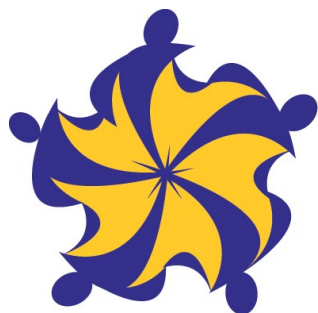




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Pathways to Prosperity 2014 National Conference

As announced in our last eBulletin, the Pathways to Prosperity Partnership will hold its second annual conference at the Delta Hotel in downtown Montreal on November 24th and 25th, with Board and Standing Committee meetings on November 26th. The conference immediately precedes the Fall Consultation Conference of the Canadian Council for Refugees in Gatineau, Quebec for those who may be interested in attending both meetings.

Planning for the conference is progressing well, with registration filling rapidly. If you have not yet registered or booked your accommodation, please visit <http://p2pcanada.ca/events/pathways-to-prosperity-2014-national-conference/> to do so.

We are pleased to provide a detailed agenda for the conference, which includes 6 plenary sessions, 11 workshops and roundtable discussions, and a poster session.

AGENDA

November 24 & 25, 2014

Delta Hotel Montréal, 475 President-Kennedy Avenue, Montréal

Monday, November 24

8:30 to 9:00 AM

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Conference Chairs: Victoria Esses and Jean McRae, Pathways to Prosperity
Co-Chairs

9:00 AM to 10:30 AM

Regionalization and Immigration to Communities Outside of Metropolises

Chairs: Michèle Vatz-Laaroussi, Université de Sherbrooke, and Michael Haan, University of New Brunswick

Regionalization policies for immigration have been present in Quebec for almost 20 years and have more recently been promoted throughout Canada. What can we learn from past experiences and the research to date? This session will discuss efforts to promote the socio-economic integration and

social participation of immigrants and refugees outside the major centres in Canada, and research on the effectiveness of relevant policies and strategies.

10:30 to 10:45 AM

Refreshment Break

10:45 AM to 12:15 PM

Evaluation Strategies for Local Immigration Partnerships, Réseaux en immigration francophone, and Other Networks Designed to Support the Settlement and Integration of Newcomers

Chairs: Ümit Kiziltan, Research and Evaluation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and Victoria Esses, Western University

This session will explore strategies for evaluating the work of place-based networks designed to promote welcoming communities and the coordination of services to support the settlement and integration of immigrants, including Local Immigration Partnerships and Réseaux en immigration francophone. Given their nature as primarily planning and coordination bodies, rather than direct service deliverers, developing a set of reliable and valid performance measures for these networks is challenging, with a need to consider what processes and outcomes should be assessed.

12:15 to 1:30 PM

Lunch

1:30 to 3:00 PM

Workshops:

♦ **Research Priorities for Immigration to Northern, Smaller, and Remote Communities**

Chairs: Cathy Woodbeck, Thunder Bay Multicultural Association, and Anne Robineau, Université de Moncton

This is a discussion forum on recent and continuing research in northern, remote and small communities, as well as a discussion on what the needs are with respect to research relevant to these communities. Examples of research on employment, economic growth, the economic integration of immigrants from linguistic minorities, and labour market needs will be featured. A Northern, Smaller and Remote Community open conversation about research priorities and use of statistics will be part of the workshop.

♦ **Availability and Use of Large Scale Datasets Related to Immigrants and Immigration**

Chairs: Michael Haan, University of New Brunswick, and Zoua Vang, McGill University

With recent changes in the federal data landscape, it becomes increasingly important for immigration researchers and policymakers to leverage existing data sources to the fullest extent possible. This workshop will feature both recent examples of research that relies on administrative data sources and government representatives who will talk about some of the data that are currently under development.

♦ Funding Opportunities

Chairs: Audrey Andrews, Region of Durham, and Victoria Esses, Western University

This session is intended to achieve two goals. First, it will provide a how-to guide for connecting people and organizations with resources through Funders Forums. An example will be provided of how these forums can leverage funds and grow community capacity. Second, the session will provide a Funders Forum for those who are interested in current research funding programs, including a chance to ask questions of the funders.

♦ Research Priorities for Francophone Immigration

Chairs: Gerry Clement, GLC Consulting & Services, and Marjie Brown, Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA)

In the summer of 2014, the P2P Standing Committee on Francophone Immigration began to consider research priorities for Francophone immigration. This interactive workshop will present the first results of this work and, in particular, will continue the discussion with all participants, taking into account the views of community, university and government stakeholders.

♦ Agency of the Future: Taking Stock of Progress and Feedback on Survey Instrument

Chairs: Meyer Burstein, Pathways to Prosperity, and Carl Nicholson, Catholic Centre for Immigrants

Workshop participants will be brought up to date on the Agency of the Future project. The workshop will primarily revolve around a presentation on a proposed pan-Canadian survey of existing and planned commercial services offered by settlement agencies. The survey will also explore the use of information and communications technology to deliver immigration-related services, to communicate with clients and stakeholders, and to gather and analyze data on client needs and outcomes. Participant feedback will be actively sought.

3:00 to 3:15 PM

Refreshment Break

3:15 to 4:45 PM

Roundtable Discussions

The five regional roundtables will begin with brief presentations on regional research priorities, followed by open discussions and input from participants.

♦ Research Priorities for Immigration to the Atlantic

Chairs: Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University, Carlo Lavoie, University of Prince Edward Island, and TBA

♦ Research Priorities for Immigration to Quebec

Chairs: Michèle Vatz-Laaroussi, Université de Sherbrooke, Chedly Belkhodja, Concordia University, and TBA

♦ **Research Priorities for Immigration to Ontario**

Chairs: Caroline Andrew, University of Ottawa, Audrey Kobayashi, Queen's University, and Reza Shahbazi, New Canadians' Centre of Excellence

♦ **Research Priorities for Immigration to the Prairies**

Chairs: Julie Drolet, University of Calgary, Sheila Petty, University of Regina, and TBA

♦ **Research Priorities for Immigration to British Columbia**

Chairs: Herbert Schuetze, University of Victoria, Carlos Teixeira, University of British Columbia – Okanagan, and Jean McRae, Inter-Cultural Association of Greater Victoria

6:00 to 7:30 PM

Evening Cocktail Reception and Poster Session

A reception for delegates attending the conference along with a poster session featuring recent work by members of Pathways to Prosperity. Hors d'oeuvres will be served.

7:30 to 9:00 PM

Discussion of the CIC Jurisdictional Summits

Chairs: Jean McRae, Canadian Immigrant Settlement Sector Alliance (CISSA-ACSEI), and Fariborz Birjandian, Calgary Catholic Immigration Society

Citizenship and Immigration Canada has held Jurisdictional Summits across the country this Fall. The summits brought together settlement service providers and stakeholders to discuss capacity and future directions in immigration. The outcomes of the summits will inform the 2015 National Call for Proposals for services. This session will provide an opportunity to reflect on what came out of the summits and to better understand the concerns and shifting directions across the country.

Tuesday, November 25

9:00 AM to 10:30 AM

Pre-arrival Services and Information for Immigrants

Chairs: Queenie Choo, S.U.C.C.E.S.S., and Julie Drolet, University of Calgary

Pre-arrival strategies for providing settlement services and information have become an increasing focus in recent years, with the goal of facilitating faster and more efficient economic and social integration of newcomers by addressing their needs, where possible, prior to their arrival in Canada. This session will discuss research and promising practices in pre-arrival services and information for immigrants, and the bridge between pre-arrival and in-Canada settlement support.

10:30 to 10:45 AM

Refreshment Break

10:45 AM to 12:15 PM

Overview of the 2014-2015 Co-investigator Led Projects

Chairs: Jean McRae, Canadian Immigrant Settlement Sector Alliance (CISSA-ACSEI), and Victoria Esses, Western University

This session will provide snapshots of the P2P co-investigator led projects to be conducted

this year. These projects fall under four priority themes: Warmth of the Welcome: Economic and Social Integration of Immigrants in Canada; International Students as Future Citizens; The Role of Employers and the Private Sector in Newcomer Integration; and Regionalization and Immigration to Smaller, Non-metropolitan Communities. This is an opportunity to find out about some of the projects being conducted by the P2P this coming year, to provide feedback and suggestions, and to get involved.

