

## SYMPOSIUM

organized in the framework of the annual conference 'Pathways  
to Prosperity'

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# Developing Immigrants' Literacy and Essential Skills

Summary of the Background Report  
on New Brunswick



Presented by:

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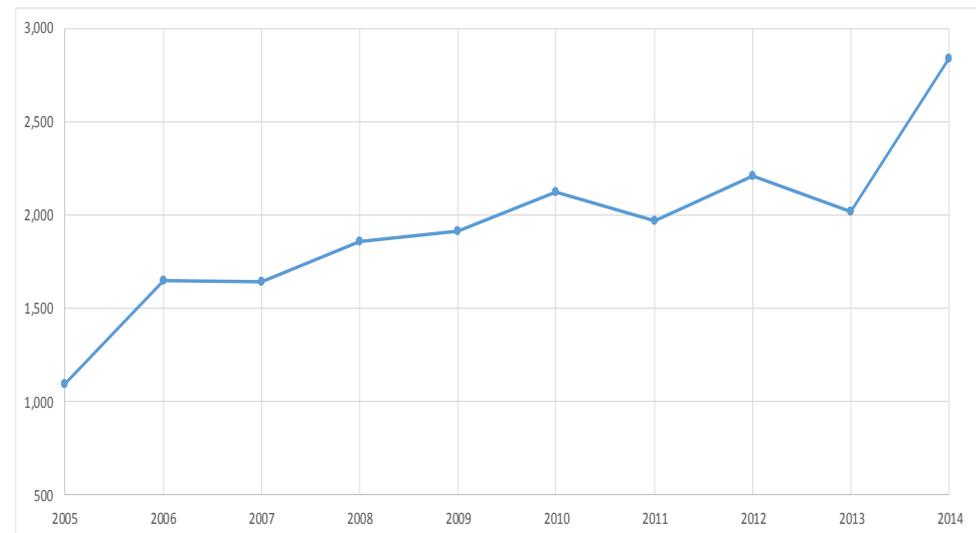
# Topics

- Immigration in New Brunswick
- Francophone immigrants in New Brunswick
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Income
- Statistics on the training centers identified in the province
- A profile of the participants in the action research.

# Rapid growth in the number of immigrants

- Between 2005 and 2014, the number of permanent residents increased by 160% in New Brunswick.
  - The fastest growth rate among Canadian provinces during that time period.

