



# **L'IMMIGRATION FRANCOPHONE DANS LES TERRITOIRES ET L'OUEST CANADIEN: RÉALITÉS ET PERSPECTIVES APRÈS 10 ANS D'ACCUEIL ET DE SERVICES.**

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- Objectives and context
  - Methodology
  - Results:
    - Sociodemographic aspects
    - Use of French settlement services
  - Recommendations
  - Final remarks

# Context et objectives

Since 2003, Francophone minority communities have been engaged in the welcoming and settlement of Francophone newcomers .

Francophone Centres were created , services were implemented and resources have been developed to promote the integration of these newcomers into the host communities.

The objectives :

- a. The needs of francophone newcomers upon arrival.
- b. Their experiences in obtaining services.
- c. The results from the standpoint of their individual or family paths.
- d. Emerging needs

Funded by **Immigration,  
Refugees and Citizenship  
Canada**

Fiscal Agent : **CAE**, Edmonton

## Advisory board

Names	Organizations
Ida Kamariza	RIF, Alberta
Pascaline Nsekera	RIF, Colombie Britannique
Anne-Marie Robert	CIC, Canada
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Georges Bahaya	CAE, Agent fiscal
Stéphanie Nobécourt	Yukon
Fanta Traoré	RIF, Saskatchewan
Salwa Meddri	RIF, Manitoba
Nicolas carrière	RIF, TNO

# Methodology (1)

Data collection was performed using a telephone survey and conducting focus groups with Francophone newcomers in the Territories as well as in Western Canada.

## Telephone survey

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada produced the call list to the PRL which contained the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all the French speaking immigrants destined to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The sampling criteria :

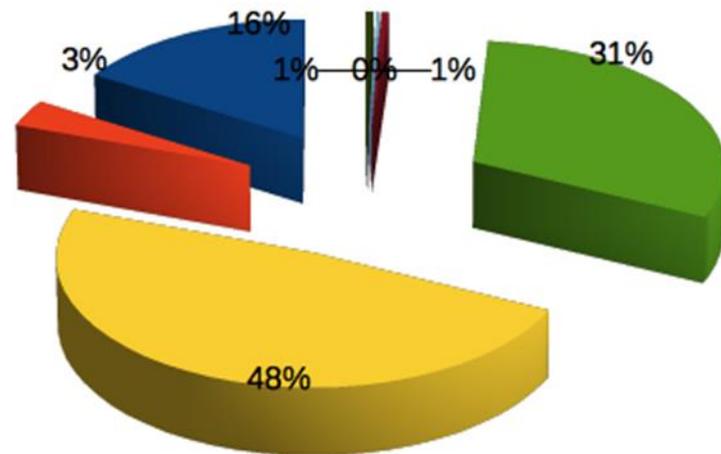
- a. Respondents were required to have lived in Canada for the past ten years and to be at least 18 years of age.
- b. The Population Research Laboratory (University of Alberta) was responsible for administering a telephone survey of about twenty minutes and performed the initial processing of data.

# Méthodology (2)

Telephone respondents by province and territory

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British-Columbi	TTNO	Yukon	Nunavut	Total
Participants	95	20	283	182	3	3	1	587
%	16.2	3.4	48.2	31	55	.5	.2	100

### effectif par provinces et territoires



- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Nunavut
- Northwest Territories

# Methodology (3)

## Focus groups

- Nine focus groups were held: in British- Columbia , Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, in the North West territories and the Yukon
- The participants discussed: their particular challenges with integration in their new communities; the strategies developed to facilitate their integration in their new communities; and the french settlement services used to respond to these challenges

# Méthodology (4)

Focus groups participants by province

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British-Columbia	TNO	Yukon	Nunavut	Total
Participants	22	8	14	13	4	5	0	66
Groups	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	9

## Sociodemographic profiles:

The participants living in BC have been here the longest, on average 6.08 years compared to those in Alberta at 4.9 years.

