Socio-economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Immigrants in Canada

Based on Statistics Canada's 2019, 2020, 2021 Labour Force Surveys

and the newly released General Social Survey (Social Identity 2020)

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Organized by:
Canadian Index for Measuring Integration & Inclusion (CIMII)

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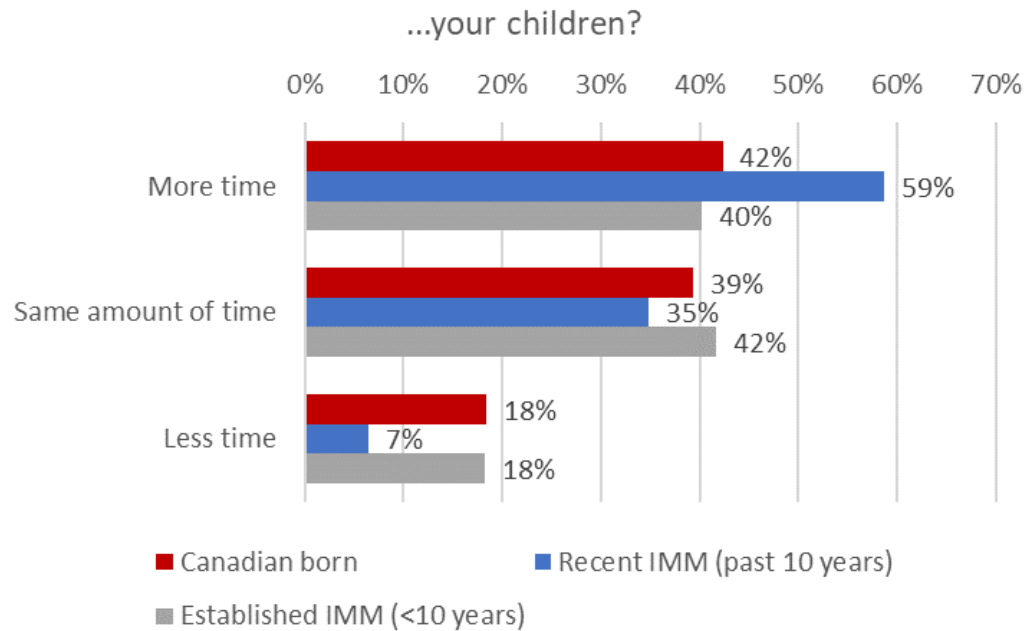# What is the cimi ?

Canadian Index for Measuring Integration

► The Canadian Index for Measuring Integration & Inclusion (CIMI) is a valuable resource and tool for policymakers, researchers, settlement service provider organizations (SPOs) and local immigration partnerships across Canada.

► The key objective of the CIMI is to provide a credible framework for ongoing assessment of the state of immigrant integration in Canada.

► The CIMI evaluates the outcomes of immigrants compared to the Canadian-born population aged 18 to 64. It also compares outcomes for recent immigrants vs. established immigrants.

► Changes and trends overtime – from 1991 to 2020 – are assessed for all 10 provinces and 35 cities (census metropolitan areas) across the country.

► CIMI users, with this readily-interpretable data, can design policies and programs as well as make decisions with evidence-based trends on the overall situation of immigrants across Canada.

https://www.integrationindex.ca/

Evolution from Integration to Inclusion

- Immigrants are not a homogenous group and embody a considerable degree of diversity.

  - E.g.: visible minority immigrants are different from non-visible minority immigrants, second generation of immigrants are different from the first generation, etc.

- It is critical to disaggregate immigrant data by different identity markers to improve the understanding of newcomer needs and emerging trends, measuring immigrant outcomes.

- Upon exploring the feasibility of intersecting generation status, inter/intra-provincial migration, and official language minorities within immigrant groups, these themes fall outside the CIMI's concept of integration.

- However, they can fit within a broader inclusion model that examines more than just gaps between immigrants and non-immigrants, assessing diverse groups as they intersect with immigrant status and identity markers.

  - E.g., although generation status cannot measure integration within the current CIMI model, it can be applied to a more comprehensive inclusion framework.

Compared with your usual behaviour in the past 12 months, since the start of the COVID19 pandemic have you spent more time, about the same amount of time or less time talking with...

...your children?

	Canadian born	Recent IMM (past 10 years)	Established IMM (<10 years)
More time	42%	59%	40%
Same amount of time	39%	35%	42%
Less time	18%	7%	18%

- Canadian born
- Recent IMM (past 10 years)
- Established IMM (<10 years)

...your spouse or partner?

	Canadian born	Recent IMM (past 10 years)	Established IMM (<10 years)
More time	42%	66%	44%
Same amount of time	51%	29%	50%
Less time	7%	5%	6%

- Canadian born
- Recent IMM (past 10 years)
- Established IMM (<10 years)

...other family members living in Canada?

	Canadian born	Recent IMM (past 10 years)	Established IMM (<10 years)
More time	23%	41%	18%
Same amount of time	44%	29%	43%
Less time	33%	29%	38%

- Canadian born
- Recent IMM (past 10 years)
- Established IMM (<10 years)

RECENT IMMIGRANTS SPENDING MORE TIME WITH THEIR SPOUSE OR PARTNER AND CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

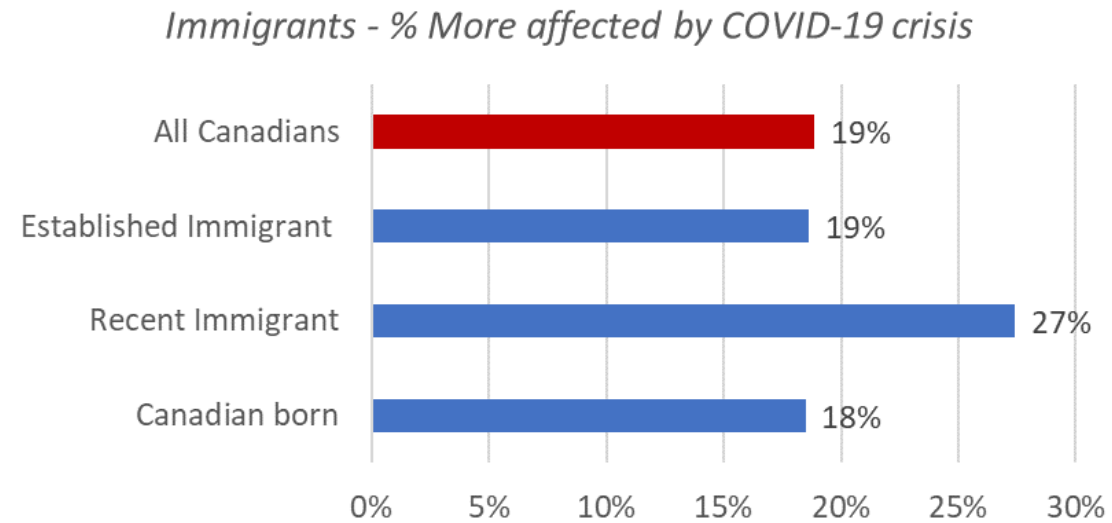*Source: ACS-Leger Covid-19 Social Impacts Network Survey - Week 7 (May 2020)*
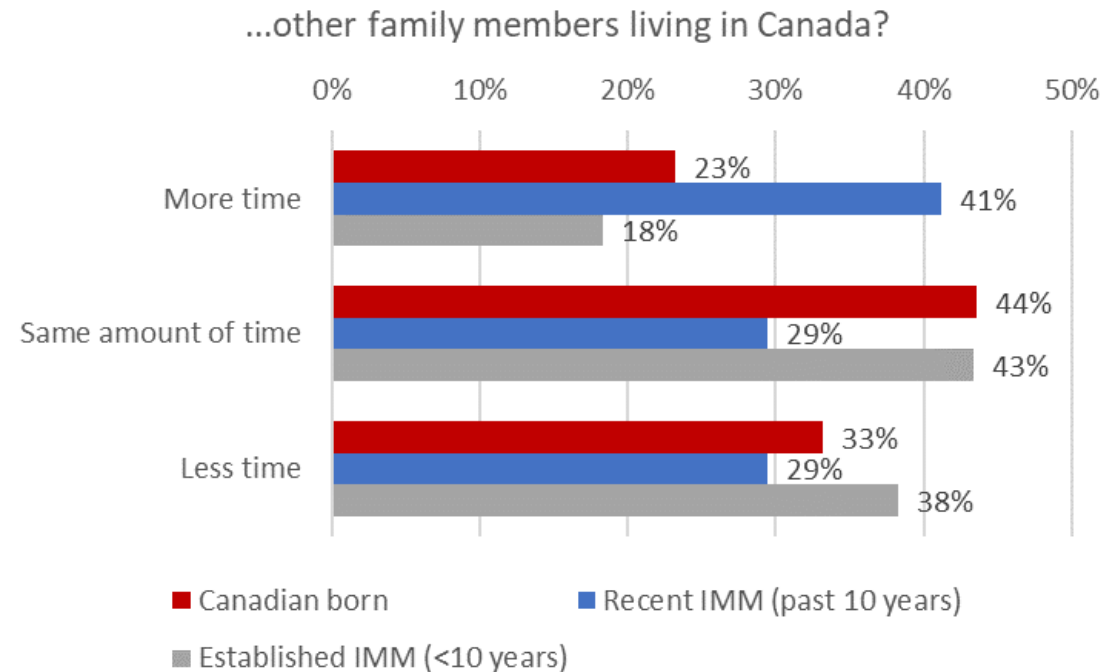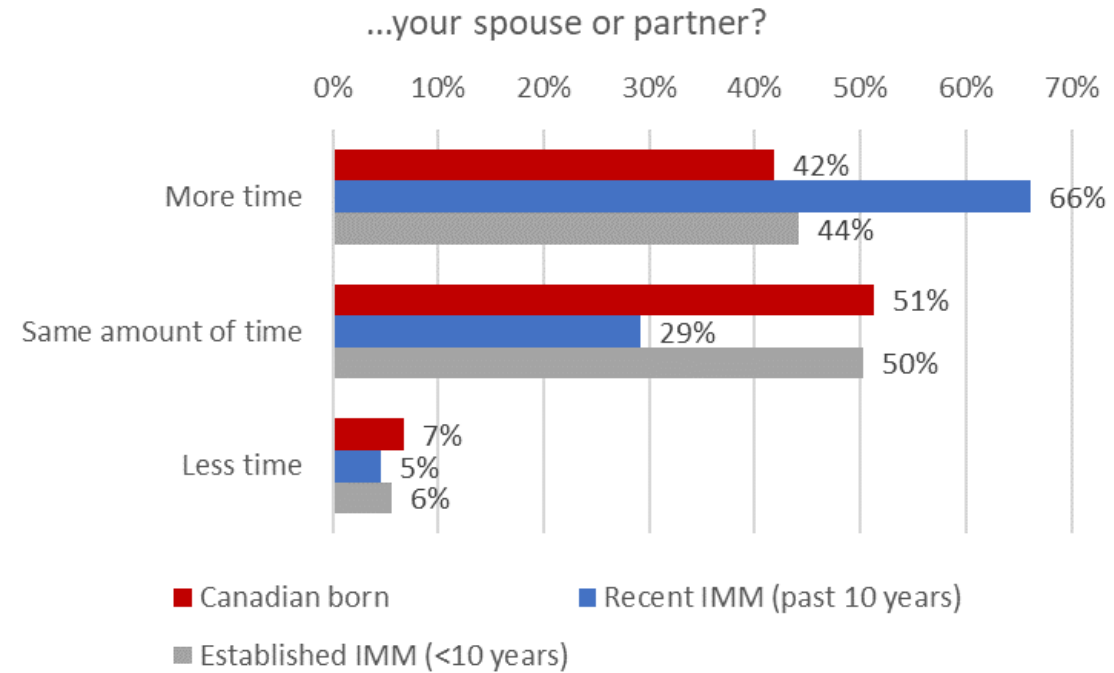
Live Polling:

Do you consider immigrants to be more or less affected by the COVID-19 crisis than other population groups (e.g., *Chinese people*, *Indigenous people*, *Black people*, *Women*, *Elderly persons*)?

