

# Vancouver Centre of Excellence



## Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis

Working Paper Series

**No. 05-S1**

**An Annotated Bibliography of RIIM Publications Related to the Settlement  
Services Sector of Greater Vancouver, 1996-2004**

**Jamie Doucette**

**June 2005**

## **RIIM**

### Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis

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**An Annotated Bibliography of RIIM Publications Related to the  
Settlement Services Sector of Greater Vancouver, 1996-2004**

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## **Introduction**

This document is a first attempt to summarize the work of RIIM for a particular audience—the settlement services sector—in order to make RIIM research more accessible to both individuals and agencies working in areas of immigrant settlement.

### *Origins of the project*

This project started with a request from Tim Welsh, program director of the Affiliation of Multicultural Societies and Service Agencies of BC (AMSSA). At a RIIM research retreat, Tim explained that there was a desire for a user-friendly document providing an annotated bibliography or index of work done by RIIM researchers that could be of use to the local settlement services community. Since RIIM has benefited from the active participation of the settlement services community in the past, this request was welcomed. Accordingly, it was agreed that a small committee be organized to define an approach that would satisfy the needs of the services sector. I was asked to assist with the project by Dan Hiebert in Summer 2004 and shortly after we set up the committee and began to work. Our first meeting was in September at AMSSA's offices on Commercial Drive. The committee included Tim Welsh from AMSSA, Chris Friesen from Immigrant Services Society (ISS), Jean Maloney from Pacific Immigrant Resources Society (PIRS), Dan Hiebert (RIIM) and myself. During the meeting, we reviewed a list of potential topics that would be of interest to the settlement services sector, and which are covered in the RIIM Working Papers Series to 2004. In the end, it was decided that a simple summary of the research papers would help people working in settlement agencies access a wide range of RIIM material by reducing the time needed to read through the full articles. It was decided that the best format for this would be to provide a brief summary of each article that included a short list of abbreviated key points to help readers decide whether or not the article would be relevant for their specific purposes.

### *Progression of the work*

After our first meeting, I spent a few weeks indexing the relevant working paper titles under these categories and added new ones to cover subjects that were deemed necessary to the sector. We met again in December to review a sample batch of completed summaries and to prioritize the remaining titles need to complete the project. In the end, I categorized the majority of RIIM papers released between 1996-2004, summarizing over 100 that were of relevance to the settlement services sector.

The task of condensing the material down into accessible points also deserves a few remarks here. RIIM Working Papers come from a number of different disciplines—this diversity is what makes RIIM so dynamic—yet from the perspective of a non-specialized reader this range of approaches can make the task of summarizing these articles problematic as the demands they place on their readers in terms of technical vocabulary are quite distinct. I gradually learned how to navigate the more difficult articles and condense the material into simple points that would give the general reader the information he or she would need to help assess the utility of the article. I did this largely by replicating the language of the original texts in my summaries and key points when I could, and simplifying jargon or long phrases when I could not. At times when operating outside my range of expertise I had to read between the lines to the best of my ability, and I hope that my key points still capture the original spirit of these papers. In some cases authors may find that the points that I have emphasized may not be the points that they would have chosen. In the end, however, relevance to a reader with a settlement services background was the main criterion guiding the summaries. Of course, any mistakes in the process of condensing the authors' original texts into a series of key points are my own.

#### *RIIM research on Immigration and Integration*

Before leaving readers to explore the summaries, I'd like to offer a few general points on RIIM research on immigration and integration that, while by no means exhaustive, may help introduce readers to the themes contained in the larger body of material that has been summarized.

The general purview of RIIM research is the topic of immigration and integration, and a great deal of the research, though not all, explores this topic in the context of the major urban regions in Canada where a majority of immigrants reside. The RIIM Working Papers Series treats this process in a variety of ways that consider how it has evolved across time and space. Integration is really a process that begins before embarkation and continues throughout the lives of individual immigrants, affecting cohort groups in various ways. Researchers have to consider questions of: where individual migrants begin and end their journeys, transit circumstances, and the life history of immigrants, and how this is related to the migration experience. Economic and institutional opportunities and constraints are part of this process, but other factors affect it as well, such as the ethnicity, age, and gender of the migrant, and prevailing cultural attitudes and patterns of social mobility in the host society. Through a variety of approaches ranging from statistical analysis to focus group and interview-based case studies, RIIM research has tried to account for the ways in which these factors influence integration in Canadian metropolitan areas.

There are three other dimensions of immigrant integration that RIIM working papers emphasize, and I comment on them as a way, perhaps, to give readers some further coordinates that might help in navigating the RIIM material.

### *Integration and economic performance*

RIIM research has made a number of significant contributions in assessing the economic outcomes of immigrant groups in their host societies. Labour market participation is often used as an indicator of whether integration is proceeding well or not, and the studies included in the working paper series reveal both a number of success stories and areas of concern in this regard. Returns for immigrants' human capital, their long-term social mobility, and the effect of discrimination on their employment opportunities, are analyzed in a number of client profiles and comparative studies. One such topic that the working papers have explored in great detail is the issue of skills recognition, which has become an enduring issue not simply for new immigrants who fight to have their professional credentials recognized, but also long-term immigrants who continue to suffer economic penalties associated with this issue—even, in some cases, where they are doing work they are trained for but without adequate remuneration.

RIIM researchers have also acted as a kind of “warning system” for worrying trends emerging within the labour market. This contribution has been especially significant in cases of ‘double jeopardy’ where factors such as ethnicity and gender combine to create difficulties for particular groups, which, in some cases, are unique, and in some cases more general. For example, research on the economic scarring and long-term deskilling encountered by Filipino women who have entered Canada under the Live-In-Caregiver program, illustrates that fact that some groups experience discrimination in the labour market in highly specific ways. RIIM research has a great potential to contribute to our understanding of these cases by profiling groups such as these, where the complexities at play are highly context specific.

### *Social Networks*

A number of RIIM working papers look at the everyday practices of immigrants in their negotiation of life in the host society. One striking feature of this research is the effect of social networks on successful immigrant settlement and integration. These networks often exist informally and are used by immigrants to obtain necessary services, such as improving the quality of the education for their children, or acquiring knowledge and making decisions regarding health. The RIIM papers summarized in this project describe and analyze the ways in which informal social networks have been used to enrich settlement experiences. Conversely, the absence of wider social networks for

some groups is often a warning sign of potential problems in the integration process, leaving certain cohort groups feeling marginalized or wondering if they lack the ‘cultural competence’ necessary to successfully navigate their host societies. In general, RIIM researchers have contributed towards a more *formal* recognition of these informal networks as an important part of the integration process and of social science research.

### *Multicultural Planning*

The existence of different needs within and between groups means that integration in workplaces and public spaces will vary according to such factors as age, ethnicity and country of origin, and term and place of residence. In other words, the integration process is specific to groups and even individuals within them, a point that must be acknowledged when thinking about the political aspects involved. A number of RIIM papers included in this survey have made significant contributions towards our understanding of immigrant integration in the political realm by analyzing some of the many dimensions of multicultural planning. Here, multiculturalism is not simply seen as a top-down policy implemented by the federal government but, rather, as a whole constellation of policy choices affecting identity at numerous sites and scales, from that of the individual to the urban, region, nation, and beyond.

As a number of RIIM papers show, multicultural planning includes a transnational dimension: governments in Canada participate in international organizations that screen refugees, for example, and immigrants are often embedded in transnational business activities and family linkages. In settlement locations, immigration has helped fuel the expansion of urban areas, including peripheral areas hitherto outside of the political borders of traditional city governments. Thus, key sites of multicultural service negotiation are located, increasingly, beyond central locations, and necessitate the involvement of multiple governments for whom multicultural planning becomes an intricate part of their daily operations. In many of these cases multicultural planning occurs in areas that do not have a long history of serving diverse immigrant populations and, as some of the papers point out, the presence or absence of local services in these areas sometimes can complement, or conflict with, the goals of federal policy. Many of the RIIM papers document patterns of interaction between immigrant groups and local and regional governments, as well as strategies for inclusion of new or peripheral groups in the public planning process. These strategies also extend to service-providing institutions, such as NGOs and health care institutions, where the recognition of immigrants concerns, such as cultural understandings of health and illness, become vital components of multicultural awareness, just as vital in some ways as is the recognition of cultural diversity at the national and provincial policy level.

*Navigating the summaries*

Although they represent only the tip of the iceberg as far as research on immigration and integration is concerned, I hope these initial themes prove helpful to readers navigating the large body of RIIM material that I have summarized. Before turning to the summaries, readers should be aware of the organization of the entries.

Each RIIM paper is catalogued with a pair of numbers (eg. 96-01), the first of which denotes the year the paper was published and the second the number of the publication in that year's series. In some cases the second number has an 'S' before it, denoting that the paper is from a series focusing on a special topic published as part of a larger symposium from that year. In addition, each paper is organized into one or more categories listed in the table of contents at the beginning of the document. These categories were chosen by the committee to reflect the interests of the settlement services sector, and refined as the research process progressed. Some papers are included in more than one category, in which case the summary appears in the first entry and subsequently appears as a note directing readers to the section in which the full summary is provided. Finally, each paper contains a hyperlink to the online version so that readers who use the completed summaries as a word document may just point and click to access the original texts.

In conclusion, I hope that this project proves useful to the many groups and individuals active in the settlement services sector. Many will find that the papers they read could not have been written without the help of their organizations and, hopefully, the insights gleaned from the papers will help return a similar contribution to this sector as well as fostering further collaboration in the future. Lastly, I'd like to thank Dan Hiebert, Tim Welsh, Chris Friesen and Jean Maloney for the opportunity to participate in this project and for their patience and feedback along the way.

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<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 1: Client Profiles</b>
1.1	<i>Ethnic Groups in Vancouver</i>

- 98-01 [\*East Asian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Vancouver: Provincial Preference and Ethnic Strategy\*](#). **AUTHORS:** Karl Froschauer, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Based on 17 interviews with recent business immigrants about their economic strategies, this study finds that contrary to a provincial preference for investments in manufacturing, entrepreneurs are starting service oriented businesses and following co-ethnic employment strategies.

*Key points:*

- Business immigrant-entrepreneurs rely on informal social networks to gain business experience, and resolve issues in technology, employment, management, and business communications.
- To reduce financial risk most business immigrants bought, rather than started, enterprises that served the ethnic market.
- Entrepreneurs reported problems with Canadian banks in financing their ventures.
- Vancouver's weak manufacturing base hinders immigrant entry into that sector.
- Most entrepreneurs experienced a "skills shift," starting or buying a business that was new to them.

- 98-17 [\*Labour Market Experiences of South Asia-born Women in Vancouver\*](#). **AUTHOR:** Arti Nanavati, The Maharaja Sayajirao U. of Baroda (India)

*Summary:* Examines participation and earnings differentials experienced by South Asian women in Vancouver and is based on 1991 Census data. Study finds that discrimination accounts for a high earnings gap.

*Key points:*

- Concludes that not gender but ethnicity and foreign-born status explain the South Asian female earnings gap in Vancouver.
- Recommends disaggregated study of labour-market discrimination in Vancouver.

- 99-07 [\*Transnational Migration and Nation: Burmese Refugees in Vancouver\*](#). **AUTHORS:** Jennifer Hyndman and Margaret Walton-Roberts, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Preliminary findings from case-study research on fifty Burmese families in the Lower Mainland. Advocates a transnational approach to look into the conditions that migrants face both before and after arrival in Canada, examining the background experience, transnational connections, informal networks and social organizations of recent Burmese-Canadians. Includes testimony on working collaboratively with community groups.

