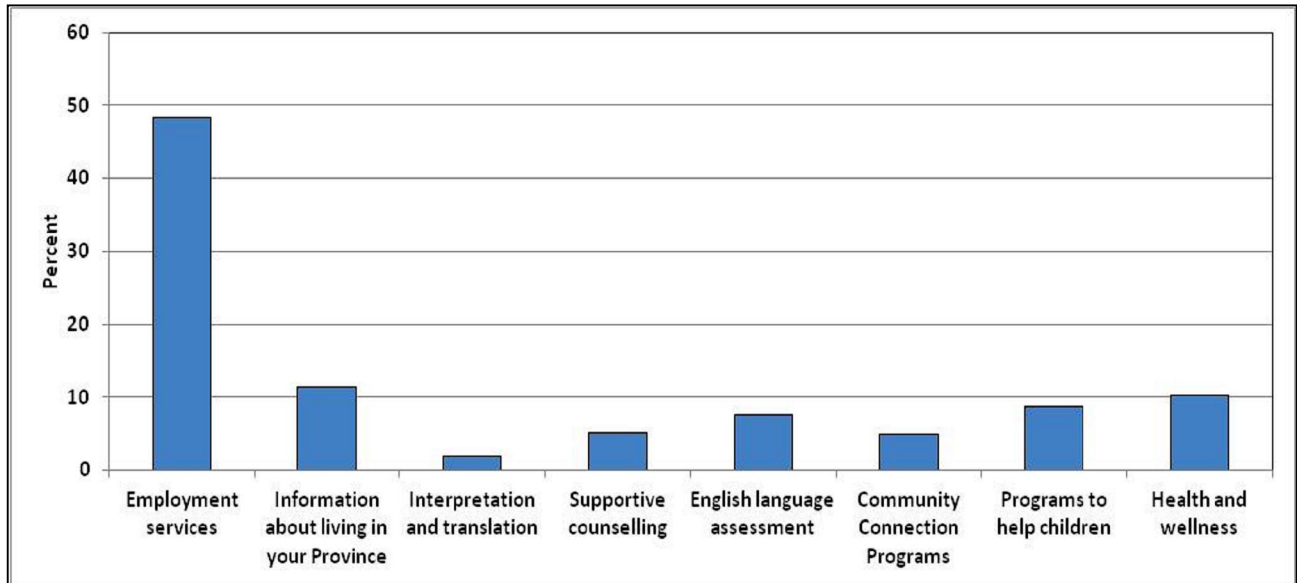
Figure 132: Potential Difficulties in Obtaining Settlement Services (Saskatchewan)

We then asked the newcomers who said they did not access settlement services why, providing a list of possible reasons similar to those read to respondents who had used services. Over half of these individuals (51%) indicated that they did not require assistance to settle in Saskatchewan. One-third lacked information or did not realize that services were available. Nearly one in four (22%) were confused about where to obtain assistance (see Figure 133).

Figure 133: Why Respondents Did Not Use Services Available (Saskatchewan)

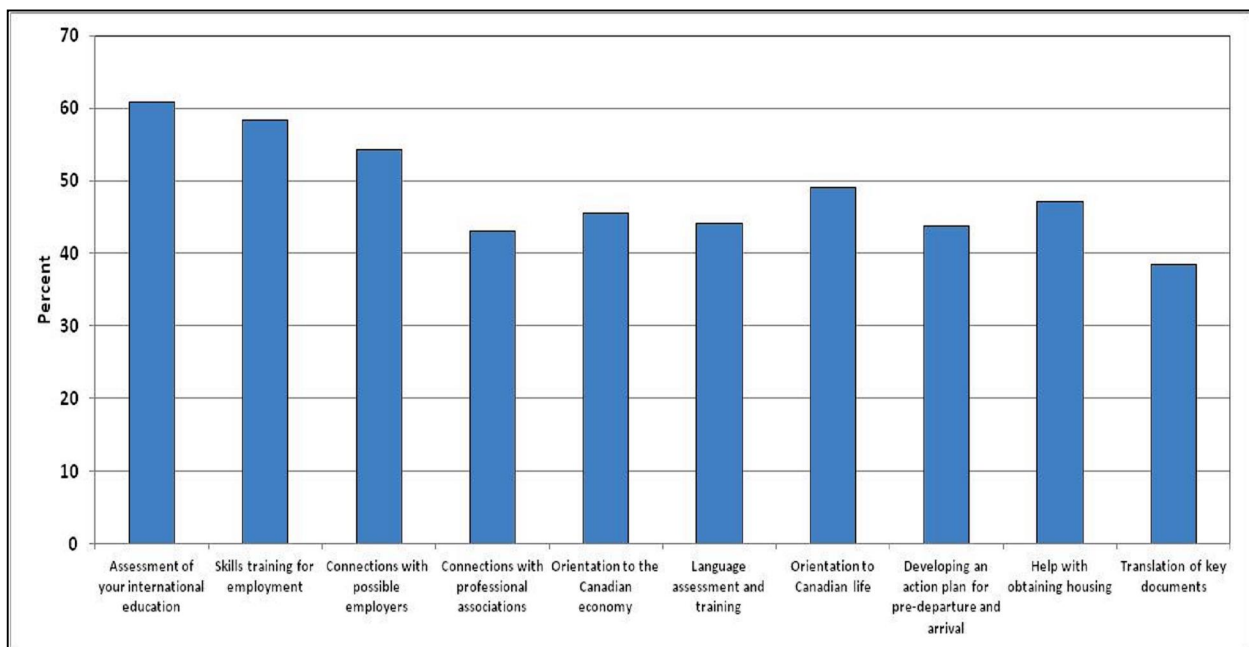
All respondents were asked to identify the one type of service they would need most if they were to use only one service in Saskatchewan. Nearly half of the newcomers to Saskatchewan indicated that they would need employment services (48%). Other responses on occasion included information about living in your province (11%) and health and wellness services (10%; see Figure 134).

Figure 134: Settlement Service Most Required (Saskatchewan)



Pre-arrival needs are important to address. Respondents were asked what services would have been helpful to have prior to their arrival in Canada. The most frequent services endorsed were assessment of international education and work experience (60%), skills training relevant to the Canadian labour market (58%), connections with employers (54%), and orientation to Canadian culture and way of life (49%; see Figure 135).