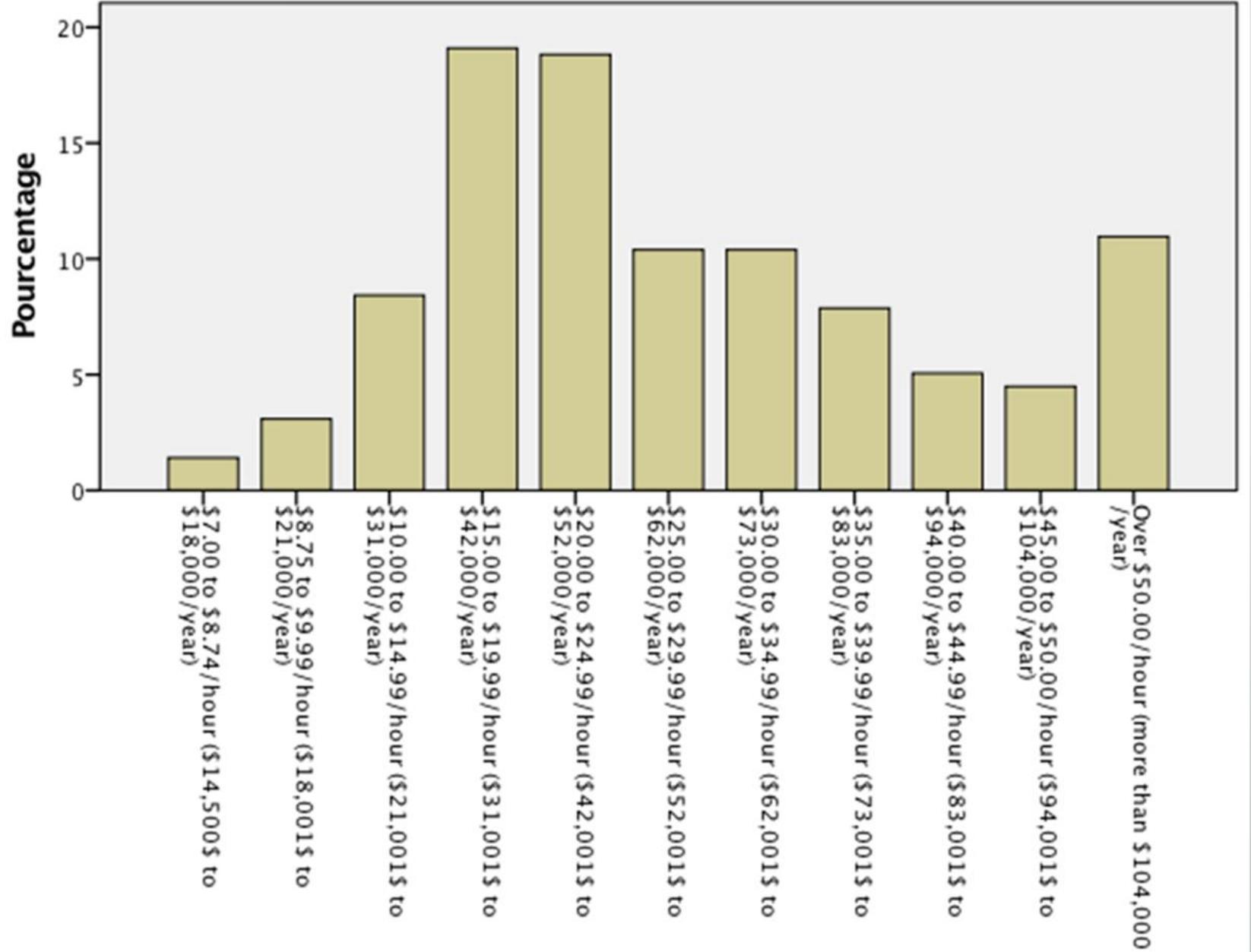
		xCountry_of_Birth	
		Fréquence	Pourcentage
Valide	France	203	34,6
	Democratic Republic of Congo	64	10,9
	Federal Republic of Cameroon	47	8,0
	Republic of Ivory Coast	32	5,5
	Morocco	25	4,3
	Algeria	24	4,1
	Burundi	19	3,2
	Belgium	18	3,1
	Haiti	18	3,1
	Senegal	16	2,7
	Rwanda	13	2,2
	Switzerland	11	1,9
	Mauritius	10	1,7
	Republic of Guinea	10	1,7
	Republic of Togo	8	1,4
	Tunisia	5	,9
	Chile	4	,7
	Lebanon	4	,7
	Republic of Chad	4	,7
	Republic of Mali	4	,7
	Romania	4	,7
	Burkina Faso	3	,5
	Mauritania	3	,5
	Central Africa Republic	2	,3
	Comoros	2	,3