*Key points:*

- Burmese-Canadians remain relatively invisible to organizations mandated to assist immigrants and refugees, relying mainly on undocumented and informal networks.
- Unemployment and official language proficiency are the most pressing issues facing Burmese-Canadian community.
- Policy Recommendation: Language proficiency programs such as LINC (Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada) need to be extended.
- The number of Burmese refugees arriving in Vancouver is expected to continue due to the current political environment in Burma.

- 01-02 [\*The Flexible Family: Recent Immigration and 'Astronaut' Households in Vancouver, British Columbia.\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Johanna L. Waters, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Examines the phenomenon of 'astronaut households' through a literature review and case study of such households in Vancouver.

*Key points:*

- Migration and astronaut living arrangements are seen by immigrants as tools to increase both economic and cultural capital (especially through education).
- The 'astronaut' arrangement of many recently immigrated Chinese families is found to be largely strategic and not necessarily a consequence of employment failure in Canada.
- Many, though not all, women living in astronaut arrangements experienced negative effects such as loss of economic independence, increased domestic work load, and an informal 'localisation' to the home sphere; however, in other cases, the opposite was true, as transnational living arrangements enabled a kind of escape from patriarchal oppression.
- Transnational households also reported that distance was major source of strain on interpersonal relationships within the family.

- 01-10 [\*Migration Strategies and Transnational Families: Vancouver's Satellite Kids\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Johanna L. Waters, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Through a series of interviews, this paper explores the circumstances and experiences of transnational family arrangements for children whose parents have immigrated but returned to their country of origin.

*Key points:*

- Satellite kids experience emotional strain due to geographically extended family arrangements.
- There is little institutional recognition, beyond school teachers and staff, of the problems that satellite kids face.
- More research is needed on the emotional effects experienced by children living in geographically extended, or 'transnational' families in Vancouver.

- 01-19 [\*The German Immigrant Church in Vancouver: Service Provision and Identity Formation\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Laura Beattie and David Ley, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This article examines the evolving role of German and other immigrant churches in providing settlement services to new immigrants over time.

*Key points:*

- Immigrant churches offer programs such as ESL classes, orientation programs on immigrant sponsorship, and big brother or sister programs.
- Churches often begin in enclaves and carry that mentality, with a strict identification with place. Over time, though, they incorporate other languages and cultures, due to pressure from the second generations and also changing local demographics. Increasingly immigrant churches have a more multicultural orientation than in the past.

- 02-13 [\*Between Homes: Displacement and Belonging for Second Generation Filipino-Canadian Youths\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Geraldine Pratt, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper comes from a series of focus groups with Filipino-Canadian youth in Vancouver, exploring feelings of post-memory (emotional trauma of parent's migration experience), dislocation and stereotyping, but also the influence of Filipino culture on identity formation and community organizing.

*Key points:*

- Canadian-born Filipino youth report feelings of being stereotyped as immigrant outsiders.
- Youth report experiences of racism in the school system.
- Popular theatre and other strains of political culture from the Philippines are learned by youth in Vancouver through transnational connections, and these practices inform Filipino youth activism here.
- There are high rates of suicidal ideation found among Filipino youth (based on American research).

- 02-18 [\*Filipina Identities: Geographies of Social Integration/Exclusion in the Canadian Metropolis\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Deirdre McKay, Australian National University and The Philippine Women Centre, Vancouver, BC

*Summary:* An examination of Filipina experiences of integration and exclusion in Canadian cities, incorporating both qualitative (focus group) and quantitative data.

*Key points:*

- Filipino women experience a high degree of occupational segmentation in Canada
- Though only a few of the women interviewed arrived in Canada under the Live-in-Caregiver Program (LCP), most reported encountering the negative stereotype that associates Filipino women with domestic work.
- Arriving in Canada as a domestic worker after doing similar work in a third country appears to be a negative predictor of economic success and social integration.
- Demands of transnational households and distance away from an independent migrant community contribute to the social exclusion of Filipino women.
- Long-term segmentation into domestic work seems to exacerbate the deskilling process.

- 02-19 [\*Recent Latin Americans in Vancouver: Unyielding Diverse Needs versus Insufficient Services\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Aranzazu Recalde, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* An exploratory snapshot of Vancouver's Latin American community, including statistics on region of origin, and a description and short history of community cohesion and organization.

*Key points:*

- Existing studies seem to focus on 'subgroups' of the Latin American population.
- There is a perceived lack of services for Latin American community.
- Need to conduct more studies on BC's Latin American population to "tune" services to their needs.
- Latin American community groups have been key agents in the integration process.

- 02-22 [\*Immigration to Canada's Mid-Sized Cities: A Study of Latin Americans and Africans in Victoria, B.C\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Bernard Henin and Michelle R. Bennett, University of Victoria

*Summary:* A general investigation of the integration experiences of immigrants from Africa and Latin America to Victoria, BC, based on qualitative interviews, and focusing on a few themes, namely: employment, housing and social inclusion.

*Key points:*

- Language proficiency and skills recognition are the major obstacles to employment in mid-sized cities like Victoria.
- Young African men report the highest level of discrimination, especially relating to police conduct.

- 03-12 [\*The Hong Kong Chinese in Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHORS:** David W. Edgington, Michael A. Goldberg, Thomas A. Hutton: University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A overview of Hong Kong Chinese in Vancouver, the development of Chinese 'ethnoburbs' and Chinese language infrastructure.

*Key points:*

- Hong Kong emigrants accounted for a large amount of financial and human capital entering Vancouver in the ten years up to the 1997 handover.
- Chinese language infrastructure (services, NGOs, community organizations) are important ingredients in the integration process.

- 03-13 [\*Mobile Modernities: One South Asian Family Negotiates Immigration, Gender and Class\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Margaret Walton-Roberts, Wilfrid Laurier University, and Geraldine Pratt, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This study of one immigrant family disrupts the preconception that immigrant groups are typically more patriarchal than liberal, western families by explicitly focusing on how gender and class relationships are specifically altered through migration.

*Key points:*

- Binaries of patriarchy/gender equality, modern/traditional cannot simply be mapped over the binary of East/West and Home/Host countries. Such generalization overlooks the pre- and post- migration context of migration that many immigrant families are situated in.
- These include, but are not limited to changes in migrant's occupational status, state policies toward immigrant groups, and geographical changes in familial relationships.

- 03-16 [\*Imagining Canada: The Cultural Logics of Migration Amongst PRC Immigrants\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Sin Yih Teo, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Building her argument from both focus group and media research, Teo argues that there is a cultural logic to migration and that this is reflected both in home communities and communities of migrants overseas.

*Key points:*

- Decisions pertaining to the choice of Canada as a destination are tied to perceptions of the place of, as well as life in, Canada before departure.
- PRC immigrants found that immigration consultants were hesitant to inform them of some of the negative aspects of migration.

- The Internet and Chinese television are increasingly being used as important sources of information for potential PRC Immigrants to Canada.
- Study includes of list of Chinese internet resources on immigration to Canada.

03-18 [\*From Migrant to Immigrant: Domestic Workers Settle in Vancouver, Canada\*](#)

**AUTHOR:** Geraldine Pratt, University of British Columbia, in collaboration with The Philippine Women Centre of Vancouver

*Summary:* Results of interviews with 15 Filipino women who entered under the Live-In-Caregiver Program (LCP), who have settled in Vancouver. Authors find that most women continue to experience downward occupational mobility and continue to do home health care and domestic work as a result of limited social networks and extended family responsibilities. Includes policy recommendations for CIC and beyond.

*Key Points:*

- Many in the LCP have a difficult time getting their employers to comply with the Employment Standards Act
- There are bureaucratic and financial blockages to retraining or getting existing credentials recognized. Deskilling leaves LCP registrants in precarious positions in Canadian labour market.
- Steps are needed to have skills recognized and for access to education and retraining for LCP registrants upon entering.
- The \$975 application fee for landed immigrant status is punitive for LCP registrants as they have been paying taxes and living in Canada for 2 years.
- The live-in requirement of the LCP needs to be removed.
- Many LCP registrants continue to live in substandard housing, even after attaining landed status.
- The LCP program veils a number of illegal practices and needs to be reformed.

04-06 [\*Sharing the Wealth, Spreading the "Burden"? The Settlement of Kosovar Refugees in Smaller B.C. Cities\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Kathy Sherrell and Jennifer Hyndman, Simon Fraser University, and Fisnik Preniqi, Immigrant Services Society of British Columbia

*Summary:* Contributes to the debate on regionalization of immigrant settlement in Canada by analyzing the settlement experiences of Kosovar refugees in four BC centers by elucidating the key factors that either kept people in the communities in which they originally settled, or contributed to their departure.

*Key points:*

- The vast majority of Kosovars who came to BC seem to be staying in their original communities.
- Employment and presence of family are the main factors influencing settlement location choices
- Obtaining meaningful employment necessitates English language proficiency. Lack of childcare and cuts to provincial assistance were two factors limiting access to language instruction.
- The strategy of settling extended families together is an important one that may shape likelihood of staying on in a small or mid size city.
- Retention of immigrants in small to mid size cities will require a comprehensive approaches, including: the provision of services, the development of welcoming attitudes, and employment prospects for immigrants and refugees.

- 04-08 [Responding to the Changing needs of the Chinese Community in Vancouver: The Contribution of SUCCESS \(1973-1998\)](#) **AUTHOR:** Shibao Guo, University of Alberta

*Summary:* A brief, historical look at SUCCESS, arguing that it has been successful in bridging the gap between the immigrant community and government services, and providing a united front for immigrants advocating for social justice.

*Key points:*

- SUCCESS provides a good model for other service organizations to follow.

- 04-12 [The Quest for an Inclusive City: An Exploration of Sri Lankan Tamil Experience of Integration in Toronto and Vancouver](#) **AUTHORS:** Leonie Sandercock with Leslie Dickout and Tanja Winkler, School of Community & Regional Planning, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Presents narratives of migration, settlement and integration through focus groups with Tamil community members and organizations in Toronto and Vancouver. Includes a manifesto for revamping multiculturalism at the federal, provincial, municipal and even NGO level.

*Key points:*

- Unlike Toronto, the Vancouver Tamil population is a dispersed, fragmented community (90% of Tamils in Canada live in the greater Toronto area).
- Vancouver has nothing like the range of settlement services organizations for Tamils that have sprung up in Toronto.
- Isolation of seniors, dependence of women on their spouses, and conflicts between youth and parents are important issues in the Vancouver Tamil community.
- In general, Tamils experience mixed feelings of both inclusion and exclusion in the city, and the focus groups reveal that experiences of discrimination vary over time and generation.
- Authors conclude that multiculturalism in action falls short of the espoused public philosophy.

- 04-14 [An Exploration of the Korean-Canadian Community in Vancouver](#) **AUTHOR:** Min-Jung Kwak, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A rich profile of Vancouver's expanding Korean population. Discusses the roles of newer and older immigrants, international students, temporary workers, and tourists in terms of community identity and economic participation.

*Key points:*

- A large proportion of Koreans are settling in suburban Vancouver communities.
- There is a high propensity for self-employment among Korean immigrants, related to both transnational activity and problems with skills recognition.
- International education and tourism that targets visitors from Korea have become important business sectors Korean-Canadians entrepreneurs.
- There is some fragmentation in the community between newer and older Korean immigrants: older immigrants are more likely to assimilate; newer immigrants more likely to be engaged in transnational practices.

