

# The Internal Migration of New Immigrants to Canada

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# Motivation for this Study

- Geographical Distribution of Immigrants in Canada – High Concentration in MTL and Other Large Urban Centers
- Effect of Secondary Migration

# Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction : Social Capital and Migration Studies
- Data and Methods
- Results: Descriptive
- Results: Hazard Models
- Conclusion

# Social Capital and Migration Studies

- Bourdieu, Coleman (1988), Portes (1998)
- Weak and Strong Ties (Granovetter 1973)
- Mechanisms: Economics (Mincer 1978)
- Mechanisms: Demography & Internal Migration Studies (Toney 1976)
- Mechanisms: Immigration Studies (Kobrin & Speare 1983; Portes)
- Mechanisms: Effect of Ties at Destination (Choldin 1973)

# Data

- Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)
- Three waves. 6 months, 2 years, and 4 years after landing
- Survey frame built over a 12-month period between Oct. 2000 and Sept. 2001.
- In this Paper **Second Wave only**
- Complex Sample
- Size at first and second waves – 12.040 and 9.322

# Methods

- Survival Analysis: Kaplan-Mayer and Proportional Hazard Regression (constant-Piecewise)
- First Migration after Landing in Canada
- Migration: Move to or from any of the 27 CMA or between 2 first-postal-code-digits regions (mostly provinces)
- “Place Where Live” Module (residence history)
- Time : Days since Landing

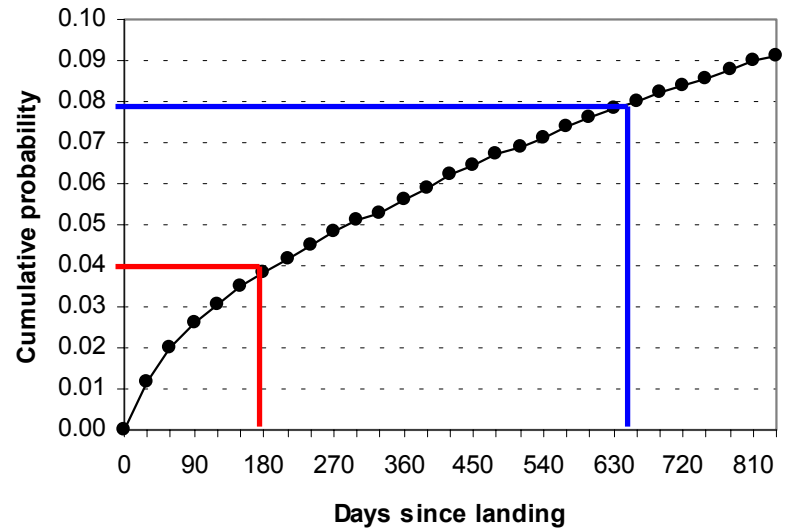
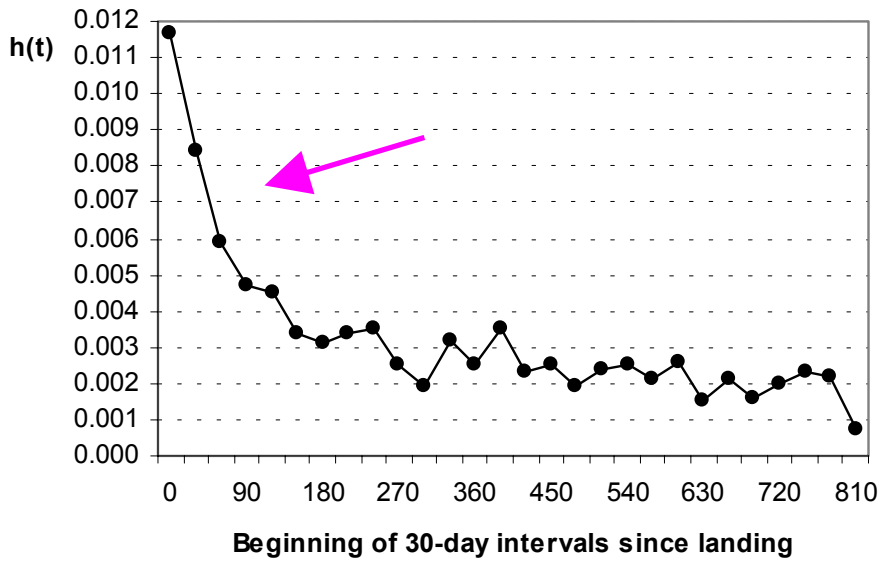
# Covariates: Friends & Relatives

