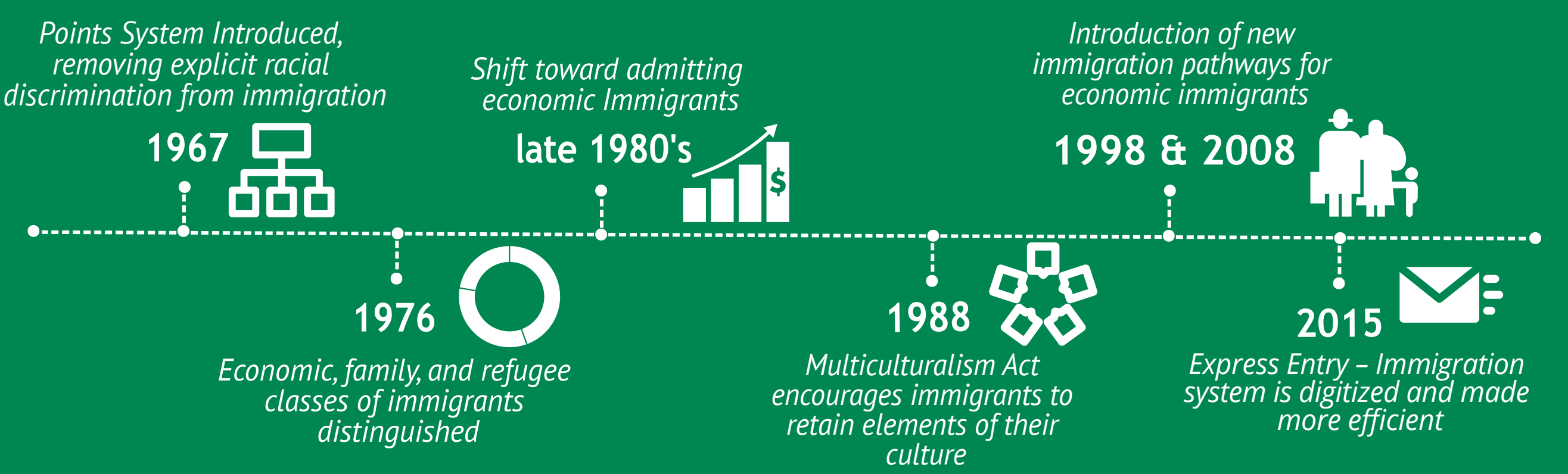


Immigration and Integration in Canada



Evolution of Canadian Immigration Policy

- In 1967, Canada formally de-racialized its immigration system.
- Since the late 1980's it has emphasized economic immigration and encouraged multiculturalism.
- These policies are reflected in the trends of the data.



Economic immigrants made up 30% of the admitted groups in 1980. By 2015 they constituted 60% of admitted immigrants.

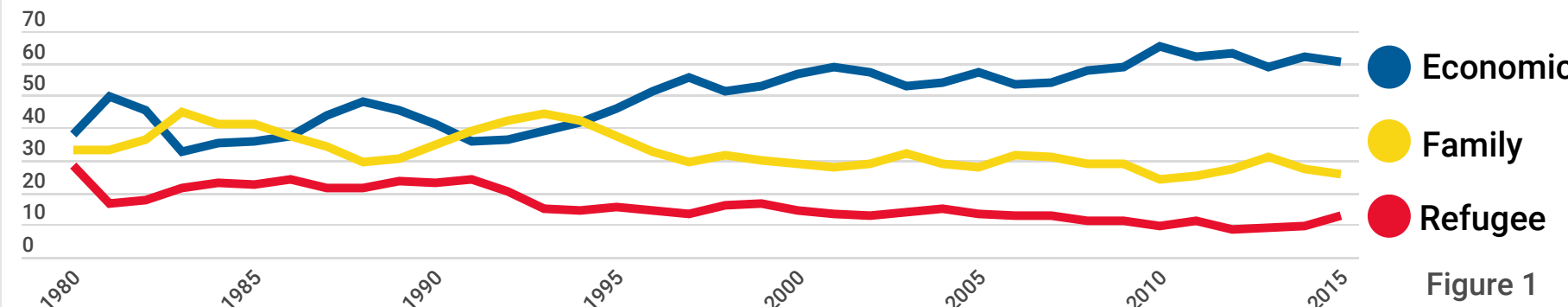


Figure 1

Immigrants are coming to Canada from different source countries, with larger shares migrating from **Africa** and **Asia** since the 1960's.