# Length of settlement

	years
Mean	5,40
Manitoba	5,45
Saskatchewan	5,75
Alberta	4,98
Colombie Britannique	6,01

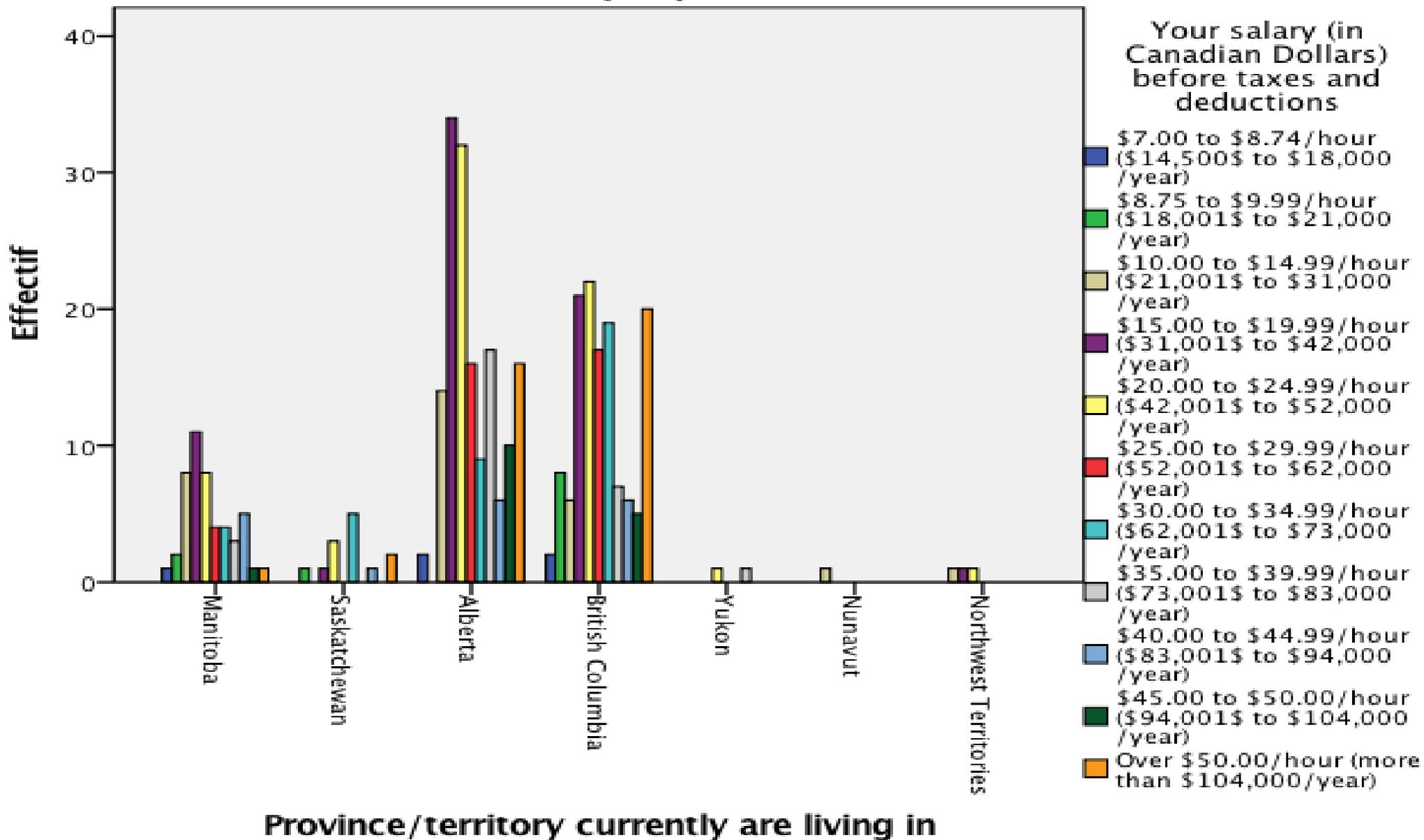
Income

Your salary (in Canadian Dollars) before taxes and deductions



Your salary (in Canadian Dollars) before taxes and deductions

## Graphique à barres



## French or English ability

Based on an index created using the scores on comprehension, reading, verbal and overall English or French language ability

- The English ability scores are highest amongst those living in BC 34 and Saskatchewan 33.3; they are lowest in Manitoba 29 points
- The French ability scores are the highest in BC at 38.5 and lowest in Alberta which is 34