1.2 <i>Vancouver Area: General Profiles</i>
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- 00-10 ***Immigration and Greater Vancouver: A 1996 Census Atlas*** **AUTHORS:** Greg Cunningham, Daniel Hiebert, and Brian Klinkenberg, University of British Columbia

Working Paper 00-10 is a special case. It exists as a series of maps of immigrant settlement in Greater Vancouver that are available on web pages, but not as a downloadable document. The maps show the broad contours of settlement in the mid 1990s, and indicate areas of greatest settlement service need.
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- 98-15 ***Immigrant Experiences in Greater Vancouver: Focus Group Narratives*** **AUTHORS:** Daniel Hiebert, Gillian Creese, Isabel Lowe Dyck, Tom Hutton, David Ley, Geraldine Pratt, University of British Columbia; and Arlene Tigar McLaren, Simon Fraser University

<i>Summary:</i> Initial, and preliminary, report from focus group project on topics of immigration and the family, immigration and employment, and the engagement between immigrants and Canadian society. The study was conducted in five Vancouver districts: East Vancouver, Kerrisdale-Oakridge-Shaughnessy, Richmond, Surrey-Delta, and the 'tri-cities' area of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody.
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*Key Points:*

- there is a wide reach of social support networks among immigrant communities (including both local and transnational networks),
- immigrants voice concerns over schools and education,
- there are inter-generational conflicts in the process of integration, problems of regulations and taxation were raised by business migrants, especially those living in the west side of the City of Vancouver.

- 00-14 ***Immigration to Vancouver: An Analytical Review*** **AUTHOR:** Jamie Winders, University of British Columbia

<i>Summary:</i> An analytical review of contemporary studies of immigration in Vancouver. Includes many papers by RIIM authors published in both the working papers series and elsewhere.
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*Key points:*

- Most of the current research focuses on numerically large immigrant populations.
- There is a need for further research on Vancouver's smaller ethnic communities and into policy implications for immigrants who are struggling economically.

- 03-06 ***Are Immigrants Welcome? Introducing the Vancouver Community Studies Survey*** **AUTHOR:** Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia

<i>Summary:</i> Results of survey conducted over 2001-2002, includes graphs and a lengthy statistical analysis of 2000 respondents from five Vancouver neighbourhoods. Survey reveals wide-spread acceptance of multiculturalism in general and a sense that immigration brings more benefits to Canada than problems; however there are also concerns from about integration and assimilation, and job opportunities.
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*Key Points:*

- Attitudes differed most along socio-economic lines, rather than between cultural groups or between immigrants and the Canadian-born
- The labour market is identified as the most significant site of discrimination
- Lack of success in the labour market is associated with other problems
- Education and household income are most closely associated with positive attitudes on immigration and multiculturalism

*Note:* Most of the surveys were done mid-September 2001, and it is difficult to estimate effect of 9-11 on potential attitudinal changes of respondents.

### 1.3 *Other Groups/Regions in Canada*

#### 03-07 [\*The Impact of Canada's Immigration Act on Chinese Independent Immigrants\*](#)

**AUTHOR:** Yan Shi, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Looking at the 2002 Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA), Shi examines how independent immigrant flows between 1995-2000 would have been affected had the standards set in 2002 been in place through the earlier period.

*Key points:*

- Results were that 2002 standards would have had a negative effect in the number approved for landing
- Less than half of the Chinese immigrants who passed the old test and only a quarter of non-Chinese immigrants would have been able to enter Canada again under the new criteria.

#### 04-17 [\*The Quest to Negotiate Equitable civic Engagement: Response of Toronto's Sri Lankan Tamil Community to Social Development Planning in Canada's Largest Multicultural Metropolis\*](#)

**AUTHOR:** Leslie Dickout, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Explores the realization of democratic citizenship for immigrant groups in Canada through a case study of the Canadian Tamil Congress (CTC).

*Key points:*

- A rift still exists between new immigrant communities and the City of Toronto's politicians, planning bodies, and social development policies.
- The Social Development Strategy (SDS) of the City's Official Plan is a step toward reconciling this rift; however, there are a number of issues that with how it is translated on the ground. For example, planners' mandate to only recognize groups that are partnered with other groups results in a lack of outreach and support for groups that are new to the city.
- Elected officials and planners must look towards participation from a wide variety of groups such as the Canadian Tamil Congress and its Project Participate if the SDS's goal of community participation is to be realized.

<b>WP#</b>	<b>Section 2: Human and Social Capital</b>
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97-10 [\*Speak and Ye Shall Receive: Language Knowledge as Human Capital\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** Krishna Pendakur, SFU and Ravi Pendakur, Department of Canadian Heritage

*Summary:* Using census data, the authors look at returns on language knowledge and the path by which such knowledge is attained.

*Key points:*

- Knowledge of one official language in all CMA's was an asset, knowledge of both official languages was better than being unilingual.
- Languages known by mother tongue rather than learned later in life were associated with poorer economic returns in comparison to learned language.
- For the thirteen largest non-official language groups, authors found that non-official language ability was rarely associated with improved labour market performance.
- This may be the result of both discrimination and/or failure to maximize particular forms of human capital.

00-04 [\*Immigrant Occupational Skill Outcomes and the Role of Region-Specific Human Capital\*](#)

**AUTHOR:** Eden Nicole Thompson, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* What is the probability of an immigrant (with certain characteristics) finding employment in a highly skilled occupation? This study finds that region-of-origin effects have a strong influence on an immigrant's ability to find work.

*Key points:*

- Region of origin and education interacted in the translation of educational attainment into occupational outcomes. This was caused by either (a) qualitative difference in nature of the degree or lack of credential recognition and (b) perception of and lack of information on immigrant skill sets by domestic Canadian employers.
- There is a strong need for the public policy to help immigrants bridge the gap between their educational background and labour market experience in Canada through bridging programs, skills recognition and internships.

01-S1 [\*Triangular Human Capital Flows between Sending, Entrepôt and the Rest-of-the-World Destinations\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Don DeVoretz and Zhongdong Ma

*Summary:* A short contribution to the debate on brain circulation discussed below (see DeVoretz 02-17;03-02), arguing that Canada is an excellent example of an entrepot country in the human capital circuit.

*Key points:*

- Entrepôt leavers (emigrants) are most likely to be young, with extensive prior mobility.
- They are also likely to be post-secondary graduates, males, and less than 35 years old.
- Middle aged individuals are most likely to stay in the entrepot destination.

02-17 [\*Triangular Human Capital Flows: Some Empirical Evidence from Hong Kong and Canada\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** Don J. DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University, Zhongdong Ma, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and Kangqing Zhang, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Argues that a brain exchange rather than a brain drain between countries is happening. Immigrants are highly skilled movers that seek to make locational choices to enrich their life chances, selecting, first, education in the home country or, second, from a developed country with subsidized educational opportunities. After spending time in the developed country a second locational choice is made to either remain, return home, or move on to another country. This paper then continues to test this model in the case of Hong Kong.

*Key points:*

- Returnees have degrees and enter skilled professions with higher earnings than other resident groups.
- Movers have higher human capital rates than non-movers.
- Movers are more likely to be younger than stayers.
- Heads of households are more mobile than their spouses.

03-02 [\*Citizenship, Passports and the Brain Exchange Triangle\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Don DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University, and Kangqing Zhang, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

*Summary:* Examines ‘brain circulation’ based largely on a Hong Kong-Canada-Hong Kong scenario, arguing that there is a triangular flow of highly skilled immigrants from a sending region to an entrepot destination and that a select group returns to their country to complete the triangle.

*Key points:*

- Immigrants who gained human capital and citizenship in the entrepot country would be the most likely to return, and more likely to outperform people who stayed on in the host country.
- This triangular movement improves the welfare of migrants and sending countries, but not for the welfare of Canadian taxpayers.

04-09 [\*Ethnicity and Social Capital in Canada\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Amanda Aizlewood and Ravi Pendakur, Dept. of Canadian Heritage

*Summary:* Based on American research, the authors ask whether higher levels of diversity at the community scale undermine social capital (such as trust and civic virtue between citizens). They find that, in Canada, individual ethno-cultural differences do not appreciably affect scores on social capital measures, but that broad designations of ethnicity such as visible minority and immigrant status do so, however weakly.

*Key Points:*

- Urban lifestyle and size of city of residence are more useful explanations than the degree of diversity for variance in civic attitudes and behaviors.
- Education and income tend to have large effects on social capital.
- In Canada, diversity is not detrimental to social capital.

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 3: Health Care</b>
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98-08 [\*Immigration and Health Care Utilization Patterns in Canada\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** Steven Globerman, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* The overall patterns of health care resource utilization across immigrant and native-born Canadians are examined using the 1994-95 National Population Health Survey.

*Key points:*

- The overall pattern of health care utilization across immigrant and native-born Canadians primarily reflects the age differences of individuals within these populations.
- Younger immigrant groups tended to use fewer health care resources than older immigrant groups.
- Over a lifetime, an immigrant group utilizes generally the same level of health care resources as the native born.

98-20 [\*Social Determinants of Health in Canada's Immigrant Population: Results from the National Population Health Survey\*](#) **AUTHORS:** J. R. Dunn and Isabel Dyck, UBC

*Summary:* An investigation of the social determinants of health in Canada's immigrant population using Canada's National Population Health Survey. The study includes comparisons of differences in health care status and health care utilization between immigrants and non-immigrants, immigrants of European and non-European origin, and immigrants of less-than-ten-years and more-than-ten-years residence.

*Key points:*

- Socio-economic factors are important to self-rated health status, and the presence of chronic conditions, for both immigrants and non-immigrants, but more so for immigrants.
- Immigrants are more likely to face adverse socio-economic factors that contribute to particular health problems.
- The authors discuss the context-dependant problems of statistical survey research into immigrant health.

99-14 [\*Health Systems Renewal: 'Writing in' Cultural Plurality\*](#) **AUTHORS:** J. Anderson, S. Tang and C. Blue, UBC

*Summary:* Examines how policies aimed at making health care more accessible are negotiated in the everyday realities of hospital settings, especially in regards to cost containment.

*Key points*

- Highlights the need for services like interpretation in order to assist minority ethnic groups for whom a language barrier persists in preventing them from fully accessing services.

99-18 [\*The Narrative Representation of Mental Health: Iranian Women in Canada\*](#)

**AUTHOR:** Parin Dossa, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Author advocates a narrative understanding of mental health in order to situate Iranian women's health concerns within the settlement experience.

*Key points:*

- Displacement has made acculturation difficult for Iranian women and other minority groups.
- Psychiatric evaluation is often difficult for minority groups, due to cultural barriers and lack of understanding of the patients' cultural backgrounds, and context of migration.

01-16 [\*Narrative Mediation of Conventional and New Paradigms of "Mental Health": Reading the Stories of Immigrant Iranian Women\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Parin Dossa, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* A look at the narrative understanding of mental illness among post-revolution Iranian women immigrants.

*Key points:*

- Advocates the use of narrative testimony to understand mental health in the context of the everyday understanding of Iranian women.
- This narrative approach is useful in establishing (a) the terms under which Iranian women experience mental illness, and (b) the degree to which these terms can be understood as affected by experiences of racism, racialisation, and the context of settlement.

04-05 [\*Immigration, Place and Health: South Asian Women's Accounts of Health, Illness and Everyday Life\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Isabel Dyck, School of Rehabilitation Sciences, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Reports on a study of South Asian women's management of health and illness, particularly Sikh women, who had migrated from the Punjab region of India. The report stresses the role of social networks in the acquisition of knowledge and the process of decision making about health concerns.