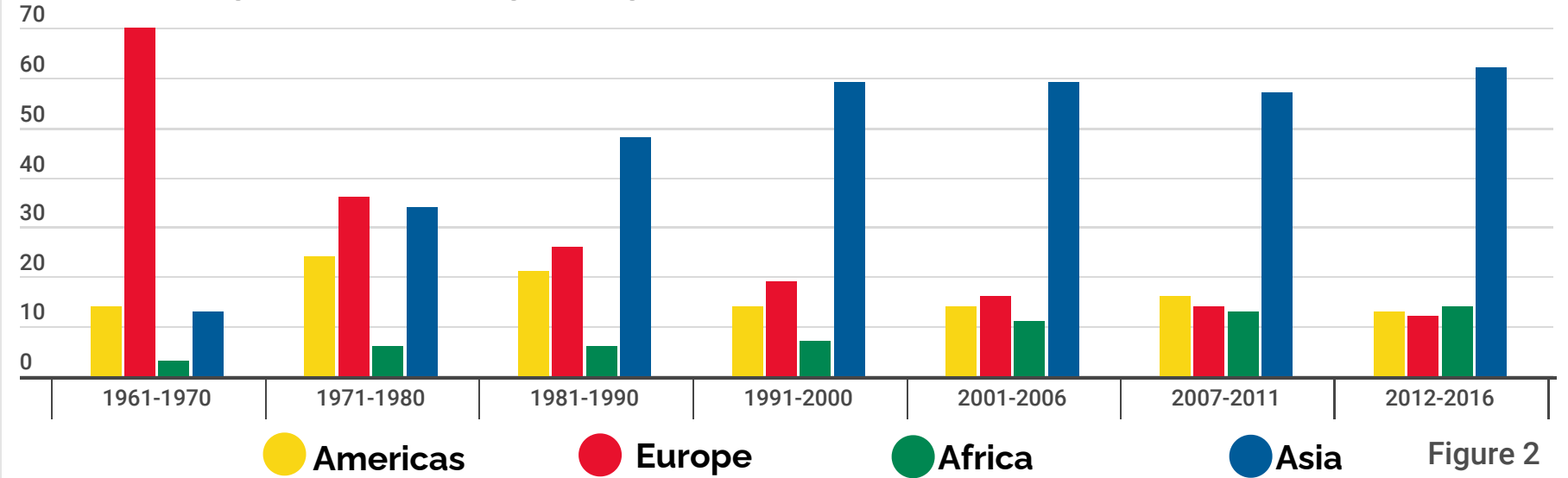


Figure 2

Economic outcome of Immigrants in Canada

MACRO

Principal applicants' initial incomes have risen since 1990 and are now approaching **average Canadian** income