12:15 to 1:30 PM

Lunch

1:30 to 3:00 PM

Official Language Minority Immigrants

Chairs: Chedly Beklhodja, Concordia University, and Cédric de Chardon, Research and Evaluation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada

This session will explore recent research and initiatives on immigration to official language minority communities. By considering both Francophone newcomers outside of Quebec and Anglophone newcomers in Quebec, both of whom are considered official language minority immigrants, participants will learn more about the importance and nuances of immigration to official language minority communities in Canada.

3:00 to 3:15 PM

Refreshment Break

3:15 to 4:45 PM

Changing Entry Pathways, Including Students, Temporary Workers, and Transition Classes

Chairs: Meyer Burstein, Pathways to Prosperity, and Herbert Schuetze, University of Victoria

This session will explore themes related to the growing use and interest by newcomers to Canada in entering via pathways that accord temporary status, followed, increasingly, by a transition to permanent residence. These new entry modalities are frequently welcomed because of their salutary effect on regional migration but they also raise issues around integration and accommodation pathways, including service eligibility and availability, and impacts on local communities.

4:45 to 5:00 PM

Summing Up and Closing Remarks

Conference Chairs: Jean McRae and Victoria Esses, Pathways to Prosperity Co-Chairs

Official Language Minority Communities

For this month's eBulletin, we decided to speak with Cédric de Chardon, Assistant Director of Research on Official Language Minority Communities at Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Victoria Esses: To begin, can you please describe your role at CIC?

Cédric de Chardon: My role can be divided into four important elements: topic, tasks, actors and main functions.



Cédric de Chardon

A. Topic: Research on two topics that are usually distinct

My role, and that of my team, is to jointly analyse two important topics for the Government of Canada: Official Language Minority Communities (OLMC) and immigration. Each one casts a particular light on the other. This entails looking at immigration through the lens of an OLMC (Who are they? How many are they? What is their profile? Etc.), but also looking at an OLMC through an immigration lens (Impact and input of immigration? Where are the OLMCs located? Etc.) In the long run, we hope to analyse the entire immigration continuum, from selection through citizenship.

B. Main tasks: To listen and manage priorities

My main tasks consist of listening and identifying the research needs of different actors and stakeholders. These needs can be very clearly expressed but sometimes we need to decode implicit needs in order to propose research priorities. From that point on, it is about managing the priorities ... and to plan a list of research priorities that takes into account limited resources and needs (which are far less limited)!

C. Main actors: challenges and riches

We interact with multiple, diverse actors, which is at the same time challenging and extraordinarily rich and rewarding.

- ◆ The governmental sector, consisting of the different policy and operational branches, other federal departments, as well as our provincial and territorial partners
- ◆ Two types of communities: There are, by design, two very distinct communities that fall under our mandate: Francophones within Canada living outside of Quebec and Anglophones living in Quebec

Then, there are multiple ways of grouping different types of communities according to their characteristics, issues, and difficulties, depending on the perspective we choose to adopt.

D. Four main functions

- ◆ Internal research (evidence-based analysis, analysis based on facts, challenging and questioning beliefs)
- ◆ External research (call for proposals on projects)
- ◆ Mobilization of actors
- ◆ Knowledge dissemination (including communication of what can be usefully exchanged from the analyses of either community, so that each can benefit from the learnings of the other)

Victoria: Can you please tell us how you would define OLMCs and tell us about the goals of the OLMC research program?

Cédric: Several more or less official definitions of OLMCs exist – these range from ‘*all of Canada minus Quebec*’ (the famous ‘rest of Canada’ vs. Quebec) to operational indicators by the Treasury Board of Canada for the provision of federal services to official language minorities.

For me, none of these definitions adequately addresses the particular objective that links the two previously-cited files of immigration and OLMCs. One offers a crude approximation of local realities and the other is not directed to the same purpose.

This is why we started to develop the critical elements of a future definition for use by CIC in respect of Francophone communities outside of Quebec: ESCIFs (Espaces Ciblés d’Immigration Francophones – Spaces Targeted for Francophone Immigration). I made a presentation on this subject on March 12, 2014 during the Metropolis pre-conference discussion day on Francophone immigration.

Three essential ingredients must be considered according to us:

1. The will of the community to welcome Francophone immigrants
2. The capacity for these immigrants to live in French
3. Available jobs or economic opportunities

The objectives of CIC’s program are both simple and ambitious:

- ◆ To conduct internal and external (project) research responding to the needs and desire for knowledge and data by various actors
- ◆ To mobilize important actors interested in this topic so that the research and data help generate leveraging
- ◆ To disseminate this knowledge to the largest audience possible so that this research is useful and used

Victoria: Can you explain why OLMCs are an important focus of research for CIC?

Cédric: Immigration is a key part of the solution to stabilize and reinforce the presence of people who speak an official language in a minority context in Canada. This requires specific knowledge and services adapted for minority contexts. To accomplish this, we need particular mechanisms – developed through research - to detect, select and integrate immigrants.

Victoria: Approximately how many research projects do you conduct internally each year and approximately how many do you fund externally?

Cédric: We are just getting out of a tumultuous year in many respects. I think that we can, by and large, speak of around ten external projects and 4-5 internal projects, which appear to us as a very promising start.

Victoria: What has been the main focus of the research that your program has supported in the last couple of years?

Cédric: Last year, we focused on four main themes:

- ◆ Analysis of gaps and priorities in terms of research
- ◆ Immigrants in minority settings (definition, profiles, economic outcomes, mobility and retention)
- ◆ OLMC (definition, welcoming capacities and strategies, key actors and promising practices)
- ◆ Harvesting of relevant data and maximization of existing datasets

Victoria: What do you see as priority areas of investigation for your program in the next couple of years, and what types of research would you say are most needed?

Cédric: We are waiting for the results of the first research projects, soon to be completed, before deciding on the next steps. That being said, we are far from having exhausted the topics discussed last year.

Victoria: Are there particular topics that have been understudied on which more research would be particularly helpful?

Cédric: It is too soon to speak about that. Moreover, certain topics were introduced in the past but our knowledge is not necessarily up to date or could be considered from a new angle. A lot remains to be done. For now, the challenge is more about prioritizing topics in order to maximize our resources.

Victoria: How is the research that is produced through the OLMC program utilized by CIC to inform policies and practice?

Cédric: We are trying to respond to the requests of our colleagues and to influence them; and we hope to be successful in this regard in the coming months and years. But to be honest, you should ask them!

Victoria: Thank you very much, Cédric.

Co-investigator Led Research Projects

As indicated in the last eBulletin, the P2P is launching a series of studies aimed at boosting our research activity. The studies, led by the P2P's co-investigators, are described below. They broadly focus on four of the P2P's pan-Canadian research themes.

Theme: Warmth of the Welcome: Economic and Social Integration of Immigrants in Canada

1. Immigrant Language Ability, Occupational Choice, and Employment Skill Match Quality

Research team: Herbert J Schuetze, University of Victoria; Ana Ferrer, University of Waterloo; Research assistant, University of Victoria

Institutional partner: BC Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training

Recent arrivals obtain lower wages than similarly skilled native-born and earlier immigrant cohorts, are less likely than previous cohorts to enter into professional occupations commensurate with their education, and rarely enter their intended occupations. Explanations for these discrepancies include changes in the source country composition of recent arrivals and related declines in English/French language and literacy skills. The changes may also help to explain observed declines in the transferability of foreign experience and credentials, resulting in an underutilization of skills.