## Immigrant class by province and sex

### Economic class

- For BC, half of the females are economic class—the highest of all provinces; 64% of the men there are economic class, the highest of all provinces
- For Alberta, economic class is highest at 59%
- For Manitoba, it's economic class too at 44%

### Family class

- For Alberta, the family class (45%), is the highest of all provinces

### Refugees

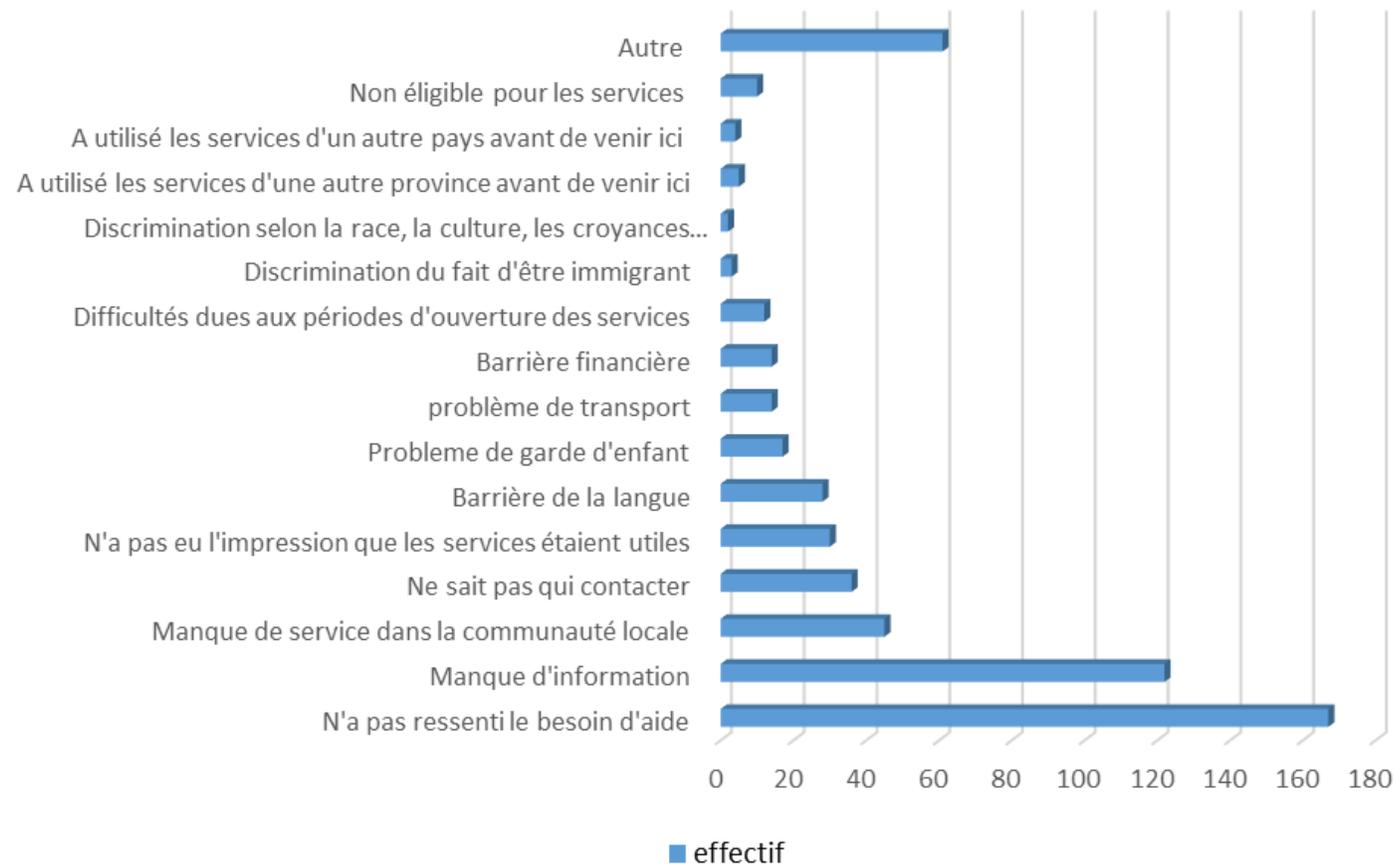
- For Manitoba, refugees constitute 29%-the highest of all provinces
- BC has the highest proportion of male refugees