45% less in 1990
11% less in 2016

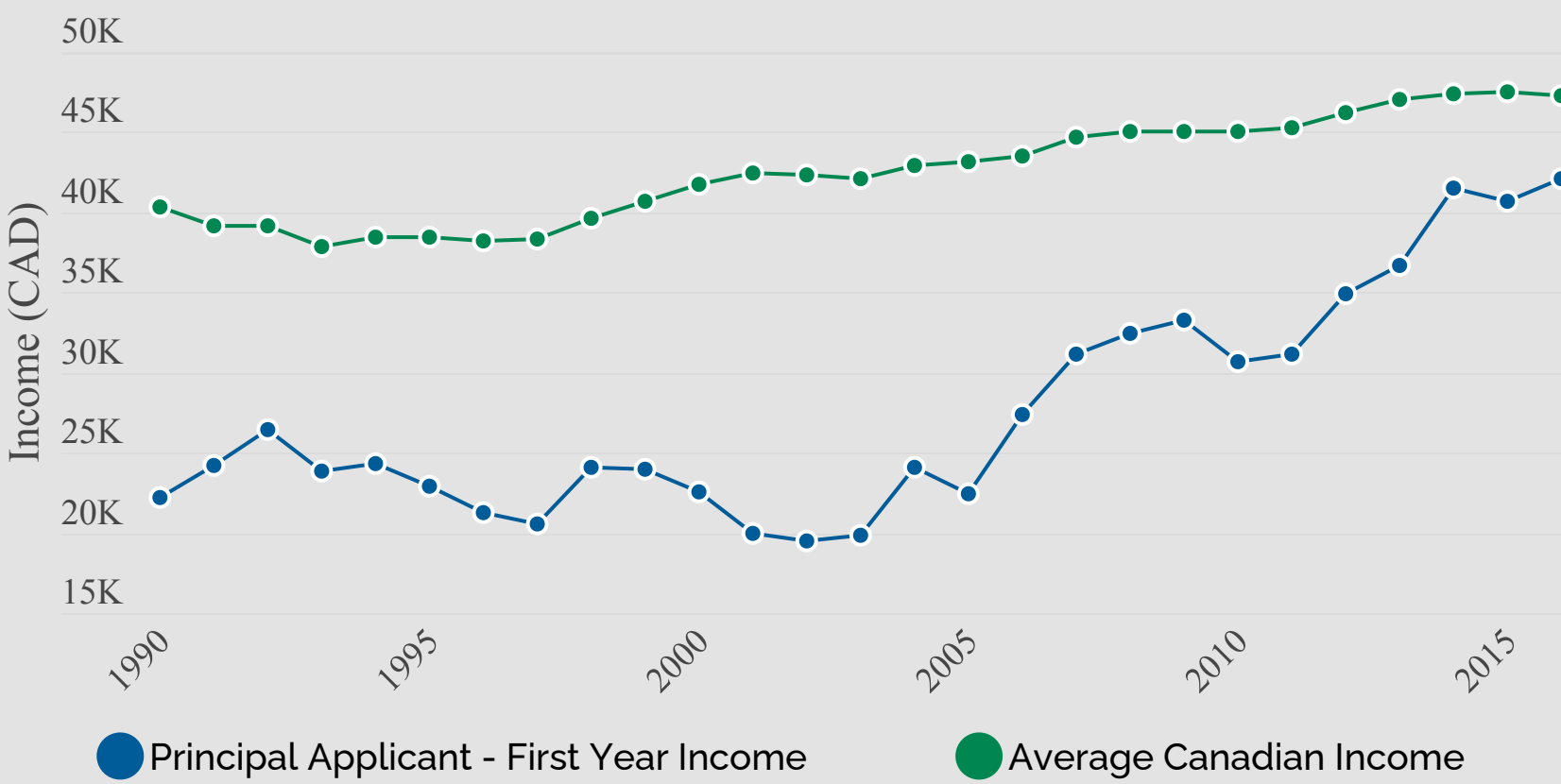


Figure 3

VERTICAL

While all immigrants have seen income growth since 2002, significant gaps persist between racial groups, ranging from 6% for Latin American immigrants to 44% for Korean and Japanese immigrants vs. non-visible minority immigrants

