

Vancouver Centre of Excellence



Research on Immigration and
Integration in the Metropolis

Working Paper Series

No. 04-02

Immigrant Public Transfers: A Comparative Analysis by City

Don J. DeVoretz and Sergiy Pivnenko

February 2004

RIIM

Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis

The Vancouver Centre is funded by grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Citizenship & Immigration Canada, Simon Fraser University, the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria. We also wish to acknowledge the financial support of the Metropolis partner agencies:

- Health Canada
- Human Resources Development Canada
- Department of Canadian Heritage
- Department of the Solicitor General of Canada
- Status of Women Canada
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Correctional Service of Canada
- Immigration & Refugee Board

Views expressed in this manuscript are those of the author(s) alone. For more information, contact the Co-directors of the Centre, Dr. Daniel Hiebert, Department of Geography, UBC (e-mail: dhiebert@geog.ubc.ca) or Acting Co-Director, Dr. Jennifer Hyndman, Department of Geography, SFU (e-mail: hyndman@sfu.ca).

**Immigrant Public Finance Transfers:
A Comparative Analysis by City**

by

Don DeVoretz
Co-Director: RIIM
Centre for Excellence, Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6
E-mail: devoretz@sfu.ca

and

Sergiy Pivnenko
Researcher, RIIM
Centre for Excellence, Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6
E-mail: spivnenk@sfu.ca

February 2004

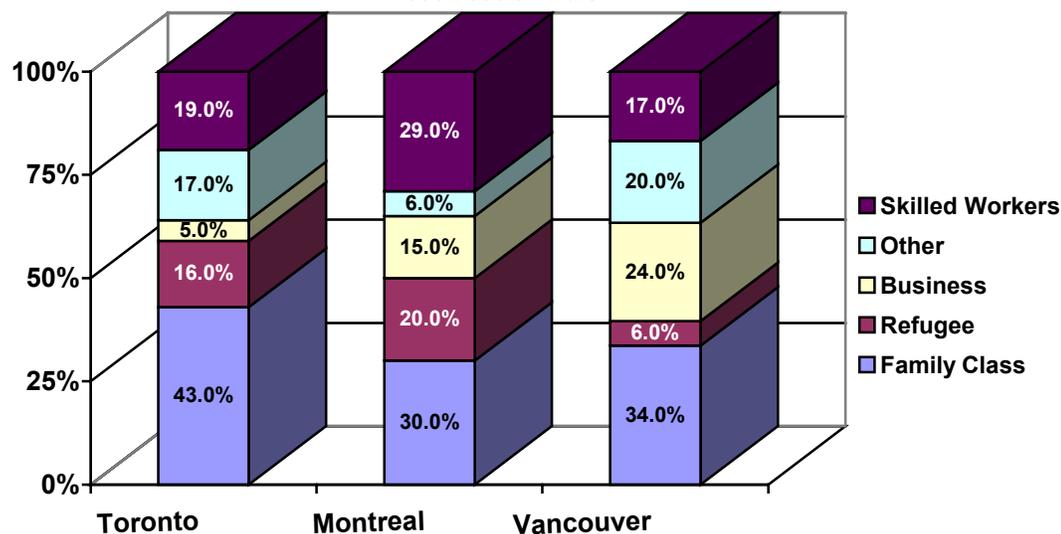
Abstract: A comparison of immigrant tax payments and government transfers in Vancouver, other Canadian cities, and the nation as a whole is the focus of this study. A life-cycle model is employed to predict the lifetime patterns of selected public transfers and tax payments by Canadians and immigrant households, with a particular focus on Vancouver. Considering only the selected financial measures, the results indicate that immigrants in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal make a positive public finance contribution, although the foreign born contribute less than the Canadian born and there are substantial differences in this gap across cities. Moreover, the gap is larger in each of these cities than is the national average.

Keywords: Public Finance, Immigrants

Introduction

Immigrants affect the public finances of Canada as soon as they arrive in the country, as they may bring tax subsidies in the form of embodied formal education from their origin country (Coulson and DeVoretz 1993). They may continue to subsidize the Canadian taxpayer if their tax contributions exceed their use of public services (Akbari 1995). Of course, the opposite may hold. Immigrants may consume more services than they pay in taxes, especially soon after their arrival (Baker and Benjamin 1995). Current Canadian literature addresses the public transfer question exclusively at the aggregate level (Akbari 1989, 1995). It argues that the representative immigrant, regardless of location in Canada, makes a modest net contribution over a lifetime to the treasury. This contribution may vary across Canada for a variety of reasons.

**Figure 1: Distribution of Immigrants by Entry Class Across Canadian Cities:
1990-1995 arrivals**



Source: Landed Immigrant Data System (LIDS), CIC Canada

Since the major metropolitan areas of Canada receive differential proportions of immigrants across entry classes, the effects on individual city economies differ by immigrant employment outcomes. Figure 1 shows that, over the recent past, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver have respectively received about 60, 50 and 40 percent or more of their immigrants in the non-economically assessed refugee and family classes.¹ In the same period Vancouver received over 60 percent of its immigrants in the economically assessed groups and only 4 percent of new arrivals in

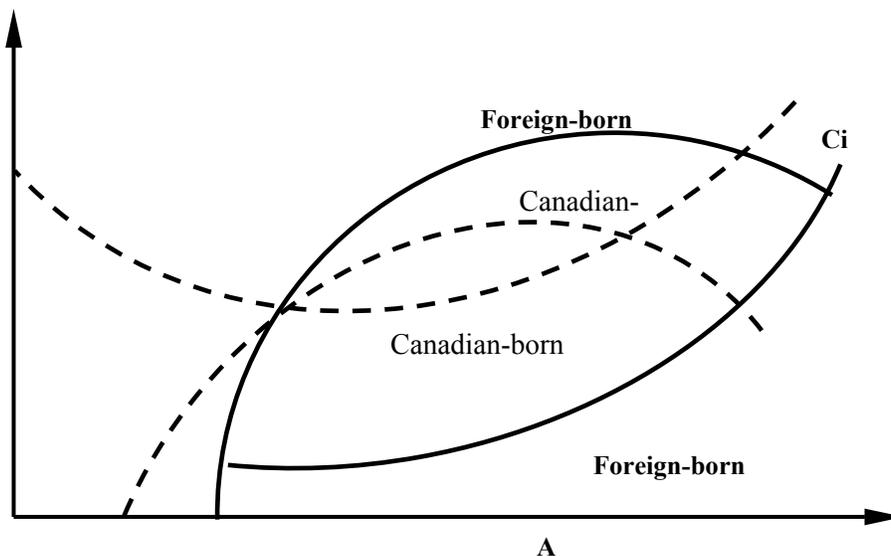
¹ Montreal actually retained few of its business class immigrants who later moved to Toronto and especially Vancouver, according to IMDB records.

the refugee class. Given such differential entry and economic conditions in Canada's three main immigrant-receiving cities, it is the central task of this paper to measure the possible variations in public transfers across cities.