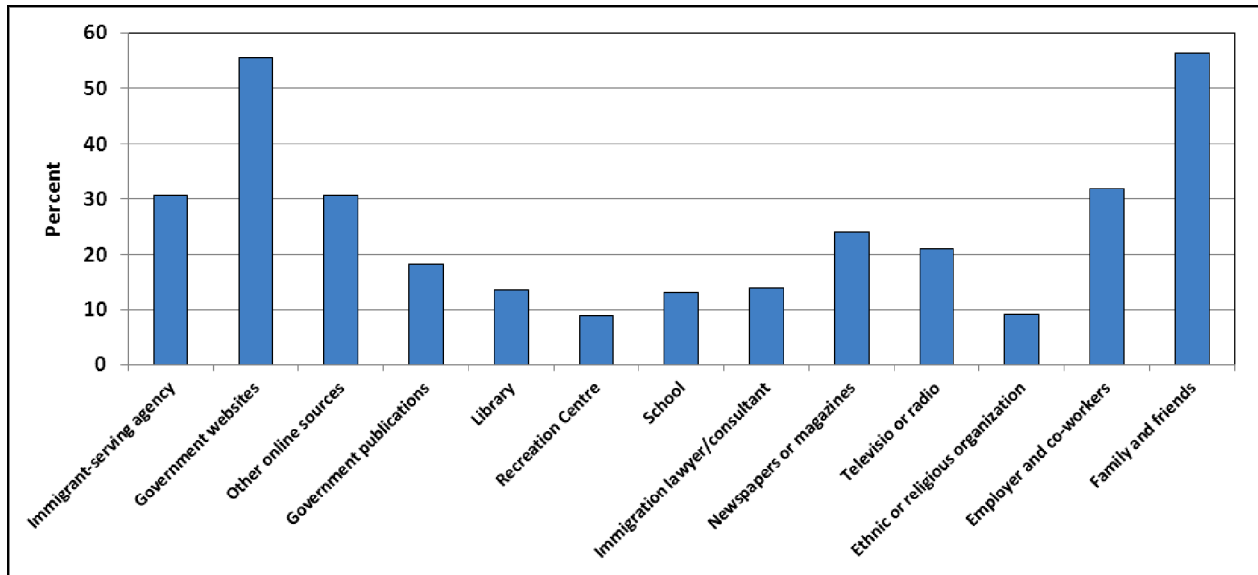
Figure 135: Services Useful Prior to Arrival (Saskatchewan)



Information Needs and Use

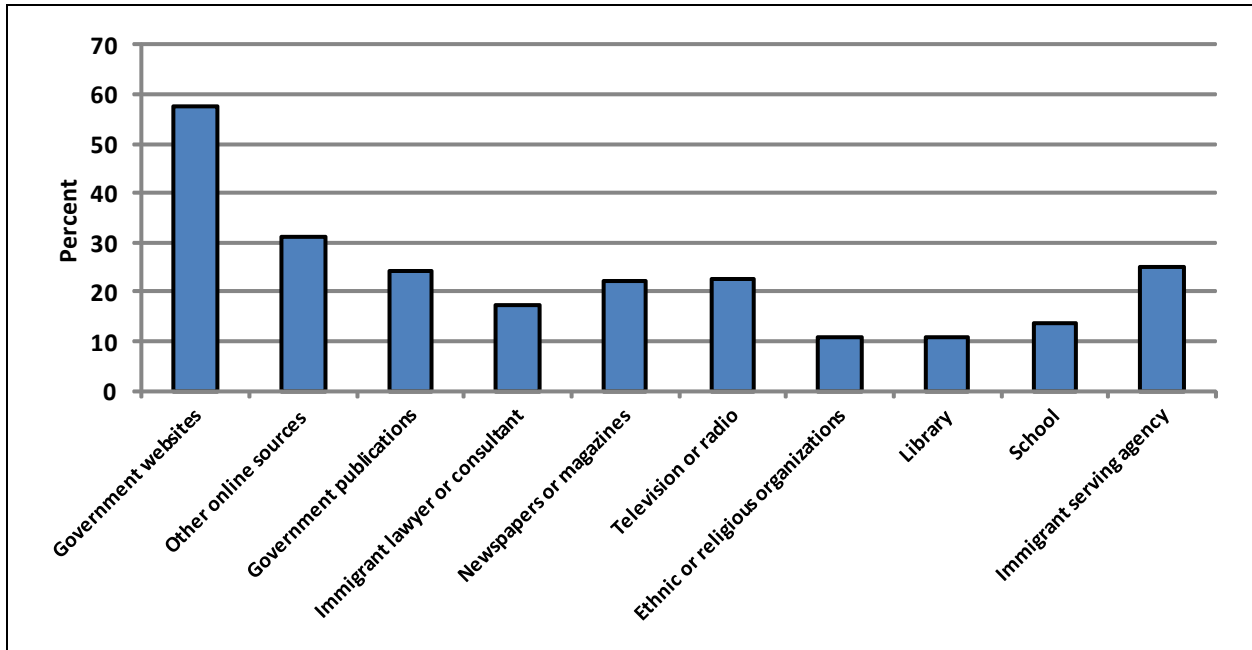
Respondents were asked where they found information on settling in Saskatchewan up until now. A list of possible sources of information was provided. For those settling in Saskatchewan, government websites (56%) and family and friends (56%) were the most common sources of settlement information (see Figure 136).

Figure 136: Where Settlement Information was Accessed (Saskatchewan)



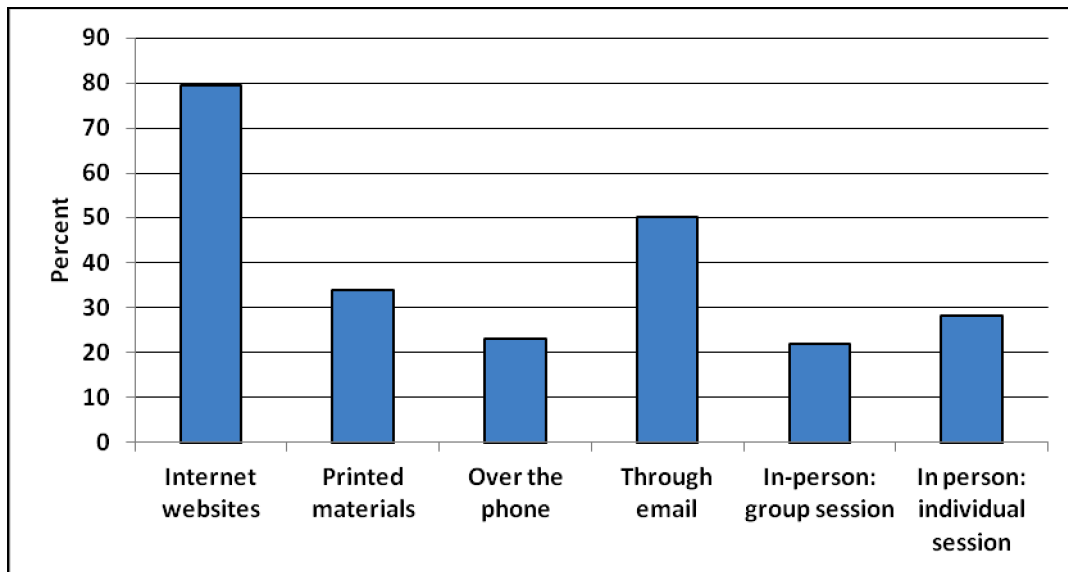
Because friends and family were expected to be the most common source of information, we also asked respondents where they thought their family and friends received settlement information. Over half reported that their family and friends received settlement information from government websites. One-third of respondents reported that their family and friends used other online sources (31%; see Figure 137).