- Retrospective information on situation at landing in wave 1
  - When you arrived in Canada did you have relatives already living here?
  - Does “this relative/do most of these relatives” in Canada live in same city as yourself or an area nearby?
  - When you arrived in Canada did you have friends (who were not relatives) already living here?
  - Do most of these friends live in same city as yourself or an area nearby?
- Questions on friends and associations/clubs participation at wave 1
  - Modules “Social Interaction” and “Group Organization”
  - Index constructed for associations/clubs participation
  - Analysis of migration risk since first wave, not since landing

# Other Covariates

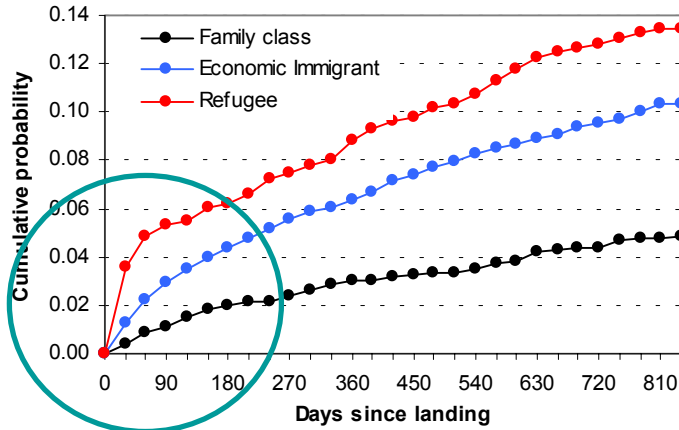
- Job Situation: time-varying from employment history module.
  - Anticipatory effect of job on migration.
  - Job → Migration / Migration → Job
- Sex, Age Group at Landing, Marital Status at Landing, Ethnic Origin (Vismin), Region of Residence, Education, Work Intention in Canada, Immigration Category (family class, economic immigrant, refugee)