The research will use multiple regression analysis to identify the effects of language ability, language intensity of the home country occupation, and the interaction of these factors on the occupational outcomes and skill match (between source country skills and those utilized in employment in Canada) of immigrants. The analysis will be conducted using data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). LSIC contains information on both the occupation performed in the immigrant's home country as well as detailed information on jobs held in Canada. Job skill levels will be determined by reference to a database that measures the importance of a range of skills, including language skills, for various occupations. This will identify the importance of language skills to match the immigrant's home occupation. LSIC also contains extensive measures of language ability, language use, learning methods, and perceptions regarding importance of language skills and the ability to communicate effectively. A measure of "linguistic distance" will be constructed to capture variations in the transferability of language skills.

2. Exploring the Social and Economic Consequences of Sponsored Parent and Grandparent Migration

Research team: Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University; Madine VanderPlaat, Saint Mary's University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Institutional partner: Gerry Mills, Immigrant Settlement & Integration Services

CIC's 2011 "Action Plan for Faster Family Reunification" replaced permanent entry pathways for parents and grandparents (PGP) with a temporary entry "super-visa". In January 2014, permanent sponsorship applications were reopened (in addition to the super-visa) but constrained to only 5,000 applications. The quota was filled almost immediately. This study will examine the contribution that parents and grand-parents make to Canadian

society as caregivers, as economic agents, and as anchors for families of new immigrants in situations where domestic instability can lead to out-migration. The economic concerns are especially salient as PGP's now require an additional visa to work.

Four key questions will be investigated by the study:

- ◆ What are the demographic profiles of PGP immigrants?
- ◆ How do PGP labour market outcomes compare to other immigrants and native-born Canadians?
- ◆ Does the presence of PGPs affect the economic activities of their sponsors?
- ◆ Does the presence of PGPs affect secondary migration of sponsors?

Three main data sources will be used in the study: the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB); the Canadian Census, and the National Household Survey. The data will be used to develop immigrant and sponsor demographic profiles and to investigate labour market behaviour, PGP and sponsor incomes and earnings, and the use of social assistance, as compared to native-born Canadians with similar age profiles. The analysis will shed light on whether preventing PGPs from working results in a loss of human capital and tax revenue. It will also allow for the analysis of secondary migration by PGP sponsors.

3. Immigrant Seniors

Research team: Caroline Andrew, University of Ottawa; Carl Nicholson, Catholic Centre for Immigrants; Houssein Charmarkeh, University of Ottawa; Yew Lee, Consultant; April Carrière, University of Ottawa

Institutional partners: Conseil Économique & Social d'Ottawa-Carleton; Catholic Centre for Immigrants; Ottawa's Council on Aging

Senior immigrants arrive with a wealth of experience, knowledge, and skills, but these may remain largely underutilized after they arrive in Canada. This project will assess the need for ESL and FSL language training programs for immigrant seniors in Ottawa. It will also identify partners able to deliver such programs. A key research interest is whether the social, civic and economic integration of immigrant seniors plays out the same way for different ethnic, cultural and religious groups, and the role that language plays in these processes. In addition, an important question is whether integration plays out differently in Francophone minority communities.

The methodology will involve:

- ◆ Interviews to examine the perspective of settlement agencies and community health centres
- ◆ Research to identify language training programs available to seniors and language training programs that target seniors
- ◆ Analyses of the Ottawa Multicultural Media Initiative Survey data to explore connections between seniors' language skills and variables such as mother tongue, language spoken at home, age at arrival, sex, and official language (either French or English) favoured by the immigrant senior
- ◆ An inventory and a survey analysis to assess whether the groups receiving services have the greatest needs

Senior oriented language training programs have shown positive results, helping senior immigrants to learn an official language, to overcome isolation, and to more fully participate in their communities.

4. Muslim Immigrants and Integration Challenges: The Role of Religion, and the Lives of the Second Generation

Research team: Abdie Kazempur, University of Lethbridge; Research assistants to be recruited

Adoption of a 'Muslim exceptionalism' perspective by policy-makers could result in misinformed policies and informal practices, such as restricting immigration from Muslim countries, treating religiosity as a (negative) criterion for admission, or raising the level of surveillance of Muslim immigrant communities. The research project aims to assess the validity of assumptions about 'Muslim exceptionalism'. To achieve this, the study will attempt to develop a better understanding of: (a) the thoughts of Muslims on their immigration and post-migration experiences, as well as their views on their future in Canada; (b) the role of, and experiences with, religion in relation to these views and the processes that produce them; and (c) possible differences in the experiences of 2nd generation Muslim immigrants.

A mixed methods approach will be adopted consisting of: (1) qualitative methods to provide an overview of current realities; (2) quantitative methods to detect general patterns and anomalies; (3) qualitative methods to develop hypotheses and theoretical possibilities; and (4) quantitative methods to test research hypotheses. The data sources include Statistics Canada surveys, Environics' Survey of Canadian Muslims (to be conducted later this year), and face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions with Muslim immigrants. The project's geographical focus is Alberta, though this could be expanded if additional resources become available or partners join in to expand the project to other provinces.

5. The Art of Immigration

Research team: Sheila Petty, University of Regina; Joy Emelogu, University of Regina; Brahim Benbouazza, University of Regina; Djemaa Maazouzi, University of Regina

The research will explore how newcomer experiences, and experiences of immigration, including trauma, memory, longing and belonging, are expressed through the creative arts and become factors or motivators of innovation and creation. Immigrant artists, as they work through issues of cultural identity and social and political justice, define and re-define the essence of artistic practice, creating a new language in the process.

The research includes two parts:

- ◆ Curatorial research focusing on a literature search and identification of artists and art works; mapping the terrain; conducting library/database and internet searches; and preparing annotated bibliographies
- ◆ A co-curated exhibition with immigrant community members as co-organizers to create a public forum where both the "specialist" academic audience and the more general and diverse (immigrant) communities of the gallery/museum can explore the issues engendered by the research. A group exhibition of 3-5 artists at the Central Gallery of the Dunlop Art Gallery, Regina is scheduled for September – November 2017. This will include a relational art project involving an artist in residence who will work with the community for two weeks; two video/media-based art works and other artworks. The Gallery plans to tour part of the exhibition.

The research will employ methodologies from the humanities and fine arts including co-curation and relational art practice. Co-curation and relational practices can shift the way social and community services are provided, making them more effective, efficient, and sustainable. In relational art practice, the audience is envisaged as a community and meaning is elaborated collectively.

Theme: International Students as Future Citizens

1. International Students as Future Citizens: Understanding the Relation between Universities and Cities

Research team: Chedly Belkhodja, Concordia University; Daniel Salée, Concordia University; Mireille Paquet, Concordia University; Annick Germain, l'Institut national de recherche scientifique; Monica Heller, University of Toronto; Patricia Lamarre, Université de Montréal

The Canadian government has set an ambitious goal to double the number of international students in Canada by 2022. Most of the research bearing on new policies and student flows addresses the transition of international students to permanent residency and the contribution of these highly skilled individuals to the Canadian economy and society. Less attention has been focused on the interactions of international students with their environment.

The study will examine two primary themes: (1) How can universities and the communities in which they operate enhance the adaptation and retention of international students? and (2) What networks might be created for students in order to improve their adaptation and retention?

The research will involve a review of the literature on student mobility and migration in Canada and the role of universities as 'city builders', both in metropolises and smaller communities. It will also involve a pilot study of Concordia University's experience with foreign students and the students' integration within the city. A distinguishing feature of this study is that it will adopt an ethnographic and anthropological approach to the review and analysis of information gathered from archives, official university documents, reports, web sites and interviews with university administrators, municipal civil servants, community developers, and employers. Workshops will be held with academic and institutional stakeholders to initiate a broad discussion on the impacts and benefits of international students for Quebec's immigration strategy.

Theme: The Role of Employers and the Private Sector in Newcomer Integration

1. Fostering Research Partnerships for Improved Labour Market Integration and Employment of Skilled Immigrants and Refugees in Edmonton, Calgary, and Fort McMurray

Research team: Julie Drolet, University of Calgary; Planned student participants and institutional partners

The integration and utilization of immigrants' skills in the labour market has emerged as a significant issue for Canadian immigration policy. With an increasing number of immigrants

arriving in Alberta to live and to work, there is a need to better understand how social services and immigrant settlement sector agencies contribute to the labour market integration of recent skilled immigrants and refugees.