Theory

A crucial and reoccurring question in the minds of immigration critics is: "Do the foreign born make a net positive contribution to the treasury?" A seminal article by Simon (1984), in which he argues that it is necessary to consider the life-cycle consumption of public services and tax payments of the foreign born, sets a theoretical framework to answer this question. Simon suggested that income and, therefore, tax payments are concave in age, while public transfers consumption is convex in age. Hence, the theoretical construct for a life-cycle model for tax payments and goods consumption is assured if these conditions hold.² This is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Age-Consumption and Age-Tax Profiles by Birth Status: Optimistic Case

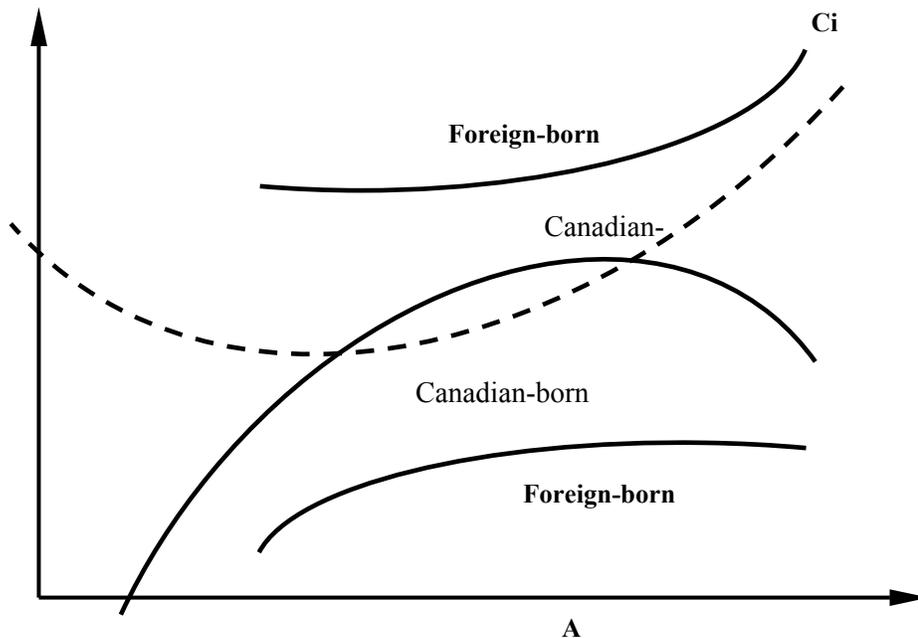


² There are however, two necessary adaptations to this theory. First, Canada has a progressive income tax system. This fact should theoretically yield a greater divergence between tax payments and (public) transfer consumption than would typically appear in the (private) life-cycle wealth accumulation literature (Shamsuddin and DeVoretz 1999). However, note that many of the non-measured taxes, such as property taxes and sales taxes, are not progressive. In addition, unlike most private consumption, the consumption of important publicly provided services is age specific. For example, education and health are used most at the earliest and latest part of the life cycle respectively.

In addition, since many Canadian immigrants are doubly selected, first by themselves and secondly by Canada's point system, the hypothesized age transfer patterns may vary by birth status. The effect of this double selection is observed in many dimensions. First, Canadian-born residents start consuming public finance transfers (denoted C_n-C_n in Figure 2) for health services at birth and then, at the age of six, receive educational subsidies. Between age 19 and 22, the Canadian-born population simultaneously exits the education sector and enters the labour force. This reduces their consumption of subsidized education and associated government transfers. At this point in the life-cycle, the Canadian born begin to pay taxes (T_n-T_n). In contrast to this life-cycle pattern, the foreign-born public good consumption curve (C_i-C_i) begins later, after entry to Canada (i.e. age 26) and may lie everywhere below (or above) the public good consumption curve for its Canadian-born cohort, depending upon their economic and demographic circumstances. This ambiguity in the level of consumption of public transfers by the foreign born at every age results from two countervailing forces. On the one hand, the immigrant's initial lack of eligibility to consume some subsidized services, such as health, are tied to residency requirements. Other programs, such as (Un)Employment Insurance, are income contingent and, thus, may reduce immigrant access to public transfers (Benjamin and Baker 1995; for a detailed discussion of immigrants' use of Employment Insurance see Sweetman, 2001). On the other hand, the greater initial risk faced by the immigrants in the labour market could lead to their greater use of entitlement programs, such as social assistance, upon arrival. It is hypothesized that foreign-born tax payments (T_i-T_i) which are initially low accelerate to a "crossover" point (at X), where tax payments by the foreign born exceed those of the Canadian born as a result of higher foreign-born earnings and the progressive nature of Canada's tax system.

Figure 2 best represents the optimistic case. A pessimistic case would have the foreign born earn less and never "catch-up" in earnings to the Canadian born, which would result in lower tax payments. This would delay or completely forestall their tax "crossover." Under this scenario, given a low household income, the foreign-born consumption of government transfers would lie above that predicted in Figure 2. This is shown in Figure 3, where immigrant tax payments never exceed their consumption of public services. The life-cycle model represents a flexible framework to analyze differential tax and benefit transfers by foreign birth status.

Figure 3: Age-Consumption and Age-Tax Profiles by Birth Status: Pessimistic Case



Data

The Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) for Census Families, conducted annually by Statistics Canada until 1997, is a standard cross-sectional data set used to analyze Canadian government transfer consumption. This data set contains many of the relevant variables outlined in the life-cycle model. Direct observations on both tax payments and consumption of particular government transfers are provided in detail at the census metropolitan area (CMA) level for both the Canadian- and foreign-born populations. In order to obtain reliable sample statistics and to minimize business cycle effects on consumer finances, we use nine SCFs from 1989 through 1997. Because of the varying sampling and response rates, each microdata record was weighted.

A study such as this is limited by the data available. While the SCF is arguably the best data for this purpose, it only contains a limited number of measures from the full set of both government transfers and taxes paid. With respect to the consumption of government transfers, it contains only measures of the transfers listed in Table 1. It does not include measures of other types of transfers, such as subsidized housing. Further, it does not include the value of government services consumed by individuals, such as healthcare, education and the like. Finally, it does not contain measures of the value of the consumption of public goods such as parks, roads and policing.