# Effect of Time

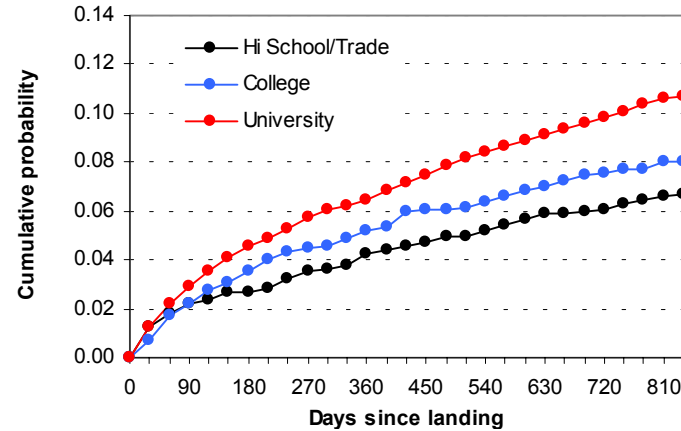


# Effect of Selected Covariates

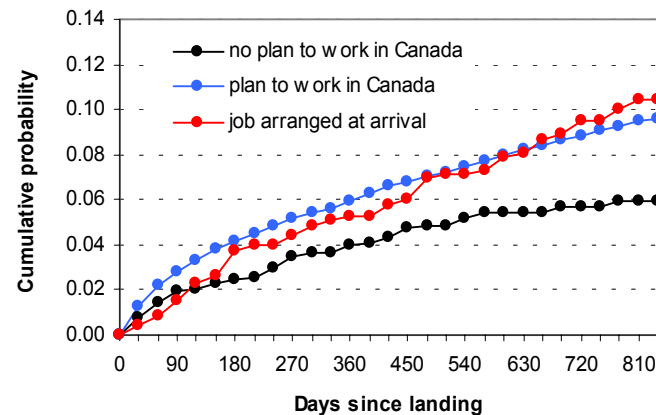
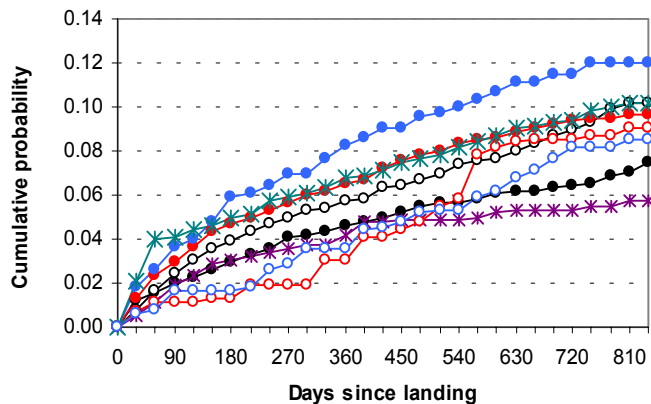
## Immigrants category