This project will enlist social service and immigrant sector agencies in order to better understand how to improve labour market integration and employment outcomes for skilled immigrants and refugees in Edmonton, Calgary, and Fort McMurray.

Key questions centre on:

- ◆ What employment support measures exist for newcomers?
- ◆ What demographic shifts and labour market trends are occurring?
- ◆ What effect do policies have on labour market integration?
- ◆ How can immigrant sector agencies work better with employers?
- ◆ What employer engagement strategies are effective?

The study will undertake a literature review and a review of data on settlement and employment services in each city. It will also conduct interviews with key informants from immigrant sector agencies, social services, and community organizations. The interviews will explore service availability; the role and strategies adopted by settlement agencies; the integration challenges facing newcomers; and how those challenges are conceptualized by service agencies. Advice will be sought on policy development, on employer engagement, and on strengthening relations between employers and settlement agencies. Findings will be shared through academic and professional networks and via conferences.

Theme: Regionalization and Immigration to Non-metropolitan Communities

1. Recruitment and Retention in the Atlantic Provinces

Research team: Michael Haan, University of New Brunswick; Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University; Carlo Lavoie, University of Prince Edward Island

Institutional partner: Charles Ayles, Population Growth Division, New Brunswick

Atlantic Canadian provinces are relatively new to recruiting and retaining immigrants and, consequently, do not generally have a well-developed knowledge base around best practices, return on investment in settlement services, or even on basic success levels. The research aims to help Atlantic Provinces improve their policies to recruit and retain immigrants.

The study will use the Longitudinal Immigrant Database to examine recruitment and retention in the Atlantic provinces. The focus will be on initial landing, length of stay at first destination, and secondary relocation patterns.

The research will have two parts: First, immigrants to each province will be profiled according to their retention rates, source country, stated destination, principal applicant marital status, and number of children. The profile will also include admission category and economic establishment. Second, the likelihood of immigrants staying in their original province of residence will be analyzed using as explanatory variables their individual characteristics (e.g., language skills, education, source country, admission category, economic establishment), household characteristics (e.g., children, family size), and

community characteristics (e.g., population size, size of ethnic community, official language minority community). The findings will help Atlantic Provinces to better direct their recruitment and retention efforts by targeting certain types of immigrants for certain regions. The research will also help to identify immigrants who are more likely to follow through on their stated locational intentions so that regions with low numbers of immigrants can target newcomers who are more likely to come.

2. The Recruitment and Economic, Social and Community Integration of French-speaking Newcomers to Prince Edward Island

Research team: Carlo Lavoie, University of Prince Edward Island; Planned student participants and institutional partners

The research project will clarify the manner in which French-speaking newcomers integrate into the Francophone minority community in P.E.I.

The following questions will be examined:

- ◆ Who are the new French-speaking arrivals to P.E.I.?
- ◆ Where and how are P.E.I.'s recruitment and promotional activities carried out?
- ◆ To what extent do French-speaking newcomers identify with locally-spoken French and what role do their backgrounds and dialects play in this process?
- ◆ Should local integration be measured by the extent of newcomer engagement in community organizations and local activities? By their use of French at home?
- ◆ How can communities counter the assimilative effects of English?
- ◆ How can communities address inadequacies in the social, religious, sport and civic French institutions to welcome newcomer?

The study will adopt a three-pronged approach. First it will undertake a document review to depict newcomer characteristics, settlement services, and relevant government policies; second, an online questionnaire will explore the involvement of regional schools and community centers in welcoming newcomers, providing services and encouraging participation; and, third, interviews will be conducted with Francophone newcomers to understand their settlement patterns and other actions revealed by the on-line survey and document review.

3. Settlement Experiences, Housing Careers and the Regionalization of Immigration to Mid-sized Cities in the Interior of B.C.

Research team: Carlos Teixeira, University of British Columbia-Okanagan; Julie Drolet, University of Calgary

The interior of B.C., including Kelowna and Kamloops, has been identified as a region that would benefit from additional immigration. Both cities face unique challenges in attracting and retaining new immigrants due, in part, to a less developed network of immigrant settlement and community services and deficient housing markets and housing services. In this context, the study will evaluate immigrants' settlement experiences, the availability of local services and the existence of barriers, including housing challenges.

The study methodology includes: (1) A review of data on settlement services, housing and immigration in Kelowna and Kamloops; (2) Focus groups with immigrants in both cities; (3) Informal interviews with key informants drawn from providers of settlement services

and housing assistance; and (4) A survey directed to immigrants, exploring the rationale for their move, their migration trajectory, their settlement experiences, the services they utilized, and their housing experiences. Assistance will be sought from local housing and settlement organizations in regard to data collection.

Results will be communicated through reports, the P2P website, conference presentations and peer-reviewed academic publications. As well, community workshops are planned, along with interviews and reports in the local media. Policy advice will be offered on the regionalization of immigration to small and mid-sized cities in the interior of B.C.

4. The Practices of Regionalization Organizations and their Partners in the Area of Employment

Research team: Michèle Vatz Laaroussi, University of Sherbrooke; Chedly Belkhodja, Concordia University

Institutional partners: Table de concertation des organismes au service des personnes immigrantes et réfugiées (TCRI); Réseau des organismes de régionalisation de l'immigration du Québec (RORIQ)

Because of the importance attached by Quebec and Canada to newcomer employment and the involvement of employers, the research will focus on the practices of regionalization agencies in the area of employment. These include building awareness, providing training, managing cultural diversity and promoting immigration. The study will work closely with 5 regionalization organizations situated in rural, southwestern Quebec (montérégie), and in a large urban context. RORIQ will help identify regionalization organizations willing to participate in the study.

The following steps will be undertaken:

- ◆ A review of the literature concerning practices for involving employment-related institutions in the regionalization of immigration
- ◆ A focus group with institutions involved in regionalization regarding employer involvement
- ◆ A documentary analysis of the planning machinery, agreements, and roles of various actors in five select regionalization organizations
- ◆ Interviews with members of the regionalization organizations regarding their employment related practices in various employment contexts
- ◆ Interviews with employers and other actors linked to employment regarding their perceptions of the regionalization organizations, the strategies undertaken by these institutions and their interest in getting involved in measures to attract and retain newcomers
- ◆ Interviews with immigrants and temporary workers concerning their employment trajectories and choice of locations
- ◆ Analyses of the strategies deployed by regionalization organizations vis-à-vis employers and local actors
- ◆ Analyses of the perceptions and expectations of economic and other actors involved in regionalization regarding the employment trajectories of immigrant professionals and temporary workers

The research will result in recommendations to regional planning institutions, their municipal partners, employment organizations and policymakers.

LIPs-RIFs Report Now Available on P2P Website

As indicated in the Pathways to Prosperity's July 2014 eBulletin, a report on the recent project – *Local Immigration Partnerships and the Réseaux en immigration francophone: Strategies for Increasing Alignment and Collaboration and for Developing Performance Measurement Tools* – has now been posted on the P2P's website, and [can be accessed here](#). The project, funded by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, undertook an in-depth analysis of the scope, structure, mandate, activities, and performance measurement strategies of the RIFs and LIPs with two goals in mind. The first goal was to provide advice on new avenues for alignment and promotion of synergies between the RIFs and LIPs. The second goal was to offer recommendations for a coordinated performance measurement and monitoring strategy that takes into account both the broad objectives of Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the more community-driven mandates of the RIFs and LIPs. The RIFs and LIPs generally work at a high level, promoting collaboration, coordination, engagement, and awareness; setting strategic priorities for the province, region, or community, and supporting activities that target these priorities; and building capacity to serve and welcome newcomers. We propose a strategy to measure these outcomes and to appropriately attribute change to the work of the RIFs and LIPs.