Looking at the taxes paid side of the ledger, the “Total Income Tax” variable in SCF microdata file represents the total federal and provincial income tax payable by all individuals in the family for the reference taxation year. It excludes any CPP/QPP contributions on self-employment earnings and other earnings, social benefits repayment and supplementary CPP/QPP contributions, and UI/EI premiums. In our analysis, tax payments are the total amounts stated on each individual income tax return (i.e., the income tax actually paid less the refund due or the tax paid plus the portion still owing). It is important to note that our tax variable does not include the GST, provincial sales taxes, property taxes and the like, and therefore understates total taxes paid.

The value of the study, therefore, is not in estimating the absolute value, that is the levels, of tax contributions and receipts from government, since there are very important omissions on each side. Rather, it is in comparing the relative levels of what income taxes and government transfers paid we can observe across cities by immigrants and the Canadian born. If other taxes and transfers are highly correlated with these, then it can give us some sense of the bigger picture.

The Vancouver foreign-born and Canadian populations differ with respect to key demographic, economic and government transfers consumption variables. The Vancouver immigrant population is estimated to be more than four years older and earns almost \$3,000 less than the Canadian comparison group. In addition, the immigrant population consumes slightly more in government transfers (\$4,594) than the Canadian-born population (\$4,304), while paying less in taxes (\$7,168) than Vancouver’s Canadian-born residents (\$8,625). We investigate these patterns in detail below.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics: Vancouver Foreign-born Population in 1989-1997, 1992 dollars

	Age	Income	Total Gov. Tr.	Child Tax Ben	Old Age	Canada Pension	E. I.	Social Assist.	Tax
Mean	48.66	\$40,077	\$4,594	\$370	\$1,318	\$1,014	\$751	\$523	\$7,168
Min	17	-\$17,265	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Max	80	\$298,044	\$50,668	\$10,008	\$16,723	\$20,547	\$22,473	\$28,694	\$112,799
Number	2465713	2465713	2465713	2465713	2465713	2465713	2465713	2465713	2465713

Source: Surveys of Consumer Finances for Census Families 1989-1997.

Sample size: 3333 observations

* SCF revised weights used

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics: Vancouver Canadian-born Population in 1989-1997, 1992 dollars

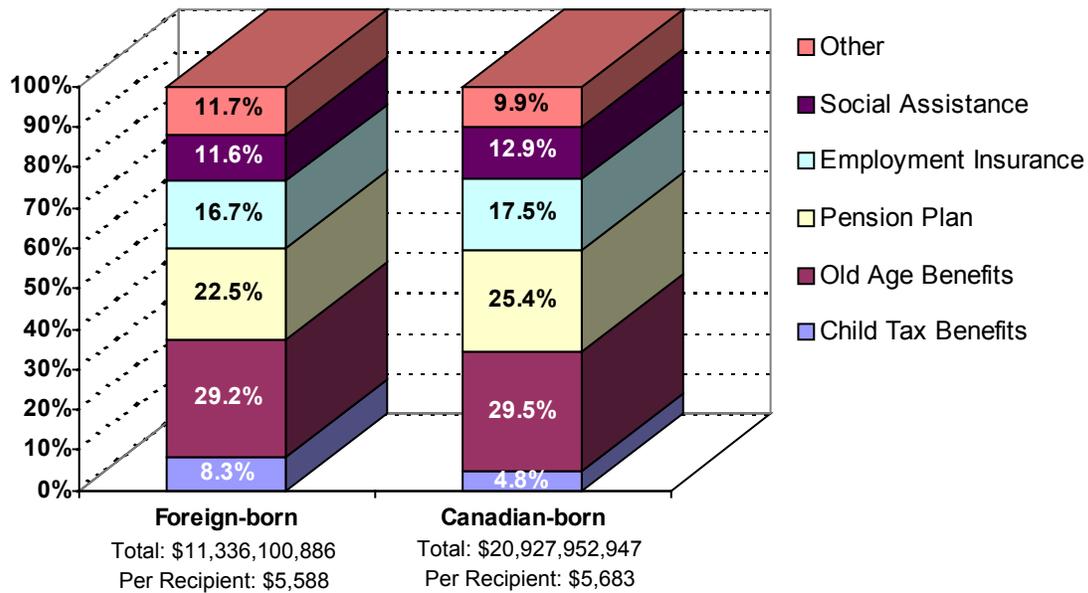
	Age	Income	Total Gov. Tr.	Child Tax Ben	Old Age	Canada Pension	E. I.	Social Assist.	Tax
Mean	44.24	\$43,035	\$4,304	\$205	\$1,247	\$1,073	\$741	\$547	\$8,624
Min	17	-\$85,343	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Max	80	\$289,035	\$42,640	\$11,088	\$16,164	\$18,685	\$22,331	\$22,729	\$143,953
Number	4861720	4861720	4861720	4861720	4861720	4861720	4861720	4861720	4861720

Source: Surveys of Consumer Finances for Census Families.

Sample size: 6373 observations

* SCF revised weights used

Figure 4: Federal Government Transfers in Vancouver by Type and Birth Status in 1989-1997



Source: Surveys of Consumer Finances (SCF) for Census Families 1989-1997.
 All cases were weighted according to SCF Revised Weights

Figure 4 depicts the distribution of consumption by foreign birth status for those with positive public transfer receipt (i.e., those with zero government transfer receipt are excluded from this graph). First, it should be noted that the average transfers to the Canadian-born population (\$5,683) only slightly exceed those to the foreign born (\$5,588) in Vancouver's CMA. Broadly similar patterns of receipt exist between the two groups, with the exception that the immigrant population receives almost twice as much in child tax benefits as the Canadian born. Of course, this graph does not take into account differences in age and other characteristics between the immigrant and Canadian born populations.

It is possible to array the total reported government transfers by age and foreign birth status to create a life-cycle diagram, although we only start the profile at age 20. This is presented in Figure 5. Total government transfers by age follow the predicted pattern of the life-cycle hypothesis. Benefit receipts increase dramatically for both the foreign-born and Canadian-born Vancouver populations around retirement and the Canadian born receive somewhat greater transfers beyond about age 70.