► More affected

► Affected the same as the rest of the population

► Less affected

► I don't know / I prefer not to answer

Do you consider the following groups to be more or less affected by the COVID-19 crisis than other population groups?

Immigrants - % More affected by COVID-19 crisis

	%
All Canadians	19%
Established Immigrant	19%
Recent Immigrant	27%
Canadian born	18%

	Immigrants	Chinese people	Indigenous people	Black people	Women	Elderly people
More affected	18.9%	15.3%	15.8%	18.0%	10.9%	86.0%
Affected the same as the rest of the population	64.3%	69.1%	63.2%	66.5%	69.3%	9.4%
Less affected	1.9%	2.2%	7.4%	2.3%	7.1%	0.9%
I don't know / I prefer not to answer	14.9%	13.4%	13.7%	13.2%	12.7%	3.7%

Source: ACS-Leger Covid-19 Social Impacts Network Survey - Week 7 (May 2020)

Outline

- Economic Impacts
- Social Impacts
- Moving forward

Older males most likely to believe that immigrants will help our long-term economic recovery in the post-COVID era

Do you think immigrants help or hurt Canada's long-term economic recovery?

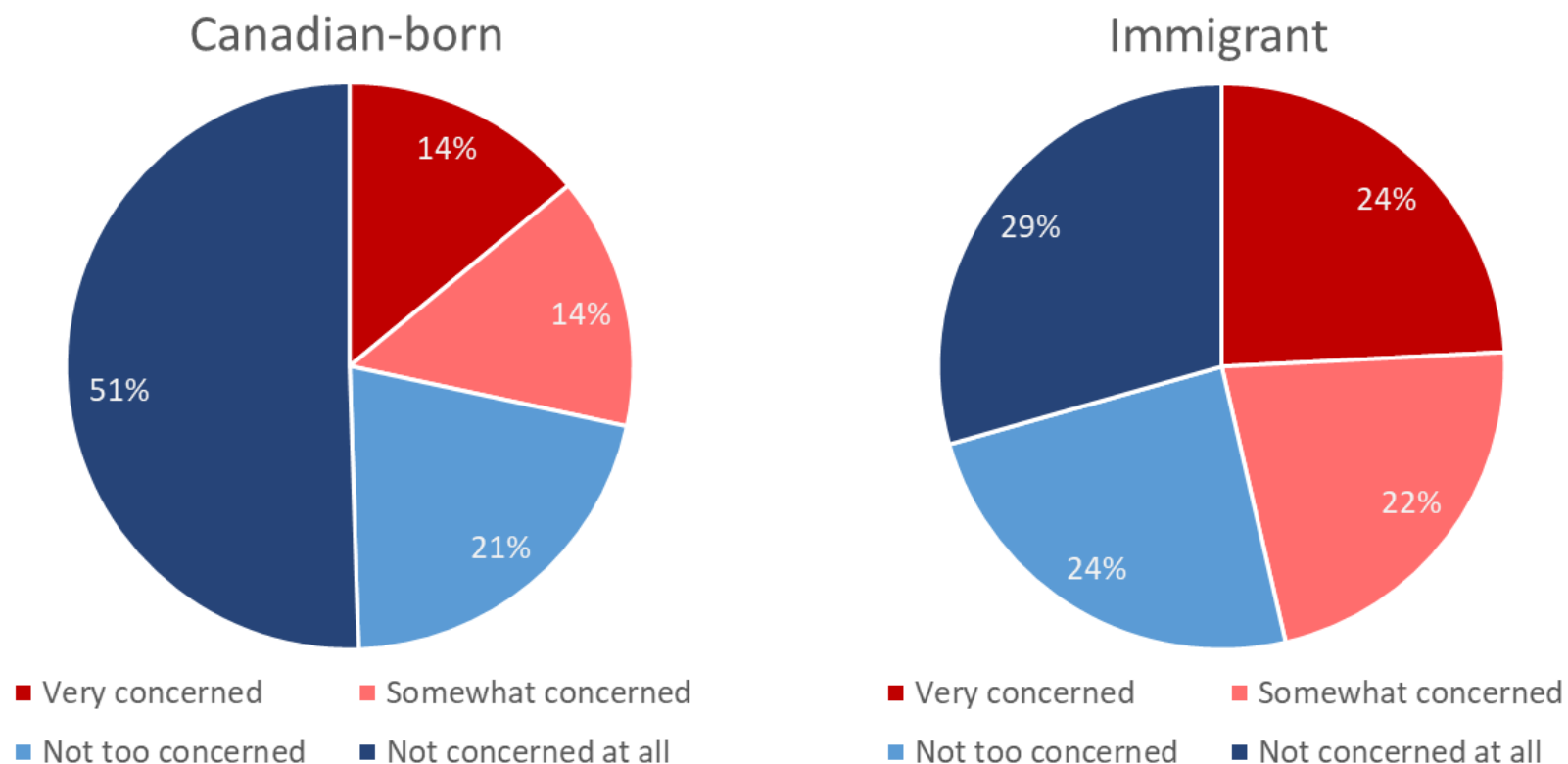| Sex		*Age Group of Respondent*							Total
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	>= 75	
Male	Help	57.6%	70.7%	54.6%	51.1%	60.5%	62.7%	85.7%	60.8%
	Hurt	16.5%	15.4%	25.2%	28.6%	20.9%	17.3%	8.6%	20.4%
	I don't know	25.9%	13.8%	20.2%	20.3%	18.6%	20.0%	5.7%	18.8%
Female	Help	72.2%	66.4%	51.6%	47.8%	48.9%	52.0%	54.0%	55.2%
	Hurt	7.6%	14.4%	29.0%	19.6%	27.4%	17.6%	20.0%	20.1%
	I don't know	20.3%	19.2%	19.4%	32.6%	23.7%	30.4%	26.0%	24.7%
Total	Help	64.6%	68.5%	53.1%	49.4%	54.5%	57.0%	67.1%	57.9%
	Hurt	12.2%	14.9%	27.2%	24.0%	24.2%	17.4%	15.3%	20.3%
	I don't know	23.2%	16.5%	19.8%	26.6%	21.2%	25.5%	17.6%	21.9%

Source: ACS-Leger Covid-19 Social Impacts Network Survey - Week 52 (March 2021)

Immigrants more affected by economic hardships during the pandemic than non-immigrants

Is the COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis financially affecting you when it comes to the following?		
% Yes	Immigrant	Non-immigrant
Your income/retirement income	35%	28%
Lost the job you had before the pandemic	20%	13%
Had to settle for a job with lesser pay	19%	8%
Your capacity to meet financial obligations	28%	23%
Your capacity to assist immediate family	30%	23%
Your capacity to assist extended family	29%	22%
Meeting basic food requirement	23%	18%
Your capacity to send money abroad	22%	9%

Source: ACS-Leger-UofM Study on the Impacts of Covid-19 on Immigrants, Racialized Communities and Indigenous Peoples – Survey Wave 1 (October 2020) – funded by CIHR

How concerned are you about losing your job to the COVID-19 pandemic?

Canadian-born

- 14% Very concerned
- 14% Somewhat concerned
- 21% Not too concerned
- 51% Not concerned at all

Immigrant

- 24% Very concerned
- 22% Somewhat concerned
- 24% Not too concerned
- 29% Not concerned at all

Legend:
■ Very concerned ■ Somewhat concerned
■ Not too concerned ■ Not concerned at all

Source: ACS-Leger Covid-19 Social Impacts Network Survey - Week 95 (Jan 2022)

► Data source: Labour force survey

► Collection period: January 2019 to December 2021

► Research population: 17 to 64

► Indicators: Weekly wages, Labour force participation, Employment rate, Unemployment rate, Full-time employment rate

► Note:

- ► There was no seasonal adjustment

- ► The weighted sample was used in all analysis

- ► Because of small sample sizes, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador were merged into the ATLANTIC region

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Canada:
Recent Immigrants have the lowest weekly median wages compared to both Established Immigrants and Canadian-born

Weekly Wages (full-time workers) – Median

Legend: Canadian-born, Immigrants, Recent immigrants, Established immigrants

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)
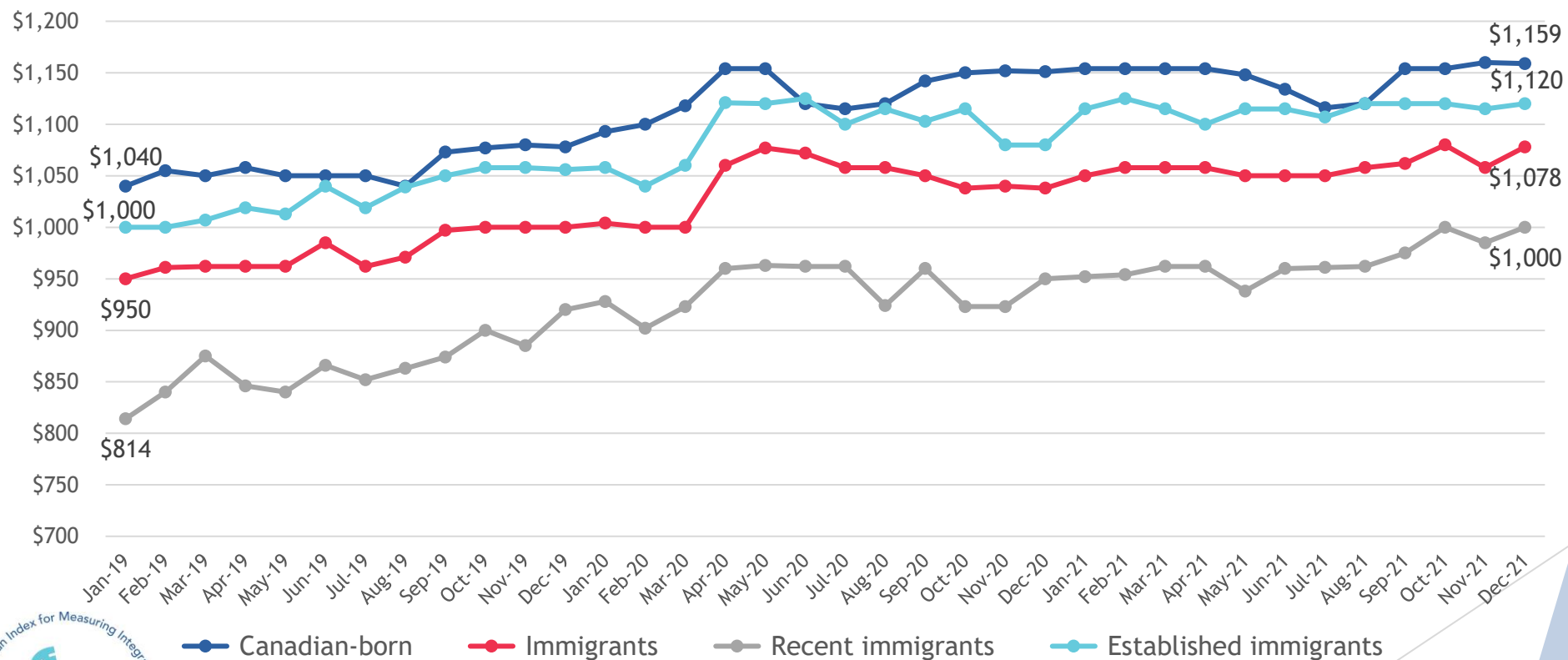
Canada: Labour force participation was lowest in April 2020; by July same year it bounced back, and by the April 2021 the gap between groups disappeared