Sites of Interest Section Reopened on P2P Website

P2P is pleased to announce that it has reopened the '[Sites of Interest](#)' section of the website, which provides a convenient, one-stop link to the websites of key domestic and international institutions working in the field of migration and diversity. Included are multi-level government organizations, NGOs, research groups, and other agencies, all arrayed in an easy to find manner. The NGO list includes individual agencies, umbrella associations, and links to Local Immigration Partnerships and to Francophone institutions. Our goal is to facilitate searches by offering 'curated' content to researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders. 'Sites of Interest' lists roughly 620 organizations, including over 100 domestic government agencies, 44 research groups and nearly 350 newcomer service provider organizations. Where available, both English and French names are provided, as well as links to English and French websites.

Immigrant Story Bank on YouTube

P2P's YouTube channel includes a showcase of personal stories of immigrants who have settled in London, Ontario. Initiated in 2011, this showcase has been very successful, with more than 65,000 views to date and more than 100 subscribers.

The videos focus on immigrants' experiences of leaving their home country – including Bahamas, Colombia, El Salvador, India, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Sweden, Taiwan, Trinidad, Turkey, and the USA – and settling in Canada. "What you gain here [in Canada], for me as a woman ... is women's rights ... I can't emphasize anything more than that. Struggle exists ... You have to get over it. But here you can," says an interviewee from Iran. The Immigrant Story Bank currently includes 32 videos, and is a *Pathways to Prosperity* and *Western Centre for Research on Migration and Ethnic Relations* joint initiative. Plans are in the works to continue to expand this project. [Click here to view the videos](#).

Update from the Agency of the Future's (AOF) Communications and Technology Committee

The AOF's Communications and Technology Committee has been trying to get a handle on what settlement service agencies may look like five years from now ... specifically, on the role that information and communication technologies (ICTs) can play. "Our group", says Adnan Qayyum, the Committee's head, "has been examining current ICT practices within the settlement sector, agency capacities, and the issues and challenges that have arisen. It was especially impressive to learn about the diversity of ICTs being used, including social media – Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, learning management systems, blogs, portals, and webinars. ICTs are also being used to support training, counseling, community connections, employment services, community stakeholder and partner communications, internal agency communications, and data collection and analytics." A special thanks is due to Grace Eidse, Executive Director of Manitoba's Altered Minds Inc., and Rennais Gayle-Indire, AAISA's Project Coordinator, for the work they have done. According to Adnan, "A report is being prepared describing how ICTs are being used and the opportunities they will offer the Agency of the Future." The report, expected in late October, will be posted on the P2P website and shared with CIC and settlement agencies.

P2P to Evaluate Project Aimed at Increasing Immigration in Northeastern Ontario

The P2P will be conducting an evaluation of an exciting new project aimed at increasing immigration and improving the settlement capacity of three Northern Ontario municipalities: Cochrane, Temiskaming Shores, and Central Almaguin. The project, funded by the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund and Fednor, together with the participating municipalities, was the brainchild of the North Bay and District Multicultural Centre (NBDMC) and its Executive Director, Don Curry.

The two-year project, which starts this month, aims to provide the municipalities and their employers with the tools they need to increase the attraction and retention of immigrants who are skilled professionals and tradespeople, as well to assist with business succession planning. This includes training, business retention and attraction strategies, and assistance for municipal strategic planning related to immigration. At the end of the project, a 'how-to' document will be produced, supported by an evaluation study that assesses results and establishes causal links between project activities and stakeholder outcomes.

The P2P will shortly assemble a research team to set up the evaluation framework in collaboration with the NBDMC, and to establish baseline measures against which to assess progress. A key objective will be to ensure that other municipalities are provided with the information they need to learn from the efforts of the Northern Ontario project and to replicate its successes.

Immigrant Employment Experience by Year of Arrival in Canada

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

Highlights

- ◆ Immigrants who arrived in the 1980s have higher employment rates; the employment rates of subsequent arrival cohorts are lower for each year of arrival since the 1980s.
- ◆ Similarly, median earnings (for those who are employed) are lower for each year of arrival from the 1980s to the present.
- ◆ Thus, immigrants in each arrival cohort maintain their position relative to other arrival cohorts, regardless of changes in the economy.

Why: Employment experience by year of landing?

Canadian public policy seeks to promote immigrant employment. Most immigrants want to find a job to support themselves. The question is 'Does the year of arrival impact immigrants' employment experience and earnings trajectories?'

The objective of this FactSheet is to document the trajectory of two employment variables:

- the percent of immigrants reporting some employment income (i.e., the percent employed); and
- if employed, the median employment earnings of immigrants.

Our statistics are obtained from Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Immigration Database which, over time, follows the information reported by immigrants on their income tax forms¹.

Findings

Among the immigrants who arrived in the 1980 to 2011 period, 4.2 million filed an income tax form in 2011 (Table 1). By year of arrival in Canada, this count ranged from 51 thousand who arrived in 1983 to 181 thousand who arrived in 2010.

Among the immigrants who arrived in the

Table 1: Number of immigrants filing an income tax form in 2011 according to their year of arrival and also showing, for each cohort, the number and year when taxfilers were at a maximum

Year of arrival in Canada	Number of immigrants filing an income tax form in 2011	Highest number of immigrants filing an income tax form for the given year of arrival in Canada	
		Number	In year:
1980	83,790	93,460	1997
1981	71,170	79,435	1999
1982	68,495	75,885	2000
1983	50,835	56,755	2000
1984	52,160	57,665	2000
1985	51,220	56,050	2001
1986	61,870	66,910	2001
1987	97,235	103,620	2001
1988	103,385	108,510	2004
1989	123,785	128,835	2004
1990	139,505	144,680	2006
1991	153,040	157,630	2006
1992	169,430	173,370	2007
1993	174,475	177,005	2007
1994	150,315	151,770	2008
1995	146,240	146,400	2009
1996	154,270	154,270	2011
1997	148,305	148,305	2011
1998	123,835	123,835	2011
1999	134,440	134,440	2011
2000	161,750	161,750	2011
2001	176,430	176,430	2011
2002	159,910	159,910	2011
2003	154,815	154,815	2011
2004	163,100	163,100	2011
2005	181,030	181,030	2011
2006	175,545	175,545	2011
2007	165,265	165,265	2011
2008	169,455	169,455	2011
2009	171,725	171,725	2011
2010	181,350	181,350	2011
2011*	92,980	92,980	2011
Total**	4,211,155	..	..

* The count of taxfilers for 2011 is lower because some individuals arrived too late in the year to find employment.

** Total immigrants who filed an income tax form in 2011, among those who arrived in Canada from 1980 to 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada. Longitudinal Immigration Database, CANSIM Table 054-0001.

1. Dryburgh, Heather. (2004) The Longitudinal Administrative Databank and the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB): Building LAD-IMDB - A technical paper (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. no. 89-612-XIE) <http://publications.gc.ca/Collection/Statcan/89-612-X/89-612-XIE2003001.pdf>.

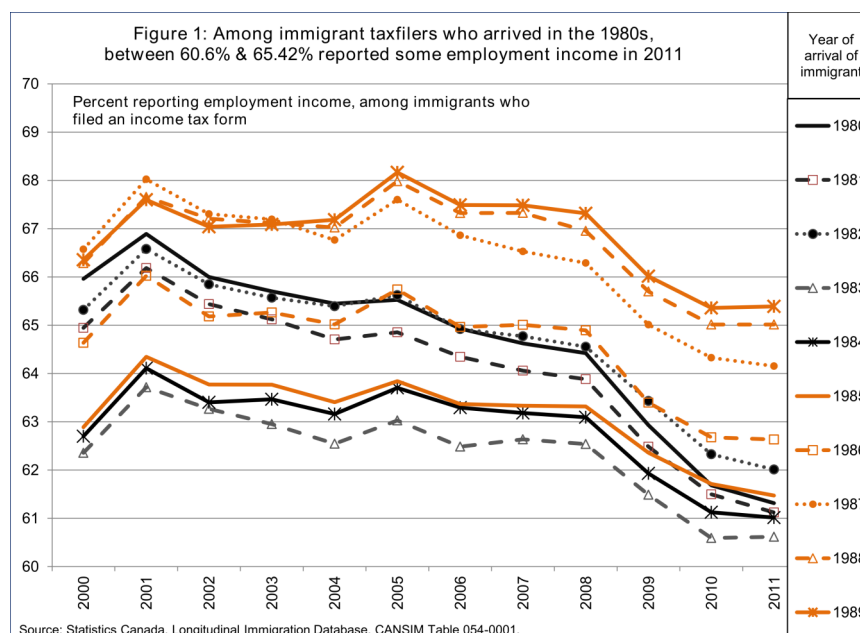
period from 1980 to 1996, the maximum number filing an income tax return occurred 14 to 18 years after their arrival (see right-hand column of Table 1). Possible reasons for not filing an income tax form during the first few years after arrival are:

- a. some were children and not yet working;
- b. some were stay-at-home parents who were looking after the children;
- c. some may have had difficulty finding employment; and
- d. some may have earned too little to be taxable.