*Key points:*

- The high demands on women, given their dual roles in the labour market and domestic sphere, makes learning about and accessing healthy practices and formal health care difficult.
- Immigrant health issues are also issues of belonging and informal citizenship.
- Programmes need to facilitate social support mechanisms that can create culturally safe environments where immigrants can build cultural and social capital, and feel a sense of belonging.

04-18 [\*Immigrant Status and Unmet Health Care Needs in British Columbia\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** Zheng Wu and Christoph M. Schimmele, University of Victoria

*Summary:* This study analyses connections between migration and unmet health care needs in British Columbia to determine whether substantial health care availability and delivery problems exist.

*Key points:*

- In general, unmet needs are increasing, though it is hard to tie this down to one primary variable, such as economic barriers; however, ethnicity, enabling resources, and barriers to health care considered together do reveal increasing unmet needs among immigrants .
- The “healthy migrant effect” attenuates over time.
- Put another way, recent immigrants have fewer unmet health needs than the Canadian-born population, but this advantage decreases over time.
- Across Canada the greatest prevalence of unmet needs is among the poor, Aboriginal peoples, and women.

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 4: Economic Outcomes</b>
4.1	<i>Labour Market Participation/Segmentation</i>
	<i>a. Canada</i>

- 97-02 [\*The colour of work: labour market segmentation in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, 1991\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Examines occupational clustering in three Canadian cities in order to explore ethnic and gender segmentation in these cities, and its background characteristics.

*Key points:*

- In general immigrants benefit from a human capital effect; those with more education receive, over time, higher incomes.
- However, there is also evidence of “double jeopardy” for immigrant and visible minority women.
- Men and women of colour occupy a disproportionate share of “secondary” or least-desired occupations.
- Geographical differences tend to reinforce rather than undermine these outcomes.
- Canadian immigration policy needs to pay more attention to strategic gaps in the labour market, and affirmative action programs should also look into case-specific problems experienced by individual groups.

- 98-05 [\*Immigration, Labour Force Integration and the Pursuit of Self-Employment\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Fernando Mata and Ravi Pendakur, Dept. of Canadian Heritage

*Summary:* Comparing census data across four national censuses for both immigrant and Canadian-born males, the authors argue that there is a split labour market based on immigration status, particularly at the low end of the schooling spectrum.

*Key points:*

- In the past, the construction sector has acted as an important ethnic niche for immigrants with lower levels of schooling.
- Immigrants with low levels of schooling had higher rates of self-employment than the Canadian-born, and the longer they stayed in Canada the more likely they would be to become self-employed.
- The pursuit of self-employed may be tied to this split labour market.

- 98-09 [\*The Substitutability and Complementarity of Canadian and Foreign-born labour: Circa 1990\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Samuel Laryea, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Using data from the 1991 census, this study examines relationships of substitutability and complementarity among Canadian, old foreign-born and new foreign-born workers.

*Key points:*

- The results show that Canadian and new foreign-born workers are substitutes in production, and therefore compete in the labour market.
- Old foreign born workers (earlier immigrants) were found to be compliments to Canadian born workers.
- Professionally trained immigrants and unskilled Canadian born were found to be substitutes. This may be attributed to problems of skills recognition.

- 98-17 [\*Labour Market Experiences of South Asia-born Women in Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Arti Nanavati, The Maharaja Sayajirao U. of Baroda (India), *See section 1.1 for summary.*

- 99-13 [\*Where do Immigrants Work? Tracking Industrial Location Propensities of 1960's Immigrants\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Ravi Pendakur and Fernando Mata, Dept. of Canadian Heritage

*Summary:* Using data from the 1971, 1981, and 1991 censuses, the authors track a quasi-cohort group through its settlement experience, paying close attention to changes in the regulatory system of immigrant selection policy.

*Key points:*

- Opportunities for advancement in the labour force are higher for immigrants with substantial human capital.
- Higher education levels were found to override participation in ethnic enclaves.
- Low skill levels rather than age was associated with participation in ethnic niches or enclaves.
- The high propensity for self-employment exists among highly skilled immigrants may point to 'blocked mobility' in regular employment.

- 00-07 [\*Job Mobility and Promotion in the Federal Public Service. A Joint Project with Strategic Research and Analysis, Multiculturalism Program Canadian Heritage, and Research Directorate, and the Public Service Commission\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Ravi Pendakur and Fernando Mata, and Stan Lee and Natalie Dole

*Summary:* Using a database from the of administrative records from the Public Service Commission, the authors compare the likelihood of job promotions for members of designated groups, compared with white males, working in the public sector, and find substantial differences in the rates of promotions.

*Key points:*

- Data show that there is a substantial degree of segmentation within the public service, both in terms of gender and visible minority status.
- Women are tightly cluster around traditional clerical jobs. Visible minority men are strongly tied to science and professional jobs. White men are aligned to executive, operational and technical occupations.
- The chances of job promotion are significantly lower for women and visible-minority groups.

- 01-17 [Impacts of Immigration on British Columbia: Population, Labour Markets, Housing Markets and International Linkages](#) **AUTHORS:** Harald Bauder, University of Guelph; Johanna Waters, University of British Columbia; Sin Yih Teo, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A large report submitted to the BC Ministry for Multiculturalism and Immigration, detailing the economic, geographic and demographic impacts of immigration to BC. The paper includes relevant literature and statistics, and exposes problem areas of immigration, identifying issues of policy and planning concern. The report is structured around four topics: a descriptive overview, the labour market, the housing market, and transnational networks.

*Key points:*

- Gender differences with respect to labour market performance should be of central concern to policy makers.
- The income gap between immigrants and the Canadian-born population is larger in Vancouver than in other parts of BC.
- While immigrants are increasingly drawn to suburbs, residential ethnic segregation has increased slightly over time.
- Return migration and ‘astronaut’ households are possible symptoms of failure of the business immigration program.

- 02-03 [Cultural Barriers to Labour Market Integration: Immigrants from South Asia and the former Yugoslavia](#) **AUTHORS:** Harald Bauder, University of Guelph, and Emilie Cameron, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Using both quantitative and qualitative data, this study investigates how circumstances of immigration, culture, and employment expectations shape labour market outcomes, in order to understand why many immigrants experience occupational downgrading, or deskilling.

*Key points:*

- Lack of credential recognition is a major cause of deskilling.
- “Cultural competence” is also a major issue: migrants often find themselves in unfamiliar cultural and economic circumstances, and they are also somewhat unprepared for gender relations in Canada.
- The emotional stress of migration may result in problems for individuals.

- 02-05 [Canadian Immigration and the Selection-settlement Services Trade-off: Exploring Immigrant Economic Participation in British Columbia](#) **AUTHOR:** Dan Hiebert, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Using the Immigrant Database (IMDB), the income and employment/self-employment rates of immigrants in BC are explored. Some unexpected relationships between human capital and labour market participation lead the author to examine the trade-off between selection and settlement services.

*Key Points:*

- Participation rates and employment earnings rise steeply with higher levels of educational attainment.
- The awards for education are greater for those who arrive knowing an official language.
- Men and women who arrive knowing an official language are rarely drawn to self-

employment. Those who do not know an official language suffer low rates of participation and their educational qualifications appear to mean little.

- Self-employed immigrants realize modest gains for their effort.
- Refugees are the only group that do not face a penalty if they arrive in Canada without knowing an official language, which may be due to the generous combination of language training and social assistance they receive.
- Women and immigrants from non-western countries face a relatively unfriendly labour market.
- Tax returns from business immigrants, particularly from East Asia, show low incomes, contradicting a popular stereotype of East Asian immigrants as wealthy.

02-11 [\*Immigrants' Earnings and Assimilation into Canada's Labour Market: The Case of Overachievers\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Handy Gozalie, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Investigates the performance of immigrants from developed countries in the Canadian labour market. Using a human capital model, the author finds that elite immigrants are overachievers compared to the Canadian born.

*Key points:*

- Contrary to the belief that immigrants are always subject to a negative entry effects in terms of lower earnings, some groups of immigrants are found to exhibit the opposite outcome.
- These immigrants are from developed countries (Germany, Italy, US and UK in this study) with education and labour market structures similar to Canada.
- However, the majority of immigrants from developed countries are self-selected.
- The impacts of schooling as well as labour market performance are smaller for elite immigrants if they were obtained before rather than after arrival in Canada.

02-21 [\*Licence to Labour: Obstacles Facing Vancouver's Foreign-Trained Engineers\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Kate Geddie, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Paper explores Canada's 'brain waste'—immigrant skill underutilization—with a case study of foreign-trained engineers in Vancouver. The study charts the role of regulatory organizations, state institutions, and co-ethnic networks in obtaining employment.

*Key points:*

- Despite years of experience, foreign-trained engineers face the difficulty of obtaining the licensing requirements to enter the labour market of professional engineering work, especially the one-year of employment needed to get a P.Eng. license in BC.
- Co-ethnic networks are not as important as professional networks in obtaining professional employment.
- Employers do not have adequate information about foreign applicants.
- Greater coordination is needed between different levels of government and professional organizations in the area of credential recognition.

- 03-18 [\*From Migrant to Immigrant: Domestic Workers Settle in Vancouver, Canada\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Geraldine Pratt, University of British Columbia, in collaboration with The Philippine Women Centre of Vancouver *See section 1.1 for summary.*

- 04-15 [\*Attitudes Towards Work: Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Groups in Vancouver\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Harald Bauder, University of Guelph

*Summary:* Results of a survey examining work attitudes among immigrants, revealing that perceived and actual work attitudes do not always match. Survey focuses mainly on Chinese and South Asian immigrants. Note: this is a companion to a previous study on the attitudes of employers and service providers about immigrant workers.

*Key points:*

- Ethnicity remains a significant factor in attitudes toward work; however, its effects are somewhat diminished over time.
- Also, in some cases where ethnicity seems to be affecting attitudes towards work, immigration class provides a better explanation.
- Against popular stereotypes, the survey indicated that relatively few South Asians prefer to speak their own language at work, and that a relatively high proportion prefer to speak English.
- South Asians are more likely than Chinese to see work as a means of survival.
- The idea of work as a moral obligation seems to be common across ethnic groups.

#### *b. International*

- 03-18 [\*The Labour Market Incorporation of Immigrants in Post-Welfare New Zealand\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Paul Spoonley, Massey University, New Zealand

*Summary:* Discusses the changing role of the state in labor market intervention and immigration in New Zealand.

*Key points:*

- The New Zealand government recruits immigrants for the labor market, but, having dispensed with welfare and interventionist labour market policies, stands back to allow the market to allocate jobs. This results in unsatisfactory outcomes for both migrants and the state.
- Immigrants face discrimination from employers and are often unable to enter the professions for which they were recruited. Furthermore, they also continue to be racialized and to be cast as a threat, resulting in social exclusion.
- Immigrants also find themselves in non-standard work, especially in contingent and precarious forms.

#### *4.2 Immigrant Earnings*

- 96-01 [\*The Economic Performance of Jewish Immigrants to Canada: A Case of Double Jeopardy?\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** James W. Dean and Don J. DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Examines the performance of Jewish and non-Jewish immigrants, finding that Jewish immigrants, both men and women, earn substantially more than non-Jewish immigrants.

*Key points:*

- Jews in Canada are more likely to be married, have higher education, and be in a management or professional positions.
- This high-earnings profile holds for recent Jewish immigrants as well, even though in general they have lower levels of higher education.

- 96-03 [\*The Colour of Money: Earnings Differentials Among Ethnic Groups in Canada\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Krishna Pendakur, SFU and Ravi Pendakur, Department of Canadian Heritage

*Summary:* The study, based on 1991 census data, attempts to determine the degree to which ethnically based earnings gaps exist and are confined to visible minority groups, and the degree to which they extend through Canadian-born generations. The study examines variations within the “visible minority” category and for differences in patterns of earnings gaps across cities.