Labour Force Participation Rate

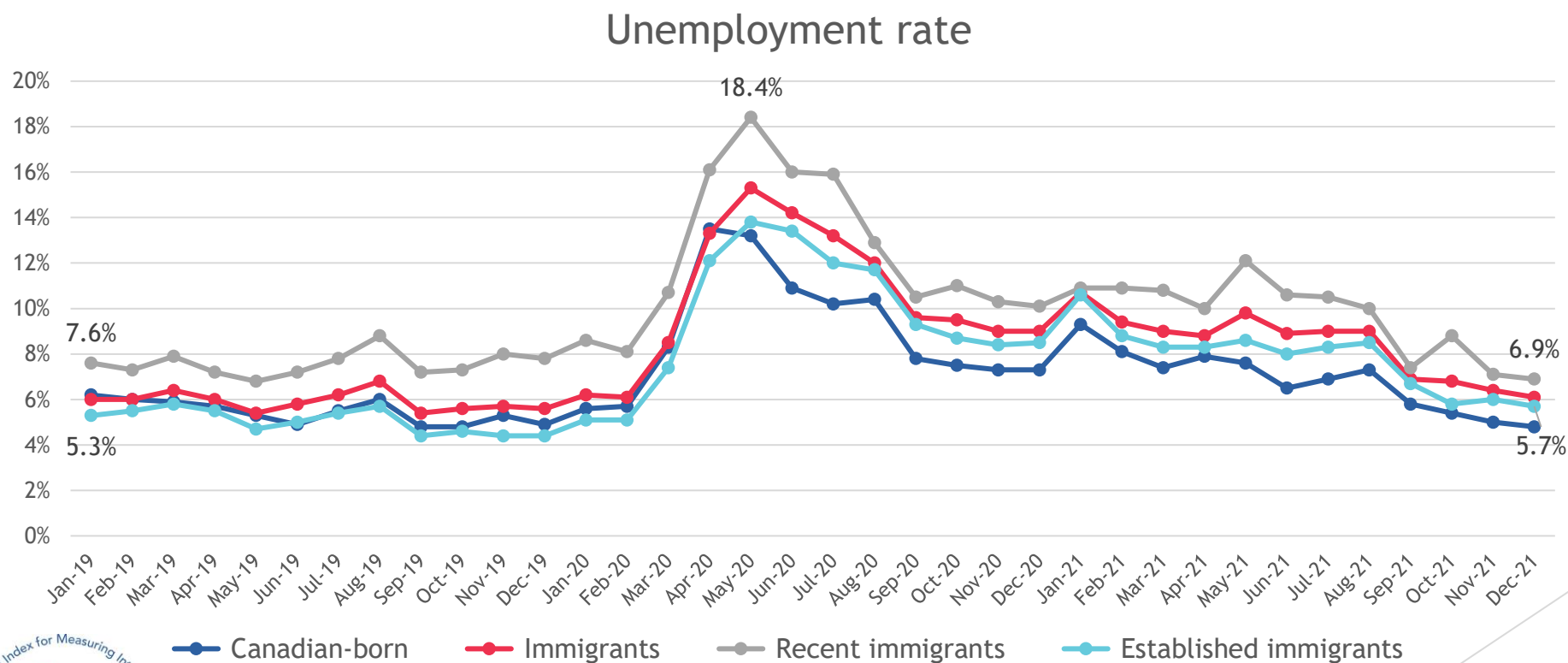*Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)*
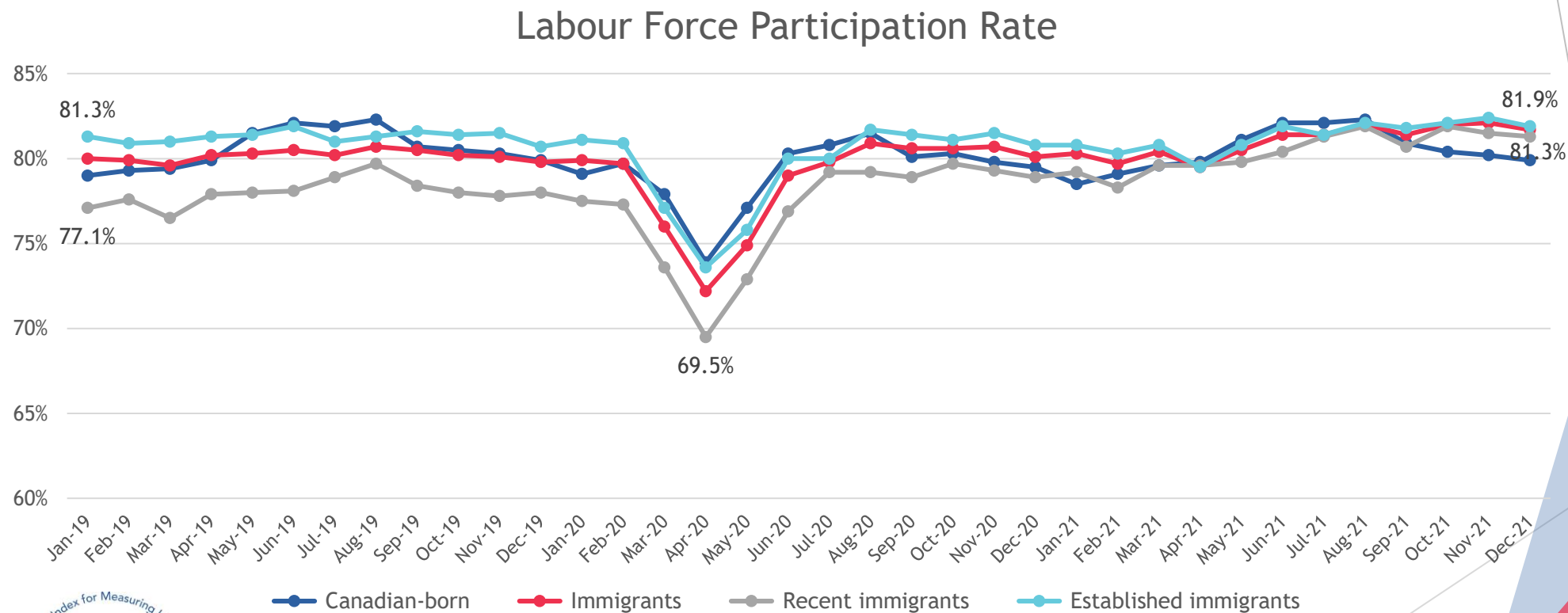
Canada: Even though from February to April 2020, the employment rate went down by 12 percentage points, by the end of 2021 it was higher for all groups compared to January 2019
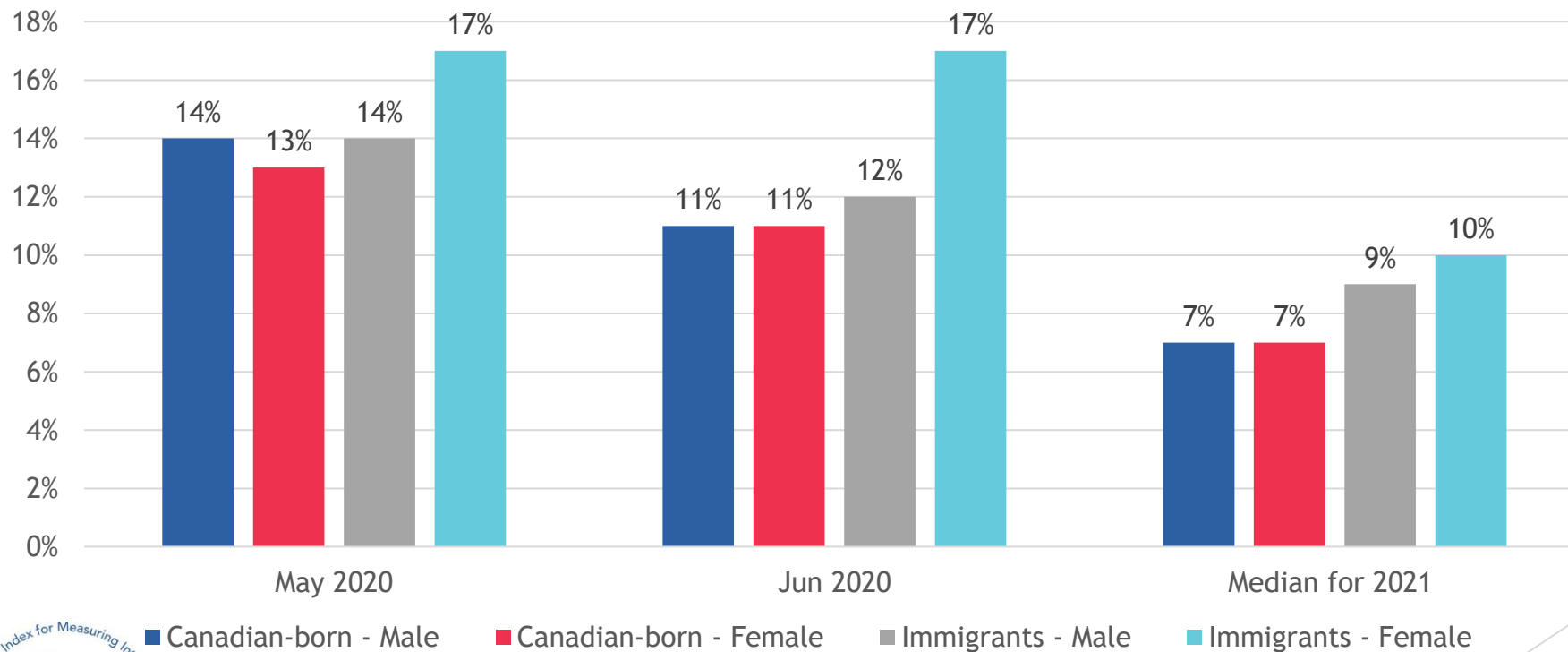
Employment rate