Among the immigrants who filed an income tax return, the general pattern of their employment rate (calculated as the percent of taxfilers reporting some employment income) revealed:

- a. an increase in the years up to 2001;
- b. a decline during the downturn of the early 2000s;
- c. an increase again in 2005;
- d. a marginal decline to 2008, followed by a more significant decline in 2009 and 2010 during the most recent economic downturn; and
- e. a slight rebound in 2011 (Figures² 1, 2 and 3).

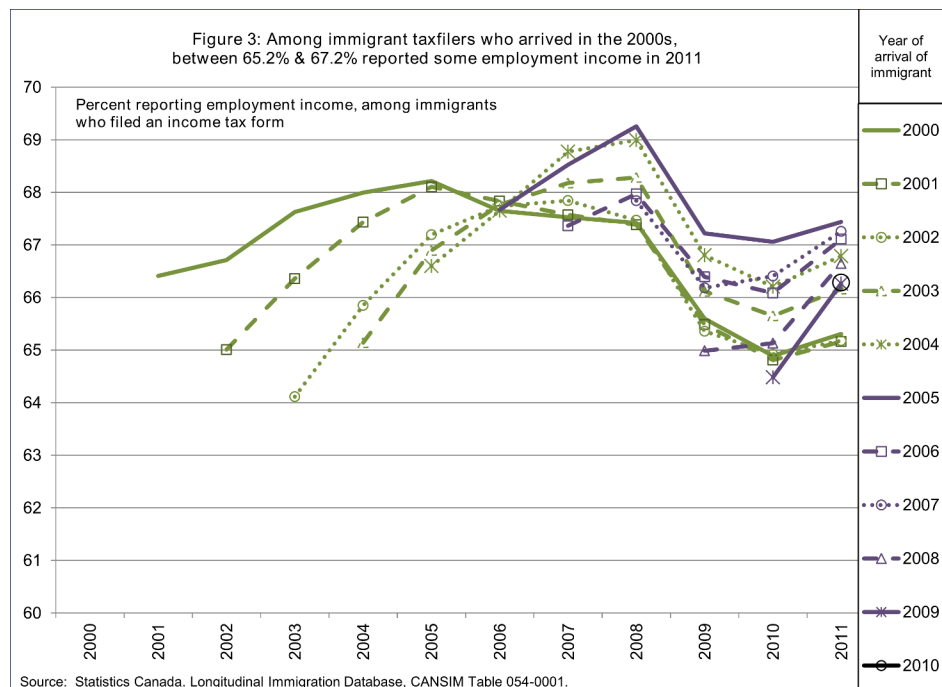
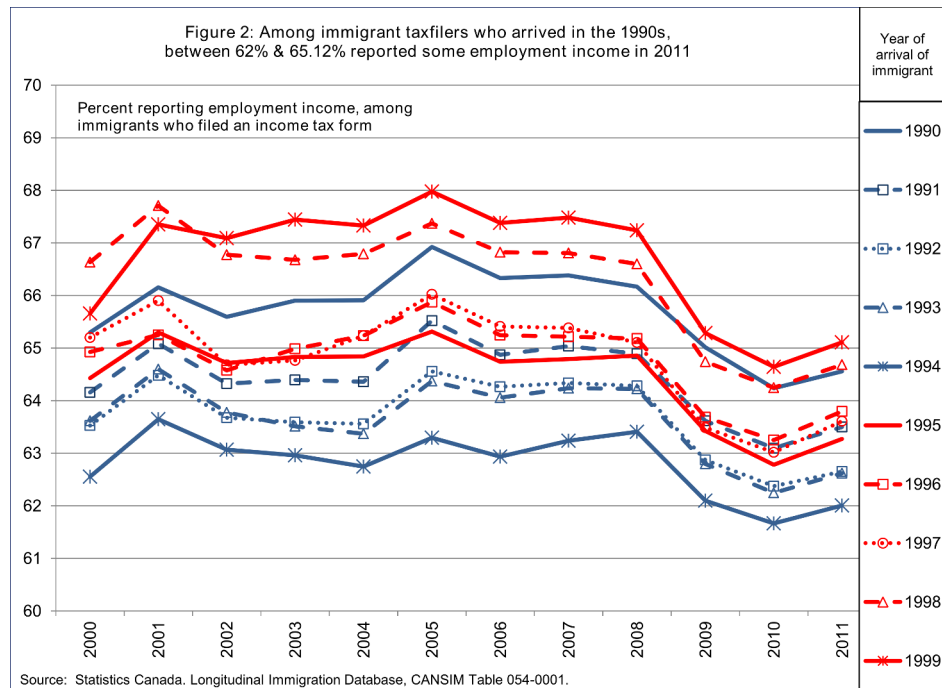
There are some exceptions to this general pattern.



Interestingly, the employment rate trajectory for immigrants from any arrival year tends to keep the same relative pattern as that manifested by immigrants from other arrival years. In other words, the lines in Figures 1, 2 and 3 tend **not** to cross over one another and to keep their relative pattern compared to other lines. Thus, year of arrival, which determines year of entry into the labour force, seems to determine the employment rate trajectory for immigrant cohorts and maintains a separation from the employment rate trajectories of immigrants who arrived at different times. In this regard, not only is there scant evidence of cross-over in immigrant employment rate trajectories, there is little evidence of convergence – i.e., the lines

2. There is one chart for each decade of period of arrival of the immigrants. Showing 30 lines on one chart is the Pablo Picasso version of modern chart art!

do not seem to become closer together over time³. Whereas immigrants from different arrival years have employment rate trajectories that vary according to the business cycle, one cohort does not appear to gain or to lose relative to another cohort.

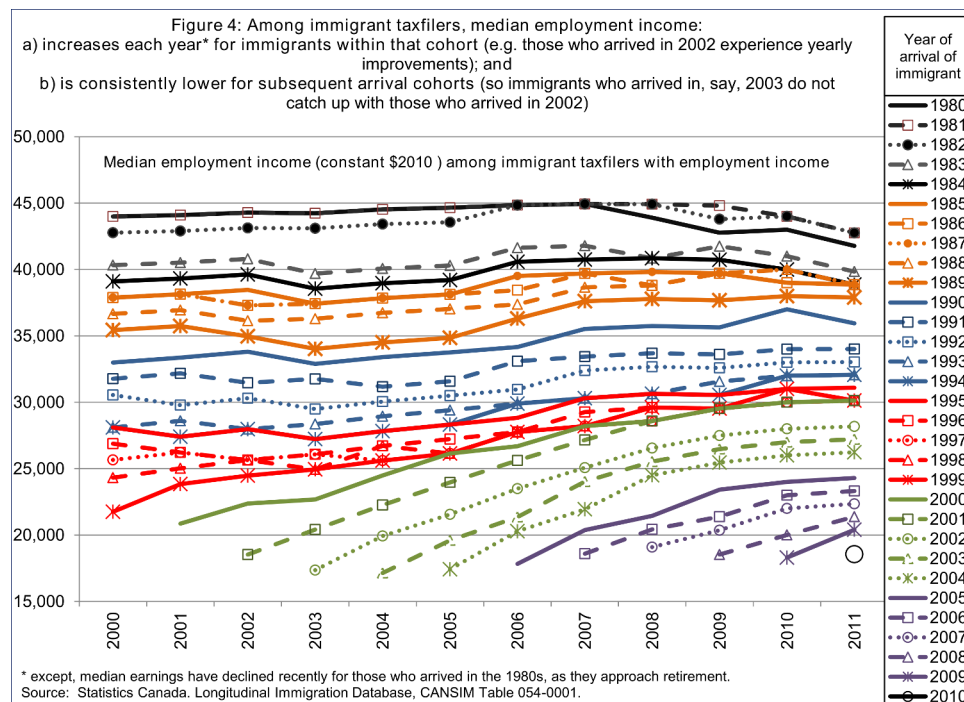


Our second set of observations is the level of employment income, given that some employment income is reported. Figures 1, 2 and 3 have shown the level and the change in the percent reporting employment income over time. Now, we look at the level of earnings, if an immigrant is employed.