*Key points:*

- Visible minority men born in Canada suffer an 8% earnings penalty, but visible minority women do not seem to have lower earnings than Canadian-born women.
- Aboriginal men and women face larger gaps than visible minorities.
- Visible minority immigrants suffer large earnings differentials.
- Controlling for foreign schooling and several other important variables does not mitigate these differentials.
- There are substantial variation in the earnings penalties of specific ethnic groups, both within the larger categories of whites and visible minorities.

- 97-03 [\*Wealth Accumulation of Canadian and Foreign born Households in Canada: Circa 1984\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Abul Shamsuddin, University of New England (Australia), and Don DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* This study focuses on the role of foreign-born households in the Canadian asset market between 1977-1984, the period in which Canada’s orientation of immigrant flows switched from Europe to Asia.

*Key points:*

- The study finds a falling rate of wealth accumulation among immigrants in their pre-retirement years, over the period studied (compared with the Canadian-born population).
- This pattern is not changed when government transfers are included in the model.
- Regardless of the year tested, immigrant families reveal a stronger motive for transferring wealth within the family, than in the Canadian born population.

- 97-04 [\*The Double-Negative Effect on the Earnings of Foreign-born Females in Canada\*](#) **AUTHOR:**  
 Abul Shamsuddin, University of New England (Australia)

*Summary:* Studies the effect of birthplace and gender on the earnings of foreign-born married women in Canada.

*Key points:*

- Labour market assimilation (the catch-up rate of incomes) happens at a faster rate for foreign-born females than foreign-born males (13 vs. 18 years).
- Discrimination by gender, rather than birthplace, accounts for the main source of the earnings gap between foreign and Canadian born.

- The presence of a double negative effect, however, means that native-born men receive a higher real income than foreign-born females.

97-08 [\*Is there an immigrant "underclass" in Canadian cities?\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** David Ley and Heather Smith, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper looks at urban poverty and asks if the characteristics of an American-style underclass can be found in Canadian cities (based on 1991 data).

*Key points:*

- Using an American-developed method for identifying “underclass” districts, the authors find that only one neighbourhood in Toronto and Montreal, and none in Vancouver, can be classified as underclass.
- However, broader districts of multiple deprivation do exist, and these are often associated with high levels of crime, and subsidized housing.
- There is an association between the settlement patterns of immigrants and multiply deprived census tracts, but it is weak; moreover it is limited to the first ten years of residence.
- Correlations between immigration and urban poverty are eclipsed by more structural factors such as male unemployment and the incidence of female-led single-parent families.

98-06 [\*The Impact of Foreign-born Labour on Canadian Wages: A panel analysis\*](#)

**AUTHOR:** Samuel Laryea, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Using the 1988-90 Labour Market Activity Survey, this paper analyses the impact of foreign-born labour on Canadian wages, finding that years of experience, years of schooling, industry of employment, marital status, and firm size had a significant impact on wages.

*Key points:*

- Immigration had an overall positive effect on wages for the Canadian born.
- However, this was not the case in all economic sectors: wage compression was detected in the primary, transportation and storage and the trade industries.

99-03 [\*Immigrant Earnings: Age at Immigration Matters\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Joseph Schaafsma and Arthur Sweetman, University of Victoria

*Summary:* A detailed study of the effect of age at immigration on earnings using 1991 Canadian census data, finding that age at immigration matters.

*Key points:*

- visible minority immigrants who landed at the age of ten do not have an earnings deficit compared to other equivalent immigrants, but for those who arrive at an older age, there is a deficit, and it grows with age at migration.
- These results support the argument that foreign labour market experience receives low returns in the destination country.

- 04-11 [\*Colour My World: Has the Minority-Majority Earnings Gap Changed over Time?\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Krishna Pendakur, Simon Fraser University, and Ravi Pendakur, Dept. of Canadian Heritage

*Summary:* Using 25 years of census data, the authors argue that for the broad categories of Aboriginal peoples and visible minorities, there was an improvement in relative earnings compared to non-visible minority workers between 1971 and 1981, stasis through 1991 and then some decline in relative earnings between 1991 and 1996.

*Key points:*

- This finding is generally true for Aboriginal and visible-minority persons regardless of sex or city of residence.
- In particular, among both men and women, aboriginals fare less well than visible minorities.
- These findings should be of direct concern to policy makers as they show that the labour market is neither colour blind nor moving toward that goal.

#### 4.3 *Ethnic Entrepreneurship*

- 98-01 [\*East Asian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Vancouver: Provincial Preference and Ethnic Strategy\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Karl Froschauer, SFU, *See section 1.1 for summary.*

- 98-05 [\*Immigration, Labour Force Integration and the Pursuit of Self-Employment\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Fernando Mata and Ravi Pendakur, Dept. of Canadian Heritage, *See section 4.1 for summary.*

#### 4.4 *Transnational Connections*

- 99-12 [\*\(Re\)shaping 'Chinese' Business Networks in a Globalizing Era\*](#) **AUTHORS:** K. Olds and H. Wai-chung Yeung, N. U. of Singapore

*Summary:* This paper looks at the actors shaping Chinese business networks at both the global and sub-global levels.

*Key points:*

- Chinese business networks spread over many countries and are used as part of the globalization process
- The networks are particularly active in the Pacific Rim and help spur development at multiple sites throughout it, including property development and real estate in Vancouver.
- Large (non-Chinese) global firms are increasingly interested in participating in these networks.

- 00-16 [\*Visits to Canada: The Role of Canada's Immigrant Populations\*](#) **AUTHORS:** David Prescott, University of Guelph, and David Wilton, University of Waterloo; Canan Dadayli and Aaron Dickson, University of Guelph

*Summary:* This paper investigates the role of Canada's immigrant populations in determining the annual flow of visitors to Canada by developing a model of decision to travel to Canada.

*Key points:*

- Immigrant populations are found to have a strong influence on the annual flow of visitors to Canada.
- The authors estimate the value of spending by foreign visitors that is attributable to an additional immigrant to be (in 1996 dollars) \$4,500 CDN.

- 97-02 [\*Returning, Remitting, Reshaping: Non-Resident Indians and the Transformation of Society and Space in Punjab, India\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Margaret Walton-Roberts, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper analyses the ways in which Indo-Canadian immigrants link communities across Canada through fundraising for village development in their countries of birth.

*Key points:*

- Cultural identity is a large influence on the maintenance of networks between Indo-Canadian immigrant communities and villages in India.
- Immigrant transnational activity has direct material consequences for sending regions inside India, and, though not a cure for development problems, they can be part of the solution.

- 03-14 [\*Characteristics of Immigrant Transnationalism in Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Daniel Hiebert and David Ley, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A survey-based study on immigrant transnationalism in Vancouver, which compares its results with similar studies from Quebec and the US. The authors find that over time, immigrants appear to maintain social linkages overseas but the degree of economic transnationalism (eg. business ownership) lessens.

*Key points:*

- Transnational entrepreneurs are far more likely to be recent immigrants and not to hold Canadian citizenship (e.g., business class immigrants were the most likely to engage in transnational activity).
- Immigrants arriving since 1991 are far more likely to engage in transnational business ownership, and this figure is substantially higher for immigrants from East Asia.
- Whereas American research identifies transnationalism as a form of integration, if not assimilation, in Canada transnationalism provides an *alternative* to integration for immigrants who are weakly connected to the nation-state.

- 03-15 [\*Imagining Canada: The Cultural Logics of Migration Amongst PRC Immigrants\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Sin Yih Teo, University of British Columbia, *See section 1.1 for summary*

- 04-10 [\*Global Minds, Local Bodies: Kosovar Transnational Connections Beyond British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Kathy Sherrell and Jennifer Hyndman, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Discusses the quality and distinctiveness of transnational connections among Kosovar refugees and their implications for settlement and integration in Canada, and argues that Kosovars in Canada benefited significantly from being granted immediate legal recognition and basic support.

*Key points:*

- The uncertain political status of Kosovo seems to be making Kosovars identify more as Canadian than they would if return to Kosovo was desirable and secure.
- When political conditions in one's region of origin cease to be favorable for return, integration in the host state is likely to proceed more rapidly.

04-16 [\*Transnational Economies of Export Education\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Daniel Hiebert and Min-Jung Kwak, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper focuses on the complex economies of export education that bring Koreans to Vancouver, including the circuits of permanent migration, temporary visits by students and tourism. Finally, the study asks how successful are these new immigrant enterprises?

*Key points:*

- Export education is a newly emerging form of globalization, sensitive to transnational connections and events between Canada and Korea.
- Many Korean-Canadians are involved in this sector, which includes diverse activities from providing home-stay and to organizing tourism.
- There is a high rate of failure among ESL schools and colleges.
- Housing, health services, and a safe environment for temporary visitors are necessary for the success of ESL export education.

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 5: Education and training</b>
5.1	<i>Schools and Teaching</i>

98-02 [\*Careers in Teaching: Participation Rates and Perceptions of Two Minority Groups in British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHORS:** June Beynon and Kelleen Toohey, (Education) SFU

*Summary:* This interview-based study compares the perceptions of Chinese and Sikh/Punjabi students enrolled in education degrees at two BC universities, finding different perceptions toward their careers choices between genders and groups.

*Key points:*

- Recruitment programs and employment equity programs are significant in encouraging minority groups to pursue studies in education.
- There is a need for recruitment programs to address parental concerns about the teaching profession. Job insecurity in the profession can undermine such efforts.

98-07 [\*Education and Ethnicity in Canada: An Intergenerational Perspective\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Gordon Dicks and Arthur Sweetman, University of Victoria

*Summary:* This paper analyzes education outcomes, years of schooling and returns to schooling, across 15 ethnic groups in Canada for both men and women.

*Key points:*

- For men there is positive correlation between years of education attained and the return to education, while for women no such correlation is evident.
- For both sexes, across ethnic groups, lower fertility in one generation is found to be associated with higher educational outcomes and returns to schooling in the next.

- 99-01 [\*Impacts of Immigration on Education in British Columbia: An Analysis of Efforts to Implement Policies of Multiculturalism in Schools\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Marvin Wideen and Kathleen A. Barnard, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* A look at efforts to implement multiculturalism policies in schools in British Columbia.

*Key points:*

- Multicultural policies have been loosely implemented within and between schools, resulting in a general lack of coherence provincially.
- Generally, teachers' second language abilities have not been utilized.
- More resources and greater coordination are needed for better, more consistent policy construction and implementation.

- 99-11 [\*The Changing Role of Administrators in Ethnically Diverse Schools\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Linda LaRocque, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* A study based on interview research with school principals, detailing their efforts to create an inclusive environment in diverse communities.

*Key points:*

- Researchers found that most administrators reported spending much of their time focusing on solving language-related issues.
- The authors recommend that school-home relationships and cultural awareness programs are two other key aspects of an inclusive school.

- 02-08 [\*Becoming Canadian? Girls, Home and School and Renegotiating Feminine Identity\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Isabel Dyck, University of British Columbia and Arlene Tigar McLaren, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Using interviews, this paper examines the development of identities among teenage immigrant children in multi-ethnic Vancouver. It discusses the sometimes conflicting relations that arise between home and school in constructing Canadian feminine identities.