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)
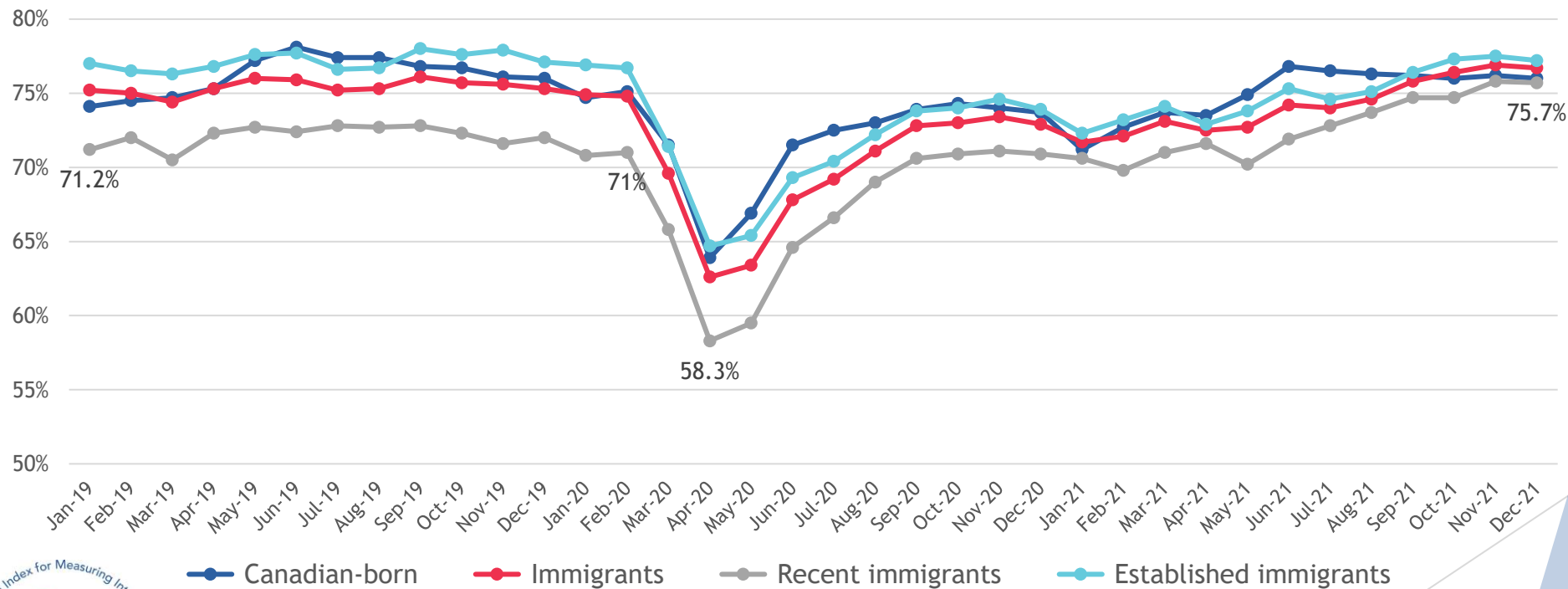
Canada: At the onset of the pandemic (March to June 2020), a significant shift in the unemployment rate was seen in all research groups. It bounced back in September, but only at the end of the 2021 unemployment rate went to the pre-pandemic level.

Unemployment rate

Legend: Canadian-born, Immigrants, Recent immigrants, Established immigrants

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)
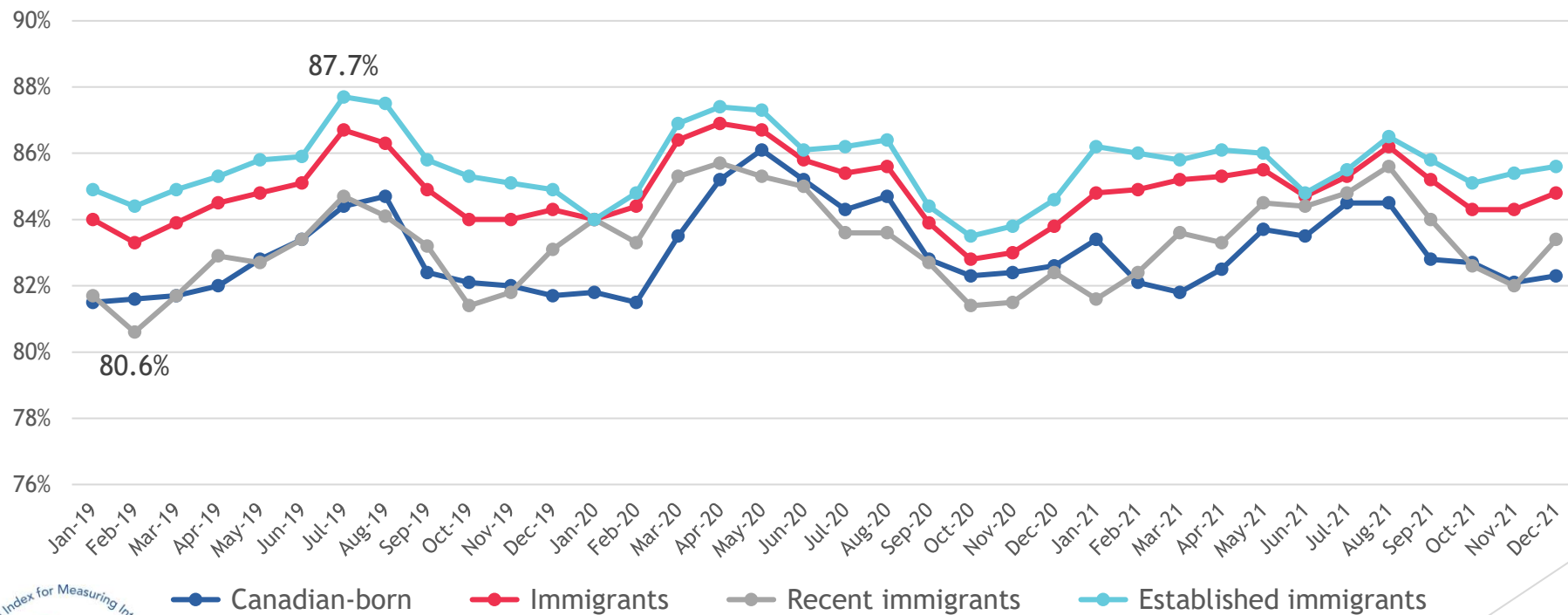
Canada: Female Immigrants had the highest unemployed rate during May and June 2020 at 17%; during 2021 they were more likely to be unemployed compared to their Canadian-born counterparts

Unemployment rate in Canada by immigrant status and sex

	Canadian-born - Male	Canadian-born - Female	Immigrants - Male	Immigrants - Female
May 2020	14%	13%	14%	17%
Jun 2020	11%	11%	12%	17%
Median for 2021	7%	7%	9%	10%

- Canadian-born - Male
- Canadian-born - Female
- Immigrants - Male
- Immigrants - Female

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)

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L'Indice canadien de mesure de l'intégration

Canada: The highest full-time employment rate for all Canadians (age 17-64) was in May 2020, and it was 3-percentage points higher than in May 2019 and in May 2021

Full-time employment rate

87.7%

80.6%

Canadian-born   Immigrants   Recent immigrants   Established immigrants

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)

MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES : Saskatchewan had the largest wage gap between Canadian-born and Immigrants, and the Atlantic region had the lowest wage gap from 2019-2021
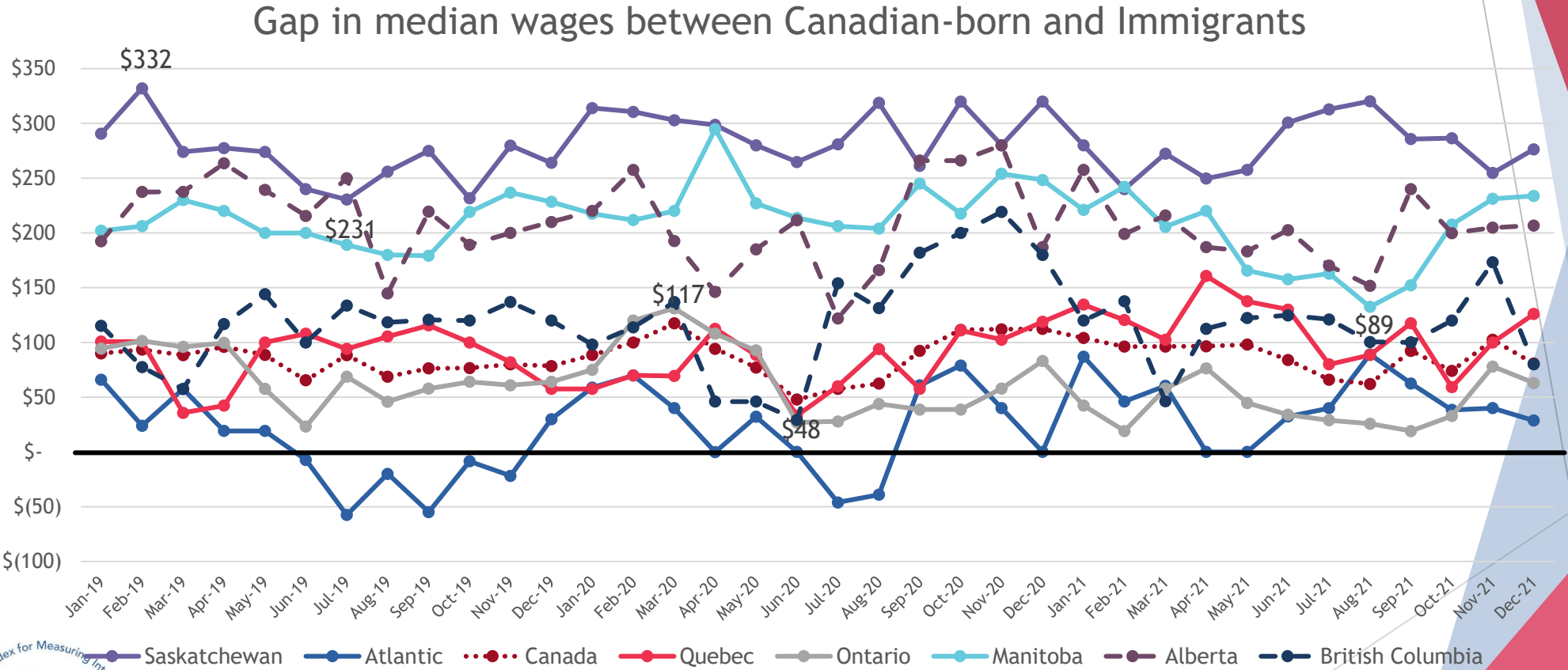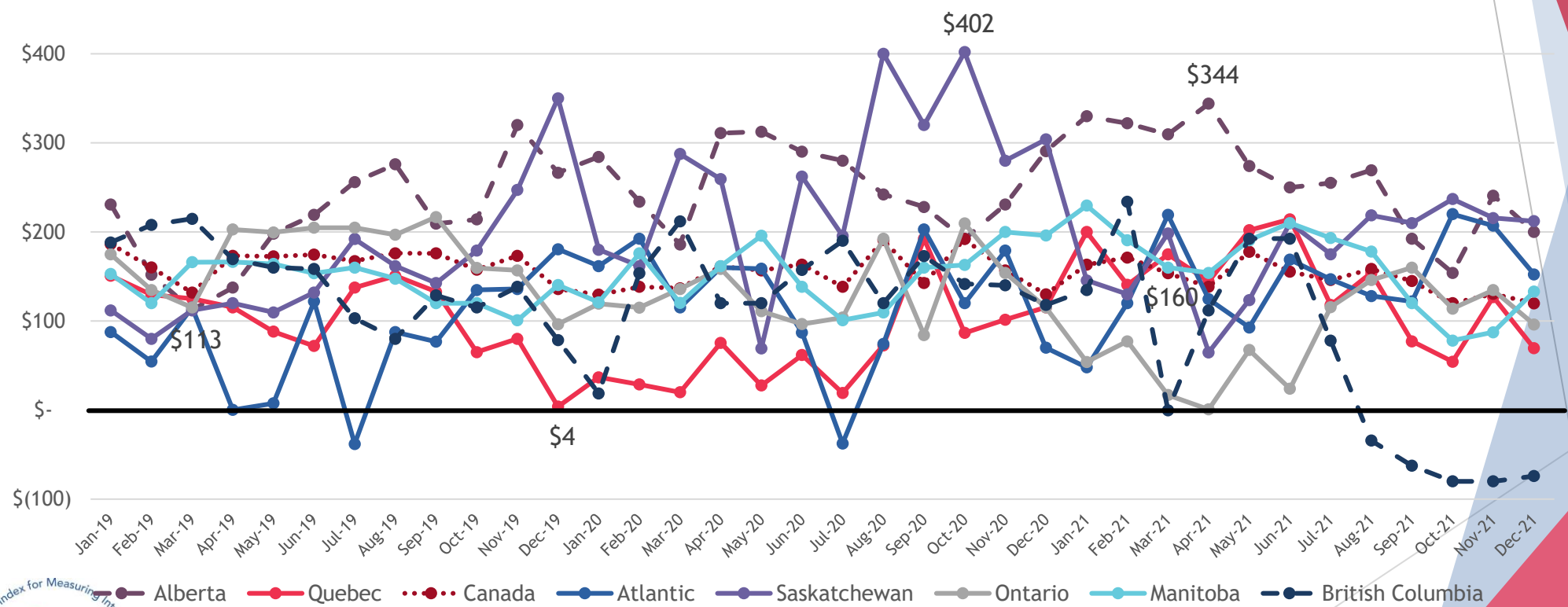
Gap in median wages between Canadian-born and Immigrants