## Use of French Services

35,3 % of francophone immigrants used french services

40% of francophone immigrants did not use services for variety of reasons:

### Raisons pour ne pas avoir fréquenté les services d'accueil francophones



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- Refugees are the most likely to access french settlement services (42.65%), compared to 14% for those grouped under family class, and 32.7% for economic immigrants.
  - Just over half of all respondents in Manitoba reported using french settlement services, compared with 38% of those living in Alberta, 30% of those living in Saskatchewan and 24% of those living in British- Columbia.
  - The highest users of French language settlement services are among diploma graduates (40%) and trades certificate holders (52.9%). The least likely to access services are those with doctoral degrees (14.8%) and Bachelor's (29.4%) or Master's degrees (32.7%) .

# Use of french settlement services by province

- Important differences in accessing settlement services by province of residence.
- Just over half of all respondents in Manitoba reported using French settlement services, compared with 38% of those living in Alberta, 30% of those living in Saskatchewan and 24% of those living in British Columbia.

	<u>BC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>MB</u>
Yes, I have used settlement services in French	23.9%	38.1%	30.0%	51.1%
No, I have not used settlement services in French	76.1%	61.9%	70.0%	48.9%
$\chi^2=21.6$ $P<0.01$ .				
Note: The numbers for Saskatchewan are very small (N=20) so observations should be made with caution.				

# Differences by gender in accessing services

- There are also interesting statistical differences in accessing settlement services in French among men, but not among women.
- Among men, 47.3% of those living in Manitoba or Saskatchewan access services in French, compared with only 34.4% of those in Alberta and 17.3% in BC.

Use of French Settlement Services by Province of Residence and Sex, 2016

	<u>BC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>SK/MB</u>
<u>Females</u>			
Yes, I have used settlement services in French	32.9%	41.3%	47.5%
No, I have not used settlement services in French	67.1%	58.7%	52.5%
<u>Males</u>			
Yes, I have used settlement services in French	17.3%	34.4%	47.3%
No, I have not used settlement services in French	82.7%	65.6%	52.7%

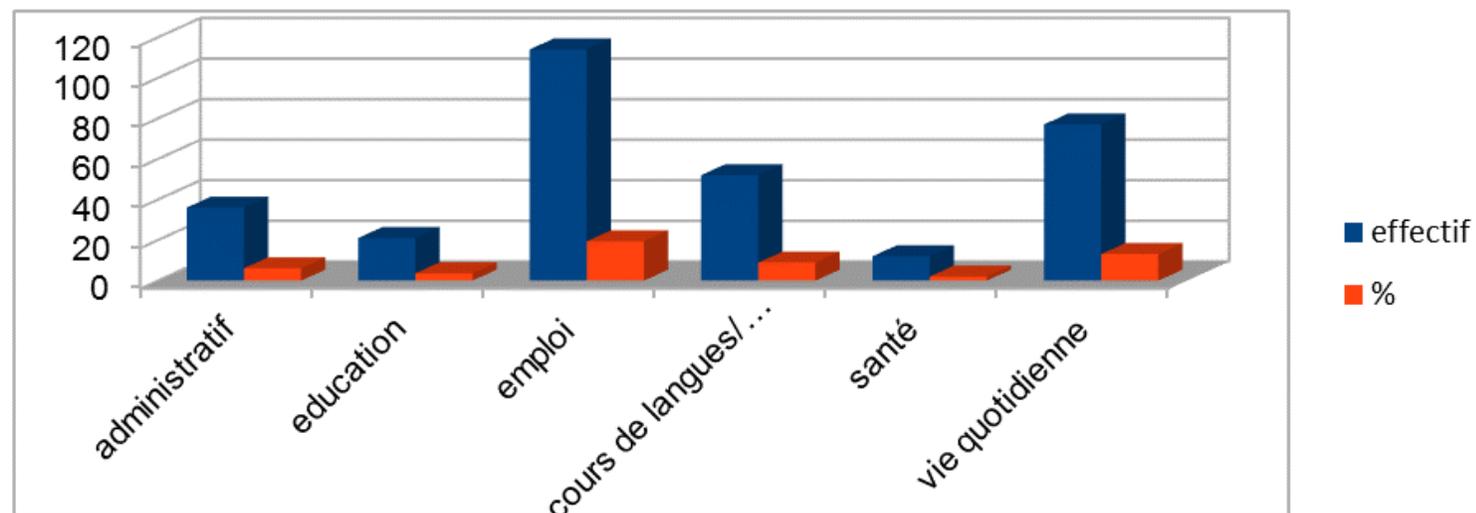
Females  $\chi^2=3.1$  (not statistically significant)