*Key points:*

- The school is not simply a site of "becoming Canadian" and in the strict sense, rather this process is *negotiated* in a variety of spaces, homes and neighbourhoods especially, that interact.
- Mothers report feeling isolated from what goes on in the schools, yet try to mediate their daughter's schooling through social networks and private tutoring.
- Girls report experiencing racist language in schools.

- 02-12 [\*"I don't feel quite competent here": Immigrant Mothers' Involvement with Schooling\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Arlene Tigar McLaren, Simon Fraser University and Isabel Dyck, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper discusses the perceptions of competence of immigrant mothers, as they and their daughters relate, in interviews, how they have negotiated with the school system in Vancouver suburbs. The authors discuss the various forms of 'capital' –cultural, social, and economic—that the mothers have drawn upon to improve their children's education.

*Key points.*

- All mothers shared the common experience of feeling not quite competent, and having their ‘capital’ devalued.
- Immigrant mothers struggled with English skills and had fewer material, cultural and social resources that could be converted into ‘capital’ in Canada.
- In institutional contexts, the mothers encountered reactions from officials which tended to minimize or ignore the problems they raise about racialized incidents their children faced at school.
- Social networks were an important asset in transforming their children’s education in the absence of formal opportunities.

5.2 *Language Training and Acquisition*

Related Categories: Human and Social Capital

99-20 [\*A Case Study of Multilingualism and Educational Choices in Immigrant Families\*](#)**AUTHORS:** Diane Dagenais and Catherine Berron, SFU*Summary:* An initial report on a study of South Asian families that have opted for French-language immersion for their children.*Key points:*

- In the families with children in French Immersion, parents generally (1) come from a multilingual background and country, (2) continue to use many languages, and (3) have a positive view of multilingualism.
- Researchers are curious if children have internalized their parents’ positive views of multilingualism, but research has not been definitive on this issue.

02-20 [\*"What Colour is Your English?"\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Gillian Creese, University of British Columbia, and Edith Ngene Kambere, Multicultural Family Centre, Vancouver, BC*Summary:* A report on two focus groups with women of African origin in Vancouver. The women experience difficulty in transporting their “African English” to Canada, and accent has served as a barrier for them in acquiring jobs in Canada.*Key points:*

- The prejudicial response to African accents consolidates, in part, this group’s racialized, outsider status in Canadian society.
- The expectation that everyone can and should conform to a vernacular English is unrealistic and unnecessary.
- The issue of accent discrimination should be on the public agenda.

03-04 [\*"Do You Know Your Language?" How Teachers of Punjabi and Chinese Ancestries Construct Their Family Languages in Their Personal and Professional Lives\*](#) **AUTHORS:** June Beynon, Roumiana Ilieva, Marela Dichupa: Simon Fraser University; Shemina Hirji - Surrey School District*Summary:* A study of the diversity of language resources among Punjabi- and Chinese-ancestry teachers, with implications for employment equity and skill enhancement.

*Key points:*

- The authors argue that the official discourse of employment equity does not acknowledge ancestral language ability, but that informally, it is a highly valued skill in contemporary school settings.
- Research indicates that the cultural experience of minority teachers is also an asset in the classroom and should be formally recognized

04-15 [\*Transnational Economies of Export Education\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Daniel Hiebert and Min-Jung Kwak, University of British Columbia, *See section 4.4 for summary.*

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 6: Women and Family</b>
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97-04 [\*The Double-Negative Effect on the Earnings of Foreign-born Females in Canada\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Abul Shamsuddin, University of New England (Australia), *See section 4.2 for summary*

99-10 [\*Reconstituting the Family: Negotiating Immigration and Settlement\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Gillian Creese and Isabel Dyck, UBC; Arlene McLaren, SFU

*Summary:* This paper illustrates the geographic complexities of family life for recent immigrant families in five Vancouver area neighbourhoods.

*Key points:*

- “The Family” is a fluid category: for some it reaches across national borders, or exists in several dwelling places at once. Different needs and histories are part of these arrangements.
- The use of social networks in find housing, jobs, and information about school seems to be a common pattern, though not universal. These networks may or may not utilize family members such as second-generation children.
- Dependence on, and renegotiation of, family life, can be a source of stress and anxiety and can produce dilemmas for family members, such as feeling of loss of cultural identity, pressure to support the family, and anxiety associated with transnational living arrangements.

99-15 [\*Immigration, Neighbourhood Change, and Racism: Immigrant Reception in Richmond, B.C.\*](#) **AUTHOR:** John Rose, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* The author draws from interviews with Richmond residents and theories of racism to look at the nuances of immigrant reception and racism.

*Key points:*

- Conflicts over development of Richmond have taken on a racialized tone in the perceptions of some white residents who were interviewed.
- “Racism” is present in some interviewees’ appraisal of recent immigration, and occurs in both subtle and non-subtle forms.

01-02 [\*The Flexible Family: Recent Immigration and 'Astronaut' Households in Vancouver, British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Johanna L. Waters, University of British Columbia, *See section 1.1 for summary.*

01-04 [\*Gendering Immigration: The Experience of Women in Sydney and Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Gillian Creese, University of British Columbia, and Robyn Dowling, Macquarie University (New South Wales)

*Summary:* Using examples from Sydney and Vancouver, the authors describe how immigration is a gendered process that affects women and men differently in these cities.

*Key points:*

- Female labour market participation is affected by a process of double jeopardy whereby visibility minority female immigrants find themselves confined to particular segments of the labour market, in contrast to other women.
- Service provision is often geared towards large ethno-cultural communities in both these cities, leaving some small groups with fewer resources to draw upon.

01-10 [\*Migration Strategies and Transnational Families: Vancouver's Satellite Kids\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Johanna L. Waters, University of British Columbia *See section 1.1 for summary*

03-09 [\*Who's Cooking? The Changing Ethnic Division of Labour in Canada\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia; Ravi Pendakur, Dept. of Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada

*Summary:* Using special tabulations from the 1971 to 1996 censuses, the authors look at the falling incomes of immigrants (relative to the Canadian born) over this period and consider why this has been the case.

*Key points:*

- The changing human capital profile of immigrants, discrimination by the host society, and economic restructuring all account for this trend.
- The relative human capital of immigrants has declined, but is still above the Canadian born in absolute terms.
- High unemployment rates, employers' preference for Canadian experience, and existing discriminatory barriers all contribute to falling immigrant relative earnings.
- An important aspect of this issue is the fact that immigrants tend to be segmentation in particular sectors of the labour market.
- Self employment as a gateway to upward mobility was common in 1971 but its returns have been declining over time.
- A case-study of restaurant sector is included.

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 7: Policy and Institutional Frameworks</b>
7.1	<i>Institutional Restructuring and Development</i>

- 96-04 [\*The Economic Goals of Canada's Immigration Policy, Past and Present\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Alan G. Green, Queens University and David A. Green, UBC

*Summary:* This paper explores the changing economic goals of Canadian immigration policy, arguing that long-term (economic growth, skill gaps, and demographic change) and short term demands (labour market conditions) have often competed in policy changes. In general, policy has followed the idea of an “absorptive capacity”.

*Key points:*

- Canada’s current immigration policy is different from previous norms in that we see large flows of immigrants despite a poor labour market, whereas previously flows were constricted during periods of rising unemployment.
- The authors criticize the new policy direction and call for further investigation.

- 98-12 [\*Government Restructuring and Immigrant/Refugee Settlement Work: Bringing Advocacy Back In\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Gillian Creese, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Explores the consequences for the main settlement organizations in Vancouver that have come about due to a federal government restructuring of programs and funding for immigrant and refugee programs.

*Key points:*

- Restructuring has resulted in several contradictory results for service providers:
  - (1) funding cutbacks yet overall fiscal growth of these organizations
  - (2) diversified funding base but a reduced ability to make annual plans
  - (3) more mainstream clients served, but new barriers for immigrants and refugees
  - (4) less time allotted to settlement services, yet more complex client needs
  - (5) less accountability to clientele, more accountability to funders
  - (6) government funds and “partnerships” reduce the ability to advocate
- In response to restructuring, there appears to be a new space for advocacy, with settlement service providers building more elaborate associations.

- 00-S8 [\*Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker Program: A New Design\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Bradley Pascoeg, CIC, and Beverly Davis, HRDC

*Summary:* This paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of placing the jurisdiction over the movement of persons in international trade agreements.

*Key points:*

- Canada’s redesigned Temporary Foreign Worker Program is discussed, including the flexibility it contains to accommodate the needs for employer requests for workers with critical skills that are not covered under trade agreements.
- HRDC can now negotiate arrangements with employers that cover a large number of workers, rather than on a case-by-case basis.
- The article contains information on completed pilot projects and thoughts about their further redesign.

7.2 *Federal Policy Frameworks and Development*

- 00-01 [\*Seeking "Homo Economicus": The Strange Story of Canada's Business Immigration Program\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** David Ley, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Using interviews with two-dozen households, tax filer returns, and census data, the author assesses the Business Immigration Program, finding limited entrepreneurial activity and modest income generation in Canada.

*Key points:*

- Investors find that tax levels, economic regulation, and language of commerce in Canada are barriers for them.
- Many business migrants are not engaged in economic activity in Canada and have resorted to offshore employment, early retirement and return migration.
- Those participating in economic activity report long hours in crowded enclave economies, with limited returns.

7.3 *Public Finance and Public Services*

- 99-06 [\*Immigrants and Public Finance Transfers: Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Don DeVoretz and Yunus Ozsomer, SFU

*Summary:* This paper seeks to demonstrate that there is substantial variation in public finance transfers across cities in Canada, by foreign birth status.

*Key points:*

- With the exception of Montreal, all immigrants make a positive net contribution to the treasury over their lifetime.
- The foreign-born transfer more in Toronto and Vancouver than the national average.
- Disaggregation by urban area clarifies this issue, as Canada-wide averages do not reveal differences between the foreign- and Canadian-born.

- 01-20 [\*Immigration, Polarization, or Gentrification? Accounting for Changing Housing Prices and Dwelling Values in Gateway Cities\*](#) **AUTHORS:** David Ley, Judith Tutchener and Greg Cunningham, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Compares the effects of immigration, polarization, and gentrification on price movements and other housing characteristics in gateway cities between 1971 and 1996.

*Key points:*

- In both Toronto and Vancouver there has been significant price growth in the central city, high-middle socioeconomic class areas, and in older downtown areas.
- Immigration is a weak factor for dwelling price changes in Toronto but a stronger factor for Vancouver.

- 04-02 [\*Immigrant Public Finance Transfers: A Comparative Analysis by City\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Don J. DeVoretz and Sergiy Pivnenko, RIIM, Simon Fraser University.

*Summary:* A comparison of immigrant tax payments and government transfers in Vancouver, other Canadian cities, and the country as a whole.

*Key points:*

- Considering only selective measures, immigrants in Vancouver, Montreal, and Toronto make a positive public finance contribution but foreign born contribute less than the Canadian born.

7.4 <i>City Planning and Policing</i>
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- 03-19 [\*Integrating Immigrants: The Challenge for Cities, City Governments, and the City-Building Profession\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Leonie Sandercock, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* An exploration of policy challenges that multiculturalism presents to urban planning, urban governance, and citizenship. The author asks how migrants can be integrated into cities that are not used to thinking of themselves as multicultural. Includes numerous examples from a variety of cities.