Figure 5: Total Government Transfers in Vancouver by Age, 1989-1997

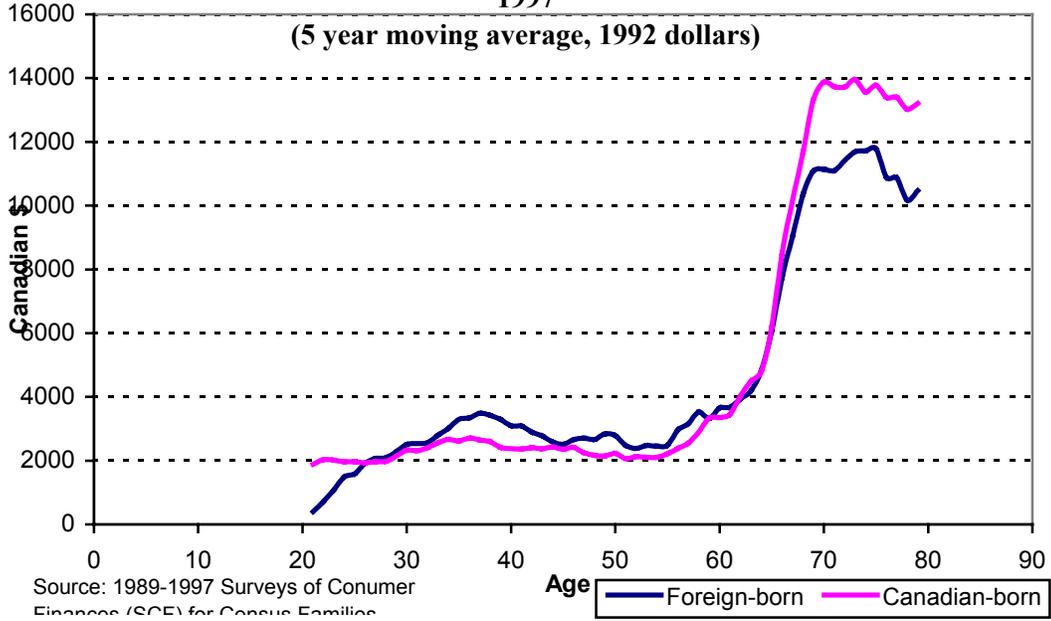
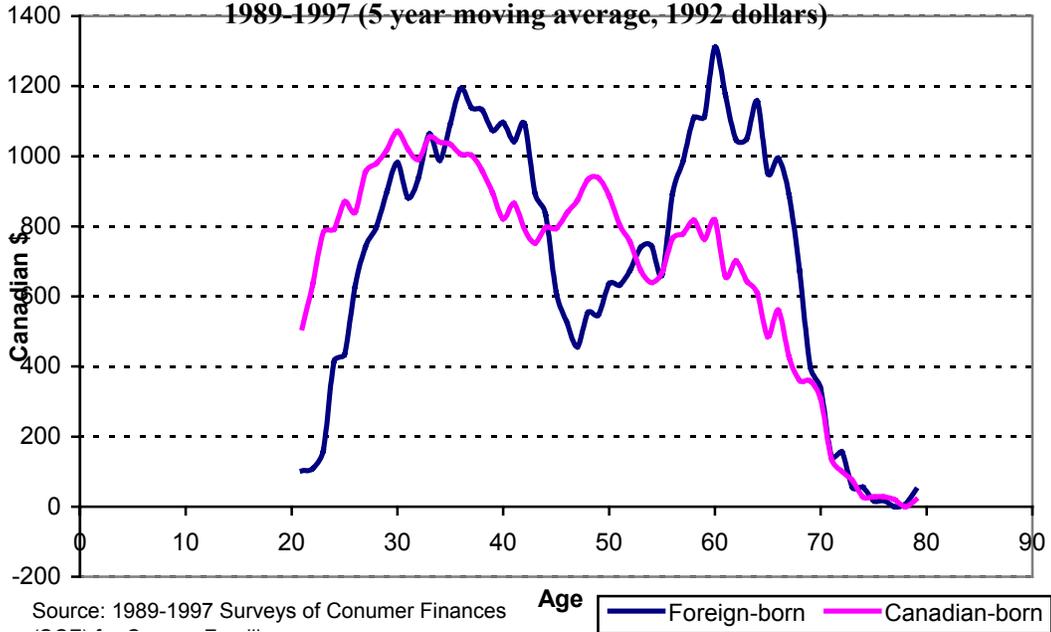


Figure 6: Employment Insurance Transfers in Vancouver by Age, 1989-1997 (5-year moving average, 1992 dollars)



It is possible to disaggregate the consumption of public finance transfers into the two most contentious public consumption items, (Un)Employment Insurance and social assistance. Figures 6 and 7 respectively present the life-cycle consumption patterns for these two government transfers for Vancouver foreign-born and Canadian-born households circa 1989–1997. Several points are clear. First, unemployment insurance consumption reaches its maximum (\$1,100) at age 30 and then slowly declines to age 60, followed by a dramatic drop for the Canadian-born household in Vancouver. Thus, the Canadian born assimilate into employment insurance consumption between the ages 20 to 30. Their consumption then almost flattens until their late 50s, when their labour force attachment becomes more tenuous. The foreign-born household in Vancouver follows a different pattern. Lifetime employment insurance consumption peaks twice – at age 35 (\$1,200) and at age 60 (\$1,300), with a decline to \$500 between ages 40 and 45.