Figure 137: Where Family and Friends Obtained Settlement Information (Saskatchewan)



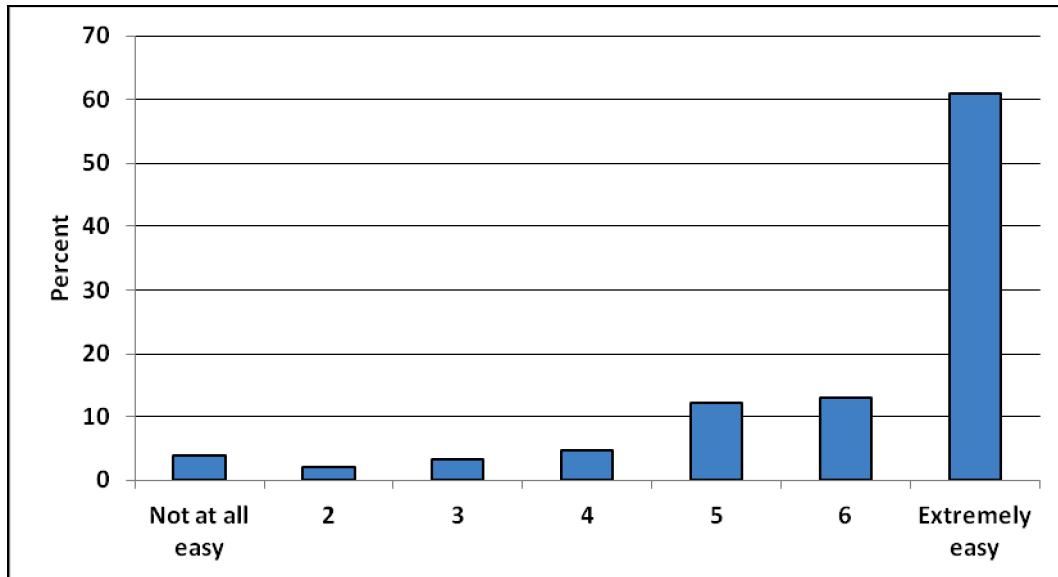
We then asked newcomers how they would prefer to receive information from the government about settling in Saskatchewan. A majority (80%) indicated their preference would be to obtain such information from Internet websites. 50% wished to receive settlement information via email (see Figure 138).

Figure 138: Preferred Method of Receiving Settlement Information (Saskatchewan)



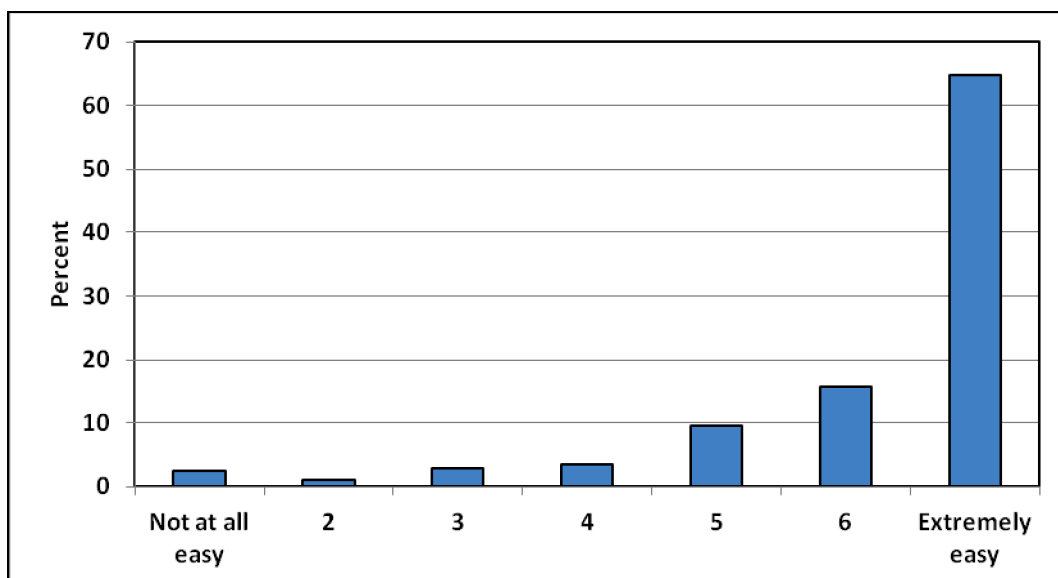
We asked respondents how easy it was to use the Internet prior to their arrival in Saskatchewan. 61% indicated it was extremely easy to use the Internet. Only 4% found it 'not at all easy' to use the Internet prior to their arrival in Saskatchewan (see Figure 139).

Figure 139: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Pre-arrival (Saskatchewan)



We then asked respondents how easy it was for them to use the Internet in their first six months after arrival in Saskatchewan. Two-thirds indicated that Internet use was extremely easy. Only 2% found it not at all easy to use the Internet after their arrival in Saskatchewan (see Figure 140).

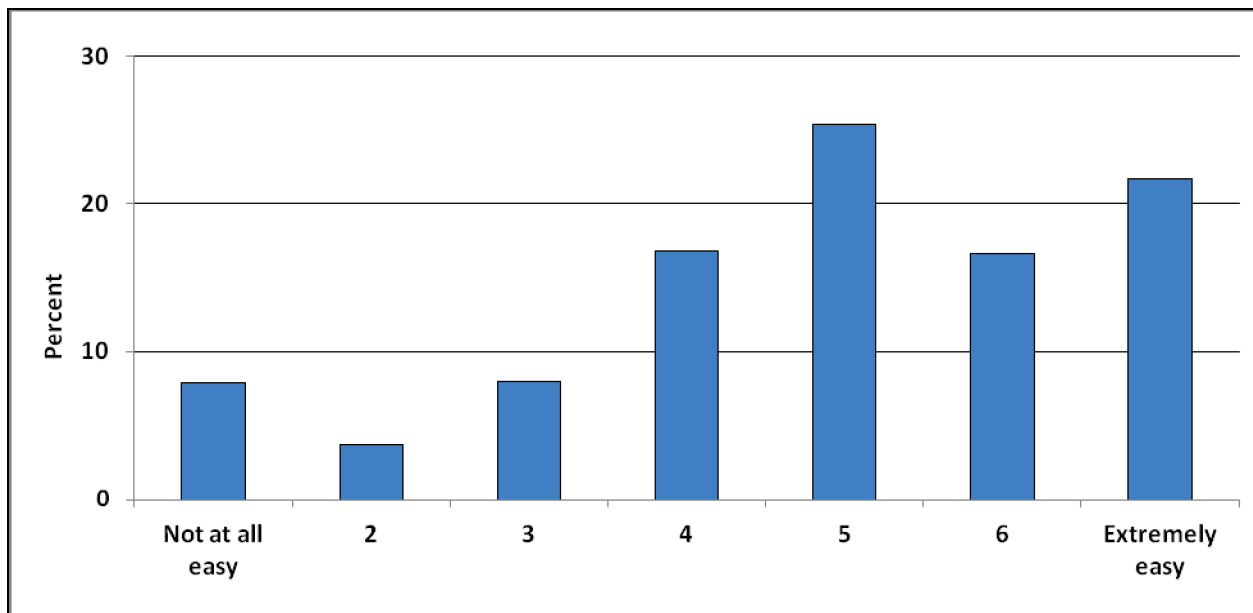
Figure 140: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Internet Use Within the First 6 Months of Arriving in Province (Saskatchewan)