Number of permanent residents settling in New Brunswick

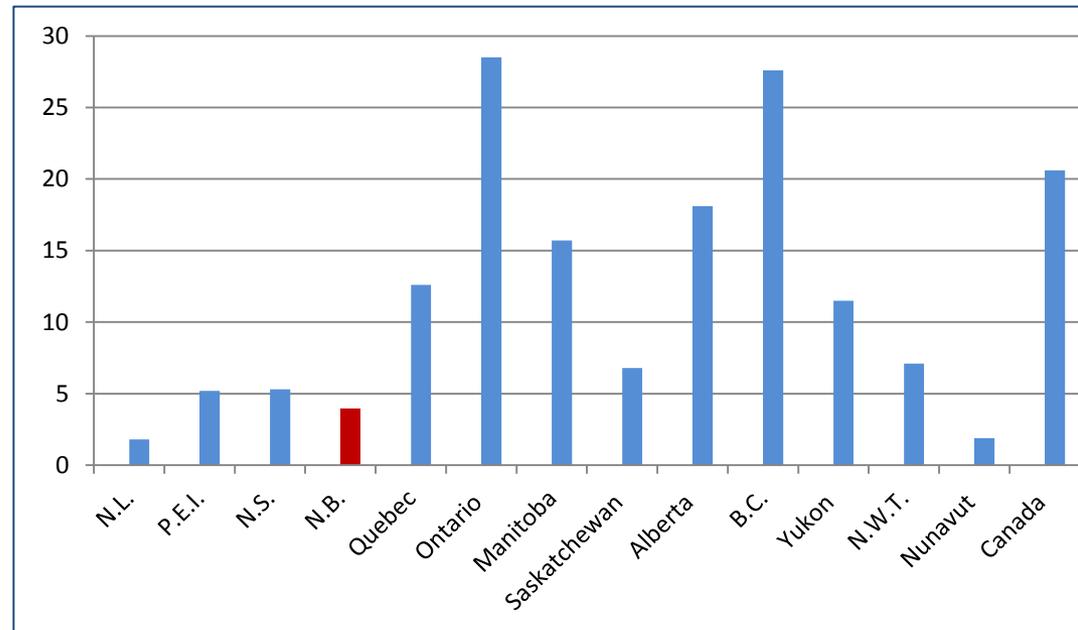


Source : *Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2016*

# However, immigrants represent a small proportion of the population

- New Brunswick is the province with the second lowest (behind Newfoundland and Labrador) proportion of immigrants relative to their population (at 3.9%).
- The number of immigrants settling in New Brunswick is not large enough to compensate for population ageing.

Immigrants as a percentage of the population

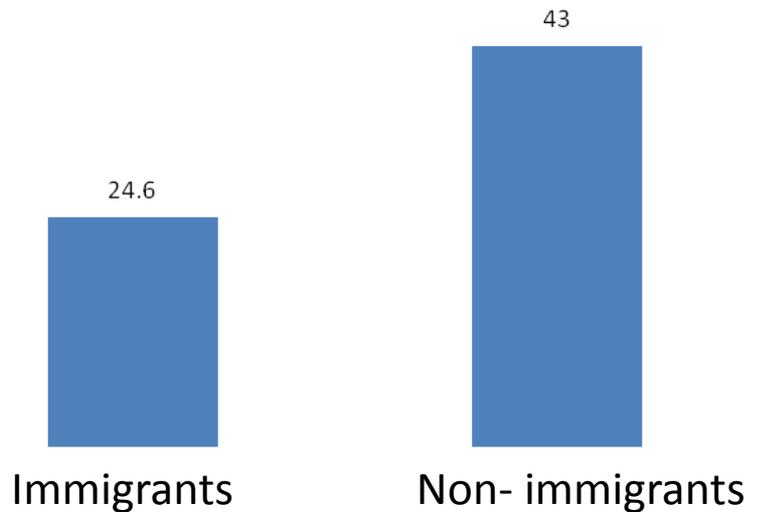


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

# Compared to natives, fewer immigrants speak French

- In New Brunswick, the proportion of immigrants who speak French is much smaller than that of non-immigrants who do.