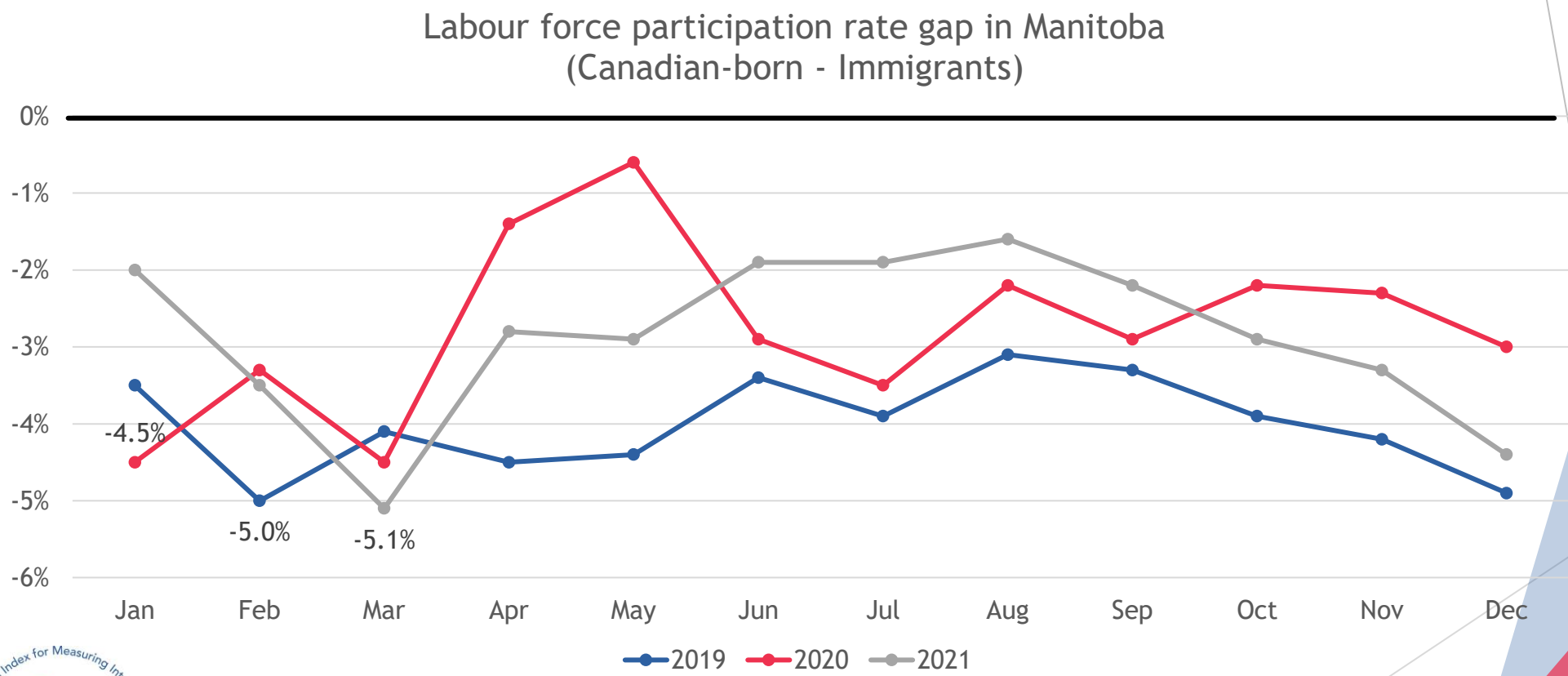*Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)*

MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES: The largest average gap between Recent and Established Immigrants was in Alberta and the smallest average gap was in Quebec

## Gap in median wages between Established and Recent immigrants

Legend: Alberta, Quebec, Canada, Atlantic, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to February 2021)

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION: During these three years immigrant workers were more likely to participate in the labour force than their Canadian-born counterparts, with biggest gap in March 2021 (5.1%)

Labour force participation rate gap in Manitoba
(Canadian-born - Immigrants)

-4.5%
-5.0%
-5.1%

2019   2020   2021

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION: Average gap between Established and Recent immigrants in Ontario fell from 6 percentage points in 2019 to 2.4 percentage points in 2021, the gap was largest in January 2019 (1.6%)

Labour force participation rate gap in Ontario
(Established-Recent Immigrants)

Legend: 2019, 2020, 2021
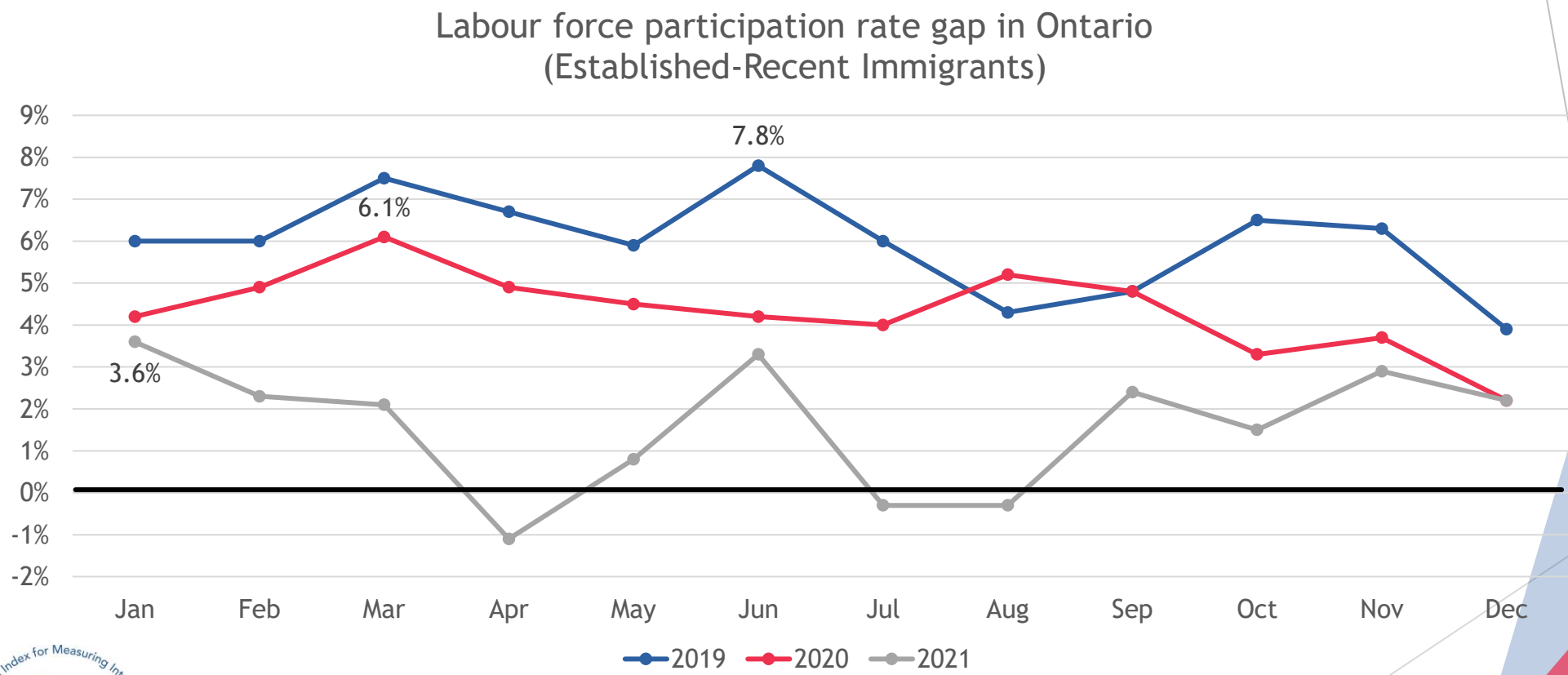
Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: From February until April 2020 the unemployment rate gap between Canadian-born and immigrants was smallest (less than 1 percentage point); largest was in July same year 5.6 percentage points

Unemployment rate gap in Quebec
(Canadian-born - Immigrants)