Economic Integration and Outcomes

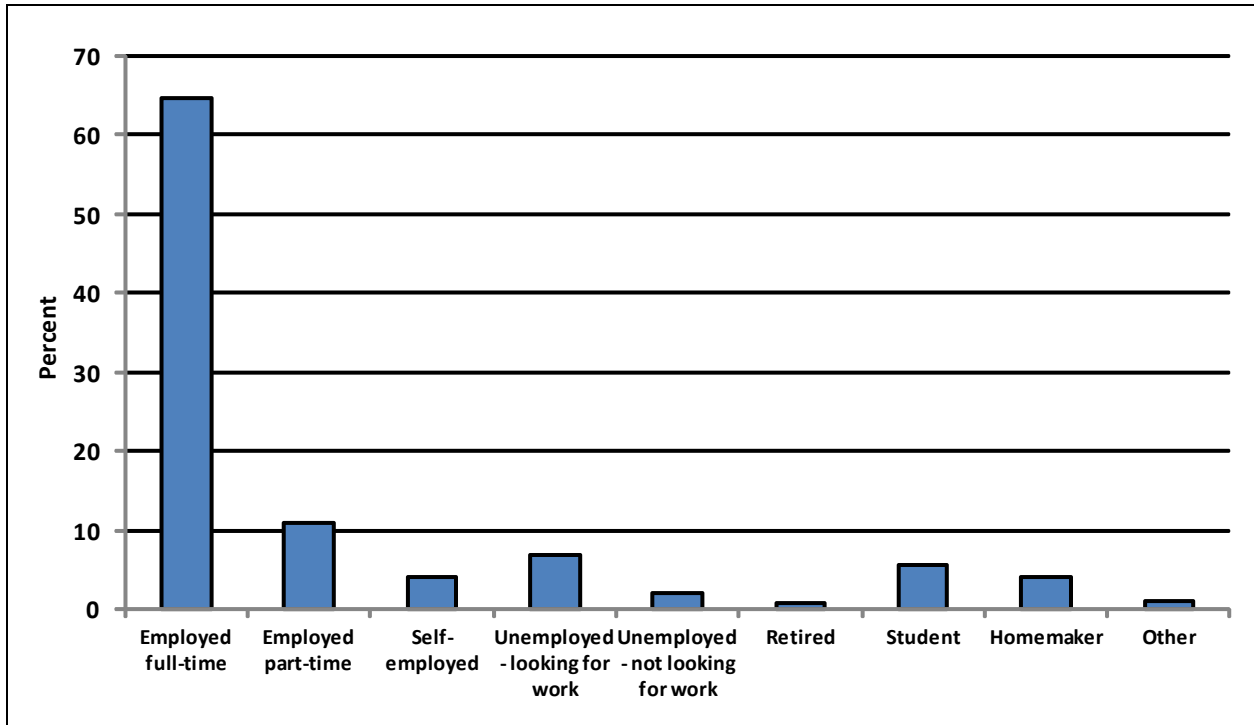
Respondents were asked to indicate how easy it has been in the past twelve months (or since they moved to Saskatchewan) to pay for the things that they need. On average, immigrants in Saskatchewan find it relatively easy to pay their expenses (average = 4.9), with nearly two-thirds of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 141).

Figure 141: Distribution of Responses to Ease of Paying Living Expenses in the Last Twelve Months (Saskatchewan)



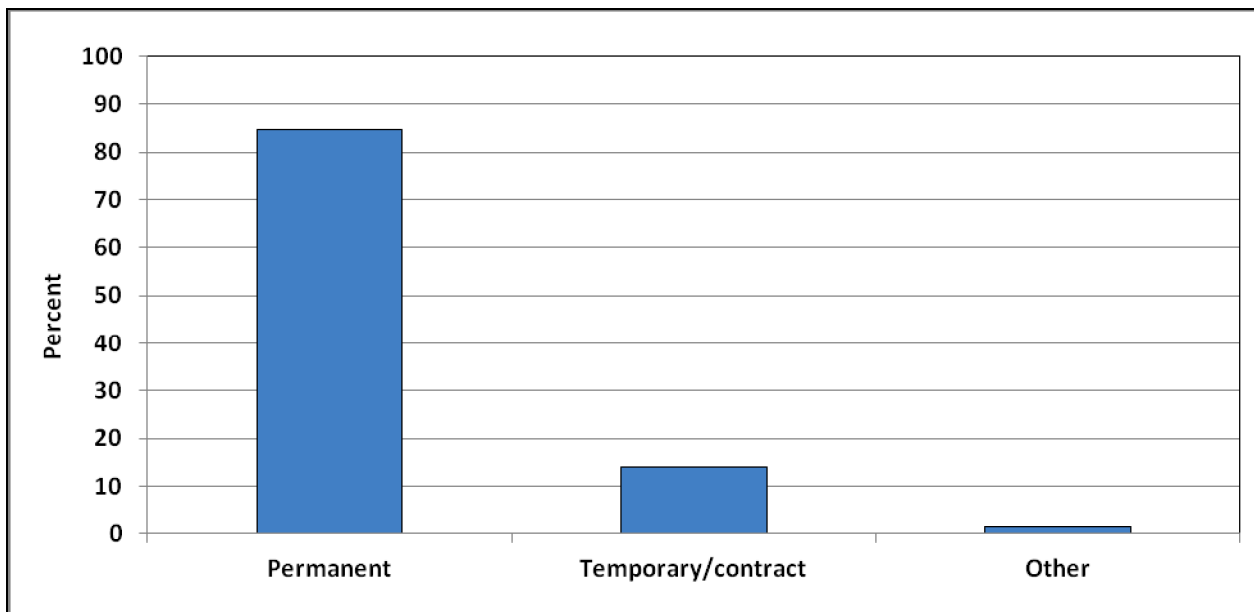
Respondents were asked to select one option that best describes their current employment status. In the current sample, approximately 65% of respondents are employed full-time, 11% are employed part-time, 4% are self-employed, and 9% are unemployed (of these unemployed individuals, 77% are currently looking for work; see Figure 142).