Proportion of people who speak French

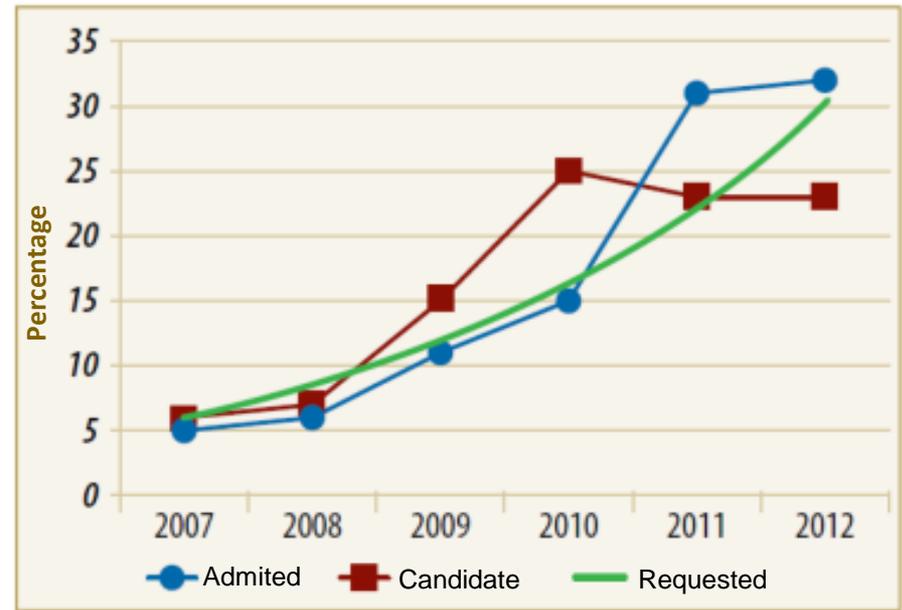


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

# Notable efforts to attract more French speaking immigrants

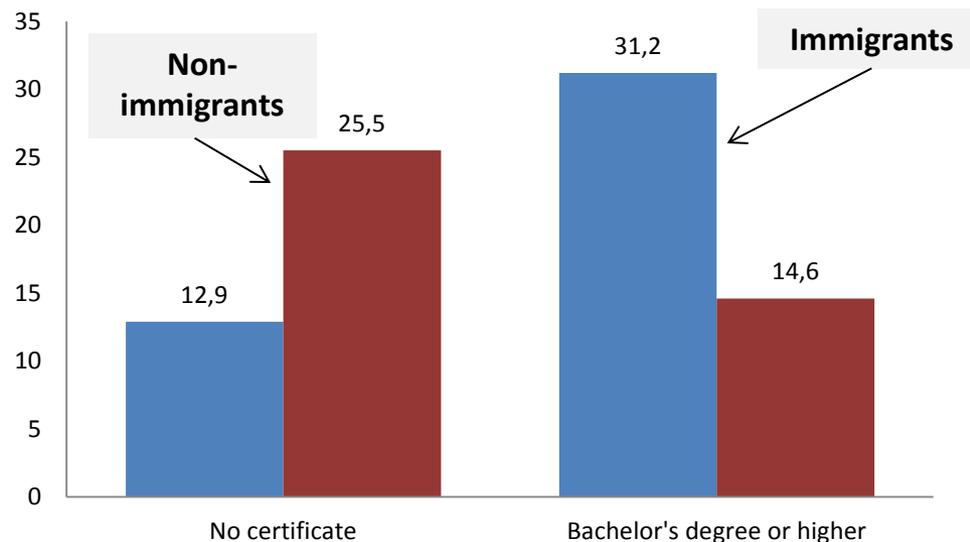
Annual percentage of Francophone candidates and immigrants under the NBPNP

- Strong increase in the percentage of French-speaking applicants and immigrants admitted in recent years.
  - For example, in 2012, the proportion of French speakers admitted in New Brunswick Provincial Nominee Program (NBPNP) program was more than five times what it was in 2007.



# In general, immigrants to New Brunswick are more educated than non-immigrants

Percentage having received a diploma (New Brunswick)