## Education



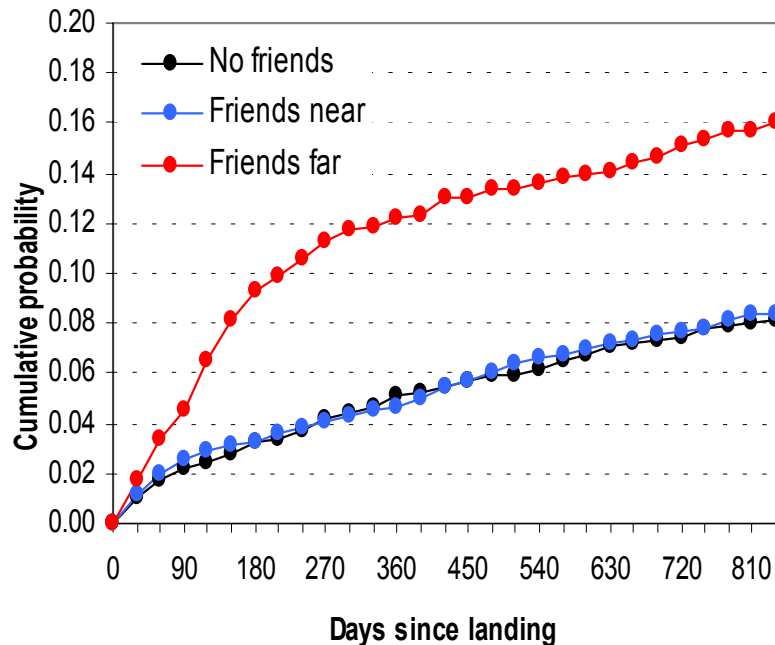
## Ethnic Origin



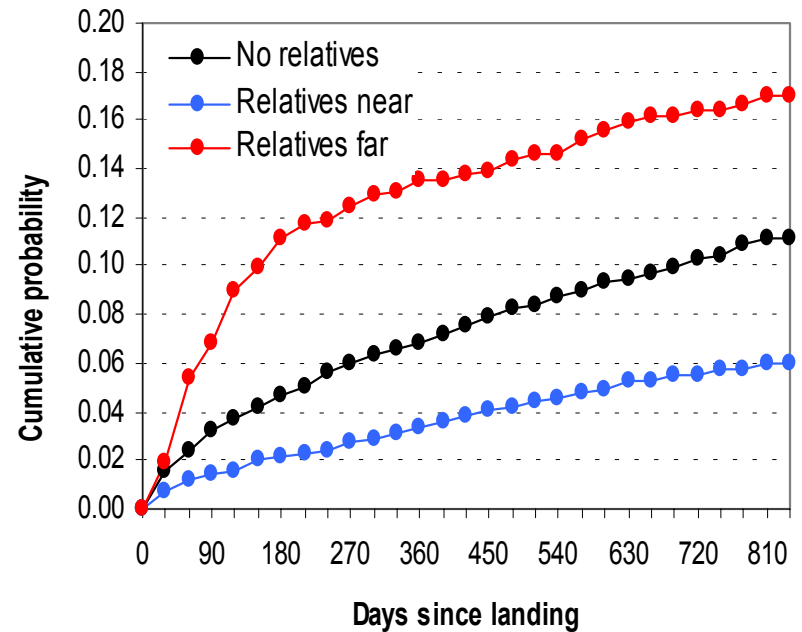
## Work Intention in Canada

# Effect of Friends & Relatives

## Friends



## Relatives



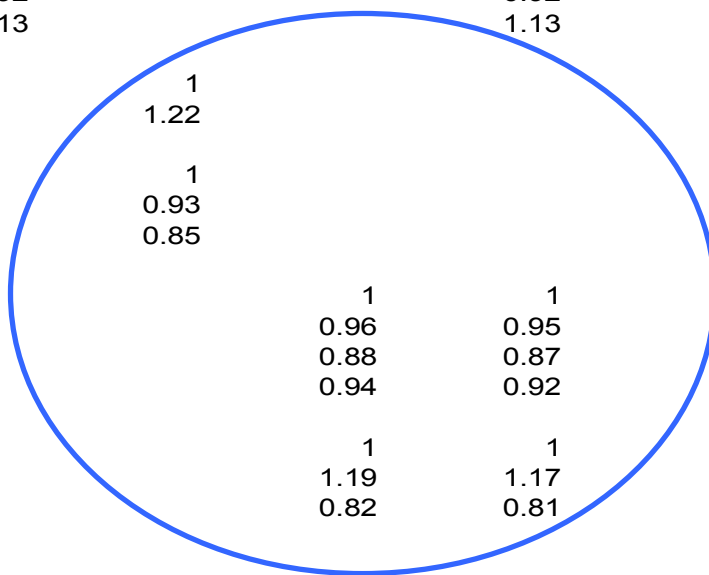
# Hazard Regression. Migration since Landing

Covariate	Value	Model 1	Model 2	Model 5	Model 6
<b>Immigration category</b>	Family class	0.48 *	0.40 *		0.55 *
	Economic (ref)	1	1		1
	Refugee	1.40 *	0.90		1.01
<b>Region of residence</b>	MTV (ref)		1	1	1
	Atlantic		5.62 *	4.94 *	4.80 *
	Quebec		3.10 *	2.56 *	2.56 *
	Ontario		3.44 *	3.56 *	3.58 *
	Prairies		3.55 *	4.00 *	3.92 *
	Alberta		0.99	0.98	0.97
	BC		2.42 *	2.11 *	2.35 *
<b>Relatives in Canada</b>	No relatives (ref)			1	1
	Relatives near			0.52 *	0.61 *
	Relatives far			1.46 *	1.52 *
<b>Friends in Canada</b>	No friends (ref)			1	1
	Friends near			0.93	0.89
	Friends far			1.81 *	1.74 *
<b>Log pseudolikelihood</b>		-68117	-65689	-62762	-62554
<b>Prob &gt; chi2</b>		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