Males  $\chi^2=17.2$  P<0.01

Expressed needs:

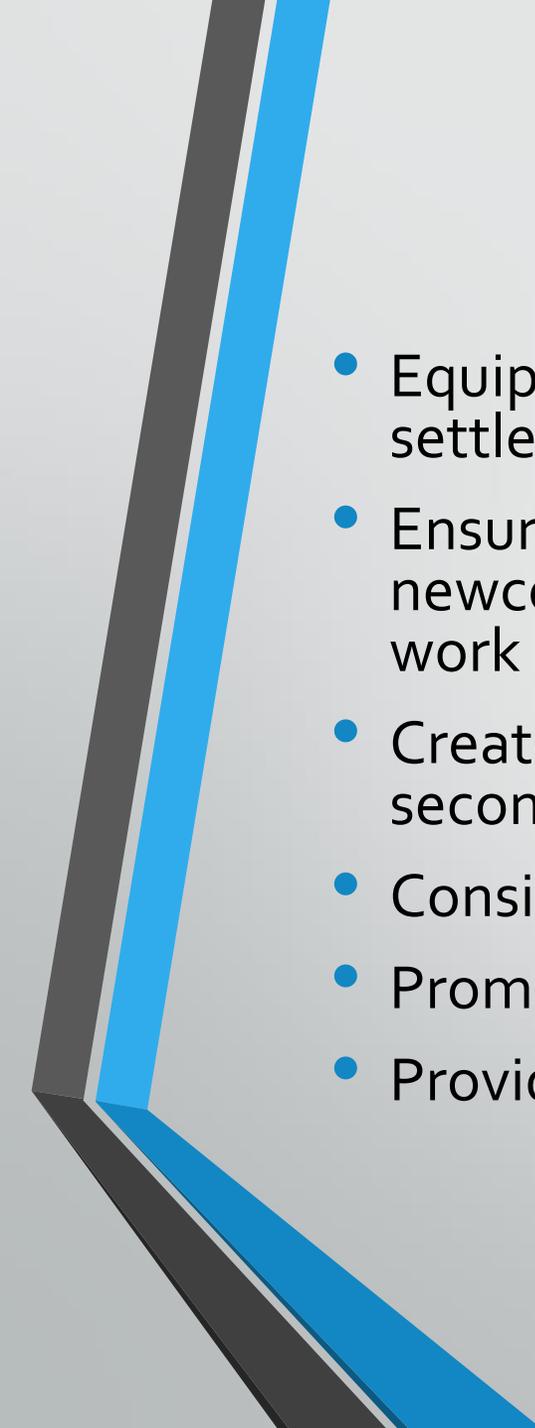
language learning,  
translation of documents,  
help in daily needs  
(Furniture, mattresses...);  
daily operations in their  
city (– example: where to  
obtain health care,  
education services etc.)

**Types de services auxquels les immigrants ont accédé**



# recommandations

- Group the francophone organizations into a single entity in order to avoid fragmentation of information and better personalize services to new immigrants.
- Beyond the services that meet the basic needs of immigrants, develop services tailored to the level of training of immigrants. Francophone organizations seem to better meet basic needs and are less effective at providing continuing services
- Ensure efficient communication about services in French to make them known to the Francophone newcomers
- In the case of provincial nominees or economic immigration, consider immigration as a family decision and take in account the needs of the spouses when providing services

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- Equip the immigrants' primary contact ( French or English ) with french settlements services information
  - Ensure the hiring of qualified and trained personnel : advisers who can help newcomers navigate the system, and provide personal strategies to find work
  - Create or encourage volunteering , mentoring for those who have post-secondary qualifications.
  - Consider gender differences in the demand for services
  - Promote subsidized housing for newcomers
  - Provide pre-departure workshops.. ( in the country of origin)

# Final Remarks

- Immigrants' needs are diverse and increasingly complex
- There is room for the development of French services
- Existing services need greater visibility
- Current services are specifically tailored to primary needs, and not to the continuing needs of a highly educated population