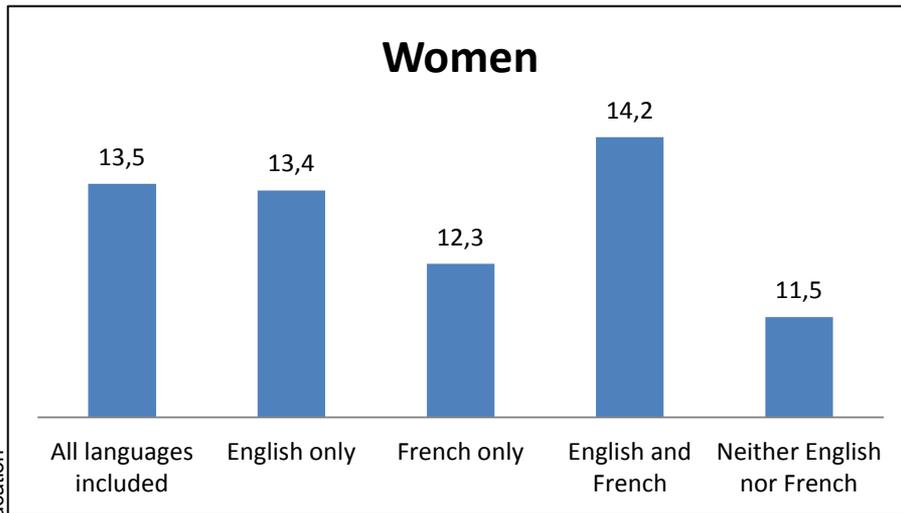


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

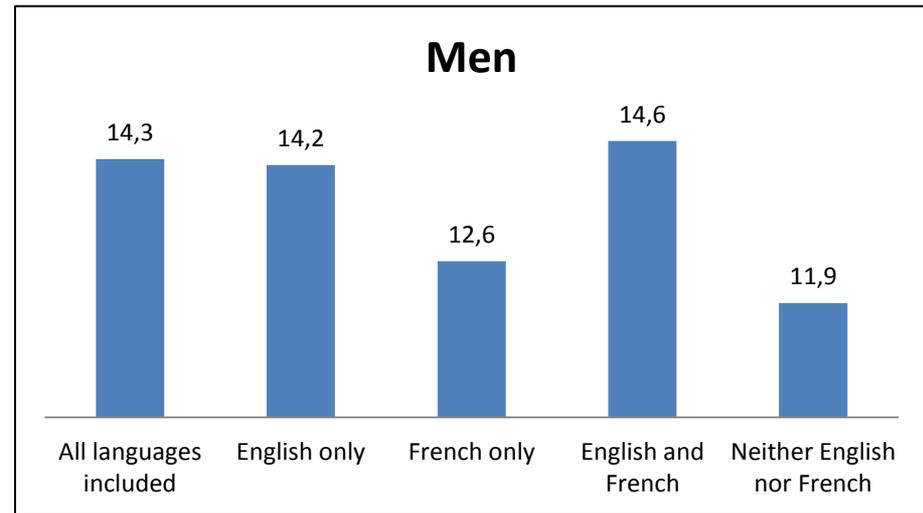
- It should be noted that the Atlantic provinces attract the most scolarized immigrants in Canada.

# However, the level of education varies considerably among immigrant groups

## Average Education (in years)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

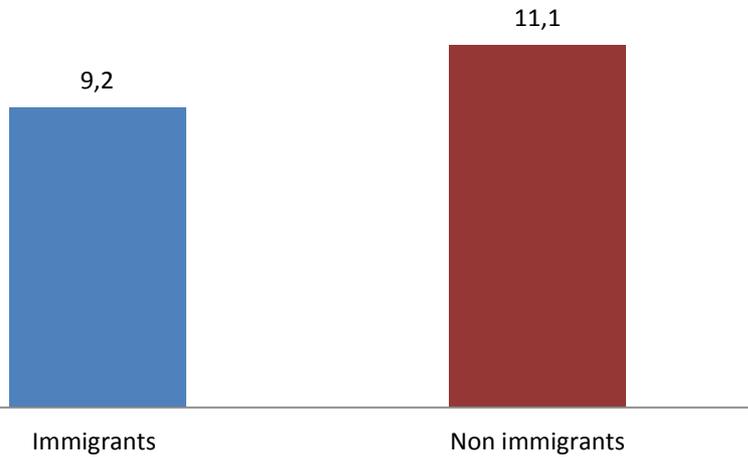


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

- Men are generally more scolarized than women.
- The most scolarized immigrants are those who speak both French and English.
- The least scolarized immigrants are those who speak neither French nor English.
- Immigrants who only speak English are more scolarized than those who only speak French.

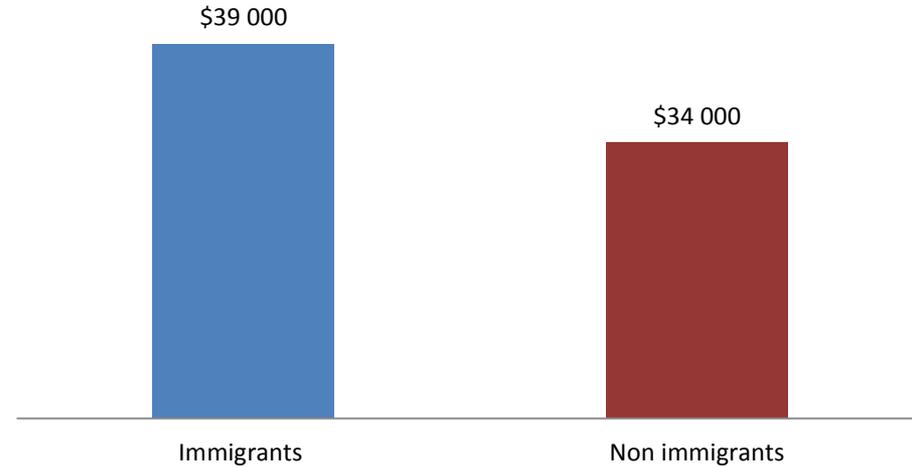
# On average, immigrants perform better in the labour market than non-immigrants