\* Significant at 0.05

# Hazard Regression. Migration since First Wave

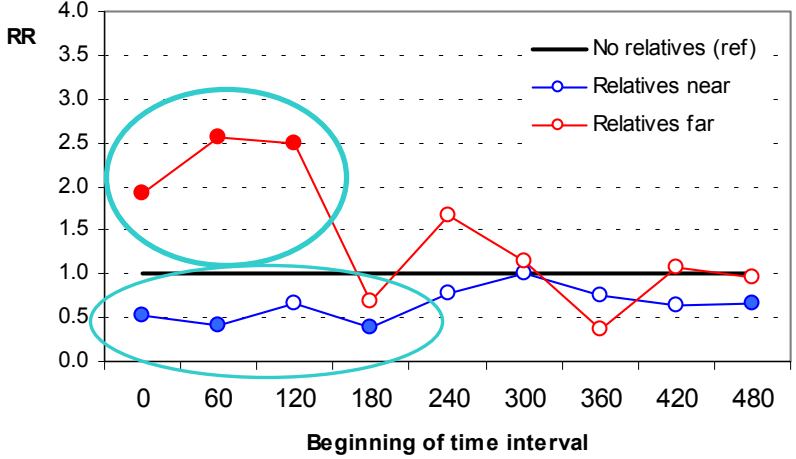
Covariate	Value	Model 12	Model 13	Model 14	Model 15
<b>Relatives in Canada</b>	No relatives (ref)	1			1
	Relatives near	0.77 *			0.77 *
	Relatives far	1.06			1.06
<b>Friends in Canada</b>	No friends (ref)	1			1
	Friends near	0.92			0.92
	Friends far	1.13			1.13
<b>Contacts with friends</b>	Regular contacts (ref)		1		
	No friends, few contacts		1.22		
<b>Participation in associations</b>	No participation (ref)		1		
	Low participation		0.93		
	High participation		0.85		
<b>Origin of new friends</b>	No new friends (ref)			1	1
	Mostly ethnic			0.96	0.95
	Many ethnic			0.88	0.87
	Few ethnic			0.94	0.92
<b>Participation in co-ethnic associations</b>	No participation (ref)			1	1
	Low participation			1.19	1.17
	High participation			0.82	0.81
<b>Log pseudolikelihood</b>		-28787	-28814	-28824	-28767
<b>Prob &gt; chi2</b>		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



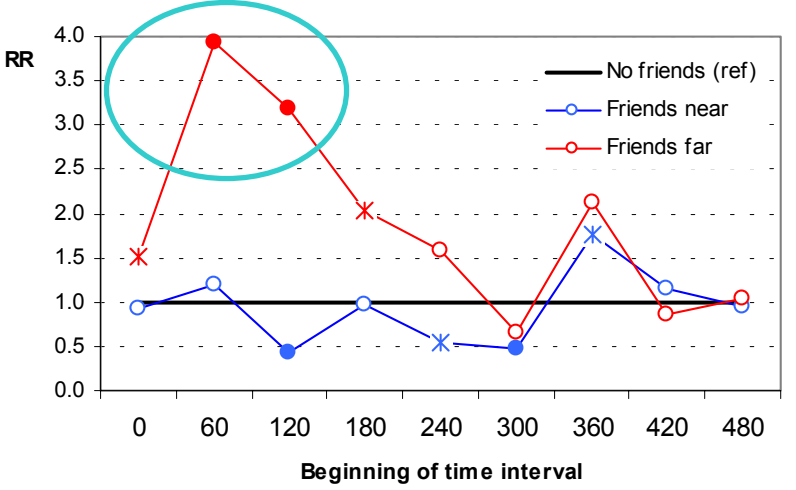
\* Significant at 0.05

# Hazard Regression. Time and Relatives & Friends

**Relatives**



**Friends**



# Conclusion

Internal migration → a step in the settlement process of many new immigrants in Canada

A Two-Step migration process:

First step : Migration from abroad

Second step : To get closer to relatives or friends already established in the country

No significant effect of other social network covariates → short period of time over which these networks have been built

Time: an important feature of internal migration of new immigrants to Canada. Important to quickly fix immigrants in their new place of residence

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