Figure 142: Respondents' Current Employment Status (Saskatchewan)



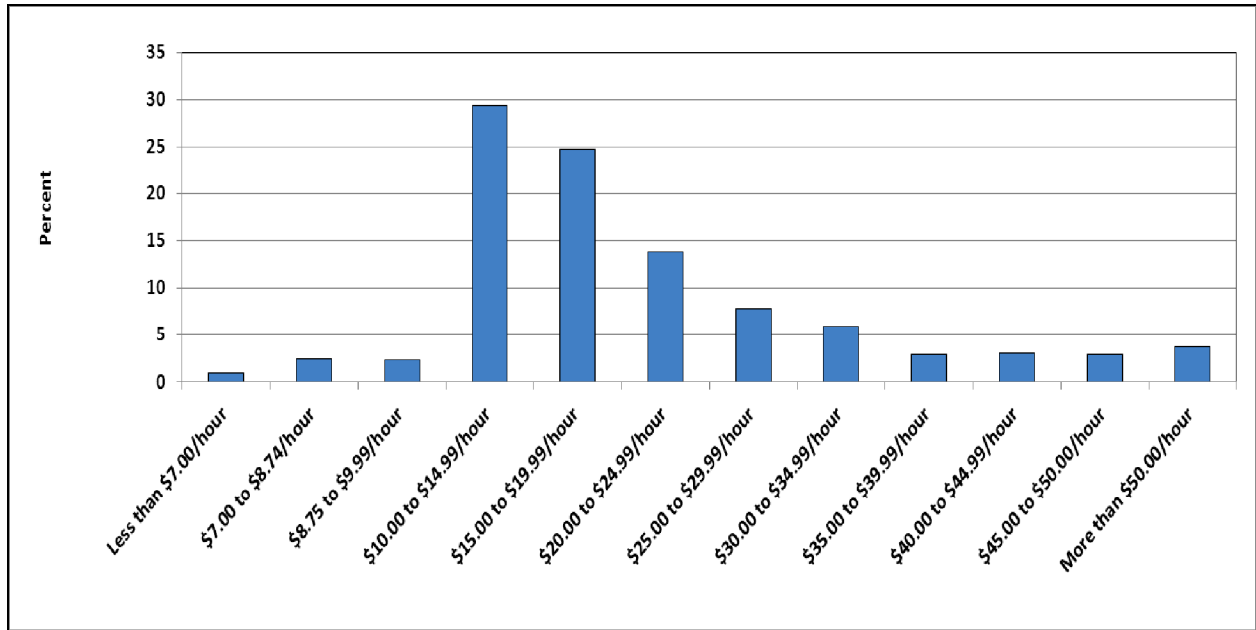
Of those who indicated that they are employed, approximately 85% have a permanent job, while 14% have a temporary job and 1% have alternate arrangements (see Figure 143).

Figure 143: Respondents' Job Status (Saskatchewan)



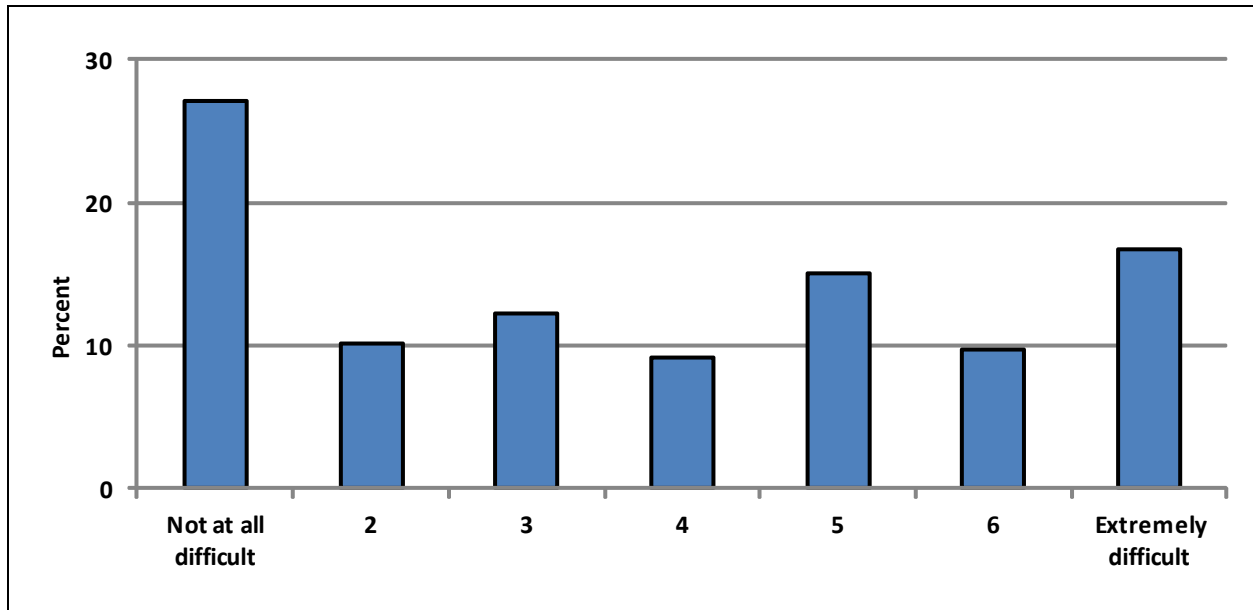
Approximately 54% of the employed respondents earn between \$10.00 and \$19.99 per hour, before taxes and deductions (see Figure 144).

Figure 144: Distribution of Hourly Income (Saskatchewan)