## Unemployment (in %)



Source: Census data, 2011, Statistiques Canada

## Wages

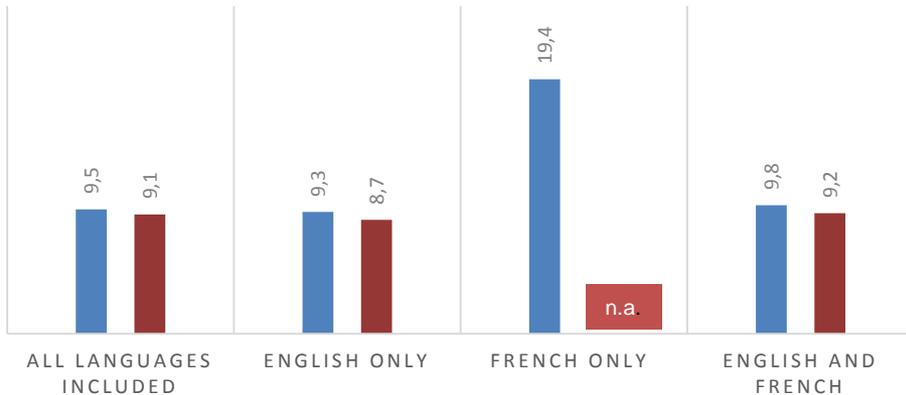


Source: Census data, 2011, Statistiques Canada

# However, again, it varies across immigrant groups

## UNEMPLOYMENT (%)

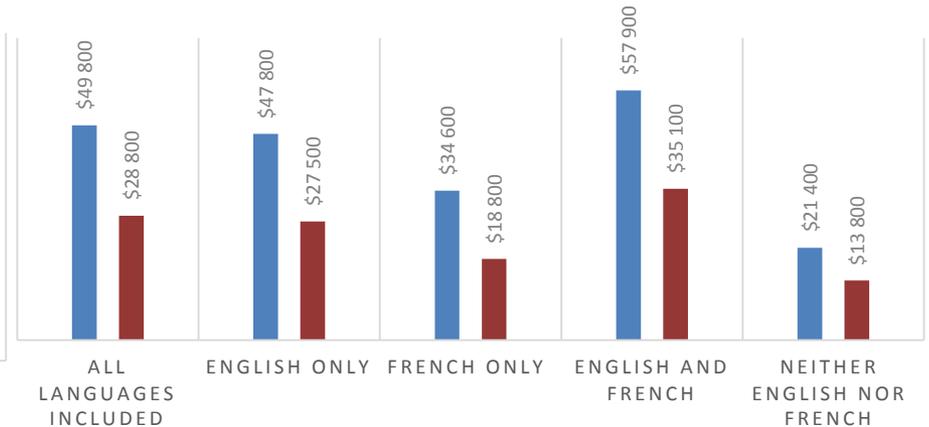
■ Men ■ Women



Source: Census data, 2011, Statistiques Canada

## INCOME (\$)

■ Men ■ Women



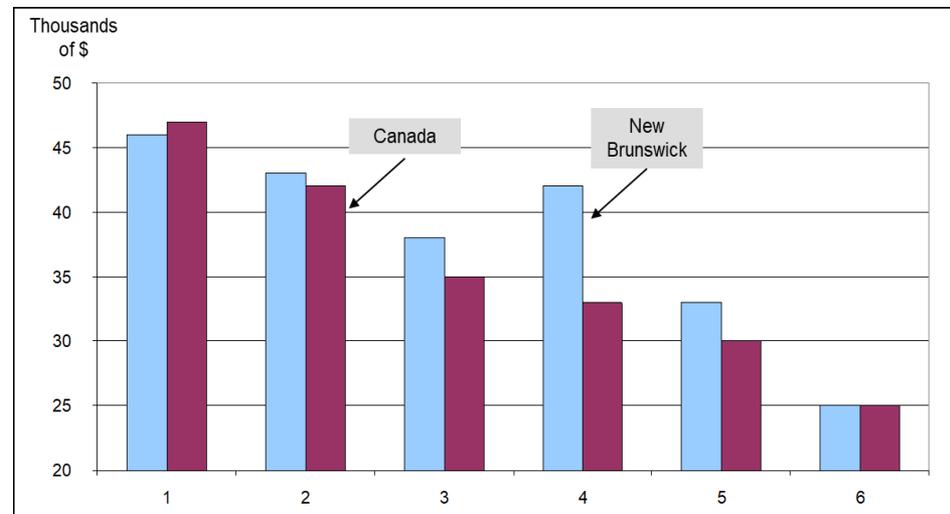
Source: Census data, 2011, Statistiques Canada