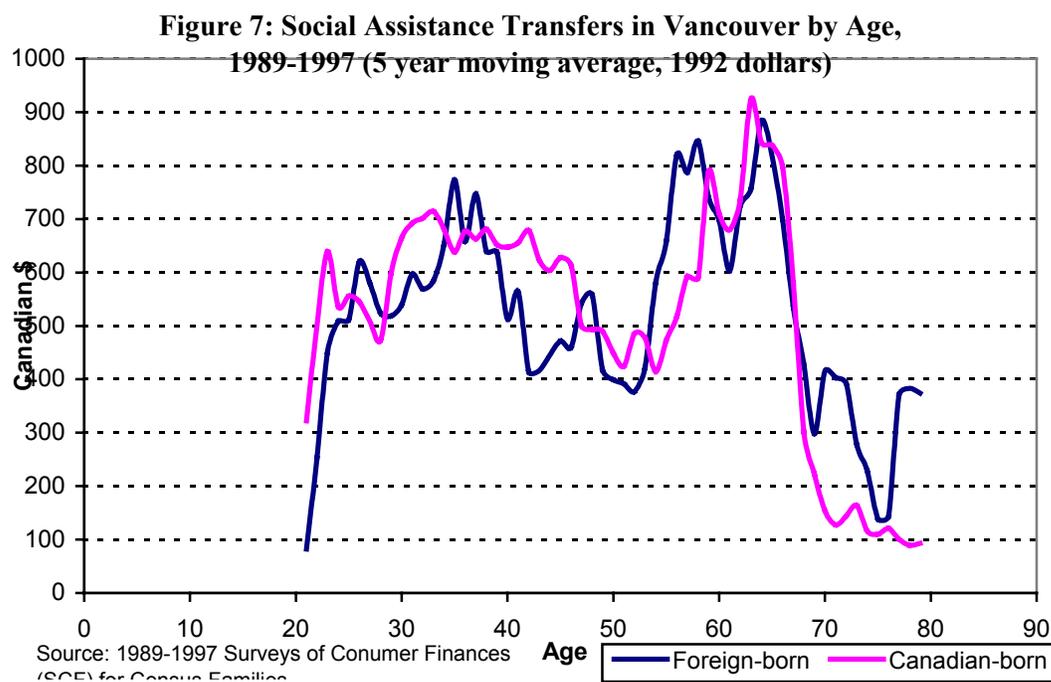
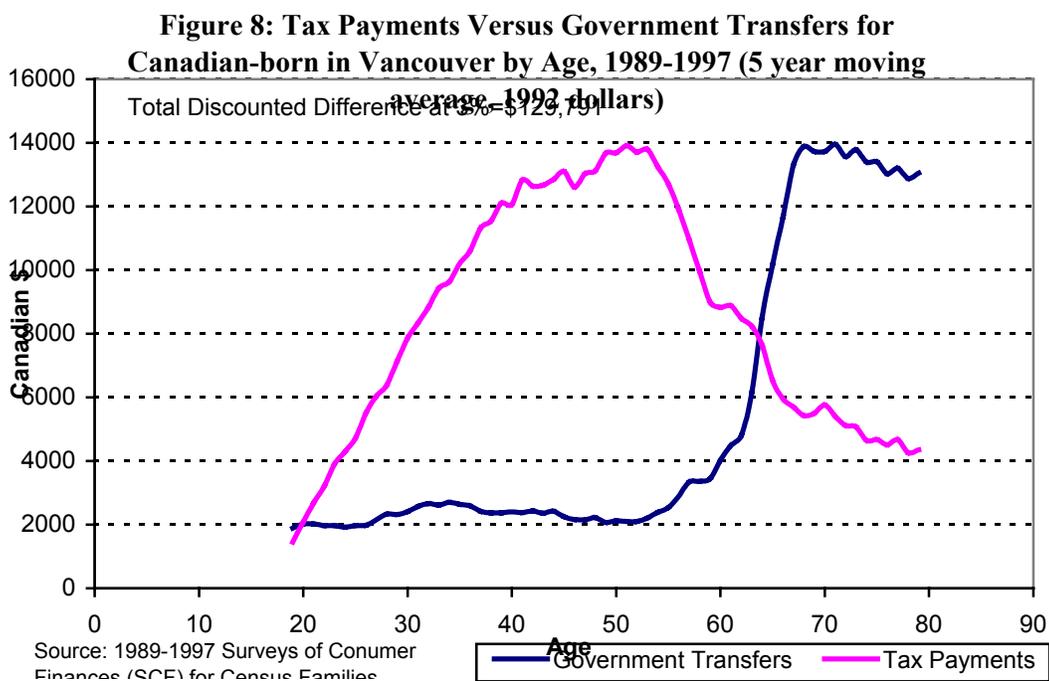
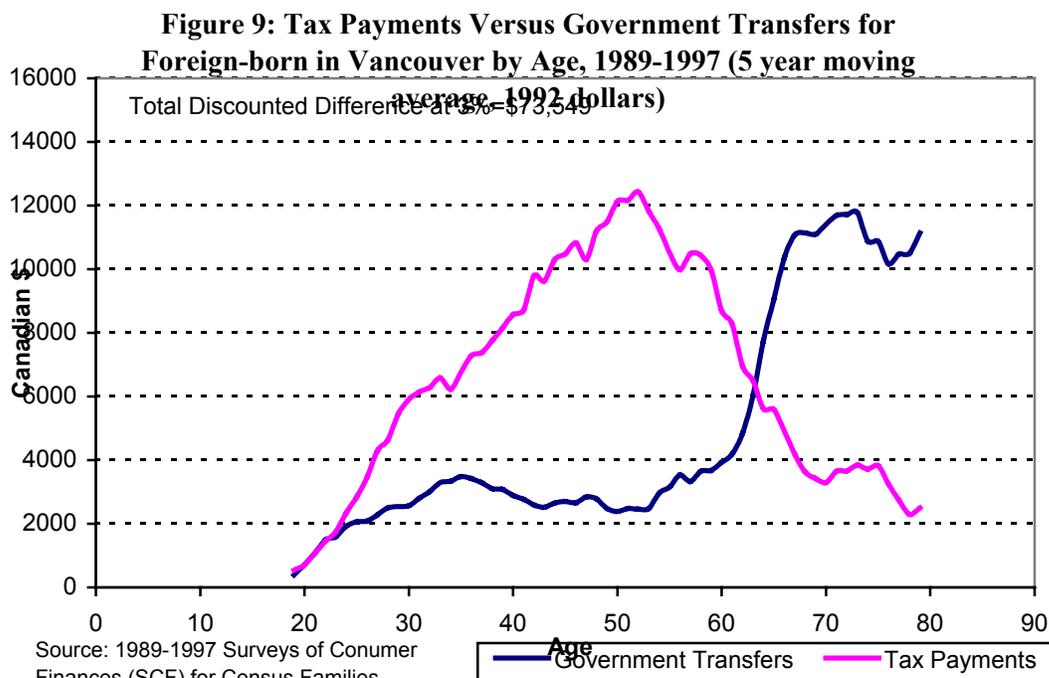


Figure 7 portrays the use of social assistance by Vancouver households over the life cycle. Between the ages 20 to 30, Vancouver households receive an approximately average \$600 in social assistance transfers, regardless of birth status. Then, for both Canadian- and foreign-born households between the ages 30 to 60, social assistance payments display a convex pattern with occasional fluctuations. The rise in payments after age 55 for both groups conforms to that predicted by the life-cycle model, given their weaker commitment to the labour market.

Net Transfers: Vancouver

Figures 8 and 9 summarize the results from combining the tax and consumption amounts to yield net government financial transfers by birth status in Vancouver for the limited set of taxes and transfers considered.