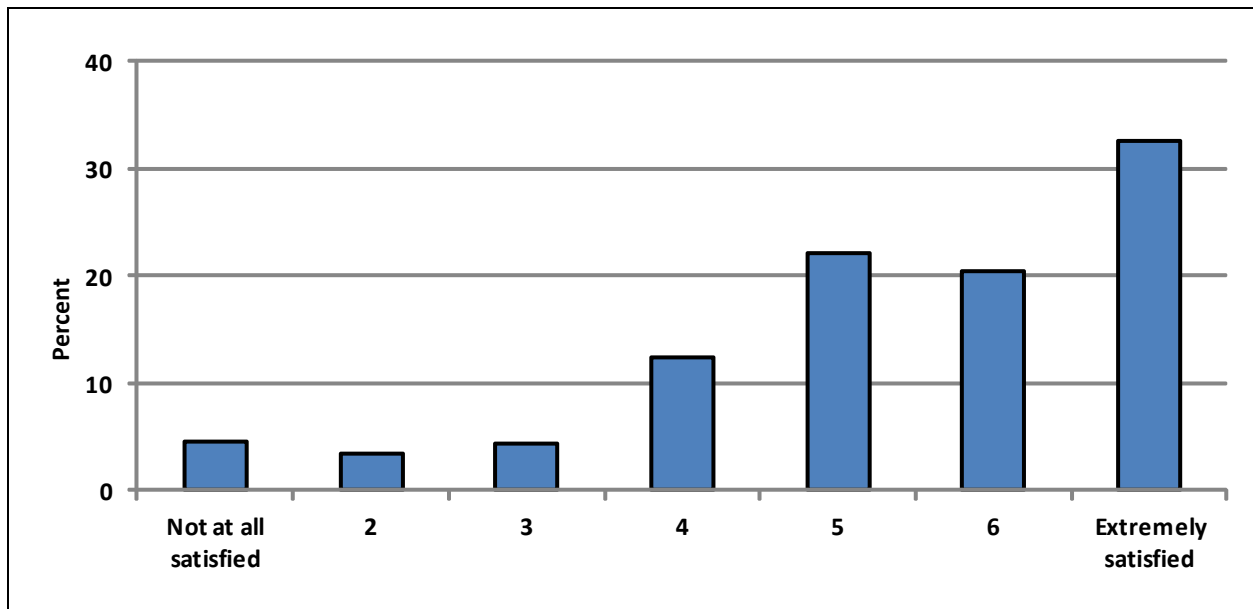
Respondents were asked how difficult it has been to find a job in Saskatchewan that makes use of their qualifications. Immigrants in Saskatchewan vary on the extent to which they find it difficult to find a job that makes use of their qualifications (average = 3.7), with approximately half of respondents providing ratings below the scale midpoint of 4, and 27% indicating it has been not at all difficult (see Figure 145).

Figure 145: Distribution of Responses to Difficulty in Finding a Job that Makes Use of Qualifications (Saskatchewan)



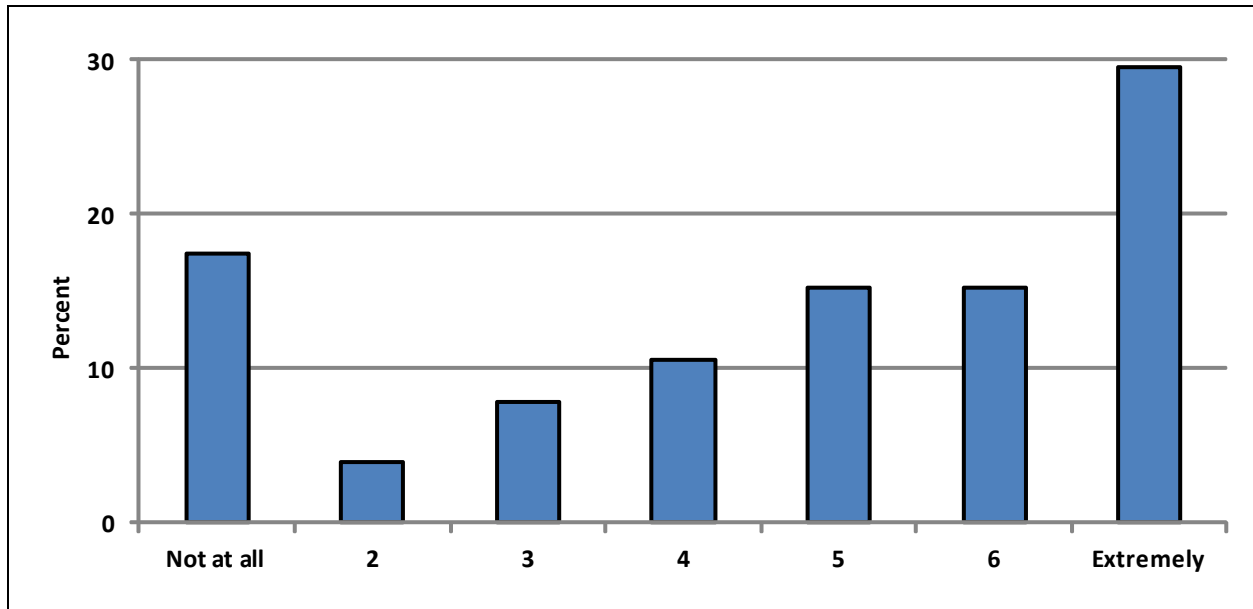
Employed respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they are with their current job. Immigrants in Saskatchewan are fairly satisfied with their job (average = 5.4), with approximately three-quarters of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4, and one-third indicating that they are extremely satisfied (see Figure 146).

Figure 146: Distribution of Responses to Job Satisfaction (Saskatchewan)



Employed respondents were asked to indicate how much their job lets them use the skills they have from their education and training. Immigrants in Saskatchewan tend to feel their job uses their skills (average = 4.7), with 60% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 147).

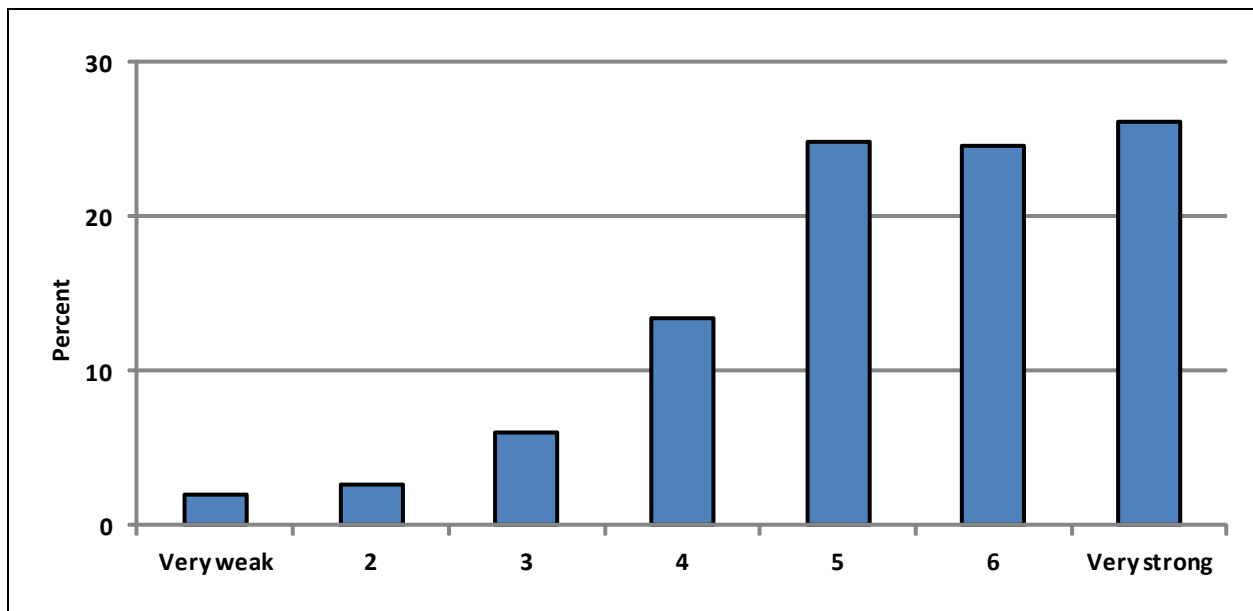
Figure 147: Distribution of Responses to Skill Utilization (Saskatchewan)