- The unemployment rate of immigrants is typically lower for women than for men.
- The average income of immigrants is much higher for men than for women
- Immigrants who speak both French and English earn by far the highest salaries.
- The premium for learning a second official language is much higher for those who speak only English than for those who speak only French
  - For example, for men, the premium is about \$10,000 to learn French and \$23,000 to learn English.
- For an immigrant who speaks neither French nor English, learning English is probably more worthwhile.

# Immigrant incomes increase depending on when they arrived

- In 2011, immigrants who arrived in 1971 and 1980 earned on average almost twice as much as immigrants who arrived between 2008 and 2011.
- The results of the two phenomena:
  - immigrants who arrived earlier are generally older and thus have more work experience; and
  - recent cohorts of immigrants appear to be performing worse in the labour market than older cohorts (a phenomenon observed throughout Canada).

**Average immigrant income increases depending on the period of arrival**



Source: Census data, 2011, Statistiques Canada

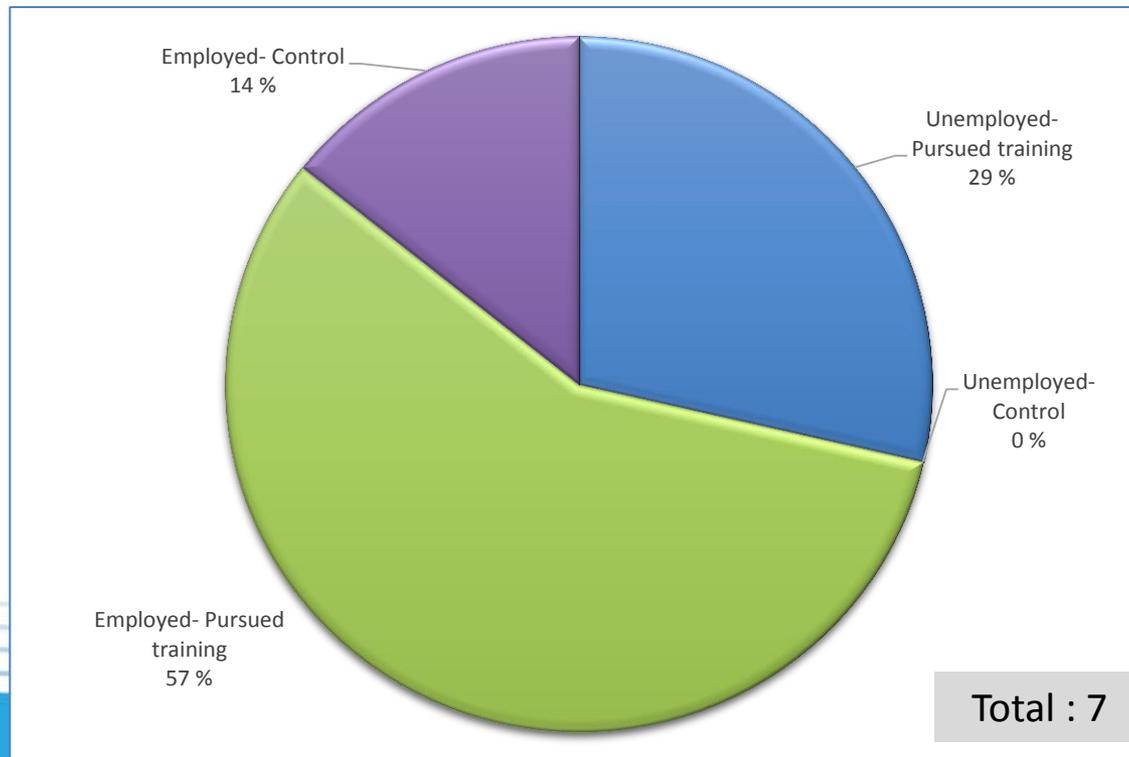
# Training centres identified and partners

- 12 literacy and essential skills training centres were identified in New Brunswick
- Of these, two participated in the action research:
  - the Multicultural Association of the Greater Moncton; and
  - Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick at Bathurst, Campbellton, Dieppe, and Edmundston.