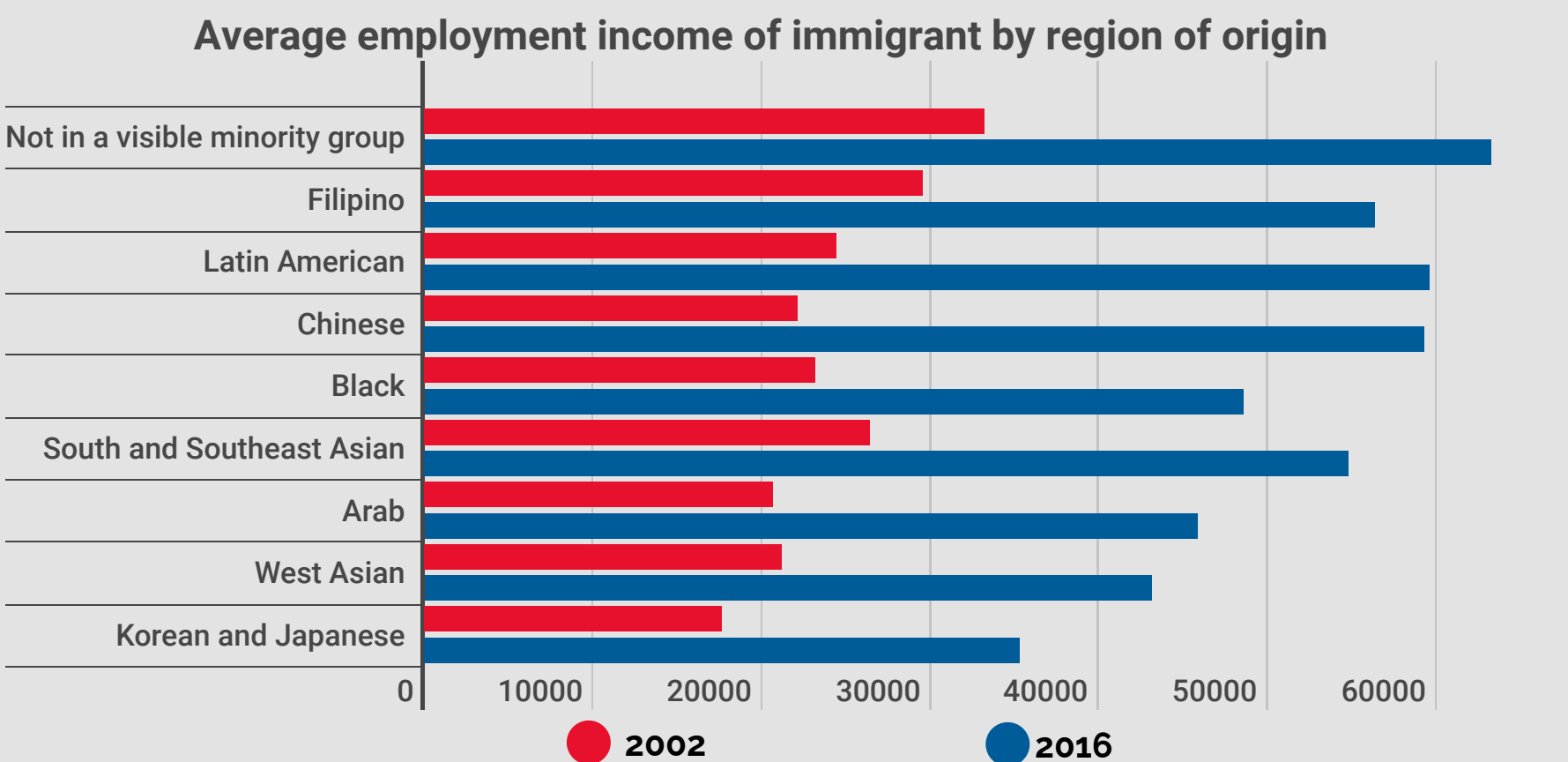


Figure 4

Immigrant Integration Strategies in Canada

1940s EARLY COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

Delivered primarily by a network of non-profit agencies

1950 THE CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

Created at the federal level to spread awareness on citizenship

1974 IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT & ADAPTATION PROGRAM

Launched as the permanent service provider of Language Instruction for Newcomers in Canada

1990s FEDERAL INTEGRATION STRATEGY

Developed to delegate immigrant settlement services to provincial bodies

2010- CANADIAN IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION PROGRAM

Formed to provide pre-arrival services to immigrants and families

CURRENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS (2021)

Mentorship Programs

Connect immigrants with established Canadian professionals for successful employment outcomes

Bridging Programs

Bring together institutions, governmental bodies, and related organizations to fill skill gaps immigrants experience in Canada

CURRENT CHALLENGES TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF SKILLED IMMIGRANTS

(Kaushik & Drolet, 2018)



Information and guidance



Language and culture



Employment



Health and well-being

Recommendations

SOCIAL INCLUSION TO IMPROVE INTEGRATION

Improvement of settlement services

Encouraging social inclusion pre-arrival, to initial arrival, and then on

Separation of services

Distinguishing services for each type of immigrant in Canada (Economic/Family/Sponsored/Refugee)

Improved family sponsorship

Improving family sponsorship for immigrants who are already in Canada

IMPROVED ACCESS TO HUMAN CAPITAL SERVICES

Attainment of soft skills

Helping skilled immigrants and families succeed in the Canadian labour market

More bridging programs

Helping immigrant qualifications carry over more efficiently from their country of origin

Firm involvement in integration

Establishing ways in which firms can value immigrant capital and give them needed skills

References: Figure 1: Focus on Geography Series, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada. Retrieved Apr 8, 2021.

Figure 2: 2006 Census Topic-based tabulations. Statistics Canada. Retrieved Apr 8, 2021.

Figure 5: Median Entry Wages for Immigrants Admitted in 2017, By Pre-Admission Experience. Adapted from "immigration.ca", Feb 2 2021, Immigration.ca. Retrieved Apr 8, 2021.

Figure 4: Median Salaries of Economic Immigrant Applicants Admitted in 2008. Adapted from "immigration.ca", Feb 2 2021, Immigration.ca. Retrieved Apr 8, 2021.

Figure 5: Statistics Canada. Table 43-10-0010-01. Immigrant Income by admission year and immigrant admission category, Canada and provinces.

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