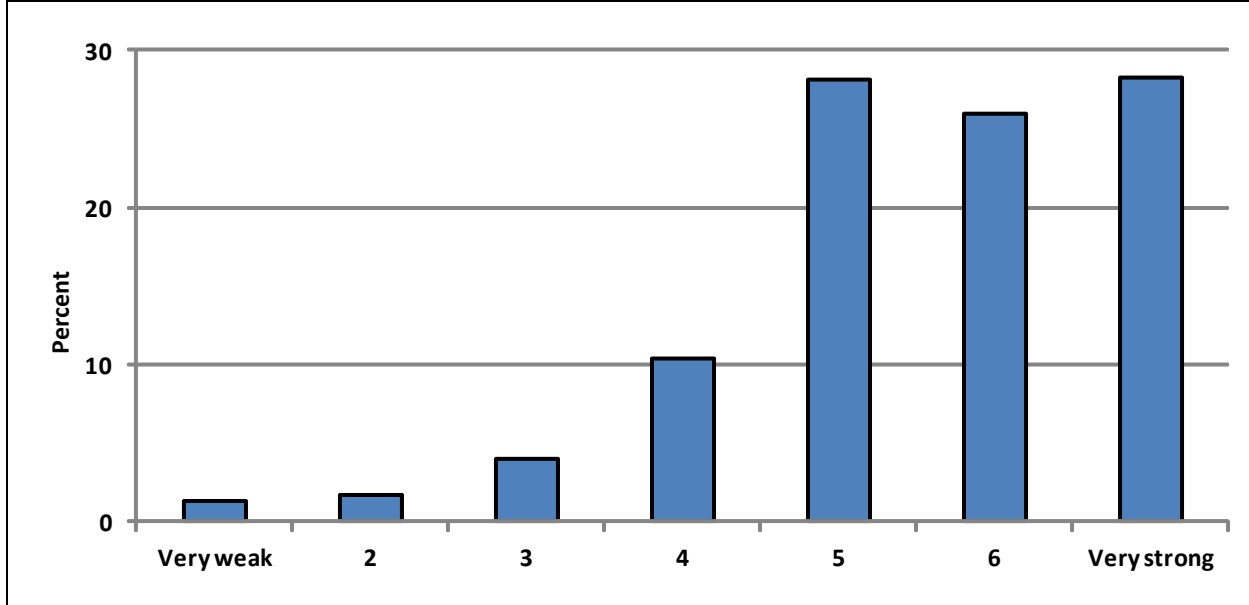
Social Integration and Well-Being

Respondents were asked to rate their sense of belonging to their local community (the city, town, or neighbourhood where they live). Immigrants in Saskatchewan have a fairly strong sense of belonging to their local community (average = 5.4), with three-quarters of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 148).

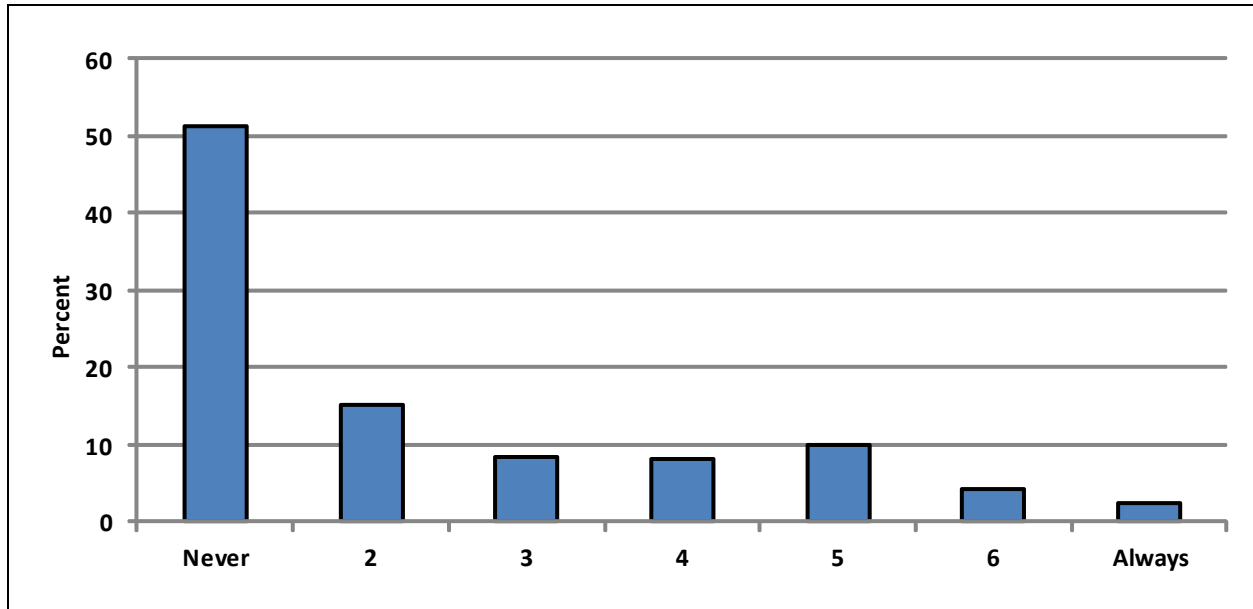
Figure 148: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Local Community (Saskatchewan)



Respondents were also asked to rate their sense of belonging to Canada. Immigrants in Saskatchewan have a fairly strong sense of belonging to Canada (average = 5.5), with over 80% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 149).