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)
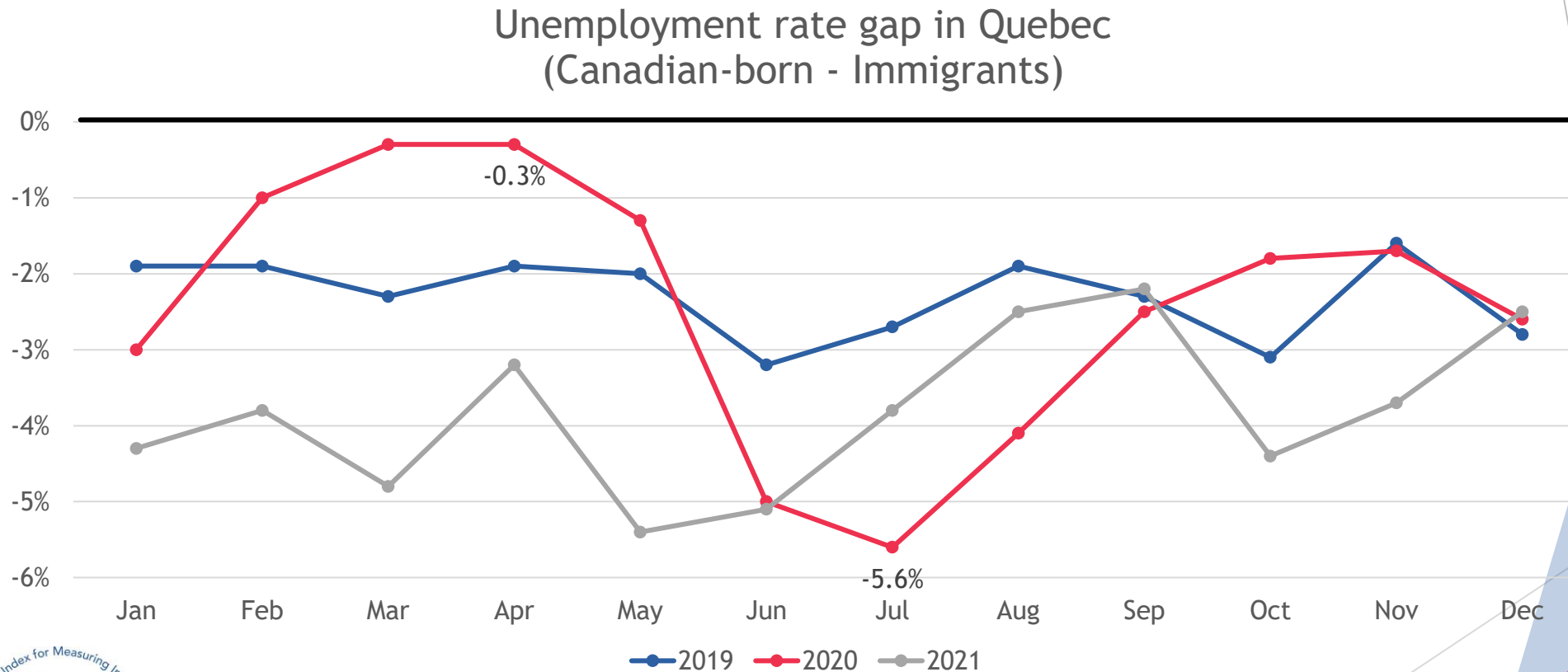
Linear/Logistic regression

- Dependent variables:
  - Weekly salary (continuous variable)
  - Labour force participation (0 = no, 1 = yes)
  - Employment rate (0 = no, 1 = yes)
  - Unemployment rate (0 = no, 1 = yes)
  - Full-time employment rate (0 = no, 1 = yes)
- Independent variable:
  - Immigrant status (0 = non-immigrant, 1 = immigrant)
- Control variables:
  - Sex
  - Age
  - Occupational skill levels
  - Highest level of education
  - Full-time employment statuss (for weekly salary)

In all three years, immigrants in Quebec were more likely to be unemployed than their Canadian-born counterparts

Province	Weekly wages			Labour Force Participation			Employment Rate			Unemployment Rate			Full-time Employment Rate		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.003	0.002	0.004	1.066	1.362	0.872	**1.327**	**1.769**	1.376	0.615	0.461	0.421	1.132	**1.142**	0.924
Prince Edward Island	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.910	1.168	1.461	1.213	1.193	1.249	0.584	0.825	0.932	0.888	0.907	**1.176**
Nova Scotia	0.006	0.007	0.005	1.015	**1.545**	**1.598**	0.998	1.401	**1.799**	1.026	0.796	0.507	1.022	1.005	1.099
New Brunswick	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.974	1.306	1.160	1.316	1.598	1.411	0.471	0.519	0.576	0.906	0.892	0.989
Quebec	-0.001	0.003	-0.009	0.828	0.866	0.805	0.764	0.877	0.716	**1.448**	**1.105**	**1.575**	0.964	1.043	0.926
Ontario	0.006	0.004	0.009	1.042	1.047	1.049	1.031	1.011	1.017	0.996	1.043	1.017	1.043	1.061	1.074
Manitoba	-0.011	-0.012	-0.010	1.124	1.101	1.265	1.118	1.083	1.297	0.911	0.954	0.769	0.996	1.014	1.017
Saskatchewan	-0.011	-0.011	-0.012	1.01	1.166	1.233	0.992	1.179	1.195	1.033	0.844	0.879	1.046	0.989	0.962
Alberta	**-0.026**	**-0.022**	**-0.024**	0.869	0.99	0.960	0.92	0.974	1.019	0.999	1.018	0.910	0.953	0.941	0.957
British Columbia	-0.008	-0.011	-0.004	**1.155**	1.034	0.948	1.074	1.014	1.013	1.073	1.022	0.933	**1.184**	1.065	1.168

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (January 2019 to December 2021)

Key Findings

▶ Recent immigrants to Canada (arrived in the past 10 years) earn less and have lower employment and higher unemployment rates (especially female immigrants).

▶ On a more positive note: the gap in labour force participation between recent immigrants, established immigrants and the Canadian-born showed signs of shrinking in 2021 (in April and August 2021, it was almost identical for all groups), and employment rates among recent immigrants were almost the same as the rate for the Canadian-born and higher at the end of 2021 than it was ever in the last three years.

▶ Saskatchewan showed the largest wage gap between immigrants and non-immigrants (and between recent vs established immigrants) from January 2019 to December 2021, while the Atlantic region showed the smallest wage gap.

▶ Compared to the Canadian-born population, Immigrants in Nova Scotia were much more likely to participate in the labour force and be employed after the pandemic than before the pandemic.

▶ When accounting for socio-demographic differences, immigrants in Quebec were much more likely to be unemployed than the Canadian-born population in the year prior and the year after the pandemic started (2021). As a result, there was a downward trend from 2019 to 2020, but the opposite trend can be seen in 2021.

Since the beginning of the pandemic have you experienced discrimination or been unfairly treated because of your origins in the following sectors :

| % Yes	Canadian-born	Established Immigrant	Recent Immigrant	TOTAL
On the street	6%	8%	17%	7%
In the workplace	4%	6%	6%	4%
School / university	4%	8%	5%	4%
Public transit	4%	6%	3%	4%
Healthcare	4%	7%	8%	5%
Legal / Justice System	3%	5%	3%	3%
Police Services	3%	7%	3%	4%

Source: ACS-Leger Covid-19 Social Impacts Network Survey - Week 31 (Oct 2020)

- ➤ **Data source:** General Social Survey (GSS)- Social Identity (SI) 2020 Cycle 35

- ➤ **Collection period**: 2020-08-17 to 2021-02-07

- ➤ **Sample size:** 34,044

- ➤ **Main objectives of GSS-SI 2020:**
  - • provide an overall picture of Canadians' identification, attachment, belonging and pride in their social and cultural environment.
  - • cover people's possible experiences of discrimination before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

- ➤ **Research population**: 18+

- ➤ **Indicator**: Victim of discrimination *(Discrimination means treating people differently, negatively or adversely because of their race, age, religion, sex, etc.)*

SOCIAL IMPACTS

By immigrant status: Have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada?

- Five years before the pandemic, 37% of the population reported being a victim of discrimination, compared to 15% of the population since the beginning of the pandemic.

  - Before or during the pandemic, immigrants were consistently more likely than Canadian-born population to report that they had experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada.
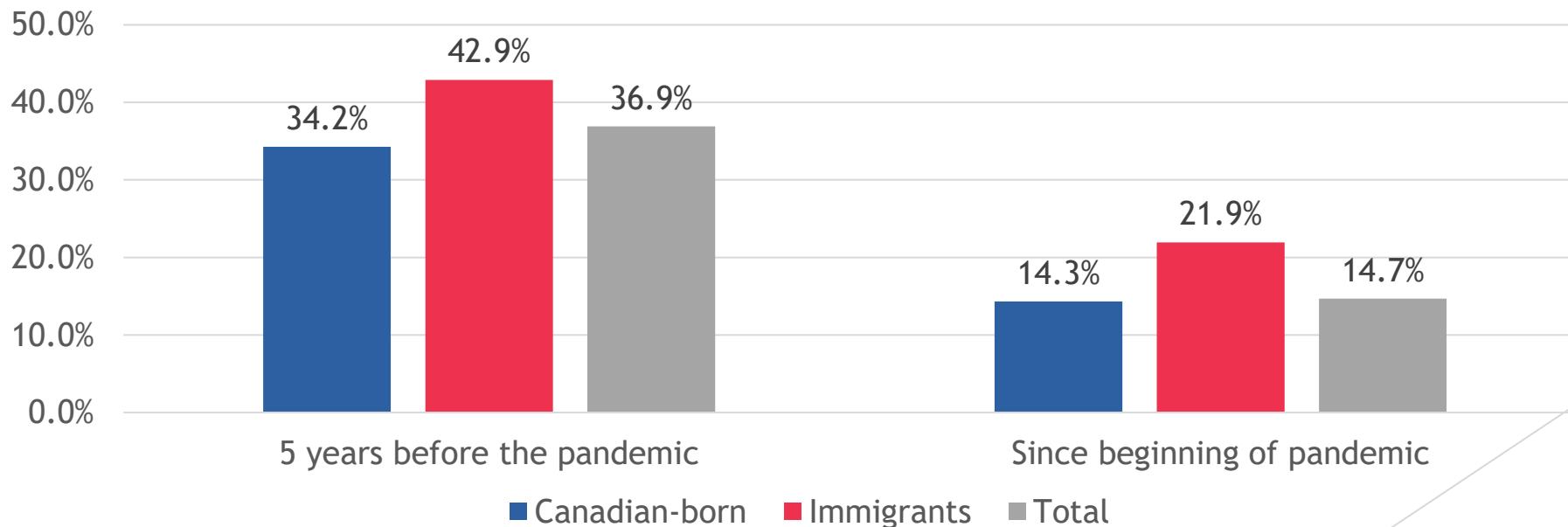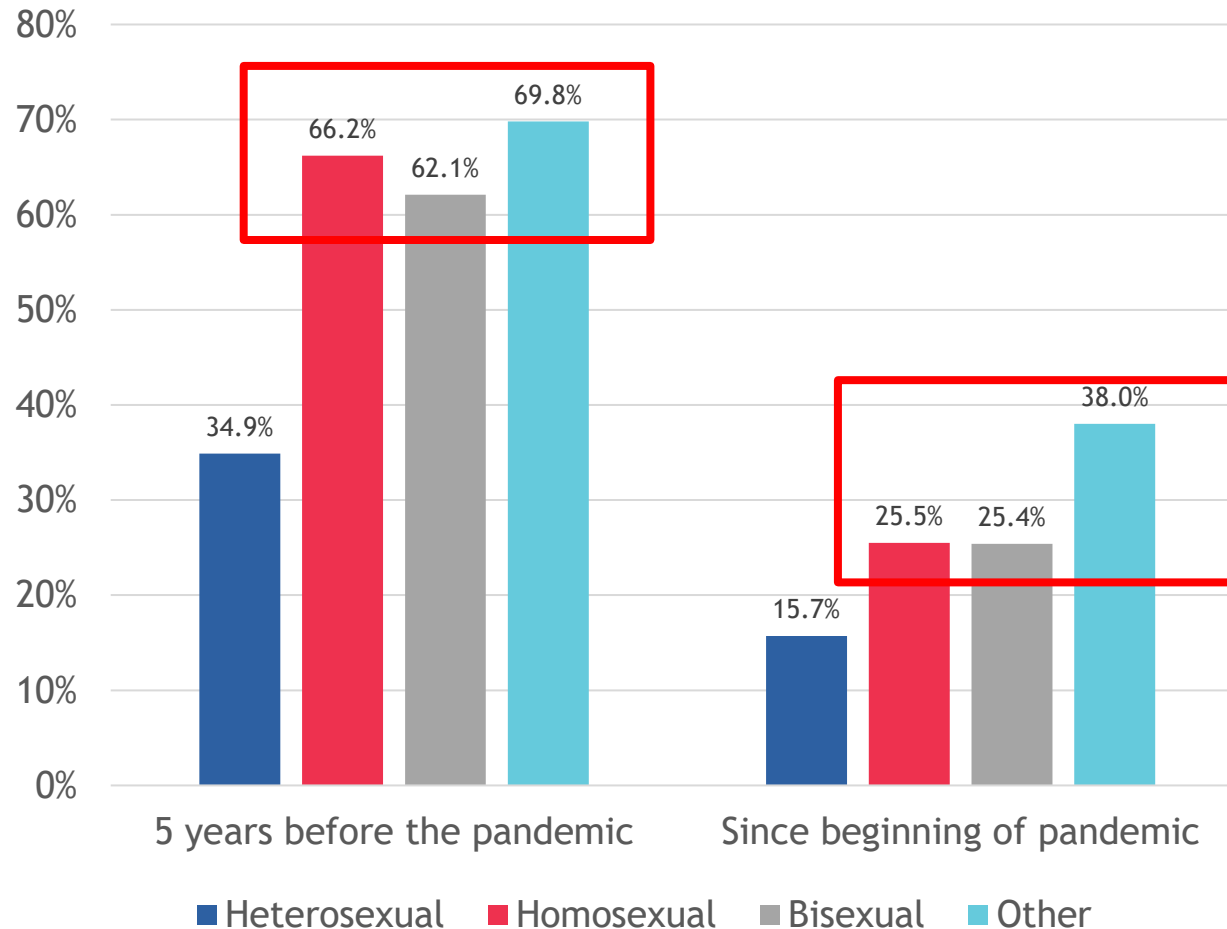
By visible minority groups: Have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada?