*Key points:*

Sandercock makes seven policy recommendations

- (1) Political parties at the municipal level must develop integration initiatives.
- (2) Multi-tiered (at all political levels) policy and support systems are needed.
- (3) Sensitivity training for all municipal workers (police, teachers, etc) is required.
- (4) There should be social policy innovation at the level of everyday life There needs to be greater understanding of the ways in which urban policies (public space, etc) affect the integration of cultural groups.
- (5) New notions of citizenship are needed that encourage participation from newcomers.
- (6) There needs to be more understanding of emotional conflicts over integration (fear, belonging, etc)

- 04-17 [\*The Quest to Negotiate Equitable civic Engagement: Response of Toronto's Sri Lankan Tamil Community to Social Development Planning in Canada's Largest Multicultural Metropolis\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Leslie Dickout, University of British Columbia *See section 1.3 for summary.*

7.5 <i>Categories of Analysis</i>
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- 01-09 [\*The Visible Minority Category and Urban Analysis\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Harald Bauder, UBC

*Summary:* Explores the use and misuse of the visible minority category in urban analysis.

*Key points:*

- The visible minority category as used on the 1996 census is a reductionist representation of social groups and has its limits for determining the extent and nature of residential segregation.
- There needs to be an understanding of how barriers between visible and non-visible groups affect particular social groups in more detail.

The visible minority category does bring attention to discrimination to a degree, and thus it must be stressed that it is important in the absence of alternate categories.

- 03-03 [\*Social and Cultural Impacts of Immigration: An Examination of the Concept of 'Social Cohesion' with Implications for British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Johanna L. Waters and Sin Yih Teo, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* The authors consider the social and cultural effects of immigration, concentrating on the concept of "social cohesion."

*Key points:*

- The social and cultural dimensions of immigration are often subsumed under political and economic dimensions, and are therefore ignored.
- The article includes several proposals/examples for studying social cohesion in BC, including perceptions of public space by immigrations, participation beyond ethno-cultural group lines, and transnational activity.

WP #	<b>Section 8: Settlement, Housing and Homelessness</b>
8.1	<i>Immigrant Settlement Patterns</i>

- 98-16 [\*The Changing Social Geography of Immigrant Settlement in Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A general portrait of changes in the social geography of immigrant settlement in Vancouver, with a focus on the 1971-1996 period, and noting three major changes: the number of immigrants has increased; their origin has been largely from Asia; and recent immigrants have different residential patterns than their predecessors.

*Key points:*

- Vancouver has become a multicultural city in virtually every neighbourhood.
- Ethnocultural congregation, though not true for all groups, has been a general trend, as has an increasing degree of suburban of settlement.
- The settlement of some smaller ethnocultural groups, such Filipinos, Vietnamese, and Persians, has been more spatially concentrated than other groups.

- 99-10 [\*Reconstituting the Family: Negotiating Immigration and Settlement\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** Gillian Creese and Isabel Dyck, UBC; Arlene McLaren, SFU, *See section 6.1 for summary.*

- 00-12 [\*The Social Geography of Immigration and Urbanization in Canada: A Review and Interpretation\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A survey of work published by Canadian geographers between 1996-1999 on the topic of immigration and the city.

*Key points:*

- Most of the literature focuses on Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal, the major immigrant destinations in Canada. There is a lack of information on smaller receiving locales such as Calgary, Edmonton and Hamilton.
- More information is also needed on the experiences of refugees and the effects of services delivered to immigrants.
- Research in Canada's three largest cities tends to focus on specific issues in each and more work is needed that compares differences and similarities across them.

- 00-15 [\*Cosmopolitanism at the Local Level: Immigrant Settlement and the Development of Transnational Neighbourhoods\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Daniel Hiebert, UBC

*Summary:* Through focus groups and interviews with recently settled families, the author explores the relationship between transnationalism (social and economic links between home and host countries) and cosmopolitanism (interaction with people of different cultures).

*Key points:*

- This study is useful for its rich interview anecdotes documenting a large amount of cross-cultural learning and interaction, as well as in-group ethnic solidarity.
- Transnational linkages, at times, undermine day-to-day cosmopolitanism in neighbourhoods.

- 01-02 [\*Immigration and Housing in Gateway Cities: The Cases of Sydney and Vancouver\*](#)  
**AUTHORS:** David Ley, University of British Columbia; Peter Murphy, University of New South Wales; Kris Olds, National University of Singapore; Bill Randolph, University of Western Sydney

*Summary:* This paper discusses the impact of immigrants on housing in gateway cities, and also the reverse issue: the impact of housing on immigrant settlement.

*Key points:*

- Policy issues affect the tenure and type of housing chosen by immigrants; the availability of affordable housing is especially important.
- The achievement of home ownership is generally regarded as an index of social progress and is conducive to social integration.
- Immigrant settlement and associated housing preferences has transformed the character of several neighbourhoods, sometimes leading to conflict, and sometimes supporting planning goals such as increased density.
- To some degree immigration has aided the internationalization of housing markets.

- 01-07 [\*Emerging Patterns of Immigrant Settlement in Metropolitan Sydney and Vancouver: The Need for New Concepts and Models\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Ian Burnley, University of New South Wales, and Dan Hiebert, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* A description and interpretation of changing residential location patterns in Vancouver and Sydney, considering planning and policy concerns relating to the high residential concentrations of certain migrant groups.

*Key points:*

- The suburbanization of recent immigrant settlement contrasts strongly with a traditional concentration in inner cities in areas of cheap, high density housing.
- Suburban settlement is not necessarily associated with a greater degree of ethnic residential mixing.
- New, more complex features of settlement reflect a greater diversity of immigrant groups, including different socioeconomic classes.
- Concentration and diversity (in the same residential areas) are not mutually exclusive but can, and do, coexist.

- 01-11 [\*Do Birds of a Feather Flock Together? The Role of Cultural Clustering in Attracting New Immigrants\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Dominique M. Gross, International Labour Office, Geneva, and Nicolas Schmitt, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* This paper constructs a simple econometric model for analyzing cultural clustering within and across countries by particular groups, postulating that migrants are drawn to settle in countries where cultural characteristics and imperfect information systems sustain the segmentation of the labour market.

*Key points:*

- The pull effect of cultural communities in destination countries is supported, and is quite robust for particular countries.
- A cultural community must reach a minimum size to attract new immigrants, but the pull effect weakens as the community grows.

01-17 [\*Impacts of Immigration on British Columbia: Population, Labour Markets, Housing Markets and International Linkages\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Harald Bauder, University of Guelph; Johanna Waters, University of British Columbia; Sin Yih Teo, University of British Columbia, *See section 4.1 for summary*

02-01 [\*Immigrants and the Demand for Shelter\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Galina Didukh, Simon Fraser University (RIIM)

*Summary:* An econometric investigation of homeownership and housing expenditure patterns of foreign-born-headed households in Canada.

*Key points:*

- Immigrants and the Canadian born differ in terms of homeownership rates, which reflect issues beyond ability to pay, namely: discrimination, personal taste, and a lack of credit records.
- Probabilities of home ownership decrease later in life.
- Immigrant households' housing expenditures exceed those of the Canadian-born in absolute and relative terms (1984-1992 survey years).
- While foreign born residents eventually assimilate into the Canadian norm of homeownership, subsidy programs could be designed for some immigrant groups, such as older immigrants, refugees and immigrants from Africa and Latin America who, on average, do not catch up with the Canadian norm of home-ownership.

02-04 [\*Canadian Immigration and the Selection-settlement Services Trade-off: Exploring Immigrant Economic Participation in British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Dan Hiebert, University of British Columbia, *See section 4.1a for summary.*

02-22 [\*Immigration to Canada's Mid-Sized Cities: A Study of Latin Americans and Africans in Victoria, B.C.\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Bernard Henin and Michelle R. Bennett University of Victoria, *See section 1.1 for summary*

04-20 [\*The Evolving Relationship between Immigrant Settlement and Neighbourhood Disadvantage in Canadian Cities, 1991-2001\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Heather A. Smith

*Summary:* This paper examines the relationship between immigrant settlement and neighbourhood deprivation in Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal.

*Key points:*

- In all cities, concentrations of immigrants more commonly overlap with concentrations of poverty in 2001 than they did a decade earlier; however, immigrant settlement was less of an indicator of urban poverty than it was a decade earlier.
- Immigrants are over-represented in multiply-deprived census tracts.
- Vietnamese, Spanish, Chinese, Black, and Filipino were more likely than other ethnic groups to reside in these neighbourhoods.
- Vancouver does not have as much overlap as Toronto between immigrant settlement and markers of deprivation and poverty; however, neighbourhood deprivation seems highly concentrated in the city's downtown eastside.

8.2 <i>Regional Settlement and Dispersal</i>
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- 02-10 [\*Interprovincial Migration and Canadian Immigrants\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Barry Edmonston, Portland State University

*Summary:* Compares data on the foreign and native born involved in interprovincial migration in Canada.

*Key points:*

- Similarities:
  - (1) Migration tends to be out of the Atlantic provinces and to Ontario, BC, and Alberta.
  - (2) The foreign and native born tend to respond to differences in unemployment, wage rates, and labour force size differences in a similar manner.
- Differences:
  - (1) The native born tend to move from provinces with a higher proportion of foreign born, while the foreign born tend to stay in provinces with a higher proportion of the foreign born of the same ethnicity.

- 03-01 [\*Offsetting Immigration and Domestic Migration in Gateway Cities: Canadian and Australian Reflections on an 'American Dilemma'\*](#) **AUTHOR:** David Ley, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper examines causes of out-migration for gateway cities.

*Key points:*

- Families and individuals experiencing poverty were squeezed out of these cities during a peak period of economic growth, when increasing real estate costs became a burden either through an inaccessible housing market or taxes on capital gains.
- Poor immigrants are more likely to endure residential crowding in areas of in-group congregation.
- While an American dilemma ('white flight') may account for some out-migration to other areas, systems of in-group congregation among the less affluent, and real estate price dynamics are more likely explanations.

- 03-08 [\*Settlement Dispersal of Immigrants and Refugees in Europe: Policy and Outcomes\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Roger Andersson, Institute for Housing and Urban Research, Uppsala University

*Summary:* A review of the impact of dispersal policies in Britain, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

*Key points:*

- The countries reviewed have pursued a range of policies to induce immigrants to settle outside concentrated areas. These include dispersing integration costs and making effective use of social housing capacity
- However, ethnic segregation has not been effectively counteracted by these policies.
- Unemployment and social exclusion are key factors for the enduring degree of segregation in Sweden.
- Dispersal in cases can lead to double isolation, from co-ethnics as well as the majority population.

- 04-03 [\*Regional Immigration and Dispersal: Lessons from Small- and Medium-sized Urban Centres in British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Margaret Walton-Roberts, Wilfrid Laurier University

*Summary:* Examines factors relating to immigrant settlement and integration in Squamish and Kelowna, evaluating municipal level strategies to attract, attain, and integrate immigrants. The author also offers a helpful review of the regionalization literature.

*Key points:*

- Community size is not related to successful integration. (e.g. Squamish is more successful than Kelowna).
- These municipal governments play little if any role in immigrant recruitment, funding no *specific* services for immigrants per se, but do fund services that indirectly serve the immigrant population (e.g. women's centers)
- Credential recognition and language instruction are the top issues for immigrants in these regions, as they are in metropolitan areas as well, highlighting the need for more action.
- The pre-existing social and economic contexts are important: for example, employment opportunities *and* social integration in Squamish's workplaces made it a good place for Sikhs to live.
- Demographic changes are related to labour market opportunities in these areas, requiring cooperation between all levels of government if immigration is to be successful.
- Existing services in the interior must be enhanced, not reduced, in order to effectively assist newcomers.