# Employers followed

- In total, seven employers were followed

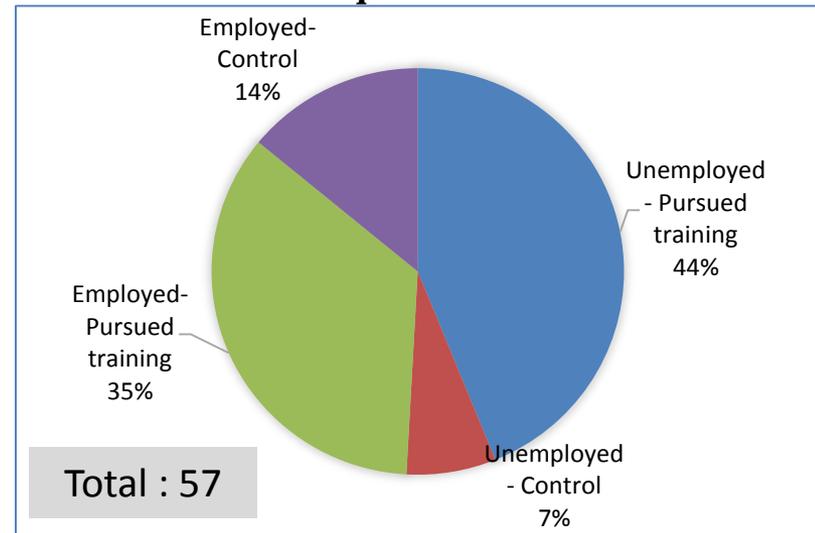
**Breakdown of employers followed (New Brunswick)**



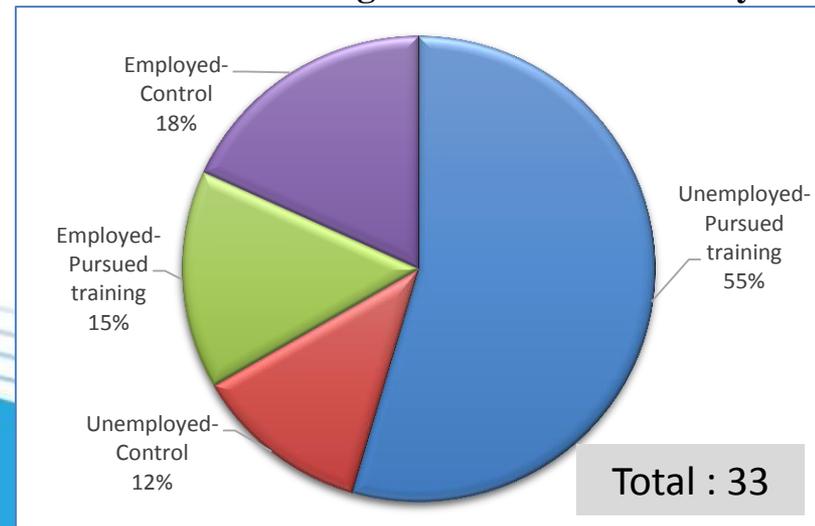
# Immigrants participating in the action research

- In total, 57 immigrants answered the first questionnaire.
- Of these, 33 were retained for analysis.
- The largest proportion of immigrants who answered the first questionnaire and were retained for analysis are in the Employed- In training group.

**Breakdown of immigrants who answered the first questionnaire**



**Breakdown of immigrants retained for analysis**



# Training pursued

## Breakdown of the training pursued in New Brunswick

Training	Unemployed—Pursued training	Employed—Took training
Francization (Beginner)	9	2
Francization (Intermediate)	5	1
Francization (Advanced)	1	2
English as a Second Language (Beginner)	1	0
English as a Second Language (Intermediate)	2	5
English as a Second Language (Advanced)	0	0
Computing (Beginner)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>

- Close to half of the training pursued in New Brunswick (and retained for analysis) is in Francization (Beginner).

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