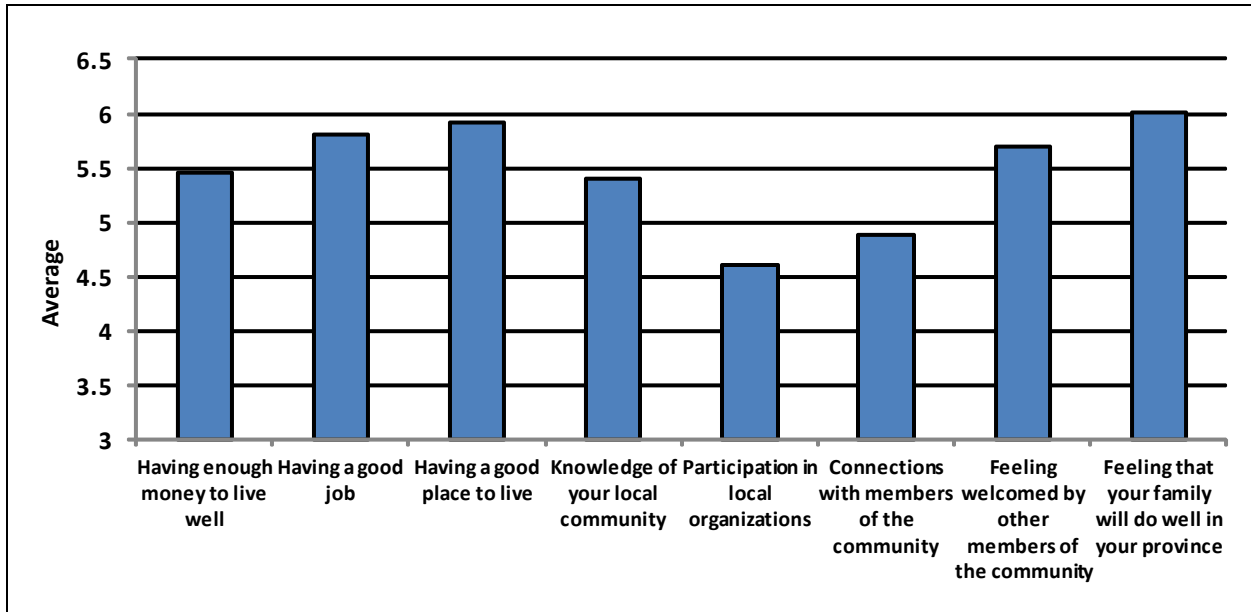
Figure 149: Distribution of Responses to Sense of Belonging to Canada (Saskatchewan)

Respondents were asked how often they, or another member of their family who lives with them, have experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others because they are immigrants. Most immigrants in Saskatchewan indicate they have not experienced discrimination (average = 2.3), with three-quarters of respondents providing ratings below the scale midpoint of 4, and 51% of respondents indicating that they have never experienced discrimination (see Figure 150).

Figure 150: Distribution of Responses to Experiences of Discrimination (Saskatchewan)

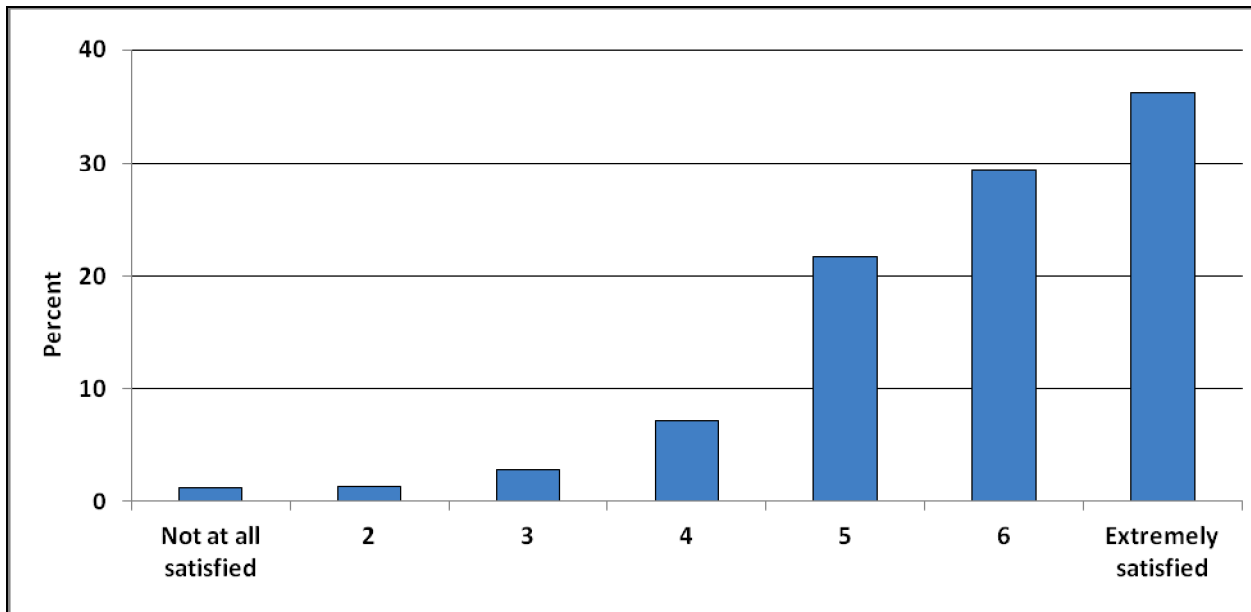
Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which a variety of factors would make them feel settled in Saskatchewan. Respondents were most likely to say that having a good place to live, and feeling that their family will do well in Saskatchewan would make them feel settled in Saskatchewan. They were least likely to say that participation in local organizations would make them feel settled. Figure 151 displays the average rating that respondents gave to each of the factors on the 7-point scale (1 = not at all to 7 = extremely).

Figure 151: Average Rating of Extent to which Various Factors Would Make Immigrants Feel Settled in Saskatchewan



Respondents were asked how satisfied they are with their life in Canada. Immigrants in Saskatchewan are very satisfied with their life in Canada (average = 5.8), with 87% of respondents providing ratings above the scale midpoint of 4 (see Figure 152).

Figure 152: Distribution of Responses to Life Satisfaction (Saskatchewan)



Recommendations for Further Analyses

The current report provides a broad overview of the results of the Western Settlement Outcomes Survey, with additional analyses required to provide definitive program and policy advice. These additional analyses should include cross-tabulations by demographic and other factors, as well as multivariate analyses. Comparisons across provinces would also be of use in determining relative provincial strengths and needs.

In terms of cross-tabulations, it would be useful to determine how factors such as gender, age, source region, immigration category, level of education, and English language ability relate to experiences of settlement services, information needs, and economic and social integration. Questions that could be addressed include: Do information needs differ as a function of age, immigration category, and English language ability? Who is most likely to be accessing settlement services? What types of immigrants are most likely to find employment that matches their qualifications? Are certain categories of immigrants particularly likely to have favourable social and economic outcomes? It would also be useful to examine changes over time, examining whether social and economic outcomes improve the longer an immigrant has been a permanent resident of Canada. In all cases, statistical analyses would be required to ensure a focus on reliable differences among groups. Multivariate analyses would then be useful to determine which of the specific factors identified in the cross-tabulations are primarily driving effects. For example, assuming immigration category, source region, and English language ability are somewhat linked, and may all predict key outcomes, multivariate analyses would help to determine their independent effects. For example, multivariate analyses would determine whether immigration category predicts economic integration, controlling for the effects of source region and English language ability.

Finally, statistical comparisons across provinces would be useful in several ways. First they would provide information about provincial strengths and areas in need of further attention. Second, and equally important, they would direct attention to promising practices and policies, as well as sources of expertise.

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