- 04-06 [\*Sharing the Wealth, Spreading the "Burden"? The Settlement of Kosovar Refugees in Smaller B.C. Cities\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Kathy Sherrell and Jennifer Hyndman, Simon Fraser University; and Fisnik Preniqi, Immigrant Services Society of British Columbia *See section 1.1 for summary.*

### 8.3 Home Ownership

- 99-19 [\*Housing Ownership Patterns of Immigrants in Canada\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Samuel Laryea, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* Investigates housing tenure among immigrant groups in Canada's three largest cities, using 1991 census data.

*Key points:*

- A wide variation in home ownership exists among immigrant groups.
- Ownership rates are highest among immigrants of European/USA origin but very low for immigrants of African/Caribbean origin.
- Asian immigrants recorded the highest probability of home ownership in Vancouver.
- Results indicate that it takes six to eight years for the foreign-born population as a whole to attain the same rate of housing ownership as the Canadian born population.
- With the exception of Montreal, African/Caribbean immigrants did not catch up with Canadian-born.

8.4 <i>Housing and Property Markets</i>
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- 96-02 [\*Developing the Trans-Pacific Property Market: Tales from Vancouver via Hong Kong\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** Kris Olds, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper examines the role of overseas Chinese social networks in developing the Vancouver property market, highlighting the case of Pacific Place on the former Expo 86 site.

*Key points:*

- In the construction of the trans-pacific property market, immigration processes play a fundamental role.
- Vancouver's position as a site of flows – of immigrants, images, and capital – and its relatively open attitude to Asian investors, attracted investment.
- State development goals and the interest of local financial institutions in attracting Asian investment were also key players in the development process.

- 99-09 [\*Immigration and Metropolitan House Prices in Canada\*](#) **AUTHORS:** David Ley, and Judith Tutchener, UBC

*Summary:* This paper examines house prices movements for eight Canadian cities between 1971 and 1996.

*Key points:*

- At the beginning of this period there was considerable conformity in house price levels among the eight centers, but by 1996 there was a wide range in these levels, with Vancouver and Toronto soaring above the rest following significant inflation of housing prices during the late eighties.
- The geography and timing of rapid price increases correspond to onsets of heavy and concentrated immigration to Vancouver and Toronto, where increasingly house prices are more sensitive to indicators of globalization (such as immigration flows) than to national and regional factors.

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 9: Racism, Social Inclusion and Exclusion, and Multiculturalism</b>
9.1	<i>Racism</i>

- 99-15 [\*Immigration, Neighbourhood Change, and Racism: Immigrant Reception in Richmond, B.C.\*](#)  
**AUTHOR:** John Rose, University of British Columbia, *See section 6.1 for summary.*

- 01-06 [\*"Adjusting the Colour Bars": Media Representation of Ethnic Minorities under Australian and Canadian Multiculturalisms\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Kevin Dunn, University of New South Wales, and Minelle Mahtani, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Examines media representations of ethno-cultural groups in Canada and Australia using case studies of counter-productive media representations of immigrant spaces in Sydney and Vancouver.

*Key points:*

- The under-representation, and mis- or partial representation of cultural groups is the most significant concern.
- Content analysis of the portrayal of Muslims in the Australian media reveals a preponderance of negative stereotypes and misrepresentation.

- There is a need for further study of the decision making processes in media content, as well as the effects of official multiculturalism and other state policies on representations of cultural diversity.

## 9.2 Social Inclusion and Exclusion

97-08 [\*Is there an immigrant "underclass" in Canadian cities?\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** [David Ley](#) and [Heather Smith](#), University of British Columbia, *See section 4.2 for summary.*

01-08 [\*Assimilation, Cultural Pluralism and Social Exclusion Among Ethno-Cultural Groups in Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Dan Hiebert and David Ley, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This paper compares the settlement experiences of immigrants of European and non-European origin using special tabulations of the 1991 census.

*Key points:*

- In general, assimilation best describes both cohorts, though it is much slower for non-European immigrants, where cultural pluralism survives appreciably beyond the first generation.
- Cultural pluralism is associated with economic marginality for both groups in their first decade in Canada, though more profoundly for non-Europeans in terms of personal income.
- After a decade, non-European *household* incomes rise substantially..
- In the early years of immigration, education is a poor predictor of economic success.

02-15 [\*Immigration to British Columbia: Media Representation and Public Opinion\*](#)

**AUTHORS:** Minelle Mahtani and Alison Mountz, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* Explores the relationship between immigration, public opinion, and representations of immigrants in the media, to understand how the media shape perceptions and understandings of immigration to BC. The authors find that negatively portrayals of immigration are often catalysts for changing public perceptions of policy, which can change from ‘soft support’ to negative.

*Key points:*

- Attitudes toward immigration have fluctuated closely in relation to the health of the national economy.
- Media coverage of immigration in the 1995-2000 period tended to be more “event” driven, often resulting in negative impressions of immigrants and immigration policy.
- There is a need for more frequent and detailed provincial opinion polls
- The province should take advantage of “events” to present a fuller picture of immigration issues, including developing a better relationship with local media and community organizations through educational programs.

9.3 <i>Multiculturalism</i>
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99-02 [\*Impacts of Immigration on Education in British Columbia: An Analysis of Efforts to Implement Policies of Multiculturalism in Schools\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Marvin Wideen and Kathleen A. Barnard, Simon Fraser University, *See section 5.1 for summary.*

01-03 [\*Urban Governance, Multiculturalism and Citizenship in Sydney and Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHORS:** David W. Edgington and Thomas Hutton, University of British Columbia, and Bronwyn Hanna and Susan Thompson University of New South Wales

<p><i>Summary:</i> A comparative look at local policy issues concerning multiculturalism in Sydney and Vancouver.</p>
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<p><i>Key points:</i></p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal governments have been more proactive in bringing diversity issues onto the local policy agenda in Sydney, compared with Vancouver.</li> <li>• There is a lack of service utilization by immigrants in Sydney.</li> <li>• The success of municipal policies depends on local political support.</li> <li>• Multiculturalism is a new dimension of city planning and there is a policy lag as city governments catch up with the realities of immigration inflows.</li> </ul> |
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02-06 [\*Multiculturalism and Local Government in Greater Vancouver\*](#) **AUTHORS:** David W. Edgington and Thomas A. Hutton, University of British Columbia

<p><i>Summary:</i> reports on a survey of multicultural policies and programs used by metropolitan Vancouver's municipal councils designed to indicate the degree of commitment to multiculturalism as well as the provision of local services in an equitable and equally accessible manner.</p>
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<p><i>Key points:</i></p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are lower levels of provision reported in eastern sections of the Fraser Valley than in the western sections.</li> <li>• Only a few municipalities have developed a wide range of policies and services to deal with a more diverse population.</li> <li>• This is due partly to perceived or real resource and jurisdictional constraints.</li> <li>• Local authorities in Canada lack constitutional obligations to respond to higher levels of immigration and a more multicultural population.</li> <li>• Organizational, political, and attitudinal constraints and local political support are also other barriers within municipal governments.</li> </ul> |
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03-05 [\*Uneven Globalization: Neoliberal Regimes, immigration, and Multiculturalism in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia; Jock Collins, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia; Paul Spoonley, Massey University, New Zealand

<p><i>Summary:</i> Accounts for immigration policy divergence between Canada, Australia and New Zealand, three countries with similar historical and demographic trends. The authors argue that this divergence is contingent on circumstances that have arisen in each country and that there is no inevitable convergence of immigration policy across high-income countries, despite the similarity in their current neo-liberal climates.</p>
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*Key points:*

- Canada has raised targets numerically for permanent immigrants and continues its support for multiculturalism
- Australia has decided to reduce permanent migration in favor of temporary migration, and has substantially reframed multicultural policy seeking a more 'stronger' form of normative, national identity.
- New Zealand has increased permanent migration but under a different policy terrain, of bi-culturalism rather than multiculturalism.

03-15 [Rethinking Multiculturalism for the 21st Century](#) **AUTHOR:** Leonie Sandercock, University of British Columbia

*Summary:* This is the first paper in a series of four, in which Sandercock rethinks multiculturalism as a form of democratic politics and as a perspective on human society. This philosophical paper explores the many dimensions of difference, identity and belonging, and, importantly, develops a multicultural perspective aimed at 21<sup>st</sup> Century cities.

*Key points:*

- A multicultural perspective advocates accepting the reality and desirability of cultural diversity, and then seeks to structure political life accordingly.
- Multiculturalism is a political project that necessarily includes both the right to difference and the right to the city; both are fundamental, but also open to dialogue and contestation.
- This dialogue requires certain institutional preconditions: freedom of speech, participatory public spaces, empowered citizens, agreed upon procedures and basic ethical norms, and the active policing of discriminatory practices.
- As such, no existing (self-described) multicultural society can yet claim to have achieved this state of affairs.

<b>WP #</b>	<b>Section 10: Refugees, Temporary and Undocumented Migration</b>
10.1	<i>Refugees</i>

99-07 [Transnational Migration and Nation: Burmese Refugees in Vancouver](#) **AUTHORS:** Jennifer Hyndman and Margaret Walton-Roberts, UBC *See section 1.1 for summary*

01-S4 [Everybody Acts Independently: A Study of the Refugee Determination Process in British Columbia, Canada](#) **AUTHOR:** Li Minghuan

*Summary:* A very short personal impression of actors involved in the refugee determination process surrounding the arrival of several hundred Fujianese migrants in the summer of 1999.

*Key points:*

- Actors involved in determination process seem, at times, to have conflicting opinions.

- 04-04 [\*The Economic Experiences of Refugees in Canada\*](#) (Revised) **AUTHORS:** Don J. DeVoretz, Sergiy Pivnenko, RIIM, Simon Fraser University, and Morton Beiser, CERIS Centre of Excellence, University of Toronto

*Summary:* Assesses the economic performance of refugees since 1981, including earnings and relative rates of economic integration after their arrival, and their use of Canada's social safety net.

*Key Points:*

- The degree of economic integration of refugees depends on their employment prospects.
- Those who became employed integrated approximately as well as immigrants who arrived through other classes.
- In general, poverty has been an endemic and growing problem for refugees.
- Refugee entrants are more likely to use welfare in their lifetime than any other entry class.
- There is a need for more data sources tracking refugees' economic resources.

## 10.2 *Temporary Migration*

- 99-S0 [\*Temporary Migration: An Overview\*](#) **AUTHOR:** Don DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University

*Summary:* An overview of special papers on temporary migration prepared for the Fourth International Migration Conference.

*Key points:*

- Summarizes papers 99-S2 to 99-S5.

## 10.3 *Undocumented and Irregular Migration*

- 02-22 [\*The Challenges to Responding to Human Smuggling in Canada: Practitioners Reflect on the 1999 Boat Arrivals in British Columbia\*](#) **AUTHORS:** Alexandra Charlton, Suzanne Duff, Dan Grant, Alison Mountz, Robin Pike, Joshua Sohn, and Chris Taylor. Various affiliations

*Summary:* A series of reflections by people involved in the response to human smuggling in British Columbia, including a number of policy recommendations.

*Key points:*

- Improvements need to occur in planning responses to human smuggling, and in preparing for its intersection with the refugee determination process. This needs to happen at the federal level and also in conjunction with the provincial government.
- Protocols for sharing and allocation of resources should be planned in advance for similar events.
- Effective communication needs to be practiced between within different levels of government and with the public.
- There needs to be a more complete debate around the policy of detention and how it may impede with human rights and the refugee determination process.
- Provisions for unaccompanied minors need to be anticipated.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
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
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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
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03-09	Daniel Hiebert and Ravi Pendakur	Who's Cooking? The Changing Ethnic Division of Labour in Canada, 1971-1996	03/03
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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

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