VM status	5 years before the pandemic	Since beginning of pandemic	Crowdsourcing Survey*
South Asian	51.3%	25.0%	38.9%
Chinese	56.6%	41.9%	59.6%
Black	62.2%	28.0%	54.6%
Filipino	55.3%	32.2%	46.6%
Arab	39.0%	11.9%	39.1%
Latin American	44.3%	16.6%	39.1%
Southeast Asian	39.2%	22.0%	52.7%
West Asian	47.1%	20.7%	30.5%
Korean	66.8%	34.9%	64.4%
Japanese	55.0%	32.5%	34.1%
Not VM	31.4%	12.7%	22.4%
Total	36.9%	16.6%	28.2%

- Before the pandemic, Black and Korean individuals were the most likely to report being a victim of discrimination. Since the pandemic started, Chinese individuals were much more likely than any other groups to report so.

- In this survey, a much smaller proportion of people reported that they had experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly by others in Canada, compared with the results from the crowdsourcing survey (Aug 2020).

*Source: Impacts of COVID-19 on Canadians: Experiences of discrimination (5323).

By sexual orientations: Have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada?

- Before or during the pandemic, sexual minority Canadians (homosexual, bisexual or other) were much more likely than heterosexual Canadians to experience discrimination.

- According to the crowdsourcing survey (Aug 2020)*, 64.5% of gender diverse participants reported being a victim of discrimination, which is more than twice as likely as the result from this survey.

*Impacts of COVID-19 on Canadians: Experiences of discrimination ([5323](#)).

By provinces: Have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada?

By provinces	5 years before the pandemic	Since beginning of pandemic
Newfoundland and Labrador	24.1%	9.2%
PEI	26.5%	10.5%
Nova Scotia	33.1%	12.2%
New Brunswick	29.4%	12.8%
Quebec	27.8%	11.1%
Ontario	40.2%	18.5%
Manitoba	37.0%	17.1%
Saskatchewan	37.7%	17.6%
Alberta	41.2%	17.9%
British Columbia	42.4%	21.9%
Total	**36.9%**	**16.7%**

- Before or during the pandemic, Canadians in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and especially British Columbia, were much more likely than Canadians from other provinces to report being a victim of discrimination.

Reasons for discrimination

Was it because of:	5 years before the pandemic	Since beginning of pandemic
Your race or colour	33.6%	39.6%
Your age	33.3%	26.7%
Physical apparence	31.3%	24.8%
Your ethnicity or culture	30.5%	32.1%
Sex	28.7%	19.7%
Language	22.3%	18.0%
Religion	13.6%	10.1%
Physical/mental disability	9.5%	7.8%
Sexual orientation	6.3%	4.3%
Gender identity/expression.	4.7%	3.7%
Some other reason	3.1%	6.3%

- Before or during the pandemic, *age, ethnicity/culture, physical appearance, sex, language, and especially race or colour* have still remained the most commonly reported forms of discrimination.

- Notably, before the pandemic, among those who said that they experienced discrimination, 34% of them reported being discriminated against their race or color. Since the beginning of the pandemic, that number increased to 40%.

Reasons for discrimination by immigrant status

- Before or during the pandemic, immigrants were much more likely to report being discriminated because of their ethnicity/culture or race/colour or language than Canadian-born population.

- Meanwhile, Canadian-born population were much more likely to report discrimination because of their age, sex, physical appearance, and physical or mental disability than immigrants.

Was it because of:	5 years **before** the pandemic			Since **beginning** of pandemic		
	Canadian-born	Immigrants	*Difference*	Canadian-born	Immigrants	*Difference*
Your age	41.3%	18.8%	*-22.5%*	35.5%	13.7%	*-21.8%*
Your ethnicity or culture	18.0%	53.3%	*35.3%*	19.8%	50.3%	*30.5%*
Your race or colour	21.1%	56.5%	*35.3%*	25.1%	61.2%	*36.1%*
Religion	12.0%	16.6%	*4.7%*	9.1%	11.6%	*2.4%*
Language	13.3%	38.8%	*25.6%*	9.7%	30.3%	*20.6%*
Physical appearance	37.1%	20.8%	*-16.2%*	29.7%	17.6%	*-12.2%*
Sex	36.2%	15.1%	*-21.1%*	27.5%	8.0%	*-19.5%*
Gender identity/expression.	5.8%	2.8%	*-3.1%*	5.1%	1.7%	*-3.4%*
Sexual orientation	8.3%	2.7%	*-5.6%*	6.4%	1.2%	*-5.2%*
Physical/mental disability	12.5%	4.1%	*-8.4%*	12.0%	1.6%	*-10.4%*
Some other reason	4.0%	1.5%	*-2.5%*	9.0%	2.3%	*-6.7%*

Discrimination – Type of situations

Before or during the pandemic, discrimination in store, bank, restaurant or at work/ when applying for a job or promotion have remained the two main types of discrimination situations. However, since the pandemic, much higher percentage of people reported to experience discrimination in store, bank and restaurant than before the pandemic.

Was it:	5 years **before** the pandemic	Since **beginning** of pandemic	Crowdsourcing survey*	
In store, bank, restaurant	48.3%	57.1%	35.7%	
When attending school/classes	23.3%	9.3%	6.6%	
At work or when applying job/promotion	53.4%	38.4%	31.2%	
When dealing with police	10.8%	7.5%	6.3%	
When dealing with courts	3.9%	2.9%	2.2%	
When crossing border into Canada	7.8%	Not asked	2.1%	
Other discrim. situation	14.6%	18.8%	20.8%	
			33.8%	While using public areas
			32.2%	On the Internet

*Impacts of COVID-19 on Canadians: Experiences of discrimination (5323).

Logistic regression: who are more likely to report being a victim of discrimination?

▶ Dependent variable: Have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada? (0=no, 1=yes)

▶ Independent variable: combine immigrant status (0 = non-immigrant; 1 = immigrant) and visible minority status (0 = non-visible minority; 1 = visible minority) and generate a new variable called 'visible minority immigrant status' (0 = NonVM Canadian-born; 1 = VM immigrants; 2 = VM Canadian-born; 3 =NonVismin immigrants).

▶ Control variables: Sex, sexual orientation, age, mother tongue languages, occupational skill levels, highest level of education.

(Note: income variable is not yet available)

Logistic regression/ Who are more likely to report being a victim of discrimination?

	5 years before the pandemic	From beginning of pandemic
	r2= .17	r2=0.09
	Exp(B)	Exp(B)
Non-visible minority Canadian-born(Ref)		
Visible minority immigrant	1.690	2.346
Visible minority Canadian-born	**2.371**	**2.535**
Non-visible minority immigrant	0.806	0.872
Female	1.403	1.394
Sexual orientation/heterosexual (ref)		
Homosexual	3.935	2.201
Bisexual	2.250	1.571
Other	3.972	3.135
Highest degree (9 categories)	1.063	1.025
Age of respondent	0.974	0.985
Mother tongue/English only (ref)		
French only	0.529	0.606
Other language only	0.957	0.888
English and French equally	0.808	1.784
English and other equally	1.022	1.224
French and other equally	0.437	0.292
English, French and other equally	1.700	2.229
Skill levels/ Management (ref)		
Noc A, professional jobs	1.029	0.919
Noc B, technical jobs	0.918	0.862
Noc C, intermediate jobs	1.015	1.120
Noc D, labor jobs	1.139	1.162
Didn't work	1.021	1.049
Constant	1.196	0.237

- Canadian-born population, regardless of their VM status, were consistently more likely than their immigrant counterparts to report being a victim of discrimination. This holds true both before and during the pandemic.

- Before or during the pandemic, visible minority Canadian-born were consistently the most likely to report being a victim of discrimination, followed by VM immigrants. Non-visible minority immigrants were the least likely to report being a victim of discrimination.

- Notably, before the pandemic, visible minority immigrants were 1.7 times more likely than non-visible minority Canadian-born to report being a victim of discrimination. During the pandemic, it increased to 2.3 times, which suggests that the pandemic tends to have more profound impact on VM immigrants than any other groups.

All results are statistically significant at p<0.01.

Logistic regression/ Who are more likely to report being a victim of discrimination because of their race/color?