3. A calculation of the standard deviation across the lines in Figures 1 and 2 (i.e. across the cohorts of year of arrival of immigrants) shows that the across-cohort variation in employment rates changes very little during the 2000s. In other words, there is little evidence of convergence (or divergence) of the trajectory of employment rates when comparing immigrants by their year of arrival in Canada.

The general pattern is that median employment income, adjusted for inflation, increased each year during the 2000s⁴ for most immigrant cohorts. Immigrants who arrived in the early 1980s, however, reported a decline in median earnings in the late 2000s, as many approached retirement (and may have had earnings for only part of their last year of work) (Figure 4).

Perhaps a more striking observation is that the trajectory of median earnings is generally lower for immigrants in each year of arrival starting from the 1980s to the most recent years. This can be seen in Figure 4 where each 5-year period has been given a separate colour⁵. Each colour group maintains its relative position in the chart and there is virtually no inter-mingling of colours. Immigrants who arrived in more recent years report earnings that are lower than immigrants who arrived before them. The trajectories over time are very similar; however, immigrants from any given year of arrival tend not to gain or lose their relative ranking in terms of median earnings as compared to immigrants from different arrival years⁶.



Summary

The year of arrival of an immigrant continues to exert influence over the employment experience of that immigrant:

- ♦ employment rates are generally lower for immigrants who arrived in more recent years;
- ♦ earnings (for those with jobs) are lower for immigrants who arrived more recently; and
- ♦ immigrants in each arrival cohort maintain their position relative to other arrival cohorts, regardless of changes in the economy.

4. In fact, median income in constant dollars increased in (almost) every year since 1990 (data prior to 2000 is not shown).

5. The colour coding in Figure 4 is black for the early 1980s, orange for the late 1980s, blue for the early 1990s, red for the late 1990s, green for the early 2000s and purple for the late 2000s.

6. A standard deviation of the variation of median earnings across the cohorts of immigrant arrivals, for those who arrived from 1980 to 1990, does show a declining dispersion (i.e. convergence) of median earnings in the period from 2000 to 2011 (data not shown).

New Reports Focus on Local-Level Immigrant Integration Initiatives in U.S., Europe

The Migration Policy Institute's Transatlantic Council on Migration has released two reports in the series, "Cities and Regions: Reaping Migration's Local Dividends," which explores how subnational governments can develop innovative ways to integrate newcomers and meet their human capital needs — all while managing the sometimes contradictory goals of national immigration policy.

The first, [Immigrant Civic Integration and Service Access Initiatives: City-Sized Solutions for City-Sized Needs](#), profiles initiatives in five U.S. cities — New York City, San Francisco, Seattle, Littleton, CO, and Cupertino, CA — that have been largely successful in their efforts to engage immigrants, improve service access, and effect community transformation. The report, by Margie McHugh, Director of MPI's National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy, examines the common threads that run across civic inclusion, language access and other service provision, engagement, and social justice efforts in the five cities.

A second report, [Building Inclusive Cities: Challenges in the Multilevel Governance of Immigrant Integration in Europe](#), addresses the incongruence and contradiction that can be found between national and local integration visions and policies. Dirk Gebhardt, a researcher at GRITIM-Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, finds that multilevel governance challenges have been particularly likely to emerge in three areas: integration programs for newcomers, efforts to support social mobility, and policies to address segregation.

Greater Moncton Immigration Strategy Released

In May of this year, the City of Moncton released the Greater Moncton Immigration Strategy, which is the result of an extensive stakeholder consultation process that began a year ago with the regional Sommet de l'Immigration. The Strategy document provides an overview of immigration in the tri-community, outlines some challenges and opportunities, and features an action plan to increase and facilitate immigration in the Greater Moncton area.

The objectives of the strategy are Attraction of New Immigrants; Retention and Integration; and Immigration, Entrepreneurship and Business Networks. The Strategy document outlines the rationale and measurement framework for each of these objectives. The Greater Moncton area will develop a Local Immigration Partnership to help meet these objectives. A number of organizations will be invited to participate in the LIP, including ethno-cultural associations and economic development organizations, along with the two core settlement agencies in the community.

[The Greater Moncton Immigration Strategy can be downloaded here.](#)

On the Move

Sophie Bouffard, PhD, has been appointed as the new director of the Institut français and Centre canadien de recherche sur les francophonies en milieu minoritaire (CRFM) at the University of Regina. She started in her new role on July 1st 2014.

Immigration in the News – Top Stories of the Past Month

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

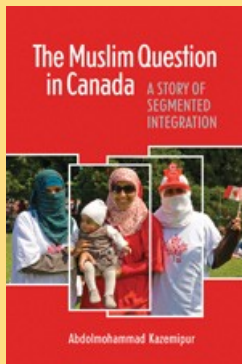
- ♦ **The Guardian [Charlottetown] – September 19, 2014 – [Feds Cut French Employment Program](#)**: The federal government is suspending the Francophone Significant Benefit program as of Sept. 30. The program helps businesses in minority francophone communities hire French-speaking workers. Citizenship and Immigration Minister Chris Alexander recently said that his department was looking to triple the number of francophone immigrants in the provinces and territories outside of Quebec.
- ♦ **The Guardian [Charlottetown] – September 19, 2014 – [Q&A: Employment Minister Jason Kenney on EI and TFW](#)**: Data released by Employment Minister Jason Kenney's office showed that more fish plant workers were collecting employment insurance in 2013 than the total number of temporary foreign workers brought to P.E.I. to work in seafood processing plants. According to Kenney, "There's a whole range of normal business-like options available to employers ... as opposed to what should be maybe the last and limited resort of bringing folks in from abroad, who are in a kind of quasi-indentured status."
- ♦ **CBC – September 18, 2014 – [Immigration is Key to New Brunswick's Economic Growth](#)**: The majority of immigrants who come to New Brunswick do not settle. A close look is needed at what policies enhance the chance of newcomer retention. Recent changes to the Foreign Worker Program stemmed the possibility of foreign workers staying in New Brunswick.
- ♦ **La Presse Canadienne – 16 Septembre 2014 – [Le nombre de demandes pour des travailleurs étrangers a diminué](#)** : Le ministre de l'Emploi et du Développement social, Jason Kenney, a indiqué que le nombre d'applications reçues en juillet et en août a diminué d'environ 74 pour cent par rapport aux deux mêmes mois de 2012.
- ♦ **CBC – September 15, 2014 – [Immigrants to Canada Not Sold on New "Express Entry" System](#)**: Newcomers have misgivings about Ottawa's intention to ensure would-be immigrants possess skills that are in demand. According to an Ipsos Reid study, commissioned by Citizenship and Immigration earlier this year, newcomers in 14 focus groups located in seven communities across the country weren't sold on the new system.
- ♦ **Radio-Canada – 11 Septembre 2014 – [Attirer les immigrants francophones](#)** : Le ministre fédéral de l'Immigration, Chris Alexander, a annoncé son intention de tripler le nombre d'immigrants francophones dans les provinces et territoires hors Québec. Sur les 200 000 immigrants hors Québec en 2012, 2400 étaient francophones. Ce taux de 1,2% est loin derrière les 4,4% d'immigrants francophones visés par le ministre Alexander.
- ♦ **Maclean's – September 8, 2014 – [New Age Limits on Dependents Have Immigrant Advocates Crying Foul](#)**: Until the end of July, children of new immigrants could apply as dependents until they turned 21. The new rules set the ceiling at 18. The rationale is that kids who arrive in Canada earlier can benefit from a Canadian education, and ultimately offer more to our fragile economy than their older counterparts.
- ♦ **CIC News – September 1, 2014 – [Small Canadian Towns Hoping to Attract New Immigrants to Canada](#)**: A growing number of rural communities in Canada want to attract newcomers to the country, citing a need to reverse dwindling population trends, strengthen local economies, and address labour shortages. Rural communities hope to reverse the tendency for new arrivals to settle in major metro areas by identifying immigrants based on local labour market needs.