For Canadian-born households in Vancouver, the life-cycle model is strongly supported by the evidence depicted in Figure 8. The total net fiscal transfer over the simulated lifetime of the representative Canadian born in Vancouver is \$129,791 (1992 dollars). The computation of the total net transfer uses a 3 percent discount rate. The present value calculation is based on a series of stringent assumptions, the most important of which is that each age cohort experiences the same pattern as that of the other age cohorts in the sample.³ The combination of the convex age consumption profile and the concave tax payment profile supports the prediction, illustrated in Figure 2, that a positive public finance transfer will occur over the working life (age 25 to 65) of the representative head of household.

The foreign-born Vancouver household follows a similar life-cycle pattern, contributing a positive, albeit smaller, lifetime transfer of \$73,549.⁴ This is approximately 57 percent of the amount transferred by Vancouver's representative Canadian-born household.

³ For example, the 20–30 year old cohort in 1995 must replicate the earnings and consumption pattern of the 30–40 year old cohort contained in the 1995 sample in 2005. Since productivity increases over time, which raises incomes and tax transfers, these present value calculations are downward biased. This is certainly incorrect for both groups, as illustrated by Warman and Worswick in this issue. The declining earnings of more recent cohorts imply that these estimates are probably optimistic, with respect to immigrant transfers to the government treasury.

⁴ This predicted pattern is a consequence of the convex shape for the consumption of government transfers and the concave shape for the tax payments, as represented in Figure 2.

Figure 10: Tax Payments Versus Government Transfers for Canadian-born by Age, All Canada 1989-1997 (5 year moving average, 1992 dollars)

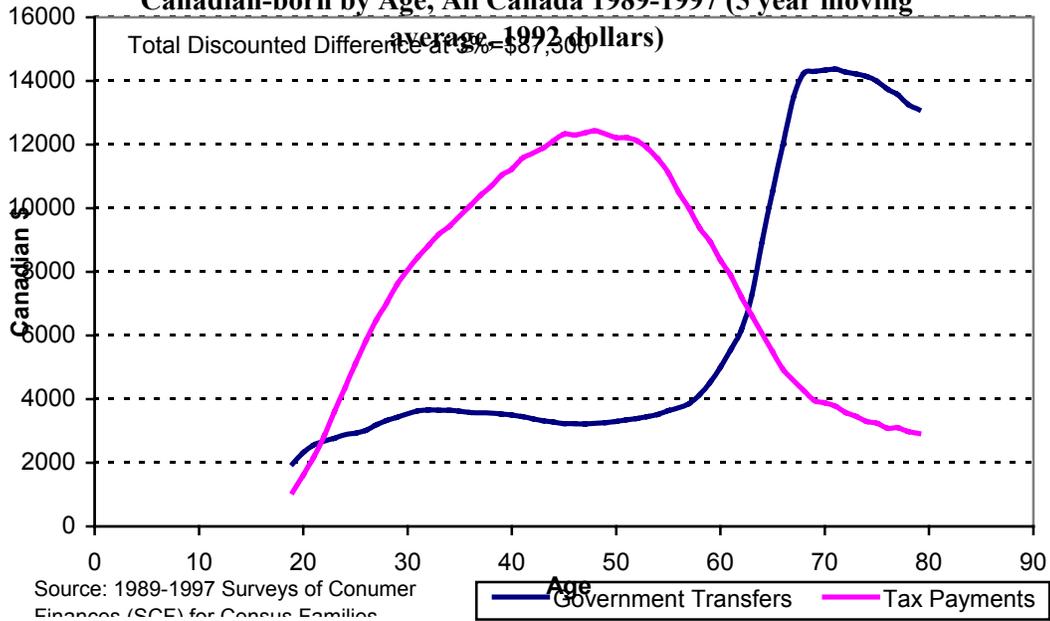
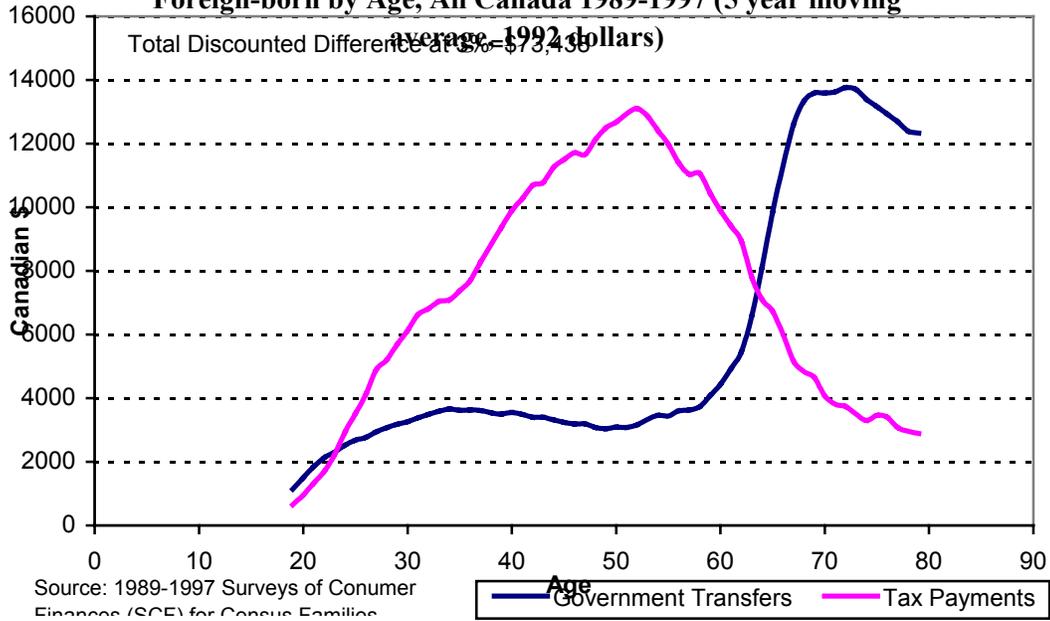


Figure 11: Tax Payments Versus Government Transfers for Foreign-born by Age, All Canada 1989-1997 (5 year moving average, 1992 dollars)



Figures 10 and 11 place the Vancouver net financial transfer payments in comparative perspective and indicate the sensitivity of the results. For Canada as a whole, the average Canadian-born household contributes a modest but positive lifetime financial transfer of \$87,300. Lifetime financial transfers for the average foreign-born household in Canada were lower at \$73,438. In fact, the mean foreign-born household for all of Canada transfers about 84 percent of the amount transferred by the mean Canadian-born household. This is in sharp contrast to the size of the public finance transfers by the Canadian born in Vancouver, which greatly exceeds the national average for all Canadians.