	5 years before the pandemic	From beginning of pandemic
	r2=.32	r2=.24
	Exp(B)	Exp(B)
Non-visible minority Canadian-born(Ref)		
Visible minority immigrant	10.985	10.622
Visible minority Canadian-born	**15.956**	**13.367**
Non-visible minority immigrant	0.662	0.936
Female	0.764	1.035
Sexual orientation/heterosexual (ref)		
Homosexual	0.823	0.866
Bisexual	0.640	0.723
Other	1.074	0.334
Highest degree (9 categories)	0.970	1.031
Age of respondent	0.981	0.986
Mother tongue/English only (ref)		
French only	0.427	0.620
Other language only	0.822	0.914
English and French equally	0.456	3.464
English and other equally	1.080	1.159
French and other equally	0.663	0.540
English, French and other equally	1.645	0.891
Skill levels/ Management (ref)		
Noc A, professional jobs	1.120	0.689
Noc B, technical jobs	0.916	0.606
Noc C, intermediate jobs	1.001	0.792
Noc D, labor jobs	1.027	0.929
Didn't work	0.778	0.669
Constant	0.181	0.055

- Before or during the pandemic, visible minority Canadian-born were much more likely (13-16 times) than any other groups to report being a victim of discrimination because of their race/color.

All results are statistically significant at p<0.01.

Logistic regression/ Who are more likely to report being a victim of discrimination because of their ethnicity/culture?

	5 years before the pandemic	From beginning of pandemic
	r2=0.26	r2=0.21
	Exp(B)	Exp(B)
Non-visible minority Canadian-born(Ref)		
Visible minority immigrant	6.937	7.348
Visible minority Canadian-born	**10.744**	**10.356**
Non-visible minority immigrant	1.981	1.692
Female	0.966	1.019
Sexual orientation/heterosexual (ref)		
Homosexual	1.221	1.286
Bisexual	0.823	0.131
Other	0.806	0.557
Highest degree (9 categories)	1.048	1.035
Age of respondent	0.985	0.981
Mother tongue/English only (ref)		
French only	0.542	0.406
Other language only	1.301	1.109
English and French equally	0.702	0.967
English and other equally	1.644	1.425
French and other equally	0.534	0.036
English, French and other equally	4.237	0.691
Skill levels/ Management (ref)		
Noc A, professional jobs	1.279	0.784
Noc B, technical jobs	1.102	0.661
Noc C, intermediate jobs	1.104	0.931
Noc D, labor jobs	1.072	0.897
Didn't work	0.818	0.662
Constant	0.074	0.054

- Non-visible minority immigrants were the least likely to report being a victim of discrimination in general; however when it comes to ethnicity/culture discrimination, they were nearly 2 times more likely to report being discriminated than non-visible minority Canadian-born.

All results are statistically significant at p<0.01.

Descriptive data: Discrimination & Sense of belonging to local community, self-rated mental health, and satisfaction with life

As expected, those who reported being a victim of discrimination tend to have a weaker sense of belonging to local community, lower self-rated mental health and lower level of life satisfaction than those who didn't.

SoB to local community (Somewhat strong and strong)

70.4% — Yes
79.7% — No

Victim of discrimination

Self-rated mental health (Very good and excellent)

52.5% — Yes
65.8% — No

Victim of discrimination

Satisfaction with life (Mean)

6.7 — Yes
7.5 — No

Victim of discrimination
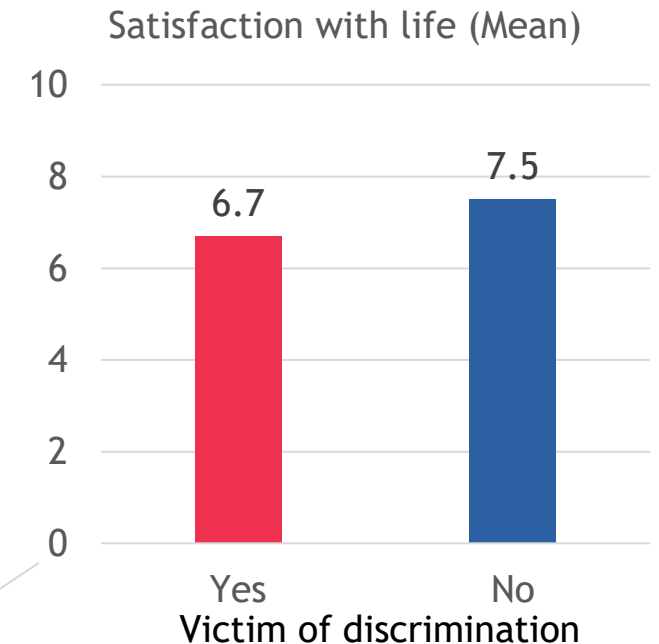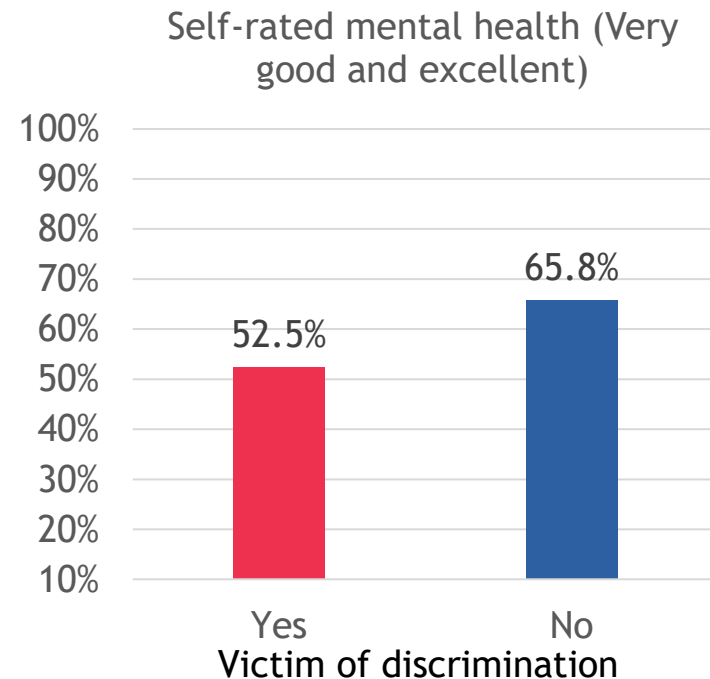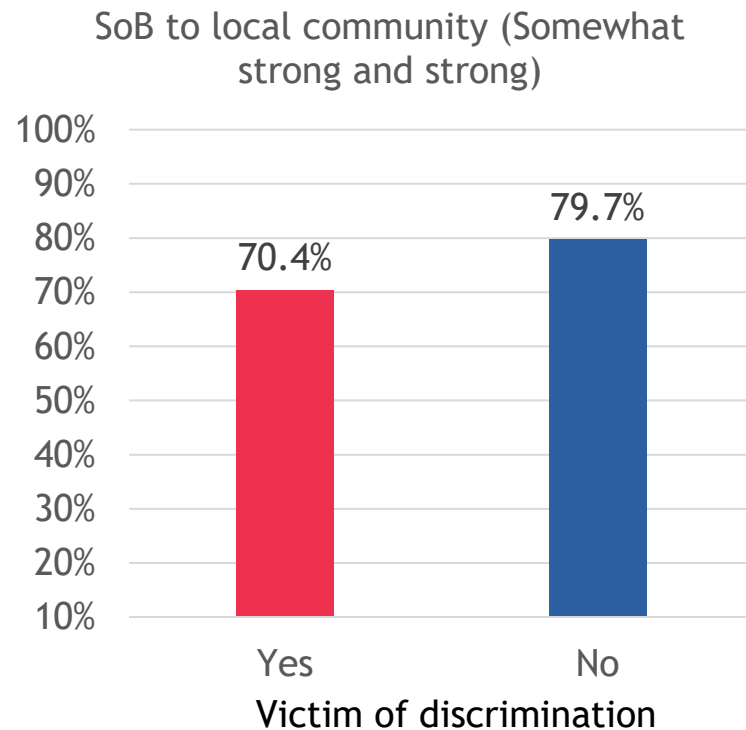
Logistic regression: Discrimination & Sense of belonging to local community, self-rated mental health, and satisfaction with life

	SoB_LC	Mental Health	Life satisfaction
	r2=.068 Exp(B)	r=.172 Exp(B)	r=.094 Exp(B)
Victim of discrimination (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.612	0.636	0.552
Non-visible minority Canadian-born(Ref)			
Visible minority immigrant	1.899	1.733	1.170
Visible minority Canadian-born	1.019	0.868	0.760
Non-visible minority immigrant	1.188	1.012	0.958
Female	1.225	0.790	0.975
Sexual orientation/heterosexual (ref)			
Homosexual	0.736	0.674	0.670
Bisexual	0.654	0.350	0.382
Other	0.643	0.237	0.414
Highest degree (9 categories)	0.945	1.122	1.091
Age of respondent	1.020	1.035	1.021
Mother tongue/English only (ref)			
French only	0.861	1.984	1.420
Other language only	1.053	1.316	1.121
English and French equally	1.041	1.050	1.559
English and other equally	0.986	1.094	0.931
French and other equally	1.344	0.819	1.178
English, French and other equally	0.813	0.518	3.414
Skill levels/ Management (ref)			
Noc A, professional jobs	0.713	0.656	0.935
Noc B, technical jobs	0.908	0.711	0.813
Noc C, intermediate jobs	0.740	0.677	0.858
Noc D, labor jobs	0.746	0.747	0.706
Didn't work	0.723	0.522	0.669
Constant	2.077	0.322	0.416

After controlling for socio-demographic differences, those who reported being a victim of discrimination were:

- 39% less likely to have a strong sense of belonging to local community,
- 36% less likely to have a very good and excellent mental health,
- 45% less likely to feel satisfied with life

than those who didn't report being a victim of discrimination.

Note about the model:
- **Dependent variables:**
- *SoB to LC(strong or somewhat strong=1, Other=0)*
- *Self-rated mental health (very good and excellent= 1, other=0)*
- *Satisfaction with life (very satisfied=1, other=0)*
- **Key independent variable:** *Victim of discrimination (1=Yes, 0=No)*
- **Controls:** *sex, sexual orientation, age, education, MT language, occupation.*

All results are statistically significant at p<0.01.

Key findings:

After controlling for socio-demographic differences (education, age, sex, sexual orientation, occupational skill level groups, language):

► Canadian-born population, regardless of their VM status, were consistently more likely than their immigrant counterparts to report being a victim of discrimination. This holds true both before and during the pandemic.

► Visible minority Canadian-born population were consistently much more likely than any other research groups to report being a victim of discrimination, especially because of their ethnicity/culture (about 10 times more) and their race/color (about 15 times more), either before or during the pandemic.

► Non-visible minority immigrants were the least likely to report being a victim of discrimination in general; however when it comes to ethnicity/culture discrimination, they were nearly 2 times more likely to report being discriminated than non-visible minority Canadian-born.

► As expected, those who reported being a victim of discrimination (since the pandemic started) were much less likely to have a strong sense of belonging to local community, lower mental health, and lower level of life satisfaction than those who didn't.

Moving forward

▶ Explore additional economic indicators such as underemployment, long-term unemployment and managerial position;

▶ Explore discrimination experience of immigrants by time of arrival (recent vs. established) and by admission categories.

  • These comparisons will be explored in a CIMII session (*Exploring the Social outcomes through an inclusion framework*) in Metropolis Canada which is held in Vancouver from 24-26 Mar 2022.

THANK YOU

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