Book Launches

The Muslim Question in Canada: A Story of Segmented Integration

Abdolmohammad Kazemipur

May 2014 • Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press • 224 pages



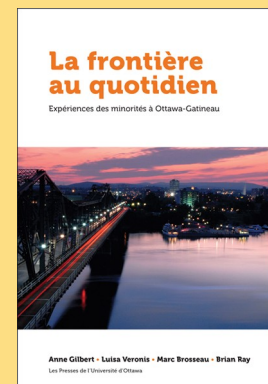
To those who study the integration of immigrants in Western countries, both Muslims and Canada are seen to be exceptions to the rule. Muslims are often perceived as unable or unwilling to integrate into liberal democracies, mostly due to their religious beliefs; Canada is portrayed as a model for successful integration. This book addresses the intersection of these two types of exceptionalism through an empirical study of the experiences of Muslims in Canada. Drawing on data from large-scale surveys as well as face-to-face interviews, Kazemipur draws a detailed picture of four major domains of immigrant integration: institutional, media, economic, and social/communal. His findings indicate that, in contrast to the situation in Europe and the United States, the integration of Muslims in Canada is currently not problematic, particularly in the institutional and media domains. However, there are serious problems in the economic and social domains, which need to be addressed to avoid the European scenario in Canada. A fresh account of the lives and experiences of Muslim immigrants in Canada, this book gets at the roots of the Muslim question in Canada. Replete with practical implications, the analysis shows that instead of fixating on religion, the focus should be on economic and social challenges faced by Muslims in Canada.

La frontière au quotidien : expériences des minorités à Ottawa-Gatineau [The Daily Border : Minorities' Experiences in Ottawa-Gatineau]

Anne Gilbert, Luisa Veronis, Marc Brosseau and Brian Ray

September 2014 • Ottawa: The University of Ottawa Press • 392 pages

The Ottawa-Gatineau region is unique. Intersected by the provincial border that carries the highest symbolical weight in the country, it is characterized by a special dynamic. Populations, cultures and practices differ on either side of the border. Some attribute a particular mission to the region: to help contain the risk of Canada's dislocation by promoting a transborder territoriality of individuals and groups in order to become a crucible for forging a new Canadian identity. Minority populations are more vulnerable and more likely to implement specific strategies that take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the border. This book, written by four geographers at the University of Ottawa, throws new light on the intrinsically ambiguous and contradictory effects of the border on the national capital region.



Recent and Upcoming Publications

Drolet, J. (2014). Getting prepared for international experiential learning: An ethical imperative. In R. Tiessen & R. Huise (Eds.), *Globetrotting or global citizenship? Perils and potential of international experiential learning*, pp. 185-197. Toronto: The University of Toronto Press.

Drolet, J., & Drolet, N. (2014). The situation and migration experiences of Cambodian domestic workers. In S. Hesse (Ed.), *Global social transformation and social action: The role of social workers*. Surrey, UK: Ashgate Publishing Ltd.

Esses, V.M., Bennett-AbuAyyash, C., & Lapshina, N. (in press). How discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities contributes to the underutilization of immigrants' skills. *Policy Insights from Behavioral and Brain Sciences*.

Esses, V.M., Medianu, S., Hamilton, L., & Lapshina, N. (2014). Psychological perspectives on immigration and acculturation. In M. Mikulincer, P.R. Shaver, J.F. Dovidio, & J.A. Simpson (Eds.), *APA handbook of personality and social psychology: Vol.2, Group processes*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Ilieva, R. (2014). The story of a researcher's positioning in an ethnographic study. In S. Marshall, A. Clemente & M. Higgins (Eds.), *Shaping ethnographies in multilingual and multicultural context* (pp. 59-83). UWO, Ont: The Althouse Press.

Miglietta, A., Gattino, S., & Esses, V.M. (2014). What causes prejudice? How may we solve it? Lay beliefs and their relations with classical and modern prejudice and social dominance orientation. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 40, 11-21.

Sánchez-Flores, M. J. (in press). Multiculturalism cannot handle complexity: Reflections on identity, race, and immigration in a small city. In C. Walmsley and T. Kading (Eds.), *Power and possibility in the small city*. Edmonton, AB: Athabasca University Press.

Torres, S., Labonté, R., Spitzer, D. L., Andrew, C., & Amaratunga, C. (in press). Improving health equity: The promising role of community health workers in Canada. *Healthcare Policy/Politiques de Santé*.

Labour Market Integration Project

Julie Drolet, University of Calgary, Vicki Esses, University of Western Ontario, and Leah Hamilton, Mount Royal University are working closely with the Immigrant Sector Council of Calgary (ISCC) and their Labour Market Integration Committee on a research study entitled "Labour Market Integration Project: Improving Collaboration in Calgary for Better Employment Outcomes for Immigrants." This collaborative research project aims to identify the gaps and capacities of the current services working on immigrant labour market integration in Calgary, and to develop strategies to collaboratively resolve issues challenging immigrants' labour market integration. The project takes a multi-method approach, including document analysis, literature review, policy analysis, program inventory, interviews and consultations with immigrants, employers, and others in Calgary. As a result of this research it is expected that new knowledge will be gained regarding the services available to help immigrants, changing immigration and employment policies, and what is needed in terms of linking immigrants to the job market in the future. The research project is funded by Alberta Human Services.

Recent and Upcoming Presentations

Drolet, J. (2014, June). Renewal of the labour market development agreements (LMDA). Presentation at Meeting No. 29, Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills, Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities, House of Commons 2nd Session 41st Parliament, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Drolet, J. (2014, July) Immigration, employers and the labour market: A knowledge synthesis. Presentation at Joint World Conference on Social Work, Education and Social Development, Melbourne, Australia.

Drolet, J. & Esses, V. (2014, October). Updates on the Pathways to Prosperity Partnership. Presentation at Alberta Immigration Summit, Edmonton, AB, Canada.

Drolet, J. & Smith, B. (2014, May). Employers and immigration. Presentation at CASWE-CASW 2014 Conference, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Holroyd, H. (2014, August). Eligible for service? Immigrant women's experiences of the textually mediated relations of ruling. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, San Francisco, CA, USA.

Ilieva, R. & Fotovatian, S. (2014, August). Native speaker ideology, agency, and international students' identity negotiation in a TESOL program in Canada. Presentation at the 17th World Congress of Applied Linguistics (AILA), Brisbane, Australia.

Ilieva, R. (2014, August). Emergent multimodal curriculum as social justice education: Towards successful integration of older immigrant youth. Presentation at the 17th World Congress of Applied Linguistics (AILA), Brisbane, Australia.

Torres, S. (2014, October). Health workforce's cultural diversity helps system meet its mandate. Paper to be presented at the Canadian Health Workforce Conference, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Veronis, L. & Couton, P. (2014, octobre). Immigration Francophone à Ottawa : transformations communautaires et identitaires. Colloque de l'Association canadienne des sociologues et anthropologues de langue française (ACSALF), Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Veronis, L. (2014, July). Issues of intersectionality in the myths and imaginaries of migration. Presentation at the 23rd World Congress of Political Science (International Political Science Association), Montreal, QC, Canada.

Thank You

We would like to thank the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for its continued financial support.