Summary and Conclusions

Table 3: Net Present Value of Public Finance Transfers by CMSAs: 1989-1997, 1992 dollars

Location (1)	Canadian-born (2)	Foreign-born (3)	Col. (3)/Col. (2) (4)	Col. (3) - Col. (2) (5)
Canada	\$87,300	\$73,438	0.84	-\$13,862
Vancouver	\$129,791	\$73,549	0.57	-\$56,242
Toronto	\$185,510	\$84,194	0.45	-\$101,316
Montreal	\$98,450	\$15,940	0.16	-\$82,510

Source: Surveys of Consumer Finances for Census families: Head of Household.

Table 3 presents aggregate statistics supporting our thesis on the geographical dispersion of public finance transfers. Row (1) reports the Canada-wide results. It reflects the typical pattern reported in past Canada-wide research (Akbari 1995). The results indicate that, for the limited set of taxes and government transfers considered, the contribution to the treasury by Canadian-born households across Canada exceed the contribution of foreign-born households. The foreign born transfer 84 percent of the Canadian-born payments (col. 4).

The Vancouver CMSA results, shown in Row (2), clearly reflect several city-specific effects. First, in Vancouver, the net financial transfer from Canadian-born households is \$129,791, while the net transfer from foreign-born households is only \$73,549. Thus, the ratio of payments by foreign birth status (col. 4) collapses in Vancouver, with the foreign born paying only 57 percent of the total paid by the Canadian born.

These trends are even more pronounced in Toronto, where net transfers are disproportionately higher for the Canadian born (\$185,510) than for the foreign born (\$84,194). The ratio of net transfers (col.3) becomes even smaller between the Toronto foreign-born and Canadian-born households (45 percent). Thus, on average, the foreign-born household's transfer for the factors considered, while strongly positive, is

\$101,316 less than the lifetime net contribution of a representative Canadian-born household in Toronto circa 1989-1997 (col. 5).

The public finance transfers in Montreal are the smallest observed. The net lifetime public finance transfer for a foreign-born household in Montreal is only \$15,940, while the Canadian born in the same city contribute, on average, \$98,450.

In sum, it must first be noted that the foreign born in Toronto and Vancouver transfer at least as much as the national average, whereas immigrants in Montreal contribute only about one-fifth of the national average. Secondly, the Canadian-born contribute more than the foreign-born. However, the educational costs of neither group are included here and these are much higher for the Canadian born.

Table 4: Net Annual Fiscal Impact (NAFI) Imposed by Immigrant Headed Households on U.S. Native Households

State Budget	NAFI	Immigrant Households	Aggregate NAFI	Native Households	Per Native Household
New Jersey	-\$1,613	9.156 million	-\$14.77 billion	89.019 million	-\$166/native
California	-\$2,206	9.156 million	-\$20.16 billion	89.019 million	-\$226/native

Source: extract from Table 6.5, Smith and Edmondson (1997), p 284

Comparative studies are available on the net fiscal impact of immigrants both in Europe and the United States to help place these results in perspective. The most comprehensive study to date, undertaken by Smith and Edmondson (1997), includes local, state and federal transfers for immigrants and the American born. The set of goods and taxes in their study is intended to be exhaustive. Table 4 reports the total immigrant net annual fiscal transfer (at the local, state and federal levels) for the United States and reveals that in 1996 immigrants were on average a drain on the U.S. treasury. As in this study, the immigrant burden varied by study area with immigrants resident in New Jersey imposing a negative fiscal impact of \$166 per native household while in California the negative impact was \$226 per native household.⁵

It is not possible to “import” these U.S. results to Canada, since Canada’s taxes (and government service costs) are greater, and Canada’s government transfer programs are much more generous. Moreover, this study is not nearly as comprehensive as the U.S. one. However, there is evidence of dramatic differences across Canadian cities in the impact of immigrants on the treasury and there is clearly much more work to be done on this topic.

⁵ See Smith, J.P. and B. Edmondson (1997) Table 6.5 Panel C column 4, p. 284.

References

- Akbari, A. H. 1989. The benefits of immigrants to Canada: Evidence on tax and public services. *Canadian Public Policy* 15(4): 424–35.
- . 1995. The impact of immigrants on Canada's treasury, circa 1990. *Diminishing Returns: The Economics of Canada's Recent Immigration Policy*, ed. D. J. DeVoretz, 111–27. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute; and Vancouver: The Laurier Institution.
- Baker, M. and D. Benjamin. 1995. Labour market outcomes and the participation of immigrant women in Canadian transfer programs. *Diminishing Returns: The Economics of Canada's Recent Immigration Policy*, ed. D. J. DeVoretz, 209–42. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute; and Vancouver: The Laurier Institution.
- Coulson, R. G. and D. J. DeVoretz. 1993. Human capital content of Canadian immigration: 1966–1987. *Canadian Public Policy* 19(4): 357–66.
- Garvey, D. and T. Espenshade. 1996. *Fiscal impacts of New Jersey's immigrant and native households on state and local governments: A new approach and new estimates*. Princeton, N.J.: Office of Population Research, Princeton University.
- Clune, M. 1997. The fiscal impacts of immigrants: A California case study. Paper prepared for panel. Berkeley: Department of Demography, University of California.
- Shamsuddin, A. F. M. and D. J. DeVoretz. 1999. Wealth accumulation of Canadian and foreign-born households in Canada. *Review of Income and Wealth* (December): 515–53.
- Simon, J. 1984. Immigrants, taxes, and welfare in the United States. *Population and Development Review* 10 (1): 55–69.
- Smith, J. P. and B. Edmondson. 1997. Do immigrants impose a net fiscal burden? Annual estimates. *The new Americans: Economic, demographic and fiscal effects of immigration*, ed. J. P. Smith and B. Edmondson, 254–96. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- Statistics Canada 1996. 1995 Survey of Consumer Finances. Microdata File: Census Families. Ottawa: Government of Canada.
- Sweetman, A. 2001. Immigrants and employment insurance. In *Essays on the Repeat Use of Unemployment Insurance*, ed. Saul Schwartz and Abdurrahman Aydemir, 123-154. Social Research and Demonstration Corporation: Ottawa,

No.	Author(s)	Title	Date
02-01	Galina Didukh	Immigrants and the Demand for Shelter	01/02
02-02	Abdala Mansour, Nicolas Marceau and Steeve Mongrain	Gangs and Crime Deterrence	02/02
02-03	Harald Bauder and Emilie Cameron	Cultural Barriers to Labour Market Integration: Immigrants from South Asia and the former Yugoslavia	02/02
02-04	Brian Geiger	Clothing Demand for Canadian-born and Foreign-born Households	01/02
02-05	Dan Hiebert	Canadian Immigration and the Selection-settlement Services Trade-off: Exploring Immigrant Economic Participation in British Columbia	02/02
02-06	David W. Edgington and Thomas A. Hutton	Multicultural and Local Government in Greater Vancouver	03/02
02-07	Steven Vertovec	Religion in Migration, Diasporas and Transnationalism	03/02
02-08	Isabel Dyck	Becoming Canadian? Girls, Home and School and Renegotiating Feminine Identity	05/02
02-09	Parin Dossa	Modernization and Global Restructuring of Women's Work: Border-Crossing Stories of Iranian Women	03/02
02-10	Barry Edmonston	Interprovincial Migration of Canadian Immigrants	03/02
02-11	Handy Gozalie	Immigrants' Earnings and Assimilation into Canada's Labour Market: The Case of Overachievers.	04/02
02-12	Isabel Dyck and Arlene Tigar McLaren	"I don't feel quite competent here": Immigrant Mothers' Involvement with Schooling	05/02
02-13	Geraldine Pratt	Between Homes: Displacement and Belonging for Second Generation Filipino-Canadian Youths	06/02
02-14	Kangqing Zhang and Don DeVoretz	Human Capital Investment and Flows: A Multiperiod Model for China	07/02
02-15	Minelle Mahtani and Alison Mountz	Immigration to British Columbia: Media Representation and Public Opinion	08/02
02-16	Kathrine Richardson	Sieve or Shield? NAFTA and its Influence within Cascadia	06/02
02-17	Don J. DeVoretz, Zhongdong Ma and Kangqing Zhang	Triangular Human Capital Flows: Some Empirical Evidence from Hong Kong and Canada	10/02
02-18	Deirdre McKay	Filipina Identities: Geographies of Social Integration/Exclusion in the Canadian Metropolis	10/02
02-19	Aranzazu Recalde	Recent Latin Americans in Vancouver: Unyielding Diverse Needs Versus Insufficient Services	08/02

No.	Author(s)	Title	Date
02-20	Gillian Creese and Edith Ngene Kambere	“What Colour is Your English”?”	11/02
02-21	Kate Geddie	Licence to Labour: Obstacles Facing Vancouver’s Foreign-Trained Engineers	11/02
02-22	Bernard Henin and Michelle R. Bennett	Immigration to Canada’s Mid-Sized Cities: A Study of Latin Americans and Africans in Victoria, BC	12/02
02-23	A. Charlton, S. Duff, D. Grant, A. Mountz, R.Pike, J. Sohn and C. Taylor	The Challenges to Responding to Human Smuggling in Canada: Practitioners Reflect on the 1999 Boat Arrivals in British Columbia	12/02
03-01	David Ley	Offsetting Immigration and Domestic Migration I Gateway Cities: Canadian and Australian Reflections on an ‘American Dilemma’	01/03
03-02	Don DeVoretz and Kangqing Zhang	Citizenship, Passports and the Brain Exchange Triangle	01/03
03-03	Johanna L. Waters and Sin Yih Teo	Social and Cultural Impacts of Immigration: An Examination of the Concept of ‘Social Cohesion’ with Implications for British Columbia	01/03
03-04	June Beynon, Roumiana Ilieva, and Marela Dichupa	“Do you know your language?” How Teachers of Punjabi and Chinese Ancestries Construct their Family Languages in their Personal and Professional Lives	01/03
03-05	Daniel Hiebert, Jock Collins, and Paul Spoonley	Uneven Globalization: Neoliberal Regimes, Immigration, and Multiculturalism in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand	02/03
03-06	Daniel Hiebert	Are Immigrants Welcome? Introducing the Vancouver Community Studies Survey	03/03
03-07	Yan Shi	The Impact of Canada’s Immigration Act on Chinese Independent Immigrants	04/03
03-08	Roger Andersson	Settlement Dispersal of Immigrants and Refugees in Europe: Policy and Outcomes	03/03
03-09	Daniel Hiebert and Ravi Pendakur	Who’s Cooking? The Changing Ethnic Division of Labour in Canada, 1971-1996	03/03
03-10	Serviy Pivnenko and Don DeVoretz	Economic Performance of Ukrainian Immigrants in Canada and the United States	03/03
03-11	Don J. DeVoretz, Sergiy Pivnenko, Diane Coulombe	The Immigrant Triangle: Québec, Canada and the Rest of the World	05/03
03-12	David W. Edgington, Michael A. Goldberg, and Thomas A. Hutton	The Hong Kong Chinese in Vancouver	04/03
03-13	Margaret Walton-Roberts and Geraldine Pratt	Mobile Modernities: One South Asian Family Negotiates Immigration, Gender and Class	09/03
03-14	Leonie Sandercock	Rethinking Multiculturalism for the 21 st Century	10/03

No.	Author(s)	Title	Date
03-15	Daniel Hiebert and David Ley	Characteristics of Immigrant Transnationalism in Vancouver	10/03
03-16	Sin Yih Teo	Imagining Canada: The Cultural Logics of Migration Amongst PRC Immigrants	10/03
03-17	Daniel Hiebert, Lisa Oliver and Brian Klinkenberg	Immigration and Greater Vancouver: A 2001 Census Atlas (Online format only)	10/03
03-18	Geraldine Pratt (in collaboration with The Philippine Women Centre)	From Migrant to Immigrant: Domestic Workers Settle in Vancouver, Canada	11/03
03-19	Paul Spoonley	The Labour Market Incorporation of Immigrants in Post-Welfare New Zealand	11/03
03-20	Leonie Sandercock	Integrating Immigrants: The Challenge for Cities, City Governments, and the City-Building Professions	12/03
04-01	Rosa Sevy and John Torpey	Commemoration, Redress, and Reconciliation in the Integration of Immigrant Communities: The Cases of Japanese-Canadians and Japanese-Americans	02/04

For information on papers previous to 2002, please see our Website

<http://www.riim.metropolis.net/research/policy>

Back issues of working papers are available for \$5 from

Vancouver Centre of Excellence: Immigration, WMX4653, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby, B.C, Canada V5A 1S6. Tel: (604) 291-4575 Fax: (604) 291-5336

E-mail: riim@sfu.ca

<http://www.riim.metropolis.net/>